

# 数学物理方法

Methods of Mathematical Physics

第七章 行波法

travelling wave method

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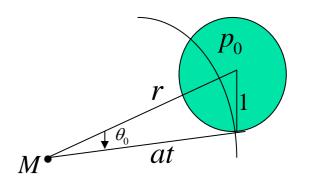


## 问题的引入:



设大气中有一个半径R为1的球形薄膜,薄膜内 的压强超过大气压的数值为 ,假定薄膜突然 消失,试求球外任意位置的附加压强

定解问题: 
$$\begin{cases} p_{tt} - a^2 \Delta p = 0 \\ p|_{t=0} = \begin{cases} p_0, R < 1 \\ 0, R > 1 \end{cases} \\ p_t|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$



§ 7. 4- § 7. 5: 三维无界波动问题 3-D non-bounded wave problems





$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2} \Delta u & (1) \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(M) & (2) \\ u_{t}|_{t=0} = \psi(M) & (3) \end{cases} M = M(x, y, z) \\ -\infty < x, y, z < \infty$$

## 二、求解

#### 1、思路:

化三维问题为一维问题,利用§7.1的方法和结果求解。





## 2、平均值方法:

(1) 定义:

$$\overline{u}(r,t) = \frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \iint_{S_r^{M_0}} u ds = \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{S_r^{M_0}} u d\Omega$$

称为函数u(M,t)在以 $M_0$ 为中心,r为半径的球面 $S_r^{M_0}$ 

上的平均值.其中, $d\Omega = ds/r^2 = \sin \theta d\theta d\phi$ 为立体角元.

(2) 由定义可知: 
$$u(M_0,t_0) = \lim_{r \to 0, t \to t_0} \overline{u}(r,t)$$

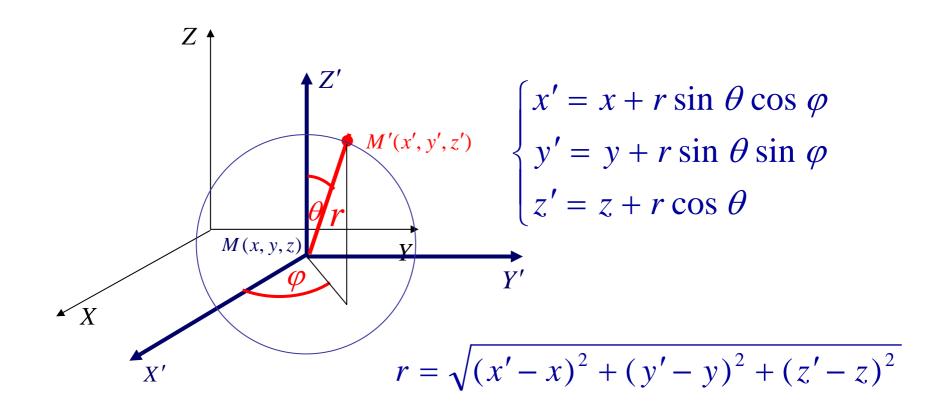
∴要求 $u(M_0,t_0)$ ,只需求 $\overline{u}(r,t)$ 即可

-平均值方法





## 2、平均值方法:







## 3、求波动方程的通解:

$$\frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{S} u_{tt} d\Omega = \frac{a}{4\pi} \iint_{S} \Delta u d\Omega$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}} \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{S} u d\Omega = a^{2} \Delta \left(\frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{S} u d\Omega\right)$$

$$\overline{u}(r,t)_{tt} = a^{2} \Delta \overline{u}(r,t)$$

# 二、求解



## 3、求波动方程的通解:

$$\frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial r} \frac{x - x_0}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \overline{u}}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial r} \frac{r^2 - (x - x_0)^2}{r^3} + \frac{\partial^2 \overline{u}}{\partial r^2} (\frac{x - x_0}{r})^2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \overline{u}}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial r} \frac{r^2 - (y - y_0)^2}{r^3} + \frac{\partial^2 \overline{u}}{\partial r^2} (\frac{y - y_0}{r})^2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \overline{u}}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial r} \frac{r^2 - (z - z_0)^2}{r^3} + \frac{\partial^2 \overline{u}}{\partial r^2} (\frac{z - z_0}{r})^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta \overline{u} = \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 \overline{u}}{\partial r^2} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} (r\overline{u})$$

