数理方程 历年真题汇总

说明

- 1. 这里收录了若干套中国科学技术大学数理方程(A/B)考试试题,对扫描质量较差的黑心书店版本试卷内容进行LPTFX科技排版,方便读者阅读使用.
- 2. 按照考试时间先后排序,其次为A、B卷. 修读数理方程B的同学可以完成大部分数理方程A的试题.
- 3. 本试题集的主要作用是供同学们考试之前模拟使用,越靠近现在的考卷越能接近现在的出题风格.
- 4. 没有参考答案,希望读者自行思考,同时熟悉题目类型.建议助教在考前习题课讲解对应的考试题.
- 5. 不同试卷的参考公式不一,教学组没有明确考试会给哪些公式,读者备考时尽量多记诵一些以防万一.
- 6. 不同读者的复习备考方法不尽相同,敬请读者根据自己的需求使用本试题集.
- 7. 感谢鄢雯哲助教核对试卷! 感谢吴天助教的指导! 预祝读者在期末考试取得满意的成绩!

2019-2020春季学期 数理方程B助教本科17级 少年班学院 少年班 杨光灿烂 2020年6月 于上海

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2001-2002学年第一学期数理方程期末试题

注:考试时间两小时,前七题中选做六题,第八题必做.试卷中a>0是常数.

一. (15分)解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2x, & (t > 0, -\infty < x < \infty), \\ u(t, x)|_{t=0} = 0, & \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = 3x^2. \end{cases}$$

- 二. (15分)线性偏微分算子 $L = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} 2\frac{\partial^2}{\partial v^2}$
 - 1. 求方程L[u] = 0的通解;
 - 2. 解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} L[u] = 0, & (y > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty), \\ u(x, y)|_{y=0} = \sin x, & \frac{\partial}{\partial y}|_{y=0} = 0. \end{cases}$$

三. 解定解问题(15分)

1.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, & (t > 0, 0 < x < l), \\ u(t, x)|_{x=0} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}|_{x=l} = 0, \\ u(t, x)|_{t=0} = \phi(x), & (\phi(0) = 0). \end{cases}$$

2.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, & (t > 0, 0 < x < l), \\ u(t, x)|_{x=0} = u_0, & \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}|_{x=l} = \frac{q_0}{k}, \\ u(t, x)|_{t=0} = u_0. \end{cases}$$

其中 u_0, q_0, k 为常数.

四. (15分)

1. 求解Laplace方程的边值问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_2 u = 0, \ (r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < 1), \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}|_{r=1} = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta. \end{cases}$$

2. 如果把边界条件改为 $\frac{\partial}{\partial r}|_{r=1} = f(\theta), f(\theta) = f(\theta + 2\pi)$ 且有一阶连续导数及分段二阶连续导数,上述边值问题是否一定有解?为什么?

五. (15分)解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, & (t > 0, x > 0), \\ \left(u - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)|_{x=0} = 0, \\ u(t, x)|_{t=0} = 1, & \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = 0. \end{cases}$$

六. (15分)

1. 解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial y^2} = -\delta(x - \xi, y - \eta), & (x > 0, \xi < +\infty; \ y > 0, \eta < +\infty), \\ G(x, y; \xi, \eta)|_{x=0} = G(x, y; \xi, \eta)|_{y=0} = 0. \end{cases}$$

2. 利用1)中的 $G(x,y;\xi,\eta)$ 写出定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0, & (x > 0; \ y > 0), \\ u(x, y)|_{x=0} = \phi(y), & u(x, y)|_{y=0} = \psi(x). & (\phi(0) = \psi(0)) \end{cases}$$

解的积分公式.

七. (15分)求初值问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \Delta_2 u + b_1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + b_2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + cu + f(t, x, y), & (t > 0, -\infty < x, y < +\infty), \\ u(t, x, y)|_{t=0} = \phi(x, y). \end{cases}$$

的基本解,并利用基本解写出此定解问题解的积分公式(b₁,b₂,c是常数).

八. (10分)用分离变量法求解边值问题

E里法米牌过值问题
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x \frac{\partial}{\partial x}) = 0, & (1 < x < e, 0 < y < 1, 0 < z < +\infty), \\ u(x,y,z)|_{x=1} = u(x,y,z)|_{x=e} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}|_{y=0} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}|_{y=1} = 0, \\ (u - \frac{\partial}{\partial z})|_{z=0} = \psi(x,y), & \exists z \to \infty \text{时}, u(x,y,z) \text{有界}. \end{cases}$$

参考公式

公式
$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a^2x^2} \cos bx dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2a} e^{-\frac{b^2}{4a^2}}; \ L\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{a^2}{4t}}\right] = \frac{e^{-a\sqrt{p}}}{\sqrt{p}}; \ L[l^n] = \frac{n!}{p^{n+1}}, \ n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \cdots;$$

$$L[e^{\lambda t} f(t)] = \bar{f}(p - \lambda); \ L[f(t - \tau)] = e^{-p\tau} \bar{f}(p), \ \sharp \dot{\tau}(p) = L[f(t)].$$

2001-2002学年第二学期数理方程期末试题

一. (20分)

- 1. 利用镜像法写出上半圆 $(x^2 + y^2 < a^2, y > 0)$ 内场位方程第一边值问题的Green函数.
- 2. 利用达朗贝尔公式求出一维波动方程初值问题的基本解.
- 二. (45分)解下列定解问题

1.

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_2 u = 0, & (r < 1, 0 < \phi < \pi/4), \\ u|_{\phi=0} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \phi}|_{\phi=\pi/4} = 0, \\ u|_{r=1} = \sin 2\phi + \sin 6\phi. \end{cases}$$

2.

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_3 u = 0, & (r \neq 1), \\ u | r = 1 = f(\theta), \\ \lim_{r \to \infty} u = 0. \end{cases}$$

3.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, & (t > 0, -\infty < x < \infty), \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}|_{x=0} = q(t), & u|_{t=0} = 0, \\ u_x(t, \infty) = u(t, \infty) = 0. \end{cases}$$

三. (20分)

1. 解定解问题 $(G = G(t, x; \xi))$

$$\begin{cases} G_{tt} = a^2 G_{xx} + \delta(x - \xi), & (0 < t, 0 < x < l, 0 < \xi < l), \\ G_{|x=0} = G_{|x=l} = 0, \\ G_{|t=0} = 0, & G_t|_{t=0} = 0. \end{cases}$$

2. 利用1)得到的 $G(t, x; \xi)$, 写出定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} + f(x), & (t > 0, 0 < x < l), \\ u|_{x=0} = u|_{x=l} = 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, & u_t|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

的解.

四. (15分)(任选一题)

1. 设 $G(x,y,z;\xi,\eta,\zeta)$ 为场位方程第三边值问题的Green函数,即定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_3 G = -\delta(x-\xi,y-\eta,z-\zeta), \ ((x,y,z) \in V, (\xi,\eta,\zeta) \in V), \\ (\alpha G + \beta \frac{\partial G}{\partial n})|_S = 0, \ \alpha, \beta$$
是任意常数, S 是 V 的边界

的解, 试利用第二Green公式, 推出定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_3 u = 0, \ ((x, y, z) \in V), \\ (\alpha u + \beta \frac{\partial u}{\partial n})|_S = \phi(x, y, z), \ \alpha, \beta$$
是任意常数, S 是 V 的边界

的解的积分表达式.

2. 利用积分变换求出三维波动方程初值问题的基本解.

参考公式

1. 设u(x,y,z)和v(x,y,z)在区域V及边界曲面S上有一阶连续偏导数,在V内有二阶连续偏导数,则有

$$\iiint_{V} (u\Delta v - v\Delta u)dV = \iint_{S} \left(u\frac{\partial v}{\partial n} - v\frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) dS$$

2.
$$L[f(t-\tau)] = e^{-p\tau} L[f(t)], \ L\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{a^2}{4t}}\right] = \frac{e^{-a\sqrt{p}}}{\sqrt{p}}$$

3.
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{a\lambda - \beta^2 \lambda^2} d\lambda = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\beta} e^{\frac{\alpha^2}{4\beta^2}}, \ \beta \neq 0$$

4.
$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a^2 x^2} \cos bx dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2a} e^{-\frac{b^2}{4a^2}}$$

2002-2003学年第二学期数理方程期末试题

一. (20分)解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, & (0 < x < l, t > 0), \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, & \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = \sin \frac{\pi}{l} x + \sin \frac{2\pi}{l} x, \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, & u|_{x=l} = 0. \end{cases}$$

二. (20分)解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) - u, & (r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < 1, t > 0), \\ u|_{t=0} = x^2 + y^2, \\ u|_{r=1} = e^{-t}. \end{cases}$$

三. (15分)用Laplace变换求解

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + c^2 u = 0, \ (x > 0, y > 0), \ c > 0$$
为常数,
$$u|_{x=0} = y, \\ u|_{y=0} = 0. \end{cases}$$

四. (10分)求边值问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial y^2} = \delta(x - \xi, y - \eta), & (0 < x, \xi < +\infty, 0 < y, \eta < +\infty), \\ G|_{x=0} = 0, G|_{y=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

的解 $G(x, y; \xi, \eta)$.

五. (20分)现有初值问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 9 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 4 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - u + f(t, x, y), & ((x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2, t > 0), \\ u|_{t=0} = \phi(x, y), & \end{cases}$$

- 1. 求此初值问题的基本解U(t,x,y);
- 2. 利用此基本解写出上述初始问题解的积分表达式.

六. (15分)设 $L[u] = x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}, \ xy \neq 0$, 试

- 1. 求出方程L[u] = 0的特征曲线族 $\phi(x, y) = c_1, \ \psi(x, y) = c_2;$
- 2. 在区域x > 0, y > 0内求方程L[u] = 0的通解;
- 3. 求定解问题

$$\begin{cases} L[u] = 0, & (x > 0, xy > 1, y > x), \\ u|_{xy=1} = \frac{1}{x^2}, \\ u|_{y=x^2} = x^2. \end{cases}$$

参考公式

1. 在柱坐标 (r, θ, z) 下,

$$\Delta_3 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$$

2. 在球坐标 (r, θ, ϕ) 下,

$$\Delta_3 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \left[\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \phi^2} \right]$$

3. ν 阶Bessel方程 $x^2y'' + xy' + (x^2 - \nu^2)y = 0$, 在 $0 < x < +\infty$ 上得基础解组为 $J_{\nu}(x)$, $N_{\nu}(x)$, 其中

$$J_{\nu}(x) = \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^k \frac{1}{k!\Gamma(k+\nu+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k+\nu}$$

2003-2004学年数理方程A期末试题

一. (20分)解定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_2 u = 0, \\ u(1, \theta) = 1 + \cos \theta + \cos 2\theta. \end{cases}$$

二. (20分)解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = u_{xx} + 2xt, \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, \ u|_{x=1} = -\frac{1}{3}t^3, \\ u|_{t=0} = u_t|_{t=0} = 0. \end{cases}$$

三. (20分)将 $y(x) = x^2 - 1$, $(|x| \le 1)$ 按零阶贝塞尔函数展开.

