北京邮电大学 2013——2014 学年第二学期 《工程数学》期末考试试题(B卷)

可能用到的公式

$$P_{l}(x) = \frac{1}{2^{l} l!} \frac{d^{l}}{dx^{l}} (x^{2} - 1)^{l} , \frac{1}{(1 - 2rx + r^{2})^{1/2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_{n}(x) x^{n} (r < 1)$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left[\frac{J_m(x)}{x^m} \right] = -\frac{J_{m+1}(x)}{x^m}, \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left[x^m J_m(x) \right] = x^m J_{m-1}(x) \quad , \quad$$
各递推公式中 $m \geqslant 1$

- 一、 填空题(每空4分,共20分)
- 1、已知解析函数f(z) 的实部 $u(x,y) = e^x siny$,则其虚部为 $\underline{v(x,y) = -e^x cosy + C}.$
- 2、复数 i的指数式为 $e^{\frac{i^{\frac{\pi}{2}}}{2}}$.
- 3、幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} nZ^n$ 的收敛半径 $R = \underline{1}$.
- 4、z=0 是函数 $(z)=\frac{z-sinz}{z^6}$ 的3级极点.

5、设
$$f(0) = 1$$
, $f'(0) = 1 + i$, 则 $\lim_{z \to 0} \frac{f(z) - 1}{z} = \underline{I + i}$.

- 二、 计算题 (每题 5 分, 共 20 分)
- 1、计算 $\oint_C \frac{dz}{z^2 a^2}$, C: |z a| = a 的正向。

$$\oint_C \frac{dz}{z^2 - a^2} = 2\pi i Res \left[\frac{1}{z^2 - a^2}, a \right] = \pi \frac{i}{a}$$

2、把函数 $\frac{1}{z^2-3z+2}$ 在区域1<|z|<2 内展开为洛朗级数。

$$\frac{1}{z^2 - 3z + 2} = \frac{1}{z - 2} - \frac{1}{z - 1} = \frac{-1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{z}{2}} - \frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{z}}$$
$$= \frac{-1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^n - \frac{1}{z} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^n$$

 $\frac{z+2}{z^2-z}$ 的所有有限奇点与无穷远奇点∞的类型,并计算

每个奇点的留数。

$$z=0$$
, 一级极点, $Res[f(z), 0] = -2$;

$$z=1$$
, 一级极点, $Res[f(z),1]=3$;

$$z=\infty$$
 , 可去奇点, $Res[f(z),\infty]=-1$ 。

$$4$$
、计算函数 $\int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{2 + \cos x}$ 的定积分。

$$\diamondsuit z = e^{ix}$$
 , 则 $cosx = \frac{z^2 + 1}{2z}$, $dz = izdx$, 所以:

$$ans = \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{2zdz}{iz(4z+z^2+1)} = -2i\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{4z+z^2+1}$$
$$= -2i\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{(z+2+\sqrt{3})(z+2-\sqrt{3})}$$

所以:

$$ans = -2i \cdot 2\pi i \cdot Res \left[\frac{1}{\left(z+2+\sqrt{3}\right)\left(z+2-\sqrt{3}\right)}, -2+\sqrt{3} \right] = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{3}}$$
$$= \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\pi$$

三、(10分)利用分离变量法解下列定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{t} = a^{2} u_{xx} (0 < x < l, t > 0), \\ u|_{x=0} = u|_{x=1} = 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = bx(l-x) / l^{2}. \end{cases}$$

设u(x,t) = T(t)X(x),可得:

$$\begin{cases} T'(t) + \lambda a^2 T(t) = 0 \\ X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0$$
,而易知: $X(0) = X(l) = 0$

当
$$\lambda \leq 0, X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0$$
, 方程只有零解, 舍去

当
$$\lambda > 0$$
 , 设 $\lambda = \beta^2$, 带入解得 $X(x) = Csin\beta x + Dcos\beta x$, 而 $X(0) = X(l) = 0$

