

张量分析、Python符号计算与波数法公式的生成

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1 数学问题

1.1 约束方程

对于物理场多场线性约束方程可以表示成如下的形式:

$$\mathcal{L} \cdot v(x, y, z) + \mathcal{M} \cdot f = 0 \quad (1)$$

其中 \mathcal{L} 代表二阶线性偏微分算子 $\nabla\nabla, \nabla \times \nabla \times$ 等

在层状均匀介质的情况之下可以转换为以层状介质一维的情况:

$$\mathcal{D} \cdot m(z) + \mathcal{N} \cdot f = 0 \quad (2)$$

其中 \mathcal{D} 代表常微分算子 $\frac{d}{dz}, \frac{d^2}{dz^2}$, 求解方程过程中需要用一些降次和复态模分析的思想, 这里不再具体阐述, 见程序部分。

1.2 张量变换

在Python的sympy中并未定义张量在正交坐标系下的微分形式, 这是不如Mathematica的部分, 需要自己编写代码进行实现。这里阐述张量变换的方式数学原理。在空间中定义坐标变换:

$$z_i = z_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \quad (3)$$

定义在坐标变换上的(p,q)形张量表示为:

$$\mathcal{T}_{j_1, \dots, j_q}^{i_1, \dots, i_p} = \mathcal{T}_{l_1, \dots, l_q}^{k_1, \dots, k_p} \frac{\partial x_{i_1}}{\partial z_{k_1}} \dots \frac{\partial x_{i_p}}{\partial z_{k_p}} \frac{\partial z_{l_1}}{\partial x_{j_1}} \dots \frac{\partial z_{l_q}}{\partial x_{j_q}} \quad (4)$$

对于柱坐标变换举例来说:

$$x = r \cos(\theta) y = r \sin(\theta) z = z_1 \quad (5)$$

对于函数的梯度来说:

$$\nabla_{Cylindrical} f = (A^T)^{-1} \nabla_x f \quad (6)$$

变换后为:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) \frac{\partial f(r, \theta, z)}{\partial x} - \frac{\sin(\theta) \partial f(r, \theta, z) / \partial \theta (r, \theta, z)}{r} \\ \sin(\theta) \frac{\partial f(r, \theta, z)}{\partial x} + \frac{\cos(\theta) \partial f(r, \theta, z) / \partial \theta (r, \theta, z)}{r} \\ \frac{\partial f(r, \theta, z)}{\partial z} (r, \theta, z) \end{pmatrix} \quad (7)$$

这个分量是在原来的xyz坐标之下的分量，显然对于柱坐标需要的是一个旋转:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) & 0 \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (8)$$

相乘之后得到柱坐标之下梯度:

$$\left[\frac{\partial f(r, \theta, z)}{\partial r}, \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial f(r, \theta, z)}{\partial \theta}, \frac{\partial f(r, \theta, z)}{\partial z} \right] \quad (9)$$

1.3 方程求解

对于均匀介质参数减少可以变成常微分方程，这里利用球谐函数对向量进行展开。

$$v^1 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} v_t \cdot T_k^m(r, \theta) + v_s \cdot S_k^m(r, \theta) + v_r \cdot R_k^m(r, \theta) \quad (10)$$

其中

$$\begin{pmatrix} T_k^m(r, \theta) = k^{-1} \nabla \times e_z Y_k^m(r, \theta) \\ S_k^m(r, \theta) = k^{-1} \nabla Y_k^m(r, \theta) \\ T_k^m(r, \theta) = -e_z Y_k^m(r, \theta) \end{pmatrix} \quad (11)$$

偏微分方程转换化简后对于转换后的常微分方程

$$\mathcal{D} \cdot m(z) + \mathcal{N} \cdot f = 0 \quad (12)$$

其求解方式在于将方程转换为线性不相关的方程。这个过程在于将矩阵 \mathcal{D} 转换为对角矩阵:

$$\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{E}^{-1} \cdot \mathcal{A} \cdot \mathcal{E}^{-1} \quad (13)$$

其 \mathcal{A} 为对角矩阵。

2 Python的sympy实现上述过程

2.1 Bessel函数的实现

主要作用在于定义Bessel函数的导数。

```

1
2 class BesselBase(Function):
3     def __init__(self, *args):
4         self.dn=1
5     @property
6     def order(self):
7         return self.args[0]
8     @property

