

# 第十三章 拉普拉斯方程

- ❖ § 13.1 直角坐标系中拉普拉斯方程的解法
- ❖ § 13.2 球坐标系中拉普拉斯方程的解法
- ❖ § 13.3 柱坐标系中拉普拉斯方程的解法



# 数学物理方程的三种类型

## (1) 波动方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 u(x, y, z, t)}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \nabla^2 u(x, y, z, t) = f(x, y, z, t) \quad (a \text{ 为波速})$$

## (2) 输运方程

$$\frac{\partial u(x, y, z, t)}{\partial t} - D \nabla^2 u(x, y, z, t) = f(x, y, z, t) \quad (D > 0)$$

## (3) 稳定场方程

$$\nabla^2 u(x, y, z) = f(x, y, z)$$

数学物理方程



$$\nabla^2 u(x, y, z) = f(x, y, z)$$

泊松方程

拉普拉斯算子

$$\nabla^2 u(x, y, z) = 0$$

拉普拉斯方程

直角坐标系

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

球坐标系

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2}$$

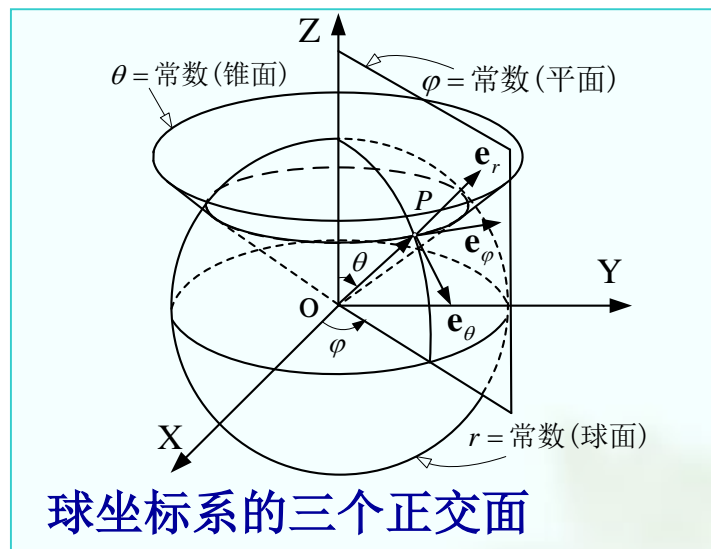
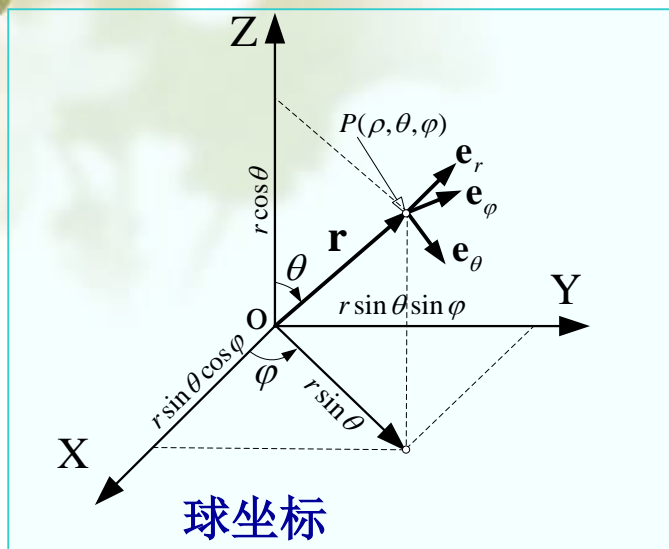
柱坐标系

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left( \rho \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \right) + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

数学物理方程



## 补充：球坐标系( $r, \theta, \varphi$ )



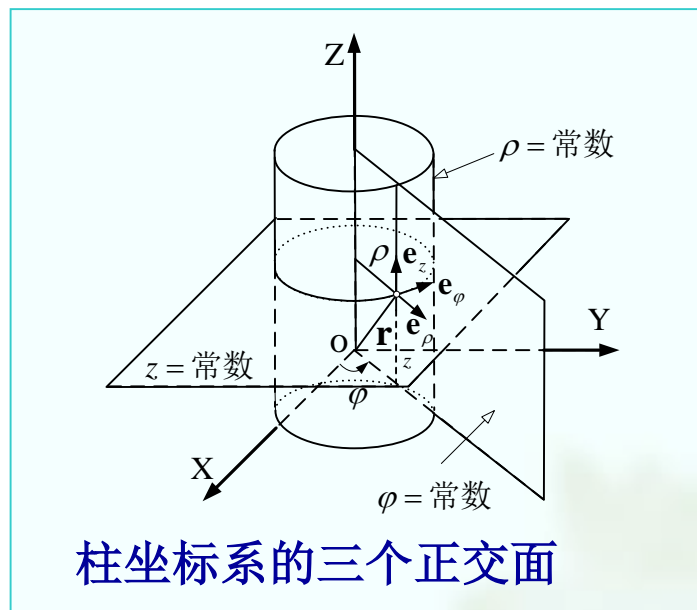
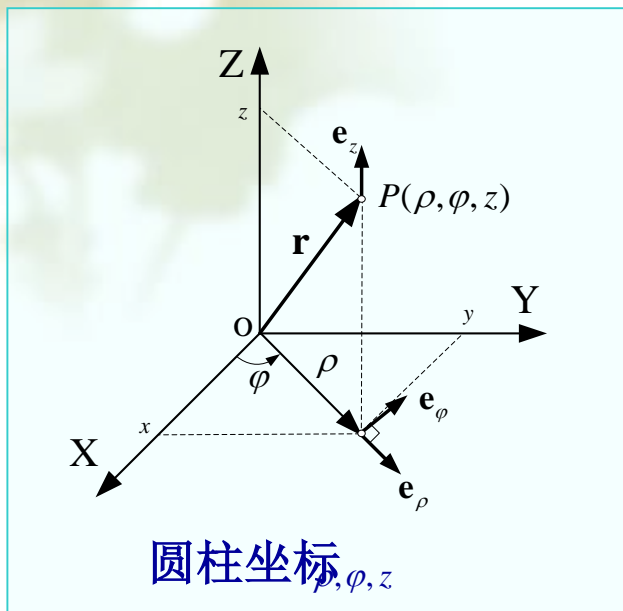
## 球坐标与直角坐标之间的关系

