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# 中国科学技术大学

## 2012—2013 学年第二学期考试试卷

考试科目: 数学物理方程 (B)

所在院系: \_\_\_\_\_

姓名: \_\_\_\_\_ 学号: \_\_\_\_\_ 得分: \_\_\_\_\_

一、(15分) 设  $u = u(x, y)$ , 求下列方程的一般解:

(1)  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = xy$ ;

(2)  $y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + 3y \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 6xy^2$ ;

二、(15分) 用分离变量法解定解问题:

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

三、(16分) 求解下列固有值问题 (计算结果中要明确指出固有值和固有函数):

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

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

四、(10分) 求  $u = u(r, \theta)$ , 满足:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_2 u = 0, & (1 < r < 2), \\ u(1, \theta) = 1, & u(2, \theta) = 0. \end{cases}$$

五、(14分) (1) 将函数  $f(x) = 2 + x^2$  按勒让德函数系展开;

(2) 计算积分  $I = \int_{-1}^1 (3x^4 + 2x^3 + 1)P_2(x)P_5(x)dx$ .

六、(12分) 利用傅里叶变换求解定解问题 ( $a > 0$ ):

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

中国科学技术大学 2014-2015 学年第二学期

数理方程(B) 期末考试试卷 A 卷(闭卷)

姓名: \_\_\_\_\_ 学号: \_\_\_\_\_ 成绩: \_\_\_\_\_

一 (6 分) 设  $u = u(x, y)$ , 求方程  $u_{xy} = x^2 y$  的通解.

二 (12 分) (1) 解固有值问题 
$$\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 & (0 < x < 5), \\ X'(0) = X(5) = 0. \end{cases}$$

(2) 把方程  $xy'' + (1-x)y' + \lambda y = 0$  化为 Sturm-Liouville 型方程.

三 (20 分) (1) 用分离变量法求解混合问题

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

(2) 求  $\varphi(x) = \sin(\frac{x}{2})$ ,  $\psi(x) = \delta(x-3)$  时此定解问题的解.

四 (12 分) 求解非齐次定解问题.

$$\begin{cases} u_t = 4 u_{xx} & (t > 0, 0 < x < 1), \\ u(t, 0) = 0, \quad u(t, 1) = 1, \\ u(0, x) = \varphi(x) + x. \end{cases}$$

五 (14 分) 采用球坐标, 求轴对称情形下的三维球外边值问题  
(提示: 需用 Legendre 多项式)

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_3 u(r, \theta) = 0 & (r > R, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi), \\ u|_{r=R} = \sin^2 \theta, \quad u|_{r \rightarrow \infty} = 0. \end{cases}$$

六 (14 分) 用分离变量法, 求柱坐标  $(r, \theta, z)$  下轴对称边值问题  
(提示: 需用 Bessel 方程及 Bessel 函数)

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_3 u(r, z) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0 & (0 \leq r < a, 0 < z < d), \\ u(r, 0) = f(r), \quad u(r, d) = 0, & (\text{圆柱上下底}) \\ \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right|_{r=a} = 0 & (\text{柱侧绝热}). \end{cases}$$

七 (12 分) 设八分之一空间  $V = \{(x, y, z) | 0 < y < x\}$ , 用镜像法求出  $V$  内场势方程第一边值问题的格林函数.



八 (10 分) 求解初值问题

$$\begin{cases} 4u_{xx} = u_x + 2u_t + u & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty), \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, \\ u_x|_{x=0} = \varphi(x). \end{cases}$$

(提示: 可化为一维波动方程, 用达朗贝尔公式; 也可用 Fourier 积分变换法)

参考公式:

1. 柱坐标系  $\Delta_1 = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \frac{\partial}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$ , 极坐标系  $\Delta_2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2}$ .

球坐标系  $\Delta_3 = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2}$ .

2. Bessel 方程  $x^2 y'' + xy' + (\lambda x^2 - \nu^2)y = 0$ ,  $\nu \geq 0$  通解为  $y(x) = AJ_\nu(\omega x) + BN_\nu(\omega x)$ .