所以有:
$$D = 0$$
, $\beta = \frac{n\pi}{l}$, $\Rightarrow \beta_n = \frac{n\pi}{l}$ $n = 1, 2, 3 ...$, $X_n(x) = C_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$,

$$\lambda_n = \beta_n^2 = \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{l^2}$$
, 带入解得 $T_n(t) = Ce^{\frac{-n^2 \pi^2 a^2}{l^2}t}$, 则有:

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n e^{\frac{-n^2 \pi^2 a^2}{l^2} t} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x ,$$

而
$$u(x, \theta) = \frac{b}{l^2}x(l-x)$$
,所以有:

$$C_{n} = \frac{2}{l} \int_{0}^{l} \frac{b}{t^{2}} x(l-x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx = \frac{4b(1-(-1)^{n})}{n^{3}\pi^{3}}$$

所以:
$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4b(1-(-1)^n)}{n^3\pi^3} e^{\frac{-n^2\pi^2a^2}{t^2}t} \sin\frac{n\pi}{l}x$$

四、(10分) 证明
$$y = xJ_0(\beta x)$$
 是方程 $y'' - \frac{1}{x}y' + \left(\beta^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)y = 0$ 的解。

由原方程可以得到:
$$x\left(y'' - \frac{1}{x}y' + \left(\beta^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)y\right) = 0$$

上式与
$$x^2 \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^n + x \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^n + \beta^2 x^2 \left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = 0$$
等价

 $\phi_{m=\frac{y}{x}}$, 则可以化为:

$$x^2m'' + xm' + \beta^2x^2m = 0$$

显然: 解为
$$m = J_0(\beta x)$$
, 即: $\frac{y}{x} = J_0(\beta x)$

所以,
$$y=xJ_0(\beta x)$$
 是方程 $y''-\frac{1}{x}y'+\left(\beta^2+\frac{1}{x^2}\right)y=0$ 的解。

五、(10分) 已知n次勒让德多项式 $P_n(x)$ 满足 $\int_{-1}^1 P_n^2(x) dx = \frac{2}{2n+1}$,将

 $x^2 + 1$ 在区间[-1,1] 的函数展成勒让德级数的形式。

$$\overrightarrow{III}P_0(x) = 1, P_1(x) = x, P_2(x) = \frac{3 \cdot x^2 - 1}{2}$$
,

解得:
$$a=\frac{1}{3}, b=0, c=\frac{2}{3}$$

所以:
$$x^2 + 1 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot P_0(x) + \frac{2}{3} \cdot P_2(x)$$

六、(15分) 在半径为a的球内和球外求解Lap1ace方程 $\nabla^2 u = 0$,使其满足 $u|_{r=a} = cos^2 \theta$,即分别求解定解问题:

(1)
$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u = \theta (\theta \leqslant r < a), \\ u|_{r=a} = \cos^2 \theta, \\ |u|_{r=\theta}| < \infty. \end{cases}$$
 (2)
$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u = 0 (a < r < + \infty), \\ u|_{r=a} = \cos^2 \theta, \\ |u|_{r=\infty}| < \infty. \end{cases}$$

(1) 得到:
$$u(r,\theta) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(A_n r^n + B_n r^{-(n+1)} \right) P_n(\cos\theta)$$

$$|\overrightarrow{\Pi}: |u|_{r=0} < \infty, B_n = 0$$

$$\text{FTU:} \quad u(a,\theta) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n a^n P_n(\cos\theta) = \cos^2\theta = \frac{2}{3} P_2(\cos\theta) + \frac{1}{3} P_0(\cos\theta)$$

得:
$$A_0 = \frac{1}{3}$$
, $A_2 = \frac{2}{3 \cdot a^2}$, $n = else$ $A_n = 0$

所以:

$$u(r, \theta) = \frac{1}{3}P_{\theta}(\cos\theta) + \frac{2}{3 \cdot a^{2}}r^{2}P_{2}(\cos\theta) = \frac{r^{2}}{a^{2}}\cos^{2}\theta - \frac{r^{2}}{3 \cdot a^{2}} + \frac{1}{3}$$

