

安徽大学 2014—2015 学年第 1 学期

《 数理方法 》(A 卷) 考试试题参考答案及评分标准

一、填空题 (每空 2 分, 共 24 分.)

1. $2\sqrt{2}(\cos\frac{\pi}{4} - i\sin\frac{\pi}{4})$

2. $e^2(\frac{1}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$.

3. 0.

4. 1/2.

5. 2; $|z - i| = 2$.

6. $\bar{f}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)e^{-i\omega x} dx$; $f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \bar{f}(\omega)e^{i\omega x} d\omega$.

7. $\frac{1}{a^3}(ax - \sin ax)$, 或 $x^* \frac{\sin x}{a}$.

8. $\lambda_n = (\frac{n\pi}{l})^2$, $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, $\sin \frac{n\pi}{l}x$, $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

9. $(1-x^2)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2x\frac{dy}{dx} + n(n+1)y = 0$.

二、简答题 (第 1 小题 6 分, 第 2 小题 10 分, 共 16 分)

1. 答:

偏导数 $\frac{\partial u(x, y)}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial u(x, y)}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial v(x, y)}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial v(x, y)}{\partial y}$ 在点 $z = x + iy$ 处存在、连续 (或可微),

且满足柯西-黎曼条件: $\frac{\partial u(x, y)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v(x, y)}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial u(x, y)}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v(x, y)}{\partial x}$

2. 答:

$$\bar{f}(s) = L[f(x)] = \int_0^{+\infty} f(x)e^{-j\omega x} dx$$

① 线性性质: $L[\alpha f_1(x) + \beta f_2(x)] = \alpha \cdot L[f_1(x)] + \beta \cdot L[f_2(x)]$.

② 相似性质: 假设 $L[f(x)] = \bar{f}(s)$, 则对 $\forall a > 0$ 有 $L[f(ax)] = \frac{1}{a} \bar{f}(\frac{s}{a})$.

③延迟性质. 设 $L[f(t)] = F(s)$, 当 $t < 0$ 时, $f(t) = 0$, 则对任意非负实数 τ 有

$$L[f(x-\tau)] = e^{-s\tau} \bar{f}(s).$$

④位移性质. $L[e^{ax} f(x)] = \bar{f}(s-a)$ ($a \in \mathbb{C}$).

⑤微分性质: $L[f^{(n)}(x)] = s^n \bar{f}(s) - s^{n-1} f(0) - s^{n-2} f'(0) - \dots - f^{(n-1)}(0).$

⑥积分性质: (1) 积分的像函数

设 $L[f(x)] = \bar{f}(s)$, 则有 $L[\int_0^x f(x) dx] = \frac{1}{s} \bar{f}(s).$

一般地, 有: $L[\int_0^x dx \cdots \int_0^x dx \int_0^x f(x) dx] = \frac{1}{s^n} \bar{f}(s).$

(2). 像函数的积分

设 $L[f(x)] = \bar{f}(s)$, 则有 $\int_s^{+\infty} \bar{f}(s) ds = L[\frac{f(x)}{x}].$

一般地, 有: $\int_s^{+\infty} ds \cdots \int_s^{+\infty} ds \int_s^{+\infty} F(s) ds = L[\frac{f(t)}{t^n}].$

⑦周期函数的像函数

设 $f(x)$ 是 $[0, +\infty)$ 内以 T 为周期的函数, 且 $f(x)$ 在一个周期内逐段光滑, 则

$$L[f(x)] = \frac{1}{1-e^{-sT}} \int_0^T f(x) e^{-sx} dx.$$

⑧卷积定理 $L[f_1(x) * f_2(x)] = L[f_1(x)] \cdot L[f_2(x)].$

三、计算题 (第 1、2、4 小题每题 10 分, 第 3 小题 8 分, 第 5 小题 12 分, 共 50 分.)

1. 方法一:

$$f(z) = \frac{z}{(z-1)(z-3)} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{z-3} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{z-1}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{z-3} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{z-1-2} = -\frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{1-\frac{z-1}{2}} = -\frac{3}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z-1}{2}\right)^n$$

$$f(z) = \frac{z}{(z-1)(z-3)} = -3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(z-1)^n}{2^{n+2}} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{z-1}$$

方法二: $f(z) = \frac{z}{(z-1)(z-3)} = \frac{1}{z-1} \frac{z}{z-3} = \frac{1}{z-1} \left(1 + \frac{3}{z-3}\right)$

$$\frac{3}{z-3} = \frac{3}{z-1-2} = -\frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{1-\frac{z-1}{2}} = -\frac{3}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z-1}{2}\right)^n$$

$$f(z) = \frac{z}{(z-1)(z-3)} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{z-1} - \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{z-1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z-1}{2}\right)^n = -3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(z-1)^n}{2^{n+2}} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{z-1}$$

