《数学物理方法》第十章作业参考解答

10.1 一无限长的弦,弦上 $x = x_0$ 点受到突然的冲击(冲量为 I)。求此后弦的振动情况。

解: 定解问题:
$$\begin{cases} u_{u} = a^{2}u_{xx} \\ u|_{t=0} = 0; \qquad u_{t}|_{t=0} = \frac{I}{\rho}\delta(x - x_{0}); \end{cases}$$

根据 d'Alembent 公式,

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \frac{I}{\rho} \delta(\xi - x_0) d\xi = \frac{I}{2a\rho} [H(x - x_0 + at) - H(x - x_0 - at)]$$

10.6 长为 2l 的均匀杆,两端受压而使长度缩为 $l(2-2\varepsilon)$,放手后任其自由振动, 求杆的振动情况。

[解一]:设杆的中点为坐标原点,显然杆的振动是关于坐标原点x = 0对称的,因此只需求解 $0 \le x \le l$ 段。定解问题是

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

$$\frac{X''}{X} = \frac{T''}{a^2 T} = -\lambda$$

可得,
$$X''+\lambda X=0$$
, (2)

$$T'' + \lambda a^2 T = 0, \tag{3}$$

把①代入边界条件可得

$$X(0) = 0$$
 $X'(l) = 0$ (4)

方程(2)和边界条件(4)构成本征值问题,当 $\lambda \le 0$ 时,方程无非零解,当 $\lambda > 0$ 时,方程(2)的解为

$$X = A_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x + A_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x \tag{5}$$

由(4)可得 $A_1 = 0$

$$X'(l) = \sqrt{\lambda} A_2 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} l = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \cos \sqrt{\lambda} l = 0$$

所以 本征值为
$$\lambda = \lambda_n = \left[\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l}\right]^2$$
 (n=0, 1, 2, 3···)

相应的本征函数为
$$X = X_n(x) = \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l}x$$
 (6)

$$T'' + \left[\frac{(2n+1)\pi a}{2l}\right]^2 T = 0$$

$$T(t) = T_n(t) = C_n \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi a}{2l} t + D_n \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi a}{2l} t$$

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(C_n \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi a}{2l} t + D_n \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi a}{2l} t \right) \cdot \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l} x$$

代入初始条件可得,
$$\begin{cases} -\varepsilon x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l} x \\ 0 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} D_n \frac{(2n+1)\pi a}{2l} \cdot \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l} x \end{cases}$$

系数 C_n, D_n 分别为

$$C_n = \frac{1}{\int_0^1 \left[\sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{2l} \right]^2 dx} \int_0^1 -\varepsilon x \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{2l} dx = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{8\varepsilon l}{(2n+1)^2 \pi^2}$$

$$B_n = 0$$

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

按定解问题,此解仅适用于 $0 \le x \le l$ 。根据对称性上式在 $-l \le x \le l$ 也成立。

[解二]

将坐标原点取在杆的左端,则解定解问题为

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

$$u(x,t) = \frac{8\varepsilon l}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2} \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi at}{2l} \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{2l}$$

[解三]

将坐标原点取在杆的中点,直接写出杆的解定解问题为

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

设u(x,t) = X(x)T(t), 可得,

$$T'' + \lambda a^2 T = 0, \tag{1}$$

$$X'' + \lambda X = 0, \qquad (2)$$

$$X'(-l) = 0$$
 $X'(l) = 0$ (3)

方程(2)和边界条件(3)构成本征值问题,当 λ <0时,方程无非零解,当 λ =0时,得 $X=X_0=A$ (常数),当 λ >0时,方程(2)的解为

$$X = A_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x + A_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x \tag{4}$$

由边界条件(3)可得

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{\lambda} A_1 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} l + \sqrt{\lambda} A_2 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} l = 0 \\ -\sqrt{\lambda} A_1 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} l + \sqrt{\lambda} A_2 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} l = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (5)

为使 A_1, A_2 不同时为零,必须

$$\begin{vmatrix} \sin \sqrt{\lambda} l & \cos \sqrt{\lambda} l \\ -\sin \sqrt{\lambda} l & \cos \sqrt{\lambda} l \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad \mathbb{P}, \quad 2\sin \sqrt{\lambda} l \cos \sqrt{\lambda} l = 0, \quad \text{由此得到},$$

$$\lambda = \lambda_n = \left[\frac{n\pi}{2l}\right]^2 \qquad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$
 (6)

为求出相应的本征函数,将(6)代入(5)中的任意一式,得

$$A_1 \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} + A_2 \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} = 0$$

