《数学物理方程与特殊函数》作业题

练习一

- 1. 写出长为 L 的弦振动的边界条件和初始条件:
 - (1) 端点 x = 0, x = L 固定在平衡位置;
 - (2) 初始位移为 f(x);
 - (3) 初始速度为g(x);
 - (4) 在任何一点上,在时刻t时位移是有界的.
- 2. 写出弦振动的边界条件: (1) 在端点 x = 0 处,弦是移动的,由 g(t) 给出; (2) 在端点 x = L 处,弦不固定地自由移动.
- 3. 验证函数u = f(xy)是方程 $xu_x yu_y = 0$ 的解,其中f是任意连续可微函数.

练习二

1. 证明 $u(x,t) = e^{-8t} \sin 2x$ 是如下定解问题的解:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad u(0,t) = u(\pi,t) = 0, \quad u(x,0) = \sin 2x.$$

- 2. 设F,G是二次可微函数,
 - (1) 证明 y(x,t) = F(2x+5t) + G(2x-5t) 是方程 $4y_{tt} = 25y_{xx}$ 的通解;
 - (2) 求方程 $4y_{tt} = 25y_{xx}$ 满足定解条件 $y(0,t) = y(\pi,t) = 0$, $y(x,0) = \sin 2x$, $y_t(x,0) = 0$ 的解.
- 3. (1) 求二阶偏微分方程 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = x^2 y$ 的通解, (2) 求该方程满足定解条 $z(x,0) = x^2$, $z(1,y) = \cos y$ 的特解.

练习三

1. 求下列固有值问题的固有值和固有函数:

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

2. 求如下定解问题的解:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2}u_{xx}, & 0 < x < l, \quad t > 0, \\ u(0,t) = u_{x}(l,t) = 0, \\ u(x,0) = 3\sin\frac{3\pi x}{2l} + 6\sin\frac{5\pi x}{2l}, \\ u_{t}(x,0) = 0. \end{cases}$$

3. 求解以下定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = u_{xx} + 2u, & 0 < x < 1, & t > 0, \\ u(0, t) = u(1, t) = 0, \\ u(x, 0) = 0, \\ u_{t}(x, 0) = \sqrt{\pi^{2} - 2} \sin \pi x. \end{cases}$$

练习四

1. 求下列定解问题的解:

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx}, & 0 < x < l, \quad t > 0, \\ u(0,t) = 0, & u(l,t) = 0, \\ u(x,0) = x(l-x). \end{cases}$$

2. 求下列固有值问题的固有值和固有函数:

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

3. 求如下定解问题的解:

$$\begin{cases} u_t = u_{xx}, & 0 < x < 2, & t > 0, \\ u_x(0,t) = u(2,t) = 0, \\ u(x,0) = 4\cos\frac{5\pi x}{4}. \end{cases}$$

练习五

1. 求下列定解问题的解:

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

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版的温度分布规律 $u(r,\theta)$. 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:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} = 0, & r_1 < r < r_2, \quad 0 < \theta < 2\pi, \\ u(r_1, \theta) = 0, \quad u(r_2, \theta) = u_0, \quad 0 < \theta < 2\pi, \\ u(r, \theta) = u(r, \theta + 2\pi) \quad \text{(自然边界条件)}. \end{cases}$$

3. 求下列定解问题的解:

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

练习六

1. 求解如下定解问题:

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

2. 求解如下定解问题:

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

3. 求下列定解问题的解:

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = -2x, & x^2 + y^2 < 1, \\ u|_{x^2 + y^2 = 1} = 1. \end{cases}$$

练习七

1. 求定解问题的解:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx}, & 0 < x < l, & t > 0, \\ u(0,t) = 0, & u(l,t) = 1, \\ u(x,0) = \sin \frac{3\pi x}{l} + \frac{x}{l}, & u_t(x,0) = x(l-x). \end{cases}$$

2. 求定解问题的解:

$$\begin{cases} u_t = 8u_{xx} + \cos t + e^t \sin \frac{x}{2}, & 0 < x < \pi, \ t > 0, \\ u(0, t) = \sin t, & u_x(\pi, t) = 0, \\ u(x, 0) = 0. \end{cases}$$

3. 求解以下定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_t = u_{xx} + 2u_x, & 0 < x < 1, & t > 0, \\ u(0,t) = u(1,t) = 0, \\ u(x,0) = e^{-x} \sin \pi x. \end{cases}$$

练习八

1. 求定解问题的解:

$$\begin{cases} u_t = 2u_{xx} + 4 + 2e^{-x}, & 0 < x < 3, \quad t > 0, \\ u_x(0,t) = 1, & u(3,t) = -18 - e^{-3}, & t > 0, \\ u(x,0) = -(2x^2 + e^{-x}), & 0 < x < 3. \end{cases}$$

2. 求定解问题的解:

$$\begin{cases} u_t = u_{xx} - 6(x - 1), & 0 < x < 2, & t > 0, \\ u(0, t) = 0, & u_x(2, t) = 1, \\ u(x, 0) = \sin\frac{\pi x}{4} + x^3 - 3x^2 + x. \end{cases}$$

3. 求定解问题的解:

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = \sin \pi x, & 0 < x < 1, & 0 < y < 1, \\ u(0, y) = 1, & u(1, y) = 2, \\ u(x, 0) = 1 + x, & u(x, 1) = 1 + x - \frac{1}{\pi^2} \sin \pi x. \end{cases}$$

练习九

1. 求特征值问题的特征值与特征函数:

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

2. 试证明特征值问题

$$\begin{cases} x^2 y''(x) + xy'(x) + \lambda y(x) = 0, \\ y(1) = y(e) = 0. \end{cases}$$

的固有函数系 $\{y_n(x)\}$ 在区间[1, e]上带权函数 $\frac{1}{x}$ 正交.

练习十

1. 设一无限长的弦作自由振动,弦的初始位移为 $\varphi(x)$,初始速度为 $-k\varphi'(x)$ (k为常数),求此振动在时刻t在x处的位移u(x,t),即求如下定解问题的解:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx}, & -\infty < x < +\infty, \quad t > 0, \\ u(x,0) = \phi(x), & u_t(x,0) = -k\phi'(x). \end{cases}$$

2. 求解定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx}, & -\infty < x < +\infty, \quad t > 0, \\ u(x,0) = \sin x, & u_t(x,0) = x^2. \end{cases}$$

3. 求解定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} + at + x, & -\infty < x < +\infty, & t > 0, \\ u(x,0) = x, & u_t(x,0) = \sin x. \end{cases}$$

练习十一

1. 用行波法求解下列定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx}, & -at < x < 0, \ t > 0, \\ u|_{x=0} = \phi(t), & u|_{x+at=0} = \psi(t), \end{cases}$$

其中已知函数 ϕ , ψ 满足相容性条件 $\phi(0) = \psi(0)$.