$N_\nu(x)$  在  $x=0$  无界. 若  $\omega$  是  $J_\nu(\omega a) = 0$  的一个正根, 模平方  $N_{\nu+1}^2 = \frac{1}{2} a^2 J_{\nu+1}^2(\omega a)$ ;

若  $\omega$  是  $J'_\nu(\omega a) = 0$  的非负根, 模平方  $N_{\nu+1}^2 = \frac{1}{2} [a^2 - \frac{\nu^2}{\omega^2}] J_\nu^2(\omega a)$ .

3. Legendre 方程  $[(1-x^2)y']' + \lambda y = 0$ ,  $\lambda = n(n+1)$  时在  $x = \pm 1$  处有界的解为

$y(x) = CP_n(x)$ ,  $P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2-1)^n$ , 模平方  $\frac{2}{2n+1}$ .

4. Fourier 变换  $F(\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)e^{i\lambda x} dx$ ,  $f(x) = F^{-1}[F(\lambda)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\lambda)e^{-i\lambda x} d\lambda$ .

法则表  $F[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi)d\xi] = \frac{F(\lambda)}{-i\lambda}$ ,  $F[f(x-\xi)] = F(\lambda)e^{-i\lambda \xi}$ .

变换表  $F^{-1}[e^{-\lambda^2}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda^2} e^{-i\lambda x} d\lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}}$ ,  $F^{-1}[1] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-i\lambda x} d\lambda = \delta(x)$ .

中国科学技术大学  
2015 - 2016 学年第二学期考试试卷

考试科目: 数学物理方程 (B)

得分 \_\_\_\_\_

学生所在系: \_\_\_\_\_

姓名 \_\_\_\_\_

学号 \_\_\_\_\_

一 (12 分) 求以下固有值问题的固有值和固有函数

$$\begin{cases} Y''(x) + \lambda Y(x) = 0, & (0 < x < 16) \\ Y'(0) = 0, & Y'(16) = 0. \end{cases}$$

二 (16 分) 利用分离变量法求解定解问题:

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

$A \cos \mu x + B \sin \mu x$

$\mu = \frac{2n+1}{2} \pi$

并求  $\varphi(x) = \delta(x-2)$  时此定解问题的解

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = 4u_{xx} \\ u|_{t=0} = x^2, \quad u_t|_{t=0} = \sin 2x \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} u_{tt} = 4u_{xx} + f(t, x) \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, \quad u_t|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

三 (共 14 分) 考虑初值问题:

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

1) 如取  $f(t, x) = 0$ , 求此初值问题的解.

2) 如取  $f(t, x) = t^2 x^2$ , 求此初值问题相应的解.

四 (14 分) 求解以下初值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t = 4u_{xx} + 5u & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty) \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \end{cases}$$

并求出当  $\varphi(x) = e^{-x^2}$  时此定解问题的解.

五 (16 分) 求解以下定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_t = u_{rr} + \frac{1}{r} u_r & (0 < r < 1) \\ |u(t, 0)| < +\infty, \quad u(t, 1) = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(r). \end{cases}$$

并算出  $\varphi(r) = J_0(ar) + 3J_0(br)$  时的解. (其中  $0 < a < b$ , 且  $J_0(a) = J_0(b) = 0$ )

六 (共 14 分) 已知下半空间  $V = \{(x, y, z) \mid z < 0, -\infty < x, y < +\infty\}$

1) 求出  $V$  内泊松方程第一边值问题的格林函数.

2) 求解定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} 4u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz} = 0, (z < 0, -\infty < x, y < +\infty) \\ u|_{z=0} = \varphi(x, y). \end{cases}$$

七 (6 分) 对于三维波动方程

$$u_{tt} = a^2 \Delta_3 u, (a > 0, t > 0, -\infty < x, y, z < +\infty)$$

它的形如  $u = u(t, r) = T(t)R(r)$  的解称为方程的可分离变量的径向对称解, 求方程满足  $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} u = 0$  的可分离变量的径向对称解. ( $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ ).

八 (8 分) 考虑固有值问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dx}[(1-x^2)y'] + \lambda y = 0, (0 < x < 1) \\ y'(0) = 0, |y(1)| < +\infty. \end{cases}$$

(1) 求此固有值问题的固有值和固有函数.  $\lambda_n = \lambda_n(2n+1) \quad p_{2n}(x)$

(2) 把  $f(x) = 2x + 1$  按此固有值问题所得到的固有函数系展开.

