《工程数学》习题一

1.

解: 用常微分方程分离变量法

$$\frac{dy}{y(1-y/K)} = rdx$$

由于

$$\frac{1}{y(1-y/K)} = \frac{K}{y(K-y)} = \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{K-y}$$

所以由分离变量法等式两端积分得

$$\ln \frac{y}{K - y} = rx + c_0$$

两端取指数函数,

$$\frac{y}{K-y} = \exp(rx + c_0)$$

整理得

$$y(x) = \frac{K}{1 + \exp(-rx - c_0)}$$

将初值条件代入,得

$$\exp(-c_0) = \frac{K}{y_0} - 1$$

所以

$$y(x) = \frac{K}{1 + (K/y_0 - 1)\exp(-rx)}$$
 $\Rightarrow y(x) = \frac{Ky_0}{y_0 + (K - y_0)\exp(-rx)}$

2

解: 做自变量变换,令 $x = \exp(t)$,即 $t = \ln x$,由于 $\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$ 。应用复合函数求导公式得

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt}\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}\frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx}(\frac{1}{x}\frac{dy}{dt}) = -\frac{1}{x^2}\frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{1}{x^2}\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}$$

代入欧拉方程得

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - n^2y = 0$$

应用二阶常微分方程求解公式得

$$y(t) = C_1 \exp(nt) + C_2 \exp(-nt)$$

将自变量还原得

$$y(x) = C_1 x^n + C_2 x^{-n}$$

3.

解:由于是偶函数,展开为余弦级数,设

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k \cos kx$$

由正交性得

$$a_{0} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} (\pi - x) dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} [-(\pi - x)^{2}]_{0}^{\pi} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$a_{k} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos kx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} (\pi - x) \cos kx dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} [(\pi - x) \frac{1}{k} \sin kx]_{0}^{\pi} + \frac{2}{k\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin kx dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi k^{2}} [-\cos kx]_{0}^{\pi} = \frac{2}{k^{2}\pi} [1 - \cos k\pi] = \frac{2}{\pi k^{2}} [1 - (-1)^{k}]$$

有奇数项系数非零

$$a_{2m-1} = \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{1}{(2m-1)^2}, (m = 1,2,\cdots)$$

所以

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2m-1)^2} \cos(2m-1)x$$

求满足下列方程的二元函数: u(x,y)

4.

解: (1)将方程两端对变量 x 积分, 得 u(x,y) = g(y), 这里 g(x)是任意函数;

(2) 将方程两端先对变量 y 积分, 得 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f_1(x)$; 再将两端对 x 积分得

$$u(x,y) = \int f_1(x)dx + g(y)$$

记 $f(x) = \int f_1(x)dx$,得u(x,y) = f(x) + g(y);

(3) 将方程两端先对变量 v 积分, 得一阶方程

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u = f(x)$$

参考一阶常微分方程求解公式,得

$$u(x, y) = \exp(-x) \left[\int \exp(x) f(x) + g(y) \right]$$

《工程数学》习题二

1.

解:显然固有值 $\lambda \geq 0$,方程有通解

$$X(x) = A\cos\sqrt{\lambda}x + B\sin\sqrt{\lambda}x$$

利用边界条件得

$$B = 0$$
, $A\cos\sqrt{\lambda}l + B\sin\sqrt{\lambda}l = 0$

联立得线性方程组

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \cos\sqrt{\lambda}l & \sin\sqrt{\lambda}l \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

方程组有非零解条件为系数矩阵行列式为零,即

$$\cos\sqrt{\lambda}l=0$$

由余弦函数零点得:

$$\sqrt{\lambda l} = \frac{2n+1}{2}\pi$$

所以固有值和固有函数分别为

$$\lambda_n = \left[\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l}\right]^2, \quad X_n = \cos\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l}x$$

2.