2. 求解以下三维波动方程的 Cauchy 问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2}(u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz}), & -\infty < x, y, z < +\infty, \quad t > 0, \\ u(x, y, z, 0) = yz, & u_{t}(x, y, z, 0) = xz. \end{cases}$$

3. 求解以下二维波动方程的 Cauchy 问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2}(u_{xx} + u_{yy}), & -\infty < x, y < +\infty, \quad t > 0, \\ u(x, y, 0) = x^{2}(x + y), & u_{t}(x, y, 0) = 0. \end{cases}$$

练习十二

1. 用积分变换法求解下列定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx}, & -\infty < x < +\infty, \quad t > 0, \\ u(x, 0) = \cos x. \end{cases}$$

2. 设有一半无限长固体(x>0),其初始温度是零度,一个常数温度 $u_0>0$ 外加和保持在其表面x=0处,求固体在任何一点x和任一时刻t的温度. 设在点x处和时刻t的温度为u(x,t),则问题归结为求解以下热传导方程的定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{t} = a^{2}u_{xx}, & x > 0, \quad t > 0, \\ u(0,t) = u_{0}, & u(x,0) = 0, \\ u(x,t) \neq \mathbb{R}. \end{cases}$$

3. 设 A, ω 均为常数, 用积分变换法求解下列问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx}, & x > 0, \quad t > 0, \\ u(x,0) = u_t(x,0) = 0, \\ u(0,t) = A \sin \omega t, & |u(x,t)| < M \quad (x \to \infty). \end{cases}$$

练习十三

1. 用积分变换法求解下列定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx}, & 0 < x < 1, \quad t > 0, \\ u_x(0,t) = 0, & u_x(1,t) = 0, \\ u(x,0) = \cos 3\pi x, & u_t(x,0) = 0. \end{cases}$$

2. 用积分变换法求解下列定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_t = t^2 u_{xx}, & -\infty < x < +\infty, \quad t > 0, \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x). \end{cases}$$

3. 用积分变换法求解定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx} + ku, & -\infty < x < +\infty, \quad t > 0, \\ u(x,0) = \varphi(x). \end{cases}$$

练习十四

1. 设 K_R 表示以原点为中心以R为半径的球体, Γ_R 表示以原点为中心以R为半径的球面。若u满足下面的定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0, & (x, y, z) \in K_R, \\ u \mid_{\Gamma_R} = 1 + \sin xy^2 z^3, \end{cases}$$

利用极值原理证明: 在 K_R 内, u > 0.

2. 设 K_R 表示以原点为中心以R为半径的球体, Γ_R 表示以原点为中心以R为半径的球面。若0 < r < R,且u满足下面的定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0, & (x, y, z) \in K_R \setminus \overline{K_r}, \\ u \big|_{\Gamma_r} = 1, & u \big|_{\Gamma_R} = 2, \end{cases}$$

证明: 在 $K_R \setminus \overline{K_r}$ 内, 1 < u < 2.

3. 设 $u(r,\theta,\varphi)$ 是单位球 $K_1 = \{(r,\theta,\phi): 0 \le r < 1, 0 \le \theta \le \pi, 0 \le \phi \le 2\pi\}$ 内的调和函数在球坐标下的表示,且它在闭球 $\overline{K_1}$ 上连续,若 $u(r,\theta,\varphi)$ 在上半单位球面上为 $1-\sin\theta$,在下半单位球面上恒为 0,试证明单位球 K_1 内 $0 < u(r,\theta,\varphi) < 1$,并求 $u(r,\theta,\varphi)$ 在 r=0 的值.

练习十五

1. 证明二维调和函数的积分表达式:

$$u(M_0) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{C} \left[u \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left(\ln \frac{1}{r} \right) - \ln \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right] ds.$$

2. 在下半平面 v<0 内求解拉普拉斯方程的边值问

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0, & -\infty < x < +\infty, \ y < 0, \\ u \Big|_{y=0} = f(x). \end{cases}$$

3. 设 A 为常数,分别用分离变量法和格林法求解如下定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{rr} + \frac{1}{r}u_r + \frac{1}{r^2}u_{\theta\theta} = 0, & 0 < r < 1, \\ u(1,\theta) = A\cos\theta & (-\pi < \theta \le \pi). \end{cases}$$

4. 设 A, B 为常数,用试探法求如下定解问题的解:

$$\begin{cases} u_{rr} + \frac{1}{r}u_r + \frac{1}{r^2}u_{\theta\theta} = 0, & r < a, \\ u\big|_{r=a} = A\cos\theta + B\sin\theta & (-\pi < \theta \le \pi). \end{cases}$$

练习十六

1. 设 Ω 是 \mathbb{R}^3 中以足够光滑的曲面 Γ 为边界的有界区域,若边值问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = f(x, y, z), & (x, y, z) \in \Omega \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} + ku \Big|_{\Gamma} = g(x, y, z), & (x, y, z) \in \Gamma \end{cases}$$

有解,其中常数k > 0,试证明其解是唯一的(提示:用格林第一公式).

- 2. 设 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ 为任何区域,u 的所有二阶偏导数在 Ω 上存在且连续。若对任意闭球面 $\Gamma_a \subset \Omega$,成立 $\iint_{\Gamma_a} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds = 0$,试证明 $u \not\in \Omega$ 上的调和函数(提示:用格林第二公式).
- 3. u 是 \mathbb{R}^3 内的光滑函数,若 $\Delta u \geq 0$,则称 u 是下调和的。 证明以下两个命题等价: (1). u 在 \mathbb{R}^3 内下调和。
 - (2). 对任意闭球面 Γ_r , $\iint_{\Gamma_r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS \ge 0$ 成立,其中 $n \not\in \Gamma_r$ 的单位外法向量。

练习十七

1. 证明: (1) $\frac{d}{dx}[xJ_0(x)J_1(x)] = x[J_0^2(x) - J_1^2(x)];$

(2)
$$\int x^2 J_1(x) dx = 2x J_1(x) - x^2 J_0(x) + c.$$

(3)
$$J_2(x) - J_0(x) = 2J_0''(x);$$

(4)
$$\int x^n J_0(x) dx = x^n J_1(x) + (n-1)x^{n-1} J_0(x) - (n-1)^2 \int x^{n-2} J_0(x) dx.$$

2. 计算积分:

