

数 理 方 程

(复习资料)

数学物理方程试题

2002.1.16

(0006, 0023, 0000 班, 00 少) 姓名 _____, 学号 _____

- 注: 1) 本考卷共两页, 其中 $a > 0$ 是常数.
 2) 前十题中选作六题, 第八题必作. 时间是两小时.
 3) 可以直接利用本课程学过的有关方程或定解问题解的公式进行计算.

一、(15 分) 解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2x, & (t > 0, -\infty < x < \infty), \\ u(x, 0) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = 3x^2. \end{cases}$$

二、(15 分) 线性偏微分算子 $L = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} - 2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$ 求 $L[u] = 0$ 的通解.

1). 求方程 $L[u] = 0$ 的通解;

2). 解定解问题

$$u = f(x+y) + g(-x+y)$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) + g(x) = \sin x \\ f(x) - g(x) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin x \\ g(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin x \end{cases}$$

三、(15 分)

1). 解定解问题

$$u = \frac{1}{2} \sin x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin y = \frac{1}{4} \sin x \sin y$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, & (t > 0, 0 < x < l), \\ u(x, 0) = \phi(x), & \phi(0) = 0, \\ u(x, t) \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l} = 0. \end{cases}$$

2). 解定解问题

$$v = Ax + B$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, & (t > 0, 0 < x < l), \\ u(x, 0) = u_0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l} = \frac{q_0}{k}, \\ u(x, t) \Big|_{t=0} = u_0. \end{cases}$$

其中 u_0, q_0, k 为常数.

四、(15 分)

1) 求解 Laplace 方程的边值问题 可用泊松公式 $u(r, \theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(\varphi) \frac{1-r^2}{1+r^2-2r \cos(\varphi-\theta)} d\varphi$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_2 u = 0, & (r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < 1), \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=1} = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = \cos 2\theta \end{cases}$$

2) 如果把边条件改为 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}|_{r=1} = f(\theta)$, $f(\theta) = f(\theta + 2\pi)$ 且有一阶连续导数及分段二阶连续导数, 上述边值问题是否一定有解? 为什么?

五、(15分) 解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, & (t > 0, x > 0); \\ (u - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x})|_{x=0} = 0, \\ u(x, t)|_{t=0} = 1, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = 0. \end{cases}$$

六、(15分)

1) 解定解问题 Green 函数法

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial y^2} = -\delta(x - \xi, y - \eta), & (0 < x, \xi < +\infty; 0 < y, \eta < +\infty); \\ G(x, y; \xi, \eta)|_{x=0} = G(x, y; \xi, \eta)|_{y=0} = 0. \end{cases}$$

2) 利用 1) 中的 $G(x, y; \xi, \eta)$ 写出定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0, & (x > 0; y > 0); \\ u(x, y)|_{x=0} = \phi(y), \quad u(x, y)|_{y=0} = \psi(x), \quad (\phi(0) = \psi(0)) \end{cases}$$

解的积分公式.

七、(15分) 求初值问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \Delta u + b_1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + b_2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + cu + f(x, y, t), & (t > 0, -\infty < x, y < +\infty); \\ u(x, y, t)|_{t=0} = \phi(x, y). \end{cases}$$

的基本解, 并利用基本解写出此定解问题解的积分公式 (b_1, b_2, c 是常数).

八、(10分) 用分离变量法求解边值问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}) = 0, & (1 < x < e, 0 < y < 1, 0 < z < +\infty); \\ u(x, y, z)|_{z=1} = u(x, y, z)|_{z=e} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}|_{y=0} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}|_{y=1} = 0, \\ (u - \frac{\partial u}{\partial z})|_{z=0} = \phi(x, y), \text{ 且 } z \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时, } u(x, y, z) \text{ 有界.} \end{cases}$$

参考公式: $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a^2 x^2} \cos bxdx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2a} e^{-\frac{b^2}{4a^2}}, \quad L[\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{a^2}{4t}}] = \frac{e^{-a\sqrt{p}}}{\sqrt{p}}$

$L[u^{(n)}] = \frac{n!}{p^{n+1}}, n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots; L[e^{\lambda t} f(t)] = \bar{f}(p - \lambda); L[f(t - \tau)] = e^{-p\tau} \bar{f}(p),$ 其中 $\bar{f}(p) = L[f(t)].$

$L[1] = \frac{1}{p}$

数学物理方程试题

txp

00 级 (4,5,7,10)

2002.7.4

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一. (20 分)

1. 利用镜像法写出上半圆 ($x^2 + y^2 < a^2, y > 0$) 内场位方程第一边值问题的

Green 函数. 用镜像法, $\Delta G = -\delta(x-\frac{1}{2}, y-1)$, $z = \delta(M-M_0)$ ($M \in D$)

2. 利用达朗贝尔公式求出一维波动方程初值问题的基本解.

二. 解下列定解问题 (45 分)

1.

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_2 u = 0 & (r < 1, 0 < \theta < \pi/4), \\ u|_{\theta=0} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}|_{\theta=\pi/4} = 0, \\ u|_{r=1} = \sin 2\theta + \sin 6\theta. \end{cases}$$



$$u = \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \frac{1}{r(M, M_0)}$$

2.

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_2 u = 0 & (r \neq 1), \\ u|_{r=1} = f(\theta), \\ \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} u = 0. \end{cases}$$

$\partial_3 u = 0, P_{140}$

$$u(r, \theta) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (A_n r^n + B_n r^{-n}) \cos n\theta$$

3.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} & (t > 0, -\infty < x < \infty), \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}|_{x=0} = q(t), & u|_{t=0} = 0, \\ u_x(t, \infty) = u(t, -\infty) = 0. \end{cases}$$

三. (20 分)

1) 解定解问题 ($G = G(t, x; \xi)$)

$$\begin{cases} G_u = a^2 G_{xx} + \delta(x - \xi) & (0 < t, 0 < x < l, 0 < \xi < l), \\ G|_{x=0} = G|_{x=l} = 0, \\ G|_{t=0} = 0, & G_t|_{t=0} = 0. \end{cases}$$

2) 利用本题 1) 得到的 $G(t, x; \xi)$, 写出定解问题

积分

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

四 (15 分) (任选一题) 任选一题, 计算之.

1. 设 $G(x, y, z; \xi, \eta, \zeta)$ 为场位方程第三边值问题的 Green 函数, 即定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_3 G = -\delta(x-\xi, y-\eta, z-\zeta), & ((x, y, z) \in V, (\xi, \eta, \zeta) \in V), \\ \left(\alpha G + \beta \frac{\partial G}{\partial n} \right) \Big|_S = 0, & \alpha, \beta, \text{ 是任意常数, } S \text{ 是 } V \text{ 的边界.} \end{cases}$$

的解. 试利用第二 Green 公式, 推出定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_3 u = 0, & ((x, y, z) \in V), \\ \left(\alpha u + \beta \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) \Big|_S = \varphi(x, y, z), & \alpha, \beta, \text{ 是任意常数, } S \text{ 是 } V \text{ 的边界.} \end{cases}$$

的解的积分表达式.

2. 利用积分变换求出三维波动方程初值问题的基本解.

附录

1. 设 $u(x, y, z)$ 和 $v(x, y, z)$ 在区域 V 及边界曲面 S 上有一阶连续偏导数, 在 V 内有二阶连续偏导数, 则有

$$\iiint_V (u \Delta v - v \Delta u) dV = \iint_S \left(u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) dS$$

2.

$$L[f(t-\tau)] = e^{-p\tau} L[f(t)], \quad L\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{a^2}{4t}}\right] = \frac{e^{-a\sqrt{p}}}{\sqrt{p}}$$

3.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\alpha\lambda - \beta^2\lambda^2} d\lambda = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\beta} e^{\frac{\alpha^2}{4\beta^2}}, \quad \beta \neq 0.$$

4.