```

```

9     def argument(self):
10         return self.args[1]
11     @classmethod
12     def eval(cls, nu, z):
13         return
14     def fdiff(self, argindex=2):
15         if argindex != 2:
16             raise ArgumentIndexError(self, argindex)
17         if (self.order-m==0):
18             a=(self.__class__(self.order+1, self.argument))
19             return a
20         elif (self.order-m==1):
21             a=(self.__class__(self.order-1, self.argument))
22             b=(self.__class__(self.order, self.argument))
23             xx=self.argument
24             return -((-m**2+xx**2)*a+xx*b)/xx**2
25         elif (self.order-m==2):
26             a=(self.__class__(self.order+1, self.argument))
27             b=(self.__class__(self.order+1, self.argument))
28             xx=self.argument
29             return (a*(-3*m**2 + xx**2)-
30                 b*(xx - m**2*xx + xx**3 - 3*xx))/xx**3
31
32         return (self.__class__(self.order + 1, self.argument))
33     def _eval_conjugate(self):
34         z = self.argument
35         if (z.is_real and z.is_negative) is False:
36             return self.__class__(self.order.conjugate(), z.conjugate())
37     def _eval_expand_func(self, **hints):
38         nu, z, f = self.order, self.argument, self.__class__
39         if nu.is_real:
40             if (nu - 1).is_positive:
41                 return (-self._a*self._b*f(nu - 2, z)._eval_expand_func() +
42                     2*self._a*(nu - 1)*f(nu - 1, z)._eval_expand_func()/z)
43             elif (nu + 1).is_negative:
44                 return (2*self._b*(nu + 1)*f(nu + 1, z)._eval_expand_func()/z -
45                     self._a*self._b*f(nu + 2, z)._eval_expand_func())
46         return self
47     def _eval_simplify(self, ratio, measure):
48         from sympy.simplify.simplify import besselsimp
49         return besselsimp(self)

```

2.2 微分函数定义

定义微分的方法:

```

1 class MyTensorMethod():
2     def __init__(self, syms):
3         self.symb=syms
4     def grad(self, tens):
5         self.coord(self.symb[0], self.symb[1], self.symb[2])
6         retens = Matrix(tens.diff(self.symb[0]))
7         ct = 1
8         for sym in self.symb[1:]:

```

```

9         retens = retens.row_insert(ct, tens.diff(sym))
10        ct += 1
11        retens = self.invA*retens
12        retens = simplify(transpose(self.rot.inv()*retens)
13        #reeye=ss.Matrix().
14        return retens.transpose()
15    def grad_2d(self, tens):
16        self.coord(self.symb[0], self.symb[1], self.symb[2])
17        retens = Matrix(tens.diff(self.symb[0]))
18        ct = 1
19        for sym in self.symb[1:]:
20            retens = retens.row_insert(ct, tens.diff(sym))
21            ct += 1
22            retens = self.invA*retens
23            retens = simplify(transpose(self.rot.inv()*retens)
24            reeye=sp.zeros(3, 3)
25            ssx=tens
26            reeye[0,1]=-ssx[0,1]/self.symb[0]
27            reeye[1,1]=ssx[0,0]/self.symb[0]
28            return retens.transpose()+reeye
29    def coord(self, x1, x2, x3):
30        self.transmatrix=sp.Matrix([[x1*sp.cos(x2), x1*sp.sin(x2), x3]])
31        self.A = sp.Matrix(self.transmatrix.diff(x1))
32        self.A = self.A.row_insert(1, self.transmatrix.diff(x2))
33        self.A = self.A.row_insert(2, self.transmatrix.diff(x3))
34        self.invA = sp.simplify(self.A.inv())
35        self.rot=sp.Matrix([[sp.cos(x2), sp.sin(x2), 0],
36                             [-sp.sin(x2), sp.cos(x2), 0],
37                             [0, 0, 1]])
38    def curl(self, tens):
39        ssx=tens
40        ts = Matrix(tens.copy().diff(self.symb[0]))
41        ct = 1
42        for sym in self.symb[1:]:
43            ts = ts.row_insert(ct, tens.copy().diff(sym))
44            ts = ts.row_insert(ct, tens.copy().diff(sym))
45            ct += 1
46        re = Matrix([[-ts[2, 1]+ts[1, 2]/self.symb[0]]])
47        re=re.row_insert(1, Matrix([[ts[2,0]-ts[0,2]]]))
48        re=re.row_insert(2, Matrix([[-ts[1,0]/self.symb[0]+ts[0,1]+ssx[1]/self.symb[0]]]))
49        return re.transpose()
50    def div(self, tens):
51        ts = Matrix(tens.copy().diff(self.symb[0]))
52        ct = 1
53        for sym in self.symb[1:]:
54            ts = ts.row_insert(ct, tens.copy().diff(sym))
55            ct += 1
56        return ts[0,0]+ts[1,1]/self.symb[0]+ts[2,2]+tens[0]/self.symb[0]
57    def div_2d(self, tens):
58        ts = Matrix(tens.diff(self.symb[0]))
59        ct = 1
60        for sym in self.symb[1:]:
61            ts = ts.row_insert(ct, tens.diff(sym))
62            ct += 1
63        ois=Matrix([[1][1/self.symb[0]][1]])

