

# 数理方程期末试题参考答案

## 2019 年春期末试题

一、设有一个均匀圆柱物体，半径为  $a$ ，高为  $h$ ，侧面在温度为零的空气中自由冷却。上底绝热，下底温度为  $g(t, x, y)$ ，初始温度为  $\varphi(x, y, z)$ ，试写出圆柱体内温度所满足的定解问题。(不用求解)

解：

$$\begin{cases} u_t = b^2 \Delta_3 u, (t > 0, x^2 + y^2 < a^2, 0 < z < h) \\ u|_{z=0} = g(t, x, y), \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}|_{z=h} = 0 \\ (k \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + hu)|_{r=a} = 0 \end{cases}$$

二、求解一维无界弦的振动问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = u_{xx} - 4t + 2x (-\infty < x < +\infty, t > 0) \\ u|_{t=0} = x^2, u_t|_{t=0} = \sin 3x \end{cases}$$

解：

$$u = v + w = x^2 + t^2 - \frac{2}{3}t^3 + xt^2 + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x \sin 3t$$

三、求解固有值问题

$$\begin{cases} y'' + 2y' + \lambda y = 0 (0 < x < 9) \\ y(0) = y(9) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解：

$$\lambda_n = 1 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{9}\right)^2, \quad y_n(x) = e^{-x} \sin \frac{n\pi}{9} x$$

四、求解一维有界弦的振动问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = u_{xx} (0 < x < 1, t > 0) \\ u|_{x=0} = u|_{x=1} = 1 \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, u_t|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

解：

$$u(t, x) = x + 1 + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left( -\frac{4}{(2n+1)\pi} - (-1)^n \frac{8}{((2n+1)\pi)^2} \right) \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi t}{2} \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{2}$$

五、求解如下泊松方程的边值问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_3 u = 0 (x^2 + y^2 < 1, 0 < z < 1) \\ u|_{x^2+y^2=1} = 0 \\ u|_{z=0} = 0, u|_{z=1} = 1 - (x^2 + y^2) \end{cases}$$

解:

$$u(r, z) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left( \frac{8}{\omega_n^3 sh \omega_n J_1(\omega_n)} \right) sh \omega_n z J_0(\omega_n r)$$

六、求解热传导问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t = u_{xx} + u (-\infty < x < +\infty, t > 0) \\ u(0, x) = e^{-x^2} \end{cases}$$

解:

$$\begin{aligned} u(t, x) &= e^t \left( e^{-x^2} * F^{-1} \left[ e^{-\lambda^2 t} \right] \right) \\ &= \frac{e^t}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4t}} * e^{-x^2} \\ &= \frac{e^t}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{4t}} e^{-(x-\xi)^2} d\xi \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4t}} e^{t - \frac{1}{1+4t} x^2} \end{aligned}$$

七、设平面区域  $\Omega = \{(x, y) | x + y > 0\}$

1. 求出区域  $\Omega$  的格林函数。
2. 求出区域  $\Omega$  上的定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_2 u = 0 & (x, y) \in \Omega \\ u(x, -x) = \varphi(x) \end{cases}$$

解:

(1)

$$G = \frac{1}{4\pi} \ln \frac{(x+\eta)^2 + (y+\xi)^2}{(x-\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2}$$

(2)

$$u(x, y) = \frac{x+y}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\varphi(\xi)}{(x-\xi)^2 + (y+\xi)^2} d\xi$$

八、计算积分

$$\int_{-1}^1 P_4(x) (1+x+2x^2+3x^3+4x^4) dx$$

解：

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^1 P_4(x) (1+x+2x^2+3x^3+4x^4) dx &= 2 \cdot \int_0^1 P_4(x) 4x^4 dx \\ &= 8 \cdot \frac{4}{4+4+1} \cdot \frac{3}{3+3+1} \cdot \frac{2}{2+2+1} \cdot \frac{1}{1+1+1} \\ &= \frac{64}{315} \end{aligned}$$

## 参 考 公 式

1. 拉普拉斯算子  $\Delta_3$  在各个坐标系下的表达形式

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta_3 &= \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2}\end{aligned}$$

2. Legendre 方程:  $[(1-x^2)y']' + \lambda y = 0$ ;  $n$  阶 Legendre 多项式:

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^k (2n-2k)!}{2^n k! (n-k)! (n-2k)!} x^{n-2k} = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2-1)^n$$

Legendre 多项式的母函数:  $(1-2xt+t^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_n(x)t^n, |t| < 1$

Legendre 多项式的模平方:  $\|P_n(x)\|^2 = \frac{2}{2n+1}$

Legendre 多项式满足的递推公式 ( $n \geq 1$ )

$$\begin{aligned}(n+1)P_{n+1}(x) - x(2n+1)P_n(x) + nP_{n-1}(x) &= 0 \\ nP_n(x) - xP'_n(x) + P'_{n-1}(x) &= 0 \\ nP_{n-1}(x) - P'_n(x) + xP'_{n-1}(x) &= 0 \\ P'_{n+1}(x) - P'_{n-1}(x) &= (2n+1)P_n(x)\end{aligned}$$

3.  $\nu$  阶 Bessel 方程:  $x^2 y'' + xy' + (x^2 - \nu^2)y = 0$ ;  $\nu$  阶 Bessel 函数:

$$J_\nu(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! \Gamma(k+\nu+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k+\nu}$$

Bessel 函数的母函数:  $e^{\frac{x}{2}(\zeta - \zeta^{-1})} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} J_n(x)\zeta^n$

Bessel 函数在三类边界条件下的模平方分别为

$$\begin{aligned}N_{\nu 1n}^2 &= \frac{a^2}{2} J_{\nu+1}^2(\omega_{1n}a) \\ N_{\nu 2n}^2 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ a^2 - \frac{\nu^2}{\omega_{2n}^2} \right] J_\nu^2(\omega_{2n}a) \\ N_{\nu 3n}^2 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ a^2 - \frac{\nu^2}{\omega_{3n}^2} + \frac{a^2 \alpha^2}{\beta^2 \omega_{3n}^2} \right] J_\nu^2(\omega_{3n}a)\end{aligned}$$

Bessel 函数满足的微分关系和递推公式:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx} (x^\nu J_\nu(x)) &= x^\nu J_{\nu-1}(x) \\ \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{J_\nu(x)}{x^\nu} \right) &= -\frac{J_{\nu+1}(x)}{x^\nu}\end{aligned}$$

4. 傅里叶变换:  $\mathcal{F}[f](\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)e^{i\lambda x} dx$ ; 傅里叶逆变换

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}[F](x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\lambda)e^{-i\lambda x} d\lambda; \mathcal{F}^{-1}[e^{-\lambda^2}] = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}}$$

5. 拉普拉斯变换:  $L[f(t)] = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t)e^{-pt}dt, p = \sigma + is$

$$L[e^{\alpha t}] = \frac{1}{p-\alpha}; L[t^\alpha] = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{p^{\alpha+1}}$$

6. 拉普拉斯方程  $\Delta_3 u = \delta(M)$  的基本解:

二维,  $U(x, y) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \frac{1}{r}, \quad r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

三维,  $U(x, y, z) = -\frac{1}{4\pi r}, \quad r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$

7. Green 第一公式:  $\iint_{\partial V} u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} dS = \iiint_V u \Delta v dV + \iint_V \nabla u \cdot \nabla v dV$

Green 第二公式:  $\iint_{\partial V} \left( u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) dS = \iiint_V (u \Delta v - v \Delta u) dV$

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