

第七章习题解答

7.2 解: $YS \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} = F_0, YS \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l} = F_0$

7.3 解: $k \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} = -q_0, k \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l} = q_0$

7.5 解:
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=l} = \frac{F_0 \sin \omega t}{YS} \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

7.8 解:
$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = 0 \quad (a^2 = k / \rho c) \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \frac{T_0 x}{l} \end{cases}$$

第八章习题解答

8.1 (1) $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 0 - 4x^2y^2 = -4x^2y^2 < 0$ 椭圆型方程

(2) $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 0 + 16e^{2x}y^2 = 16e^{2x}y^2 > 0$ 双曲型方程

8.2 (1) $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 4a^2 - 4a \cdot a = 0$ 抛物型方程

(2) $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 4 + 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 = 16 > 0$ 双曲型方程

(3) $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 4^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 5 = -4 < 0$ 椭圆型方程

第九章习题解答

9.1 解: $u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2}[\varphi(x+at) + \varphi(x-at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\xi) d\xi$

9.2 解: 很明显, 对于 $x > at$ 区域, 端点震动的影响还未传递到, 因此必然有 $u(x,t) = 0$. 现在研究 $x < at$ 区域。

将初始条件延拓到 $x < 0$ 区域, 得定解问题为:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = A \sin \omega t \\ u|_{t=0} = \begin{cases} 0, & x \geq 0 \\ \varphi(x), & x < 0 \end{cases}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = \begin{cases} 0, & x \geq 0 \\ \psi(x), & x < 0 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

其中 $\varphi(x), \psi(x)$ 为待定函数

将达朗贝尔公式用于上定解问题, 通解可表示为

$$u = \frac{1}{2}[\Phi(x+at) + \Phi(x-at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \Psi(\xi) d\xi$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } u|_{x=0} = A \sin \omega t &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}[\Phi(at) + \Phi(-at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{-at}^{at} \Psi(\xi) d\xi = A \sin \omega t \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}[0 + \varphi(-at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{-at}^0 \psi(\xi) d\xi = A \sin \omega t \end{aligned}$$

第九章习题解答

9.2 解(续): $\frac{1}{2}\varphi(-at) + \frac{1}{2a}\int_{-at}^0 \psi(\xi)d\xi = A\sin \omega t$

令 $at=x$, 则上式变为

$$\frac{1}{2}\varphi(-x) + \frac{1}{2a}\int_{-x}^0 \psi(\xi)d\xi = A\sin \omega \frac{x}{a}$$

由于 $\varphi(x), \psi(x)$ 为任意待定函数, 要满足上式, 可取

$$\varphi(x) = 2A\sin\left(-\frac{\omega}{a}x\right), \psi(x) = 0$$

此时, 定解问题的解为

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2}\varphi(x-at) = \frac{1}{2}2A\sin\left[-\frac{\omega}{a}(x-at)\right] = A\sin\left(t - \frac{\omega}{a}x\right) \quad (t > \frac{x}{a})$$

第10章习题解答

10.1 解:

$$(1) \quad \lambda_n = \beta_n^2 = \left[\frac{n-1/2}{l} \pi \right]^2 \quad X_n(x) = \sin \frac{(n-1/2)\pi}{l} x \quad (n=1,2,3,\dots)$$

$$(2) \quad \lambda_n = \beta_n^2 = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l} \right)^2 \quad X_n(x) = \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x \quad (n=0,1,2,\dots)$$

$$(3) \quad \text{当 } \lambda < 0 \text{ 时, } X(x) = Ae^{\sqrt{-\lambda}x} + Be^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}x}$$
$$\begin{cases} X(a) = Ae^{\sqrt{-\lambda}a} + Be^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}a} = 0 \\ X(b) = Ae^{\sqrt{-\lambda}b} + Be^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}b} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = Be^{2\sqrt{-\lambda}a} \\ Be^{\sqrt{-\lambda}b}(e^{2\sqrt{-\lambda}a} + 1) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A = B = 0$$

当 $\lambda = 0$ 时, $X(x) = Ax + B$

$$\begin{cases} X(a) = A \cdot a + B = 0 \\ X(b) = A \cdot b + B = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A = B = 0$$