四. (20分)解初值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t = u_{xx} - 2u_x + u + f(t, x), \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x). \end{cases}$$

五. (10分)用V表示区域: $x^2+y^2+z^2, z>0$, S表示V的边界, 求 $\begin{cases} \Delta_3 u=0, \\ u|_S=0 \end{cases}$ 的基本解.

六. (10分) 验证:

$$u(t,x) = \int_0^l \phi(\xi)G(t,x;0,\xi)d\xi + \int_0^t d\tau \int_0^l f(\tau,\xi)G(t,x;\tau,\xi)d\xi$$

是定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t = Lu + f(t, x), \\ u|_{x=0} = u|_{x=l} = 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = \phi(x) \end{cases}$$

的解. 其中 $G(t, x; \tau, \xi) = G(t - \tau, x; \xi), G(0, x; \xi) = \delta(x; \xi)$ 是该定解问题的基本解.)

2003-2004学年第一学期数理方程B期末试题

一. (20分)解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - u_{xx} = \sin 2x, & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty), \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, & u_t|_{t=0} = 6x^2. \end{cases}$$

二. (20分)解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_3 u = 0, & (1 < r < 2, 0 \le \theta \le \pi, 0 \le \varphi \le 2\pi), \\ u|_{r=1} = 1 + \cos^2 \theta, \\ u_r|_{r=2} = 0. \end{cases}$$

三. (20分)解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + u, & (t > 0, 0 < x < 1), \\ u|_{x=0} \overleftarrow{\eta} \mathcal{F}, & u|_{x=1} = 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x). \end{cases}$$

四. (20分)解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx} + b u_x + c u + f(t, x), & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty), \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x). \end{cases}$$

其中a,b,c为常数.

五. (20分)求平面区域D: x > 0, y > 0的格林函数 $G(x, y; \xi, \eta)$,并求下列定解问题的解:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_2 u = -f(M), \ M(x,y) \in D : x > 0, y > 0, \\ u|_l = \varphi(M), \ M(x,y) \in l : l 为 D$$
的边界.

注:
$$\Delta_3 u = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2}.$$

2004-2005学年第二学期数理方程A期末试题

一. (30分)填空题

1. 设 $0 < x_0 < l, \delta(x - x_0)$ 在[0, l]上按照正弦函数系 $\{\sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}\}$ 的展开式为

$$\delta(x - x_0) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}},$$

 $\delta'(x-x_0)$ 在[0,l]上按照余弦函数系 $\{\cos \frac{n\pi x}{l}\}$ 的展开式为

$$\delta'(x-x_0) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}.$$

- 3. 己知f(x)的Fourier变换为 $F[f(x)] = \frac{A}{2}(\delta(\lambda + \lambda_0) + \delta(\lambda \lambda_0)),$ 则

$$f(x) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}.$$

- 4. $\Delta_2 u = f(x,y)$ 在平面区域 $D: 0 < \arg z < 1/3\pi$ 内第一边值问题的Green函数是______
- 5. 固有值问题

$$\begin{cases} y'' + \lambda y = 0, \ (0 < x < 1), \\ y(0) = 0, \ y(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

的固有值为______,固有函数为______,固有函数的模平方为

二. 解下列初值问题:

1.
$$(10 \stackrel{\frown}{\mathcal{H}})$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - e^{-x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0, & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty), \\ u|_{t=0} = x. \end{cases}$$

2.
$$(10\dot{\mathcal{T}})$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} - u_{yy} + \cos x = 0, \ (-\infty < x, y < +\infty), \\ u(x,0) = 0, \ u_y(x,0) = 4x. \end{cases}$$

3.
$$(10\cancel{D})$$

$$\begin{cases} 3\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 10\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + 3\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0, \ (-\infty < x < +\infty, y > 0), \\ u|_{y=0} = 0, \ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}|_{y=0} = \varphi(x). \end{cases}$$

三. 解下列定解问题:

1.
$$(10分)$$

$$\begin{cases} u_t - u_{xx} + hu = f(t,x), & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty), \\ u(0,x) = 0. \end{cases}$$

2.
$$(15\%)$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_2 u = x^2 - y^2, \ (r^2 = x^2 + y^2 < a^2), \\ \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + u\right)|_{x^2 + y^2 = a^2} = 0. \end{cases}$$

3. (15分)
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{a^2}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right), & (t > 0, 0 < r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < b), \\ u|_{r=0} 有界, & \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}|_{r=b} = 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(r), & \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = 0. \end{cases}$$

注:
$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a^2 x^2} \cos bx dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2a} e^{-\frac{b^2}{4a^2}}, \ (a > 0).$$

2005-2006学年第一学期数理方程B期末试题

一. (30分)填空

- 1. 方程 $u_{xy} + u_y = 1$ 的通解是______.
- 数 $y_n(x) =$ ______
- 3. 设 $P_{2006}(x)$ 是2006阶勒让德多项式, 计算 $\int_{-1}^{1} 2^{2005} P_{2006}(x) dx = ______.$
- 4. 计算 $\delta(x-a)$ 的傅里叶变换 $F(\delta(x-a))=$.
- 5. 试将函数 $f(x) = x^3(-1 < x < 1)$ 按勒让德多项式展开: f(x) =

二. (15分)求解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = u_{xx} + 2x, & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty), \\ u(0, x) = 0, & u_t(0, x) = 0. \end{cases}$$

三. (15分)求解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t = u_{xx}, & (t > 0, 0 < x < \pi), \\ u(t, 0) = 0, & u(t, \pi) = 100, \\ u(0, x) = \frac{100}{\pi} x + \delta(x - \frac{\pi}{x}). \end{cases}$$

四. (15分)求解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}, & (0 < x < l, t > 0), \\ u(t, 0) \not \cap \mathbb{R}, & u(t, l) = 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = f(x), & u_t|_{t=0} = 0. \end{cases}$$

五. (10分)

- 1. 求出区域 $D = \{(x,y) : x^2 + y^2 < 1, y > 0\}$ 上的格林函数 $G(x,y;\xi,\eta), (\xi,\eta) \in D$, 即求解定解问题 $\begin{cases} \Delta_2 G = -\delta(x - \xi, y - \eta), \ (x, y) \in D, \\ G(x, y)|_{x^2 + y^2 = 1} = 0, \ G(x, 0) = 0. \end{cases}$
- 2. 写出定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_2 u = -f(x, y), & (x, y) \in D, \\ u(x, y)|_{x^2 + y^2 = 1} = 0, & u(x, 0) = \phi(x) \end{cases}$$

的解的积分表达式.

六. (15分)

1. 求出方程 $u_t = a^2 u_{xx} + bu$ 的柯西问题的基本解U(t,x), 其中a和b是常数, 即求定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx} + bu, & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty), \\ u(0, x) = \delta(x). \end{cases}$$

2. 求解柯西问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx} + bu, & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty), \\ u(0, x) = 1 + x^2. \end{cases}$$

参考公式

- 1. 勒让德方程式 $(1-x^2)y''-2xy'+n(n+1)y=0, (n=0,1,2,\cdots,-1< x<1);$ 勒让德多项式: $P_n(x)=\frac{1}{2^n n!}\frac{d^n}{dx^n}(x^2-1)^n,$ 特别地, $P_0(x)=1, P_1(x)=x, P_2(x)=\frac{1}{2}(3x^2-1), P_3(x)=\frac{1}{2}(5x^2-3x), P_4(x)=\frac{1}{8}(35x^4-30x^2+3), P_5(x)=\frac{1}{8}(63x^5-70x^3+15x).$
- 2. 贝塞尔方程是 $x^2y'' + xy' + (x^2 \nu^2)y = 0$, $(\nu \ge 0, 0 < x < a)$, 贝塞尔函数具有微分关系式:

$$\frac{d}{dx}[x^{\nu}J_{\nu}(x)] = x^{\nu}J_{\nu-1}(x)$$

和

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{J_{\nu}(x)}{x^{\nu}} \right] = -\frac{J_{\nu+1}(x)}{x^{\nu}}.$$

贝塞尔函数在第一、二类边界条件下的模平方 $N_{\nu}^2 = \int_0^n x J_{\nu}^2(\omega x) dx$ 分别是

$$N_{\nu 1}^2 = \frac{a^2}{2} J_{\nu+1}^2(\omega a), \ N_{\nu 2}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left[a^2 - \left(\frac{\nu}{\omega} \right)^2 \right] J_{\nu}^2(\omega a).$$

3. 积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$. f(x) 的傅里叶变换定义为 $F(\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{i\lambda x} dx$. $F(\lambda) = e^{-a|\lambda|}$ 的傅里叶反变换是 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\lambda) e^{-i\lambda x} d\lambda = \frac{a}{\pi(x^2 + a^2)}$, $F(\lambda) = e^{-\lambda^2 t}$ 的傅里叶反变换是 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4t}}$.

2005-2006学年第二学期数理方程A期末试题

一. (10分)求解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0, \\ u|_{y=0} = x^2. \end{cases}$$

二. (12分)求解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + 2u_{xy} - 3u_{yy} = 1, \\ u(x,0) = 3x^2, \ u_y(x,0) = \frac{x}{2}. \end{cases}$$

三. (12分)求解以下固有值问题(计算结果中要明确指出固有值和固有函数)

1.
$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{x}(xY')' + \lambda Y = 0, & (0 < x < 1), \\ |Y(0)| < +\infty, & Y(1) = 0. \end{cases}$$

2.
$$\begin{cases} Y'' + \lambda Y = 0, \ (0 < x < 2), \\ Y(0) = 0, \ Y'(2) = 0. \end{cases}$$

四. (14分, 超纲)写出泛函

$$J[u(x,y)] = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \le 1} \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 - 2xyu \right] dx dy$$

的Euler方程并求出满足边界条件 $u|_{x^2+y^2=1}=1$ 的极小元.

五.(8分) 将函数 $f(x) = \delta(x)$ 在[-1,1]上按Legendre多项式 $P_n(x)$ 展开.

六. (14分)求定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = u_{xx} + \cos 3\pi x, & (x \in [0, 1], t > 0), \\ u_x(t, 0) = u_x(t, 1) = 0, \\ u_t(0, x) = 0, & u(0, x) = 2\cos \pi x + 4\cos 2\pi x. \end{cases}$$

七. (14分)求函数 $f_1(x) = \delta(x-1), f_2(x) = e^{ix}, f_3(x) = \cos x$ 的Fourier变换 $F[f_1(x)], F[f_2(x)], F[f_3(x)]$ 并利用Fourier变换求初值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t = 2u_{xx} + u + f(t, x), & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty), \\ u|_{t=0} = \phi(x). \end{cases}$$

的基本解, 再利用相应公式解出此初值问题.

八. (10分)已知半空间的场位方程的第一边值问题为:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_3 u = -f(x, y, z), & (x > 0), \\ u|_{x=0} = \phi(y, z). \end{cases}$$
 (1)

- 1. 写出此边值问题的Green函数G满足的定解问题,并求出Green函数G.
- 2. 当在半空间的场位方程的第一边值问题(1)中取f(x,y,z)=0时, 到处解u(x,y,z)的积分公式.