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## 3、求波动方程的通解:

令 
$$(r\overline{u}) = v(r,t)$$
, 則 $u_{tt} = a^2 \Delta u \rightarrow v_{tt} = a^2 v_{rr}$   
 $\rightarrow v(r,t) = f_1(r+at) + f_2(r-at)$   
由  $v(r,t)$ 有  $v(0,t) = 0 \rightarrow$   
 $f_1(at) + f_2(-at) = 0 \rightarrow$   
 $f'_1(at) = f'_2(-at)$   
 $u(M_0,t_0) = \lim_{r \to 0} \overline{u}(r,t_0) = \lim_{r \to 0} \frac{v(r,t)}{r} = 2f'(at_0)$ 

## 二、求解



## 4、三维波动问题的解一泊松 (Poisson)公式

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r\overline{u}) = f_1'(r+at) + f_2'(r-at)$$

$$\frac{1}{a}\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(r\overline{u}) = f_1'(r+at) - f_2'(r-at)$$

取 $r = at_0, t = 0$ 代入初始条件得

$$2f'(at_0) = \frac{1}{4\pi a} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iint_{s_{at}^M} \frac{\varphi(M')}{at} ds + \iint_{s_{at}^M} \frac{\psi(M')}{at} ds \right]$$



$$u(M,t) = \frac{1}{4\pi a} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iint_{s_{at}^{M}} \frac{\varphi(M')}{at} ds + \iint_{s_{at}^{M}} \frac{\psi(M')}{at} ds \right]$$

 $s_{at}^{M}$  -以M为中心at为半径的球面;

-泊松公式

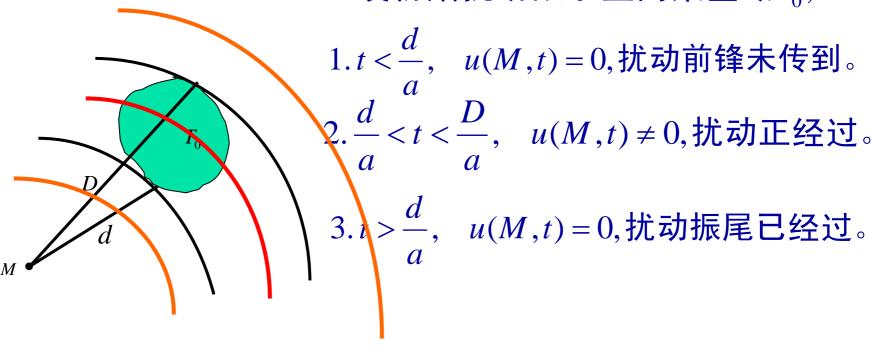
$$M' = M'(x', y', z') - 球面s_{at}^{M}$$
上的点;



# 三、泊松公式物理意义



## 设初始扰动限于空间某区域 $T_0$ ,

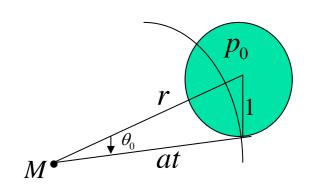


$$u(M,t) = \frac{1}{4\pi a} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iint_{s_{at}^{M}} \frac{\varphi(M')}{at} ds + \iint_{s_{at}^{M}} \frac{\psi(M')}{at} ds \right]$$

## 四、例题



求解
$$\begin{cases}
p_{tt} - a^2 \Delta p = 0 \\
p|_{t=0} = \begin{cases} p_0, R < 1 \\ 0, R > 1 \end{cases} \\
p_t|_{t=0} = 0
\end{cases}$$



1) r-1 < at < r+1:

$$\iint_{s_{at}^{M}} \frac{\varphi(M')}{at} ds = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\theta_{0}} \frac{p_{0}(at)^{2} \sin \theta}{at} d\theta d\varphi$$
$$= -\frac{\pi}{r} \frac{p_{0}}{r} [(r-at)^{2} - 1]$$
$$p(M,t) = \frac{1}{4\pi a} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iint_{s_{at}^{M}} \frac{\varphi(M')}{at} ds = \frac{p_{0}}{2r} (r-at)$$