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-a^2x^2} \cos bxdx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2a} e^{-\frac{b^2}{4a^2}}$$

5. $\frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} = \dots$

6. 求解
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y^2} - u, & t > 0, y > 0, x \in (-\infty, \infty), \\ u|_{t=0} = \delta(x, y-\eta), & \eta > 0, \\ u|_{y=0} = 0, & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(x, y-\eta) e^{i\lambda y} dy = e^{i\lambda \eta} \end{cases}$$

7. 求解
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \lambda \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - x u, & x > 0, x \in (-\infty, \infty), \\ u|_{t=0} = 1 \end{cases}$$

8. 设 $L[u] = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - u$

(1) 求方程 $L[u] = 0$ 的特征曲线族

(2) 求解
$$\begin{cases} L[u] = 0, & x > 0, y \in (-\infty, \infty), \\ u|_{x=0} = e^{\frac{y^2}{2}}, & \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}|_{x=0} = e^{\frac{y^2}{2}} \end{cases}$$

9. 求解
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 4 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y^2}, & t > 0, 0 < x < l, y \in (-\infty, \infty), \\ u|_{t=0} = y^2 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} x, \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, & u|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$u = V(x, y) T(t)$

13. (1)
$$P_n^{(1,2)} = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} [(x^2-1)^n]$$

(2)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos bx dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{a}} e^{-\frac{b^2}{4a}}, \quad a > 0$$

(3)
$$\sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha-\beta) - \cos(\alpha+\beta)]$$

2003.07.03

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一、(20分) 解定解问题

解法:
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = u^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, & (0 < x < 1, t > 0) \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = \sin \frac{\pi}{l} x + \sin \frac{2\pi}{l} x, \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, \quad u|_{x=l} = 0. \end{cases}$$

二、(20分) 解定解问题

解法:
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) - u, & (r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < 1, t > 0) \\ u|_{t=0} = x^2 + y^2, \\ u|_{r=1} = e^{-at} \end{cases}$$

$U_t = V_t - e^{-t}$
 $U = V + W \quad W = e^{-t} \quad \dots \quad U = V + e^{-t}$

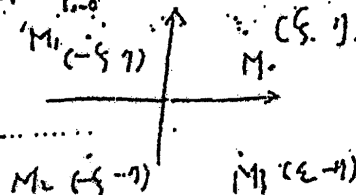
三、(15分) 用 Laplace 变换求解

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + c^2 u = 0, & (x > 0, y > 0), \quad c > 0 \text{ 为常数} \\ u|_{x=0} = y, \\ u|_{y=0} = 0. \end{cases}$$

四、(10分) 求边值问题

解法:
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial y^2} = \delta(x - \xi, y - \eta), & (0 < x, \xi < +\infty, 0 < y, \eta < +\infty) \\ G|_{x=0} = 0, \quad G|_{y=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

的解 $G(x, y, \xi, \eta)$.



$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 9 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 4 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - u + f(t, x, y), & (x, y) \in R^2, t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \phi(x, y), & \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = L u \\ u(t, \infty) = \delta(x, y) \end{cases}$$

(1) 求此初值问题的基本解 $U(t, x, y)$;

(2) 利用此基本解写出上述初值问题解的积分表达式.

六、(15 分). 设 $L[u] = x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$, $xy \neq 0$, 试

(1) 求出方程 $L[u] = 0$ 的特征曲线族 $\phi(x, y) = c_1$, $\psi(x, y) = c_2$;

(2) 在区域 $x > 0, y > 0$ 内求方程 $L[u] = 0$ 的通解;

(3) 求解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} L[u] = 0, & (x > 0, xy > 1, y > x) \\ u|_{xy=1} = \frac{1}{x^2} \\ u|_{y=x^2} = x^2 \end{cases}$$

参考公式

1. 在柱坐标 (r, θ, z) 下, $\Delta_3 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$.

2. 在球坐标 (r, θ, φ) 下,

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

3. ν 阶 Bessel 方程 $x^2 y'' + xy' + (x^2 - \nu^2)y = 0$, 在 $0 < x < +\infty$ 上的基础

解组为 $J_\nu(x), N_\nu(x)$. 其中 $J_\nu(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{1}{k! \Gamma(k + \nu + 1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k + \nu}$.

中国科学技术大学

2004-2005 学年第二学期考试试卷

考试科目: 数理方程 (A)

得分: _____

学生所在系: _____

姓名: _____

学号: _____

要求做下面所有的题目, 满分为 100 分。

一. 填空题 (每小题 6 分, 共 30 分)

1. 设 $0 < x_0 < l$, $\delta(x - x_0)$ 在 $[0, l]$ 上按照正弦函数系 $\{\sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}\}$ 的展开式为

$$\delta(x - x_0) = \frac{2}{l} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{n\pi x_0}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

$\delta'(x - x_0)$ 在 $[0, l]$ 上按照余弦函数系 $\{\cos \frac{n\pi x}{l}\}$ 的展开式为

$$\delta'(x - x_0) = \frac{2}{l} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \cos \frac{n\pi x_0}{l} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(x) f(x) dx = f(0)$$

2. $(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y})^2 \delta(x, y)$ 的 Fourier 变换是 $-(\lambda^2 + \mu^2)$

3. 已知 $f(x)$ 的 Fourier 的变换为 $F[f(x)] = \frac{A}{2}(\delta(\lambda + \lambda_0) + \delta(\lambda - \lambda_0))$, 则

$$f(x) = \frac{A}{2\pi} \cos \lambda_0 x$$

4. $\Delta_2 u = f(x, y)$ 在平面区域 $D: 0 < \arg z < \frac{1}{3}\pi$ 内第一边值问题的 Green 函数

$$\text{是 } \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \left| \frac{z^3 - z_0^3}{z^3 - \bar{z}_0^3} \right|$$

5. 固有值问题

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

的固有值为 $-\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right)^2$, 固有函数为 $\sin \frac{n\pi x}{2}$, 固有函数的模平方为 $\frac{1}{2}$

二. 解下列初值问题 (每小题 10 分, 共 30 分):

1.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - e^{-x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0, & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty) \\ u|_{t=0} = x. \end{cases}$$

2.

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} - u_{yy} + \cos x = 0, & (-\infty < x, y < +\infty) \\ u(x, 0) = 0, u_y(x, 0) = 4x, & y > 0 \end{cases}$$

3.

$$\begin{cases} 3 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 10 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + 3 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0, & (-\infty < x < +\infty, y > 0) \\ u|_{y=0} = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}|_{y=0} = \varphi(x). \end{cases}$$

三. 解下列定解问题 (第 1 小题 10 分, 第 2、3 小题各 15 分, 共 40 分):

1.

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

2.

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_2 u = x^2 - y^2, & (r^2 = x^2 + y^2 < a^2) \\ \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + u \right) \Big|_{r^2 = a^2} = 0. \end{cases}$$

3.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{a^2}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right), & (t > 0, 0 \leq r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < b) \\ u|_{r=0} \text{ 有界}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=b} = 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(r), \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = 0. \end{cases}$$

注: $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a^2 x^2} \cos bx \, dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2a} e^{-\frac{b^2}{4a^2}} \quad (a > 0).$

中国科学技术大学

2004-2005 学年第二学期数理方程 (A) 试题参考解答

一. 填空题 (每小题 6 分, 共 30 分)

$$1. \delta(x-x_0) = \frac{2}{l} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x_0 \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x; \delta'(x-x_0) = \frac{2n\pi}{l^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x_0 \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x.$$

$$2. F\left[\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^2 \delta(x, y)\right] = -(\lambda + \mu)^2.$$

$$3. f(x) = \frac{A}{2\pi} \cos \lambda_0 x.$$

$$4. G(z; z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \left| \frac{z^3 - z_0^3}{z^3 - \bar{z}_0^3} \right|.$$

$$5. \lambda_n = \left(\frac{2n+1}{2}\pi\right)^2, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots; y_n(x) = \sin \frac{2n+1}{2}\pi x, \|y_n(x)\|^2 = \frac{1}{2}.$$

二. 解下列初值问题 (每小题 10 分, 共 30 分):

1.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - e^{-x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0, & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty) \\ u|_{t=0} = x. \end{cases}$$

解: $\frac{dt}{1} = \frac{dx}{-e^{-x}}, e^x dx + dt = 0, e^x + t = C$. 令 $\xi = e^x + t, \eta = t$, 则 $u_t = u_\xi + u_\eta$, $u_x = u_\xi e^x$. 代入方程得: $u_\eta = 0$. 积分得: $u(\xi, \eta) = f(\xi)$. 代回原变量得通解为: $u(t, x) = f(e^x + t)$. 由初始条件可得 $f(e^x) = x$. 因为 $\ln e^x = x$, 故所求问题的解为 $u(t, x) = \ln(e^x + t)$.