(1).
$$\int_{0}^{3} (3-x)J_{0}(\frac{\mu_{2}^{(0)}}{3}x)dx;$$

(2).
$$\int_{0}^{R} r(R^{2}-r^{2})J_{0}(\frac{\mu_{m}^{(0)}}{R}r)dr.$$

3. 设 u₀ 为常数. 求解如下定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{t} = k(u_{rr} + \frac{1}{r}u_{r}), & 0 < r < 1, \ t > 0 \\ u(1,t) = 0, & |u(r,t)| < M(\stackrel{\nu}{\boxminus}r \to 0), \\ u(r,0) = u_{0}. \end{cases}$$

练习十八

1. 求解如下定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{rr} + \frac{1}{r}u_r + u_{zz} = 0, & 0 \le r < 1, & 0 < z < 1, \\ u_z(r,0) = 0, & u(r,1) = 1, \\ u(1,z) = 0, & |u(0,z)| < +\infty. \end{cases}$$

2. 设 4 为常数 求解如下定解问题 (用固有函数展开法):

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2}(u_{rr} + \frac{1}{r}u_{r}) + A, & 0 < r < 1, \ t > 0, \\ u(1, \ t) = 0, & |u(r, \ t)| < M \ (\stackrel{\smile}{\rightrightarrows} r \to 0), \\ u(r, \ 0) = 0, & u_{t}(r, \ 0) = 0. \end{cases}$$

《数学物理方程与特殊函数》测试题(一)

一 (15 分) 求特征值问题的特征值与特征函数 $\{y_n(x)\}$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 y''(x) + xy'(x) + \lambda y(x) = 0, & 1 < x < e, \\ y(1) = 0, y(e) = 0. & \end{cases}$$

并证明特征函数系 $\{y_n(x)\}$ 在[1,e]上带权函数 $\frac{1}{x}$ 正交。

二 (12分) 求特征值问题的特征值与特征函数。

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

三 (15分) 求下述有界弦的自由振动问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2}u_{xx} & (0 < x < 1, t > 0) \\ u_{x}(0, t) = 0, u_{x}(1, t) = 0 & (t > 0) \\ u(x, 0) = \cos \frac{3\pi x}{l}, u_{t}(x, 0) = 1 & (x > 0). \end{cases}$$

四 (15分) 求下述有界弦的强迫振动问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} + \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{4\pi x}{l}, & (0 < x < l, t > 0) \\ u(0,t) = 3, & u(l,t) = 6, & (t > 0) \\ u(x,0) = 3(1 + \frac{x}{l}), u_t(x,0) = \sin \frac{4\pi x}{l}, & (0 < x < l). \end{cases}$$

五 (15分) 求均匀薄圆盘的热传导问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{t} = a^{2}(u_{rr} + \frac{1}{r}u_{r}), & (0 \le r < R, \ t > 0), \\ u|_{r=R} = 0, & (t > 0), \\ u|_{t=0} = 1 - \frac{r^{2}}{R^{2}}, & (0 \le r < R). \end{cases}$$

六 (10分) 用积分变换法求无限长杆的热传导问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx}, & (-\infty < x < +\infty, t > 0), \\ u(x, 0) = \cos x, & (t > 0). \end{cases}$$

七 (10 分)利用波动方程 $u_u = a^2 u_{xx}$ 的通解公式u(x,t) = f(x-at) + g(x+at) 求无界弦的自由振动问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx}, & (-\infty < x < +\infty, \ t > 0), \\ u|_{x-at=0} = x^2, & u|_{x+at=0} = \sin x + x^2, & (0 < x < l). \end{cases}$$

八 (8分) 求解上半空间 z>0 内的获利克莱问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz} = 0, & (z > 0), \\ u|_{z=0} = f(x, y), & (-\infty < x, y < +\infty). \end{cases}$$

《数学物理方程与特殊函数》测试题(一)参考答案

$$-. \quad \mathbf{AF} \stackrel{\diamondsuit}{\Rightarrow} x = e^t, t = \ln x, dt = \frac{dx}{x} = e^{-t} dx, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} = e^{-t} \frac{dy}{dt},$$
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} (\frac{dy}{dx}) = \frac{d}{dt} (e^{-t} \frac{dy}{dt}) \frac{dt}{dx} = -e^{-2t} \frac{dy}{dt} + e^{-2t} \frac{d^2y}{dt^2},$$

原问题化为 $\begin{cases} y''(t) + \lambda y(t) = 0, \\ y(0) = 0, y(1) = 0. \end{cases}$

$$\lambda_n = (n\pi)^2, y_n(t) = \sin n\pi t, \quad n = 1, 2, ...$$

$$\lambda_n = (n\pi)^2, y_n(x) = \sin n\pi \ln x, \quad n = 1, 2, ...$$

$$\int_{1}^{e} \frac{1}{x} y_{n}(x) y_{m}(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} y_{n}(t) y_{m}(t) dt = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & m = n \\ 0, & m \neq n. \end{cases}$$

二.解 关于 λ 作三种情况讨论

$$(i)\lambda < 0$$
, $X(x) = Ae^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}x} + Be^{\sqrt{-\lambda}x}$, 由边条件得 $A = B = 0$, $X(x) = 0$.

$$(ii)\lambda = 0$$
, $X(x) = Ax + B$, $X(x) = B = const$.

(iii)
$$\lambda > 0$$
, $X(x) = A\cos\sqrt{\lambda}x + B\sin\sqrt{\lambda}x$
 $X'(x) = -\sqrt{\lambda}A\sin\sqrt{\lambda}x + B\sqrt{\lambda}\cos\sqrt{\lambda}x$

$$X'(0) = \sqrt{\lambda}B = 0 \Rightarrow B = 0$$

$$X'(l) = -\sqrt{\lambda}A\sin\sqrt{\lambda}l = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\lambda}l = n\pi, n = 1, 2, ...$$

$$\lambda_n = (\frac{n\pi}{l})^2 \quad X_n(x) = \cos\frac{n\pi}{l}x, n = 1, 2, ...$$

总之
$$\lambda_n = (\frac{n\pi}{1})^2$$
 $X_n(x) = \cos \frac{n\pi}{1} x, n = 0,1,2,...$

三. 解 设u(x,t) = X(x)T(t)代入方程得到两个常微分方程

$$X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0$$
$$T''(t) + \lambda a^{2}T(t) = 0$$

解特征值问题
$$\begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0 \\ X'(0) = 0, X'(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda_n = (\frac{n\pi}{l})^2$$
 $X_n(x) = \cos\frac{n\pi}{l}x, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ 。 解关于 t 的方程

$$n = 0, \lambda_0 = 0, \quad T_0(t) = \frac{1}{2}b_0t + \frac{1}{2}a_0$$

$$n > 0, \lambda_n = (\frac{n\pi}{l})^2, \quad T_n(t) = a_n \cos \frac{n\pi a}{l} t + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi a}{l} t$$

由叠加原理可得

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2}b_0t + \frac{1}{2}a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos \frac{n\pi a}{l}t + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi a}{l}t)\cos \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

代入初始条件得解:
$$u(x,t) = t + \cos \frac{3\pi ut}{l} \cos \frac{3\pi x}{l}$$
.