当 $\lambda > 0$ 时, $X(x) = A \cos \sqrt{\lambda}x + B \sin \sqrt{\lambda}x$

$$\begin{cases} X(a) = A \cos \sqrt{\lambda}a + B \sin \sqrt{\lambda}a = 0 \\ X(b) = A \cos \sqrt{\lambda}b + B \sin \sqrt{\lambda}b = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A(\sin \sqrt{\lambda}b \cos \sqrt{\lambda}a - \cos \sqrt{\lambda}b \sin \sqrt{\lambda}a) = 0 \\ B(\sin \sqrt{\lambda}a \cos \sqrt{\lambda}b - \cos \sqrt{\lambda}a \sin \sqrt{\lambda}b) = 0 \end{cases}$$

第10章习题解答

10.1 解:

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad (续) \quad & \begin{cases} A(\sin \sqrt{\lambda} b \cos \sqrt{\lambda} a - \cos \sqrt{\lambda} b \sin \sqrt{\lambda} a) = 0 \\ B(\sin \sqrt{\lambda} a \cos \sqrt{\lambda} b - \cos \sqrt{\lambda} a \sin \sqrt{\lambda} b) = 0 \end{cases} \\ & \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A \sin [\sqrt{\lambda}(b-a)] = 0 \\ B \sin [\sqrt{\lambda}(a-b)] = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = 0 \text{ or } \sqrt{\lambda} = \frac{n\pi}{b-a} \\ B = 0 \text{ or } \sqrt{\lambda} = \frac{n\pi}{a-b} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

若 $A=0$ 或 $B=0$ 将只有零解, 故舍去, 而 $\sqrt{\lambda} > 0$, 取

$$\sqrt{\lambda} = \frac{n\pi}{b-a} \Rightarrow \lambda = \left(\frac{n\pi}{b-a} \right)^2$$

$$\text{由 } A \cos \sqrt{\lambda} a + B \sin \sqrt{\lambda} a = 0 \Rightarrow A = -B \frac{\sin \sqrt{\lambda} a}{\cos \sqrt{\lambda} a}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X(x) &= A \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x + B \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x = \frac{B}{\cos \sqrt{\lambda} a} (\sin \sqrt{\lambda} x \cos \sqrt{\lambda} a - \sin \sqrt{\lambda} a \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x) \\ &= \frac{B}{\cos \sqrt{\lambda} a} \sin \sqrt{\lambda} (x-a) \end{aligned}$$

故本征函数 $X(x) = \sin \sqrt{\lambda} (x-a)$

第10章习题解答

10.7 解：本征值和本征函数为

$$\lambda_n = \beta_n^2 = \left[\frac{n-1/2}{l} \pi \right]^2 \quad X_n(x) = \sin \frac{(n-1/2)\pi}{l} x \quad (n=1,2,3,\cdots)$$

定解问题通解

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

由初始条件，

$$u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \sin \frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2l} x = \varphi(x) \Rightarrow C_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(x) \sin \frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2l} x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x) &\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n \frac{(2n-1)\pi a}{2l} \sin \frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2l} x = \psi(x) \\ &\Rightarrow D_n = \frac{4}{(2n-1)\pi a} \int_0^l \psi(x) \sin \frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2l} x dx \end{aligned}$$

第10章习题解答

10.8 解：本题为圆域内拉普拉斯方程求解，其通解为：

$$u(r, \theta) = C_0 + D_0 \ln r + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left[r^m (A_m \cos m\theta + B_m \sin m\theta) + r^{-m} (C_m \cos m\theta + D_m \sin m\theta) \right]$$

求解区域为圆域内部，由自然边界条件

$$u|_{r=0} < \infty \Rightarrow D_0 = C_m = D_m = 0 \Rightarrow u(r, \theta) = C_0 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} r^m (A_m \cos m\theta + B_m \sin m\theta)$$

由边界条件

$$u|_{r=R} = f(\theta) \Rightarrow C_0 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} R^m (A_m \cos m\theta + B_m \sin m\theta) = f(\theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(\theta) d\theta, \\ A_m = \frac{1}{\pi R^m} \int_0^{2\pi} f(\theta) \cos m\theta d\theta, \\ B_m = \frac{1}{\pi R^m} \int_0^{2\pi} f(\theta) \sin m\theta d\theta \end{cases}$$

