第二篇 数学物理方程

在物理学、力学、工程技术和社会经济等许多具体问题中, 常常需要从数量上来描述研究对象,这就要求我们建立关于 这些对象的数学模型,从定量上来刻画各量之间的关系,这 样的数学模型可能是一个函数方程,称为数学物理方程。如 果它是一个未知函数及其各阶偏导数的方程,就称其为偏微 分方程。

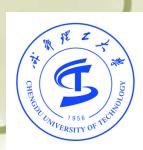
数学物理方程是物理学的一个分支——数学物理所涉及的偏微分方程,有时也包括相关的积分方程、微分积分方程。

本篇通过几个不同的物理模型,推导出几个典型的方程,然后介绍三类偏微分方程及其有关定解问题和这些问题的常用解法。

数学物理方程

第七章一维有限区间中的波动方程

- ❖ § 7.1 定解问题的建立
- ❖ § 7.2 分离变量法
- ❖ § 7.3 傅立叶级数展开法
- ❖ § 7.4 非齐次边界条件的处理
- ❖ § 7.5 有阻尼的波动问题



§ 7.1 定解问题的建立

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两端固定弦的自由振动问题

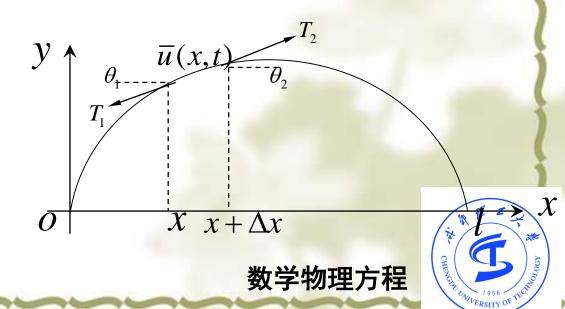
物理模型

一长为 l 的柔软、均匀的细弦,拉紧以后,让它离开平衡位置在垂直于弦线的外力作用下作微小横振动,求弦上各点的运动规律。

柔软性: 发生于弦中的张力其方向总是沿着弦线的切线方向

均匀细弦:

线密度为常数,弦线可以ol来代替



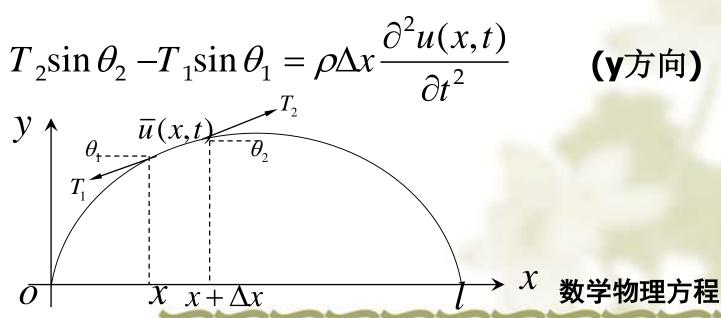
数学模型的建立

设: u(x,t)表示在时刻 t 弦上点 x 处的位移,忽略弦的重 力和空气阻力。ρ表示线密度(千克/米),

根据牛顿第二定律F = ma

$$T_1 \cos \theta_1 - T_2 \cos \theta_2 = 0$$
 (x方向)

$$T_2 \sin \theta_2 - T_1 \sin \theta_1 = \rho \Delta x \frac{\partial^2 u(x,t)}{\partial t^2}$$
 (文方向)





$$\rho \Delta x \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = T_2 \cos \theta_2 (\tan \theta_2 - \tan \theta_1)$$

$$= T_2 \cos \theta_2 \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)_{x + \Delta x} - \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)_x \right]$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = T_2 \cos \theta_2 \frac{\left[(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})_{x+\Delta x} - (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})_x \right]}{\Delta x}$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = T \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \qquad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

 $(a = \sqrt{T/\rho})$,是弦中机械波的传播速度。)



一维齐次波动方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

$$u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0$$



≈定解条件

边界条件

给定位移函数 u(x,t) 在边界或端点 x=0,l 上的限制。一般来有三种类型:

第一类边界条件:

第一类齐次边界条件:
$$u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=l} = 0$$

第一类非齐次边界条件:
$$u|_{x=0} = g_1(t), u|_{x=l} = g_2(t)$$

第二类边界条件:

第三类边界条件:

初始条件

给出弦在初始时刻 t=0 的位移和速度

$$u\big|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), u_t\big|_{t=0} = \psi(x)$$



* 定解问题

由方程与定解条件可以描述一个特定的物理现象,它构成一个定解问题

例: 两端固定弦中的自由振动问题可归结为以下定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^{2}u_{xx} = 0 & (a > 0, 代表波速) \\ u|_{x=0} = 0; u|_{x=l} = 0 & (第一类齐次边界条件) \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x); u_{t}|_{t=0} = \psi(x) & (0 \le x \le l) \end{cases}$$



物理量仅是时间的函数——常微分方程

普遍性

物理量是时间和空间的函数——偏微分方程

特殊性

特殊性 求解具体问题必须考虑

对象所处的"环境"——边界条件

对象所处的"历史"——初始条件

称为定解条件

普遍性物理规律的数学表示一数学建模

数学物理方程一物理规律的偏微分方程形式是同类物理现象的共性,与具体条件无关,称为泛定方程。

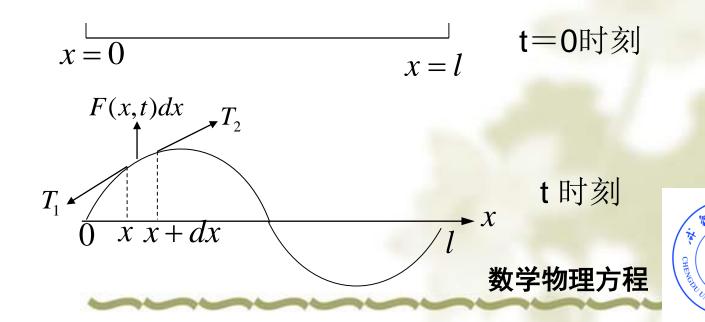
物理问题在数学上的完整提法是:在给定的定解条件下求解数学物理方程。这叫做数学物理定解问题。数学物理方程