解:对应的固有值和固有函数分别为

$$\lambda_n = \left[\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l}\right]^2, \quad X_n = \sin\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l}x, \quad (n=1,2,\cdots)$$

波动方程通解为

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

将初值条件代入得

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l} x = 3\sin \frac{3\pi}{2l} x + 6\sin \frac{5\pi}{2l} x ,$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n+1)\pi a}{2l} b_n \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l} x = 0$$

对比级数两端, 待定系数法得

$$a_1 = 3$$
, $a_2 = 6$, $a_n = 0$, $(n \ne 1, n \ne 2)$, $b_n = 0$, $(n = 1, 2, \cdots)$

所以

$$u(x,t) = 3\sin\frac{3\pi}{2l}at \cdot \sin\frac{3\pi}{2l}x + 6\sin\frac{5\pi}{2l}at \cdot \sin\frac{5\pi}{2l}x$$

3.

解:对应的固有值和固有函数分别为

$$\lambda_n = (\frac{n\pi}{l})^2$$
, $X_n = \sin\frac{n\pi}{l}x$, $(n = 1,2,\cdots)$

热传导方程通解为

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \exp[-(\frac{n\pi}{l}a)^2 t] \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

将初值条件代入得

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x = x(l-x)$$

利用固有函数正交性得

$$B_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l x(l-x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx$$

应用分部积分法,令

$$u = x(l - x), \quad v'' = \sin\frac{n\pi}{l}x$$

于是有

$$u'' = -2$$
, $v = -(\frac{l}{n\pi})^2 \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$

则积分

$$\int_0^l x(l-x)\sin\frac{n\pi}{l}xdx = \int_0^l uv''dx = [uv'-u'v]_0^l + \int_0^l u''vdx$$

所以

$$B_{n} = \frac{4}{l} (\frac{l}{n\pi})^{2} \int_{0}^{l} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx = \frac{4}{l} (\frac{l}{n\pi})^{3} [1 - \cos n\pi]$$

故热传导方程解为

$$u(x,t) = \frac{8l^2}{\pi^3} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2m-1)^3} \exp(\frac{(2m-1)^2 \pi^2 a^2}{l^2} t) \sin\frac{(2m-1))\pi}{l} x$$

4

解:用分离变量法,令u(x,y) = X(x)Y(y)代入方程,整理得

$$\frac{Y''}{Y} = -\frac{X''}{X} = -\lambda$$

导出常微分方程

$$Y'' + \lambda Y = 0 , \quad X'' - \lambda X = 0$$

利用Y方向的齐次边界条件构造固有值问题

$$\begin{cases} Y'' + \lambda Y = 0 \\ Y(0) = Y(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

固有值和固有函数分别为

$$\lambda_n = (n\pi)^2$$
, $Y_n = \sin n\pi y$, $(n = 1, 2, \cdots)$

将特征值代入x方向常微分方程得

$$X'' - (n\pi)^2 X = 0$$

通解为

$$X_n = a_n \sinh(n\pi x) + b_n \cosh(n\pi x)$$

将拉普拉斯方程基本解

$$u_n(x, y) = [a_n \sinh(n\pi x) + b_n \cosh(n\pi x)] \sin n\pi y$$

叠加, 得拉普拉斯方程通解

$$u(x,y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [a_n \sinh(n\pi x) + b_n \cosh(n\pi x)] \sin n\pi y$$

应用 X 方向的边界条件之一,

$$u(0,y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin n \pi y = 0$$

知 $b_n = 0$, $(n = 1,2,\dots)$ 。再应用 X 方向另一边界条件

$$u(1y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sinh(n\pi) \sin n\pi y = \sin \pi y$$

确定系数

$$a_2 = \frac{1}{\sinh 2\pi}, a_n = 0, (n \neq 2)$$

故原方程解

$$u(x,y) = \frac{\sinh(2\pi x)}{\sinh 2\pi} \sin 2\pi y$$

《丁程数学》习题三

1.

证: 将条件
$$\Phi(2\pi) = \Phi(0)$$
, $\Phi'(2\pi) = \Phi'(0)$ 代入表达式
$$\Phi(\theta) = A\cos\sqrt{\lambda}\theta + B\sin\sqrt{\lambda}\theta$$

 $A = A\cos\sqrt{\lambda} 2\pi + B\sin\sqrt{\lambda} 2\pi$, $B = -A\sin\sqrt{\lambda} 2\pi + B\cos\sqrt{\lambda} 2\pi$

联立得线性方程组

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos 2\pi\sqrt{\lambda} - 1 & \sin 2\pi\sqrt{\lambda} \\ -\sin 2\pi\sqrt{\lambda} & \cos 2\pi\sqrt{\lambda} - 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