### 参考公式

1) 直角坐标系:  $\Delta_3 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$ , 柱坐标系:  $\Delta_3 u = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$ ,

球坐标系:  $\Delta_3 u = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2}$ .

2) 若  $\omega$  是  $J_\nu(\omega a) = 0$  的一个正根, 则有模平方  $N_{\nu 1}^2 = \|J_\nu(\omega x)\|_1^2 = \frac{a^2}{2} J_{\nu+1}^2(\omega a)$ .

若  $\omega$  是  $J'_\nu(\omega a) = 0$  的一个正根, 则有模平方  $N_{\nu 2}^2 = \|J_\nu(\omega x)\|_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} [a^2 - \frac{\nu^2}{\omega^2}] J_\nu^2(\omega a)$ .

3) 勒让德多项式:  $P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n$ ,  $\int_{-1}^1 P_n^2(x) dx = \frac{2}{2n+1}$ ,  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ ,

母函数:  $(1 - 2xt + t^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} P_n(x) t^n$ , 递推公式:  $P'_{n+1}(x) - P'_{n-1}(x) = (2n+1)P_n(x)$

4)  $\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a^2 \lambda^2 t} \cos \lambda x d\lambda = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \exp(-\frac{x^2}{4a^2 t})$

5) 设  $G(M; M_0)$  是三维 Poisson 方程第一边值问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_3 u = -f(M), (M = (x, y, z) \in V) \\ u|_S = \varphi(M). \end{cases}$$

对应的 Green 函数, 则

$$u(M_0) = - \iint_S \varphi(M) \frac{\partial G}{\partial n} (M; M_0) dS + \iiint_V f(M) G(M; M_0) dM. \quad (\text{其中 } M_0 = (\xi, \eta, \zeta))$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-A\xi^2 + B\xi} d\xi = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{A}} e^{\frac{B^2}{4A}}$$

- [6分] 一、方法(-):
- 2分  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \int \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} y + \varphi(y)$
- 2分  $u = \int \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy = \int (\frac{x^3}{3} y + \varphi(y)) dy$   
 $= \frac{x^3}{6} y^2 + \int \varphi(y) dy + g(x)$
- 2分  $u = \frac{x^3 y^2}{6} + f(y) + g(x)$
- 方法(+):
- 2分 特解  $u^* = \frac{x^3 y^2}{6}$
- 2分 齐次方程通解  $w = f(y) + g(x)$
- 2分  $u = u^* + w = \frac{x^3 y^2}{6} + f(y) + g(x)$
- [6分] 二(1)
- 2分 边条左II右I 由S-L定理, 固有值  $> 0$   
 故  $X = A \cos(\sqrt{\lambda} x) + B \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} x)$   
 $X'(0) = -A \cdot 0 + B \cos(0) = 0, B = 0$   
 $X(5) = A \cos(\sqrt{\lambda} 5) = 0$
- 2分  $\lambda_n = \left[ \frac{(n-\frac{1}{2})\pi}{5} \right]^2, n = 1, 2, 3 \dots$
- 2分  $X_n = \cos \left[ (n - \frac{1}{2}) \pi \frac{x}{5} \right]$   
 \*若结果错, 据边条等推导酌情给, 总分  $\leq 3$

- [6分] (2)
- 2分 方程  $y'' + \frac{1-x}{x} y' + \frac{\lambda}{x} y = 0$  同乘  $e^{\int \frac{1-x}{x} dx}$
- 2分  $e^{\int \frac{1-x}{x} dx} = e^{\ln x - x} = x e^{-x}$
- 2分  $(x e^{-x} y')' + \lambda e^{-x} y = 0$