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两端固定弦的受迫振动问题

物理模型

L两端固定的弦最初处于静止状态,从t=0时刻开始收到策动力F(x,t)作用而振动,因此属于受迫振动。假设在t时刻,弦的形状如下图所示:求弦上各点的运动规律。



数学模型的建立

根据牛顿第二定律 F = ma

$$T_1 \cos \theta_1 - T_2 \cos \theta_2 = 0 \tag{x 方向}$$

$$T_2 \sin \theta_2 - T_1 \sin \theta_1 + F(x,t) \Delta x = \rho \Delta x \frac{\partial^2 u(x,t)}{\partial t^2}$$
 (y方向)

$$T\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + F(x,t) = \rho \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f(x, t)$$

$$f(x,t) = \frac{F(x,t)}{\rho}$$



* 定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^{2}u_{xx} = f(x,t) & (0 \le x \le l, t \ge 0) \\ u|_{x=0} = 0; u|_{x=l} = 0 & (第一类齐次边界条件) \\ u|_{t=0} = 0; u_{t}|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

一维非齐次波动方程

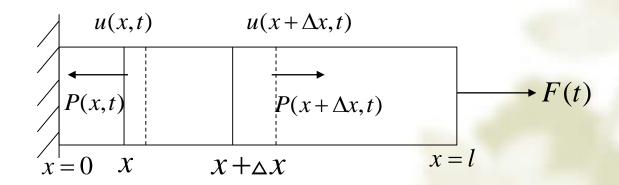


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一端固定另一端受力作用的均匀细杆的纵振动问题。

物理模型

如下图所示,假设在t时刻,坐标为x处的截面的纵向位移为u(x,t),杆中的应力为P(x,t)。





数学模型的建立

根据牛顿第二定律

$$\rho S \Delta x \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = [P(x + \Delta x, t) - P(x, t)]S$$

又因为:
$$P(x,t) = Y(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})$$

得到:
$$\rho \Delta x \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = Y[(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})_{x+\Delta x} - (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})_x]$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = Y \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \qquad u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0 \quad (a = \sqrt{Y/\rho})$$

数学物理方程

边界条件

在固定端
$$u|_{x=0} = 0$$
 (第一类齐次边界条件)

在受力端
$$u_x|_{x=1} = F(t)/Y$$
 (第二类非齐次边界条件)

初始条件 假定
$$u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x)$$

* 定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0 & (a = \sqrt{Y/\rho}) \\ u|_{x=0} = 0; u_{x}|_{x=l} = F(t)/Y \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x); u_{t}|_{t=0} = \psi(x) & (0 \le x \le l) \\ \text{数学物理方程} \end{cases}$$



三类边界条件

$$\left[\alpha u_x + \beta u\right]_{\substack{x=0 \text{ } \\ x=l}} = f(t) \qquad (\alpha^2 + \beta^2 \neq 0)$$

第一类边界条件: $\alpha = 0, \beta \neq 0$

第二类边界条件: $\alpha \neq 0, \beta = 0$

第三类边界条件: $\alpha \neq 0, \beta \neq 0$

齐次边界条件: $f(t) \equiv 0$

非齐次边界条件: $f(t) \neq 0$



补充:

1752年,d'Alembert首先建立了弦振动方程

1759年,Euler研究弹性薄膜的微小横振动,建立了如下方程

1762年,Beroulli考察声波在空间中的传播时,引出了如下的方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) + f(x, y, z, t)$$
*****三维波动方程
或声波方程

简写为:
$$u_{tt} = a^2 \Delta u + f$$



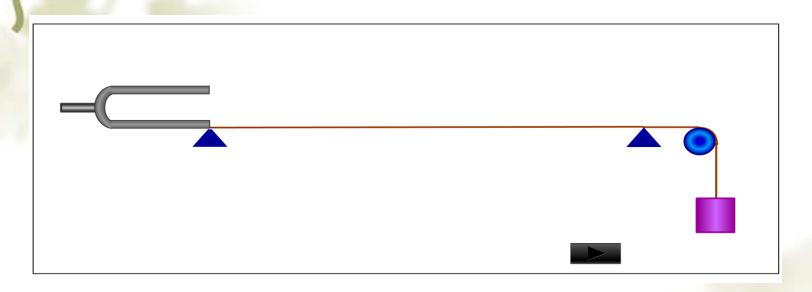
§ 7.2 分离变量法

例7.4 求解两端固定弦的自由振动问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0 & (a > 0) \\ u|_{x=0} = 0; u|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x); u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x) & (0 \le x \le l) \end{cases}$$



回顾: 驻波现象



驻波方程
$$y = 2A\cos 2\pi \frac{x}{\lambda}\cos 2\pi vt$$



※ 求解的基本步骤

第一步:

求满足齐次方程和齐次边界条件的变量分离形式的解

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

$$\begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0 \\ X(x) \colon X(0) = X(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$

本征值问题

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



第二步: 求本征值 λ 和本征函数 X(x)

1) 当 λ <0,通解为 $X(x) = C_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}x} + C_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}x}$