方程组有非零解的条件为系数矩阵行列式为零,即

$$[\cos 2\pi\sqrt{\lambda} - 1]^2 + \sin^2 2\pi\sqrt{\lambda} = 0$$

整理得

$$\cos 2\pi \sqrt{\lambda} = 1$$

利用余弦函数的最大值点得

$$2\pi\sqrt{\lambda}=2n\pi$$

所以

$$\lambda_n = n^2$$
, $\Phi_n(\theta) = A \cos n\theta + B \sin n\theta$, $(A^2 + B^2 \neq 0)$

2.

解: 做自变量变换, 令 $r = \exp(t)$, 即 $t = \ln r$, 代入方程化简得

$$\frac{d^2R}{dt^2} - n^2R = 0$$

求解得

$$R = C_1 \exp(nt) + C_2 \exp(-nt)$$

将 $r = \exp(t)$ 代入得

$$R = C_1 r^n + C_2 r^{-n}$$

3.

解:利用圆域内拉普拉斯方程求解公式

$$u(r,\theta) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n [a_n \cos n\theta + b_n \sin n\theta]$$

将边界条件代入得

$$u(r_0,\theta) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [a_n \cos n\theta + b_n \sin n\theta] r_0^n = A \sin 2\theta$$

对比两端系数得

$$b_2 r_0^2 = A, \ b_n = 0, (n \neq 2), \ a_n = 0, (n = 1, 2, \cdots)$$

故原拉普拉斯方程解

$$u(r,\theta) = \frac{A}{r_0^2} r^2 \sin 2\theta$$

4.

解:利用圆域内拉普拉斯方程求解公式

$$u(r,\theta) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n [a_n \cos n\theta + b_n \sin n\theta]$$

将边界条件代入得

$$u(1,\theta)\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [a_n \cos n\theta + b_n \sin n\theta] = \cos 2\theta$$

对比两端系数得

$$a_2 = 1$$
 $a_n = 0, (n \neq 2), b_n = 0, (n = 1,2,\cdots)$

故原拉普拉斯方程解

$$u(r,\theta) = r^2 \cos 2\theta$$

《工程数学》习题四

1.

 \mathbf{m} : 令 $\lambda = \frac{2\mu E}{\hbar^2}$,则定态薛定谔方程为, $\psi'' + \lambda \psi = \mathbf{0}$,结合齐次边界条件,得

固有值和固有函数

$$\lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{L}\right)^2, \quad \psi_n(x) = B_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x$$

由等式, $\lambda_n = \frac{2\mu E_n}{\hbar^2}$ 解得 $E_n = \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu}\lambda_n = \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu}(\frac{n\pi}{L})^2$ 。由规一化条件

$$\int_0^L B_n^2 \sin^2 \frac{n\pi}{L} x dx = B_n^2 \frac{L}{2} = 1$$

得规一化系数, $B_n = \sqrt{\frac{2}{I}}$ 。所以波函数

$$\psi_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x$$

2.

解法 1: 利用习题 1 结论,做自变量平移变换: x = z + L/2。代入波函数得

$$\psi_n = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} (z + L/2)$$

应用正弦函数和角公式,得

$$\psi_n(z) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \left[\sin \frac{n\pi}{L} z \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} + \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \cos \frac{n\pi}{L} z \right]$$

n 为偶数时,有 $\sin \frac{n\pi}{2} = 0$,此时, $\psi_n(z) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} z$;

$$n$$
 为奇数时,有 $\cos \frac{n\pi}{2} = 0$,此时, $\psi_n(z) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \cos \frac{n\pi}{L} x$ 。

解法 2: 令 $\lambda = \frac{2\mu E}{\hbar^2}$, 方程有通解

$$\psi(x) = A\cos\sqrt{\lambda}x + B\sin\sqrt{\lambda}x$$

应用边界条件得齐次线性代数方程

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos\sqrt{\lambda}L/2 & -\sin\sqrt{\lambda}L/2 \\ \cos\sqrt{\lambda}L/2 & \sin\sqrt{\lambda}L/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

