

HOMEWORK

数理方程与特殊函数

王翎羽 U202213806 提高 2201 班

2024 年 3 月 18 日

练习五

1. 求下列定解问题的解:

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1, \\ u_x(0, y) = u_x(1, y) = 0, \\ u(x, 0) = 1 + \cos 3\pi x, & u(x, 1) = 3 \cos 2\pi x. \end{cases}$$

解: 设 $u(x, y) = X(x)Y(y)$, 则得到 $YX'' + XY'' = 0$, 即得到 $\frac{X''}{X} = -\frac{Y''}{Y} = -\lambda$.

即有 $Y'' - \lambda Y = 0$ 和 $X'' + \lambda X = 0$. 其中 $X'(0) = X'(1) = 0$.

当 $\lambda < 0$ 时, 方程没有非平凡解. 当 $\lambda = 0$ 时, $X(x) = A + Bx$,

又 $X'(0) = X'(1) = 0, X(x) \equiv A, Y(y) = D + Ey$

当 $\lambda > 0$ 时, X 的通解为 $X(x) = B \cos \sqrt{\lambda}x + C \sin \sqrt{\lambda}x, X'(x) = -B\sqrt{\lambda} \sin \sqrt{\lambda}x + C\sqrt{\lambda} \cos \sqrt{\lambda}x$.

由边界条件得, $\lambda = (n\pi)^2, n = 1, 2, 3 \dots, X(x) = B \cos n\pi x$.

由通解可得, $Y(y) = Fe^{n\pi y} + Ge^{-n\pi y}$.

那么 $u(x, y) = A(D + Ey) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n(F_n e^{n\pi y} + G_n e^{-n\pi y}) \cos n\pi x$, 令 $a_n = B_n F_n, b_n = B_n G_n$.

$u(x, 0) = AD + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n + b_n) \cos n\pi x = 1 + \cos 3\pi x$. 易得 $AD = 1$,

以及 $a_n + b_n = 2 \int_0^1 \cos 3\pi x \cdot \cos n\pi x dx = \begin{cases} 1, & n = 3, \\ 0, & n \neq 3. \end{cases}$

$u(x, 1) = A(D + E) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n e^{n\pi} + b_n e^{-n\pi}) \cos n\pi x = 3 \cos 2\pi x$.

可得 $AD + AE = 0, a_n e^{n\pi} + b_n e^{-n\pi} = 2 \int_0^1 \cos 2\pi x \cdot \cos n\pi x dx = \begin{cases} 3, & n = 2, \\ 0, & n \neq 2. \end{cases}$

解方程, 得: $u(x, y) = 1 - y + \frac{3}{e^{2\pi} - e^{-2\pi}} (e^{2\pi y} - e^{-2\pi y}) \cos 2\pi x + \frac{1}{e^{3\pi} - e^{-3\pi}} (e^{3\pi y} - e^{-3\pi y}) \cos 3\pi x$.

2. 设有一内半径为 r_1 , 外半径为 r_2 的圆环形导热板, 上下两侧绝热. 如果内圆温度保持零度, 而外圆温度保持 $u_0 (u_0 > 0)$ 度, 试求稳恒状态下该导热板的温度分布规律 $u(r, \theta)$. 问题归结为在稳恒状态下, 求解拉普拉斯方程 $\Delta u = u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$ 边值问题, 即在极坐标系下求解定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} = 0, & r_1 < r < r_2, 0 < \theta < 2\pi, \\ u(r_1, \theta) = 0, & u(r_2, \theta) = u_0, & 0 < \theta < 2\pi, \\ u(r, \theta) = u(r, \theta + 2\pi). & & (\text{Natural Boundary Condition}) \end{cases}$$

解: 设 $u(r, \theta) = R(r)\Phi(\theta)$, 则有 $R'' + \frac{1}{r}R'\Phi + \frac{1}{r^2}R\Phi'' = 0$, 得到 $\frac{r^2 R'' + rR'}{R} = -\frac{\Phi''}{\Phi} = \lambda$.

对于 $\Phi'' + \lambda\Phi = 0, \Phi(\theta) = \Phi(\theta + 2\pi)$, 当 $\lambda < 0$ 时, 问题没有非平凡解.

当 $\lambda = 0$ 时, $\Phi(\theta) = A_0\theta + B_0$, 又由周期条件可知, $A_0 = 0, \Phi(\theta)_0 = B_0$.

对于 $R(r)$ 而言, $r^2 R'' + rR' = 0$, 解得 $R_0(r) = C_0 \ln r + D_0$.

当 $\lambda > 0$ 时, 通解为 $\Phi(\theta) = E \cos \sqrt{\lambda}\theta + F \sin \sqrt{\lambda}\theta$. 由边界条件可知, $\lambda = n^2, n = 1, 2, \dots$

代入可得, $r^2 R'' + rR' - \lambda R = 0$, 解欧拉方程, 解得: $R_n(r) = C_n r^n + D_n r^{-n}$.

得到: $u(r, \theta) = B_0(C_0 \ln r + D_0) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (E_n \cos n\theta + F_n \sin n\theta)(C_n r^n) + D_n r^{-n}$.

又 $u(r_1, \theta) = B_0 C_0 \ln r_1 + B_0 D_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (E_n \cos n\theta + F_n \sin n\theta)(C_n r_1^n) + D_n r_1^{-n}$ 得到

$$\begin{cases} B_0 C_0 \ln r_1 + B_0 D_0 = 0, \\ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (E_n \cos n\theta + F_n \sin n\theta)(C_n r_1^n) + D_n r_1^{-n} = 0. \end{cases}$$

和 $u(r_2, \theta) = B_0 C_0 \ln r_2 + B_0 D_0 = u_0$

解得 $B_0 C_0 = \frac{u_0}{\ln \frac{r_2}{r_1}}$ 和 $B_0 D_0 = \frac{\ln r_1 u_0}{\ln \frac{r_1}{r_2}}$. 所以 $u(r, \theta) = \frac{u_0 \ln \frac{r}{r_1}}{\ln \frac{r_2}{r_1}}$.