代入边界条件得
$$\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 0 \\ C_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}l} + C_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}l} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = 0 \\ C_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

2) 当 λ =**0**, 通解为 $X(x) = C_1x + C_2$

代入边界条件得 $C_1 = 0, C_2 = 0$

3) 当 λ >0,通解为 $X(x) = C_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x + C_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x$

代入边界条件得
$$\begin{cases} C_1 = 0 \\ C_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} l + C_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} l = 0 \end{cases}$$
 数学物理方程

解得:
$$\lambda_n = (\frac{n\pi}{l})^2$$
 $(n=1,2,3...)$

本征值

$$X_n(x) = \sin(\frac{n\pi}{l}x), \quad (n = 1, 2, 3....)$$

本征函数

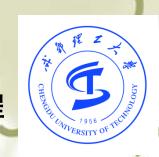
第三步: 求解T(t)的表达式

对应于每个本征值 λ_n ,T(t)满足

$$T''(t) + (n\pi a/l)^2 T(t) = 0$$

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

$$(n = 1, 2, 3, ...)$$
 数学物理方程

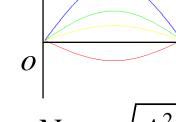


本征解:

$$u_n(x,t) = \left[A_n \cos\left(\frac{an\pi}{l}t\right) + B_n \sin\left(\frac{an\pi}{l}t\right) \right] \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right)$$

$$= N_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right) \sin\left(\frac{an\pi}{l}t + \varphi_n\right)$$

驻波



$$N_n = \sqrt{A_n^2 + B_n^2}, \quad \varphi_n = \arctan \frac{A_n}{B}$$

振 幅
$$a_n = N_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right)$$

频 率
$$\omega_n = \frac{an\pi}{1}$$

初相位
$$\varphi_n$$

数学物理方程



第四步: 利用初始条件求得定解问题的解

通解为:

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[A_n \cos\left(\frac{an\pi}{l}t\right) + B_n \sin\left(\frac{an\pi}{l}t\right) \right] \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right)$$

代入初始条件得

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} A_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} = \varphi(x) \\ \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} B_n \frac{n\pi a}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} = \psi(x) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(\xi) \sin \left(\frac{n\pi}{l} \xi\right) d\xi \\ B_n = \frac{2}{an\pi} \int_0^l \psi(\xi) \sin \left(\frac{n\pi}{l} \xi\right) d\xi \end{cases}$$
数学物理方程

管乐器一般是直径均匀的细管,一端封闭,另一端开放,管内空气柱的振动问题可归结为以下数学问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0 & (a > 0) \\ u|_{x=0} = 0; u_x|_{x=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

试求出管内空气柱的所有本征振动。



设解为:
$$u(x,t) = X(x)T(t)$$

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

$$X(x): \begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0 \\ X(0) = X'(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$

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



求本征值 λ 和本征函数X(x),以及T(t)的表达式

本征值和 本征函数

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_n = \left[\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l} \right]^2 \\ X_n(x) = \sin\left[\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l} x \right], \\ n = 0, 1, 2, \dots \end{cases}$$

$$T_n(t) = A_n \cos\left[\frac{(2n+1)a\pi}{2l}t\right] + B_n \sin\left[\frac{(2n+1)a\pi}{2l}t\right]$$

$$n = 0,1,2,...$$

T(t)的表达

式

本征解:

$$u_n(x,t) = [A_n \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi at}{2l} + B_n \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi at}{2l}] \cdot \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{2l}$$

本征振动频率:

$$v_n = \frac{\omega_n}{2\pi} = \frac{(2n+1)a}{4l}$$
 $(n = 0,1,2...)$



* 常见边界条件所对应的本征值和本征函数

(1)两端固定的边界条件

$$\begin{cases} u\big|_{x=0} = 0 \\ u\big|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0 \\ X(0) = X(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_n = (\frac{n\pi}{l})^2 \\ X_n(x) = \sin(\frac{n\pi}{l}x) \end{cases} \quad n = 1, 2, 3....$$



(2)两端自由的边界条件

$$\begin{cases} u_x|_{x=0} = 0 \\ u_x|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0 \\ X'(0) = X'(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_n = (\frac{n\pi}{l})^2 \\ X_n(x) = \cos(\frac{n\pi}{l}x) \end{cases} \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$



(3)左端固定,右端自由的边界条件

$$\begin{cases} u\big|_{x=0} = 0 \\ u_x\big|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0 \\ X(0) = X'(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_n = \left[\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l}\right]^2 \\ X_n(x) = \sin\left[\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l}x\right] \end{cases} \quad n = 0,1,2....$$



(4)左端自由,右端固定的边界条件

$$\begin{cases} u_x|_{x=0} = 0 \\ u|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0 \\ X'(0) = X(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_n = \left[\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l}\right]^2 \\ X_n(x) = \cos\left[\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l}x\right] \end{cases} \quad n = 0, 1, 2....$$



课堂练习:

求解两端自由的杆的自由振动问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^{2}u_{xx} = 0 & (a > 0) \\ u_{x}|_{x=0} = 0; u_{x}|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x); u_{t}|_{t=0} = \psi(x) & (0 \le x \le l) \end{cases}$$

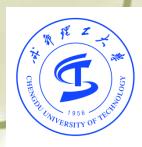


通解为:

$$u(x,t) = A_0 + B_0 t + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[A_n \cos\left(\frac{an\pi}{l}t\right) + B_n \sin\left(\frac{an\pi}{l}t\right) \right] \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right)$$

其中:

$$\begin{cases} A_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(\xi) d\xi & \begin{cases} A_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(\xi) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\xi\right) d\xi \\ B_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l \psi(\xi) d\xi & \end{cases} \\ B_n = \frac{2}{an\pi} \int_0^l \psi(\xi) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\xi\right) d\xi \end{cases}$$