为了使得 A 和 B 不全为零,取系数矩阵行列式为零,即

$$2\cos\frac{\sqrt{\lambda}L}{2}\sin\frac{\sqrt{\lambda}L}{2}=0$$

由余弦函数零点,得

$$\frac{\sqrt{\lambda}L}{2} = \frac{2n+1}{2}\pi , \quad \lambda_n = \left(\frac{2n+1}{L}\pi\right)^2$$

由正弦函数零点,得

$$\frac{\sqrt{\lambda}L}{2} = n\pi , \quad \lambda_n = \left(\frac{2n}{L}\pi\right)^2$$

第一种情况代入线性代数方程,得 B=0,A 为任意非零数;第二种情况代入线性代数方程得 A=0,B 为任意非零数。再由规一化条件得两种情况下波函数分别为

$$\psi_{2n+1}(z) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{L} x$$
, $\psi_{2n}(z) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \cos \frac{2n\pi}{L} x$

调整指标,对应的固有值分别为

$$\lambda_{2n+1} = (\frac{2n+1}{L}\pi)^2, \quad \lambda_{2n} = (\frac{2n}{L}\pi)^2$$

3.

解:应用分离变量法,设 $\Psi(x,t) = \psi(x)f(t)$,代入方程整理得

$$i\hbar \frac{1}{f(x)} \frac{d}{dt} f(t) = \frac{1}{\psi(x)} \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \right] \psi(x) = E$$

由此得常微分方程

$$i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} f(t) = Ef(t), \quad -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi(x) = E \psi(x)$$

第一个常微分方程有特解:

$$f(t) = \exp(-iEt/\hbar)$$

第二个常微分方程为能量固有值问题,由

$$E_n = \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} (\frac{n\pi}{a})^2$$
, $\psi_n = \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x$, $(n = 1, 2, \dots)$

原问题基本解

$$\Psi_n(x,t) = \exp(-\frac{iE_n}{\hbar}t)\sin\frac{n\pi}{a}x , \quad (n = 1,2,\cdots)$$

原问题级数解

$$\Psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \exp(-\frac{iE_n}{\hbar}t) \sin\frac{n\pi}{a}x$$

4.

证明:应用常微分方程得

$$H_m(x)[\exp(-x^2)H'_n(x)]' + \lambda_n \exp(-x^2)H_m(x)H_n(x) = 0$$

$$H_n(x)[\exp(-x^2)H'_m(x)]' + \lambda_m \exp(-x^2)H_n(x)H_m(x) = 0$$

将两式相减, 并积分得

$$(\lambda_{n} - \lambda_{m}) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp(-x^{2}) H_{m}(x) H_{n}(x) dx =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_{n}(x) [\exp(-x^{2}) H'_{m}(x)]' dx - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_{m}(x) [\exp(-x^{2}) H'_{n}(x)]' dx$$

利用分部积分法得

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_n(x) [\exp(-x^2) H'_m(x)]' dx = [H_n \exp(-x^2) H'_m]_0^{\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp(-x^2) H'_m H'_n dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_m(x) [\exp(-x^2) H'_n(x)]' dx = [H_m \exp(-x^2) H'_n]_0^{\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp(-x^2) H'_n H'_m dx$$

两式相减右端得零, 所以

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp(-x^2) H_n(x) H_m(x) dx = 0 \; , \; (n \neq m)$$

《工程数学》习题五

1.

解: 做自变量变换,令 $r = \exp(t)$,即 $t = \ln r$,则方程化为

$$\frac{d^2R}{dt^2} + \frac{dR}{dt} - l(l+1)R = 0$$

求解得

$$R = C_1 \exp(lt) + C_2 \exp(-(l+1)t)$$

利用变换得

$$R = C_1 r^l + C_2 r^{-(l+1)}$$

2.