九.(6分) 用球函数将以下函数展开:

$$f(\theta, \varphi) = \sin^2 \theta \left(\cos^2 \varphi + 15\cos\theta\cos 2\varphi\right)$$

参考公式

1. $(1 - 2xt + t^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} P_n(x)t^n, \ (|t| < 1, |x| \le 1)$

2.
$$P_n^m(x) = (1 - x^2)^{\frac{m}{2}} \frac{d^m}{dx^m} P_n(x), (m \le n); \ P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n, (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

2006-2007学年第一学期数理方程B期末试题

一. (20分)求解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - u_{xx} = x + t, & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty), \\ u|_{t=0} = \sin x, & u_t|_{t=0} = 4x. \end{cases}$$

二. (20分)求解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_3 u = 0, \ (1 < r < 2), \\ u|_{r=1} = 0, \ u|_{r=2} = 1 + \cos \theta, \end{cases}$$

其中 (r, θ, φ) 为球坐标.

三. (24分)求解以下固有值问题(计算结果中要明确指出固有值和固有函数)

1.

$$\begin{cases} Y''(x) + \lambda Y(x) = 0, \ (0 < x < 1), \\ Y'(0) = Y'(1) = 0. \end{cases}$$

2.

$$\begin{cases} x^2Y'' + xY' + (\lambda x^2 - 1)Y = 0, \ (0 < x < b), \\ |Y(0)| < +\infty, \ Y(b) = 0. \end{cases}$$

3.

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_2 u + \lambda u = 0, \ (0 < x < 2, 0 < y < 3), \\ u|_{x=0} = u|_{x=2} = u|_{y=0} = u|_{y=3} = 0. \end{cases}$$

四. 设初值问题

(*)
$$\begin{cases} u_t = 2u_x + f(t, x), & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty), \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x). \end{cases}$$

- 1. (10分)求上述初值问题的基本解U(t,x).
- 2. (10分)求初值问题(*)的解.

五. 设平面区域 $D = \{(x,y)|y > x\},$

1. (10分)求D内格林函数G:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_2 G = -\delta(x - \xi, y - \eta), \ ((x, y) \in D, (\xi, \eta) \in D), \\ G|_{y=x} = 0. \end{cases}$$

2. (6分)求边值问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_2 u = -f(x, y), ((x, y) \in D), \\ u|_{y=x} = \varphi(x) \end{cases}$$

的解.

参考公式

$$P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n$$

2007-2008学年第二学期数理方程A期末试题

一. (14分)设u = u(t,x), 求解以下定解问题:

1.

$$\begin{cases} u_{tx} = x, & (t > 0, x > 0), \\ u(0, x) = 1 + \sin x, & u(t, 0) = 1. \end{cases}$$

2.

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = 9u_{xx}, & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty), \\ u(0, x) = \cos x, & u_t(0, x) = x^2. \end{cases}$$

二. (10分)求解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} 2\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0, \\ u|_{x=0} = y^2 - z. \end{cases}$$

三. (14分)求解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t = 4u_{xx}, & (t > 0, 0 < x < 2), \\ u(t, 0) = u(t, 2) = 0, \\ u(0, x) = \delta(x - 1). \end{cases}$$

四. (10分)求解以下固有值问题(计算结果中要明确指出固有值和固有函数)

1.

$$\begin{cases} [(1-x^2)y']' + \lambda y = 0, \ (0 < x < 1), \\ y(0) = 0, \ |y(1)| < +\infty. \end{cases}$$

2.

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_2 u + \lambda u = 0, \ (0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 2), \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}|_{x=0} = u|_{x=1} = u|_{y=0} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}|_{y=2} = 0. \end{cases}$$

五. (8分,超纲)写出泛函

$$J[y(x)] = \int_{1}^{2} (y'^{2} - 2xy) dx$$

的Euler方程并求出满足边界条件y(1) = 0, y(2) = -1的极值元.

六. (12分)求解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0, & (0 < r < 1, 0 < z < 1), \\ |u(0, z)| < +\infty, & u(1, z) = 0, \\ u(r, 0) = 0, & u(r, 1) = 1 - r. \end{cases}$$

七. (14分)求初值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t = u_{xx} + 2u_y + u + f(t, x, y), & (t > 0, -\infty < x, y < +\infty), \\ u|_{t=0} = \phi(x, y) & \end{cases}$$

的解的积分表达式.

 $\begin{cases} \Delta_3 G = -\delta(x-\xi,y-\eta,z-\zeta), \ ((x,y,z)\in V, (\xi,\eta,\zeta)\in V)\,,\\ \\ G|_S = 0, \ (其中S是V的边界) \end{cases}$ 八. (8分)设空间区域 $V = \{(x, y, z) | x > 0, y > 0\}$, 试求定解问题

的解 $G(x, y, z; \xi, \eta, \zeta)$.

九. (10分)求解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = u_{xx} + \sin\frac{3}{2}x, & (t > 0, 0 < x < \pi), \\ u(t, 0) = 0, & u_x(t, \pi) = 1, \\ u(0, x) = x + \sin\frac{x}{2} + 5\sin\frac{5x}{2}, & u_t(0, x) = \sin\frac{3x}{2}. \end{cases}$$

参考公式

$$(x^{\gamma}J_{\gamma})' = x^{\gamma}J_{\gamma-1}, N_{\gamma 1n}^2 = \frac{a^2}{2}J_{\gamma+1}^2(\omega_{1n}a)$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a^2 \lambda^2 t} \cos \lambda x d\lambda = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{4a^2 t}\right)$$

2008-2009学年第二学期数理方程A期末试题

一. (12分)求下面方程的通解:

$$u_{xx} - u_{yy} = x^2 - y^2.$$

二. (13分)求解定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} (x^2+1)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0, \\ u|_{x=0} = y^2. \end{cases}$$

三. (15分)求解定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = u_{xx}, & (0 < x, \xi < 1), \\ u_{x|_{x=0}} = u_{x|_{x=1}} = 0, \\ u_{t=0} = 0, & u_{t|_{t=0}} = \delta(x - \xi). \end{cases}$$

四. (10分)求矩形域[0, a] × [0, b]上问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_x + \lambda u = 0, \\ u|_{x=0} = u|_{x=a} = u|_{y=0} = u|_{y=b} = 0 \end{cases}$$

的固有值和固有函数.

五. (15分)求解以下定解问题, 其中 (r, θ, φ) 为球坐标:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_3 u = 1, \ (r < 1), \\ u|_{r=1} = \cos 2\theta. \end{cases}$$

六. (15分)先求下面Cauchy问题的基本解, 再求该定解问题解的积分公式:

$$\begin{cases} u_t = u_{xx} + 2u_x + f(t, x), & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty), \\ u(0, x) = \phi(x). \end{cases}$$

七. (20分)设D为圆心在原点, 半径 r_0 的圆盘, 考虑定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \Delta_2 u, & (t > 0, M(x, y) \in D), \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}|_{M(x, y) \in \partial D} = 0, \\ u(0, M) = \phi(x, y). \end{cases}$$

- 2. 证明 $\int_D u(t,M)dM = \int_D \phi(M)dM$.
- 3. 对任意 $M \in D$, 求极限 $\lim_{t \to \infty} u(t, M)$.
- 4. 试从物理上说明2,3小题的意义.

参考公式

1.
$$P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n, \ n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$$

$$2. \ \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a^2 \lambda^2 t} \cos \lambda x d\lambda = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{4a^2 t}\right).$$

3. 柱坐标下:

$$\Delta_3 = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}.$$

4. 球坐标下:

$$\frac{1}{r^2}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(r^2\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\right) + \frac{1}{r^2\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}\left(\sin\theta\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}\right) + \frac{1}{r^2\sin^2\theta}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial\varphi^2}$$

2013-2014学年第二学期数理方程B期末试题

一. (16分)求下列偏微分方程的通解u = u(x,y):

$$1. \ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = x^2 y.$$

$$2. \ y \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = xy.$$

二. (10分)求下列固有值问题的解,要求明确指出固有值及其所对应的固有函数:

$$\begin{cases} x^2y'' + xy' + \lambda x^2y = 0, \ (0 < x < 2), \\ |y(0)| < +\infty, \ y'(2) = 0. \end{cases}$$

- 三. (12分)求第一象限 $D = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 | x > 0, y > 0\}$ 的第一边值问题的Green函数.
- 四. (12分)用积分变换法求解下列方程:

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx} + u, \ (-\infty < x < +\infty, t > 0), \\ u(0, x) = \varphi(x). \end{cases}$$

五. (15分)用分离变量法求解下列方程:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_2 u = 0, \ (r < 2), \\ u|_{r=2} = \sin \theta + 2\sin 5\theta - 7\cos 4\theta. \end{cases}$$

六. (15分)用分离变量法求解下列方程:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = 4u_{xx}, & (0 < x < 1, t > 0), \\ u(t, 0) = 0, & u(t, 1) = 1, \\ u(0, x) = \varphi(x) + x, & u_t(0, x) = \delta(x - \frac{1}{2}). \end{cases}$$

七. (15分)用分离变量法求解下列方程:

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz} = z, & (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 < 1), \\ u|_{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1} = 0 \end{cases}$$

八. (5分)求解下列定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} 4u_{xx} = u_{tt} + 2u_t + u, \ (-\infty < x < +\infty, t > 0), \\ u(0, x) = 2\cos x, \ u_t(0, x) = 2x. \end{cases}$$

提示: 先对泛定方程进行变换成为一个较为简单的泛定方程, 再根据初始条件进行求解.

参考公式:包括极坐标和球坐标下的Laplace算子表达式,Fourier级数及其系数的公式,Laplace和Fourier所有性质和变换公式及求解过程中用到的反变换公式,勒让德方程的固有值和固有函数以及勒让德函数n=1-5时的表达式.

注: 本卷为考后回忆版本, 未给具体公式内容, 请同学自行参考其它卷子的相关公式.

2014-2015学年第二学期数理方程A期末试题

一. (15分)设 $a \neq b$ 为实常数, 考察二阶线性齐次方程:

$$u_{xx} - (a+b)u_{xy} + abu_{yy} = 0, \ (-\infty < x, y < +\infty).$$

- 1. 是判断方程的类型(椭圆/双曲线/抛物线).
- 2. 试将该方程化成标准型.
- 3. 求出该方程的解.
- 4. 求出该方程满足的条件: $u(x,-ax) = \varphi(x)$, $u(x,-bx) = \psi(x)$ 的特解, 其中 $\varphi(0) = \psi(0)$.
- 二. (10分)考察一阶线性非齐次方程:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2x \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = y, \ (-\infty < x, y < +\infty).$$

- 1. 求出此方程的特征线.
- 2. 求出此方程满足条件 $u(0,y) = 1 + y^2$ 的解.
- 三. (20分)考察定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 4 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(t, x), & (0 < x < \pi, t > 0), \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, & u|_{x=\pi} = 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), & u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x). \end{cases}$$

- 1. 当f(t,x) = 0时, 求此定解问题的解 u_1 .
- 2. 当 $f(t,x) = \sin 2x \sin \omega t$ (其中 $\omega \neq 4$), $\varphi(x) = 0$, $\psi(x) = 0$ 时, 求此定解问题的解 u_2 以及 $\lim_{\omega \to 4} u_2(x,t,\omega)$ 的值.
- 四. (20分)考察定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_3 u = 0, & (r < a, 0 < \theta < 2\pi, 0 < z < h), \\ u|_{r=a} = 0, \\ u|_{z=0} = g_1(r, \theta), & u|_{z=h} = g_2(r, \theta). \end{cases}$$

- 1. 当 $g_1(r,\theta) = 0$, $g_2(r,\theta) = f(r)$ 时,求此定解问题的解.
- 2. 当 $g_1(r,\theta) = \varphi(r,\theta)$, $g_2(r,\theta) = \psi(r,\theta)$ 时, 可作分离变量: $u = R(r)\Theta(\theta)Z(z)$, 分别求出 R,Θ,Z 满足的常微分方程, 并写出此时与定解问题相应的固有值问题.

