

1. 写出下列复数的实部, 虚部, 模和幅角:

(1)  $1+i\sqrt{3}$ ; (2)  $1-\cos\alpha+i\sin\alpha$ ,  $0\leq\alpha<2\pi$ ; (3)  $e^{i\sin x}$ ,  $x$  为实数; (4)  $e^{iz}$ ;

(5)  $e^z$ ; (6)  $\sqrt[4]{-1}$ ; (7)  $\sqrt{1+i}$ ; (8)  $\sqrt{\frac{1+i}{1-i}}$ ; (9)  $e^{1+i}$ ; (10)  $e^{i\varphi(x)}$ ,  $\varphi(x)$  是实变数  $x$

的实函数。

(1)  $\operatorname{Re}=1$ ,  $\operatorname{Im}=\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\operatorname{Am}=\sqrt{\operatorname{Re}^2+\operatorname{Im}^2}=2$ ,  $\operatorname{Arg}=\arctan\left(\frac{\operatorname{Im}}{\operatorname{Re}}\right)+2k\pi=\frac{\pi}{3}+2k\pi$ ;

(2)  $\operatorname{Re}=1-\cos\alpha$ ,  $\operatorname{Im}=\sin\alpha$ ,  $\operatorname{Am}=\sqrt{(1-\cos\alpha)^2+\sin^2\alpha}=\sqrt{2-2\cos\alpha}=2\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}$ ,

$$\tan(\operatorname{Arg})=\frac{\sin\alpha}{1-\cos\alpha}=\frac{2\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}\cos\frac{\alpha}{2}}{2\sin^2\frac{\alpha}{2}}=\cot\frac{\alpha}{2}, \text{ 所以 } \operatorname{Arg}=\frac{\pi-\alpha}{2}+2k\pi;$$

(3)  $\operatorname{Am}=1$ ,  $\operatorname{Arg}=\sin x+2k\pi$ ,  $\operatorname{Re}=\cos(\sin x)$ ,  $\operatorname{Im}=\sin(\sin x)$ ;

(4)  $z=x+iy$ ,  $e^{iz}=e^{-y+ix}$ ,  $\operatorname{Am}=e^{-y}$ ,  $\operatorname{Arg}=x+2k\pi$ ,  $\operatorname{Re}=e^{-y}\cos x$ ,  $\operatorname{Im}=e^{-y}\sin x$ ;

(5)  $\operatorname{Am}=e^x$ ,  $\operatorname{Arg}=y+2k\pi$ ,  $\operatorname{Re}=e^x\cos y$ ,  $\operatorname{Im}=e^x\sin y$ ;

(6)  $\sqrt[4]{-1}=\left[e^{i(\pi+2n\pi)}\right]^{\frac{1}{4}}=e^{i\frac{2n+1}{4}\pi}$ ,  $(n=0, 1, 2, 3)$ ,  $\operatorname{Am}=1$ ,  $\operatorname{Arg}=\frac{2n+1}{4}\pi+2k\pi$ ,

$$\operatorname{Re}=\cos\left(\frac{2n+1}{4}\pi\right), \operatorname{Im}=\sin\left(\frac{2n+1}{4}\pi\right);$$

(7)  $\sqrt{1+i}=\sqrt[4]{2}e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{4}+2n\pi\right)/2}=\sqrt[4]{2}e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{8}+n\pi\right)}$ ,  $(n=0, 1)$ ,  $\operatorname{Am}=\sqrt[4]{2}$ ,  $\operatorname{Arg}=\frac{\pi}{8}+n\pi+2k\pi$ ,

$$\operatorname{Re}=\sqrt[4]{2}\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{8}+n\pi\right)=(-1)^n\sqrt[4]{2}\cos\frac{\pi}{8}, \operatorname{Im}=(-1)^n\sqrt[4]{2}\sin\frac{\pi}{8};$$

(8)  $\sqrt{\frac{1+i}{1-i}}=\left[\frac{\sqrt{2}e^{i(\pi/4+2n\pi)}}{\sqrt{2}e^{-i\pi/4}}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}=e^{\frac{i\pi/2+2n\pi}{2}}=e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{4}+n\pi\right)}$ ,  $(n=0, 1)$ ,  $\operatorname{Am}=1$ ,  $\operatorname{Arg}=\frac{\pi}{4}+n\pi+2k\pi$ ,

$$\operatorname{Re}=\frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{2}}, \operatorname{Im}=\frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{2}};$$

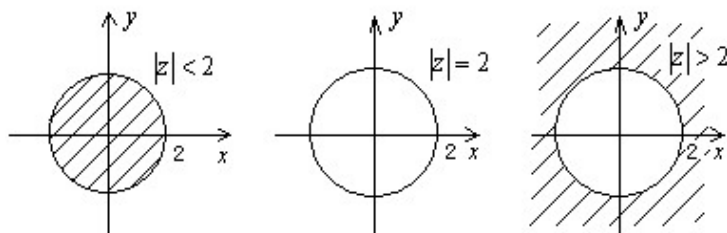
(9)  $\operatorname{Am}=e$ ,  $\operatorname{Arg}=1+2k\pi$ ,  $\operatorname{Re}=e\cos 1$ ,  $\operatorname{Im}=e\sin 1$ ;

(10)  $\operatorname{Am}=1$ ,  $\operatorname{Arg}=\varphi(x)+2k\pi$ ,  $\operatorname{Re}=\cos[\varphi(x)]$ ,  $\operatorname{Im}=\sin[\varphi(x)]$ ;

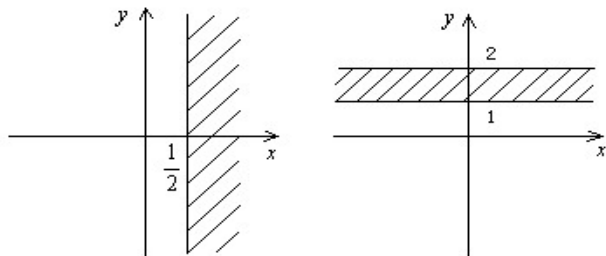
2. 把下列关系用几何图形表示出来:

(1)  $|z| < 2$ ,  $|z| = 2$ ,  $|z| > 2$ ; (2)  $\operatorname{Re} z > \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $1 < \operatorname{Im} z < 2$ ; (3)  $\arg(1-z) = 0$ ,  $\arg(1+z) = \frac{\pi}{3}$ ,  $\arg(z+1-i) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ; (4)  $0 < \arg(1-z) < \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,  $0 < \arg(1+z) < \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,  $\frac{\pi}{4} < \arg(z-1-2i) < \frac{\pi}{3}$ ; (5)  $\alpha < \arg z < \beta$  与  $\gamma < \operatorname{Re} z < \delta$  的公共区域,  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$  均为常数; (6)  $|z-i| < 1$ ,  $1 < |z-i| < \sqrt{2}$ ; (7)  $|z-a| = |z-b|$ ,  $a, b$  为常数; (8)  $|z-a| + |z-b| = c$ , 其中  $a, b, c$ , 为常数, 且  $c > |a-b|$ ; (9)  $|z| + \operatorname{Re} z < 1$ ; (10)  $0 < \arg\left(\frac{z-i}{z+i}\right) < \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

(1)



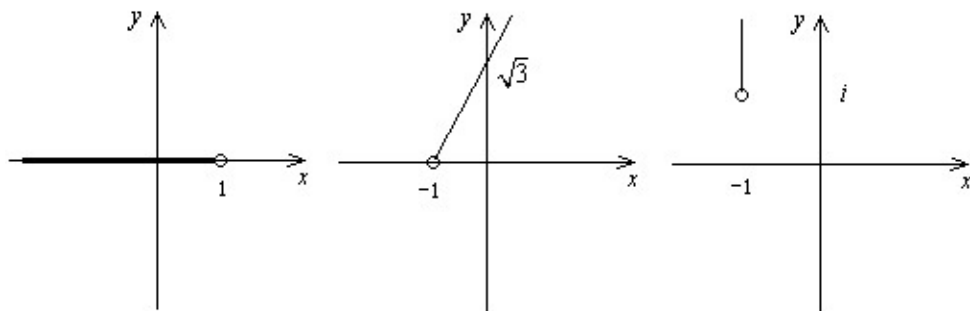
(2)



(3)  $\arg(1-z) = \arg(1-x-iy) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1-x > 0$  且  $y=0$ , 即  $x < 1$ ,  $y=0$ ;

$\arg(1+z) = \arg(1+x+iy) = \frac{\pi}{3} \Leftrightarrow 1+x > 0$  且  $y = \sqrt{3}(1+x)$ ;

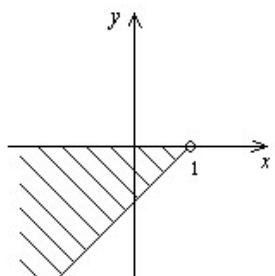
$\arg(z+1-i) = \arg[x+1+i(y-1)] = \frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow x+1=0$  且  $y-1 > 0$ 。



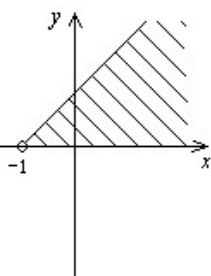
$$(4) \quad 0 < \arg(1-z) = \arg[(1-x)-iy] < \frac{\pi}{4} \Leftrightarrow 0 < -y < 1-x;$$

$$0 < \arg(1+z) = \arg[(1+x)+iy] < \frac{\pi}{4} \Leftrightarrow 0 < y < 1+x;$$

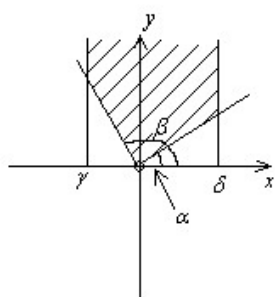
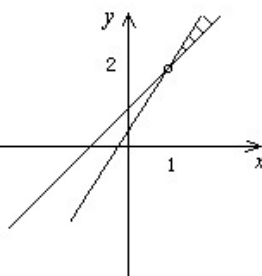
$$\frac{\pi}{4} < \arg(z-1-2i) = \arg[(x-1)+i(y-2)] < \frac{\pi}{3} \Leftrightarrow 0 < x-1 < y-2 < \sqrt{3}(x-1);$$



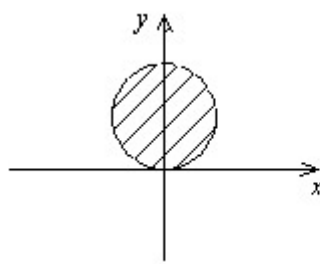
(5)



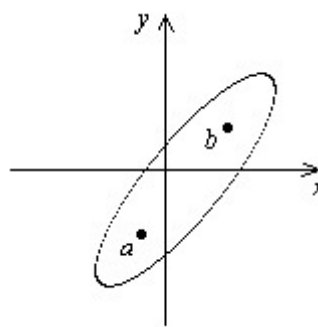
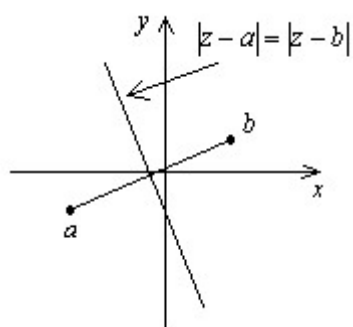
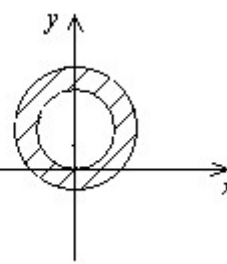
(6)



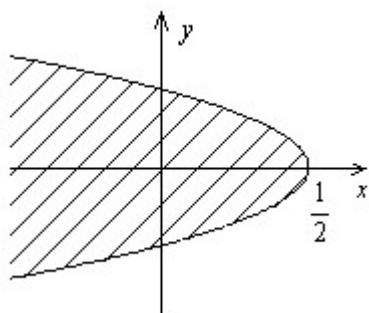
(7)



(8)

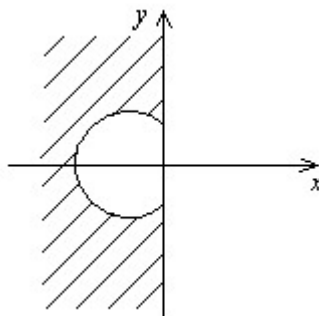


$$(9) \quad |z| + \operatorname{Re} z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + x < 1, \text{ 化简得 } x < \frac{1}{2}(1 - y^2).$$



$$(10) \frac{z-i}{z+i} = \frac{x+i(y-1)}{x+i(y+1)} = \frac{x^2+y^2-1-2ix}{x^2+(y+1)^2}, \text{ 所以 } 0 < \arg\left(\frac{z-i}{z+i}\right) < \frac{\pi}{4} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$0 < -2x < x^2 + y^2 - 1, \text{ 即 } x < 0 \text{ 且 } (x+1)^2 + y^2 > 2。$$

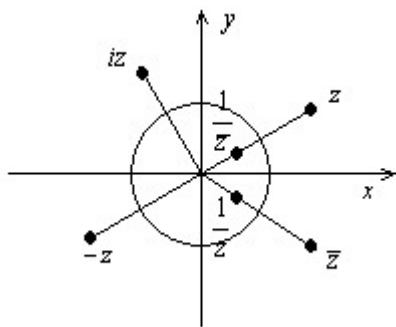


3. 已知一复数  $z$ ，画出  $iz$ ， $-z$ ， $\bar{z}$ ， $\frac{1}{\bar{z}}$ ， $\frac{1}{z}$ ，并指出它们之间的几何关系。

把  $z$  写成  $\rho e^{i\varphi}$ ，则  $iz = \rho e^{i(\varphi+\pi/2)}$ ，即把  $z$  逆时针旋转 90 度。 $-z = \rho e^{i(\varphi+\pi)}$ ，即把  $z$  逆时针

旋转 180 度。 $\bar{z} = \rho e^{-i\varphi}$ ，即  $z$  关于实轴的对称点。 $\frac{1}{\bar{z}} = \frac{1}{\rho} e^{i\varphi}$ ，即  $z$  关于单位圆的对称点。

$\frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{\rho} e^{-i\varphi}$ ，即  $\bar{z}$  关于单位圆的对称点。



4. 若  $|z|=1$ ，试证明  $\left| \frac{az+b}{\bar{b}z+\bar{a}} \right| = 1$ ， $a, b$  为任意复数。

$$\left| \frac{az+b}{\bar{b}z+\bar{a}} \right|^2 = \frac{(az+b)(\bar{a}\bar{z}+\bar{b})}{(\bar{b}z+\bar{a})(b\bar{z}+a)} = \frac{|a|^2 + a\bar{b}z + \bar{a}b\bar{z} + |b|^2}{|b|^2 + a\bar{b}z + \bar{a}b\bar{z} + |a|^2} = 1, \text{ 所以 } \left| \frac{az+b}{\bar{b}z+\bar{a}} \right| = 1。$$

5. 证明下列各式:

$$(1) |z-1| \leq ||z|-1| + |z| |\arg z|;$$

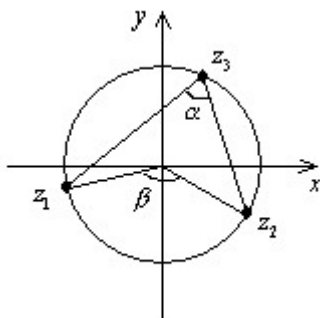
$$(2) \text{ 若 } |z_1| = |z_2| = |z_3|, \text{ 则 } \arg \frac{z_3 - z_2}{z_3 - z_1} = \frac{1}{2} \arg \frac{z_2}{z_1}.$$

$$(1) \text{ 先证 } \left| \frac{z}{|z|} - 1 \right| \leq |\arg z|.$$

$$\text{记 } z = \rho e^{i\varphi}, \quad \left| \frac{z}{|z|} - 1 \right| = |e^{i\varphi} - 1| = \sqrt{2 - 2\cos\varphi} = 2 \left| \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} \right| \leq |\varphi| = |\arg z|.$$

$$|z-1| = |z - |z| + |z| - 1| \leq |z - |z|| + ||z| - 1| = ||z| - 1| + |z| \left| \frac{z}{|z|} - 1 \right| \leq ||z| - 1| + |z| |\arg z|.$$

(2)



如图,  $z_1, z_2, z_3$  在同一圆周上,  $\alpha = \arg \frac{z_3 - z_2}{z_3 - z_1}$ ,  $\beta = \arg \frac{z_2}{z_1}$ 。由于同弧所对圆周角是

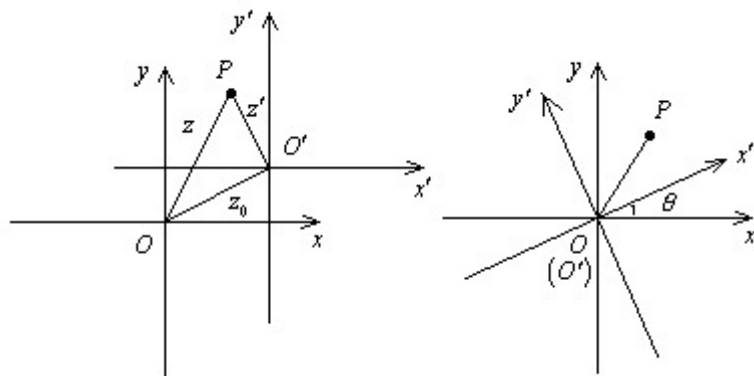
圆心角的一半, 所以  $\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \beta$ , 即  $\arg \frac{z_3 - z_2}{z_3 - z_1} = \frac{1}{2} \arg \frac{z_2}{z_1}$ 。

6. 用复数  $z$  表示曲线上的变点。(1) 写出经过点  $a$  且与复数  $b$  所代表的矢量平行的直线方程; (2) 写出以  $d$  和  $-d$  为焦点, 长轴长  $2a$  的椭圆方程 ( $a > |d|$ )。

(1) 矢量  $z-a$  与矢量  $b$  平行, 所以  $z-a = kb$ ,  $k$  为实数;

(2) 由椭圆定义得  $|z-d| + |z+d| = 2a$ 。

7. 用复数运算法则推出: (1) 平面直角坐标平移公式; (2) 平面直角坐标旋转公式。



(1) 设坐标系  $x'O'y'$  的原点  $O'$  在坐标系  $xOy$  中的坐标是  $(x_0, y_0)$ 。  $P$  点在  $xOy$  系中的坐标是  $(x, y)$ ，在  $x'O'y'$  系中坐标  $(x', y')$ 。如上面左图，令  $\overrightarrow{OP} = z$ ，  $\overrightarrow{O'P} = z'$ ，  $\overrightarrow{OO'} = z_0$ 。

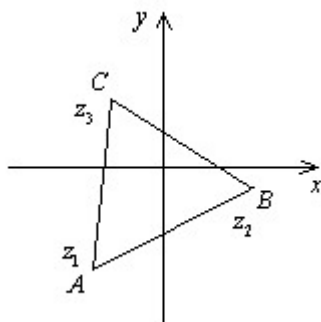
则  $z' = z - z_0$ ，即  $x' + iy' = x - x_0 + i(y - y_0)$ ，由此得  $x' = x - x_0$ ，  $y' = y - y_0$ 。

(2) 将坐标系  $xOy$  绕原点逆时针旋转  $\theta$  角得到坐标系  $x'O'y'$ 。如上面右图， $x'O'y'$  系中  $z'$

只是比  $xOy$  系中  $z$  的幅角小  $\theta$ ，即  $z' = ze^{-i\theta}$ ，由此得  $x' = x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta$ ，

$y' = -x \sin \theta + y \cos \theta$ 。

8. 设复数  $z_1$ ，  $z_2$ ，  $z_3$  满足  $\frac{z_2 - z_1}{z_3 - z_1} = \frac{z_1 - z_3}{z_2 - z_3}$ 。证明：  $|z_2 - z_1| = |z_3 - z_2| = |z_1 - z_3|$ 。



如图，  $\frac{z_2 - z_1}{z_3 - z_1} = \frac{|AB|}{|AC|} e^{i\angle A}$ ，  $\frac{z_1 - z_3}{z_2 - z_3} = \frac{|AC|}{|BC|} e^{i\angle C}$ 。所以  $\frac{|AB|}{|AC|} = \frac{|AC|}{|BC|}$ ，  $\angle A = \angle C$ 。

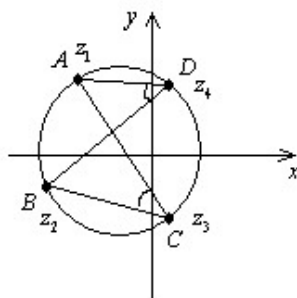
由  $\angle A = \angle C$  可得  $|AB| = |BC|$ ，代入  $\frac{|AB|}{|AC|} = \frac{|AC|}{|BC|}$  可得  $|AB| = |BC| = |AC|$ ，即

$$|z_2 - z_1| = |z_3 - z_2| = |z_1 - z_3|。$$

9. (1) 给出  $z_1, z_2, z_3$  三点共线的充要条件; (2) 给出  $z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4$  四点共圆的充要条件。

(1) 若三点共线, 则矢量  $z_1 - z_3$  与矢量  $z_2 - z_3$  平行, 反之也成立。所以三点共线的充要条件是  $\frac{z_1 - z_3}{z_2 - z_3} = \text{实数}$ 。

(2)

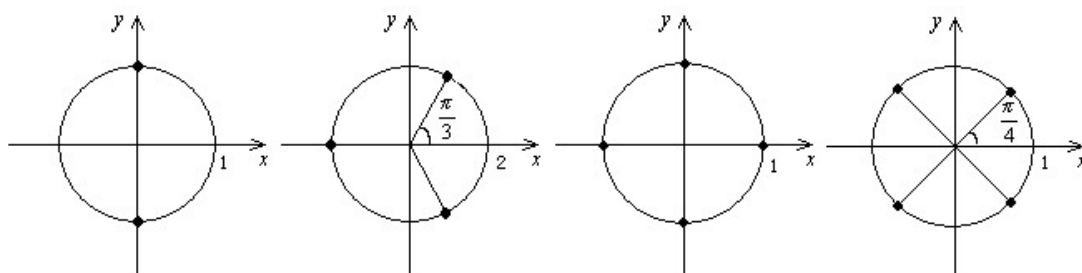


如图若四点共圆, 则有  $\angle ACB = \angle ADB$  (同弧所对圆周角相等)。反之也成立。写成复数形式即为  $\frac{z_1 - z_3}{z_2 - z_3} \bigg/ \frac{z_1 - z_4}{z_2 - z_4} = \text{实数}$ 。

10. 求下列方程的根, 并在复平面上画出它们的位置。

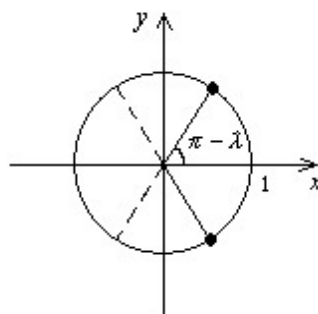
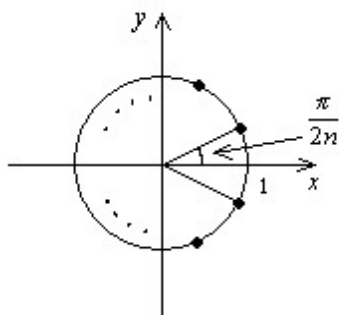
(1)  $z^2 + 1 = 0$ ; (2)  $z^3 + 8 = 0$ ; (3)  $z^4 - 1 = 0$ ; (4)  $z^4 + 1 = 0$ ; (5)  $z^{2n} + 1 = 0$ ,  $n$  为正整数; (6)  $z^2 + 2z \cos \lambda + 1 = 0$ ,  $0 < \lambda < \pi$ 。

(1)  $z = \pm i$ ; (2)  $z = 2e^{\pm i\frac{\pi}{3}}, -2$ ; (3)  $z = \pm 1, \pm i$ ; (4)  $z = e^{\pm i\frac{\pi}{4}}, e^{\pm i\frac{3\pi}{4}}$ ;



(5)  $z = e^{i(\pi+2k\pi)/2n}$ ,  $k = 0, 1, \dots, 2n-1$ ;

(6)  $z = -e^{\pm i\lambda}$ 。



11. 设  $z = p + iq$  是实系数方程  $a_0 + a_1 z + a_2 z^2 + \cdots + a_n z^n = 0$  的根, 证明  $\bar{z} = p - iq$  也是此方程的根。

对方程两边取共轭得  $a_0 + a_1 \bar{z} + a_2 \bar{z}^2 + \cdots + a_n \bar{z}^n = 0$ , 即  $\bar{z}$  也满足此方程。

12. 证明:  $\sin^4 \varphi = \frac{1}{8}(\cos 4\varphi - 4\cos 2\varphi + 3)$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} e^{4i\varphi} - 4e^{2i\varphi} + 3 &= e^{4i\varphi} - 1 + 4(1 - e^{2i\varphi}) = e^{2i\varphi}(e^{2i\varphi} - e^{-2i\varphi}) - 4e^{i\varphi}(e^{i\varphi} - e^{-i\varphi}) \\ &= 2ie^{2i\varphi} \sin 2\varphi - 8ie^{i\varphi} \sin \varphi = 2i(\cos 2\varphi + i \sin 2\varphi) \sin 2\varphi - 8i(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi) \sin \varphi \\ &= 8\sin^4 \varphi + i(\sin 4\varphi - 4\sin 2\varphi) \end{aligned}$$

取等式两边实部即得证。

13. 把  $\sin n\varphi$  和  $\cos n\varphi$  用  $\sin \varphi$  和  $\cos \varphi$  表示出来。

$$\begin{aligned} \cos n\varphi + i \sin n\varphi &= (\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n! i^k}{k!(n-k)!} \cos^{n-k} \varphi \sin^k \varphi \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{[n/2]} (-1)^k \frac{n!}{(2k)!(n-2k)!} \cos^{n-2k} \varphi \sin^{2k} \varphi \\ &\quad + i \sum_{k=0}^{[(n-1)/2]} (-1)^k \frac{n!}{(2k+1)!(n-2k-1)!} \cos^{n-2k-1} \varphi \sin^{2k+1} \varphi \end{aligned}$$

比较两边实部和虚部得:

$$\cos n\varphi = \sum_{k=0}^{[n/2]} (-1)^k \frac{n!}{(2k)!(n-2k)!} \cos^{n-2k} \varphi \sin^{2k} \varphi ;$$

$$\sin n\varphi = \sum_{k=0}^{[(n-1)/2]} (-1)^k \frac{n!}{(2k+1)!(n-2k-1)!} \cos^{n-2k-1} \varphi \sin^{2k+1} \varphi .$$



14. 将下列和式表示成有限形式: (1)  $\sum_{k=1}^n \cos k\varphi$ ; (2)  $\sum_{k=1}^n \sin k\varphi$ 。

$$\sum_{k=1}^n e^{ik\varphi} = e^{i\varphi} \frac{1 - e^{in\varphi}}{1 - e^{i\varphi}} = e^{i\varphi} \frac{e^{i\frac{n\varphi}{2}} \left( e^{i\frac{n\varphi}{2}} - e^{-i\frac{n\varphi}{2}} \right)}{e^{i\frac{\varphi}{2}} \left( e^{i\frac{\varphi}{2}} - e^{-i\frac{\varphi}{2}} \right)} = e^{i\frac{n+1}{2}\varphi} \frac{\sin \frac{n\varphi}{2}}{\sin \frac{\varphi}{2}}$$

比较两边实部和虚部得:

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \cos k\varphi = \frac{\sin \frac{n\varphi}{2} \cos \frac{(n+1)\varphi}{2}}{\sin \frac{\varphi}{2}}, \quad \sum_{k=1}^n \sin k\varphi = \frac{\sin \frac{n\varphi}{2} \sin \frac{(n+1)\varphi}{2}}{\sin \frac{\varphi}{2}}。$$

15. 证明:  $\sin \frac{\pi}{n} \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} \cdots \sin \frac{(n-1)\pi}{n} = \frac{n}{2^{n-1}}$ 。

记  $1, z_1, z_2, \dots, z_{n-1}$  为方程  $z^n = 1$  的  $n$  个根, 即  $z_k = e^{i\frac{2k}{n}\pi}$ ,  $k=1, 2, \dots, n-1$ 。则有

$$z^n - 1 = (z-1)(z-z_1)(z-z_2) \cdots (z-z_{n-1}),$$

$$\text{所以 } (z-z_1)(z-z_2) \cdots (z-z_{n-1}) = \frac{z^n - 1}{z-1} = z^{n-1} + z^{n-2} + \cdots + z + 1。$$

令上式两边  $z=1$ , 则有  $\prod_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( 1 - e^{i\frac{2k}{n}\pi} \right) = n$ 。

$$1 - e^{i\frac{2k}{n}\pi} = -e^{i\frac{k\pi}{n}} \left( e^{i\frac{k\pi}{n}} - e^{-i\frac{k\pi}{n}} \right) = -2ie^{i\frac{k\pi}{n}} \sin \frac{k\pi}{n} = 2e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{i\frac{k\pi}{n}} \sin \frac{k\pi}{n},$$

$$\prod_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( 1 - e^{i\frac{2k}{n}\pi} \right) = 2^{n-1} e^{-i\frac{n-1}{2}\pi + i\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{k\pi}{n}} \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} \sin \frac{k\pi}{n} = 2^{n-1} \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} \sin \frac{k\pi}{n} = n, \quad \text{即 } \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} \sin \frac{k\pi}{n} = \frac{n}{2^{n-1}}。$$

16. 求下列序列  $\{a_n\}$  的聚点和极限, 如果是实数序列, 则同时求出上下极限。

$$(1) a_n = (-1)^n \frac{n}{2n+1}; \quad (2) a_n = (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1}; \quad (3) a_n = n + (-1)^n (2n+1)i;$$

$$(4) a_n = 2n+1 + (-1)^n ni; \quad (5) a_n = \left( 1 + \frac{i}{n} \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{6}; \quad (6) a_n = \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2n} \right) \cos \frac{n\pi}{3}。$$

- (1) 聚点  $\pm 1/2$ , 极限无, 上极限  $1/2$ , 下极限  $-1/2$ ;  
 (2) 聚点  $0$ , 极限  $0$ , 上下极限  $0$ ;  
 (3) 聚点  $\infty$ , 极限  $\infty$ ;  
 (4) 聚点  $\infty$ , 极限  $\infty$ ;  
 (5) 聚点  $0, \pm 1/2, \pm \sqrt{3}/2, \pm 1$ , 极限无;  
 (6) 聚点  $\pm 1/2, \pm 1$ , 极限无, 上极限  $1$ , 下极限  $-1$ 。

17. 证明序列  $a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n$  极限存在。

先证  $\frac{x}{x+1} \leq \ln(1+x) \leq x$ , 其中  $x \geq 0$ 。

令  $f(x) = \ln(1+x) - x$ , 则  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} - 1 = -\frac{x}{1+x} \leq 0$ , 所以  $f(x) \leq f(0) = 0$ , 不等式右半部分得证, 同样可证左半部分。

由此可得  $\frac{1}{n+1} < \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) < \frac{1}{n}$ 。

$a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{1}{n+1} - \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) < 0$ , 即  $a_n$  是递减序列。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } \frac{1}{n} > \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \text{ 得 } a_n &> \ln(1+1) + \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) + \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\right) + \dots + \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) - \ln n \\ &= \ln\left(2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{n+1}{n}\right) - \ln n = \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) > 0 \end{aligned}$$

即  $a_n$  是递减有下界序列, 所以极限存在。

18. 证明 Lagrange 恒等式:  $\left| \sum_{k=1}^n z_k w_k \right|^2 = \left( \sum_{k=1}^n |z_k|^2 \right) \left( \sum_{k=1}^n |w_k|^2 \right) - \sum_{k < j} |z_k \bar{w}_j - z_j \bar{w}_k|^2$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{右边} &= \sum_{k,j} |z_k|^2 |w_j|^2 - \sum_{k < j} (z_k \bar{w}_j - z_j \bar{w}_k) (\bar{z}_k w_j - \bar{z}_j w_k) \\ &= \sum_{k,j} |z_k|^2 |w_j|^2 - \sum_{k < j} |z_k|^2 |w_j|^2 - \sum_{k < j} |z_j|^2 |w_k|^2 + \sum_{k < j} z_k \bar{z}_j w_k \bar{w}_j + \sum_{k < j} z_j \bar{z}_k w_k \bar{w}_j \\ &= \sum_{k,j} |z_k|^2 |w_j|^2 - \sum_{k \neq j} |z_k|^2 |w_j|^2 + \sum_{k \neq j} z_k \bar{z}_j w_k \bar{w}_j \\ &= \sum_k |z_k|^2 |w_k|^2 + \sum_{k \neq j} z_k \bar{z}_j w_k \bar{w}_j = \sum_k z_k w_k \sum_j \overline{z_j w_j} \\ &= \sum_k z_k w_k \overline{\sum_k z_k w_k} = \left| \sum_{k=1}^n z_k w_k \right|^2 = \text{左边}。 \end{aligned}$$

19. 试证明：从条件  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = A$  可以导出  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z_1 + z_2 + \cdots + z_n}{n} = A$ 。又当  $A = \infty$  时上述结论还正确吗？

由  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = A$  知对于任意的  $\varepsilon > 0$ ，存在整数  $N_1$ ，使得当  $n > N_1$  时有  $|z_n - A| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ 。

对于给定的  $N_1$ ，存在  $N_2$ ，使得  $\frac{|z_1 - A| + |z_2 - A| + \cdots + |z_{N_1} - A|}{N_2} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ 。当  $n > N = \max(N_1, N_2)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{时, } \left| \frac{z_1 + z_2 + \cdots + z_n}{n} - A \right| &= \frac{1}{n} \left| (z_1 - A) + (z_2 - A) + \cdots + (z_n - A) \right| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{n} \left( |z_1 - A| + |z_2 - A| + \cdots + |z_{N_1} - A| \right) + \frac{1}{n} \left( |z_{N_1+1} - A| + |z_{N_1+2} - A| + \cdots + |z_n - A| \right) \\ &< \frac{|z_1 - A| + |z_2 - A| + \cdots + |z_{N_1} - A|}{N_2} + \frac{1}{n - N_1} \left( |z_{N_1+1} - A| + |z_{N_1+2} - A| + \cdots + |z_n - A| \right) \\ &< \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{1}{n - N_1} (n - N_1) \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

即  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z_1 + z_2 + \cdots + z_n}{n} = A$ 。

20. 设  $z = x + iy$ ,  $z_0 = x_0 + iy_0$ ,  $c = a + ib$ , 并且已知  $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ , 证明

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = c \text{ 与 } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} u(x, y) = a, \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} v(x, y) = b \text{ 等价。}$$

由于  $|f - c| = |(u - a) + i(v - b)|$ , 所以  $|u - a|$  (或  $|v - b|$ )  $\leq |f - c| \leq |u - a| + |v - b|$ 。

若  $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = c$ , 对于任意的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 则存在  $\delta$ , 当  $|z - z_0| = \sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2} < \delta$ ,

就有  $|u - a|$  (或  $|v - b|$ )  $\leq |f - c| < \varepsilon$ , 即  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} u(x, y) = a$ ,  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} v(x, y) = b$ 。

同样的, 若  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} u(x, y) = a$ ,  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} v(x, y) = b$ , 就有  $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = c$ 。

21. 证明:  $f(z) = \frac{1}{1 - z^2}$  在单位圆  $|z| < 1$  内连续但不一致连续。

易证  $f(z)$  连续 (初等函数)。下面证  $f(z)$  在单位圆内不一致连续。

定义在  $D$  上的函数  $f(z)$  在  $D$  上一致连续的充要条件: 任意的  $\{x_n\} \subset D$ ,  $\{y_n\} \subset D$ , 只

要  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_n - y_n) = 0$ , 就有  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [f(x_n) - f(y_n)] = 0$

$$\text{令 } x_n = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{n}}, \quad y_n = \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{n}}, \quad \text{则 } x_n - y_n = \frac{1}{n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{n}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{n}}} \rightarrow 0,$$

$f(x_n) - f(y_n) = \frac{n}{2} \rightarrow \infty$ 。所以  $f(z)$  在单位圆  $|z| < 1$  内不一致连续。

22. 证明下列函数在  $z = 0$  点连续:

$$(1) \quad f(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{[\operatorname{Re}(z^2)]^2}{z^2}, & z \neq 0, \\ 0, & z = 0 \end{cases}, \quad (2) \quad f(z) = |z|。$$

$$(1) \text{ 在 } z \neq 0 \text{ 处, } |f(z)| = \frac{(x^2 - y^2)^2}{|x^2 - y^2 + 2ixy|} \leq \frac{(x^2 - y^2)^2}{|x^2 - y^2|} = |x^2 - y^2|,$$

$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} |f(z)| = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} |x^2 - y^2| = 0$ , 即  $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} f(z) = f(0)$ , 所以  $f(z)$  在  $z = 0$  点连续。

$$(2) \lim_{\substack{z \rightarrow 0 \\ x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(z) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 0 = f(0)。$$

23. 判断下列函数在何处可导（并求出导数），在何处解析：

$$(1) |z|; (2) \bar{z}; (3) z^m, m=0,1,2,\dots; (4) e^z; (5) (x^2+2y)+i(x^2+y^2);$$

$$(6) (x-y)^2+2i(x+y); (7) z \operatorname{Re} z; (8) 1/z; (9) \cos z; (10) \operatorname{sh} z。$$

由可导充分条件（25 题）判别：

(1) 全平面不可导，不解析；

(2) 全平面不可导，不解析；

(3) 全平面可导，解析， $(z^m)' = mz^{m-1}$ ；

(4) 全平面可导，解析， $(e^z)' = e^z$ ；

(5) 除  $(-1, -1)$  点可导外，全平面其余处处不可导，全平面不解析；

(6) 除  $y=x-1$  的线上处处可导外，其余点不可导，全平面不解析；

(7)  $z=0$  点可导， $(z \operatorname{Re} z)' \Big|_{z=0} = 0$ ，其余处处不可导，全平面不解析；

(8) 除  $z=0$  点外在扩充全平面上可导，解析， $(1/z)' = -1/z^2$ ；

(9) 全平面可导，解析， $(\cos z)' = -\sin z$ ；

(10) 全平面可导，解析， $(\operatorname{sh} z)' = \operatorname{ch} z$ 。

24. 证明极坐标下的 Cauchy-Riemann 条件： $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \varphi}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial \rho} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}。$

由变换关系  $x=\rho \cos \varphi, y=\rho \sin \varphi$  可得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \varphi + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \sin \varphi, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} = -\rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \sin \varphi + \rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \varphi,$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial \rho} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \cos \varphi + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \sin \varphi, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial \varphi} = -\rho \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \sin \varphi + \rho \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \cos \varphi。$$

$$\text{变换得 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \cos \varphi - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \sin \varphi, \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \sin \varphi + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \cos \varphi, \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial \rho} \cos \varphi - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \varphi} \sin \varphi, \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial \rho} \sin \varphi + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \varphi} \cos \varphi. \quad (4)$$

代入直角坐标的 C-R 方程  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$  有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \cos \varphi - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \sin \varphi = \frac{\partial v}{\partial \rho} \sin \varphi + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \varphi} \cos \varphi, \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \sin \varphi + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \cos \varphi = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial \rho} \cos \varphi + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \varphi} \sin \varphi. \quad (6)$$

$$(5) \times \cos \varphi + (6) \times \sin \varphi \text{ 得 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \varphi},$$

$$(5) \times \sin \varphi - (6) \times \cos \varphi \text{ 得 } \frac{\partial v}{\partial \rho} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}.$$

25. 证明：若函数  $f(z)$  的偏导数在  $z = z_0$  点连续，且满足 C-R 方程，则  $f(z)$  在  $z = z_0$  点可导。

由  $f(z)$  的偏导数在  $z = z_0$  点连续可知  $u(x, y), v(x, y)$  在  $z = z_0$  点可微，所以有

$$u(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - u(x_0, y_0) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} \Delta x + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} \Delta y + \varepsilon_1,$$

$$v(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - v(x_0, y_0) = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} \Delta x + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} \Delta y + \varepsilon_2.$$

上面的  $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2$  是  $|\Delta z| = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$  的高阶无穷小。记  $a = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)},$

$$b = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)}, \text{ 则以上两式写成}$$

$$u(z_0 + \Delta z) - u(z_0) - a\Delta x + b\Delta y = \varepsilon_1,$$

$$v(z_0 + \Delta z) - v(z_0) - b\Delta x - a\Delta y = \varepsilon_2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{f(z_0 + \Delta z) - f(z_0)}{\Delta z} - (a + ib) \right| &= \left| \frac{f(z_0 + \Delta z) - f(z_0) - a\Delta z - ib\Delta z}{\Delta z} \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{u(z_0 + \Delta z) - u(z_0) - a\Delta x + b\Delta y + i[v(z_0 + \Delta z) - v(z_0) - b\Delta x - a\Delta y]}{\Delta z} \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{\varepsilon_1 + i\varepsilon_2}{\Delta z} \right| \leq \frac{|\varepsilon_1|}{|\Delta z|} + \frac{|\varepsilon_2|}{|\Delta z|} \end{aligned}$$

当  $\Delta z \rightarrow 0$  时,  $\frac{f(z_0 + \Delta z) - f(z_0)}{\Delta z} \rightarrow a + ib$ , 即  $f(z)$  在  $z = z_0$  点可导。

26. 设  $f(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{z^5}{|z|^4}, & z \neq 0 \\ 0, & z = 0 \end{cases}$ 。(1) 证明: 当  $z \rightarrow 0$  时,  $\frac{f(z)}{z}$  的极限不存在; (2) 若

$$u = \operatorname{Re} f(z), \quad v = \operatorname{Im} f(z), \quad \text{证明: } u(x, 0) = x, \quad v(0, y) = y, \quad u(0, y) = v(x, 0) = 0;$$

(3) 证明:  $u, v$  的偏导数存在, 且 C-R 方程成立, 但 (1) 中已证明  $f'(0)$  不存在, 这个结论和 25 题矛盾吗?

(1)  $z \neq 0$  时,  $\frac{f(z)}{z} = \frac{z^4}{|z|^4} = \frac{(x^2 - y^2)^2 - 4x^2y^2 + 4ixy(x^2 - y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$ 。在直线  $y = kx$  上

$$\frac{f(z)}{z} = \frac{(1 - k^2)^2 - 4k^2 + 4ik(1 - k^2)}{(1 + k^2)^2}, \quad \text{可见 } z \text{ 沿不同直线趋于 } 0 \text{ 将有不同极限值, 所以}$$

$$\frac{f(z)}{z} \text{ 的极限不存在。}$$

(2)  $z \neq 0$  时,  $f(z) = \frac{x^5 - 10x^3y^2 + 5xy^4 + i(5x^4y - 10x^2y^3 + y^5)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$ 。

$$\text{所以 } u = \begin{cases} \frac{x^5 - 10x^3y^2 + 5xy^4}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, & (x, y) \neq 0 \\ 0, & (x, y) = 0 \end{cases}, \quad v = \begin{cases} \frac{5x^4y - 10x^2y^3 + y^5}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, & (x, y) \neq 0 \\ 0, & (x, y) = 0 \end{cases}.$$

容易看出  $u(x, 0) = x, \quad v(0, y) = y, \quad u(0, y) = v(x, 0) = 0$ 。

(3) 仿 (1) 的方法,  $u$ ,  $v$  在  $z=0$  处的偏导数不存在。

27. 利用极坐标下的 C-R 方程 (24 题) 证明:  $f'(z) = \frac{\rho}{z} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial \rho} \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial \varphi} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right)$ 。

利用 24 题 (1) (3) 式,

$$f'(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \cos \varphi - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \sin \varphi + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial \rho} \cos \varphi - i \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \varphi} \sin \varphi$$

代入极坐标 C-R 方程,

$$\begin{aligned} f'(z) &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \cos \varphi + \frac{\partial v}{\partial \rho} \sin \varphi + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial \rho} \cos \varphi - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \sin \varphi \\ &= \frac{\rho}{z} (\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi) \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \cos \varphi + \frac{\partial v}{\partial \rho} \sin \varphi + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial \rho} \cos \varphi - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \sin \varphi \right) \\ &= \frac{\rho}{z} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial \rho} \right) \end{aligned}$$

再利用极坐标 C-R 方程有  $f'(z) = \frac{\rho}{z} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial \rho} \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial \varphi} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right)$ 。

28. 设  $\rho = \rho(x, y)$ ,  $\varphi = \varphi(x, y)$  是实变量  $x, y$  的实函数。若  $f(z) = \rho(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)$  是

$z = x + iy$  的解析函数, 证明:  $\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} = \rho \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}$ ,  $\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial y} = -\rho \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}$ 。

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} \cos \varphi - \rho \sin \varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial y} \cos \varphi - \rho \sin \varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y},$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} \sin \varphi + \rho \cos \varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial y} \sin \varphi + \rho \cos \varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}.$$

由 C-R 方程可得:

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} \cos \varphi - \rho \sin \varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial y} \sin \varphi + \rho \cos \varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}, \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} \sin \varphi + \rho \cos \varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial y} \cos \varphi + \rho \sin \varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}. \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \times \cos \varphi + (2) \times \sin \varphi \text{ 得 } \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} = \rho \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y},$$



$$(1) \times \sin \varphi - (2) \times \cos \varphi \text{ 得 } \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial y} = -\rho \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}.$$

29. 设  $r = r(\rho, \varphi)$ ,  $\theta = \theta(\rho, \varphi)$  是实变数  $\rho, \varphi$  的实函数。若  $f(z) = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$  解

$$\text{析, 其中 } z = \rho e^{i\varphi}, \text{ 试证: } \frac{\partial r}{\partial \rho} = \frac{r}{\rho} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \varphi}, \quad \frac{\partial r}{\partial \varphi} = -\rho r \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \rho}.$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} = \frac{\partial r}{\partial \rho} \cos \theta - r \sin \theta \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \rho}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} = \frac{\partial r}{\partial \varphi} \cos \theta - r \sin \theta \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \varphi},$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial \rho} = \frac{\partial r}{\partial \rho} \sin \theta + r \cos \theta \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \rho}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial \varphi} = \frac{\partial r}{\partial \varphi} \sin \theta + r \cos \theta \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \varphi}.$$

由极坐标 C-R 方程 (24 题) 得:

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial \rho} \cos \theta - r \sin \theta \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \rho} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial r}{\partial \varphi} \sin \theta + \frac{r}{\rho} \cos \theta \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \varphi}, \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial \rho} \sin \theta + r \cos \theta \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \rho} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial r}{\partial \varphi} \cos \theta + \frac{r}{\rho} \sin \theta \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \varphi}. \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \times \cos \varphi + (2) \times \sin \varphi \text{ 得 } \frac{\partial r}{\partial \rho} = \frac{r}{\rho} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \varphi},$$

$$(2) \times \sin \varphi - (1) \times \cos \varphi \text{ 得 } \frac{\partial r}{\partial \varphi} = -\rho r \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \rho}.$$

30. 若函数  $f(z) = u + iv$  在  $G$  内解析, 且  $f(z) \neq$  常数, 试讨论下列函数是否也是  $G$  内的

解析函数: (1)  $u - iv$ ; (2)  $-u - iv$ ; (3)  $-v + iu$ ; (4)  $v + iu$ 。

由 C-R 方程判断, (2) (3) 解析, (1) (4) 不解析。

31. 设  $z = x + iy$ , 已知解析函数  $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$  的实部或虚部如下, 试求其导

数  $f'(z)$ : (1)  $u = e^{-y} \cos x$ ; (2)  $u = \operatorname{ch} x \cos y$ ; (3)  $v = \sin x \operatorname{sh} y$ ; (4)  $v = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$ ;

(5)  $u = \ln(x^2 + y^2)$ ; (6)  $v = x^3 + 6x^2y - 3xy^2 - 2y^3$ 。

$$(1) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -e^{-y} \sin x, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = e^{-y} \cos x,$$

$$f'(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = e^{-y} (-\sin x + i \cos x) = i e^{-y+ix} = i e^{iz};$$

$$(2) f'(z) = \operatorname{sh} z; (3) f'(z) = \sin z; (4) f'(z) = -\frac{i}{z^2}; (5) f'(z) = \frac{2}{z};$$

$$(6) f'(z) = 3(2+i)z^2.$$

32. 根据下列条件确定解析函数  $f(z) = u + iv$ 。

$$(1) u = x + y; (2) u = \sin x \operatorname{ch} y; (3) v = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}; (4) v = \arctan \frac{y}{x}.$$

$$(1) dv = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy = d(y - x), \text{ 所以 } v = y - x + C \text{ (} C \text{ 为实常数),}$$

$$f = u + iv = (1-i)x + (1+i)y + iC = (1-i)z + iC;$$

$$(2) f = \sin z + iC; (3) f = \frac{i}{z} + C; (4) f = \ln z + C.$$

33. 若  $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$  解析, 且  $u(x, y) - v(x, y) = (x - y)(x^2 + 4xy + y^2)$ , 求  $f(z)$ 。

$$\text{由已知可得 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = x^2 + 4xy + y^2 + (x - y)(2x + 4y),$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -(x^2 + 4xy + y^2) + (x - y)(4x + 2y),$$

$$\text{再由 C-R 方程 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}. \text{ 由以上四式可解出:}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 6xy, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 3(x^2 - y^2).$$

$$\text{解出 } u = 3x^2y - y^3 + C_1, \quad v = 3xy^2 - x^3 + C_2, \text{ 由已知条件可确定 } C_1 = C_2 = C.$$

$$f(z) = u + iv = 3x^2y - y^3 + i(3xy^2 - x^3) + (1+i)C = iz^3 + (1+i)C$$

34. 若  $u(x, y)$  具有连续三阶偏导数, 且  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$ , 证明函数  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$  解析。

$$\text{令 } U = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \quad V = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \quad \text{则 } \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = 0,$$

即该函数满足 C-R 方程, 所以解析。

35. 如果  $u(x, y)$  和  $v(x, y)$  都是调和函数, 讨论下列函数是否也是调和函数:

$$(1) \quad U = u[v(x, y), 0]; \quad (2) \quad U = u[0, v(x, y)]; \quad (3) \quad U = u(x, y)v(x, y);$$

$$(4) \quad U = u(x, y) + v(x, y).$$

$$(1) \quad \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \bigg|_{(v,0)} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \bigg|_{(v,0)} \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \bigg|_{(v,0)} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \bigg|_{(v,0)} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \bigg|_{(v,0)} \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \bigg|_{(v,0)} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial y^2} &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \bigg|_{(v,0)} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \bigg|_{(v,0)} \left( \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \bigg|_{(v,0)} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

上式右边一般不等于 0, 所以不是调和函数。

$$(2) \quad \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \bigg|_{(0,v)} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right], \quad \text{不是调和函数。}$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} v + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + u \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} v + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + u \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial y^2} = 2 \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right), \quad \text{不是调和函数。}$$

$$(4) \quad \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial y^2} = 0, \quad \text{是调和函数。}$$

36. 假设函数  $f(z)$  在区域  $G$  内任意一点都满足  $f'(z) = 0$ , 证明  $f(z)$  在  $G$  内为常数。

$$f'(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \text{所以 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \text{即 } u, v \text{ 都是常数, } f(z) \text{ 为常数。}$$

37. 若  $f(z)$  在区域  $G$  内解析, 且  $\operatorname{Im} f(z) = 0$ , 证明  $f(z)$  在  $G$  内为常数。

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0$ , 所以  $u$  为常数, 又  $v = 0$ , 所以  $f(z)$  在  $G$  内为常数。

38. 若  $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$  在区域  $G$  内解析, 且  $au + bv = c$ , 其中  $a, b, c$  是不为 0 的实常数, 证明  $f(z)$  在  $G$  内为常数。如果  $a, b, c$  是不为 0 的复常数, 结论还成立吗?

由已知可得  $a \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0$ ,  $a \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + b \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$ , 代入 C-R 方程,

$a \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - b \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$ ,  $a \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + b \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$ , 两式消去  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$  得  $(a^2 + b^2) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$ , 由于  $a, b$  为

实数, 所以  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$ 。同样可得  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$ , 所以  $f(z)$  为常数。如果  $a, b, c$  是复数,

结论不成立。

39. 若  $f(z)$  和  $g(z)$  在  $z = a$  点解析, 且  $f(a) = g(a) = 0$ , 而  $g'(a) \neq 0$ , 试证:

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} = \frac{f'(a)}{g'(a)}.$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{f(z) - f(a)}{z - a} \bigg/ \frac{g(z) - g(a)}{z - a} = \frac{f'(a)}{g'(a)}.$$

40. 设  $z$  沿着从原点出发的射线运动, 其模无限增大, 试讨论函数  $e^z$  的变化趋势。

$e^z = e^x e^{iy}$ , 若  $x > 0$  (即  $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \arg z < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ),  $e^z \rightarrow \infty$ 。

若  $x < 0$  (即  $\frac{\pi}{2} < \arg z < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ ),  $e^z \rightarrow 0$ 。

若  $x = 0$  (即  $\arg z = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$ ),  $e^z$  的实部虚部在  $[-1, 1]$  之间振荡。

41. 证明下列公式:

$$(1) \sin(z_1 \pm z_2) = \sin z_1 \cos z_2 \pm \cos z_1 \sin z_2;$$

$$(2) \cos(z_1 \pm z_2) = \cos z_1 \cos z_2 \mp \sin z_1 \sin z_2;$$

$$(3) \operatorname{sh} z = -i \sin iz;$$

$$(4) \operatorname{ch} z = \cos iz;$$

$$(5) \cos^{-1} z = -i \ln(z + \sqrt{z^2 - 1});$$

$$(6) \tan^{-1} z = \frac{1}{2i} \ln \frac{1+iz}{1-iz};$$

$$(7) \operatorname{ch}^2 z - \operatorname{sh}^2 z = 1;$$

$$(8) 1 - \operatorname{th}^2 z = \operatorname{sech}^2 z.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \sin z_1 \cos z_2 + \cos z_1 \sin z_2 &= \frac{(e^{iz_1} - e^{-iz_1})(e^{iz_2} + e^{-iz_2}) + (e^{iz_1} + e^{-iz_1})(e^{iz_2} - e^{-iz_2})}{4i} \\ &= \frac{e^{i(z_1+z_2)} - e^{-i(z_1+z_2)}}{2i} = \sin(z_1 + z_2) \end{aligned}$$

同样得,  $\sin z_1 \cos z_2 - \cos z_1 \sin z_2 = \sin(z_1 - z_2)$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \cos z_1 \cos z_2 - \sin z_1 \sin z_2 &= \frac{(e^{iz_1} + e^{-iz_1})(e^{iz_2} + e^{-iz_2}) + (e^{iz_1} - e^{-iz_1})(e^{iz_2} - e^{-iz_2})}{4} \\ &= \frac{e^{i(z_1+z_2)} + e^{-i(z_1+z_2)}}{2} = \cos(z_1 + z_2) \end{aligned}$$

同样得,  $\cos z_1 \cos z_2 + \sin z_1 \sin z_2 = \cos(z_1 - z_2)$

$$(3) \operatorname{sh} z = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2} = \frac{e^{-i(iz)} - e^{i(iz)}}{2} = -i \frac{e^{i(iz)} - e^{-i(iz)}}{2i} = -i \sin iz$$

$$(4) \operatorname{ch} z = \frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2} = \frac{e^{-i(iz)} + e^{i(iz)}}{2} = \cos iz$$

$$(5) \text{ 令 } z = \cos w = \frac{e^{iw} + e^{-iw}}{2}, \text{ 则 } e^{2iw} - 2ze^{iw} + 1 = 0, \text{ 解出 } e^{iw} = z + \sqrt{z^2 - 1},$$

所以  $\cos^{-1} z = w = -i \ln(z + \sqrt{z^2 - 1})$

$$(6) \text{ 令 } z = \tan w = -i \frac{e^{iw} - e^{-iw}}{e^{iw} + e^{-iw}}, \text{ 解出 } e^{2iw} = \frac{1+iz}{1-iz}. \text{ 所以 } \tan^{-1} z = w = \frac{1}{2i} \ln \frac{1+iz}{1-iz}$$

$$(7) \operatorname{ch}^2 z - \operatorname{sh}^2 z = \frac{(e^z + e^{-z})^2 - (e^z - e^{-z})^2}{4} = 1$$

$$(8) 1 - \operatorname{th}^2 z = 1 - \left( \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{e^z + e^{-z}} \right)^2 = \frac{4}{(e^z + e^{-z})^2} = \operatorname{sech}^2 z$$

42. 证明下列公式: (1)  $(\operatorname{sh} z)' = \operatorname{ch} z$ ; (2)  $(\operatorname{ch} z)' = \operatorname{sh} z$ ;

$$(3) (\operatorname{th} z)' = \operatorname{sech}^2 z; (4) (\operatorname{cth} z)' = -\operatorname{csch}^2 z$$

$$(1) (\operatorname{sh} z)' = \left( \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2} \right)' = \frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2} = \operatorname{ch} z$$

$$(2) (\operatorname{ch} z)' = \left( \frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2} \right)' = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2} = \operatorname{sh} z$$

$$(3) (\operatorname{th} z)' = \left( \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{e^z + e^{-z}} \right)' = \frac{(e^z + e^{-z})^2 - (e^z - e^{-z})^2}{(e^z + e^{-z})^2} = \left( \frac{2}{e^z + e^{-z}} \right)^2 = \operatorname{sech}^2 z$$

$$(4) (\operatorname{cth} z)' = \left( \frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{e^z - e^{-z}} \right)' = \frac{(e^z - e^{-z})^2 - (e^z + e^{-z})^2}{(e^z - e^{-z})^2} = - \left( \frac{2}{e^z - e^{-z}} \right)^2 = -\operatorname{csch}^2 z$$

43. 证明下列不等式: (1)  $|\operatorname{sh} y| \leq |\sin(x + iy)| \leq \operatorname{ch} y$ ;

$$(2) |\operatorname{sh} y| \leq |\cos(x + iy)| \leq \operatorname{ch} y.$$

$$(1) \sin(x + iy) = \sin x \cos iy + \cos x \sin iy = \sin x \operatorname{ch} y + i \cos x \operatorname{sh} y,$$

$$\text{所以 } |\sin(x + iy)| = \sqrt{\sin^2 x \operatorname{ch}^2 y + \cos^2 x \operatorname{sh}^2 y}.$$

$$\text{代入 } \operatorname{ch}^2 y = 1 + \operatorname{sh}^2 y \text{ 得 } |\sin(x + iy)| = \sqrt{\sin^2 x + \operatorname{sh}^2 y} \geq \operatorname{sh} y,$$

$$\text{代入 } \operatorname{sh}^2 y = \operatorname{ch}^2 y - 1 \text{ 得 } |\sin(x + iy)| = \sqrt{\operatorname{ch}^2 y - \cos^2 x} \leq \operatorname{ch} y. \text{ 不等式得证。}$$

(2) 同 (1)。

44. 解下列方程: (1)  $\operatorname{sh} z = 0$ ; (2)  $2\operatorname{ch}^2 z - 3\operatorname{ch} z + 1 = 0$ ; (3)  $\sin^2 z - \frac{5}{2}\sin z + 1 = 0$ ;

(4)  $\tan z = i$ 。

(1)  $\operatorname{sh} z = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2} = 0$ , 即  $e^{2z} = 1 = e^{i2k\pi}$ , 所以  $z = ik\pi$ , ( $k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ );

(2) 解得  $\operatorname{ch} z = 1$  或  $1/2$ , 即  $e^{2z} = 1 = e^{i2k\pi}$  或  $e^z = \frac{1}{2} \pm i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = e^{i(\pm\pi/3 + 2k\pi)}$ , 所以  $z = ik\pi$ ,  $i(\pm\pi/3 + 2k\pi)$ , ( $k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ );

(3)  $z = \pi/6 + 2k\pi$ ,  $5\pi/6 + 2k\pi$ ,  $\pi/2 - i \ln(2 \pm \sqrt{3}) + 2k\pi$ , ( $k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ );

(4) 无解。

46. 扇形区域  $0 < \arg z < \frac{\pi}{3}$  经变换  $w = z^3$  后边成什么区域? (上半平面)

47. 试证: 圆  $A(x^2 + y^2) + Bx + Cy + D = 0$  经变换  $w = \frac{1}{z}$  后仍为圆, 并讨论  $A = 0$  及  $D = 0$  的情况。

由于  $x^2 + y^2 = |z|^2 = z\bar{z}$ ,  $x = \frac{1}{2}(z + \bar{z})$ ,  $y = \frac{1}{2i}(z - \bar{z})$ , 圆方程可写为

$Az\bar{z} + \frac{1}{2}(B - iC)z + \frac{1}{2}(B + iC)\bar{z} + D = 0$ 。令  $E = \frac{1}{2}(B + iC)$ , 则方程写成

$Az\bar{z} + \bar{E}z + Ez + D = 0$ , 这就是圆的标准方程。代入  $z = 1/w$ , 得到

$Dw\bar{w} + Ew + \bar{E}\bar{w} + A = 0$ , 仍是圆方程。

$A = 0$  时, 将直线变换为圆,  $D = 0$  时, 将圆变换成直线。

48.  $w = e^{iz}$  把实轴上线段  $0 \leq x < 2\pi$  变为什么图形?

由  $y = 0$  得  $w = e^{ix}$ , 所以  $|w| = 1$ 。  $0 \leq x < 2\pi$  即是  $0 \leq \arg w < 2\pi$ , 所以变为单位圆。

49. 双纽线  $\rho^2 = 2a^2 \cos 2\varphi$  经变换  $w = z^2$  后变为什么图形?

令  $z = \rho e^{i\varphi}$ , 则  $w = \rho^2 e^{2i\varphi}$ 。令  $w = re^{i\theta}$ , 则  $\theta = 2\varphi$ ,  $r = \rho^2 = 2a^2 \cos \theta$ , 即变换为圆。

50. 证明:  $w = -i \frac{z-1}{z+1}$  将直线  $y = ax$  变为圆。

直线方程写为  $\bar{A}z + A\bar{z} = 0$ , 其中  $A = \frac{1}{2}(a-i)$ 。代入  $z = \frac{1+iw}{1-iw}$  得  $aw\bar{w} + w + \bar{w} - a = 0$ , 即为圆方程。

51. 证明: 在变换  $w = \frac{1}{2}\left(z - \frac{1}{z}\right)$  下,  $z$  平面上以原点为圆心,  $e^\beta$  ( $\beta > 0$ ) 为半径的圆变

为  $w$  平面上的椭圆, 焦点为  $\pm i$ , 长短半轴分别为  $\text{ch } \beta$  及  $\text{sh } \beta$ 。

令  $z = \rho e^{i\varphi}$ , 则圆方程为  $\rho = e^\beta$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} w &= \frac{1}{2}(e^\beta e^{i\varphi} - e^{-\beta} e^{-i\varphi}) = \frac{1}{2}[e^\beta \cos \varphi + ie^\beta \sin \varphi - e^{-\beta} \cos \varphi + ie^{-\beta} \sin \varphi] \\ &= \text{sh } \beta \cos \varphi + i \text{ch } \beta \sin \varphi \end{aligned}$$

令  $w = x + iy$ , 则  $x = \text{sh } \beta \cos \varphi$ ,  $y = \text{ch } \beta \sin \varphi$ , 消去  $\varphi$  得  $\frac{x^2}{\text{sh}^2 \beta} + \frac{y^2}{\text{ch}^2 \beta} = 1$ , 即以  $\pm i$  为

焦点,  $\text{ch } \beta$  及  $\text{sh } \beta$  为长短半轴的椭圆。

52. 设  $w = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$  解析, 且  $\frac{dw}{dz} \neq 0$ , 试证曲线族  $u(x, y) = C_1$ ,  $v(x, y) = C_2$  ( $C_1$ ,  $C_2$  为任意实常数) 互相正交。

设  $\mathbf{n}_1$ ,  $\mathbf{n}_2$  为过点  $(x, y)$  的两曲线在该点的法向量, 即  $\mathbf{n}_1 = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)$ ,  $\mathbf{n}_2 = \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right)$ 。

则  $\mathbf{n}_1 \cdot \mathbf{n}_2 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$ , 即两曲线正交。



53. 判断下列函数是单值的还是多值的:

$$(1) z + \sqrt{z-1}; (2) \frac{1}{1+\ln z}; (3) \sqrt{\cos z}; (4) \ln \sin z; (5) \frac{\cos \sqrt{z}}{\sqrt{z}}; (6) \frac{\sin \sqrt{z}}{\sqrt{z}}.$$

明显 (1) ~ (4) 都是多值函数。

用  $\pm w$  表示  $z$  的两个平方根, 即  $\sqrt{z} = w$  或  $-w$ 。取  $\sqrt{z} = w$ , 则  $\frac{\cos \sqrt{z}}{\sqrt{z}} = \frac{\cos w}{w}$ , 取

$$\sqrt{z} = -w, \text{ 则 } \frac{\cos \sqrt{z}}{\sqrt{z}} = \frac{\cos(-w)}{-w} = -\frac{\cos w}{w}, \text{ 即 } \frac{\cos \sqrt{z}}{\sqrt{z}} \text{ 为多值函数, 同样可得, } \frac{\sin \sqrt{z}}{\sqrt{z}}$$

为单值函数。

54. 找出下列函数的枝点, 并讨论  $z$  绕各个枝点移动一周回到原处函数值的变化。若同时绕两个, 三个枝点, 又会出现怎样的情况?

$$(1) \sqrt{1-z^3}; (2) z + \sqrt{z^2-1}; (3) \sqrt{\frac{z-a}{z-b}}; (4) \frac{1}{1+\ln z}; (5) \frac{\cos \sqrt{z}}{\sqrt{z}};$$

$$(6) \sqrt[3]{z^2-4}; (7) \sqrt[3]{z^2(z+1)}; (8) \ln(z^2+1).$$

(1)  $w = \sqrt{1-z^3} = \sqrt{(1-z)\left(z-e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}}\right)\left(z-e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{3}}\right)}$ , 当  $z$  逆时针绕 1 点一圈 (不包围  $e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}}$  和  $e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{3}}$ ) 回到原处, 因子  $\sqrt{1-z}$  顺时针绕 0 点旋转  $\pi$ , 另外两个因子  $\sqrt{z-e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}}}$  和  $\sqrt{z-e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{3}}}$

不变, 故  $w$  顺时针绕 0 点旋转  $\pi$ 。当  $z$  逆时针绕  $e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}}$  (或  $e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{3}}$ ) 点一圈 (不包围另外两点)

回到原处,  $w$  逆时针绕 0 点旋转  $\pi$ 。所以  $1, e^{\pm \frac{2\pi i}{3}}$  为枝点。若  $z$  逆时针绕 1 和  $e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}}$  两点一

圈 (不包围  $e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{3}}$ ) 回到原处,  $w$  不变, 同样的,  $z$  逆时针绕任意两个枝点一圈 (不包围另一个枝点) 回到原处,  $w$  都不变。若  $z$  逆时针绕这三个枝点一圈回到原处,  $w$  顺时针绕 0 点旋转  $\pi$ , 所以  $\infty$  也是枝点。

(2) 枝点是  $\pm 1$ ;

(3) 枝点是  $a, b$  ( $z$  绕  $b$  逆时针一圈回到原处, 因子  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{z-b}}$  顺时针绕 0 点旋转  $\pi$ );

(4) 枝点是  $0, \infty$ ;

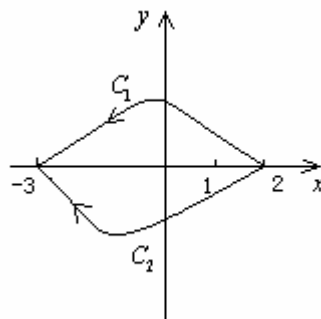
(5) 枝点是  $0, \infty$ ;

(6) 枝点是  $\pm 2, \infty$ ;

(7) 枝点是  $0, -1$ ;

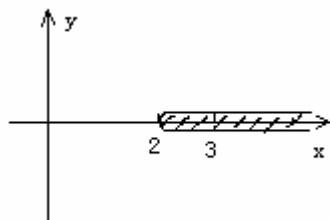
(8) 枝点是  $\pm i, \infty$ ;

55. 函数  $w = z + \sqrt{z-1}$ , 规定  $w(2)=1$ , 是分别求当  $z$  沿着图中的  $C_1$  和  $C_2$  连续变化时  $w(-3)$  之值。



若规定  $z=2$  处  $\arg(z-1) = 2\pi$ , 则有  $w(2)=1$ 。  $z$  沿  $C_1$  连续变化到  $-3$  时,  $\arg(z-1) = 3\pi$ , 所以  $w(-3) = -3 + \sqrt{4}e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}} = -3 - 2i$ 。沿  $C_2$  有  $w(-3) = -3 + 2i$ 。

56. 规定函数  $w = z\sqrt[3]{z-2}$  在下图割线上岸的幅角为  $0$ , 试求该函数在割线下岸  $z=3$  处的数值, 又问, 这个函数有几个单值分枝: 求出在其他分枝中割线下岸  $z=3$  处的函数值。



$z-2$  在割线上岸幅角为  $0$ , 下岸为  $2\pi$ , 所以  $w(3) = 3e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}$ 。

有三个单值分枝。规定割线上岸幅角为  $2\pi$ , 则下岸为  $4\pi$ ,  $w(3) = 3e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3}}$ ,

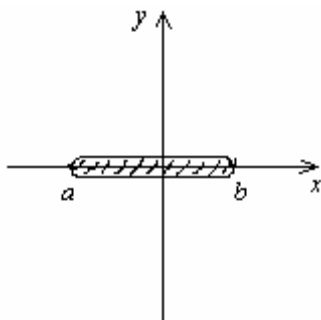
规定割线上岸幅角为  $4\pi$ , 则下岸为  $6\pi$ ,  $w(3) = 3$ 。

57. 函数  $w = \sqrt{(z-a)(z-b)}$  的割线有多少种可能的做法? 试在两种不同做法下讨论单值分枝的规定。设  $a, b$  为实数, 且  $a \neq b$ 。

$a, b$  为枝点, 连接  $a, b$  的任意线段都可作为割线, 所以有无穷种做法。

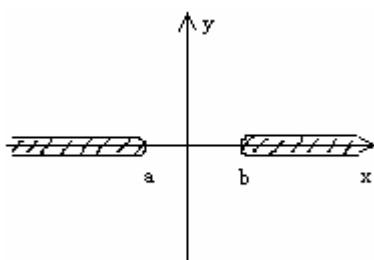
其中两种做法:

(1)



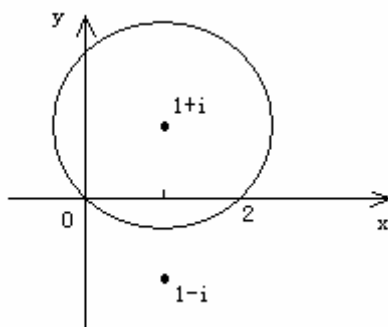
规定割线上岸  $\arg(z-a) + \arg(z-b) = \pi$  和  $3\pi$  可得两个单枝分枝。

(2)



可规定正实轴割线上岸  $\arg(z-a) + \arg(z-b)$  分别为  $0, 2\pi$ 。

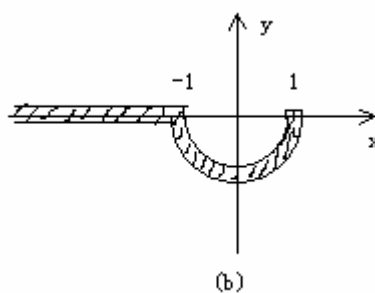
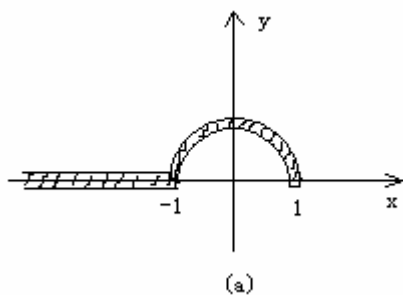
58. 规定函数  $w = \sqrt{z^2 - 2z + 2}$ ,  $w(0) = \sqrt{2}$ 。求当  $z$  由原点出发沿圆  $|z - (1+i)| = \sqrt{2}$  逆时针方向通过  $x$  轴时的函数值。又当  $z$  回到原点时函数之值如何?



