## 数学物理方程 B 第五周作业 3月17日 周二

PB18151866 龚小航

1.1 (1)在极坐标系下, 求方程  $\Delta_2 u = 0$  的形如u = u(r)  $(r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \neq 0)$  的解;

(2)在球坐标系下, 求方程  $\Delta_3 u + k^2 u = 0$  (k > 0)的形如u = u(r)的解。

解: (1) 先写出二维拉普拉斯方程的极坐标形式:

$$\Delta_2 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} = 0$$
当解满足形式形如  $u = u(r)$  时,  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} = 0$ .记 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{du}{dr} = u'$  ;  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} = \frac{d^2 u}{dr^2} = u''$   $\frac{d^2 u}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{du}{dr} = u'' + \frac{1}{r} u' = 0$  利用积分因子法,先写出 $u'$ 的通解: 
$$\frac{du}{dr} = u' = Ce^{-\int \frac{1}{r} dr} = Ce^{-\ln r} = \frac{C}{r}$$

再将变量分离,即可求解: (C、C'表示任意常数)

$$du = \frac{C}{r}dr$$
  $\Rightarrow$   $u = C \ln r + C'$ 

(2) 先写出题中所给方程的球坐标形式:

$$\Delta_3 u + k^2 u = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} + k^2 u = 0$$

当解满足形式形如 u = u(r) 时,有:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} &= 0 \; ; \; \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} = 0 \qquad \text{带入化简方程:} \\ \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + k^2 u &= \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left( r^2 \frac{du}{dr} \right) + k^2 u = \frac{1}{r^2} \left( 2r \frac{du}{dr} + r^2 \frac{d^2 u}{dr^2} \right) + k^2 u = 0 \\ \diamondsuit \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} &= \frac{du}{dr} = u' \; ; \; \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} = \frac{d^2 u}{dr^2} = u'' \qquad \text{得到—个微分方程:} \\ u'' &+ \frac{2}{r} u' + k^2 u = 0 \end{split}$$

以下求解这个方程,直接观察出它的一个特解:

$$u^{(1)} = \frac{\sin kr}{r}$$

带入刘维尔公式,得到它另一个线性无关的解:

$$u^{(2)} = u^{(1)} \int \frac{1}{v^{(1)^2}} e^{-\int \frac{2}{r} dr} dr = \frac{\sin kr}{r} \int \left(\frac{r^2}{\sin^2 kr}\right) * \frac{1}{r^2} dr = \frac{\sin kr}{r} * \frac{-1}{k \tan kx} = -\frac{\cos kr}{r}$$

因此, 这个方程的解为:

$$u = \frac{C\sin kr + C'\cos kr}{r}$$

1.2 设 $F(\xi)$ ,  $G(\xi)$ 是任意二次可微函数、 $\lambda_1$ ,  $\lambda_2$ 为常数且 $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$ 、验证:

$$u = F(x + \lambda_1 y) + G(x + \lambda_2 y)$$
 满足方程:  
$$u_{yy} - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)u_{xy} + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 u_{xx} = 0$$

解: 将各个u的微分写出:

$$u_{xx} = F''(x + \lambda_1 y) + G''(x + \lambda_2 y);$$

$$u_{yy} = \lambda_1^2 F''(x + \lambda_1 y) + \lambda_2^2 G''(x + \lambda_2 y)$$

$$u_{xy} = \lambda_1 F''(x + \lambda_1 y) + \lambda_2 G''(x + \lambda_2 y)$$

将这些带入方程左侧:

$$u_{yy} - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)u_{xy} + \lambda_1\lambda_2u_{xx} = (\lambda_1^2F'' + \lambda_2^2G'') - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)(\lambda_1F'' + \lambda_2G'') + \lambda_1\lambda_2(F'' + G'')$$
$$= (\lambda_1^2 - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) * \lambda_1 + \lambda_1\lambda_2)F'' + (\lambda_2^2 - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) * \lambda_2 + \lambda_1\lambda_2)G'' = 0$$

因此,给出的u满足方程,是方程的一个特解。

## 1.3 验证:

$$u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2t}} \qquad (t > 0)$$

满足方程  $u_t = a^2 u_{xx}$  和  $\lim_{t \to 0} u(t,x) = 0 \ (x \neq \xi)$ 

解: 将u的各个微分写出:

1.4 求方程  $u_{xx} - 4u_{yy} = e^{2x+y}$ 的一个形如  $u = axe^{2x+y}$  的特解。

解: 该方程有这种形式的特解时, 待定系数a:

$$u_{xx} = a \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} (xe^{2x+y}) = a \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (e^{2x}(2xe^y + e^y)) = 4a(x+1)e^{2x+y}$$
$$u_{yy} = a \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} (xe^{2x+y}) = a \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xe^{2x+y}) = axe^{2x+y}$$

带入已知方程, 得:

$$u_{xx} - 4u_{yy} = 4a(x+1)e^{2x+y} - 4axe^{2x+y} = 4ae^{2x+y} \equiv axe^{2x+y}$$

对比等式两端,即可得  $a = \frac{1}{4} (e^{\lambda} \neq 0)$ 

$$\Rightarrow u = \frac{1}{4} x e^{2x+y}$$

1.5 证明: u = f(xy) 满足方程  $xu_x - yu_y = 0$ .