2. 解

$$\text{方法一, } I = \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{e^z}{(2z+1)(z-2)} dz = \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{e^z}{2(z+\frac{1}{2})(z-2)} dz$$

$$I = \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{\frac{e^z}{2(z-2)}}{(z+\frac{1}{2})} dz$$

$$I = 2\pi i \frac{e^z}{2(z-2)} \Big|_{z=-\frac{1}{2}} = -i \frac{2}{5} \pi e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{方法二. } \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{e^z}{(2z+1)(z-2)}, -\frac{1}{2}\right] = -\frac{1}{5} e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$I = \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{e^z}{(2z+1)(z-2)} dz = 2\pi i \left(-\frac{1}{5} e^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) = -i \frac{2}{5} \pi e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{3. 解: } f(\theta) = \cos^2 \theta = A_0 P_0(\cos \theta) + A_2 P_2(\cos \theta)$$

$$\cos^2 \theta = A_0 + A_2 \frac{1}{2} (3 \cos^2 \theta - 1)$$

$$\text{比较系数可得: } A_0 = \frac{1}{3}, \quad A_2 = \frac{2}{3}$$

4. 解: 方法一: 令 $Y(s) = L[y(x)]$, 在方程两边取 Laplace 变换, 并应用初始条件, 得

$$s^2 Y(s) - 2s Y(s) + 2Y(s) = \frac{2(s-1)}{(s-1)^2 + 1}$$

求解此方程得

$$Y(s) = \frac{2(s-1)}{[(s-1)^2 + 1]^2}$$

$$\text{因此, } y(x) = L^{-1}[Y(s)] = L^{-1}\left[\frac{2(s-1)}{[(s-1)^2 + 1]^2}\right]$$

$$= e^x L^{-1}\left[\frac{2s}{(s^2 + 1)^2}\right]$$

$$= e^x L^{-1}\left[\left(\frac{-1}{s^2 + 1}\right)'\right] = xe^x L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s^2 + 1}\right]$$

$$= xe^x \sin x$$

方法二: 令 $Y(s) = L[y(x)]$, 在方程两边取 Laplace 变换, 并应用初始条件, 得

$$s^2 Y(s) - 2sY(s) + 2Y(s) = \frac{2(s-1)}{(s-1)^2 + 1}$$

求解此方程得

$$Y(s) = \frac{2(s-1)}{[(s-1)^2 + 1]^2}$$

$$\text{因此, } y(x) = L^{-1}[Y(s)] = L^{-1}\left[\frac{2(s-1)}{[(s-1)^2 + 1]^2}\right]$$

$$= e^x L^{-1}\left[\frac{2s}{(s^2 + 1)^2}\right]$$

$$= 2e^x L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s^2 + 1} \bullet \frac{s}{s^2 + 1}\right] = 2e^x (\sin x * \cos x)$$

$$= xe^x \sin x$$

5.解: 应用分离变量法, 设 $u(x, t) = X(x)T(t)$, 分别代入泛定方程和边界条件可得:

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0 \\ X(0) = 0, X'(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad T'(t) + \lambda a^2 T(t) = 0$$

① 式的本征值为 $\lambda_n = \beta_n^2 = \left[\left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{\pi}{l} \right]^2$, ($n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$), 本征函数为

$$X_n(x) = A_n \sin\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{\pi}{l} x$$

② 式的本征解为: $T_n(t) = C'_n \cos \beta_n a t + D'_n \sin \beta_n a t$

原问题的本征解为:

$$u_n(x, t) = X_n(x) T_n(t) = \left[C_n \cos\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{a\pi t}{l} + D_n \sin\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{a\pi t}{l} \right] \sin\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{\pi x}{l}, \text{ 其中}$$

$C_n = A_n B_n$ 为待定常数。

原问题的解 $u(x, t)$ 表示为本征解 $u_n(x, t)$ 的线性叠加:

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[C_n \cos\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{a\pi t}{l} + D_n \sin\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{a\pi t}{l} \right] \sin\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{\pi x}{l}$$

代入初始条件可得:
$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right|_{t=0} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[D_n \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{a\pi}{l} \right] \sin\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{\pi x}{l} = 0 \Rightarrow D_n = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, 0) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n \sin\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{\pi x}{l} = x \\ \Rightarrow C_n &= \frac{\int_0^l x \sin\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{\pi x}{l} dx}{\int_0^l \sin^2\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{\pi x}{l} dx} = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l x \sin\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{\pi x}{l} dx = (-1)^n \frac{8l}{\pi^2 (2n+1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

所以问题的解为:
$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{8l}{\pi^2 (2n+1)^2} \cos\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{a\pi t}{l} \sin\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{\pi x}{l} \quad \underline{1 \text{ 分}}$$

四、证明题 (10 分)

1. 证明:
$$\sin z = \frac{e^{jz} - e^{-jz}}{2j}$$

$$\cos z = \frac{e^{jz} + e^{-jz}}{2}$$

$$\sin^2 z = \left(\frac{e^{jz} - e^{-jz}}{2j} \right)^2 = -\frac{(e^{jz})^2 - 2 + (e^{-jz})^2}{4}$$

$$\cos^2 z = \left(\frac{e^{jz} + e^{-jz}}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{(e^{jz})^2 + 2 + (e^{-jz})^2}{4}$$

所以 $\sin^2 z + \cos^2 z = -\frac{(e^{jz})^2 - 2 + (e^{-jz})^2}{4} + \frac{(e^{jz})^2 + 2 + (e^{-jz})^2}{4} = 1$