2) at < r-1 or at > r+1: p(M,t) = 0





#### 1、定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 \Delta u = f(M, t) \\ u|_{t=0} = 0 \\ u_t|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

#### 2、三维纯有源波动问题的解一推迟势

仿照一维,由冲量原理有:

$$u(M,t) = \int_0^t v(M,t;\tau) d\tau;$$

が照一维,田神重原理有:
$$u(M,t) = \int_0^t v(M,t;\tau)d\tau;$$
$$v_{tt} - a^2 \Delta v = 0$$
$$v_{tt} = 0$$
$$v_{tt} = 0$$
$$v_{tt} = f(M,\tau)$$





由poisson公式可求得:

$$u(M,t) = \frac{1}{4\pi a} \iint_{s_{a(t-\tau)}^{M}} \frac{f(M',\tau)}{a(t-\tau)} ds \rightarrow$$

$$u(M,t) = \frac{1}{4\pi a^2} \iiint_{T_{at}^M} \frac{[f]}{r} dv - 推迟势$$

其中,
$$[f] = f(M', t - \frac{1}{a})$$
,
$$T_{at}^{M} : 以 M 为 中心 at 为 半径的球体,$$
 $M' 是 T_{at}^{M}$  面上的点。



## 五、推迟势



## 3、物理意义

三维纯有源波动问题在  $M ext{ it } t$  时刻的解,由源在球体  $T_{at}^{M}$  中的影响的累加得到, 且源的发出时间要比 t 早的时间  $(t-\frac{r}{a})$  发出,即 M 点受到的影响比 源发出 的时刻  $(t-\frac{r}{a})$ 晚了  $\frac{r}{a}$ ,故此解被称为推迟势。





4、例题: 求解 
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 \Delta u = 2(y - t) \\ u|_{t=0} = 0 \\ u_t|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$y' = y + r \sin \theta \cos \varphi$$

$$u(M,t) = \frac{1}{4\pi a^2} \iiint_{T_{at}^M} \frac{2[y' - (t - \frac{r}{a})]}{r} dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi a^2} \iiint_{T_{at}^M} \frac{2[y + r\sin\theta\cos\varphi - (t - \frac{r}{a})]}{r} r^2 \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi dr$$

 $u(M,t) = yt^2 - \frac{t^3}{2}$ 

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1、平均值法: 
$$u(M_0,t_0) = \lim_{r \to 0, t \to t_0} \overline{u}(r,t)$$

$$\overline{u}(r,t) = \frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \iint_{S_r^{M_0}} u ds = \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{S_r^{M_0}} u d\Omega$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2} \Delta u & (1) \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(M) & (2) 的解为: \\ u_{t}|_{t=0} = \psi(M) & (3) \end{cases}$$

$$u(M,t) = \frac{1}{4\pi a} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iint_{s_{at}^{M}} \frac{\varphi(M')}{at} ds + \iint_{s_{at}^{M}} \frac{\psi(M')}{at} ds \right]$$

—泊松公式



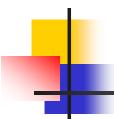


3、一般三  
维波动问题: 
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 \Delta u = f(M, t) \\ u_{t=0} = \varphi(M) \\ u_{t}|_{t=0} = \psi(M) \end{cases}$$

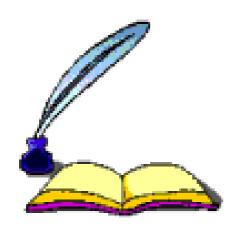
其解为:

$$u(M,t) = \frac{1}{4\pi a} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iint_{S_{at}^{M}} \frac{\varphi(M')}{at} ds + \iint_{S_{at}^{M}} \frac{\psi(M')}{at} ds \right] + \frac{1}{4\pi a^{2}} \iiint_{T_{at}^{M}} \frac{[f]}{r} dv$$





# 本节作业



习题 7.3: 2