2.

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} - u_{yy} + \cos x = 0, & (-\infty < x < +\infty, y > 0) \\ u(x, 0) = 0, u_y(x, 0) = 4x. \end{cases}$$

解: 设 $u(x, y) = w(x, y) + v(x)$. 代入方程得 $w_{xx} - w_{yy} + v''(x) + \cos x = 0$. 令 $v''(x) + \cos x = 0$, 可取 $v(x) = \cos x$. 即, 设 $u(x, y) = w(x, y) + \cos x$. 有

$$\begin{cases} w_{yy} = w_{xx}, & (-\infty < x < +\infty, y > 0) \\ w(x, 0) = \cos x, w_y(x, 0) = 4x. \end{cases}$$

由达朗贝尔公式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} w(x, y) &= -\frac{1}{2}(\cos(x-y) + \cos(x+y)) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{x-y}^{x+y} 4\xi d\xi \\ &= -\cos x \cos y + 4xy. \end{aligned}$$

故 $u(x, y) = -\cos x \cos y + \cos x + 4xy$

3.

$$\begin{cases} 3\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 10\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + 3\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0, & (-\infty < x < +\infty, y \geq 0) \\ u|_{y=0} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}|_{y=0} = \varphi(x). \end{cases}$$

解：特征方程为 $3(dy)^2 - 10dx dy + 3(dx)^2 = 0$. 即, $(dx - 3dy)(3dx - dy) = 0$. 于是两族独立的特征曲线为 $x - 3y = C_1$ 及 $3x - y = C_2$. 令 $\xi = x - 3y, \eta = 3x - y$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} u_x &= u_\xi + 3u_\eta, & u_{xx} &= u_{\xi\xi} + 6u_{\xi\eta} + 9u_{\eta\eta}, \\ u_y &= -3u_\xi - u_\eta, & u_{xy} &= -3u_{\xi\xi} - 10u_{\xi\eta} - 3u_{\eta\eta}, \\ & & u_{yy} &= 9u_{\xi\xi} + 6u_{\xi\eta} + u_{\eta\eta}. \end{aligned}$$

代入方程得 $u_{\xi\eta} = 0$. 于是 $u(\xi, \eta) = f(\xi) + g(\eta)$. 代回原变量得

$$u(x, y) = f(x - 3y) + g(3x - y).$$

由初始条件得

$$\begin{cases} f(x) + g(3x) = 0, \\ 3f'(x) + g'(3x) = -\varphi(x). \end{cases} \quad \text{即} \quad \begin{cases} f(x) + g(3x) = 0, \\ 3f(x) + \frac{1}{3}g(3x) = -\int_0^x \varphi(\xi) d\xi + C. \end{cases}$$

解得

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = -\frac{3}{8} \int_0^x \varphi(\xi) d\xi + \frac{3}{8}C, \\ g(3x) = \frac{3}{8} \int_0^x \varphi(\xi) d\xi - \frac{3}{8}C. \end{cases} \quad \text{即} \quad \begin{cases} f(x - 3y) = \frac{3}{8} \int_{x-3y}^0 \varphi(\xi) d\xi + \frac{3}{8}C, \\ g(3x - y) = \frac{3}{8} \int_0^{x-\frac{1}{3}y} \varphi(\xi) d\xi - \frac{3}{8}C. \end{cases}$$

于是

$$u(x, y) = \frac{3}{8} \int_{x-3y}^{x-\frac{1}{3}y} \varphi(\xi) d\xi.$$

三. 解下列定解问题 (第 1 小题 10 分, 第 2、3 小题各 15 分, 共 40 分):

1.

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

直接傅里叶变换 $\frac{d\hat{u}(t, \lambda)}{dt} + (\lambda^2 + h)\hat{u} = \hat{f}(t, \lambda)$

解：先求基本解，即求解

$$\begin{cases} U_t = U_{xx} - hU, & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty) \\ U(0, x) = \delta(x). \end{cases} \quad \hat{u}|_{t=0} = \delta(x) \quad \hat{u}(t, \lambda) = \int_0^t \hat{f}(\tau, \lambda) e^{-(\lambda^2 + h)(t-\tau)} d\tau$$

设 $F[U(t, x)] = \hat{U}(t, \lambda)$ 是 $U(t, x)$ 的 Fourier 变换。则

$$\begin{cases} \hat{U}_t + (\lambda^2 + h)\hat{U} = 0, \\ \hat{U}(0, \lambda) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{u}(t, \lambda) = \int_0^t \hat{f}(\tau, \lambda) e^{-(\lambda^2 + h)(t-\tau)} d\tau$$

解得 $\bar{U} = e^{-(\lambda^2 + h)t}$. 作 Fourier 逆变换得

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

故

$$u(t, x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^t \frac{f(\tau, x)}{\sqrt{t-\tau}} * e^{-\frac{x^2}{4(t-\tau)} - h(t-\tau)} d\tau$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_2 u = x^2 - y^2, & (r^2 = x^2 + y^2 < a^2) \\ \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + u\right)\bigg|_{r^2 = a^2} = 0. \end{cases}$$

解: 先求齐次化特解: 设 $u = w + Ax^4 + By^4$. 代入方程得

$$\Delta_2 w + 12Ax^2 + 12By^2 = x^2 - y^2.$$

令 $\Delta_2 w = 0$, 则有 $A = \frac{1}{12}, B = -\frac{1}{12}$. 采用极坐标系, 即: 设 $u = w + \frac{1}{12}r^4 \cos 2\theta$.

则有

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_2 w = 0, & (r < a) \\ (w_r + w)\big|_{r=a} = -\left(\frac{a^4}{12} + \frac{a^2}{3}\right) \cos 2\theta. \end{cases}$$

由圆内通解

$$w(r, \theta) = \frac{C_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n (C_n \cos n\theta + D_n \sin n\theta)$$

及边界条件可取其通解为 $w(r, \theta) = C_2 r^2 \cos 2\theta$, 代入边界条件得 $C_2 = -\frac{a^3 + 4a^2}{12(a+2)}$.

故

$$u(r, \theta) = \left(\frac{r^4}{12} - \frac{a^3 + 4a^2}{12(a+2)} r^2\right) \cos 2\theta.$$

3.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{a^2}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\right), & (t > 0, 0 < r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < b) \\ u|_{r=0} \text{ 有界}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\bigg|_{r=b} = 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(r), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\bigg|_{t=0} = 0. \end{cases}$$

解: 设 $u(r, t) = T(t)R(r)$. 分离变量得

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

及常微分方程

$$T''(t) + a^2 \lambda T(t) = 0.$$

记 $\omega = \sqrt{\lambda}$. 则有

$$R(r) = C J_0(\omega r), \text{ 及 } -C\omega J_1(\omega b) = 0.$$

故有 $\omega_0 = 0$. 记 ω_n 为方程 $J_1(\omega b) = 0$ 的第 n 个正根. 则对 $n = 1, 2, \dots$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_0 &= 0, & R_0(r) &= 1, & T_0(t) &= A_0 + B_0 t, \\ \lambda_n &= \omega_n^2, & R_n(r) &= J_0(\omega_n r), & T_n(t) &= A_n \cos \omega_n a t + B_n \sin \omega_n a t. \end{aligned}$$

于是问题的通解为

$$u(t, r) = A_0 + B_0 t + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n (\cos \omega_n a t + B_n \sin \omega_n a t) J_0(\omega_n r).$$

由 $u_t|_{t=0} = 0$ 得 $B_n = 0$. ($n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$). 由 $u|_{t=0} = \varphi(r)$ 得

$$\varphi(r) = A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n J_0(\omega_n r).$$

注意到模平方 $N_{L,2}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(b^2 - \left(\frac{r}{\omega} \right)^2 \right) J_L^2(\omega b)$. 可得

$$A_0 = \frac{2}{b^2} \int_0^b \varphi(r) r dr, \quad A_n = \frac{2}{b^2 J_0^2(\omega_n b)} \int_0^b \varphi(r) r J_0(\omega_n r) dr,$$

其中 ω_n 为方程 $J_1(\omega b) = 0$ 的第 n 个正根, $n = 1, 2, \dots$.

