第 十 六 讲 Green **函 数 (二**)

北京大学 物理学院 数学物理方法课程组

2007年春



讲授要点

- 圆内Poisson方程第一边值问题的Green函数
 - 分离变量法
 - 电像法
- ② 含时问题的Green函数
 - 提法: 定解问题
 - 对称性
 - · 含时问题的Green函数解法
 - · Green函数的求法





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References

► 吴崇试,《数学物理方法》,§20.4 — 20.6

№ 梁昆淼,《数学物理方法》,§12.2,12.3

● 胡嗣柱、倪光炯、《数学物理方法》、§14.3、 14.4、14.6



$$\nabla_2^2 G(\boldsymbol{r}; \boldsymbol{r}') = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \delta(\boldsymbol{r} - \boldsymbol{r}') \qquad |\boldsymbol{r}| < a, |\boldsymbol{r}'| < a$$
$$G(\boldsymbol{r}; \boldsymbol{r}')|_{r=a} = 0$$

其中

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2$$
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标准的做法是:考虑到方程是一个非齐次方程, 所以将Green函数按相应齐次问题本征函数展开 采用平面极坐标系,坐标原点放在圆心

$$G(\mathbf{r}; \mathbf{r}') = R_0(r)$$

$$+ \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} [R_{m1}(r) \cos m\phi + R_{m2}(r) \sin m\phi]$$

$$\times \left\{ \frac{1}{2\pi} + \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\cos m\phi \cos m\phi' + \sin m\phi \sin m\phi' \right] \right\}$$



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有界 $R_0(a) = 0$

$$R_0(r) = \begin{cases} A_0, & r < r', \\ B_0 \ln \frac{r}{a}, & r > r' \end{cases}$$



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$$\left[\frac{1}{r}\frac{d}{dr}\left(r\frac{d}{dr}\right) - \frac{m^2}{r^2}\right]R_{m2}(r) = -\frac{\delta(r-r')}{\pi\varepsilon_0 r'}\sin m\phi'$$

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- 这种方法,将Green函数按相应齐次问题的本 征函数展开,一般说来,得到的解式会是无 穷级数
- 当然,不排除在某些特殊情形下可以将级数求和
- 例如, 现在得到的解式就是如此
- 不过,这需要比较熟悉级数求和的技巧

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- 大家知道,一旦在接地圆中放上点电荷后, 在圆周上必然出现感生电荷
- 圆内任意一点的电势,就是点电荷的电势和 感生电荷的电势的叠加
- 前者在点电荷所在点是对数发散的,而后者 在圆内是处处连续的
- •如果能够方便地求出感生电荷在圆内所产生的电势,当然也就求出了整个圆内Poisson方程第一边值问题的Green函数



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- 换句话说,就是把接地圆内的点电荷的问题等价地转化为无界空间中的两个点电荷(一个是真实的点电荷,另一个是等价的"虚"电荷)的问题
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- 只要圆内的电荷分布不变,只要这两个点电荷也能产生出圆周r = a接地(电势为0)的效果,边值问题解的存在唯一性, 就能保证这样得到的解和原来问题的解在圆内一定一致
- 可以明确地预见到,这个等价电荷如果存在的话,它一定位于圆外,否则圆内的电荷分布就和原来的问题不同,就不能保证等价性



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- 只要圆内的电荷分布不变,只要这两个点电荷也能产生出圆周r = a接地(电势为0)的效果,边值问题解的存在唯一性,就能保证这样得到的解和原来问题的解在圆内一定一致
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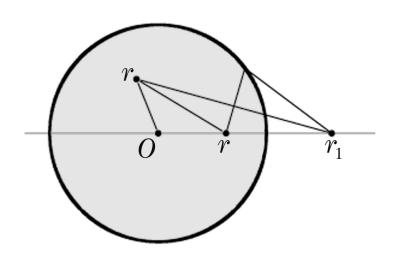