四. 解 设
$$u(x,t) = v(x,t) + w(x)$$
, $w(x) = \frac{l^2}{32\pi^2 a^2} \sin \frac{4\pi x}{l} + \frac{3}{l}x + 3$,则 v 满足

$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} = a^2 v_{xx}, & (0 < x < l, \ t > 0) \\ v(0,t) = 0, & v(l,t) = 0, & (t > 0) \\ v(x,0) = \frac{l^2}{32\pi^2} \sin\frac{4\pi x}{l}, & v_t(x,0) = \sin\frac{4\pi x}{l}, & (0 < x < l). \end{cases}$$

$$v(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos \frac{n\pi at}{l} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi at}{l} \right) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l -\frac{l^2}{32\pi^2 a^2} \sin \frac{4\pi x}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = \begin{cases} -\frac{l^2}{32\pi^2 a^2} & n = 4\\ 0 & n \neq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$b_n = \frac{l}{n\pi a} \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \sin \frac{4\pi x}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{l}{4\pi a} & n = 4\\ 0 & n \neq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$u(x,t) = \frac{l^2}{32\pi^2} \sin \frac{4\pi x}{l} + \frac{3}{l} x + 3 + \left(-\frac{l^2}{32\pi^2} \cos \frac{4\pi at}{l} + \frac{l}{4\pi a} \sin \frac{4\pi at}{l} \right) \sin \frac{4\pi x}{l}$$

五. 解
$$u(r,t) = F(r)T(t)$$
,代入方程得要求
$$\begin{cases} r^2F''(r) + rF'(r) + \lambda r^2F(r) = 0, \\ T'(t) + \lambda a^2T(t) = 0. \end{cases}$$

由边界条件和有界性条件 $F(R) = 0, |F(0)| < +\infty$ 解特征值问题

$$\begin{cases} r^2 F''(r) + r F'(r) + \lambda r^2 F(r) = 0 \cdot \lambda_m = (\frac{\mu_m^{(0)}}{R})^2, & F_m(r) = J_0(\frac{\mu_m^{(0)}}{R}r), \\ F(R) = 0, |F(0)| < +\infty, \end{cases}$$

$$T_{m}(t) = a_{m}e^{-(\frac{\mu_{m}^{(0)}a}{R})^{2}t} \cdot u(r,t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_{m}e^{-(\frac{\mu_{m}^{(0)}a}{R})^{2}t} J_{0}(\frac{\mu_{m}^{(0)}}{R}r)$$

$$a_{m} = \frac{\int_{0}^{R} r(1 - \frac{r^{2}}{R^{2}}) J_{0}(\frac{\mu_{m}^{(0)}}{R}r) dr}{\frac{R^{2}}{2} J_{1}^{2}(\mu_{m}^{(0)})} = \frac{4J_{2}(\mu_{m}^{(0)})}{\mu_{m}^{(0)2} J_{1}^{2}(\mu_{m}^{(0)})}$$

$$u(r,t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{4J_2(\mu_m^{(0)})}{\mu_m^{(0)2}J_1^2(\mu_m^{(0)})} e^{-(\frac{\mu_m^{(0)}}{R}a)^2t} J_0(\frac{\mu_m^{(0)}}{R}r)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d}U(\lambda,t)}{\mathrm{d}t} = -a^2 \lambda^2 U(\lambda,t) & (-\infty < \lambda < +\infty, t > 0) \\ U(\lambda,0) = \pi [\delta(\lambda+1) + \delta(\lambda-1)] & (t > 0) \end{cases}$$

$$U(\lambda,t) = \pi [\delta(\lambda+1) + \delta(\lambda-1)] e^{-a^2 \lambda^2 t}$$

由逆变换的定义可得

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \pi [\delta(\lambda+1) + \delta(\lambda-1)] e^{-a^2 \lambda^2 t} e^{j\lambda x} d\lambda = e^{-a^2 t} \cos x.$$

七. 解 将边界条件代入可得

$$x = at, \quad f(0) + g(2x) = x^{2}, g(x) = \frac{x^{2}}{4} - f(0)$$

$$x = -at, \quad f(2x) + g(0) = \sin x + ax, f(x) = \sin \frac{x}{2} + \frac{ax}{2} - g(0),$$

$$f(0) + g(0) = 0$$

$$u(x,t) = f(x - at) + g(x + at)$$

$$= \sin \frac{x - at}{2} + \frac{(x - at)^{2}}{4} + \frac{(x + at)^{2}}{4}.$$

八.解 上半空间的格林函数为

$$\begin{split} G(M,M_0) &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \left(\frac{1}{r_{MM_0}} - \frac{1}{r_{MM_1}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z+z_0)^2}} \right) \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial}{\partial n} G(M, M_0)|_{z=0} &= -\frac{\partial}{\partial z} G(M, M_0)|_{z=0} = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{z_0}{\left[(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + {z_0}^2 \right]^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ u(x_0, y_0, z_0) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) \frac{z_0}{\left[(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2 \right]^{\frac{3}{2}}} \, \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \end{split}$$

《数学物理方程与特殊函数》测试题(二)

一、(本题满分12分)求周期特征值问题的特征值和特征函数(请写出 解题过程).

$$X''(\theta) + \lambda X(\theta) = 0$$
, $X(\theta) = X(\theta + 2\pi)$.

二、(本题满分 15 分)设a,l 是正常数,用分离变量法求解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2}u_{xx}, & 0 < x < l, t > 0, \\ u(0,t) = u(l,t) = 0, & t \ge 0, \\ u(x,0) = 0, & 0 \le x \le l \\ u_{t}(x,0) = \sin(\frac{3\pi x}{l}) - 2\sin(\frac{6\pi x}{l}), & 0 \le x \le l, \end{cases}$$
(1)

$$u_{t}(x,0) = \sin(\frac{3\pi x}{l}) - 2\sin(\frac{6\pi x}{l}), \quad 0 \le x \le l,$$
 (4)

三、(本题满分 15 分) 设B 是正常数,用分离变量法求求解如下定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{t} = a^{2}u_{xx} + B, & 0 < x < \pi, \ t > 0 \\ u(0,t) = u(\pi,t) = 0, \ t \ge 0, \\ u(x,0) = 0, & 0 \le x \le \pi, \end{cases}$$
 (1)