§ 7.3 Fourier级数展开法

例7.6 求解两端固定弦的受迫振动问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = f(x,t) & (a > 0) \\ u|_{x=0} = 0; u|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = 0; u_t|_{t=0} = 0 & (0 \le x \le l) \end{cases}$$

若仍然假设 u(x,t) = X(x)T(t) 根据边界条件,

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

本征解形式为:
$$X_n(x)T_n(t) = T_n(t)\sin\frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

通解形式为:
$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} T_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$



数学物理方程

* 求解的基本步骤

第一步:

把u(x,t)和非齐次项f(x,t)展开成相同形式的Fourier级数:

通解形式为:
$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} T_n(t) \sin \frac{n \pi x}{l}$$

将非齐次项f(x,t)展开
$$f(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} f_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

其中:
$$f_n(t) = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x,t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx$$



第二步:

代入方程和初始条件,则

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} T_n''(t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{n\pi a}{l}\right)^2 T_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} f_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \\ \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} T_n(0) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} = 0, \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} T_n'(0) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} = 0 \end{cases}$$

由此可得

$$\begin{cases} T_n''(t) + (\frac{n\pi\alpha}{l})^2 T_n(t) = f_n(t) \\ T_n(0) = 0, T'_n(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$



采用Laplace变换求解,两边同时进行Laplace变换:

$$p^{2}\overline{T}_{n}(p) + (\frac{n\pi a}{l})^{2}\overline{T}_{n}(p) = \bar{f}_{n}(p)$$

$$\overline{T}_{n}(p) = \frac{\bar{f}_{n}(p)}{p^{2} + (\frac{n\pi a}{l})^{2}}$$

因为
$$L^{-1}\left[\overline{f}_n(p)\right] = f_n(t)$$

$$L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{p^2 + (n\pi a/l)^2}\right] = \frac{l}{n\pi a}\sin\frac{n\pi at}{l}$$

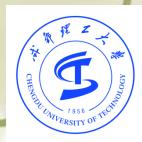
$$T_n(t) = \int_0^t f_n(\tau) \frac{l}{n\pi a} \sin \frac{n\pi a(t-\tau)}{l} d\tau$$



所以,定解问题的解为:

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left[\int_0^t f_n(\tau) \frac{l}{n\pi a} \sin \frac{n\pi a(t-\tau)}{l} d\tau \right] \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

其中:
$$f_n(t) = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x, t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx$$



砂7.7 求解如下定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = A \cos \frac{m\pi x}{l} \sin \omega t & (m为已知正整数) \\ u_{x}|_{x=0} = 0; u_{x}|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = 0; u_{t}|_{t=0} = 0 & (0 \le x \le l) \end{cases}$$

解:满足边界条件的本征函数为:

$$X_n(x) = \cos(\frac{n\pi}{l}x)$$
 $(n = 0, 1, 2...).$

通解形式:
$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} T_n(t) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$



代入方程和初始条件,则有

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} [T_n''(t) + (n\pi a/l)^2 T_n(t)] \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} = A \cos \frac{m\pi x}{l} \sin \omega t \\ T_n(0) = 0, T_n'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

比较两边Fourier级数的系数得

$$\begin{cases} T_n''(t) + (n\pi a/l)^2 T_n(t) = 0 & (n \neq m) \\ T_m''(t) + (m\pi a/l)^2 T_m(t) = A \sin \omega t \end{cases}$$

所以,
$$T_n(t) = 0$$
 $(n \neq m)$

$$\begin{cases} T''_m(t) + (m\pi\alpha/l)^2 T_m(t) = A \sin \omega t \\ T_m(0) = 0, T'_m(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$



方程两边同时进行Laplace变换,则

$$p^{2}\overline{T}_{m}(p) + (m\pi a/l)^{2}\overline{T}_{m}(p) = A\frac{\omega}{p^{2} + \omega^{2}}$$
解得 $\overline{T}_{m}(p) = \frac{A\omega}{p^{2} + \omega^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{p^{2} + (m\pi a/l)^{2}}$

$$= \frac{A\omega}{(m\pi a/l)^2 - \omega^2} \left[\frac{1}{p^2 + \omega^2} - \frac{1}{p^2 + (m\pi a/l)^2} \right]$$
所以
$$T_m(t) = \frac{A}{(m\pi a/l)^2 - \omega^2} \left[\sin \omega t - \frac{\omega l}{m\pi a} \sin \frac{m\pi at}{l} \right]$$

因此
$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} T_n(t) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} = T_m(t) \cos \frac{m\pi x}{l}$$

$$= \frac{A}{(m\pi a/l)^2 - \omega^2} [\sin \omega t - \frac{\omega l}{m\pi a} \sin \frac{m\pi at}{l}] \cos \frac{m\pi x}{l}$$
数学物理方程

得堂练习 求解如下定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = A \cos \frac{\pi x}{l} \sin \omega t \\ u_x|_{x=0} = 0; u_x|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x); u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$
 $(0 \le x \le l)$



$$u(x,t) = \frac{A\omega}{\omega^2 - \pi^2 a^2 / l^2} \left(\frac{l}{a\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi t}{l} - \frac{1}{\omega} \sin \omega t \right) \cos \frac{\pi x}{l}$$
$$+ A_0 + B_0 t + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(A_n \cos \frac{n\pi at}{l} + \frac{l}{n\pi a} B_n \sin \frac{n\pi at}{l} \right) \cos \frac{\pi x}{l}$$