证明:应用乘积函数求高阶导数的莱布尼兹公式,得

$$\frac{d^{n}}{dx^{n}}(e^{-x}x^{n}) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} C_{n}^{k} [(-1)^{k} e^{-x}] \frac{n!}{k!} x^{k}]$$

所以

$$e^{x} \frac{d^{n}}{dx^{n}} (x^{n} e^{-x}) = e^{x} \sum_{n} C_{n}^{k} [(-1)^{k} e^{-x}] [\frac{n!}{k!} x^{k}] = \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^{k} C_{n}^{k} \frac{n!}{k!} x^{k} = L_{n}(x)$$

3. 证明拉盖多项式的正交性: $\int_0^\infty e^{-x} L_n(x) L_m(x) dx = 0$, $(m \neq n)$

证:由于 n 阶拉盖多项式 $L_n(x)$ 满足微分方程

$$xL_n'' + (1-x)L_n' + nL_n = 0$$

将方程左右同乘负指数函数,并简化得

$$[xe^{-x}L'_n]' + ne^{-x}L_n = 0$$

同理有 m 阶拉盖多项式 $L_m(x)$ 满足微分方程

$$[xe^{-x}L'_m]' + me^{-x}L_m = 0$$

由两个等式得

$$L_m[xe^{-x}L_n']'+ne^{-x}L_mL_n=0$$
, $L_n[xe^{-x}L_m']'+me^{-x}L_nL_m=0$ 日本年

将两式相减并积分得

$$(n-m)\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} L_m L_n dx = \int_0^{+\infty} (L_n [xe^{-x} L_m']' - L_m [xe^{-x} L_n']') dx$$

利用分部积分公式

$$\int_0^{+\infty} (L_n[xe^{-x}L'_m]' - L_m[xe^{-x}L'_n]')dx = (L_n[xe^{-x}L'_m] - L_m[xe^{-x}L'_n])\Big|_0^{+\infty}$$
$$-\int_0^{+\infty} [xe^{-x}L'_mL'_n - xe^{-x}L'_nL'_n]dx = 0$$

所以

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-x} L_{n}(x) L_{m}(x) dx = 0 , \quad (m \neq n)$$

4.

证明:将幂级数
$$L_n^m(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k$$
代入方程,由于

$$nL_n^m(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} na_k x^k$$

一阶导数部分

$$(m+1-x)[L_n^m(x)]' = (m+1-x)\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} ka_k x^{k-1}$$
$$= (m+1)\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1)a_{k+1} x^k - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} ka_k x^k$$

二阶导数部分

$$x[L_n^m(x)]'' = x \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k(k-1)a_k x^{k-2} = \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k(k-1)a_k x^{k-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1)ka_{k+1} x^k$$

分别代入方程,得

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} [(n-k)a_k + (k+1)(k+1+m)a_{k+1}]x^k = 0$$

比较两端, 知系数满足

$$(n-k)a_k + (k+1)(k+1+m)a_{k+1} = 0 \tag{*}$$

由于给定级数的通项系数, $a_k = (-1)^k \frac{(m+n)!}{k!(n-k)!(m+k)!}$ 。 而

$$(n-k)a_k = (-1)^k \frac{(n-k)(m+n)!}{k!(n-k)!(m+k)!} = (-1)^k \frac{(m+n)!}{k!(n-k-1)!(m+k)!}$$

$$(k+1)(k+1+m)a_{k+1} = (-1)^{k+1} \frac{(k+1)(k+1+m)(m+n)!}{(k+1)!(n-k-1)!(m+k+1)!}$$

$$= (-1)^{k+1} \frac{(m+n)!}{k!(n-k-1)!(m+k)!}$$

将其代入式(*)得恒等式,故级数满足常微分方程。该表达式就是方程的解。

《工程数学》习题六

1.

解:由让德多项式微分形式 $P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n$,令 $\boldsymbol{\omega}_n = (x^2 - 1)^n$ 。用分部积分公式

$$\int_{-1}^{1} [\omega_{1}']^{2} dx = [\omega_{1}' \ \omega_{1}]_{-1}^{1} - \int_{-1}^{1} \omega_{1}'' \ \omega_{1} dx = -2 \int_{-1}^{1} (x^{2} - 1) dx = \frac{8}{3}$$

所以

$$\int_{-1}^{1} [P_1(x)]^2 dx = \frac{1}{2 \times 2} \int_{-1}^{1} [\omega_1']^2 dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

而

$$\int_{-1}^{1} [\omega_{2}'']^{2} dx = [\omega_{2}'' \ \omega_{2}' \ -\omega_{2}''' \ \omega_{2}]_{-1}^{1} + \int_{-1}^{1} \omega_{2}^{(4)} \omega_{2} dx = 4! \int_{-1}^{1} (x^{2} - 1)^{2} dx = 16 \times \frac{8}{5}$$

$$\text{fig.}$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} [P_2(x)]^2 dx = \frac{1}{2^2 \times 2^2 \times 2 \times 2} \int_{-1}^{1} [\omega_1']^2 dx = \frac{2}{5}$$

2.