3. 求下列定解问题的解:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} = 0, & 0 < r < 1, 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ u(r, 0) = 0, & u(r, \frac{\pi}{2}) = 0, & 0 < r < 1, \\ u(1, \theta) = \theta(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta). & & 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

解: 设 $u(r, \theta) = R(r)\Phi(\theta)$, 则有 $R'' + \frac{1}{r}R'\Phi + \frac{1}{r^2}R\Phi'' = 0$, 得到 $\frac{r^2 R'' + rR'}{R} = -\frac{\Phi''}{\Phi} = \lambda$.

对于 $\Phi'' + \lambda\Phi = 0, \Phi(\theta) = \Phi(\frac{\pi}{2})$, 当 $\lambda < 0$ 时, 问题没有非平凡解.

当 $\lambda = 0$ 时, $\Phi(\theta) = A_0\theta + B_0$, 又 $\Phi(0) = B = 0, \Phi(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{2}A = 0$, 所以 $x \equiv 0$.

当 $\lambda > 0$ 时, 通解为 $\Phi(\theta) = E \cos \sqrt{\lambda}\theta + F \sin \sqrt{\lambda}\theta$,

又 $\Phi(0) = C \cos \sqrt{\lambda} \times 0 = C = 0, \Phi(\frac{\pi}{2}) = D \sin \sqrt{\lambda} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$. 即 $\frac{\pi}{2}\sqrt{\lambda} = n\pi$.

所以 $\lambda = (2n)^2, n = 1, 2, \dots$, 那么 $\Phi_n(\theta) = D_n \sin 2n\theta, n = 1, 2, \dots$

将 $\lambda = (2n)^2 \dots$ 代入, 解欧拉方程, 得到: $R_n(r) = E_n r^{2n} + F_n r^{-2n}$.

所以有 $u(r, \theta) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n r^{2n} + b_n r^{-2n}) \sin 2n\theta$, 其中 $a_n = E_n D_n, b_n = F_n D_n$. 由 $|R(0)| < +\infty$, 则 $F_n = 0$.

所以 $a_n + b_n = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \theta(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta) \sin 2n\theta d\theta = \frac{4}{\pi} \times \frac{2[1 - (-1)^n]}{8n^3}$.

所以 $u(r, \theta) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{\pi n^3} r^{2n} \sin 2n\theta$.

练习六

1. 求解如下定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_t = u_{xx} + \cos \pi x, & 0 < x < 1, t > 0 \\ u_x(0, t) = u_x(1, t) = 0, \\ u(x, 0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解: 方程所对应的齐次方程 $u_t = u_{xx}$ 满足该边界条件的固有函数系为 $\{\cos n\pi x\}$.

设 $U(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(t) \cos n\pi x$. 代入方程中, 得:

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [u'_n(t) + n^2 \pi^2 u_n(t) \cos n\pi x] \cos n\pi x = \cos \pi x$. 当 $n \neq 1$ 时, 问题没有非平凡解.

当 $n = 1$ 时, 由 *Laplace* 变换, $sU(s) - u(0) + \pi^2 U(s) = \frac{1}{s}$, 得到 $U(s) = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{\pi^2 + s} \right)$,

由 *Laplace* 逆变换, 得到 $u(t) = \frac{1}{\pi^2} (1 - e^{-\pi^2 t})$.

所以 $u(x, t) = \frac{1}{\pi^2} (1 - e^{-\pi^2 t}) \cos \pi x$.

2. 求解如下定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} + t \sin \frac{\pi x}{l}, & 0 \leq x \leq l, t \geq 0 \\ u(0, t) = u(l, t) = 0, & t \geq 0, \\ u(x, 0) = 0, \quad u_t(x, 0) = 0, & 0 \leq x \leq l \end{cases}$$

解: 方程所对应的齐次方程 $u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx}$ 满足该边界条件的固有函数系为 $\{\sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} x\}$.

设 $U(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} x$. 代入方程中, 得:

$$u_{tt} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u''_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} x \text{ 和 } u_{xx} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(t) (-1) \left(\frac{n\pi}{l} \right)^2 \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} x.$$

$$\text{即 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [u''_n(t) + \left(\frac{n\pi\alpha}{l} \right)^2] \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} = t \sin \frac{\pi x}{l}.$$

当 $n = 1$ 时, $u''_1(t) + \left(\frac{\pi\alpha}{l} \right)^2 u_1(t) = t$, 且 $u''_1(0) = u_1(0) = 0$.

由 *Laplace* 变换, 得: $s^2 U_1(s) - s u_1(0) - s' u_1(0) + \left(\frac{\pi\alpha}{l} \right)^2 U_1(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}$

$$\text{即 } U_1(s) = \left(\frac{l}{\pi\alpha} \right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{\pi\alpha s^2 + \left(\frac{\pi\alpha}{l} \right)^2} \right).$$

由 *Laplace* 逆变换, 得: $u_1(t) = \left(\frac{l}{\pi\alpha} \right) \left(t - \frac{l}{\pi\alpha} \sin \frac{\pi\alpha t}{l} \right)$. 即: $u(x, t) = \left(\frac{l}{\pi\alpha} \right) \left(t - \frac{l}{\pi\alpha} \sin \frac{\pi\alpha t}{l} \right) \sin \frac{\pi x}{l}$.