由此可见,当n=2m ($m=1,2,3,\cdots$)时, $A_2=0$,相应本征函数是

$$X = X_n(x) = X_{2m} = \cos\frac{m\pi}{l}x$$

当n=2m+1 ($m=0,1,2,3,\cdots$) 时, $A_1=0$,相应本征函数是

$$X = X_n(x) = X_{2m+1} = \sin\frac{(2m+1)\pi}{2l}x$$
对应每一个本征值,解方程(1),可得
$$T_0(t) = C_0 t + D_0 \qquad (\lambda = \lambda_0 = 0)$$

$$T_{2m}(t) = C_m \cos\frac{m\pi a}{l}t + D_m \sin\frac{m\pi a}{l}t \qquad \left(\lambda = \lambda_{2m} = \left[\frac{m\pi}{l}\right]^2\right)$$

$$T_{2m+1}(t) = E_m \cos\frac{(2m+1)\pi a}{2l}t + F_m \sin\frac{(2m+1)\pi a}{2l}t \qquad \left(\lambda = \lambda_{2m+1} = \left[\frac{(2m+1)\pi}{2l}\right]^2\right)$$

$$u(x,t) = C_0 t + D_0 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (C_m \cos\frac{m\pi a}{l}t + D_m \sin\frac{m\pi a}{l}t)\cos\frac{m\pi}{l}x$$

$$+ \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (E_m \cos\frac{(2m+1)\pi a}{2l}t + F_m \sin\frac{(2m+1)\pi a}{2l}t)\sin\frac{(2m+1)\pi}{2l}x$$
代入初始条件可得,
$$\left\{-\varepsilon x = D_0 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} C_m \cos\frac{m\pi}{l}x + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} E_m \sin\frac{(2m+1)\pi}{2l}x\right\}$$
何 = $C_0 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} D_m \frac{m\pi a}{l}\cos\frac{m\pi}{l}x + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} F_m \frac{(2n+1)\pi a}{2l}\sin\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l}x$
所以系数分别为
$$D_0 = \frac{1}{\int_{-l}^{l} dx} \int_{-l}^{l} \varepsilon x dx = 0$$

$$C_m = \frac{1}{\int_{-l}^{l} \cos\frac{m\pi x}{l}} \int_{-l}^{l} - \varepsilon x \cos\frac{m\pi x}{l} dx = 0$$

$$E_{m} = \frac{1}{\int_{-l}^{l} \left[\sin \frac{(2m+1)\pi x}{2l} \right]^{2} dx} \int_{-l}^{l} -\varepsilon x \sin \frac{(2m+1)\pi x}{2l} dx = (-1)^{m+1} \frac{8\varepsilon l}{(2m+1)^{2} \pi^{2}}$$

$$C_0 = 0$$
 , $D_m = 0$, $F_m = 0$, 因此,

$$u(x,t) = \frac{8\varepsilon l}{\pi^2} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{m+1} \frac{1}{(2m+1)^2} \cos \frac{(2m+1)\pi at}{2l} \sin \frac{(2m+1)\pi x}{2l}$$

10.9 求二维无限深势阱的 Schrodinger 方程

$$\begin{cases}
-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \psi(x, y) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \psi(x, y) \right] = E \psi(x, y) & (0 \le x \le a, 0 \le y \le a) \\
\psi\big|_{x=0} = 0, \psi\big|_{x=a} = 0 \\
\psi\big|_{y=0} = 0, \psi\big|_{y=a} = 0
\end{cases}$$

中能级 E 的最小值和次小值以及相应的归一化波函数。解:

令 $\psi(x,y) = X(x)Y(y)$ 代入原薛定谔方程

得
$$\frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} + \frac{Y''(y)}{Y(y)} = -\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}$$

可设
$$\frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = -\lambda \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{Y''(y)}{Y(y)} = -\mu \tag{2}$$

其中,
$$\lambda + \mu = \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}$$
, (3)

由边界条件,得

$$X(0) = 0, X(a) = 0 (4)$$

$$Y(0) = 0, Y(a) = 0 (5)$$

方程(1)和边界条件(4)构成本征值问题,解得

本征值
$$\lambda_n = (\frac{n\pi}{a})^2$$
, (n =1, 2, 3, …)

相应本征函数 $X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a}$

相似地,由方程(2)和边界条件(5)构成的本征值问题,得本征值 $\mu_m = (\frac{m\pi}{a})^2$

相应本征函数 $Y_m(y) = \sin \frac{m\pi y}{a}$ (m =1, 2, 3, …)

由(3)式得,

$$E_{nm} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (\lambda_n + \mu_m) = \frac{(n^2 + m^2)\pi^2\hbar^2}{2ma^2}$$

相应的本征函数 $\psi_{nm} = C \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{m\pi y}{a}$,

归一化后
$$\psi_{nm}=\frac{2}{a}\sin\frac{n\pi x}{a}\sin\frac{m\pi y}{a}$$

 E 最小值为 $E_{11}=\frac{\pi^2\hbar^2}{ma^2}$,对应的本征函数为 $\psi_{11}=\frac{2}{a}\sin\frac{\pi x}{a}\sin\frac{\pi y}{a}$
 次小值为 $E_{12}=E_{21}=\frac{5\pi^2\hbar^2}{2ma^2}$,
 分别对应本征函数 $\psi_{12}=\frac{2}{a}\sin\frac{\pi x}{a}\sin\frac{2\pi y}{a}$, $\psi_{21}=\frac{2}{a}\sin\frac{2\pi x}{a}\sin\frac{\pi y}{a}$