四、(10分)用行波法求解下列问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = u_{xx} + xt^2, & -\infty < x < +\infty, t > 0, \\ u(x,0) = \sin x, & u_{t}(x,0) = 4xe^{-x^2}, & -\infty < x < +\infty. \end{cases}$$

五、(13 分)用积分变换法求解下列问题(提示:y 的 Laplace 变换 $L(y) = \frac{1}{s^2}$,

$$L(1) = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = 1, & x > 0, y > 0, \\ u\big|_{x=0} = y+1, & y \ge 0, \\ u\big|_{y=0} = 1, & x \ge 0. \end{cases}$$
 (1)

六、(15分) 求均匀薄圆盘的热传导问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2(u_{rr} + u_r / r) & (0 \le r < R, \ t > 0), \\ u|_{r=R} = 0 & (t > 0), \\ u|_{t=0} = 1 - r^2 / R^2 & (0 \le r < R). \end{cases}$$

七、(本题满分 10 分)写出半平面($-\infty < x < +\infty$, y > 0)上的格林函数,并利用此格林函数写出下列拉普拉斯方程第一边值解的形式

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0, & -\infty < x < +\infty, \ y > 0, \\ u(x,0) = f(x), & -\infty < x < +\infty, \\ u(x,y) \to 0 & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x^2 + y^2 \to +\infty \text{ fr}. \end{cases}$$

八、 $(10\, eta)$ 设u 在区域 $\Omega \subset R^3$ 内调和,以点a 为球心R 为半径的球 $B(a,R) \subset \Omega$. 试证明对任何 $0 < \rho < R$,如下球平均值公式成立:

$$u(a) = \frac{3}{4\pi\rho^3} \int_{B_{\rho}(a)} u(x, y, z) dx dy dz.$$

《数学物理方程与特殊函数》测试题(二)参考答案

- 一. **解**: 对应方程的特征方程为 $r^2 + \lambda = 0$,
- (1) 当 $\lambda < 0$ 时,方程通解为 $X(\theta) = C_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}\theta} + C_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}\theta}$,代入定解条件得 $C_1 = C_2 = 0$,没有非零解. (3分)
- (2) 当 $\lambda=0$ 时,方程通解为 $X(\theta)=C_1+C_2\theta$,代入定解条件得 $X(\theta)=C_1$.所以特征值 $\lambda=0$ 时,特征函数为 $X(\theta)=1$.(3分)
- (3) 当 $\lambda > 0$ 时,方程通解为 $X(\theta) = C_1 \sin(\sqrt{\lambda}\theta) + C_2 \cos(\sqrt{\lambda}\theta)$,代入定解条件后得特征值 $\lambda_n = n^2$,特征函数为 $X_n(\theta) = \cos(n\theta)$, $\sin(n\theta)$, $n = 1, 2, \cdots$.

所以特征方程的特征根为 $\lambda_n = n^2, n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$. 特征函数为

$$\{1, \cos(n\theta), \sin(n\theta); \quad n=1,2,\cdots\}.$$
 (3\(\frac{1}{2}\)).

二. **解:** 由分离变量法,令u(x,y) = X(x)T(t),代入方程(1)得特征值问题:

$$X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0, \ X(0) = X(l) = 0.$$
 (5)

$$T''(t) + a^2 \lambda T(t) = 0 \tag{6}$$

则(5)特征值为: $\lambda_n = (\frac{n\pi}{l})^2$,对应特征函数为: $X_n(x) = \sin(\frac{n}{l}\pi x)$, n = 1,2,...

将
$$\lambda_n$$
代入方程(6),得其通解为: $T_n(t) = C_n \cos(\frac{n\pi at}{l}) + D_n \sin(\frac{n\pi at}{l})$,

n = 1,2,... 于是,得到问题(1) - (4)的一系列特征解:

$$u_n(x,y) = X_n(x)T_n(t) = [C_n \cos(\frac{n\pi at}{l}) + D_n \sin(\frac{n\pi at}{l})] \sin(\frac{n\pi at}{l}), \quad n = 1,2,...$$
(5 %)

由叠加原理,原问题的解可表示为:

$$u(x,y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x,y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[C_n \sin(\frac{n\pi at}{1}) + D_n \sin(\frac{n\pi at}{1}) \right] \sin(\frac{n\pi at}{l} x).$$

由初始条件(3)和(4)得: $C_n = 0, D_3 = -D_6 = \frac{l}{3\pi a}$, 其余 $D_n = 0$. 故原问题的解为:

$$u(x,y) = \frac{l}{3\pi a} \left[\cos(\frac{3\pi at}{l})\sin(\frac{3\pi x}{l}) - \cos(\frac{6\pi at}{l})\sin(\frac{6\pi x}{l})\right]. \tag{5 \(\frac{\pi}{l}\)}$$

三. **解**: 由相应的特征值问题可知:
$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(t) \sin(nx)$$
 (4) (5分)

由傅立叶变换知:
$$B = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{2B}{n\pi} (1 - (-1)^n) \right] \sin(nx),$$
 (5)

将(4)(5)代入方程(1)有:
$$u_n'(t) + a^2 n^2 u_n(t) - \frac{2B}{n\pi} [1 - (-1)^n] = 0,$$
 (6)

利用初始条件(3)得到:
$$u_n(0) = 0.$$
 (7) (5分)

解(6)(7)有:
$$u_n(t) = \frac{2B}{a^2 n^3 \pi} [1 - (-1)^n] [1 - e^{-a^2 n^2 t}],$$

所以原问题解为:
$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{2B}{a^2 n^3 \pi} (1 - (-1)^n) \right] \left[1 - e^{-a^2 n^2 t} \right] \sin(nx)$$
 (5分)

四. 解:
$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(s+t) + \sin(x-t)] + \frac{1}{2} \int_{x-t}^{x+t} 4\alpha e^{-\alpha^2} d\alpha + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{t} d\tau \int_{x-(t-\tau)}^{x+(t-\tau)} \xi \tau^2 d\xi$$

 $=\sin x \cos t + e^{-(x-t)^2} - e^{-(x+t)^2} + \frac{1}{12}xt^4 (5 分)(若用积分变换, 对比给分).$

五. \mathbf{M} 1: 记u 关于 \mathbf{y} 的拉氏变换为 \tilde{u} , 对方程两边作拉氏变换, 有:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \{ s\widetilde{u} - 1 \} = \frac{1}{s}, \widetilde{u}(0, s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{s}, \tag{5 \%}$$

解此常微分方程,得:
$$\tilde{u} = \frac{x}{s^2} + \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{s}$$
, (3分)

用逆拉氏变换,得到原方程的解为: u(x, y) = xy + y + 1. (5分)