其中:

$$\begin{cases} A_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(\xi) d\xi & \begin{cases} A_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(\xi) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\xi\right) d\xi \\ B_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l \psi(\xi) d\xi & \end{cases} B_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \psi(\xi) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\xi\right) d\xi$$



§ 7.4 非齐次边界条件的处理

例7.8 一端固定,另一端受周期性应力 $P_0 \sin \omega t$ 作用的均匀细杆的纵振 动问题可归结为如下定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^{2}u_{xx} = 0 & (a > 0) \\ u|_{x=0} = 0; u_{x}|_{x=1} = A \sin \omega t & (A = \frac{P_{0}}{Y}) \\ u|_{t=0} = 0; u_{t}|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

解: 假设解为 u(x,t) = v(x,t) + w(x,t)

适当选择w(x,t),使v(x,t)满足齐次边界条件。



$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases}
w(x,t) = A(t)x + B(t) \\
w(0,t) = 0, \quad w_x(l,t) = A\sin \omega t
\end{cases}$$

解得, $w(x,t) = Ax \sin \omega t$ 所以, $u(x,t) = v(x,t) + Ax \sin \omega t$

代入方程和初始条件,得到关于v(x,t)的定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} - a^2 v_{xx} = A \omega^2 x \sin \omega t \\ v|_{x=0} = 0, v_x|_{x=1} = 0 \\ v|_{t=0} = 0, v_t|_{t=0} = -A \omega x \end{cases}$$

用Fourier级数展开法求解v(x,t)



齐次边界条件对应的本征函数为:

$$X_n(x) = \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{2l}$$
 $(n = 0,1,2...).$

通解形式:
$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} T_n(t) \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{2l}$$

将方程中非齐次项中的x展开为Fourier级数:

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

$$a_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \xi \sin \left[\frac{(2n+1)\pi \xi}{2l} \right] d\xi = (-1)^n \frac{2l}{\left[(n+1/2)\pi \right]^2}$$

将 v(x,t)和x的Fourier级数代入方程和初始条件,则 数学物理方程



$$\left\{ \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left[T_n''(t) + \left[(n+1/2)\pi a/l \right]^2 T_n(t) \right] \sin\left[(n+1/2)\pi x/l \right] \right. \\
= A\omega^2 \sin \omega t \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2l}{\left[(n+1/2)\pi \right]^2} \sin\left[(n+1/2)\pi x/l \right] \\
\left\{ \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} T_n(0) \sin\left[(n+1/2)\pi x/l \right] = 0 \\
\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} T_n(0) \sin\left[(n+1/2)\pi x/l \right] \\
= A\omega \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2l}{\left[(n+1/2)\pi \right]^2} \sin\left[(n+1/2)\pi x/l \right] \\$$

比较上式各式两边的系数可得:

$$T_n''(t) + [(n+1/2)\pi a/l]^2 T_n(t) = (-1)^n \frac{2lA\omega^2}{[(n+1/2)\pi]^2} \sin \omega t$$



采用laplace变换法求解

$$p^{2}\overline{T}_{n}(p) + (-1)^{n} \frac{2lA\omega}{\left[(n+1/2)\pi\right]^{2}} + \left[(n+1/2)\pi a/l\right]^{2}\overline{T}_{n}(p) = (-1)^{n} \frac{2lA\omega^{2}}{\left[(n+1/2)\pi\right]^{2}} \frac{\omega}{p^{2} + \omega^{2}}$$

解得

$$\overline{T}_{n}(p) = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2lA\omega}{\left[(n+1/2)\pi\right]^{2}} \bullet \frac{\omega^{2}}{\left(p^{2} + \omega^{2}\right) \cdot \left\{p^{2} + \left[(n+1/2)\pi a/l\right]^{2}\right\}} \\
= (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2lA\omega}{\left[(n+1/2)\pi\right]^{2}} \bullet \frac{1}{\omega^{2} - \left[(n+1/2)\pi a/l\right]^{2}} \bullet \left\{\frac{\omega^{2}}{p^{2} + \omega^{2}} - \frac{\left[(n+1/2)\pi a/l\right]^{2}}{p^{2} + \left[(n+1/2)\pi a/l\right]^{2}}\right\}$$

所以

$$T_n(t) = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2lA\omega}{\left[(n+1/2)\pi\right]^2} \bullet \frac{\omega \sin \omega t - \left[(n+1/2)\pi a/l\right]^2 \sin\left[(n+1/2)\pi a/l\right]}{\omega^2 - \left[(n+1/2)\pi a/l\right]^2}$$

数学物理方程

が
$$v(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2lA\omega}{[(n+\frac{1}{2})\pi]^2}$$

$$\frac{\omega \sin \omega t - [(n+\frac{1}{2})\pi a/l] \sin[(n+\frac{1}{2})\pi a/l]^2}{(n+\frac{1}{2})\pi a/l^2}$$

$$\cdot \frac{\omega \sin \omega t - [(n + \frac{1}{2})\pi a/l] \sin[(n + \frac{1}{2})\pi at/l]}{\omega^2 - [(n + \frac{1}{2})\pi a/l]^2} \cdot \sin \frac{(n + \frac{1}{2})\pi x}{l}$$

再代入
$$u(x,t) = v(x,t) + Ax \sin \omega t$$

得到定解问题的解

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2lA\omega}{\left[(n+\frac{1}{2})\pi\right]^2} \cdot \frac{\omega \sin \omega t - \left[(n+\frac{1}{2})\pi a/l\right] \sin\left[(n+\frac{1}{2})\pi a/l\right]}{\omega^2 - \left[(n+\frac{1}{2})\pi a/l\right]^2}$$

$$\cdot \sin \frac{(n+\frac{1}{2})\pi x}{1} + Ax \sin \omega t$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2aA}{(n+\frac{1}{2})\pi} \cdot \frac{\omega \sin[(n+\frac{1}{2})\pi at/l] - [(n+\frac{1}{2})\pi a/l] \sin \omega t}{\omega^2 - [(n+\frac{1}{2})\pi a/l]^2}$$

$$\cdot \sin \frac{(n+\frac{1}{2})\pi x}{1}$$

数学物理方程

补充:

非齐次边界条件的一般处理方法

1.未知函数u(x,t)满足非齐次边界条件时,作函数代换

$$u(x,t) = v(x,t) + w(x,t)$$

适当选择w(x,t), 使v(x,t)满足齐次边界条件。

1) 若边界条件为 $u\Big|_{x=0} = \theta_1(t)$ $u\Big|_{x=l} = \theta_2(t)$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} w(x,t) = A(t)x + B(t) \\ w(0,t) = \theta_1(t), \quad w(l,t) = \theta_2(t) \end{cases}$$

解得
$$w(x,t) = \theta_1(t) + \frac{x}{l} [\theta_2(t) - \theta_1(t)]$$



2) 若边界条件为
$$u\Big|_{x=0} = \theta_1(t)$$
 $u_x\Big|_{x=l} = \theta_2(t)$

$$\begin{cases} w(x,t) = A(t)x + B(t) \\ w(0,t) = \theta_1(t), \quad w_x(l,t) = \theta_2(t) \end{cases}$$

解得 $w(x,t) = \theta_2(t)x + \theta_1(t)$

3) 若边界条件为 $u_x|_{x=0} = \theta_1(t)$ $u|_{x=l} = \theta_2(t)$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases}
w(x,t) = A(t)x + B(t) \\
w_x(0,t) = \theta_1(t), \quad w(l,t) = \theta_2(t)
\end{cases}$$

解得 $w(x,t) = \theta_2(t) - (l-x)\theta_1(t)$



4) 若边界条件为 $u_x|_{x=0} = \theta_1(t)$ $u_x|_{x=l} = \theta_2(t)$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} w_x(x,t) = A(t)x + B(t) \\ w_x(0,t) = \theta_1(t), \quad w_x(l,t) = \theta_2(t) \end{cases}$$

解得
$$w(x,t) = \frac{x^2}{2l} [\theta_2(t) - \theta_1(t)] + \theta_1(t)x$$

注意: 满足条件w(x,t)的不唯一, 所以选取方法不唯一。



砂7.9 求解以下定解问题。

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = A & (a > 0) \\ u|_{x=0} = 0; u|_{x=t} = B & (A, B均为常数) \\ u|_{t=0} = 0; u_t|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

假设解为: u(x,t) = v(x,t) + w(x)

适当选择w(x), 使v(x,t)满足齐次方程, 齐次边界条件。



则
$$V(x,t)$$
满足
$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} - a^2 v_{xx} = 0 \\ v|_{x=0} = 0, v|_{x=l} = 0 \\ v|_{t=0} = -\omega(x), v_t|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -a^2w''(x) = A \\ w(0) = 0, w(l) = B \end{cases}$$

求解w(x)得到

$$w(x) = -\frac{A}{2a^2}x^2 + (\frac{B}{l} + \frac{Al}{2a^2})x$$



运用分离变量法求解 V(x,t),得到通解为:

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

代入初始条件得

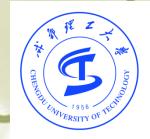
$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} C_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} = -w(x) = \frac{A}{2a^2} x^2 - (\frac{B}{l} + \frac{Al}{2a^2})x$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} D_n \frac{n\pi a}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} = 0$$

解得

$$C_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l -w(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = -\frac{2Al^2}{n^3 \pi^3 a^2} + (-1)^n \frac{2}{n\pi} \cdot (B + \frac{Al^2}{n^2 a^2 \pi})$$

$$D_n = 0$$



所以,

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left[-\frac{2Al^2}{n^3 \pi^3 a^2} + (-1)^n \frac{2}{n\pi} \cdot (B + \frac{Al^2}{n^2 a^2 \pi}) \right] \cos \frac{n\pi at}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$
$$-\frac{A}{2a^2} x^2 + (\frac{B}{l} + \frac{Al}{2a^2}) x$$

思考,另外解法,设u(x,t) = v(x,t) + Bx/l

则
$$V(x,t)$$
满足
$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} - a^2 v_{xx} = A \\ v|_{x=0} = 0, v|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$$

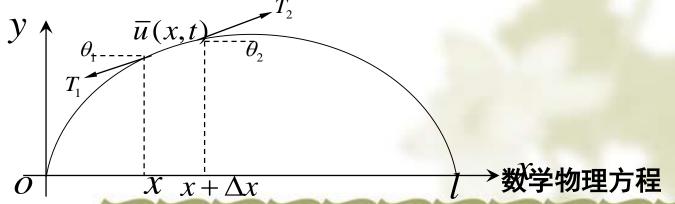
$$\begin{cases} v\big|_{x=0} = 0, v\big|_{x=l} = 0 \\ v\big|_{t=0} = -\frac{B}{l}x, v_t\big|_{t=0} = 0 \\ \text{数学物理方程} \end{cases}$$



❖回顾:

例7.1 两端固定弦中的自由振动问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0 & (a > 0, 代表波速) \\ u|_{x=0} = 0; u|_{x=l} = 0 & (第一类齐次边界条件) \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x); u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x) & (0 \le x \le l) \end{cases}$$

