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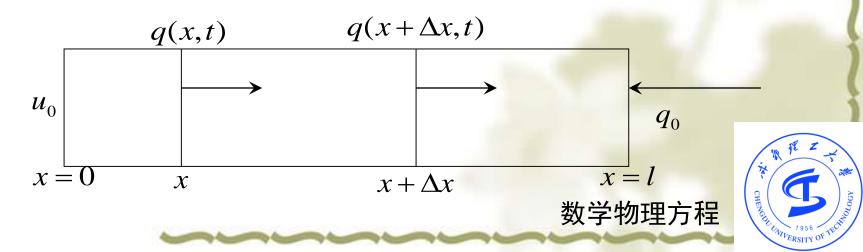
§ 8.1 一维输运定解问题的建立

(3y 8.1

均匀细杆的热传导问题

物理模型

设有一长为l的均匀细杆,初始时刻(t=0)细杆中温度处处为 u_0 ,若细杆一端(x=0)仍保持温度为 u_0 ,另一端(x=l)有强度为 q_0 的热流流进,细杆侧面散热忽略不计。试问经过一段时间后细杆中温度分布如何?



数学模型的建立

根据热传导定律:
$$q(x,t) = -k \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial x}$$
 k -热传导系数

根据比热定义:

$$q(x,t) \cdot S \cdot \Delta t - q(x + \Delta x, t) \cdot S \cdot \Delta t = \rho S \Delta x \cdot c \cdot \Delta u$$
$$-\frac{\partial q(x,t)}{\partial x} = \rho c \cdot \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t}$$

可得:
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - K \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0$$
 $(K = \frac{k}{\rho c}$ 热导率)

一维齐次热传导方程

数学物理方程

* 定解条件

边界条件
$$u|_{x=0} = u_0, (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})|_{x=1} = \frac{q_0}{k}$$

初始条件
$$u\Big|_{t=0} = u_0$$

* 定解问题

均匀细杆的热传导问题可归结为以下定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{t} - Ku_{xx} = 0 & (K = \frac{k}{\rho c}, 0 \le x \le l) \\ u|_{x=0} = u_{0}, u_{x}|_{x=l} = \frac{q_{0}}{k} & (q_{0} > 0) \\ u|_{t=0} = u_{0} & \text{ which } 1 \end{cases}$$



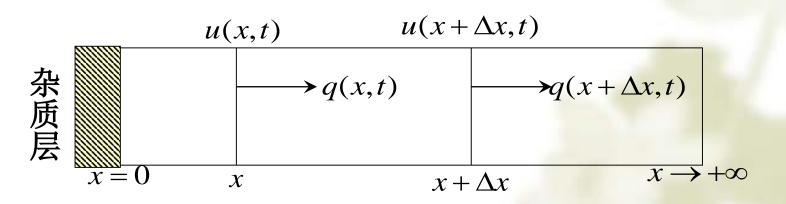
648.2

一维扩散问题

物理模型

如图所示,在纯净材料表面涂上一层杂质后,杂质将向纯净材料内部扩散。求经过一段时间后,材料杂质浓度的分布。

取扩散方向为x轴向,并规定杂质层处坐标为x=0,由于杂质扩散过程极其缓慢,所以可以认为杂质将一直扩散到无穷远处($x\to+\infty$)





数学物理方程

数学模型的建立

$$q(x,t) = -D \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial x} \quad D- 扩散系数$$

根据扩散流强度和浓度的定义:

$$q(x,t)\cdot S\cdot \Delta t - q(x+\Delta x,t)\cdot S\cdot \Delta t = S\Delta x\cdot \Delta u$$

$$-\frac{\partial q(x,t)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t}$$

可得:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - D \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \quad (D > 0, D 为 扩散系数)$$

一维齐次扩散方程



一维齐次热传导方程

一维齐次扩散方程

一维齐次输运方程

* 定解问题

非完全边界条件定解问题:由于扩散过程非常缓慢,通常只有一个边界条件(x=0处),或者根本没有边界条件(扩散范围- $\infty < x < +\infty$)