 $\mathbf{M2}$ 记u 关于 x 的拉氏变换为 \tilde{u} , 对方程两边作拉氏变换, 有:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial v} \{t\widetilde{u} - y - 1\} = \frac{1}{t}, \widetilde{u}(t,0) = \frac{1}{t^2} + \frac{1}{t}, \tag{5 \%}$$

解此常微分方程,得:
$$\tilde{u} = \frac{y}{t^2} + \frac{1}{t^2} + \frac{1}{t}$$
 (3 分)

用逆拉氏变换,得到原方程的解为: u(x, y) = xy + y + 1. (5分)

六. 解: u(r,t) = F(r)T(t), 代入方程得

$$r^2 F''(r) + rF'(r) + \lambda r^2 F(r) = 0, \quad T'(t) + \lambda a^2 T(t) = 0$$
 (5 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

由 边 界 条 件 和 有 界 性 条 件 $F(R)=0, |F(0)|<+\infty$,解 特 征 值 问 题

$$\begin{cases} r^2 F''(r) + rF'(r) + \lambda r^2 F(r) = 0 \\ F(R) = 0, |F(0)| < +\infty \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda_{m} = \left(\frac{\mu_{m}^{(0)}}{R}\right)^{2}, F_{m}(r) = J_{0}\left(\frac{\mu_{m}^{(0)}}{R}r\right), T_{m}(t) = a_{m}e^{-\left(\frac{\mu_{m}^{(0)}a}{R}\right)^{2}t}$$
(5 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

由叠加原理
$$u(r,t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m e^{-(\frac{\mu_m^{(0)}a}{R})^2 t} J_0(\frac{\mu_m^{(0)}}{R}r)$$

$$a_{m} = \frac{\int_{0}^{R} r(1 - \frac{r^{2}}{R^{2}}) J_{0}(\frac{\mu_{m}^{(0)}}{R} r) dr}{\frac{R^{2}}{2} J_{1}^{2}(\mu_{m}^{(0)})} = \frac{4J_{2}(\mu_{m}^{(0)})}{\mu_{m}^{(0)2} J_{1}^{2}(\mu_{m}^{(0)})}$$

$$u(r,t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{4J_{2}(\mu_{m}^{(0)})}{\mu_{m}^{(0)2} J_{1}^{2}(\mu_{m}^{(0)})} e^{-(\frac{\mu_{m}^{(0)}}{R} a)^{2}t} J_{0}(\frac{\mu_{m}^{(0)}}{R} r)$$
(5 \(\frac{\psi}{R}\))

七. \mathbf{m} :设上半平面内任意一点 $M_0(x_0,y_0)$ 关于 y=0 的对称点

$$M_1(x_1,y_1)=M_1(x_0,-y_0)$$
,因此 $q=rac{r_{MM_1}}{r_{MM_0}}igg|_{y=0}=1$,从而,所求格林函数为:

$$\begin{split} G(M,M_0) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} [ln(\frac{1}{r_{MM_0}}) - ln\frac{1}{r_{MM_1}}] \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} [ln\frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2}} - ln\frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y+y_0)^2}}] \\ &\qquad \qquad \frac{\partial G}{\partial n}\Big|_{y=0} = -\frac{\partial G}{\partial y}\Big|_{y=0} = -\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{y_0}{(x-x_0)^2 + y_0^2}, \end{split}$$
 (5 $\frac{\partial G}{\partial n}$

于是, 所求问题的解为

$$u(x_0, y_0) = -\int_{\Gamma} f(M) \frac{\partial G}{\partial n} ds = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{y_0 f(x)}{(x - x_0)^2 + y_0^2} dx.$$
 (5 \(\frac{\partial}{2}\))

八.解:由球面平均值公式,有:

$$\int_{B_{\rho}(a)} u(x,y,z) dx dy dz = \int_{0}^{\rho} \left(\int_{\Gamma_{\rho}(a)} u(x,y,z) dS \right) dr = \int_{0}^{\rho} 4\pi r^{2} u(a) dr$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \pi \rho^{3} u(a)$$
(5 \(\frac{\gamma}{2}\))

所以
$$u(a) = \frac{3}{4\pi\rho^3} \int_{B_{\rho}(a)} u(x, y, z) dx dy dz.$$
 (5分)

《数学物理方程与特殊函数》测试题(三)

一、 $(10 \, f)$ 设a,l 是正常数,用分离变量法求解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx}, & (0 < x < l, t > 0) \\ u(0,t) = u_x(l,t) = 0, \\ u(x,0) = 3\sin(\frac{3\pi x}{2l}) + 5\sin(\frac{5\pi x}{2l}), u_t(x,0) = 0. \end{cases}$$

二、(15 分)设a,l是正常数,求解如下定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx} + t \cos \frac{\pi x}{l}, & (0 < x < l, \ t > 0) \\ u_x(0,t) = u_x(l,t) = 0, \\ u(x,0) = 0. \end{cases}$$

三、(15分) 设a,l是正常数,求解如下定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx} + 16\sin\frac{4\pi}{l}x, & (0 < x < l, t > 0) \\ u(0,t) = 1, & u(l,t) = 2 \\ u(x,0) = 1 + \frac{x}{l}. \end{cases}$$

四、(10分)用行波法求解下列问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} + t, & (-\infty < x < +\infty, \ t > 0) \\ u(x,0) = \sin x, \ u_t(x,0) = x. \end{cases}$$

五、(10 分)用积分变换法求解下列问题(提示: Laplace 变换 $L(y^2) = \frac{2}{s^3}$, $L(1) = \frac{1}{s}$):

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = u_{xx} - 1, & (x > 0, t > 0) \\ u(x,0) = 0, & u_{t}(x,0) = 0 \\ u(0,t) = 0, & u_{x}(x,t) \to 0 \\ (x \to \infty). \end{cases}$$

六、(15分) 求如下定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = u_{rr} + \frac{1}{r}u_{r} & (0 \le r < 1, t > 0) \\ u(1,t) = 0, & |u(0,t)| < \infty, \\ u(r,0) = 0, & u_{t}(r,0) = 1 - r^{2}. \end{cases}$$

七、(15分)用试探法和格林函数法求解如下定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_z = 6, & (-\infty < x < +\infty, -\infty < z < +\infty, y < 0), \\ u(x,0,z) = f(x,z). & | \end{cases}$$

八、(10分) 叙述调和函数的极值原理,并用其证明如下方程解的唯一性:

$$\begin{cases}
\Delta u = F(x, y, z), & (x, y, z) \in \Omega \\
u|_{\Gamma} = f(x, y, z). & (x, y, z) \in \Gamma
\end{cases}$$