(2) 得到:
$$u(r,\theta) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(A_n r^n + B_n r^{-(n+1)} \right) P_n(\cos\theta)$$

$$\overrightarrow{\Pi}$$
: $|u|_{r=\infty} | < \infty, A_n = 0$

FIGU:
$$u(a, \theta) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n a^{-(n+1)} P_n(\cos\theta) = \cos^2\theta = \frac{2}{3} P_2(\cos\theta) + \frac{1}{3} P_0(\cos\theta)$$

得:
$$B_0 = \frac{a}{3}$$
, $B_2 = \frac{2 \cdot a^3}{3}$, $n =$ else $B_n = 0$

所以:

$$u(r,\theta) = \frac{2 \cdot a^3}{3} \cdot r^{-3} P_2(\cos\theta) + \frac{a}{3} \cdot r^{-1} P_0(\cos\theta) = \frac{a}{3} r^{-1} + a^3 r^{-3} \cos^2\theta - \frac{1}{3} a^3 r^{-3}$$

七、(15分)将球坐标系中的 Helmholtz 方程

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} + k^2 u = 0$$

分离变量,即得到各单元函数满足的常微分方程即可。

设解的形式是 $u = R(r)\Theta(\theta)\Phi(\phi)$, 代入并且除以R Θ 中得到:

$$\frac{1}{r^{2}R}\frac{d}{dr}\left(r^{2}\frac{dR}{dr}\right) + \frac{1}{r^{2}\Theta\sin\theta}\frac{d}{d\theta}\left(\sin\theta\frac{d\Theta}{d\theta}\right) + \frac{1}{r^{2}\sin^{2}\theta}\frac{d^{2}\Phi}{d\theta^{2}} + k^{2} = 0$$

用 $r^2 sin^2 θ$ 遍乘上式,得到:

$$\frac{\sin^2\theta}{R}\frac{d}{dr}\left(r^2\frac{dR}{dr}\right) + \frac{\sin\theta}{\Theta}\frac{d}{d\theta}\left(\sin\theta\frac{d\Theta}{d\theta}\right) + k^2r^2\sin^2\theta = -\frac{\Phi''(\phi)}{\Phi(\phi)} = m^2$$

得到 $\Phi(\phi) + m^2 \Phi''(\phi) = 0$, 以及:

$$\frac{1}{R}\frac{d}{dr}\left(r^2\frac{dR}{dr}\right) + \frac{1}{\Theta\sin\theta}\frac{d}{d\theta}\left(\sin\theta\frac{d\Theta}{d\theta}\right) - \frac{m^2}{\sin^2\theta} + k^2r^2 = 0$$

再次分离,得到:

$$\frac{1}{\Theta \sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{d\Theta}{d\theta} \right) - \frac{m^2}{\sin^2 \theta} = -\frac{1}{R} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{dR}{dr} \right) - k^2 r^2 = -l(l+1)$$

有:
$$\frac{1}{r^2}\frac{d}{dr}\left(r^2\frac{dR}{dr}\right) + \left[k^2 - \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2}\right]R = 0$$

$$\mathbb{H}: r^2 R''(r) + 2rR'(r) - l(l+1)R(r) + k^2 \cdot r^2 R(r) = 0$$

同时:
$$\frac{1}{\sin\theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\sin\theta \frac{d\Theta}{d\theta} \right) + \left[l(l+1) - \frac{m^2}{\sin^2\theta} \right] \Theta = 0$$

令: $x = cos\theta$, 得到:

$$(1-x^2)\Theta''(x) - 2x\Theta'(x) + \left[l(l+1) - \frac{m^2}{1-x^2}\right]\Theta(x) = 0$$

综上:

$$\begin{cases} \Phi(\phi) + m^2 \Phi''(\phi) = 0 \\ (1 - x^2) \Theta''(x) - 2x \Theta'(x) + \left[l(l+1) - \frac{m^2}{1 - x^2} \right] \Theta(x) = 0, x = \cos \theta \\ r^2 R''(r) + 2r R'(r) - l(l+1) R(r) + k^2 \cdot r^2 R(r) = 0 \end{cases}$$