$w = \sqrt{(z - \sqrt{2}e^{i\pi/4})(z - \sqrt{2}e^{-i\pi/4})}$ 。只要规定  $z=0$  时  $\arg(z - \sqrt{2}e^{i\pi/4}) = -\frac{3\pi}{4}$ ,  $\arg(z - \sqrt{2}e^{-i\pi/4}) = \frac{3\pi}{4}$  就有  $w(0) = \sqrt{2}$ 。当  $z$  沿圆逆时针到达  $z=2$  时,  $\arg(z - \sqrt{2}e^{i\pi/4}) = -\frac{\pi}{4}$ ,  $\arg(z - \sqrt{2}e^{-i\pi/4}) = \frac{\pi}{4}$ , 所以  $w(2) = \sqrt{\sqrt{2}e^{-i\pi/4} \cdot \sqrt{2}e^{i\pi/4}} = \sqrt{2}$ 。当  $z$  回到原点时,  $\arg(z - \sqrt{2}e^{i\pi/4}) = \frac{5\pi}{4}$ ,  $\arg(z - \sqrt{2}e^{-i\pi/4}) = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ , 所以

$$w(0) = \sqrt{\sqrt{2}e^{i5\pi/4} \cdot \sqrt{2}e^{i3\pi/4}} = \sqrt{2}e^{i\pi} = -\sqrt{2}。$$

59. 函数  $w = \ln(1-z^2)$ ，规定  $w(0)=0$ ，试讨论当  $z$  分别限制在以下两图中变化时， $w(3)$  之值。

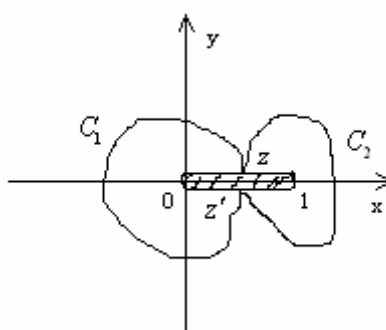


(a)  $w = \ln[(1-z)(z+1)]$ 。规定  $z=0$  时  $\arg(1-z)=0$ ， $\arg(z+1)=0$  就有  $w(0)=0$ 。

$z$  从下半平面到达  $z=3$  时有  $\arg(1-z)=\pi$ ， $\arg(z+1)=0$ ，所以  $w(3) = \ln(2e^{i\pi} \cdot 4e^{i0}) = 3\ln 2 + i\pi$ 。

(b)  $z$  从上半平面到达  $z=3$  时有  $\arg(1-z)=-\pi$ ， $\arg(z+1)=0$ ，所以  $w(3) = \ln(2e^{-i\pi} \cdot 4e^{i0}) = 3\ln 2 - i\pi$ 。

60. 函数  $w = \sqrt[4]{z(1-z)^3}$  在割线上岸函数值与下岸函数值有何不同？割线如下图。



若割线上岸上一点  $z$  由左边(曲线  $C_1$ )绕到割线下岸同一处(记为  $z'$ )，则  $z$  的辐角增加  $2\pi$ ，

即  $z' = ze^{i2\pi}$ ， $1-z$  的辐角不变，即  $(1-z)' = 1-z$ 。所以

$$w' = \sqrt[4]{z'(1-z)'^3} = \sqrt[4]{ze^{i2\pi}(1-z)^3} = we^{i\pi/2}。$$

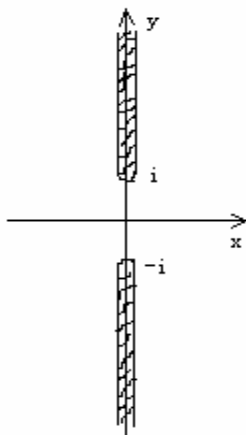
若  $z$  由右边 (曲线  $C_2$ ) 绕到割线下岸同一处, 则  $z$  的辐角不变,  $1-z$  的辐角减小  $2\pi$ ,

$$w' = \sqrt[4]{z \left[ (1-z)e^{-i2\pi} \right]^3} = we^{-i3\pi/2}。$$

61. 规定  $0 \leq \arg z < 2\pi$ , 求  $w = \sqrt{z}$  在  $z = i$  处的导数值。

$$w'(z) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z}}, \quad w'(e^{i\pi/2}) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-i\pi/4} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}(1-i)。$$

62. 规定  $z = 0$  处  $\arctan z = \pi$ , 求在  $z = 2$  处的导数值。割线做法如图。



$$\arctan z = \frac{1}{2i} \ln \frac{i-z}{z+i}, \quad (\arctan z)' = \frac{1}{z^2+1}, \quad (\arctan z)' \Big|_{z=2} = \frac{1}{5}。$$

虽然导函数  $f'(z)$  是单值函数, 但它是在  $f(z)$  的单值分枝中定义的, 否则极限值

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0} \text{ 不定。}$$

63. 证明: 若函数  $f(z)$  在区域  $G$  内解析, 其模为一常数, 则函数  $f(z)$  本身也必为一常数。

证: 令  $f(z) = Ae^{i\varphi(x,y)} = A \cos \varphi + iA \sin \varphi$ , 其中  $\varphi(x,y)$  为实函数。由于  $f(z)$  解析, C-R

方程为:  $-A \sin \varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = A \cos \varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}$ ,  $A \sin \varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = A \cos \varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}$ 。可由此解出  $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = 0$ ,

$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = 0$ , 即  $\varphi(x,y)$  为常数, 所以  $f(z)$  为常数。

64.  $f(z) = \frac{z^{1-p}(1-z)^p}{2z}$ ,  $-1 < p < 2$ 。在实轴上沿 0 到 1 做割线, 规定沿割线上岸

$\arg z = \arg(1-z) = 0$ , 试计算  $f(\pm i)$ 。

$$z = i \text{ 时, } \arg z = \frac{\pi}{2}, \arg(1-z) = -\frac{\pi}{4}, f(i) = \frac{(e^{i\pi/2})^{1-p} (2^{1/2} e^{-i\pi/4})^p}{2i} = 2^{\frac{p-1}{2}} e^{i\frac{3}{4}p\pi}。$$

$$z \text{ 从左边由割线上岸绕到 } z = -i, \text{ 则 } \arg z = \frac{3\pi}{2}, \arg(1-z) = \frac{\pi}{4}, f(-i) = 2^{\frac{p-1}{2}} e^{-i\frac{5}{4}p\pi}。$$

$$z \text{ 从右边由割线上岸绕到 } z = -i, \text{ 则 } \arg z = -\frac{\pi}{2}, \arg(1-z) = -\frac{7\pi}{4}, f(-i) = 2^{\frac{p-1}{2}} e^{-i\frac{5}{4}p\pi}。$$

65. 试按给定的路径计算下列积分:

(1)  $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{dz}{z}$ , (i) 沿路径  $C_1: |z|=1$  的上半圆周, (ii) 沿路径  $C_2: |z|=1$  的下半圆周;

(2)  $\int_0^{2+i} \operatorname{Re} z dz$ , (i)  $C_1$ : 直线段  $[0, 2]$  和  $[2, 2+i]$  组成的折线, (ii)  $C_2$ : 直线段  $z = (2+i)t$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ 。

(1) (i)  $\int_{C_1} \frac{dz}{z} = \int_{\pi}^0 \frac{de^{i\varphi}}{e^{i\varphi}} = \int_{\pi}^0 id\varphi = -\pi i$ ,

(ii)  $\int_{C_2} \frac{dz}{z} = \int_{-\pi}^0 \frac{de^{i\varphi}}{e^{i\varphi}} = \int_{-\pi}^0 id\varphi = \pi i$ ;

(2) (i)  $\int_{C_1} \operatorname{Re} z dz = \int_0^2 x dx + i \int_0^1 2 dy = 2 + 2i$ ,

(ii)  $\int_{C_2} \operatorname{Re} z dz = \int_0^1 2t d(2+i)t = 2(2+i) \int_0^1 t dt = 2+i$ 。

66. 计算: (1)  $\int_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{z}$ ; (2)  $\int_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{|z|}$ ; (3)  $\int_{|z|=1} \frac{|dz|}{z}$ ; (4)  $\int_{|z|=1} \left| \frac{dz}{z} \right|$ 。

(1) 令  $z = e^{i\varphi}$ ,  $\int_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{z} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{de^{i\varphi}}{e^{i\varphi}} = \int_0^{2\pi} id\varphi = 2\pi i$ ;

(2)  $\int_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{|z|} = \int_0^{2\pi} de^{i\varphi} = e^{i\varphi} \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 0$ ;

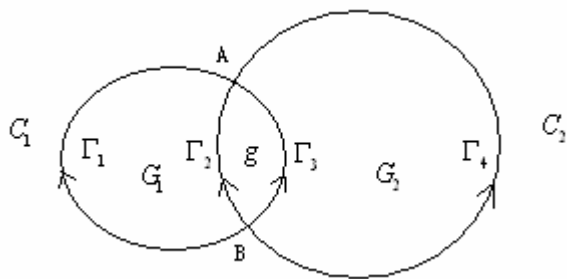
(3)  $\int_{|z|=1} \frac{|dz|}{z} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{|ie^{i\varphi} d\varphi|}{e^{i\varphi}} = \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-i\varphi} d\varphi = ie^{-i\varphi} \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 0$ ;

(4)  $\int_{|z|=1} \left| \frac{dz}{z} \right| = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi = 2\pi$ 。

67. 考虑两简单闭合曲线  $C_1$ ,  $C_2$ , 彼此相交于 A, B 两点。设  $C_1$  与  $C_2$  所包围的内部区域

分别是  $G_1$  与  $G_2$ , 其公共区域为  $g$ 。若  $f(z)$  在曲线  $C_1$ ,  $C_2$  上解析, 且在区域  $G_1 - g$  及

$G_2 - g$  内解析, 试证明:  $\oint_{C_1} f(z) dz = \oint_{C_2} f(z) dz$ 。



如图,  $\Gamma_1 \sim \Gamma_4$  表示四条边界线,  $C_1$  是  $\Gamma_1$  的负向加上  $\Gamma_3$  的正向,  $C_2$  是  $\Gamma_2$  的负向加上  $\Gamma_4$  的正向。

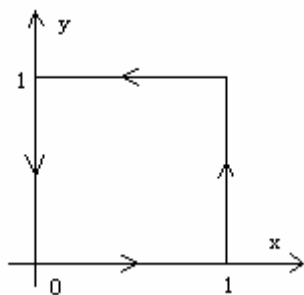
$$\oint_{C_1} f(z) dz - \oint_{C_2} f(z) dz = -\int_{\Gamma_1} f dz + \int_{\Gamma_3} f dz + \int_{\Gamma_2} f dz - \int_{\Gamma_4} f dz$$

$\Gamma_1$  的负向加上  $\Gamma_2$  的正向就是  $G_1 - g$  的边界, 所以  $-\int_{\Gamma_1} f dz + \int_{\Gamma_2} f dz = 0$ ,

同样的,  $\int_{\Gamma_3} f dz - \int_{\Gamma_4} f dz = 0$ , 所以有  $\oint_{C_1} f(z) dz = \oint_{C_2} f(z) dz$ 。

68. 对于任一解析函数的实部或虚部, Cauchy 定理仍成立吗? 如果成立, 试证明之, 如果不成立, 试说明理由, 并举一例。

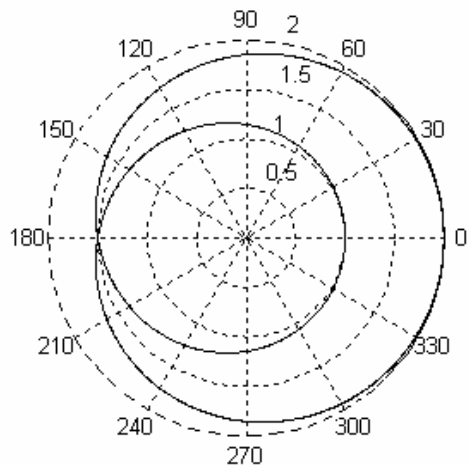
不成立。取  $f(z) = z$ , 则实部  $u(x, y) = x$ 。取如下积分路径:



$$\oint_C u dz = \int_0^1 x dx + i \int_0^1 dy + \int_1^0 x dx = i.$$

69. 证明:  $\oint_C \frac{dz}{z} = 4\pi i$ , 其中积分路径  $C$  为闭合曲线  $\rho = 2 - \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{4}$ 。这个结果和围绕原点一圈  $\oint \frac{dz}{z} = 2\pi i$  的结论有矛盾吗? 为什么?





$$\oint_C \frac{dz}{z} = \int_0^{4\pi} \frac{d \left[ \left( 2 - \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{4} \right) e^{i\varphi} \right]}{\left( 2 - \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{4} \right) e^{i\varphi}} = \int_0^{4\pi} \frac{-\frac{1}{4} \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} e^{i\varphi} + i \left( 2 - \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{4} \right) e^{i\varphi}}{\left( 2 - \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{4} \right) e^{i\varphi}} d\varphi$$

$$= \int_0^{4\pi} i d\varphi - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{4\pi} \frac{\sin \frac{\varphi}{2}}{3 + \cos \frac{\varphi}{2}} d\varphi$$

上式右边第二项被积函数以  $4\pi$  为周期，所以积分限可换为  $-2\pi \sim 2\pi$ ，被积函数又是奇函数，故积分为 0，所以  $\oint_C \frac{dz}{z} = 4\pi i$ 。由上图可看出， $C$  绕原点两圈，并不与围绕原点一圈

$\oint_C \frac{dz}{z} = 2\pi i$  的结论矛盾。

70. 计算  $\oint_{|z|=3} \frac{2z^2 - 15z + 30}{z^3 - 10z^2 + 32z - 32} dz$ 。

$$\text{原式} = \oint_{|z|=3} \frac{2z^2 - 15z + 30}{(z-2)(z-4)^2} dz = 2\pi i \cdot \left. \frac{2z^2 - 15z + 30}{(z-4)^2} \right|_{z=2} = 4\pi i$$

71. 计算：(1)  $\oint_C \frac{\sin \frac{\pi z}{4}}{z^2 - 1} dz$ ， $C$  分别为：(i)  $|z| = \frac{1}{2}$ ，(ii)  $|z-1| = 1$ ，(iii)  $|z| = 3$ ；

(2)  $\oint_C \frac{e^{iz}}{z^2 + 1} dz$ ， $C$  分别为：(i)  $|z-i| = 1$ ，(ii)  $|z| = 2$ ，(iii)  $|z+i| + |z-i| = 2\sqrt{2}$ 。

(1) (i) 积分路径不包围任何奇点，故积分值为 0，

(ii) 积分路径包围奇点  $z=1$ ,  $\oint_C \frac{\sin \frac{\pi z}{4}}{z^2-1} dz = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{\pi z}{4}}{z+1} \Big|_{z=1} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}} i$ ,

(iii) 积分路径包围奇点  $z=\pm 1$ ,  $C_1, C_2$  为单独包围  $z=\pm 1$  的闭路径,

$$\oint_C \frac{\sin \frac{\pi z}{4}}{z^2-1} dz = \oint_{C_1} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi z}{4}}{z^2-1} dz + \oint_{C_2} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi z}{4}}{z^2-1} dz = 2\pi i \left( \frac{\sin \frac{\pi z}{4}}{z+1} \Big|_{z=1} + \frac{\sin \frac{\pi z}{4}}{z-1} \Big|_{z=-1} \right) = \sqrt{2}\pi i.$$

(2) (i)  $\oint_C \frac{e^{iz}}{z^2+1} dz = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{e^{iz}}{z+i} \Big|_{z=i} = \frac{\pi}{e}$ ,

(ii)  $\oint_C \frac{e^{iz}}{z^2+1} dz = 2\pi i \left( \frac{e^{iz}}{z+i} \Big|_{z=i} + \frac{e^{iz}}{z-i} \Big|_{z=-i} \right) = -2\pi \operatorname{sh} 1$ ,

(iii) 同 (ii)。

72. 计算: (1)  $\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{\cos z}{z} dz$ ; (2)  $\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{\sin z}{z^2} dz$ ; (3)  $\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{z^2}{z-1} dz$ ; (4)  $\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{z^2-1}{z^2+1} dz$ ;

(5)  $\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{dz}{z^2}$ ; (6)  $\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{dz}{z^2+z+1}$ ; (7)  $\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{dz}{z^2-8}$ ; (8)  $\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{dz}{z^2-2z+3}$ ;

(9)  $\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{|z|e^z dz}{z^2}$ ; (10)  $\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{dz}{z^2(z^2+16)}$ 。

(1)  $\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{\cos z}{z} dz = 2\pi i \cdot \cos z \Big|_{z=0} = 2\pi i$ ;

(2)  $\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{\sin z}{z^2} dz = 2\pi i (\sin z)' \Big|_{z=0} = 2\pi i$ ;

(3)  $\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{z^2}{z-1} dz = 2\pi i \cdot z^2 \Big|_{z=1} = 2\pi i$ ;

(4)  $\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{z^2-1}{z^2+1} dz = 2\pi i \left( \frac{z^2-1}{z+i} \Big|_{z=i} + \frac{z^2-1}{z-i} \Big|_{z=-i} \right) = 0$ ;

(5)  $\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{dz}{z^2} = 0$ ;

(6)  $\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{dz}{z^2+z+1} = 2\pi i \left( \frac{1}{z+1/2-i\sqrt{3}/2} \Big|_{z=-1/2-i\sqrt{3}/2} + \frac{1}{z+1/2+i\sqrt{3}/2} \Big|_{z=-1/2+i\sqrt{3}/2} \right) = 0$ ;

$$(7) \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{dz}{z^2-8} = 0; \text{ (不包围奇点)}$$

$$(8) \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{dz}{z^2-2z+3} = 2\pi i \left( \frac{1}{z-1-i\sqrt{2}} \Big|_{z=1-i\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{z-1+i\sqrt{2}} \Big|_{z=1+i\sqrt{2}} \right) = 0;$$

$$(9) \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{|z|e^z dz}{z^2} = 2 \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{e^z dz}{z^2} = 4\pi i (e^z)' \Big|_{z=0};$$

$$(10) \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{dz}{z^2(z^2+16)} = 2\pi i \left( \frac{1}{z^2+16} \right)' \Big|_{z=0} = 0。$$

73. (1) 计算  $\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{e^z}{z^3} dz$ ; (2) 对于什么样的  $a$  值, 函数  $F(z) = \int_{z_0}^z e^t \left( \frac{1}{t} + \frac{a}{t^3} \right) dt$  是单值的?

$$(1) \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{e^z}{z^3} dz = \frac{2\pi i}{2!} (e^z)'' \Big|_{z=0} = \pi i;$$

$$(2) \oint_C e^t \left( \frac{1}{t} + \frac{a}{t^3} \right) dt = \begin{cases} 0, C \text{ 不包围原点} \\ (2+a)\pi i, C \text{ 包围原点} \end{cases}。当  $a = -2$  时, 对任意的闭曲线 (不过$$

原点) 该积分都是 0, 则  $F(z)$  为单值函数。

74. 证明: 在挖去  $z=0$  点的全平面上不存在一个解析函数  $f(z)$ , 使其满足  $f'(z) = \frac{1}{z}$ 。

这个结论和  $\frac{d}{dz} \ln z = \frac{1}{z}$  矛盾吗?

因为  $z=0$  点是  $\frac{1}{z}$  的奇点,  $\frac{1}{z}$  在绕原点路径上的积分不为 0, 所以无法定义变上限函数

$\int_{z_0}^z \frac{1}{t} dt$ , 即找不到在除去  $z=0$  点的全平面上解析的原函数。 $\ln z$  在划定割线, 在单值分枝

内才有  $\frac{d}{dz} \ln z = \frac{1}{z}$ , 他是在分割的平面上成立, 而不是全平面。

75. 设  $G$  是单连通区域,  $C$  是它的边界,  $z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n$  是  $G$  内的  $n$  个不同的点。

$$P(z) = (z-z_1)(z-z_2) \cdots (z-z_n), f(z) \text{ 在 } G \text{ 中解析, 证明: } Q(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(\zeta) P(\zeta) - P(z)}{\zeta - z} d\zeta$$

是一个  $n-1$  次多项式, 且  $Q(z_k) = f(z_k)$ ,  $k=1, 2, \dots, n$ 。如果  $G$  是复连通区域, 上述结果还正确吗?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } z \neq z_k \text{ 时, } Q(z) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ (\zeta - z_i) \frac{f(\zeta)}{P(\zeta)} \frac{P(\zeta) - P(z)}{\zeta - z} \right]_{\zeta=z_i} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ \frac{f(z_i)(\zeta - z_i)}{\prod_{j=1}^n (\zeta - z_j)} \right]_{\zeta=z_i} \cdot \frac{\prod_{j=1}^n (z - z_j)}{z - z_i} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ \frac{f(z_i)}{\prod_{j \neq i} (z_i - z_j)} \prod_{j \neq i} (z - z_j) \right] \end{aligned}$$

即它是  $n-1$  次多项式。

$$z = z_k \text{ 时, } Q(z_k) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(\zeta)}{\zeta - z_k} d\zeta = f(z_k)。$$

若  $G$  是复连通区域, 上面的计算不成立。

76. 设  $f(z)$  在  $|z| \leq R$  的区域内解析, 且  $\zeta = \rho e^{i\varphi}$  ( $0 \leq \rho < R$ ) 为圆内一点, 证明圆内的

$$\text{Poisson 公式: } f(\zeta) = \frac{R^2 - \rho^2}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{f(Re^{i\theta})}{R^2 - 2R\rho \cos(\theta - \varphi) + \rho^2} d\theta。$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } f(\zeta) &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z|=R} \frac{f(z)}{z - \zeta} dz = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{f(Re^{i\theta})}{Re^{i\theta} - \rho e^{i\varphi}} dRe^{i\theta} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{Rf(Re^{i\theta})}{R - \rho e^{i(\varphi - \theta)}} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{R[R - \rho e^{-i(\varphi - \theta)}]}{[R - \rho e^{i(\varphi - \theta)}][R - \rho e^{-i(\varphi - \theta)}]} f(Re^{i\theta}) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{R^2 - R\rho e^{-i(\varphi - \theta)}}{R^2 - 2R\rho \cos(\theta - \varphi) + \rho^2} f(Re^{i\theta}) d\theta \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

令  $\zeta' = \frac{R^2}{\rho} e^{i\varphi}$ , 它在圆外, 所以有  $\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z|=R} \frac{f(z)}{z - \zeta'} dz = 0$  (函数  $\frac{f(z)}{z - \zeta'}$  在圆内解析)。

$$0 = \oint_{|z|=R} \frac{f(z)}{z - \zeta'} dz = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\rho^2 - R\rho e^{-i(\varphi - \theta)}}{R^2 - 2R\rho \cos(\theta - \varphi) + \rho^2} f(Re^{i\theta}) d\theta \quad (2)$$

$$(1) - (2) \text{ 即得 } f(\zeta) = \frac{R^2 - \rho^2}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{f(Re^{i\theta})}{R^2 - 2R\rho \cos(\theta - \varphi) + \rho^2} d\theta。$$

77. 若  $f(z)$  在区域  $G$  内单值连续, 且沿  $G$  内任一闭合路径  $C$  均有  $\oint_C f(z) dz = 0$ , 试证  $f(z)$  在区域  $G$  内解析 (这是 Cauchy 定理的逆定理, 即 Morera 定理)。

因为  $f(z)$  沿  $G$  内任一闭合路径积分都是 0, 则  $\int_{z_0}^z f(t) dt$  与积分路径无关, 它定义了一个单值函数  $F(z) = \int_{z_0}^z f(t) dt$ 。

$$\left| \frac{F(z + \Delta z) - F(z)}{\Delta z} - f(z) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{\Delta z} \int_z^{z+\Delta z} [f(t) - f(z)] dt \right| \leq \frac{1}{|\Delta z|} \int_z^{z+\Delta z} |f(t) - f(z)| |dt|$$

由于  $f(z)$  在  $z$  点连续, 对于任意  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $\delta > 0$ , 使当  $|t - z| < \delta$  时,  $|f(t) - f(z)| < \varepsilon$ ,

所以只要  $|\Delta z| < \delta$ , 对于  $t \in [z, z + \Delta z]$ , 有  $|t - z| \leq |\Delta z| < \delta$ ,

$$\left| \frac{F(z + \Delta z) - F(z)}{\Delta z} - f(z) \right| < \frac{1}{|\Delta z|} \cdot \varepsilon \cdot |\Delta z| = \varepsilon. \text{ 所以 } F'(z) = f(z), F(z) \text{ 为解析函数,}$$

而解析函数的导函数仍解析, 即  $f(z)$  在区域  $G$  内解析。

78. 考虑函数  $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2}$ 。(1) 它对于所有不通过原点的闭合围道  $C$  都有积分

$\oint_C f(z) dz = 0$ , 但  $f(z)$  在  $z = 0$  点不解析。这个情况和 Morera 定理 (上题) 矛盾吗?

(2) 当  $z \rightarrow \infty$  时, 此函数有界, 但并不是一个常数。这和 Liouville 定理矛盾吗?

(1) 对于过原点路径上的积分, 由于  $f(0) \rightarrow \infty$ , 积分  $\rightarrow \infty$ , 并不满足 Morera 定理条件;

(2) Liouville 定理要求全平面解析。

79. 设  $G$  为单连通区域, 其边界为简单闭合曲线  $C$ 。若函数  $f(z)$  在  $\bar{G} = G + C$  中解析,

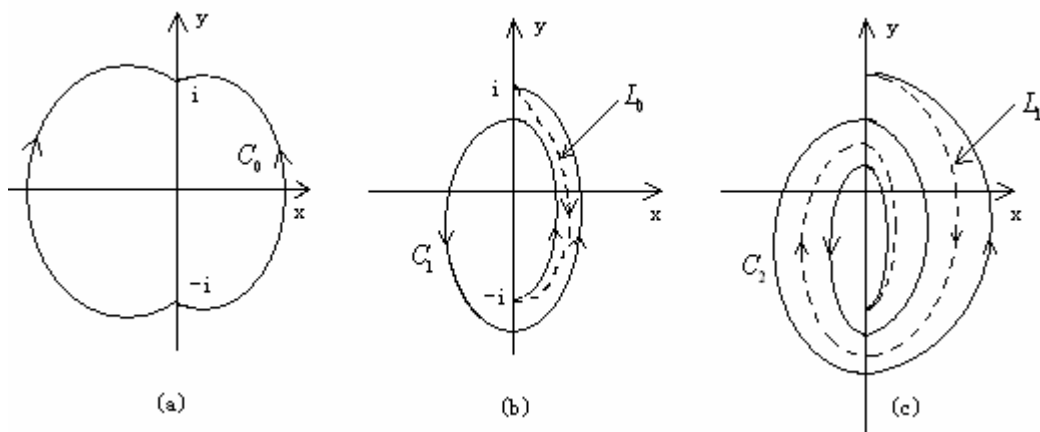
且在  $C$  上,  $f(z) = 0$ 。证明: 在区域  $G$  内恒有  $f(z) = 0$ 。

由 Cauchy 积分公式  $f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} d\zeta$  可证。

80. 计算  $\int_C \frac{dz}{z}$ , 积分路径  $C$  为: (1) 没有割线的  $z$  平面上, 由  $-i$  到  $i$  的各种可能路径;

(2) 沿负实轴割开的  $z$  平面上, 由  $-i$  到  $i$  的各种可能路径。

(1) 可计算出沿右半圆从  $-i$  到  $i$  的积分值为  $\pi i$ ，沿左半圆从  $-i$  到  $i$  的积分值为  $-\pi i$ 。



如上图 (a)，对于右半平面从  $-i$  到  $i$  的任意路径  $C_0$ ，与  $i$  到  $-i$  的右半圆构成闭合路径，该

闭路径积分值为 0，所以  $I_0 = \int_{C_0} \frac{dz}{z} = \pi i$ 。

如上图 (b)， $C_1$  为从  $-i$  逆时针绕原点一圈后从右半平面到达  $i$  的曲线，记  $C_1$  上的积分为  $I_1$ 。

$L_0$  为右半平面从  $i$  到  $-i$  的曲线， $L_0$  上的积分即为  $-I_0$ 。 $C_1$  与  $L_0$  构成的闭曲线绕原点一圈，

所以  $C_1$  与  $L_0$  上的积分之和为  $2\pi i$ ，即  $I_1 - I_0 = 2\pi i$ ，所以  $I_1 = 3\pi i$ 。

如上图 (c)， $C_2$  为从  $-i$  逆时针绕原点两圈后从右半平面到达  $i$  的曲线，记  $C_2$  上的积分为  $I_2$ 。

$L_1$  为从  $-i$  逆时针绕原点一圈后从右半平面到达  $i$  的反向曲线， $L_1$  上的积分即为  $-I_1$ 。 $C_2$  与

$L_1$  构成的闭曲线绕原点一圈，所以  $I_2 - I_1 = 2\pi i$ ，即  $I_2 = 5\pi i$ 。

依此类推，从  $-i$  逆时针绕原点  $n$  圈后从右半平面到达  $i$  的曲线上的积分为  $I_n = (2n+1)\pi i$ ，

$n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ 。

同样可得，对于从  $-i$  顺时针绕原点  $n$  圈后从左半平面到达  $i$  的曲线上的积分为

$I'_n = -(2n+1)\pi i$ ， $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ 。

(2) 只能由右半平面直接从  $-i$  到  $i$  的路径积分，积分值为  $\pi i$ 。

81. 证明： $\oint_C \frac{dz}{(z-a)^n} = \begin{cases} 2\pi i, n=1 \\ 0, n \neq 1 \end{cases}$ ，其中  $C$  为包围  $a$  点的任一简单闭合围道， $n$  为整数。

证：设  $\varepsilon$  为任意小的正数。 
$$\int_{|z-a|=\varepsilon} \frac{dz}{(z-a)^n} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d(a + \varepsilon e^{i\varphi})}{\varepsilon^n e^{in\varphi}} = i\varepsilon^{1-n} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{i(1-n)\varphi} d\varphi,$$

当  $n \neq 1$  时,  $\int_0^{2\pi} e^{i(1-n)\varphi} d\varphi = 0$ , 即  $\int_{|z-a|=\varepsilon} \frac{dz}{(z-a)^n} = 0$ ,

当  $n = 1$  时,  $\int_{|z-a|=\varepsilon} \frac{dz}{(z-a)^n} = i \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi = 2\pi i$ 。

对于包围  $a$  点的任一简单闭合围道  $C$ , 存在  $\varepsilon$ , 使  $|z-a|=\varepsilon$  在  $C$  包围的区域内, 则

$$\oint_C \frac{dz}{(z-a)^n} = \oint_{|z-a|=\varepsilon} \frac{dz}{(z-a)^n}, \text{ 得证。}$$

82. 计算  $\int_C \frac{dz}{\sqrt{z}}$ 。规定  $z=1$  时  $\sqrt{z}=1$ , 沿路径: (1) 单位圆的上半周从 1 到 -1; (2) 单位圆的下半周从 1 到 -1。

$z=1$  时,  $\arg z = 0$ 。(1)  $z=-1$  时,  $\arg z = \pi$ ,  $\int_C \frac{dz}{\sqrt{z}} = 2\sqrt{z} \Big|_1^{-1} = 2(\sqrt{e^{i\pi}} - 1) = 2(-1+i)$ ;

(2)  $z=-1$  时,  $\arg z = -\pi$ ,  $\int_C \frac{dz}{\sqrt{z}} = 2\sqrt{z} \Big|_1^{-1} = 2(\sqrt{e^{-i\pi}} - 1) = -2(1+i)$ 。

83. 设  $f(z)$  在区域  $G$  内解析,  $C$  为  $G$  内任一简单闭曲线, 证明对于  $G$  内, 但不在  $C$  上的

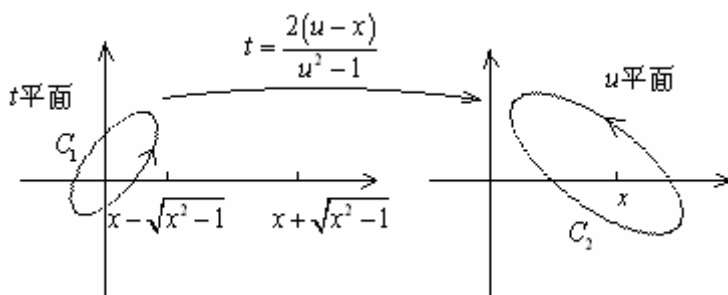
$$\oint_C \frac{f'(\zeta)}{\zeta-z} d\zeta = \oint_C \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta-z)^2} d\zeta。$$

由 Cauchy 积分公式,  $\oint_C \frac{f'(\zeta)}{\zeta-z} d\zeta = 2\pi i f'(z)$ 。由解析函数高阶导数公式,

$$\oint_C \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta-z)^2} d\zeta = 2\pi i f'(z), \text{ 得证。}$$

84. 设  $\Psi(t, x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2xt+t^2}}$ ,  $t$  是复变数。试证:  $\frac{\partial^n \Psi(t, x)}{\partial t^n} \Big|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{2^n} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2-1)^n$ 。

证:



根据高阶微商公式,  $\left. \frac{\partial^n \Psi(t, x)}{\partial t^n} \right|_{t=0} = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_1} \frac{\Psi(t, x)}{t^{n+1}} dt = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_1} \frac{1}{t^{n+1} \sqrt{1-2xt+t^2}} dt$ 。

上式中  $C_1$  是绕原点的围线, 且不包围  $\Psi(t, x)$  的两个奇点  $x \pm \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$ 。

作变换  $\sqrt{1-2xt+t^2} = 1-ut$ , 即  $t = \frac{2(u-x)}{u^2-1}$ , 则  $C_1$  映射为绕  $x$  的  $C_2$  (方向不变),

上面的积分化为:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_1} \frac{1}{t^{n+1} \sqrt{1-2xt+t^2}} dt &= \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_2} \left[ \frac{(u^2-1)^{n+1}}{2^{n+1}(u-x)^{n+1}} \frac{u^2-1}{-u^2+2ux-1} \frac{-2u^2+4ux-2}{(u^2-1)^2} \right] du \\ &= \frac{1}{2^n} \cdot \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_2} \frac{(u^2-1)^n}{(u-x)^{n+1}} du = \frac{1}{2^n} \frac{d^n}{du^n} (u^2-1)^n \Big|_{u=x} = \frac{1}{2^n} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2-1)^n. \end{aligned}$$

85. 设  $\Psi(t, x) = \exp(2tx - t^2)$ ,  $t$  是复变数, 试证:  $\left. \frac{\partial^n \Psi(t, x)}{\partial t^n} \right|_{t=0} = (-1)^n e^{x^2} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} e^{-x^2}$ 。

证: 同上题。  $C_1$  是  $t$  平面上逆时针绕原点的围线, 通过变换  $t = x-u$  映射为  $u$  平面上逆时针绕  $x$  的围线  $C_2$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{\partial^n \Psi(t, x)}{\partial t^n} \right|_{t=0} &= \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_1} \frac{e^{2tx-t^2}}{t^{n+1}} dt = -\frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_2} \frac{e^{2(x-u)x-(x-u)^2}}{(x-u)^{n+1}} du \\ &= (-1)^n e^{x^2} \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_2} \frac{e^{-u^2}}{(u-x)^{n+1}} du = (-1)^n e^{x^2} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} e^{-x^2} \end{aligned}$$

86.  $f(z)$  在  $a$  点的邻域内解析, 当  $\theta_1 \leq \arg(z-a) \leq \theta_2$ ,  $z \rightarrow a$  时,  $(z-a)f(z)$  一致地



趋于  $k$ ，试证： $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_\delta} f(z) dz = ik(\theta_2 - \theta_1)$ 。其中  $C_\delta$  为： $|z-a| = \delta$ ， $\theta_1 \leq \arg(z-a) \leq \theta_2$ （逆时针）。

证：可计算出  $\int_{C_\delta} \frac{dz}{z-a} = i(\theta_2 - \theta_1)$ ，

$$\int_{C_\delta} f(z) dz - ik(\theta_2 - \theta_1) = \int_{C_\delta} f(z) dz - \int_{C_\delta} \frac{k}{z-a} dz = \int_{C_\delta} \left[ (z-a)f(z) - k \right] \frac{dz}{z-a}。$$

$(z-a)f(z)$  一致地趋于  $k$ ，即任意  $\frac{\varepsilon}{\theta_2 - \theta_1} > 0$ ，存在  $\delta_1 > 0$ （与  $\arg(z-a)$  无关），使

$|z-a| < \delta_1$  时， $|(z-a)f(z) - k| < \frac{\varepsilon}{\theta_2 - \theta_1}$ 。当  $\delta < \delta_1$  时，对于  $C_\delta$  上的点有  $|z-a| = \delta < \delta_1$ ，

$$\text{则 } \left| \int_{C_\delta} f(z) dz - ik(\theta_2 - \theta_1) \right| \leq \int_{C_\delta} |(z-a)f(z) - k| \left| \frac{dz}{z-a} \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{\theta_2 - \theta_1} \cdot (\theta_2 - \theta_1) = \varepsilon$$

87.  $f(z)$  在  $\infty$  点邻域内解析，当  $\theta_1 \leq \arg(z-a) \leq \theta_2$ ， $z \rightarrow \infty$  时， $zf(z)$  一致地趋于  $K$ 。

试证： $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = iK(\theta_2 - \theta_1)$ 。其中  $C_R$  为： $|z| = R$ ， $\theta_1 \leq \arg z \leq \theta_2$ （逆时针）。

$$\text{证：同上题，有 } \int_{C_R} f(z) dz - iK(\theta_2 - \theta_1) = \int_{C_R} f(z) dz - \int_{C_R} \frac{K}{z} dz = \int_{C_R} \left[ zf(z) - K \right] \frac{dz}{z}。$$

任意  $\frac{\varepsilon}{\theta_2 - \theta_1} > 0$ ，存在  $M > 0$ （与  $\arg z$  无关），当  $|z| > M$  时， $|zf(z) - K| < \frac{\varepsilon}{\theta_2 - \theta_1}$ 。

只要  $R > M$ ，在  $C_R$  上有  $|z| = R > M$ ，所以

$$\left| \int_{C_R} f(z) dz - iK(\theta_2 - \theta_1) \right| \leq \int_{C_R} |zf(z) - K| \left| \frac{dz}{z} \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{\theta_2 - \theta_1} \cdot (\theta_2 - \theta_1) = \varepsilon。$$

88. 证明： $\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{e^z}{z} dz = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi e^{\cos \theta} \cos(\sin \theta) d\theta$ 。从而计算出  $\int_0^\pi e^{\cos \theta} \cos(\sin \theta) d\theta$ 。

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{e^z}{z} dz = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-\pi}^\pi \frac{e^{(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)}}{e^{i\theta}} de^{i\theta} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^\pi e^{\cos \theta} \cos(\sin \theta) d\theta + \frac{i}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^\pi e^{\cos \theta} \sin(\sin \theta) d\theta$$

上式右边第二项被积函数是奇函数，积分为 0，第一项被积函数为偶函数，所以

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{e^z}{z} dz = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi e^{\cos\theta} \cos(\sin\theta) d\theta.$$

计算上式左边的积分得  $\int_0^\pi e^{\cos\theta} \cos(\sin\theta) d\theta = \pi e^z \Big|_{z=0} = \pi$

89.  $f(z)$  在全平面解析, 且  $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(z)}{z} = 0$ , 证明  $f(z)$  为常数。

证: 令  $F(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{f(z)-f(0)}{z}, & z \neq 0 \\ f'(0), & z = 0 \end{cases}$ 。  $z \neq 0$  时  $F(z)$  显然是可导的,  $z = 0$  时,

$$\frac{F(z)-F(0)}{z} = \frac{f(z)-f(0)-zf'(0)}{z^2}, \text{ 利用洛比达法则,}$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(z)-F(0)}{z} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(z)-f'(0)}{2z} = \frac{1}{2} f''(0)。 \text{ 即 } F(z) \text{ 在 } z=0 \text{ 处也是可导的, 所以}$$

$F(z)$  在全平面解析。因为  $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(z)}{z} = 0$ , 则对于  $\varepsilon = 1$ , 存在  $M > 1$ , 当  $|z| > M > 1$  时,

$$\text{有 } \left| \frac{f(z)}{z} \right| < \varepsilon = 1, \quad |F(z)| \leq \left| \frac{f(z)}{z} \right| + \left| \frac{f(0)}{z} \right| < \varepsilon + \frac{|f(0)|}{M} < 1 + |f(0)|, \text{ 即 } |F(z)| \text{ 有界, 根}$$

据 Liouville 定理,  $F(z)$  为常数。由于  $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} F(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(z)}{z} - \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(0)}{z} = 0$ , 所以

$$F(z) = 0。 \text{ 由此得, } z \neq 0 \text{ 时, } F(z) = \frac{f(z)-f(0)}{z} = 0, \quad f(z) = f(0), \text{ 即 } f(z) \text{ 为常}$$

数。

90.  $f(z)$  在全平面解析, 且  $|f(z)| \geq 1$ , 证明  $f(z)$  为常数。

证: 令  $F(z) = \frac{1}{f(z)}$ , 因为  $|f(z)| \geq 1$ , 所以  $f(z)$  没有零点, 则  $F(z)$  没有奇点, 即  $F(z)$

在全平面解析。  $|F(z)| = \frac{1}{|f(z)|} \leq 1$ , 即  $F(z)$  有界, 根据 Liouville 定理,  $F(z)$  为常数,

则  $f(z)$  为常数。

91. 求  $|\sin z|$  在闭区域  $0 \leq \operatorname{Re} z \leq 2\pi$ ,  $0 \leq \operatorname{Im} z \leq 2\pi$  中的最大值。

由最大模原理, 在边界上寻找最大值。

在  $y = 0$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$  上,  $\sin z = \sin x$ , 最大值为 1;

在  $x = 2\pi$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq 2\pi$  上,  $|\sin z| = |\sin(2\pi + iy)| = |\sin(iy)| = |\operatorname{sh} y|$ , 最大值为  $\operatorname{sh} 2\pi$ ;

在  $y = 2\pi$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$  上,

$$|\sin z| = |\sin(x + 2\pi i)| = |\operatorname{ch} 2\pi \sin x + i \operatorname{sh} 2\pi \cos x| = \sqrt{(\operatorname{ch} 2\pi \sin x)^2 + (\operatorname{sh} 2\pi \cos x)^2},$$

可求出最大值为  $\operatorname{ch} 2\pi$ ;

在  $x = 0$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq 2\pi$  上,  $|\sin z| = |\sin(iy)| = |\operatorname{sh} y|$ , 最大值为  $\operatorname{sh} 2\pi$ ;

所以最大值为  $\operatorname{ch} 2\pi$ 。

92. 函数  $f(z)$  在  $G$  内解析, 且  $z_0$  为  $G$  内一点, 有  $f'(z_0) \neq 0$ , 试证明:

$$\frac{2\pi i}{f'(z_0)} = \oint_C \frac{dz}{f(z) - f(z_0)}. \text{ 其中 } C \text{ 是以 } z_0 \text{ 为圆心的一个足够小的圆。}$$

$$\text{证: 令 } F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{z - z_0}{f(z) - f(z_0)}, & z \neq z_0 \\ \frac{1}{f'(z_0)}, & z = z_0 \end{cases}, \quad z \neq z_0 \text{ 时 } F(x) \text{ 显然是可导的, 对于 } z = z_0 \text{ 点,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{F(z) - F(z_0)}{z - z_0} &= \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{(z - z_0)f'(z_0) - f(z) + f(z_0)}{f'(z_0)(z - z_0)[f(z) - f(z_0)]}, \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f'(z_0) - f'(z)}{f'(z_0)[f(z) - f(z_0)] + f'(z_0)f'(z)(z - z_0)} \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{-\frac{f'(z) - f'(z_0)}{z - z_0}}{f'(z_0)\frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0} + f'(z_0)f'(z)} = -\frac{f''(z_0)}{2[f'(z_0)]^2}. \end{aligned}$$

即  $F(x)$  在  $z = z_0$  点也是可导的, 所以  $F(x)$  在在  $G$  内解析, 因此有:

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{dz}{f(z) - f(z_0)} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{F(z)}{z - z_0} dz = F(z_0) = \frac{1}{f'(z_0)}.$$

93. 函数  $f(z)$ ,  $g(z)$  及  $g(z)$  的反函数均在  $G$  内单值解析, 且  $g'(z)$  恒不为 0, 试计算

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(\zeta)}{g(\zeta) - g(z)} d\zeta, \text{ 其中 } C \text{ 是 } G \text{ 内的简单闭曲线, } z \text{ 不在 } C \text{ 上.}$$

由于  $g(z)$  的反函数在  $G$  内单值, 所以当且仅当  $\zeta = z$  时  $g(\zeta) = g(z)$ , 即  $\frac{f(\zeta)}{g(\zeta) - g(z)}$  在

$G$  内只有一个奇点  $\zeta = z$ 。

若  $C$  不包围  $z$ , 则  $\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(\zeta)}{g(\zeta) - g(z)} d\zeta = 0$ 。

若  $C$  包围  $z$ , 同上题作法, 令  $F(\zeta) = \begin{cases} \frac{\zeta - z}{g(\zeta) - g(z)} f(\zeta), & \zeta \neq z \\ \frac{f(z)}{g'(z)}, & \zeta = z \end{cases}$ , 它在  $G$  内解析, 所以

$$\text{有: } \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(\zeta)}{g(\zeta) - g(z)} d\zeta = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{F(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} d\zeta = F(z) = \frac{f(z)}{g'(z)}.$$

94. 设  $\sum a_n$  与  $\sum b_n$  皆为正项级数, 试举反例, 说明下列说法不对:

(1) 若  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} na_n = 0$ , 则  $\sum a_n$  收敛; (2) 若  $a_{2n} < a_{2n+1}$ , 则  $\sum a_n$  发散;

(3) 若  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{2n+1}}{a_n} = \infty$ , 则  $\sum a_n$  发散; (4) 若  $\sum a_n$  与  $\sum b_n$  发散, 则  $\sum \sqrt{a_n b_n}$  发散。

(1) 取  $a_n = \frac{1}{n \ln n}$ ; (可用积分判别法断定级数  $\sum \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^p}$  当  $p > 1$  时收敛,  $p \leq 1$  时发散)

(2) 取  $a_n = \frac{2 - (-1)^n}{n^2}$ , 则  $n \geq 1$  时  $a_{2n} - a_{2n+1} = \frac{-8n^2 + 4n + 1}{(2n)^2 (2n+1)^2} < 0$ , 而  $a_n \leq \frac{3}{n^3}$ ,  $\sum \frac{3}{n^3}$

收敛, 所以  $\sum a_n$  收敛;

(3) 取  $a_n = n^{-\frac{(-1)^n}{2}}$ , 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{2n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n = \infty$ , 而  $a_n \leq n^{-\frac{3}{2}}$ ,  $\sum \frac{1}{n^{3/2}}$  是收敛的, 所以  $\sum a_n$

收敛;

(4) 取  $a_n = \frac{1}{n^{2+(-1)^n}}$ ,  $b_n = \frac{1}{n^{2-(-1)^n}}$ , 因为  $\sum_n a_n = \sum_k \frac{1}{(2k)^3} + \sum_k \frac{1}{2k+1}$ , 右边第一个级数

收敛, 第二个发散, 所以  $\sum a_n$  发散, 同样的,  $\sum b_n$  也发散, 而  $\sum \sqrt{a_n b_n} = \sum \frac{1}{n^2}$  收敛。

95. 指出下列谬误:

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6} + \cdots &= 1 + \left( \frac{1}{2} - 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{3} + \left( \frac{1}{4} - 2 \times \frac{1}{4} \right) + \frac{1}{5} + \left( \frac{1}{6} - 2 \times \frac{1}{6} \right) + \cdots \\
 &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \cdots \\
 &\quad - 2 \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8} + \cdots \right) \\
 &= \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \cdots \right) \\
 &\quad - \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \cdots \right) = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

不能随意改变求和顺序。

96. 判断下列级数的收敛性及绝对收敛性: (1)  $\sum \frac{i^n}{\ln n}$ ; (2)  $\sum \frac{i^n}{n}$ 。

$$(1) \sum_n \frac{i^n}{\ln n} = \sum_k \frac{(-1)^k}{\ln(2k)} + i \sum_k \frac{(-1)^k}{\ln(2k+1)}, \text{ 右边两个级数都收敛 (用 Leibnitz 判别法),}$$

所以  $\sum \frac{i^n}{\ln n}$  收敛, 因为  $\left| \frac{i^n}{\ln n} \right| = \frac{1}{\ln n} > \frac{1}{n}$ , 而  $\sum \frac{1}{n}$  发散, 所以  $\sum \frac{i^n}{\ln n}$  不绝对收敛

$$(2) \text{ 同上, } \sum \frac{i^n}{n} = \sum \frac{(-1)^k}{2k} + i \sum \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1}, \text{ 所以 } \sum \frac{i^n}{n} \text{ 收敛。} \left| \frac{i^n}{n} \right| = \frac{1}{n}, \sum \frac{1}{n} \text{ 发散, 所以}$$

$\sum \frac{i^n}{n}$  不绝对收敛。

97. 证明级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^{n-1}}{(1-z^n)(1-z^{n+1})}$ ,  $|z| \neq 1$  收敛, 并求其和。

$$\begin{aligned} S_N(z) &= \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{z^{n-1}}{(1-z^n)(1-z^{n+1})} = \frac{1}{z(1-z)} \sum_{n=1}^N \left( \frac{1}{1-z^n} - \frac{1}{1-z^{n+1}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{z(1-z)} \left( \frac{1}{1-z} - \frac{1}{1-z^2} + \frac{1}{1-z^2} - \frac{1}{1-z^3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{1-z^N} - \frac{1}{1-z^{N+1}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{z(1-z)} \left( \frac{1}{1-z} - \frac{1}{1-z^{N+1}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

若  $|z| < 1$ ,  $N \rightarrow \infty$  时  $S_N(z) \rightarrow \frac{1}{(1-z)^2}$ , 若  $|z| > 1$ ,  $S_N(z) \rightarrow \frac{1}{z(1-z)^2}$ , 即

$$S(z) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} S_N(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(1-z)^2}, & |z| < 1 \\ \frac{1}{z(1-z)^2}, & |z| > 1 \end{cases}.$$

98. 证明无穷乘积  $\prod_{n=0}^{\infty} (1+z^{2^n}) = (1+z)(1+z^2)(1+z^4)(1+z^8) \cdots$ , ( $|z| < 1$ ) 收敛,

并求其积。

记其前  $N$  项部分积为  $P_N(z)$ 。

$$\begin{aligned}
P_N(z) &= (1+z)(1+z^2)(1+z^4)\cdots(1+z^{2^{N-1}}) \\
&= \frac{1}{1-z}(1-z)(1+z)(1+z^2)(1+z^4)\cdots(1+z^{2^{N-1}}) \\
&= \frac{1}{1-z}(1-z^2)(1+z^2)(1+z^4)\cdots(1+z^{2^{N-1}}) \\
&= \frac{1}{1-z}(1-z^4)(1+z^4)\cdots(1+z^{2^{N-1}}) = \cdots = \frac{1-z^{2^N}}{1-z}
\end{aligned}$$

因为  $|z| < 1$ , 所以  $P(z) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} P_N(z) = \frac{1}{1-z}$ 。

99. 证明: (1)  $\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \cos \frac{z}{2^n} = \frac{\sin z}{z}$ ; (2)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \tan \frac{z}{2^n} = \frac{1}{z} - \cot z$ 。

$$\begin{aligned}
(1) \quad P_N(z) &= \cos \frac{z}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{z}{2^2} \cdots \cos \frac{z}{2^{N-1}} \cdot \cos \frac{z}{2^N} \\
&= \cos \frac{z}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{z}{2^2} \cdots \cos \frac{z}{2^{N-1}} \cdot \cos \frac{z}{2^N} \cdot \sin \frac{z}{2^N} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin \frac{z}{2^N}} \\
&= \cos \frac{z}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{z}{2^2} \cdots \cos \frac{z}{2^{N-1}} \cdot \sin \frac{z}{2^{N-1}} \cdot \frac{1}{2 \sin \frac{z}{2^N}} \\
&= \cos \frac{z}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{z}{2^2} \cdots \sin \frac{z}{2^{N-2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2^2 \sin \frac{z}{2^N}} = \cdots = \frac{\sin z}{2^N \sin \frac{z}{2^N}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \cos \frac{z}{2^n} = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin z}{2^N \sin \frac{z}{2^N}} = \frac{\sin z}{z};$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(2) \quad \cot z + \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{2^n} \tan \frac{z}{2^n} &= \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{z}{2}}{2 \tan \frac{z}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \tan \frac{z}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} \tan \frac{z}{2^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^N} \tan \frac{z}{2^N} \\
&= \frac{1}{2 \tan \frac{z}{2}} + \frac{1}{2^2} \tan \frac{z}{2^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^N} \tan \frac{z}{2^N}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{z}{2^2}}{2^2 \tan \frac{z}{2^2}} + \frac{1}{2^2} \tan \frac{z}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} \tan \frac{z}{2^3} \cdots + \frac{1}{2^N} \tan \frac{z}{2^N} \\
&= \frac{1}{2^2 \tan \frac{z}{2^2}} + \frac{1}{2^3} \tan \frac{z}{2^3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^N} \tan \frac{z}{2^N} \\
&= \cdots = \frac{1}{2^N \tan \frac{z}{2^N}}
\end{aligned}$$

令  $N \rightarrow \infty$ , 则  $\frac{1}{2^N \tan \frac{z}{2^N}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{z}$ , 所以  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \tan \frac{z}{2^n} = \frac{1}{z} - \cot z$ 。

100. 证明级数  $\sum e^{-n} \sin nz$  在区域  $|\operatorname{Im} z| < 1$  内解析。

证: 对于任意  $p \in (0, 1)$ , 当  $|\operatorname{Im} z| \leq p$  时, (参考习题 02 的 43 题)

$$|e^{-n} \sin nz| \leq e^{-n} \operatorname{ch} ny \leq e^{-n} \operatorname{ch} pn = \frac{1}{2} [e^{-(1-p)n} + e^{-(1+p)n}].$$

因为级数  $\sum [e^{-(1-p)n} + e^{-(1+p)n}]$

收敛, 所以级数  $\sum e^{-n} \sin nz$  在区域  $|\operatorname{Im} z| \leq p$  内一致收敛, 由 Weierstrass 定理, 级数

$\sum e^{-n} \sin nz$  在区域  $|\operatorname{Im} z| < p$  内解析。这里的  $p$  具有任意性。

任取区域  $|\operatorname{Im} z| < 1$  内一点  $z_0$ , 存在  $p_0$  使  $|\operatorname{Im} z_0| < p_0 < 1$ 。由于级数  $\sum e^{-n} \sin nz$  在区域

$|\operatorname{Im} z| < p_0$  内解析, 故在  $z_0$  点解析。由  $z_0$  的任意性,  $\sum e^{-n} \sin nz$  在区域  $|\operatorname{Im} z| < 1$  内解析。

101.  $x$  为实数, 证明: (1) 级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^n}$  绝对收敛, 但不一致收敛;

(2)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+x^2}$  一致收敛, 但不绝对收敛。

(1) 这是正项等比级数, 显然绝对收敛。记和函数为  $S(x)$ , 则  $S(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x=0 \\ -\frac{1}{1+x^2}, & x \neq 0 \end{cases}$ ,



$x=0$  处为间断点, 而  $\frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^n}$  在整个实轴上是连续的, 所以  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^n}$  不一致收敛。

(2) 由于  $\frac{1}{n+x^2} \leq \frac{1}{n}$ , 所以  $\frac{1}{n+x^2}$  单调一致趋于 0, 由 Leibnitz 判敛法可知  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+x^2}$  一致收敛。

致收敛。  $\left| \frac{(-1)^n}{n+x^2} \right| = \frac{1}{n+x^2}$ , 它不绝对收敛。

102. 确定下列级数的收敛半径 (或收敛区域): (1)  $\sum \frac{1}{n^n} z^n$ ; (2)  $\sum \frac{1}{2^n n^n} z^n$ ;

(3)  $\sum \frac{n!}{n^n} z^n$ ; (4)  $\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{2^{2n} (n!)^2} z^n$ ; (5)  $\sum n^{\ln n} z^n$ ; (6)  $\sum z^n$ ; (7)  $\sum \frac{1}{2^{2n}} z^{2n}$ ;

(8)  $\sum \left( \frac{z}{1+z} \right)^n$ ; (9)  $\sum (-1)^n (z^2 + 2z + 2)^n$ ; (10)  $\sum 2^n \sin \frac{z}{3^n}$ ; (11)  $\sum \frac{\ln(n^n)}{n!} z^n$ ;

(12)  $\sum \left( 1 - \frac{1}{n} \right)^n z^n$ 。

(1)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| n^n \right|^{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n = \infty$ , 所以收敛半径  $R = \infty$ ;

(2)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| 2^n n^n \right|^{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2n = \infty$ , 所以收敛半径  $R = \infty$ ;

(3)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n!}{n^n} \right|^{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n = e$ , 所以收敛半径  $R = e$ ;

(4)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^n}{2^{2n} (n!)^2} \right|^{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2^{2(n+1)} [(n+1)!]^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 4(n+1)^2 = \infty$ , 所以收敛半径  $R = \infty$ ;

(5)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| n^{\ln n} \right|^{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{\ln n}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{(\ln n)^2}{n}} = 1$ , 所以收敛半径  $R = 1$ ;

(6) 显然收敛半径  $R = 1$ ;

(7)  $\frac{1}{2^{2n}} z^{2n} = \left( \frac{z}{2} \right)^{2n}$ , 收敛半径  $R = 2$ ;

(8) 收敛域为  $\left| \frac{z}{1+z} \right| < 1$ , 化简得  $\operatorname{Re} z > -\frac{1}{2}$ ;

(9) 收敛域为  $|z^2 + 2z + 2| < 1$ ;

(10)  $\sum 2^n \sin \frac{z}{3^n}$  在全平面收敛, 即收敛域为全平面;

(11)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n \ln n}{n!} \bigg/ \frac{(n+1) \ln(n+1)}{(n+1)!} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \ln n}{\ln(n+1)} = \infty$ , 所以收敛半径  $R = \infty$ ;

(12)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \left( 1 - \frac{1}{n} \right)^n \right|^{1/n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{n} \right) = 1$ , 所以收敛半径  $R = 1$ 。

103. 已知幂级数  $\sum a_n z^n$  和  $\sum b_n z^n$  的收敛半径分别为  $R_1, R_2$ , 试讨论下列幂级数的收敛半

径: (1)  $\sum (a_n + b_n) z^n$ ; (2)  $\sum a_n b_n z^n$ ; (3)  $\sum \frac{1}{a_n} z^n$ ; (4)  $\sum \frac{b_n}{a_n} z^n$ 。

(1) 设  $R_1 < R_2$ 。当  $|z| < R_1$  时, 级数收敛,  $R_1 < |z| < R_2$  时, 级数发散; 由阿贝尔第一定理, 当  $|z| > R_2$  时级数也发散, 所以  $R = R_1$ 。

若  $R_1 = R_2$ , 当  $|z| < R_1 = R_2$  时, 级数收敛,  $|z| > R_1 = R_2$  时, 级数有可能收敛。

综上,  $R \geq \min\{R_1, R_2\}$ 。

(2) 参考数学分析中关于上下极限的等式和不等式。

$$R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|a_n b_n|^{1/n}} \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|a_n|^{1/n}} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|b_n|^{1/n}} = R_1 R_2;$$

$$(3) R = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|a_n|^{1/n}}} \leq \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|a_n|^{1/n}}} = \frac{1}{R_1};$$

$$(4) R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{b_n} \right|^{1/n} \leq \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n|^{1/n} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|b_n|^{1/n}} = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|a_n|^{1/n}}} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|b_n|^{1/n}} = \frac{R_2}{R_1}。$$

104. 如果  $\sum a_n z^n$  的收敛半径为  $R$ , 试证明  $\sum (\operatorname{Re} a_n) z^n$  的收敛半径  $R' \geq R$ 。

$$R' = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{\operatorname{Re} a_n} \right|^{1/n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{2}{a_n + \bar{a}_n} \right|^{1/n} \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{2}{|a_n| + |\bar{a}_n|} \right)^{1/n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{a_n} \right|^{1/n} = R$$

105. 设级数  $\sum a_n$  收敛, 而  $\sum |a_n|$  发散, 证明级数  $\sum a_n z^n$  的收敛半径为 1。

$|z| < 1$  时, 存在  $\delta$  使  $|z| < \delta < 1$ , 则  $|a_n z^n| < |a_n| \delta^n$ 。

因为  $\sum a_n$  收敛, 有  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ , 对于  $\varepsilon = 1$ , 当  $n$  充分大时  $|a_n| < \varepsilon = 1$ , 则  $|a_n z^n| < \delta^n$ ,

因为  $\sum \delta^n$  收敛, 所以  $\sum a_n z^n$  绝对收敛。

$|z| > 1$  时,  $|a_n z^n| > |a_n|$ , 因为  $\sum |a_n|$  发散, 所以  $\sum a_n z^n$  发散。

106. 若级数  $\sum a_n$  收敛, 而  $\sum n|a_n|$  发散, 证明级数  $\sum a_n z^n$  的收敛半径为 1。

$|z| < 1$  时, 同上题方法可证  $\sum a_n z^n$  收敛。

$|z| > 1$  时, 存在  $\zeta$  使  $|z| > \zeta > 1$ , 则  $|a_n z^n| > |a_n| \zeta^n$ 。因为  $\zeta > 1$ , 所以当  $n$  充分大时有  $\zeta^n > n$ ,

则  $|a_n z^n| > n|a_n|$ , 因为  $\sum n|a_n|$  发散, 所以  $\sum a_n z^n$  发散。

107. 证明: 级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n^2}$  在  $|z| \leq 1$  中一致收敛, 但由它逐项微商求得的级数在  $|z| < 1$  内却不一致收敛。这个结果和 Weierstrass 定理矛盾吗?

$|z| \leq 1$  时  $\left| \frac{z^n}{n^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$ , 由于  $\sum \frac{1}{n^2}$  收敛, 所以  $\sum \frac{z^n}{n^2}$  在  $|z| \leq 1$  中一致收敛。

假设  $\sum \frac{z^{n-1}}{n}$  在  $|z| < 1$  内一致收敛, 则对任意  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $N$ , 当  $n > N$  时, 对任意整数  $p$

有  $\left| \frac{z^n}{n+1} + \frac{z^{n+1}}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{z^{n+p-1}}{n+p} \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ , ( $\forall |z| < 1$ ) 由于  $\frac{z^n}{n+1}$  在全平面连续, 可令  $z$  从单位圆

内趋于 1 得  $\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \left| \frac{z^n}{n+1} + \frac{z^{n+1}}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{z^{n+p-1}}{n+p} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+p} \right| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \varepsilon$ , 即级数

$\sum \frac{1}{n}$  收敛, 所以假设不成立, 即级数  $\sum \frac{z^{n-1}}{n}$  在  $|z| < 1$  内不一致收敛。这并不与 Weierstrass

定理矛盾, 该定理结论是逐项微商求得的级数在收敛域内的闭区域上一致收敛,  $|z| < 1$  非闭区域。

108. 证明 Riemann- $\zeta$  函数  $\zeta(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^z}$  在区域  $\operatorname{Re} z > 1$  内解析, 并计算  $\zeta'(z)$ 。

证: 对任意  $p > 1$ , 当  $\operatorname{Re} z \geq p$  时,  $\left| \frac{1}{n^z} \right| = \frac{1}{e^{x \ln n}} \leq \frac{1}{e^{p \ln n}} = \frac{1}{n^p}$ 。由于级数  $\sum \frac{1}{n^p}$  收敛, 所以

$\sum \frac{1}{n^z}$  在  $\operatorname{Re} z \geq p$  内一致收敛, 所以  $\zeta(z)$  在  $\operatorname{Re} z > p$  内解析, 逐项可导。

任取区域  $\operatorname{Re} z > 1$  内一点  $z_0$ , 存在  $p_0$  使  $\operatorname{Re} z_0 > p_0 > 1$ 。由于  $\zeta(z)$  在  $\operatorname{Re} z > p_0$  内解析,

逐项可导, 所以  $\zeta(z)$  在  $z_0$  点解析, 逐项可导, 由  $z_0$  的任意性,  $\zeta(z)$  在  $\operatorname{Re} z > 1$  内解析,

逐项可导。  $\zeta'(z) = \sum \left( \frac{1}{n^z} \right)' = -\sum \frac{\ln n}{n^z}$ 。

109. 将下列函数在指定点展成 Taylor 级数, 并给出其收敛半径:

(1)  $\sin z$ , 在  $z = n\pi$  展开; (2)  $1 - z^2$ , 在  $z = 1$  展开; (3)  $\frac{1}{1+z+z^2}$ , 在  $z = 0$  展开;

(4)  $\ln z$ , 在  $z = i$  展开, 规定: (i)  $0 \leq \arg z < 2\pi$ , (ii)  $-\pi \leq \arg z < \pi$ , (iii)  $(\ln z)_{z=i} = -\frac{3}{2}\pi i$ ;

(5)  $\arctan z$  的主值, 在  $z = 0$  展开; (6)  $\frac{\sin z}{1-z}$ , 在  $z = 0$  展开;

(7)  $\exp\left(\frac{1}{1-z}\right)$ , 在  $z = 0$  展开 (可只求前四项系数); (8)  $\ln\left(\frac{1+z}{1-z}\right)$ , 在  $z = \infty$  展开。

$$(1) (\sin z)_{z=n\pi}^{(k)} = \sin\left(n\pi + \frac{k}{2}\pi\right) = \begin{cases} 0, k=2m \\ (-1)^{n+m}, k=2m+1 \end{cases}$$

$$\sin z = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} (\sin z)_{z=n\pi}^{(k)} (z - n\pi)^k = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+m}}{(2m+1)!} (z - n\pi)^{2m+1};$$

$$(2) 1 - z^2 = -(z-1)(z+1) = -(z-1)[2 + (z-1)] = -2(z-1) - (z-1)^2;$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \frac{1}{1+z+z^2} &= \frac{1}{(z-e^{i2\pi/3})(z-e^{-i2\pi/3})} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}i} \left( \frac{1}{z-e^{i2\pi/3}} - \frac{1}{z-e^{-i2\pi/3}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}i} \left( \frac{e^{i2\pi/3}}{1-e^{i2\pi/3}z} - \frac{e^{-i2\pi/3}}{1-e^{-i2\pi/3}z} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}i} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ e^{i2\pi/3} (e^{i2\pi/3}z)^n - e^{-i2\pi/3} (e^{-i2\pi/3}z)^n \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}i} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ e^{i2(n+1)\pi/3} - e^{-i2(n+1)\pi/3} \right] z^n = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sin \left[ \frac{2}{3}(n+1)\pi \right] z^n \quad (|z| < 1);$$

$$(4) \quad (\ln z)_{z=i}^{(k)} = \left( \frac{1}{z} \right)_{z=i}^{(k-1)} = \frac{(-1)^{k-1} (k-1)!}{z^k} \bigg|_{z=i} = -\frac{(-1)^k (k-1)!}{i^k} = -\frac{i^{2k} (k-1)!}{i^k} = -i^k (k-1)!,$$

$$(k=1, 2, 3, \dots) \quad \ln z = (\ln z)_{z=i} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} (\ln z)_{z=i}^{(k)} (z-i)^k = (\ln z)_{z=i} - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{i^k}{k} (z-i)^k,$$

$$(|z-i| < 1); \quad (i)(ii) \quad (\ln z)_{z=i} = \frac{1}{2}\pi i; \quad (iii) \quad (\ln z)_{z=i} = -\frac{3}{2}\pi i \text{ 代入上式即可。}$$

$$(5) \quad \frac{1}{1+t^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-t^2)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n t^{2n}, \quad (|t| < 1)$$

对两边积分, 由于幂级数在收敛域内可逐项积分, 故有

$$\arctan z = \int_0^z \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \int_0^z t^{2n} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} z^{2n+1}, \quad (|z| < 1)$$

$$(6) \quad \left( \frac{\sin z}{1-z} \right)_{z=0}^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \left( \frac{1}{1-z} \right)_{z=0}^{(n-k)} (\sin z)_{z=0}^{(k)} = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n!}{k!} \sin \frac{k}{2} \pi = \sum_{m=0}^{[(n-1)/2]} \frac{(-1)^m n!}{(2m+1)!}$$

$$\frac{\sin z}{1-z} = \left( \frac{\sin z}{1-z} \right)_{z=0} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left( \frac{\sin z}{1-z} \right)_{z=0}^{(n)} z^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{[(n-1)/2]} \frac{(-1)^m}{(2m+1)!} z^n, \quad (|z| < 1)$$

$$(7) \quad \text{记 } f(z) = e^{\frac{1}{1-z}}, \text{ 则 } f(0) = e. \quad f'(z) = \frac{1}{(1-z)^2} e^{\frac{1}{1-z}}, \quad f'(0) = e.$$

$$f''(z) = \left[ \frac{2}{(1-z)^3} + \frac{1}{(1-z)^4} \right] e^{\frac{1}{1-z}}, \quad f''(0) = 3e.$$

$$f'''(z) = \left[ \frac{6}{(1-z)^4} + \frac{6}{(1-z)^5} + \frac{1}{(1-z)^6} \right] e^{\frac{1}{1-z}}, \quad f'''(0) = 13e.$$

$$f^{(4)}(z) = \left[ \frac{24}{(1-z)^5} + \frac{36}{(1-z)^6} + \frac{12}{(1-z)^7} + \frac{1}{(1-z)^8} \right] e^{\frac{1}{1-z}}, \quad f^{(4)}(0) = 73e.$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= f(0) + f'(0)z + \frac{1}{2}f''(0)z^2 + \frac{1}{6}f'''(0)z^3 + \frac{1}{24}f^{(4)}(0)z^4 + \dots \\ &= e \left( 1 + z + \frac{3}{2}z^2 + \frac{13}{6}z^3 + \frac{73}{24}z^4 + \dots \right) \quad (|z| < 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$(8) \quad \text{记 } f(z) = \ln \frac{1+z}{1-z}, \text{ 则 } f\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) = \ln \frac{t+1}{t-1} = \ln(t+1) - \ln(t-1).$$

$$\ln(t+1) = \ln(t+1)_{t=0} + \int_0^t \frac{1}{1+u} du = \ln(t+1)_{t=0} + \int_0^t \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n u^n du$$

$$= \ln(t+1)_{t=0} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \int_0^t u^n du = \ln(t+1)_{t=0} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} t^{n+1}, \quad (|t| < 1)$$

$$-\ln(t-1) = -\ln(t-1)_{t=0} + \int_0^t \frac{1}{1-u} du = -\ln(t-1)_{t=0} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^t u^n du$$

$$= -\ln(t-1)_{t=0} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} t^{n+1}, \quad (|t| < 1)$$

$\pm 1$  为  $\ln \frac{t+1}{t-1}$  的两个枝点，以连接两点的线段为割线，规定割线上岸

$\arg(t+1) - \arg(t-1) = (2k+1)\pi$ ，( $k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ )，则

$$f\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) = \ln \frac{t+1}{t-1} \Big|_{t=0} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n + 1}{n+1} t^{n+1} = (2k+1)\pi i + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{2n+1} t^{2n+1},$$

$$f(z) = (2k+1)\pi i + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{2n+1} z^{-(2n+1)}.$$

110. 求下列级数之和：(1)  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} z^{2n+1}$ ， $|z| < 1$ ；(2)  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n)!} z^{2n}$ ， $|z| < \infty$ 。

$$(1) \text{ 记 } f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} z^{2n+1}, \text{ 则 } f'(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^{2n} = \frac{1}{1-z^2}, \quad (|z| < 1)$$

$$f(z) = f(0) + \int_0^z \frac{1}{1-t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^z \left( \frac{1}{1+t} + \frac{1}{1-t} \right) dt = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+z}{1-z}, \text{ 为使 } f(0)=0, \text{ 规定}$$

$$\ln \frac{1+z}{1-z} \Big|_{z=0} = 0.$$

$$(2) \text{ 记 } f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n)!} z^{2n}, \text{ 则 } f'(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)!} z^{2n-1}, f''(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-2)!} z^{2n-2} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k)!} z^{2k},$$

所以有  $f''(z) - f(z) = 0$ ，由初始条件  $f(0)=1$ ， $f'(0)=0$  解此方程得  $f(z) = \operatorname{ch} z$ 。

111. 验证等式  $\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a+b} + \frac{1}{a+2b} - \frac{1}{a+3b} + \cdots = \int_0^1 \frac{t^{a-1}}{1+t^b} dt$ , ( $a > 0, b > 0$ )。因此, 此

类无穷级数求和就化为求定积分。利用这个办法求下列级数之和:

$$(1) 1 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{10} + \cdots; (2) \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{11} + \cdots; (3) 1 - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{13} + \cdots.$$

$$\text{证: } \frac{t^{a-1}}{1+t^b} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n t^{a+bn-1}, \quad (|t| < 1)$$

$$\int_0^x \frac{t^{a-1}}{1+t^b} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \int_0^x t^{a+bn-1} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{a+bn} x^{a+bn}, \quad (|x| < 1)$$

由于级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n t^{a+bn-1}$  在区间  $|t| \leq |x|$  ( $|x| < 1$ ) 上一致收敛, 所以上式中求和与积分可交

换顺序。上式右边的幂级数在  $x=1$  点是收敛的, 所以它在  $x=1$  点左连续 (Abel 第二定理),

即  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{a+bn} x^{a+bn} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{a+bn}$ 。左边的积分是关于  $x$  的连续函数, 所以

