

## 习题课 II

### 2. (1) 解固有值问题

$$\begin{cases} y'' - 2ay' + \lambda y = 0 & (0 < x < 1, a \text{ 为常数}) \\ y(0) = y(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解: 特征方程此时为  $r^2 - 2ar + \lambda = 0$ , 判别式  $\Delta = 4a^2 - 4\lambda$

两根  $r_1 = a + \sqrt{a^2 - \lambda}$   $r_2 = a - \sqrt{a^2 - \lambda}$

① 当  $\Delta > 0$ , 即  $-|a| < \lambda < |a|$  时, 方程解为  $y = C_1 e^{r_1 x} + C_2 e^{r_2 x}$  ( $r_1, r_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ ).

将  $y(0) = y(1) = 0$  代入, 有  $\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 0 \\ C_1 e^{r_1} + C_2 e^{r_2} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = 0 \\ C_2 = 0 \end{cases}$  (舍去)

② 当  $\Delta = 0$  时, 即  $\lambda = \pm a$  时, 方程解为  $y = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{ax}$

将  $y(0) = y(1) = 0$  代入, 有  $\begin{cases} C_1 = 0 \\ (C_1 + C_2) e^a = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = 0 \\ C_2 = 0 \end{cases}$  (舍去)

③ 当  $\Delta < 0$  时, 即  $\lambda > |a|$  或  $\lambda < -|a|$  时, 方程解为  $y = C_1 e^{ax} \cos \sqrt{\lambda - a^2} x + C_2 e^{ax} \sin \sqrt{\lambda - a^2} x$

将  $y(0) = 0, y(1) = 0$  代入, 有  $\begin{cases} C_1 = 0 \\ C_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda - a^2} = 0 \end{cases}$  当  $\sqrt{\lambda - a^2} = n\pi$  时,  $C_2$  非零.

即  $\lambda = a^2 + n^2 \pi^2$

所以固有值  $\lambda_n = a^2 + n^2 \pi^2$ , 固有函数  $y = e^{ax} \sin n\pi x$

(PS. 做内积时, 尽量将  $f(\theta)$  写成三角函数形式)

### 4. 求解边值问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0 & (r < a) \\ u|_{r=a} = f. \end{cases}$$

$$u(r, \theta) = C_0 + D_0 \ln r + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (C_n r^n + D_n r^{-n}) \dots$$

这里  $r=0$  时有界, 所以  $D_0 = 0$ .

$$A_n = \frac{1}{\pi a^n} \int_0^{2\pi} f(\theta) \cos n\theta d\theta$$

$$B_n = \frac{1}{\pi a^n} \int_0^{2\pi} f(\theta) \sin n\theta d\theta$$

$$C_0 = \frac{A_0}{2}$$

$$u(a, \theta) = C_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a^n (A_n \cos n\theta + B_n \sin n\theta) = A$$

利用三角函数正交性做内积, 可得  $A_n = B_n = 0$ .

①



$$(2) f = A \cos \theta.$$

利用公式计算可得  $A_1 = \frac{A}{2}$ , 其它  $= 0$ .

$$u(r, \theta) = \frac{A}{2} r \cos \theta.$$

$$(3) f = Axy.$$

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \Rightarrow f = Ar^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta = \frac{Ar^2}{2} \sin 2\theta$$

利用公式计算可得  $B_2 = \frac{A}{2}$ , 其它  $= 0$ .

$$u(r, \theta) = \frac{A}{2} r^2 \sin 2\theta$$

$$(4) f = \cos \theta \sin 2\theta = 2 \cos \theta \sin \theta \cos \theta = 2 \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta$$

积化和差:  $\sin \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta)]$

$$f = \cos \theta \sin 2\theta = \frac{1}{2} (\sin \theta + \sin 3\theta).$$

此时系数  $B_1 = \frac{1}{2A}$ ,  $B_3 = \frac{1}{2A}$  其它  $= 0$ .

$$u(r, \theta) = \frac{r}{2A} \sin \theta + \frac{r^3}{2A} \sin 3\theta.$$

$$(5) f = A \sin^2 \theta + B \cos^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2}(A+B) + (\frac{1}{2}B - \frac{1}{2}A) \cos 2\theta.$$

$$C_0 = \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \quad A_2 = \frac{B-A}{2A}$$

$$u(r, \theta) = \frac{A+B}{2} + \frac{B-A}{2A} r^2 \cos 2\theta.$$

① 三角函数系的正交性用来求  $A_n, B_n$ .

② 利用有界性来确定  $D_0$  (下一题例外).

$$③ \text{ 记忆公式 } u(r, \theta) = C_0 + D_0 \ln r + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (C_n r^n + D_n r^{-n}) (A_n \cos n\theta + B_n \sin n\theta)$$

④ 光滑函数的 Fourier 展开唯一.