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电像法示意图



设等价电荷的位置为 $r_1 = (x_1, y_1)$, 电量为e

它和真实点电荷一起,在圆内的电势就是 $G(\mathbf{r};\mathbf{r}') = -\frac{1}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \Big[\ln |\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'| + e \ln |\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_1| + C \Big]$ 其中常数C与电势零点的选择有关

现在的问题就是要从要求圆周r=a上的电势为0 $-\frac{1}{2\pi\varepsilon_0}\Big[\ln|\boldsymbol{r}-\boldsymbol{r}'|+e\ln|\boldsymbol{r}-\boldsymbol{r}_1|+C\Big]_{r=a}=0$ 求出 r_1,e 和C

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采用平面极坐标, 即令

$$x = r \cos \phi$$
 $x' = r' \cos \phi'$ $x_1 = r_1 \cos \phi'$
 $y = r \sin \phi$ $y' = r' \sin \phi'$ $y_1 = r_1 \sin \phi'$

则方程化为
$$\ln \left[a^2 + r'^2 - 2ar' \cos(\phi - \phi') \right] + e \ln \left[a^2 + r_1^2 - 2ar_1 \cos(\phi - \phi') \right] + 2C = 0$$

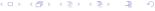


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利用展开式

$$\begin{split} \ln\left[1+t^2-2t\cos\phi\right] &= \ln\left[1-t\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\phi}\right] + \ln\left[1-t\mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}\phi}\right] \\ &= -2\sum_{m=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{m}t^m\cos m\phi, \quad |t|<1 \end{split}$$

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$$2 \ln a + \ln \left[1 + \left(\frac{r}{a} \right)^2 - 2 \frac{r}{a} \cos(\phi - \phi') \right]$$

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$$\left(\frac{r'}{a}\right)^m + e \left(\frac{a}{r_1}\right)^m = 0 \quad m = 1, 2, 3, \cdots$$

$$e = -1$$
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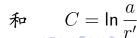
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讲授要点

- ① 圆内Poisson方程第一边值问题的Green函数
 - 分离变量法
 - 电像法
- ② 含时问题的Green函数
 - 提法: 定解问题
 - 对称性
 - · 含时问题的Green函数解法
 - Green函数的求法



以波动方程为例

凡为了确定起见, 讨论有界弦的波动问题

$$\frac{\partial^2 u(x,t)}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u(x,t)}{\partial x^2} = f(x,t) \qquad 0 < x < l, \ t > 0$$

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相应的Green函数G(x,t;x',t')应该是瞬时(仅存在于某一时刻)点(仅存在于空间某点)源问题

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在齐次定解条件

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Formulation
Symmetric Property
Solution Expressed in terms of Green Function
How to Find the Green Function

和一般的Green函数问题中一样,现在需要讨论 三个问题

• Green函数G(x,t;x',t')的对称性

• 如何用Green函数及已知条件 $f(x,t), \mu(t), \nu(t)$ 和 $\phi(x), \psi(x)$ 将定解问题的解u(x,t)表示出来

● 如何求出Green函数



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肯定不可能有G(x,t;x',t')=G(x',t';x,t)因为这违反因果律 正确的结果: Green函数在空间上的对称性与时间上的倒易性

$$G(x,t; x',t') = G(x',-t'; x,-t)$$





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$$G(x,t; x',t') = G(x',-t'; x,-t)$$
的证明

$$G_{1} \equiv G(x, t; x', t')$$

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$$G_{1}|_{x=0} = 0 \quad G_{1}|_{x=l} = 0$$

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$$G_2 \equiv G(x, -t; x'', -t'')$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 G_2}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 G_2}{\partial x^2} = \delta(x - x'') \delta(t - t'')$$

$$G_2\big|_{x=0} = 0 \qquad G_2\big|_{x=l} = 0$$

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因为篇幅限制, 以上均未写出定解问题的适用范围



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 $G_1 \equiv G(x,t; x',t')$

$$G_2 \equiv G(x, -t; x'', -t'')$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 G_2}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 G_2}{\partial x^2} = \delta(x - x'') \delta(t - t'')$$