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{a+bn} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{a+bn} x^{a+bn} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \int_0^x \frac{t^{a-1}}{1+t^b} dt = \int_0^1 \frac{t^{a-1}}{1+t^b} dt.$$

(1) 这里  $a=1, b=3$ , 所以和为

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+t^3} dt &= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \left( \frac{1}{t+1} - \frac{t-2}{t^2-t+1} \right) dt = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{t+1} - \frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 \frac{2t-1}{t^2-t+1} dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\left(t-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \ln(t+1) \Big|_{t=0}^{t=1} - \frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 \frac{d(t^2-t+1)}{t^2-t+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int_0^1 \frac{d\left[\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\left(t-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right]}{1+\left[\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\left(t-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right]^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{6} \ln(t^2-t+1) \Big|_{t=0}^{t=1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \left[ \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left( t - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right] \Big|_{t=0}^{t=1} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} + \ln 2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $a=2, b=3$ , 和为  $\int_0^1 \frac{t}{1+t^3} dt$ 。由于

$$\int_0^1 \frac{t}{1+t^3} dt + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+t^3} dt = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{t^2-t+1} dt = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \left[ \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left( t - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right] \Big|_{t=0}^{t=1} = \frac{2\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\text{所以 } \int_0^1 \frac{t}{1+t^3} dt = \frac{2\pi}{3\sqrt{3}} - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+t^3} dt = \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} - \ln 2 \right).$$

$$(3) \quad a=1, b=4, \text{ 和为 } \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+t^4} dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_0^1 \left( \frac{t+\sqrt{2}}{t^2+\sqrt{2}t+1} - \frac{t-\sqrt{2}}{t^2-\sqrt{2}t+1} \right) dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \int_0^1 \frac{2t+\sqrt{2}}{t^2+\sqrt{2}t+1} dt + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_0^1 \frac{d\left[\sqrt{2}\left(t+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\right]}{1+\left[\sqrt{2}\left(t+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\right]^2} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \int_0^1 \frac{2t-\sqrt{2}}{t^2-\sqrt{2}t+1} dt + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_0^1 \frac{d\left[\sqrt{2}\left(t-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\right]}{1+\left[\sqrt{2}\left(t-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\right]^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln(2+\sqrt{2}) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan(\sqrt{2}+1) - \frac{\pi}{8\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln(2-\sqrt{2}) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan(\sqrt{2}-1) + \frac{\pi}{8\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{2-\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[ \arctan(\sqrt{2}+1) + \operatorname{arccot}(\sqrt{2}+1) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln(3+2\sqrt{2}) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \left[ \ln(3+2\sqrt{2}) + \pi \right] \end{aligned}$$

112. 如果  $k$  和  $n$  是自然数,  $a > 0, b > 0$ , 证明:

$$\frac{k!}{(a+nb)(a+nb+1)\cdots(a+nb+k)} = \int_0^1 t^{a+nb-1} (1-t)^k dt, \text{ 并求下列级数之和:}$$

$$(1) \quad \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7} + \cdots; \quad (2) \quad \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7} - + \cdots;$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6} + \frac{1}{7 \cdot 8 \cdot 9} + \cdots; \quad (4) \quad \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} - \frac{1}{4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6} + \frac{1}{6 \cdot 7 \cdot 8} - + \cdots.$$

$$\text{证: } \int_0^x t^{p-1} (x-t)^k dt = \frac{1}{p} \int_0^x (t^p)' (x-t)^k dt = \frac{k}{p} \int_0^x t^p (x-t)^{k-1} dt$$

$$= \frac{k(k-1)}{p(p+1)} \int_0^x t^{p+1} (x-t)^{k-2} dt$$

= .....

$$= \frac{k! x^k}{p(p+1)\cdots(p+k)} x^p$$

$$\text{令 } p = a + nb, \quad x = 1 \text{ 即可得 } \frac{k!}{(a+nb)(a+nb+1)\cdots(a+nb+k)} = \int_0^1 t^{a+nb-1} (1-t)^k dt.$$



级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^x t^{a+nb-1} (x-t)^k dt = x^{k+a} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{k!}{(a+bn)(a+bn+1)\cdots(a+bn+k)} x^{bn}$  是幂级数。

当  $k \geq 1$  时,  $\sum_n \int_0^x t^{a+nb-1} (x-t)^k dt \Big|_{x=1} = \sum_n \frac{k!}{(a+nb)(a+nb+1)\cdots(a+nb+k)}$  显然是收敛

的, 由 Abel 第二定理, 幂级数  $\sum_n \int_0^x t^{a+nb-1} (x-t)^k dt$  在  $x=1$  处左连续, 即下式成立:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \sum_n \int_0^x t^{a+nb-1} (x-t)^k dt = \sum_n \int_0^1 t^{a+nb-1} (1-t)^k dt \quad (|x| < 1)。$$

$$\text{级数 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(a+nb)(a+nb+1)\cdots(a+nb+k)} = \frac{1}{k!} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^1 t^{a+nb-1} (1-t)^k dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{k!} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^x t^{a+nb-1} (x-t)^k dt$$

由于级数  $\sum_n t^{bn}$  收敛半径为 1, 所以对于  $|x| < 1$ , 求和与积分可交换顺序, 即

$$\text{上式} = \frac{1}{k!} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \int_0^x t^{a-1} (x-t)^k \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^{bn} dt = \frac{1}{k!} \int_0^1 \frac{t^{a-1} (1-t)^k}{1-t^b} dt$$

$$\text{同样可得 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(a+nb)(a+nb+1)\cdots(a+nb+k)} = \frac{1}{k!} \int_0^1 \frac{t^{a-1} (1-t)^k}{1+t^b} dt。$$

$$(1) \text{ 这里 } a=1, b=2, k=2。 \text{ 和为 } \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-t)^2}{1-t^2} dt。$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-t)^2}{1-t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left( \frac{2}{1+t} - 1 \right) dt = \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2};$$

$$(2) \text{ 和为 } \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-t)^2}{1+t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left( 1 - \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \right) dt = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \ln 2)。$$

$$(3) \text{ } a=1, b=3, k=2。 \text{ 和为 } \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-t)^2}{1-t^3} dt$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{d \left[ \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left( t + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right]}{1 + \left[ \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left( t + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right]^2} - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \frac{2t+1}{t^2+t+1} dt = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} - \ln 3 \right)$$

$$(4) \text{ } a=2, b=2, k=2。 \text{ 和为 } \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{t(1-t)^2}{1+t^2} dt = \int_0^1 \left( \frac{1}{2} t - 1 + \frac{1}{1+t^2} \right) dt = \frac{1}{4} (\pi - 3)。$$

113. 求下列函数的 Laurent 展开: (1)  $\frac{1}{z^2(z-1)}$ , 在  $z=1$  附近展开;

(2)  $\frac{1}{z^2-3z+2}$ , 展开区域为: (i)  $1 < |z| < 2$ , (ii)  $2 < |z| < \infty$ ;

(3)  $\frac{1}{z(z+1)}$ , 展开区域为: (i)  $1 < |z-i| < \sqrt{2}$ , (ii)  $0 < |z| < 1$ ;

(4)  $\frac{(z-1)(z-2)}{(z-3)(z-4)}$ , 展开区域为: (i)  $3 < |z| < 4$ , (ii)  $4 < |z| < \infty$ ;

(5)  $\frac{e^z}{z+2}$ , 在  $|z| > 2$  处展开; (6)  $\frac{1}{1-\cos z}$ , 在  $z=2n\pi$  附近展开 (可只求出不为 0 的前四项系数)。

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \frac{1}{z^2} &= [1+(z-1)]^{-2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-2)(-2-1)(-2-2)\cdots(-2-n+1)}{n!} (z-1)^n \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (n+1)!}{n!} (z-1)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n+1) (z-1)^n \quad (|z-1| < 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{z^2(z-1)} = (z-1)^{-1} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n+1) (z-1)^n = \sum_{k=-1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k+1} (k+2) (z-1)^k, \quad (0 < |z-1| < 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad (i) \quad \frac{1}{z^2-3z+2} &= \frac{1}{z-2} - \frac{1}{z-1} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1-z/2} - z^{-1} \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} z^n - z^{-1} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^{-n} = -\sum_{n=-1}^{\infty} z^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} z^n \quad (1 < |z| < 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$(ii) \quad \frac{1}{z^2-3z+2} = z^{-1} \frac{1}{1-2z^{-1}} - z^{-1} \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} = \sum_{k=-2}^{\infty} (2^{-k-1} - 1) z^k \quad (2 < |z| < \infty)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad (i) \quad \frac{1}{z(z+1)} &= \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z+1} = (z-i)^{-1} \frac{1}{1+\frac{i}{z-i}} - \frac{1}{1+i} \frac{1}{1+\frac{z-i}{1+i}} \\ &= \sum_{n=-1}^{\infty} i^{n+1} (z-i)^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(1+i)^{n+1}} (z-i)^n \quad (1 < |z-i| < \sqrt{2}) \end{aligned}$$

$$(ii) \quad \frac{1}{z(z+1)} = z^{-1} - \frac{1}{1+z} = z^{-1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} z^n = \sum_{n=-1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} z^n \quad (0 < |z| < 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad (i) \quad \frac{(z-1)(z-2)}{(z-3)(z-4)} &= 1 + \frac{6}{z-4} - \frac{2}{z-3} = 1 - \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{1-z/4} - 2z^{-1} \frac{1}{1-3z^{-1}} \\
 &= 1 - \frac{3}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 4^{-n} z^n - 2 \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} 3^{-n-1} z^n \quad (3 < |z| < 4)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (ii) \quad \frac{(z-1)(z-2)}{(z-3)(z-4)} &= 1 + 6z^{-1} \frac{1}{1-4z^{-1}} - 2z^{-1} \frac{1}{1-3z^{-1}} \\
 &= 1 + \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} \left( \frac{3}{2} \cdot 4^{-n} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot 3^{-n} \right) z^n \quad (4 < |z| < \infty)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \quad \frac{1}{z+2} = z^{-1} \frac{1}{1+2/z} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-2)^n z^{-n-1} \quad (|z| > 2), \quad e^z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} z^n \quad (|z| < \infty), \text{ 两级数都}$$

是绝对收敛的, 所以可用 Cauchy 乘积计算  $\frac{e^z}{z+2}$ 。

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{e^z}{z+2} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{z^k}{k!} \cdot (-2)^{n-k} z^{k-n-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} \frac{(-2)^{n-k}}{k!} z^{2k-n-1} \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=2k}^{\infty} \frac{(-2)^{n-k}}{k!} z^{2k-n-1} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=k}^{2k-1} \frac{(-2)^{n-k}}{k!} z^{2k-n-1} \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-1}^{-\infty} \frac{(-2)^{k-m-1}}{k!} z^m + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{k-1} \frac{(-2)^{k-m-1}}{k!} z^m \\
 &= \sum_{m=-1}^{-\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-2)^{k-m-1}}{k!} z^m + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=m+1}^{\infty} \frac{(-2)^{k-m-1}}{k!} z^m \quad (2 < |z| < \infty)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \quad \frac{1}{1-\cos z} = \frac{1}{1-\cos(z-2n\pi)} = \frac{1}{2\sin^2\left(\frac{z-2n\pi}{2}\right)}, \text{ 可看出 } z=2n\pi \text{ 是二阶极点, 且它}$$

是关于  $z-2n\pi$  的偶函数, 故可设  $\frac{1}{1-\cos z} = \sum_{n=-1}^{\infty} a_n (z-2n\pi)^{2n}$ 。

$$1 = (1-\cos z) \sum_{n=-1}^{\infty} a_n (z-2n\pi)^{2n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n (z-2n\pi)^{2n} \cdot \sum_{n=-1}^{\infty} a_n (z-2n\pi)^{2n}, \text{ 其中 } b_n = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(2n)!}.$$

假设上式右边的 Cauchy 乘积收敛, 则  $1 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=-1}^{n-1} a_k b_{n-k} (z-2n\pi)^{2n}$ 。比较系数可得

$$1 = a_{-1} b_1, \quad 0 = a_{-1} b_2 + a_0 b_1, \quad 0 = a_{-1} b_3 + a_0 b_2 + a_1 b_1, \quad 0 = a_{-1} b_4 + a_0 b_3 + a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1, \quad \dots$$

解得  $a_{-1} = 2$ ,  $a_0 = \frac{1}{6}$ ,  $a_1 = \frac{1}{120}$ ,  $a_2 = \frac{1}{3024}$ , ...

即  $\frac{1}{1-\cos z} = 2(z-2n\pi)^{-2} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{120}(z-2n\pi)^2 + \frac{1}{3024}(z-2n\pi)^4 + \dots$  ( $0 < |z-2n\pi| < 2\pi$ )

114. 用级数相乘的方法求下列函数在  $z=0$  附近的级数展开: (1)  $-\ln(1-z)\ln(1+z)$ ;

(2)  $\ln(1+z^2)\arctan z$ ; (3)  $\exp\frac{1}{2}\left(z-\frac{a^2}{z}\right)$ ; (4)  $e^z \sin \frac{1}{z}$ .

由于幂级数在  $|z| < R$  ( $R$  是收敛半径) 内都是绝对收敛的, 故可计算 Cauchy 乘积.

$$(1) \ln(1+z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} z^n, \quad \ln(1-z) = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} z^n. \quad (|z| < 1)$$

$$-\ln(1-z)\ln(1+z) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^{n-k+1}}{k(n-k)} z^n$$

$$\text{当 } n \text{ 为奇数时, } a_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^{n-k+1}}{k(n-k)} = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^k}{k(n-k)}. \text{ 又有 } a_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^{n-k+1}}{k(n-k)} = -\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^j}{j(n-j)},$$

(作变换  $n-k=j$ ) 所以  $a_n = -a_n$ , 即  $a_n = 0$ . 令上面的级数表达式中  $n$  只取偶数, 则

$$-\ln(1-z)\ln(1+z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{2n-1} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k(2n-k)} z^{2n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{k=1}^{2n-1} \left[ \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k} + \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{2n-k} \right] z^{2n}$$

$$\text{作变换 } 2n-k=m, \text{ 则 } \sum_{k=1}^{2n-1} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{2n-k} = \sum_{m=1}^{2n-1} \frac{(-1)^{m+1}}{m}, \text{ 所以}$$

$$-\ln(1-z)\ln(1+z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{2n-1} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k} z^{2n} \quad (|z| < 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \ln(1+z^2)\arctan z &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} z^{2n} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} z^{2n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(2k+1)(n-k)} z^{2n+1} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{2n+1} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left( \frac{2}{2k+1} + \frac{1}{n-k} \right) z^{2n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{2n+1} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{2}{2k+1} + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} \right) z^{2n+1} \\ &= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{2n+1} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{2k+1} + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2k} \right) z^{2n+1} = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{2n+1} \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{1}{k} z^{2n+1} \quad (|z| < 1) \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\exp \frac{1}{2} \left( z - \frac{a^2}{z} \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{2^n n!} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n a^{2n}}{2^n n!} z^{-n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k a^{2k}}{2^n k! (n-k)!} z^{n-2k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k a^{2k}}{2^n k! (n-k)!} z^{n-2k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } n-2k=m, \text{ 则上式} &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-k}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! (k+m)!} \left( \frac{a}{2} \right)^{2k+m} \left( \frac{z}{a} \right)^m \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-k}^{-1} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! (k+m)!} \left( \frac{a}{2} \right)^{2k+m} \left( \frac{z}{a} \right)^m + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! (k+m)!} \left( \frac{a}{2} \right)^{2k+m} \left( \frac{z}{a} \right)^m \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! (k+m)!} \left( \frac{a}{2} \right)^{2k+m} \left( \frac{z}{a} \right)^m + \sum_{m=-1}^{-\infty} \sum_{k=-m}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! (k+m)!} \left( \frac{a}{2} \right)^{2k+m} \left( \frac{z}{a} \right)^m \\ &= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} J_m(a) \left( \frac{z}{a} \right)^m \quad (0 < |z| < \infty) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中 } J_m(a) = \begin{cases} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! (k+m)!} \left( \frac{a}{2} \right)^{2k+m}, & m=0, 1, 2, \dots \\ \sum_{k=-m}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! (k+m)!} \left( \frac{a}{2} \right)^{2k+m}, & m=-1, -2, \dots \end{cases}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad e^z \sin \frac{1}{z} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n z^{-2n-1}}{(2n+1)!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)! (n-k)!} z^{n-3k-1} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)! (n-k)!} z^{n-3k-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } n-3k-1=m, \text{ 则上式} &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-(2k+1)}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)! (2k+m+1)!} z^m \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-(2k+1)}^{-1} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)! (2k+m+1)!} z^m + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)! (2k+m+1)!} z^m \\ &= \sum_{m=-1}^{-\infty} \sum_{k=\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)! (2k+m+1)!} z^m + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)! (2k+m+1)!} z^m \quad (0 < |z| < \infty) \end{aligned}$$

115. 将下列函数在  $z=0$  点展开 (其中的多值函数均取主值分枝):

$$(1) \sqrt{1+z^2} \ln(z+\sqrt{1+z^2}); (2) \sqrt{1-z^2} \sin^{-1} z; (3) (1+z)^{-n} \ln(1+z); (4) \exp(\tan^{-1} z).$$

$$(1) \text{ 令 } f(z) = \sqrt{1+z^2} \ln(z+\sqrt{1+z^2}), \text{ 可得微分方程 } f'(z) - \frac{z}{1+z^2} f(z) = 1.$$

可看出方程在  $|z| < 1$  上有解析解, 可设  $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$ , 由于在  $|z| < 1$  上可逐项求导, 所以

$$f'(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n z^{n-1}, \text{ 则 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n z^{n-1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n z^{n+1} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^{n+1} = 1 + z^2, \text{ 即}$$

$$a_1 + (2a_2 - a_0)z + 3a_3 z^2 + \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} [(n+1)a_{n+1} + (n-2)a_{n-1}] z^n = 1 + z^2$$

比较系数可得  $a_1 = 1$ ,  $2a_2 - a_0 = 0$ ,  $3a_3 = 1$ ,  $a_k = -\frac{k-3}{k} a_{k-2}$  ( $k \geq 4$ )。

又有  $a_0 = f(0) = 0$ , 所以  $a_2 = 0$ ,  $a_3 = 1/3$ ,

$$a_{2k} = -\frac{2k-3}{2k} a_{2(k-1)} = (-1)^2 \frac{(2k-3)(2k-5)}{(2k)(2k-2)} a_{2(k-2)} = \cdots = (-1)^{k-1} \frac{(2k-3)!!}{(2k)!!} a_2 = 0,$$

( $k = 2, 3, 4, \cdots$ )

$$a_{2k+1} = -\frac{2k-2}{2k+1} a_{2(k-1)+1} = (-1)^2 \frac{(2k-2)(2k-4)}{(2k+1)(2k-1)} a_{2(k-2)+1} = \cdots = (-1)^{k-1} \frac{(2k-2)!!}{(2k+1)!!}$$

( $k = 2, 3, 4, \cdots$ )。

$$\text{所以 } \sqrt{1+z^2} \ln(z + \sqrt{1+z^2}) = z + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k-1} \frac{(2k-2)!!}{(2k+1)!!} z^{2k+1} \quad (|z| < 1)$$

(2) 可得微分方程  $f'(z) + \frac{z}{1-z^2} f(z) = 1$ , 在  $|z| < 1$  上设  $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$ , 则

$$a_1 + (2a_2 + a_0)z + 3a_3 z^2 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} [(n+2)a_{n+2} - (n-1)a_n] z^{n+1} = 1 - z^2. \text{ 所以}$$

$$a_0 = f(0) = 0, \quad a_1 = 1, \quad a_2 = 0, \quad a_3 = -1/3, \quad a_{2k} = \frac{2k-3}{2k} a_{2k-2} = \cdots = \frac{(2k-3)!!}{(2k)!!} a_0 = 0$$

$$(k = 2, 3, 4, \cdots), \quad a_{2k+1} = \frac{2k-2}{2k+1} a_{2(k-1)+1} = \cdots = -\frac{(2k-2)!!}{(2k+1)!!} \quad (k = 2, 3, 4, \cdots).$$

$$\text{所以 } \sqrt{1-z^2} \sin^{-1} z = z - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2k-2)!!}{(2k+1)!!} z^{2k+1} \quad (|z| < 1)$$

$$(3) \text{ 令 } f(z) = (1+z)^{-n} \ln(1+z), \text{ 则 } f^{(k)}(z) = \sum_{l=0}^k \frac{k!}{l!(k-l)!} [(1+z)^{-n}]^{(l)} [\ln(1+z)]^{(k-l)},$$

$$\left[(1+z)^{-n}\right]^{(l)} = \frac{(-1)^l (n+l-1)!}{(n-1)!(1+z)^{n+l}}, \quad [\ln(1+z)]^{(m)} = \left(\frac{1}{1+z}\right)^{(m-1)} = \frac{(-1)^{m-1} (m-1)!}{(1+z)^m} \quad (m \geq 1),$$

$$\text{代入 } f^{(k)}(z) \text{ 的表达式得 } f^{(k)}(0) = \frac{(-1)^{k-1} k!}{(n-1)!} \sum_{l=0}^{k-1} \frac{(n+l-1)!}{l!(k-l)!}.$$

$$\text{所以 } f(z) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} z^k = \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k-1} \sum_{l=0}^{k-1} \frac{(n+l-1)!}{l!(k-l)!} z^k \quad (|z| < 1)$$

$$(4) \text{ 可得微分方程 } f'(z) - \frac{1}{1+z^2} f(z) = 0. \text{ 在 } |z| < 1 \text{ 上设 } f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n, \text{ 则}$$

$$a_1 - a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [(n+1)a_{n+1} - a_n + (n-1)a_{n-1}] z^n = 0.$$

$$a_0 = f(0) = 1, \quad a_1 = a_0 = 1, \quad a_n = \frac{1}{n} a_{n-1} - \frac{n-2}{n} a_{n-2}, \quad n = 2, 3, 4, \dots$$

$$\text{若令 } a_n = \frac{b_n}{n!}, \text{ 则有 } b_0 = 1, \quad b_1 = 1, \quad b_n = b_{n-1} - (n-1)(n-2)b_{n-2}, \quad n = 2, 3, 4, \dots.$$

116. 证明: 如果级数  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} u_k(z)$  在区域  $G$  的边界  $C$  上一致收敛,  $u_k(z)$  ( $k=1, 2, \dots$ ) 在  $\bar{G}$

中解析, 则此级数在  $\bar{G}$  中一致收敛。

证: 因为级数在  $C$  上一致收敛, 故对任意  $\varepsilon > 0$ ,  $n$  充分大时对任意整数  $p$  及任意  $z \in C$  有

$$|u_{n+1} + u_{n+2} + \dots + u_{n+p}| < \varepsilon. \text{ 由最大模原理, 该不等式对于任意 } z \in \bar{G} \text{ 都成立, 即此级数在}$$

$\bar{G}$  中一致收敛。

117. 利用 Abel 第二定理证明: 如果  $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} u_k$ ,  $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} v_k$  与  $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} w_k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^k u_l v_{k-l}$  分别收敛于  $A, B$

和  $C$ , 则  $C = AB$ 。

$$\text{证: 令 } U(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} u_k x^k, \quad V(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} v_k x^k, \quad W(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} w_k x^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^k u_l v_{k-l} x^k.$$

由于  $U(x)$ ,  $V(x)$  在  $x=1$  点收敛, 所以  $U(x)$ ,  $V(x)$  在区间  $|x| < 1$  上绝对收敛 (阿贝尔

第一定理), 因此可用 Cauchy 乘积计算  $U(x) \cdot V(x)$ , 即

$$U(x) \cdot V(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^k u_l x^l \cdot v_{k-l} x^{k-l} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} w_k x^k = W(x)$$

由于  $U(x)$ ,  $V(x)$  和  $W(x)$  都在  $x=1$  点收敛, 所以他们都在  $x=1$  点左连续 (阿贝尔第二定理), 即  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} U(x) \cdot V(x) = U(1) \cdot V(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} W(x) = W(1)$ , 也就是  $C = AB$ 。

118. 定义  $\sin z = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} z^{2k+1}$ ,  $\cos z = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k)!} z^{2k}$ , ( $|z| < \infty$ )

试利用级数乘法证明  $\sin(a+b) = \sin a \cos b + \cos a \sin b$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: 右边} &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} a^{2k+1} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k)!} b^{2k} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k)!} a^{2k} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} b^{2k+1} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \left[ \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} a^{2k+1} \frac{(-1)^{n-k}}{(2n-2k)!} b^{2n-2k} + \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k)!} a^{2k} \frac{(-1)^{n-k}}{(2n-2k+1)!} b^{2n-2k+1} \right] \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \left[ \frac{(-1)^n b^{2n+1}}{(2k+1)!(2n+1-2k-1)!} \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{2k+1} + \frac{(-1)^n b^{2n+1}}{(2k)!(2n+1-2k)!} \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{2k} \right] \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n b^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \left[ \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{2n+1}{2k+1} \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{2k+1} + \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{2n+1}{2k} \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{2k} \right] \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n b^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \sum_{k=0}^{2n+1} \binom{2n+1}{k} \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^k = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n b^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \left(1 + \frac{a}{b}\right)^{2n+1} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (a+b)^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = \sin(a+b) = \text{左边} \end{aligned}$$

119. 计算积分  $\oint_{\gamma} \left( \sum_{n=-2}^{\infty} z^n \right) dz$ , 其中  $\gamma$  是单位圆内任一不经过原点的简单闭合曲线。

$$\oint_{\gamma} \left( \sum_{n=-2}^{\infty} z^n \right) dz = \oint_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z^2} + \oint_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z} + \oint_{\gamma} \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n \right) dz$$

由于在单位圆内,  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n = \frac{1}{1-z}$ , 这是解析函数, 故有  $\oint_{\gamma} \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n \right) dz = 0$ 。

若  $\gamma$  包围原点, 则  $\oint_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z} = 2\pi i$ ,  $\oint_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z^2} = 0$ , 所以  $\oint_{\gamma} \left( \sum_{n=-2}^{\infty} z^n \right) dz = 2\pi i$ ;



若  $\gamma$  不包围原点, 则  $\oint_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z} = 0$ ,  $\oint_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z^2} = 0$ , 所以  $\oint_{\gamma} \left( \sum_{n=-2}^{\infty} z^n \right) dz = 0$ 。

附:

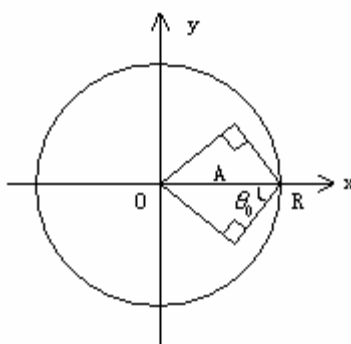
**Abel 第一定理:** 若幂级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$  在  $z_0 \neq 0$  处收敛, 则它在圆  $|z| < |z_0|$  内绝对收敛, 并且在

任意闭圆  $|z| \leq k|z_0|$  ( $0 < k < 1$ ) 内一致收敛。

**Abel 第二定理:** 若复幂级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$  的收敛半径为  $R$ , 且在  $z = R$  处收敛, 则 (1) 该级数

级数在以  $z = R$  为顶点, 以  $[0, R]$  为角平分线, 开度为  $2\theta_0$  ( $< \pi$ ) 的四边形角域 A (下图

所示) 上一致收敛; (2)  $\lim_{z \in A, z \rightarrow R} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n R^n$ 。



若实幂级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$  的收敛半径为  $R$ , 并且它在  $x = R$  处收敛, 则该级数在闭区间  $[0, R]$

上一致收敛, 且在  $x = R$  处左连续。

120. 判断下列函数奇点的性质, 如果是极点, 确定其阶数: (1)  $\frac{1}{z^2+a^2}$ ; (2)  $\frac{\cos az}{z^2}$ ;

(3)  $\frac{\cos az - \cos bz}{z^2}$ ; (4)  $\frac{\sin z}{z^2} - \frac{1}{z}$ ; (5)  $\frac{1}{e^z-1} - \frac{1}{z}$ ; (6)  $\sin \frac{1}{z}$ ; (7)  $\frac{\sqrt{z}}{\sin \sqrt{z}}$ ;

(8)  $\int_0^z \frac{e^{\sqrt{\zeta}} - e^{-\sqrt{\zeta}}}{\sqrt{\zeta}} d\zeta$ .

(1)  $\pm ai$  是一阶极点.  $f\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) = \frac{t^2}{1+a^2t^2}$ , 0 不是  $f(1/t)$  的奇点, 故  $\infty$  不是  $f(z)$  的奇点.

(2) 0 是二阶极点;  $f\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) = t^2 \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{2!} \left(\frac{a}{t}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{4!} \left(\frac{a}{t}\right)^4 - + \dots \right] = t^2 - \frac{a^2}{2!} + \frac{a^4}{4!} t^{-2} - + \dots$

0 是  $f(1/t)$  的本性奇点, 所以  $\infty$  是  $f(z)$  的本性奇点.

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad f(z) &= z^{-2} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2!} a^2 z^2 + \frac{1}{4!} a^4 z^4 - + \dots \right) - \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2!} b^2 z^2 + \frac{1}{4!} b^4 z^4 - + \dots \right) \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{2!} (a^2 - b^2) + \frac{1}{4!} (a^4 - b^4) z^2 - + \dots \end{aligned}$$

所以 0 是  $f(z)$  的可去奇点.  $f(1/t) = -\frac{1}{2!} (a^2 - b^2) + \frac{1}{4!} (a^4 - b^4) t^{-2} - + \dots$ ,  $\infty$  是  $f(z)$  的本性奇点.

(4)  $f(z) = z^{-2} \left( z - \frac{1}{3!} z^3 + \frac{1}{5!} z^5 - + \dots \right) - z^{-1} = -\frac{1}{3!} z + \frac{1}{5!} z^3 - + \dots$ , 0 是可去奇点.

$f\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) = -\frac{1}{3!} t^{-1} + \frac{1}{5!} t^{-3} - + \dots$ ,  $\infty$  是  $f(z)$  的本性奇点.

(5)  $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z - e^z + 1}{z(e^z - 1)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z + 1 - (1 + z + z^2/2 + \dots)}{z^2} = -\frac{1}{2}$ , 所以 0 是可去奇点.

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 2n\pi i} (z - 2n\pi i) f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 2n\pi i} \frac{(z - 2n\pi i)(z - e^z + 1)}{z(e^z - 1)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 2n\pi i} \frac{z - e^z + 1 + (z - 2n\pi i)(1 - e^z)}{e^z - 1 + ze^z} = 1$$

所以  $2n\pi i$  ( $n = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ ) 是一阶奇点. 由于  $2n\pi i \rightarrow \infty$ , 所以在  $\infty$  点的任一邻域内有无穷个奇点, 即  $\infty$  是非孤立奇点.

(6)  $f(z) = z^{-1} - \frac{1}{3!} z^{-3} + \frac{1}{5!} z^{-5} - + \dots$ , 所以 0 是本性奇点.

$f(1/t) = t - \frac{1}{3!} t^3 + \frac{1}{5!} t^5 - + \dots$ , 所以  $\infty$  点是可去奇点.

(7)  $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} f(z) = 1$ , 所以 0 是可去奇点.

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow n^2 \pi^2} (z - n^2 \pi^2) f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow n^2 \pi^2} \frac{(z - n^2 \pi^2) \sqrt{z}}{\sin \sqrt{z}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow n^2 \pi^2} \frac{\sqrt{z} + \frac{(z - n^2 \pi^2)}{2\sqrt{z}}}{\frac{\cos \sqrt{z}}{2\sqrt{z}}} = (-1)^n 2n^2 \pi^2$$

所以  $n^2 \pi^2$  ( $n=1, 2, 3, \dots$ ) 是一阶极点。由于  $n^2 \pi^2 \rightarrow \infty$ , 所以  $\infty$  点的任意邻域包含无穷个奇点, 即  $\infty$  点为非孤立奇点。

$$\begin{aligned} (8) \quad f(z) &= \int_0^z \frac{e^{\sqrt{\zeta}} - e^{-\sqrt{\zeta}}}{\sqrt{\zeta}} d\zeta = \int_0^z \zeta^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\zeta^{n/2}}{n!} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \zeta^{n/2}}{n!} \right) d\zeta \\ &= 2 \int_0^z \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\zeta^k}{(2k+1)!} d\zeta = 2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\zeta^{k+1}}{(k+1)(2k+1)!} \end{aligned}$$

$$f(1/t) = 2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{-(k+1)}}{(k+1)(2k+1)!}, \text{ 即 } \infty \text{ 点为本性奇点。}$$

$$f(z) = 2 \int_0^z (e^{\sqrt{\zeta}} - e^{-\sqrt{\zeta}}) d\sqrt{\zeta} = 2(e^{\sqrt{z}} + e^{-\sqrt{z}} - 2), \text{ 即除 } \infty \text{ 点外无其他奇点。}$$

121. 求下列函数在指定点  $z_0$  的留数: (1)  $\frac{e^{z^2}}{z-1}$ ,  $z_0=1$ ; (2)  $\frac{e^{z^2}}{(z-1)^2}$ ,  $z_0=1$ ;

$$(3) \left( \frac{z}{1-\cos z} \right)^2, z_0=0; (4) \frac{z^2}{z^4-1}, z_0=i; (5) \frac{1}{z^2 \sin z}, z_0=0; (6) \frac{1+e^z}{z^4}, z_0=0;$$

$$(7) \frac{e^z}{(z^2-1)^2}, z_0=1; (8) \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch} \sqrt{z}}, z_0 = -\left( \frac{2n+1}{2} \pi \right)^2, n=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$(1) \operatorname{res} f(1) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1) f(z) = e.$$

$$(2) \operatorname{res} f(1) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{d}{dz} \left[ (z-1)^2 f(z) \right] = 2e.$$

$$(3) 1 - \cos z = 1 - \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2!} z^2 + \frac{1}{4!} z^4 - \frac{1}{6!} z^6 + \dots \right) = \frac{1}{2} z^2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{12} z^2 + \frac{1}{360} z^4 - \dots \right),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left( \frac{z}{1-\cos z} \right)^2 &= 4z^{-2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{12} z^2 + \frac{1}{360} z^4 - \dots \right)^{-2} = 4z^{-2} \left[ 1 + 2 \left( \frac{1}{12} z^2 - \frac{1}{360} z^4 + \dots \right) + O(z^4) \right] \\ &= 4z^{-2} + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{45} z^2 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

所以  $\operatorname{res} f(0) = 0$ 。

$$(4) f(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z+i)(z-i)(z+1)(z-1)}, i \text{ 是一阶极点。} \operatorname{res} f(i) = \lim_{z \rightarrow i} (z-i) f(z) = -\frac{1}{4}i。$$

$$(5) \text{ 显然 } 0 \text{ 是三阶极点。} \operatorname{res} f(0) = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{d^2}{dz^2} z^3 f(z) = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z(1+\cos^2 z) - \sin 2z}{\sin^3 z}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{3\sin^2 z - 2z \sin z \cos z}{3\sin^2 z \cos z} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{\cos z} - \frac{2z}{3\sin z} \right) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$(6) \operatorname{res} f(0) = \frac{1}{3!} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{d^3}{dz^3} z^4 f(z) = \frac{1}{6} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} e^z = \frac{1}{6}。$$

$$(7) \operatorname{res} f(1) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{d}{dz} (z-1)^2 f(z) = 0。$$

$$(8) \operatorname{res} f \left[ -\left( \frac{2n+1}{2} \pi \right)^2 \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow -\left( \frac{2n+1}{2} \pi \right)^2} \left[ z + \left( \frac{2n+1}{2} \pi \right)^2 \right] f(z)$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow -\left( \frac{2n+1}{2} \pi \right)^2} \frac{2 \left[ z + \left( \frac{2n+1}{2} \pi \right)^2 \right]}{e^{\sqrt{z}} + e^{-\sqrt{z}}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow -\left( \frac{2n+1}{2} \pi \right)^2} \frac{4\sqrt{z}}{e^{\sqrt{z}} - e^{-\sqrt{z}}} = (-1)^n (2n+1)\pi$$

122. 求下列函数在奇点处的留数: (1)  $\frac{1}{z^3 - z^5}$ ; (2)  $\frac{1}{(1+z^2)^{m+1}}$ ; (3)  $\frac{z}{1 - \cos z}$ ;

(4)  $\frac{\sqrt{z}}{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{z}}$ ; (5)  $e^{\frac{1}{1-z}}$ ; (6)  $\cos \sqrt{\frac{1}{z}}$ ; (7)  $\frac{1}{(z-1) \ln z}$ ;

(8)  $\frac{1}{z} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{z+1} + \frac{1}{(z+1)^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(z+1)^n} \right]$ 。

(1)  $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^3(z+1)(z-1)}$ , 0 是三阶极点,  $\pm 1$  是一阶极点。  $f(1/t) = \frac{t^5}{t^2-1}$ ,  $\infty$  点

是可去奇点。  $\operatorname{res} f(0) = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{d^2}{dz^2} z^3 f(z) = 1$ ,  $\operatorname{res} f(1) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1) f(z) = \frac{1}{2}$ ,

$\operatorname{res} f(-1) = \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} (z+1) f(z) = \frac{1}{2}$ 。

(2)  $\pm i$  是  $m+1$  阶极点,  $\infty$  点是可去奇点。

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{res} f(i) &= \frac{1}{m!} \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{d^m}{dz^m} \frac{1}{(z+i)^{m+1}} = \frac{1}{m!} \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{(-1)^m (m+1)(m+2) \cdots (2m)}{(z+i)^{2m+1}} \\ &= \frac{1}{(m!)^2} \frac{(-1)^m (2m)!}{(2i)^{2m+1}} = -i \frac{(2m)!}{(m!)^2 2^{2m+1}} \\ \operatorname{res} f(-i) &= i \frac{(2m)!}{(m!)^2 2^{2m+1}}\end{aligned}$$

(3) 可看出 0 是一阶极点,  $2n\pi$  ( $n = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ ) 是二阶极点,  $\infty$  点是非孤立奇点。

$$\operatorname{res} f(0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z^2}{1 - \cos z} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z^2}{2 \sin^2 \frac{z}{2}} = 2。$$

$$1 - \cos z = 1 - \cos(z - 2n\pi) = \frac{1}{2}(z - 2n\pi)^2 \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{12}(z - 2n\pi)^2 + \frac{1}{360}(z - 2n\pi)^4 - + \dots \right]$$

$$\frac{z}{1 - \cos z} = (z - 2n\pi) [1 - \cos(z - 2n\pi)]^{-1} + 2n\pi [1 - \cos(z - 2n\pi)]^{-1}$$

$$= 2(z - 2n\pi)^{-1} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{12}(z - 2n\pi)^2 + O(z - 2n\pi)^4 \right]$$

$$+ 4n\pi(z - 2n\pi)^{-2} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{12}(z - 2n\pi)^2 + O(z - 2n\pi)^4 \right]$$

$$= 4n\pi(z - 2n\pi)^{-2} + 2(z - 2n\pi)^{-1} + \frac{n\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{6}(z - 2n\pi) + \dots$$

即  $\operatorname{res} f(2n\pi) = 2$ 。

$$(4) \quad f(z) = \frac{2\sqrt{z}}{e^{\sqrt{z}} - e^{-\sqrt{z}}}, \quad \text{奇点是 } -k^2\pi^2 \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots), \quad \infty \text{ 点是非孤立奇点。}$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{e^{\sqrt{z}} + e^{-\sqrt{z}}} = 1, \quad \text{所以 } 0 \text{ 是可去奇点, } \operatorname{res} f(0) = 0。k \neq 0 \text{ 时,}$$

$$\operatorname{res} f(-k^2\pi^2) = \lim_{z \rightarrow -k^2\pi^2} \frac{2(z + k^2\pi^2)\sqrt{z}}{e^{\sqrt{z}} - e^{-\sqrt{z}}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow -k^2\pi^2} \frac{4z + 2(z + k^2\pi^2)}{e^{\sqrt{z}} + e^{-\sqrt{z}}} = (-1)^{k+1} 2k^2\pi^2。$$

$$(5) \quad f(z) = 1 + \frac{1}{1-z} + \frac{1}{2!} \left( \frac{1}{1-z} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{3!} \left( \frac{1}{1-z} \right)^3 + \dots = 1 - (z-1)^{-1} + \frac{1}{2}(z-1)^{-2} - \frac{1}{3!}(z-1)^{-3} + \dots$$

即  $\operatorname{res} f(1) = -1$ 。由于  $f(z)$  只有两个孤立奇点  $1, \infty$ , 所以  $\operatorname{res} f(\infty) = -\operatorname{res} f(1) = 1$ 。

$$(6) f(z) = 1 - \frac{1}{2!} \left( \sqrt{\frac{1}{z}} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{4!} \left( \sqrt{\frac{1}{z}} \right)^4 - + \cdots = 1 - \frac{1}{2} z^{-1} + \frac{1}{24} z^{-2} - + \cdots$$

$$\text{即 } \operatorname{res} f(0) = -\frac{1}{2}。 \operatorname{res} f(\infty) = -\operatorname{res} f(0) = \frac{1}{2}。$$

(7) 若规定  $\ln z|_{z=1} = 0$ ，则 1 是二阶极点。此时

$$\operatorname{res} f(1) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{d}{dz} (z-1)^2 f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z \ln z - z + 1}{z(\ln z)^2} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{\ln z + 2} = \frac{1}{2}。$$

若规定  $\ln z|_{z=1} = 2k\pi i$  ( $k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$ )，则 1 是一阶极点。此时

$$\operatorname{res} f(1) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1) f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{\ln z} = \frac{1}{2k\pi i}。$$

$$(8) \operatorname{res} f(0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z f(z) = n+1。$$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{res} f(-1) &= \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} \frac{d^{n-1}}{dz^{n-1}} \left[ (z+1)^n f(z) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} \frac{d^{n-1}}{dz^{n-1}} \left\{ \frac{1}{z} \left[ (z+1)^n + (z+1)^{n-1} + \cdots + (z+1) + 1 \right] \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} \frac{d^{n-1}}{dz^{n-1}} \left[ \frac{1}{z} (z^n + a_{n-1} z^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1 z + n+1) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} \frac{d^{n-1}}{dz^{n-1}} \left( z^{n-1} + a_{n-1} z^{n-2} + \cdots + a_1 + \frac{n+1}{z} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} \left[ (n-1)! + 0 + \cdots + 0 + (n+1) \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (n-1)!}{z^n} \right] \\ &= -n \end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{res} f(\infty) = -\operatorname{res} f(0) - \operatorname{res} f(-1) = -1。$$

123. 指出下列函数在  $\infty$  点的性质，并求其留数：(1)  $\frac{1}{z}$ ；(2)  $\frac{\cos z}{z}$ ；(3)  $\frac{z}{\cos z}$ ；

$$(4) \frac{z^2+1}{e^z}；(5) e^{\frac{1}{z^2}}；(6) \sqrt{(z-1)(z-2)}。$$

(1)  $f(1/t) = t$ ，所以  $\infty$  是可去奇点。 $\infty$  点的留数等于  $-f(1/t)$  在  $t=0$  点邻域内幂级数

展开中  $t$  的系数，即  $\operatorname{res} f(\infty) = -1$ 。

$$(2) \quad f(1/t) = t \cos \frac{1}{t} = t \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2!} \frac{1}{t^2} + \frac{1}{4!} \frac{1}{t^4} - + \dots \right) = t - \frac{1}{2} t^{-1} + \frac{1}{24} t^{-3} - + \dots,$$

即  $\infty$  是本性奇点,  $\operatorname{res} f(\infty) = -1$ 。

(3) 易知  $z = \left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi$  是奇点, 由于  $\left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi \rightarrow \infty$ , 所以  $\infty$  是非孤立奇点。

$$(4) \quad f(1/t) = \left(\frac{1}{t^2} + 1\right) e^{-t^{-1}} = t^{-2} \left(1 - t^{-1} + \frac{1}{2} t^{-2} - + \dots\right) + \left(1 - t^{-1} + \frac{1}{2} t^{-2} - + \dots\right) \\ = 1 - t^{-1} + \frac{3}{2} t^{-2} + \dots$$

即  $\infty$  是本性奇点,  $\operatorname{res} f(\infty) = 0$ 。

(5)  $f(1/t) = e^{-t^2}$ ,  $\infty$  点为可去奇点,  $\operatorname{res} f(\infty) = 0$ 。

(6)  $f(1/t) = \frac{\sqrt{(1-t)(1-2t)}}{t}$ ,  $0$  为  $f(1/t)$  的一阶极点, 故  $\infty$  点为  $f(z)$  的一阶极点。

$1$  和  $1/2$  是  $f(1/t)$  的分枝点。规定  $\arg(1-t)_{t=0} = 2n\pi, \arg(1/2-t)_{t=0} = 2m\pi$ , 则

$$\left(\sqrt{1-t}\right)_{t=0}^{(k)} = (-1)^k \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1\right) \cdots \left(\frac{1}{2} - k + 1\right) \frac{\sqrt{1-t}}{(1-t)^k} \Big|_{t=0} = (-1)^n (-1)^k \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1\right) \cdots \left(\frac{1}{2} - k + 1\right)$$

$$\left(\sqrt{1-2t}\right)_{t=0}^{(k)} = (-2)^k \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1\right) \cdots \left(\frac{1}{2} - k + 1\right) \frac{\sqrt{1-2t}}{(1-2t)^k} \Big|_{t=0} = (-1)^m (-2)^k \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1\right) \cdots \left(\frac{1}{2} - k + 1\right)$$

$$f(1/t) = (-1)^{n+m} t^{-1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} t - \frac{1}{8} t^2 - \frac{1}{16} t^3 + \dots\right) \left(1 - t - \frac{1}{2} t^2 - \frac{1}{2} t^3 + \dots\right)$$

$$= (-1)^{n+m} \left(t^{-1} - \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{8} t - \frac{7}{16} t^2 + \dots\right)$$

即  $\operatorname{res} f(\infty) = (-1)^{n+m} \frac{1}{8}$ 。

124. 设  $f(z)$  在  $z = \infty$  的邻域内展开为  $f(z) = C_0 + \frac{C_1}{z} + \frac{C_2}{z^2} + \dots$ , 试求  $f^2(z)$  在  $z = \infty$  处的留数。

$$f(z) = C_0 \left(1 + \frac{C_1}{C_0} z^{-1} + \frac{C_2}{C_0} z^{-2} + \dots\right)$$

$$f^2(z) = C_0^2 \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{C_1}{C_0} z^{-1} + \frac{C_2}{C_0} z^{-2} + \dots \right) \right]^2 = C_0^2 \left[ 1 + 2 \left( \frac{C_1}{C_0} z^{-1} + \frac{C_2}{C_0} z^{-2} + \dots \right) + O(z^{-2}) \right]$$

$$= C_0^2 + 2C_0 C_1 z^{-1} + O(z^{-2})$$

$f(z)$  在  $\infty$  点的留数等于  $-f(z)$  在  $z = \infty$  点邻域内幂级数展开中  $z^{-1}$  的系数, 即  $-2C_0 C_1$ 。

125. 证明: 若除有限个奇点外,  $f(z)$  在扩充  $z$  平面上解析, 则函数  $f(z)$  的留数和为 0。

证: 设  $z_k$  ( $k=1, 2, \dots, n$ ) 是  $f(z)$  的有限奇点,  $C_k$  是包围  $z_k$  的逆时针闭曲线 (不包围其它奇点),  $C$  为顺时针包围所有有限奇点的闭曲线。

$$\operatorname{res} f(\infty) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C f(z) dz = - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_k} f(z) dz = - \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{res} f(z_k)$$

$$\text{所以 } \operatorname{res} f(\infty) + \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{res} f(z_k) = 0。$$

126.  $f(z)$  为偶函数,  $z=0$  是他的孤立奇点, 证明  $\operatorname{res} f(0) = 0$ 。

因为  $f(z)$  为偶函数, 所以  $f(z)$  在  $z=0$  附近的幂级数展开式中无奇数项, 当然也没有  $z^{-1}$  项, 因此  $\operatorname{res} f(0) = 0$ 。

127.  $f(z)$  和  $g(z)$  分别以  $z=0$  为其  $m$  阶和  $n$  阶零点, 问下列函数在  $z=0$  处的性质如何?

$$(1) f(z) + g(z); (2) f(z) \cdot g(z); (3) \frac{f(z)}{g(z)}; (4) f[g(z)].$$

设  $f(z) = z^m \varphi(z)$ ,  $g(z) = z^n \Psi(z)$ 。其中  $\varphi(z)$  和  $\Psi(z)$  都在  $z=0$  的某邻域内解析, 且  $\varphi(0) \neq 0$ ,  $\Psi(0) \neq 0$ 。

(1) 设  $m < n$ , 则  $f(z) + g(z) = z^m [\varphi(z) + z^{n-m} \Psi(z)]$ , 由于  $\varphi(z) + z^{n-m} \Psi(z)$  是不以  $z=0$  为零点, 在  $z=0$  的某邻域内的解析函数, 所以  $z=0$  是  $f(z) + g(z)$  的  $m$  阶零点。

当  $m \neq n$  时,  $z=0$  是  $f(z) + g(z)$  的  $\min\{m, n\}$  阶零点。



若  $m=n$ , 则  $f(z)+g(z)=z^m[\varphi(z)+\Psi(z)]$ ,  $z=0$  有可能是  $\varphi(z)+\Psi(z)$  的零点, 所以  $z=0$  是  $f(z)+g(z)$  的  $k$  阶零点 ( $k \geq m=n$ )。

(2)  $f(z) \cdot g(z) = z^{m+n} \varphi(z) \cdot \Psi(z)$ , 所以  $z=0$  是  $f(z) \cdot g(z)$  的  $m+n$  阶零点。

(3) 若  $m > n$ , 则  $\frac{f(z)}{g(z)} = z^{m-n} \frac{\varphi(z)}{\Psi(z)}$ , 由于  $0$  不是  $\Psi(z)$  的零点, 所以  $\frac{\varphi(z)}{\Psi(z)}$  在  $z=0$  的

某邻域内解析, 即  $z=0$  是  $\frac{f(z)}{g(z)}$  的  $m-n$  阶零点。

若  $m < n$ , 则  $\frac{f(z)}{g(z)} = \frac{1}{z^{n-m}} \frac{\varphi(z)}{\Psi(z)}$ , 即  $z=0$  是  $\frac{f(z)}{g(z)}$  的  $n-m$  阶极点。

若  $m=n$ , 则  $\frac{f(z)}{g(z)} = \frac{\varphi(z)}{\Psi(z)}$ ,  $z=0$  是  $\frac{f(z)}{g(z)}$  的可去奇点。

(4)  $f[g(z)] = z^{mn} \Psi^m(z) \varphi[z^n \Psi(z)]$ ,  $z=0$  不是  $\Psi^m(z) \varphi[z^n \Psi(z)]$  的零点, 且他在

$z=0$  的某邻域内解析, 所以  $z=0$  是  $f[g(z)]$  的  $mn$  阶零点。

128.  $f(z)$  和  $g(z)$  分别以  $z=0$  为其  $m$  阶和  $n$  阶极点, 问下列函数在  $z=0$  处的性质如何?

(1)  $f(z)+g(z)$ ; (2)  $f(z) \cdot g(z)$ ; (3)  $\frac{f(z)}{g(z)}$ ; (4)  $f\left[\frac{1}{g(z)}\right]$ 。

设  $f(z) = \frac{\varphi(z)}{z^m}$ ,  $g(z) = \frac{\Psi(z)}{z^n}$ 。其中  $\varphi(z)$  和  $\Psi(z)$  都在  $z=0$  的某邻域内解析, 且

$\varphi(0) \neq 0$ ,  $\Psi(0) \neq 0$ 。

(1) 若  $m < n$ , 则  $f(z)+g(z) = \frac{z^{n-m}\varphi(z)+\Psi(z)}{z^n}$ ,  $z^{n-m}\varphi(z)+\Psi(z)$  是不以  $z=0$  为

零点, 在  $z=0$  的某邻域内的解析函数, 所以  $z=0$  是  $f(z)+g(z)$  的  $n$  阶极点。

若  $m \neq n$ ,  $z=0$  是  $f(z)+g(z)$  的  $\max\{m, n\}$  阶极点。

若  $m=n$ ,  $f(z)+g(z) = \frac{\varphi(z)+\Psi(z)}{z^n}$ ,  $z=0$  有可能是  $\varphi(z)+\Psi(z)$  的零点, 所以  $z=0$

是  $f(z) + g(z)$  的  $k$  阶极点 ( $k \leq m = n$ )。

$$(2) f(z) \cdot g(z) = \frac{\varphi(z)\Psi(z)}{z^{m+n}}, \quad z=0 \text{ 是 } f(z) \cdot g(z) \text{ 的 } m+n \text{ 阶极点。}$$

$$(3) \text{ 若 } m < n, \quad \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} = z^{n-m} \frac{\varphi(z)}{\Psi(z)}, \quad z=0 \text{ 是 } \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} \text{ 的 } n-m \text{ 阶零点;}$$

$$\text{若 } m > n, \quad \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} = \frac{1}{z^{m-n}} \frac{\varphi(z)}{\Psi(z)}, \quad z=0 \text{ 是 } \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} \text{ 的 } m-n \text{ 阶极点;}$$

$$\text{若 } m = n, \quad \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} = \frac{\varphi(z)}{\Psi(z)}, \quad z=0 \text{ 是 } \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} \text{ 的可去奇点。}$$

$$(4) f\left[\frac{1}{g(z)}\right] = \frac{1}{z^{mn}} \varphi\left[\frac{z^n}{\Psi(z)}\right] \Psi^m(z), \quad z=0 \text{ 是 } f\left[\frac{1}{g(z)}\right] \text{ 的 } mn \text{ 阶极点。}$$

129. 讨论  $F(z) = \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} = \frac{d}{dz} \ln f(z)$  在  $z=a$  点的性质, 若  $a$  点是  $f(z)$  的: (1)  $m$  阶零点;

点; (2)  $m$  阶极点。如果  $z=a$  是  $F(z)$  的孤立奇点的话, 则求出函数  $F(z)$  在该点的留数。

(1) 设  $f(z) = (z-a)^m \varphi(z)$ , 其中  $\varphi(z)$  在  $z=a$  的某邻域内解析, 且  $\varphi(a) \neq 0$ 。

$$F(z) = \frac{d}{dz} [m \ln(z-a) + \ln \varphi(z)] = \frac{1}{z-a} \left[ m + (z-a) \frac{\varphi'(z)}{\varphi(z)} \right].$$

由于  $z=a$  不是  $\varphi(z)$  的零点, 所以  $m + (z-a) \frac{\varphi'(z)}{\varphi(z)}$  在  $z=a$  的某邻域内解析, 且  $z=a$  不是它的零点, 所以  $z=a$  是  $F(z)$  的一阶极点,  $\operatorname{res} F(a) = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} (z-a) F(z) = m$ 。

(2) 设  $f(z) = \frac{\varphi(z)}{(z-a)^m}$ , 则  $F(z) = \frac{1}{z-a} \left[ -m + (z-a) \frac{\varphi'(z)}{\varphi(z)} \right]$ ,  $z=a$  是  $F(z)$  的一阶

极点,  $\operatorname{res} F(a) = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} (z-a) F(z) = -m$ 。

130. 设  $\varphi(z)$  在  $z=a$  点解析, 且  $\varphi(a) \neq 0$ 。若 (1)  $a$  是  $f(z)$  的  $n$  阶零点, (2)  $a$  是  $f(z)$

的  $n$  阶极点, 试求函数  $F(z) = \varphi(z) \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)}$  在  $z = a$  点的留数。

(1) 由上题结论,  $z = a$  是  $\frac{f'(z)}{f(z)}$  的一阶极点, 留数为  $n$ 。因为  $\varphi(z)$  在  $z = a$  点解析, 且

$\varphi(a) \neq 0$ , 所以  $z = a$  是  $F(z)$  的一阶极点,

$$\operatorname{res} F(a) = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} (z - a) \varphi(z) \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \varphi(z) \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow a} (z - a) \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} = n \varphi(a)。$$

(2)  $\operatorname{res} F(a) = -n \varphi(a)。$

131. 设  $C$  是区域  $G$  内的任意一条简单闭曲线,  $a$  为  $C$  包围区域内一点。若函数  $f(z)$  在  $G$  内解析, 且  $f(a) = 0$ ,  $f'(a) \neq 0$ , 此外,  $f(z)$  在  $\bar{G}$  中无其它零点。试证:

$$a = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} dz。$$

证: 可知  $a$  为  $f(z)$  的一阶零点。若  $a \neq 0$ , 由上题结论,  $\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}$  在  $z = a$  点留数为  $a$ , 因

为  $f(z)$  在  $\bar{G}$  中无其它零点, 则  $\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}$  无其他奇点, 所以  $\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} dz = a$ ,

若  $a = 0$ , 则  $z = a = 0$  是  $\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}$  的可去奇点, 即  $\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}$  在  $C$  包围区域内解析, 故有

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} dz = 0 = a。$$

132. 若  $z = 0$  是  $f(z)$  的  $n$  阶零点, 试求下列函数在  $z = 0$  处的留数: (1)  $\frac{f''(z)}{f'(z)}$ ;

(2)  $\frac{f''(z)}{f(z)}$ 。

设  $f(z) = z^n \varphi(z)$ , 其中  $\varphi(z)$  在  $z = 0$  的某邻域内解析, 且  $\varphi(0) \neq 0$ 。

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad F(z) &= \frac{f''(z)}{f'(z)} = \frac{n(n-1)z^{n-2}\varphi(z) + 2nz^{n-1}\varphi'(z) + z^n\varphi''(z)}{nz^{n-1}\varphi(z) + z^n\varphi'(z)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{n(n-1)\varphi(z) + 2nz\varphi'(z) + z^2\varphi''(z)}{n\varphi(z) + z\varphi'(z)}
 \end{aligned}$$

可判断  $z=0$  是其一阶极点, 有  $\operatorname{res} F(0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} zF(z) = n-1$ 。

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad F(z) &= \frac{f''(z)}{f(z)} = \frac{n(n-1)z^{n-2}\varphi(z) + 2nz^{n-1}\varphi'(z) + z^n\varphi''(z)}{z^n\varphi(z)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{z^2} \cdot \frac{n(n-1)\varphi(z) + 2nz\varphi'(z) + z^2\varphi''(z)}{\varphi(z)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$z=0$  是其二阶极点。  $\operatorname{res} F(0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{d}{dz} [z^2 F(z)] = 2n \frac{\varphi'(0)}{\varphi(0)}$ 。

可设  $\varphi(z) = a_0 + a_1 z + a_2 z^2 + \dots$ , 则  $f(z) = a_0 z^n + a_1 z^{n+1} + a_2 z^{n+2} + \dots$

$$\varphi(0) = a_0 = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(0), \quad \varphi'(0) = a_1 = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(0), \quad \operatorname{res} F(0) = \frac{2n}{n+1} \frac{f^{(n+1)}(0)}{f^{(n)}(0)}。$$

133. 求下列各种条件下函数  $F(z) = \frac{f(z)}{g(z)}$  在奇点  $z_0$  处的留数:

(1)  $z_0$  是  $f(z)$  的  $m$  阶零点, 是  $g(z)$  的  $m+1$  阶零点;

(2)  $z_0$  是  $g(z)$  的二阶零点, 但  $f(z_0) \neq 0$ ;

(3)  $z_0$  是  $f(z)$  的一阶零点, 是  $g(z)$  的三阶零点;

(4)  $z_0$  是  $f(z)$  的一阶极点, 是  $g(z)$  的一阶零点;

(1) 设  $f(z) = a_0(z-z_0)^m + a_1(z-z_0)^{m+1} + \dots$ , 其中  $a_0 = \frac{f^{(m)}(z_0)}{m!}, a_1 = \frac{f^{(m+1)}(z_0)}{(m+1)!}, \dots$

$g(z) = b_0(z-z_0)^{m+1} + b_1(z-z_0)^{m+2} + \dots$ , 其中  $b_0 = \frac{g^{(m+1)}(z_0)}{(m+1)!}, b_1 = \frac{g^{(m+2)}(z_0)}{(m+2)!}, \dots$

$$\operatorname{res} F(z_0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} (z-z_0) F(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{a_0(z-z_0)^m + a_1(z-z_0)^{m+1} + \dots}{b_0(z-z_0)^{m+1} + b_1(z-z_0)^{m+2} + \dots}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{a_0 + a_1(z - z_0) + \cdots}{b_0 + b_1(z - z_0) + \cdots} = \frac{a_0}{b_0} = (m+1) \frac{f^{(m)}(z_0)}{g^{(m+1)}(z_0)}.$$

(2) 设  $g(z) = (z - z_0)^2 \Psi(z)$ , 则  $\Psi(z_0) = \frac{1}{2} g''(z_0)$ ,  $\Psi'(z_0) = \frac{1}{6} g'''(z_0)$ 。

$$\operatorname{res} F(z_0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{d}{dz} \left[ (z - z_0)^2 F(z) \right] = \frac{f'(z_0)}{\Psi(z_0)} - \frac{f(z_0) \Psi'(z_0)}{\Psi^2(z_0)} = 2 \frac{f'(z_0)}{g''(z_0)} - \frac{2 f(z_0) g'''(z_0)}{3 [g''(z_0)]^2}.$$

(3) 设  $f(z) = (z - z_0) \varphi(z)$ , 则  $\varphi(z_0) = f'(z_0)$ ,  $\varphi'(z_0) = \frac{1}{2} f''(z_0)$ 。

$g(z) = (z - z_0)^3 \Psi(z)$ , 则  $\Psi(z_0) = \frac{1}{6} g'''(z_0)$ ,  $\Psi'(z_0) = \frac{1}{24} g^{(4)}(z_0)$ 。

$$\operatorname{res} F(z_0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{d}{dz} \left[ (z - z_0)^2 F(z) \right] = \frac{\varphi'(z_0)}{\Psi(z_0)} - \frac{\varphi(z_0) \Psi'(z_0)}{\Psi^2(z_0)} = 3 \frac{f''(z_0)}{g'''(z_0)} - \frac{3 f'(z_0) g^{(4)}(z_0)}{2 [g'''(z_0)]^2}.$$

(4) 设  $f(z) = \frac{\varphi(z)}{z - z_0}$ , 则  $\varphi(z_0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} [(z - z_0) f(z)]$ ,  $\varphi'(z_0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{d}{dz} [(z - z_0) f(z)]$ 。

$g(z) = (z - z_0) \Psi(z)$ , 则  $\Psi(z_0) = g'(z_0)$ ,  $\Psi'(z_0) = \frac{1}{2} g''(z_0)$ 。

$$\operatorname{res} F(z_0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{d}{dz} \left[ (z - z_0)^2 F(z) \right] = \frac{\varphi'(z_0)}{\Psi(z_0)} - \frac{\varphi(z_0) \Psi'(z_0)}{\Psi^2(z_0)} = \frac{\varphi'(z_0)}{g'(z_0)} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\varphi(z_0) g''(z_0)}{[g'(z_0)]^2}.$$

134. 若函数  $f(z)$  与  $g(z)$  在闭区域  $\bar{G}$  中解析,  $g(z)$  在  $G$  内有有限个一阶零点

$a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$ , 而  $g(0) \neq 0$ , 试计算积分  $\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{zg(z)} dz$ , 其中  $C$  是  $G$  的边界, 且  $z=0$  在

$G$  内。

令  $F(z) = \frac{f(z)}{zg(z)}$ , 则  $\operatorname{res} F(0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} = \frac{f(0)}{g(0)}$ ,

$$\operatorname{res} F(a_k) = \lim_{z \rightarrow a_k} \frac{(z - a_k) f(z)}{zg(z)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow a_k} \frac{f(z)}{z \frac{g(z) - g(a_k)}{(z - a_k)}} = \frac{f(a_k)}{a_k g'(a_k)}, \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

所以  $\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{zg(z)} dz = \frac{f(0)}{g(0)} + \frac{f(a_1)}{a_1 g'(a_1)} + \frac{f(a_2)}{a_2 g'(a_2)} + \cdots + \frac{f(a_n)}{a_n g'(a_n)}.$

135. 计算下列积分值:

- (1)  $\oint_C \frac{dz}{1+z^4}$ ,  $C$  为  $|z-1|=2$  或  $|z-1|=1$ ;
- (2)  $\oint_C \frac{\sin \frac{\pi z}{4}}{z^2-1} dz$ ,  $C$  为: (i)  $|z|=\frac{1}{2}$ , (ii)  $|z-1|=1$ , (iii)  $|z|=3$ ;
- (3)  $\oint_{|z|=R} \frac{z^2}{e^{2\pi i z^3}-1} dz$ ,  $n < R^3 < n+1$ ,  $n$  为正整数;
- (4)  $\oint_{|z|=n} \tan \pi z dz$ ,  $n$  为正整数;
- (5)  $\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{1}{z^3(z^{10}-2)} dz$ ; (6)  $\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{e^z}{z^3} dz$ ; (7)  $\oint_{|z|=2} e^{\frac{1}{z^2}} dz$ ;
- (8)  $\oint_{|z|=R} \frac{e^z}{\operatorname{sh} mz} dz$ ,  $\frac{n}{m}\pi < R < \frac{n+1}{m}\pi$ ,  $m, n$  均为正整数。

(1) 被积函数有四个一阶极点:  $e^{\pm i\frac{\pi}{4}}$ ,  $e^{\pm i\frac{3\pi}{4}}$ 。

$$\operatorname{res} f(e^{i\pi/4}) = \lim_{z \rightarrow e^{i\pi/4}} (z - e^{i\pi/4}) f(z) = -\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}(1+i),$$

$$\operatorname{res} f(e^{-i\pi/4}) = \lim_{z \rightarrow e^{-i\pi/4}} (z - e^{-i\pi/4}) f(z) = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}(-1+i),$$

$$\operatorname{res} f(e^{i3\pi/4}) = \lim_{z \rightarrow e^{i3\pi/4}} (z - e^{i3\pi/4}) f(z) = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}(1-i),$$

$$\operatorname{res} f(e^{-i3\pi/4}) = \lim_{z \rightarrow e^{-i3\pi/4}} (z - e^{-i3\pi/4}) f(z) = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}(1+i)。$$

若  $C$  为  $|z-1|=2$ , 则  $C$  包围四个极点,

$$\text{原积分} = 2\pi i [\operatorname{res} f(e^{i\pi/4}) + \operatorname{res} f(e^{-i\pi/4}) + \operatorname{res} f(e^{i3\pi/4}) + \operatorname{res} f(e^{-i3\pi/4})] = 0。$$

若  $C$  为  $|z-1|=1$ , 则  $C$  包围两个极点  $e^{\pm i\frac{\pi}{4}}$ ,

$$\text{原积分} = 2\pi i [\operatorname{res} f(e^{i\pi/4}) + \operatorname{res} f(e^{-i\pi/4})] = -\frac{\pi i}{\sqrt{2}}。$$

$$(2) \operatorname{res} f(1) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi z}{4}}{z+1} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}, \quad \operatorname{res} f(-1) = \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi z}{4}}{z-1} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}。$$

(i)  $C$  不包围两个极点  $\pm 1$ , 所以原积分=0。

(ii)  $C$  包围 1, 原积分  $= 2\pi i \cdot \operatorname{res} f(1) = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}} i$ 。

(iii)  $C$  包围  $\pm 1$ , 原积分  $= 2\pi i [\operatorname{res} f(1) + \operatorname{res} f(-1)] = \sqrt{2}\pi i$ 。

(3) 被积函数具有一阶极点  $0, \pm\sqrt[3]{k}, \sqrt[3]{k}e^{\pm i\frac{\pi}{3}}, \sqrt[3]{k}e^{\pm i\frac{2\pi}{3}}$ 。(  $k=1, 2, \dots$  )

$$\operatorname{res} f(0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z^3}{e^{2\pi iz^3} - 1} = \frac{1}{2\pi i},$$

$$\operatorname{res} f(\pm\sqrt[3]{k}) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \pm\sqrt[3]{k}} \frac{(z \mp \sqrt[3]{k})z^2}{e^{2\pi iz^3} - 1} = \lim_{z \rightarrow \pm\sqrt[3]{k}} \frac{z^2 + 2z(z \mp \sqrt[3]{k})}{6\pi iz^2 e^{2\pi iz^3}} = \frac{1}{6\pi i},$$

$$\operatorname{res} f\left(\sqrt[3]{k}e^{\pm i\frac{\pi}{3}}\right) = \frac{1}{6\pi i}, \quad \operatorname{res} f\left(\sqrt[3]{k}e^{\pm i\frac{2\pi}{3}}\right) = \frac{1}{6\pi i}。$$

$|z|=R$  (  $\sqrt[3]{n} < R < \sqrt[3]{n+1}$  ) 包围  $0, \pm\sqrt[3]{k}, \sqrt[3]{k}e^{\pm i\frac{\pi}{3}}, \sqrt[3]{k}e^{\pm i\frac{2\pi}{3}}$ 。(  $k=1, 2, \dots, n-1, n$  )

共  $6n+1$  个奇点。原积分  $= 2\pi i \left( 6n \cdot \frac{1}{6\pi i} + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \right) = 2n+1$ 。

(4) 被积函数有一阶极点  $k + \frac{1}{2}$  (  $k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$  )。

$$\operatorname{res} f\left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \lim_{z \rightarrow k + \frac{1}{2}} \frac{\left(z - k - \frac{1}{2}\right) \sin \pi z}{\cos \pi z} = \lim_{z \rightarrow k + \frac{1}{2}} \frac{\sin \pi z + \pi \left(z - k - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cos \pi}{-\pi \sin \pi z} = -\frac{1}{\pi}。$$

$|z|=n$  包围  $k + \frac{1}{2}$  (  $k=-n, -(n-1), \dots, 0, 1, \dots, n-1$  ) 共  $2n$  个奇点。

$$\text{原积分} = 2\pi i \left[ 2n \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{\pi} \right) \right] = -4ni。$$

(5) 被积函数  $f(z)$  有三阶极点  $0$ , 一阶极点  $\pm\sqrt[10]{2}, \sqrt[10]{2}e^{\pm i\frac{k\pi}{5}}$ , (  $k=1, 2, 3, 4$  )

$f(1/t) = \frac{t^{13}}{1-2t^{10}}$ , 可看出  $\infty$  点为解析点, 即  $\infty$  点留数为  $0$ , 所以所有有限奇点留数之和为

$0$ , 而  $|z|=2$  包围所有有限奇点, 所以原积分  $= 0$ 。

(6)  $\operatorname{res} f(0) = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{d^2}{dz^2} e^z = \frac{1}{2}$ , 原积分  $= 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \pi i$ 。

(7)  $f(z) = 1 + z^{-2} + \frac{1}{2}z^{-4} + \dots$ , 所以  $\operatorname{res} f(0) = 0$ , 原积分  $= 0$ 。

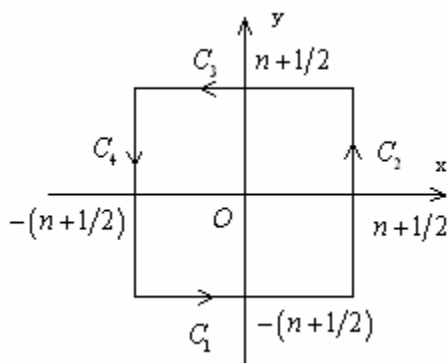
(8) 被积函数有一阶极点  $i\frac{k}{m}\pi$  ( $k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ )。

$$\operatorname{res} f\left(i\frac{k}{m}\pi\right) = \lim_{z \rightarrow ik\pi/m} \frac{(z - ik\pi/m)e^z}{\operatorname{sh} mz} = \frac{(-1)^k}{m} e^{i\frac{k}{m}\pi}。$$

$$\text{原积分} = 2\pi i \sum_{k=-n}^n \operatorname{res} f\left(i\frac{k}{m}\pi\right) = \frac{2\pi i}{m} \sum_{k=-n}^n \left(-e^{i\frac{\pi}{m}}\right)^k = (-1)^n \frac{2\pi i}{m} \frac{\cos \frac{2n+1}{2m}\pi}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2m}}。$$

136. 计算积分  $\oint_{C_n} \frac{\cot \pi z}{z^2} dz$ , 其中  $C_n$  是以  $\left(\pm \frac{2n+1}{2}, \pm \frac{2n+1}{2}\right)$  为顶点的正方形。令

$n \rightarrow \infty$ , 就得到级数  $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m^2}$  之和。若把被积函数换成  $\frac{\csc \pi z}{z^2}$ , 又能得到什么结果?