数理方程(B)预试卷0

(2004.1.6) X X

一. 解定解问题 (20分)

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - u_{xx} = \sin 2x \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, u|_{t=6\pi} = 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=\pi} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = v_{xx} \\ v|_{t=0} = -\frac{1}{4} \sin 2x \\ v|_{t=6\pi} = 0 \end{cases}$$

二. 解定解问题 (20分)

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_3 u = 0 & (1 < r < 2, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi, 0 \leq \varphi < 2\pi) \\ u|_{r=1} = 1 + \cos \theta \\ u|_{r=2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u(r, \theta, \varphi) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^n (A_n r^n + B_n r^{-n}) P_n^m(\cos \theta) \frac{C_{nm} \cos m\varphi}{C_{nm} \sin m\varphi}$$

$$u|_{r=1} = 1 + \cos^2 \theta = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta$$

$$u|_{r=2} =$$

三. 解定解问题 (20分)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}) + u & (t > 0, 0 < x < 1) \\ u|_{x=0} = \text{有限}, u|_{x=1} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \end{cases}$$

$$u_t = \frac{1}{x} (x u_x)_x + u = \frac{1}{x} (u_x + x u_{xx}) + u = \frac{u_x}{x} + u_{xx} + u$$

分离变量法 Bessel

四. 解定解问题: (20分)

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx} + b u_x + c u + f(t; x) \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \end{cases}$$

$$(t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty)$$

a, b, c 均为常数.

五. 求平面区域 $D: x > 0, y > 0$ 的格林函数 $G(x, y; \xi, \eta)$. (10分)

并求下列定解问题的解: (10分)

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_2 u = -f(M) \\ u|_{\ell} = \varphi(M) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M(x, y) \in D: & x > 0, y > 0 \\ M(x, y) \in \ell: & \ell \text{ 为 } D \text{ 的边界.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_2 G = -\delta(M - M_0) \\ G|_{\ell} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$w(z) = \frac{z^2 - z_0^2}{z^2 - \bar{z}_0^2}$$

$$u = \int_D G f dx dy - \int_{\ell} G \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n} dl$$

$$\begin{aligned} G &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \left| \frac{1}{w(z)} \right| \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \left| \frac{z^2 - \bar{z}_0^2}{z^2 - z_0^2} \right| \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial n} =$$

$$\text{附: } \Delta_2 u = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2}$$

数理方程(A) 试题 (2004)

一. 解方程 $\begin{cases} \Delta_2 u = 0 \\ u(1, \theta) = 1 + \cos \theta + \cos 2\theta \end{cases} \quad (20\text{分})$

二. 解方程 $\begin{cases} u_{tt} = u_{xx} + 2xt \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=1} = -\frac{1}{3}t^3 \\ u|_{t=0} = u_t|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (20\text{分})$ (固有值问题)

三. 将 $y(x) = x^2 - 1$ 按零阶贝塞尔函数展开. (20分)

四. 解方程: $\begin{cases} u_t = u_{xx} - 2u_x + u + f(t, x) \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \end{cases} \quad (20\text{分})$

五. 用 V 表示区域: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1, (z \geq 0)$ S 表示 V 的边界.

求 $\begin{cases} \Delta_3 u = 0 \\ u|_S = 0 \end{cases}$ 的基本解. (对 $\forall M_0 \in V$, 求解方程 $\begin{cases} \Delta_3 u = \delta(M - M_0) \\ u|_S = 0 \end{cases}$)

(10分)

六. 验证: $u(t, x) = \int_0^1 \varphi(\xi) G(t, x; 0, \xi) d\xi + \int_0^t d\tau \int_0^1 f(\tau, \xi) G(t, x; \tau, \xi) d\xi$

是定解问题 $\begin{cases} u_t = Lu + f(t, x) \\ u|_{x=0} = u|_{x=1} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \end{cases}$ 的解. 其中 $G(t, x; \tau, \xi) = G(t - \tau, x, \xi), G(0, x, \xi) = \delta(x - \xi)$ 是定解问题的基本解.

$\frac{\partial G}{\partial t} = L[G] \quad 0 < x < 1$

$\begin{cases} G|_{x=0} = G|_{x=1} = 0 \\ G|_{t=0} = \delta(x - \xi) \end{cases}$

$u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=1} = 0$

《数理方程习题解》

(2004)

一. 解. $u(0, \theta) = \frac{C_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(C_n \cos n\theta + D_n \sin n\theta)$

(20分)

由边界条件得:

$$2 + \cos \theta - 2 \sin \theta = 1 + \cos \theta + \cos 2\theta = \frac{C_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (C_n \cos n\theta + D_n \sin n\theta)$$

比较系数得, $C_0 = 2, C_1 = 1, C_2 = 1, C_n = 0, n = 3, 4, 5, \dots; D_n = 0, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

所以: $u(r, \theta) = 1 + r \cos \theta + r^2 \cos 2\theta$

二. 解. 设 $u(t, x) = W(t, x) + A(x) + B(t)$, 代入边界条件, 令 $W|_{x=0} = 0, W|_{x=1} = 0$;

(20分)

$B(t) = 0, A(t) = -\frac{1}{3}t^3$, 故有:

$$\begin{cases} W_t = W_{xx} + 2xt & (t > 0, 0 < x < 1) \\ W|_{x=0} = W|_{x=1} = 0 & \text{应用齐次化原理} \\ W|_{t=0} = 0, W|_{t=1} = 0 & \text{先求 } W(t, x; \tau) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} W_t = W_{xx} & (t > \tau, 0 < x < 1) \\ W|_{x=0} = W|_{x=1} = 0 \\ W|_{t=\tau} = 0, W|_{t=1} = 2x\tau \end{cases}$$

令 $t_1 = t - \tau, x = x$, 则有 [注] 亦可用函数法

$W(t_1, x) = W_{xx} (t_1 > 0, 0 < x < 1)$

$W|_{x=0} = W|_{x=1} = 0$

$W|_{t_1=0} = 0, W|_{t_1=1} = 2x\tau$, 设 $W(t_1, x) = T(t_1)X(x)$

$X'' + \lambda X = 0$

$X(0) = X(1) = 0$

$\lambda_n = (n\pi)^2, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

$X_n(x) = \sin n\pi x$

$T'(t_1) + \lambda T(t_1) = 0, \lambda_n = (n\pi)^2$

$T_n(t_1) = C_n \cos n\pi t_1 + D_n \sin n\pi t_1$

因此有:

$W(t, x) = W(t - \tau, x) = W(t_1, x; \tau) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (C_n \cos n\pi t_1 + D_n \sin n\pi t_1) \sin n\pi x$

由 $W|_{t=0} = 0$ 得 $C_n = 0$, 由 $W|_{t=1} = 2x\tau$ 得 $D_n = \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^1 x \cos \sin n\pi x dx = \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \tau}{n^2 \pi^2}$

故 $W(t, x; \tau) = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2} \tau \sin n\pi(t - \tau) \sin n\pi x$

而 $W(t, x) = \int_0^t W(t, x; \tau) d\tau = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2} \sin n\pi x \int_0^t \tau \sin n\pi(t - \tau) d\tau$

$= \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^4} (n\pi t - \sin n\pi t) \sin n\pi x$

所以: $u(t, x) = -\frac{1}{3}xt^3 + \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^4} (n\pi t - \sin n\pi t) \sin n\pi x$

三. 解. $y(x) = C J_0(\omega_n x) + D N_0(\omega_n x)$ 由于 $C \lambda = \omega^2$, 由 $|y(x)| < +\infty$ 得 $D = 0$, 由 $y(1) = 0$ 得 $J_0(\omega_n) = 0$, 记 ω_n 为方程 $J_0(\omega) = 0$ 的诸正根, $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, 则 $u(x)$ 有边界值:

(20分)

$\lambda_n = \omega_n^2, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots; y_n(x) = J_0(\omega_n x), \{J_0(\omega_n x)\}$ 为 $(0, 1)$ 上带权 x 正交完备函数系, 其模的平方是 $\|J_0(\omega_n x)\|^2 = \frac{1}{2} J_0'(\omega_n)^2$, 设 $x^{-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n J_0(\omega_n x)$, 则:

$C_n = \frac{2}{J_0'(\omega_n)^2} \int_0^1 (x^{-1} - 1) x J_0(\omega_n x) dx = \frac{2}{J_0'(\omega_n)^2} \int_0^1 \left(\frac{x}{\omega_n^2} - 1 \right) \omega_n x J_0(\omega_n x) d\omega_n x$

$\omega_n x = t$
 $= \frac{2}{\omega_n^2 J_0'(\omega_n)^2} \int_0^{\omega_n} \left(\frac{t}{\omega_n} - 1 \right) t J_0(t) dt = \frac{2}{\omega_n^2 J_0'(\omega_n)^2} \left[\left(\frac{t^2}{2} - 1 \right) t J_0(t) \right]_0^{\omega_n} - \frac{2}{\omega_n^2} \int_0^{\omega_n} t^2 J_0(t) dt$

$= \frac{2}{\omega_n^2 J_0'(\omega_n)^2} \left[\frac{t^2}{2} J_0(t) \right]_0^{\omega_n} = \frac{-4 J_0'(\omega_n)}{\omega_n^2 J_0'(\omega_n)^2}$

因此: $C_n = \frac{-8}{\omega_n^2 J_0'(\omega_n)^2}$

所以: $x^{-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-8}{\omega_n^2 J_0'(\omega_n)^2} J_0(\omega_n x)$, 由斯-列定理完满性可知, 函数在 $[0, 1]$ 上关于 x 收敛于 x^{-1} .

四. 解. 先求基本解: $\begin{cases} U_t = U_{xx} - 2U_x + U \\ U|_{t=0} = \delta(x) \end{cases} \quad (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty)$

(20分)

设 $F[U(t, x)] = \bar{U}(t, \lambda)$. 得: $\begin{cases} \bar{U}_t + (\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 1)\bar{U} = 0 \\ \bar{U}|_{t=0} = 1 \end{cases}$

$$U(t, \lambda) = F^{-1}[\bar{U}(t, \lambda)] = \frac{e^t}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(\lambda^2 + i\lambda x - 2\lambda t)} d\lambda = \frac{e^t}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(\lambda^2 + i\lambda x - 2\lambda t)} d\lambda$$

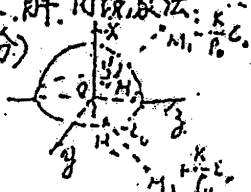
$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } j &= \lambda + i + \frac{x-2t}{2} i \\ &= \frac{e^t}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty + \frac{x-2t}{2} i}^{+\infty + \frac{x-2t}{2} i} e^{-j^2} dj = \frac{e^t}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} \end{aligned}$$

原定问题的解是:

$$\begin{aligned} U(t, x) &= U(t, x) * \varphi(x) + \int_0^t U(t-\tau, x) * f(\tau, x) d\tau \\ &= \frac{e^t}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(x-\xi) e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4t}} d\xi + \int_0^t d\tau \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\tau, x-\xi) \frac{e^{(t-\tau)}}{2\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4(t-\tau)}} d\xi \end{aligned}$$

五. 解. 用球象法:

(10分)



在 V 内任取一点 $M_0(\rho, \theta, \varphi)$ 置点电荷 ε .

在 M_0 关于球面对称点 $M_1(\frac{R^2}{\rho}, \theta, \varphi)$ 置点电荷 $-\frac{R}{\rho}\varepsilon$.

在 M_0 关于平面 $x=0$ 对称点 $M_2(\rho, \theta, \pi-\varphi)$ 置点电荷 $-\varepsilon$.

在 M_1 关于平面 $x=0$ 对称点 $M_3(\frac{R^2}{\rho}, \theta, \pi-\varphi)$ 置点电荷 $\frac{R}{\rho}\varepsilon$.

则此是问题的解是: $U(M; M_0) = G(M; M_0) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[\frac{1}{r(M, M_0)} - \frac{R}{r(M, M_1)} - \frac{1}{r(M, M_2)} + \frac{R}{r(M, M_3)} \right]$

六. 证明. 代入方程:

$$(10分) U_t = \int_0^L \varphi(\xi) G_t(t, x; 0, \xi) d\xi + \int_0^L f(\tau, \xi) G_t(t, x; \tau, \xi) d\xi + \int_0^L d\tau \int_0^L f(\tau, \xi) G_t(t, x; \tau, \xi) d\xi$$

注 $G_t(t, x; \tau, \xi) = G(t-x, x; \xi)$. 因 $G|_{t=x} = \delta(x-\xi)$ 故有

$$\begin{aligned} U_t &= \int_0^L \varphi(\xi) G_t(t, x; 0, \xi) d\xi + \int_0^L f(\tau, \xi) \delta(x-\xi) d\xi + \int_0^L d\tau \int_0^L f(\tau, \xi) G_t(t, x; \tau, \xi) d\xi \\ &= L \left[\int_0^L \varphi(\xi) G_t(t, x; 0, \xi) d\xi + \int_0^L f(\tau, \xi) G_t(t, x; \tau, \xi) d\xi \right] + f(t, x) = L U_t + f(t, x) \end{aligned}$$

代入边界条件:

$$U|_{x=0} = \int_0^L \varphi(\xi) G(t, x; 0, \xi) d\xi + \int_0^L d\tau \int_0^L f(\tau, \xi) G(t, x; \tau, \xi) d\xi \Big|_{x=0} = \int_0^L \varphi(\xi) \delta(x-\xi) d\xi + \int_0^L d\tau \int_0^L f(\tau, \xi) \delta(x-\xi) d\xi = 0$$

$$U|_{x=L} = \int_0^L \varphi(\xi) G(t, x; 0, \xi) d\xi + \int_0^L d\tau \int_0^L f(\tau, \xi) G(t, x; \tau, \xi) d\xi \Big|_{x=L} = \int_0^L \varphi(\xi) \delta(x-\xi) d\xi + \int_0^L d\tau \int_0^L f(\tau, \xi) \delta(x-\xi) d\xi = 0$$

代入初始条件:

$$U|_{t=0} = \int_0^L \varphi(\xi) G(t, x; 0, \xi) d\xi + \int_0^L d\tau \int_0^L f(\tau, \xi) G(t, x; \tau, \xi) d\xi \Big|_{t=0} = \int_0^L \varphi(\xi) \delta(x-\xi) d\xi = \varphi(x)$$

所以: $U(t, x) = \int_0^L \varphi(\xi) G(t, x; 0, \xi) d\xi + \int_0^L d\tau \int_0^L f(\tau, \xi) G(t, x; \tau, \xi) d\xi$ 是问题的解.

$$\begin{cases} U_t = L U + f(t, x) & (t > 0, 0 < x < L) \\ U|_{t=0} = U|_{x=0} = U|_{x=L} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{的解.}$$

考试科目: 数理方程(A)

得分: _____

学生所在系: _____ 姓名: _____ 学号: _____

一 (10 分) 求解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0 \\ u|_{y=0} = x^2 \end{cases}$$

二 (12 分) 求解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + 2u_{xy} - 3u_{yy} = 1 \\ u(x, 0) = 3x^2, u_y(x, 0) = \frac{x}{2} \end{cases}$$

三 (共 12 分) 求解以下固有值问题 (计算结果中要明确指出固有值和固有函数)

$$(1) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x}(xY')' + \lambda Y = 0, (0 < x < 1) \\ |Y(0)| < +\infty, Y(1) = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \quad \begin{cases} Y'' + \lambda Y = 0, (0 < x < 2) \\ Y(0) = 0, Y'(2) = 0. \end{cases}$$

四 (14 分) 写出泛函

$$J[u(x, y)] = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 - 2xyu \right] dx dy$$

的 Euler 方程并求出满足边界条件 $u|_{x^2+y^2=1} = 1$ 的极小元。

五 (8 分) 将函数 $f(x) = \delta(x)$ 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上按照 Legendre 多项式 $P_n(x)$ 展开

六 (14 分) 求定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = u_{xx} + \cos 3\pi x, (x \in [0, 1], t > 0) \\ u_x(t, 0) = u_x(t, 1) = 0, \\ u_t(0, x) = 0, u(0, x) = 2 \cos \pi x + 4 \cos 2\pi x, \end{cases}$$

七 (14 分) 求函数 $f_1(x) = \delta(x-1)$, $f_2(x) = e^{ix}$, $f_3(x) = \cos x$ 的 Fourier 变换 $F[f_1](\omega)$, $F[f_2](\omega)$, $F[f_3](\omega)$ 并利用 Fourier 变换求初值问题

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

的基本解, 再利用相应公式解出此初值问题.