- [12分] 三(1)
- 2分 ①分离  $u = T(t)X(x)$   
 $T''(t) + \lambda a^2 T(t) = 0$   
 $X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0$   
 边条分离  $X(0) = 0, X'(\pi) = 0$
- 2分 ②解固有值问题  
 $\lambda_n = \left[ (n - \frac{1}{2}) \frac{\pi}{\pi} \right]^2, n = 1, 2, 3 \dots$   
 $X_n = \sin \left[ (n - \frac{1}{2}) x \right]$
- 2分 解常微分方程  $T''(t) + \lambda_n a^2 T(t) = 0$   
 $T_n = C_n \cos(n - \frac{1}{2}) at + D_n \sin(n - \frac{1}{2}) at$   
 特解  $T_n(t) X_n(x) \dots$
- 2分 ③叠加  $u(t, x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [C_n \cos(n - \frac{1}{2}) at + D_n \sin(n - \frac{1}{2}) at] \sin \left[ (n - \frac{1}{2}) x \right]$
- 4分 定系数  $u|_{t=0} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \sin \left[ (n - \frac{1}{2}) x \right] = \varphi$   
 $u_t|_{t=0} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n - \frac{1}{2}) a D_n \sin \left[ (n - \frac{1}{2}) x \right] = \psi$   
 $C_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \varphi(x) \sin \left[ (n - \frac{1}{2}) x \right] dx$   
 $D_n = \frac{1}{(n - \frac{1}{2}) a \pi} \int_0^{\pi} \psi(x) \sin \left[ (n - \frac{1}{2}) x \right] dx$   
 \*注意基, 内积, 模<sup>2</sup>, 基若错全错 步骤分  $\leq 6$

- [8分] 三(2)
- 2分  $t = 0, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \sin \left[ (n - \frac{1}{2}) x \right] = \sin(\frac{1}{2} x)$   
 $C_1 = 1, C_n = 0 (n > 1)$
- 4分  $D_n = \frac{1}{(n - \frac{1}{2}) a \pi} \int_0^{\pi} \delta(x) \sin \left[ (n - \frac{1}{2}) x \right] dx$   
 $= \frac{2 \sin[3(n - \frac{1}{2})]}{\pi (n - \frac{1}{2}) a}$
- 2分  $u = \cos(\frac{at}{2}) \sin(\frac{x}{2})$   
 $+ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4 \sin(\frac{3(n-3)}{2})}{\pi (2n-1)a} \sin(\frac{2n-1}{2} at) \sin(\frac{2n-1}{2} x)$
- [12分] 四、 $u = v + w$
- 4分 设  $v = Ax + B$  把边条齐次化  
 $v|_{x=0} = B = 0, v|_{x=1} = A \cdot 1 = 1, v = x$   
 $w|_{x=0} = w|_{x=1} = 0$  I类
- 1分  $w_t - 4w_{xx} = u_t - 4u_{xx} - (v_t - 4v_{xx}) = 0$
- 1分  $w|_{t=0} = u|_{t=0} - v|_{t=0} = \varphi + x - x = \varphi$
- 4分 对  $w$  分离变量, 经①②③可得  
 $w = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n e^{-4(n\pi)^2 t} \sin(n\pi x)$   
 $A_n = 2 \int_0^1 \varphi(x) \sin(n\pi x) dx$
- 2分  $u = v + w = x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n e^{-4(n\pi)^2 t} \sin n\pi x$   
 \*若结果错, 据推导酌情给, 总分  $\leq 6$

- [14分] 五、
- 2分 ①分离  $u = R(r)\Theta(\theta)$   
 $\left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) \right\} u = 0$   
 $\frac{1}{R} \frac{d}{dr} \left( r^2 \frac{dR}{dr} \right) = \lambda$   
 $\frac{1}{\Theta \sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{d\Theta}{d\theta} \right) = -\lambda$   
 $x = \cos \theta \rightarrow [(1-x^2)y']' + \lambda y = 0$
- 2分 ②解固有值问题 (Legendre 方程)  
 $\lambda_n = n(n+1), n = 0, 1, 2 \dots$   
 $\Theta_n = P_n(\cos \theta)$   
 解 Euler 方程  $R_n = A_n r^n + B_n r^{-(n+1)}$
- 2分 ③叠加: 轴对称情形下解为  
 $u(t, x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [A_n r^n + B_n r^{-(n+1)}] P_n(\cos \theta)$
- 2分 球外: 自然边条无穷远有界 \*漏  $A_0$  扣分  
 $u(t, x) = A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [B_n r^{-(n+1)}] P_n(\cos \theta)$
- 2分 定系数  $u|_{r=\infty} = A_0 = 0$
- 4分  $u|_{r=R} = \frac{B_0}{R} P_0 + \frac{B_1}{R^2} P_1 + \frac{B_2}{R^3} P_2(\cos \theta) + \dots$   
 $= 1 - \cos^2 \theta$   
 偶  $\rightarrow B_1 = 0$ ; 正交性: 与  $P_n, n > 2$  无关;  
 $B_2 = -\frac{2}{3} R^3, B_0 = \frac{2}{3} R$   
 $u = \frac{2}{3} \frac{R}{r} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{R^3}{r^3} (3 \cos^2 \theta - 1)$

