数学物理方法

Mathematical Methods in Physics

第八章 分离变量法

The Method of Separation of Variables

武汉大学物理科学与技术学院

问题的引入:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2}u_{xx}, & 0 < x < l \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, & u|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), & u_{t}|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$
 § 8. 1

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2}u_{xx} + f(x,t), 0 < x < l \ 0 \\ u\big|_{x=0} = 0, \ u\big|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u \big|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \ u_{t}\big|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$
 (1)
$$(2) \quad u(x,t) = ?$$

$$(3)$$

§ 8. 2 非齐次方程—纯强迫振动 Inhomogeneous equations -pure forced vibration



一、定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2}u_{xx} + f(x,t), 0 < x < l, t > 0 \text{ (1)} \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, u|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (2)

二、求解

思路1:
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2}u_{xx} + f(x,t) \\ u|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} v_{tt} - a^{2}v_{xx} = 0 \\ v|_{t=\tau} = 0 \end{cases}$$
$$u_{t}|_{t=0} = 0$$
$$u(x,t) = \int_{0}^{t} v(x,t;\tau) d\tau$$

思路2: 考虑二阶非齐次的常微分方程的求解:

对于
$$y''(x) + p(x)y' + Q(x)y = f(x)$$
 (A)

|考虑齐次
$$y''(x) + p(x)y' + Q(x)y = 0$$
 (B)

若 (B) 有通解:
$$y_g(x) = C_1 y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x)$$

则由: 常数变易法可令(A)有特解

$$y_s(x) = C_1(x)y_1(x) + C_2(x)y_2(x)$$
 (C)

将(C)式代入(A)并补充条件:

$$C_1'(x)y_1(x) + C_2'(x)y_2(x) = 0$$

则有:
$$C_1'(x)y_1'(x) + C_2'(x)y_2'(x) = f(x)$$

于是可求得得: $C_1(x)$ 和 $C_2(x)$, $\rightarrow y_s(x)$

1、对应的齐次问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} X'' - \mu X = 0 \\ X(0) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \mu = -\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2, n = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$X(l) = 0 \qquad X_n(x) = C_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$



2、求对应的 $T_n(t)$ 方程的解

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[T_n''(t) + \left(\frac{an\pi}{l} \right)^2 T_n(t) \right] \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} = f(x,t) \\ \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(0) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} = 0 \\ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n'(0) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} = 0 \\ \left\{ T_n''(t) + \left(\frac{an\pi}{l} \right)^2 T_n(t) = f_n(t) \\ \left\{ T_n(0) = 0 \\ T_n''(0) = 0 \right\} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$f_n(t) = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(\alpha, t) \sin \frac{n\pi\alpha}{l} d\alpha$$



2、求对应的 $T_n(t)$ 方程的解

$$T_n(t) = \frac{l}{n\pi a} \int_0^t f_n(\tau) \sin\frac{n\pi a}{l} (t - \tau) d\tau$$
 (4)

3、有界弦(杆)的纯强迫振动的解:

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{l}{n\pi\alpha} \int_{0}^{t} f_{n}(\tau) \sin\frac{n\pi\alpha}{l} (t-\tau) d\tau \right] \sin\frac{n\pi}{l} x$$
 (5)

三、小结

 $1、定解问题(1)<math>\sim$ (3)的解由(5)式给出。



三、小结

- 2、本征函数法:以上求解非齐次方程的方法,显然也适用于求解带有其他齐次边界条件的各类方程。其中主要步骤为:
- ①用分离变量法求得对应的齐次问题的本征函数。
- ② 将未知函数按求得的本征函数展开,其展开系数为另一变量的函数,代入非齐次方程和初始条件(或另一变量的边界条件),得到另一单元函数的非齐次常微分方程的定解问题
- ③用常数变易法或拉氏变换法解非齐次常微分方程的定解问题,从而可求得原定解问题的解。此即本征函数法。

三、小结

3、对于一般的两端固定的弦的强迫振动:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2}u_{xx} + f(x,t) \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=1} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), u_{t}|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases} \Rightarrow u = u^{I} + u^{II},$$
 使:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt}^{I} = a^{2}u_{xx}^{I} \\ u^{I}|_{x=0} = 0, u^{I}|_{x=1} = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} u_{tt}^{II} = a^{2}u_{xx}^{II} + f(x,t) \\ u^{II}|_{x=0} = 0, u^{II}|_{x=1} = 0 \\ u^{II}|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), u_{t}^{II}|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases} \begin{cases} u_{tt}^{II} = a^{2}u_{xx}^{II} + f(x,t) \\ u^{II}|_{x=0} = 0, u^{II}|_{x=1} = 0 \\ u^{II}|_{t=0} = 0, u_{t}^{II}|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

§ 8. 1

§ 8. 2



四、例题:

求解定解问题:
$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = A \sin \omega t \\ u_x \mid_{x=0} = 0 , u_x \mid_{x=l} = 0 \\ u \mid_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

1 对应的齐次方程的本征值问题为

$$\begin{cases} X'' - \mu X = 0 \\ X'(0) = 0 \end{cases}, \quad X'(l) = 0 \qquad \to \mu = -\frac{n^2 \pi^2}{l^2},$$

$$X_n(x) = C_n \cos \frac{n \pi x}{l} , \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

(2)
$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_n(t) \cos \frac{n \pi x}{l}$$
, $n = 0,1,2,...$



四、例题:

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[T_n'(t) + \left(\frac{an\pi}{l} \right)^2 T_n(t) \right] \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} = A \sin \omega t \\ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_n(0) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} T_0'(t) = A \sin \omega t, & n = 0 \\ T_0(0) = 0 \end{cases}, n = 0 \qquad \begin{cases} T_n'(t) + (\frac{n\pi a}{l})^2 T_n(t) = 0, & n \neq 0 \\ T_n(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$T_0(t) = \frac{A}{\omega}(1 - \cos \omega t); T_n(t) = 0 \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, ...)$$

$$u(x,t) = \frac{A}{\omega} (1 - \cos \omega t)$$







- 1、习题 8.2: 2; 3(4);
- 2、试用常数变易法求解常微分方程

$$\begin{cases} T_n''(t) + (\frac{an\pi}{l})^2 T_n(t) = f_n(t) \\ T_n(0) = 0 \\ T_n'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