五. (15分)考察初值问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \Delta_3 u + 3u + f(t, x, y, z), & (t > 0, -\infty < x, y, z < +\infty), \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x, y, z). \end{cases}$$

- 1. 求出此问题的基本解.
- 2. 当f(t, x, y, z) = 0, $\varphi(x, y, z) = e^{-(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}$ 时, 求此问题的解.

六. (15分)已知右半平面区域 $S = \{(x,y)|x>0, -\infty < y < +\infty\}$

- 1. 求出S内Poisson方程第一边值问题的Green函数.
- 2. 求解定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + 25u_{yy} = 0, & (x > 0, -\infty < y < +\infty), \\ u|_{x=0} = \varphi(y). \end{cases}$$

七. (5分)求方程: $Z'(\theta) + \cot \theta Z(\theta) + 20Z(\theta) = 0$, $(0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2})$ 满足条件Z(0) = 1的解 $Z(\theta)$, 并求 $Z(\frac{\pi}{2})$.

2015-2016学年第二学期数理方程B期末试题

一. (12分)求以下固有值问题的固有值和固有函数:

$$\begin{cases} Y''(x) + \lambda Y(x) = 0, \ (0 < x < 16), \\ Y'(0) = 0, \ Y'(16) = 0. \end{cases}$$

二. (16分)利用分离变量法求解定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_t = 4u_x x, & (t > 0, 0 < x < 5), \\ u(t, 0) = u(t, 5) = 0, \\ u(0, x) = \phi(x). \end{cases}$$

并求 $\phi(x) = \delta(x-2)$ 时此定解问题的解.

三. (14分)考虑初值问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = 4u_{xx} + f(t, x), & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty), \\ u|_{t=0} = x^2, & u_t|_{t=0} = \sin 2x. \end{cases}$$

- 1. 如取f(t,x)=0, 求此初值问题的解.
- 2. 如取 $f(t,x) = t^2x^2$, 求此初值问题相应的解.

四. (14分)求解以下初值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = 4u_{xx} + 5u, & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty), \\ u|_{t=0} = \phi(x). \end{cases}$$

并指出当 $\phi(x) = e^{-x^2}$ 时此定解问题的解.

五. (16分)求解以下定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_t = u_{rr} + \frac{1}{r}u_r, & (0 < r < 1), \\ |u(t,0)| < +\infty, & u(t,1) = 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = \phi(r). \end{cases}$$

并算出 $\phi(r) = J_0(ar) + 3J_0(br)$ 时的解, 其中0 < a < b, 且 $J_0(a) = J_0(b) = 0$.

六. (14分)已知下半空间 $V = \{(x, y, z) | x < 0, -\infty < x, y < +\infty)\}.$

- 1. 求出V内泊松方程第一边值问题的Green函数.
- 2. 求解定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} 4u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz} = 0, \ (z < 0, -\infty < x, y < +\infty), \\ u|_{z=0} = \varphi(x, y). \end{cases}$$

七. (6分)对于三维波动方程

$$u_{tt} = a^2 \Delta_3 u, \ (a > 0, t > 0, -\infty < x, y, z < +\infty)$$

它的形如u=u(t,r)=T(t)R(r)的解称为方程的可分离变量的径向对称解, 求方程满足 $\lim_{t\to +\infty}u=0$ 的可分离变量的径向对称解, 这里 $r=\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}$.

八. (8分)考虑固有值问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dx}[(1-x^2)y'] + \lambda y = 0, \ (0 < x < 1), \\ y'(0) = 0, \ |y(1)| < +\infty. \end{cases}$$

- 1. 求此固有值问题的固有值和固有函数.
- 2. 把f(x) = 2x + 1按此固有值问题所得到的固有函数系展开.

参考公式

- 1. 直角坐标系: $\Delta_3 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$, 柱坐标系: $\Delta_3 u = \frac{1}{r} r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$, 球坐标系: $r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$.
- 2. 若 ω 是 $J_{\nu}(\omega a) = 0$ 的一个正根,则有模平方 $N_{\nu 1}^2 = ||J_{\nu}(\omega x)||_1^2 = \frac{a^2}{2}J_{\nu+1}^2(\omega a)$. 若 ω 是 $J'_{\nu}(\omega a) = 0$ 的一个正根,则有模平方 $N_{\nu 2}^2 = ||J_{\nu}(\omega x)||_2^2 = \frac{1}{2}\left[a^2 \frac{\nu^2}{\omega^2}\right]J_{\nu}^2(\omega a)$.
- 3. 勒让德多项式: $P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 1)^n$, $\int_{-1}^1 P_n^2(x) dx = \frac{2}{2n+1}$, $n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$, 母函数: $(1 2xt + t^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} P_n(x) t^n$, 递推公式: $P'_{n+1}(x) P'_{n-1}(x) = (2n+1) P_n(x)$.

4.
$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a^2 \lambda^2 t} \cos \lambda x d\lambda = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{4a^2 t}\right)$$

5. 设 $G(M; M_0)$ 是三维Poisson方程第一边值问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_3 u = -f(M), & (M = (x, y, z) \in V), \\ u|S = \phi(M) \end{cases}$$

对应的Green函数,则

$$u(M_0) = -\iint_S \phi(M) \frac{\partial G}{\partial n}(M; M_0) dS + \iiint_V f(M) G(M; M_0) dM,$$
其中 $M_0 = (\xi, \eta, 0).$

2016-2017学年第二学期数理方程B期末试题

- 一. (10分)求方程 $u_x + yu_{xy} = 0$ 的一般解.
- 二. (10分)求解一维半无界弦的自由振动问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = 9u_{xx}, & (t > 0, 0 < x < +\infty), \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = x, & u_t|_{t=0} = 2\sin x. \end{cases}$$

三. (20分)考察一维有界限振动问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = u_{xx} + f(t, x), & (t > 0, 0 < x < \pi), \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, & u_x|_{x=\pi} = 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = \sin \frac{3}{2}x, & u_t|_{t=0} = \sin \frac{x}{2}. \end{cases}$$

- 1. 当f(t,x) = 0时, 求出上述定解问题的解 $u_1(x)$.
- 2. 当 $f(t,x) = \sin \frac{x}{2} \sin \omega t$, $(\omega \neq k + \frac{1}{2}, k \in \mathbb{N})$ 时, 求出上述定解问题的解 $u_2(t,x)$.
- 3. 指出定解问题中方程非齐次项f(t,x), 边界条件和初始条件的物理意义.
- 四. (15分)求解定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + u, & (t > 0, 0 < x < 1), \\ u|_{x=0} \not \exists \, \mathcal{P}, & u_x|_{x=1} = 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x). \end{cases}$$

五. (15分)求解如下泊松方程的边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz} = z, & (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 < 1), \\ u|_{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1} = 0. \end{cases}$$

六. (15分)设区域 $\Omega = \{(x,y)|y \ge x\}$.

- 1. 求区域Ω上的Poisson方程Dirichlet边值问题的Green函数.
- 2. 求解如下Poisson方程的Dirichlet边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_2 u = 0, \ ((x, y) \in \Omega), \\ u(x, x) = \phi(x). \end{cases}$$

七. (15分)考察定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_t = 4u_{xx} + 3u, \ (-\infty < x < +\infty, t > 0), \\ u(0, x) = \varphi(x). \end{cases}$$

- 1. 求出上述定解问题相应的基本解.
- 2. 当 $\varphi(x) = x$ 时, 求解上述定解问题.

参考公式

1. 拉普拉斯算子 Δ_3 在各个坐标系下的表达形式

$$\Delta_3 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2}.$$

- 2. 二阶欧拉方程: $x^2y'' + pxy' + qy = f(x)$, 在作变量代换 $x = e^t$ 下,可以约化为常系数线性微分方程: $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + (p-1)\frac{dy}{dt} + qy = f\left(e^t\right).$
- 3. Legendre方程: $[(1-x^2)y']' + \lambda y = 0$; n阶Legendre多项式:

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} \frac{(-1)^k (2n-2k)!}{2^n k! (n-k)! (n-2k)!} x^{n-2k} = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n$$

; Legendre多项式的母函数: $(1-2xt+t^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} P_n(x)t^n$, (|t|<1);

Legendre多项式的模平方: $||P_n(x)||^2 = \frac{2}{2n+1}$.

4. ν 阶Bessel方程: $x^2y'' + xy' + (x^2 - \nu^2)y = 0$; ν 阶Bessel函数: $J_{\nu}(x) = \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^k \frac{1}{k!\Gamma(k+\nu+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k+\nu}$

Bessel函数的母函数: $e^{\frac{x}{2}}(\zeta - \zeta^{-1}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} J_n(x)\zeta^n$; Bessel函数在三类边界条件下的模平方: $N_{\nu 1n}^2 =$

$$\frac{a^2}{2}J_{\nu+1}^2(\omega_{1n}a), N_{\nu 2n}^2 = \frac{1}{2}\left[a^2 - \frac{\nu^2}{\omega_{2n}^2}\right]J_{\nu}^2(\omega_{2n}a), N_{\nu 3n}^2 = \frac{1}{2}\left[a^2 - \frac{\nu^2}{\omega_{2n}^2} + \frac{a^2\alpha^2}{\beta^2\omega_{3n}^2}\right]J_{\nu}^2(\omega_{3n}a).$$

- 5. 傅里叶变换和逆变换: $\mathcal{F}[f](\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)e^{i\lambda x}dx; \ \mathcal{F}^{-1}[F](x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\lambda)e^{-i\lambda x}d\lambda; \ \mathcal{F}^{-1}[e^{-\lambda^2}] = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}}e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}}.$
- 6. 拉普拉斯变换: $L[f(t)] = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t)e^{-pt}, p = \sigma + is; \ L[e^{\alpha t}] = \frac{1}{p-\alpha}, \ L[t^{\alpha}] = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{p^{\alpha+1}}, \ L[\sin t] = \frac{1}{p^2+1}, \ L[\cos t] = \frac{p}{p^2+1}, \ L\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi t}}e^{\frac{\alpha^2}{4t}}\right] = \frac{e^{-a\sqrt{p}}}{\sqrt{p}}.$
- 7. 拉普拉斯方程 $\Delta_3 u = \delta(M)$ 的基本解:

二维,
$$U(x,y) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \frac{1}{r}$$
, $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$;
三维, $U(x,y,z) = -\frac{1}{4\pi r}$, $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$.