教材：10.1 10.7 10.8 10.12 10.18

第10章习题解答

10.12 解：本题为矩形域泊松方程求解。

令 $u(x, y) = v(x, y) + w(x, y)$ ，由特解法，取

$$w(x, y) = -\frac{1}{12}x^4y + axy$$

代入原问题，得与 v 有关的新定解问题：

$$\begin{cases} v_{xx} + v_{yy} = 0 \\ \left(v - \frac{y}{12}x^4 \right) \Big|_{y=0} = 0, \left(v - \frac{b}{12}x^4 + abx \right) \Big|_{y=b} = 0 \\ v \Big|_{x=0} = 0, \left(v - \frac{b^4y}{12} + aby \right) \Big|_{x=b} = 0 \end{cases}$$

要让上定解问题可解， x 方向边界条件应齐次，故取 $a = \frac{b^3}{12}$

$$\begin{cases} v_{xx} + v_{yy} = 0 \\ v \Big|_{y=0} = 0, v \Big|_{y=b} = \frac{b}{12}x^4 - \frac{b^4}{12}x \\ v \Big|_{x=0} = 0, v \Big|_{x=b} = 0 \end{cases}$$

第10章习题解答

10.12 解：本题为矩形域泊松方程求解。

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代入原问题，得与 v 有关的新定解问题：

$$\begin{cases} v_{xx} + v_{yy} = 0 \\ \left(v - \frac{y}{12}x^4 \right) \Big|_{y=0} = 0, \left(v - \frac{b}{12}x^4 + kbx \right) \Big|_{y=b} = 0 \\ v|_{x=0} = 0, \left(v - \frac{x^4y}{12} + kxy \right) \Big|_{x=a} = 0 \end{cases}$$

要让上定解问题可解， x 方向边界条件应齐次，故取 $k = \frac{a^3}{12}$

$$\begin{cases} v_{xx} + v_{yy} = 0 \\ v|_{y=0} = 0, v|_{y=b} = \frac{b}{12}(x^4 - a^3x) \\ v|_{x=0} = 0, v|_{x=b} = 0 \end{cases}$$

第10章习题解答

10.12 解(续): 通解为

$$v(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[A_n \operatorname{ch}\left(\frac{n\pi}{a} y\right) + B_n \operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{n\pi}{a} y\right) \right] \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x$$

$$\text{由: } v|_{y=0} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x = 0 \Rightarrow A_n = 0$$

$$v|_{y=b} = \frac{b}{12}(x^4 - a^3 x) \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{n\pi}{a} b\right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x = \frac{b}{12}(x^4 - a^3 x)$$

$$\Rightarrow B_n \operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{n\pi}{a} b\right) = \frac{2}{a} \int_0^a \left(\frac{b}{12} x^4 - \frac{b^4}{12} x \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x dx$$

解上积分求得 B_n , 代入即可得原问题的解。

第10章习题解答

10.18 解：写出定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = Ay(b-y), u|_{x=a} = 0 \\ u|_{y=0} = B \sin(\pi x/a), u|_{y=b} = 0 \end{cases}$$

由叠加原理，令 $u(x, y) = v(x, y) + w(x, y)$ ，将原问题拆分为两个定解问题，即：

$$(I) \begin{cases} v_{xx} + v_{yy} = 0 \\ v|_{x=0} = Ay(b-y), v|_{x=a} = 0 \\ v|_{y=0} = 0, v|_{y=b} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (II) \begin{cases} w_{xx} + w_{yy} = 0 \\ w|_{x=0} = 0, w|_{x=a} = 0 \\ w|_{y=0} = B \sin(\pi x/a), w|_{y=b} = 0 \end{cases}$$

由分离变量法，可解得(I)的解为

$$v(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{8Ab^2 sh\left[\frac{(2k-1)\pi}{b}(a-x)\right]}{[(2k+1)\pi]^3 sh\left[\frac{(2k-1)\pi a}{b}\right]} \sin\left[\frac{(2k-1)\pi}{b}y\right]$$

第10章习题解答

10.18 解（续）：

由分离变量法，可解得(II)的解为

$$w(x, y) = \frac{B \cdot \operatorname{sh} \frac{\pi}{a} (b - y)}{\operatorname{sh} \frac{\pi b}{a}} \sin \frac{\pi}{a} x$$