- [14分] 六、  
2分 ①分离  $u = R(r)Z(z)$  \*轴对称指出  $\nu = 0$   
 $r^2 R'' + rR' + \lambda r^2 R = 0$  Bessel  
 $Z'' - \lambda Z = 0$   
 1分 ②解固有值问题(Bessel方程)  $\lambda = \omega^2$   
 有界解  $R(r) = J_0(\omega r)$   
 2分 设  $\omega_n$  是  $J_0(\omega r) = 0$  的非负根,  $n = 0, 1, \dots$   
 \*也可写  $J_1(\omega r) = 0$  的非负根: 漏  $n = 0$  扣分  
 1分 则固有值  $\lambda_n = \omega_n^2$ , 固有函数  $J_0(\omega_n r)$   
 1分 解其余问题  $\lambda_0 = 0, Z_0 = C_0 + D_0 z$   
 1分  $n = 1, 2, \dots$  时,  $Z_n = C_n \cosh \omega_n z + D_n \sinh \omega_n z$   
 \*也可用  $C_n e^{\omega_n z} + D_n e^{-\omega_n z}$   
 2分 ③叠加:  $u(r, z) = C_0 + D_0 z + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \dots$   
 4分 定系数: 见课本 P288  $f_2 = 0$   
 $N_{02n}^2 = \frac{a^2}{2} J_n^2(\omega_n a), J_0(0) = 1, N_{020}^2 = \frac{a^2}{2}$

- [12分] 七、  
3分 设  $M_0$  处  $(+\xi, +\eta, \zeta)$  放置电荷  $\varepsilon_0$ , 则  
 $M_1$  坐标  $(+\eta, +\xi, \zeta)$  镜像-电荷  
 $M_2$  坐标  $(+\eta, -\xi, \zeta)$  镜像+  
 $M_3$  坐标  $(-\xi, +\eta, \zeta)$  镜像-  
 $M_4$  坐标  $(-\xi, -\eta, \zeta)$  镜像+  
 $M_5$  坐标  $(-\eta, -\xi, \zeta)$  镜像-  
 $M_6$  坐标  $(-\eta, +\xi, \zeta)$  镜像+  
 $M_7$  坐标  $(+\xi, -\eta, \zeta)$  镜像-  
 2分 考虑点源在  $M(x, y, z)$  处的电势, 约定  
 $r(M, M_0) = \sqrt{(x-\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2 + (z-\zeta)^2}$   
 $r(M, M_1) = \sqrt{(x-\eta)^2 + (y-\xi)^2 + (z-\zeta)^2}$   
 $r(M, M_2) = \sqrt{(x-\eta)^2 + (y+\xi)^2 + (z-\zeta)^2}$   
 $r(M, M_3) = \sqrt{(x+\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2 + (z-\zeta)^2}$   
 $r(M, M_4) = \sqrt{(x+\xi)^2 + (y+\eta)^2 + (z-\zeta)^2}$   
 $r(M, M_5) = \sqrt{(x+\eta)^2 + (y+\xi)^2 + (z-\zeta)^2}$   
 $r(M, M_6) = \sqrt{(x+\eta)^2 + (y-\xi)^2 + (z-\zeta)^2}$   
 $r(M, M_7) = \sqrt{(x-\xi)^2 + (y+\eta)^2 + (z-\zeta)^2}$   
 3分  $G = U_0 + U_1 + U_2 + U_3 + U_4 + U_5 + U_6 + U_7$   
 $= \frac{1}{4\pi r(M, M_0)} - \frac{1}{4\pi r(M, M_1)} + \frac{1}{4\pi r(M, M_2)} - \frac{1}{4\pi r(M, M_3)}$   
 $+ \frac{1}{4\pi r(M, M_4)} - \frac{1}{4\pi r(M, M_5)} + \frac{1}{4\pi r(M, M_6)} - \frac{1}{4\pi r(M, M_7)}$   
 2分 验证  $G|_{y=0} = (U_7 + U_0)|_{y=0}$   
 $+ (U_1 + U_2) + (U_3 + U_4) + (U_5 + U_6)|_{y=0}$   
 $= \frac{1}{4\pi} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-\xi)^2 + (-\eta)^2 + (z-\zeta)^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-\xi)^2 + (\eta)^2 + (z-\zeta)^2}} \right) \dots$   
 $= (0) + (\text{同理为} 0) + (0) + (0) = 0$   
 2分  $G|_{y=x} = (U_0 + U_1)|_{y=x}$   
 $+ (U_2 + U_3) + (U_4 + U_5) + (U_6 + U_7)|_{y=x}$   
 $= 0$

