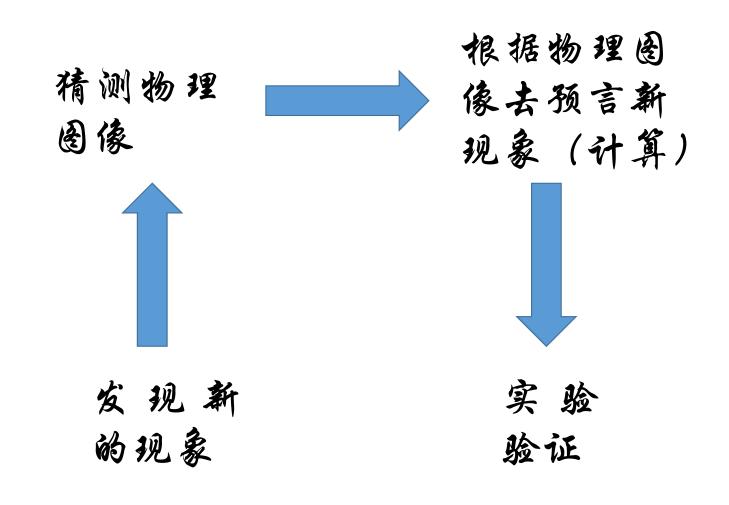
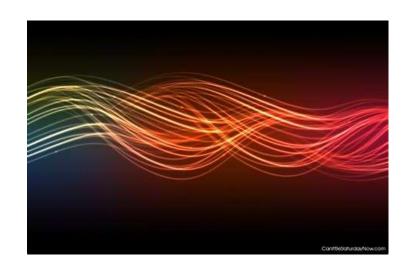
## 数学物理方程的建立



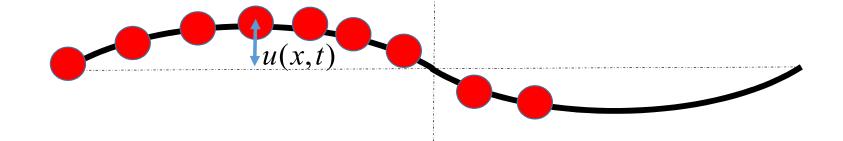
## 1.弦振动问题



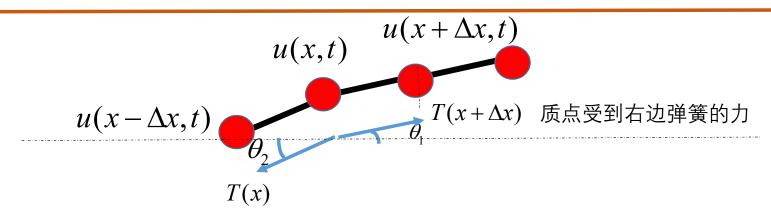
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2}u_{xx}, & 0 < x < l, t > 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = u|_{x=l} = 0, & t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \phi(x), & u_{t}|_{t=0} = \psi(x), & 0 \le x \le l \end{cases}$$

## 弦振动问题的数学模型

物理图像:每一个点都在垂直方向上下运动。



u(x,t) 描述t时刻小球偏离水平方向的距离



物理图像

质点受力指向近邻质点。(牛顿第三定律)

水平方向不运动,所以水平方向受合力为0。

水平方向 
$$T(x)\cos(\theta_0) - T(x + \Delta x)\cos(\theta_1) = 0$$
  
垂直方向  $T(x + \Delta x)\sin(\theta_2) - T(x)\sin(\theta_1) = \Delta m \frac{\partial^2 u(x,t)}{\partial t^2}$ 