故原问题的解为：

$$u(x, y) = \frac{B \cdot \operatorname{sh} \frac{\pi}{a} (b - y)}{\operatorname{sh} \frac{\pi b}{a}} \sin \frac{\pi}{a} x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{8Ab^2 \operatorname{sh} \left[\frac{(2k-1)\pi}{b} (a-x) \right]}{[(2k+1)\pi]^3 \operatorname{sh} \left[\frac{(2k-1)\pi a}{b} \right]} \sin \left[\frac{(2k-1)\pi}{b} y \right]$$

第10章习题解答

补充：1、求解细杆导热问题，杆长 l ，两端保持为零度，初始温度分布

$$u|_{t=0} = bx(l-x)/l^2。 [定解问题为]$$

$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = 0 (0 \leq x \leq l, t > 0) \\ u|_{x=0} = u|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = bx(l-x)/l^2 \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots +$$

解：令 $u = X(x)T(t)$

第一类边值问题： $\lambda = (\frac{n\pi}{l})^2 \quad X(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$

通解为： $u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n e^{-(\frac{n\pi a}{l})^2 t} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$

由定解条件： $u|_{t=0} = bx(l-x)/l^2 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} = bx(l-x)/l^2$

$$C_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \frac{bx(l-x)}{l^2} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{8b}{n^3 \pi^3} & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ 0 & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$$

定解问题解为：

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

第10章习题解答

补充：2、求解定解问题：

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0, & 0 < x < l, t > 0 \\ u_x|_{x=0} = 0, & u_x|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = A \cos \frac{3\pi x}{l}, & u_t|_{t=0} = 0 \\ u|_{t \rightarrow \infty} \text{ 有限} \end{cases}$$

4、解：令 $u = X(x)T(t)$

第二类边值问题： $\lambda = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2$ $X(x) = \cos \frac{n\pi}{l}x$

通解为： $u = A_0 + B_0 t + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n \cos \frac{n\pi a}{l}t + B_n \sin \frac{n\pi a}{l}t) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l}$

由定解条件： $u_t|_{t=0} = 0 \Rightarrow B_0 = B_n = 0$

$$u|_{t=0} = A \cos \frac{3\pi x}{l} \Rightarrow A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} = A \cos \frac{3\pi x}{l} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_3 = A \\ A_n = 0 (n \neq 3) \end{cases}$$

$$u = A \cos \frac{3\pi a t}{l} \cos \frac{3\pi x}{l}$$

第10章习题解答

补充：3、求解细杆导热问题，杆长 l ，初始温度均匀为 u_0 ，两端保持温度为

u_1 。[提示：定解问题为]

$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = 0, \\ u|_{x=0} = u_1, u|_{x=l} = u_1, \\ u|_{t=0} = u_0. \end{cases}$$

8、解：令 $u(x, t) = v(x, t) + w(x)$ $w(x) = u_1 + \frac{x}{l}(u_2 - u_1)$

$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = 0, \\ u|_{x=0} = u_1, u|_{x=l} = u_2, \\ u|_{t=0} = u_0. \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} v_t - a^2 v_{xx} = 0, \\ v|_{x=0} = 0, v|_{x=l} = 0, \\ v|_{t=0} = u_0 - w(x) \end{cases}$$

通解为： $v = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n e^{-\left(\frac{n\pi a}{l}\right)^2 t} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由定解条件：} B_n &= \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l [u_0 - w(x)] \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \\ &= \frac{2(u_0 - u_1)}{n\pi} [(-1)^n - 1] + \frac{2(u_1 - u_2)}{n\pi} (-1)^n \end{aligned}$$

(注：以上求解过程针对更复杂的 $u_1 \neq u_2$ 问题求解进行)

第11章习题解答

16.2、解：

$$I = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 P_n(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{2}{3} P_2 + \frac{1}{3} P_0 \right) \cdot P_n dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{2}{3} P_2 \cdot P_n dx + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{3} P_0 \cdot P_n dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3} & (n=0) \\ \frac{4}{15} & (n=2) \\ 0 & (n=\text{others}) \end{cases}$$

