线性声波在密度为 ρ_0 的均匀静止理想流体介质中以速度 c_0 传播,声学压力和声学速度用 p' 和 u' 表示,速度势函数用 ϕ 表示,证明:

(1) 声压可以表示为

$$p' = -\rho_0 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}.$$

已知线化声学动量方程:

$$\rho_0 \frac{\partial u'}{\partial t} + \nabla p' = 0 \tag{1}$$

代入势函数:

$$u' = \nabla \phi \tag{2}$$

得到:

$$\nabla p' = -\rho_0 \frac{\partial u'}{\partial t}$$

$$= -\rho_0 \frac{\partial (\nabla \phi)}{\partial t}$$

$$= \nabla (-\rho_0 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t})$$
(3)

由上式可得:

$$p' = -\rho_0 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \tag{4}$$

原式得证。

(2) 势函数和声学速度满足波动方程

$$\frac{1}{c_0^2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} - \nabla^2 \phi = 0, \frac{1}{c_0^2} \frac{\partial^2 u'}{\partial t^2} - \nabla^2 u' = 0.$$

已知声学波动方程:

$$\frac{1}{c_0^2} \frac{\partial^2 p'}{\partial t^2} - \nabla^2 p' = 0 \tag{5}$$

代入(4)式,得:

$$\frac{1}{c_0^2} (-\rho_0) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \right) - (-\rho_0) \nabla^2 \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{1}{\cos^2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} \right] - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\nabla^2 \phi \right] = 0$$
(6)

两边对 t 积分,得:

$$\frac{1}{c_0^2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} - \nabla^2 \phi = 0 \tag{7}$$

第一式得证。

将(7)式两边求梯度,得:

$$\nabla \left(\frac{1}{c_0^2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} \right) - \nabla^3 \phi = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{c_0^2} \frac{\partial^2 (\nabla \phi)}{\partial t^2} - \nabla^2 (\nabla \phi) = 0$$
(8)

代入势函数 (式(2)), 得:

$$\frac{1}{c_0^2} \frac{\partial^2 u'}{\partial t^2} - \nabla^2 u' = 0 \tag{9}$$

第二式得证。