被积函数  $f(z) = \frac{\cot \pi z}{z^2}$  三阶极点 0 和一阶极点  $k$  ( $k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ )。

$$\operatorname{res} f(0) = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{d^2}{dz^2} (z \cot \pi z) = \pi \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\pi z \cos \pi z - \sin \pi z}{\sin^3 \pi z} = -\frac{\pi}{3},$$

$$\operatorname{res} f(k) = \lim_{z \rightarrow k} \frac{(z-k) \cos \pi z}{z^2 \sin \pi z} = \frac{1}{\pi k^2}。$$

$$\text{所以 } \oint_{C_n} \frac{\cot \pi z}{z^2} dz = 2\pi i \left[ \operatorname{res} f(0) + \sum_{\substack{k=-n \\ k \neq 0}}^n \operatorname{res} f(k) \right] = 2\pi i \left( -\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2} \right)。$$

在  $C_1$  上有  $|\cot \pi z| = \left| \frac{\cos \pi [x - i(n+1/2)]}{\sin \pi [x - i(n+1/2)]} \right| \leq \frac{\operatorname{ch} \pi(n+1/2)}{\operatorname{sh} \pi(n+1/2)} = \coth \pi(n+1/2)$ , (参考习题

02 的第 43 题) 易证  $\coth x$  为单调减函数, 所以有  $|\cot \pi z| \leq \coth \frac{3\pi}{2}$  ( $n \geq 1$ )



上式在  $C_3$  上同样成立。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{在 } C_2 \text{ 上有 } |\cot \pi z| &= \left| \frac{\cos \pi \left[ (n+1/2) + iy \right]}{\sin \pi \left[ (n+1/2) + iy \right]} \right| \\ &\leq \frac{\operatorname{ch} \pi y}{\sqrt{\sin^2 \pi (n+1/2) \operatorname{ch}^2 \pi y + \cos^2 \pi (n+1/2) \operatorname{sh}^2 \pi y}} \leq \frac{\operatorname{ch} \pi y}{|\sin \pi (n+1/2) \operatorname{ch} \pi y|} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

上式在  $C_4$  上同样成立。所以在  $C_n$  上有  $|\cot \pi z| \leq M = \max \left\{ \coth \frac{3\pi}{2}, 1 \right\}$ 。

$$\text{在 } C_n \text{ 上有 } |z| \geq n + \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 由此得 } \left| \oint_{C_n} \frac{\cot \pi z}{z^2} dz \right| \leq \oint_{C_n} \frac{|\cot \pi z|}{|z|^2} |dz| \leq M \cdot \frac{1}{(n+1/2)^2} \cdot 4(2n+1)。$$

所以当  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时有  $\oint_{C_n} \frac{\cot \pi z}{z^2} dz \rightarrow 0$ 。由此可得  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$ 。

若令  $f(z) = \frac{\csc \pi z}{z^2}$ ，则有  $\operatorname{res} f(0) = \frac{\pi}{6}$ ， $\operatorname{res} f(k) = \frac{(-1)^k}{\pi k^2}$ 。

$$\oint_{C_n} \frac{\csc \pi z}{z^2} dz = 2\pi i \left( \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{k^2} \right)。$$

同样可得当  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时， $\oint_{C_n} \frac{\csc \pi z}{z^2} dz \rightarrow 0$ ，所以  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{12}$ 。

137. 如果  $R(\sin \theta, \cos \theta)$  在  $[0, 2\pi]$  中有奇点, 通过变换  $z = e^{i\theta}$ ,  $R(\sin \theta, \cos \theta)$  变为

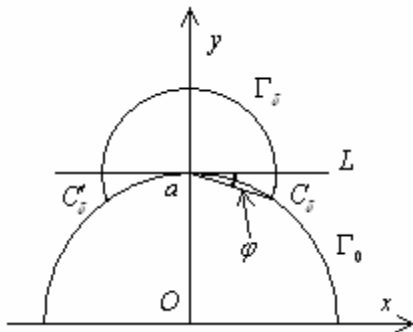
$f(z) = R\left(\frac{z^2 - 1}{2iz}, \frac{z^2 + 1}{2z}\right)$ , 则  $f(z)$  在单位圆周  $|z| = 1$  上有奇点。设这些奇点  $\beta_k$

( $k = 1, 2, \dots, m$ ) 均为一阶奇点, 证明:

$$\int_0^{2\pi} R(\sin \theta, \cos \theta) d\theta = 2\pi \sum_{|z| < 1} \operatorname{res} \left\{ \frac{f(z)}{z} \right\} + \pi \sum_{k=1}^m \operatorname{res} \left\{ \frac{f(z)}{z} \right\}_{z=\beta_k}。$$

其中  $R(\sin \theta, \cos \theta)$  表示  $\sin \theta$  和  $\cos \theta$  的有理函数。

证:



如上图,  $\Gamma_0$  是以原点为圆心,  $a$  为半径的上半圆,  $\Gamma_\delta$  是以  $(0, a)$  为圆心,  $\delta$  为半径的圆被  $\Gamma_0$  截断的圆外部分。  $L$  是  $\Gamma_0$  过点  $(0, a)$  的切线,  $C_\delta$  和  $C'_\delta$  是  $\Gamma_\delta$  夹在  $\Gamma_0$  和  $L$  之间的部分,  $\Gamma'_\delta$  的上半圆部分  $\Gamma'_\delta = \Gamma_\delta - C_\delta - C'_\delta$ 。

参考第 86 题 (习题 04) 的证明, 设  $(z-a)f(z)$  在  $\Gamma_\delta$  上一致趋于  $k$ , 则对任意  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $\delta'$  满足  $0 < \delta' < \varepsilon$ , 使得当  $\delta < \delta' < \varepsilon$  时有

$$\left| \int_{C_\delta} f(z) dz \right| = \left| \int_{C_\delta} f(z) dz - ik\varphi + ik\varphi \right| \leq \left| \int_{C_\delta} f(z) dz - ik\varphi \right| + k\varphi < (\varepsilon + k)\varphi。$$

由上图可解出  $\varphi = \arctan \frac{\delta}{2a\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\delta}{2a}\right)^2}}$ , 则  $\varphi \leq \frac{\delta}{2a\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\delta}{2a}\right)^2}} < \frac{\delta'}{2a\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\delta'}{2a}\right)^2}}$  (这是

关于  $\delta$  的单调增函数)。只要上面的  $\delta'$  足够小就有

$$\varphi < \frac{\delta'}{2a\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\delta'}{2a}\right)^2}} < \frac{\delta'}{2a} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\delta'}{2a} \right)^2 \right] < \frac{\delta'}{2a} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{8a^2} \right) < \frac{1}{2a} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{8a^2} \right) \varepsilon,$$

所以  $\left| \int_{C_\delta} f(z) dz \right| < \varepsilon \varphi + k\varphi < \frac{1}{2a} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{8a^2} \right) (k\varepsilon + \varepsilon^2)$ , 这就证明了  $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_\delta} f(z) dz = 0$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{\Gamma_\delta} f(z) dz &= \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \left[ \int_{\Gamma'_\delta} f(z) dz + \int_{C_\delta} f(z) dz + \int_{C'_\delta} f(z) dz \right] \\ &= \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{\Gamma'_\delta} f(z) dz = k\pi i = \pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow a} [(z-a)f(z)]。 \end{aligned}$$

在单位圆上挖去奇点  $\beta_k$ , 代之以以  $\beta_k$  为圆心,  $\delta$  为半径, 被单位圆截断的圆弧  $C_k$  ( $k=1, 2, \dots, m$ ), 用  $C_0$  表示单位圆剩下的部分。这样构成一个包围单位圆内奇点和  $\beta_k$  ( $k=1, 2, \dots, m$ ) 的围线  $C = C_0 + C_1 + C_2 + \dots + C_m$ 。则

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{iz} dz &= 2\pi \sum_{|z|<1} \operatorname{res} \left\{ \frac{f(z)}{z} \right\} + 2\pi \sum_{k=1}^m \operatorname{res} \left\{ \frac{f(z)}{z} \right\}_{z=\beta_k} \\ \text{又有 } \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{iz} dz &= \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \oint_{C_0} \frac{f(z)}{iz} dz + \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^m \oint_{C_k} \frac{f(z)}{iz} dz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} R(\sin \theta, \cos \theta) d\theta + \pi i \sum_{k=1}^m \lim_{z \rightarrow \beta_k} \frac{(z-\beta_k)f(z)}{iz} \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} R(\sin \theta, \cos \theta) d\theta + \pi \sum_{k=1}^m \operatorname{res} \left\{ \frac{f(z)}{z} \right\}_{z=\beta_k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以有 } \int_0^{2\pi} R(\sin \theta, \cos \theta) d\theta = 2\pi \sum_{|z|<1} \operatorname{res} \left\{ \frac{f(z)}{z} \right\} + \pi \sum_{k=1}^m \operatorname{res} \left\{ \frac{f(z)}{z} \right\}_{z=\beta_k}。$$

138. 计算下列积分: (1)  $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{1-2p \cos x + p^2}$ ,  $0 < p < 1$ ; (2)  $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{2 + \cos x}$ ;

(3)  $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{(a+b \cos x)^2}$ ,  $a > b > 0$ ; (4)  $\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^{2n} x dx$ ; (5)  $\int_0^{2\pi} \exp(e^{i\theta}) d\theta$ ;

(6)  $\int_0^\pi \frac{d\theta}{1 + \sin^2 \theta}$ ; (7)  $\int_0^\pi \frac{d\theta}{(1 + \sin^2 \theta)^2}$ ; (8)  $\int_0^\pi \cot(x-\alpha) dx$ ,  $\operatorname{Im} \alpha \neq 0$ 。

$$(1) \text{ 令 } f(z) = \frac{1}{z} \frac{1}{1-2p \frac{z^2+1}{2z} + p^2} = -\frac{1}{p} \frac{1}{(z-p) \left(z - \frac{1}{p}\right)}, \text{ 则 } \operatorname{res} f(p) = \frac{1}{1-p^2}.$$

$$\text{原积分} = 2\pi \operatorname{res} f(p) = \frac{2\pi}{1-p^2}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 令 } f(z) = \frac{1}{z} \frac{1}{2 + \frac{z^2+1}{2z}} = \frac{2}{(z+2-\sqrt{3})(z+2+\sqrt{3})}, \text{ 则 } \operatorname{res} f(-2+\sqrt{3}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

$$\text{原积分} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

$$(3) \text{ 令 } f(z) = \frac{1}{z} \frac{1}{\left(a+b \frac{z^2+1}{2z}\right)^2} = \frac{4}{b^2} \frac{z}{(z-z_1)^2 (z-z_2)^2}, \text{ 其中 } z_1 = -\frac{a}{b} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2 - 1},$$

$$z_2 = -\frac{a}{b} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2 - 1}. \quad -\frac{a}{b} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2 - 1} < -\frac{a}{b} < -1, \text{ 所以 } |z_1| > 1, \text{ 在单位圆外,}$$

$$|z_2| = \left| -\frac{a}{b} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2 - 1} \right| = 1 / \left| -\frac{a}{b} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2 - 1} \right| < 1, \text{ 在单位圆内.}$$

$$\operatorname{res} f(z_2) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_2} \frac{d}{dz} \left[ (z-z_2)^2 f(z) \right] = \frac{a}{(a^2-b^2)^{3/2}},$$

$$\text{所以原积分} = \frac{2\pi a}{(a^2-b^2)^{3/2}}.$$

$$(4) \text{ 令 } f(z) = \frac{1}{z} \left( \frac{z^2+1}{2z} \right)^{2n} = \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \frac{(1+z^2)^{2n}}{z^{2n+1}} = \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \frac{1}{z^{2n+1}} \sum_{k=0}^{2n} \frac{(2n)!}{k!(2n-k)!} z^{2k},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{res} f(0) &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \frac{d^{2n}}{dz^{2n}} \sum_{k=0}^{2n} \frac{(2n)!}{k!(2n-k)!} z^{2k} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \frac{d^{2n}}{dz^{2n}} \left[ 1 + a_1 z + \cdots + \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2} z^{2n} + \cdots + z^{4n} \right]_{z=0} \\ &= \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \frac{d^{2n}}{dz^{2n}} \left[ 0 + 0 + \cdots + \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2} (2n)! + b_{2n+1} z + \cdots + b_{4n} z^{2n} \right]_{z=0} = \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n} (n!)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{所以原积分} &= 2\pi \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n} (n!)^2} = 2\pi \frac{2n(2n-1)(2n-2)(2n-3)\cdots 2\cdot 1}{2^{2n} n^2 (n-1)^2 (n-2)^2 \cdots 2^2 \cdot 1^2} \\
&= 2\pi \frac{2n(2n-1)(2n-2)(2n-3)\cdots 2\cdot 1}{(2n)^2 (2n-2)^2 (2n-4)^2 \cdots 2^2} = 2\pi \frac{(2n-1)(2n-3)\cdots 3\cdot 1}{(2n)(2n-2)(2n-4)\cdots 2} \\
&= 2\pi \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!}.
\end{aligned}$$

(5) 令  $f(z) = \frac{1}{z} e^z$ , 则  $\operatorname{res} f(0) = 1$ , 原积分  $= 2\pi$ 。

(6) 原积分  $= \int_0^\pi \frac{2d\theta}{3-\cos 2\theta} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\varphi}{3-\cos \varphi}$ 。

令  $f(z) = \frac{1}{z} \frac{1}{3 - \frac{z^2+1}{2z}} = -\frac{2}{(z-3-2\sqrt{2})(z-3+2\sqrt{2})}$ , 则  $\operatorname{res} f(3-2\sqrt{2}) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$ 。

原积分  $= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}$ 。

(7) 原积分  $= \int_0^\pi \frac{4d\theta}{(3-\cos 2\theta)^2} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{2d\varphi}{(3-\cos \varphi)^2}$ 。

令  $f(z) = \frac{1}{z} \frac{2}{\left(3 - \frac{z^2+1}{2z}\right)^2} = \frac{8z}{(z-3-2\sqrt{2})^2 (z-3+2\sqrt{2})^2}$ , 则

$\operatorname{res} f(3-2\sqrt{2}) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 3-2\sqrt{2}} \frac{d}{dz} \frac{8z}{(z-3-2\sqrt{2})^2} = \frac{3}{8\sqrt{2}}$ , 原积分  $= \frac{3}{4\sqrt{2}} \pi$ 。

(8) 令  $\alpha = a + ib$ , 原积分  $= i \int_0^\pi \frac{e^{i(x-a-ib)} + e^{-i(x-a-ib)}}{e^{i(x-a-ib)} - e^{-i(x-a-ib)}} dx = i \int_0^\pi \frac{e^{i2(x-a-ib)} + 1}{e^{i2(x-a-ib)} - 1} dx$

$= \frac{i}{2} \int_{-2a}^{2\pi-2a} \frac{e^{2b} e^{i\theta} + 1}{e^{2b} e^{i\theta} - 1} d\theta$  (作代换  $2(x-a) = \theta$ ), 因为被积函数以  $2\pi$  为周期, 所以

原积分  $= \frac{i}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{2b} e^{i\theta} + 1}{e^{2b} e^{i\theta} - 1} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{e^{2b} z + 1}{z(e^{2b} z - 1)} dz$ 。

记  $f(z) = \frac{z + e^{-2b}}{2z(z - e^{-2b})}$ , 则  $\operatorname{res} f(0) = -\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\operatorname{res} f(e^{-2b}) = 1$ 。

若  $b > 0$ , 原积分  $= 2\pi i \cdot [\operatorname{res} f(0) + \operatorname{res} f(e^{-2b})] = \pi i$ ,

若  $b < 0$ , 原积分  $= 2\pi i \cdot \operatorname{res} f(0) = -\pi i$ 。

139. 计算下列积分: (1)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{1+x^4} dx$ ; (2)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)(x^2+b^2)}$ ,  $a > 0, b > 0$ ;

(3)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2m}}{x^{2n}+1} dx$ ,  $m, n$  均为正整数, 且  $n > m$ ; (4)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^{n+1}}$ ,  $n$  为正整数;

(5)  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2+a^2)^2}$ ,  $a > 0$ ; (6)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2-2x+4}$ ;

(7)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2+1)(x^2-2x \cos \theta + 1)}$ ,  $\theta$  为实数, 且  $\sin \theta \neq 0$ ;

(8)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2) \operatorname{ch} \frac{\pi x}{2}}$ 。

(1) 令  $f(z) = \frac{z^2}{1+z^4} = \frac{z^2}{(z-e^{i\pi/4})(z-e^{-i\pi/4})(z-e^{i3\pi/4})(z-e^{-i3\pi/4})}$ 。

$\operatorname{res} f(e^{i\pi/4}) = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}(1-i)$ ,  $\operatorname{res} f(e^{i3\pi/4}) = -\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}(1+i)$ 。

所以  $\text{v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{1+x^4} dx = 2\pi i [\operatorname{res} f(e^{i\pi/4}) + \operatorname{res} f(e^{i3\pi/4})] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \pi$ 。

被积函数是偶函数, 所以  $\int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} 2 \int_0^b f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \int_{-b}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^b f(x) dx \right]$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \text{v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$ , 即  $\int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛, 同样的,  $\int_{-\infty}^0 f(x) dx$  也收敛, 所以  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$  收

敛, 且等于  $\text{v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{1+x^4} dx$ 。后面类似的讨论省略。

(2) 令  $f(z) = \frac{1}{(z^2+a^2)(z^2+b^2)} = \frac{1}{(z+ai)(z-ai)(z+bi)(z-bi)}$ , 则

$\operatorname{res} f(ai) = \frac{i}{2a(a^2-b^2)}$ ,  $\operatorname{res} f(bi) = -\frac{i}{2b(a^2-b^2)}$ 。

$$\text{原积分} = \text{v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} = 2\pi i [\text{res } f(ai) + \text{res } f(bi)] = \frac{\pi}{ab(a+b)}。$$

(3) 令  $f(z) = \frac{z^{2m}}{z^{2n} + 1}$ , 它在上半平面的奇点是  $e^{i\left(k+\frac{1}{2}\right)\frac{\pi}{n}}$  ( $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$ )。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{res } f \left[ e^{i\left(k+\frac{1}{2}\right)\frac{\pi}{n}} \right] &= \lim_{z \rightarrow e^{i\left(k+\frac{1}{2}\right)\frac{\pi}{n}}} \frac{z^{2m}}{(z^{2n} + 1)'} = \lim_{z \rightarrow e^{i\left(k+\frac{1}{2}\right)\frac{\pi}{n}}} \frac{z^{2m-2n+1}}{2n} \\ &= \frac{1}{2n} e^{ik(2m-2n+1)\frac{\pi}{n}} e^{i(2m-2n+1)\frac{\pi}{2n}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原积分} &= \text{v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2m}}{x^{2n} + 1} dx \\ &= 2\pi i \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \text{res } f \left[ e^{i\left(k+\frac{1}{2}\right)\frac{\pi}{n}} \right] = \frac{\pi i}{n} e^{i(2m-2n+1)\frac{\pi}{2n}} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} e^{ik(2m-2n+1)\frac{\pi}{n}} \\ &= \frac{\pi i}{n} e^{i(2m-2n+1)\frac{\pi}{2n}} \frac{e^{i(2m-2n+1)\pi} - 1}{e^{i(2m-2n+1)\frac{\pi}{n}} - 1} = -\frac{\pi i}{n} \frac{2}{2i \sin \frac{(2m-2n+1)\pi}{2n}} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{n \sin \frac{(2m+1)\pi}{2n}}。 \end{aligned}$$

(4) 令  $f(z) = \frac{1}{(1+z^2)^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{(z+i)^{n+1}(z-i)^{n+1}}$ , 则

$$\text{res } f(i) = \frac{1}{n!} \left[ \frac{1}{(z+i)^{n+1}} \right]_{z=i}^{(n)} = \frac{1}{n!} \frac{(-1)^n (n+1)(n+2) \cdots (2n)}{(2i)^{2n+1}} = \frac{1}{2i} \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n} (n!)^2} = \frac{1}{2i} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!}$$

$$\text{所以原积分} = \text{v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^{n+1}} = 2\pi i \text{res } f(i) = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \pi。$$

(5) 令  $f(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z^2 + a^2)^2} = \frac{z^2}{(z+ai)^2(z-ai)^2}$ , 则  $\text{res } f(ai) = \lim_{z \rightarrow ai} \frac{d}{dz} \frac{z^2}{(z+ai)^2} = \frac{1}{4ai}$ 。

同第(1)小题的讨论, 有原积分  $= \frac{1}{2} \text{v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi i \text{res } f(ai) = \frac{\pi}{4a}$ 。(后面

类似讨论省略)

(6)  $\frac{1}{x^2-2x+4} = O\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$ , 所以  $\int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{x^2-2x+4}$  收敛,  $\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{dx}{x^2-2x+4}$  也收敛, 所以

$\int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{dx}{x^2-2x+4}$  收敛, 可直接计算其主值。(7) 可同样讨论)。

$$\text{令 } f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2-2z+4} = \frac{1}{(z-1-i\sqrt{3})(z-1+i\sqrt{3})}, \quad \text{res } f(1+i\sqrt{3}) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}i},$$

$$\text{原积分} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

$$(7) \text{ 令 } f(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z^2+1)(z^2-2z\cos\theta+1)} = \frac{z^2}{(z+i)(z-i)(z-e^{i\theta})(z-e^{-i\theta})},$$

$$\text{res } f(i) = -\frac{1}{4\cos\theta}, \quad \text{res } f(e^{i\theta}) = \frac{1}{2i\sin\theta(1+e^{-2i\theta})} = \frac{1}{4\cos\theta} - \frac{i}{4\sin\theta},$$

$$\text{res } f(e^{-i\theta}) = -\frac{e^{-2i\theta}}{2i\sin\theta(1+e^{-2i\theta})} = \frac{1}{4\cos\theta} + \frac{i}{4\sin\theta}.$$

$$\text{若 } \sin\theta > 0, \text{ 则 } e^{i\theta} \text{ 在上半平面, 原积分} = 2\pi i [\text{res } f(i) + \text{res } f(e^{i\theta})] = \frac{\pi}{2\sin\theta},$$

$$\text{若 } \sin\theta < 0, \text{ 则 } e^{-i\theta} \text{ 在上半平面, 原积分} = 2\pi i [\text{res } f(i) + \text{res } f(e^{-i\theta})] = -\frac{\pi}{2\sin\theta},$$

$$\text{所以原积分} = \frac{\pi}{2|\sin\theta|}.$$

$$(8) \text{ 令 } f(z) = \frac{1}{(1+z^2)\text{ch}\frac{\pi z}{2}}, \text{ 则 } z=i \text{ 为二阶极点, } z=(2k+1)i \text{ (} k=1,2,\dots \text{)} \text{ 为一阶}$$

$$\text{极点. } \text{res } f(i) = \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{d}{dz} \frac{z-i}{(z+i)\text{ch}\frac{\pi z}{2}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{2i\text{ch}\frac{\pi z}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}(z^2+1)\text{sh}\frac{\pi z}{2}}{(z+i)^2\text{ch}^2\frac{\pi z}{2}}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{\pi i \text{sh}\frac{\pi z}{2} - \pi z \text{sh}\frac{\pi z}{2} - \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2(z^2+1)\text{ch}\frac{\pi z}{2}}{2(z+i)\text{ch}^2\frac{\pi z}{2} + \pi(z+i)^2\text{ch}\frac{\pi z}{2}\text{sh}\frac{\pi z}{2}}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{-\pi \text{sh}\frac{\pi z}{2} - \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2(z+i)\text{ch}\frac{\pi z}{2}}{2(z+i)\text{ch}\frac{\pi z}{2}\frac{\text{ch}\frac{\pi z}{2}}{z-i} + \pi(z+i)^2\text{sh}\frac{\pi z}{2}\frac{\text{ch}\frac{\pi z}{2}}{z-i}}$$



$$= \frac{-\pi \operatorname{sh} \frac{\pi z}{2} - \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 (z+i) \operatorname{ch} \frac{\pi z}{2}}{\pi (z+i) \operatorname{ch} \frac{\pi z}{2} \operatorname{sh} \frac{\pi z}{2} + \frac{\pi^2}{2} (z+i)^2 \operatorname{sh}^2 \frac{\pi z}{2}} \bigg|_{z=i} = \frac{1}{2\pi i}。$$

$$\operatorname{res} f[(2k+1)i] = \lim_{z \rightarrow (2k+1)i} \frac{2}{\pi(z^2+1) \operatorname{sh} \frac{\pi z}{2}} = \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{2\pi i} \frac{1}{k(k+1)}。 (k=1, 2, \dots)$$

取这样的积分路径：实轴上  $-R_n$  到  $R_n$ ，以原点为圆心， $R_n$  为半径的上半圆  $C_n$ ，这里

$R_n = 2n$ 。该闭合路径包围奇点  $(2k+1)i$  ( $k=0, 1, \dots, n-1$ )，且路径上没有奇点。有

$$\int_{-2n}^{2n} f(x) dx + \int_{C_n} f(z) dz = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k(k+1)} = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (-1)^{k-1} \left( \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1} \right)。 (*)$$

在  $C_n$  上有  $z_n = 2n(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$ ， $\operatorname{ch} \frac{\pi z_n}{2} = \frac{1}{2} [e^{n\pi(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)} + e^{-n\pi(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)}]$  ( $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ )，

当  $0 \leq \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$  时， $\cos \theta > 0$ ， $e^{n\pi(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)} \rightarrow \infty, e^{-n\pi(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)} \rightarrow 0$ ， $\operatorname{ch} \frac{\pi z_n}{2} \rightarrow \infty$ ，

当  $\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta \leq \pi$  时， $\cos \theta < 0$ ， $e^{n\pi(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)} \rightarrow 0, e^{-n\pi(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)} \rightarrow \infty$ ， $\operatorname{ch} \frac{\pi z_n}{2} \rightarrow \infty$ ，

当  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$  时， $\operatorname{ch} \frac{\pi z_n}{2} = \cos n\pi$ ， $\left| \operatorname{ch} \frac{\pi z_n}{2} \right| = 1$ 。

综上， $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$  时存在  $N$ ，当  $n > N$  时有  $\left| \operatorname{ch} \frac{\pi z_n}{2} \right| \geq 1$ 。在  $C_n$  上

$$\left| z_n \cdot \frac{1}{(1+z_n^2) \operatorname{ch} \frac{\pi z_n}{2}} \right| \leq \frac{z_n}{1+z_n^2} (n > N)，所以 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n f(z_n) = 0，由此得 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_n} f(z) dz = 0。$$

令 (\*) 式  $n \rightarrow \infty$  可得

$$\text{v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2) \operatorname{ch} \frac{\pi x}{2}} = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k-1} \left( \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1} \right) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k+1} = 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k}。$$

易知  $\ln(1+x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} x^k$ ，( $|x| < 1$ ) 由于右边级数在  $x=1$  收敛，根据 Abel 第二定理，

该级数在  $x=1$  点左连续，对上式两边取  $x \rightarrow 1-0$  可得  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} = \ln 2$ 。

所以  $\text{v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2) \operatorname{ch} \frac{\pi x}{2}} = 2 \ln 2$ 。

由于  $\operatorname{ch} \frac{\pi x}{2} \geq 1$ ，所以  $\left| \frac{1}{(1+x^2) \operatorname{ch} \frac{\pi x}{2}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ ，因为  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$  收敛，所以原积分收敛，

且等于其主值。

140. 计算下面积分：(1)  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos x}{1+x^4} dx$ ；(2)  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \sin mx}{x^2+a^2} dx$ ， $a>0, m>0$ ；

(3)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{x^2-2x+2} dx$ ；(4)  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^3 \sin mx}{x^4+4a^4} dx$ ， $a>0, m>0$ ；(5)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos mx}{(x+b)^2+a^2} dx$ ，

$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin mx}{(x+b)^2+a^2} dx$ ， $a>0, m>0$ ；(6)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{a \cos x + x \sin x}{x^2+a^2} dx$ ， $a>0$ ；

(7)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 ax}{(x^2+b^2)(x^2+c^2)} dx$ ， $a>0, b>0, c>0$ ；(8)  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos x}{\operatorname{ch} x} dx$ 。

(1) 令  $f(z) = \frac{e^{iz}}{1+z^4} = \frac{e^{iz}}{(z-e^{i\pi/4})(z-e^{-i\pi/4})(z-e^{i3\pi/4})(z-e^{-i3\pi/4})}$ 。

$\operatorname{res} f(e^{i\pi/4}) = \frac{e^{-1/\sqrt{2}}}{4i} e^{i\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}$ ， $\operatorname{res} f(e^{i3\pi/4}) = \frac{e^{-1/\sqrt{2}}}{4i} e^{-i\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}$ 。

原积分  $= \frac{1}{2} \text{v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos x}{1+x^4} dx$

$= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ 2\pi i \left[ \operatorname{res} f(e^{i\pi/4}) + \operatorname{res} f(e^{i3\pi/4}) \right] \right\} = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \cos \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$ 。

(2) 令  $f(z) = \frac{ze^{imz}}{z^2+a^2} = \frac{ze^{imz}}{(z+ai)(z-ai)}$ ，则  $\operatorname{res} f(ai) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-ma}$ 。

原积分  $= \frac{1}{2} \text{v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x \sin mx}{x^2+a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} [2\pi i \operatorname{res} f(ai)] = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-ma}$ 。

(3) 令  $f(z) = \frac{ze^{iz}}{z^2-2z+2} = \frac{ze^{iz}}{(z-1-i)(z-1+i)}$ ，则  $\operatorname{res} f(1+i) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}ei} e^{i\left(1+\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}$ 。

$\text{v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{x^2-2x+2} dx = \operatorname{Im} [2\pi i \cdot \operatorname{res} f(1+i)] = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{e} \sin \left( 1 + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$ 。

由于  $\frac{x}{x^2-2x+2}$  单调趋于 0,  $\left| \int_0^b \sin x dx \right| = |1 - \cos b| \leq 2$ , 所以原积分收敛 (狄里克莱判敛法), 等于其主值。

$$(4) \quad f(z) = \frac{z^3 e^{imz}}{z^4 + 4a^4} = \frac{z^3 e^{imz}}{\left(z - \sqrt{2}ae^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}\right)\left(z - \sqrt{2}ae^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}}\right)\left(z - \sqrt{2}ae^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}\right)\left(z - \sqrt{2}ae^{-i\frac{3\pi}{4}}\right)}.$$

$$\text{则 } \operatorname{res} f\left(\sqrt{2}ae^{i\pi/4}\right) = \frac{1}{4}e^{-ma}e^{ima}, \quad \operatorname{res} f\left(\sqrt{2}ae^{i3\pi/4}\right) = \frac{1}{4}e^{-ma}e^{-ima}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原积分} &= \frac{1}{2} \text{v.p.} \int_0^\infty \frac{x^3 \sin mx}{x^4 + 4a^4} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ 2\pi i \left[ \operatorname{res} f\left(\sqrt{2}ae^{i\pi/4}\right) + \operatorname{res} f\left(\sqrt{2}ae^{i3\pi/4}\right) \right] \right\} = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-ma} \cos ma. \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \quad \text{令 } f(z) = \frac{e^{imz}}{(z+b)^2 + a^2} = \frac{e^{imz}}{(z+b+ai)(z+b-ai)}, \quad \operatorname{res} f(-b+ai) = \frac{e^{-ma}}{2ai} e^{-imb}.$$

$$\text{所以 } \text{v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{\cos mx}{(x+b)^2 + a^2} dx = \operatorname{Re} [2\pi i \operatorname{res} f(-b+ai)] = \frac{\pi}{a} e^{-ma} \cos mb,$$

$$\text{v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{\sin mx}{(x+b)^2 + a^2} dx = \operatorname{Im} [2\pi i \operatorname{res} f(-b+ai)] = -\frac{\pi}{a} e^{-ma} \sin mb.$$

由于  $\left| \frac{\cos x}{(x+b)^2 + a^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{(x+b)^2 + a^2}$ ,  $\left| \frac{\sin x}{(x+b)^2 + a^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{(x+b)^2 + a^2}$  所以原积分收敛, 等于其主值。

$$(6) \quad \text{令上小题第一个积分中 } b=0, m=1 \text{ 可得 } \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{\cos x}{x^2 + a^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{a} e^{-a},$$

$$\text{令第 (2) 小题中 } m=1 \text{ 可得 } \text{v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{x \sin x}{x^2 + a^2} dx = \pi e^{-a}.$$

所以原积分  $= 2\pi e^{-a}$ 。

$$(7) \quad \text{原积分} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{1}{(x^2 + b^2)(x^2 + c^2)} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{\cos 2ax}{(x^2 + b^2)(x^2 + c^2)} dx.$$

$$\text{令 } f(z) = \frac{1}{(z^2 + b^2)(z^2 + c^2)} = \frac{1}{(z+bi)(z-bi)(z+ci)(z-ci)},$$

$$\operatorname{res} f(bi) = -\frac{1}{2b(b^2 - c^2)i}, \quad \operatorname{res} f(ci) = \frac{1}{2c(b^2 - c^2)i}.$$

$$\text{则 } \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{1}{(x^2 + b^2)(x^2 + c^2)} dx = 2\pi i [\operatorname{res} f(bi) + \operatorname{res} f(ci)] = \frac{\pi}{bc(b+c)}.$$

$$\text{令 } f(z) = \frac{e^{2iaz}}{(z^2 + b^2)(z^2 + c^2)} = \frac{e^{2iaz}}{(z + bi)(z - bi)(z + ci)(z - ci)},$$

$$\text{res } f(bi) = -\frac{e^{-2ab}}{2b(b^2 - c^2)i}, \quad \text{res } f(ci) = \frac{e^{-2ac}}{2c(b^2 - c^2)i}。 \text{ 则}$$

$$\text{v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2ax}{(x^2 + b^2)(x^2 + c^2)} dx = \text{Re} \{ 2\pi i [\text{res } f(bi) + \text{res } f(ci)] \} = \frac{\pi}{b^2 - c^2} \left( \frac{e^{-2ac}}{c} - \frac{e^{-2ab}}{b} \right)$$

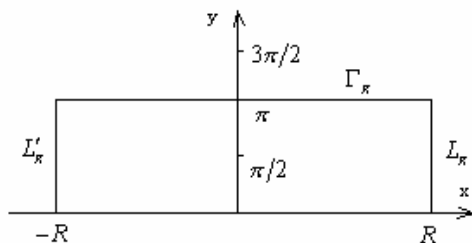
$$\text{由于 } \left| \frac{\sin^2 ax}{(x^2 + b^2)(x^2 + c^2)} \right| \leq \frac{1}{(x^2 + b^2)(x^2 + c^2)}, \text{ 所以原积分收敛且}$$

$$\text{原积分} = \frac{\pi(b - c + ce^{-2ab} - be^{-2ac})}{2bc(b^2 - c^2)}。$$

$$(8) \text{ 令 } f(z) = \frac{e^{iz}}{\text{ch } z}, \text{ 它有一阶极点 } \left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi i \quad (k = 0, 1, \dots)。$$

$$\text{res } f \left[ \left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi i \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow \left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi i} \frac{e^{iz}}{\text{sh } z} = \frac{(-1)^k}{i} e^{-\left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi}, \quad \text{res } f \left( \frac{\pi}{2} i \right) = \frac{1}{i} e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}。$$

选取如下积分路径:



$$\int_{-R}^R f(x) dx + \int_{L_R} f(z) dz + \int_{\Gamma_R} f(z) dz + \int_{L_R'} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \text{res } f \left( \frac{\pi}{2} i \right) = 2\pi e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}。 \quad (*)$$

$$\text{因为 } |\text{ch}(R + yi)| = |\text{ch } R \cos y + i \text{sh } R \sin y| = \sqrt{\text{ch}^2 R \cos^2 y + \text{sh}^2 R \sin^2 y}$$

$$= \sqrt{\cos^2 y + \text{sh}^2 R} \geq \text{sh } R, \text{ 所以 } \left| \int_{L_R} f(z) dz \right| = \left| \int_0^\pi \frac{e^{i(R+yi)}}{\text{ch}(R+yi)} dy \right| \leq \int_0^\pi \frac{e^{-y}}{\text{sh } R} dy = \frac{2(1 - e^{-\pi})}{e^R - e^{-R}}。$$

$$\text{因此 } \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{L_R} f(z) dz = 0, \text{ 同样有 } \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{L_R'} f(z) dz = 0。$$

$$\int_{\Gamma_R} f(z) dz = \int_R^{-R} \frac{e^{i(x+\pi i)}}{\text{ch}(x+\pi i)} dx = -e^{-\pi} \int_R^{-R} \frac{e^{ix}}{\text{ch } x} dx = e^{-\pi} \int_{-R}^R f(x) dx, \text{ 代入 } (*) \text{ 式并令}$$

$$R \rightarrow \infty \text{ 得 } \text{v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{ix}}{\operatorname{ch} x} dx = \frac{\pi e^{-\pi/2}}{1+e^{-\pi}} = \frac{\pi}{\operatorname{ch} \frac{\pi}{2}}。 \text{ 所以原积分} = \frac{\pi}{2 \operatorname{ch} \frac{\pi}{2}}。$$

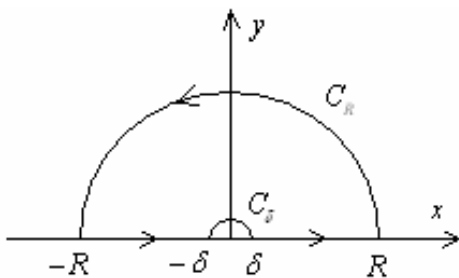
141. 计算下列积分: (1)  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin mx}{x(x^2+a^2)} dx, a>0, m>0$ ; (2)  $\text{v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x(x-1)(x-2)}$ ;

(3)  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos ax - \cos bx}{x^2} dx, a>0, b>0$ ; (4)  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin(x+a)\sin(x-a)}{x^2-a^2} dx, a>0$ ;

(5)  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin^3 x}{x^3} dx$ ; (6)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{px} - e^{qx}}{1-e^x} dx, 0<p<1, 0<q<1$ ;

(7)  $\text{v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x \cos x}{x^2-5x-6} dx$ ; (8)  $\text{v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{(x^2+4)(x-1)} dx。$

(1) 取下图积分路径:



令  $f(z) = \frac{e^{imz}}{z(z^2+a^2)}$ , 则  $\operatorname{res} f(ai) = -\frac{e^{-ma}}{2a^2}$ , 所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-R}^{-\delta} \frac{e^{imx}}{x(x^2+a^2)} dx + \int_{C_\delta} \frac{e^{imz}}{z(z^2+a^2)} dz + \int_{\delta}^R \frac{e^{imx}}{x(x^2+a^2)} dx + \int_{C_R} \frac{e^{imz}}{z(z^2+a^2)} dz \\ &= 2\pi i \cdot \operatorname{res} f(ai) = -\frac{\pi i e^{-ma}}{a^2}。 \end{aligned} \quad (*)$$

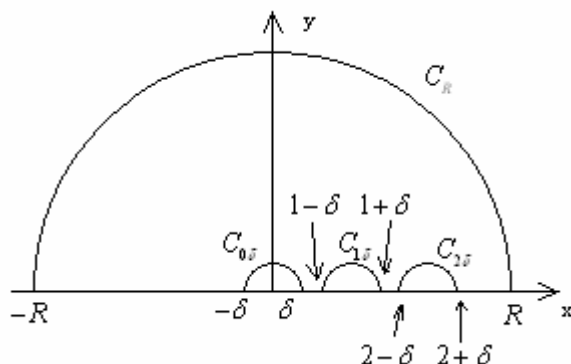
$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_\delta} \frac{e^{imz}}{z(z^2+a^2)} dz = -\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z \cdot \frac{e^{imz}}{z(z^2+a^2)} = -\frac{\pi i}{a^2},$$

因为  $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{imz}}{z(z^2+a^2)} = 0$ , 所以  $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} \frac{e^{imz}}{z(z^2+a^2)} dz = 0$ ,

令 (\*) 式  $\delta \rightarrow 0, R \rightarrow \infty$  得到  $\text{v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{mx}}{x(x^2+a^2)} dx = \frac{\pi i}{a^2} (1 - e^{-ma})$ ,

$$\text{所以 } \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin mx}{x(x^2 + a^2)} dx = \frac{\pi}{2a^2} (1 - e^{-ma}) = \frac{\pi}{a^2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}ma} \operatorname{sh} \frac{ma}{2}.$$

(2) 取下图积分路径:



$$\text{令 } f(z) = \frac{1}{z(z-1)(z-2)}, \text{ 则 } \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_{0\delta}} f(z) dz = -\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(z-1)(z-2)} = -\frac{\pi}{2} i,$$

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_{1\delta}} f(z) dz = -\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{z(z-2)} = \pi i,$$

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_{2\delta}} f(z) dz = -\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{z(z-1)} = -\frac{\pi}{2} i$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = \pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(z-1)(z-2)} = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-R}^{-\delta} f(x) dx + \int_{C_{0\delta}} f(z) dz + \int_{\delta}^{1-\delta} f(x) dx + \int_{C_{1\delta}} f(z) dz + \int_{1+\delta}^{2-\delta} f(x) dx + \int_{C_{2\delta}} f(z) dz \\ & + \int_{2+\delta}^R f(x) dx + \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令上式 } \delta \rightarrow 0, R \rightarrow \infty \text{ 得到 } \text{v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x(x-1)(x-2)} = 0.$$

$$(3) \text{ 令 } f(z) = \frac{e^{iaz} - e^{ibz}}{z^2}, \text{ 取与第(1)小题相同的积分路径,}$$

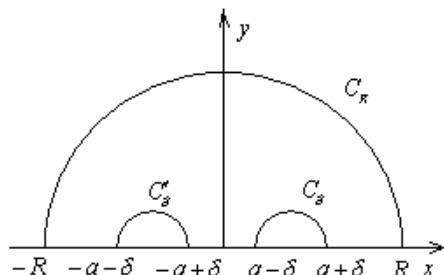
$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_{\delta}} f(z) dz = -\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{iaz} - e^{ibz}}{z} = \pi(a-b),$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} \frac{e^{iaz}}{z^2} dz - \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} \frac{e^{ibz}}{z^2} dz = 0,$$

对该路径的积分取  $\delta \rightarrow 0, R \rightarrow \infty$  的极限可得  $\int_0^\infty \frac{\cos ax - \cos bx}{x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}(b-a)$ 。

$$(4) \text{ 原积分} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty \frac{\cos 2a - \cos 2x}{x^2 - a^2} dx. \text{ 令 } f(z) = \frac{\cos 2a - e^{2iz}}{z^2 - a^2},$$

取如下积分路径:



$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_\delta} f(z) dz = -\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow a} (z-a) f(z) = \frac{\pi(\cos 2a - e^{2ia})}{2ai},$$

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{C'_\delta} f(z) dz = -\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow -a} (z+a) f(z) = -\frac{\pi(\cos 2a - e^{-2ia})}{2ai}.$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 0.$$

$$\int_{-R}^{-a-\delta} f(x) dx + \int_{C'_\delta} f(z) dz + \int_{-a+\delta}^{a-\delta} f(x) dx + \int_{C_\delta} f(z) dz + \int_{a+\delta}^R f(x) dx + \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 0$$

$$\text{令 } \delta \rightarrow 0, R \rightarrow \infty \text{ 得 v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{\cos 2a - e^{2ix}}{x^2 - a^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{a}(\sin 2a - i \cos 2a).$$

$$\text{所以原积分} = \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{Re} \left( \text{v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{\cos 2a - e^{2ix}}{x^2 - a^2} dx \right) = \frac{\pi}{4a} \sin 2a.$$

$$(5) \sin^3 x = \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \right) \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \sin x - \frac{1}{4} (\sin 3x - \sin x) = \frac{1}{4} (3 \sin x - \sin 3x).$$

$$\text{原积分} = \int_0^\infty \frac{3 \sin x - \sin 3x}{4x^3} dx. \text{ 令 } f(z) = \frac{3e^{iz} - e^{3iz} - 2}{4z^3}, \text{ 取与第(1)小题相同的积分}$$

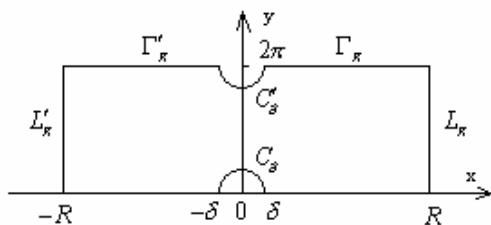
路径, 有

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_\delta} f(z) dz = -\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{3e^{iz} - e^{3iz} - 2}{4z^2} = -\frac{3}{4} \pi i, \quad \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 0.$$

$$\text{令围线积分 } \delta \rightarrow 0, R \rightarrow \infty \text{ 得 v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{3e^{ix} - e^{3ix} - 2}{4x^3} dx = \frac{3}{4} \pi i,$$

$$\text{原积分} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \left( \text{v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{3e^{ix} - e^{3ix} - 2}{4x^3} dx \right) = \frac{3}{8} \pi .$$

(6) 令  $f(z) = \frac{e^{pz}}{1-e^z}$ ,  $2k\pi i$  ( $k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ ) 是其一阶极点。取如下积分路径:



$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-R}^{-\delta} f(x) dx + \int_{C_\delta} f(z) dz + \int_{\delta}^R f(x) dx + \int_{L_R} f(z) dz + \int_{\Gamma_R} f(z) dz + \int_{C_\delta'} f(z) dz \\ & + \int_{\Gamma_R'} f(z) dz + \int_{L_R'} f(z) dz = 0 . \end{aligned} \quad (*)$$

$$\int_{\Gamma_R} f(z) dz = \int_R^\delta \frac{e^{p(x+2\pi i)}}{1-e^{(x+2\pi i)}} dx = -e^{2p\pi i} \int_\delta^R f(x) dx, \quad \int_{\Gamma_R'} f(z) dz = -e^{2p\pi i} \int_{-R}^{-\delta} f(x) dx,$$

代入 (\*) 式得

$$\begin{aligned} & (1-e^{2p\pi i}) \left[ \int_{-R}^{-\delta} f(x) dx + \int_\delta^R f(x) dx \right] + \int_{C_\delta} f(z) dz + \int_{L_R} f(z) dz + \int_{C_\delta'} f(z) dz \\ & + \int_{L_R'} f(z) dz = 0 . \end{aligned} \quad (**)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_{\Gamma_R} f(z) dz \right| & \leq \int_0^{2\pi} \left| \frac{e^{p(R+iy)}}{1-e^{(R+iy)}} \right| dy = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{pR}}{\sqrt{(1-e^R \cos y)^2 + e^{2R} \sin^2 y}} dy \\ & = e^{pR} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2e^R \cos y + e^{2R}}} dy \leq e^{pR} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{e^R - 1} dy = 2\pi \frac{e^{-(1-p)R}}{1-e^{-R}}, \end{aligned}$$

所以  $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Gamma_R} f(z) dz = 0$ , 同样的,  $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Gamma_R'} f(z) dz = 0$ 。

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_\delta} f(z) dz = -\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{ze^{pz}}{1-e^z} = \pi i ,$$

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_\delta'} f(z) dz = -\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 2\pi i} \frac{(z-2\pi i)e^{pz}}{1-e^z} = \pi i e^{2p\pi i} ,$$

$$\text{令 } (**) \text{ 式 } \delta \rightarrow 0, R \rightarrow \infty \text{ 可得 } \text{v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{px}}{1-e^x} dx = \pi i \frac{e^{2p\pi i} + 1}{e^{2p\pi i} - 1} = \pi \cot(p\pi) ,$$



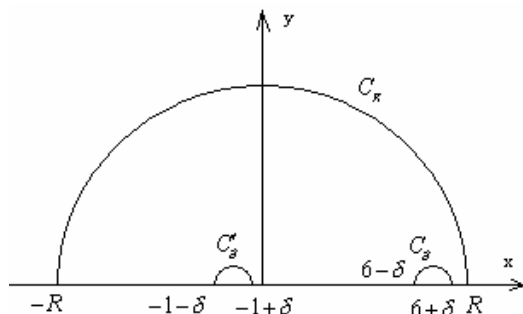
$$\text{所以 } \text{v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{px} - e^{qx}}{1 - e^x} dx = \text{v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{px}}{1 - e^x} dx - \text{v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{qx}}{1 - e^x} dx = \pi [\cot(p\pi) - \cot(q\pi)]。$$

当  $x$  充分大时, 有  $e^x - 1 \geq \frac{1}{2}e^x$  (即  $e^x \geq 2$ )。不妨假设  $p > q$ ,

$$\left| \frac{e^{px} - e^{qx}}{1 - e^x} \right| \leq 2 \frac{e^{px} - e^{qx}}{e^x} = 2 [e^{-(1-p)x} - e^{-(1-q)x}]。 \text{由于 } \int_0^{\infty} [e^{-(1-p)x} - e^{-(1-q)x}] dx \text{ 收敛, 所以}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{px} - e^{qx}}{1 - e^x} dx \text{ 收敛, 类似地, } \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{e^{px} - e^{qx}}{1 - e^x} dx \text{ 收敛, 所以原积分收敛, 等于其主值。}$$

$$(7) \text{ 令 } f(z) = \frac{ze^{iz}}{z^2 - 5z - 6} = \frac{ze^{iz}}{(z-6)(z+1)}。 \text{取如下积分路径:}$$



$$\left( \int_{-R}^{-1-\delta} + \int_{-1+\delta}^{6-\delta} + \int_{6+\delta}^R \right) f(x) dx + \left( \int_{C_\delta} + \int_{C'_\delta} + \int_{C_R} \right) f(z) dz = 0。 \quad (*)$$

$$\text{因为 } \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z}{(z-6)(z+1)} = 0, \text{ 所以 } \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 0。$$

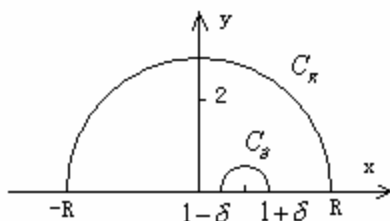
$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_\delta} f(z) dz = -\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 6} \frac{ze^{iz}}{z+1} = \frac{6\pi}{7i} e^{6i}, \quad \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{C'_\delta} f(z) dz = -\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} \frac{ze^{iz}}{z-6} = \frac{\pi}{7i} e^{-i}。$$

$$\text{令 } (*) \text{ 式 } \delta \rightarrow 0, R \rightarrow \infty \text{ 得 } \text{v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \frac{\pi i}{7} (6e^{6i} + e^{-i}),$$

$$\text{原积分} = \text{Re} \left[ \text{v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx \right] = \frac{\pi}{7} (\sin 1 - 6 \sin 6)。$$

$$(8) \text{ 令 } f(z) = \frac{e^{iz}}{(z^2 + 4)(z-1)}, \quad \text{res } f(2i) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 2i} \frac{e^{iz}}{(z+2i)(z-1)} = -\frac{e^{-2}}{20i} (1+2i)。$$

取如下积分路径:



$$\left(\int_{-R}^{1-\delta} + \int_{1+\delta}^R\right) f(x)dx + \left(\int_{C_\delta} + \int_{C_R}\right) f(z)dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{res} f(2i) = -\frac{\pi e^{-2}}{10}(1+2i). \quad (*)$$

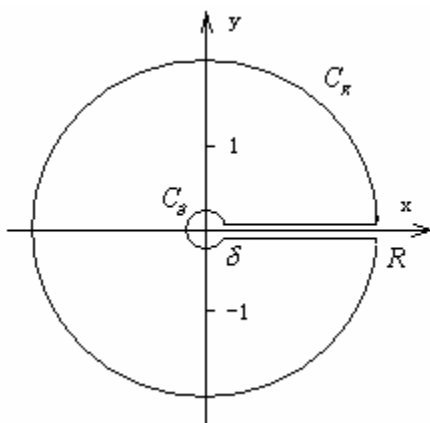
$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} f(z)dz = 0, \quad \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_\delta} f(z)dz = -\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^{iz}}{z^2+4} = -\frac{\pi i}{5} e^i.$$

$$\text{令 } (*) \delta \rightarrow 0, R \rightarrow \infty \text{ 得原积分} = \operatorname{Im} \left[ \text{v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)dx \right] = \frac{\pi}{5} (\cos 1 - e^{-2}).$$

142. 计算下列积分: (1)  $\int_0^\infty \frac{x^s}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$ ,  $-1 < s < 3$ ; (2)  $\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{-p}}{1+2x \cos \lambda + x^2} dx$ ,

$-1 < p < 1$ ,  $0 < \lambda < \pi$ ; (3)  $\text{v.p.} \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{a-1}}{1-x} dx$ ,  $0 < a < 1$ ; (4)  $\int_0^\infty \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}(x^2+a^2)^2} dx$ ,  $a > 0$ 。

(1) 令  $f(z) = \frac{z^s}{(1+z^2)^2}$ , 取如下积分路径, 规定  $0 \leq \arg \leq 2\pi$ ,



$$\text{则 } \operatorname{res} f(i) = \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{d}{dz} \frac{z^s}{(z+i)^2} = -\frac{s-1}{4i} e^{i\frac{s\pi}{2}}, \quad \operatorname{res} f(-i) = \lim_{z \rightarrow -i} \frac{d}{dz} \frac{z^s}{(z-i)^2} = \frac{s-1}{4i} e^{i\frac{3s\pi}{2}}$$

(这里  $i = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$ ,  $-i = e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}}$ )。围道积分为:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_\delta^R \frac{x^s}{(1+x^2)^2} dx + \int_R^\delta \frac{x^s e^{2is\pi}}{(1+x^2)^2} dx + \left( \int_{C_\delta} + \int_{C_R} \right) f(z) dz \\ &= 2\pi i [\operatorname{res} f(i) + \operatorname{res} f(-i)] = i\pi (s-1) e^{is\pi} \sin \frac{s\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } (1 - e^{2is\pi}) \int_\delta^R \frac{x^s}{(1+x^2)^2} dx + \left( \int_{C_\delta} + \int_{C_R} \right) f(z) dz = i\pi (s-1) e^{is\pi} \sin \frac{s\pi}{2}.$$

令上式  $\delta \rightarrow 0, R \rightarrow \infty$ , 由于  $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} z \cdot \frac{z^s}{(1+z^2)^2} = 0$ ,

$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_\delta} f(z) dz = -2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z \cdot \frac{z^s}{(1+z^2)^2} = 0$ , 所以

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x^s}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \frac{i\pi(s-1)e^{is\pi} \sin \frac{s\pi}{2}}{1-e^{2is\pi}} = \frac{\pi}{4}(1-s) \sec \frac{s\pi}{2}.$$

(2) 令  $f(z) = \frac{z^{-p}}{z^2 + 2z \cos \lambda + 1} = \frac{z^{-p}}{(z+e^{i\lambda})(z+e^{-i\lambda})}$ , 取与上小题同样的积分路径, 规定

$0 \leq \arg z \leq 2\pi$ , 则  $\operatorname{res} f[e^{i(\pi+\lambda)}] = \lim_{z \rightarrow e^{i(\pi+\lambda)}} \frac{z^{-p}}{z+e^{-i\lambda}} = -\frac{e^{-ip(\pi+\lambda)}}{2i \sin \lambda}$ ,

$\operatorname{res} f[e^{i(\pi-\lambda)}] = \lim_{z \rightarrow e^{i(\pi-\lambda)}} \frac{z^{-p}}{z+e^{i\lambda}} = \frac{e^{-ip(\pi-\lambda)}}{2i \sin \lambda}$ 。所以

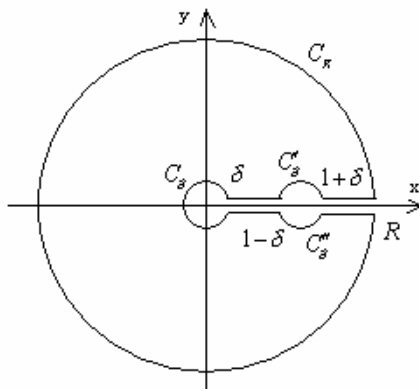
$$(1-e^{-2ip\pi}) \int_\delta^R \frac{x^{-p}}{1+2x \cos \lambda + x^2} dx + \left( \int_{C_\delta} + \int_{C_R} \right) f(z) dz = 2\pi i e^{-ip\pi} \frac{\sin p\lambda}{\sin \lambda}.$$

令上式  $\delta \rightarrow 0, R \rightarrow \infty$ , 由于  $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} z \cdot \frac{z^{-p}}{z^2 + 2z \cos \lambda + 1} = 0$ ,

$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_\delta} f(z) dz = -2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z \cdot \frac{z^{-p}}{z^2 + 2z \cos \lambda + 1} = 0$ , 所以

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{-p}}{1+2x \cos \lambda + x^2} dx = 2\pi i e^{-ip\pi} \frac{\sin p\lambda}{\sin \lambda (1-e^{-2ip\pi})} = \frac{\pi \sin p\lambda}{\sin p\pi \sin \lambda}.$$

(3) 令  $f(z) = \frac{z^{a-1}}{1-z}$ , 取如下积分路径, 规定  $0 \leq \arg z \leq 2\pi$ 。



$$(1 - e^{2ia\pi}) \left( \int_{\delta}^{1-\delta} + \int_{1+\delta}^R \right) f(x) dx + \left( \int_{C_R} + \int_{C_{\delta}} + \int_{C'_{\delta}} + \int_{C''_{\delta}} \right) f(z) dz = 0,$$

令上式  $\delta \rightarrow 0, R \rightarrow \infty$ , 因为  $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 0$ ,  $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_{\delta}} f(z) dz = 0$ ,

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{C'_{\delta}} f(z) dz = -\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1) \frac{z^{a-1}}{1-z} = \pi i,$$

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{C''_{\delta}} f(z) dz = -\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow e^{2i\pi}} (z-1) \frac{z^{a-1}}{1-z} = \pi i e^{2ia\pi},$$

$$\text{所以原积分} = \pi i \frac{e^{2ia\pi} + 1}{e^{2ia\pi} - 1} = \pi \cot(a\pi).$$

(4) 令  $f(z) = \frac{(\ln z)^2}{\sqrt{z}(z^2 + a^2)^2}$ , 取与第(1)小题相同的积分路径, 规定  $0 \leq \arg \leq 2\pi$ ,

$$\text{则 } \operatorname{res} f(ai) = \lim_{z \rightarrow ai} \frac{d}{dz} \frac{(\ln z)^2}{\sqrt{z}(z+ai)^2} = \lim_{z \rightarrow ae^{i\pi/2}} \frac{4(z+ai) \ln z - (5z+ai)(\ln z)^2}{2z^{3/2}(z+ai)^3}$$

$$= \frac{4 \ln a - 3(\ln a)^2 + \frac{3}{4}\pi^2 - 2\pi + 3\pi \ln a + i \left[ 4 \ln a - 3(\ln a)^2 + \frac{3}{4}\pi^2 + 2\pi - 3\pi \ln a \right]}{8\sqrt{2}a^{7/2}},$$

$$\operatorname{res} f(-ai) = \lim_{z \rightarrow -ai} \frac{d}{dz} \frac{(\ln z)^2}{\sqrt{z}(z-ai)^2} = \lim_{z \rightarrow ae^{i3\pi/2}} \frac{4(z-ai) \ln z - (5z-ai)(\ln z)^2}{2z^{3/2}(z-ai)^3}$$

$$= \frac{-4 \ln a + 3(\ln a)^2 - \frac{27}{4}\pi^2 - 6\pi + 9\pi \ln a + i \left[ 4 \ln a - 3(\ln a)^2 + \frac{27}{4}\pi^2 - 6\pi + 9\pi \ln a \right]}{8\sqrt{2}a^{7/2}}.$$

围道积分为:

$$\int_{\delta}^R \frac{(\ln x)^2}{\sqrt{x}(x^2 + a^2)^2} dx + \int_R^{\delta} \frac{(\ln x + 2\pi i)^2}{-\sqrt{x}(x^2 + a^2)^2} dx + \left( \int_{C_R} + \int_{C_{\delta}} \right) f(z) dz = 2\pi i [\operatorname{res} f(ai) + \operatorname{res} f(-ai)]$$

令  $\delta \rightarrow 0, R \rightarrow \infty$ , 由于  $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 0$ ,  $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_{\delta}} f(z) dz = 0$ , 所以

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{2(\ln x)^2 - 4\pi^2}{\sqrt{x}(x^2 + a^2)^2} dx + 4\pi i \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}(x^2 + a^2)^2} dx = 2\pi i [\operatorname{res} f(ai) + \operatorname{res} f(-ai)],$$

$$\text{因此原积分} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \operatorname{Im} \{ 2\pi i [\operatorname{res} f(ai) + \operatorname{res} f(-ai)] \} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} [\operatorname{res} f(ai) + \operatorname{res} f(-ai)]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}a^{7/2}} \left( \frac{3}{2} \ln a - 1 - \frac{3\pi}{4} \right).$$

143. 设  $P(z)$  及  $Q(z)$  分别为  $m$  阶及  $n$  阶多项式, 并且  $m \leq n-2$ , 且  $Q(z)$  无非负实根。

考虑函数  $\frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} \ln z$  的积分, 证明  $\int_0^\infty \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} dx = - \sum_{\text{全平面}} \operatorname{res} \left\{ \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} \ln z \right\}, \quad 0 \leq \arg z \leq 2\pi$ 。

证: 令  $f(z) = \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} \ln z$ , 取与上题第 (1) 小题相同的积分路径, 规定  $0 \leq \arg z \leq 2\pi$ ,

$$\text{有 } \int_\delta^R \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} \ln x dx + \int_R^\delta \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} (\ln x + 2\pi i) dx + \left( \int_{C_R} + \int_{C_\delta} \right) f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{\text{全平面}} \operatorname{res} \left\{ \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} \ln z \right\},$$

$$\text{即 } \int_\delta^R \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} dx + \left( \int_{C_R} + \int_{C_\delta} \right) f(z) dz = - \sum_{\text{全平面}} \operatorname{res} \left\{ \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} \ln z \right\}. \quad (*)$$

由于 0 不是  $Q(z)$  的零点, 则  $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z \cdot \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} \ln z = \frac{P(0)}{Q(0)} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z \ln z = 0$ , 所以

$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_\delta} f(z) dz = 0$ 。因为  $m \leq n-2$ , 所以  $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} z \cdot \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} \ln z = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln z}{z^{n-m-1}} = 0$ , 则

$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 0$ 。令 (\*) 式  $\delta \rightarrow 0, R \rightarrow \infty$  即得  $\int_0^\infty \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} dx = - \sum_{\text{全平面}} \operatorname{res} \left\{ \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} \ln z \right\}$ 。

144. 利用上题结果计算下列积分: (1)  $\int_0^\infty \frac{x}{(1+x+x^2)^2} dx$ ; (2)  $\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x^3+a^3} dx$ ;

(3)  $\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(x+a)(x^2+b^2)} dx, \quad a > 0, \quad b > 0$ ; (4)  $\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(x^2+a^2)(x^2+b^2)} dx$ 。

(1) 令  $f(z) = \frac{z \ln z}{(1+z+z^2)^2}, \quad \operatorname{res} f(e^{i2\pi/3}) = \lim_{z \rightarrow e^{i2\pi/3}} \frac{d}{dz} \frac{z \ln z}{(z - e^{i4\pi/3})^2} = -\frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{9\sqrt{3}} \pi,$

$\operatorname{res} f(e^{i4\pi/3}) = \lim_{z \rightarrow e^{i4\pi/3}} \frac{d}{dz} \frac{z \ln z}{(z - e^{i2\pi/3})^2} = \frac{4}{9\sqrt{3}} \pi - \frac{1}{3}.$

$$\text{原积分} = -\operatorname{res} f(e^{i2\pi/3}) - \operatorname{res} f(e^{i4\pi/3}) = \frac{2}{3} \left( 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9} \pi \right).$$

$$(2) \text{ 令 } f(z) = \frac{\ln z}{z^3 + a^3},$$

$$\operatorname{res} f(ae^{i\pi/3}) = \lim_{z \rightarrow ae^{i\pi/3}} \frac{\ln z}{(z+a)(z-ae^{i5\pi/3})} = \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi - 3\ln a - i(\pi + 3\sqrt{3}\ln a)}{18a^2},$$

$$\operatorname{res} f(-a) = \lim_{z \rightarrow ae^{i\pi}} \frac{\ln z}{z^2 - az + a^2} = \frac{\ln a + \pi i}{3a^2},$$

$$\operatorname{res} f(ae^{i5\pi/3}) = \lim_{z \rightarrow ae^{i5\pi/3}} \frac{\ln z}{(z+a)(z-ae^{i2\pi/3})} = \frac{-5\sqrt{3}\pi - 3\ln a + i(3\sqrt{3}\ln a - 5\pi)}{18a^2}.$$

$$\text{原积分} = -\operatorname{res} f(ae^{i\pi/3}) - \operatorname{res} f(-a) - \operatorname{res} f(ae^{i5\pi/3}) = \frac{2\sqrt{3}\pi}{9a^2}.$$

$$(3) \text{ 令 } f(z) = \frac{\ln z}{(z+a)(z^2+b^2)}, \text{ 则 } \operatorname{res} f(-a) = \lim_{z \rightarrow ae^{i\pi}} \frac{\ln z}{z^2+b^2} = \frac{\ln a + \pi i}{a^2+b^2},$$

$$\operatorname{res} f(bi) = \lim_{z \rightarrow be^{i\pi/2}} \frac{\ln z}{(z+a)(z+bi)} = \frac{a\pi - 2b\ln b - i(2a\ln b + b\pi)}{4b(a^2+b^2)},$$

$$\operatorname{res} f(-bi) = \lim_{z \rightarrow be^{i3\pi/2}} \frac{\ln z}{(z+a)(z-bi)} = \frac{-3a\pi - 2b\ln b + i(2a\ln b - 3b\pi)}{4b(a^2+b^2)}.$$

$$\text{原积分} = -\operatorname{res} f(-a) - \operatorname{res} f(-bi) - \operatorname{res} f(bi) = \frac{1}{a^2+b^2} \left( \ln \frac{b}{a} + \frac{a\pi}{2b} \right).$$

$$(4) f(z) = \frac{\ln z}{(z^2+a^2)(z^2+b^2)}, \text{ 则 } \operatorname{res} f(ai) = \lim_{z \rightarrow ae^{i\pi/2}} \frac{\ln z}{(z+ai)(z^2+b^2)} = \frac{-\pi + 2i\ln a}{4a(a^2-b^2)},$$

$$\operatorname{res} f(-ai) = \lim_{z \rightarrow ae^{i3\pi/2}} \frac{\ln z}{(z-ai)(z^2+b^2)} = \frac{3\pi - 2i\ln a}{4a(a^2-b^2)},$$

$$\operatorname{res} f(bi) = \lim_{z \rightarrow be^{i\pi/2}} \frac{\ln z}{(z^2+a^2)(z+bi)} = \frac{\pi - 2i\ln b}{4b(a^2-b^2)},$$

$$\operatorname{res} f(-bi) = \lim_{z \rightarrow be^{i3\pi/2}} \frac{\ln z}{(z^2+a^2)(z-bi)} = \frac{-3\pi + 2i\ln b}{4b(a^2-b^2)}.$$

$$\text{原积分} = -\operatorname{res} f(ai) - \operatorname{res} f(-ai) - \operatorname{res} f(bi) - \operatorname{res} f(-bi) = \frac{\pi}{2ab(a+b)}.$$

145. 用类似于 143 题的方法证明  $\int_0^\infty f(x) \ln x dx = -\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \sum_{\text{全平面}} \operatorname{res} \left\{ f(z) (\ln z)^2 \right\}$ ,

$\int_0^\infty f(x) dx = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \operatorname{Im} \sum_{\text{全平面}} \operatorname{res} \left\{ f(z) (\ln z)^2 \right\}$ ,  $0 \leq \arg z \leq 2\pi$ 。其中  $f(x)$  满足和第 143

题中  $\frac{P(z)}{Q(z)}$  同样的要求。

证: 令  $F(z) = f(z) (\ln z)^2$ , 取与 143 题相同的积分路径, 规定  $0 \leq \arg z < 2\pi$ , 同样有

$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_\delta} F(z) dz = 0$ ,  $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} F(z) dz = 0$ 。围线积分为

$$\int_\delta^R f(x) (\ln x)^2 dx + \int_R^\delta f(x) (\ln x + 2\pi i)^2 dx + \left( \int_{C_\delta} + \int_{C_R} \right) F(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{\text{全平面}} \operatorname{res} \{ F(z) \},$$

$$\text{即 } 4\pi^2 \int_\delta^R f(x) dx - 4\pi i \int_\delta^R f(x) \ln x dx + \left( \int_{C_\delta} + \int_{C_R} \right) F(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{\text{全平面}} \operatorname{res} \{ F(z) \}。$$

$$\text{令上式 } \delta \rightarrow 0, R \rightarrow \infty \text{ 得 } \pi \int_0^\infty f(x) dx - i \int_0^\infty f(x) \ln x dx = \frac{1}{2} i \sum_{\text{全平面}} \operatorname{res} \left\{ f(z) (\ln z)^2 \right\},$$

比较两边实部和虚部即得证。

146. 利用上题结论计算下列积分: (1)  $\int_0^\infty \frac{\ln x}{x^2 + a^2} dx$ ,  $a > 0$ ; (2)  $\int_0^\infty \frac{\ln x}{(x+a)(x+b)} dx$ ,

$b > a > 0$ ; (3)  $\int_0^\infty \frac{\ln x}{(x+a)^2} dx$ ,  $a > 0$ ; (4)  $\int_0^\infty \frac{\ln x}{(x+a)^2 + b^2} dx$ ,  $a, b$  均为正数。

$$(1) \text{ 令 } f(z) = \frac{(\ln z)^2}{z^2 + a^2}, \text{ 则 } \operatorname{res} f(ai) = \lim_{z \rightarrow ae^{i\pi/2}} \frac{(\ln z)^2}{z + ai} = \frac{\pi \ln a}{2a} + i \frac{\pi^2 - 4 \ln^2 a}{8a},$$

$$\operatorname{res} f(-ai) = \lim_{z \rightarrow ae^{i3\pi/2}} \frac{(\ln z)^2}{z - ai} = -\frac{3\pi \ln a}{2a} + i \frac{4 \ln^2 a - 9\pi^2}{8a}。$$

$$\text{原积分} = -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \operatorname{Re} [\operatorname{res} f(ai)] + \operatorname{Re} [\operatorname{res} f(-ai)] \right\} = \frac{\pi \ln a}{2a}。$$

$$(2) \text{ 令 } f(z) = \frac{(\ln z)^2}{(z+a)(z+b)}, \text{ 则 } f(-a) = \lim_{z \rightarrow ae^{i\pi}} \frac{(\ln z)^2}{z+b} = \frac{\ln^2 a - \pi^2}{b-a} + i \frac{2\pi \ln a}{b-a},$$

$$f(-b) = \lim_{z \rightarrow be^{i\pi}} \frac{(\ln z)^2}{z+a} = \frac{\pi^2 - \ln^2 b}{b-a} - i \frac{2\pi \ln b}{b-a}。$$

$$\text{原积分} = -\frac{1}{2} \{ \operatorname{Re} [\operatorname{res} f(-a)] + \operatorname{Re} [\operatorname{res} f(-b)] \} = \frac{\ln^2 b - \ln^2 a}{2(b-a)} = \frac{\ln ab \ln \frac{b}{a}}{2(b-a)}.$$

$$(3) \text{ 令 } f(z) = \frac{(\ln z)^2}{(z+a)^2}, \text{ 则 } \operatorname{res} f(-a) = \lim_{z \rightarrow ae^{i\pi}} \frac{d}{dz} (\ln z)^2 = -\frac{2 \ln a}{a} - i \frac{2\pi}{a}.$$

$$\text{原积分} = -\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} [\operatorname{res} f(-a)] = \frac{\ln a}{a}.$$

$$(4) \text{ 令 } f(z) = \frac{(\ln z)^2}{(z+a)^2 + b^2}, \text{ 则 } \operatorname{res} f(-a+bi) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \sqrt{a^2+b^2} e^{i(\pi - \tan^{-1} \frac{b}{a})}} \frac{(\ln z)^2}{z+a+bi}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2b} \left( \pi - \tan^{-1} \frac{b}{a} \right) \ln(a^2+b^2) + i \frac{1}{2b} \left[ \left( \pi - \tan^{-1} \frac{b}{a} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{4} \ln^2(a^2+b^2) \right],$$

$$\operatorname{res} f(-a-bi) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \sqrt{a^2+b^2} e^{i(\pi + \tan^{-1} \frac{b}{a})}} \frac{(\ln z)^2}{z+a-bi}$$

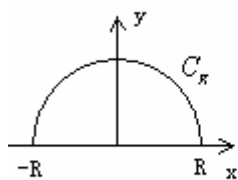
$$= -\frac{1}{2b} \left( \pi + \tan^{-1} \frac{b}{a} \right) \ln(a^2+b^2) + i \frac{1}{2b} \left[ \frac{1}{4} \ln^2(a^2+b^2) - \left( \pi + \tan^{-1} \frac{b}{a} \right)^2 \right].$$

$$\text{原积分} = -\frac{1}{2} \{ \operatorname{Re} [\operatorname{res} f(-a+bi)] + \operatorname{Re} [\operatorname{res} f(-a-bi)] \} = \frac{1}{2b} \tan^{-1} \frac{b}{a} \ln(a^2+b^2).$$