八 (10 分) 已知半空间的场位方程的第一边值问题为:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_3 u = -f(x, y, z); & (x > 0) \\ u|_{x=0} = \varphi(y, z). \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

- 1) 写出此边值问题的 Green 函数 G 满足的定解问题, 并求出 Green 函数 G .
- 2) 当在半空间的场位方程的第一边值问题 (1) 中取 $f(x, y, z) = 0$ 时, 导出解 $u(x, y, z)$ 的积分公式.

九 (6 分) 用球函数将以下函数展开:

$$f(\theta, \varphi) = \sin^2 \theta (\cos^2 \varphi + 15 \cos \theta \cos 2\varphi)$$

参考公式

$$1) \quad (1 - 2xt + t^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} P_n(x) t^n \quad (|t| < 1, |x| \leq 1)$$

$$2) \quad P_n^m(x) = (1-x^2)^{\frac{m}{2}} \frac{d^m}{dx^m} P_n(x) \quad (m \leq n), \quad P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n, \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

中国科学技术大学

2005—2006学年第一学期考试试卷

考试科目: 数学物理方程(B)

得分

学生所在系:

姓名:

学号:

$$V_{xy} = -V_y$$

填空题 (30分)

$$u_x + u_y = y + c$$

$$u_x = y + c$$

$$u_y = y + c$$

$$u = y + c$$

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$$u = y + e^{g(x) + f(y)}$$

方程 $u_x + u_y = 1$ 的通解是

$$u = f(x) + g(y) + y$$

$$u = f(x) + g(y) + y$$

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(20分)

固有值问题:

$$y'' + \lambda y = 0, y(0) = 0, y(\pi) = 0$$

应的固有函数 $y_n(x) = \sin nx$

$$A \cos wx + B \sin wx$$

$$A \cos wx + B \sin wx$$

$$A \cos wx + B \sin wx$$

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$$A \cos wx + B \sin wx$$

Sin

0

3. 设 $P_{2006}(x)$ 是 2006 次勒让德多项式, 计算 $\int_{-1}^1 P_{2006}(x) dx$

$$\int_{-1}^1 P_{2006}(x) dx = 0$$

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二、求解定解问题 (15分)

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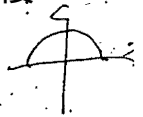
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$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = -\delta(x, y) \\ G|_S = 0 \end{cases} \quad G = \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

① 格林函数
② 基本解
③ Fourier 变换

2. 写出定解问题

(格林函数)

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = -f(x, y), (x, y) \in D \\ u(x, y)|_{x^2+y^2=1} = 0, u(x, 0) = \varphi(x) \end{cases}$$

解的积分表达式

六. (15分) 1. 求出方程 $u_t = a^2 u_{xx} + bu$ 的柯西问题的基本解 $U(t, x)$, 其中 a 和 b 是常数. 即求定解问题

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

2. 求解柯西问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx} + bu, (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty) \\ u(0, x) = 1 + x^2 \end{cases}$$

$$U = (1+x^2) * \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi a^2 t}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{4a^2 t}\right) - \frac{bt}{4a^2 t} = \frac{e^{bt}}{\sqrt{4\pi a^2 t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (1+\xi^2) \exp\left(-\frac{\xi^2}{4a^2 t}\right) d\xi$$

参考公式

1. 勒让德方程是 $(1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + n(n+1)y = 0 (n=0, 1, 2, \dots, -1 < x < 1)$. 勒

让德多项式: $P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n \cdot n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2-1)^n$, 特别地, $P_0(x) = 1, P_1(x) = x, P_2(x) =$

$$\frac{1}{2}(3x^2-1), P_3(x) = \frac{1}{2}(5x^3-3x), P_4(x) = \frac{1}{8}(35x^4-30x^2+3), P_5(x) = \frac{1}{8}(63x^5-70x^3+15x).$$

2. 贝塞尔方程是 $x^2 y'' + xy' + (x^2 - \nu^2)y = 0 (\nu \geq 0, 0 < x < \infty)$, 贝塞尔函数具有微分关系式:

$$\frac{d}{dx} [x^\nu J_\nu(x)] = x^\nu J_{\nu-1}(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{J_\nu(x)}{x^\nu} \right] = -\frac{J_{\nu+1}(x)}{x^\nu}$$

贝塞尔函数在第一、二类边界条件下的模平方 $N_\nu^2 = \int_0^\infty x J_\nu^2(\omega x) dx$ 分别是

$$A e^{-\frac{\nu^2}{2a^2}} \sin \frac{\nu\pi}{2}, N_{\nu+1}^2 = \frac{\nu^2}{2} \int_0^\infty J_{\nu+1}^2(\omega x) dx, N_{\nu+2}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left[a^2 - \left(\frac{\nu}{\omega}\right)^2 \right] J_\nu^2(\omega a).$$

$$\text{积分} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} dx = \sqrt{\pi}, f(x) \text{ 的傅里叶变换定义为 } F(\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{i\lambda x} dx, F(\lambda) =$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\lambda) e^{-i\lambda x} d\lambda = \frac{a}{\pi(x^2 + a^2)}, F(\lambda) = e^{-a^2} \text{ 的傅}$$

$$\text{里叶反变换是 } f(x) = F^{-1}(F) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi i}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}}$$

$$A = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2} \delta(x-\frac{3}{2}) dx$$

$$\sin \frac{\pi x}{2}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} e^{-n^2 t} \sin nx$$

数理方程(B)试题解答
(2006.1.7.)

一. 填空(30分) 每小题6分:

1. $e^{-x}f(y)(g(x)+y)$, f 及 g 为一阶可微的任意函数.

2. $\lambda_n = (n + \frac{1}{2})^2$, $n=0, 1, 2, \dots$, $y_n(x) = \sin(n + \frac{1}{2})x$.

3. 0.

4. $e^{i\lambda a}$

5. $f(x) = \frac{3}{5}P_1(x) + \frac{2}{5}P_3(x)$.



二. 解定解问题(15分).

方法1. $u = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t d\tau \int_{x-(t-\tau)}^{x+(t-\tau)} 2\xi d\xi = x \int_0^t 2(t-\tau) d\tau = x(t-\tau)^2|_0^t = xt^2$.

方法2. $u = \int_0^t \frac{1}{2} h(t-\tau) * 2x d\tau = \int_0^t d\tau \int_{x-(t-\tau)}^{x+(t-\tau)} \xi d\xi = \int_0^t 2x\tau d\tau = xt^2$.

方法3. 设 $u = w + v(x)$ 代入方程后令 $v\tau_x + 2x = 0$, 则 $v(x) = -\frac{x^2}{2}$ 则有:

$\begin{cases} w_t = w_{xx} & (t>0, -\infty < x < +\infty) \\ w|_{t=0} = \frac{x^2}{2}, w|_{x=0} = 0 \end{cases}$ 代入初始条件, $w = \frac{1}{2}[(x-t)^2 + (x+t)^2] = \frac{x^2}{2} + t^2$

$u = w + v(x) = xt^2$.

