

$$\vec{r} = r \cdot \vec{e}_r$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(r \cdot \vec{e}_r) = \dot{r} \vec{e}_r + r \cdot \dot{\vec{e}}_r$$

$$= \frac{dr}{dt} \vec{e}_r + r \cdot \frac{d\vec{e}_r}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{e}_r}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{e}_r}{d\theta} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \dot{\theta} \vec{e}_\theta$$

$$\frac{d\vec{e}_\theta}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{e}_\theta}{d\theta} \frac{d\theta}{dt} = -\dot{\theta} \vec{e}_r$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v} = \dot{r} \vec{e}_r + r \dot{\theta} \vec{e}_\theta = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}$$

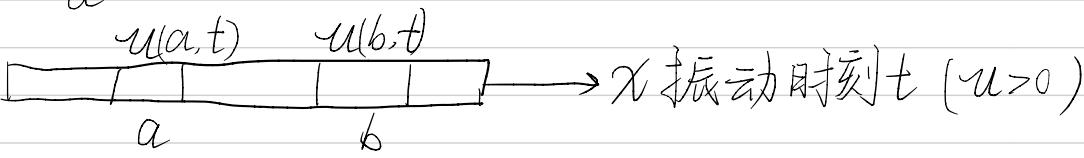
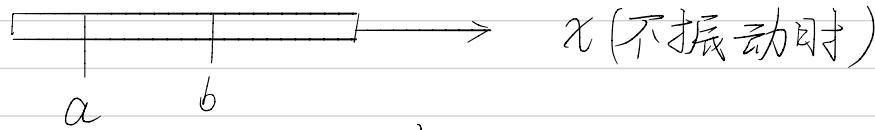
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} &= \ddot{r} \vec{e}_r + \dot{r} \vec{e}_r + r \dot{\theta} \vec{e}_\theta + r \dot{\theta} \vec{e}_\theta + r \ddot{\theta} \vec{e}_\theta \\ &= (\ddot{r} - r \dot{\theta}^2) \vec{e}_r + (2\dot{r}\dot{\theta} + r \ddot{\theta}) \vec{e}_\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2.(1) \quad \nabla \frac{1}{r} &= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{-2x+2x'}{A^{3/2}} \vec{e}_x - \frac{1}{2} \frac{-2y+2y'}{A^{3/2}} \vec{e}_y - \frac{1}{2} \frac{-2z+2z'}{A^{3/2}} \vec{e}_z \\ &= -\frac{\vec{r}}{r} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad \nabla \times \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} = (\nabla r^{-3}) \vec{r} + r^{-3} \nabla \times \vec{r} = 0$$

$$(3) \quad \nabla \times \vec{r} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_x & \vec{e}_y & \vec{e}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x-x' & y-y' & z-z' \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

3.



$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x+\Delta x, t) - u(x, t)}{\Delta x} = \frac{\partial u(x, t)}{\partial x}$$

$$G(x, t) = Y \frac{\partial u(x, t)}{\partial x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m \frac{\partial^2 u(x, t)}{\partial t^2} &= SG(x+\Delta x, t) - SG(x, t) + f_o(x, t) \Delta x \\ &= SY \frac{\partial u(x+\Delta x, t)}{\partial x} - SY \frac{\partial u(x, t)}{\partial x} + f_o(x, t) \Delta x \\ \frac{\partial^2 u(x, t)}{\partial t^2} &= S Y \Delta x \left( \frac{\partial^2 u(x, t)}{\partial x^2} \right) + f_o(x, t) \cdot \Delta x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u(x, t)}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{Y}{\rho} \frac{\partial^2 u(x, t)}{\partial t^2} + \frac{f_o(x, t)}{\rho S} \\ \frac{\partial^2 u(x, t)}{\partial t^2} &= \alpha^2 \frac{\partial^2 u(x, t)}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{Y}{\rho}} \quad f(x, t) = \frac{1}{\rho S} f_o(x, t)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u(x, t)}{\partial t^2} = \alpha^2 \frac{\partial^2 u(x, t)}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t) \\ \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{Y}{\rho}}, \quad f(x, t) = \frac{1}{\rho S} f_o(x, t) \end{cases}$$

(1)  $u(0, t) = 0$     (2)  $\frac{\partial^2 u(x, t)}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{x=0} = Q(t)$

4.

二维膜方程

 $\rho_m$  为膜密度

$$\rho \text{ 方向张力 } T(\rho + \Delta\rho) \Delta\varphi \sin \alpha / \rho + \Delta\rho - T\rho \Delta\varphi \sin \alpha / \rho = F_1$$

$$\varphi \text{ 方向张力 } T \Delta\rho \sin \gamma / \varphi + \Delta\varphi - T \Delta\rho \sin \gamma / \varphi = F_2$$

$$\sin \alpha \approx \tan \alpha \approx \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta \rho} \quad \sin \gamma \approx \tan \gamma \approx \frac{\Delta u}{\rho \Delta \varphi}$$

$$F_1 + F_2 = \rho_m \rho \Delta\varphi \cdot \Delta\rho \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\frac{T(\rho + \Delta\rho) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \Big|_{\rho + \Delta\rho} - T\rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \Big|_\rho}{\Delta\rho} + \frac{T \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \Big|_{\varphi + \Delta\varphi} - T \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \Big|_\varphi}{\rho \Delta\varphi}$$

$$= \rho_m \rho \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$$

$$T \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left( \rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \right) + T \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right) - \rho_m \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 u - \alpha^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad \nabla^2 = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left( \rho \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \right) + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2}$$

$$\alpha^2 = \frac{\rho_m}{T}$$

四周固定，设边界距中心距离为  $R$ ,  $u|_{\rho=R}=0$ 

$$u|_{\rho=R}=0 \Rightarrow u|_{x^2+y^2=R}=0$$

方程组为

$$\begin{cases} \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) = \alpha^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \\ \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{\rho_m}{T}} \\ u|_{x^2+y^2=R}=0 \end{cases}$$

$$5.(1) A=1 \quad B=2 \quad C=5 \quad D=1 \quad E=2, \quad F=G=0$$

$$y = 2x + \sqrt{i}x + C$$

$$\zeta = y - 2x \quad \eta = \sqrt{i}x$$

$$a=1 \quad b=0 \quad c=+ \quad d=0 \quad e=\sqrt{i}$$

$$\text{标准形式为 } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \sqrt{i} = 0$$

$$(2) A=1 \quad B=0 \quad C=y \quad E=\frac{1}{2} \quad F,G=0$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + y = 0 \Rightarrow y^{\frac{1}{2}} + ix = C$$

$$\zeta = ix \quad \eta = (y)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$a=-1 \quad b=0 \quad c=\frac{1}{4} \quad d=0 \quad e=\frac{1}{4}(y)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{标准形式为 } -4\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} + y^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} = 0$$

$$(3) A=1 \quad B=-\cos x \quad C=-3-\sin^2 x \quad E=1 \quad G=y$$

$$y = C + -\sin x + 2x \Rightarrow y + \sin x + 2x = C$$

$$\zeta = y + \sin x + 2x \quad \eta = y + \sin x - 2x$$

$$a=0 \quad b=-8 \quad c=-8\cos x \quad d=-\cos^2 x$$

$$e=-\cos^2 x \quad g=y$$

$$16\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial \eta} + 8\cos x \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta^2} + \cos^2 x \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \cos^2 x \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} = y$$