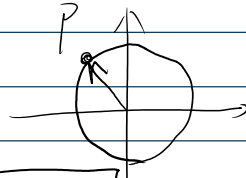


Helmholtz 方程系数求解

Wednesday, June 25, 2025 11:56 PM

设对于声场压强 $P(r, \phi)$, 有:

$$P = R(r) \Phi(\phi)$$



$$y(x=0) = A H_0^{(1)}(kr) \sim \sqrt{\frac{2i}{\pi}} A \ln(kr)$$

由非齐次 Helmholtz 方程: 有:

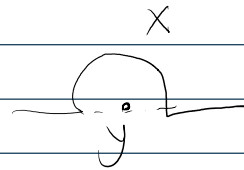
$$P(x) = \int_V Y(y) G_0(x, y) dV + \int_S \tilde{p}'(y) \frac{\partial G_0(x, y)}{\partial n} dS$$

其中 G_0 为自由空间 Green 函数;

解为 $P(r, y) = R(r) \Phi(y)$, 取 $R(r) = y(x)$, 其中 $x = kr$,

$$\text{故 } x=0 \Rightarrow \text{说明 } x \rightarrow y = A H_0^{(1)}(kr)$$

$$\nabla^2 (\nabla^2 + k^2) G_0(x, y, \omega) = -\delta(x - y)$$



其中: 齐次方程通解为:

$$G_0(r) = A H_0^{(1)}(kr)$$

当考虑 $k \rightarrow 0$ 时有: $\nabla^2 G_0 = -\delta(r)$, 退化为泊松方程解

$$\text{由于二维空间中: } G_0(r) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \ln r + C$$

$$\therefore G_0(r) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \ln r + C = A \cdot \frac{2i}{\pi} \ln(kr)$$

由于 $\ln(kr) = \ln k + \ln r$, 只配 $\ln r$ 前系数, 有:

$$-\frac{1}{2\pi} = A \cdot \frac{2i}{\pi} \therefore A = -\frac{1}{4i} = \frac{i}{4}$$

$$\text{故得: } G_0 = \frac{i}{4} H_0^{(1)}(kr)$$