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对于 G_1 的定解问题,适用范围是

$$0 < x, x' < l \qquad 0 < t, t' < \infty$$



$$G(x,t; x',t') = G(x',-t'; x,-t)$$
的证明

$$\frac{\partial^2 G_1}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 G_1}{\partial x^2} = \delta(x - x') \delta(t - t')$$

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对于 G_2 的定解问题,适用范围是

$$0 < x, x'' < l \qquad 0 < t, t'' < \infty$$



$$G(x,t; x',t') = G(x',-t'; x,-t)$$
的证明

$$G_{1} \equiv G(x, t; x', t')$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} G_{1}}{\partial t^{2}} - a^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} G_{1}}{\partial x^{2}} = \delta(x - x') \delta(t - t')$$

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关于 G_2 的初始条件,可改写为

$$G_2\big|_{t>t''}=0$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial G_2}{\partial t} \right|_{t > t''} = 0$$



$$G(x,t; x',t') = G(x',-t'; x,-t)$$
的证明

$$\frac{\partial^2 G_1}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 G_1}{\partial x^2} = \delta(x - x') \delta(t - t')$$

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证明方法: "交叉相乘,相减,再积分"



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差端 =
$$\int_0^t dx \left[G_2 \frac{\partial G_1}{\partial t} - G_1 \frac{\partial G_2}{\partial t} \right]_0^{\infty}$$
$$-a^2 \int_0^{\infty} dt \left[G_2 \frac{\partial G_1}{\partial x} - G_1 \frac{\partial G_2}{\partial x} \right]_0^t$$





$$G(x,t; x',t') = G(x',-t'; x,-t)$$
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$$= 0$$



$$G(x,t; x',t') = G(x',-t'; x,-t)$$
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$$G_{1} \equiv G(x, t; x', t')$$

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右端 =
$$\int_0^t dx \int_0^\infty G_2 \delta(x - x') \delta(t - t') dt$$
$$- \int_0^t dx \int_0^\infty G_1 \delta(x - x'') \delta(t - t'') dt$$



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$$\int_0^t dx \int_0^\infty G_2 \delta(x - x') \delta(t - t') dt$$

 $- \int_0^t dx \int_0^\infty G_1 \delta(x - x'') \delta(t - t'') dt$
= $G(x', -t'; x'', -t'') - G(x'', t''; x', t')$



$$G(x,t; x',t') = G(x',-t'; x,-t)$$
的证明

$$G_1 \equiv G(x, t; x', t')$$

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所以

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所以

$$G(x', -t'; x'', -t'') - G(x'', t''; x', t') = 0$$

将x'',t''改写为x,t,即得

$$G(x', -t'; x, -t) = G(x, t; x', t')$$



讲授要点

- ① 圆内Poisson方程第一边值问题的Green函数
 - 分离变量法
 - 电像法
- ② 含时问题的Green函数
 - 提法: 定解问题
 - 对称性
 - 含时问题的Green函数解法
 - Green函数的求法





有界弦的波动问题

$$\frac{\partial^2 u(x,t)}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u(x,t)}{\partial x^2} = f(x,t) \qquad 0 < x < l, t > 0$$

$$u(x,t)\big|_{x=0} = \mu(t) \qquad u(x,t)\big|_{x=l} = \nu(t) \qquad t > 0$$

$$u(x,t)\big|_{t=0} = \phi(x) \qquad \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t}\big|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \qquad 0 < x < l$$

相应的Green函数G = G(x, t; x', t')

$$\frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial x^2} = \delta(x - x') \delta(t - t') \qquad 0 < x, x' < l, t, t'$$

$$G\big|_{x=0} = 0 \qquad G\big|_{x=l} = 0 \qquad t, t' > 0$$

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有界弦的波动问题

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问题:如何用Green函数方法求解上述有界弦的波动问题?