②



5) 求解环域上的狄氏问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0 & (a < r < b) \\ u(a, \theta) = 1, u(b, \theta) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解:  $u(r, \theta) = C_0 + D_0 \ln r + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (C_n r^n + D_n r^{-n}) (A_n \cos n\theta + B_n \sin n\theta)$

由边界条件可得

$$\begin{cases} C_0 + D_0 \ln a + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (C_n a^n + D_n a^{-n}) (A_n \cos n\theta + B_n \sin n\theta) = 1 \\ C_0 + D_0 \ln b + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (C_n b^n + D_n b^{-n}) (A_n \cos n\theta + B_n \sin n\theta) = 0 \end{cases}$$

即求解  $\begin{cases} C_0 + D_0 \ln a = 1 \\ C_0 + D_0 \ln b = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_0 = -\frac{\ln b}{\ln a - \ln b} \\ D_0 = \frac{1}{\ln a - \ln b} \end{cases}$

此时  $u(r, \theta) = \frac{\ln r - \ln b}{\ln a - \ln b}$

T2 (3) 求解固有值问题  $\begin{cases} y^{(4)} + \lambda y = 0 & (0 < x < l) \\ y(0) = y(l) = y''(0) = y''(l) = 0 \end{cases}$

①  $\lambda = w^4$  时, 对应的特征方程为  $r^4 + w^4 = 0$  对应的四个根为  $r_1 = e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i} w, r_2 = e^{\frac{3\pi}{4}i} w$

$r_3 = e^{\frac{5\pi}{4}i} w, r_4 = e^{\frac{7\pi}{4}i} w$

此时对应的通解为  $y = e^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}wx} (C_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}wx + i C_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}wx) + e^{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}wx} (C_3 \cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}wx + i C_4 \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}wx)$

代入边界条件有  $\begin{cases} C_1 + C_3 = 0 \\ e^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}wl} (C_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}wl + i C_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}wl) + e^{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}wl} (C_3 \cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}wl + i C_4 \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}wl) = 0 \\ w^2 i C_2 - w^2 i C_4 = 0 \\ e^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}wl} (-C_1 \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}wl + i C_2 \cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}wl) + e^{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}wl} (C_3 \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}wl - i C_4 \cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}wl) = 0 \end{cases}$

计算可得 仅有零解. 舍去.

②  $\lambda = 0$  时, 通解为  $y = C_1 + C_2 x + C_3 x^2 + C_4 x^3$

代入边界条件有  $\begin{cases} C_1 = 0 \\ C_1 + C_2 l + C_3 l^2 + C_4 l^3 = 0 \\ 2C_3 = 0 \\ 2C_3 + 6C_4 l = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = 0 \\ C_2 = 0 \\ C_3 = 0 \\ C_4 = 0 \end{cases}$  舍去

③



③  $\lambda = -W^4$  时, 特征方程  $r^4 - W^4 = 0$   $r_1 = W$   $r_2 = iW$   $r_3 = -W$   $r_4 = -iW$ .

通解  $y = C_1 e^{Wx} + C_2 e^{-Wx} + C_3 \cos Wx + C_4 \sin Wx$ .

$$\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 + C_3 = 0 \\ C_1 e^W + C_2 e^{-W} + C_3 \cos W + C_4 \sin W = 0 \\ C_1 W^2 + C_2 W^2 - C_3 W^2 = 0 \\ C_1 W^2 e^W + C_2 W^2 e^{-W} - C_3 W^2 \cos W - C_4 W^2 \sin W = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得当  $W = \frac{n\pi}{L}$  时, 有非零解,  $\lambda_n = -(\frac{n\pi}{L})^4$ , 固有函数  $y_n = \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L}$  ( $n=1, 2, \dots$ )

0. (2) ~~解非齐次定解问题~~  $\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx} \\ u(t, 0) = 0, u_x(t, L) = \frac{q}{k} \\ u(0, x) = T_0 \end{cases}$

10 (3) 求解  $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + A e^{-2x} = 0 \\ u(t, 0) = u(t, L) = 0 \\ u(0, x) = T_0 \end{cases}$

解: 设  $u(x, t) = V(x) + W(x, t)$ ,  $V(x)$  为非齐次问题的特解.  $W(x, t)$  为齐次问题的通解.