```

```

64         tsi=ts*ois
65
66         vectx=ois[0,0]+(tens[0,0]-tens[1,1])/self.symb[0]
67         vecty=ois[1,0]+(tens[0,1]+tens[1,0])/self.symb[0]
68         vectz=ois[2,0]+(tens[2,0])/self.symb[0]
69         return Matrix([[vectx, vecty, vectz]])

```

2.3 计算过程定义

定义波数法计算过程

```

1  class Formula():
2      def get_vect(self):
3          k=symbols("k")
4          bl=mybsl(m, self.cod[0]*k)
5          Y=exp(I*m*self.cod[1])*bl
6          Y=exp(I*m*self.cod[1])*bl
7          Y=exp(I*m*self.cod[1])*bl
8
9          T=self.ms.curl(Matrix([[0,0,Y.copy()/k]]))
10         S=self.ms.grad(Matrix([[Y.copy()]])/k)
11         R=Matrix([[0,0,-Y.copy()]])
12         vt=Function("vt")(self.cod[2])
13         vs=Function("vs")(self.cod[2])
14         vr=Function("vr")(self.cod[2])
15         self.v=[vt,vs,vr]
16         vect=T*self.v[0]+S*self.v[1]+R*self.v[2]
17         return vect
18
19     def __init__(self):
20         x1,x2,x3,k,r=symbols("r,o,z,k,r")
21         self.cod=[x1,x2,x3]
22         self.syms=self.cod
23         self.ms=MyTensorMethod(self.cod)
24
25     def get_formula(self,fom):
26         k=symbols("k")
27         vect=self.get_vect()
28         defi=simplify(fom/exp(I*m*self.cod[1])*k*self.cod[0])
29         func=[]
30         func.append(simplify(defi[0].diff(mybsl(m, self.cod[0]*k))/I))
31         func.append(simplify(defi[1].diff(mybsl(m, self.cod[0]*k))/I))
32         func.append(simplify(defi[2].diff(mybsl(m, self.cod[0]*k))/k/self.cod[0]))
33         nm=len(vect)
34         nm2=len(vect)*2
35         mat=sp.zeros(len(vect)*2,len(vect)*2)
36         for itry in range(nm):
37             for itr in range(nm):
38                 mat[itry,itr]=func[itry].diff(self.v[itr])
39         for itry in range(nm):
40             for itr in range(nm):
41                 mat[itry,itr]=mat[itry,itr]+func[itry].diff(self.v[itr].diff(self.cod[2]))
42         for itry in range(3,nm2-1):
43             for itr in range(3,nm2-1):
44                 mat[itry,itr]=mat[itry,itr]+func[itry-3].diff(self.v[itr-3].diff(self.cod[2]).diff(self.cod[2]))

```

```

43     egv=simplify(mat.eigenvects())
44     mtE=Matrix(egv[0][2][0].transpose())
45     for itr in range(1,nm2-1):
46         mtE=mtE.row_insert(itr, egv[itr][2][0].transpose())
47     file=open("formula.txt","w")
48     file.write(latex(simplify(mat)))
49     file.write("\n\n")
50     file.write(latex(simplify(mtE)))
51     pprint(simplify(mat))
52     pprint(simplify(mtE))
53 def get_method(self):
54     return self.ms

```

2.4 定义公式和计算结果

为了简便将公式定义为:

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times v + \omega f = 0 \quad (14)$$

这部分代码为:

```

1  omega=symbols("\omega")
2  test=Formula()
3  vect=test.get_vect()
4  ms=test.get_method()
5  #Define the formula
6  formula=ms.curl(ms.curl(vect))+vect*omega
7  test.get_formlua(formula)

```

输出的结果为:

$$\begin{pmatrix} m(\omega + k^2) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \omega m & -km \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -k & -\omega - k^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -m & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -m & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (15)$$