解: 先写出u = f(xy)的各个微分:

$$u_x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = yf'(xy);$$
  $u_y = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = xf'(xy)$ 

直接将他们带入方程左端:

$$xu_x - yu_y = x * yf'(xy) - y * xf'(xy) = 0$$

所以这个解满足方程条件, 是该方程的一个特解

1.6 设u = u(x, y, z), 求下列方程的通解:

$$(1) \ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + a(x, y)u = 0$$

(2) 
$$u_{xy} + u_y = 0$$

解: (1) 该方程能够直接分离变量:

$$\frac{\partial u}{u} = -a(x,y)\partial y \qquad \qquad \text{两边积分,得到:}$$

$$\ln u = -\int a(x,y)\,dy + f(x,z) \quad \Rightarrow \quad u = e^{f(x,z) - \int a(x,y)\,dy}$$

其中 f(x,z) 是一个关于x,z 的任意函数。

(2) 将原方程写成微分形式: 
$$u_{xy} + u_y = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$$
 对两边积分,得:  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u + f(x, z) = 0$ 

这是一阶常系数非齐次方程,直接利用积分因子法,写出他的通解为:

$$u = e^{-\int 1 dx} \left( \int -f(x,z)e^{\int 1 dx} dx + g(y,z) \right) = e^{-x} \left( g(y,z) + \int -f(x,z)e^{x} dx \right)$$

其中 g(y,z) 和 f(x,z) 是任意的。

1.7 设有一根具有绝热的侧表面的均匀细杆,它的初始温度为  $\varphi(x)$  两端满足下列边界条件之一:

- (1)一端(x = 0)绝热,另一端(x = l)保持常温 $u_0$ ;
- (2)两端分别有恒定的热流密度 q1 与 q2 进入;
- (3)一端(x=0)温度为  $\mu(t)$ , 另一端(x=l)与温度为  $\theta(t)$ 的介质有热交换;

分别写出上述三种热过程的定解问题。

$$u_t = a^2 u_{xx}$$
  $\left( a = \sqrt{\frac{k}{c\rho}} \right)$  且有  $u(x,0) = \varphi(x)$ 

本题只需要给出问题的描述,所以只需要给出在上面方程基础上还需引入的边界条件:

(1) 
$$\frac{\partial u(0,t)}{\partial x} = 0$$
 ;  $u(l,t) = u_0$ 

(2) 
$$-k\frac{\partial u(0,t)}{\partial x} = q_1$$
;  $k\frac{\partial u(l,t)}{\partial x} = q_2$ 

(3) 
$$u(0,t) = \mu(t)$$
;  $k \frac{\partial u(l,t)}{\partial x} + h(l,y,z)u = h(l)\theta(t)$   $h = h(x,y,z)$ 为热交换系数

1.8 一根长为l而两端(x = 0 and x = l)固定的弦,用手把它的中点朝横向拨开距离h,然后放手任其自由振动,试写出此弦振动的定解问题。

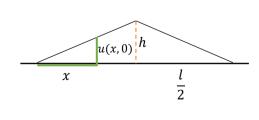
解: 先写出自由振动方程: 令其振动方程为 u = u(x,t)

$$u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} \qquad \left( a = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\rho}} \right)$$

端点约束为: u(0,t) = 0; u(l,t) = 0

在求其初始情况的约束: t = 0:

如左图,初始时中心偏离平衡位置h,列出x与u(x)关系:



$$u(x,0) = \begin{cases} \frac{2h}{l}x, & 0 \le x \le \frac{l}{2} \\ \frac{2h}{l}(l-x), & \frac{l}{2} \le x \le l \end{cases}$$

另外, 初始时刻速度为 0:

$$\frac{\partial u(x,0)}{\partial t} = 0$$

综上,该问题可以表述为:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} & \left( a = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\rho}} \right) \\ u(0,t) = 0 ; & u(l,t) = 0 \\ u(x,0) = \begin{cases} \frac{2h}{l}x, & 0 \le x \le \frac{l}{2} \\ \frac{2h}{l}(l-x), & \frac{l}{2} \le x \le l \end{cases} \\ \frac{\partial u(x,0)}{\partial t} = 0 \end{cases}$$