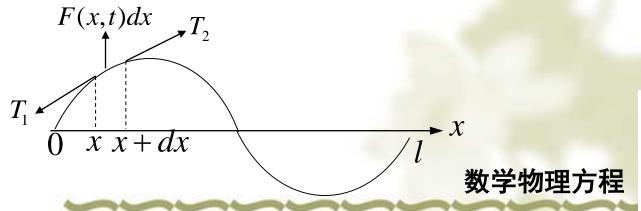




(3y 7.2

两端固定弦的受迫振动问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^{2}u_{xx} = f(x,t) & (0 \le x \le l, t \ge 0) \\ u|_{x=0} = 0; u|_{x=l} = 0 & (第一类齐次边界条件) \\ u|_{t=0} = 0; u_{t}|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

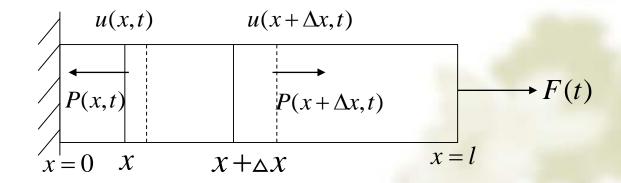




(3y) 7.3

一端固定另一端受力作用的均匀细杆的纵振动问题。

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^{2}u_{xx} = 0 & (a = \sqrt{Y/\rho}) \\ u|_{x=0} = 0; u_{x}|_{x=l} = F(t)/Y \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x); u_{t}|_{t=0} = \psi(x) & (0 \le x \le l) \end{cases}$$





数学物理方程

§ 7.5 有阻尼的波动问题

例7.10 两端固定弦的小阻尼振动问题。

设每单位长度弦在振动过程中所受的阻尼力为f,那么

$$f = -ku_t \qquad (k > 0, k$$
为常数)

由牛顿第二定律:
$$\rho \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = T \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f = T \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - ku_t$$

即
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + 2\gamma \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0$$
 $(\gamma = \frac{k}{2\rho}$ 阻尼因子; $a = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\rho}}$)

有阻尼自由波动方程



所求定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} + 2\gamma u_{t} - a^{2}u_{xx} = 0 & (\gamma = \frac{k}{2\rho},$$
为阻尼因子)
$$u|_{x=0} = 0; u|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x); u_{t}|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$

用分离变量法求解。假设解为: u(x,t) = X(x)T(t)

代入方程得:
$$T''(t) + 2\gamma T'(t) + a^2 \lambda T(t) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0 \\ X(0) = 0, X(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$

本征值: $\lambda_n = (n\pi/l)^2$

本征函数: $X_n = \sin(n\pi/l)$ (n = 1,2,3...) 数学物理方程



在
$$\gamma < n \pi a / l$$
情况下, $T_n(t) = e^{-\gamma t} (A_n \cos \omega_n t + B_n \sin \omega_n t)$

其中:
$$\omega_n = \sqrt{(n\pi a/l)^2 - \gamma^2}$$
 有阻尼本征振动的角频率

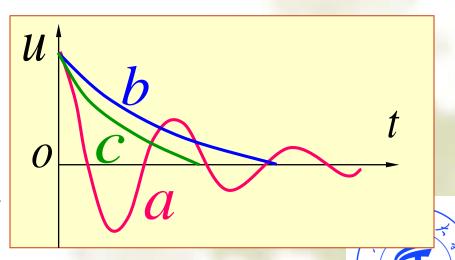
可得
$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} e^{-\gamma t} (A_n \cos \omega_n t + B_n \sin \omega_n t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

补充: 三种阻尼的比较

$$\begin{cases} \textbf{(a)} 欠阻尼 \quad \gamma < \frac{n\pi a}{l} \\ \textbf{(b)} 过阻尼 \quad \gamma > \frac{n\pi a}{l} \\ \textbf{(c)} 临界阻尼 \quad \gamma = \frac{n\pi a}{l} \end{cases}$$

(b) 过阻尼
$$\gamma > \frac{n\pi a}{l}$$

(c) 临界阻尼
$$\gamma = \frac{n\pi a}{l}$$



数学物理方程

通解
$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} e^{-\gamma t} (A_n \cos \omega_n t + B_n \sin \omega_n t) \sin \frac{n \pi x}{l}$$

代入初始条件
$$\begin{cases} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} A_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} = \varphi(x) \\ \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-\gamma A_n + B_n \omega_n) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$

所以,
$$A_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx$$

$$B_n = \frac{2}{\omega_n l} \int_0^l \psi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx + \frac{\gamma A_n}{\omega_n}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\omega_n l} \int_0^l [\psi(x) + \gamma \varphi(x)] \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx$$



数学物理方程

(3y 7.11

一端均匀的高频传输线中的电压波动方程。

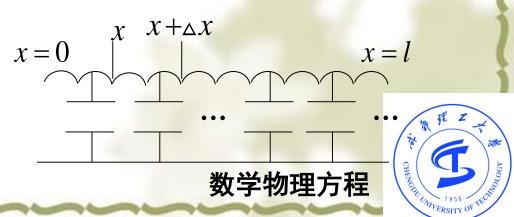
假设一端均匀的高频传输线中,每单位长度的电阻、电感和电容分别为R, L和C, 初始时刻(*t*=0)传输线中电压和电流处处为0, 若传输线一端(*x*=0)绝缘, 另一端(*x*=*l*)施加稳恒电压E, 试问施加电压后传输线中各处瞬时电压变化情况如何?(忽略电漏)

解如图所示
$$u(x,t)-u(x+\Delta x,t)=\Delta x\cdot L\cdot \frac{\partial I}{\partial t}+\Delta x\cdot R\cdot I$$

$$I(x,t) \triangle t - I(x + \triangle x, t) \triangle t = \triangle Q = \triangle x \cdot C \left[u(x,t + \triangle t) - u(x,t) \right]$$