换句话说,如何能用Green函数G(x,t;x',t')及定解问题中的非齐次项 $f(x,t),\mu(t),\nu(t),\phi(x),\psi(x)$ 表示u(x,t)?



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第一步,将关于u(x,t)的定解问题中的自变量x,t改写为x',t'

$$\frac{\partial^2 u(x', t')}{\partial t'^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u(x', t')}{\partial x'^2} = f(x', t')$$
$$0 < x' < l, t' > 0$$

$$u(x',t')\big|_{x'=0} = \mu(t')$$

$$u(x',t')\big|_{t'=0} = \phi(x')$$

$$u(x',t')\big|_{x'=l} = \nu(t')$$

$$\frac{\partial u(x',t')}{\partial t'}\Big|_{t'=0} = \psi(x')$$



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 $u(x',t')\big|_{x'=l} = \nu(t')$ $t' > 0$

$$u(x',t')\big|_{t'=0} = \phi(x')$$

$$\frac{\partial u(x',t')}{\partial t'}\Big|_{t'=0} = \psi(x')$$

$$0 < x' < l$$



第一步,将关于u(x,t)的定解问题中的自变量x,t改写为x',t'

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u(x', t')}{\partial t'^{2}} - a^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u(x', t')}{\partial x'^{2}} = f(x', t')$$

$$0 < x' < l, t' > 0$$

$$u(x', t')\big|_{x'=0} = \mu(t') \qquad u(x', t')\big|_{x'=l} = \nu(t')$$

$$t' > 0$$

$$u(x', t')\big|_{t'=0} = \phi(x') \qquad \frac{\partial u(x', t')}{\partial t'}\big|_{t'=0} = \psi(x')$$

$$0 < x' < l$$

第二步,写出关于G(x', -t'; x, -t)的定解问题

$$\left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial (-t')^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x'^2}\right] G(x', -t'; x, -t) = \delta(x - x') \delta(t - t')$$

$$0 < x, x' < l, t, t' > 0$$

$$G(x', -t'; x, -t)\big|_{x'=0} = 0$$
 $G(x', -t'; x, -t)\big|_{x'=l} = 0$
 $t, t' > 0$

$$G(x', -t'; x, -t)\big|_{-t' < -t} = 0$$
 $\frac{\partial G(x', -t'; x, -t)}{\partial (-t')}\big|_{-t' < -t} = 0$



第二步,写出关于
$$G(x', -t'; x, -t)$$
的定解问题

$$\left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial (-t')^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x'^2}\right] G(x', -t'; x, -t) = \delta(x - x') \delta(t - t')$$

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$$G(x',-t';x,-t)\big|_{x'=0} = 0$$
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$$G(x', -t'; x, -t)\big|_{-t' < -t} = 0$$
 $\frac{\partial G(x', -t'; x, -t)}{\partial (-t')}\Big|_{-t' < -t} = 0$ $0 < x, x' < l$

再利用Green函数的对称性G(x', -t'; x, -t) = G(x, t; x', t'),将上述定解问题改写为

$$\left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t'^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x'^2}\right] G(x, t; x', t') = \delta(x - x') \delta(t - t')$$

$$0 < x, x' < l, t, t' > 0$$

$$G(x, t; x', t')\big|_{x'=0} = 0$$

$$G(x, t; x', t')\big|_{x'=l} = 0$$

$$t, t' > 0$$

$$G(x, t; x', t')\big|_{t'>t} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial G(x, t; x', t')}{\partial t'}\big|_{t'>t} = 0$$

$$0 < x, x' < l$$

第三步,将方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 u(x',t')}{\partial t'^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u(x',t')}{\partial x'^2} = f(x',t')$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t'^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x'^2}\right] G(x, t; x', t') = \delta(x - x') \delta(t - t')$$