2018-2019学年第二学期数理方程B期末试题

- 一. 设有一个均匀圆柱物体,半径为a,高为h,侧面在温度为零的空气中自由冷却. 上底绝热,下底温度为g(t,x,y),初始温度为 $\varphi(x,y,z)$,试写出圆柱体内温度所满足的定解问题. (不用求解,仅列方程)
- 二. 求解一维无界弦的振动问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = u_{xx} - 4t + 2x, \ (-\infty < x < +\infty, t > 0), \\ u|_{t=0} = x^2, \ u_t|_{t=0} = \sin 3x. \end{cases}$$

三. 求解固有值问题

$$\begin{cases} y'' + 2y' + \lambda y = 0, \ (0 < x < 9), \\ y(0) = y(9) = 0. \end{cases}$$

四. 求解一维有界弦的振动问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = u_{xx}, & (0 < x < 1, t > 0), \\ u|_{x=0} = u|_{x=1} = 1, \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, & u_t|_{t=0} = 0. \end{cases}$$

五. 求解如下泊松方程的边值问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_3 u = 0, \ (x^2 + y^2 < 1, 0 < z < 1), \\ u|_{x^2 + y^2 = 1} = 0, \\ u|_{x = 0} = 0, \ u|_{x = 1} = 1 - (x^2 + y^2). \end{cases}$$

六. 求解热传导问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t = u_{xx} + u, \ (-\infty < x < +\infty, t > 0), \\ u(0, x) = e^{-x^2}. \end{cases}$$

七. 设平面区域 $\Omega = \{(x,y)|x+y>0\}$

- 1. 求出区域 Ω 的Green函数.
- 2. 求出区域Ω的定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_2 u = 0, \ (x, y) \in \Omega, \\ u(x, -x) = \varphi(x). \end{cases}$$

八. 计算积分

$$\int_{-1}^{1} P_4(x)(1+x+2x^2+3x^3+4x^4)dx$$

参考公式

1. 拉普拉斯算子
$$\Delta_3$$
在各个坐标系下的表达形式
$$\Delta_3 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2}.$$

2. Legendre方程: $[(1-x^2)y']' + \lambda y = 0$; n阶Legendre多项式:

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} \frac{(-1)^k (2n-2k)!}{2^n k! (n-k)! (n-2k)!} x^{n-2k} = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n$$

; Legendre多项式的母函数: $(1-2xt+t^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} P_n(x)t^n$, (|t|<1);

Legendre多项式的模平方: $||P_n(x)||^2 = \frac{2}{2n+1}$.

Legendre多项式满足的递推公式 $(n \ge 1)$: $(n+1)P_{n+1}(x) - x(2n+1)P_n(x) + nP_{n-1}(x) = 0$, $nP_n(x) - nP_n(x) = 0$

$$xP_n'(x) + P_{n-1}'(x) = 0, \ nP_{n-1}(x) - P_n'(x) + xP_{n-1}'(x) = 0, \ P_{n+1}'(x) - P_{n-1}'(x) = (2n+1)P_n(x)$$

3. ν 阶Bessel方程: $x^2y'' + xy' + (x^2 - \nu^2)y = 0$; ν 阶Bessel函数: $J_{\nu}(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^k \frac{1}{k!\Gamma(k+\nu+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k+\nu}$

Bessel函数的母函数: $e^{\frac{x}{2}}(\zeta - \zeta^{-1}) = \sum_{\nu=1}^{+\infty} J_n(x)\zeta^n$; Bessel函数在三类边界条件下的模平方: $N_{\nu 1n}^2 = \sum_{\nu=1}^{+\infty} J_n(x)\zeta^n$

$$\frac{a^2}{2}J_{\nu+1}^2(\omega_{1n}a), N_{\nu2n}^2 = \frac{1}{2}\left[a^2 - \frac{\nu^2}{\omega_{2n}^2}\right]J_{\nu}^2(\omega_{2n}a), N_{\nu3n}^2 = \frac{1}{2}\left[a^2 - \frac{\nu^2}{\omega_{2n}^2} + \frac{a^2\alpha^2}{\beta^2\omega_{3n}^2}\right]J_{\nu}^2(\omega_{3n}a). \text{ Bessel函数满}$$
足的微分关系和递推公式:
$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(x^{\nu}J_{\nu}(x)\right) = x^{\nu}J_{\nu-1}(x), \ \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{J_{\nu}(x)}{x^{\nu}}\right) = -\frac{J_{\nu+1}(x)}{x^{\nu}}$$

- 4. 傅里叶变换和逆变换: $\mathcal{F}[f](\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)e^{i\lambda x}dx$; $\mathcal{F}^{-1}[F](x) = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\lambda)e^{-i\lambda x}d\lambda$; $\mathcal{F}^{-1}[e^{-\lambda^2}] = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\lambda)e^{-i\lambda x}d\lambda$ $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}}e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}}$.
- 5. 拉普拉斯变换: $L[f(t)] = \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(t)e^{-pt}, p = \sigma + is; \ L[e^{\alpha t}] = \frac{1}{n-\alpha}, \ L[t^{\alpha}] = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{n^{\alpha+1}}$
- 6. 拉普拉斯方程 $\Delta_3 u = \delta(M)$ 的基本解:

二维,
$$U(x,y) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \frac{1}{r}$$
, $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$;
三维, $U(x,y,z) = -\frac{1}{4\pi r}$, $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$.

7. Green第一公式:
$$= \iiint_{V} u \Delta v dV + \iiint_{V} \nabla u \nabla v dV$$
 Green第二公式:
$$\iint_{\partial V} \left(u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) dS = \iiint_{V} (u \Delta v - v \Delta u) dV$$

2019-2020学年第二学期数理方程B期末试题(毕业年级重修)

一. (18分)求解下列Cauchy问题:

1.

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = 4u_{xx}, & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty), \\ u|_{t=0} = x^2, & u_t|_{t=0} = \cos 2x. \end{cases}$$

2.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = 20, \\ u(0, y) = y^2, \ u(x, 0) = \sin x. \end{cases}$$

二. (18分)求以下固有值问题的固有值和固有函数:

1.

$$\begin{cases} Y''(x) + \lambda Y(x) = 0, \ (0 < x < \pi), \\ Y'(0) = 0, \ Y'(\pi) = 0. \end{cases}$$

2.

$$\begin{cases} x^2 Y''(x) + x Y'(x) + \lambda Y(x) = 0, \ (1 < x < b), \\ Y(1) = 0, \ Y'(b) = 0. \end{cases}$$

三. (18分)

1. 求周期边界条件下

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = u_{xx}, & (t > 0, 0 < x < 1), \\ u(t, 0) = u(t, 1), & u_x(t, 0) = u_x(t, 1) \end{cases}$$

的分离变量解u = T(t)X(x).

2. 求解

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = u_{xx}, & (t > 0, 0 < x < 1), \\ u(t, 0) = u(t, 1), & u_x(t, 0) = u_x(t, 1), \\ u(0, x) = \sin 2\pi x, & u_t(0, x) = 2\pi \cos 2\pi x. \end{cases}$$

四. (14分)求解

$$\begin{cases} u_t = u_{xx} + u, & (t > 0, \infty < x < +\infty), \\ u|_{t=0} = \delta(x+1). \end{cases}$$

五. (18分)

- 1. P_n 为n-阶勒让德函数, 写出 $P_0(x)$, $P_1(x)$, $P_2(x)$, 并计算积分 $\int_{-1}^{1} (20+x)P_2(x)dx$.
- 2. 求解以下定解问题, 其中 (r, θ, ϕ) 为球坐标:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_3 u = 0, \ (r < 2), \\ u|_{r=2} = 3\cos 2\theta. \end{cases}$$

六. (14分)已知平面区域 $D = \{(x,y) | -\infty < x < +\infty, y < 1\}.$

- 1. 写出D内泊松方程第一边值问题的Green函数所满足的定解问题,并求出Green函数.
- 2. 求解定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + a^2 u_{yy} = 0, \ (-\infty < x < +\infty, y < 1), \\ u|_{y=1} = \varphi(x). \end{cases}$$

参考公式

- 1. 直角坐标系: $\Delta_3 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2},$ 柱坐标系: $\Delta_3 u = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2},$ 球坐标系: $\Delta_3 u = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2}.$
- 2. 若 ω 是 $J_{\nu}(\omega a) = 0$ 的一个正根,则有模平方 $N_{\nu 1n}^2 = \frac{a^2}{2}J_{\nu+1}^2(\omega a)$. 若 ω 是 $J'_{\nu}(\omega a) = 0$ 的一个正根,则有模平方 $N_{\nu 2n}^2 = \frac{1}{2}\left[a^2 \frac{\nu^2}{\omega^2}\right]J_{\nu}^2(\omega a)$.
- 3. 勒让德多项式: $P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 1)^n$, $n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \cdots$, 母函数: $(1 2xt + t^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} P_n(x) t^n$, (|t| < 1), 递推公式: $P'_{n+1}(x) P'_{n-1}(x) = (2n+1)P_n(x)$.

4.
$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a^2 \lambda^2 t} e^{i\lambda x} d\lambda = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a^2 \lambda^2 t} \cos \lambda x d\lambda = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \exp(-\frac{x^2}{4a^2 t})$$

- 5. 二维泊松方程基本解为 $u = \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln r$, 这里 (r, θ) 为极坐标.
- 6. 由平面区域D内Poisson方程第一边值问题的Green函数 $G(M; M_0)$, 求得Poisson方程第一边值问题解u(M)的公式是:

$$u(M) = \int_{S} \varphi(M_0) \frac{\partial G}{\partial n}(M; M_0) dS + \iint_{D} f(M_0) G(M; M_0) dM_0,$$

其中S是D的边界.

考察定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 4 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(t, x), & (0 < x < \pi, t > 0), \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=\pi} = 0, & (t > 0), \\ u|_{t=0} = \phi(x), u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x), & (0 < x < \pi). \end{cases}$$

- 1) 当f(t,x) = 0时, 求此定解问题的解 u_1 ;
- 2) 当 $f(t,x) = \sin 2x \sin \omega t$ (其中 $\omega \neq 4$), $\phi(x) = 0$, $\psi(x) = 0$ 时, 求此定解问题的解 u_2 .

数理方程期末试题参考答案与解析

2020 年春期末试题

仅供学习交流使用

一、(12分)对于以下初值问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = u_{xx} + f(t, x), & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty) \\ u(0, x) = 3x^2, u_t(0, x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

- (1) 当 f(t,x) = 0 时, 求初值问题的解;
- (2) 当 $f(t,x) = \cos 2x + x^2t^2$ 时, 求初值问题的解.

解:

第一题往往考察行波法或者通解法的使用. 可以直接应用行波法求解的定解问题的特点是,方程齐次. 而对于非齐次的方程,常用的解决方案有三种

- 齐次化原理——齐次化原理使用条件是初始条件是齐次的,如果初始条件非齐次, 需要使用叠加原理做处理
- 特解法——基于叠加原理,对于定解问题没有任何要求,不过实际应用要考虑求解方便,所以适合应用特解法的场景也有一些限制.我们习惯上会认为,非齐次项是若干独立变量的线性组合时,优先考虑特解法
- 固有函数展开法——由于行波法求解的定解问题是无界区域的问题,所以固有函数展开法不适用

根据上述对于非齐次问题处理方法选择的讨论,我们建议使用齐次化原理.