《数学物理方程与特殊函数》测试题(三)参考答案

一.**解:** 设 u(x,y) = X(x)T(t), 带入方程分离变量, 得到下面两个常微分方程

$$\begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0, \\ T''(t) + \lambda a^2 T(t) = 0, \end{cases}$$
 (2 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\))

由边界条件得X(0) = X'(l) = 0. 考虑固有值问题:

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

其固有值为: $\lambda_n = \left[\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2l}\right]^2, n = 1, 2, \dots$

对应的固有函数为:
$$X_n(x) = \sin \frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2l} x$$
. (4分)

将 λ_n 代入另外一个常微分方程,得其通解为:

$$T_{\rm n}(t) = C_{\rm n} \cos \frac{(2n-1)\pi a}{2l} t + D_{\rm n} \sin \frac{(2n-1)\pi a}{2l} t$$
, $n = 1, 2, ...$ (6 $\%$)

由叠加原理,原问题的解可表示为:

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

由初始条件得

$$C_n = \begin{cases} 3, & n = 2, \\ 5, & n = 3, \\ 0, & n \neq 2, 3, \end{cases} D_n = 0.$$
 (9 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

故原问题的解为:

$$u(x,y) = 3\cos(\frac{3\pi a}{2l}t)\sin(\frac{3\pi}{2l}x) + 5\cos(\frac{5\pi a}{2l}t)\sin(\frac{5\pi}{2l}x). \tag{10 }$$

二. 解: 方程所对应的固有函数系为
$$\left\{\cos \frac{n\pi}{l}x, n=0,1,...\right\}$$
, (2分)

设

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u_n(t) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x,$$

$$t\cos\frac{\pi}{l}x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n(t)\cos\frac{n\pi}{l}x,$$
 (6 \(\frac{\phi}{l}\))

由傅里叶级数可知

$$f_n(t) = \begin{cases} t, & n = 1, \\ 0, & n \neq 1. \end{cases}$$

$$(8 \%)$$

将级数形式代入方程得:

$$u_1'(t) + (\frac{\pi a}{l})^2 u_1(t) = t, u_n'(t) + (\frac{n\pi a}{l})^2 u_n(t) = 0, \qquad n \neq 1$$
 (10 \(\frac{h}{l}\))

又由初始条件有 $u_n(0) = 0$, 解常微分方程得

$$u_n(t) = 0, \qquad n \neq 1,$$

$$u_1(t) = \int_0^t e^{-(\frac{\pi a}{l})^2(t-\tau)} \tau d\tau = (\frac{l}{\pi a})^2 t - (\frac{l}{\pi a})^4 [1 - e^{-(\frac{\pi a}{l})^2 t}].$$

(13分)

故方程的解为:

$$u(x,t) = \{ \left(\frac{l}{\pi a}\right)^2 t - \left(\frac{l}{\pi a}\right)^4 \left[1 - e^{-\left(\frac{\pi a}{l}\right)^2 t}\right] \} \cos \frac{\pi}{l} x.$$
 (15 \(\frac{\psi}{l}\))

三. 解:设问题的解为

$$u(x,t) = v(x,t) + w(x), \tag{2 \%}$$

带入方程得

$$v_{tt} = a^2(v_{xx} + w_{xx}) + 16\sin\frac{4\pi}{l}x$$
,

为使关于v的方程及边界条件为齐次的,w(x) 需满足

$$\begin{cases} a^2 w_{xx} + 16\sin\frac{4\pi}{l}x = 0, \\ w(0) = 1, w(l) = 2. \end{cases}$$
 (6 $\%$)

上面常微分方程的解为

$$w(x) = \frac{l^2}{\pi^2 a^2} \sin \frac{4\pi}{l} x + (1 + \frac{x}{l}). \tag{8}$$

因此, v(x,t)满足

$$\begin{cases} v_t = a^2 v_{xx}, \\ v(0,t) = v(l,t) = 0, \\ v(x,0) = -\frac{l^2}{\pi^2 a^2} \sin \frac{4\pi}{l} x. \end{cases}$$
 (10 $\%$)

满足方程及边界条件的解为

$$v(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n e^{-(\frac{n\pi a}{l})^2 t} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x,$$
 (12 \(\frac{\psi}{l}\))

又由初始条件
$$c_n = \begin{cases} 0, & n \neq 4, \\ -\frac{l^2}{\pi^2 a^2}, & n = 4, \end{cases}$$

所以
$$v(x,t) = -\frac{l^2}{\pi^2 a^2} e^{-(\frac{4\pi a}{l})^2 t} \sin \frac{4\pi}{l} x.$$
 (14 分)

原问题的解为u(x,t) = v(x,t) + w(x)

$$= -\frac{l^2}{\pi^2 a^2} e^{-(\frac{4\pi a}{l})^2 t} \sin \frac{4\pi}{l} x + \frac{l^2}{\pi^2 a^2} \sin \frac{4\pi}{l} x + (1 + \frac{x}{l}). (15 \%)$$

四. 解:

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sin(x+at) + \sin(x-at) + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} y dy + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{0}^{t} \int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} \tau dy d\tau \right]$$
(5 \(\frac{t}{2}\))

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left[\sin(x+at)+\sin(x-at)+tx+\int_0^t\tau(t-\tau)d\tau\right] \tag{7}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\sin(x+at) + \sin(x-at) + tx + \frac{1}{6}t^{3}.$$
 (10 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

或 (=
$$\sin x \cos at + tx + \frac{1}{6}t^3$$
)

五. 解: 记U(x,s) = L[u(x,t)], 对方程关于t作拉普拉斯变换,

$$U_{xx} - s^2 U = \frac{1}{s} \tag{4 \%}$$

对边界条件作拉普拉斯变换得

$$U(0,s) = 0, \quad U(x,s) \to 0, (x \to \infty). \tag{6 \%}$$

解方程得
$$U(x,s) = \frac{1}{s^3} (e^{-\frac{x}{a}s} - 1).$$
 (8分)

取拉普拉斯逆变换, 并利用延迟性质得

$$u(x,t) = L^{-1}[U(x,s)] = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}t^2, & 0 \le t < x, \\ \frac{1}{2}x^2 - tx, & t \ge x. \end{cases}$$
 (10 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

六.解 设u(r,t) = F(r)T(t),代入方程得

$$r^{2}F''(r) + rF'(r) + \lambda r^{2}F(r) = 0$$

$$T''(t) + \lambda T(t) = 0$$
(5 \(\frac{\partial}{2}\)

由边界条件和有界性条件 $F(1) = 0, |F(0)| < +\infty$.