交叉相乘, 相减, 再积分





$$\int_0^l dx' \int_0^\infty \left[G \frac{\partial^2 u(x',t')}{\partial t'^2} - u(x',t') \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial t'^2} \right] dt'$$

$$- a^2 \int_0^\infty dt' \int_0^l \left[G \frac{\partial^2 u(x',t')}{\partial x'^2} - u(x',t') \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial x'^2} \right] dx'$$

$$= \int_0^l dx' \int_0^\infty G(x,t;x',t') f(x',t') dt'$$

$$- \int_0^l dx' \int_0^\infty u(x',t') \delta(x-x') \delta(t-t') dt'$$



$$u(x,t) = \int_0^l dx' \int_0^\infty G(x,t;x',t') f(x',t') dt'$$

$$- \int_0^l dx' \int_0^\infty \left[G \frac{\partial^2 u(x',t')}{\partial t'^2} - u(x',t') \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial t'^2} \right] dt'$$

$$+ a^2 \int_0^\infty dt' \int_0^l \left[G \frac{\partial^2 u(x',t')}{\partial x'^2} - u(x',t') \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial x'^2} \right] dx'$$



第四步,代入边界条件和初始条件,化简

$$\int_0^l dx' \int_0^\infty G(x,t;x',t') f(x',t') dt'$$

$$= \int_0^l dx' \int_0^t G(x,t;x',t') f(x',t') dt'$$





第四步,代入边界条件和初始条件,化简

右端第一项

$$\int_0^l \mathsf{d}x' \int_0^\infty G(x,t;x',t') f(x',t') \mathsf{d}t'$$

$$= \int_0^l \mathsf{d}x' \int_0^t G(x,t;x',t') f(x',t')$$





第四步,代入边界条件和初始条件,化简

右端第一项

$$\int_0^t dx' \int_0^\infty G(x,t;x',t') f(x',t') dt'$$

$$= \int_0^t dx' \int_0^t G(x,t;x',t') f(x',t') dt'$$



右端第二项

$$\int_0^l dx' \int_0^\infty \left[G \frac{\partial^2 u(x', t')}{\partial t'^2} - u(x', t') \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial t'^2} \right] dt'$$

$$= \int_0^l dx' \left[G \frac{\partial u(x', t')}{\partial t'} - u(x', t') \frac{\partial G}{\partial t'} \right]_{t'=0}^\infty$$

$$= -\int_0^l \left[\psi(x') G \Big|_{t'=0} - \phi(x') \frac{\partial G}{\partial t'} \Big|_{t'=0} \right] dx'$$





右端第二项

$$\int_0^l dx' \int_0^\infty \left[G \frac{\partial^2 u(x',t')}{\partial t'^2} - u(x',t') \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial t'^2} \right] dt'$$

$$= \int_0^l dx' \left[G \frac{\partial u(x',t')}{\partial t'} - u(x',t') \frac{\partial G}{\partial t'} \right]_{t'=0}^\infty$$

$$= -\int_0^l \left[\psi(x') G \Big|_{t'=0} - \phi(x') \frac{\partial G}{\partial t'} \Big|_{t'=0} \right] dx'$$





右端第二项

$$\int_0^l dx' \int_0^\infty \left[G \frac{\partial^2 u(x', t')}{\partial t'^2} - u(x', t') \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial t'^2} \right] dt'$$

$$= \int_0^l dx' \left[G \frac{\partial u(x', t')}{\partial t'} - u(x', t') \frac{\partial G}{\partial t'} \right]_{t'=0}^\infty$$

$$= -\int_0^l \left[\psi(x') G \Big|_{t'=0} - \phi(x') \frac{\partial G}{\partial t'} \Big|_{t'=0} \right] dx'$$