第11章习题解答

16.4、解：

$$I = \int_0^1 x P_l(x) dx$$

$$(2l+1)xP_l(x) = (l+1)P_{l+1}(x) + lP_{l-1}(x)$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[\frac{(l+1)}{(2l+1)} P_{l+1}(x) + \frac{l}{(2l+1)} P_{l-1}(x) \right] dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{(l+1)}{(2l+1)} P_{l+1}(x) dx + \int_0^1 \frac{l}{(2l+1)} P_{l-1}(x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{(l+1)}{(2l+1)} \frac{1}{(2l+3)} [P_{l+2}'(x) - P_l'(x)] dx \quad (2l+1)P_l(x) = P_{l+1}'(x) - P_{l-1}'(x)$$

$$+ \int_0^1 \frac{l}{(2l+1)} \frac{1}{(2l-1)} [P_l'(x) - P_{l-2}'(x)] dx$$

$$= \frac{(l+1)}{(2l+1)} \frac{1}{(2l+3)} [P_{l+2}(x) - P_l(x)] \Big|_0^1$$

$$+ \frac{l}{(2l+1)} \frac{1}{(2l-1)} [P_l(x) - P_{l-2}(x)] \Big|_0^1$$

16.6 证明: $(m+n+1)\int_0^1 x^m P_n(x)dx = m\int_0^1 x^{m-1} P_{n-1}(x)dx$

$$\text{证: } n\int_0^1 x^m P_n(x)dx = \int_0^1 x^m [nP_n(x)]dx \quad lP_l(x) = xP_l'(x) - P_{l-1}'(x) \quad (16.3.16)$$

$$= \int_0^1 x^m [xP_n'(x) - P_{n-1}'(x)]dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 x^{m+1} P_n'(x)dx - \int_0^1 x^m P_{n-1}'(x)dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 x^{m+1} dP_n(x) - \int_0^1 x^m dP_{n-1}(x)$$

$$= x^{m+1} P_n(x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 P_n(x) dx^{m+1} - x^m P_{n-1}(x) \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 P_{n-1}(x) dx^m$$

$$= P_n(1) - P_{n-1}(1) - (m+1)\int_0^1 x^m P_n(x)dx + m\int_0^1 x^{m-1} P_{n-1}(x)dx$$

$$= -(m+1)\int_0^1 x^m P_n(x)dx + m\int_0^1 x^{m-1} P_{n-1}(x)dx$$

$$\therefore (m+n+1)\int_0^1 x^m P_n(x)dx = m\int_0^1 x^{m-1} P_{n-1}(x)dx$$

得证!

第11章习题解答

16.7、证明： $\int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2)[P_n'(x)]^2 dx = \int_{-1}^1 \underline{(1-x^2)P_n'(x)} \cdot P_n'(x) dx$

$$(x^2 - 1)P_l'(x) = l x P_l(x) - l P_{l-1}(x)$$

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

$$= \int_{-1}^1 n P_{n-1}(x) \cdot P_n'(x) dx - \int_{-1}^1 n P_n(x) \cdot \underline{x P_n'(x)} dx$$

$$l P_l(x) = x P_l'(x) - P_{l-1}'(x)$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{2n(n+1)}{2n+1}$$

第11章习题解答

16.8、解：(1) $I = \int_{-1}^1 x P_n(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 \left[\frac{n+1}{2n+1} P_{n+1}(x) + \frac{n}{2n+1} P_{n-1}(x) \right] dx$

$$= \frac{n+1}{2n+1} \int_{-1}^1 P_{n+1}(x) \cdot P_0(x) dx + \frac{n}{2n+1} \int_{-1}^1 P_{n-1}(x) \cdot P_0(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{n}{2n+1} \int_{-1}^1 P_{n-1}(x) \cdot P_0(x) dx$$

$$(2l+1)xP_l(x) = (l+1)P_{l+1}(x) + lP_{l-1}(x)$$

当 $n=1$ 时, $I=2/3$;

当 $n \neq 1$ 时, $I=0$;

$$2P_0(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) I &= \int_{-1}^1 (2+3x)P_n(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 [3P_1(x) + 2P_0(x)] \cdot P_n(x) dx \\ &= 3 \int_{-1}^1 P_1(x) \cdot P_n(x) dx + 2 \int_{-1}^1 P_0(x) \cdot P_n(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

当 $n=0$ 时, $I=4$;