$$\begin{cases} x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ z = r \cos \theta \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \\ \theta = \arccos(z/r) \\ \varphi = \arctg(y/x) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 0 \leq r < +\infty \\ 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

数学物理方程



## 补充：圆柱坐标系( $\rho, \varphi, z$ )



## 柱坐标与直角坐标之间的关系

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \varphi \\ y = \rho \sin \varphi \\ z = z \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ \varphi = \arctg(y/x) \\ z = z \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq \rho < +\infty \\ 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi \\ -\infty < z < +\infty \end{cases}$$

数学物理方程

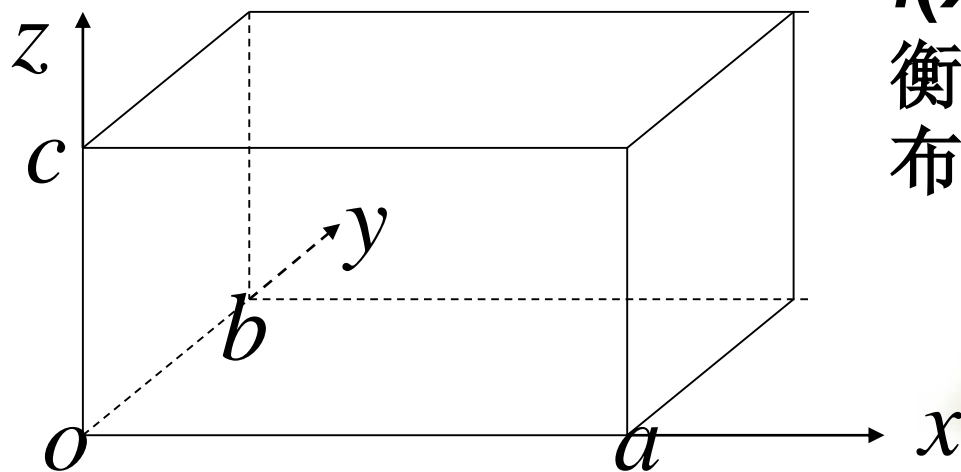


## § 13.1 直角坐标系中拉普拉斯方程的解法

### 例 13.1

图13.1表示一长宽高分别为 $a, b, c$ 的长方形容器，假设其中装有均匀的物质，并保持其所有侧面和下底面的温度为0，

上底面温度分布为 $f(x, y)$ ，试问达到热平衡后容器内的温度分布。



解： 设 $u(x,y,z)$ 为容器内的稳定温度分布，则定解问题为

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u(x, y, z) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0 \\ u(0, y, z) = 0, u(a, y, z) = 0 \\ u(x, 0, z) = 0, u(x, b, z) = 0 \\ u(x, y, 0) = 0, u(x, y, c) = f(x, y) \end{cases}$$

采用分离变量法，设 $u(x, y, z) = X(x)Y(y)Z(z)$

代入方程，得

$$\frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} + \frac{Y''(y)}{Y(y)} + \frac{Z''(z)}{Z(z)} = 0$$

数学物理方程





$$\text{令 } \frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = -\lambda_1, \frac{Y''(y)}{Y(y)} = -\lambda_2,$$

则

边界条件

$$\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda_1 X = 0 \\ Y'' + \lambda_2 Y = 0 \\ Z'' - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)Z = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} X(0) = 0, X(a) = 0, \\ Y(0) = 0, Y(b) = 0, \\ Z(0) = 0, Z(c) = f(x, y) \end{cases}$$

求解 $X(x), Y(y)$ 的本征值问题得

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_{1m} = \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2, X_m(x) = \sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x & (m = 1, 2, 3, \dots) \\ \lambda_{2n} = \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2, Y_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi}{b} x & (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots) \end{cases}$$

数学物理方程





将  $\lambda_{1m}$  和  $\lambda_{2n}$  代入关于  $\mathbf{Z}(\mathbf{z})$  的方程, 得

$$Z''_{mn}(z) - \left[ \left( \frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 \right] Z_{mn}(z) = 0$$

$$Z_{mn}(z) = A_{mn} \cosh(k_{mn} z) + B_{mn} \sinh(k_{mn} z)$$

其中,

$$k_{mn} = \left[ \left( \frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (m, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

所以, 定解问题的通解为

$$u(x, y, z) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} \left[ A_{mn} \cosh(k_{mn} z) + B_{mn} \sinh(k_{mn} z) \right] \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b}$$

数学物理方程



利用边界条件确定常数  $A_{mn}$  和  $B_{mn}$

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} A_{mn} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} = 0 \\ \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} [A_{mn} \cosh(k_{mn}c) + B_{mn} \sinh(k_{mn}c)] \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} = f(x, y) \end{cases}$$