解特征值问题

$$\begin{cases} r^2 F''(r) + rF'(r) + \lambda r^2 F(r) = 0 \\ F(1) = 0, |F(0)| < +\infty \end{cases},$$

其固有值和固有函数为

$$\lambda_m = (\mu_m^{(0)})^2, F_m(r) = J_0(\mu_m^{(0)}r), \tag{9\,\%}$$

将 λ_n 代入另外一个常微分方程,得其通解为:

$$T_m(t) = c_m \cos(\mu_m^{(0)} t) + d_m \sin(\mu_m^{(0)} t)$$
(10 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

由叠加原理 $u(r,t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} [c_m \cos(\mu_m^{(0)}t) + d_m \sin(\mu_m^{(0)}t)] J_0(\mu_m^{(0)}r)$,

由初始条件得

$$c_{m} = 0$$

$$d_{m} = \frac{\int_{0}^{1} r(1 - r^{2}) J_{0}(\mu_{m}^{(0)} r) dr}{\frac{1}{2} J_{1}^{2}(\mu_{m}^{(0)}) \mu_{m}^{(0)}} = \frac{4 J_{2}(\mu_{m}^{(0)})}{(\mu_{m}^{(0)})^{3} J_{1}^{2}(\mu_{m}^{(0)})}$$
(13 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\))

故方程的解为

$$u(r,t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{4J_2(\mu_m^{(0)})}{(\mu_m^{(0)})^3 J_1^2(\mu_m^{(0)})} \sin(\mu_m^{(0)} t) J_0(\mu_m^{(0)} r). \tag{15 \(\frac{1}{12}\)}$$

七.解: 容易得到方程的一个特解为 $u_*(x,y,z) = 3y^2$. (形式有很多) (3分)

令
$$v = u - u_*$$
, 则 v 满足
$$\begin{cases} \Delta v = 0, \\ v|_{y=0} = f(x,z). \end{cases}$$
 (5分)

设 右 半 平 面 内 任 意 一 点 $M_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 关 于 y=0 的 对 称 点 $M_1(x_1,y_1)=M_1(x_0,-y_0,z_0)$,因此所求格林函数为:

$$G(M, M_0) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left(\frac{1}{r_{MM_0}} - \frac{1}{r_{MM_1}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y + y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2}} \right)$$
(9 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

$$\left. \frac{\partial G}{\partial n} \right|_{y=0} = \left. \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} \right|_{y=0} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{y_0}{\left[(x - x_0)^2 + y_0^2 + (z - z_0)^2 \right]^{3/2}}, \quad (13 \%)$$

于是,

$$v(x_0, y_0, z_0) = -\int_{\Gamma} f(M) \frac{\partial G}{\partial n} ds = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{y_0 f(x, z)}{\left[(x - x_0)^2 + y_0^2 + (z - z_0)^2 \right]^{3/2}} dx dz.$$
(14 \(\frac{\frac{1}}{2}\))

原问题的解为

$$u(x_0, y_0, z_0) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{y_0 f(x, z)}{\left[(x - x_0)^2 + y_0^2 + (z - z_0)^2 \right]^{3/2}} dx dz + 3y_0^2.$$
(15 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

八.解:极值原理:若函数在 Ω 内调和,在 Ω + Γ 上连续,且不为常数,则它的最大值和最小值只能在边界上取得。 (5分)

假设 u_1 , u_2 为方程的两个解,则 $v = u_1 - u_2$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} \Delta v = 0, \\ v \mid_{\Gamma} = 0. \end{cases}$$

由极值原理 v=0. 所以方程的解事唯一的。

(10分)

《数学物理方程与特殊函数》测试题(四)

一、(15分)用分离变量法求解如下定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = u_{xx}, & 0 < x < 2, t > 0, \\ u(0,t) = u_x(2,t) = 0, & t \ge 0, \\ u(x,0) = x^2 - 4x, & u_t(x,0) = 3\sin\frac{3\pi x}{4}, & 0 \le x \le 2. \end{cases}$$

二、(15分)设a为正常数,求以下定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2}u_{xx} + t\sin\frac{\pi x}{l}, & 0 < x < l, t > 0, \\ u(0,t) = 0, u(l,t) = 0, & t > 0, \\ u(x,0) = 0, u_{t}(x,0) = \sin\frac{3\pi x}{l}, & 0 \le x \le l. \end{cases}$$

三、 (15分) 求以下定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx} + 1, 0 < x < l, t > 0, \\ u(0, t) = 2, u_x(l, t) = 3, t > 0, \\ u(x, 0) = 8 \sin \frac{3\pi x}{2l} + 2 - \frac{x^2}{2a^2} + (3 + \frac{l}{a^2})x, 0 < x < l. \end{cases}$$

四、(15分)解以下初边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 (u_{rr} + \frac{1}{r} u_r), & 0 \le r < R, \ t > 0, \\ u(R, t) = 0, \ |u(0, t)| < +\infty, \ t > 0, \\ u(r, 0) = R^2 - r^2, & 0 \le r < R. \end{cases}$$

五、(10分)用分离变量法求以下定解问题.

$$\begin{cases} u_{rr} + \frac{1}{r}u_r + \frac{1}{r^2}u_{\theta\theta} = 0, 0 < r < a, 0 \le \theta \le \pi, \\ u(r,0) = u(r,\pi) = 0, 0 < r < a, \\ u(a,\theta) = \sin 2\theta + 3\sin 5\theta. \end{cases}$$

六、(10分) 求解以下初值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = u_{xx} + t \sin x, -\infty < x < +\infty, t > 0, \\ u(x,0) = \sin x, -\infty < x < +\infty, \\ u_{t}(x,0) = \frac{x}{1+x^{2}}, -\infty < x < +\infty. \end{cases}$$

七、 $(10 \, \text{分})$ 写出半空间 $(-\infty < x, y < +\infty, z < 0)$ 上的 Green 函数,并用 Green 函数法求解以下定解问题.

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz} = 0, -\infty < x, y < +\infty, z < 0, \\ u(x, y, 0) = f(x, y), -\infty < x, y < +\infty. \end{cases}$$

八、(10分)在以下两题中任选一题,若做两题,按第一题评分.

1、设u(x,y,z)是区域 Ω 内的调和函数, Γ 为区域 Ω 的边界,u(x,y,z)在 $\Omega+\Gamma$ 上有一阶连续偏导数,利用 Green 第二公式证明

$$\iint_{\Gamma} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS = 0.$$

2、用积分变换法解下列定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t - u_{\chi\chi} - tu = 0, & -\infty < x < +\infty, \ t > 0, \\ u(x,0) = \varphi(x), & -\infty < x < +\infty. \end{cases}$$

(已知
$$F^{-1}(e^{-\lambda^2 t}) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi t}}e^{-\frac{x^2}{4t}}$$
).