- [10分] 八、方法(-):  
2分 变换  $u = e^{-t}v$   
 4分  $u_t = e^{-t}v_t - e^{-t}v$   
 $u_{tt} = e^{-t}v_{tt} - 2e^{-t}v_t + e^{-t}v$   
 $u_{tt} + 2u_t + u = e^{-t}v_{tt} - 2e^{-t}v_t + e^{-t}v + 2e^{-t}v_t - 2e^{-t}v + e^{-t}v = e^{-t}v_{tt}$   
 $v_{tt} = 4v_{xx}$   
 \*此方法过简, 步骤不全应严格扣分以公平  
 2分  $v = \frac{\varphi(x-at) + \varphi(x+at)}{2} + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\xi) d\xi$   
 $= \frac{1}{4} \int_{x-2t}^{x+2t} \psi(\xi) d\xi$   
 2分  $u = e^{-t} \frac{1}{4} \int_{x-2t}^{x+2t} \psi(\xi) d\xi$

- 方法(+):  
2分 ①FT  $\bar{u}(t, \lambda) = F[u(t, x)]$   
 $4(-i\lambda)^2 \bar{u} = \frac{d^2 \bar{u}}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{d \bar{u}}{dt} + \bar{u}$   
 $\bar{u}|_{t=0} = 0$   
 $\bar{u}_t|_{t=0} = \bar{\psi}$ , 约定  $\bar{\psi}(\lambda) = F[\psi(x)]$   
 3分 ②解特征方程得  $k = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4-4(1+4\lambda^2)}}{-2}$   
 通解  $\bar{u} = A e^{(-1+i2\lambda)t} + B e^{(-1-i2\lambda)t}$   
 定解条件  $\bar{u}|_{t=0} = A + B = 0$   
 $\bar{u}_t|_{t=0} = A(-1+i2\lambda) + B(-1-i2\lambda) = \bar{\psi}$   
 $A = -B = \frac{\bar{\psi}}{4i\lambda}$   
 定解  $\bar{u} = e^{-t} \left[ \frac{1}{4} \frac{\bar{\psi}}{i\lambda} e^{i2\lambda t} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{\bar{\psi}}{-i\lambda} e^{-i2\lambda t} \right]$   
 ③  $F^{-1}T$   
 3分  $F^{-1} \left[ \frac{\bar{\psi}}{-i\lambda} \right] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi(\xi) d\xi$   
 $F^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{4} \frac{\bar{\psi}}{-i\lambda} e^{-i2\lambda t} \right] = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi(\xi) d\xi$   
 $F^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{4} \frac{\bar{\psi}}{i\lambda} e^{i2\lambda t} \right] = -\frac{1}{4} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi(\xi) d\xi$   
 2分  $u(t, x) = F^{-1}[\bar{u}] = e^{-t} \frac{1}{4} \int_{x-2t}^{x+2t} \psi(\xi) d\xi$

$$\frac{\bar{\psi}}{i\lambda} e^{i2\lambda t} - \frac{\bar{\psi}}{i\lambda} e^{-i2\lambda t}$$

$$= \frac{\bar{\psi}}{i\lambda} 2i \sin 2\lambda t$$

$$= 2 \frac{\bar{\psi}}{\lambda} \sin 2\lambda t$$

$$\frac{\bar{\psi}}{2\lambda} \sin 2\lambda t$$