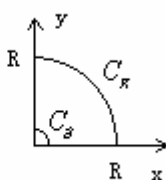
147. 按照指定的积分围道, 考虑适当的复变积分, 计算下列定积分:

$$(1) \int_0^\infty \frac{(1+x^2) \cos ax}{1+x^2+x^4} dx, \int_0^\infty \frac{x \sin ax}{1+x^2+x^4} dx, a > 0; (2) \int_0^\infty \frac{\cos x - e^x}{x} dx; (3) \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{e^{ax}}{1+e^x} dx,$$

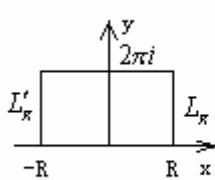
$$0 < a < 1; (4) \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt[4]{x(1-x)^3}}{(1+x)^3} dx.$$



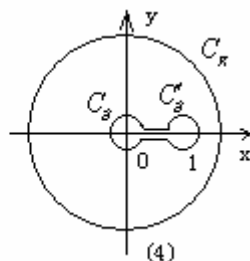
(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)

$$(1) \text{ 令 } f(z) = \frac{(1+z^2)e^{iaz}}{1+z^2+z^4}, \text{ 则}$$



$$\operatorname{res} f(e^{i\pi/3}) = \lim_{z \rightarrow e^{i\pi/3}} \frac{(1+z^2)e^{iaz}}{(z-e^{-i\pi/3})(z^2+z+1)} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} e^{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a} \left( -\sin \frac{a}{2} + i \cos \frac{a}{2} \right),$$

$$\operatorname{res} f(e^{i2\pi/3}) = \lim_{z \rightarrow e^{i2\pi/3}} \frac{(1+z^2)e^{iaz}}{(z^2-z+1)(z-e^{-i2\pi/3})} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} e^{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a} \left( \sin \frac{a}{2} + i \cos \frac{a}{2} \right),$$

对围道积分取  $R \rightarrow \infty$  得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty \frac{(1+x^2)\cos ax}{1+x^2+x^4} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ 2\pi i \left[ \operatorname{res} f(e^{i\pi/3}) + \operatorname{res} f(e^{i2\pi/3}) \right] \right\} \\ &= -\pi \operatorname{Im} \left[ \operatorname{res} f(e^{i\pi/3}) + \operatorname{res} f(e^{i2\pi/3}) \right] = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a} \cos \frac{a}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

令  $f(z) = \frac{ze^{iaz}}{1+z^2+z^4}$ , 则

$$\operatorname{res} f(e^{i\pi/3}) = \lim_{z \rightarrow e^{i\pi/3}} \frac{ze^{iaz}}{(z-e^{-i\pi/3})(z^2+z+1)} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} e^{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a} \left( \sin \frac{a}{2} - i \cos \frac{a}{2} \right),$$

$$\operatorname{res} f(e^{i2\pi/3}) = \lim_{z \rightarrow e^{i2\pi/3}} \frac{ze^{iaz}}{(z^2-z+1)(z-e^{-i2\pi/3})} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} e^{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a} \left( \sin \frac{a}{2} + i \cos \frac{a}{2} \right)$$

对围道积分取  $R \rightarrow \infty$  得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty \frac{x \sin ax}{1+x^2+x^4} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ 2\pi i \left[ \operatorname{res} f(e^{i\pi/3}) + \operatorname{res} f(e^{i2\pi/3}) \right] \right\} \\ &= \pi \operatorname{Re} \left[ \operatorname{res} f(e^{i\pi/3}) + \operatorname{res} f(e^{i2\pi/3}) \right] = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a} \sin \frac{a}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 令  $f(z) = \frac{e^{iz}}{z}$ , 则  $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 0$  (由 Jordan 引理的证明过程可看出对于上半

平面张角小于  $\pi$  的弧该定理仍成立),  $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_\delta} f(z) dz = -\frac{\pi i}{2} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} e^{iz} = -\frac{\pi i}{2}$ , 围道积分为:

$$\int_\delta^R \frac{e^{ix}}{x} dx + \int_R^\delta \frac{e^{-y}}{y} dy + \left( \int_{C_R} + \int_{C_\delta} \right) f(z) dz = 0, \text{ 令 } \delta \rightarrow 0, R \rightarrow \infty \text{ 得 } \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-x}}{x} dx = \frac{\pi i}{2},$$

两边取实部即可得  $\int_0^\infty \frac{\cos x - e^{-x}}{x} dx = 0$ 。

(3) 令  $f(z) = \frac{e^{az}}{1+e^z}$ , 则  $\operatorname{res} f(\pi i) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \pi i} \frac{e^{az}}{(1+e^z)'} = -e^{ia\pi}$ 。类似于 141 题第 (6)

小题作法可证  $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{L_R} f(z) dz = 0$  和  $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{L'_R} f(z) dz = 0$  (也可证  $\int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{e^{ax}}{1+e^x} dx$  收敛)。

围道积分为  $\int_{-R}^R \frac{e^{ax}}{1+e^x} dx + e^{2ia\pi} \int_R^{-R} \frac{e^{ax}}{1+e^x} dx + \left( \int_{L_R} + \int_{L'_R} \right) f(z) dz = -2\pi i e^{ia\pi}$ 。

令  $R \rightarrow \infty$  可得  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{ax}}{1+e^x} dx = \frac{-2\pi i e^{ia\pi}}{1-e^{2ia\pi}} = \frac{\pi}{\sin a\pi}$ 。

(4) 令  $f(z) = \frac{\sqrt[4]{z(1-z)^3}}{(1+z)^3}$ ，规定割线上岸  $\arg z = 0, \arg(1-z) = 0$ ，则割线上岸的积分

为  $\int_{\delta}^{1-\delta} \frac{\sqrt[4]{x(1-x)^3}}{(1+x)^3} dx$ ，割线下岸积分为  $\int_{1-\delta}^{\delta} \frac{\sqrt[4]{x[(1-x)e^{-2i\pi}]^3}}{(1+x)^3} dx = -i \int_{\delta}^{1-\delta} \frac{\sqrt[4]{x(1-x)^3}}{(1+x)^3} dx$ 。

由于  $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} z f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z^4 \sqrt[4]{z(1-z)^3}}{(1+z)^3} = 0$  与幅角无关，所以  $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 0$ 。

$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_{\delta}} f(z) dz = -2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z^4 \sqrt[4]{z(1-z)^3}}{(1+z)^3} = 0$ （与幅角无关），

$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{C'_{\delta}} f(z) dz = -2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{(z-1)^4 \sqrt[4]{z(1-z)^3}}{(1+z)^3} = 0$ （与幅角无关），

$\text{res } f(-1) = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\substack{z \rightarrow e^{i\pi} \\ 1-z \rightarrow 2}} \frac{d^2}{dz^2} [z^{1/4} (1-z)^{3/4}]$   
 $= -\frac{3}{32} \lim_{\substack{z \rightarrow e^{i\pi} \\ 1-z \rightarrow 2}} [z^{-7/4} (1-z)^{3/4} + 2z^{-3/4} (1-z)^{-1/4} + z^{1/4} (1-z)^{-5/4}] = -\frac{3}{64} 2^{-1/4} e^{i\pi/4}$ 。

围道积分为

$(1-i) \int_{\delta}^{1-\delta} \frac{\sqrt[4]{x(1-x)^3}}{(1+x)^3} dx + \left( \int_{C_R} + \int_{C_{\delta}} + \int_{C'_{\delta}} \right) f(z) dz = 2\pi i \text{res } f(-1) = -i \frac{3}{64} 2^{3/4} \pi e^{i\pi/4}$ ，

令  $\delta \rightarrow 0, R \rightarrow \infty$  得  $\int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt[4]{x(1-x)^3}}{(1+x)^3} dx = -i \frac{3}{64} 2^{3/4} \pi \frac{e^{i\pi/4}}{1-i} = \frac{3}{64} 2^{1/4} \pi$ 。

148. 按照指定的被积函数，选择适当的积分围道，计算下列积分：

(1)  $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos n\varphi}{a - ib \cos \varphi} d\varphi$ ， $a > 0, b > 0$ ，被积函数为  $\frac{z^n}{bz^2 + 2iaz + b}$ ；

(2)  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^b}{1+x^2} \cos\left(ax - \frac{1}{2}bx\right) dx$ ， $a \geq 0, -1 < b < 1$ ，被积函数为  $\frac{e^{iaz} z^b}{1+z^2}$ ；

$$(3) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x[(\ln x)^2 + \pi^2]}, \text{ 被积函数为 } \frac{1}{z \ln z};$$

$$(4) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \tan^{-1} x}{(1+2x^2)^2} dx, \text{ 被积函数为 } \frac{z \ln(1-iz)}{(1+2z^2)^2};$$

$$(5) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos(\ln x)}{1+x^2} dx, \text{ 被积函数为 } \frac{z^i}{z^2-1};$$

$$(6) \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{r \sin 2\theta}{1-2r \cos 2\theta + r^2} \theta d\theta, \text{ 被积函数为 } \frac{2zr}{z^2(1+r)^2 + (1-r)^2} \frac{\ln(1-iz)}{1+z^2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \int_{|z|=1} \frac{z^n}{bz^2+2iaz+b} dz &= i \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{in\varphi}}{be^{2i\varphi}+2iae^{i\varphi}+b} e^{i\varphi} d\varphi = i \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{in\varphi} d\varphi}{be^{i\varphi}+2ia+be^{-i\varphi}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{in\varphi} d\varphi}{a-ib \cos \varphi} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{e^{in\varphi} d\varphi}{a-ib \cos \varphi} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{e^{in\varphi} d\varphi}{a-ib \cos \varphi} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{e^{in\varphi} d\varphi}{a-ib \cos \varphi} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{e^{-in\theta} d\theta}{a-ib \cos \theta} \quad (\text{作代换 } \theta = 2\pi - \varphi) \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos n\varphi}{a-ib \cos \varphi} d\varphi \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{记 } f(z) = \frac{z^n}{bz^2+2iaz+b} = \frac{z^n}{b(z-z_1)(z-z_2)}, \text{ 其中 } z_1 = \left( \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{b^2}+1} - \frac{a}{b} \right) i,$$

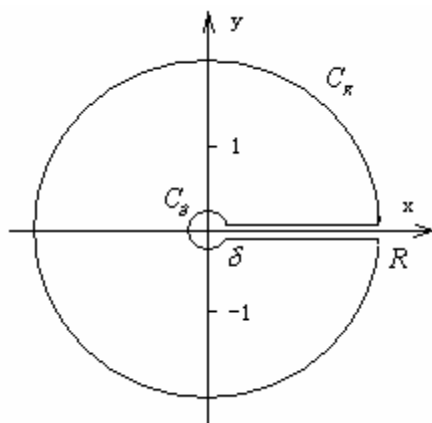
$$z_2 = -\left( \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{b^2}+1} + \frac{a}{b} \right) i, \text{ 显然 } z_1 \text{ 在单位圆内, } z_2 \text{ 在单位圆外.}$$

$$\operatorname{res} f(z_1) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_1} \frac{z^n}{b(z-z_2)} = \frac{i^n \left( \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{b^2}+1} - \frac{a}{b} \right)^n}{2bi \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{b^2}+1}} = \frac{1}{2i \sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \left( \frac{i}{b} \right)^n \left( \sqrt{a^2+b^2} - a \right)^n,$$

$$\text{原积分} = 2\pi i \operatorname{res} f(z_1) = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \left( \frac{i}{b} \right)^n \left( \sqrt{a^2+b^2} - a \right)^n.$$

$$(2) \text{ 令 } f(z) = \frac{e^{iaz} z^b}{1+z^2}, \text{ 规定 } 0 \leq \arg z \leq 2\pi, \text{ 则 } \operatorname{res} f(i) = \lim_{z \rightarrow e^{i\pi/2}} \frac{e^{iaz} z^b}{z+i} = \frac{e^{-a}}{2i} e^{i\frac{b}{2}\pi},$$

$$\operatorname{res} f(-i) = \lim_{z \rightarrow e^{i3\pi/2}} \frac{e^{iaz} z^b}{z-i} = -\frac{e^a}{2i} e^{i\frac{3b}{2}\pi}. \text{ 取如下积分路径:}$$

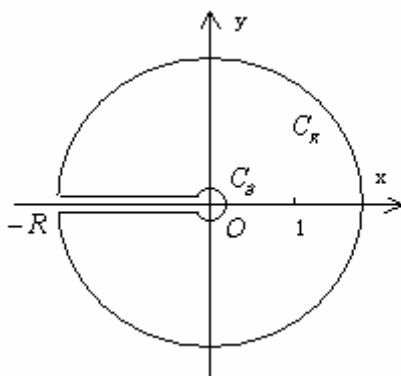


$$\begin{aligned} \text{易得 } \int_0^\infty \frac{x^b e^{iax}}{1+x^2} dx &= \frac{2\pi i}{(1-e^{2ib\pi})} [\text{res } f(i) + \text{res } f(-i)] = -i\pi \frac{\text{sh}\left(a+i\frac{b}{2}\pi\right)}{\sin b\pi} \\ &= \pi \left( \frac{\text{ch } a}{2\cos\frac{b\pi}{2}} - i \frac{\text{sh } a}{2\sin\frac{b\pi}{2}} \right). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } \int_0^\infty \frac{x^b \cos ax}{1+x^2} dx = \pi \frac{\text{ch } a}{2\cos\frac{b\pi}{2}}, \quad \int_0^\infty \frac{x^b \sin ax}{1+x^2} dx = -\pi \frac{\text{sh } a}{2\sin\frac{b\pi}{2}}.$$

$$\text{原积分} = \cos\frac{b\pi}{2} \int_0^\infty \frac{x^b \cos ax}{1+x^2} dx + \sin\frac{b\pi}{2} \int_0^\infty \frac{x^b \sin ax}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} (\text{ch } a - \text{sh } a) = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-a}.$$

(3) 令  $f(z) = \frac{1}{z \ln z}$ , 规定  $-\pi \leq \arg z \leq \pi$ ,  $\text{res } f(1) = \lim_{z \rightarrow e^{i0}} \frac{1}{z(\ln z)'} = 1$ 。积分路径如下:



$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} z f(z) = 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\ln z} = 0,$$

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_\delta} f(z) dz = -2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z f(z) = -2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\ln z} = 0,$$

割线上岸有  $z = re^{i\pi}$ , 积分为  $\int_R^\delta \frac{1}{re^{i\pi}(\ln r + \pi i)} d(re^{i\pi}) = -\int_\delta^R \frac{1}{x(\ln x + \pi i)} dx$ , 同样可得割

线下岸积分为  $\int_\delta^R \frac{1}{x(\ln x - \pi i)} dx$ 。围道积分为:

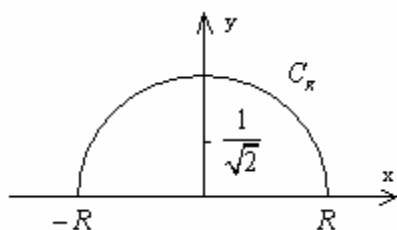
$$\int_\delta^R \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{1}{\ln x - \pi i} - \frac{1}{\ln x + \pi i} \right) dx + \left( \int_{C_R} + \int_{C_\delta} \right) f(z) dz = 2\pi i。$$

令  $\delta \rightarrow 0, R \rightarrow \infty$  得  $2\pi i \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{x[(\ln x)^2 + \pi^2]} = 2\pi i$ , 即  $\int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{x[(\ln x)^2 + \pi^2]} = 1$ 。

$$(4) \text{ 令 } f(z) = \frac{z \ln(1-iz)}{4\left(z^2 + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{z \ln(1-iz)}{4\left(z + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i\right)^2 \left(z - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i\right)^2}。$$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{res} f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i\right) &= \lim_{z \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i} \frac{d}{dz} \frac{z \ln(1-iz)}{4\left(z + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i\right)^2} = \lim_{z \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i} \frac{\left[\ln(1-iz) - \frac{iz}{1-iz}\right]\left(z + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i\right) - 2z \ln(1-iz)}{4\left(z + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i\right)^3} \\ &= -\frac{1}{8}(\sqrt{2}-1)。 \end{aligned}$$

$-i$  和  $\infty$  是  $f(z)$  的枝点, 可沿虚轴从  $-i$  向下延伸到  $\infty$  作为割线, 取如下积分路径 (在单值分枝内):



$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = \pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z^2 \ln(1-iz)}{(1+2z^2)^2} = 0$ 。围道积分为:

$$\int_{-R}^0 \frac{x \ln(1-ix)}{(1+2x^2)^2} dx + \int_0^R \frac{x \ln(1-ix)}{(1+2x^2)^2} dx + \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{res} f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i\right) = -i \frac{\pi}{4}(\sqrt{2}-1)。$$

$$\text{由于 } \int_{-R}^0 \frac{x \ln(1-ix)}{(1+2x^2)^2} dx = \int_R^0 \frac{y \ln(1+iy)}{(1+2y^2)^2} dy = -\int_0^R \frac{x \ln(1+ix)}{(1+2x^2)^2} dx,$$

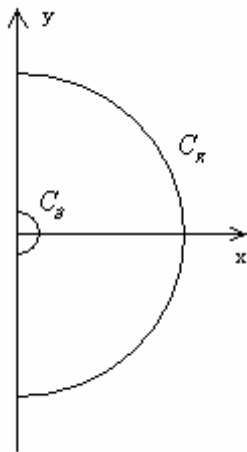
$$\text{所以 } \int_{-R}^0 \frac{x \ln(1-ix)}{(1+2x^2)^2} dx + \int_0^R \frac{x \ln(1-ix)}{(1+2x^2)^2} dx = \int_0^R \frac{x \ln\left(\frac{1-ix}{1+ix}\right)}{(1+2x^2)^2} dx = -2i \int_0^R \frac{x \tan^{-1} x}{(1+2x^2)^2} dx。$$

$$\text{令围道积分 } R \rightarrow \infty \text{ 得 } -2i \int_0^\infty \frac{x \tan^{-1} x}{(1+2x^2)^2} dx = -i \frac{\pi}{4} (\sqrt{2}-1),$$

$$\text{即 } \int_0^\infty \frac{x \tan^{-1} x}{(1+2x^2)^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{8} (\sqrt{2}-1)。$$

(5) 令  $f(z) = \frac{z^i}{z^2-1} = \frac{e^{i \ln z}}{z^2-1}$ , 0 和  $\infty$  是其枝点, 以负实轴作为割线, 规定

$-\pi < \arg z \leq \pi$ , 则  $\text{res } f(1) = \lim_{z \rightarrow e^{i0}} \frac{e^{i \ln z}}{z+1} = \frac{1}{2}$ 。可取如下积分路径:



正虚轴上有  $z = re^{i\pi/2}$ , 积分为  $\int_R^\delta \frac{e^{i(\ln r + \frac{\pi}{2})}}{-r^2-1} d(re^{i\pi/2}) = ie^{-\pi/2} \int_\delta^R \frac{e^{i \ln x}}{x^2+1} dx,$

负虚轴上  $z = re^{-i\pi/2}$  积分为  $ie^{\pi/2} \int_\delta^R \frac{e^{i \ln x}}{x^2+1} dx$ 。围道积分为

$$2i \operatorname{ch} \frac{\pi}{2} \int_\delta^R \frac{e^{i \ln x}}{x^2+1} dx + \left( \int_{C_R} + \int_{C_\delta} \right) f(z) dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{res } f(1) = \pi i。$$

由于  $zf(z) = \frac{e^{(1+i) \ln z}}{z^2-1} = \frac{e^{(1+i)(\ln|z|+i \arg z)}}{z^2-1} = \frac{e^{(\ln|z|-\arg z)}}{z^2-1} e^{i(\ln|z|+\arg z)},$   $|z| \rightarrow 0$  时  $\ln|z| \rightarrow -\infty,$

$e^{(\ln|z|-\arg z)} \rightarrow 0$  (与  $\arg z$  无关), 所以  $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_\delta} f(z) dz = 0。$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} zf(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z^{1+i}}{z^2-1} = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1+i)z^i}{2z} = \frac{1+i}{2} \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} z^{-1+i} = \frac{1+i}{2} \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} e^{(-1+i)(\ln|z|+i \arg z)}$$

$$= \frac{1+i}{2} \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} e^{(-\ln|z| - \arg z)} e^{i(\ln|z| - \arg z)} = 0 \quad (\text{与 } \arg z \text{ 无关}),$$

所以  $\lim_{R \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 0$ 。令围道积分  $\delta \rightarrow 0, R \rightarrow \infty$  得  $\int_0^\infty \frac{e^{i \ln x}}{x^2 + 1} dx = \frac{\pi}{2 \operatorname{ch} \frac{\pi}{2}}$ 。

(6) 见附录。

149. 变换  $t = \frac{bx+a}{x+1}$ , 即  $x = \frac{t-a}{b-t}$ , 试利用此类变换证明  $\int_{-1}^1 \left( \frac{1+t}{1-t} \right)^{m-1} g(t) dt = \int_0^\infty x^{m-1} f(x) dx$ ,

其中  $f(x) = \frac{2}{(x+1)^2} g\left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right)$ 。假定有关的积分均存在。

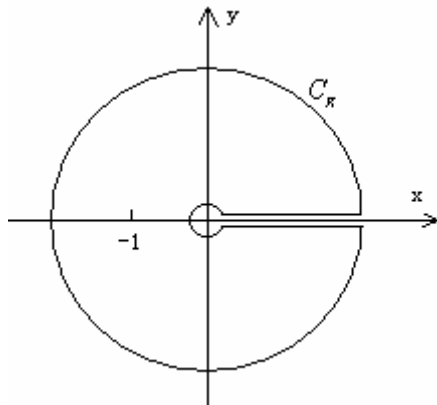
证: 令  $x = \frac{1+t}{1-t}$ , 则  $t = \frac{x-1}{x+1}$ ,  $dt = \frac{2}{(x+1)^2} dx$ 。所以

$$\int_{-1}^1 \left( \frac{1+t}{1-t} \right)^{m-1} g(t) dt = \int_0^\infty x^{m-1} g\left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right) \frac{2}{(x+1)^2} dx = \int_0^\infty x^{m-1} f(x) dx。$$

150. 利用上题结果, 计算下列积分: (1)  $\int_{-1}^1 \left( \frac{1+t}{1-t} \right)^{m-1} dt$ ,  $0 < m < 2$ ;

$$(2) \int_{-1}^1 \left( \frac{1+t}{1-t} \right)^{m-1} \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1}, \quad 0 < m < 2。$$

(1) 原积分  $= 2 \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{m-1}}{(x+1)^2} dx$ 。令  $f(z) = \frac{z^{m-1}}{(z+1)^2}$ , 选取如下积分路径:



可得原积分  $= \frac{2(1-m)\pi}{\sin m\pi}$ 。

(2) 原积分  $= \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{m-1}}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{\pi}{2 \sin \frac{m\pi}{2}}$  (取与上小题相同的积分路径)。

151. 证明:  $\int_{-1}^1 (1-t^2)^{m-1} h(t) dt = \int_0^\infty x^{m-1} f(x) dx$ , 其中  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2}{x+1} \right)^{2m} h\left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right)$ 。

并由此计算积分  $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-t^2}}{1+t^2} dt$ 。

令  $x = \frac{1+t}{1-t}$ , 则  $t = \frac{x-1}{x+1}$ ,

$$\int_{-1}^1 (1-t^2)^{m-1} h(t) dt = \int_0^\infty \left[ \frac{4x}{(x+1)^2} \right]^{m-1} h\left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right) \frac{2}{(x+1)^2} dx = \int_0^\infty x^{m-1} f(x) dx。$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-t^2}}{1+t^2} dt = 2 \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{1/2}}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} dx = (\sqrt{2}-1)\pi \quad (\text{取与上小题相同的积分路径})。$$

152. (1) 证明:  $\int_{-1}^1 \ln\left(\frac{1+t}{1-t}\right) g(t) dt = \int_0^\infty f(x) \ln x dx$ , 其中  $f(x) = \frac{2}{(x+1)^2} g\left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right)$ 。

(2) 计算积分  $\int_{-1}^1 \ln\left(\frac{1+t}{1-t}\right) \frac{dt}{1-ct}$ ,  $|c| < 1$ 。

(1) 令  $x = \frac{1+t}{1-t}$ , 则  $t = \frac{x-1}{x+1}$ ,

$$\int_{-1}^1 \ln\left(\frac{1+t}{1-t}\right) g(t) dt = \int_0^\infty \ln x g\left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right) \frac{2}{(x+1)^2} dx = \int_0^\infty f(x) \ln x dx。$$

(2)  $\int_{-1}^1 \ln\left(\frac{1+t}{1-t}\right) \frac{dt}{1-ct} = \frac{2}{1-c} \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln x}{(x+1)\left(x+\frac{1+c}{1-c}\right)} dx$ 。令  $f(z) = \frac{(\ln z)^2}{(z+1)\left(z+\frac{1+c}{1-c}\right)}$ , 取

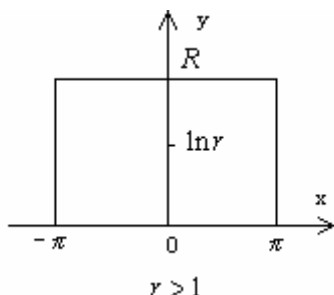
与上小题相同的积分路径可得原积分  $= \frac{1}{2c} \left( \ln \frac{1+c}{1-c} \right)^2$ 。



附录:

148. (6) 用原题给的被积函数没做出来: (

取被积函数为  $f(z) = \frac{z}{r - e^{-iz}}$ , 积分路径如下图:



$r > 1$  时,  $i \ln r$  是  $f(z)$  的一阶极点,  $\operatorname{res} f(i \ln r) = \lim_{z \rightarrow i \ln r} \frac{z}{(r - e^{-iz})'} = \frac{\ln r}{r}$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{如上图, 底边积分} &= \int_{-\pi}^0 \frac{x}{r - e^{-ix}} dx + \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x}{r - e^{-ix}} dx = \int_{\pi}^0 \frac{x}{r - e^{ix}} dx + \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x}{r - e^{-ix}} dx \\ &= -2i \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 - 2r \cos x + r^2} dx. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{顶边积分} = \int_{\pi}^{-\pi} \frac{x + iR}{r - e^{-i(x+iR)}} dx = \int_{\pi}^{-\pi} \frac{x}{r - e^R e^{-ix}} dx + \int_{\pi}^{-\pi} \frac{iR}{r - e^R e^{-ix}} dx。$$

$$\text{由于 } \left| \int_{\pi}^{-\pi} \frac{x}{r - e^R e^{-ix}} dx \right| \leq \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{|x|}{\sqrt{r^2 - 2re^R \cos \theta + e^{2R}}} dx \leq \frac{2}{e^R - r} \int_0^{\pi} x dx = \frac{\pi^2}{e^R - r},$$

$$\left| \int_{\pi}^{-\pi} \frac{iR}{r - e^R e^{-ix}} dx \right| \leq \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{R}{e^R - r} dx = \frac{2\pi R}{e^R - r}, \text{ 所以顶边积分} \rightarrow 0 \quad (R \rightarrow \infty)。$$

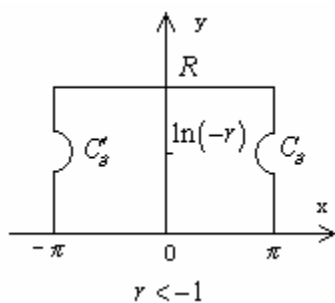
$$\begin{aligned} \text{左边积分} + \text{右边积分} &= i \int_R^0 \frac{-\pi + iy}{r - e^{-i(-\pi+iy)}} dy + i \int_0^R \frac{\pi + iy}{r - e^{-i(\pi+iy)}} dy = 2\pi i \int_0^R \frac{1}{r + e^y} dy \\ &= 2\pi i \int_0^R \frac{e^{-y}}{1 + re^{-y}} dy = -\frac{2\pi i}{r} \ln |1 + re^{-y}|_0^R = \frac{2\pi i}{r} [\ln(1+r) - \ln(1+re^{-R})]。 \end{aligned}$$

当  $R \rightarrow \infty$  时, 该积分  $\rightarrow \frac{2\pi i}{r} \ln(1+r)$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } R \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时围道积分} &= -2i \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 - 2r \cos x + r^2} dx + \frac{2\pi i}{r} \ln(1+r) \\ &= 2\pi i \operatorname{res} f(i \ln r) = 2\pi i \frac{\ln r}{r}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 - 2r \cos x + r^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{r} \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{r} \right), \text{ 即}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{r \sin 2\theta}{1 - 2r \cos 2\theta + r^2} \theta d\theta = \frac{r}{4} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 - 2r \cos x + r^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{r} \right)。$$



$r < -1$  时,  $\pm\pi + i\ln(-r)$  是  $f(z)$  的一阶极点, 如上图,

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_\delta} f(z) dz = -\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow \pi + i\ln(-r)} [z - \pi - i\ln(-r)] f(z) = -\pi i \frac{\ln(-r)}{r} - \frac{\pi^2}{r},$$

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{C'_\delta} f(z) dz = -\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow -\pi + i\ln(-r)} [z + \pi - i\ln(-r)] f(z) = -\pi i \frac{\ln(-r)}{r} + \frac{\pi^2}{r}.$$

左边积分+右边积分

$$= -\frac{2\pi i}{r} \ln|1 + re^{-y}|_0^R = \frac{2\pi i}{r} [\ln(-1-r) - \ln|1 + re^{-R}|] \rightarrow \frac{2\pi i}{r} \ln(-1-r) \quad (R \rightarrow \infty).$$

$$\text{围道积分} = -2i \int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin x}{1 - 2r \cos x + r^2} dx + \frac{2\pi i}{r} \ln(-1-r) - 2\pi i \frac{\ln(-r)}{r} = 0, \text{ 即}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{r \sin 2\theta}{1 - 2r \cos 2\theta + r^2} \theta d\theta = \frac{r}{4} \int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin x}{1 - 2r \cos x + r^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{r}\right).$$

$-1 < r < 1$  时, 极点位于下半平面, 所以围道积分为

$$-2i \int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin x}{1 - 2r \cos x + r^2} dx + \frac{2\pi i}{r} \ln(1+r) = 0, \text{ 即 } \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{r \sin 2\theta}{1 - 2r \cos 2\theta + r^2} \theta d\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} (1+r).$$

153. 若函数  $f(z)$  在右半平面  $\operatorname{Re} z > 0$  内解析, 且满足  $f(z+1) = zf(z)$ ,  $f(1) \neq 0$ , 证明  $f(z)$  能够解析延拓到全平面,  $z = 0, -1, -2, \dots$  除外。

令  $f_1(z) = \frac{1}{z} f(z+1)$ , 他在  $\operatorname{Re} z > -1$  内解析 (除  $z=0$  外), 由于在  $\operatorname{Re} z > 0$  内有  $f_1(z) = f(z)$ , 所以  $f_1(z)$  就是  $f(z)$  在  $\operatorname{Re} z > -1$  内的解析延拓。同样的, 令  $f_2(z) = \frac{1}{z(z+1)} f(z+2)$ , 它在  $\operatorname{Re} z > -2$  内解析 (除  $z=0, -1$  外), 由于在  $\operatorname{Re} z > -1$  内有  $f_2(z) = \frac{1}{z} f(z+1) = f_1(z)$ , 即它是  $f_1(z)$  在  $\operatorname{Re} z > -2$  内的解析延拓。同样的, 可得到  $f(z)$  在全平面上的解析延拓 ( $z = 0, -1, -2, \dots$  除外)。

154. 证明  $f_1(z) = 1 + az + a^2 z^2 + \dots$  与  $f_2(z) = \frac{1}{1-z} - \frac{(1-a)z}{(1-z)^2} + \frac{(1-a)^2 z^2}{(1-z)^3} - \dots$  互为解析延拓。

当  $|az| < 1$ , 即  $|z| < \frac{1}{|a|}$  时,  $f_1(z) = \frac{1}{1-az}$ 。

当  $\left| \frac{(1-a)z}{1-z} \right| < 1$  时,  $f_2(z) = \frac{1}{1-z} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{(1-a)z}{1-z}} = \frac{1}{1-az}$ 。

将  $\left| \frac{(1-a)z}{1-z} \right| < 1$  化成  $(|1-a|^2 - 1)z\bar{z} + z + \bar{z} - 1 < 0$ , 这是圆内 (外) 方程 (见习题 02 第 47

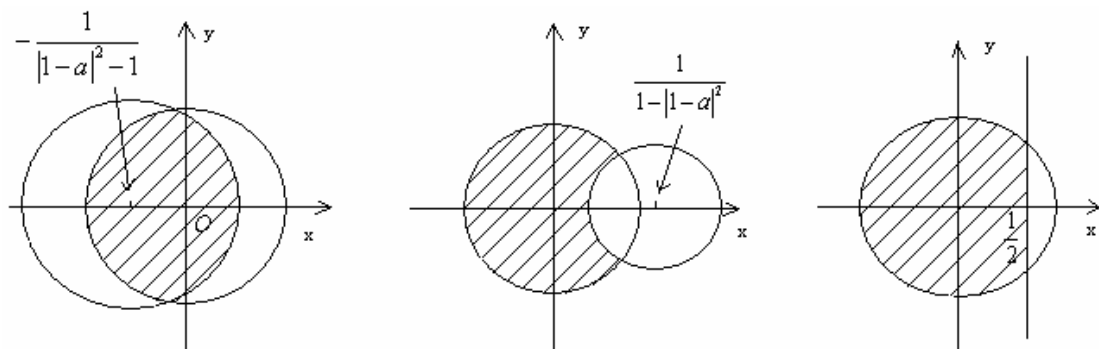
题), 圆心为  $c = -\frac{1}{|1-a|^2 - 1}$ , 半径为  $R = \frac{|1-a|}{||1-a|^2 - 1|}$ 。

若  $|1-a| > 1$ , 这是圆内方程, 圆心在负实轴, 且  $R > |c|$ ; 若  $|1-a| < 1$ , 这是圆外方程, 圆心在正实轴, 且  $R < |c|$ 。

当  $|1-a| = 1$ ,  $(|1-a|^2 - 1)z\bar{z} + z + \bar{z} - 1 < 0$  化为  $x < \frac{1}{2}$ 。

这三种情况  $(|1-a|^2 - 1)z\bar{z} + z + \bar{z} - 1 < 0$  都与  $|z| < \frac{1}{|a|}$  有交集, 如下图所示。

在交集上有  $f_1(z) = f_2(z)$ , 所以两者互为解析延拓。



155. 证明级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{1-z^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{1-z^n} \right)$  在区域  $|z| < 1$  与  $|z| > 1$  内分别代表两个解析函数，但不互为解析延拓。

$$S_N(z) = \sum_{n=1}^N \left( \frac{1}{1-z^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{1-z^n} \right) = -\frac{1}{1-z} + \frac{1}{1-z^2} - \frac{1}{1-z^2} + \frac{1}{1-z^3} - \cdots - \frac{1}{1-z^N} + \frac{1}{1-z^{N+1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-z^{N+1}} - \frac{1}{1-z}.$$

$|z| < 1$  时,  $S(z) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} S_N(z) = 1 - \frac{1}{1-z} = -\frac{z}{1-z}$ ,  $|z| > 1$  时,  $S(z) = -\frac{1}{1-z}$ 。显然两者不互为解析延拓。

156. 已知:  $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^{2^n} = z + z^2 + z^4 + z^8 + \cdots$ ,  $|z| < 1$ 。(1) 证明:  $z=1$  是  $f(z)$  的奇点; (2) 证明:  $f(z) = z + f(z^2)$ , 因此  $z^2=1$  的根也都是  $f(z)$  的奇点; (3) 类似的证明:  $z^{2^k}=1$  的  $2^k$  个根也是  $f(z)$  的奇点,  $k$  为任意正整数; (4) 由此证明: 不可能将  $f(z)$  解析延拓到单位圆外。

(1)  $f(1) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 1 \rightarrow \infty$ , 即  $z=1$  是  $f(z)$  的奇点。

(2)  $f(z^2) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^{2^{n+1}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z^{2^n} = f(z) - z$ 。

(3)  $f(z) = z + f(z^2) = z + z^2 + f(z^4)$

$$= \cdots = z + z^2 + z^4 + \cdots + z^{2^{k-1}} + f(z^{2^k})$$

(4) 对于任意包含单位圆上一段弧的区域, 总存在  $N$ , 使得  $z^{2^N} = 1$  的某个根落入该区域, 所以不可能将  $f(z)$  解析延拓到单位圆外。

157. 求下列各积分的一致收敛区域: (1)  $\int_0^1 \frac{t^{z-1}}{\sqrt{1-t}} dt$ ; (2)  $\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin t}{t^z} dt$ ; (3)  $\int_0^\infty e^{-zt^2} dt$ ;

(4)  $\int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-zt}}{1+t} dt$ 。

(1)  $\operatorname{Re} z \geq \delta > 0$  时, 在  $t \in (0, 1)$  上有  $\left| \frac{t^{z-1}}{\sqrt{1-t}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{t^{1-\delta} (1-t)^{1/2}}$ , 由于  $1-\delta < 1$ ,  $\frac{1}{2} < 1$ , 所

以  $\int_0^1 \frac{dt}{t^{1-\delta} (1-t)^{1/2}}$  收敛, 所以  $\int_0^1 \frac{t^{z-1}}{\sqrt{1-t}} dt$  在  $\operatorname{Re} z \geq \delta$  上一致收敛。

(2) 原积分  $= \int_0^1 \frac{\sin t}{t^z} dt + \int_1^\infty \frac{\sin t}{t^z} dt$ 。

当  $\operatorname{Re} z \leq 2-\delta$  ( $\delta > 0$ ) 时, 在  $t \in (0, 1)$  上有  $\left| \frac{\sin t}{t^z} \right| \leq \frac{t}{t^{2-\delta}} = \frac{1}{t^{1-\delta}}$ 。由于  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{t^{1-\delta}} dt$  收敛,

所以  $\int_0^1 \frac{\sin t}{t^z} dt$  在  $\operatorname{Re} z \leq 2-\delta$  上一致收敛。

当  $\operatorname{Re} z \geq \delta > 0$  时,  $\left| \frac{1}{t^z} \right| \leq \frac{1}{t^\delta}$  一致单调趋于零,  $\left| \int_1^b \sin t dt \right| = |\cos 1 - \cos b| \leq 2$ , 由狄里克莱

判别法可知  $\int_1^\infty \frac{\sin t}{t^z} dt$  一致收敛。所以原积分在  $\delta \leq \operatorname{Re} z \leq 2-\delta$  上一致收敛。

(3)  $\operatorname{Re} z \geq \delta > 0$  时,  $|e^{-zt^2}| \leq e^{-\delta t^2}$ , 由于  $\int_0^\infty e^{-\delta t^2} dt$  收敛, 所以原积分一致收敛。

(4)  $\operatorname{Re} z \geq \delta > 0$  时,  $|e^{-zt}| \leq e^{-\delta t}$ , 所以  $\int_0^\infty e^{-zt} dt$  一致收敛, 又由于  $\frac{1}{1+t}$  单调有界, 由 Abel 判别法可知原积分一致收敛。

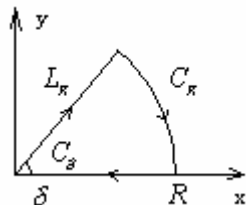
158. 证明: (1)  $\Gamma(z) = \int_0^1 \left( \ln \frac{1}{x} \right)^{z-1} dx$ ,  $\operatorname{Re} z > 0$ ;

(2)  $\Gamma(z) = \int_L t^{z-1} e^{-t} dt$ ,  $\operatorname{Re} z > 0$ ,  $L$  是自原点发出的射线,  $0 < |t| < \infty$ ,  $|\arg t| < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ;

(3)  $\Gamma(z) = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \frac{1}{n+z} + \int_1^\infty t^{z-1} e^{-t} dt$ ,  $z \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots$ 。

(1) 作代换  $\ln \frac{1}{x} = t$ , 即  $x = e^{-t}$ , 则  $\int_0^1 \left( \ln \frac{1}{x} \right)^{z-1} dx = -\int_{\infty}^0 t^{z-1} e^{-t} dt = \Gamma(z)$ 。

(2) 令  $f(t) = t^{z-1} e^{-t}$ , 在如下的围道上积分:



$$\left( \int_L + \int_{C_R} + \int_{C_\delta} \right) f(t) dt - \int_\delta^R f(x) dx = 0.$$

由于  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t f(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t^z e^{-t} = 0$  ( $\operatorname{Re} z > 0$ ), 所以  $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_\delta} f(t) dt = 0$ ,

由于  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} t f(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} t^z e^{-t} = 0$ , 所以  $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} f(t) dt = 0$ 。

令围道积分  $\delta \rightarrow 0, R \rightarrow \infty$  既可得  $\int_L e^{-t} t^{z-1} dt = \int_0^\infty e^{-x} x^{z-1} dx = \Gamma(z)$ 。

$$(3) \Gamma(z) = \int_0^1 t^{z-1} e^{-t} dt + \int_1^\infty t^{z-1} e^{-t} dt = \int_0^1 \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{(-1)^n t^{n+z-1}}{n!} dt + \int_1^\infty t^{z-1} e^{-t} dt$$

可求得级数  $\sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{(-1)^n t^{n+z-1}}{n!}$  的收敛半径为  $\infty$ , 所以上式中积分与求和可交换顺序, 即

$$\Gamma(z) = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \int_0^1 t^{n+z-1} dt + \int_1^\infty t^{z-1} e^{-t} dt. \operatorname{Re} z > 0 \text{ 时有 } \int_0^1 t^{n+z-1} dt = \frac{1}{n+z}, \text{ 即}$$

$$\Gamma(z) = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \frac{1}{n+z} + \int_1^\infty t^{z-1} e^{-t} dt.$$

任取一有界单连通闭区域  $\bar{G}$  (排除  $z = 0, -1, -2, \dots$ ), 有

$$\left| \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \frac{1}{n+z} \right| = \frac{1}{n!} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(n+x)^2 + y^2}} \leq \frac{1}{n! |y|}. \text{ 由于 } \bar{G} \text{ 有界且不含原点, 必存在 } M, \text{ 使在 } \bar{G} \text{ 上}$$

有  $\frac{1}{|y|} \leq M$ 。由于  $\sum \frac{M}{n!}$  收敛, 所以  $\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \frac{1}{n+z}$  在  $\bar{G}$  上一致收敛, 所以在  $G$  上解析。

由  $\bar{G}$  的任意性可知该级数在全平面 (排除  $z = 0, -1, -2, \dots$ ) 上解析。上式可作为  $\Gamma(z)$  在全平面上的解析延拓。

159. 将下列连乘积用  $\Gamma$  函数表示出来: (1)  $(2n)!!$ ; (2)  $(2n-1)!!$ ;

$$(3) (1+\rho)(2+\rho)\cdots(n+\rho); (4) [n(n+1)-\rho(\rho+1)][(n-1)n-\rho(\rho+1)]\cdots[0-\rho(\rho+1)].$$

$$(1) (2n)!! = (2n)(2n-2)(2n-4)\cdots 2 = 2^n n(n-1)(n-2)\cdots 1 = 2^n n! = 2^n \Gamma(n+1).$$

$$(2) (2n-1)!! = (2n-1)(2n-3)\cdots 1 = \frac{(2n)(2n-1)(2n-2)(2n-3)\cdots 2 \cdot 1}{(2n)!!}$$

$$= \frac{(2n)!}{(2n)!!} = \frac{\Gamma(2n+1)}{2^n \Gamma(n+1)}.$$

$$(3) \Gamma(\rho+n+1) = (\rho+n)\Gamma(\rho+n) = (\rho+n)(\rho+n-1)\Gamma(\rho+n-1) = \cdots$$

$$= (\rho+n)(\rho+n-1)\cdots(\rho+1)\Gamma(\rho+1)$$

$$\text{所以 } (1+\rho)(2+\rho)\cdots(n+\rho) = \frac{\Gamma(\rho+n+1)}{\Gamma(\rho+1)}.$$

$$(4) n(n+1)-\rho(\rho+1) = -[\rho^2 + \rho - n(n+1)] = (\rho+n+1)(n-\rho),$$

$$\text{原式} = (\rho+n+1)(\rho+n)\cdots(\rho+1) \cdot (n-\rho)(n-1-\rho)\cdots(-\rho) = \frac{\Gamma(\rho+n+2)}{\Gamma(\rho+1)} \frac{\Gamma(n+1-\rho)}{\Gamma(-\rho)}.$$

160. 设  $\psi(z) = \frac{d}{dz} \ln \Gamma(z) = \frac{\Gamma'(z)}{\Gamma(z)}$ , 证明: (1)  $\psi(z+1) = \frac{1}{z} + \psi(z)$ ;

$$(2) \psi(z+n) - \psi(z) = \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z+1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{z+n-1}; (3) \psi(1-z) - \psi(z) = \pi \cot(\pi z);$$

$$(4) 2\psi(2z) - \psi(z) - \psi\left(z + \frac{1}{2}\right) = 2\ln 2.$$

(1) 对  $\Gamma(z+1) = z\Gamma(z)$  两边取对数, 再微商即可证。

(2) 由  $\Gamma(z+n) = (z+n-1)(z+n-2)\cdots(z+1)z\Gamma(z)$  可证。

(3) 由  $\Gamma(z)\Gamma(1-z) = \frac{\pi}{\sin(\pi z)}$  可得。

(4) 由  $\Gamma(2z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} 2^{2z-1} \Gamma(z) \Gamma\left(z + \frac{1}{2}\right)$  可得。

161. 证明:  $\psi(z)$  仍以 0 及负整数为其一阶极点, 并求其留数。

由上题第 (2) 小题结论,  $\psi(z) = \psi(z+n+1) - \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z+1} - \cdots - \frac{1}{z+n}$ 。 $\psi(z+n+1)$  在  $z = -n$  的足够小邻域内是解析的(因为  $\psi(z+n+1) = \frac{d}{dz} \ln \Gamma(z+n+1)$ , 而  $\Gamma(z+n+1)$  是解析的), 所以  $z = -n$  ( $n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$ ) 为其一阶极点。

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{res} \psi(-n) &= \lim_{z \rightarrow -n} (z+n) \psi(z) \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow -n} \left[ (z+n) \psi(z+n+1) - \frac{(z+n)}{z} - \frac{(z+n)}{z+1} - \cdots - \frac{(z+n)}{z+n-1} - 1 \right] = -1 \end{aligned}$$

162. 定义  $J_\nu(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! \Gamma(k+\nu+1)} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{2k+\nu}$ , 试导出  $Y_n(z) = \lim_{\nu \rightarrow n} \frac{J_\nu(z) \cos \nu\pi - J_{-\nu}(z)}{\sin \nu\pi}$ ,

$n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$  的级数表达式。

由于  $z = -n$  ( $n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$ ) 是  $\Gamma(z)$  的极点, 所以有  $\frac{1}{\Gamma(-n)} = 0$ 。由此可导出  $J_n(z)$  的

一个性质:  $J_{-n}(z) = (-1)^n J_n(z)$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} J_{-n}(z) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! \Gamma(k-n+1)} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{2k-n} = \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! \Gamma(k-n+1)} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{2k-n} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+n}}{(k+n)! \Gamma(k+1)} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{2k+n} \\ &= (-1)^n \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! \Gamma(k+n+1)} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{2k+n} = (-1)^n J_n(z)。 \end{aligned}$$

当  $\nu \neq n$  时,  $J_\nu(z)$  是多值函数, 0 和  $\infty$  是其枝点, 可把负实轴作为割线, 规定  $|\arg z| < \pi$ 。

用  $u_k(z, \nu)$  表示  $J_\nu(z)$  级数表达式的通项, 当  $|z| \leq M, |\nu| \leq L$  ( $M, L$  是任意正数),  $k$  充分

大时,  $\left| \frac{u_{k+1}(z, \nu)}{u_k(z, \nu)} \right| = \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+\nu+1)} \left| \frac{z}{2} \right|^2 \leq \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+1-L)} \left(\frac{M}{2}\right)^2 \rightarrow 0$ , 所以该级数在

给定范围内对于  $z$  和  $\nu$  是一致收敛的, 可对  $z$  和  $\nu$  逐项微分;  $J_\nu(z)$  是  $\nu$  的整函数, 在  $z$  的单值分枝内是  $z$  的解析函数。

由于  $z = -n$  是  $\Gamma(z)$  和  $\psi(z)$  的一阶极点, 且  $\operatorname{res} \Gamma(-n) = \frac{(-1)^n}{n!}$ ,  $\operatorname{res} \psi(-n) = -1$ ,



$$\text{所以可设 } \Gamma(z) = \frac{1}{z+n} \left[ \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} + a_1(z+n) + a_2(z+n)^2 + \cdots \right],$$

$$\psi(z) = \frac{1}{z+n} \left[ -1 + b_1(z+n) + b_2(z+n)^2 + \cdots \right], \text{ 由此得 } \frac{\psi(-n)}{\Gamma(-n)} = (-1)^{n+1} n!.$$

$$\frac{\partial J_\nu(z)}{\partial \nu} = - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \Gamma'(k+\nu+1)}{k! \Gamma^2(k+\nu+1)} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{2k+\nu} + \ln\left(\frac{z}{2}\right) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! \Gamma(k+\nu+1)} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{2k+\nu}$$

$$= - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \psi(k+\nu+1)}{k! \Gamma(k+\nu+1)} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{2k+\nu} + J_\nu(z) \ln\left(\frac{z}{2}\right)$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial J_\nu(z)}{\partial \nu} \right|_{\nu=n} = - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \psi(k+n+1)}{k! (k+n)!} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{2k+n} + J_n(z) \ln\left(\frac{z}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial J_{-\nu}(z)}{\partial \nu} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \psi(k-\nu+1)}{k! \Gamma(k-\nu+1)} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{2k-\nu} - J_{-\nu}(z) \ln\left(\frac{z}{2}\right)$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial J_{-\nu}(z)}{\partial \nu} \right|_{\nu=n} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \psi(k-n+1)}{k! \Gamma(k-n+1)} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{2k-n} - J_{-n}(z) \ln\left(\frac{z}{2}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^k \psi(k-n+1)}{k! \Gamma(k-n+1)} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{2k-n} + \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \psi(k-n+1)}{k! \Gamma(k-n+1)} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{2k-n} - (-1)^n J_n(z) \ln\left(\frac{z}{2}\right)$$

$$= (-1)^n \left[ \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{(n-k-1)!}{k!} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{2k-n} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \psi(k+1)}{k! (k+n)!} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{2k+n} - J_n(z) \ln\left(\frac{z}{2}\right) \right]$$

当  $n=0$  时, 上式右边没有第一项求和。

利用洛比达法则,

$$Y_n(z) = \lim_{\nu \rightarrow n} \frac{\frac{\partial J_\nu(z)}{\partial \nu} \cos \nu \pi - \pi J_\nu(z) \sin \nu \pi - \frac{\partial J_{-\nu}(z)}{\partial \nu}}{\pi \cos \nu \pi} = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{\partial J_\nu(z)}{\partial \nu} - (-1)^n \frac{\partial J_{-\nu}(z)}{\partial \nu} \right]_{\nu=n}$$

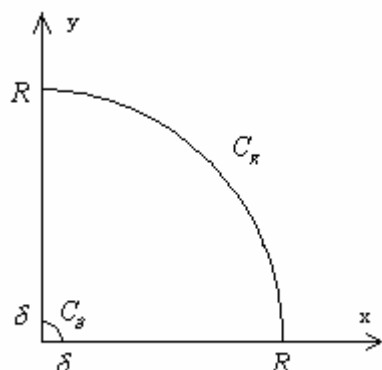
$$= \frac{2}{\pi} J_n(z) \ln\left(\frac{z}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{(n-k-1)!}{k!} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{2k-n}$$

$$- \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! (k+n)!} [\psi(k+n+1) + \psi(k+1)] \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{2k+n}$$

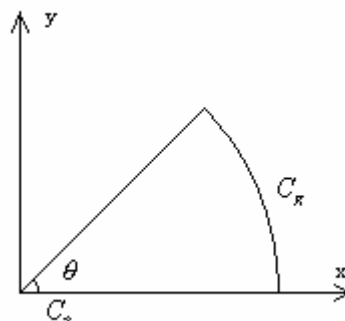
163. 计算下列积分: (1)  $\int_0^\infty x^{-\alpha} \sin x dx$ ,  $0 < \alpha < 2$ ,  $\int_0^\infty x^{-\alpha} \cos x dx$ ,  $0 < \alpha < 1$ ;

$$(2) \int_0^\infty x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x \cos \theta} \cos(x \sin \theta) dx, \int_0^\infty x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x \cos \theta} \sin(x \sin \theta) dx, \quad \alpha > 0, |\theta| < \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

(1) 令  $f(z) = z^{-\alpha} e^{-z}$ , 规定  $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \arg z < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ , 在下面左图路径上积分:



(1)



(2)

$$\int_\delta^R r^{-\alpha} e^{-r} dr + \int_R^\delta (re^{i\pi/2})^{-\alpha} e^{-ir} d(re^{i\pi/2}) + \left( \int_{C_R} + \int_{C_\delta} \right) f(z) dz = 0$$

当  $0 < \alpha < 1$  时,  $0 < 1 - \alpha < 1$ ,  $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z^{1-\alpha} e^{-z} = 0$ , 所以  $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_\delta} f(z) dz = 0$ 。

又因为  $\operatorname{Re} z > 0$ , 所以  $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} z f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} z^{1-\alpha} e^{-z} = 0$ , 因此  $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 0$ 。

令围道积分  $\delta \rightarrow 0, R \rightarrow \infty$  得  $\int_0^\infty x^{-\alpha} e^{-ix} dx = -ie^{\frac{i\alpha\pi}{2}} \int_0^\infty x^{-\alpha} e^{-x} dx = -ie^{\frac{i\alpha\pi}{2}} \Gamma(1-\alpha)$ 。

取实部和虚部既可得  $0 < \alpha < 1$  时有  $\int_0^\infty x^{-\alpha} \sin x dx = \Gamma(1-\alpha) \cos \frac{\alpha\pi}{2}$ ,

$$\int_0^\infty x^{-\alpha} \cos x dx = \Gamma(1-\alpha) \sin \frac{\alpha\pi}{2}.$$

157 题第 (2) 小题已证明  $\int_0^\infty x^{-\alpha} \sin x dx$  在区间  $\alpha \in [\delta, 2-\delta]$  ( $\forall \delta > 0$ ) 上是一致收敛的,

所以它在  $\alpha \in (\delta, 2-\delta)$  上是  $\alpha$  的解析函数, 由  $\delta$  的任意性, 它是  $(0, 2)$  上的解析函数。由

解析延拓原理,  $0 < \alpha < 2$  时有  $\int_0^\infty x^{-\alpha} \sin x dx = \Gamma(1-\alpha) \cos \frac{\alpha\pi}{2}$ 。

(2) 取  $f(z) = z^{\alpha-1} e^{-z}$  在上面右图路径上的积分,

$$\int_\delta^R r^{\alpha-1} e^{-r} dr + \int_R^\delta (re^{i\theta})^{\alpha-1} e^{-r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)} d(re^{i\theta}) + \left( \int_{C_R} + \int_{C_\delta} \right) f(z) dz = 0$$

由于  $\alpha > 0$ ,  $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z^\alpha e^{-z} = 0$ , 所以  $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_\delta} f(z) dz = 0$ 。

因为  $\operatorname{Re} z > 0$  ( $|\theta| < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ), 所以  $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} z f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} z^\alpha e^{-z} = 0$ , 因此  $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 0$ 。

令围道积分  $\delta \rightarrow 0, R \rightarrow \infty$  得  $\int_0^\infty x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x \cos \theta} e^{-ix \sin \theta} dx = e^{-i\alpha\theta} \Gamma(\alpha)$

取实部和虚部得  $\int_0^\infty x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x \cos \theta} \cos(x \sin \theta) dx = \Gamma(\alpha) \cos \alpha \theta$ ,

$$\int_0^\infty x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x \cos \theta} \sin(x \sin \theta) dx = \Gamma(\alpha) \sin \alpha \theta.$$

164. 试用下面的方法导出  $\Gamma(z)$  的渐近公式: (1) 通过变量代换将  $\Gamma(z+1)$  的积分表达式

改写成  $\Gamma(z+1) = z^z e^{-z} \int_{-z}^\infty \exp\left[z \ln\left(1 + \frac{s}{z}\right) - s\right] ds$ ; (2) 将上述积分中被积函数的指数作

展开而只保留最主要的一项, 并将积分下限近似地换成  $-\infty$ , 这样就得到  $\Gamma(z+1)$  在  $z$  大时

的渐近公式:  $\Gamma(z+1) \sim \sqrt{2\pi z} z^z e^{-z}$ .

$$\text{令 } t = s + z, \text{ 则 } \Gamma(z+1) = \int_0^\infty t^z e^{-t} dt = \int_0^\infty \exp(z \ln t - t) dt = \int_{-z}^\infty \exp(z \ln(s+z) - s - z) ds$$

$$= e^{z \ln z - z} \int_{-z}^\infty \exp[z \ln(s+z) - z \ln z - s] ds = z^z e^{-z} \int_{-z}^\infty \exp\left[z \ln\left(1 + \frac{s}{z}\right) - s\right] ds.$$

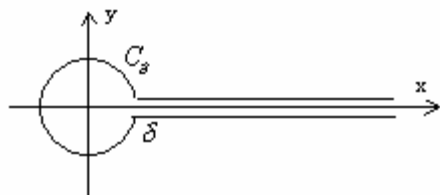
$$\ln\left(1 + \frac{s}{z}\right) = \frac{s}{z} - \frac{s^2}{2z^2} + \frac{s^3}{3z^3} - \dots, \quad z \ln\left(1 + \frac{s}{z}\right) - s = -\frac{s^2}{2z} + \frac{s^3}{3z^2} - \dots.$$

保留第一项  $-\frac{s^2}{2z}$ , 并取积分下限为  $-\infty$ , 得到  $\Gamma(z+1) \approx z^z e^{-z} \int_{-\infty}^\infty e^{-\frac{s^2}{2z}} ds = \sqrt{2\pi z} z^z e^{-z}$ .

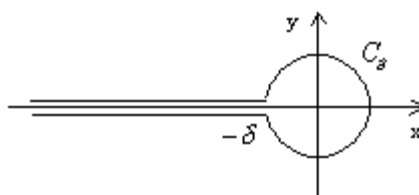
165. 证明  $\Gamma(z)$  的下列积分表示 (对一切  $z$  都成立):

$$(1) \quad \Gamma(z) = \frac{1}{e^{2i\pi z} - 1} \int_C \zeta^{z-1} e^{-\zeta} d\zeta, \quad C \text{ 如下面左图所示, 规定割线上岸 } \arg \zeta = 0;$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{1}{\Gamma(z)} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C'} \zeta^{-z} e^{\zeta} d\zeta, \quad C' \text{ 如下面右图所示, 规定割线下岸 } \arg \zeta = -\pi.$$



(1)



(2)

(1) 记  $f(\zeta) = e^{-\zeta} \zeta^{z-1}$ , 围线积分为:

$$\int_C e^{-\zeta} \zeta^{z-1} d\zeta = \int_R^\delta e^{-x} x^{z-1} dx + e^{2i\pi z} \int_\delta^R e^{-x} x^{z-1} dx + \int_{C_\delta} f(\zeta) d\zeta.$$

设  $\operatorname{Re} z > 0$ , 则  $\lim_{\zeta \rightarrow 0} \zeta f(\zeta) = \lim_{\zeta \rightarrow 0} e^{-\zeta} \zeta^z = 0$ , 所以  $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_\delta} f(\zeta) d\zeta = 0$ .

令围道积分  $\delta \rightarrow 0$  得  $\Gamma(z) = \frac{1}{e^{2i\pi z} - 1} \int_C \zeta^{z-1} e^{-\zeta} d\zeta$ . 继续可得

$$\Gamma(z) = \frac{e^{-i\pi z}}{e^{i\pi z} - e^{-i\pi z}} \int_C \zeta^{z-1} e^{-\zeta} d\zeta = \frac{e^{-i\pi z}}{2i \sin \pi z} \int_C \zeta^{z-1} e^{-\zeta} d\zeta. \text{ 由 } \Gamma(z) \Gamma(1-z) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi z} \text{ 可得}$$

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(1-z)} = \frac{e^{-i\pi z}}{2\pi i} \int_C \zeta^{z-1} e^{-\zeta} d\zeta, \text{ 即 } \frac{1}{\Gamma(z)} = -\frac{e^{i\pi z}}{2\pi i} \int_C \zeta^{-z} e^{-\zeta} d\zeta. \text{ 作代换 } \zeta = te^{i\pi}, \text{ 则}$$

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(z)} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C'} t^{-z} e^t dt.$$

166. 从公式  $\Gamma(z) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^n \left(1 - \frac{t}{n}\right)^n t^{z-1} dt$  出发, 证明:

$$(1) \Gamma(z) = \frac{1}{z} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \left(1 + \frac{z}{n}\right)^{-1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^z \right]; (2) \Gamma(z) = \frac{1}{z} e^{-\gamma z} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \left(1 + \frac{z}{n}\right)^{-1} e^{\frac{z}{n}} \right],$$

其中  $\gamma = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( -\ln n + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} \right)$ .

$$(1) \text{ 作代换 } t = nx, \text{ 则 } \int_0^n \left(1 - \frac{t}{n}\right)^n t^{z-1} dt = n^z \int_0^1 (1-x)^n x^{z-1} dx = n^z B(n+1, z)$$

$$= n^z \frac{\Gamma(n+1) \Gamma(z)}{\Gamma(z+n+1)} = n^z \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdots (n-1) n}{z(z+1)(z+2) \cdots (z+n-1)(z+n)}$$

$$= n^z \frac{1}{z(1+z) \left(1 + \frac{z}{2}\right) \cdots \left(1 + \frac{z}{n-1}\right) \left(1 + \frac{z}{n}\right)} = n^z \frac{1}{z \left(1 + \frac{z}{n}\right)} \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(1 + \frac{z}{k}\right)^{-1}$$

$$= \left(\frac{2}{1}\right)^z \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^z \cdots \left(\frac{n}{n-1}\right)^z \frac{1}{z \left(1 + \frac{z}{n}\right)} \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(1 + \frac{z}{k}\right)^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{z \left(1 + \frac{z}{n}\right)} \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} \left[ \left(1 + \frac{z}{k}\right)^{-1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right)^z \right]$$

令  $n \rightarrow \infty$  即得  $\Gamma(z) = \frac{1}{z} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \left(1 + \frac{z}{n}\right)^{-1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^z \right]$ 。

(2)  $n^z = e^{z \ln n} = \exp\left(z \ln n - z \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}\right) \exp\left(z \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}\right) = \exp\left[z\left(\ln n - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}\right)\right] \prod_{k=1}^n e^{\frac{z}{k}}$ ,

$$\int_0^n \left(1 - \frac{t}{n}\right)^n t^{z-1} dt = n^z \frac{1}{z} \prod_{k=1}^n \left(1 + \frac{z}{k}\right)^{-1} = \frac{1}{z} \exp\left[z\left(\ln n - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}\right)\right] \prod_{k=1}^n \left(1 + \frac{z}{k}\right)^{-1} e^{\frac{z}{k}}$$

令  $n \rightarrow \infty$  即得  $\Gamma(z) = \frac{1}{z} e^{-\gamma z} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \left(1 + \frac{z}{n}\right)^{-1} e^{\frac{z}{n}} \right]$ 。

167. 利用上题结果, 证明: (1)  $\Gamma(1)=1$ ; (2)  $\Gamma(z+1)=z\Gamma(z)$ ;

(3)  $\psi(z) = -\gamma - \frac{1}{z} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+z} \right)$ ; (4)  $\Gamma'(1) = -\gamma$ ;

(5)  $\Gamma'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -(\gamma + 2\ln 2)\sqrt{\pi}$ 。

(1) 令上题第 (1) 小题中  $z=1$  即可得。

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \Gamma(z+1) &= \frac{1}{z+1} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{k=1}^n \left(1 + \frac{z+1}{k}\right)^{-1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right)^{z+1} \\ &= \frac{1}{z+1} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{k+1+z}{k}\right)^{-1} \left(\frac{k}{k+1}\right)^{-1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right)^z = \frac{1}{z+1} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{k+1+z}{k+1}\right)^{-1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right)^z \\ &= \frac{1}{z+1} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{k=1}^n \left(1 + \frac{z}{k+1}\right)^{-1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right)^z = \frac{1}{z+1} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1+z) \left(1 + \frac{z}{n+1}\right)^{-1} \prod_{k=1}^n \left(1 + \frac{z}{k}\right)^{-1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right)^z \\ &= \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{z}{k}\right)^{-1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right)^z = z\Gamma(z)。 \end{aligned}$$

(3)  $\Gamma(z) = \frac{1}{z} e^{-\gamma z} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{k=1}^n \left[ \left(1 + \frac{z}{k}\right)^{-1} e^{\frac{z}{k}} \right],$

$$\ln \Gamma(z) = -\ln z - \gamma z + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \prod_{k=1}^n \left[ \left(1 + \frac{z}{k}\right)^{-1} e^{\frac{z}{k}} \right] = -\ln z - \gamma z + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -\sum_{k=1}^n \ln \left(1 + \frac{z}{k}\right) + z \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} \right]$$

$$\psi(z) = \frac{d}{dz} \ln \Gamma(z) = -\gamma - \frac{1}{z} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+z} \right) = -\gamma - \frac{1}{z} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+z} \right)。$$

$$(4) \quad \psi(1) = -\gamma - 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1} \right) = -\gamma - 1 + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) = -\gamma,$$

$$\Gamma'(1) = \psi(1)\Gamma(1) = -\gamma.$$

$$(5) \quad \psi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\gamma - 2 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1/2} \right) = -\gamma - 2 \left[ 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( -\frac{1}{2k} + \frac{1}{2k+1} \right) \right]$$

$$= -\gamma - 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} = -\gamma - 2 \ln 2,$$

$$\Gamma'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \psi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -(\gamma + 2 \ln 2)\sqrt{\pi}.$$

168. 试证 B 函数的下列性质: (1)  $B(p, q+1) = \frac{q}{p+q} B(p, q)$ ;

(2)  $B(p, q) = B(p+1, q) + B(p, q+1)$ ; (3)  $pB(p, q+1) = qB(p+1, q)$ ;

(4)  $B(p, q)B(p+q, r) = B(q, r)B(q+r, p)$ ;

(5)  $B(p, q) = \int_0^1 \frac{t^{q-1}}{(1+t)^{p+q}} dt$ ,  $\operatorname{Re} p > 0$ ,  $\operatorname{Re} q > 0$ 。

(1)  $B(p, q+1) = \frac{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q+1)}{\Gamma(p+q+1)} = \frac{q}{p+q} \frac{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)}{\Gamma(p+q)} = \frac{q}{p+q} B(p, q)$ 。由  $B(p, q)$  关于

$p, q$  的对称性有  $B(p+1, q) = \frac{p}{p+q} B(p, q)$ , 由此可得出 (2) (3) 小题结论。

(4) 左边 =  $\frac{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)}{\Gamma(p+q)} \frac{\Gamma(p+q)\Gamma(r)}{\Gamma(p+q+r)} = \frac{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)\Gamma(r)}{\Gamma(p+q+r)}$ ,

右边 =  $\frac{\Gamma(q)\Gamma(r)}{\Gamma(q+r)} \frac{\Gamma(q+r)\Gamma(p)}{\Gamma(p+q+r)} = \frac{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)\Gamma(r)}{\Gamma(p+q+r)}$ 。

(5) 作变量代换  $x = \frac{t}{1+t}$ , 则

$$B(p, q) = \int_0^1 (1-x)^{p-1} x^{q-1} dx = \int_0^1 \left( \frac{1}{1+t} \right)^{p-1} \left( \frac{t}{1+t} \right)^{q-1} \frac{dt}{(1+t)^2} = \int_0^1 \frac{t^{q-1}}{(1+t)^{p+q}} dt。$$

169. 计算下列积分: (1)  $\int_{-1}^1 (1-x)^p (1+x)^q dx$ ,  $\operatorname{Re} p > -1$ ,  $\operatorname{Re} q > -1$ ,  $\int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2)^n dx$ ;

(2)  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \tan^\alpha \theta d\theta$ ,  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \cot^\alpha \theta d\theta$ ,  $|\alpha| < 1$ 。

(1) 作代换  $1+x=2u$ , 即  $(1-x)=2(1-u)$ , 则

$$\int_{-1}^1 (1-x)^p (1+x)^q dx = 2^{p+q+1} \int_0^1 (1-u)^p u^q du = 2^{p+q+1} B(p+1, q+1)。$$

作代换  $x^2=u$ , 则  $\int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2)^n dx = 2 \int_0^1 (1-x^2)^n dx = \int_0^1 (1-u)^n u^{-1/2} du = B\left(n+1, \frac{1}{2}\right)。$

(2) 作代换  $\tan^2 \theta = x$ , 则

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \tan^\alpha \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty x^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{1}{(1+x)\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{\frac{\alpha-1}{2}}}{(1+x)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{\frac{1+\alpha}{2}-1}}{(1+x)^{\frac{1-\alpha}{2}+\frac{1+\alpha}{2}}} dx$$

$$\text{由上题第(5)小题, 上式} = \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{1+\alpha}{2}, \frac{1-\alpha}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} B\left(1-\frac{1-\alpha}{2}, \frac{1-\alpha}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2 \sin \pi \left(\frac{1-\alpha}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2 \cos \frac{\alpha\pi}{2}}。$$

作代换  $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta$  可得  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \tan^\alpha \theta d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cot^\alpha \varphi d\varphi。$

170. 计算积分  $\iiint_V x^{\alpha-1} y^{\beta-1} z^{\gamma-1} dx dy dz$ , 其中积分区域  $V$  为:

(1) 平面  $x=0$ ,  $y=0$ ,  $z=0$  以及  $x+y+z=1$  包围的区域;

(2) 平面  $x=0$ ,  $y=0$ ,  $z=0$  以及曲面  $\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^p + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^q + \left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^r = 1$  包围的区域。

(1) 原积分  $= \int_0^1 x^{\alpha-1} dx \int_0^{1-x} y^{\beta-1} dy \int_0^{1-x-y} z^{\gamma-1} dz = \int_0^1 x^{\alpha-1} dx \int_0^{1-x} \frac{1}{\gamma} (1-x-y)^\gamma y^{\beta-1} dy$

$$= \frac{1}{\gamma} \int_0^1 (1-x)^{\beta+\gamma} x^{\alpha-1} dx \int_0^1 (1-u)^\gamma u^{\beta-1} du \quad (\text{作代换 } \frac{y}{1-x} = u)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\gamma} B(\beta+\gamma+1, \alpha) B(\gamma+1, \beta) = \frac{1}{\gamma} \frac{\Gamma(\beta+\gamma+1) \Gamma(\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta+\gamma+1)} \frac{\Gamma(\gamma+1) \Gamma(\beta)}{\Gamma(\beta+\gamma+1)}$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)\Gamma(\gamma)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta+\gamma+1)}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 作代换 } \begin{cases} x = a(R \sin \theta \cos \varphi)^{\frac{2}{p}} \\ y = b(R \sin \theta \sin \varphi)^{\frac{2}{q}} \\ z = c(R \cos \theta)^{\frac{2}{r}} \end{cases}, \text{ 则 } J = \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(R, \theta, \varphi)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial R} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial R} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial R} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \frac{2a}{p} R^{\frac{2}{p}-1} \sin^{\frac{2}{p}} \theta \cos^{\frac{2}{p}} \varphi & \frac{2a}{p} R^{\frac{2}{p}} \sin^{\frac{2}{p}-1} \theta \cos \theta \cos^{\frac{2}{p}} \varphi & -\frac{2a}{p} R^{\frac{2}{p}} \sin^{\frac{2}{p}} \theta \cos^{\frac{2}{p}-1} \varphi \sin \varphi \\ \frac{2b}{q} R^{\frac{2}{q}-1} \sin^{\frac{2}{q}} \theta \sin^{\frac{2}{q}} \varphi & \frac{2b}{q} R^{\frac{2}{q}} \sin^{\frac{2}{q}-1} \theta \cos \theta \sin^{\frac{2}{q}} \varphi & \frac{2b}{q} R^{\frac{2}{q}} \sin^{\frac{2}{q}} \theta \sin^{\frac{2}{q}-1} \varphi \cos \varphi \\ \frac{2c}{r} R^{\frac{2}{r}-1} \cos^{\frac{2}{r}} \theta & -\frac{2c}{r} R^{\frac{2}{r}} \cos^{\frac{2}{r}-1} \theta \sin \theta & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{8abc}{pqr} R^{\frac{2}{p}+\frac{2}{q}+\frac{2}{r}-1} \sin^{\frac{2}{p}+\frac{2}{q}-1} \theta \cos^{\frac{2}{r}-1} \theta \sin^{\frac{2}{q}-1} \varphi \cos^{\frac{2}{p}-1} \varphi \begin{vmatrix} \sin \theta \cos \varphi & \cos \theta \cos \varphi & -\sin \varphi \\ \sin \theta \sin \varphi & \cos \theta \sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \\ \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{8abc}{pqr} R^{\frac{2}{p}+\frac{2}{q}+\frac{2}{r}-1} \sin^{\frac{2}{p}+\frac{2}{q}-1} \theta \cos^{\frac{2}{r}-1} \theta \sin^{\frac{2}{q}-1} \varphi \cos^{\frac{2}{p}-1} \varphi$$