同时,本题是一类代表性的题目,其特点在于要求求解一个齐次方程问题和一个非齐次方程问题. 这样的题目要求提示我们使用齐次化原理来求解非齐次的问题.

(1) f(t,x) = 0 时, 直接应用达朗贝尔公式, 得

$$u = \frac{3}{2} ((x+t)^2 + (x-t)^2) = 3 (x^2 + t^2)$$
.....(6 分)

 $(2) f(t,x) = \cos 2x + x^2 t^2$ 时,利用叠加原理. 设 $u = u_1 + u_2$, 其中

$$\begin{cases} u_{1tt} = u_{1xx} + \cos 2x, & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty) \\ u_1(0, x) = 3x^2, u_{1t}(0, x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{2tt} = u_{2xx} + x^2 t^2, & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty) \\ u_2(0, x) = 0, & u_{2t}(0, x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

令 $u_1 = V + \frac{1}{4}\cos 2x$, 得 V 满足齐次方程

$$\begin{cases} V_{tt} = V_{xx} & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty) \\ V(0, x) = 3x^2 - \frac{1}{4}\cos 2x, & V_t(0, x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

应用达朗贝尔公式得

$$V = \frac{3}{2} \left((x+t)^2 + (x-t)^2 \right) - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} (\cos 2(x+t) + \cos 2(x+t)) = 3 \left(x^2 + t^2 \right) - \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x \cos 2t$$

因此

$$u_1 = \frac{1}{4}\cos 2x + 3(x^2 + t^2) - \frac{1}{4}\cos 2x \cos 2t$$

利用齐次化原理可得

$$u_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \int_{x-(t-\tau)}^{x+(t-\tau)} \xi^2 \tau^2 d\xi d\tau = \int_0^t \left[x^2 (t-\tau) + \frac{1}{3} (t-\tau)^3 \right] \tau^2 d\tau = \frac{1}{12} x^2 t^4 + \frac{t^6}{180}$$

所以, 由叠加原理可得

$$u = u_1 + u_2 = \frac{1}{4}\cos 2x + 3\left(x^2 + t^2\right) - \frac{1}{4}\cos 2x\cos 2t + \frac{1}{12}x^2t^4 + \frac{t^6}{180}$$
.....(12 \Re)

二. (14分) 求以下固有值问题的固有值和固有函数:

$$\begin{cases} y'' + \lambda y = 0, (0 < x < 5) \\ y'(0) = 0, y'(5) = 0 \end{cases}$$

并把 $f(x) = \delta(x-3)$ 在固有函数系下展开. 解:

固有值问题的求解也是每年的常见题型,一般也会出现在前几道题目中. 固有值问题求解本质上就是常微分方程定值问题的求解. 对于这类问题的求解方法,我们总结如下

• 特征根法——可以求解任意阶 (由于我们研究的定解问题主要是二阶线性偏微分

方程问题,所以一般情况下我们遇到的固有值问题就是二阶线性常微分方程)的 常系数线性常微分方程

- 特殊函数法——这是我们的课程第三章主要介绍的内容,利用两类特殊函数可以 求解相应的固有值问题
- 欧拉方程——这里单独提出欧拉方程,是因为这类方程对应的固有值问题的求解需要我们掌握,并且无法直接用以上两种常用方法解决. 欧拉方程的处理本质上是利用转化的思想,利用变量代换将其转化为常系数问题,进而可以使用特征根法求解. 转化思想是数学学习中的重要思想,在这门课程中也有很多重要的应用. 从考试角度出发,往往考察到的无法用以上两种方法求解的就是欧拉方程. 在这里建议有兴趣的读者,了解并掌握变量代换和函数变换两种常用转化方法在求解常微分方程问题中的应用

通过对常微分方程的分析,发现其为二阶常系数线性常微分方程,所以直接使用特征根法求解.

直接使用特征根法可以求解得到(这里略去求解过程,详细求解方法可以参考助教制作的特征根法专题)

设

$$\delta(x-3) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{5}, \quad (n = 0, 1, 2...)$$

利用三角函数系的正交性, 积分可得

$$a_n = \frac{2}{5} \int_0^5 \delta(x-3) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{5} dx = \frac{2}{5} \cos \frac{3n\pi}{5}$$

所以展开式为

$$\delta(x-3) = \frac{1}{5} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{2}{5} \cos \frac{3n\pi}{5} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{5}$$
(14 $\frac{4\pi}{5}$)

这道题目在今年的阅卷过程中发现,大量同学在细节上出现疏漏.常见错误答案为

$$\delta(x-3) = \frac{2}{5} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{2}{5} \cos \frac{3n\pi}{5} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{5}$$

即展开式常数项求解有误. 这里主要是在基于正交性利用积分求解系数的时候, 忽略了

$$\cos\frac{0\pi x}{5} = 1 \quad \int_0^5 \cos\frac{n\pi x}{5} \cdot \cos\frac{n\pi x}{5} dx = 5$$

这样就可以得到正确的结果. 而至于在待定系数写出展开式标准型的时候,常数项是否直接写 a_0 都是可以的. 只不过按照参考答案这样待定系数,积分计算式形式统一.

三、求解混合问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = u_{xx} + e^{-x}, (t > 0, 0 < x < 4) \\ u(t, 0) = u(t, 4) = 0 \\ u(0, x) = \sin \pi x, \quad u_t(0, x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解:

有界区域非齐次方程齐次边界问题. 常见的处理方法包括

- 特解法——基于叠加原理,对于定解问题没有任何要求,不过实际应用要考虑求解方便,所以适合应用特解法的场景也有一些限制.我们习惯上会认为,非齐次项是若干独立变量的线性组合时,优先考虑特解法
- 固有函数展开法——适用于所有有界区域非齐次方程齐次边界问题
- 齐次化原理——齐次化原理使用条件是初始条件是齐次的,如果初始条件非齐次, 需要使用叠加原理做处理

对于本题,由于非齐次项只和变量 x 有关,所以优先考虑特解法.对于解决非齐次方程齐次边界问题时使用特解法,我们要求特解需要满足齐次边界 (这样转化后的定解问题才能直接使用分离变量法求解).同时要特别注意,特解法的本质是叠加原理,在写出转化后的定解问题时,注意叠加原理使用的正确性 (往往出现定解条件没有按照叠加原理正确书写)

利用特解法. 设 u = v + w,并令特解 w 满足非齐次方程和齐次边界条件,解得

$$w = \frac{1}{4} (e^{-4} - 1) x + 1 - e^{-x}$$

则 v 满足的定解问题为

$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} = v_{xx}, (t > 0, \quad 0 < x < 4) \\ v(t,0) = v(t,4) = 0 \\ v(0,x) = \sin \pi x + e^{-x} + \frac{1-e^{-4}}{4}x - 1, \quad v_t(0,x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(6.47)$$

有界区域上的齐次方程齐次边界问题,直接使用分离变量法. 令 v(t,x) = T(t)X(x),分离变量得到固有值问题

$$\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0, & (0 < x < 4) \\ X(0) = 0, X(4) = 0 \end{cases}$$

和方程 $T'' + \lambda T = 0$. 求解固有值问题得到

固有值
$$\lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{4}\right)^2$$
,固有函数 $X_n(x) = B_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{4}$

将固有值代入关于 t 的方程解得

$$T_n(t) = C_n \cos \frac{n\pi t}{4} + D_n \sin \frac{n\pi t}{4}$$

进而得到形式解

$$v(t,x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left(C_n \cos \frac{n\pi t}{4} + D_n \sin \frac{n\pi t}{4} \right) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{4}$$
.....(12 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\))

利用初始条件,基于固有函数系正交性进行积分运算可得

$$u(t,x) = \frac{1}{4} \left(e^{-4} - 1 \right) x + 1 - e^{-x} + \cos \pi t \sin \pi x$$

$$+ \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left[\frac{2n\pi \left(1 - e^{-4} (-1)^n \right)}{16 + n^2 \pi^2} + \frac{2(-1)^n e^{-4} - 2}{n\pi} \right] \cos \frac{n\pi t}{4} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{4}$$
.....(16 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

四、(14分)求解均匀圆柱体上的边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_3 u = 0, & \left(r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < 2, 0 < z < 4 \right) \\ u|_{r=0} & \text{ fill, } u|_{r=2} = 0 \\ u|_{z=0} = 4 - r^2, & u|_{z=4} = 0 \end{cases}$$

解:

使用柱坐标,并注意到泛定方程和定解条件不显含 θ , 可设 u=u(r,z), 对应柱标方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

用分离变量 u = R(r)Z(z),代入方程和边界条件,得 Bessel 方程固有值问题

$$\begin{cases} r^2 R'' + rR' + \lambda r^2 R = 0 \\ R(0) \text{ 有界, } R(2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

和方程

$$Z'' - \lambda Z = 0$$

解固有值问题得到: 固有值

$$\lambda_n = \omega_n^2$$

固有函数

$$R_n(r) = J_0\left(\omega_n r\right)$$

 ω_n 是 $J_0(2\omega) = 0$ 的第 n 个正根. 相应地

$$Z_n(z) = C_n \operatorname{ch} \omega_n z + D_n \operatorname{sh} \omega_n z$$

所以,得到形式解

$$u(r,z) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (C_n ch\omega_n z + D_n sh\omega_n z) J_0(\omega_n r)$$
.....(9 分)

代入初始条件可得

$$u(r,0) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} C_n J_0(\omega_n x) = 4 - r^2, u(r,4) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (C_n \operatorname{ch} 4\omega_n + D_n sh 4\omega_n) J_0(\omega_n r) = 0$$

这样得到

$$D_n = -\frac{\operatorname{ch} 4\omega_n}{\operatorname{sh} 4\omega_n} C_n$$

和

$$C_{n} = \frac{\int_{0}^{2} r (4 - r^{2}) J_{0} (\omega_{n} r) dr}{N_{01}^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N_{01}^{2}} \frac{1}{\omega_{n}^{2}} \int_{0}^{2\omega_{n}} t \left(4 - \frac{t^{2}}{\omega_{n}^{2}}\right) J_{0}(t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{N_{01}^{2} \omega_{n}^{2}} \left[\left(4 - \frac{t^{2}}{\omega_{n}^{2}}\right) t J_{1}(t) \Big|_{0}^{2\omega_{n}} + \frac{2}{\omega_{n}^{2}} \int_{0}^{2\omega_{n}} t^{2} J_{1}(t) dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2J_{1}^{2} (2\omega_{n}) \omega_{n}^{2}} \cdot \frac{2}{\omega_{n}^{2}} \cdot 4\omega_{n}^{2} J_{2} (2\omega_{n}) = \frac{4J_{2} (2\omega_{n})}{\omega_{n}^{2} J_{1}^{2} (2\omega_{n})}$$

$$= \frac{4}{\omega_{n}^{3} J_{1} (2\omega_{n})}$$

所以得到定解问题的解

$$u(r,z) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left[\left(\frac{4}{\omega_n^3 J_1(2\omega_n)} \right) \operatorname{ch} \omega_n z - \left(\frac{4ch4\omega_n}{\omega_n^3 sh4\omega_n J_1(2\omega_n)} \right) sh\omega_n z \right] J_0(\omega_n r)$$
.....(14 \(\frac{\psi}{\psi}\)

五、(14 分) 求解以下定解问题, 其中 (r, θ, φ) 为球坐标.