当 $n=1$ 时, $I=3*2/(2*1+1)=2$;

当 $n>1$ 时, $I=0$

第11章习题解答

16.9、解：定解问题为
$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u = 0, (r < 1), \\ u|_{r=1} = \cos^2 \theta \\ u|_{r=0} \text{ 有限} \end{cases}$$

轴对称问题。由分离变量法，其通解形式为：

$$u = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} [C_l r^l + D_l r^{-(l+1)}] P_l(\cos \theta)$$

由 $u|_{r \rightarrow 0}$ 有限 $\Rightarrow D_l = 0 \Rightarrow u = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} C_l r^l P_l(\cos \theta)$

由 $u|_{r=1} = \cos^2 \theta \Rightarrow \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} C_l 1^l P_l(\cos \theta) = \cos^2 \theta$

$$P_2(x) = \frac{3}{2} \cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} P_2(\cos \theta) + \frac{1}{3} P_0(\cos \theta)$$

比较系数，得

$$C_0 = \frac{1}{3}, C_2 = \frac{2}{3}, C_l = 0 (l \neq 0, 2)$$

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

第11章习题解答

16.10、解：定解问题为
$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u = 0, (r < 1) \\ u|_{r=1} = \cos^2 \theta + 2 \cos \theta \\ u|_{r=0} \text{ 有限} \end{cases}$$

轴对称问题。由分离变量法，其通解形式为：

$$u = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} [C_l r^l + D_l r^{-(l+1)}] P_l(\cos \theta)$$

由 $u|_{r \rightarrow 0}$ 有限 $\Rightarrow D_l = 0 \Rightarrow u = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} C_l r^l P_l(\cos \theta)$

由 $u|_{r=1} = \cos^2 \theta + 2 \cos \theta \Rightarrow \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} C_l 1^l P_l(\cos \theta) = \cos^2 \theta + 2 \cos \theta$

$$= \frac{2}{3} P_2(\cos \theta) + 2 P_1(\cos \theta) + \frac{1}{3} P_0(\cos \theta)$$

$$P_2(x) = \frac{3}{2} \cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{2}$$

比较系数，得

$$C_0 = \frac{1}{3}, C_1 = 2, C_2 = \frac{2}{3}, C_l = 0 (l > 2)$$

$$\therefore u = \frac{1}{3} + 2r P_1(\cos \theta) + \frac{2}{3} r^2 P_2(\cos \theta)$$

第11章习题解答

16.12、解：定解问题为
$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u = 0, (r > 1) \\ u|_{r=1} = \cos^2 \theta \\ u|_{r \rightarrow \infty} \text{ 有限} \end{cases}$$

轴对称问题。由分离变量法，其通解形式为：

$$u = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} [C_l r^l + D_l r^{-(l+1)}] P_l(\cos \theta)$$

$$P_2(x) = \frac{3}{2} \cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{2}$$

由 $u|_{r \rightarrow \infty}$ 有限 $\Rightarrow C_l = 0 \Rightarrow u = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} D_l r^{-(l+1)} P_l(\cos \theta)$

由 $u|_{r=1} = \cos^2 \theta \Rightarrow \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} D_l 1^{-(l+1)} P_l(\cos \theta) = \cos^2 \theta = \frac{2}{3} P_2(\cos \theta) + \frac{1}{3} P_0(\cos \theta)$

比较系数，得

$$C_0 = \frac{1}{3}, C_2 = \frac{2}{3}, C_l = 0 (l \neq 0, 2)$$

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

第11章习题解答

16.12、解：定解问题为
$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u = 0, (r > 1) \\ u|_{r=1} = \cos^2 \theta \\ u|_{r \rightarrow \infty} \text{ 有限} \end{cases}$$

轴对称问题。由分离变量法，其通解形式为：

$$u = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} [C_l r^l + D_l r^{-(l+1)}] P_l(\cos \theta)$$

$$P_2(x) = \frac{3}{2} \cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{2}$$

由 $u|_{r \rightarrow \infty}$ 有限 $\Rightarrow C_l = 0 \Rightarrow u = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} D_l r^{-(l+1)} P_l(\cos \theta)$