$$\int_{0}^{\infty} dt' \int_{0}^{l} \left[G \frac{\partial^{2} u(x', t')}{\partial x'^{2}} - u(x', t') \frac{\partial^{2} G}{\partial x'^{2}} \right] dx'$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} dt' \left[G \frac{\partial u(x', t')}{\partial x'} - u(x', t') \frac{\partial G}{\partial x'} \right]_{0}^{l}$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{\infty} \left[\nu(t') \frac{\partial G}{\partial x'} \right]_{x'=l}^{l} - \mu(t') \frac{\partial G}{\partial x'} \Big|_{x'=0} dt'$$



$$\int_{0}^{\infty} dt' \int_{0}^{l} \left[G \frac{\partial^{2} u(x', t')}{\partial x'^{2}} - u(x', t') \frac{\partial^{2} G}{\partial x'^{2}} \right] dx'$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} dt' \left[G \frac{\partial u(x', t')}{\partial x'} - u(x', t') \frac{\partial G}{\partial x'} \right]_{0}^{l}$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{\infty} \left[\nu(t') \frac{\partial G}{\partial x'} \right|_{x'=l} - \mu(t') \frac{\partial G}{\partial x'} \Big|_{x'=0} \right] dt'$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{t} \left[\nu(t') \frac{\partial G}{\partial x'} \right|_{x'=l} - \mu(t') \frac{\partial G}{\partial x'} \Big|_{x'=0} \right] dt'$$



$$\int_{0}^{\infty} dt' \int_{0}^{l} \left[G \frac{\partial^{2} u(x', t')}{\partial x'^{2}} - u(x', t') \frac{\partial^{2} G}{\partial x'^{2}} \right] dx'$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} dt' \left[G \frac{\partial u(x', t')}{\partial x'} - u(x', t') \frac{\partial G}{\partial x'} \right]_{0}^{l}$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{\infty} \left[\nu(t') \frac{\partial G}{\partial x'} \Big|_{x'=l} - \mu(t') \frac{\partial G}{\partial x'} \Big|_{x'=0} \right] dt'$$



$$\int_{0}^{\infty} dt' \int_{0}^{l} \left[G \frac{\partial^{2} u(x', t')}{\partial x'^{2}} - u(x', t') \frac{\partial^{2} G}{\partial x'^{2}} \right] dx'$$

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$$= -\int_{0}^{\infty} \left[\nu(t') \frac{\partial G}{\partial x'} \Big|_{x'=l} - \mu(t') \frac{\partial G}{\partial x'} \Big|_{x'=0} \right] dt'$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{t} \left[\nu(t') \frac{\partial G}{\partial x'} \Big|_{x'=l} - \mu(t') \frac{\partial G}{\partial x'} \Big|_{x'=0} \right] dt'$$



最后就得到

$$u(x,t) = \int_0^l dx' \int_0^t G(x,t;x',t') f(x',t') dt'$$

$$+ \int_0^l \left[\psi(x') G \Big|_{t'=0} - \phi(x') \frac{\partial G}{\partial t'} \Big|_{t'=0} \right] dx'$$

$$- a^2 \int_0^t \left[\nu(t') \frac{\partial G}{\partial x'} \Big|_{x'=l} - \mu(t') \frac{\partial G}{\partial x'} \Big|_{x'=0} \right] dt'$$

讲授要点

- ① 圆内Poisson方程第一边值问题的Green函数
 - 分离变量法
 - 电像法
- ② 含时问题的Green函数
 - 提法: 定解问题
 - 对称性
 - 含时问题的Green函数解法
 - Green函数的求法