所以,  $A_{mn} = 0$

$$B_{mn} = \frac{\frac{4}{ab} \int_0^b \int_0^a f(x, y) \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} dx dy}{\sinh(k_{mn}c)}$$
$$(m, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$



## 课堂练习 ❖ 矩形域上的边值问题

散热片的横截面为一矩形  $x \in [0, a]$ ,  $y \in [0, b]$ , 它的一边  $y=b$  处于较高的温度, 其它三边保持零度。求横截面上的稳恒的温度分布

所求定解问题为:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0, & (x, y) \in (0, a) \times (0, b) \\ u(x, 0) = 0, u(x, b) = U, & x \in [0, a] \\ u(0, y) = u(a, y) = 0, & y \in [0, b] \end{cases}$$
$$u(x, y) = \frac{4}{\pi} U \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} \frac{\sinh\left(\frac{2n+1}{a} \pi y\right)}{\sinh\left(\frac{2n+1}{a} \pi b\right)} \sin\left(\frac{2n+1}{a} \pi x\right)$$

数学物理方程



## § 13. 2球坐标系中拉普拉斯方程的解法

球坐标系下，拉普拉斯方程

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} = 0$$

❖ 求解的基本步骤

**第一步：** 求满足方程的变量分离的解

设  $u(r, \theta, \varphi) = R(r)Y(\theta, \varphi)$



代入方程，得

径向坐标方程

$$r^2 R'' + 2rR' - \mu R = 0 \quad (\mu \text{为待定参数})$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial \varphi^2} + \mu Y = 0$$

球函数方程

**第二步：**用分离变量法求解球函数方程

设  $Y(\theta, \varphi) = \Theta(\theta)\Phi(\varphi)$  代入方程，得

$$\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{d\Theta}{d\theta} \right) + \left( \mu - \frac{\lambda}{\sin^2 \theta} \right) \Theta = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 \Phi}{d\varphi^2} + \lambda \Phi = 0 \quad (\lambda \text{为待定参数})$$

数学物理方程



本征值问题  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{d^2\Phi}{d\varphi^2} + \lambda\Phi = 0 \\ \Phi(\varphi) = \Phi(\varphi + 2\pi) \end{array} \right.$  周期性边界条件

本征值  $\lambda = m^2 \quad (m = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$

本征函数  $\Phi_m(\varphi) = A_m \cos m\varphi + B_m \sin m\varphi$

将本征值代入  $\Theta(\theta)$  的方程

$$\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{d\Theta}{d\theta} \right) + \left( \mu - \frac{m^2}{\sin^2 \theta} \right) \Theta = 0 \quad (m = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

令  $x = \cos \theta$  方程变为

缔合勒让德方程

$$(1-x^2) \frac{d^2\Theta}{dx^2} - 2x \frac{d\Theta}{dx} + \left( \mu - \frac{m^2}{1-x^2} \right) \Theta = 0 \quad (-1 \leq x \leq 1)$$

数学物理方程



本征值  $\mu_l = l(l+1)$  ( $l$  为非负整数且  $l \geq m$ )

本征解  $P_l^m(x) = (1-x^2)^{\frac{m}{2}} \frac{d^m}{dx^m} [P_l(x)]$

所以，球函数的通解为：

$$Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) = P_l^m(\cos \theta) [A_m \cos m\varphi + B_m \sin m\varphi]$$

也可以表示为：

$$Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) = A_{lm} P_l^m(\cos \theta) e^{im\varphi}$$

$$(l = 0, 1, 2, \dots; m = -l, -l+1, \dots, 0, 1, \dots, l)$$





## 标准球函数

归一化条件

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi Y_{lm}^*(\theta, \varphi) Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi = 1$$

对应的系数为：

$$A_{lm} = \left[ \frac{2l+1}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

前三阶标准球函数的具体表达式

$$Y_{00}(\theta, \varphi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}}$$

$$Y_{10}(\theta, \varphi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} \cos \theta$$

$$Y_{1,\pm 1}(\theta, \varphi) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin \theta e^{\pm i\varphi}$$

$$Y_{20}(\theta, \varphi) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{16\pi}} (3 \cos^2 \theta - 1)$$

$$Y_{2,\pm 2}(\theta, \varphi) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{15}{32\pi}} \sin^2 \theta e^{\pm i\varphi}$$

$$Y_{2,\pm 1}(\theta, \varphi) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{15}{8\pi}} \sin \theta \cos \theta e^{\pm i\varphi}$$

数学物理方程



### 第三步：求解径向坐标方程

将  $\mu_l = l(l+1)$  ( $l = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ ) 代入径向坐标方程

$$r^2 R'' + 2rR' - l(l+1)R = 0$$

通解为：  $R(r) = C_l r^l + \frac{D_l}{r^{l+1}}$  ( $l = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ )

拉普拉斯方程在球坐标系中的通解为

$$u(r, \theta, \varphi) = \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{m=0}^l (C_l r^l + \frac{D_l}{r^{l+1}}) P_l^m(\cos \theta) (A_m \cos m\varphi + B_m \sin m\varphi)$$