由 $u|_{r=1} = \cos^2 \theta \Rightarrow \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} D_l 1^{-(l+1)} P_l(\cos \theta) = \cos^2 \theta = \frac{2}{3} P_2(\cos \theta) + \frac{1}{3} P_0(\cos \theta)$

比较系数，得

$$C_0 = \frac{1}{3}, C_2 = \frac{2}{3}, C_l = 0 (l \neq 0, 2)$$

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

第12章 习题解答

17.1、证明： $J_0'(x) = -J_1(x)$

由递推公式

$$\frac{d}{dx} [x^{-\nu} J_{\nu}(x)] = -x^{-\nu} J_{\nu+1}(x)$$

当阶数 $\nu=0$ 时，即可得：

$$\frac{d}{dx} [x^0 J_0(x)] = -x^0 J_{0+1}(x) \Rightarrow J_0'(x) = -J_1(x)$$

17.4、解：

$$\begin{aligned} \int x^4 J_1(x) dx &= \int x^2 x^2 J_1(x) dx = \int x^2 [x^2 J_2(x)]' dx \\ &= \int x^2 d[x^2 J_2(x)] \\ &= x^4 J_2(x) - \int [x^2 J_2(x)] dx^2 \\ &= x^4 J_2(x) - 2 \int [x^3 J_2(x)] dx \\ &= x^4 J_2(x) - 2 \int [x^3 J_3(x)]' dx \\ &= x^4 J_2(x) - 2x^3 J_3(x) + c \end{aligned}$$

$$[x^n J_n(x)]' = x^n J_{n-1}(x)$$

第12章 习题解答

17.7、(1)证明: $\frac{d}{dx}[xJ_0(x)J_1(x)] = x[J_0^2(x) - J_1^2(x)]$

由递推公式 $\frac{d}{dx}[x^n J_n(x)] = x^n J_{n-1}(x)$ $n=1$ 时有: $[xJ_1(x)]' = xJ_0(x)$

由递推公式 $\frac{d}{dx}[x^{-\nu} J_\nu(x)] = -x^{-\nu} J_{\nu+1}(x)$ $\nu=0$ 时有: $J_0'(x) = -J_1(x)$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx}[xJ_0(x)J_1(x)] &= J_0(x)[xJ_1(x)]' + [xJ_1(x)]J_0'(x) \\ &= J_0(x) \cdot xJ_0(x) + [xJ_1(x)](-J_1(x)) \\ &= x[J_0^2(x) - J_1^2(x)]\end{aligned}$$

(2)证明: $\int x^2 J_1(x) dx = 2xJ_1(x) - x^2 J_0(x) + c$

$$\begin{aligned}\int x^2 J_1(x) dx &= -\int x^2 J_0'(x) dx = -\int x^2 dJ_0(x) \\ &= -x^2 J_0(x) + \int J_0(x) dx^2 = -x^2 J_0(x) + \int 2xJ_0(x) dx \\ &= -x^2 J_0(x) + 2\int [xJ_1(x)]' dx \\ &= 2xJ_1(x) - x^2 J_0(x) + c\end{aligned}$$

第12章 习题解答

17.9解：定解问题为：

$$\text{由} \quad \begin{cases} \nabla^2 u(\rho, \varphi, z) = 0 & (0 \leq \rho \leq b, 0 \leq z \leq h) \\ u|_{\rho=b} = 0, u|_{\rho=0} \text{有限} \\ u|_{z=0} = 0, u|_{z=h} = \rho^2 \end{cases}$$

令 $u(\rho, z) = R(\rho)\Phi(\varphi)Z(z)$ ，本题为第一类齐次边界条件下的轴对称问题，其本征值和本征函数分别为

$$\sqrt{u} = \frac{x_n^{(0)}}{b} \quad R(\rho) = J_0(\sqrt{u}\rho) = J_0\left(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{b}\rho\right) \quad \text{其中, } x_n^{(0)} \text{ 为 } J_0(x) \text{ 的第 } n \text{ 个零点。}$$

定解问题通解为：

$$\mu(\rho, \varphi, z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[A_n \cosh\left(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{b}z\right) + B_n \sinh\left(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{b}z\right) \right] J_0\left(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{b}\rho\right)$$

$$\text{由边界条件 } u|_{z=0} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n J_0\left(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{b}\rho\right) = 0 \Rightarrow A_n = 0$$

$$\mu(\rho, \varphi, z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sinh\left(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{b}z\right) J_0\left(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{b}\rho\right)$$