原积分

$$= \iiint_V a^{\alpha-1} (R \sin \theta \cos \varphi)^{\frac{2}{p}(\alpha-1)} b^{\beta-1} (R \sin \theta \sin \varphi)^{\frac{2}{q}(\beta-1)} c^{\gamma-1} (R \cos \theta)^{\frac{2}{r}(\gamma-1)} |J| dR d\theta d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{8a^{\alpha} b^{\beta} c^{\gamma}}{pqr} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{\frac{2\beta}{q}-1} \varphi \cos^{\frac{2\alpha}{p}-1} \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{\frac{2\alpha}{p}+\frac{2\beta}{q}-1} \theta \cos^{\frac{2\gamma}{r}-1} \theta d\theta \int_0^1 R^{\frac{2\alpha}{p}+\frac{2\beta}{q}+\frac{2\gamma}{r}-1} dR$$

$$= \frac{a^{\alpha} b^{\beta} c^{\gamma}}{pqr} \frac{1}{\frac{\alpha}{p} + \frac{\beta}{q} + \frac{\gamma}{r}} B\left(\frac{\alpha}{p}, \frac{\beta}{q}\right) B\left(\frac{\alpha}{p} + \frac{\beta}{q}, \frac{\gamma}{r}\right) = \frac{a^{\alpha} b^{\beta} c^{\gamma}}{pqr} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{\alpha}{p}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{\beta}{q}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{\gamma}{r}\right)}{\left(\frac{\alpha}{p} + \frac{\beta}{q} + \frac{\gamma}{r}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{\alpha}{p} + \frac{\beta}{q} + \frac{\gamma}{r}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{a^{\alpha} b^{\beta} c^{\gamma}}{pqr} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{\alpha}{p}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{\beta}{q}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{\gamma}{r}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{\alpha}{p} + \frac{\beta}{q} + \frac{\gamma}{r} + 1\right)}.$$



171. 若  $\alpha > 0$ ,  $0 < r < 1$ , 证明:  $\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (1+re^{i\theta})^\alpha (1+re^{-i\theta})^\alpha d\theta = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{k}^2 r^{2k}$ ,

$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (1+re^{i\theta})^\alpha (1-re^{-i\theta})^\alpha d\theta = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \binom{\alpha}{k}^2 r^{2k}$ , 因此根据 Abel 第二定理, 有

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{k}^2 = \frac{2^\alpha}{\pi} \int_0^\pi (1+\cos\theta)^\alpha d\theta = \frac{\Gamma(2\alpha+1)}{\Gamma^2(\alpha+1)},$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \binom{\alpha}{k}^2 = \frac{2^\alpha}{\pi} \cos \frac{\alpha\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi \sin^\alpha \theta d\theta = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{\Gamma^2(\alpha/2+1)} \cos \frac{\alpha\pi}{2},$$

其中  $\binom{\alpha}{k} = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{k! \Gamma(\alpha-k+1)}$  是普遍的二项式系数。

$$\text{证: } (1+re^{i\theta})^\alpha = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{k} r^k e^{ik\theta}, \quad (1+re^{-i\theta})^\alpha = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{k} r^k e^{-ik\theta}.$$

$(1+re^{i\theta})^\alpha (1+re^{-i\theta})^\alpha = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^k \binom{\alpha}{n} \binom{\alpha}{k-n} r^k e^{i(2n-k)\theta}$ 。在收敛域内可逐项积分:

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (1+re^{i\theta})^\alpha (1+re^{-i\theta})^\alpha d\theta = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^k \binom{\alpha}{n} \binom{\alpha}{k-n} r^k \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{i(2n-k)\theta} d\theta.$$

由于  $\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{i(2n-k)\theta} d\theta = \begin{cases} 1, 2n=k \\ 0, 2n \neq k \end{cases}$ , 所以上式右边  $k$  只取偶数, 令  $k=2m$ , 则  $n$  只取  $m$ ,

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (1+re^{i\theta})^\alpha (1+re^{-i\theta})^\alpha d\theta = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{m}^2 r^{2m}.$$

同样可得  $\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (1+re^{i\theta})^\alpha (1-re^{-i\theta})^\alpha d\theta = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \binom{\alpha}{k}^2 r^{2k}$ 。

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} k \left[ \binom{\alpha}{k}^2 / \binom{\alpha}{k+1}^2 - 1 \right] = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} k \left[ \left( \frac{k+1}{k-\alpha} \right)^2 - 1 \right] = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2(1+\alpha)k^2 + (1-\alpha^2)k}{(k-\alpha)^2} = 2(1+\alpha) > 1,$$

由极限形式的 Raabe 判别法可知  $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{k}^2$  和  $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \binom{\alpha}{k}^2$  收敛。由 Abel 第二定理得

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{k}^2 = \frac{2^\alpha}{\pi} \int_0^\pi (1+\cos\theta)^\alpha d\theta = \frac{2^{2\alpha}}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos^{2\alpha} \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta = \frac{2^{2\alpha}}{\pi} \int_0^\pi 2 \cos^{2\alpha} \varphi d\varphi = \frac{2^{2\alpha}}{\pi} B\left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{2^{2\alpha}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{\Gamma\left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} 2^{2\left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\right)-1} \frac{\Gamma\left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma^2(\alpha + 1)} = \frac{\Gamma(2\alpha + 1)}{\Gamma^2(\alpha + 1)}。$$

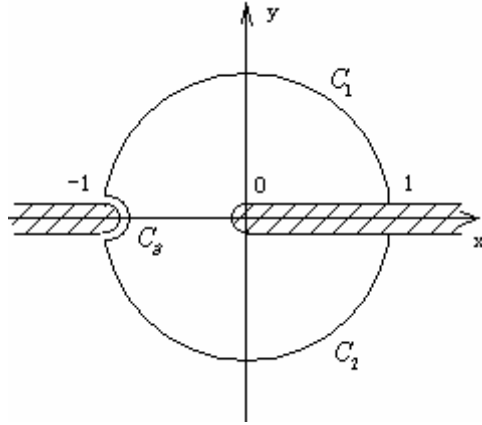
$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \binom{\alpha}{k}^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (1+e^{i\theta})^\alpha (1-e^{-i\theta})^\alpha d\theta$ ，可以看到，被积函数是多值的，为确定其

单值分枝，应将其表示为复变积分进行讨论。令  $e^{i\theta} = z$ ，则

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (1+e^{i\theta})^\alpha (1-e^{-i\theta})^\alpha d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{(z+1)^\alpha (z-1)^\alpha}{z^{\alpha+1}} dz，$$

可看出， $\pm 1, 0, \infty$  是被积函数的枝点，上式中  $C$  是向右绕开-1，在 1 点被截断了的单位圆，

规定  $z=1$  处的割线上岸  $\arg z = 0$ ， $\arg(z+1) = 0$ ， $\arg(z-1) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ （如下图）。



由于  $\lim_{z \rightarrow -1} (z+1) \frac{(z+1)^\alpha (z-1)^\alpha}{z^{\alpha+1}} = 0$ ，所以  $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_\delta} \frac{(z+1)^\alpha (z-1)^\alpha}{z^{\alpha+1}} dz = 0$ ，即可以不考虑

这段积分。 $z$  在  $C_1$  上变化时， $z-1 = \cos \theta - 1 + i \sin \theta = 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right)}$ ，

$z+1 = 1 + \cos \theta + i \sin \theta = 2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\frac{\theta}{2}}$ ，所以

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_1} \frac{(z+1)^\alpha (z-1)^\alpha}{z^{\alpha+1}} dz &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_0^\pi \frac{\left(2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\frac{\theta}{2}}\right)^\alpha \left[2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right)}\right]^\alpha}{e^{i\theta(\alpha+1)}} d(e^{i\theta}) \\ &= \frac{2^\alpha e^{i\frac{\alpha\pi}{2}}}{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin^\alpha \theta d\theta。 \end{aligned}$$

当  $z$  在  $C_2$  上变化时,  $z-1 = \cos \theta - 1 + i \sin \theta = 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right)}$ ,

注意到  $\arg(z+1)$  在  $C_\delta$  上由  $\pi/2$  减小到  $-\pi/2$ , 在  $C_2$  上由  $-\pi/2$  增加到  $0$ , 所以

$$z+1 = 1 + \cos \theta + i \sin \theta = -2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\left(\frac{\theta}{2} - \pi\right)}, \text{ 因此}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_2} \frac{(z+1)^\alpha (z-1)^\alpha}{z^{\alpha+1}} dz &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_\pi^{2\pi} \frac{\left[-2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\left(\frac{\theta}{2} - \pi\right)}\right]^\alpha \left[2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\theta}{2}\right)}\right]^\alpha}{e^{i\theta(\alpha+1)}} d(e^{i\theta}) \\ &= \frac{2^\alpha e^{-i\frac{\alpha\pi}{2}}}{2\pi} \int_\pi^{2\pi} (-\sin \theta)^\alpha d\theta = \frac{2^\alpha e^{-i\frac{\alpha\pi}{2}}}{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin^\alpha \varphi d\varphi \quad (\theta - \pi = \varphi). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \binom{\alpha}{k}^2 &= \frac{2^\alpha}{2\pi} \left( e^{i\frac{\alpha\pi}{2}} + e^{-i\frac{\alpha\pi}{2}} \right) \int_0^\pi \sin^\alpha \theta d\theta = \frac{2^\alpha}{\pi} \cos \frac{\alpha\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi \sin^\alpha \theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{2^{2\alpha}}{\pi} \cos \frac{\alpha\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi \sin^\alpha \frac{\theta}{2} \cos^\alpha \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta = \frac{2^{2\alpha}}{\pi} \cos \frac{\alpha\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} 2 \sin^\alpha \varphi \cos^\alpha \varphi d\varphi \\ &= \frac{2^{2\alpha}}{\pi} \cos \frac{\alpha\pi}{2} B\left(\frac{\alpha+1}{2}, \frac{\alpha+1}{2}\right) = \frac{2^{2\alpha}}{\pi} \frac{\Gamma^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \cos \frac{\alpha\pi}{2} \\ &= \frac{\left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} 2^{2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)-1} \Gamma\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + 1\right) \right]^2}{\Gamma(\alpha+1) \Gamma^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + 1\right)} \cos \frac{\alpha\pi}{2} = \frac{\Gamma^2(\alpha+1)}{\Gamma(\alpha+1) \Gamma^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + 1\right)} \cos \frac{\alpha\pi}{2} \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{\Gamma^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + 1\right)} \cos \frac{\alpha\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

不得不说一句, 这道题..... 太变态了!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

172. 证明: (1)  $\frac{\Gamma'(a)}{\Gamma(a)} = \lim_{b \rightarrow 0} [\Gamma(b) - B(a, b)]$ ; (2)  $\frac{\Gamma'(a)}{\Gamma(a)} + \gamma = \int_0^1 \frac{1-t^{a-1}}{1-t} dt$ , 其中

$\gamma = -\Gamma'(1)$  (见第 166 及 167 题)。

(1) 由于  $z=0$  是  $\Gamma(z)$  的一阶极点, 留数为 1, 所以有  $\lim_{b \rightarrow 0} b\Gamma(b) = 1$ 。

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow 0} [\Gamma(b) - B(a, b)] = \lim_{b \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Gamma(b) [\Gamma(a+b) - \Gamma(a)]}{\Gamma(a+b)}$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{1}{\Gamma(a+b)} \cdot b \Gamma(b) \cdot \frac{\Gamma(a+b) - \Gamma(a)}{b} \right] = \frac{\Gamma'(a)}{\Gamma(a)} .$$

$$(2) \quad \int_0^1 \frac{1-t^{a-1}}{1-t} dt = \lim_{b \rightarrow 0} \int_0^1 \frac{1-t^{a-1}}{(1-t)^{1-b}} dt = \lim_{b \rightarrow 0} \left[ \int_0^1 (1-t)^{b-1} dt - \int_0^1 t^{a-1} (1-t)^{b-1} dt \right]$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow 0} [B(1, b) - B(a, b)] ,$$

$$\frac{\Gamma'(a)}{\Gamma(a)} - \int_0^1 \frac{1-t^{a-1}}{1-t} dt = \lim_{b \rightarrow 0} \{ [\Gamma(b) - B(a, b)] - [B(1, b) - B(a, b)] \}$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow 0} [\Gamma(b) - B(1, b)] = \frac{\Gamma'(1)}{\Gamma(1)} = -\gamma .$$

173. 证明 Laplace 变换的下列性质 (假定有关函数的 Laplace 变换均存在, 其象函数用相应的大写字母表示): (1)  $c_1 f_1(t) + c_2 f_2(t) \xrightarrow{LT} c_1 F_1(t) + c_2 F_2(t)$ ;

$$(2) \int_0^\infty f(t, \tau) d\tau \xrightarrow{LT} \int_0^\infty F(p, \tau) d\tau; (3) f(t - \tau) \xrightarrow{LT} e^{-p\tau} F(p);$$

$$(4) e^{p_0 t} f(t) \xrightarrow{LT} F(p - p_0); (5) f(at) \xrightarrow{LT} \frac{1}{a} F\left(\frac{p}{a}\right), a > 0;$$

$$(6) \int_t^\infty \frac{f(\tau)}{\tau} d\tau \xrightarrow{LT} \frac{1}{p} \int_0^p F(q) dq.$$

$$(1) \int_0^\infty [c_1 f_1(t) + c_2 f_2(t)] e^{-pt} dt = c_1 \int_0^\infty f_1(t) e^{-pt} dt + c_2 \int_0^\infty f_2(t) e^{-pt} dt = c_1 F_1(t) + c_2 F_2(t).$$

$$(2) \int_0^\infty \left[ \int_0^\infty f(t, \tau) d\tau \right] e^{-pt} dt = \int_0^\infty \left[ \int_0^\infty f(t, \tau) e^{-pt} dt \right] d\tau = \int_0^\infty F(p, \tau) d\tau \quad (\text{假设可交换积分次序}).$$

$$(3) \int_0^\infty f(t - \tau) e^{-pt} dt = \int_\tau^\infty f(t - \tau) e^{-pt} dt = e^{-p\tau} \int_0^\infty f(x) e^{-px} dx = e^{-p\tau} F(p) \quad (\text{这里 } f(t - \tau) = f(t - \tau) \eta(t - \tau)).$$

$$(4) \int_0^\infty [e^{p_0 t} f(t)] e^{-pt} dt = \int_0^\infty f(t) e^{-(p-p_0)t} dt = F(p - p_0).$$

$$(5) \int_0^\infty f(at) e^{-pt} dt = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^\infty f(x) e^{-\frac{p}{a}x} dx = \frac{1}{a} F\left(\frac{p}{a}\right).$$

$$\begin{aligned} (6) \int_0^\infty \left[ \int_t^\infty \frac{f(\tau)}{\tau} d\tau \right] e^{-pt} dt &= -\frac{1}{p} \int_0^\infty \left[ \int_t^\infty \frac{f(\tau)}{\tau} d\tau \right] \frac{d}{dt}(e^{-pt}) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{p} \int_0^\infty \frac{f(\tau)}{\tau} d\tau - \frac{1}{p} \int_0^\infty \frac{f(t)}{t} e^{-pt} dt = \frac{1}{p} \left[ \int_0^\infty F(q) dq - \int_p^\infty F(q) dq \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{p} \int_0^p F(q) dq. \end{aligned}$$

174. 若  $f(t)$  为周期函数, 周期为  $a$ , 即  $f(t+a) = f(t)$ ,  $t \geq 0$ 。设  $f(t)$  的拉式变换  $F(p)$

存在, 证明:  $F(p) = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-ap}} \int_0^a f(t) e^{-pt} dt$ 。

$$F(p) = \int_0^\infty f(t) e^{-pt} dt = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \int_{na}^{(n+1)a} f(t) e^{-pt} dt = \sum_{n=0}^\infty e^{-nap} \int_0^a f(x) e^{-px} dx,$$

当  $\operatorname{Re} p > 0$  时,  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-nap} = \frac{1}{1-e^{-ap}}$ ,  $F(p) = \frac{1}{1-e^{-ap}} \int_0^a f(t) e^{-pt} dt$ 。

175. 求下列函数的象函数: (1)  $t^n$ ,  $n=0,1,2,\dots$ ; (2)  $t^\alpha$ ,  $\operatorname{Re} \alpha > -1$ ; (3)  $e^{-\lambda t} \sin \omega t$ ;

(4)  $\frac{1-\cos \omega t}{t^2}$ ; (5)  $\int_t^\infty \frac{\cos \tau}{\tau} d\tau$ ; (6)  $f(t) = \begin{cases} e^t, & 0 < t < 1 \\ 0, & t > 1 \end{cases}$ ; (7)  $|\sin \omega t|$ ; (8)  $t - a \left[ \frac{t}{a} \right]$ ,

$a > 0$ 。

(1) 由  $1 \xrightarrow{LT} \frac{1}{p}$  和  $(-t)^n f(t) \xrightarrow{LT} F^{(n)}(p)$  可得  $t^n \xrightarrow{LT} \frac{n!}{p^{n+1}}$ 。

(2) 令  $pt = z$ , 则  $\int_0^\infty t^\alpha e^{-pt} dt = \frac{1}{p^{\alpha+1}} \int_L z^\alpha e^{-z} dz$ , 其中  $L$  是从原点出发, 辐角为  $|\arg p|$  的

射线, 若  $|\arg p| < \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 则  $\int_L z^\alpha e^{-z} dz = \Gamma(\alpha+1)$ ,  $t^\alpha \xrightarrow{LT} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{p^{\alpha+1}}$ 。

(3)  $e^{-\lambda t} \sin \omega t = \frac{1}{2i} [e^{-(\lambda-i\omega)t} - e^{-(\lambda+i\omega)t}] \xrightarrow{LT} \frac{1}{2i} \left( \frac{1}{p+\lambda-i\omega} - \frac{1}{p+\lambda+i\omega} \right) = \frac{\omega}{(p+\lambda)^2 + \omega^2}$ 。

(4)  $1 - \cos \omega t \xrightarrow{LT} \frac{1}{p} - \frac{p}{p^2 + \omega^2}$ ,

$\frac{1 - \cos \omega t}{t} \xrightarrow{LT} \int_p^\infty \left( \frac{1}{q} - \frac{q}{q^2 + \omega^2} \right) dq = \ln \frac{q}{\sqrt{q^2 + \omega^2}} \Big|_p^\infty = -\ln \frac{p}{\sqrt{p^2 + \omega^2}}$ ,

$\frac{1 - \cos \omega t}{t^2} \xrightarrow{LT} = -\int_p^\infty \ln \frac{q}{\sqrt{q^2 + \omega^2}} dq = -q \ln \frac{q}{\sqrt{q^2 + \omega^2}} \Big|_p^\infty + \int_p^\infty \frac{\omega^2}{q^2 + \omega^2} dq$

$= \frac{p}{2} \ln \frac{p^2}{p^2 + \omega^2} + \omega \arctan \frac{\omega}{p}$ 。

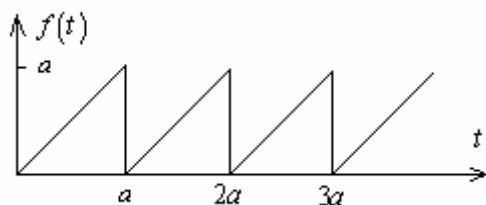
(5) 由  $\cos t \xrightarrow{LT} \frac{p}{p^2 + 1}$  及上题第 (6) 小题结论,  $\int_t^\infty \frac{\cos \tau}{\tau} d\tau \xrightarrow{LT} \frac{1}{p} \int_0^p \frac{q}{q^2 + 1} dq$

$= \frac{1}{2p} \ln(p^2 + 1)$ 。

$$(6) \int_0^{\infty} f(t) e^{-pt} dt = \int_0^1 e^{(1-p)t} dt = \frac{e^{1-p} - 1}{1-p}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (7) \int_0^{\infty} |\sin \omega t| e^{-pt} dt &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \int_{2n\frac{\pi}{\omega}}^{(2n+1)\frac{\pi}{\omega}} (\sin \omega t) e^{-pt} dt - \int_{(2n+1)\frac{\pi}{\omega}}^{(2n+2)\frac{\pi}{\omega}} (\sin \omega t) e^{-pt} dt \right] \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/\omega} (\sin \omega x) e^{-px} dx \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ e^{-2n\frac{\pi p}{\omega}} + e^{-(2n+1)\frac{\pi p}{\omega}} \right] = \frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2} \frac{\left(1 + e^{-\frac{\pi p}{\omega}}\right)^2}{1 - e^{-\frac{2\pi p}{\omega}}} \quad (\text{设 } \operatorname{Re} p > 0) \\ &= \frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2} \frac{2 \operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{\pi p}{2\omega}}{\operatorname{sh} \frac{\pi p}{\omega}} = \frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2} \frac{2 \operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{\pi p}{2\omega}}{2 \operatorname{sh} \frac{\pi p}{2\omega} \operatorname{ch} \frac{\pi p}{2\omega}} = \frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2} \coth \frac{\pi p}{2\omega}. \end{aligned}$$

(8) 设  $\operatorname{Re} p > 0$ ,



$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\infty} f(t) e^{-pt} dt &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{na}^{(n+1)a} (t - na) e^{-pt} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{na}^{(n+1)a} (t - na) e^{-pt} dt \\ &= \int_0^a x e^{-px} dx \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-nap} = \left[ -\frac{1}{p} a e^{-ap} + \frac{1}{p^2} (1 - e^{-ap}) \right] \frac{1}{1 - e^{-ap}} = \frac{1}{p^2} - \frac{a}{p} \frac{e^{-ap}}{1 - e^{-ap}}. \end{aligned}$$

176. 求下列函数的原函数: (1)  $\frac{a^3}{p(p+a)^3}$ ; (2)  $\frac{\omega}{p(p^2 + \omega^2)}$ ; (3)  $\frac{4p-1}{(p^2 + p)(4p^2 - 1)}$ ;

(4)  $\frac{p^2 - \omega^2}{(p^2 + \omega^2)^2}$ ; (5)  $\frac{e^{-p\tau}}{p^2}$ ,  $\tau > 0$ ; (6)  $\frac{1}{p} \frac{e^{-ap}}{1 - e^{-ap}}$ ,  $a > 0$ 。

(1)  $\frac{a^3}{p(p+a)^3} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{a^2}{(p+a)^3} - \frac{a}{(p+a)^2} - \frac{1}{p+a}$ , 由于  $1 \xrightarrow{LT} \frac{1}{p}$ ,

$\frac{1}{2} t^2 e^{-at} \xrightarrow{LT} \frac{1}{(p+a)^3}$ ,  $te^{-at} \xrightarrow{LT} \frac{1}{(p+a)^2}$ ,  $e^{-at} \xrightarrow{LT} \frac{1}{p+a}$ , 所以原函数

为  $1 - \left(1 + at + \frac{a^2}{2}t^2\right)e^{-at}$ ,  $t > 0$ 。

$$(2) \frac{\omega}{p(p^2 + \omega^2)} = \frac{1}{\omega} \left( \frac{1}{p} - \frac{p}{p^2 + \omega^2} \right), \text{ 由于 } 1 \xrightarrow{LT} \frac{1}{p}, \cos \omega t \xrightarrow{LT} \frac{p}{p^2 + \omega^2}. \text{ 所以}$$

原函数为  $\frac{1}{\omega}(1 - \cos \omega t)$ 。

$$(3) \frac{4p-1}{(p^2+p)(4p^2-1)} = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{5}{3} \frac{1}{p+1} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{p-1/2} - 3 \frac{1}{p+1/2}, \text{ 所以原函数为}$$

$$1 + \frac{5}{3}e^{-t} + \frac{1}{3}e^{t/2} - 3e^{-t/2}.$$

$$(4) \frac{p^2 - \omega^2}{(p^2 + \omega^2)^2} = -\frac{d}{dp} \left( \frac{p}{p^2 + \omega^2} \right), \text{ 由于 } \cos \omega t \xrightarrow{LT} \frac{p}{p^2 + \omega^2},$$

$(-t)f(t) \xrightarrow{LT} \frac{d}{dp}F(p)$ , 所以原函数为  $t \cos \omega t$ 。

$$(5) \text{ 由于 } t \xrightarrow{LT} \frac{1}{p^2}, f(t-\tau) \xrightarrow{LT} F(p)e^{-p\tau}, \text{ 所以原函数为 } t-\tau, t > \tau.$$

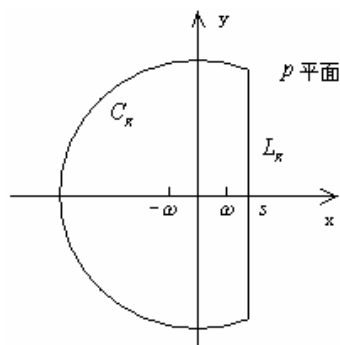
$$(6) \frac{1}{p} \frac{e^{-ap}}{1 - e^{-ap}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-nap}}{p} \text{ (设 } \operatorname{Re} p > 0 \text{)}, \text{ 由于 } \eta(t-na) \xrightarrow{LT} \frac{e^{-nap}}{p}, \text{ 所以原函数为}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \eta(t-na) = \left[ \frac{t}{a} \right].$$

177. 用普遍反演公式求下列函数的原函数: (1)  $\frac{p}{p^2 - \omega^2}$ ; (2)  $\frac{e^{-p\tau}}{p^4 + 4\omega^4}$ ;

$$(3) \frac{1}{p} e^{-\alpha\sqrt{p}}, \alpha > 0; (4) \frac{1}{p} \frac{\operatorname{ch}(l-x)\sqrt{p}}{\operatorname{chl}\sqrt{p}}, 0 < x < l.$$

(1) 取如下积分路径:

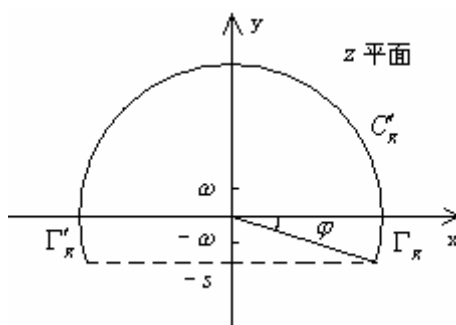




记  $F(p) = \frac{p}{p^2 - \omega^2}$ , 则  $\text{res}[F(p)e^{pt}]_{p=\pm\omega} = \lim_{p \rightarrow \pm\omega} \frac{p}{p \pm \omega} e^{pt} = \frac{1}{2} e^{\pm\omega t}$ 。围道积分为

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \left( \int_{L_R} + \int_{C_R} \right) F(p) e^{pt} dp = \text{res}[F(p)e^{pt}]_{p=\omega} + \text{res}[F(p)e^{pt}]_{p=-\omega} = \text{ch } \omega t. (*)$$

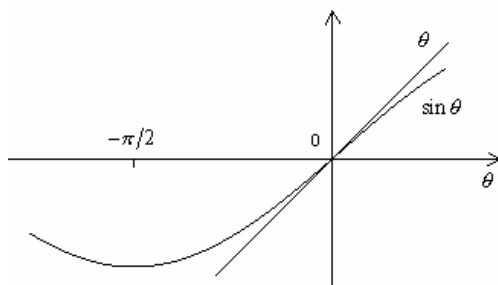
令  $p = iz$ , 则  $\int_{C_R} F(p) e^{pt} dp = \int_{C'_R + \Gamma_R + \Gamma'_R} \frac{z}{z^2 + \omega^2} e^{itz} dz$ , 其中  $C'_R + \Gamma_R + \Gamma'_R$  如下图:



可解得  $\varphi = \arctan \frac{s}{\sqrt{R^2 - s^2}}$ 。设  $z \rightarrow \infty$  时  $h(z)$  一致 (与辐角无关) 趋于 0 (显然这里的

$\frac{z}{z^2 + \omega^2}$  满足此条件), 则对任意的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 当  $|z|$  充分大时有  $|h(z)| < \varepsilon$ ,

$\int_{\Gamma_R} h(z) e^{itz} dz = iR \int_{-\varphi}^0 h(Re^{i\theta}) e^{-tR \sin \theta} e^{itR \cos \theta} e^{i\theta} d\theta$ ,  $\left| \int_{\Gamma_R} h(z) e^{itz} dz \right| \leq \varepsilon R \int_{-\varphi}^0 e^{-tR \sin \theta} d\theta$ 。当  $\theta \leq 0$  时有  $\sin \theta \geq \theta$  (如下图),  $t > 0$  时,



$$\left| \int_{\Gamma_R} h(z) e^{itz} dz \right| \leq \varepsilon R \int_{-\varphi}^0 e^{-tR\theta} d\theta = \frac{\varepsilon}{t} (e^{tR\varphi} - 1) \leq \varepsilon R \varphi \leq \varepsilon R \frac{s}{\sqrt{R^2 - s^2}}, \text{ 由于 } \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - s^2}} \rightarrow 1,$$

所以  $R$  充分大时有  $\frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - s^2}} < 1 + \varepsilon$ , 所以  $\left| \int_{\Gamma_R} h(z) e^{itz} dz \right| < s\varepsilon(1 + \varepsilon)$ , 即

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Gamma_R} h(z) e^{itz} dz = 0, \text{ 同样可得 } \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Gamma'_R} h(z) e^{itz} dz = 0.$$

由 Jordan 引理可得  $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C'_R} h(z) e^{itz} dz = 0$ , 所以令 (\*) 式  $R \rightarrow \infty$  可得

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{s-i\infty}^{s+i\infty} \frac{p}{p^2 - \omega^2} e^{pt} dp = \text{ch } \omega t, \text{ 即 } \frac{p}{p^2 - \omega^2} \text{ 的原函数为 } \text{ch } \omega t \quad (t > 0).$$

(2) 记  $F(p) = \frac{1}{p^4 + 4\omega^4}$ , 则

$$\operatorname{res}[F(p)e^{pt}]_{p=-\sqrt{2}\omega e^{-i\pi/4}} = \lim_{p \rightarrow -\sqrt{2}\omega e^{-i\pi/4}} \frac{e^{pt}}{(p - \sqrt{2}\omega e^{-i\pi/4})(p^2 - 2\omega^2 i)} = \frac{e^{-\omega t} e^{i\omega t}}{16\omega^3 i} (1+i),$$

$$\operatorname{res}[F(p)e^{pt}]_{p=\sqrt{2}\omega e^{-i\pi/4}} = \lim_{p \rightarrow \sqrt{2}\omega e^{-i\pi/4}} \frac{e^{pt}}{(p + \sqrt{2}\omega e^{-i\pi/4})(p^2 - 2\omega^2 i)} = \frac{e^{\omega t} e^{-i\omega t}}{16\omega^3 i} (-1-i),$$

$$\operatorname{res}[F(p)e^{pt}]_{p=-\sqrt{2}\omega e^{i\pi/4}} = \lim_{p \rightarrow -\sqrt{2}\omega e^{i\pi/4}} \frac{e^{pt}}{(p^2 + 2\omega^2 i)(p - \sqrt{2}\omega e^{i\pi/4})} = \frac{e^{-\omega t} e^{-i\omega t}}{16\omega^3 i} (-1+i),$$

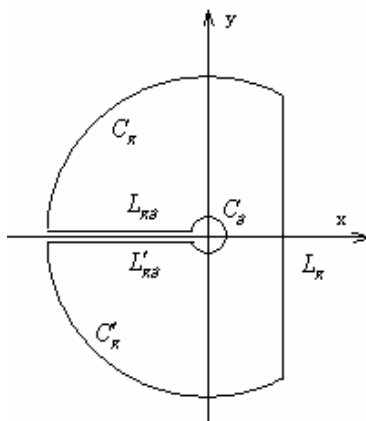
$$\operatorname{res}[F(p)e^{pt}]_{p=\sqrt{2}\omega e^{i\pi/4}} = \lim_{p \rightarrow \sqrt{2}\omega e^{i\pi/4}} \frac{e^{pt}}{(p^2 + 2\omega^2 i)(p + \sqrt{2}\omega e^{i\pi/4})} = \frac{e^{\omega t} e^{i\omega t}}{16\omega^3 i} (1-i).$$

积分路径同上小题 (取  $s > \omega$ ), 可得

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{s-i\infty}^{s+i\infty} \frac{1}{p^4 + 4\omega^4} e^{pt} dp = \frac{1}{4\omega^3} (\sin \omega t \operatorname{ch} \omega t - \cos \omega t \operatorname{sh} \omega t), \text{ 所以 } \frac{e^{-p\tau}}{p^4 + 4\omega^4} \text{ 的原函数为}$$

$$\frac{1}{4\omega^3} [\sin \omega(t-\tau) \operatorname{ch} \omega(t-\tau) - \cos \omega(t-\tau) \operatorname{sh} \omega(t-\tau)], \quad t > \tau.$$

(3) 记  $F(p) = \frac{1}{p} e^{-\alpha\sqrt{p}}$ , 取如下积分路径 (规定  $-\pi \leq \arg p \leq \pi$ ):



在  $C_R$  上  $0 < \arg p \leq \pi$ ,  $0 < \arg \sqrt{p} \leq \pi/2$ , 所以  $\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} F(p) = \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{p} e^{-\alpha\sqrt{p}} = 0$ ,

在  $C'_R$  上  $-\pi \leq \arg p < 0$ ,  $-\pi/2 \leq \arg \sqrt{p} < 0$ , 所以  $\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} F(p) = 0$ , 所以

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left( \int_{C_R} + \int_{C'_R} \right) F(p) e^{pt} dp = 0. \text{ 又有 } \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_\delta} F(p) e^{pt} dp = -\lim_{p \rightarrow 0} pF(p) e^{pt} = -1.$$

$$\lim_{\substack{R \rightarrow \infty \\ \delta \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \left( \int_{L_{R\delta}} + \int_{L'_{R\delta}} \right) F(p) e^{pt} dp = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{r} \sin \alpha \sqrt{r} e^{-rt} dr = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x} \sin \alpha x e^{-x^2 t} dx.$$

$$\text{记 } g(\alpha) = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x} \sin \alpha x e^{-x^2 t} dx, \text{ 有 } g'(\alpha) = \int_0^\infty \cos \alpha x e^{-x^2 t} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{t}} e^{-\frac{\alpha^2}{4t}},$$

由于  $g(0) = 0$ , 所以  $g(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{t}} \int_0^\alpha e^{-\frac{u^2}{4t}} du$ 。令围道积分  $\delta \rightarrow 0, R \rightarrow \infty$  得

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{s-i\infty}^{s+i\infty} F(p) e^{pt} dp - 1 + \frac{2}{\pi} g(\alpha) = 0。 \text{ 即原函数为}$$

$$1 - \frac{2}{\pi} g(\alpha) = 1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{\frac{\alpha}{2\sqrt{t}}} e^{-x^2} dx = 1 - \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{\alpha}{2\sqrt{t}}\right) = \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{\alpha}{2\sqrt{t}}\right)。$$

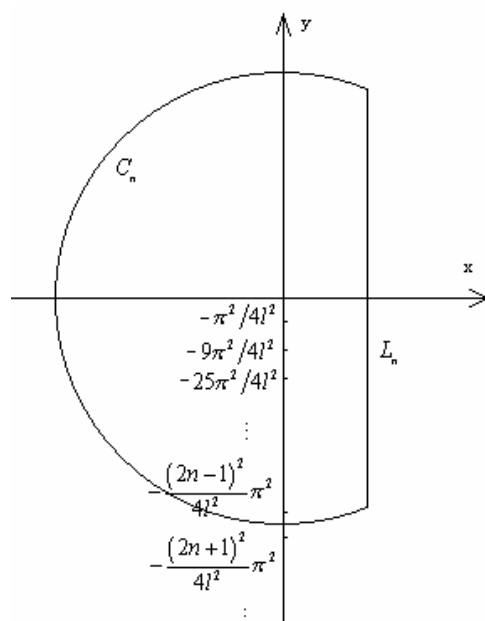
$$(4) \text{ 记 } F(p) = \frac{1}{p} \frac{\operatorname{ch}(l-x)\sqrt{p}}{\operatorname{ch} l\sqrt{p}}, \text{ 它是单值函数 (参考习题 03 第 53 题)}。$$

$$p=0 \text{ 以及 } p = -\frac{(2k+1)^2}{4l^2} \pi^2 \quad (k=0,1,2,\dots) \text{ 是它的一阶极点。}$$

$$\operatorname{res}\left[F(p)e^{pt}\right]_{p=0} = \lim_{p \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{ch}(l-x)\sqrt{p}}{\operatorname{ch} l\sqrt{p}} e^{pt} = 1,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{res}\left[F(p)e^{pt}\right]_{p=-\frac{(2k+1)^2}{4l^2}\pi^2} &= \lim_{p \rightarrow -\frac{(2k+1)^2}{4l^2}\pi^2} \frac{2\operatorname{ch}(l-x)\sqrt{p}}{l\sqrt{p} \operatorname{sh} l\sqrt{p}} e^{pt} \\ &= -\frac{4}{\pi} \frac{1}{2k+1} \sin \frac{2k+1}{2l} \pi x e^{-\frac{(2k+1)^2}{4l^2}\pi^2 t}。 \end{aligned}$$

取如下积分路径 ( $s > 0$ ), 其中大圆半径为  $n^2\pi^2/l^2$ 。



当  $0 < \arg p < \pi$  时,  $0 < \arg \sqrt{p} < \pi/2$ ,  $\operatorname{Re} \sqrt{p} > 0$ ,

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{p} \frac{\operatorname{ch}(l-x)\sqrt{p}}{\operatorname{ch} l\sqrt{p}} = \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{p} \frac{e^{(l-x)\sqrt{p}} + e^{-(l-x)\sqrt{p}}}{e^{l\sqrt{p}} + e^{-l\sqrt{p}}} = \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{p} \frac{e^{(l-x)\sqrt{p}}}{e^{l\sqrt{p}}} = \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{p} e^{-x\sqrt{p}} = 0。$$

当  $\pi < \arg p < 2\pi$  时,  $\pi/2 < \arg \sqrt{p} < \pi$ ,  $\operatorname{Re} \sqrt{p} < 0$ ,

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{p} \frac{\operatorname{ch}(l-x)\sqrt{p}}{\operatorname{ch} l\sqrt{p}} = \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{p} \frac{e^{-(l-x)\sqrt{p}}}{e^{-l\sqrt{p}}} = \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{p} e^{x\sqrt{p}} = 0。$$

当  $p = -n^2\pi^2/l^2$ , 即为圆  $C_n$  上辐角为  $\pi$  的点时, 有

$$\left| \frac{\operatorname{ch}(l-x)\sqrt{p}}{\operatorname{ch} l\sqrt{p}} \right| = \left| \frac{\cos \frac{l-x}{l} n\pi}{\cos n\pi} \right| = \left| \cos \frac{l-x}{l} n\pi \right| \leq 1, \text{ 所以 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{p} \frac{\operatorname{ch}(l-x)\sqrt{p}}{\operatorname{ch} l\sqrt{p}} = 0。$$

综上, 当圆  $C_n$  上点  $p$  无论辐角为何值, 只要模趋于  $\infty$ , 就有  $F(p) \rightarrow 0$ , 即

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_n} F(p) e^{pt} dp = 0。 \text{ 所以}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{s-i\infty}^{s+i\infty} F(p) e^{pt} dp &= \operatorname{res} [F(p) e^{pt}]_{p=0} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \operatorname{res} [F(p) e^{pt}]_{p=-\frac{(2k+1)^2}{4l^2}\pi^2} \\ &= 1 - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{2k+1} \sin \frac{2k+1}{2l} \pi x e^{-\frac{(2k+1)^2}{4l^2}\pi^2 t} \right] \end{aligned}$$

178. 设  $f(t) \xrightarrow{LT} F(p)$ ,  $f_1(t) \xrightarrow{LT} F_1(p)$ ,  $f_2(t) \xrightarrow{LT} F_2(p)$ , 试用 Laplace 反

演公式证明: (1)  $f(t-\tau) \xrightarrow{LT} F(p) e^{-p\tau}$ ;

$$(2) \int_0^t f_1(\tau) f_2(t-\tau) d\tau \xrightarrow{LT} F_1(p) F_2(p)。$$

$$(1) \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{s-i\infty}^{s+i\infty} [F(p) e^{-p\tau}] e^{pt} dp = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{s-i\infty}^{s+i\infty} F(p) e^{p(t-\tau)} dp = f(t-\tau)。$$

(2) 假设可交换积分次序,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{s-i\infty}^{s+i\infty} [F_1(p) F_2(p)] e^{pt} dp &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{s-i\infty}^{s+i\infty} \left[ \int_0^\infty f_1(\tau) e^{-p\tau} d\tau \right] F_2(p) e^{pt} dp \\ &= \int_0^\infty f_1(\tau) \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{s-i\infty}^{s+i\infty} F_2(p) e^{p(t-\tau)} dp \right] d\tau = \int_0^\infty f_1(\tau) f_2(t-\tau) d\tau \\ &= \int_0^t f_1(\tau) f_2(t-\tau) d\tau。 \end{aligned}$$

179. 利用 Laplace 变换计算下列积分: (1)  $\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin xt}{t} dt$ ; (2)  $\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin xt}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ ;

(3)  $\int_0^\infty \frac{\cos xt}{x^2 + a^2} dx$ ; (4)  $\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin xt}{x(x^2 + 1)} dx$ 。

(1) 由于  $\sin xt \xrightarrow{LT} \frac{x}{p^2 + x^2}$ ,  $\int_0^\infty \frac{f(t)}{t} dt = \int_0^\infty F(p) dp$ , 所以

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin xt}{t} dt = \int_0^\infty \frac{x}{p^2 + x^2} dp = \begin{cases} \pi/2, & x > 0 \\ -\pi/2, & x < 0 \end{cases} = \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn} x。$$

(2) 记  $f(t, x) = \frac{\sin xt}{\sqrt{x}}$ , 则其对  $t$  的拉式变换为  $F(p, x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{p^2 + x^2}$ 。

由 173 题第 (2) 小题结论,  $\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin xt}{\sqrt{x}} dx \xrightarrow{LT} \int_0^\infty \frac{\sqrt{z}}{p^2 + z^2} dz$ , 注意到  $f(t, x)$  拉式换式的

收敛域为  $\operatorname{Re} p > 0$ , 即  $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \arg p < \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 多值函数  $\frac{\sqrt{z}}{p^2 + z^2}$  在  $0 \leq \arg z \leq 2\pi$  的单值分枝内的

奇点为  $pe^{i\pi/2}$  和  $pe^{i3\pi/2}$ 。用多值函数的积分法可求得右边的积分  $= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2p}} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(-1/2+1)}{p^{-1/2+1}}$ ,

即  $\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin xt}{\sqrt{x}} dx \xrightarrow{LT} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(-1/2+1)}{p^{-1/2+1}}$ 。由 175 题第 (2) 题结论,  $\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin xt}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2t}}$ 。

上面是针对  $t > 0$  的情况, 当  $t < 0$  时,  $\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin xt}{\sqrt{x}} dx = -\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin x(-t)}{\sqrt{x}} dx = -\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2(-t)}}$ 。综上,

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin xt}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2|t|}} \operatorname{sgn} t。$$

(3)  $t > 0$  时,  $\int_0^\infty \frac{\cos xt}{x^2 + a^2} dx \xrightarrow{LT} p \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + p^2)} dx$ 。因为  $\frac{\cos xt}{x^2 + a^2}$  的拉式换式

收敛域为  $\operatorname{Re} p > 0$ , 所以  $pi$  位于上半平面,  $-pi$  位于下半平面, 可求得式右边积分

$$= \frac{\pi}{2a} \frac{1}{p+a}。所以 \int_0^\infty \frac{\cos xt}{x^2 + a^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2a} e^{-at}。$$

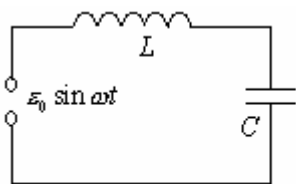
当  $t < 0$  时, 原积分  $= \int_0^\infty \frac{\cos x(-t)}{x^2 + a^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2a} e^{at}$ 。综上,  $\int_0^\infty \frac{\cos xt}{x^2 + a^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2a} e^{-a|t|}$ 。

(4)  $t > 0$  时, 原积分  $\xrightarrow{LT} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(x^2+1)(x^2+p^2)} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \left( \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{p+1} \right)$ , 原积分  $= \frac{\pi}{2} (1 - e^{-t})$ 。

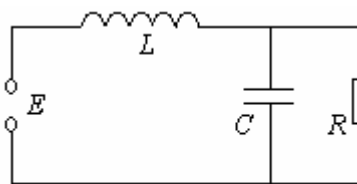
所以原积分  $= \frac{\pi}{2} (1 - e^{-|t|}) \operatorname{sgn} t$ 。

180. 利用 Laplace 变换求解下列微分方程(组)或积分方程: (1) 已知  $i(0)=0$ ,  $q(0)=0$ ,

求  $i(t)$ ; (2) 已知  $i(0)=0$ ,  $q(0)=0$ , 求  $i(t)$ 。



(1)



(2)

$$(3) \begin{cases} x'' - x + y + z = 0 \\ x + y'' - y + z = 0, \quad x(0)=1, \quad y(0)=z(0)=0, \quad x'(0)=y'(0)=z'(0)=0; \\ x + y + z'' - z = 0 \end{cases}$$

(4)  $y(t) = a \sin t - 2 \int_0^t y(\tau) \cos(t-\tau) d\tau$ ;

(5)  $y(t) = a \sin bt + c \int_0^t y(\tau) \sin b(t-\tau) d\tau$ ,  $b > c > 0$ ;

(6)  $f(t) + 2 \int_0^t f(\tau) \cos(t-\tau) d\tau = 9e^{2t}$ 。

(1)  $\varepsilon = u_L + u_C$ , 代入  $u_C = \frac{q}{C}$ ,  $u_L = L \frac{di}{dt} = L \frac{d^2 q}{dt^2}$  得  $\frac{d^2}{dt^2} q + \omega_0^2 q = \frac{1}{L} \varepsilon$  (记  $\omega_0^2 = \frac{1}{LC}$ ),

两边取拉式变换得  $p^2 Q + \omega_0^2 Q = \frac{\varepsilon_0}{L} \frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2}$ , 所以  $Q = \frac{\varepsilon_0 \omega}{L} \frac{1}{(p^2 + \omega^2)(p^2 + \omega_0^2)}$ 。

当  $\omega \neq \omega_0$  时,  $Q = \frac{\varepsilon_0 \omega}{L(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)} \left( \frac{1}{p^2 + \omega^2} - \frac{1}{p^2 + \omega_0^2} \right)$ , 所以

$$q(t) = \frac{\varepsilon_0 \omega}{L(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)} \left( \frac{1}{\omega} \sin \omega t - \frac{1}{\omega_0} \sin \omega_0 t \right)。$$

当  $\omega = \omega_0$  时,  $Q = \frac{\varepsilon_0}{L} \frac{\omega}{(p^2 + \omega^2)^2} = -\frac{\varepsilon_0}{2L} \frac{1}{p} \frac{d}{dp} \left( \frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2} \right)$ ,

所以  $q(t) = \frac{\varepsilon_0}{2L} \int_0^t \tau \sin \omega \tau d\tau$ 。

$$i(t) = \frac{d}{dt} q(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{\varepsilon_0 \omega}{L(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)} (\cos \omega t - \cos \omega_0 t), \omega_0 \neq \omega \\ \frac{\varepsilon_0}{2L} t \sin \omega t, \omega_0 = \omega \end{cases}。$$

(2)  $C \frac{du_c}{dt} = i - i_R = i - \frac{u_c}{R}$ , 两边取拉式变换得 ( $u_c(0) = \frac{q_c(0)}{C} = 0$ )  $U_c = \frac{R}{RCp+1} I$ 。

$$E = u_L + u_c = L \frac{di}{dt} + u_c, \text{ 两边取拉式变换, 代入上式得 } I = \frac{E}{L} \frac{p + \frac{1}{RC}}{p \left( p^2 + \frac{1}{RC} p + \frac{1}{LC} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{E}{L} \frac{p + 2\beta}{p(p^2 + 2\beta p + \gamma^2)}, \text{ 其中 } \beta = \frac{1}{2RC}, \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}。 \text{ 根据上式分母中一元二次式}$$

$p^2 + 2\beta p + \gamma^2$  的判别式  $\Delta = 4(\beta^2 - \gamma^2)$  的不同情况分别讨论:

(i) 当  $\Delta > 0$ , 即  $L > 4CR^2$  时,  $I = \frac{E}{L} \frac{p + 2\beta}{p(p + \alpha_1)(p + \alpha_2)}$ , 其中  $\alpha_1 = \beta - \sqrt{\beta^2 - \gamma^2}$ ,

$$\alpha_2 = \beta + \sqrt{\beta^2 - \gamma^2}。 I \text{ 可分解为 } I = \frac{E}{L} \left[ \frac{2\beta}{\alpha_1 \alpha_2} \frac{1}{p} + \frac{\alpha_1 - 2\beta}{\alpha_1(\alpha_2 - \alpha_1)} \frac{1}{p + \alpha_1} + \frac{\alpha_2 - 2\beta}{\alpha_2(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)} \frac{1}{p + \alpha_2} \right]。$$

注意到  $\alpha_1 \alpha_2 = \gamma^2 = \frac{1}{LC}$ , 上式中  $\frac{1}{p}$  的系数  $\frac{2\beta}{\alpha_1 \alpha_2} = \frac{L}{R}$ ,  $\frac{1}{p + \alpha_1}$  的系数

$$\frac{\alpha_1 - 2\beta}{\alpha_1(\alpha_2 - \alpha_1)} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{RC\alpha_1}}{\alpha_2 - \alpha_1} = -\frac{1 - \frac{L}{R} \frac{1}{LC\alpha_1}}{\alpha_1 - \alpha_2} = -\frac{1 - \frac{L}{R} \alpha_2}{\alpha_1 - \alpha_2}, \quad \frac{1}{p + \alpha_2} \text{ 的系数 } \frac{\alpha_2 - 2\beta}{\alpha_2(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)} = \frac{1 - \frac{L}{R} \alpha_1}{\alpha_1 - \alpha_2},$$

$$\text{即 } I = \frac{E}{R} \left( 1 - \frac{A}{p + \alpha_1} + \frac{B}{p + \alpha_2} \right), \text{ 其中 } A = \frac{R/L - \alpha_2}{\alpha_1 - \alpha_2}, B = \frac{R/L - \alpha_1}{\alpha_1 - \alpha_2}, \text{ 所以}$$

$$i(t) = \frac{E}{R} (1 - A e^{-\alpha_1 t} + B e^{-\alpha_2 t})。$$

(ii) 当  $\Delta = 0$ , 即  $L = 4CR^2$  时,  $I = \frac{E}{L} \frac{p + 2\beta}{p(p + \beta)^2} = \frac{E}{R} \left[ \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{p + \beta} - \frac{\beta}{2} \frac{1}{(p + \beta)^2} \right],$

$$i(t) = \frac{E}{R} \left( 1 - e^{-\beta t} - \frac{\beta}{2} t e^{-\beta t} \right)。$$

(iii) 当  $\Delta < 0$ , 即  $L < 4CR^2$  时,  $I = \frac{E}{L} \frac{p+2\beta}{p(p+\beta-i\omega_0)(p+\beta+i\omega_0)}$ ,

其中  $\omega_0 = \sqrt{\gamma^2 - \beta^2}$ , 上式继续化为

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{E}{L} \left[ \frac{L}{R} \frac{1}{p} + \left( -\frac{L}{2R} + \frac{\gamma^2 - 2\beta^2}{2i\omega_0\gamma^2} \right) \frac{1}{p+\beta-i\omega_0} + \left( -\frac{L}{2R} - \frac{\gamma^2 - 2\beta^2}{2i\omega_0\gamma^2} \right) \frac{1}{p+\beta+i\omega_0} \right] \\ &= \frac{E}{R} \left\{ \frac{1}{p} + \left[ -\frac{1}{2} + \left( \frac{R}{L} - \beta \right) \frac{1}{2i\omega_0} \right] \frac{1}{p+\beta-i\omega_0} + \left[ -\frac{1}{2} - \left( \frac{R}{L} - \beta \right) \frac{1}{2i\omega_0} \right] \frac{1}{p+\beta+i\omega_0} \right\} \\ &= \frac{E}{R} \left[ \frac{1}{p} - \frac{p+\beta}{(p+\beta)^2 + \omega_0^2} - \left( \beta - \frac{R}{L} \right) \frac{1}{\omega_0} \frac{\omega_0}{(p+\beta)^2 + \omega_0^2} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

所以  $i(t) = \frac{E}{R} \left\{ 1 - e^{-\beta t} \left[ \cos \omega_0 t + \left( \beta - \frac{R}{L} \right) \frac{\sin \omega_0 t}{\omega_0} \right] \right\}.$

(3) 取拉式变换得  $\begin{cases} (p^2-1)X+Y+Z=p \\ X+(p^2-1)Y+Z=0 \\ X+Y+(p^2-1)Z=0 \end{cases}$ , 解得  $X = \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{p}{p^2+1} + \frac{2p}{p^2-2} \right),$

$Y=Z = \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{p}{p^2+1} - \frac{p}{p^2-2} \right).$  所以  $x(t) = \frac{1}{3} (\cos t + 2 \operatorname{ch} \sqrt{2}t),$

$y(t) = z(t) = \frac{1}{3} (\cos t - \operatorname{ch} \sqrt{2}t).$

(4) 两边取拉式变换得  $Y = \frac{a}{p^2+1} - 2 \frac{p}{p^2+1} Y$ , 所以  $Y = \frac{a}{(p+1)^2}$ , 即  $y(t) = ate^{-t}.$

(5)  $Y = \frac{ab}{p^2+b^2-bc}, \quad y(t) = a \sqrt{\frac{b}{b-c}} \sin \sqrt{b(b-c)}t.$

(6)  $F = \frac{5}{p-2} + \frac{4}{p+1} - \frac{6}{(p+1)^2}, \quad f(t) = 5e^{2t} + 4e^{-t} - 6te^{-t}.$

181. 求解变系数常微方程初值问题:  $\begin{cases} x'' + tx' + x = 0 \\ x(0) = 1, x'(0) = 0 \end{cases}.$

$x' \xrightarrow{LT} pX - 1, \quad tx' \xrightarrow{LT} -\frac{d}{dp}(pX - 1) = -X - p \frac{dX}{dp}, \quad x'' \xrightarrow{LT} p^2X - p,$  原方程



两边取拉式变换得  $-\frac{dX}{dp} + pX - 1 = 0$ , 再反演得  $x' + tx = 0$ , 解之得  $x(t) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^2}$ 。

182. 设有放射性蜕变过程  $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow \cdots$ , 若其中三种同位素的分子数  $N_1(t)$ ,  $N_2(t)$ ,

$$N_3(t) \text{ 遵从方程及初始条件 } \begin{cases} \frac{dN_1}{dt} = -\lambda_1 N_1, N_1(0) = N \\ \frac{dN_2}{dt} = \lambda_1 N_1 - \lambda_2 N_2, N_2(0) = 0, \text{ 其中 } \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3 \text{ 为不相等} \\ \frac{dN_3}{dt} = \lambda_2 N_2 - \lambda_3 N_3, N_3(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

的常数, 试求出  $N_1(t)$ ,  $N_2(t)$ ,  $N_3(t)$ 。

用上面加波浪线的字母表示相应的拉式变换  $\begin{cases} p\tilde{N}_1 - N = -\lambda_1 \tilde{N}_1 \\ p\tilde{N}_2 = \lambda_1 \tilde{N}_1 - \lambda_2 \tilde{N}_2 \\ p\tilde{N}_3 = \lambda_2 \tilde{N}_2 - \lambda_3 \tilde{N}_3 \end{cases}$ ,

$$\text{解得 } \tilde{N}_1 = \frac{N}{p + \lambda_1}, \quad \tilde{N}_2 = \frac{\lambda_1 N}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \left( \frac{1}{p + \lambda_1} - \frac{1}{p + \lambda_2} \right),$$

$$\tilde{N}_3 = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 N \left[ \frac{1}{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)(\lambda_3 - \lambda_1)} \frac{1}{p + \lambda_1} + \frac{1}{(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)(\lambda_3 - \lambda_2)} \frac{1}{p + \lambda_2} + \frac{1}{(\lambda_1 - \lambda_3)(\lambda_2 - \lambda_3)} \frac{1}{p + \lambda_3} \right]$$

$$\text{所以 } N_1(t) = N e^{-\lambda_1 t}, \quad N_2(t) = \frac{\lambda_1 N}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} (e^{-\lambda_1 t} - e^{-\lambda_2 t}),$$

$$N_3(t) = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 N \left[ \frac{1}{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)(\lambda_3 - \lambda_1)} e^{-\lambda_1 t} + \frac{1}{(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)(\lambda_3 - \lambda_2)} e^{-\lambda_2 t} + \frac{1}{(\lambda_1 - \lambda_3)(\lambda_2 - \lambda_3)} e^{-\lambda_3 t} \right].$$

183. 定义零阶 Bessel 函数  $J_0(t) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos(t \cos \theta) d\theta$ 。(1) 求  $J_0(t)$  的像函数;

(2) 利用卷积定理证明:  $\int_0^t J_0(\tau) J_0(t - \tau) d\tau = \sin t$ 。

(1) 当  $\operatorname{Re} p \geq \delta > 0$  时 ( $\delta$  是任意小的正数),  $\left| \int_0^\pi \cos(t \cos \theta) e^{-pt} dt \right| \leq \int_0^\pi e^{-\delta t} dt$ , 即左边积分一致收敛, 因此可交换积分次序:

$$J_0(t) \xrightarrow{LT} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \left[ \int_0^\pi \cos(t \cos \theta) d\theta \right] e^{-pt} dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \left[ \int_0^\pi \cos(t \cos \theta) e^{-pt} dt \right] d\theta.$$

$$\int_0^\infty \cos(t \cos \theta) e^{-pt} dt = \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_0^\infty e^{it \cos \theta} e^{-pt} dt + \int_0^\infty e^{-it \cos \theta} e^{-pt} dt \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{p - i \cos \theta} + \frac{1}{p + i \cos \theta} \right),$$

$$J_0(t) \xrightarrow{LT} \frac{1}{2\pi} \left( \int_0^\pi \frac{1}{p - i \cos \theta} d\theta + \int_0^\pi \frac{1}{p + i \cos \theta} d\theta \right) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left( \int_0^\pi \frac{1}{p - i \cos \theta} d\theta + \int_\pi^{2\pi} \frac{1}{p - i \cos \varphi} d\varphi \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{p - i \cos \theta} d\theta.$$

利用  $e^{i\theta} = z$  将上面积分化成复变积分计算可得  $J_0(t) \xrightarrow{LT} \frac{1}{\sqrt{p^2 + 1}}$ 。

$$(2) \int_0^t J_0(\tau) J_0(t - \tau) d\tau \xrightarrow{LT} \frac{1}{\sqrt{p^2 + 1}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{p^2 + 1}} = \frac{1}{p^2 + 1}, \text{ 反演得}$$

$$\int_0^t J_0(\tau) J_0(t - \tau) d\tau = \sin t.$$

184. 试证明  $f(t) = 2te^{t^2} \sin(e^{t^2})$  的拉氏变换存在。

证：令  $\operatorname{Re} p \geq \delta > 0$  时 ( $\delta$  是任意小的正数)，则  $|f(t)e^{-pt}| \leq 2te^{t^2} \sin(e^{t^2})e^{-\delta t}$ 。

作代换  $e^{t^2} = x$ ，即  $t = \sqrt{\ln x}$ ，则  $\int_0^\infty 2te^{t^2} \sin(e^{t^2})e^{-\delta t} dt = \int_1^\infty \sin x e^{-\delta \sqrt{\ln x}} dx$ ，

由于  $e^{-\delta \sqrt{\ln x}}$  单调趋于 0， $\int_1^b \sin x dx$  有界，所以  $\int_1^\infty \sin x e^{-\delta \sqrt{\ln x}} dx$  收敛，因此

$\int_0^\infty f(t)e^{-pt} dt$  收敛，即  $f(t)$  的拉氏变换存在。

185. 设  $f(x)$  的 Fourier 变换和 Fourier 反变换为： $F(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^\infty f(x)e^{-i\omega x} dx$ ，

$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^\infty F(\omega)e^{i\omega x} d\omega$ 。证明：

$$(1) f(x - x_0) \xrightarrow{FT} e^{-i\omega x_0} F(\omega), \quad F(\omega - \omega_0) \xrightarrow{FT^{-1}} e^{i\omega_0 x} f(x);$$

$$(2) f'(x) \xrightarrow{FT} i\omega F(\omega), \quad F'(\omega) \xrightarrow{FT^{-1}} -ixf(x);$$

$$(3) \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt \xrightarrow{FT} \frac{1}{i\omega} F(\omega); \quad (4) f_1(x) * f_2(x) \xrightarrow{FT} F_1(\omega) F_2(\omega),$$

$F_1(\omega) * F_2(\omega) \xrightarrow{FT^{-1}} f_1(x) f_2(x)$ , 其中  $f_1(x) * f_2(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(t) f_2(x-t) dt$ 。

$$(1) \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x-x_0) e^{-i\omega x} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-i\omega x_0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt = e^{-i\omega x_0} F(\omega),$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega - \omega_0) e^{i\omega x} d\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{i\omega_0 x} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(u) e^{iux} du = e^{i\omega_0 x} f(x);$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f'(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} f(x) e^{-i\omega x} \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} + i\omega \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx$$

一般有  $f(\pm\infty) = 0$ , 上式右边  $= i\omega F(\omega)$ ,

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F'(\omega) e^{i\omega x} d\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} F(x) e^{i\omega x} \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} - ix \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) e^{i\omega x} d\omega = -ix f(x)。$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt \right] e^{-i\omega x} dx = -\frac{1}{i\omega} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt \right] \frac{d}{dx} e^{-i\omega x} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{i\omega} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt \right] e^{-i\omega x} \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} + \frac{1}{i\omega} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx$$

若  $F(0) = 0$ , 即  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 0$ , 则上式  $= \frac{1}{i\omega} F(\omega)$ 。

$$(4) \quad \text{假设可交换积分次序, } \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(t) f_2(x-t) dt \right] e^{-i\omega x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(t) \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_2(x-t) e^{-i\omega x} dx \right] dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(t) F_2(\omega) e^{-i\omega t} dt$$

$$= F_1(\omega) F_2(\omega),$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F_1(u) F_2(\omega-u) du \right] e^{i\omega x} d\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F_1(u) \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F_2(\omega-u) e^{i\omega x} d\omega \right] du$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F_1(u) e^{i\omega u} f_2(x) du = f_1(x) f_2(x)。$$

186. 证明  $\delta$  函数的下列性质: (1)  $\delta(x) = \delta(-x)$ ; (2)  $x\delta(x) = 0$ ;

$$(3) f(x)\delta(x) = f(0)\delta(x); (4) \delta(ax) = \frac{1}{|a|}\delta(x);$$

$$(5) \delta(x^2 - a^2) = \frac{1}{2|a|}[\delta(x-a) + \delta(x+a)];$$

$$(6) \delta(x-a)\delta(x-b) = \delta(a-b)\delta(x-a)。$$

$$(1) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(x)\delta(x)dx = \varphi(0), \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(x)\delta(-x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(-t)\delta(t)dt = \varphi(0),$$

所以  $\delta(x) = \delta(-x)$ 。

$$(2) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(x)x\delta(x)dx = x\varphi(x)|_{x=0} = 0, \text{ 所以 } x\delta(x) = 0。$$

$$(3) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(x)f(x)\delta(x)dx = \varphi(0)f(0), \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(x)f(0)\delta(x)dx = \varphi(0)f(0),$$

所以  $f(x)\delta(x) = f(0)\delta(x)$ 。

$$(4) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(x)\delta(ax)dx = \frac{1}{|a|}\varphi(0), \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(x)\frac{1}{|a|}\delta(x)dx = \frac{1}{|a|}\varphi(0),$$

所以  $\delta(ax) = \frac{1}{|a|}\delta(x)$ 。

(5) 不妨设  $a > 0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(x)\delta(x^2 - a^2)dx &= \int_{-a-\varepsilon}^{-a+\varepsilon} \varphi(x)\delta(x^2 - a^2)dx + \int_{a-\varepsilon}^{a+\varepsilon} \varphi(x)\delta(x^2 - a^2)dx \\ &= \int_{-2a\varepsilon+\varepsilon^2}^{2a\varepsilon+\varepsilon^2} \frac{\varphi(-\sqrt{u+a^2})}{2\sqrt{u+a^2}}\delta(u)du + \int_{-2a\varepsilon+\varepsilon^2}^{2a\varepsilon+\varepsilon^2} \frac{\varphi(\sqrt{u+a^2})}{2\sqrt{u+a^2}}\delta(u)du \\ &= \frac{1}{2a}[\varphi(-a) + \varphi(a)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(x)\frac{1}{2a}[\delta(x-a) + \delta(x+a)]dx。 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (6) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(x)\delta(x-a)\delta(x-b)dx &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(a)\delta(a-b)\delta(x-a)dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(x)\delta(a-b)\delta(x-a)dx, \text{ 即 } \delta(x-a)\delta(x-b) = \delta(a-b)\delta(x-a)。 \end{aligned}$$

187. 若定义  $\delta$  函数为  $\delta(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \phi_n(x)$ , 其中  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\infty}^x \phi_n(t)dt = \begin{cases} 0, x < 0 \\ 1, x > 0 \end{cases}$ 。验证

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\pi} \frac{1}{1+(nx)^2}$  和  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin nx}{\pi x}$  都是  $\delta$  函数。

$$\int_{-\infty}^x \frac{n}{\pi} \frac{1}{1+(nt)^2} dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{nx} \frac{1}{1+u^2} du = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \tan^{-1} nx + \frac{\pi}{2} \right),$$

$$x < 0 \text{ 时 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\pi} \frac{1}{1+(nt)^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \tan^{-1} nx + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( -\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = 0,$$

$$x > 0 \text{ 时 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\pi} \frac{1}{1+(nt)^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \tan^{-1} nx + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = 1.$$

$$\text{当 } x < 0 \text{ 时, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{\sin nt}{\pi t} dt = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{nx} \frac{\sin u}{\pi u} du = 0,$$

$$\text{当 } x > 0 \text{ 时, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{\sin nt}{\pi t} dt = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{nx} \frac{\sin u}{\pi u} du = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \pi = 1.$$

188. 设  $B_n(\omega) = \frac{2\omega_0}{\pi(\omega^2 - \omega_0^2)} \sin\left(2n\pi \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)$ ,  $n$  是正整数, 验证

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} B_n(\omega) = \delta(\omega - \omega_0) - \delta(\omega + \omega_0).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(\omega) B_n(\omega) d\omega &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(\omega) \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{1}{\omega - \omega_0} - \frac{1}{\omega + \omega_0} \right) \sin\left(2n\pi \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right) d\omega \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(\omega) \frac{1}{\pi(\omega - \omega_0)} \sin\left(2n\pi \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right) d\omega - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(\omega) \frac{1}{\pi(\omega + \omega_0)} \sin\left(2n\pi \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right) d\omega \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi\left(\omega_0 + \frac{\omega_0}{2\pi} x\right) \frac{\sin nx}{\pi x} dx - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi\left(-\omega_0 + \frac{\omega_0}{2\pi} x\right) \frac{\sin nx}{\pi x} dx. \end{aligned}$$

(分别令  $\frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}(\omega - \omega_0) = x$  和  $\frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}(\omega + \omega_0) = x$ ) 上题已证明  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin nx}{\pi x} = \delta(x)$ , 所以令上

$$\text{式 } n \rightarrow \infty \text{ 可得 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(\omega) B_n(\omega) d\omega = \varphi(\omega_0) - \varphi(-\omega_0),$$

$$\text{即 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} B_n(\omega) = \delta(\omega - \omega_0) - \delta(\omega + \omega_0).$$

189. 定义三维  $\delta$  函数为  $\delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0) = \delta(x - x_0) \delta(y - y_0) \delta(z - z_0)$ , 求证:

(1) 它在球坐标下的表达式为  $\delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0) = \frac{1}{r^2} \delta(r - r_0) \delta(\cos \theta - \cos \theta_0) \delta(\varphi - \varphi_0)$ ;

(2)  $\nabla^2 \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0|} = -4\pi \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0)$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
(1) \quad & \iiint \varphi(\mathbf{r}) \frac{1}{r^2} \delta(r-r_0) \delta(\cos \theta - \cos \theta_0) \delta(\varphi - \varphi_0) dV \\
&= \int_0^{2\pi} \delta(\varphi - \varphi_0) d\varphi \int_0^\pi \delta(\cos \theta - \cos \theta_0) \sin \theta d\theta \int_0^\infty \varphi(r, \theta, \varphi) \delta(r-r_0) dr \\
&= \int_0^{2\pi} \delta(\varphi - \varphi_0) d\varphi \int_0^\pi \varphi(r_0, \theta, \varphi) \delta(\theta - \theta_0) d\theta \\
&= \int_0^{2\pi} \varphi(r_0, \theta_0, \varphi) \delta(\varphi - \varphi_0) d\varphi = \varphi(r_0, \theta_0, \varphi_0).
\end{aligned}$$

(2) 不妨设  $\mathbf{r}_0 = 0$ 。考虑积分  $\iiint_V \nabla^2 \frac{1}{r} dV$ ，可验证，当  $r \neq 0$  时， $\nabla^2 \frac{1}{r} = 0$ ，所以对于不包含原点的  $V$ ，有  $\iiint_V \nabla^2 \frac{1}{r} dV = 0$ 。若  $V$  包含原点，考虑以下极限式：

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \iiint_V \nabla^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 + a^2}} dV &= -3 \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \iiint_V \frac{a^2}{(r^2 + a^2)^{5/2}} r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi \\
&= -12 \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \int_0^\infty \frac{a^2}{(r^2 + a^2)^{5/2}} r^2 dr = -12 \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{a^4 \tan^2 \theta}{a^5 (1 + \tan^2 \theta)^{5/2}} a \sec^2 \theta d\theta \\
&= -12 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta d\theta = -4\pi.
\end{aligned}$$

190. 求解下列微分方程：(1)  $y'' = -\delta(x - x_0)$ ， $y(0) = 0$ ， $y'(1) = 0$ ；

(2)  $y'' + y = -\delta(x - x_0)$ ， $y(0) = 0$ ， $y(\pi/2) = 0$ 。

(1) 直接积分得  $y' = -\eta(x - x_0) + A$ ，由  $y'(1) = 0$  定出  $A = 1$ ，即  $y' = 1 - \eta(x - x_0)$ ，

再积分得  $y = x - (x - x_0)\eta(x - x_0) + B$ ，由  $y(0) = 0$  定出  $B = 0$ ，所以

$$y = x - (x - x_0)\eta(x - x_0) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \leq x < x_0 \\ x_0, & x_0 < x \leq 1 \end{cases}.$$

(2)  $x < x_0$  时， $y = A \sin x + B \cos x$ ，由  $y(0) = 0$  得  $y = A \sin x$ 。

$x > x_0$  时， $y = C \sin x + D \cos x$ 。由  $y(\pi/2) = 0$  得  $y = D \cos x$ 。

由  $y(x_0^-) = y(x_0^+)$ ， $y'(x_0^+) - y'(x_0^-) = -1$  可得  $y = \begin{cases} \cos x_0 \sin x, & 0 \leq x < x_0 \\ \sin x_0 \cos x, & x_0 < x \leq \pi/2 \end{cases}.$

191. 求方程  $y'' - x^2 y = 0$  在  $x = 0$  邻域内的两个级数解。

$x = 0$  为方程常点, 设  $y = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k$ , 代入方程得

$$2a_2 + 6a_3x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} [(n+1)(n+2)a_{n+2} - a_{n-2}]x^n = 0,$$

所以  $a_2 = 0$ ,  $a_3 = 0$ ,  $(n+1)(n+2)a_{n+2} - a_{n-2} = 0$  ( $n \geq 2$ )。

$$\begin{aligned} a_{4n} &= \frac{1}{4n(4n-1)} a_{4(n-1)} = \frac{1}{4n(4n-1)} \frac{1}{[4(n-1)][4(n-1)-1]} a_{4(n-2)} = \cdots \\ &= \frac{1}{4n(4n-1)} \frac{1}{[4(n-1)][4(n-1)-1]} \cdots \frac{1}{4 \times (4-1)} a_0 \\ &= \frac{1}{4^n n(n-1) \cdots \times 1} \frac{1}{4^n \left(n - \frac{1}{4}\right) \left[\left(n-1\right) - \frac{1}{4}\right] \cdots \left[1 - \frac{1}{4}\right]} a_0 \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(3/4)}{n! \Gamma(n+3/4)} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{4n} a_0, \quad (n \geq 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_{4n+1} &= \frac{1}{(4n+1)(4n)} a_{4(n-1)+1} = \frac{1}{(4n+1)(4n)} \frac{1}{[4(n-1)+1][4(n-1)]} a_{4(n-2)+1} = \cdots \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(5/4)}{n! \Gamma(n+5/4)} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{4n} a_1, \quad (n \geq 1) \end{aligned}$$