或用标准球函数表示

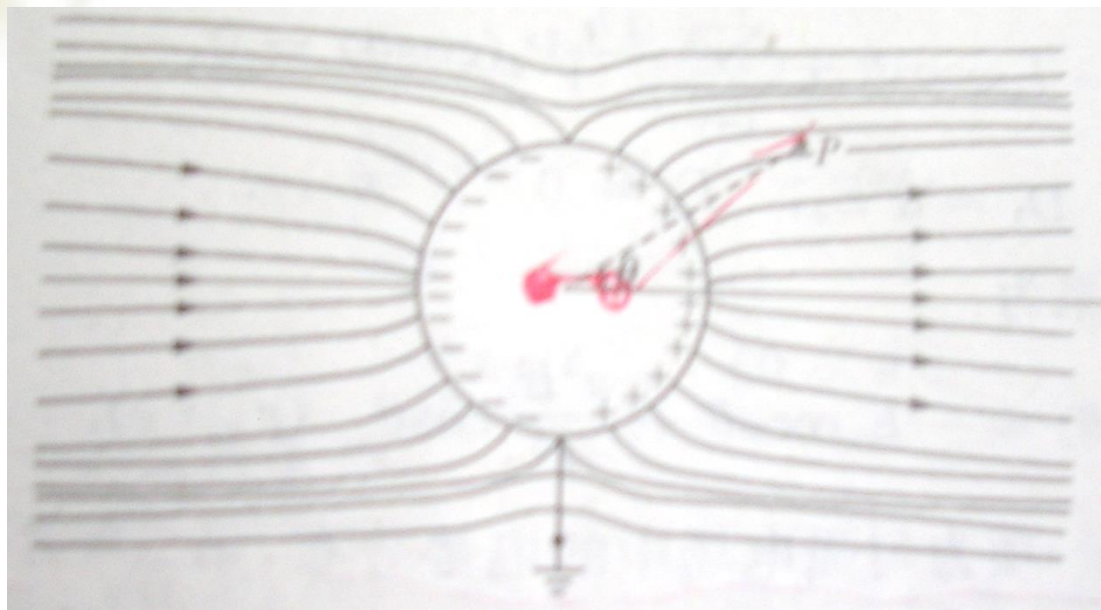
$$u(r, \theta, \varphi) = \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{m=0}^l (C_l r^l + \frac{D_l}{r^{l+1}}) Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)$$

数学物理方程



### 例 13.2

在均匀电场  $E_0$  中放置一接地的导体球，球半径为  $a$ ，试求出球外电势的分布。



解：所求定解问题为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \phi^2} = 0 \\ u|_{r=a} = 0, u|_{r \rightarrow +\infty} = -E_0 r \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

边界条件具有轴对称性，电势分布与  $\phi$  无关。

本征值  $m=0$

通解为 
$$u(r, \theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} \left( C_l r^l + \frac{D_l}{r^{l+1}} \right) P_l (\cos \theta) \quad (r \geq a)$$

代入边界条件 
$$u|_{r \rightarrow +\infty} = \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} C_l r^l P_l (\cos \theta) = -E_0 r \cos \theta$$

解得 
$$C_1 = -E_0, C_l = 0 \quad (l \neq 1)$$

数学物理方程



代入通解式  $u(r, \theta) = -E_0 r \cos \theta + \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} \frac{D_l}{r^{l+1}} P_l (\cos \theta)$

代入边界条件

$$u|_{r=a} = -E_0 a \cos \theta + \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} \frac{D_l}{a^{l+1}} P_l (\cos \theta) = 0$$

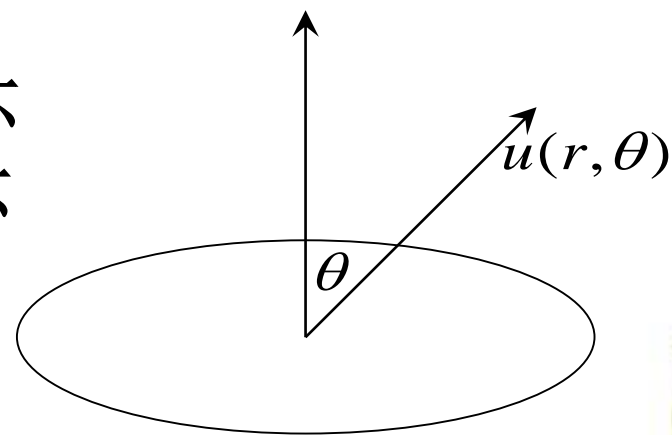
解得  $D_1 = a^3 E_0, D_l = 0 \ (l \neq 1)$

因此，最终结果为

$$u(r, \theta) = -E_0 r \cos \theta + \frac{a^3 E_0}{r^2} \cos \theta \quad (r \geq 0)$$



**例 13.3** 半径为  $a$  的圆形金属环  
上均匀带电  $4\pi\epsilon_0 q$  试求金属环  
的电势分布。



解：所求定解问题为

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u_{\text{内}} = 0 & (r < a) \\ u|_{r \rightarrow 0} = \text{有限值} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \nabla^2 u_{\text{外}} = 0 & (r > a) \\ u|_{r \rightarrow +\infty} = 0 \end{cases}$$

衔接条件  $u_{\text{内}}|_{r \rightarrow a} = u_{\text{外}}|_{r \rightarrow a} \quad (0 \leq \theta \leq \pi)$

轴线上  $\theta = 0$  的边界条件  $u(r, 0) = \frac{q}{\sqrt{a^2 + r^2}} \quad (0 \leq r \leq +\infty)$

数学物理方程



通解为  $u(r, \theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} C_l r^l P_l \cos(\theta) \quad (r < a)$

$$u(r, \theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} \frac{D_l}{r^{l+1}} P_l \cos(\theta) \quad (r > a)$$

根据衔接条件得  $\sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} C_l a^l P_l \cos(\theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} (D_l / a^{l+1}) P_l \cos(\theta)$