第12章 习题解答

17.9解 (续) :

$$\text{由 } u|_{z=h} = \rho^2 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n sh\left(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{b} h\right) J_0\left(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{l} \rho\right) = \rho^2$$

$$[N_n^{(0)}]^2 = \frac{1}{2} l^2 [J_1(x_n^{(0)})]^2 \Rightarrow B_n sh\left(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{b} h\right) = \frac{1}{[N_n^{(0)}]^2} \int_0^b \rho^2 J_0\left(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{b} \rho\right) \rho d\rho$$

$$\int x^3 J_0(x) dx = x^3 J_1(x) - 2x^2 J_2(x) + C = \frac{2}{b^2 [J_1(x_n^{(0)})]^2} \left(\frac{b}{x_n^{(0)}}\right)^4 \int_0^b \left(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{b} \rho\right)^3 J_0\left(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{b} \rho\right) d\left(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{b} \rho\right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{b^2 [J_1(x_n^{(0)})]^2} \left(\frac{b}{x_n^{(0)}}\right)^4 \left[\left(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{b} \rho\right)^3 J_0\left(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{b} \rho\right) - 2 \left(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{b} \rho\right)^2 J_2\left(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{b} \rho\right) \right]_0^b$$

$$= \frac{2b^2}{[J_1(x_n^{(0)})]^2} \left[\frac{J_0(x_n^{(0)})}{x_n^{(0)}} - 2 \frac{J_2(x_n^{(0)})}{(x_n^{(0)})^2} \right] = \frac{-4b^2 J_2(x_n^{(0)})}{[x_n^{(0)} J_1(x_n^{(0)})]^2}$$

$$\therefore \mu(\rho, \varphi, z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-4b^2 J_2(x_n^{(0)})}{[x_n^{(0)} J_1(x_n^{(0)})]^2} \frac{sh\left(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{b} z\right)}{sh\left(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{b} h\right)} J_0\left(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{b} \rho\right)$$

第12章 习题解答

【补充】设有静电场的圆柱域(半径为 a)的上、下底接地，侧面电位为 U_0 ，求域内电位分布。

$$\begin{cases} u_{\rho\rho} + \frac{1}{\rho}u_{\rho} + u_{zz} = 0 & (\rho < a, 0 < z < h) \\ u|_{z=0} = u|_{z=h} = 0 \\ u|_{\rho=a} = U_0 \end{cases}$$

解：令 $u = R(\rho)Z(z)$ ，由分离变量法：

$$\begin{cases} Z'' - \mu Z = 0 & (1) \\ \rho^2 R'' + \rho R' + \mu \rho^2 = 0 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由 } u|_{z=0} = u|_{z=h} = 0 \Rightarrow \mu = -\left(\frac{n\pi}{h}\right)^2, Z(z) = \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{h}z\right) (n=1, 2, 3\cdots)$$

$$\text{定解问题通解为 } u = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[C_n I_0\left(\frac{n\pi}{h}\rho\right) + D_n K_0\left(\frac{n\pi}{h}\rho\right) \right] \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{h}z\right)$$

$$\text{由 } u|_{\rho=0} \text{ 有限} \Rightarrow D_n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n I_0\left(\frac{n\pi}{h}\rho\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{h}z\right)$$

第12章 习题解答

(续)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } u|_{\rho=a} = U_0 &\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n I_0\left(\frac{n\pi}{h}a\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{h}z\right) = U_0 \\ &\Rightarrow C_n I_0\left(\frac{n\pi}{h}a\right) = \frac{2}{h} \int_0^h U_0 \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{h}z\right) dz \\ &= \frac{2}{n\pi} U_0 \left[-\cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{h}z\right) \right]_0^h \\ &= \left[-(-1)^n - 1 \right] \frac{2}{n\pi} U_0 = \begin{cases} -\frac{4}{n\pi} U_0 & (n = 2k) \\ 0 & (n = 2k + 1) \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore u = - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2U_0}{k\pi} \frac{I_0\left(\frac{2k\pi}{h}\rho\right)}{I_0\left(\frac{2k\pi}{h}a\right)} \sin\left(\frac{2k\pi}{h}z\right)$$