由于  $a_2 = 0$ ,  $a_3 = 0$ , 由递推关系可得  $a_{4n+2} = a_{4n+3} = 0$  ( $n \geq 1$ )。

所以两个级数解为  $y_1 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(3/4)}{n! \Gamma(n+3/4)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{4n}$ ,  $y_2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(5/4)}{n! \Gamma(n+5/4)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{4n+1}$ 。

192. 在  $x = 0$  邻域内求解方程  $y'' - xy = 0$ 。

设  $y = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k$ , 代入方程得  $2a_2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [(n+1)(n+2)a_{n+2} - a_{n-1}]x^n = 0$ , 所以  $a_2 = 0$ ,

$$a_{3n} = \frac{1}{3n(3n-1)} \frac{1}{[3(n-1)][3(n-1)-1]} \cdots \frac{1}{3 \times (3-1)} a_0 = \frac{\Gamma(2/3)}{n! \Gamma(n+2/3)} \frac{a_0}{3^{2n}},$$

$$a_{3n+1} = \frac{1}{(3n+1)(3n)} \frac{1}{[3(n-1)+1][3(n-1)]} \cdots \frac{1}{(3+1) \times 3} a_1 = \frac{\Gamma(4/3)}{n! \Gamma(n+4/3)} \frac{a_1}{3^{2n}},$$

$a_{3n+2} = 0$ , (上面  $n \geq 1$ ) 所以两个级数解为

$$y_1 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(2/3)}{n! \Gamma(n+2/3)} \frac{x^{3n}}{3^{2n}}, \quad y_2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(4/3)}{n! \Gamma(n+4/3)} \frac{x^{3n+1}}{3^{2n}}.$$

193. 求厄密方程  $u'' - 2xu' + 2\lambda u = 0$  在  $x = 0$  的解, 并讨论当  $\lambda$  取何值时有一解截断为多项式。

设  $u = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k$ , 代入方程得  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [(n+1)(n+2)a_{n+2} + 2(\lambda-n)a_n] x^n = 0$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} a_{2n} &= \frac{2[2(n-1)-\lambda]}{2n(2n-1)} a_{2(n-1)} = \frac{2[2(n-1)-\lambda]}{2n(2n-1)} \frac{2[2(n-2)-\lambda]}{(2n-2)(2n-3)} \cdots \frac{2(-\lambda)}{2 \times 1} a_0 \\ &= \frac{2^{2n} \Gamma(n-\lambda/2)}{(2n)! \Gamma(-\lambda/2)} a_0, \quad (n \geq 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$a_{2n+1} = \frac{2^{2n} \Gamma\left(n + \frac{1-\lambda}{2}\right)}{(2n+1)! \Gamma\left(\frac{1-\lambda}{2}\right)} a_1 \quad (n \geq 1),$$

$$\text{所以两个解为: } u_1 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(n-\lambda/2)}{(2n)! \Gamma(-\lambda/2)} (2x)^{2n}, \quad u_2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma\left(n + \frac{1-\lambda}{2}\right)}{(2n+1)! \Gamma\left(\frac{1-\lambda}{2}\right)} (2x)^{2n+1}.$$

当  $\lambda = 2m$  ( $m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ ) 时,  $u_1 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(n-m)}{(2n)! \Gamma(-m)} (2x)^{2n}$ , 当  $n > m$  时,  $\Gamma(n-m)$

是有限值,  $\frac{1}{\Gamma(-m)} = 0$ , 所以  $u_1 = \sum_{n=0}^m \frac{\Gamma(n-m)}{(2n)! \Gamma(-m)} (2x)^{2n}$ 。  $n \leq m$  时,

$$\frac{\Gamma(n-m)}{\Gamma(-m)} = (n-1-m)(n-2-m) \cdots (-m) = (-1)^n m(m-1) \cdots (m-n+1) = (-1)^n \frac{m!}{(m-n)!},$$

$$\text{即 } u_1 = \sum_{n=0}^m \frac{(-1)^n m!}{(2n)! (m-n)!} (2x)^{2n}.$$



同样可得, 当  $\lambda = 2m+1$  时,  $u_2 = \sum_{n=0}^m \frac{(-1)^n m!}{(2n+1)!(m-n)!} (2x)^{2n+1}$ 。

194. 求超几何方程  $z(1-z)\frac{d^2u}{dz^2} + [\gamma - (\alpha + \beta + 1)z]\frac{du}{dz} - \alpha\beta u = 0$  在  $z=0$  附近的两个独立解, 其中  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  为已知常数, 且  $\gamma$  不是整数。

$z=0$  是方程的正则奇点, 设  $u = z^\rho \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k z^k$ , 代入方程得:

$$[\rho(\rho-1) + \gamma\rho]a_0 z^{-1} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} [(k+\rho+1)(k+\rho+\gamma)a_{k+1} - (k+\rho+\alpha)(k+\rho+\beta)a_k] z^k = 0$$

所以  $\rho(\rho-1) + \gamma\rho = 0$ , 解得  $\rho = 0$  或  $\rho = 1 - \gamma$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} a_k &= \frac{(k-1+\rho+\alpha)(k-1+\rho+\beta)}{(k+\rho)(k-1+\rho+\gamma)} a_{k-1} = \cdots \\ &= \frac{(k-1+\rho+\alpha)(k-1+\rho+\beta)}{(k+\rho)(k-1+\rho+\gamma)} \frac{(k-2+\rho+\alpha)(k-2+\rho+\beta)}{(k-1+\rho)(k-2+\rho+\gamma)} \cdots \frac{(\rho+\alpha)(\rho+\beta)}{(1+\rho)(\rho+\gamma)} a_0 \\ &= \frac{(k-1+\rho+\alpha)(k-2+\rho+\alpha) \cdots (\rho+\alpha)}{(k+\rho)(k-1+\rho) \cdots (1+\rho)} \frac{(k-1+\rho+\beta)(k-2+\rho+\beta) \cdots (\rho+\beta)}{(k-1+\rho+\gamma)(k-2+\rho+\gamma) \cdots (\rho+\gamma)} a_0 \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(k+\rho+\alpha)}{\Gamma(\rho+\alpha)} \frac{\Gamma(\rho+1)}{\Gamma(k+\rho+1)} \frac{\Gamma(k+\rho+\beta)}{\Gamma(\rho+\beta)} \frac{\Gamma(\rho+\gamma)}{\Gamma(k+\rho+\gamma)} a_0 \end{aligned}$$

取  $\rho = 0$  得第一个解  $u_1 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \frac{\Gamma(k+\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \frac{\Gamma(k+\beta)}{\Gamma(\beta)} \frac{\Gamma(\gamma)}{\Gamma(k+\gamma)} z^k = F(\alpha, \beta, \gamma, z)$ ,

取  $\rho = 1 - \gamma$  得第二个解  $u_2 = z^{1-\gamma} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \frac{\Gamma(k+1+\alpha-\gamma)}{\Gamma(1+\alpha-\gamma)} \frac{\Gamma(k+1+\beta-\gamma)}{\Gamma(1+\beta-\gamma)} \frac{\Gamma(2-\gamma)}{\Gamma(k+2-\gamma)} z^k$   
 $= z^{1-\gamma} F(1+\alpha-\gamma, 1+\beta-\gamma, 2-\gamma, z)$ 。

195. 求方程  $xy'' - xy' + y = 0$  在  $x=0$  邻域的两个独立解。

$x=0$  是方程的正则奇点, 设  $y = x^\rho \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k$ , 代入方程得:

$$\rho(\rho-1)a_0x^{-1} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} [(k+1+\rho)(k+\rho)a_{k+1} - (k-1+\rho)a_k]x^k = 0$$

所以  $\rho=0$  或  $\rho=1$ ,  $(k+\rho)(k-1+\rho)a_k - (k-2+\rho)a_{k-1} = 0$  ( $k \geq 1$ )。

$\rho=0$  时,  $0 \cdot a_1 + a_0 = 0$ ,  $2a_2 - 0 \cdot a_1 = 0$ ,  $a_3 = \frac{1}{6}a_2 = 0$ ,  $a_4 = a_5 = \dots = 0$  即只有  $a_1$  不

为 0, 所以一个解为  $y_1 = x$ 。当  $\rho=1$  时,  $a_1 = a_2 = \dots = 0$ , 解仍为  $x$ 。

设另一解为  $y = gx \ln x + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k$ , 代入方程得

$$g + a_0 + (2a_2 - g)x + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} [(k+1)ka_{k+1} - (k-1)a_k]x^k = 0$$

$$\text{所以 } g = -a_0, \quad a_2 = \frac{1}{2}g = -\frac{1}{2}a_0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_k &= \frac{k-2}{k(k-1)}a_{k-1} = \frac{k-2}{k(k-1)} \frac{k-3}{(k-1)(k-2)} \frac{k-4}{(k-2)(k-3)} \dots \frac{2}{4 \times 3} \times \frac{1}{3 \times 2} a_2 \\ &= \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \frac{1}{(k-1)(k-2)} \dots \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} a_2 = \frac{2}{(k-1)k!} a_2 = -\frac{1}{(k-1)k!} a_0 \quad (k \geq 3)。 \end{aligned}$$

$$gx \ln x + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k = -a_0 x \ln x + a_0 + a_1 x - a_0 \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k-1)k!} x^k, \text{ 其中 } a_1 \text{ 项对应解 } y_1, \text{ 省略之}$$

$$\text{得到另一解 } y_2 = x \ln x - 1 + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k-1)k!} x^k。$$

196. 求方程  $\frac{d^2 u}{dz^2} + \frac{2}{z} \frac{du}{dz} + m^2 u = 0$  在  $z=0$  附近的两个独立解。

设  $u = z^\rho \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k z^k$ , 代入方程得:

$$\rho(\rho+1)a_0 z^{-1} + (\rho+1)(\rho+2)a_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [(k+1+\rho)(k+2+\rho)a_{k+1} + m^2 a_{k-1}] z^k = 0,$$

$$\rho=0, -1, -2, \quad a_k = \frac{-m^2}{(k+1+\rho)(k+\rho)} a_{k-2}。$$

$$\text{取 } \rho = 0, \quad a_{2k} = \frac{-m^2}{(2k+1)(2k)} \frac{-m^2}{(2k-1)(2k-2)} \cdots \frac{-m^2}{3 \times 2} a_0 = \frac{(-1)^k m^{2k}}{(2k+1)!} a_0,$$

$$\text{可得一个解 } u_1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} (mz)^{2k} = \frac{1}{mz} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} (mz)^{2k+1} = \frac{\sin mz}{mz}.$$

$$\text{取 } \rho = -2, \quad \text{则 } a_{2k+1} = \frac{-m^2}{(2k)(2k-1)} \frac{-m^2}{(2k-2)(2k-3)} \cdots \frac{-m^2}{2 \times 1} a_1 = \frac{(-1)^k m^{2k}}{(2k)!} a_1,$$

$$\text{可得另一解 } u_2 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k)!} (mz)^{2k-1} = \frac{\cos mz}{mz}.$$

197. 求零阶 Bessel 方程  $\frac{d^2 u}{dz^2} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{du}{dz} + u = 0$  在  $z=0$  邻域内的两个独立解。

$$\text{设 } u = z^\rho \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k z^k \text{ 可得 } \rho^2 a_0 z^{-1} + (\rho-1)^2 a_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[ (k+1+\rho)^2 a_{k+1} + a_{k-1} \right] z^k = 0.$$

$$\text{可得 } \rho = 0 \text{ 或 } 1, \quad a_k = -\frac{1}{(k+\rho)^2} a_{k-2}.$$

$$\text{取 } \rho = 0, \quad a_{2k} = \frac{-1}{(2k)^2} a_{2(k-1)} = \frac{-1}{(2k)^2} \frac{-1}{[2(k-1)]^2} \cdots \frac{-1}{2^2} a_0 = \frac{(-1)^k}{2^{2k} (k!)^2} a_0,$$

$$\text{可得一个解为: } u_1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(k!)^2} \left( \frac{z}{2} \right)^{2k} = J_0(z).$$

$$\text{设另一解为 } u = gJ_0(z) \ln z + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k z^k, \text{ 代入方程得:}$$

$$g \left[ zJ_0''(z) + J_0'(z) + zJ_0(z) \right] \ln z + 2gJ_0'(z) + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1)^2 a_{k+1} z^k + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{k-1} z^k = 0$$

由于  $J_0(z)$  是方程的解, 即  $zJ_0''(z) + J_0'(z) + zJ_0(z) = 0$ , 代入  $J_0(z)$  表达式, 并把  $z$  的偶次幂项和奇次幂项分开写成:

$$a_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[ (2k+1)^2 a_{2k+1} - a_{2k-1} \right] z^{2k} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[ (2k)^2 a_{2k} + a_{2k-2} + 4g \frac{(-1)^k k}{(k!)^2 2^{2k}} \right] z^{2k-1} = 0.$$

所以  $a_1 = 0$ , 由  $z$  的偶次幂项系数的递推公式可得  $a_{2k+1} = 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
z \text{ 的奇次幂项系数的递推公式为: } a_{2k} &= -\frac{a_{2k-2}}{(2k)^2} - g \frac{(-1)^k}{k(k!)^2 2^{2k}} \\
&= -\frac{1}{(2k)^2} \left[ -\frac{a_{2k-4}}{(2k-2)^2} - g \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{(k-1)[(k-1)!]^2 2^{2k-2}} \right] - g \frac{(-1)^k}{k(k!)^2 2^{2k}} \\
&= \frac{a_{2k-4}}{2^4 k^2 (k-1)^2} - g \frac{(-1)^k}{(k-1)(k!)^2 2^{2k}} - g \frac{(-1)^k}{k(k!)^2 2^{2k}} \\
&= \frac{(-1)^2 a_{2k-4}}{2^4 k^2 (k-1)^2} - g \frac{(-1)^k}{(k!)^2 2^{2k}} \left( \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{k-1} \right) \\
&= \cdots = \frac{(-1)^k}{2^{2k} (k!)^2} a_0 - g \frac{(-1)^k}{(k!)^2 2^{2k}} \left( \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{k-1} + \cdots + 1 \right).
\end{aligned}$$

所以另一解为  $u_2 = J_0(z) \ln z + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(k!)^2} \left( \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{k-1} + \cdots + 1 \right) \left( \frac{z}{2} \right)^{2k}$  ( $a_0$  项对应解  $u_1$ , 故省略之)。

198. 求 Legendre 方程  $(1-z^2) \frac{d^2 u}{dz^2} - 2z \frac{du}{dz} + \mu(\mu+1)u = 0$  在  $z=1$  的有界解。

设  $u = (z-1)^\rho \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k (z-1)^k$ , 代入方程得:

$$2\rho^2 a_0 (z-1)^{-1} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[ 2(k+1+\rho)^2 a_{k+1} + (k+1+\rho+\mu)(k+\rho-\mu)a_k \right] (z-1)^k = 0.$$

所以  $\rho = 0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
a_k &= \frac{(k+\mu)(\mu+1-k)}{2k^2} a_{k-1} = \frac{(k+\mu)(\mu+1-k)(k-1+\mu)(\mu+2-k)}{2k^2 \cdot 2(k-1)^2} \cdots \frac{(1+\mu)\mu}{2} a_0 \\
&= \frac{(k+\mu)(k-1+\mu) \cdots (1+\mu) \cdot (\mu+1-k)(\mu+2-k) \cdots \mu}{2^k k^2 (k-1)^2 \cdots 1} a_0 = \frac{\Gamma(k+1+\mu)}{2^k (k!)^2 \Gamma(-k+1+\mu)} a_0
\end{aligned}$$

所以一个解为  $u_1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(k+1+\mu)}{(k!)^2 \Gamma(-k+1+\mu)} \left( \frac{z-1}{2} \right)^k$ 。

可求出该级数收敛半径为 2, 即收敛域为  $|z-1| < 2$ , 即在收敛域内它是有界解。当  $\mu = n$  (整

数) 时, 若  $k \geq n+1$  则有  $\frac{1}{\Gamma(-k+1+n)} = 0$ , 而  $\Gamma(k+1+\mu)$  为有限值, 所以  $u_1$  截断为多

$$\text{项式: } u_1 = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{\Gamma(k+1+n)}{(k!)^2 \Gamma(-k+1+n)} \left(\frac{z-1}{2}\right)^k = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(n+k)!}{(k!)^2 (n-k)!} \left(\frac{z-1}{2}\right)^k.$$

199. 求合流超几何方程  $z \frac{d^2 u}{dz^2} + (b-z) \frac{du}{dz} - au = 0$  在  $z=0$  附近的两个独立解, 已知其中

的  $a, b$  为常数, 且  $a > 0$ ,  $1-b \neq$  整数。

设  $u = z^\rho \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k z^k$ , 代入方程得

$$\rho(\rho+b-1)c_0 z^{-1} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} [(k+1+\rho)(k+\rho+b)c_{k+1} - (k+\rho+a)c_k] z^k = 0.$$

$$\rho=0 \text{ 或 } 1-b, \quad c_k = \frac{k-1+\rho+a}{(k+\rho)(k-1+\rho+b)} c_{k-1}.$$

$$\text{取 } \rho=0, \text{ 则 } c_k = \frac{k-1+a}{k(k-1+b)} c_{k-1} = \frac{1}{k!} \frac{\Gamma(k+a)}{\Gamma(a)} \frac{\Gamma(b)}{\Gamma(k+b)} c_0,$$

$$\text{所以一个解为 } u_1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \frac{\Gamma(k+a)}{\Gamma(a)} \frac{\Gamma(b)}{\Gamma(k+b)} z^k = F(a, b, z).$$

$$\text{取 } \rho=1-b, \text{ 则 } c_k = \frac{1}{k!} \frac{\Gamma(k+1+a-b)}{\Gamma(1+a-b)} \frac{\Gamma(2-b)}{\Gamma(k+2-b)} c_0, \text{ 所以另一解为}$$

$$u_1 = z^{1-b} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \frac{\Gamma(k+1+a-b)}{\Gamma(1+a-b)} \frac{\Gamma(2-b)}{\Gamma(k+2-b)} z^k = z^{1-b} F(1+a-b, 2-b, z).$$

200. 求方程  $\frac{d^2 u}{dz^2} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{du}{dz} - m^2 u = 0$  在  $z=0$  附近的两个独立解。

设  $u = z^\rho \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k z^k$ , 代入方程得

$$\rho^2 a_0 z^{-1} + (1-\rho)^2 a_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [(k+1+\rho)^2 a_{k+1} - m^2 a_{k-1}] z^k = 0.$$

所以  $\rho=0$  或  $1$ ,  $a_k = \frac{m^2}{(k+\rho)^2} a_{k-2}$ 。

取  $\rho=0$ , 则  $a_{2k} = \frac{m^2}{(2k)^2} a_{2k-2} = \frac{1}{(k!)^2} \left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^{2k} a_0$ , 所以一个解为

$$u_1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k!)^2} \left(\frac{mz}{2}\right)^{2k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(k!)^2} \left(\frac{imz}{2}\right)^{2k} = J_0(imz)。$$

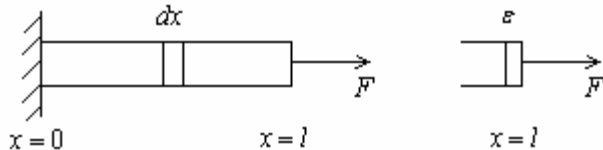
设另一解为  $u = gu_1 \ln z + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k z^k$ , 代入方程得 (参考 197 题)

$$a_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[ (2k+1)^2 a_{2k+1} - m^2 a_{2k-1} \right] z^{2k} \\ + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[ (2k)^2 a_{2k} - m^2 a_{2k-2} + 4g \left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^{2k} \frac{k}{(k!)^2} \right] z^{2k-1} = 0。$$

$$\text{所以 } a_{2k+1} = 0, \quad a_{2k} = \frac{1}{k^2} \left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^2 a_{2k-2} - \frac{g}{k(k!)^2} \left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^{2k} \\ = \frac{1}{k^2} \left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^2 \left[ \frac{1}{(k-1)^2} \left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^2 a_{2k-4} - \frac{g}{(k-1)[(k-1)!]^2} \left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^{2k-2} \right] - \frac{g}{k(k!)^2} \left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^{2k} \\ = \frac{1}{k^2(k-1)^2} \left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^4 a_{2k-4} - \frac{g}{(k!)^2} \left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^{2k} \left(\frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{k-1}\right) \\ = \cdots = \frac{1}{(k!)^2} \left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^{2k} a_0 - \frac{g}{(k!)^2} \left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^{2k} \left(\frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{k-1} + \cdots + 1\right)。$$

所以另一解为  $u_2 = J_0(imz) \ln z - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k!)^2} \left(\frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{k-1} + \cdots + 1\right) \left(\frac{mz}{2}\right)^{2k}$ 。

201. 一长为  $l$ ，横截面积为  $S$  的均匀弹性杆，已知一端 ( $x=0$ ) 固定，另一端在杆轴方向上受拉力  $F$  而平衡。在  $t=0$  时撤去外力  $F$ 。试推导杆的纵振动所满足的方程，边界条件和初始条件。



假设在垂直杆长方向的任一截面上各点的振动情况相同  $u(x, t)$  表示杆上  $x$  处在  $t$  时刻相对于平衡位置的位移。取杆上长为  $dx$  的一小段，用  $P(x, t)$  表示应力，由牛顿第二定律，

$$[P(x+dx, t) - P(x, t)]S = dm \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}, \text{ 代入 } dm = \rho S dx \text{ 得 } \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \rho \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}。 \text{ 由 Hooke 定}$$

$$\text{律 } P = E \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \text{ 可得 } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 0, \text{ 其中 } a = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}}。$$

$$\text{取右端长为 } \varepsilon \text{ 的一小段，由牛顿第二定律有 } F(t) - ES \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=l-\varepsilon} = \rho \varepsilon S \left. \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \right|_{x=l-\alpha \varepsilon}$$

$$(0 < \alpha < 1), \text{ 令 } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \text{ 有 } F(t) - ES \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=l} = 0。 \quad (a)$$

$$\text{当 } t > 0 \text{ 时 } F(t) = 0, \text{ 所以 } \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=l} = 0。 \text{ 由于左端点固定，故有 } u|_{x=0} = 0。$$

$$\text{令 (a) 式中 } t=0 \text{ 有 } F - ES \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=l}^{t=0} = 0。 \text{ 因为平衡时应力处处相等，所以该式对于任}$$

$$\text{意 } x \in [0, l] \text{ 都成立，即 } F - ES \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{t=0} = 0, \text{ 对 } x \text{ 积分可得 } u|_{t=0} = \frac{F}{ES} x \text{ (注意到}$$

$$u|_{x=0} = 0 \text{ )。初始时处于平衡状态，各处速度为 0，即 } \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right|_{t=0} = 0。$$

$$\text{综上该定解问题为 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \frac{F}{ES} x, \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}。$$

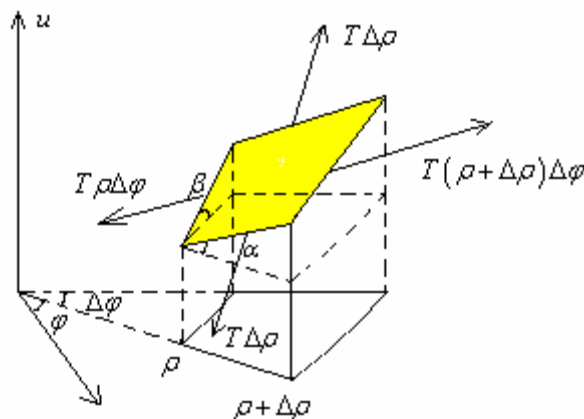
202. 一均匀弹性杆，原处于静止状态。其一端（ $x=0$ ）固定。从 $t=0$ 时刻起，在另一端（ $x=l$ ）单位面积上施加外力 $P$ ，力的方向与杆轴平行。试列出杆的纵振动方程，边界条件和初始条件。

将上题（a）式写成 $P(t)S - ES \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l} = 0$ ，则 $t>0$ 时 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l} = \frac{P}{E}$ 。

$t=0$ 时令 $P(t)=0$ 则有 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l} = 0$ ，同上题讨论可得 $u \Big|_{t=0} = 0$ ，其他条件与上题同。

$$\text{该定解问题为} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 0 \\ u \Big|_{x=0} = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l} = \frac{P}{E} \\ u \Big|_{t=0} = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

203. 一均匀，各向同性的弹性圆膜，四周固定。试列出膜的横振动方程及边界条件。



设 $\rho_m$ 为面密度，任何方向单位长度张力是 $T$ 。

沿 $\rho$ 方向合张力为 $T(\rho+\Delta\rho)\Delta\varphi \sin \alpha \Big|_{\rho+\Delta\rho} - T\rho\Delta\varphi \sin \alpha \Big|_{\rho}$ ，

$\varphi$ 方向合张力为 $T\Delta\rho \sin \beta \Big|_{\varphi+\Delta\varphi} - T\Delta\rho \sin \beta \Big|_{\varphi}$ 。

在小振动近似下有 $\sin \alpha \approx \tan \alpha \approx \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta \rho}$ ， $\sin \beta \approx \tan \beta \approx \frac{\Delta u}{\rho \Delta \varphi}$ ，再由牛顿第二定律得

$$T(\rho+\Delta\rho)\Delta\varphi \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta\rho} \Big|_{\rho+\Delta\rho} - T\rho\Delta\varphi \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta\rho} \Big|_{\rho} + T\Delta\rho \frac{\Delta u}{\rho\Delta\varphi} \Big|_{\varphi+\Delta\varphi} - T\Delta\rho \frac{\Delta u}{\rho\Delta\varphi} \Big|_{\varphi}$$



$$= \rho_m \rho \Delta \rho \Delta \varphi \left. \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \right|_{\substack{\rho + \varepsilon_1 \Delta \rho \\ \varphi + \varepsilon_2 \Delta \varphi}} \quad (0 < \varepsilon_1 < 1, \quad 0 < \varepsilon_2 < 1),$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{(\rho + \Delta \rho) \left. \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta \rho} \right|_{\rho + \Delta \rho} - \rho \left. \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta \rho} \right|_{\rho}}{\Delta \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\left. \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta \varphi} \right|_{\varphi + \Delta \varphi} - \left. \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta \varphi} \right|_{\varphi}}{\Delta \varphi} - \frac{\rho_m}{T} \left. \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \right|_{\substack{\rho + \varepsilon_1 \Delta \rho \\ \varphi + \varepsilon_2 \Delta \varphi}} = 0$$

$$\text{令 } \Delta \rho \rightarrow 0, \Delta \varphi \rightarrow 0 \text{ 得 } \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left( \rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \right) + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} - \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 0, \text{ 其中 } a = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\rho_m}}.$$

$$\text{该定解问题为 } \begin{cases} \nabla^2 u - \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 0 \\ u|_{\rho=R} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (\text{极坐标系中 } \nabla^2 = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left( \rho \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \right) + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2}).$$

204. 一长为  $l$  的均匀金属细杆 (可近似看作一维的), 通有恒定电流。设杆的一端 ( $x=0$ ) 温度恒为 0, 另一端 ( $x=l$ ) 恒为  $u_0$ , 初始时温度分布为  $\frac{u_0}{l}x$ 。试写出杆中温度场所满足的方程, 边界条件与初始条件。

由于热功率为  $I^2 R$ , 所以单位时间单位体积产生热量  $\frac{I^2 R}{lS}$ 。所以热传导方程为

$$\rho c \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{I^2 R}{lS}, \text{ 其中 } \rho \text{ 为体密度, } c \text{ 为比热。若用 } \lambda \text{ 表示线密度, 则有 } \rho = \frac{\lambda}{S},$$

$$\text{所以方程为 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \frac{kS}{\lambda c} \nabla^2 u = \frac{I^2 R}{\lambda c l}.$$

$$\text{该定解问题为 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \frac{kS}{\lambda c} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{I^2 R}{\lambda c l} \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=l} = u_0, u|_{t=0} = \frac{u_0}{l}x \end{cases}.$$

205. 在铀块中, 除了中子的扩散运动外, 还进行着中子的吸收和增殖过程。设在单位时间内单位体积中, 吸收和增殖的中子数均正比于该时刻该处的中子浓度  $u(\mathbf{r}, t)$ , 因而净增中子数可表为  $\alpha u(\mathbf{r}, t)$ ,  $\alpha$  为比例常数。试导出  $u(\mathbf{r}, t)$  所满足的方程。

用  $\mathbf{q}$  表示单位时间流过某单位面积的中子数, 有  $\mathbf{q} = -D \nabla u$ 。取一个六面体

$[x, x + \Delta x] \times [y, y + \Delta y] \times [z, z + \Delta z]$ ,  $\Delta t$  时间内沿  $x$  方向流入该六面体的中子数为

$$(q_x|_x - q_x|_{x+\Delta x}) \Delta y \Delta z \Delta t = D \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_x - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x+\Delta x} \right) \Delta y \Delta z \Delta t = D \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \Delta x \Delta y \Delta z \Delta t,$$

同样可得沿  $y, z$  方向流入该六面体的中子数分别为  $D \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \Delta x \Delta y \Delta z \Delta t$  和  $D \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \Delta x \Delta y \Delta z \Delta t$ 。

六面体内中子数一共增加  $\Delta u \Delta x \Delta y \Delta z \Delta t$ , 增加数应等于流入中子数加上净增中子数, 即

$$\Delta u \Delta x \Delta y \Delta z = D \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) \Delta x \Delta y \Delta z \Delta t + \alpha u \Delta x \Delta y \Delta z \Delta t.$$

两边同除  $\Delta x \Delta y \Delta z \Delta t$ , 令  $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$  得  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = D \nabla^2 u + \alpha u$ 。

206. 设有一均匀杆, 长为  $l$ , 一端固定, 另一端受外力  $F = A \sin \omega t$  作用, 其方向与杆一致,  $A$  为常数, 列出边界条件。

同 202 题,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l} = \frac{F}{ES} = \frac{A}{ES} \sin \omega t$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} = 0$ 。

207. 有一长为  $l$  的均匀细杆, 现通过其两端, 在单位时间内, 经单位面积分别供给热量  $Q_1$  与  $Q_2$ 。试写出边界条件。

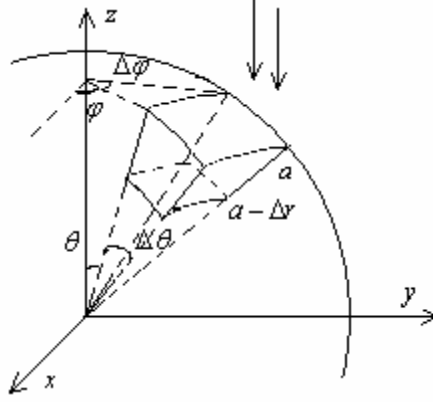
取左端长为  $\varepsilon$  的一小段, 由能量守恒,  $Q_1 - q(x, t) \Big|_{x=\varepsilon} = \rho c \varepsilon \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{x=\alpha \varepsilon}$  ( $0 < \alpha < 1$ )。

代入  $q = -k \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$  得  $Q_1 + k \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=\varepsilon} = \rho c \varepsilon \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{x=\alpha \varepsilon}$ 。令  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$  得  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} = -\frac{Q_1}{k}$ 。

同样可得  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l} = \frac{Q_2}{k}$ 。

208. 有一半径为  $a$ , 表面涂黑的导体球, 暴晒于日光下, 在垂直于光线的单位面积上, 单位时间内吸收热量  $M$ 。设周围媒质温度为  $0$ , 球面按牛顿冷却定律散热。试在适当的坐标系中写出边界条件。

牛顿冷却定律: 单位时间流过表面单位面积的热量与表面两边的温度差成正比 (比例系数设为  $H$ )。



取上图的一小块体积元， $\Delta t$  时间内外表面（ $r = a$ ）吸收热量为  $M \left( \Delta S_r|_{r=a} \cos \theta \right) \Delta t$ ，

外表面散失热量为  $H u|_{r=a} \Delta S_r|_{r=a} \Delta t$ 。

$r = a - \Delta r$  面流入热量为  $q_r|_{r=a-\Delta r} \Delta S_r|_{r=a-\Delta r} \Delta t = -k \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=a-\Delta r} \Delta S_r|_{r=a-\Delta r} \Delta t$ ，

从  $\theta$  面流入热量  $q_\theta|_\theta \Delta S_\theta|_\theta \Delta t = -\frac{k}{a} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \Big|_\theta \Delta S_\theta|_\theta \Delta t$ ，

从  $\theta + \Delta \theta$  面流入热量  $-q_\theta|_{\theta+\Delta\theta} \Delta S_\theta|_{\theta+\Delta\theta} \Delta t = \frac{k}{a} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \Big|_{\theta+\Delta\theta} \Delta S_\theta|_{\theta+\Delta\theta} \Delta t$ ，

从  $\varphi$  面流入热量  $q_\varphi|_\varphi \Delta S_\varphi|_\varphi \Delta t = -\frac{k}{a \sin \theta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \Big|_\varphi \Delta S_\varphi|_\varphi \Delta t$ ，

从  $\varphi + \Delta \varphi$  面流入热量  $-q_\varphi|_{\varphi+\Delta\varphi} \Delta S_\varphi|_{\varphi+\Delta\varphi} \Delta t = \frac{k}{a \sin \theta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \Big|_{\varphi+\Delta\varphi} \Delta S_\varphi|_{\varphi+\Delta\varphi} \Delta t$ 。

以上各式中  $\Delta S_r|_{r=a} = a^2 \sin \theta \Delta \theta \Delta \varphi$ ， $\Delta S_r|_{r=a-\Delta r} = (a - \Delta r)^2 \sin \theta \Delta \theta \Delta \varphi$ ，

$\Delta S_\theta|_\theta = a \sin \theta \Delta r \Delta \varphi$ ， $\Delta S_\theta|_{\theta+\Delta\theta} = a \sin(\theta + \Delta \theta) \Delta r \Delta \varphi$ ， $\Delta S_\varphi|_\varphi = \Delta S_\varphi|_{\varphi+\Delta\varphi} = a \Delta r \Delta \theta$ 。

该体积元内增加热量为  $\rho c \Delta V \Delta u = \rho c a^2 \sin \theta \Delta r \Delta \theta \Delta \varphi \Delta u$ ，由能量守恒可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 & M \left( \Delta S_r|_{r=a} \cos \theta \right) \Delta t - H u|_{r=a} \Delta S_r|_{r=a} \Delta t - k \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=a-\Delta r} \Delta S_r|_{r=a-\Delta r} \Delta t \\
 & - \frac{k}{a} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \Big|_\theta \Delta S_\theta|_\theta \Delta t + \frac{k}{a} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \Big|_{\theta+\Delta\theta} \Delta S_\theta|_{\theta+\Delta\theta} \Delta t - \frac{k}{a \sin \theta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \Big|_\varphi \Delta S_\varphi|_\varphi \Delta t \\
 & + \frac{k}{a \sin \theta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \Big|_{\varphi+\Delta\varphi} \Delta S_\varphi|_{\varphi+\Delta\varphi} \Delta t = \rho c a^2 \sin \theta \Delta r \Delta \theta \Delta \varphi \Delta u
 \end{aligned}$$

化简得

$$\begin{aligned} & Ma^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta - H u \Big|_{r=a} a^2 \sin^2 \theta - k \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=a-\Delta r} (a - \Delta r)^2 \sin^2 \theta \\ & + k \sin \theta \Delta r \frac{1}{\Delta \theta} \left[ \sin(\theta + \Delta \theta) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \Big|_{\theta+\Delta \theta} - \sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \Big|_{\theta} \right] + k \Delta r \frac{1}{\Delta \varphi} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \Big|_{\varphi+\Delta \varphi} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \Big|_{\varphi} \right) \\ & = \rho c a^2 \sin^2 \theta \Delta r \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta t} . \end{aligned}$$

令  $\Delta r, \Delta \theta, \Delta \varphi, \Delta t \rightarrow 0$ , 因为  $\frac{1}{\Delta \theta} \left[ \sin(\theta + \Delta \theta) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \Big|_{\theta+\Delta \theta} - \sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \Big|_{\theta} \right] \rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right)$ ,

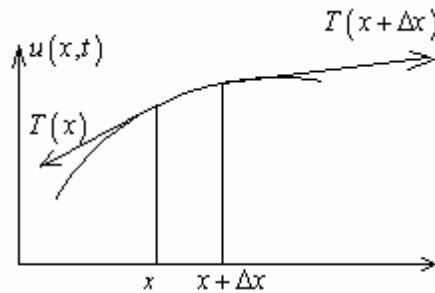
$\frac{1}{\Delta \varphi} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \Big|_{\varphi+\Delta \varphi} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \Big|_{\varphi} \right) \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2}$ ,  $\frac{\Delta u}{\Delta t} \rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$  都是有限值, 所以有

$$\left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{H}{k} u \right) \Big|_{r=a} = \frac{M}{k} \cos \theta .$$

上面的讨论适用于  $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2$  的情况, 即有光线照射到的范围, 对于  $\pi/2 < \theta \leq \pi$ , 只需

令上式  $M = 0$  即可, 即  $\left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{H}{k} u \right) \Big|_{r=a} = \begin{cases} \frac{M}{k} \cos \theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2 \\ 0, \pi/2 < \theta \leq \pi \end{cases}$

209. 一完全柔软的均匀细线, 重力可忽略。一端 ( $x=0$ ) 固定在匀速转动的轴上, 角速度为  $\omega$ , 另一端 ( $x=l$ ) 自由。由于惯性离心力的作用, 此细线的平衡位置为水平线。试推导细线相对于其平衡位置作横振动的振动方程。



取长为  $\Delta x$  的一小段, 水平方向 (纵向) 由牛顿第二定律及向心加速度公式可得

$$T(x) - T(x + \Delta x) = \rho \Delta x \omega^2 x, \text{ 两边同除 } \Delta x \text{ 并令 } \Delta x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 得 } T'(x) = -\rho \omega^2 x .$$

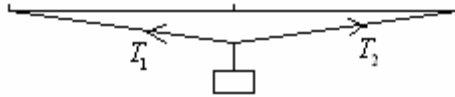
将上式积分, 并由  $T(l) = 0$  可得  $T(x) = \frac{1}{2} \rho \omega^2 (l^2 - x^2)$ 。

垂直方向 (横向) 可列出牛顿方程  $T(x + \Delta x) \sin \theta \Big|_{x+\Delta x} - T(x) \sin \theta \Big|_x = \rho \Delta x \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \Big|_{x+\alpha \Delta x}$ 。

由小振动近似,  $\sin \theta \approx \tan \theta \approx \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ , 代入上式, 两边同除  $\Delta x$  并令  $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$  可得

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ T(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] = \rho \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}, \text{ 代入 } T(x) \text{ 表达式即可得 } \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ (l^2 - x^2) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] - \frac{2}{\omega^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 0。$$

210. 一长为  $l$  的水平均匀弹性弦 (两端固定), 中点处悬一重物, 质量为  $M$ 。试列出弦的横振动方程, 边界条件以及连接条件。设悬线的质量及弹性形变均可忽略。



显然有  $u(x, t) \Big|_{x=\frac{l}{2}-0} = u(x, t) \Big|_{x=\frac{l}{2}+0}。$

由于重物没有水平方向的运动, 所以  $T_1 \cos \theta_1 = T_2 \cos \theta_2$ 。由于  $\theta_1 \approx 0, \theta_2 \approx 0$ , 所以  $T_1 = T_2$

(记为  $T$ )。垂直方向有  $T_1 \sin \theta_1 + T_2 \sin \theta_2 - Mg = M \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \Big|_{x=\frac{l}{2}}$ , 由于  $\sin \theta_1 \approx -\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=\frac{l}{2}-0}$ ,

$$\sin \theta_2 \approx \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=\frac{l}{2}+0}, \text{ 所以 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=\frac{l}{2}+0} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=\frac{l}{2}-0} = \frac{M}{T} \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \Big|_{x=\frac{l}{2}} + g \right)。$$

$$\text{该定解问题为 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 0 \\ u \Big|_{x=0} = 0, u \Big|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u(x, t) \Big|_{x=\frac{l}{2}-0} = u(x, t) \Big|_{x=\frac{l}{2}+0} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=\frac{l}{2}+0} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=\frac{l}{2}-0} = \frac{M}{T} \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \Big|_{x=\frac{l}{2}} + g \right) \end{cases}。$$

211. 将下列方程分离变量: (1)  $a_1(x) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + b_1(y) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + a_2(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + b_2(y) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$ ;

(2)  $\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left( \rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \right) + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} = 0$ ; (3)  $\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right) = 0$ ;

(4)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left( \frac{\sin \alpha}{\operatorname{ch} \beta - \cos \alpha} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \alpha} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \left( \frac{\sin \alpha}{\operatorname{ch} \beta - \cos \alpha} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \beta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin \alpha (\operatorname{ch} \beta - \cos \alpha)} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} = 0$ 。

(1) 设  $u(x, y) = X(x)Y(y)$ , 代入方程得:

$$a_1(x) X''(x)Y(y) + b_1(y) X(x)Y''(y) + a_2(x) X'(x)Y(y) + b_2(y) X(x)Y'(y) = 0。$$

两边同除  $X(x)Y(y)$  得  $\frac{a_1(x) X''(x) + a_2(x) X'(x)}{X(x)} = -\frac{b_1(y) Y''(y) + b_2(y) Y'(y)}{Y(y)}$ 。

令两边等于  $\lambda$ , 则  $\begin{cases} a_1(x) X''(x) + a_2(x) X'(x) - \lambda X(x) = 0 \\ b_1(y) Y''(y) + b_2(y) Y'(y) + \lambda Y(y) = 0 \end{cases}$ 。

(2) 设  $u(\rho, \varphi) = P(\rho)\Phi(\varphi)$ , 代入方程得:  $\frac{\Phi(\varphi)}{\rho} \frac{d}{d\rho} \left[ \rho \frac{dP(\rho)}{d\rho} \right] + \frac{P(\rho)}{\rho^2} \frac{d^2 \Phi(\varphi)}{d\varphi^2} = 0$ 。

两边同乘  $\frac{\rho^2}{P(\rho)\Phi(\varphi)}$  得  $\frac{\rho}{P(\rho)} \frac{d}{d\rho} \left[ \rho \frac{dP(\rho)}{d\rho} \right] = -\frac{1}{\Phi(\varphi)} \frac{d^2 \Phi(\varphi)}{d\varphi^2}$ ,

令两边等于  $\lambda$ , 则  $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d}{d\rho} \left[ \rho \frac{dP(\rho)}{d\rho} \right] - \frac{\lambda}{\rho^2} P(\rho) = 0 \\ \frac{d^2 \Phi(\varphi)}{d\varphi^2} + \lambda \Phi(\varphi) = 0 \end{cases}$ 。

(3) 设  $u(r, \theta) = R(r)\Theta(\theta)$ , 代入方程得

$$\frac{\Theta(\theta)}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left[ r^2 \frac{dR(r)}{dr} \right] + \frac{R(r)}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left[ \sin \theta \frac{d\Theta(\theta)}{d\theta} \right] = 0。 两边同乘  $\frac{r^2}{R(r)\Theta(\theta)}$  得$$

$$\frac{1}{R(r)} \frac{d}{dr} \left[ r^2 \frac{dR(r)}{dr} \right] = -\frac{1}{\Theta(\theta) \sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left[ \sin \theta \frac{d\Theta(\theta)}{d\theta} \right]。 令两边等于  $\lambda$  得$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left[ r^2 \frac{dR(r)}{dr} \right] - \frac{\lambda}{r^2} R(r) = 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left[ \sin \theta \frac{d\Theta(\theta)}{d\theta} \right] + \lambda \Theta(\theta) = 0 \end{cases}。$$

(4) 令  $u(\alpha, \beta, \varphi) = v(\alpha, \beta, \varphi) \sqrt{\text{ch } \beta - \cos \alpha}$ , 则  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} = \sqrt{\text{ch } \beta - \cos \alpha} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \varphi^2}$ ,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \alpha} = \sqrt{\text{ch } \beta - \cos \alpha} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \alpha} + \frac{\sin \alpha}{2\sqrt{\text{ch } \beta - \cos \alpha}} v, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial \beta} = \sqrt{\text{ch } \beta - \cos \alpha} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \beta} + \frac{\text{sh } \beta}{2\sqrt{\text{ch } \beta - \cos \alpha}} v,$$

代入方程得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left[ \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sqrt{\text{ch } \beta - \cos \alpha}} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \alpha} + \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{2(\text{ch } \beta - \cos \alpha)^{3/2}} v \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \left[ \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sqrt{\text{ch } \beta - \cos \alpha}} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \beta} + \frac{\sin \alpha \text{sh } \beta}{2(\text{ch } \beta - \cos \alpha)^{3/2}} v \right] \\ + \frac{1}{\sin \alpha \sqrt{\text{ch } \beta - \cos \alpha}} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \varphi^2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

展开得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2 \cos \alpha \text{ch } \beta - \cos^2 \alpha - 1}{2(\text{ch } \beta - \cos \alpha)^{3/2}} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \alpha} + \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sqrt{\text{ch } \beta - \cos \alpha}} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \alpha^2} \\ + \frac{4 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \text{ch } \beta - \sin \alpha \cos^2 \alpha - 3 \sin \alpha}{4(\text{ch } \beta - \cos \alpha)^{5/2}} v + \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{2(\text{ch } \beta - \cos \alpha)^{3/2}} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \alpha} \\ - \frac{\sin \alpha \text{sh } \beta}{2(\text{ch } \beta - \cos \alpha)^{3/2}} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \beta} + \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sqrt{\text{ch } \beta - \cos \alpha}} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \beta^2} \\ + \frac{3 \sin \alpha - \sin \alpha \text{ch}^2 \beta - 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \text{ch } \beta}{4(\text{ch } \beta - \cos \alpha)^{5/2}} v + \frac{\sin \alpha \text{sh } \beta}{2(\text{ch } \beta - \cos \alpha)^{3/2}} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \beta} \\ + \frac{1}{\sin \alpha \sqrt{\text{ch } \beta - \cos \alpha}} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \varphi^2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

化简得  $\sin^2 \alpha \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \alpha^2} + \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \frac{\partial v}{\partial \alpha} + \sin^2 \alpha \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \beta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \varphi^2} - \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 \alpha v = 0$ 。

设  $v(\alpha, \beta, \varphi) = A(\alpha)B(\beta)\Phi(\varphi)$ , 代入上式, 两边同除  $A(\alpha)B(\beta)\Phi(\varphi)$  得

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{A(\alpha)} \frac{d}{d\alpha} \left[ \sin \alpha \frac{dA(\alpha)}{d\alpha} \right] - \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 \alpha + \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{B(\beta)} \frac{dB(\beta)}{d\beta} = - \frac{1}{\Phi(\varphi)} \frac{d\Phi(\varphi)}{d\varphi}.$$

令上式两边等于  $\mu$ , 则

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sin \alpha A(\alpha)} \frac{d}{d\alpha} \left[ \sin \alpha \frac{dA(\alpha)}{d\alpha} \right] - \frac{\mu}{\sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{B(\beta)} \frac{dB(\beta)}{d\beta} \\ \frac{d\Phi(\varphi)}{d\varphi} + \mu \Phi(\varphi) = 0 \end{cases}.$$

令上面第一式两边等于  $-\lambda$ , 则

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} \frac{d}{d\alpha} \left[ \sin \alpha \frac{dA(\alpha)}{d\alpha} \right] + \left( \lambda - \frac{\mu}{\sin^2 \alpha} \right) A(\alpha) = 0 \\ \frac{dB(\beta)}{d\beta} + \left( \lambda + \frac{1}{4} \right) B(\beta) = 0 \\ \frac{d\Phi(\varphi)}{d\varphi} + \mu \Phi(\varphi) = 0 \end{cases}。$$

212. 求解下列各本征值问题, 证明各题中本征函数的正交性, 并算出归一因子。

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & \begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 \\ X(0) = 0, X(l) = 0 \end{cases}; \quad (2) \quad \begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 \\ X(0) = 0, X'(l) = 0 \end{cases}; \quad (3) \quad \begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 \\ X'(0) = 0, X'(l) = 0 \end{cases}; \\ (4) \quad & \begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 \\ X(a) = 0, X(b) = 0 \end{cases}; \quad (5) \quad \begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 \\ X(0) = 0 \\ \alpha X(l) + \beta X'(l) = 0 \end{cases}; \quad (6) \quad \begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 \\ \alpha_1 X(0) + \beta_1 X'(0) = 0 \\ \alpha_2 X(l) + \beta_2 X'(l) = 0 \end{cases}。 \end{aligned}$$

(1) 方程两边同乘  $X$ , 并对  $x$  积分得

$$\lambda \int_0^l X^2(x) dx = - \int_0^l X''(x) X(x) dx = -X'(x) X(x) \Big|_0^l + \int_0^l X'^2(x) dx = \int_0^l X'^2(x) dx。$$

$$\text{当 } X(x) \neq 0 \text{ 时, } \lambda = \frac{\int_0^l X'^2(x) dx}{\int_0^l X^2(x) dx} \geq 0。 \text{ 当 } \lambda = 0 \text{ 时, 即 } X'' = 0, \text{ 则解为 } X(x) = ax + b,$$

代入边界条件得  $X(x) = 0$ , 所以只有  $\lambda > 0$ 。

$$\lambda > 0 \text{ 时解为 } X(x) = a \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x + b \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x, \text{ 由边界条件可得 } b = 0, \lambda = \left( \frac{n\pi}{l} \right)^2。$$

$$\text{所以对应本征值 } \lambda_n = \left( \frac{n\pi}{l} \right)^2 \text{ 的本征函数为 } X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)。$$

设两对本征值和本征函数为  $(\lambda_1, X_1)$ ,  $(\lambda_2, X_2)$ ,  $(\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2)$  即

$$\begin{cases} X_1'' + \lambda_1 X_1 = 0 \\ X_1(0) = 0, X_1(l) = 0 \end{cases}, \quad \begin{cases} X_2'' + \lambda_2 X_2 = 0 \\ X_2(0) = 0, X_2(l) = 0 \end{cases}。$$

令第一个方程两边同乘  $X_2$  减去第二个方程两边同乘  $X_1$ , 并对  $x$  积分得

$$\begin{aligned} (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) \int_0^l X_1(x) X_2(x) dx &= \int_0^l X_1(x) X_2''(x) - X_1''(x) X_2(x) dx \\ &= X_1(x) X_2'(x) \Big|_0^l - X_1'(x) X_2(x) \Big|_0^l = 0。 \end{aligned}$$



由于  $\lambda_1 - \lambda_2 \neq 0$ ，所以  $\int_0^l X_1(x) X_2(x) dx = 0$ ，即不同本征值的本征函数正交。

$$\int_0^l X_n^2(x) dx = \int_0^l \sin^2 \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx = \frac{l}{2}, \text{ 所以归一化因子为 } \sqrt{\frac{2}{l}}.$$

$$(2) \quad \lambda_n = \left( \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi \right)^2 \quad (n=0,1,2,\dots), \quad X_n(x) = \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x, \text{ 归一因子 } \sqrt{\frac{2}{l}}.$$

$$(3) \text{ 此时本征值 } \lambda \text{ 可取 } 0. \lambda > 0 \text{ 时可求出 } \lambda_n = \left( \frac{n\pi}{l} \right)^2 \quad (n=1,2,\dots), \quad X_n(x) = \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

$$(n=1,2,\dots). \lambda = 0 \text{ 时可求出 } X_0(x) = 1, \text{ 因此本征值为 } \lambda_n = \left( \frac{n\pi}{l} \right)^2 \quad (n=0,1,2,\dots),$$

$$\text{本征函数 } X_n(x) = \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x \quad (n=0,1,2,\dots).$$

$$\int_0^l X_n^2(x) dx = \begin{cases} l, n=0 \\ \frac{l}{2}, n>0 \end{cases}, \text{ 所以归一因子为 } \sqrt{\frac{2}{l(1+\delta_{n,0})}}.$$

$$(4) \text{ 解为 } X(x) = C_1 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x + C_2 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x, \text{ 代入边界条件得}$$

$$C_1 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} a + C_2 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} a = 0, \quad C_1 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} b + C_2 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} b = 0,$$

$$\text{写成矩阵形式为 } \begin{pmatrix} \sin \sqrt{\lambda} a & \cos \sqrt{\lambda} a \\ \sin \sqrt{\lambda} b & \cos \sqrt{\lambda} b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0,$$

$$\text{要使 } \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 有非零解, 应有 } \begin{vmatrix} \sin \sqrt{\lambda} a & \cos \sqrt{\lambda} a \\ \sin \sqrt{\lambda} b & \cos \sqrt{\lambda} b \end{vmatrix} = \sin \sqrt{\lambda} (a-b) = 0,$$

$$\text{即本征值为 } \lambda_n = \left( \frac{n\pi}{b-a} \right)^2 \quad (n=1,2,\dots), \text{ 将 } C_2 = -\frac{\sin \sqrt{\lambda_n} a}{\cos \sqrt{\lambda_n} a} C_1 \text{ 代入 } X(x) \text{ 表达式可得本}$$

$$\text{征函数 } X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi(x-a)}{b-a}. \text{ 归一化因子 } \sqrt{\frac{2}{b-a}}.$$

$$(5) \text{ 解为 } X(x) = C_1 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x + C_2 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x, \text{ 代入边界条件得 } C_2 = 0,$$

$$\tan \sqrt{\lambda} l + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \sqrt{\lambda} = 0, \text{ 本征值 } \lambda_n \text{ 是左边方程的第 } n \text{ } (=1,2,\dots) \text{ 个正根, 对应的本征函数}$$

$$\text{为 } X_n(x) = \sin \sqrt{\lambda_n} x.$$

设本征值  $\lambda_1$  对应本征函数  $X_1$ ，本征值  $\lambda_2$  ( $\neq \lambda_1$ ) 对应本征函数  $X_2$ ，则

$$\begin{aligned}
(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) \int_0^l X_1(x) X_2(x) dx &= \int_0^l [X_1(x) X_2''(x) - X_1''(x) X_2(x)] dx \\
&= X_1(x) X_2'(x) \Big|_0^l - X_1'(x) X_2(x) \Big|_0^l = X_1(l) X_2'(l) - X_1'(l) X_2(l) \\
&= -\frac{\alpha}{\beta} X_1(l) X_2(l) + \frac{\alpha}{\beta} X_1(l) X_2(l) = 0,
\end{aligned}$$

即不同本征值的本征函数是正交的。

$$\int_0^l X_n^2(x) dx = \frac{l}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l \cos 2\sqrt{\lambda_n} x dx = \frac{l}{2} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{\lambda_n}} \sin 2\sqrt{\lambda_n} l = \frac{l}{2} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\lambda_n}} \frac{\tan \sqrt{\lambda_n} l}{1 + \tan^2 \sqrt{\lambda_n} l},$$

代入  $\tan \sqrt{\lambda_n} l = -\frac{\beta}{\alpha} \sqrt{\lambda_n}$ , 则上式  $= \frac{l}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\alpha\beta}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 \lambda_n}$ , 所以归一化因子为  $\sqrt{\frac{1}{\frac{l}{2} + \frac{\alpha\beta}{2(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 \lambda_n)}}}$ 。

(6) 解为  $X(x) = C_1 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x + C_2 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x$ , 代入边界条件得

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 C_2 + \beta_1 C_1 \sqrt{\lambda} = 0 \\ \alpha_2 C_1 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} l + \alpha_2 C_2 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} l + \beta_2 C_1 \sqrt{\lambda} \cos \sqrt{\lambda} l - \beta_2 C_2 \sqrt{\lambda} \sin \sqrt{\lambda} l = 0 \end{cases}$$

由第一式得  $C_2 = -C_1 \sqrt{\lambda} \frac{\beta_1}{\alpha_1}$ , 代入第二式得

$$(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 + \beta_1 \beta_2 \lambda) \tan \sqrt{\lambda} l + (\alpha_1 \beta_2 - \alpha_2 \beta_1) \sqrt{\lambda} = 0. \text{ 本征值 } \lambda_n \text{ 为该方程的第 } n \text{ 个正根。}$$

将  $C_2 = -C_1 \sqrt{\lambda_n} \frac{\beta_1}{\alpha_1}$  代入  $X(x)$  表达式为  $\sin \sqrt{\lambda_n} x - \frac{\beta_1}{\alpha_1} \sqrt{\lambda_n} \cos \sqrt{\lambda_n} x$ ,

本征函数可表示为  $X_n(x) = \sin(\sqrt{\lambda_n} x - \delta_n)$ , 其中  $\tan \delta_n = \frac{\beta_1}{\alpha_1} \sqrt{\lambda_n}$ 。

$$\int_0^l X_n^2(x) dx = \frac{l}{2} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{\lambda_n}} [\sin 2(\sqrt{\lambda_n} l - \delta_n) + \sin 2\delta_n].$$

由  $\tan \sqrt{\lambda_n} l = -\sqrt{\lambda_n} \frac{\alpha_1 \beta_2 - \alpha_2 \beta_1}{\alpha_1 \alpha_2 + \beta_1 \beta_2 \lambda}$  可得:

$$\sin 2\sqrt{\lambda_n} l = \frac{2 \tan \sqrt{\lambda_n} l}{1 + \tan^2 \sqrt{\lambda_n} l} = -2\sqrt{\lambda_n} \frac{\alpha_1^2 \alpha_2 \beta_2 - \alpha_1 \alpha_2^2 \beta_1 + \alpha_1 \beta_1 \beta_2^2 \lambda_n - \alpha_2 \beta_1^2 \beta_2 \lambda_n}{(\alpha_1^2 + \beta_1^2 \lambda_n)(\alpha_2^2 + \beta_2^2 \lambda_n)},$$

$$\cos 2\sqrt{\lambda_n} l = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \sqrt{\lambda_n} l}{1 + \tan^2 \sqrt{\lambda_n} l} = \frac{\alpha_1^2 \alpha_2^2 - \alpha_1^2 \beta_2^2 \lambda_n - \alpha_2^2 \beta_1^2 \lambda_n + 4\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \beta_1 \beta_2 \lambda_n + \beta_1^2 \beta_2^2 \lambda_n^2}{(\alpha_1^2 + \beta_1^2 \lambda_n)(\alpha_2^2 + \beta_2^2 \lambda_n)},$$

$$\sin 2\delta_n = \frac{2 \tan \delta_n}{1 + \tan^2 \delta_n} = 2\sqrt{\lambda_n} \frac{\alpha_1 \beta_1}{\alpha_1^2 + \beta_1^2 \lambda_n}, \quad \cos 2\delta_n = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \delta_n}{1 + \tan^2 \delta_n} = \frac{\alpha_1^2 - \beta_1^2 \lambda_n}{\alpha_1^2 + \beta_1^2 \lambda_n},$$

$$\sin 2(\sqrt{\lambda_n} l - \delta_n) = \sin 2\sqrt{\lambda_n} l \cos 2\delta_n - \cos 2\sqrt{\lambda_n} l \sin 2\delta_n = -2\sqrt{\lambda_n} \frac{\alpha_2 \beta_2}{\alpha_2^2 + \beta_2^2 \lambda_n}.$$

$$\text{所以 } \int_0^l X_n^2(x) dx = \frac{l}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\alpha_2 \beta_2}{\alpha_2^2 + \beta_2^2 \lambda_n} - \frac{\alpha_1 \beta_1}{\alpha_1^2 + \beta_1^2 \lambda_n} \right),$$

$$\text{所以归一因子为 } \sqrt{\frac{1}{\frac{l}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\alpha_2 \beta_2}{\alpha_2^2 + \beta_2^2 \lambda_n} - \frac{\alpha_1 \beta_1}{\alpha_1^2 + \beta_1^2 \lambda_n} \right)}}.$$

213. 如果我们采用最小二乘法用  $\sum_{n=1}^N a_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$  去逼近函数  $f(x)$ ,  $f(x) \approx \sum_{n=1}^N a_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$ ,

即要求均方误差  $\varepsilon = \int_0^l \left[ f(x) - \sum_{n=1}^N a_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \right]^2 dx$  取极小, 试确定展开系数  $a_n$ 。

令  $\varepsilon$  对  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_N$  的偏导为零:

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial a_k} = -2 \int_0^l \left[ f(x) - \sum_{n=1}^N a_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \right] \sin \frac{k\pi}{l} x dx = 0 \quad (k=1, 2, \dots, N), \text{ 即}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^N a_n \int_0^l \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \sin \frac{k\pi}{l} x dx = \int_0^l f(x) \sin \frac{k\pi}{l} x dx. \text{ 由 } \left\{ \sin \frac{k\pi}{l} x \right\} \text{ 的正交性可得}$$

$$a_k = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x) \sin \frac{k\pi}{l} x dx.$$

$$214. \text{ 解第 201 题。} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \frac{F}{ES} x, \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{设 } u(x, t) = X(x)T(t), \text{ 代入方程得 } \frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{T''(t)}{T(t)} = -\lambda.$$

本征值问题为  $\begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0 \\ X(0) = 0, X'(l) = 0 \end{cases}$ 。212 题第 (2) 小题已解出该本征值问题：

$$\lambda_n = \left( \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi \right)^2, \quad X_n(x) = \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x。$$

$$\text{解出 } T_n(t) = A_n \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} a \pi t + B_n \cos \frac{2n+1}{2l} a \pi t,$$

$$u = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(t) X_n(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( A_n \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} a \pi t + B_n \cos \frac{2n+1}{2l} a \pi t \right) \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x。$$

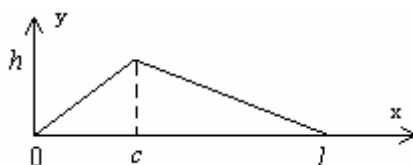
$$\text{由 } u|_{t=0} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x = \frac{F}{ES} x \text{ 可定出}$$

$$B_n = \frac{2F}{lES} \int_0^l x \sin \frac{2n+1}{l} \pi x dx = \frac{8Fl}{ES\pi^2} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)^2}。$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \frac{2n+1}{2l} a \pi \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x = 0 \text{ 可定出 } A_n = 0。$$

$$\text{所以 } u(x, t) = \frac{8Fl}{ES\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)^2} \cos \frac{2n+1}{2l} a \pi t \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x。$$

215. 一长为  $l$ ，两端固定的均匀弦，初始时，弦被拉开，待达到平衡后突然放手。试求解此问题。



方程与上题同，边界条件为  $u|_{x=0} = 0$ ， $u|_{x=l} = 0$ 。

$$\text{初始条件为: } u|_{t=0} = \begin{cases} \frac{h}{c} x, & 0 \leq x \leq c \\ \frac{h(l-x)}{l-c}, & c \leq x \leq l \end{cases}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = 0。$$

本征函数为  $X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$  ( $n=1, 2, \dots$ )，解出  $T_n(t) = A_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} at + B_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} at$ ，

$$u = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( A_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} at + B_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} at \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x。$$

由初始条件定出  $B_n = \frac{2hl^2}{c(l-c)\pi^2} \frac{1}{n^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} c$ ,  $A_n = 0$ ,

所以  $u(x, t) = \frac{2hl^2}{c(l-c)\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} c \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} at \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$ 。

216. 两端固定的均匀弦, 在硬质平锤的打击下以如下初速度分布振动:

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right|_{t=0} = \begin{cases} 0, 0 \leq x < c - \delta \\ v_0, c - \delta < x < c + \delta \\ 0, c + \delta < x \leq l \end{cases} \text{。若初位移为 } 0, \text{ 求解弦的横振动。}$$

仍有  $u = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( A_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} at + B_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} at \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$ 。

$$u|_{t=0} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x = 0, \text{ 所以 } B_n = 0,$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right|_{t=0} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \frac{n\pi}{l} a \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x, \text{ 所以}$$

$$A_n = \frac{2}{n\pi a} \int_0^l \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right|_{t=0} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx = \frac{4lv_0}{n^2 \pi^2 a} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} c \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} \delta。$$

所以  $u(x, t) = \frac{4lv_0}{\pi^2 a} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} c \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} \delta \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} at \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$ 。

217. 两端固定的均匀弦, 其  $x = c$  点受到尖锤的打击而获得冲量  $I$ 。若初位移为 0, 求解弦的自由横振动。

假设冲量  $I$  均匀分布于  $c - \delta < x < c + \delta$  上, 由动量定理,  $2\rho\delta v_0 = I$  ( $\rho$  是线密度),

所以  $v_0 = \frac{I}{2\rho\delta}$ , 代入上题结果,

$$u_{\delta}(x, t) = \frac{2II}{\pi^2 a \rho \delta} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} c \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} \delta \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} at \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x。$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{n^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} c \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} \delta \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} at \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^2}, \text{ 所以上面的级数是一致收敛的, 令 } \delta \rightarrow 0,$$

则求极限与求和可交换顺序, 即

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} u_{\delta}(x, t) &= \frac{2I}{\pi^2 a \rho} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} c \left( \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{n\pi}{l} \delta}{\delta} \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} at \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \\ &= \frac{2I}{\pi a \rho} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} c \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} at \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x.\end{aligned}$$

218. 一长为  $2l$  的均匀杆, 两端受力作用而分别压缩了  $\varepsilon l$ 。在  $t=0$  时撤去外力, 试解杆的纵振动。

以杆的中点为坐标原点, 由于两端自由, 所以边界条件为  $\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=-l} = 0$ ,  $\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=l} = 0$ 。

由于杆均匀, 故初始时刻位移是线性形式, 即  $u|_{t=0} = -\varepsilon x$ ; 初始时静止, 所以  $\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right|_{t=0} = 0$ 。

同 212 题第 (4) 小题作法可得本征函数  $X_n(x) = \cos \frac{n\pi}{2l}(x+l)$ 。

$$T_n(t) = A_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{2l} at + B_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{2l} at,$$

$$u = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( A_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{2l} at + B_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{2l} at \right) \cos \frac{n\pi}{2l}(x+l)。$$

由  $\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right|_{t=0} = 0$  可得  $B_n = 0$ , 由  $u|_{t=0} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{2l}(x+l) = -\varepsilon x$  可得

$$A_n = \frac{-\varepsilon}{l} \int_{-l}^l x \cos \frac{n\pi}{2l}(x+l) dx = \frac{4l\varepsilon}{\pi^2 n^2} [1 - (-1)^n], \text{ 所以 } A_{2k} = 0, \quad A_{2k+1} = \frac{8l\varepsilon}{\pi^2 (2k+1)^2},$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{所以 } u(x, t) &= \frac{8l\varepsilon}{\pi^2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k+1)^2} \cos \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2l} at \cos \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2l}(x+l) \\ &= \frac{8l\varepsilon}{\pi^2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{(2k+1)^2} \cos \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2l} at \sin \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2l} x.\end{aligned}$$

219. 设长为  $l$  的细杆,  $x=0$  端绝热, 另一端与外界按牛顿冷却定律交换热量, 外界温度为 0。杆身的散热可忽略不计。初始时杆的温度为  $u_0$ 。求杆中温度的分布与变化。

取右端长为  $\varepsilon$  的一小段, 由牛顿冷却定律,  $\Delta t$  时间内流出该段热量为  $H u|_{x=l} S \Delta t$  ( $S$  为杆

的横截面积), 从内侧流入热量为  $qS\Delta t = -k \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l-\varepsilon} S\Delta t$ , 该段内吸收热量为  $\rho c \varepsilon \Delta u$ , 由

能量守恒可得  $-H u \Big|_{x=l} S\Delta t - k \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l-\varepsilon} S\Delta t = \rho c \varepsilon \Delta u$ , 即  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l-\varepsilon} + \frac{H}{k} u \Big|_{x=l} = -\varepsilon \frac{\rho c}{kS} \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta t}$ ,

令  $\Delta t \rightarrow 0, \varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ , 由于  $\frac{\Delta u}{\Delta t} \rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$  为有限值, 所以  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l} + h u \Big|_{x=l} = 0$  ( $h = \frac{H}{k}$ )。

对于左端, 可认为  $H = 0$ , 所以有  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} = 0$ 。

$$\text{即该定解问题为} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} = 0, \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + h u \right) \Big|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u \Big|_{t=0} = u_0 \end{cases}$$

令  $u(x, t) = X(x)T(t)$  可得  $X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0$ ,  $T'(t) + \kappa \lambda T(t) = 0$ 。

$$\text{本征值问题为} \begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0 \\ X'(0) = 0, X'(l) + hX(l) = 0 \end{cases}。$$

解得本征值  $\lambda_n$  是方程  $\sqrt{\lambda} \tan \sqrt{\lambda} l = h$  的第  $n$  个正根, 本征函数为  $X_n(x) = \cos \sqrt{\lambda_n} x$ 。

设本征值  $\lambda_1$  对应本征函数  $X_1$ , 本征值  $\lambda_2$  对应本征函数  $X_2$ , 可得

$$\begin{aligned} (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) \int_0^l X_1(x) X_2(x) dx &= \int_0^l \left[ X_1(x) X_2''(x) - X_1''(x) X_2(x) \right] dx \\ &= X_1(x) X_2'(x) \Big|_0^l - X_1'(x) X_2(x) \Big|_0^l = X_1(l) X_2'(l) - X_1'(l) X_2(l) \\ &= -h X_1(l) X_2(l) + h X_1(l) X_2(l) = 0。 \end{aligned}$$

即证明了本征函数的正交性。

解得  $T_n(t) = A_n e^{-\kappa \lambda_n t}$ , 则  $u = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cos \sqrt{\lambda_n} x e^{-\kappa \lambda_n t}$ 。

由初始条件  $u_0 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cos \sqrt{\lambda_n} x$  及本征函数的正交性有  $A_n = u_0 \frac{\int_0^l \cos \sqrt{\lambda_n} x dx}{\int_0^l \cos^2 \sqrt{\lambda_n} x dx}$ 。

$$\int_0^l \cos \sqrt{\lambda_n} x dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_n}} \sin \sqrt{\lambda_n} l = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\sqrt{\lambda_n}} \frac{\tan \sqrt{\lambda_n} l}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \sqrt{\lambda_n} l}} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{h}{\sqrt{\lambda_n (\lambda_n + h^2)}},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^l \cos^2 \sqrt{\lambda_n} x dx &= \frac{l}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l \cos 2\sqrt{\lambda_n} x dx = \frac{l}{2} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{\lambda_n}} \sin 2\sqrt{\lambda_n} l \\ &= \frac{l}{2} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\lambda_n}} \frac{\tan \sqrt{\lambda_n} l}{1 + \tan^2 \sqrt{\lambda_n} l} = \frac{1}{2} \left( l + \frac{h}{\lambda_n + h^2} \right). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } A_n = (-1)^{n-1} 2hu_0 \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_n (\lambda_n + h^2)}} \frac{1}{\left( l + \frac{h}{\lambda_n + h^2} \right)},$$

$$u(x, t) = 2hu_0 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_n (\lambda_n + h^2)}} \frac{1}{\left( l + \frac{h}{\lambda_n + h^2} \right)} \cos \sqrt{\lambda_n} x e^{-\kappa \lambda_n t}.$$

220. 求解细杆的导热问题, 杆长为  $l$ , 两端 ( $x=0$  及  $x=l$ ) 均保持为  $0$  度, 初始温度分布  $u|_{t=0} = b x(l-x)/l^2$ 。

可得本征函数  $X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$ , 解出  $T_n(t) = A_n e^{-\kappa \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2 t}$ ,  $u = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x e^{-\kappa \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2 t}$ 。

代入初始条件,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x = \frac{b}{l^2} x(l-x)$ , 所以  $A_n = \frac{2b}{l^3} \int_0^l x(l-x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx$

$$= \frac{4b}{\pi^3 n^3} [1 - (-1)^n], \text{ 则 } A_{2k} = 0, \quad A_{2k+1} = \frac{8b}{\pi^3 (2k+1)^3},$$

$$\text{所以 } u(x, t) = \frac{8b}{\pi^3} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k+1)^3} \sin \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{l} x e^{-\kappa \frac{(2k+1)^2 \pi^2}{l^2} t}.$$

$$221. \text{ 求解: } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = u_0, u|_{x=a} = u_0 y \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=b} = 0 \end{cases}$$



设  $u(x, y) = X(x)Y(y)$ , 则  $\frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = -\frac{Y''(y)}{Y(y)} = \lambda$ 。可得到本征值问题  $\begin{cases} Y''(y) + \lambda Y(y) = 0 \\ Y'(0) = 0, Y'(b) = 0 \end{cases}$ 。

$$\lambda \int_0^b Y^2(y) dy = - \int_0^b Y''(y) Y(y) dy = -Y'(y) Y(y) \Big|_0^b + \int_0^b Y'^2(y) dy = \int_0^b Y'^2(y) dy, \quad \text{当}$$

$$Y(y) \neq 0 \text{ 时有 } \lambda = \frac{\int_0^b Y'^2(y) dy}{\int_0^b Y^2(y) dy} \geq 0。$$