证: 由勒让德多项式递推关系

$$(n+1)P_{n+1}(x) - (2n+1)xP_n(x) + nP_{n-1}(x) = 0$$

以n代替(n+1)并将等式两端同乘以 P_n ,得

$$n[P_n(x)]^2 - (2n-1)xP_n(x)P_{n-1}(x) + (n-1)P_n(x)P_{n-2}(x) = 0$$

积分得

$$n\int_{-1}^{1} [P_n(x)]^2 dx = (2n-1)\int_{-1}^{1} x P_n(x) P_{n-1}(x) dx$$

再将递推关系变型

$$xP_n = \frac{n+1}{2n+1}P_{n+1} + \frac{n}{2n+1}P_{n-1}$$

代入,得

$$n\int_{-1}^{1} [P_n(x)]^2 dx = n \frac{(2n-1)}{2n+1} \int_{-1}^{1} [P_{n-1}(x)]^2 dx$$

故

$$\int_{-1}^{1} [P_n(x)]^2 dx = \frac{2n-1}{2n+1} \int_{-1}^{1} [P_{n-1}(x)]^2 dx = \dots = \frac{1}{2n+1} \int_{-1}^{1} [P_0(x)] dx = \frac{2}{2n+1}$$

3.

证:由于 $P_n(x)$ 满足勒让德方程

$$(1-x^2)P_n''(x) - 2xP_n' + n(n+1)P_n = 0$$

写成等价形式

$$[(1-x^2)P'_n(x)]' + n(n+1)P_n = 0$$

同理 $P_m(x)$ 满足

$$[(1-x^2)P'_m(x)]' + m(m+1)P_m = 0$$

由此得

$$P_m[(1-x^2)P'_n(x)]' + n(n+1)P_mP_n = 0$$

$$P_m[(1-x^2)P'_m(x)]' + m(m+1)P_nP_m = 0$$

将两式相减差积分,得

$$[n(n+1)-m(m+1)]\int_{-1}^{+1} P_m P_n dx = \int_{-1}^{+1} (P_m [(1-x^2)P_n']' - P_n [(1-x^2)P_m']') dx$$

应用分部积分公式得

$$\int_{-1}^{+1} (P_m[(1-x^2)P_n']' - P_n[(1-x^2)P_m']')dx = (P_m[(1-x^2)P_n'] - P_n[(1-x^2)P_m'])\Big|_{-1}^{+1}$$
$$-\int_{-1}^{+1} [(1-x^2)P_m'P_n' - (1-x^2)P_n'P_m']dx = 0$$

故

$$\int_{-1}^{1} P_{m}(x) P_{m}(x) dx = 0, (m \neq n)$$

4

解: 当k < n时,有

$$x^{k} = \sum_{j=0}^{k} c_{j} P_{j}(x)$$

利用勒让德多项式正交性,得

$$\int_{-1}^{+1} x^k P_n(x) dx = 0, \ (k < n)$$

当k=n时,有

$$x^n = \sum_{j=0}^n c_j P_j(x)$$

参考勒让德多项式微分表达式, $P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n$,最高项系数为 $\frac{(2n-1)!!}{n!}$

所以
$$c_n = \frac{n!}{(2n-1)!!}$$
,故

$$\int_{-1}^{+1} x^n P_n(x) dx = \frac{n!}{(2n-1)!!} \int_{-1}^{+1} [P_n(x)]^2 dx = 2 \frac{n!}{(2n+1)!!}$$

《工程数学》习题七

1.

解: 先将(2+3x)表示为勒让德多项式组合形式,

$$(2+3x) = 2P_0 + 3P_1$$

所以

$$\int_{-1}^{+1} (2+3x) P_n(x) dx = \int_{-1}^{+1} [2P_0 P_n + 3P_1 P_n] dx$$

利用正交性得

$$\int_{-1}^{+1} (2+3x) P_n(x) dx = \begin{cases} 4, & n=0\\ 2, & n=1\\ 0, & n \neq 0, 1 \end{cases}$$

2.