自然边界条件:杂质扩散问题总是要求无穷远处(x→±∞)杂质浓度等于有限值,这种约束条件是物理过程的必然结果。

本问题属于半无限区间(0≤x<+∞)中一维扩散问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t - Du_{xx} = 0 & (D > 0, 0 < x < +\infty) \\ u\big|_{x=0} = N_0, \quad \exists x u_x\big|_{x=0} = \frac{q_0}{D} \\ u\big|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \end{cases}$$

无限区间(- ∞ ⟨x⟨+∞)中一维扩散问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t - Du_{xx} = 0 & (D > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty) \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \end{cases}$$



补充:

一维情形:
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x,t)$$

二维情形:
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) + f(x, y, t)$$

三维情形:
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) + f(x, y, z, t)$$

简写为:
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \Delta u + f(x, y, z, t)$$



§8.2 一维有限区间中输运问 题的解法

例8.3 求解以下热传导定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{t} - Ku_{xx} = 0 & (K = \frac{k}{\rho c}, 0 \le x \le l) \\ u|_{x=0} = u_{0}, u_{x}|_{x=l} = \frac{q_{0}}{k} & (q_{0} > 0) \\ u|_{t=0} = u_{0} & \end{cases}$$



* 求解的基本步骤

第一步:

将边界条件齐次化,设 $u(x,t) = u_0 + \frac{q_0}{k}x + w(x,t)$

则w(x,t)满足以下定解条件

$$\begin{cases} w_{t} - K w_{xx} = 0 & (K = \frac{k}{\rho c}, 0 \le x \le l) \\ w|_{x=0} = 0, w_{x}|_{x=l} = 0 \\ w|_{t=0} = -\frac{q_{0}}{k} x & (q_{0} > 0) \end{cases}$$



第二步:用分离变量法求解w(x,t)

设
$$w(x,t) = X(x)T(t)$$
 代入偏微分方程

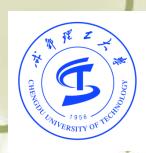
则有
$$\frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = \frac{T'(t)}{KT(t)} = -\lambda$$

所以,
$$T'(t) + \lambda KT(t) = 0$$

$$X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0$$

代入边界条件得

$$X(0) = 0, \quad X'(l) = 0$$



求解本征值问题,得到本征值和本征函数如下:

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

将本征值代入T(t)的方程,求解得到:

$$T_n(t) = C_n e^{-K[(n+\frac{1}{2})\pi/l]^2 t}$$
 $(t \ge 0, n = 0, 1, 2...)$

w(x,t)的通解

$$w(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} C_n e^{-K[(n+\frac{1}{2})\pi/l]^2 t} \sin \frac{(n+\frac{1}{2})\pi x}{l}$$

$$C_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l (-\frac{q_0}{k}) x \sin \frac{(n + \frac{1}{2})\pi x}{l} dx = (-1)^{n+1} \cdot \frac{2q_0 l}{k(n + \frac{1}{2})^2 \pi^2}$$

$$\text{ by which is the problem of the problem$$

第三步:

代入
$$u(x,t) = u_0 + \frac{q_0}{k}x + w(x,t)$$

得到最终解:

$$u(x,t) = u_0 + \frac{q_0}{k} x + \frac{2q_0 l}{k\pi^2} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(n+\frac{1}{2})^2} \cdot e^{-K[(n+\frac{1}{2})\pi/l]^2 t} \sin\frac{(n+\frac{1}{2})\pi x}{l}$$



例8.4 求解以下定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t - Ku_{xx} = 0 & (K = \frac{k}{\rho c}, 0 \le x \le l) \\ u\big|_{x=0} = At, u\big|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u\big|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

解: 设 u(x,t) = At(1-x/l) + w(x,t)



则w(x,t)满足以下定解问题

$$\begin{cases} w_t - Kw_{xx} = A(\frac{x}{l} - 1) & (0 \le x \le l) \\ w|_{x=0} = 0, w|_{x=l} = 0 \\ w|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