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_3 u = 0, & (r > 3, 0 \le \theta \le \pi, 0 \le \varphi < 2\pi) \\ u|_{r=3} = \cos 2\theta - 3, & \lim_{r \to +\infty} u = 2020 \end{cases}$$

解:

齐次 Laplace 方程在球外的球坐标求解公式 (轴对称情形)

$$u = A_0 + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} B_n r^{-(n+1)} P_n(\cos \theta)$$
(0.4)

由

$$\lim_{r \to +\infty} u = 2020$$

得 $A_0 = 2020$. 代入另一初始条件可得

$$u(3,\theta) = A_0 + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} B_n 3^{-(n+1)} P_n(\cos \theta) = 2\cos^2 \theta - 4 \Longrightarrow 2020 + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} B_n 3^{-(n+1)} P_n(x) = 2x^2 - 4$$

即

$$2020 + \frac{1}{3}B_0 + \frac{1}{27}B_2P_2(x) = 2020 + \frac{1}{3}B_0 + \frac{1}{27} \times \frac{B_2}{2}(3x^2 - 1) = 2x^2 - 4$$

比较系数得

$$B_2 = 36, B_0 = -6070$$

所以定解问题的解为

$$u(r,\theta) = 2020 - 6070r^{-1} + 36r^{-3}P_2(\cos\theta)$$

或者写作

$$u(r,\theta) = 2020 - 6070r^{-1} + 18r^{-3} (3\cos^2\theta - 1)$$
.....(14 分)

六、求解初值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t = u_{xx} + 2u_x + 5u, & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty) \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \end{cases}$$

并求出 $\varphi(x) = 4x$ 时此问题的具体解.

解:

由题意知,可以使用傅里叶变换法求解.

作傅里叶变换得

$$\begin{cases} \bar{u}_t = -\lambda^2 \bar{u} - 2i\lambda \bar{u} + 5\bar{u}, t > 0 \\ \bar{u}(0, \lambda) = \bar{\varphi}(\lambda) \end{cases}$$

解得

$$\bar{u} = e^{5t}\bar{\varphi}(\lambda)e^{\left(-\lambda^2 - 2i\lambda\right)t}$$

.....(6 分)

由常用公式(详见"数理方程经典问题专题整理")

$$F^{-1}\left[e^{-\lambda^2 t}\right] = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}t} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2}{4t}\right\}$$

可得

可得
$$F^{-1}\left[e^{-\lambda^2 t - 2i\lambda t}\right] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda^2 t - 2i\lambda t} e^{-i\lambda x} d\lambda = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda^2 t} e^{-i\lambda(x+2t)} d\lambda = \exp\left\{-\frac{(x+2t)^2}{4t}\right\}$$

所以可得解为

$$u(t,x) = e^{5t}F^{-1}\left[\bar{\varphi}(\lambda)e^{-\lambda^2t - 2i\lambda t}\right] = \varphi(x) * \frac{e^{5t}}{2\sqrt{\pi}t}e^{-\frac{(x+2t)^2}{4t}} = \frac{e^{5t}}{2\sqrt{\pi}t}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\varphi(\xi)\exp\left\{-\frac{(x-\xi+2t)^2}{4t}\right\}d\xi$$
.....(12 $\frac{r}{2}$)

当 $\varphi(x) = x$ 时,对应具体解为

$$u_1(t,x) = \frac{4e^{5t}}{2\sqrt{\pi}t} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x-\xi) \exp\left\{-\frac{(\xi+2t)^2}{4t}\right\} d\xi = 4e^{5t}(x+2t)$$
(16 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

七、(14 分) 已知平面区域 $D=\{(x,y)|y>|x|\geq 0\}$. 记 c 为区域边界. 求区域 D 内的第

一边值问题的格林函数,并利用格林函数求解以下边值问题.

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_2 u = 0, & (x, y) \in D \\ u|_c = \begin{cases} g(x), & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x \ge 0 \\ 0, & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x < 0 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

解:

(1) 利用镜像法

$$M_0 = (\xi, \eta), M_1 = (\eta, \xi), M_2 = (-\eta, -\xi), M_3 = (-\xi, -\eta)$$

记 M = (x, y). 可得格林函数

$$G = \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \frac{1}{r(M, M_0)} - \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \frac{1}{r(M, M_1)} - \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \frac{1}{r(M, M_2)} + \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \frac{1}{r(M, M_3)}$$

即

$$G = \frac{1}{4\pi} \ln \frac{\left[(x-\eta)^2 + (y-\xi)^2 \right] \cdot \left[(x+\eta)^2 + (y+\xi)^2 \right]}{\left[(x-\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2 \right] \cdot \left[(x+\xi)^2 + (y+\eta)^2 \right]}$$
.....(8 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\))

(2) 首先计算法向偏导数

$$\left. \frac{\partial G}{\partial \vec{n}} \right|_{y=x} = \left. \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} \right) \right|_{y=x}$$

其中

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[\frac{2(x-\eta)}{(x-\eta)^2 + (y-\xi)^2} + \frac{2(x+\eta)}{(x+\eta)^2 + (y+\xi)^2} - \frac{2(x-\xi)}{(x-\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2} - \frac{2(x+\xi)}{(x+\xi)^2 + (y+\eta)^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[\frac{2(y-\xi)}{(x-\eta)^2 + (y-\xi)^2} + \frac{2(y+\xi)}{(x+\eta)^2 + (y+\xi)^2} - \frac{2(y-\eta)}{(x-\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2} - \frac{2(y+\eta)}{(x+\xi)^2 + (y+\eta)^2} \right]$$

所以可得

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial G}{\partial \vec{n}}\bigg|_{y=x} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\pi} \left[\frac{(\xi - \eta)}{(x - \xi)^2 + (x - \eta)^2} - \frac{(\xi - \eta)}{(x + \xi)^2 + (x + \eta)^2} \right] \\ &= \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}\pi} \frac{(\xi^2 - \eta^2) x}{[(x - \xi)^2 + (x - \eta)^2] [(x + \xi)^2 + (x + \eta)^2]} \end{split}$$

注意到 $dl = \sqrt{2}dx$, 所以可得

$$u(\xi,\eta) = -\int_{y=x} \frac{\partial G}{\partial \vec{n}} g(x) dl = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{(\eta^2 - \xi^2) x}{[(x-\xi)^2 + (x-\eta)^2] [(x+\xi)^2 + (x+\eta)^2]} g(x) dx$$
.....(14 \(\frac{\(\frac{1}{2}\)}{2}\)

参 考 公 式

1. 拉普拉斯算子 Δ_3 在各个坐标系下的表达形式

$$\Delta_{3} = \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial z^{2}} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial \theta^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial z^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r^{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^{2} \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^{2} \sin^{2} \theta} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial \varphi^{2}}$$

2. 若 ω 是 $J_{\nu}(\omega a) = 0$ 的一个正根,则有模平方

$$N_{\nu 1}^2 = \|J_{\nu}(\omega x)\|_1^2 = \frac{a^2}{2} J_{\nu+1}^2(\omega a)$$

若 ω 是 $J_{\nu}'(\omega a) = 0$ 的一个正根,则有模平方

$$N_{\nu 2}^2 = \|J_{\nu}(\omega x)\|_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left[a^2 - \frac{\nu^2}{\omega^2} \right] J_{\nu}^2(\omega a)$$

递推公式

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^{\nu}J_{\nu}(x)) = x^{\nu}J_{\nu-1}(x), \quad \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{J_{\nu}(x)}{x^{\nu}}\right) = -\frac{J_{\nu+1}(x)}{x^{\nu}}$$
$$2J_{\nu}'(x) = J_{\nu-1}(x) - J_{\nu+1}(x), \quad \frac{2\nu}{x}J_{\nu}(x) = J_{\nu-1}(x) + J_{\nu+1}(x)$$

3. 勒让德多项式

$$P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n, n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

母函数

$$(1 - 2xt + t^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} P_n(x)t^n$$

递推公式

$$P'_{n+1}(x) - P'_{n-1}(x) = (2n+1)P_n(x)$$

4.

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a^2 \lambda^2 t} \cos \lambda x d\lambda = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{4a^2 t}\right)$$

5. 由 Poisson 方程第一边值问题的格林函数 $G(M; M_0)$ 求得第一边值问题解 u(M) 的公式

空间区域:
$$u(M) = -\iint_{S} \varphi(M_{0}) \frac{\partial G}{\partial \vec{n}}(M; M_{0}) dS + \iiint_{V} f(M_{0}) G(M; M_{0}) dM_{0}$$

平面区域: $u(M) = -\int_{I} \varphi(M_{0}) \frac{\partial G}{\partial \vec{n}}(M; M_{0}) dl + \iint_{D} f(M_{0}) G(M; M_{0}) dM_{0}$

中国科学技术大学数学科学学院 2020—2021学年第二学期考试试卷

■A卷 □B卷

程名称	数学物理方程(B)				课程编号001549			
姓名			学与	3		_	学院	
题号	-	=	三	四	五	六	七	总分
得分								

一(12分) 求解以下初值问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = 9u_{xx} + f(t, x), & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty) \\ u_{t=0} = x^3, & u_{t}|_{t=0} = \sin x. \end{cases}$$

- (1) 当 f(t,x) = 0 时,求此定解问题的解;
- (2) 当 f(t,x) = x + xt 时,求出此定解问题的解。

二(14分)求解定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} + 1, & (0 < x < l, t > 0) \\ u(t, 0) = 0, & u_x(t, l) = 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), & u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x), \end{cases}$$

三(14分)求解定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_2 u = 0, & (1 < r < e, 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{3}) \\ u \mid_{r=1} = 0, & u \mid_{r=e} = 0, \\ u \mid_{\theta=0} = 0, & u \mid_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{3}} = \varphi(r), \end{cases}$$

这里 (r, θ) 为极坐标,e为自然对数底

四(14分) 求解圆柱体上的定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_3 u = 0, & (r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < 1, \ 0 < z < 2) \\ u|_{r=0} \text{ ff } \mathbb{R}, & u|_{r=1} = 0, \\ u|_{z=0} = r - r^2, & u|_{z=2} = 0. \end{cases}$$

五(14分)(1)将 $f(x) = 1 + x + x^2$ 展开成勒让德-傅里叶级数.

(2) 计算积分
$$\int_{-1}^{1} P'_{2019}(x) P'_{2021}(x) dx$$
.

六(16分)对于初值问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_t = u_{xx} + 5u_x + f(t, x), & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty) \\ u_{t=0} = \varphi(x). \end{cases}$$

- (1) 利用傅里叶变换求其基本解;
- (2) 利用基本解求解以上初值问题

七(16分) 设半空间 $V = \{(x, y, z) \mid x > 1, y, z \in R\}$,

(1) 用镜像法求出V内的格林函数
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \Delta_3 \; G = -\delta(M-M_0) & (M, \; M_0 \in V) \\ G|_{x=1} = 0, \end{array} \right.$$

(2) 求解定解问题
$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} + 9u_{zz} = 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = \varphi(y, z), \end{cases}$$
 $(x > 0)$

参考公式

1) 直角坐标系:
$$\Delta_3 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$$
, 柱坐标系: $\Delta_3 u = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$,
球坐标系: $\Delta_3 u = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2}$.