解:用分离变量法,令 $u = F(r)G(\theta)$,代入方程,得

$$G(r^2F'' + 2rF') + F(G'' + \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}G') = 0$$

上式各项同除 FG, 得

$$\frac{r^2 F'' + 2rF'}{F} + \frac{G'' + c \tan G'}{G} = 0$$

令

$$\frac{G'' + c \tan G'}{G} = -\frac{r^2 F'' + 2rF'}{F} = -\lambda$$

得常微分方程

$$G'' + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} G' + \lambda G = 0$$

$$r^2F'' + 2rF' - \lambda F = 0$$

在第一个方程中, 令 $\cos\theta = x$, $y(x) = y(\cos\theta) = G(\theta)$ 则方程化为勒让德方程

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

当 $\lambda = n(n+1)$ 时,有 n 阶勒让德多项式 $P_n(x)$ 解。将 $\lambda = n(n+1)$ 代入第二个方程,得

$$r^2F'' + 2rF' - n(n+1)F = 0$$

这是欧拉方程, 求解得

$$F_n(r) = C_n r^n$$

所以原方程有基本解 $u_n = C_n r^n P_n(\cos \theta)$, 由叠加原理得通解如下

$$u(r,\theta) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n r^n P_n(\cos \theta)$$

利用边界条件,得

$$u(1,\theta) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n P_n(\cos \theta) = \cos^2 \theta$$

$$P_0 = 1$$
, $P_2 = \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1)$

所以

$$x^2 = \frac{2}{3}P_2 + \frac{1}{3}P_0$$

即有

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n P_n(x) = \frac{2}{3} P_2 + \frac{1}{3} P_0$$

对比系数,得

$$C_0 = \frac{1}{3}, \quad C_2 = \frac{2}{3}, \quad C_n = 0, \quad (n \neq 0, 2)$$

最后得边值问题的解为

$$u(r,\theta) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3}r^2P_2(\cos\theta) = \frac{1}{3} + r^2(\cos^2\theta - \frac{1}{3})$$

3.

证明: 由 n 阶贝塞尔函数的级数形式

$$J_n(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m x^{n+2m}}{2^{n+2m} m! \Gamma(n+m+1)}$$

得

$$J_{-1/2}(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m x^{-1/2 + 2m}}{2^{-1/2 + 2m} m! \Gamma(-1/2 + m + 1)}$$

利用伽玛函数的特殊值 $\Gamma(1/2) = \sqrt{\pi}$, 得

$$\Gamma(m-1/2+1) = (m-1/2)(m-3/2)\cdots(1/2)\sqrt{\pi}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2^m}(2m-1)(2m-3)\cdots 1\sqrt{\pi} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2^m}(2m-1)!!$$

所以

$$2^{2m}m!\Gamma(-1/2+m+1) = \sqrt{\pi}(2m)!!(2m-1)!! = \sqrt{\pi}(2m)!$$

由于

$$\cos x = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{1}{(2m)!} x^{2m}$$

故

$$J_{-1/2}(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m x^{-1/2 + 2m}}{2^{-1/2 + 2m} m! \Gamma(-1/2 + m + 1)} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{1}{(2m)!} x^{2m} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos x$$

4.

证:利用贝塞尔函数级数表达式得

$$\frac{d}{dx}[x^{-n}J_n(x)] = \frac{d}{dx}\left[\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m x^{2m}}{2^{n+2m} m! \Gamma(n+m+1)}\right] = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m 2m x^{2m-1}}{2^{n+2m} m! \Gamma(n+m+1)}$$

令m = k + 1,并消去公因式得

$$\frac{d}{dx}[x^{-n}J_n(x)] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}x^{2k+1}}{2^{n+1+2k}k!\Gamma(n+1+k+1)} = -x^n \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{n+1+2k}}{2^{n+1+2k}k!\Gamma(n+1+k+1)}$$
$$= -x^n \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m x^{n+1+2m}}{2^{n+1+2m}m!\Gamma(n+1+m+1)} = -x^n J_{n+1}(x)$$