例16.1 求解有界弦波动问题的Green函数

$$\left[\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}} - a^{2} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}}\right] G(x, t; x', t') = \delta(x - x') \delta(t - t')$$

$$0 < x, x' < l, \ t, t' > 0$$

$$G(x, t; x', t')\big|_{x=0} = 0 \qquad G(x, t; x', t')\big|_{x=l} = 0$$

$$t, t' > 0$$

$$G(x, t; x', t')\big|_{t < t'} = 0 \qquad \frac{\partial G(x, t; x', t')}{\partial t}\big|_{t < t'} = 0$$

$$0 < x, x' < l$$



按相应齐次问题的本征函数展开

$$G(x,t;x',t') = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

同时,将δ函数也按该组本征函数展开

$$\delta(x - x') = \frac{2}{l} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x' \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

于是, $T_n(t)$ 就满足常微分方程的初值问题

$$T''(t) + \left(\frac{n\pi a}{l}\right)^2 T_n(t) = \frac{2}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x' \delta(t - t')$$
$$T_n(t < t') = 0 \qquad T'_n(t < t') = 0$$



按相应齐次问题的本征函数展开

$$G(x,t;x',t') = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

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按相应齐次问题的本征函数展开

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于是, $T_n(t)$ 就满足常微分方程的初值问题

$$T''(t) + \left(\frac{n\pi a}{l}\right)^2 T_n(t) = \frac{2}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x' \delta(t - t')$$
$$T_n(t < t') = 0 \qquad T'_n(t < t') = 0$$



解之即得

$$T_n(t) = \frac{2}{n\pi a} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x' \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} a(t - t') \eta(t - t')$$

所以, Green函数G(x,t;x',t')就是

$$= \frac{2}{\pi a} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x' \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} a(t-t') \eta(t-t')$$





例16.2 求解三维无界空间波动问题的Green函数

$$\left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \nabla^2 \right] G(\mathbf{r}, t; \mathbf{r}', t') = \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}') \delta(t - t')$$

$$t, t' > 0$$

$$G(\mathbf{r}, t; \mathbf{r}', t') \Big|_{t < t'} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial G(\mathbf{r}, t; \mathbf{r}', t')}{\partial t} \Big|_{t < t'} = 0$$

$$0 < x, x' < t$$



作Fourier变换

$$g(m{r},\omega;m{r}',t')=rac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}G(m{r},t;m{r}',t')\,\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega t}\,\mathrm{d}t$$

于是定解问题就化为

$$\left[(-i\omega)^2 - a^2 \nabla^2 \right] g(\boldsymbol{r}, \omega; \boldsymbol{r}', t') = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{i\omega t'} \delta(\boldsymbol{r} - \boldsymbol{r}')$$

$$\left[\nabla^2 + \left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)^2\right] g(\boldsymbol{r}, \omega; \boldsymbol{r}', t') = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}a^2} e^{i\omega t'} \delta(\boldsymbol{r} - \boldsymbol{r}')$$

作Fourier变换

$$g(m{r},\omega;m{r}',t')=rac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}G(m{r},t;m{r}',t')\,\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega t}\,\mathrm{d}t$$

于是定解问题就化为

$$\left[(-i\omega)^2 - a^2 \nabla^2 \right] g(\boldsymbol{r}, \omega; \boldsymbol{r}', t') = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{i\omega t'} \delta(\boldsymbol{r} - \boldsymbol{r}')$$

$$\left[\nabla^2 + \left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)^2\right] g(\boldsymbol{r}, \omega; \boldsymbol{r}', t') = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}a^2} e^{i\omega t'} \delta(\boldsymbol{r} - \boldsymbol{r}')$$

作Fourier变换

$$g(m{r},\omega;m{r}',t')=rac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}G(m{r},t;m{r}',t')\,\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega t}\,\mathrm{d}t$$

于是定解问题就化为

$$\left[(-i\omega)^2 - a^2 \nabla^2 \right] g(\boldsymbol{r}, \omega; \boldsymbol{r}', t') = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{i\omega t'} \delta(\boldsymbol{r} - \boldsymbol{r}')$$

$$\left[\nabla^2 + \left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)^2\right] g(\boldsymbol{r},\omega;\boldsymbol{r}',t') = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}a^2} \,\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega t'}\,\delta(\boldsymbol{r}-\boldsymbol{r}')$$