当
$$\Delta t \rightarrow 0$$
, $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ 时
$$-\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial x} = L \cdot \frac{\partial I}{\partial t} + IR$$

$$-\frac{\partial I(x,t)}{\partial x} = C \cdot \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t}$$



因此可得
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -L\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\frac{\partial I}{\partial x} - R\frac{\partial I}{\partial x} = LC\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + RC\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$$

即 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + 2\gamma\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - a^2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0$ $(\gamma = \frac{R}{2L}, a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}})$

所求定解问题为:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} + 2\gamma u_{t} - a^{2}u_{xx} = 0 & (\gamma = \frac{R}{2L}, a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}) \\ u_{x}|_{x=0} = 0; u|_{x=l} = E \\ u|_{t=0} = 0; u_{t}|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

有阻尼自由波动方程

$$(\gamma = \frac{R}{2L}, a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}})$$

假设解为:u(x,t) = w(x,t) + E

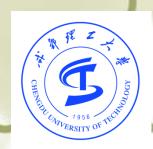


$$\begin{cases} w_{tt} + 2\gamma w_t - a^2 w_{xx} = 0 \\ w_{tt} + 2\gamma w_t - a^2 w_{xx} = 0 \end{cases}$$
 $\begin{cases} w_{tt} + 2\gamma w_t - a^2 w_{xx} = 0 \\ w_{tt} - a^2 w_{xt} = 0 \end{cases}$
 $\begin{cases} w_{tt} + 2\gamma w_t - a^2 w_{xx} = 0 \\ w_{tt} - a^2 w_{xt} = 0 \end{cases}$
 $\begin{cases} w_{tt} + 2\gamma w_t - a^2 w_{xx} = 0 \\ w_{tt} - a^2 w_{xx} = 0 \end{cases}$

由边界条件可得本征函数
$$X_n(x) = \cos\left[(n+1/2)\pi x/l\right]$$
 $w(x,t)$ 的通解 $w(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} T_n(t) \cos\left[(n+1/2)\pi x/l\right]$ 代入方程,则 $T_n''(t) + 2\gamma T_n'(t) + \left[(n+1/2)\pi a/l\right]^2 T_n(t) = 0$ 讨论小阻尼情况 $\gamma < \left[(n+1/2)\pi a/l\right]$

有
$$T_n(t) = e^{-\gamma t} (A_n \cos \omega_n t + B_n \sin \omega_n t)$$

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{[(n+1/2)\pi a/l]^2 - \gamma^2}$$



得到
$$w(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} e^{-\gamma t} (A_n \cos \omega_n t + B_n \sin \omega_n t) \cos \frac{(n+\frac{1}{2})\pi x}{l}$$

代入初始条件
$$\begin{cases} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} A_n \cos(n+1/2)\pi x/l = -E \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-\gamma A_n + B_n \omega_n) \cos(n + 1/2) \pi x/l = 0$$

解得
$$A_n = -\frac{2}{l} \int_0^l E \cos \frac{(n + \frac{1}{2})\pi x}{l} dx = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2E}{(n + \frac{1}{2})\pi}$$

$$b_n = \gamma \frac{A_n}{\omega_n} = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2\gamma E}{\omega_n (n + \frac{1}{2})\pi}$$

因此,原定解问题的解为

本章作业

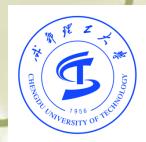
7-1(1), (2), (3)
$$\begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0 \\ X'(0) = X(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$

7-2;7-3;7-4;7-5;7-6;7-8

补充作业1:

补充作业2:

见下页



补充作业1:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0 & (a > 0) \\ u_{x}|_{x=0} = 0; u_{x}|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x); u_{t}|_{t=0} = \psi(x) & (0 \le x \le l) \end{cases}$$

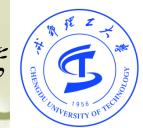
参考答案:

$$u(x,t) = A_0 + B_0 t + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[A_n \cos\left(\frac{an\pi}{l}t\right) + B_n \sin\left(\frac{an\pi}{l}t\right) \right] \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} A_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(\xi) d\xi \\ B_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l \psi(\xi) d\xi \end{cases}$$

$$A_{n} = \frac{2}{l} \int_{0}^{l} \varphi(\xi) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\xi\right) d\xi$$

其中:
$$\begin{cases}
A_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(\xi) d\xi & \begin{cases}
A_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(\xi) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\xi\right) d\xi \\
B_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l \psi(\xi) d\xi & \begin{cases}
B_n = \frac{2}{an\pi} \int_0^l \psi(\xi) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\xi\right) d\xi \\
\text{数学物理方程}
\end{cases}$$



补充作业2:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = A \cos \frac{\pi x}{l} \sin \omega t \\ u_{x}|_{x=0} = 0; u_{x}|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x); u_{t}|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$

参考答案:

$$u(x,t) = \frac{A\omega}{\omega^2 - \pi^2 a^2 / l^2} \left(\frac{l}{a\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi t}{l} - \frac{1}{\omega} \sin \omega t \right) \cos \frac{\pi x}{l}$$

+ $A_0 + B_0 t + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(A_n \cos \frac{n\pi at}{l} + \frac{l}{n\pi a} B_n \sin \frac{n\pi at}{l} \right) \cos \frac{\pi x}{l}$

其中:
$$\begin{cases}
A_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(\xi) d\xi & \begin{cases}
A_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(\xi) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\xi\right) d\xi \\
B_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l \psi(\xi) d\xi & \begin{cases}
B_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \psi(\xi) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\xi\right) d\xi \\
\end{pmatrix}$$
数学物理方程