所以,  $C_l a^l = \frac{D_l}{a^{l+1}} = A_l \quad (A_l \text{ 为待定常数})$

代入通解式  $u(r, \theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} A_l (r/a)^l P_l \cos(\theta) \quad (r < a)$

$$u(r, \theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} A_l (a/r)^{l+1} P_l \cos(\theta) \quad (r > a)$$



由轴线边界条件  $u|_{\theta=0} = \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} A_l (r/a)^l = \frac{q}{\sqrt{a^2 + r^2}} = \frac{q}{a} \left[ 1 + \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^2 \right]^{1/2}$

$$= \frac{q}{a} \left[ 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^k \cdot \frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!!} \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^{2k} \right]$$

比较两边系数得  $A_0 = \frac{q}{a}, A_{2k} = \frac{q}{a} (-1)^k \cdot \frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!!}, A_{2k+1} = 0$

$$(k = 1, 2, 3 \dots)$$

最终结果为

$$u(r, \theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{q}{a} \left[ 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^k \cdot \frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!!} \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^{2k} P_{2k}(\cos \theta) \right] & (r < a) \\ \frac{q}{a} \left[ \frac{a}{r} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^k \cdot \frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!!} \left(\frac{a}{r}\right)^{2k+1} P_{2k}(\cos \theta) \right] & (r > a) \end{cases}$$

数学物理方程



# § 13. 3柱坐标系中拉普拉斯方程的解法

柱坐标系下，拉普拉斯方程

$$\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left( \rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \right) + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

❖ 求解的基本步骤

**第一步：** 求满足方程的变量分离的解

设  $u(\rho, \varphi, z) = R(\rho)\Phi(\varphi)Z(z)$



可得:  $\Phi'' + \lambda\Phi = 0$

$$\frac{\rho}{R} \frac{d}{d\rho} \left( \rho \frac{dR}{d\rho} \right) + \frac{\rho^2}{Z} \frac{d^2 Z}{dz^2} = \lambda$$

再进行分离变量, 得

$$Z'' - \mu Z = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d}{d\rho} \left( \rho \frac{dR}{d\rho} \right) + \left( \mu - \frac{\lambda}{\rho^2} \right) R = 0$$

由周期性边界条件  $\Phi(\varphi + 2\pi) = \Phi(\varphi)$

本征值  $\lambda = m^2 \quad (m = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$

本征函数  $\Phi_m(\varphi) = A_m \cos m\varphi + B_m \sin m\varphi$

数学物理方程



根据  $\mu$  的不同取值范围，分别讨论

(1)  $\mu < 0$        $Z(z) = C \cos \sqrt{-\mu} z + D \sin \sqrt{-\mu} z$

令  $x = \sqrt{-\mu} \rho \ (x > 0)$        $\frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx} \left( x \frac{dR}{dx} \right) - \left( 1 + \frac{m^2}{x^2} \right) R = 0$

为  $m$  阶虚宗量贝塞耳方程，其通解为  $R(x) = \alpha I_m(x) + \beta K_m(x)$

通解为：
$$u(\rho, \varphi, z) = \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} (\alpha_m I_m(\sqrt{-\mu} \rho) + \beta_m K_m(\sqrt{-\mu} \rho))$$

$$(A_m \cos m\varphi + B_m \sin m\varphi)(C_m \cos \sqrt{-\mu} z + D_m \sin \sqrt{-\mu} z)$$

不能满足齐次侧面条件，即  $R(\sqrt{-\mu} \rho_0) \neq 0$      $R'(\sqrt{-\mu} \rho_0) \neq 0$

能满足圆柱上下底面都是齐次的边界条件。    数学物理方程



(2)  $\mu=0$   $Z(z) = C + Dz$

$$\rho^2 \frac{d^2 R}{d\rho^2} + \rho \frac{dR}{d\rho} - m^2 R = 0 \quad R(\rho) = \begin{cases} \alpha + \beta \ln \rho & (m=0) \\ \alpha \rho^m + \frac{\beta}{\rho^m} & (m \neq 0) \end{cases}$$

欧拉方程

通解为:  $u(\rho, \varphi, z) = (\alpha_0 + \beta_0 \ln \rho)(C_0 + D_0 z) +$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} \left( \alpha_m \rho^m + \frac{\beta_m}{\rho^m} \right) (A_m \cos m\varphi + B_m \sin m\varphi) (C_m + D_m z)$$

在自然边界条件的限制下,  $\beta_m=0$   $R(\rho) = \alpha \rho^m$

不能满足齐次柱侧面边界条件, 也不能满足圆柱上下底面都是齐次的边界条件。

数学物理方程



$$(3) \quad \mu > 0 \quad Z(z) = C \cosh \sqrt{\mu} z + D \sinh \sqrt{\mu} z$$

$$\text{令 } x = \sqrt{\mu} \rho \quad (x > 0) \quad \frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx} \left( x \frac{dR}{dx} \right) + \left( 1 - \frac{m^2}{x^2} \right) R = 0$$

为  $m$  阶贝塞耳方程，其解为  $R(x) = \alpha J_m(x) + \beta N_m(x)$

$$\text{通解为 } u(\rho, \varphi, z) = \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} (\alpha_m J_m(\sqrt{\mu} \rho) + \beta_m N_m(\sqrt{\mu} \rho))$$

$$(A_m \cos m\varphi + B_m \sin m\varphi)(C_m \cosh \sqrt{\mu} z + D_m \sinh \sqrt{\mu} z)$$

$R(x)$  能够满足第一、二、三类圆柱侧面齐次边界条件。

但  $Z(z)$  为指数型函数，不能满足圆柱上、下底面都是齐次的边界条件。

总结:

(1)  $\mu < 0$  
$$u(\rho, \varphi, z) = \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} (\alpha_m I_m(\sqrt{-\mu}\rho) + \beta_m K_m(\sqrt{-\mu}\rho))$$

$$(A_m \cos m\varphi + B_m \sin m\varphi)(C_m \cos \sqrt{-\mu}z + D_m \sin \sqrt{-\mu}z)$$

(2)  $\mu = 0$

$$u(\rho, \varphi, z) = (\alpha_0 + \beta_0 \ln \rho)(C_0 + D_0 z) +$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} \left( \alpha_m \rho^m + \frac{\beta_m}{\rho^m} \right) (A_m \cos m\varphi + B_m \sin m\varphi)(C_m + D_m z)$$

(3)  $\mu > 0$

$$u(\rho, \varphi, z) = \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} (\alpha_m J_m(\sqrt{\mu}\rho) + \beta_m N_m(\sqrt{\mu}\rho))$$

$$(A_m \cos m\varphi + B_m \sin m\varphi)(C_m \cosh \sqrt{\mu}z + D_m \sinh \sqrt{\mu}z)$$

数学物理方程

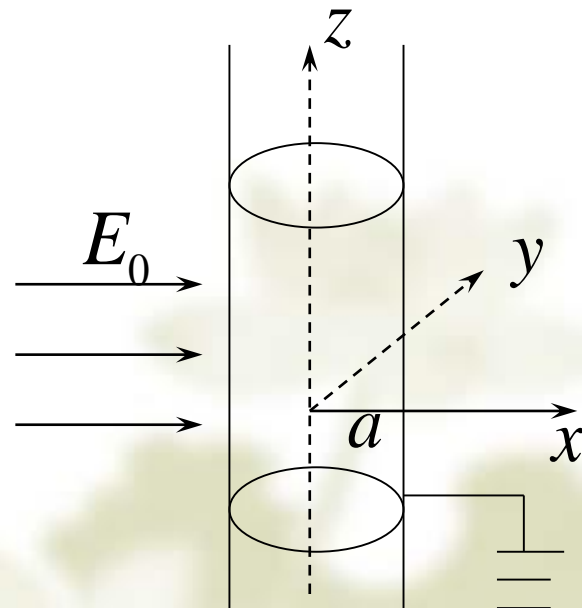




**例 13.4** 设有一半径为  $a$  的无穷长接地圆柱形导体，处于匀强电场  $\mathbf{E}_0$  中，匀强电场方向垂直于圆柱轴线，如图所示，试求圆柱外的电势分布。

解：所求定解问题为

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} + \cancel{\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}} = 0 \\ \quad (\rho \geq a) \\ u|_{\rho=a} = 0, \lim_{\rho \rightarrow +\infty} u = -\rho E_0 \cos \varphi \end{cases}$$



令  $u(\rho, \varphi) = R(\rho)\Phi(\varphi)$

则  $\Phi'' + m^2 \Phi = 0 \quad (m = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$

$$\rho^2 \frac{d^2 R}{d\rho^2} + \rho \frac{dR}{d\rho} - m^2 R = 0$$

(1) 当  $m=0$  时,  $\Phi_0(x) = \text{常数}$

$$R(\rho) = C_0 + D_0 \ln \rho \quad (C_0, D_0 \text{ 为待定常数})$$

(2) 当  $m$  不等于  $0$  时,

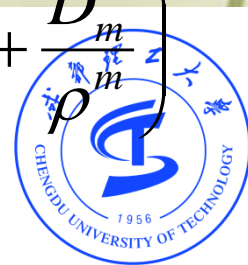
$$\Phi_m(\rho) = A_m \cos m\varphi + B_m \sin m\varphi \quad (m = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

$$R(\rho) = C_m \rho^m + \frac{D_m}{\rho^m}$$

所以, 通解为:

$$u(\rho, \varphi) = C_0 + D_0 \ln \rho + \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} (A_m \cos m\varphi + B_m \sin m\varphi) \left( C_m \rho^m + \frac{D_m}{\rho^m} \right)$$

数学物理方程



代入边界条件得:

$$u|_{\rho=a} = C_0 + D_0 \ln a + \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} (A_m \cos m\varphi + B_m \sin m\varphi) \left( C_m a^m + \frac{D_m}{a^m} \right) = 0$$

所以,  $C_0 = -D_0 \ln a \quad D_m = -C_m a^{2m}$

$$u(\rho, \varphi) = D_0 \ln \frac{\rho}{a} + \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} (A_m \cos m\varphi + B_m \sin m\varphi) \left( \rho^m - \frac{a^{2m}}{\rho^m} \right)$$

当  $\rho \rightarrow \infty$  时,  $u(\rho, \varphi) \rightarrow E_0 \rho \cos \varphi$

比较系数得:  $D_0 = 0 \quad A_1 = -E_0$

$$A_m = 0 \quad (m \neq 1) \quad B_m = 0$$

原问题的解:

$$u(\rho, \varphi) = -E_0 \rho \cos \varphi + \frac{a^2 E_0}{\rho} \cos \varphi$$