把w(x,t)和非齐次项f(x,t)展开成相同形式的Fourier级数:

$$w(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} T_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$
$$f(x,t) = A(\frac{x}{l} - 1) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} a_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l A(\frac{x}{l} - 1) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = -\frac{2A}{n\pi}$$

$$\text{$\frac{dx}{dx} = -\frac{2A}{n\pi}$}$$



代入偏微分方程和初始条件,并比较系数得:

$$\begin{cases} T_n'(t) + K(\frac{n\pi}{l})^2 T_n(t) = -\frac{2A}{n\pi} \\ T_n(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

采用Laplace变换求解,两边同时进行Laplace变换:

$$p\overline{T}_n(p) + K(\frac{n\pi}{l})^2 \overline{T}_n(p) = -\frac{2A}{n\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\overline{T}_{n}(p) = -\frac{2A}{n\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{p} \frac{1}{p + K(n\pi/l)^{2}} = -\frac{2Al^{2}}{(n\pi)^{3}K} \left[\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{p + K(n\pi/l)^{2}} \right]$$

$$T_n(t) = -\frac{2Al^2}{(n\pi)^3 K} [1 - e^{-(n\pi/l)^2 Kt}]$$



所以, 定解问题的解为:

$$u(x,t) = At(1 - \frac{x}{l}) - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{2Al^2}{(n\pi)^3 K} [1 - e^{-(n\pi/l)^2 Kt}] \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$



得堂练习:

求解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = Ax \sin \omega t \\ u\big|_{x=0} = 0; u_x\big|_{x=1} = 0 \\ u\big|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u(x,t) = \frac{2A}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+\frac{1}{2})} \sin \frac{(n+\frac{1}{2})\pi x}{l} \cdot \frac{1}{(n+\frac{1}{2})^4 \pi^4 a^4 / l^2 + \omega^2}$$

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

数学物理方程



回顾:设函数f(x)为定义在(-l,+l)上的函数,

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} a_k \cos \frac{k\pi}{l} x + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} b_k \sin \frac{k\pi}{l} x$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} c_k e^{i(k\pi x/l)}$$

设函数f(x)为定义在($-\infty$, $+\infty$)上的函数,

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) e^{i\omega x} d\omega$$

$$F(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx$$



§ 8.3 一维无限区间中输运问 题的解法

例8.5 求解一维无界区间中的杂质扩散问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t - Du_{xx} = 0 & (D > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty) \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \end{cases}$$

解:设 $F[u(x,t)] = T(\omega,t)$ 代入方程,则

$$T_{t}(\omega,t) + D\omega^{2}T(\omega,t) = 0$$

解得:
$$T(\omega,t) = A(\omega)e^{-\omega^2Dt}$$
 $(-\infty < \omega < +\infty)$ 数学物理方程



$$T(\omega,t) = A(\omega)e^{-\omega^2Dt} \quad (-\infty < \omega < +\infty)$$

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A(\omega) e^{-\omega^2 Dt} \cdot e^{i\omega x} d\omega$$

代入初始条件得:

$$u\big|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A(\omega) e^{i\omega x} d\omega = \varphi(x)$$

所以,

$$A(\omega) = F[\varphi(x)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx$$



则

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(\xi) e^{-i\omega\xi} d\xi \right] e^{-\omega^2 Dt} \cdot e^{i\omega x} d\omega$$
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(\xi) \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\omega^2 Dt} \cdot e^{i\omega(x-\xi)} d\omega \right] d\xi$$

$$=\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\varphi(\xi)\left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi Dt}}e^{-(x-\xi)^2/4Dt}\right]d\xi$$

积分公式

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\omega^2 a^2} \cdot e^{\beta \omega} d\omega = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{a} \cdot e^{(\beta/2a)^2}$$





8-6(只写出定解问题)

得堂练习:

求解定解问题
$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = Ax \sin \omega t \\ u|_{x=0} = 0; u_x|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