根据上一讲的结果(三维无界空间Helmholtz方程的Green函数)

$$g(\boldsymbol{r},\omega;\boldsymbol{r}',t')=rac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}a^2}\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega t'}rac{1}{4\pi|\boldsymbol{r}-\boldsymbol{r}'|}\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}(\omega/a)|\boldsymbol{r}-\boldsymbol{r}'|}$$



$$G(\boldsymbol{r},t;\boldsymbol{r}',t') = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(\boldsymbol{r},\omega;\boldsymbol{r}',t') e^{-i\omega t} d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi a^2} \frac{1}{|\boldsymbol{r}-\boldsymbol{r}'|} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega(t-t')} \cdot e^{i(\omega/a)|\boldsymbol{r}-\boldsymbol{r}'|} d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi a^2} \frac{1}{|\boldsymbol{r}-\boldsymbol{r}'|} \delta\left(\frac{|\boldsymbol{r}-\boldsymbol{r}'|}{a} - (t-t')\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi a^2} \frac{1}{|\boldsymbol{r}-\boldsymbol{r}'|} \delta\left(|\boldsymbol{r}-\boldsymbol{r}'| - a(t-t')\right)$$





$$G(\boldsymbol{r},t;\boldsymbol{r}',t') = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(\boldsymbol{r},\omega;\boldsymbol{r}',t') e^{-i\omega t} d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi a^2} \frac{1}{|\boldsymbol{r}-\boldsymbol{r}'|} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega(t-t')} \cdot e^{i(\omega/a)|\boldsymbol{r}-\boldsymbol{r}'|} d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi a^2} \frac{1}{|\boldsymbol{r}-\boldsymbol{r}'|} \delta\left(\frac{|\boldsymbol{r}-\boldsymbol{r}'|}{a} - (t-t')\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi a^2} \frac{1}{|\boldsymbol{r}-\boldsymbol{r}'|} \delta\left(|\boldsymbol{r}-\boldsymbol{r}'| - a(t-t')\right)$$





$$G(\boldsymbol{r},t;\boldsymbol{r}',t') = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(\boldsymbol{r},\omega;\boldsymbol{r}',t') e^{-\mathrm{i}\omega t} d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi a^2} \frac{1}{|\boldsymbol{r}-\boldsymbol{r}'|} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\mathrm{i}\omega(t-t')} \cdot e^{\mathrm{i}(\omega/a)|\boldsymbol{r}-\boldsymbol{r}'|} d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi a^2} \frac{1}{|\boldsymbol{r}-\boldsymbol{r}'|} \delta\left(\frac{|\boldsymbol{r}-\boldsymbol{r}'|}{a} - (t-t')\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi a} \frac{1}{|\boldsymbol{r}-\boldsymbol{r}'|} \delta\left(|\boldsymbol{r}-\boldsymbol{r}'| - a(t-t')\right)$$



$$G(oldsymbol{r},t;oldsymbol{r}',t') = rac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(oldsymbol{r},\omega;oldsymbol{r}',t') \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}\omega t} \mathrm{d}\omega$$

$$= rac{1}{4\pi a^2} rac{1}{|oldsymbol{r}-oldsymbol{r}'|} rac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}\omega(t-t')} \cdot \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}(\omega/a)|oldsymbol{r}-oldsymbol{r}'|} \mathrm{d}\omega$$

$$= rac{1}{4\pi a^2} rac{1}{|oldsymbol{r}-oldsymbol{r}'|} \delta\left(rac{|oldsymbol{r}-oldsymbol{r}'|}{a} - (t-t')\right)$$

$$= rac{1}{4\pi a} rac{1}{|oldsymbol{r}-oldsymbol{r}'|} \delta\left(|oldsymbol{r}-oldsymbol{r}'| - a(t-t')\right)$$