① 对于  $V(x)$  满足  $\begin{cases} V'' = -A e^{-2x} \\ V(0) = V(L) = 0 \end{cases}$

解得  $V(x) = \int (\int -A e^{-2x} dx + C_1) dx + C_2 = -\frac{A}{4} e^{-2x} + C_1 x + C_2$

代入边界条件有  $C_1 = \frac{A}{4L} (e^{-2L} - 1)$ ,  $C_2 = \frac{A}{4}$

所以  $V(x) = -\frac{A}{4} e^{-2x} + \frac{A}{4L} (e^{-2L} - 1)x + \frac{A}{4}$

② 对于  $W(x, t)$  满足  $\begin{cases} W_{xx} - a^2 W_t = 0 \\ W(0, t) = W(L, t) = 0 \\ W(x, 0) = T_0 - V(x) \end{cases}$

考虑  $W(x, t) = T(t) X(x)$ .

(1) 求解固有值问题  $\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 \\ X(0) = X(L) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{固有值 } \lambda = (\frac{n\pi}{L})^2 \\ \text{固有函数 } X_n = \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} \end{cases} (n=1, 2, 3, \dots)$

(2) 则  $T' + \frac{\lambda}{a^2} T = T' + (\frac{n\pi}{aL})^2 T = 0 \Rightarrow T_n = A_n e^{-(\frac{n\pi}{aL})^2 t}$

$W(x, 0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} = T_0 - V(x) \Rightarrow A_n = \frac{2T_0}{n\pi} [1 - (-1)^n] - \frac{2A L^2 [1 - (-1)^n e^{-2L}]}{n\pi (4L^2 + n^2 \pi^2)}$

所以  $u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} e^{-(\frac{n\pi}{aL})^2 t} + V(x)$  ④



10 (2) 求解 
$$\begin{cases} u_t = \alpha^2 u_{xx} \\ u(t, 0) = 0, u_x(t, l) = -\frac{q}{k} \\ u(0, x) = u_0 \end{cases} \quad \text{并求 } \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} u(t, x)$$

解: 设  $u(x, t) = \cancel{V(x)} + w(x, t)$   $V(x)$   
 其中  $\cancel{V(x)}$  满足边界条件  $\cancel{V(0)} = 0, \cancel{V_x(l)} = -\frac{q}{k}$ , 不妨取  $V(x, t) = -\frac{q}{k}x$   
 $w(x, t)$  满足定解条件 
$$\begin{cases} w_t = \alpha^2 w_{xx} \\ w(t, 0) = 0, w_x(t, l) = 0 \\ w(0, x) = u_0 + \frac{q}{k}x \end{cases}$$

设  $w(x, t) = X(x)T(t)$ , 代入有  $\frac{T'(t)}{\alpha^2 T(t)} = \frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = -\lambda$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 \\ T' + \alpha^2 \lambda T = 0 \end{cases}$$

代入  $X(0) = 0, X'(l) = 0$  可以得到  $\lambda_n = \left(\frac{(n+\frac{1}{2})\pi}{l}\right)^2, X_n = \sin \frac{(n+\frac{1}{2})\pi}{l} x$

$$T_n = C_n e^{-\lambda_n \alpha^2 t}$$

$$w(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n e^{-\lambda_n \alpha^2 t} \sin \frac{(n+\frac{1}{2})\pi}{l} x$$

又  $w(x, 0) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \sin \frac{(n+\frac{1}{2})\pi}{l} x = u_0 + \frac{q}{k}x$

$$\Rightarrow C_n = \frac{\int_0^l (u_0 + \frac{q}{k}x) \sin \frac{(n+\frac{1}{2})\pi}{l} x dx}{\int_0^l \sin^2 \frac{(n+\frac{1}{2})\pi}{l} x dx} = \frac{4ku_0(2n+1)\pi + 8q(l-1)^n}{k(2n+1)^2 \pi^2}$$

代入即可算出  $u(x, t)$ .

$$u(x, t) = -\frac{q}{k}x + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n e^{-\lambda_n \alpha^2 t} \sin \frac{(n+\frac{1}{2})\pi}{l} x, \quad t \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 有 } u(x, t) \rightarrow -\frac{q}{k}x$$



2. (1) 计算  $\frac{d}{dx}(J_0(ax))$

(2) 计算  $\frac{d}{dx}[xJ_1(ax)]$ .

下标注意

解: (1)  $J_0(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n! \Gamma(n+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2n} \Rightarrow J_0'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n! \Gamma(n+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2n-1} = -\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n+1)! \Gamma(n+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2n+1} = -J_1(x)$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(J_0(ax)) = a J_0'(ax) = -a J_1(ax)$$

(2)  $J_1(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n! \Gamma(n+2)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2n+1} \Rightarrow J_1'(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{2n+1}{2} \cdot \frac{(-1)^n}{n! \Gamma(n+2)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2n}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx}[xJ_1(ax)] &= J_1(ax) + ax J_1'(ax) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n! \Gamma(n+2)} \left(\frac{ax}{2}\right)^{2n+1} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(2n+1)(-1)^n}{n! \Gamma(n+2)} \left(\frac{ax}{2}\right)^{2n+1} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n!)^2} \left(\frac{ax}{2}\right)^{2n+1} = ax \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n! \Gamma(n+1)} \left(\frac{ax}{2}\right)^{2n} \\ &= ax J_0(ax) \end{aligned}$$