假定弦的质量分布均匀  $\Delta m = m/(L/\Delta x)$ 

$$u(x-\Delta x,t) = u(x+\Delta x,t)$$

$$u(x-\Delta x,t) = u(x+\Delta x) - u(x)$$

$$\tan(\theta_0) = \frac{\Delta y_0}{\Delta x}$$

$$\cos(\theta_1) = \frac{\Delta x}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y_1^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\Delta y_1 / \Delta x)^2}} \cos(\theta_0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\Delta y_0 / \Delta x)^2}}$$

$$\sin(\theta_1) = \frac{\Delta y_1}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y_1^2}} \tan(\theta_1) = \frac{\Delta y_1}{\Delta x} \sin(\theta_0) = \frac{\Delta y_0}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y_0^2}}$$

$$T(x)\cos(\theta_0) = T(x + \Delta x)\cos(\theta_1)$$

$$T(x)\frac{\Delta y_1/\Delta x}{\sqrt{1+(\Delta y_1/\Delta x})^2} - T(x)\frac{\Delta y_0/\Delta x}{\sqrt{1+(\Delta y_0/\Delta x})^2} = \Delta m \frac{\partial^2 u(x,t)}{\partial t^2}$$

T(x)如果不随x变化将极大的简化问题,这就要求theta取值非常小。

假定弦振动的空间变化很小 
$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} \ll 1 \qquad \qquad T \frac{\Delta y_1}{\Delta x} - T \frac{\Delta y_0}{\Delta x} = \Delta m \frac{\partial^2 u(x,t)}{\partial t^2}$$

$$T \frac{\Delta y_1}{\Delta x} - T \frac{\Delta y_0}{\Delta x} = \Delta m \frac{\partial^2 u(x,t)}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\Delta m = m / (L / \Delta x)$$

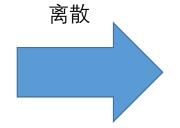
$$\frac{T}{\Delta x} \left( \frac{\Delta y_1}{\Delta x} - \frac{\Delta y_0}{\Delta x} \right) = \frac{m}{L} \frac{\partial^2 u(x,t)}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\Delta x \to 0$$

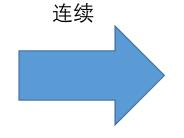
$$Tu_{xx} = \rho \frac{\partial^2 u(x,t)}{\partial t^2}$$

弦上每一点受力沿切线方向 描述物理图像需要的假设 弦上的点不在水平方向运动 假定弦振动的空间变化很小 为方便解决问题建立的假设

根据物理图像建立模型

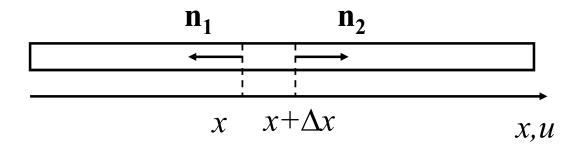


受力分析、牛顿力学定律

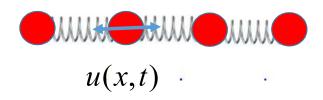


微分方程

# 2.弦振动问题(纵振动)



#### 建立图像



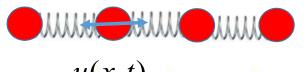
每一个质点之间用一根弹簧连接起来,正常状态下,质点处于平衡位置。

u(x,t) 质点×偏离平衡位置的距离或者大小

材料被压缩后的弹 性力正比于材料被 压缩的长度。

$$k = \frac{Y}{\Delta x}$$

#### 受力分析



$$u(x + \Delta x, t) - u(x, t)$$

u(x,t)

质点左边 弹簧形变

$$u(x,t)-u(x-\Delta x,t)$$

质点右边受力
$$\frac{Y}{\Delta x}(u(x+\Delta x,t)-u(x,t))$$
  
质点左边受力 $\frac{Y}{\Delta x}(u(x,t)-u(x-\Delta x,t))$ 

假定质量均匀分布

 $\Delta m = m / (L / \Delta x)$ 

质点的牛顿第二定律方程

$$\frac{Y}{\Delta x}(u(x+\Delta x,t)+u(x-\Delta x,t)-2u(x,t)) = \Delta mu''(x,t)$$

### 导出模型

$$\frac{Y}{\Delta x}(u(x+\Delta x,t)+u(x-\Delta x,t)-2u(x,t)) = \Delta mu''(x,t)$$

$$\Delta x \rightarrow 0$$

$$Yu_{xx} = \rho u_{tt}$$