2) 若
$$\omega$$
是 $J_{\nu}(\omega a) = 0$ 的一个正根,则有模平方 $N_{\nu 1}^2 = \|J_{\nu}(\omega x)\|_1^2 = \frac{a^2}{2}J_{\nu+1}^2(\omega a)$.

若ω是
$$J'_{\nu}(\omega a) = 0$$
的一个正根,则有模平方 $N_{\nu 2}^2 = \|J_{\nu}(\omega x)\|_2^2 = \frac{1}{2}[a^2 - \frac{\nu^2}{\omega^2}]J_{\nu}^2(\omega a)$.

递推公式:
$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^{\nu}J_{\nu}(x)) = x^{\nu}J_{\nu-1}(x),$$
 $\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{J_{\nu}(x)}{x^{\nu}}\right) = -\frac{J_{\nu+1}(x)}{x^{\nu}}.$

$$2J'_{\nu}(x) = J_{\nu-1}(x) - J_{\nu+1}(x), \qquad \frac{2\nu}{x}J_{\nu}(x) = J_{\nu-1}(x) + J_{\nu+1}(x).$$

3) 勒让德多项式:
$$P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n, n = 0, 1, 2, 3, ...$$

母函数:
$$(1-2xt+t^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} P_n(x)t^n$$
, 递推公式: $P'_{n+1}(x) - P'_{n-1}(x) = (2n+1)P_n(x)$.

4)
$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a^2 \lambda^2 t} \cos \lambda x d\lambda = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \exp(-\frac{x^2}{4a^2 t})$$

5) 由Poisson方程第一边值问题的格林函数 $G(M; M_0)$,求得第一边值问题解u(M)的公式:

空间区域:
$$u(M) = -\iint_{S} \varphi(M_0) \frac{\partial G}{\partial \vec{n}}(M; M_0) dS + \iiint_{V} f(M_0) G(M; M_0) dM_0$$
,

平面区域:
$$u(M) = -\int_{l} \varphi(M_0) \frac{\partial G}{\partial \vec{n}}(M; M_0) dl + \iint_{D} f(M_0) G(M; M_0) dM_0.$$

一. (1) f(t,x) = 0时, 用达朗贝尔公式

$$u = \frac{1}{2} \left[(x+3t)^3 + (x-3t)^3 \right] + \frac{1}{2 \times 3} \int_{x-3t}^{x+3t} \sin \xi d\xi$$
$$= x^3 + 27t^2 x + \frac{1}{3} \sin x \sin 3t \qquad (6\%)$$

(2)f(t,x) = x + xt时,利用叠加原理设 $u = u_1 + u_2$,其中

$$\begin{cases} u_{1tt} = 9u_{1xx}, & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty) \\ u_1(0, x) = x^3, & u_{1t}(0, x) = \sin x. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{2tt} = 9u_{2xx} + x + xt, & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty) \\ u_2(0, x) = 0, & u_{2t}(0, x) = 0. \end{cases}$$

利用冲量原理:

$$u_2 = \frac{1}{2 \times 3} \int_0^t \int_{x-3(t-\tau)}^{x+3(t-\tau)} (\xi + \xi \tau) d\xi d\tau = x \int_0^t \left[(t-\tau)(1+\tau) \right] d\tau = \frac{1}{2}xt^2 + \frac{1}{6}xt^3$$

也可以用特解法求出и2

最后

$$u = u_1 + u_2 = x^3 + 27t^2x + \frac{1}{3}\sin x \sin 3t + \frac{1}{2}xt^2 + \frac{1}{6}xt^3 \qquad (12\%)$$

二.设 $u = u_1 + u_2$, 先解 u_1 (齐次问题)

固有值和固有函数为:

$$\lambda_{\mathbf{n}} = \left\lceil \frac{(2\mathbf{n} + 1)\pi}{2\mathbf{l}} \right\rceil^{2}, \quad \mathbf{X}_{\mathbf{n}}(\mathbf{x}) = \sin \frac{(2\mathbf{n} + 1)\pi\mathbf{x}}{2\mathbf{l}} \qquad n = 0, 1, \dots (7\%)$$

设级数解为

$$u_1(t,x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left[C_n \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi at}{2l} + D_n \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi at}{2l} \right] \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{2l}$$

由初始条件得

$$C_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(\xi) \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi\xi}{2l} d\xi$$

$$D_n = \frac{4}{(2l+1)\pi a} \int_0^l \psi(\xi) \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi\xi}{2l} d\xi \qquad (10\%)$$

对于u2(非齐次问题)

$$1 = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} f_n \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{2l}, \qquad f_n = \frac{4}{(2n+1)\pi}$$

最后

$$u = u_1 + u_2$$

本题也可以用特解法和齐次化原理法求解

三. 极坐标系下,

$$r^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial^{2} r} + r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial^{2} \theta} = 0$$

$$u = R(r)\Theta(\theta)$$

$$\begin{cases} r^{2} R'' + rR' + \lambda R = 0, & (1 < x < e) \\ R(1) = R(e) = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda_{n} = (n\pi)^{2}, \quad R_{n}(r) = \sin(n\pi lnr) \quad (8\%)$$

$$\Theta_{n}(\theta) = C_{n} \cosh n\pi \theta + D_{n} \sinh n\pi \theta$$

$$u(r,\theta) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (C_{n} \sinh n\pi \theta + D_{n} \cosh n\pi \theta) \sin(n\pi lnr)$$

$$C_{n} = 0, \quad D_{n} = \frac{2}{\sinh \frac{n\pi^{2}}{3}} \int_{1}^{e} \varphi(r) \sin(n\pi lnr) \frac{1}{r} dr \quad (8\%)$$

四 使用柱坐标,并注意到泛定方程和定解条件不显含 θ ,可设u = u(r,z),对应柱标方程 为

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

用分离变量u = R(r)Z(z),代入方程和边界条件,得Bessel方程固有值问题

$$\begin{cases} r^2 R'' + rR' + \lambda r^2 R = 0 \\ R(0) \text{ 有界}, \ R(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

和方程

$$Z'' - \lambda Z = 0$$
.

解固有值问题得到: 固有值: $\lambda_n = \omega_n^2$,固有函数 $J_0(\omega_n r)$,而 $\omega_n \mathbb{E} J_0(x) = 0$ 的第n个正根.相应地: $Z_n(z) = C_n ch\omega_n z + D_n sh\omega_n z$.设

$$u(r,z) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left(C_n ch\omega_n z + D_n sh\omega_n z \right) J_0(\omega_n r) \qquad (9'\mathcal{T})$$
$$u(r,0) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} C_n J_0(\omega_n x) = r - r^2, \quad u(r,2) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left(C_n ch2\omega_n + D_n sh2\omega_n \right) J_0(\omega_n r) = 0$$

这样得到
$$D_n = -\frac{ch2\omega_n}{sh2\omega_n}C_n$$
,而

$$C_{n} = \frac{\int_{0}^{1} r(r - r^{2}) J_{0}(\omega_{n} r) dr}{N_{01}^{2}} = \frac{1}{N_{01}^{2}} \frac{1}{\omega_{n}^{2}} \int_{0}^{\omega_{n}} t \left(\frac{t}{\omega_{n}} - \frac{t^{2}}{\omega_{n}^{2}}\right) J_{0}(t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{N_{01}^{2} \omega_{n}^{2}} \left[\left(\frac{t}{\omega_{n}} - \frac{t^{2}}{\omega_{n}^{2}}\right) t J_{1}(t) \mid_{0}^{\omega_{n}} - \int_{0}^{\omega_{n}} \left(\frac{1}{\omega_{n}} - \frac{2t}{\omega_{n}^{2}}\right) t J_{1}(t) dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{8}{\omega_{n}^{3} J_{1}(\omega_{n})} - \frac{2}{\omega_{n}^{3} J_{1}^{2}(\omega_{n})} \int_{0}^{\omega_{n}} J_{0}(t) dt \qquad (14 \%)$$

五

$$1 + x + x^2 = C_0 P_0(x) + C_1 P_1(x) + C_2 P_2(x)$$

$$P_2 = \frac{2}{3}, \quad P_1 = 1, \quad P_0 = \frac{4}{3}$$
 (75)

$$(2) \int_{-1}^{1} P'_{2019}(x) P'_{2021}(x) dx = \int_{-1}^{1} P'_{2019}(x) dP_{2021}(x)$$

$$= P'_{2019}(x) P_{2021}(x) \Big|_{-1}^{1} - \int_{-1}^{1} P'_{2019}(x) P_{2021}(x) dx$$

$$= P'_{2019}(1) + P'_{2019}(-1) - 0 = 2019 \times 2020 = 4078380$$

$$P'_{2019}(1) - P'_{2017}(1) = (2 \times 2019 + 1)P_{2018}(1)$$

六解:(1)

$$\begin{cases} u_t = u_{xx} + 5u_x, & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty) \\ u|_{t=0} = \delta(x). \end{cases}$$

作Fourier 变换:

$$\begin{cases} \overline{u}_t = -\lambda^2 \overline{u} + 5i\lambda \overline{u}, & t > 0, \\ \overline{u}(0, \lambda) = 1, \end{cases}$$

解得

$$\overline{u} = e^{(-\lambda^2 + 5i\lambda)t}$$
 (6 \cancel{D})

由于 $F^{-1}[e^{-\lambda^2 t}] = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} \exp\{-\frac{x^2}{4t}\},$ 所以

$$F^{-1}[e^{-\lambda^2 t + 5i\lambda t}] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda^2 t + 5i\lambda t} e^{i\lambda x} d\lambda = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda^2 t} e^{i\lambda(x + 5t)} d\lambda = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} \exp\{-\frac{(x + 5t)^2}{4t}\},$$

因此

$$u(t,x) = \varphi(x) * \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}t} e^{-\frac{(x+5t)^2}{4t}} + \int_0^t \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} e^{-\frac{(x+5(t-\tau))^2}{4(t-\tau)}} * f(\tau,x)d\tau \qquad (16 \ \%)$$

七(1)利用镜像法, $M_0 = (\xi, \eta, \zeta), M_1 = (2 - \xi, \eta, \zeta), \overline{m}M = (x, y, z).$

这样格林函数

$$G = \frac{1}{4\pi r(M, M_0)} - \frac{1}{4\pi r(M, M_1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[\frac{1}{[(x - \xi)^2 + (\eta - y)^2 + (\zeta - z)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{1}{[(x + \xi - 2)^2 + (\eta - y)^2 + (\zeta - z)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right]$$

$$(2) \ddot{\nabla} z' = \frac{z}{3}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{z'z'} = 0 & (x > 0) \\ u|_{x=0} = \varphi(y, 3z'), \end{cases}$$

$$1 \quad f^{+\infty} \quad f^{+\infty} \qquad (a \quad 3c') \in$$

$$u(\xi, \eta, \zeta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\varphi(y, 3z')\xi}{[\xi^2 + (\eta - y)^2 + (\zeta - z')^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} dy dz'$$