

第一次作业 王子麟 1120210446

1. 求解一维空间亥姆霍兹方程的格林函数.

$$\text{解: } \nabla^2 G + k^2 G = -\delta(x-x')$$

先仅考虑右边信号形式.

$$\text{由于是一维空间} \Rightarrow \nabla^2 G = \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial x^2} + k^2 G = -\delta(x-x') \quad (x-x' > 0)$$

两边做拉氏变换得

$$s^2 G(s) + k^2 G(s) = -e^{-sx'}$$

$$\Rightarrow G(s) = \frac{-e^{-sx'}}{s^2 + k^2} = \frac{1}{k} \frac{k}{s^2 + k^2} \cdot (-e^{-sx'})$$

$$\Rightarrow G_1 = -\frac{1}{k} \sin k(x-x') u(x-x') \quad (u(x) \text{ 为阶跃函数})$$

由理, 若 $x-x' < 0$ 即是一个左边信号

$$\Rightarrow G_2 = \frac{1}{k} \sin k(x-x') u(x'-x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow G &= G_1 + G_2 = \frac{1}{k} \sin k(x-x') [-u(x-x') + u(x'-x)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2jk} e^{-j k |x-x'|} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } G = \frac{1}{2jk} e^{-j k |x-x'|} \quad \text{在一维自由空间.}$$

2. 求解二维空间亥姆霍兹方程的格林函数.

$$\text{解: } \nabla^2 G + k^2 G = -\delta(\rho-\rho') \quad ①$$

由散理方程, 其解为 $G = CH_0^{(2)}(\rho-\rho')$

$$\text{其中 } H_0^{(2)}(\rho) = J_0(\rho) - j N_0(\rho)$$

J_0 、 N_0 为 ρ 阶第一类, 第二类贝塞尔函数.

下面只需确定 C 的值即可.

对式① 两边积分

$$\int_S (\nabla^2 G + k^2 G) dS = - \int_S \delta(\rho-\rho') dS = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } \int_S k^2 G dS &= C \int_S H_0^{(2)}(\rho) dS = C k^2 \int_0^\infty \int_0^\pi \rho H_0^{(2)}(\rho) d\rho d\theta \\ &= 2\pi C k^2 \int_0^\infty \rho [J_0(\rho) - j N_0(\rho)] d\rho \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \rho \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, } J_0(\rho) \rightarrow 1, N_0(\rho) \rightarrow \frac{2}{\pi} \ln \frac{\rho}{s}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_S k^2 G ds = 2\pi c k^2 \int_0^\infty p \left[1 - \frac{2}{\pi} \ln \frac{\gamma p}{2} \right] dp = 0 \quad (\gamma \rightarrow 0)$$

$$\int_S \nabla^2 G ds = \int_C \nabla G \cdot \hat{n} dl$$

$$= C \int_C \nabla H_0^{(2)}(p) \cdot \hat{n} dl = - \int_C H_1^{(2)}(p) dl$$

$$= - \left[\int_0^{2\pi} [J_1(p) - j] N_1(p) \right] p \cdot d\theta$$

$$\text{当 } p \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时}, J_1(p) \rightarrow \frac{p}{2}, N_1(p) \rightarrow \frac{2}{p} - \frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_S \nabla^2 G ds = - \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{p}{2} - \frac{2}{p} + \frac{1}{\pi} j \right) \cdot p d\theta$$

$$= -2\pi c \left(\frac{p^2}{2} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} j \right)$$

$$(\text{当 } p \rightarrow 0) = -4j c \quad (\text{当 } p \rightarrow 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_S (\nabla^2 G + k^2 G) ds = -4j c = -1 \Rightarrow C = -\frac{1}{4j}$$

故 $G = \frac{1}{4j} H_0^{(2)}(p - p')$ (在二维自由空间中)

解 3.1

$$\text{证明: } \vec{H} = k(\vec{J})$$

$$= - \int_V \vec{J} \times \nabla G dv$$

$$\text{其中 } G = \frac{e^{-jk|r-r'|}}{4\pi|r-r'|} = \frac{e^{-jkR'}}{4\pi R}$$

$$\text{在球坐标系下: } \nabla G = \frac{\partial G}{\partial R} \cdot \hat{R} = \frac{1}{4\pi R^2} (-jke^{-jkR'} \cdot R - e^{-jkR'})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi R^2} e^{-jkR'} (-jkR' - 1) \cdot \hat{R}$$

$$= G (-jk - \frac{1}{R}) \cdot \hat{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{H} = - \int_V \vec{J} \times \nabla G dv = \int_V \vec{J} \times \left[G \left(jk + \frac{1}{R} \right) \right] \cdot \hat{R} dv$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{n} \times \vec{H} = \hat{n} \times \int_V \vec{J} \times \left[G \left(jk + \frac{1}{R} \right) \right] dv$$

$$= \int_V G \left(jk + \frac{1}{R} \right) \cdot \hat{n} \times (\vec{J} \times \hat{R}) dv$$

$$= \int_V G \left(jk + \frac{1}{R} \right) \cdot [(\hat{n} \cdot \hat{R}) \vec{J} - (\hat{n} \cdot \vec{J}) \hat{R}] dv$$

$\hat{n}, \hat{R}, \vec{J}$ 的方向在上图中标出, 可知在 S_1 上, $\vec{n} \cdot \hat{R} = 0$, $\vec{n} \cdot \vec{J} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{n} \times \vec{H} = 0$$

故 S_1 上的切向电流源 \vec{J} 在 S_1 上不能产生切向磁场, 证毕