5. 利用3.2节例(1)的结果证明:

(1)  $1 = J_0(x) + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} J_{2k}(x)$

(2)  $\sin x = 2 \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^k J_{2k+1}(x)$

(3)  $\cos x = J_0(x) + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^k J_{2k}(x)$

3.2节例(1) 证 ①  $\cos(x \sin \theta) = J_0(x) + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} J_{2k}(x) \cos(2k\theta)$

②  $\sin(x \sin \theta) = 2 \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} J_{2k+1}(x) \sin((2k+1)\theta)$

(1) 在①中令  $\theta=0$  即得证

(2) 在②中令  $\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}$  即得证

(3) 在①中令  $\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}$  即得证

⑥



T6(2) 利用递推公式证明:

$$J_3(x) + 3J_0'(x) + 4J_0^{(3)}(x) = 0$$

证明:  $J_0'(x) = -J_1(x)$

$$J_0''(x) = -J_1'(x) = -\frac{1}{x}J_1(x) + J_2(x)$$

$$J_0'''(x) = \left(-\frac{1}{x}J_1(x) + J_2(x)\right)' = J_2'(x) + \frac{J_1(x)}{x}$$

此时只需证明:  $J_3(x) + 3J_0'(x) + \frac{4}{x}J_2(x) + 4J_2'(x) = 0$

递推公式  $\begin{cases} J_1(x) + J_3(x) = \frac{4}{x}J_2(x) = -J_0'(x) + J_3(x) \dots \textcircled{1} \\ J_1(x) - J_3(x) = 2J_2'(x) = -J_0'(x) - J_3(x) \dots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$

$\textcircled{1} + 2 \times \textcircled{2}$  可以得证

$$-J_0'(x) = J_1(x)$$

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

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

递推公式

$$\begin{cases} J_{v-1}(x) - J_{v+1}(x) = 2J_v'(x) \\ J_{v-1}(x) + J_{v+1}(x) = \frac{2v}{x}J_v(x) \end{cases}$$

$$J_{v-1}(x) + J_{v+1}(x) = \frac{2v}{x}J_v(x)$$

7. 证明:  $\frac{d}{dx}[J_v^2(x)] = \frac{x}{2v}[J_{v-1}^2(x) - J_{v+1}^2(x)]$

证明:  $\frac{d}{dx}[J_v^2(x)] = 2J_v(x)J_v'(x) = 2 \cdot \frac{x}{2v}[J_{v-1}(x) + J_{v+1}(x)] \cdot \frac{1}{2}[J_{v-1}(x) - J_{v+1}(x)]$   

$$= \frac{x}{2v}[J_{v-1}^2(x) - J_{v+1}^2(x)]$$

8. 证明:  $\int_0^x t^n J_0(t) dt = x^n J_1(x) + (n-1)x^{n-1}J_0(x) - (n-1)^2 \int_0^x t^{n-2} J_0(t) dt$

并计算

(1)  $\int_0^x t^3 J_0(t) dt$

(2)  $\int_0^x t^4 J_1(t) dt$

证明:  $\int_0^x t^n J_0(t) dt = \int_0^x t^n [J_1'(t) + \frac{1}{t}J_1(t)] dt$

$$= \int_0^x t^n J_1'(t) dt + \int_0^x t^{n-1} J_1(t) dt$$

$$= x^n J_1(x) - n \int_0^x t^{n-1} J_1(t) dt + \int_0^x t^{n-1} J_1(t) dt$$

⑦



$$= x^n J_1(x) - (n-1) \int_0^x t^{n-1} J_1(t) dt$$

$$= x^n J_1(x) + (n-1) \int_0^x t^{n-1} J_0'(t) dt$$

$$= x^n J_1(x) + (n-1) x^n J_0(x) - (n-1)^2 \int_0^x t^{n-2} J_0(t) dt$$

(1) 代入  $n=3$  可得  $\int_0^x t^3 J_0(t) dt = x^3 J_1(x) + 2x^2 J_0(x) - 4 \int_0^x t J_0(t) dt$  继续套公式

$$= x^3 J_1(x) + 2x^2 J_0(x) - 4x J_1(x)$$

(2)  $\int_0^x t^4 J_1(t) dt = -\int_0^x J_0'(t) t^4 dt = x^4 J_0(x) + 4 \int_0^x t^3 J_0(t) dt$

代入(1)中结果

$$= x^4 (8-x^2) J_0(x) + 4x(x^2-4) J_1(x)$$