数学物理方程

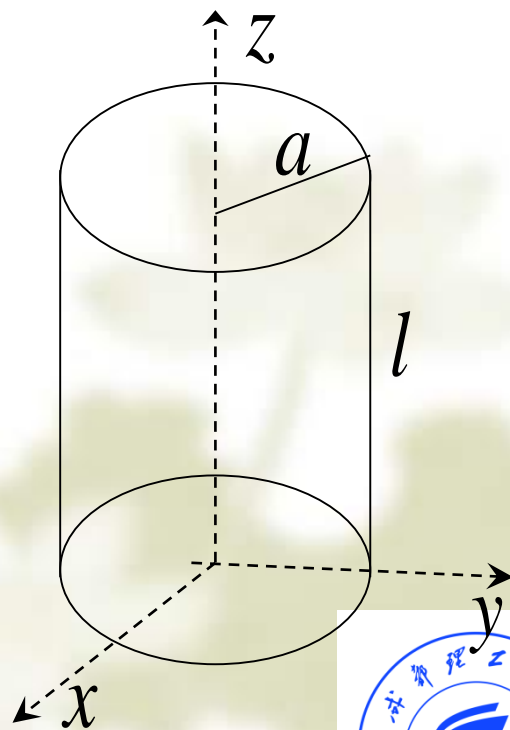


**例 13.5**

设半径为 $a$ 高为 $l$ 的均匀圆柱体，上底面温度保持为  $T_0(1-\rho^2/a^2)$ ，下底面及侧面温度保持为零度。如图所示，试求圆柱体中稳定温度分布。

解：所求定解问题为

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} + \cancel{\frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2}} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0 \\ \quad (\rho \leq a) \\ u|_{\rho=a} = 0, u|_{\rho < a} = \text{有限值} \\ u|_{z=0} = 0, u|_{z=l} = T_0(1 - \frac{\rho^2}{a^2}) \quad (0 \leq \rho \leq a) \end{cases}$$



数学物理方程



$$\text{令 } u(\rho, z) = R(\rho)Z(z)$$

$$\text{则 } Z'' - \mu Z = 0 \quad R'' + \frac{1}{\rho} R' + \mu R = 0$$

取 $\mu > 0$ ，对应的通解为：

$$Z(z) = C \cosh \sqrt{\mu} z + C \sinh \sqrt{\mu} z \quad (\mu > 0)$$

$$R(x) = A J_0(x) + B N_0(x) \quad (x = \sqrt{\mu} \rho)$$

根据自然边界条件和柱侧面齐次边界条件得

$$B = 0, J_0(\sqrt{\mu} a) = 0$$

设  $x_n^{(1)}$  代表  $J_0(x)$  的第  $n$  个正实数零点，那么待定参数  $\mu$  为

$$\mu_m = \left[ \frac{x_n^{(0)}}{a} \right]^2 \quad (n = 1, 2, 3 \dots)$$

数学物理方程



本征函数  $R_n(\rho) = A_n J_0(\rho x_n^{(0)} / a) \quad (n = 1, 2, 3 \dots)$

定解问题的通解为:

$$u(\rho, z) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} [C_n \cosh(z x_n^{(0)} / a) + D_n \sinh(z x_n^{(0)} / a)] J_0(\rho x_n^{(0)} / a)$$

再根据上下底面的边界条件确定常数  $C_n, D_n$

$$\begin{cases} C_n = 0 (n = 1, 2, 3 \dots) \\ \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} D_n \sinh(l x_n^{(0)} / a) \cdot J_0(\rho x_n^{(0)} / a) = T_0 [1 - (\rho / a)^2] \end{cases}$$

经计算: 
$$D_n = \frac{4T_0 J_2[x_n^{(0)}]}{(x_n^{(0)})^2 \sinh(x_n^{(0)} l / a) J_1^2(x_n^{(0)})}$$

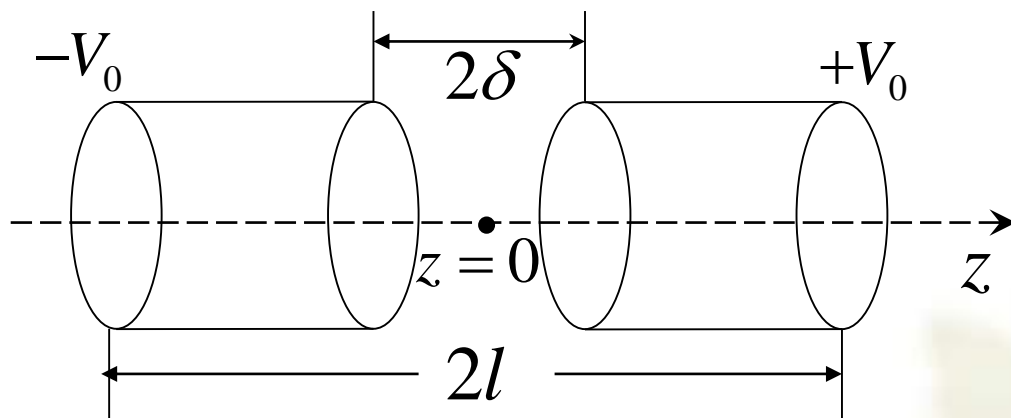
最终结果 
$$u(\rho, z) = 4T_0 \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{J_2[x_n^{(0)}] \sinh(x_n^{(0)} z / a) J_0[x_n^{(0)} \rho / a]}{(x_n^{(0)})^2 \sinh(x_n^{(0)} l / a) J_1^2(x_n^{(0)})}$$

数学物理方程



### 例 13.6

电子光学透镜中某一部件由两个半径为 $a$ 的中空导体圆柱面组成，它们的电势分别为 $+V$ 和 $-V$ 。在圆柱中间缝隙的边缘电势可近似表示为 $u = V_0 \sin(\pi z / 2\delta)$ ，圆柱两端面处的边界条件可近似表示为 $u|_{z=l} = V_0$ ， $u|_{z=-l} = -V_0$ ，