10.13 求解均匀细杆的导热问题,设杆的侧面是绝热的,初始温度为零,x = l端保持为零度,而另一端x = 0的温度为At (A 为常数)。

解: 定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{t} = a^{2}u_{xx} \\ u|_{t=0} = 0; \\ u|_{x=0} = At; \qquad u|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$$
令 $u(x,t) = v(x,t) + w(x,t)$

$$v(x,t) = C_{1}(t)x + C_{2}(t) 代入边界条件, 得$$

$$\begin{cases} v|_{x=0} = C_{2}(t) = At \\ v|_{x=l} = C_{1}(t)l + C_{2}(t) = 0 \end{cases}$$
解得, $C_{1}(t) = -\frac{C_{2}(t)}{l} = -\frac{A}{l}t, \quad C_{2}(t) = At$, 因此 $v(x,t) = \frac{At(l-x)}{l}$ 关于 w 得定解问题为
$$\begin{cases} w_{t} - a^{2}w_{xx} = -\frac{A(l-x)}{l} \\ w|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$
 $w|_{x=0} = 0; \qquad w|_{x=l} = 0$

现在用本征函数法求解此定解问题。相应齐次方程经分离变量后得到的本征值问题是,

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

其本征值
$$\lambda_n = (\frac{n\pi}{a})^2$$
, (n =1, 2, 3, …)

相应本征函数
$$X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a}$$

将w和非齐次项按本征函数系展成 Fourier 级数,为

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

$$-\frac{A(l-x)}{l} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

其中系数 $a_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l (-\frac{A(l-x)}{l}) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = -\frac{2A}{n\pi}$,将它们代入方程,得

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(T_n + \frac{n^2 \pi^2 a^2}{I^2} T_n\right) \sin \frac{n \pi x}{I} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin \frac{n \pi x}{I}$$

比较两边系数,得

$$\begin{cases} T_n' + \frac{n^2 \pi^2 a^2}{l^2} T_n = -\frac{2A}{n\pi} \\ T_n|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

用常数变异法可解得 $T_n = \frac{2Al^2}{n^3\pi^3a^2}(e^{-\frac{n^2\pi^2a^2}{l^2}}-1)$,因此

$$w = \frac{2Al^2}{\pi^3 a^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \left(e^{-\frac{n^2 \pi^2 a^2}{l^2}} - 1 \right) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

所以
$$u(x,t) = \frac{At(l-x)}{l} + \frac{2Al^2}{\pi^3 a^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3} (e^{-\frac{n^2\pi^2 a^2}{l^2}} - 1) \sin\frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

10.14 求解定解问题(b 为常数)

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

解: (用本征函数法求解)

先将相应的齐次方程分离变量,得到本征值问题

$$\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 \\ X(0) = 0 \qquad X(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (1)

其本征值为
$$\lambda = \lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2$$
 (n=0, 1, 2, 3···)

相应的本征函数为 $X = X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$

将u和非齐次项按本征函数系展成 Fourier 级数,为

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

$$b \sinh x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

其中,展开系数
$$a_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l b \sinh x \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = \frac{2n\pi b(-1)^{n-1} \sinh l}{l^2 + n^2\pi^2}$$

将它们代入方程,得

$$\begin{cases} T_n'' + (\frac{n\pi a}{l})^2 T_n = \frac{2n\pi b(-1)^{n-1}\sinh l}{l^2 + n^2\pi^2} = c \\ T_n|_{t=0} = 0; T'_n|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

用 Laplace 变换求解,

设 $T_n \leftrightarrow \overline{T}_n$,则 $T_n'' \leftrightarrow p^2 \overline{T}_n - pT_n(0) - T_n'(0) = p^2 \overline{T}$,因此得像函数方程,

$$p^2\overline{T}_n + \left(\frac{n\pi a}{l}\right)^2\overline{T}_n = c\frac{1}{p}$$
,解之得

$$\overline{T}_n = c \frac{1}{p} \frac{1}{p^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi a}{l}\right)^2}$$
,因为 $\sin \omega t \leftrightarrow \frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2}$,利用卷积定理,得

$$T_{n} = c \frac{l}{n\pi a} \int_{0}^{t} H(\tau) \sin \frac{n\pi a(t-\tau)}{l} d\tau$$

$$= \frac{2n\pi b(-1)^{n-1} \sinh l}{l^{2} + n^{2}\pi^{2}} \cdot \frac{l}{n\pi a} \int_{0}^{t} H(\tau) \sin \frac{n\pi a(t-\tau)}{l} d\tau$$

$$= \frac{2bl^{2}(-1)^{n-1} \sinh l}{(l^{2} + n^{2}\pi^{2})n\pi a^{2}} (1 - \cos \frac{n\pi at}{l})$$

因此,
$$u(x,t) = \frac{2bl^2 \sinh l}{\pi a^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n(l^2 + n^2 \pi^2)} \cdot (1 - \cos \frac{n \pi at}{l}) \sin \frac{n \pi x}{l}$$