方法4. 设 $L[u(t, x)] = U(p, x)$, 则 $p^2 U - U_{xx} = \frac{2x}{p}$, $U(p, x) = A e^{px} + B e^{-px} + \frac{2}{p^3} x$

由 $|u(t, x)| < +\infty$, 得 $|U(p, x)| < +\infty$, 则 $A=B=0$.

故 $U(p, x) = x \frac{2}{p^3}$, 即 $u = xt^2$.

三. 解定解问题(15分)

设 $u = w + A(t)x + B(t)$

$0 = 0 + A(t)0 + B(t)$, 得 $B(t) = 0$

$100 = 0 + A(t)\pi$, 得 $A(t) = \frac{100}{\pi}$

令 $u = w + \frac{100}{\pi}x$, 则有:

$\begin{cases} w_t = w_{xx} & (t>0, 0 < x < \pi) \\ w|_{x=0} = w|_{x=\pi} = 0 \\ w|_{t=0} = \delta(x - \frac{\pi}{2}) \end{cases}$ (5分)

设 $w(t, x) = T(t)X(x)$

$\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 \\ X(0) = X(\pi) = 0 \end{cases}$ $T' + \lambda T = 0$

$\lambda_n = \pi^2$, $n=1, 2, 3, \dots$

$X_n(x) = \sin n x$, $T_n(t) = C_n e^{-n^2 t}$

$w = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n e^{-n^2 t} \sin n x$ (10分)

$\delta(x - \frac{\pi}{2}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \sin n x$

$C_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \delta(x - \frac{\pi}{2}) \sin n x dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} = \begin{cases} 0 & n=2k \\ \frac{2(-1)^k}{\pi} & n=2k+1 \end{cases}$ $k=0, 1, 2, \dots$

$u = \frac{100}{\pi}x + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k e^{-(2k+1)^2 t} \sin(2k+1)x$ (15分)

四. 解定解问题(15分).

设 $u = T(t)X(x)$ $\begin{cases} xX'' + xX' + (x^2 - 0^2)X = 0 \\ |X(0)| < +\infty, X(\ell) = 0 \end{cases}$

$T'' + \lambda T = 0$

记 $\lambda = \omega^2$

$X(x) = J_0(\omega x)$, 由 $X(\ell) = 0$ 得方程 $J_0(\omega \ell) = 0$

设 ω_n 为方程 $J_0(\omega \ell) = 0$ 的第 n 个正根, $n=1, 2, 3, \dots$

则: $\lambda_n = \omega_n^2$, $n=1, 2, 3, \dots$

$u(t, x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n \cos \omega_n t + B_n \sin \omega_n t) J_0(\omega_n x)$ (10分)

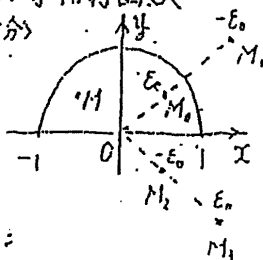
$X_n(x) = J_0(\omega_n x)$ (5分) 由 $u|_{t=0} = 0$ 得 $B_n = 0$, 由 $u|_{t=0} = f(x)$ 得:

$A_n = \frac{2}{\beta J_1(\omega_n \ell)} \int_0^{\ell} f(x) J_0(\omega_n x) dx$

$u(t, x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{\beta J_1(\omega_n \ell)} \int_0^{\ell} f(x) J_0(\omega_n x) dx \cos \omega_n t J_0(\omega_n x)$ (15分)

五. 解定解问题 (10分)

1. 求格林函数
(5分)



$M(x, y)$ 或 (ρ, θ)

$M_0(\xi, \eta)$ (ρ_0, θ_0) 置平面点电荷 E_0

M_1 $(\frac{1}{\rho_0}, \theta_0)$ $-E_0$

$M_2(\xi, -\eta)$ $(\rho_0, -\theta_0)$ $-E_0$

M_3 $(\frac{1}{\rho_0}, -\theta_0)$ E_0

$$G(x, y; \xi, \eta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \frac{r(M, M_0) \cdot r(M, M_3)}{r(M, M_2) \cdot r(M, M_1)}$$

2. $u(x, y) = \int_{-1}^1 \varphi(\xi) \frac{\partial G(x, y; \xi, 0)}{\partial \eta} d\xi + \int_{-1}^1 d\xi \int_0^{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} f(\xi, \eta) G(x, y; \xi, \eta) d\eta$
(5分)

六. 解定解问题 (15分)

1. 求基本解. 设 $F[U(t, x)] = \bar{U}(t, \lambda)$

(10分) $\begin{cases} \bar{U}_t + (a^2 \lambda^2 + i \lambda b) \bar{U} = 0 \\ [\bar{U}]_{t=0} = 1 \end{cases}$ $\bar{U}(t, \lambda) = e^{-(a^2 \lambda^2 + i \lambda b)t}$
 $U(t, x) = F^{-1}[e^{-a^2 \lambda^2 t} e^{-i \lambda b t}] = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{b^2 t}{4a^2 t}} e^{-\frac{(x-bt)^2}{4a^2 t}}$

2. 由基本解及相应的定理得:

(5分) $U(t, x) = U(t, x) * \varphi(x) = \frac{e^{\frac{b^2 t}{4a^2 t}}}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [1 + (x-\xi)^2] e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2 t}} d\xi$

阅卷时, 注意分段给分. 卷面找分.

运林错误, 视求解方法适当给分.

阅卷结束, 请于1月11日之前送交东区55号楼106室.



中国科学技术大学

2006—2007 学年第一学期考试试卷

考试科目: 数学物理方程 (B)

得分

学生所在系:

姓名

学号

一. (20 分) 求解定解问题

叠加原理
达朗贝尔公式
分离变量法

$$u_{tt} - u_{xx} = x + t, \quad (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty)$$

$$u|_{t=0} = \sin x, \quad u_t|_{t=0} = 4x.$$

$$u_{tt} = u_{xx}$$

$$u|_{t=0} = \sin x, \quad u_t|_{t=0} = 4x$$

$$u_{tt} - u_{xx} = x + t$$

$$u|_{t=0} = 0, \quad u_t|_{t=0} = 4x$$

二. (20 分) 求解定解问题



$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0, & (1 < r < 2) \\ u|_{r=1} = 0, \quad u|_{r=2} = 1 + \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

学生戏曲协会

$$u_{tt} = u_{xx}$$

$$u|_{t=0} = 0, \quad u_t|_{t=0} = 4x$$

其中 (r, θ, φ) 为球坐标

$$u(r, \theta, \varphi) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (A_n r^n + B_n r^{-n-1}) P_n(\cos \theta)$$

$$u = 2 - \frac{1}{r} + \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r^2}\right) \cos \theta$$

三. (共 24 分) 求解以下固有值问题 (计算结果中要明确指出固有值和固有函数)

(1)

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

$$\lambda = 0 \text{ 时 } Y = A + B$$

$$Y' = A = 0 \Rightarrow B = 0 \Rightarrow Y = 0$$

$$\lambda = k^2, \quad k = n\pi, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\lambda = 4n^2\pi^2, \quad Y_n = \cos n\pi x$$

$$\theta = \arccos \cos x$$

贝塞尔函数

$$x^2 Y'' + x Y' + (\lambda x^2 - 1) Y = 0, \quad (0 < x < b)$$

$$|Y(0)| < +\infty, \quad Y(b) = 0.$$

$$\lambda = \mu_n^2, \quad \mu_n = \frac{n\pi}{b}$$

$$\therefore \text{固有值 } \lambda = \mu_n^2, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\text{固有函数 } Y_n = J_0(\mu_n x)$$

$$\Delta u + \lambda u = 0, \quad (0 < x < 2, 0 < y < 3)$$

$$u|_{x=0} = u|_{x=2} = u|_{y=0} = u|_{y=3} = 0.$$

$$u = X(x)Y(y)$$

$$X''Y + Y''X - \lambda XY = 0$$

$$\frac{X''}{X} + \frac{Y''}{Y} = \lambda$$

$$= -\mu^2 = -\nu^2$$

$$\lambda = \mu^2 + \nu^2$$

$$X'' + \mu^2 X = 0$$

$$X(0) = X(2) = 0$$

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

$$Y'' + \nu^2 Y = 0$$

$$Y(0) = Y(3) = 0$$

$$\nu = \frac{m\pi}{3}$$

$$Y_n = \sin \frac{m\pi y}{3}$$

$$Y'' + \nu^2 Y = 0$$

$$Y(0) = Y(3) = 0$$

$$Y = 1$$

$$Y_n = \sin \frac{m\pi y}{3}$$

$$Y_m = \sin \frac{m\pi y}{3}$$

$$Y_n = \sin \frac{m\pi y}{3}$$

$$Y_n = \sin \frac{m\pi y}{3}$$

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$$Y_n = \sin \frac{m\pi y}{3}$$

1) (10 分) 求上述初值问题的基本解 $U(t, x)$.