解：根据题意，可以得到定解问题为：

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0 \\ u|_{z=l} = V_0, u|_{z=-l} = -V_0 \\ u|_{\rho=a} = \begin{cases} -V_0 & (-l \leq z \leq -\delta) \\ V_0 \sin(\pi z / 2\delta) & (-\delta \leq z \leq \delta) \\ +V_0 & (\delta \leq z \leq l) \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

设  $u = u_1 + u_2$

分别满足如下定解问题：

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u_1 = \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial z^2} = 0 \\ u_1|_{z=l} = V_0, u_1|_{z=-l} = -V_0 \\ u_1|_{\rho=a} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u_2 = \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial z^2} = 0 \\ u_2|_{z=l} = 0, u_2|_{z=-l} = 0 \\ u_2|_{\rho=a} = \begin{cases} -V_0 & (-l \leq z \leq -\delta) \\ V_0 \sin(\pi z / 2\delta) & (-\delta \leq z \leq \delta) \\ +V_0 & (\delta \leq z \leq l) \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

数学物理方程



$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u_1 = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} + \cancel{\frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2}} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0 \\ u_1|_{z=l} = V_0, u_1|_{z=-l} = -V_0 \\ u_1|_{\rho=a} = 0 \end{cases}$$

通解:  $u_1(\rho, z) = (A \cosh kz + B \sinh kz) J_0(k\rho)$

本征值  $k_n = \frac{x_n^{(0)}}{a}$     本征函数  $R_n(\rho) = J_0(\frac{\rho x_n^{(0)}}{a})$     ( $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ )

所以,

$$u_1(\rho, z) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} [A_n \cosh(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{a} z) + B_n \sinh(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{a} z)] J_0(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{a} \rho)$$

再利用上下底面的边界条件



$$\begin{cases} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} [A_n \cosh(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{a} l) - B_n \sinh(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{a} l)] J_0(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{a} \rho) = -V_0 \\ \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} [A_n \cosh(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{a} l) + B_n \sinh(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{a} l)] J_0(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{a} \rho) = +V_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} A_n \cosh(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{a} l) J_0(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{a} \rho) = 0 \implies A_n = 0$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} B_n \sinh(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{a} l) J_0(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{a} \rho) = +V_0$$

$$B_n = \frac{1}{\sinh[x_n^{(0)} l / a]} \cdot \frac{\int_0^a V_0 J_0[\rho x_n^{(0)} / a] \rho d\rho}{\int_0^a \{J_0[\rho x_n^{(0)} / a]\}^2 \rho d\rho}$$

$$= \frac{2V_0}{x_n^{(0)} \sinh[x_n^{(0)} l / a] J_1(x_n^{(0)})}$$

数学物理方程



$$u_1(\rho, z) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{2V_0 \sinh[zx_n^{(0)} / a] J_0(\rho x_n^{(0)} / a)}{x_n^{(0)} \sinh[x_n^{(0)} l / a] J_1(x_n^{(0)})}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla^2 u_2 = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \phi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0 \\ u_2|_{z=l} = 0, u_2|_{z=-l} = 0 \\ u_2|_{\rho=a} = \begin{cases} -V_0 & (-l \leq z \leq -\delta) \\ V_0 \sin(\pi z / 2\delta) & (-\delta \leq z \leq \delta) \\ +V_0 & (\delta \leq z \leq l) \end{cases} \end{array} \right.$$

$$u_2|_{\rho \rightarrow 0} = \text{有限值}$$

对应于  $\mu < 0$

数学物理方程



本征值问题:

$$\begin{cases} Z''(z) + k^2 Z(z) = 0 & (\mu = -k^2) \\ Z|_{z=-l} = 0, Z|_{z=l} = 0 \end{cases}$$

本征值  $k_n = \frac{n\pi}{l}$  本征函数  $Z_n = \sin \frac{n\pi z}{l}$  (注意:  $Z_0 = 0$ )

$$\text{通解: } u_2(\rho, z) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} C_n \sin \frac{n\pi z}{l} I_0\left(\rho \frac{n\pi}{l}\right)$$

利用侧面柱面边界条件确定系数  $C_n$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} C_n \sin \frac{n\pi z}{l} I_0\left(\frac{n\pi z}{l}\right) = \begin{cases} -V_0 & (-l \leq z \leq -\delta) \\ V_0 \sin \frac{\pi z}{2\delta} & (-l \leq z \leq -\delta) \\ +V_0 & (-l \leq z \leq -\delta) \end{cases}$$

数学物理方程



所以, 
$$C_n = \frac{2V_0}{n\pi I_0(n\pi a/l)} \cdot \left[ \frac{l^2 \cos(n\pi\delta/l)}{l^2 - (2n\delta)^2} + (-1)^{n+1} \right]$$

所以,

$$u_2 = \frac{2V_0}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left[ \frac{l^2 \cos(n\pi\delta/l)}{l^2 - (2n\delta)^2} + (-1)^{n+1} \right] \frac{I_0(n\pi\rho/l)}{I_0(n\pi a/l)} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi z}{l}\right)$$

$$u_1 = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left[ A_n \cosh\left(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{a} z\right) + B_n \sinh\left(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{a} z\right) \right] J_0\left(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{a} \rho\right)$$

综合两个定解问题的结果, 最终解为

$$u(\rho, z) = u_1(\rho, z) + u_2(\rho, z)$$





# 本章作业

**13-1; 13-2; 13-3(给出定解问题);**  
**13-4 (给出定解问题);**  
**13-8; 13-9; 13-10(1);**

