

安徽大学 2015—2016 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 20 分)

1. $2[\cos(\frac{2}{3}\pi) + i\sin(\frac{2}{3}\pi)]$; 或 $2[\cos(\frac{2}{3}\pi + 2k\pi) + i\sin(\frac{2}{3}\pi + 2k\pi)] (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$

2. $\frac{1}{2}(e + \frac{1}{e})\cos 1 - i\frac{1}{2}(e - \frac{1}{e})\sin 1$; 或 $\cos 1 \cosh 1 - i \sin 1 \sinh 1$

3. $R = 2$

4. 1

5. $\frac{2 \sin \omega \tau}{\omega}$

6. $\frac{1}{s}, \frac{2}{s^2 + 4}$,

7. 非线性, 非齐次

8. $\left| E_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \right|$

二、计算题(第 1, 2, 4 题每题 10 分, 第 3 题 12 分, 第 5 题 18 分, 共 60 分)

1. 解:

$$\begin{aligned} L[f(t)] &= \int_0^{\infty} t e^{2t} e^{-st} dt \\ &= -\frac{1}{s-2} \int_0^{\infty} t d[e^{-(s-2)t}] \\ &= -\frac{1}{s-2} \{ t[e^{-(s-2)t}] \Big|_0^{\infty} - \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(s-2)t} dt \} \\ &= \frac{1}{(s-2)^2}, \quad \operatorname{Re}(s) > 2 \end{aligned}$$

2. 解:

方法 1. 函数 $f(z) = e^{2z}$ 在 $C: |z| = 3$ 上及其内部解析, $z = 1$ 在 C 的内部, 符合应用高阶导数公式的条件

分母 $(z-1)^3$ 意味着 $n = 2$

所以: $I = \frac{2\pi i}{2!} \frac{d^2}{dz^2} [e^{2z}] \Big|_{z=1} = 4\pi i e^2$

方法 2. $z = 1$ 为被积函数 $\frac{e^{2z}}{(z-1)^3}$ 在 $C: |z| = 3$ 内的三阶极点

$$\text{留数: } \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{e^{2z}}{(z-1)^3}, 1\right] = \frac{1}{(3-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{d^{3-1}}{dz^{3-1}} [(z-1)^3 \frac{e^{2z}}{(z-1)^3}] = 2e^2$$

$$I = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{e^{2z}}{(z-1)^3}, 1\right] = 4\pi i e^2$$

3. 解:

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

$$\text{在 } |z| < 1 \text{ 内, } f(z) = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{z}{1-\frac{z}{2}} + \frac{z}{1-z}$$

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

$$\text{在 } 1 < |z| < 2 \text{ 内, } 0 < \frac{1}{|z|} < 1, \quad \frac{1}{2} < \frac{|z|}{2} < 1$$

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

4. 解:

由达朗贝尔公式, 可得:

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(x+at) + \cos(x-at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \sin \zeta d\zeta$$

$$u(x, t) = \cos x \cos at + \frac{1}{a} \sin x \sin at$$

5. 解: 直接用分离变量法

令 $u(x, t) = X(x)T(t)$, 代入方程得:

$$\frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = \frac{T''(t)}{a^2 T(t)} = -\lambda$$

$$T''(t) + \lambda a^2 T(t) = 0$$

$$X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0$$

利用边界条件可得: $X(0)T(t) = X(l)T(t) = 0 \Rightarrow X(0) = X(l) = 0$

求常微分方程的边值问题:
$$\begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0 \\ X(0) = X(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$

本征值: $\lambda_n = (\frac{n\pi}{l})^2$

本征函数: $X_n(x) = \sin(\frac{n\pi}{l}x)$, $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

把 $\lambda_n = (\frac{n\pi}{l})^2$ 代入 $T''(t) + \lambda a^2 T(t) = 0$ 可得: $T_n''(t) + a^2 (\frac{n\pi}{l})^2 T_n(t) = 0$

通解为: $T_n(t) = C_n \cos(\frac{an\pi}{l}t) + D_n \sin(\frac{an\pi}{l}t)$

本征解为: $u_n(x, t) = [C_n \cos(\frac{an\pi}{l}t) + D_n \sin(\frac{an\pi}{l}t)] \sin(\frac{n\pi}{l}x)$

解为: $u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [C_n \cos(\frac{an\pi}{l}t) + D_n \sin(\frac{an\pi}{l}t)] \sin(\frac{n\pi}{l}x)$

$$C_n = \frac{2k}{l} \left[\int_0^{\frac{l}{2}} x \sin(\frac{n\pi}{l}x) dx + \int_{\frac{l}{2}}^l (l-x) \sin(\frac{n\pi}{l}x) dx \right] = \frac{4kl}{n^2 \pi^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2}$$

$$D_n = 0$$

所以: $u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4kl}{n^2 \pi^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \cos(\frac{an\pi}{l}t) \sin(\frac{n\pi}{l}x)$

三、证明题 (10 分)

证明:

$$F[f(x) * g(x)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) * g(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) g(x-\tau) d\tau \right] e^{-i\omega x} dx$$

令 $x - \tau = t$, 则有:

$$\begin{aligned} F[f(x) * g(x)] &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) g(t) d\tau \right] e^{-i\omega(t+\tau)} dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt = \bar{f}(\omega) \cdot \bar{g}(\omega) \end{aligned}$$

四、简答题 (10 分)

答:

$$(1) \quad x^2 y''(x) + xy'(x) + (x^2 - n^2)y(x) = 0$$

或
$$y''(x) + \frac{1}{x} y'(x) + \frac{x^2 - n^2}{x^2} y(x) = 0$$

(2) 至少存在一个如下形式的幂级数解:

$$y(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^{k+\rho}, \text{ 或 } y(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^{k+n}, \text{ 或 } J_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k!(n+k)!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{n+2k}$$