2) (10 分) 求出初值问题 (A) 的解.

(A)

$$u_t = 2u_x + f(t, x), \quad (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty)$$

$$u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x).$$

$$u_t = 2u_x$$

$$u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x)$$

$$\begin{cases} u_t = 2u_x \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \end{cases}$$

变量替换

$$u_{\eta\eta} = 2u_{\xi\xi} + f(\xi, \eta)$$

$$u_{\eta\eta} = 2u_{\xi\xi}$$

$$u|_{\eta=0} = 0$$

$$u|_{\eta=0} = 1$$

$$u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{2}} e^{-i\lambda x} d\lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{2}} e^{-i\lambda x} d\lambda$$

$$u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{2}} e^{-i\lambda x} d\lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{2}} e^{-i\lambda x} d\lambda$$

$$u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{2}} e^{-i\lambda x} d\lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{2}} e^{-i\lambda x} d\lambda$$

$$u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{2}} e^{-i\lambda x} d\lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{2}} e^{-i\lambda x} d\lambda$$

$$u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{2}} e^{-i\lambda x} d\lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{2}} e^{-i\lambda x} d\lambda$$

五. 设平面区域 $D = \{(x, y) \mid y > x\}$,

环王

1) (10 分) 求 D 内格林函数 G :

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_2 G = -\delta(x - \xi, y - \eta), & ((x, y) \in D, (\xi, \eta) \in D) \\ G|_{y=x} = 0. \end{cases}$$

$M_0(8, 1) \in D$ 故点在此荷

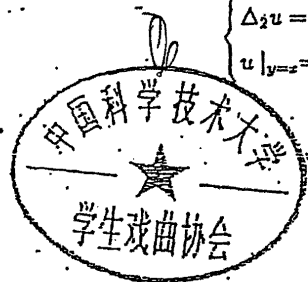
2) (6 分) 求边值问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_2 u = -f(x, y), & ((x, y) \in D) \\ u|_{y=x} = \varphi(x). \end{cases}$$

M_0 类 $y=6x$ 排布 $M_1(1, 1)$ 故点在此电荷

则点在此电荷电势分布 $G = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\ln \frac{1}{r(x, y, M_0)} - \ln \frac{1}{r(x, y, M_1)} \right]$

的解.



$$\begin{cases} \Delta_2 G = -\delta(x - \xi, y - \eta) \\ G|_{y=x} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$G(x, y) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\oint \varphi(\xi) \frac{\partial G}{\partial n} d\ell + \iint_D G f(\xi, \eta) dA \right]$$

参考公式

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Let } \frac{1}{4\pi} \ln \frac{1}{r} = x + c, \quad M_0(\xi, \eta) \\ & \int_0^1 \omega(t, x; c) dt \end{aligned}$$

$$P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n$$

中国科学技术大学

2007—2008 学年第二学期考试试卷

考试科目: 数学物理方程 (A)

得分 _____

学生所在系: _____

姓名 _____

学号 _____

一 (共 14 分) 设 $u = u(t, x)$, 求解以下定解问题:

$$(1) \begin{cases} u_{tx} = x, & (t > 0, x > 0) \\ u(0, x) = 1 + \sin x, & u(t, 0) = 1. \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} u_{tt} = 9u_{xx}, & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty) \\ u(0, x) = \cos x, & u_t(0, x) = x^2. \end{cases}$$

二 (10 分) 求解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} 2\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0, \\ u|_{x=0} = y^2 - z \end{cases}$$

三 (14 分) 求解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t = 4u_{xx} & (t > 0, 0 < x < 2) \\ u(t, 0) = u(t, 2) = 0, \\ u(0, x) = \delta(x - 1) \end{cases}$$

四. (共 10 分) 求解以下固有值问题 (计算结果中要明确指出固有值和固有函数)

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

$$(2) \begin{cases} \Delta_2 u + \lambda u = 0, & (0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 2) \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}|_{x=0} = u|_{x=1} = u|_{y=0} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}|_{y=2} = 0. \end{cases}$$

五 (8 分) 写出泛函

$$J[y(x)] = \int_1^2 (y'^2 - 2xy) dx$$

的 Euler 方程并求出满足边界条件 $y(1) = 0, y(2) = -1$ 的极值元.

六 (12 分) 求解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0, & (0 < r < 1, 0 < z < 1) \\ |u(0, z)| < +\infty, u(1, z) = 0, \\ u(r, 0) = 0, u(r, 1) = 1 - r. \end{cases}$$

七 (共 14 分) 求初值问题

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

的解的积分表达式.

八 (8 分) 设空间区域 $V = \{(x, y, z) \mid x > 0, y > 0\}$, 试求定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_3 G = -\delta(x - \xi, y - \eta, z - \zeta), & ((x, y, z) \in V, (\xi, \eta, \zeta) \in V) \\ G|_S = 0, & (\text{其中 } S \text{ 是 } V \text{ 的边界,}) \end{cases}$$

的解 $G(x, y, z, \xi, \eta, \zeta)$.

九 (10 分) 求解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = u_{xx} + \sin \frac{3}{2}x, & (t > 0, 0 < x < \pi) \\ u(t, 0) = 0, u_x(t, \pi) = 1, \\ u(0, x) = x + \sin \frac{\pi}{2} + 5 \sin \frac{5\pi}{2}, u_t(0, x) = \sin \frac{3}{2}x, \end{cases}$$

参考公式

$$(1) (x^\gamma J_\gamma)' = x^\gamma J_{\gamma-1}, \quad N_{\gamma 1n}^2 = \frac{a^2}{2} J_{\gamma+1}^2(\omega_{1n} a)$$

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

中国科学技术大学

2008—2009 学年第二学期考试试卷

考试科目: 数学物理方程 (A)

得分 _____

学生所在系: _____

姓名 _____

学号 _____

一 (12 分) 求下面方程的通解:

$$u_{xx} - u_{yy} = x^2 - y^2.$$

二 (13 分) 求解定解问题:

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

三 (15 分) 求解定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = u_{xx}, & (0 < x, \xi < 1), \\ u_x|_{x=0} = u_x|_{x=1} = 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, u_t|_{t=0} = \delta(x - \xi). \end{cases}$$

四 (10 分) 求矩形域 $[0, a] \times [0, b]$ 上问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_x + \lambda u = 0, \\ u|_{x=0} = u|_{x=a} = u|_{y=0} = u|_{y=b} = 0 \end{cases}$$

的固有值和固有函数.

五 (15 分) 求解以下定解问题, 其中 (r, θ, φ) 为球坐标:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_3 u = 1 & (r < 1), \\ u|_{r=1} = \cos 2\theta. \end{cases}$$

六 (15 分) 先求下面 Cauchy 问题的基本解, 再求该定解问题解的积分公式:

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

七 (20 分) 设 D 为圆心在原点, 半径 r_0 的圆盘. 考虑定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \Delta_2 u, & (t > 0, M(x, y) \in D) \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \Big|_{M(x, y) \in \partial D} = 0, \\ u(0, M) = \phi(x, y), \end{cases}$$

- (1) 求 $u(t, M)$;
- (2) 证明 $\int_D u(t, M) dM = \int_D \phi(M) dM$;
- (3) 对任意 $M \in D$, 求极限 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} u(t, M)$;
- (4) 试从物理上说明 (2)、(3) 的意义.

参考公式

$$(1) P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

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

(3) 柱坐标下:

$$\Delta_3 = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}.$$

(4) 球坐标下:

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