可得本征函数  $Y_n(y) = \cos \frac{n\pi}{b} y$  ( $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ )。

解得  $X_n(x) = Cx + A_0 + A_n \operatorname{ch} \frac{n\pi}{b} x + B_n \operatorname{sh} \frac{n\pi}{b} x$  ( $n = 1, 2, \dots$ ), 其中  $Cx + A_0$  对应本征值

$$\lambda_0 = 0。 \text{ 则 } u(x, y) = A_0 + Cx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( A_n \operatorname{ch} \frac{n\pi}{b} x + B_n \operatorname{sh} \frac{n\pi}{b} x \right) \cos \frac{n\pi}{b} y,$$

由  $u|_{x=0} = u_0$  可得  $u_0 = A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{b} y$ , 所以  $A_0 = u_0$ ,  $A_n = 0$  ( $n = 1, 2, \dots$ )。

由  $u|_{x=a} = u_0 y$  可得  $u_0 y = u_0 + Ca + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \operatorname{sh} \frac{n\pi}{b} a \cos \frac{n\pi}{b} y$ ,

$$B_n = \frac{2u_0}{b \operatorname{sh} \frac{n\pi}{b} a} \int_0^b (y-1) \cos \frac{n\pi}{b} y dy = \frac{2bu_0}{n^2 \pi^2} \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh} \frac{n\pi}{b} a} [(-1)^n - 1],$$

$$B_{2k} = 0, \quad B_{2k+1} = -\frac{4bu_0}{\pi^2} \frac{1}{(2k+1)^2 \operatorname{sh} \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{b} a}。$$

$$C = \frac{u_0}{ab} \int_0^b (y-1) dy = \frac{b-2}{2a} u_0, \text{ 所以}$$

$$u(x, y) = u_0 + \frac{b-2}{2a} u_0 x - \frac{4bu_0}{\pi^2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k+1)^2 \operatorname{sh} \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{b} a} \operatorname{sh} \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{b} x \cos \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{b} y$$

$$222. \text{ 在带状区域 } 0 \leq x \leq a, \quad 0 \leq y < \infty \text{ 中求解 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=a} = 0 \\ u|_{y=0} = A \left( 1 - \frac{x}{a} \right), \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} u = 0 \end{cases}。$$

可求得本征函数  $X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x$  ( $n=1, 2, \dots$ )。

由  $\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} u = 0$  得  $Y_n(y) = C_n e^{-\frac{n\pi}{a}y}$ , 则  $u(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x e^{-\frac{n\pi}{a}y}$ 。

由  $u|_{y=0} = A \left(1 - \frac{x}{a}\right)$  得  $C_n = \frac{2A}{a} \int_0^a \left(1 - \frac{x}{a}\right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x dx = \frac{2A}{n\pi}$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } u(x, y) &= \frac{2A}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x e^{-\frac{n\pi}{a}y} = \frac{2A}{\pi} \frac{1}{2i} \left[ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} e^{\frac{n\pi}{a}(-y+ix)} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} e^{\frac{n\pi}{a}(-y-ix)} \right] \\ &= \frac{2A}{\pi} \frac{1}{2i} \left\{ -\ln \left[ 1 - e^{\frac{\pi}{a}(-y+ix)} \right] + \ln \left[ 1 - e^{\frac{\pi}{a}(-y-ix)} \right] \right\} \quad (\ln(1-z) = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n}, |z| < 1) \\ &= \frac{2A}{\pi} \frac{1}{2i} \ln \frac{1 - e^{\frac{\pi}{a}(-y-ix)}}{1 - e^{\frac{\pi}{a}(-y+ix)}} = \frac{2A}{\pi} \frac{1}{2i} \ln \frac{1 - e^{-\frac{\pi}{a}y} \cos \frac{\pi}{a}x + i e^{-\frac{\pi}{a}y} \sin \frac{\pi}{a}x}{1 - e^{-\frac{\pi}{a}y} \cos \frac{\pi}{a}x - i e^{-\frac{\pi}{a}y} \sin \frac{\pi}{a}x} \\ &= \frac{2A}{\pi} \frac{1}{2i} \ln \frac{1 + i \frac{e^{-\frac{\pi}{a}y} \sin \frac{\pi}{a}x}{1 - e^{-\frac{\pi}{a}y} \cos \frac{\pi}{a}x}}{1 - i \frac{e^{-\frac{\pi}{a}y} \sin \frac{\pi}{a}x}{1 - e^{-\frac{\pi}{a}y} \cos \frac{\pi}{a}x}} = \frac{2A}{\pi} \arctan \frac{e^{-\frac{\pi}{a}y} \sin \frac{\pi}{a}x}{1 - e^{-\frac{\pi}{a}y} \cos \frac{\pi}{a}x}。 \end{aligned}$$

223. 当层状铀块的厚度超过一定值（称为临界厚度）时，中子浓度将随时间增加而增加，以致引起铀块爆炸。这就是原子弹爆炸的基本过程。试估计层状铀块的临界厚度。假定中子浓度满足齐次的第二类边界条件。方程见 205 题。

方程（一维）： $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \alpha u$ ，边界条件： $u|_{x=0} = 0$ ， $u|_{x=l} = 0$ 。

分离变量可得本征值  $\lambda_n = D \left( \frac{n\pi}{l} \right)^2 - \alpha$  ( $n=1, 2, \dots$ )，所以  $T_n = A_n e^{-\lambda_n t} = A_n e^{\left[ \alpha - D \left( \frac{n\pi}{l} \right)^2 \right] t}$ 。

当  $\alpha - D \left( \frac{n\pi}{l} \right)^2 > 0$  时，此函数递增。由此可得临界厚度  $l_c = \pi \sqrt{\frac{D}{\alpha}}$ 。

224. 求解两端固定弦的阻尼振动问题: 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + 2h \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\bigg|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases}.$$

分离变量得  $\begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0 \\ T''(t) + 2hT'(t) + a^2 \lambda T(t) = 0 \end{cases}$ 。本征值为  $\lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2$ , 本征函数为

$$X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \quad (n=1, 2, \dots).$$

$$T_n(t) = e^{-ht} (A_n \cos \omega_n t + B_n \sin \omega_n t), \text{ 其中 } \omega_n = \sqrt{\left(\frac{n\pi a}{l}\right)^2 - h^2} \quad (\text{设 } h < \frac{\pi a}{l}).$$

$$\text{则 } u(x, t) = e^{-ht} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n \cos \omega_n t + B_n \sin \omega_n t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x.$$

$$\text{由 } u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \text{ 可得 } A_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\bigg|_{t=0} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (B_n \omega_n - h A_n) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x = \psi(x), \text{ 所以 } B_n = \frac{h}{\omega_n} A_n + \frac{2}{l \omega_n} \int_0^l \psi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx.$$

225. 一个均匀的, 各向同性的弹性方形膜,  $0 \leq x \leq l, 0 \leq y \leq l$ , 四周夹紧。初始形状为

$Axy(l-x)(l-y)$ , 初速度为 0, 求解膜的横振动。

$$\text{定解问题为 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} - \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{y=0} = 0, u|_{y=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = Axy(l-x)(l-y), \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\bigg|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}.$$

。设  $u(x, y, t) = X(x)w(y, t)$ , 则

$$\frac{X''}{X} = \frac{1}{w} \left( \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) = -\lambda. \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 \\ \left( \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) + \lambda w = 0 \end{cases}.$$

$$\text{设 } w(x, y) = Y(y)T(t), \text{ 则 } \frac{Y''}{Y} = \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{T''}{T} + \lambda = -\mu,$$

$$\text{所以} \begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 \\ Y'' + \mu Y = 0 \\ T'' + a^2(\lambda + \mu)T = 0 \end{cases}。$$

$$\text{可得 } \lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2, \quad X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \quad (n=1, 2, \dots)。$$

$$\mu_m = \left(\frac{m\pi}{l}\right)^2, \quad Y_m(y) = \sin \frac{m\pi}{l} y \quad (m=1, 2, \dots)。$$

$$T_{mn}(t) = A_{mn} \sin \omega_{mn} t + B_{mn} \cos \omega_{mn} t, \quad \text{其中 } \omega_{mn} = \sqrt{n^2 + m^2} \frac{\pi a}{l}。$$

$$u(x, y, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (A_{mn} \sin \omega_{mn} t + B_{mn} \cos \omega_{mn} t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \sin \frac{m\pi}{l} y。$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = 0 \text{ 可得 } A_{mn} = 0。$$

$$\text{由 } u|_{t=0} = Axy(l-x)(l-y) \text{ 得}$$

$$B_{mn} = \frac{4A}{l^2} \int_0^l y(l-y) \sin \frac{m\pi}{l} y dy \int_0^l x(l-x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx = \frac{16Al^4}{\pi^6 m^2 n^2} [1 - (-1)^n] [1 - (-1)^m],$$

$$B_{2j, 2i} = 0, \quad B_{2j+1, 2i} = 0, \quad B_{2j, 2i+1} = 0, \quad B_{2j+1, 2i+1} = \frac{64Al^4}{\pi^6 (2i+1)^2 (2j+1)^2}。$$

所以

$$u(x, y, t) = \frac{64Al^4}{\pi^6} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2i+1)^2 (2j+1)^2} \sin \frac{(2i+1)\pi}{l} x \sin \frac{(2j+1)\pi}{l} y \cos \omega_{2j+1, 2i+1} t。$$

226. 一个均匀的, 各向同性的弹性方形膜,  $0 \leq x \leq l$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq l$ , 四周夹紧。若初始时在

$$\text{中心附近受到敲击, 使得 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = \begin{cases} v_0, \frac{l}{2} - \delta < x < \frac{l}{2} + \delta, \frac{l}{2} - \delta < y < \frac{l}{2} + \delta \\ 0, \text{others} \end{cases}, \text{ 而初位移为 } 0。$$

求解膜的横振动。

$$\text{同上题有 } u(x, y, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (A_{mn} \sin \omega_{mn} t + B_{mn} \cos \omega_{mn} t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \sin \frac{m\pi}{l} y,$$

$$\text{其中 } \omega_{mn} = \sqrt{n^2 + m^2} \frac{\pi a}{l}。$$

由  $u|_{t=0} = 0$  有  $B_{mn} = 0$ 。

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right|_{t=0} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_{mn} \omega_{mn} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \sin \frac{m\pi}{l} y = \begin{cases} v_0, \frac{l}{2} - \delta < x < \frac{l}{2} + \delta, \frac{l}{2} - \delta < y < \frac{l}{2} + \delta \\ 0, \text{others} \end{cases}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } A_{mn} &= \frac{4v_0}{l^2 \omega_{mn}} \int_{l/2-\delta}^{l/2+\delta} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx \int_{l/2-\delta}^{l/2+\delta} \sin \frac{m\pi}{l} y dy \\ &= \frac{16v_0}{mn\pi^2 \omega_{mn}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \sin \frac{m\pi}{2} \sin \frac{n\pi\delta}{l} \sin \frac{m\pi\delta}{l}. \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{2j,2i} = A_{2j+1,2i} = A_{2j,2i+1} = 0,$$

$$A_{2j+1,2i+1} = \frac{(-1)^{i+j} 16v_0}{(2i+1)(2j+1)\pi^2 \omega_{2j+1,2i+1}} \sin \frac{(2i+1)\pi\delta}{l} \sin \frac{(2j+1)\pi\delta}{l}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } u(x, y, t) &= \frac{16v_0}{\pi^2} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{i+j}}{(2i+1)(2j+1)\omega_{2j+1,2i+1}} \sin \frac{(2i+1)\pi\delta}{l} \sin \frac{(2j+1)\pi\delta}{l} \\ &\quad \cdot \sin \frac{(2i+1)\pi}{l} x \sin \frac{(2j+1)\pi}{l} y \sin \omega_{2j+1,2i+1} t \end{aligned}$$

227. 均匀, 各向同性的弹性方膜,  $0 \leq x \leq l$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq l$ , 四周夹紧。若初始时在中心附近受到敲击, 使中心点得到冲量  $I$ , 而初位移为 0, 试求解膜的横振动。

同 217 题,  $v_0 = \frac{I}{4\rho\delta^2}$ , 其中  $\rho$  为面密度。

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y, t) &= \frac{4I}{\pi^2 \rho} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{i+j}}{(2i+1)(2j+1)\omega_{2j+1,2i+1}} \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{(2i+1)\pi\delta}{l}}{\delta} \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{(2j+1)\pi\delta}{l}}{\delta} \\ &\quad \cdot \sin \frac{(2i+1)\pi}{l} x \sin \frac{(2j+1)\pi}{l} y \sin \omega_{2j+1,2i+1} t \\ &= \frac{4I}{\rho l^2} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{i+j}}{\omega_{2j+1,2i+1}} \sin \frac{(2i+1)\pi}{l} x \sin \frac{(2j+1)\pi}{l} y \sin \omega_{2j+1,2i+1} t. \end{aligned}$$

228. 一长为  $l$  的均匀园杆作微小扭转振动。在振动过程中, 杆的各横截面仍保持为平面而

绕杆轴扭转,轴向上不发生位移。杆的一端固定,另一端连接在圆盘上,则偏转角 $\theta$ 所满足

$$\text{的方程和边界条件为} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ \theta|_{x=0} = 0, \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial t^2} \Big|_{x=l} = -c^2 \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l} \end{cases}, \quad a \text{ 和 } c \text{ 均为实常数。}$$

(1) 求相应的本征值 $\lambda_n$ 及本征函数 $X_n(x)$ ; (2) 计算积分 $\int_0^l X_n(x) X_m(x) dx$ ;

(3) 计算积分 $\int_0^l X'_n(x) X'_m(x) dx$ 。

$$(1) \text{ 设 } \theta(x, t) = X(x)T(t), \text{ 则 } \frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = \frac{T''(t)}{a^2 T(t)} = -\lambda,$$

$$\theta|_{x=0} = X(0)T(t) = 0, \text{ 所以 } X(0) = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial t^2} \Big|_{x=l} = X(l)T''(t) = -c^2 \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l} = -c^2 X'(l)T(t), \text{ 所以}$$

$$X'(l) = -\frac{1}{c^2} X(l) \frac{T''(t)}{T(t)} = \frac{a^2}{c^2} \lambda X(l).$$

$$\text{即本征值问题为} \begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0 \\ X(0) = 0, X'(l) = \frac{a^2}{c^2} \lambda X(l) \end{cases}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda \int_0^l X^2(x) dx &= - \int_0^l X''(x) X(x) dx = -X'(x) X(x) \Big|_0^l + \int_0^l X'^2(x) dx \\ &= -X'(l) X(l) + \int_0^l X'^2(x) dx = -\frac{a^2}{c^2} \lambda X^2(l) + \int_0^l X'^2(x) dx, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } \lambda = \frac{\int_0^l X'^2(x) dx}{\int_0^l X^2(x) dx + \frac{a^2}{c^2} X^2(l)} \geq 0 \quad (X(x) \text{ 非恒零}), \text{ 若 } X'(x) = 0, \text{ 即 } X(x) = C \text{ (常}$$

数), 由 $X(0) = 0$ 知 $X(x) = 0$ , 所以一定有 $\lambda > 0$ 。

解得本征值 $\lambda_n$ 为方程 $\sqrt{\lambda} \tan \sqrt{\lambda} l = \frac{c^2}{a^2}$ 的第 $n$ 个正根, 本征函数 $X_n(x) = \sin \sqrt{\lambda_n} x$ 。

(2) 设 $\lambda_n, \lambda_m$ 分别对应 $X_n(x), X_m(x)$  ( $n \neq m$ ), 即

$$\lambda_n X_n(x) = -X''_n(x), \quad \lambda_m X_m(x) = -X''_m(x).$$

第一式两边同乘 $X_m(x)$ 减去第二式两边同乘 $X_n(x)$ , 再两边积分得

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\lambda_n - \lambda_m) \int_0^l X_n(x) X_m(x) dx &= \int_0^l [X_n(x) X_m''(x) - X_n''(x) X_m(x)] dx \\
 &= X_n(l) X_m'(l) - X_n'(l) X_m(l) = \frac{a^2}{c^2} (\lambda_m - \lambda_n) X_n(l) X_m(l),
 \end{aligned}$$

由于  $\lambda_n \neq \lambda_m$ , 所以  $\int_0^l X_n(x) X_m(x) dx = -\frac{a^2}{c^2} X_n(l) X_m(l) = -\frac{a^2}{c^2} \sin \sqrt{\lambda_n} l \sin \sqrt{\lambda_m} l$

当  $n = m$  时,  $\int_0^l X_n(x) X_m(x) dx = \int_0^l \sin^2 \sqrt{\lambda_n} x dx = \frac{l}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l \cos 2\sqrt{\lambda_n} x dx$

$$= \frac{l}{2} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{\lambda_n}} \sin 2\sqrt{\lambda_n} l = \frac{l}{2} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\lambda_n}} \frac{\tan \sqrt{\lambda_n} l}{1 + \tan^2 \sqrt{\lambda_n} l} = \frac{l}{2} - \frac{\left(\frac{a}{c}\right)^2}{2 \left[ \left(\frac{a}{c}\right)^4 \lambda_n + 1 \right]}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad \lambda_n \int_0^l X_n(x) X_m(x) dx &= -\int_0^l X_n''(x) X_m(x) dx \\
 &= -X_n'(l) X_m(l) + \int_0^l X_n'(x) X_m'(x) dx,
 \end{aligned}$$

所以  $\int_0^l X_n'(x) X_m'(x) dx = X_n'(l) X_m(l) + \lambda_n \int_0^l X_n(x) X_m(x) dx$

$$= \lambda_n \left[ \frac{a^2}{c^2} X_n(l) X_m(l) + \int_0^l X_n(x) X_m(x) dx \right].$$

$n \neq m$  时由于  $\int_0^l X_n(x) X_m(x) dx = -\frac{a^2}{c^2} X_n(l) X_m(l)$ , 所以  $\int_0^l X_n'(x) X_m'(x) dx = 0$ 。

$n = m$  时,  $\int_0^l X_n'(x) X_m'(x) dx = \lambda_n \int_0^l \cos^2 \sqrt{\lambda_n} x dx = \lambda_n \left[ \frac{l}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l \cos 2\sqrt{\lambda_n} x dx \right]$

$$= \lambda_n \left\{ \frac{l}{2} + \frac{\left(\frac{a}{c}\right)^2}{2 \left[ \left(\frac{a}{c}\right)^4 \lambda_n + 1 \right]} \right\}.$$

229. 求解枢轴的扭转振动问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \Big|_{x=l} = -c^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l} \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$

由上题,  $u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n(x) T_n(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n \sin a\sqrt{\lambda_n} t + B_n \cos a\sqrt{\lambda_n} t) \sin \sqrt{\lambda_n} x$ 。

则  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n \sin a\sqrt{\lambda_n} t + B_n \cos a\sqrt{\lambda_n} t) X'_n(x)$  (假设可逐项微分)。

初始条件写为  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{t=0} = \varphi'(x), \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = \psi'(x)$ 。

根据  $\{X'_n(x)\}$  的正交性, 可由初始条件定出系数  $A_n, B_n$ 。

$$B_n = \frac{1}{\lambda_n N_n} \int_0^l \varphi'(x) X'_n(x) dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_n} N_n} \int_0^l \varphi'(x) \cos \sqrt{\lambda_n} x dx,$$

$$A_n = \frac{1}{a\sqrt{\lambda_n} \lambda_n N_n} \int_0^l \psi'(x) X'_n(x) dx = \frac{1}{a\lambda_n N_n} \int_0^l \psi'(x) \cos \sqrt{\lambda_n} x dx。$$

$$\text{其中 } N_n = \frac{l}{2} + \frac{\left(\frac{a}{c}\right)^2}{2 \left[ \left(\frac{a}{c}\right)^4 \lambda_n + 1 \right]}。$$

230. 求解下列定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + a^2 \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} = 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=l} = 0, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{x=0} = 0, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$

分离变量得  $\frac{T''(t)}{a^2 T(t)} = -\frac{X^{(4)}(x)}{X(x)} = -\lambda$ 。



$$\text{本征值问题} \begin{cases} X^{(4)}(x) - \lambda X(x) = 0 \\ X(0) = 0, X(l) = 0, X''(0) = 0, X''(l) = 0 \end{cases}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda \int_0^l X^2(x) dx &= \int_0^l X^{(4)}(x) X(x) dx = X'''(x) X(x) \Big|_0^l - \int_0^l X^{(3)}(x) X'(x) dx \\ &= -X''(x) X'(x) \Big|_0^l + \int_0^l X''^2(x) dx = \int_0^l X''^2(x) dx, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } \lambda = \frac{\int_0^l X''^2(x) dx}{\int_0^l X^2(x) dx} > 0.$$

$$X \text{ 的通解为 } X(x) = C_1 \operatorname{sh} \sqrt[4]{\lambda} x + C_2 \operatorname{ch} \sqrt[4]{\lambda} x + C_3 \sin \sqrt[4]{\lambda} x + C_4 \cos \sqrt[4]{\lambda} x,$$

$$\text{由 } X(0) = 0, X''(0) = 0 \text{ 可得 } C_2 = C_4 = 0, \text{ 再由 } X(l) = 0, X''(l) = 0 \text{ 可得}$$

$$\begin{cases} C_1 \operatorname{sh} \sqrt[4]{\lambda} l + C_3 \sin \sqrt[4]{\lambda} l = 0 \\ C_1 \operatorname{sh} \sqrt[4]{\lambda} l - C_3 \sin \sqrt[4]{\lambda} l = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 两式相加得 } C_1 \operatorname{sh} \sqrt[4]{\lambda} l = 0, \text{ 因为 } \operatorname{sh} \sqrt[4]{\lambda} l \neq 0 \ (\lambda > 0), \text{ 所}$$

$$\text{以 } C_1 = 0. \text{ 两式相减得 } C_3 \sin \sqrt[4]{\lambda} l = 0, \text{ 可得本征值 } \lambda_n = \left( \frac{n\pi}{l} \right)^4 \ (n = 1, 2, \dots),$$

$$\text{本征函数 } X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x.$$

$$\text{所以 } u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ A_n \sin \left( \frac{n\pi}{l} \right)^2 at + B_n \cos \left( \frac{n\pi}{l} \right)^2 at \right] \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x.$$

$$\text{由初始条件可得 } A_n = \frac{2l}{n^2 \pi^2 a} \int_0^l \psi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx, \quad B_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx.$$

231. 在矩形区域  $0 < x < a, -\frac{b}{2} < y < \frac{b}{2}$  上求解: (1)  $\nabla^2 u = -2$ , (2)  $\nabla^2 u = -x^2 y$ , 而  $u$  在边界上数值为 0.

(1) 可设方程的一个特解为  $v(x)$ , 则  $v''(x) = -2$ , 使之满足齐次边界条件可解得

$$v = x(a-x), \text{ 令 } u = v + w, \text{ 则 } \begin{cases} \nabla^2 w = 0 \\ w|_{x=0} = 0, w|_{x=a} = 0 \\ w|_{y=-b/2} = -x(a-x), w|_{y=b/2} = -x(a-x) \end{cases}.$$

$$\text{可得 } w = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( A_n \operatorname{sh} \frac{n\pi}{a} y + B_n \operatorname{ch} \frac{n\pi}{a} y \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x,$$

由  $y$  的边界条件可得

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( -A_n \operatorname{sh} \frac{n\pi b}{2a} + B_n \operatorname{ch} \frac{n\pi b}{2a} \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x = -x(a-x),$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( A_n \operatorname{sh} \frac{n\pi b}{2a} + B_n \operatorname{ch} \frac{n\pi b}{2a} \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x = -x(a-x)。$$

两式相减可得  $A_n = 0$ ，两式相加可得

$$B_n = \frac{2}{a \operatorname{ch} \frac{n\pi b}{2a}} \int_0^a x(x-a) \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x dx = \frac{4a^2}{n^3 \pi^3 \operatorname{ch} \frac{n\pi b}{2a}} \left[ (-1)^n - 1 \right],$$

$$B_{2k} = 0, \quad B_{2k+1} = -\frac{8a^2}{(2k+1)^3 \pi^3 \operatorname{ch} \frac{(2k+1)\pi b}{2a}}。$$

$$\text{所以 } w(x, t) = -\frac{8a^2}{\pi^3} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k+1)^3 \operatorname{ch} \frac{(2k+1)\pi b}{2a}} \operatorname{ch} \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{a} y \sin \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{a} x,$$

$$u(x, t) = x(a-x) + w(x, t)$$

$$= x(a-x) - \frac{8a^2}{\pi^3} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k+1)^3 \operatorname{ch} \frac{(2k+1)\pi b}{2a}} \operatorname{ch} \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{a} y \sin \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{a} x。$$

(2) 将非齐次项  $-x^2 y$  按  $x$  的本征函数展开，即  $-x^2 y = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} g_n(y) \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x$ ，

$$\text{可得 } g_n(y) = -\frac{2}{a} \int_0^a x^2 y \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x dx = \frac{2a^2}{n\pi} \left\{ (-1)^n + \frac{2}{n^2 \pi^2} \left[ 1 - (-1)^n \right] \right\} y,$$

设  $u(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} Y_n(y) \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x$ ，代入方程得

$$-\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{n\pi}{a} \right)^2 Y_n(y) \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} Y_n''(y) \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} g_n(y) \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x,$$

$$\text{所以 } \begin{cases} Y_n''(y) - \left( \frac{n\pi}{a} \right)^2 Y_n(y) = g_n(y) \\ Y_n\left(-\frac{b}{2}\right) = 0, Y_n\left(\frac{b}{2}\right) = 0 \end{cases}。$$

$$\text{解得 } Y_n(y) = \frac{2a^4}{n^3\pi^3} \left\{ (-1)^n + \frac{2}{n^2\pi^2} [1 - (-1)^n] \right\} \left( \frac{b}{2} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \frac{n\pi}{a} y}{\operatorname{sh} \frac{n\pi b}{2a}} - y \right)。$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } u(x, y) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} Y_n(y) \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x = \frac{2a^4}{\pi^3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^3} \left( \frac{b}{2} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \frac{n\pi}{a} y}{\operatorname{sh} \frac{n\pi b}{2a}} - y \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x \\ &\quad + \frac{4a^4}{\pi^5} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^5} [1 - (-1)^n] \left( \frac{b}{2} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \frac{n\pi}{a} y}{\operatorname{sh} \frac{n\pi b}{2a}} - y \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x。 \end{aligned}$$

后一项  $n$  只取奇数, 则

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \frac{2a^4}{\pi^3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^3} \left( \frac{b}{2} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \frac{n\pi}{a} y}{\operatorname{sh} \frac{n\pi b}{2a}} - y \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x \\ &\quad + \frac{8a^4}{\pi^5} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^5} \left[ \frac{b}{2} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{a} y}{\operatorname{sh} \frac{(2n+1)\pi b}{2a}} - y \right] \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{a} x。 \end{aligned}$$

$$232. \text{ 求解: } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = bx(l-x) \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}。$$

设方程一个特解为  $v(x)$ , 则  $v'' = -\frac{b}{a^2} x(l-x)$ , 使之满足齐次边界条件, 解之得

$$v = \frac{b}{12a^2} x(x^3 - 2lx^2 + l^3)。 \text{ 设 } u = v + w, \text{ 则 } w \text{ 满足}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ w|_{x=0} = 0, w|_{x=l} = 0 \\ w|_{t=0} = -\frac{b}{12a^2} x(x^3 - 2lx^2 + l^3), \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}。$$

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

$$A_n = 0, \quad B_n = -\frac{b}{6a^2l} \int_0^l x(x^3 - 2lx^2 + l^3) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx = \frac{4l^4b}{n^5\pi^5a^2} [(-1)^n - 1],$$

$$\text{所以 } u(x, t) = \frac{b}{12a^2} x(x^3 - 2lx^2 + l^3) - \frac{8l^4b}{\pi^5a^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k+1)^5} \cos \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{l} at \sin \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{l} x.$$

233. 解第 202 题。

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}|_{x=l} = \frac{P}{E} \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

设  $v = \frac{P}{E}x$ , 令  $u = v + w$ , 则

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ w|_{x=0} = 0, \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}|_{x=l} = 0 \\ w|_{t=0} = -\frac{P}{E}x, \frac{\partial w}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}.$$

$$\text{可得 } w(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( A_n \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} a\pi t + B_n \cos \frac{2n+1}{2l} a\pi t \right) \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x.$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = 0 \text{ 可得 } A_n = 0.$$

$$\text{由 } w|_{t=0} = -\frac{P}{E}x \text{ 可得 } B_n = -\frac{2P}{El} \int_0^l x \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x dx = -\frac{8Pl(-1)^2}{(2n+1)^2 \pi^2 E}.$$

$$\text{所以 } u(x, t) = \frac{P}{E}x - \frac{8Pl}{\pi^2 E} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)^2} \cos \frac{2n+1}{2l} a\pi t \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x.$$

234. 一细长杆,  $x=0$  端固定,  $x=l$  端受周期力  $A \sin \omega t$  作用。求解此杆的纵振动, 设初位移及初速度均为 0。

见 206 题, 该定解问题为:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l} = \frac{A}{ES} \sin \omega t . \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

设  $v(x, t) = f(x) \sin \omega t$  满足方程和边界条件, 则  $\begin{cases} f''(x) + \frac{\omega^2}{a^2} f(x) = 0 \\ f(0) = 0, f'(l) = \frac{A}{ES} \end{cases}$ , 解之得

$$v(x, t) = \frac{Aa}{ES\omega} \frac{\sin \frac{\omega}{a} x}{\cos \frac{\omega}{a} l} \sin \omega t .$$

令  $u = v + w$ , 则  $w$  满足  $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ w|_{x=0} = 0, \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l} = 0 \\ w|_{t=0} = 0, \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = -\frac{Aa}{ES \cos \frac{\omega}{a} l} \sin \frac{\omega}{a} x \end{cases} .$

可得  $w = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( A_n \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} a \pi t + B_n \cos \frac{2n+1}{2l} a \pi t \right) \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x ,$

$$B_n = 0 ,$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_n &= -\frac{4A}{\pi ES (2n+1) \cos \frac{\omega}{a} l} \int_0^l \sin \frac{\omega}{a} x \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x dx \\ &= \frac{2A}{\pi ES (2n+1) \cos \frac{\omega}{a} l} \int_0^l \left[ \cos \left( \frac{\omega}{a} + \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi \right) x - \cos \left( \frac{\omega}{a} - \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi \right) x \right] dx \\ &= \frac{2A}{\pi ES (2n+1) \cos \frac{\omega}{a} l} \left[ \frac{(-1)^n}{\frac{\omega}{a} + \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi} \cos \frac{\omega}{a} l - \int_0^l \cos \left( \frac{\omega}{a} - \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi \right) x dx \right] . \end{aligned}$$

若不存在正整数  $m$ , 使得  $\frac{\omega}{a} = \frac{2m+1}{2l} \pi$ , 则

$$A_n = \frac{2A}{\pi ES (2n+1) \cos \frac{\omega}{a} l} \left[ \frac{(-1)^n}{\frac{\omega}{a} + \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi} \cos \frac{\omega}{a} l + \frac{(-1)^n}{\frac{\omega}{a} - \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi} \cos \frac{\omega}{a} l \right]$$

$$= \frac{4A\omega}{\pi ES a (2n+1)} \frac{(-1)^n}{\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi\right)^2}。$$

$$\text{所以 } u(x, t) = \frac{Aa}{ES\omega} \frac{\sin \frac{\omega}{a} x}{\cos \frac{\omega}{a} l} \sin \omega t$$

$$+ \frac{4A\omega}{\pi ES a} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi\right)^2} \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} a \pi t \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x。$$

若存在正整数  $m$ ，使得  $\frac{\omega}{a} = \frac{2m+1}{2l} \pi$ ，则当  $n \neq m$  时，仍有

$$A_n = \frac{4A\omega}{\pi ES a (2n+1)} \frac{(-1)^n}{\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi\right)^2}，$$

$$\text{当 } n = m \text{ 时， } A_m = \frac{Aa}{ESl\omega \cos \frac{\omega}{a} l} \left[ \frac{(-1)^m a}{2\omega} \cos \frac{\omega}{a} l - l \right]，$$

$$\text{所以 } u(x, t) = \frac{Aa}{ES\omega} \frac{\sin \frac{\omega}{a} x}{\cos \frac{\omega}{a} l} \sin \omega t + A_m \sin \omega t \sin \frac{\omega}{a} x + \sum_{\substack{n=0 \\ n \neq m}}^{\infty} A_n \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} a \pi t \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x$$

$$= \frac{Aa}{ES\omega} \frac{\sin \frac{\omega}{a} x}{\cos \frac{\omega}{a} l} \sin \omega t + \frac{Aa}{ESl\omega \cos \frac{\omega}{a} l} \left[ \frac{(-1)^m a}{2\omega} \cos \frac{\omega}{a} l - l \right] \sin \frac{\omega}{a} x \sin \omega t$$

$$+ \frac{4A\omega}{\pi ES a} \sum_{\substack{n=0 \\ n \neq m}}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi\right)^2} \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} a \pi t \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^m Aa^2}{2ESl\omega^2} \sin \frac{\omega}{a} x \sin \omega t$$

$$+\frac{4A\omega}{\pi ESa}\sum_{\substack{n=0 \\ n \neq m}}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{2n+1}{2l}\pi\right)^2} \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} a\pi t \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x。$$

235. 求下列定解问题之解: 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = \cos \frac{\pi}{l} at, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \cos \frac{\pi}{l} x, \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = \sin \frac{\pi}{2l} x \end{cases}。$$

设  $v(x, t) = f(x) \cos \frac{\pi}{l} at$  满足方程和边界条件, 解得  $v(x, t) = \cos \frac{\pi}{l} x \cos \frac{\pi}{l} at$ 。

令  $u = v + w$ , 则 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ w|_{x=0} = 0, \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}|_{x=l} = 0 \\ w|_{t=0} = 0, \frac{\partial w}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = \sin \frac{\pi}{2l} x \end{cases}。$$

$$w = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( A_n \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} a\pi t + B_n \cos \frac{2n+1}{2l} a\pi t \right) \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x,$$

$$B_n = 0, \quad A_n = \frac{4}{(2n+1)a\pi} \int_0^l \sin \frac{1}{2l} \pi x \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x dx。$$

$$A_0 = \frac{2l}{a\pi}, \quad A_n = 0 \quad (n=1, 2, \dots)。$$

$$\text{所以 } u(x, t) = \cos \frac{\pi}{l} x \cos \frac{\pi}{l} at + \frac{2l}{a\pi} \sin \frac{\pi}{2l} at \sin \frac{\pi}{2l} x。$$

236. 求解下列定解问题: 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = Ae^{-\alpha^2 \kappa t}, u|_{x=l} = Be^{-\beta^2 \kappa t} \\ u|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

设  $v(x, t) = Af(x)e^{-\alpha^2 \kappa t} + Bg(x)e^{-\beta^2 \kappa t}$  满足方程和边界条件, 解得

$$v(x, t) = A \frac{\sin \alpha(l-x)}{\sin \alpha l} e^{-\alpha^2 \kappa t} + B \frac{\sin \beta x}{\sin \beta l} e^{-\beta^2 \kappa t}。$$

$$\text{令 } u = v + w, \text{ 则 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ w|_{x=0} = 0, w|_{x=l} = 0 \\ w|_{t=0} = -A \frac{\sin \alpha(l-x)}{\sin \alpha l} - B \frac{\sin \beta x}{\sin \beta l} \end{cases}。$$

$$w = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x e^{-\kappa \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2 t},$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_n &= -\frac{2A}{l \sin \alpha l} \int_0^l \sin \alpha(l-x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx - \frac{2B}{l \sin \beta l} \int_0^l \sin \beta x \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx \\ &= -\frac{2A}{l} \int_0^l \cos \alpha x \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx + \frac{2A}{l} \cot \alpha l \int_0^l \sin \alpha x \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx - \frac{2B}{l \sin \beta l} \int_0^l \sin \beta x \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx \\ &= -\frac{2An\pi}{(n\pi)^2 - (\alpha l)^2} \left[ 1 - (-1)^n \cos \alpha l \right] - \frac{2An\pi(-1)^n}{(n\pi)^2 - (\alpha l)^2} \cos \alpha l + \frac{2(-1)^n n\pi B}{(n\pi)^2 - (\beta l)^2} \\ &= -\frac{2An\pi}{(n\pi)^2 - (\alpha l)^2} + \frac{2(-1)^n n\pi B}{(n\pi)^2 - (\beta l)^2}。 \end{aligned}$$

上面假设不存在正整数  $n, m$ , 使  $n\pi = \alpha l$ ,  $m\pi = \beta l$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) &= A \frac{\sin \alpha(l-x)}{\sin \alpha l} e^{-\alpha^2 \kappa t} + B \frac{\sin \beta x}{\sin \beta l} e^{-\beta^2 \kappa t} \\ &\quad - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2n\pi \left[ \frac{A}{(n\pi)^2 - (\alpha l)^2} - \frac{(-1)^n B}{(n\pi)^2 - (\beta l)^2} \right] \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x e^{-\kappa \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2 t}。 \end{aligned}$$

$$237. \text{ 求解矩形区域内的第一类边值问题: } \begin{cases} \nabla^2 u = 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = \varphi_1(y), u|_{x=a} = \varphi_2(y) \\ u|_{y=0} = \psi_1(x), u|_{y=b} = \psi_2(x) \end{cases}。$$

设  $u = v + w$ , 其中  $v, w$  分别满足



$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 v = 0 \\ v|_{x=0} = 0, v|_{x=a} = 0 \\ v|_{y=0} = \psi_1(x), v|_{y=b} = \psi_2(x) \end{cases}, \begin{cases} \nabla^2 w = 0 \\ w|_{x=0} = \varphi_1(y), w|_{x=a} = \varphi_2(y) \\ w|_{y=0} = 0, w|_{y=b} = 0 \end{cases}.$$

$$v = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( A_n \operatorname{sh} \frac{n\pi}{a} y + B_n \operatorname{ch} \frac{n\pi}{a} y \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x,$$

$$B_n = \frac{2}{a} \int_0^a \psi_1(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x dx,$$

$$A_n = -B_n \coth \frac{n\pi b}{a} + \frac{2}{a \operatorname{sh} \frac{n\pi b}{a}} \int_0^a \psi_2(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x dx.$$

$$w = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( C_n \operatorname{sh} \frac{n\pi}{b} x + D_n \operatorname{ch} \frac{n\pi}{b} x \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{b} y,$$

$$D_n = \frac{2}{b} \int_0^b \varphi_1(y) \sin \frac{n\pi}{b} y dy,$$

$$C_n = -D_n \coth \frac{n\pi a}{b} + \frac{2}{b \operatorname{sh} \frac{n\pi a}{b}} \int_0^b \varphi_2(y) \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} y dy.$$

238. 求矩形区域  $0 \leq x \leq a$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq b$  内满足边界条件  $\begin{cases} u|_{x=0} = Ay(b-y), u|_{x=a} = 0 \\ u|_{y=0} = B \sin \frac{\pi}{a} x, u|_{y=b} = 0 \end{cases}$  的调和函数。

由上题结论,  $B_n = \frac{2B}{a} \int_0^a \sin \frac{\pi}{a} x \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x dx$ ,  $B_1 = B$ ,  $B_n = 0$  ( $n=1, 2, \dots$ )。

$$A_n = -B_n \coth \frac{n\pi b}{a}, \quad A_1 = -B \coth \frac{\pi b}{a}, \quad A_n = 0 \quad (n=1, 2, \dots).$$

$$D_n = \frac{2A}{b} \int_0^b y(b-y) \sin \frac{n\pi}{b} y dy = \frac{4Ab^2}{n^3 \pi^3} [1 - (-1)^n], \quad D_{2k} = 0, \quad D_{2k+1} = \frac{8Ab^2}{(2k+1)^3 \pi^3}.$$

$$C_n = -D_n \coth \frac{n\pi a}{b}, \quad C_{2k} = 0, \quad C_{2k+1} = -\frac{8Ab^2}{(2k+1)^3 \pi^3} \coth \frac{(2k+1)\pi a}{b}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } u(x, y) &= B \frac{\operatorname{sh} \frac{\pi}{a} (b-y)}{\operatorname{sh} \frac{\pi b}{a}} \sin \frac{\pi}{a} x \\ &+ \frac{8Ab^2}{\pi^3} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k+1)^3 \operatorname{sh} (2k+1)\pi a/b} \operatorname{sh} \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{b} (a-x) \sin \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{b} y. \end{aligned}$$

239. 求解 204 题 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=l} = u_0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \frac{u_0}{l} x \end{cases}$$

可得一个特解  $v(x) = -\frac{f}{2\kappa}x^2 + \left(\frac{u_0}{l} + \frac{fl}{2\kappa}\right)x$ 。令  $u = v + w$ ，则 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ w|_{x=0} = 0, w|_{x=l} = 0 \\ w|_{t=0} = \frac{f}{2\kappa}(x^2 - lx) \end{cases}。$$

$$w = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x e^{-\kappa \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2 t}, \quad A_n = \frac{f}{\kappa l} \int_0^l (x^2 - lx) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx = \frac{2fl^2}{\kappa n^3 \pi^3} [(-1)^n - 1],$$

$$A_{2k} = 0, \quad A_{2k+1} = -\frac{4fl^2}{\kappa(2k+1)^3 \pi^3}。$$

所以  $u(x, t) = -\frac{f}{2\kappa}x^2 + \left(\frac{u_0}{l} + \frac{fl}{2\kappa}\right)x - \frac{4fl^2}{\kappa\pi^3} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k+1)^3} \sin \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{l} x e^{-\kappa \left(\frac{2k+1}{l}\pi\right)^2 t}。$

240. 竖直悬挂的一弹性杆，上端（ $x=0$ ）固定，下端（ $x=l$ ）挂有重物。杆的单位质量上受外力  $f(x)$  作用（沿杆方向，重力包括在内）。试讨论杆的纵振动，设初始条件为

$$u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\bigg|_{t=0} = \psi(x)。提示：x=l 端的边界条件为  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}\bigg|_{x=l} = -c^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\bigg|_{x=l} + g。$$$

该定解问题为 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f(x) \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}\bigg|_{x=l} = -c^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\bigg|_{x=l} + g \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\bigg|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$

令  $u = \frac{g}{c^2}x + v$ ，则 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = f(x) \\ v|_{x=0} = 0, \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2}\bigg|_{x=l} = -c^2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\bigg|_{x=l} \\ v|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) - \frac{g}{c^2}x, \frac{\partial v}{\partial t}\bigg|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases}。$$

参考 228, 229 题,  $v = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(t) X_n(x)$ , 其中  $X_n(x) = \sin \sqrt{\lambda_n} x$ ,

$\lambda_n$  为方程  $\sqrt{\lambda} \tan \sqrt{\lambda} l = \frac{c^2}{a^2}$  的第  $n$  个正根。

令  $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n X_n(x)$ , 由  $\{X'_n(x)\}$  的正交性可得

$$f_n = \frac{1}{\lambda_n N_n} \int_0^l f'(x) X'_n(x) dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_n} N_n} \int_0^l f'(x) \cos \sqrt{\lambda_n} x dx,$$

$$\text{其中 } N_n = \frac{l}{2} + \frac{\left(\frac{a}{c}\right)^2}{2 \left[ \left(\frac{a}{c}\right)^4 \lambda_n + 1 \right]}.$$

将  $v = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(t) X_n(x)$  和  $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n X_n(x)$  代入方程得  $T''_n(t) + a^2 \lambda_n T_n(t) = f_n$ . (\*)

由初始条件,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(0) X_n(x) = \varphi(x) - \frac{g}{c^2} x$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} T_n(0) &= \frac{1}{\lambda_n N_n} \int_0^l \left[ \varphi'(x) - \frac{g}{c^2} \right] X'_n(x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_n} N_n} \int_0^l \varphi'(x) \cos \sqrt{\lambda_n} x dx - \frac{g}{\sqrt{\lambda_n} N_n c^2} \int_0^l \cos \sqrt{\lambda_n} x dx = \varphi_n - \frac{g}{\lambda_n N_n c^2} \sin \sqrt{\lambda_n} l. \end{aligned}$$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T'_n(0) X_n(x) = \psi(x)$ , 则

$$T'_n(0) = \frac{1}{\lambda_n N_n} \int_0^l \psi'(x) X'_n(x) dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_n} N_n} \int_0^l \psi'(x) \cos \sqrt{\lambda_n} x dx = \psi_n.$$

解方程 (\*) 得

$$T_n(t) = \frac{\psi_n}{a \sqrt{\lambda_n}} \sin a \sqrt{\lambda_n} t + \left( \varphi_n - \frac{g}{\lambda_n N_n c^2} \sin \sqrt{\lambda_n} l - \frac{f_n}{a^2 \lambda_n} \right) \cos a \sqrt{\lambda_n} t + \frac{f_n}{a^2 \lambda_n}.$$

所以  $u(x, t) = \frac{g}{c^2} x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(t) \sin \sqrt{\lambda_n} x$ .

241. 求解 210 题, 设初位移及初速度分别为  $\varphi(x), \psi(x)$ 。

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0, x \neq \frac{l}{2} \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=l} = 0, u|_{x=l/2-0} = u|_{x=l/2+0}, \frac{T}{M} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l/2+0} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l/2-0} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \Big|_{x=l/2} + g. \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$

令  $u(x, t) = \frac{Mg}{2T} \left( \left| x - \frac{l}{2} \right| - \frac{l}{2} \right) + v(x, t)$ , 则  $v(x, t)$  满足

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = 0, x \neq \frac{l}{2} \\ v|_{x=0} = 0, v|_{x=l} = 0, v|_{x=l/2-0} = v|_{x=l/2+0}, \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} \Big|_{x=l/2} + c^2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l/2-0} = c^2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l/2+0} - \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} \Big|_{x=l/2}. \\ v|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) - \frac{Mg}{2T} \left( \left| x - \frac{l}{2} \right| - \frac{l}{2} \right), \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$

其中  $c^2 = \frac{2T}{M}$ 。令  $v = v_1 + v_2$ ,  $v_1, v_2$  分别满足:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 v_1}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 v_1}{\partial x^2} = 0, x \neq \frac{l}{2} \\ v_1|_{x=0} = 0, v_1|_{x=l} = 0, v_1|_{x=l/2-0} = 0, v_1|_{x=l/2+0} = 0, \\ 2 \frac{\partial^2 v_1}{\partial t^2} \Big|_{x=l/2} = c^2 \left( \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l/2+0} - \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l/2-0} \right) \\ \frac{\partial^2 v_2}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 v_2}{\partial x^2} = 0, x \neq \frac{l}{2} \\ v_2|_{x=0} = 0, v_2|_{x=l} = 0, \frac{\partial^2 v_2}{\partial t^2} \Big|_{x=l/2} + c^2 \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l/2-0} = 0, c^2 \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l/2+0} - \frac{\partial^2 v_2}{\partial t^2} \Big|_{x=l/2} = 0. \\ v_2|_{x=l/2-0} = v_2|_{x=l/2+0} \end{cases}$$

可看出  $v_1$  在  $[0, l/2)$  和  $(l/2, 0]$  上的本征函数都是  $\sin \frac{2n\pi}{l} x$ , 由条件

$$2 \frac{\partial^2 v_1}{\partial t^2} \Big|_{x=l/2} = c^2 \left( \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l/2+0} - \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l/2-0} \right) \text{ 可知在 } [0, l] \setminus \{l/2\} \text{ 上有}$$

$$v_1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( A_n \sin \frac{2n\pi}{l} at + B_n \cos \frac{2n\pi}{l} at \right) \sin \frac{2n\pi}{l} x。$$

$$\text{同 228, 229 题可得 } v_2 \text{ 在 } [0, l] \setminus \{l/2\} \text{ 上的本征函数为 } X_n(x) = \begin{cases} \sin \sqrt{\lambda_n} x, & 0 \leq x < l/2 \\ \sin \sqrt{\lambda_n} (l-x), & l/2 < x \leq l \end{cases},$$

其中本征值  $\lambda_n$  为方程  $\sqrt{\lambda} \tan \frac{\sqrt{\lambda} l}{2} = \frac{c^2}{a^2}$  的正根。

$$\text{由条件 } v_2|_{x=l/2-0} = v_2|_{x=l/2+0} \text{ 可得 } v_2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (C_n \sin \sqrt{\lambda_n} at + D_n \cos \sqrt{\lambda_n} at) X_n(x)$$

$$(x \in [0, l] \setminus \{l/2\})。$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即 } v = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( A_n \sin \frac{2n\pi}{l} at + B_n \cos \frac{2n\pi}{l} at \right) \sin \frac{2n\pi}{l} x \\ + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (C_n \sin \sqrt{\lambda_n} at + D_n \cos \sqrt{\lambda_n} at) X_n(x)。 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{将初始条件写成 } \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \bigg|_{t=0} = \begin{cases} \varphi'(x) + \frac{Mg}{2T}, & 0 \leq x < \frac{l}{2} \\ \varphi'(x) - \frac{Mg}{2T}, & \frac{l}{2} < x \leq l \end{cases}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial t} \bigg|_{t=0} = \psi'(x),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^l X'_n(x) \cos \frac{2m\pi}{l} x dx &= \sqrt{\lambda_n} \int_0^{l/2} \cos \sqrt{\lambda_n} x \cos \frac{2m\pi}{l} x dx - \sqrt{\lambda_n} \int_{l/2}^l \cos \sqrt{\lambda_n} (l-x) \cos \frac{2m\pi}{l} x dx \\ &= \sqrt{\lambda_n} \int_0^{l/2} \cos \sqrt{\lambda_n} x \cos \frac{2m\pi}{l} x dx - \sqrt{\lambda_n} \int_0^{l/2} \cos \sqrt{\lambda_n} y \cos \frac{2m\pi}{l} y dy = 0, \end{aligned}$$

即  $\left\{ \cos \frac{2n\pi}{l} x \right\}$  与  $\{X'_n(x)\}$  在  $[0, l]$  上正交。

$$\int_0^l X_n'^2(x) dx = \int_0^{l/2} X_n'^2(x) dx + \int_{l/2}^l X_n'^2(x) dx = 2 \int_0^{l/2} X_n'^2(x) dx$$

$$= \lambda_n \left[ \frac{l}{2} + \frac{\left(\frac{a}{c}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{a}{c}\right)^4 \lambda_n + 1} \right] = \lambda_n \left( \frac{l}{2} + \frac{2a^2 MT}{M^2 a^4 \lambda_n + 4T^2} \right) = \lambda_n N_n。$$

$$\text{由此可定出系数: } A_n = \frac{1}{2n^2 \pi^2 a} \int_0^l \psi'(x) \cos \frac{2n\pi}{l} x dx,$$

$$B_n = \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_0^l \varphi'(x) \cos \frac{2n\pi}{l} x dx, \quad C_n = \frac{1}{\lambda_n \sqrt{\lambda_n} N_n a} \int_0^l \psi'(x) X'_n(x) dx,$$

$$D_n = \frac{1}{\lambda_n N_n} \left[ \int_0^l \varphi'(x) X_n'(x) dx + \frac{Mg}{T} \sin \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_n} l}{2} \right].$$

242. 考虑有界弦的阻尼振动, 如果一端固定, 另一端在外力作用下做周期运动, 经过足够长时间后, 初始条件的影响则因阻尼的作用而衰减殆尽, 因而问题归结为求解无初值问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + h \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} & \text{的周期解, 试求之。} \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=l} = A \cos \omega t \end{cases}$$

采用复数解。设  $u(x, t) = f(x)e^{i\omega t}$ , 原定解问题化为 
$$\begin{cases} f''(x) + \left[ \left( \frac{\omega}{a} \right)^2 - i \frac{\omega h}{a^2} \right] f(x) = 0 \\ f(0) = 0, f(l) = A \end{cases}.$$

记  $\sqrt{\left( \frac{\omega}{a} \right)^2 - i \frac{\omega h}{a^2}} = \alpha - i\beta$ , 可解得  $u(x, t) = A \frac{\sin(\alpha - i\beta)x}{\sin(\alpha - i\beta)l} e^{i\omega t}$ 。

取实部得

$$u(x, t) = \frac{A}{\sin^2 \alpha l + \operatorname{sh}^2 \beta l} \left[ (\sin \alpha x \sin \alpha l \operatorname{ch} \beta x \operatorname{ch} \beta l + \cos \alpha x \cos \alpha l \operatorname{sh} \beta x \operatorname{sh} \beta l) \cos \omega t - (\sin \alpha x \cos \alpha l \operatorname{ch} \beta x \operatorname{sh} \beta l - \cos \alpha x \sin \alpha l \operatorname{sh} \beta x \operatorname{ch} \beta l) \sin \omega t \right].$$

243. 热传导问题也存在无初值问题。典型的例子是地表温度的日变化或年变化向地层内传播形成的温度波。把地球设想为均匀半无界空间, 试求无初值问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = A \cos \omega t, |u|_{x \rightarrow \infty}| < \infty \end{cases} \quad \text{的周期解。}$$

设  $u = f(x)e^{i\omega t}$ , 则 
$$\begin{cases} f''(x) - \frac{i\omega}{\kappa} f(x) = 0 \\ f(0) = A, |f(\infty)| < \infty \end{cases}.$$
 解得  $u(x, t) = A e^{-\sqrt{\frac{\omega}{2\kappa}}(1+i)x} e^{i\omega t}$ 。

取实部得  $u(x, t) = A e^{-\sqrt{\frac{\omega}{2\kappa}}x} \cos \left( \sqrt{\frac{\omega}{2\kappa}}x - \omega t \right)$ 。

244. 写出下列正交曲线坐标系中的 Laplace 算子:

(1) 椭圆柱坐标系  $(\xi, \eta, z)$ :  $x = a\xi\eta$ ,  $y = a\sqrt{(\xi^2 - 1)(1 - \eta^2)}$ ,  $z = z$ ;

(2) 抛物线柱坐标系  $(\lambda, \mu, z)$ :  $x = \frac{1}{2}(\lambda - \mu)$ ,  $y = \sqrt{\lambda\mu}$ ,  $z = z$ ;

(3) 锥面坐标系  $(r, \lambda, \mu)$ :  $x = \frac{r}{a}\sqrt{(a^2 - \lambda)(a^2 + \mu)}$ ,  $y = \frac{r}{b}\sqrt{(b^2 + \lambda)(b^2 - \mu)}$ ,

$z = \frac{r\sqrt{\lambda\mu}}{ab}$ , 其中  $a^2 + b^2 = 1$ ;

(4) 椭球坐标系  $(\lambda, \mu, \nu)$ :  $x^2 = \frac{(a^2 + \lambda)(a^2 + \mu)(a^2 + \nu)}{(a^2 - b^2)(a^2 - c^2)}$ ,

$y^2 = \frac{(b^2 + \lambda)(b^2 + \mu)(b^2 + \nu)}{(b^2 - c^2)(b^2 - a^2)}$ ,  $z^2 = \frac{(c^2 + \lambda)(c^2 + \mu)(c^2 + \nu)}{(c^2 - a^2)(c^2 - b^2)}$ 。

(1)  $dx = a\eta d\xi + a\xi d\eta$ ,  $dy = a\frac{1 - \eta^2}{\sqrt{(\xi^2 - 1)(1 - \eta^2)}}\xi d\xi - a\frac{\xi^2 - 1}{\sqrt{(\xi^2 - 1)(1 - \eta^2)}}\eta d\eta$ ,

$ds^2 = dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2 = a^2 \frac{\xi^2 - \eta^2}{\xi^2 - 1} d\xi^2 + a^2 \frac{\xi^2 - \eta^2}{1 - \eta^2} d\eta^2 + dz^2$ 。

即度规矩阵  $G = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 \frac{\xi^2 - \eta^2}{\xi^2 - 1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a^2 \frac{\xi^2 - \eta^2}{1 - \eta^2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\sqrt{|G|} = a^2 \frac{\xi^2 - \eta^2}{\sqrt{(\xi^2 - 1)(1 - \eta^2)}}$ 。

$d = \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} d\xi + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} d\eta + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} dz$ ,

$^*d = \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{\xi^2 - 1}{\xi^2 - \eta^2} \sqrt{|G|} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} d\eta \wedge dz + \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{1 - \eta^2}{\xi^2 - \eta^2} \sqrt{|G|} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} dz \wedge d\xi + \sqrt{|G|} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} d\xi \wedge d\eta$   
 $= \frac{\xi^2 - 1}{\sqrt{(\xi^2 - 1)(1 - \eta^2)}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} d\eta \wedge dz + \frac{1 - \eta^2}{\sqrt{(\xi^2 - 1)(1 - \eta^2)}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} dz \wedge d\xi + \sqrt{|G|} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} d\xi \wedge d\eta$ ,

$d^*d = \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left( \sqrt{\frac{\xi^2 - 1}{1 - \eta^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \right) d\xi \wedge d\eta \wedge dz + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left( \sqrt{\frac{1 - \eta^2}{\xi^2 - 1}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \right) d\eta \wedge dz \wedge d\xi$

$$\begin{aligned}
& +a^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\xi^2 - \eta^2}{\sqrt{(\xi^2 - 1)(1 - \eta^2)}} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) dz \wedge d\xi \wedge d\eta \\
& = \left[ \frac{\sqrt{\xi^2 - 1}}{a^2(\xi^2 - \eta^2)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left( \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \right) + \frac{\sqrt{1 - \eta^2}}{a^2(\xi^2 - \eta^2)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left( \sqrt{1 - \eta^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \right) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right] \sqrt{|G|} d\xi \wedge d\eta \wedge dz \\
\nabla^2 = {}^* d^* d &= \frac{\sqrt{\xi^2 - 1}}{a^2(\xi^2 - \eta^2)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left( \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \right) + \frac{\sqrt{1 - \eta^2}}{a^2(\xi^2 - \eta^2)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left( \sqrt{1 - \eta^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \right) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} .
\end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad dx = \frac{1}{2} d\lambda - \frac{1}{2} d\mu, \quad dy = \frac{\mu}{2\sqrt{\lambda\mu}} d\lambda + \frac{\lambda}{2\sqrt{\lambda\mu}} d\mu,$$

$$ds^2 = \frac{1}{4} \left( 1 + \frac{\mu}{\lambda} \right) d\lambda^2 + \frac{1}{4} \left( 1 + \frac{\lambda}{\mu} \right) d\mu^2 + dz^2,$$

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} \left( 1 + \frac{\mu}{\lambda} \right) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} \left( 1 + \frac{\lambda}{\mu} \right) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sqrt{|G|} = \frac{\lambda + \mu}{4\sqrt{\lambda\mu}}.$$

$$d = \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} d\lambda + \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} d\mu + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} dz,$$

$${}^* d = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{\mu}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} d\mu \wedge dz + \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\lambda}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} dz \wedge d\lambda + \frac{\lambda + \mu}{4\sqrt{\lambda\mu}} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} d\lambda \wedge d\mu,$$

$$d^* d = \left[ \frac{4\sqrt{\lambda}}{\lambda + \mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \left( \sqrt{\lambda} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \right) + \frac{4\sqrt{\mu}}{\lambda + \mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \left( \sqrt{\mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \right) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right] \frac{\lambda + \mu}{4\sqrt{\lambda\mu}} d\lambda d\mu \wedge dz,$$

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{4\sqrt{\lambda}}{\lambda + \mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \left( \sqrt{\lambda} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \right) + \frac{4\sqrt{\mu}}{\lambda + \mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \left( \sqrt{\mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \right) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}.$$

$$(3) \quad dx = \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{(a^2 - \lambda)(a^2 + \mu)} dr - \frac{r}{2a} \sqrt{\frac{a^2 + \mu}{a^2 - \lambda}} d\lambda + \frac{r}{2a} \sqrt{\frac{a^2 - \lambda}{a^2 + \mu}} d\mu,$$

$$dy = \frac{1}{b} \sqrt{(b^2 + \lambda)(b^2 - \mu)} dr + \frac{r}{2b} \sqrt{\frac{b^2 - \mu}{b^2 + \lambda}} d\lambda - \frac{r}{2b} \sqrt{\frac{b^2 + \lambda}{b^2 - \mu}} d\mu,$$

$$dz = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda\mu}}{ab} dr + \frac{r}{2ab} \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\lambda}} d\lambda + \frac{r}{2ab} \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{\mu}} d\mu.$$



$$ds^2 = dr^2 + \frac{r^2(\lambda + \mu)}{4\lambda(a^2 - \lambda)(b^2 + \lambda)} d\lambda^2 + \frac{r^2(\lambda + \mu)}{4\mu(a^2 + \mu)(b^2 - \mu)} d\mu^2,$$

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{r^2(\lambda + \mu)}{4\lambda(a^2 - \lambda)(b^2 + \lambda)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{r^2(\lambda + \mu)}{4\mu(a^2 + \mu)(b^2 - \mu)} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\sqrt{|G|} = \frac{r^2(\lambda + \mu)}{4\sqrt{\lambda\mu(a^2 - \lambda)(b^2 + \lambda)(a^2 + \mu)(b^2 - \mu)}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} {}^*d &= \sqrt{|G|} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} d\lambda \wedge d\mu + \sqrt{\frac{\lambda(a^2 - \lambda)(b^2 + \lambda)}{\mu(a^2 + \mu)(b^2 - \mu)}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} d\mu \wedge dr \\ &\quad + \sqrt{\frac{\mu(a^2 + \mu)(b^2 - \mu)}{\lambda(a^2 - \lambda)(b^2 + \lambda)}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} dr \wedge d\lambda, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d^*d &= \left\{ \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{4}{r^2(\lambda + \mu)} \sqrt{\lambda(a^2 - \lambda)(b^2 + \lambda)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \left[ \sqrt{\lambda(a^2 - \lambda)(b^2 + \lambda)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{4}{r^2(\lambda + \mu)} \sqrt{\mu(a^2 + \mu)(b^2 - \mu)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \left[ \sqrt{\mu(a^2 + \mu)(b^2 - \mu)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \right] \right\} \sqrt{|G|} dr \wedge d\lambda \wedge d\mu \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla^2 &= \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{4}{r^2(\lambda + \mu)} \sqrt{\lambda(a^2 - \lambda)(b^2 + \lambda)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \left( \sqrt{\lambda(a^2 - \lambda)(b^2 + \lambda)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{4}{r^2(\lambda + \mu)} \sqrt{\mu(a^2 + \mu)(b^2 - \mu)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \left( \sqrt{\mu(a^2 + \mu)(b^2 - \mu)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \right). \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \quad dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{(a^2 + \lambda)(a^2 + \mu)(a^2 + \nu)}{(a^2 - b^2)(a^2 - c^2)}} \left( \frac{1}{a^2 + \lambda} d\lambda + \frac{1}{a^2 + \mu} d\mu + \frac{1}{a^2 + \nu} d\nu \right),$$

$$dy = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{(b^2 + \lambda)(b^2 + \mu)(b^2 + \nu)}{(b^2 - c^2)(b^2 - a^2)}} \left( \frac{1}{b^2 + \lambda} d\lambda + \frac{1}{b^2 + \mu} d\mu + \frac{1}{b^2 + \nu} d\nu \right),$$

$$dz = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{(c^2 + \lambda)(c^2 + \mu)(c^2 + \nu)}{(c^2 - a^2)(c^2 - b^2)}} \left( \frac{1}{c^2 + \lambda} d\lambda + \frac{1}{c^2 + \mu} d\mu + \frac{1}{c^2 + \nu} d\nu \right).$$

$$ds^2 = \frac{(\lambda - \mu)(\lambda - \nu)}{4\varphi(\lambda)} d\lambda^2 + \frac{(\mu - \nu)(\mu - \lambda)}{4\varphi(\mu)} d\mu^2 + \frac{(\nu - \lambda)(\nu - \mu)}{4\varphi(\nu)} d\nu^2,$$

其中  $\varphi(x) = (a^2 + x)(b^2 + x)(c^2 + x)$ 。

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{4}{(\lambda - \mu)(\lambda - \nu)(\mu - \nu)} \left[ (\mu - \nu) \sqrt{\varphi(\lambda)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \left( \sqrt{\varphi(\lambda)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \right) \right. \\ \left. + (\lambda - \nu) \sqrt{\varphi(\mu)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \left( \sqrt{\varphi(\mu)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \right) + (\lambda - \mu) \sqrt{\varphi(\nu)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \nu} \left( \sqrt{\varphi(\nu)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \nu} \right) \right] .$$

245. 在上述各坐标系中将 Laplace 方程分离变量。

(1) 令  $u(\xi, \eta, z) = v(\xi, \eta)Z(z)$ , 代入  $\nabla^2 u = 0$  得

$$\frac{Z\sqrt{\xi^2-1}}{a^2(\xi^2-\eta^2)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left( \sqrt{\xi^2-1} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \xi} \right) + \frac{Z\sqrt{1-\eta^2}}{a^2(\xi^2-\eta^2)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left( \sqrt{1-\eta^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \eta} \right) + vZ'' = 0 ,$$

两边同除  $vZ$  得

$$\frac{\sqrt{\xi^2-1}}{a^2 v(\xi^2-\eta^2)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left( \sqrt{\xi^2-1} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \xi} \right) + \frac{\sqrt{1-\eta^2}}{a^2 v(\xi^2-\eta^2)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left( \sqrt{1-\eta^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \eta} \right) = -\frac{Z''}{Z} = \lambda$$

$$\text{所以} \begin{cases} Z'' + \lambda Z = 0 \\ \sqrt{\xi^2-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left( \sqrt{\xi^2-1} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \xi} \right) + \sqrt{1-\eta^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left( \sqrt{1-\eta^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \eta} \right) = a^2 \lambda v(\xi^2 - \eta^2) \end{cases}$$

令  $v(\xi, \eta) = \Xi(\xi)H(\eta)$  代入上面第二式得

$$H\sqrt{\xi^2-1} \frac{d}{d\xi} \left( \sqrt{\xi^2-1} \frac{d\Xi}{d\xi} \right) + \Xi\sqrt{1-\eta^2} \frac{d}{d\eta} \left( \sqrt{1-\eta^2} \frac{dH}{d\eta} \right) = a^2 \lambda \Xi H(\xi^2 - 1 + 1 - \eta^2) ,$$

两边同除  $\Xi H$  得

$$\frac{\sqrt{\xi^2-1}}{\Xi} \frac{d}{d\xi} \left( \sqrt{\xi^2-1} \frac{d\Xi}{d\xi} \right) - a^2 \lambda(\xi^2 - 1) = -\frac{\sqrt{1-\eta^2}}{H} \frac{d}{d\eta} \left( \sqrt{1-\eta^2} \frac{dH}{d\eta} \right) + a^2 \lambda(1 - \eta^2) = -\mu ,$$

$$\text{所以} \begin{cases} Z'' + \lambda Z = 0 \\ \sqrt{\xi^2-1} \frac{d}{d\xi} \left( \sqrt{\xi^2-1} \frac{d\Xi}{d\xi} \right) + [\mu - a^2 \lambda(\xi^2 - 1)] \Xi = 0 \\ \sqrt{1-\eta^2} \frac{d}{d\eta} \left( \sqrt{1-\eta^2} \frac{dH}{d\eta} \right) - [\mu + a^2 \lambda(1 - \eta^2)] H = 0 \end{cases}$$

(2) 令  $u(\lambda, \mu, z) = \Lambda(\lambda)M(\mu)Z(z)$ , 代入  $\nabla^2 u = 0$  得

$$\frac{4MZ\sqrt{\lambda}}{\lambda+\mu} \frac{d}{d\lambda} \left( \sqrt{\lambda} \frac{d\Lambda}{d\lambda} \right) + \frac{4\Lambda Z\sqrt{\mu}}{\lambda+\mu} \frac{d}{d\mu} \left( \sqrt{\mu} \frac{dM}{d\mu} \right) = -\Lambda M Z'',$$

两边同除  $\Lambda M Z$ ，令它等于  $\sigma$  得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{\Lambda} \frac{d}{d\lambda} \left( \sqrt{\lambda} \frac{d\Lambda}{d\lambda} \right) + \frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{M} \frac{d}{d\mu} \left( \sqrt{\mu} \frac{dM}{d\mu} \right) = \sigma \left( \frac{\lambda}{4} + \frac{\mu}{4} \right). \\ Z'' + \sigma Z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{进一步得到} \begin{cases} \sqrt{\lambda} \frac{d}{d\lambda} \left( \sqrt{\lambda} \frac{d\Lambda}{d\lambda} \right) + \left( \tau - \frac{\sigma}{4} \lambda \right) \Lambda = 0 \\ \sqrt{\mu} \frac{d}{d\mu} \left( \sqrt{\mu} \frac{dM}{d\mu} \right) - \left( \tau + \frac{\sigma}{4} \mu \right) M = 0. \\ Z'' + \sigma Z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \quad u(r, \lambda, \mu) = R(r) \Lambda(\lambda) M(\mu),$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{\Lambda} \sqrt{\lambda(a^2 - \lambda)(b^2 + \lambda)} \frac{d}{d\lambda} \left( \sqrt{\lambda(a^2 - \lambda)(b^2 + \lambda)} \frac{d\Lambda}{d\lambda} \right) \\ + \frac{1}{M} \sqrt{\mu(a^2 + \mu)(b^2 - \mu)} \frac{d}{d\mu} \left( \sqrt{\mu(a^2 + \mu)(b^2 - \mu)} \frac{dM}{d\mu} \right) = \sigma \left( \frac{\lambda}{4} + \frac{\mu}{4} \right) \\ \frac{d}{dr} \left( r^2 \frac{dR}{dr} \right) + \sigma R = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{\lambda(a^2 - \lambda)(b^2 + \lambda)} \frac{d}{d\lambda} \left( \sqrt{\lambda(a^2 - \lambda)(b^2 + \lambda)} \frac{d\Lambda}{d\lambda} \right) + \left( \tau - \frac{\sigma}{4} \lambda \right) \Lambda = 0 \\ \sqrt{\mu(a^2 + \mu)(b^2 - \mu)} \frac{d}{d\mu} \left( \sqrt{\mu(a^2 + \mu)(b^2 - \mu)} \frac{dM}{d\mu} \right) - \left( \tau + \frac{\sigma}{4} \mu \right) M = 0 \\ \frac{d}{dr} \left( r^2 \frac{dR}{dr} \right) + \sigma R = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(4) \quad u(\lambda, \mu, \nu) = \Lambda(\lambda) M(\mu) N(\nu), \quad \text{记 } L_\sigma(\Sigma) = \sqrt{\varphi(\sigma)} \frac{d}{d\sigma} \left( \sqrt{\varphi(\sigma)} \frac{d\Sigma}{d\sigma} \right), \quad \text{则}$$

$$\frac{\mu}{(\lambda - \mu)\Lambda} L_\lambda(\Lambda) + \frac{\lambda}{(\lambda - \mu)M} L_\mu(M) - \nu \left[ \frac{1}{(\lambda - \mu)M} L_\mu(M) + \frac{1}{(\lambda - \mu)\Lambda} L_\lambda(\Lambda) \right] = -\frac{1}{N} L_\nu(N)$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\mu}{(\lambda - \mu)\Lambda} L_\lambda(\Lambda) + \frac{\lambda}{(\lambda - \mu)M} L_\mu(M) = \tau, \quad (a)$$

$$\frac{1}{(\lambda - \mu)M} L_{\mu}(M) + \frac{1}{(\lambda - \mu)\Lambda} L_{\lambda}(\Lambda) = \sigma, \quad (\text{b})$$

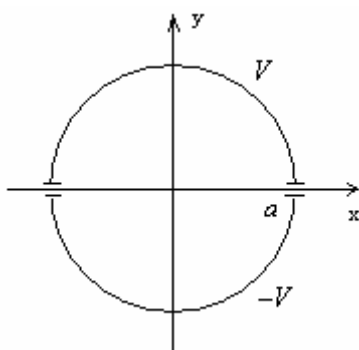
$$\text{则 } \tau - \sigma\nu = -\frac{1}{N} L_{\nu}(N)。$$

$$(\text{a}) -\lambda \times (\text{b}) \text{ 得 } -\frac{L_{\lambda}(\Lambda)}{\Lambda} = \tau - \sigma\lambda,$$

$$(\text{a}) -\mu \times (\text{b}) \text{ 得 } \frac{L_{\mu}(M)}{M} = \tau - \sigma\mu。$$

$$\text{即 } \begin{cases} L_{\lambda}(\Lambda) + (\tau - \sigma\lambda)\Lambda = 0 \\ L_{\mu}(M) + (-\tau + \sigma\mu)M = 0。 \\ L_{\nu}(N) + (\tau - \sigma\nu)N = 0 \end{cases}$$

246. 一无穷长空心圆柱导体，分成两半，互相绝缘。一半电势为  $V$ ，另一半为  $-V$ ，求柱内电势分布。



在极坐标系下令  $u(\rho, \varphi) = P(\rho)\Phi(\varphi)$  对 Laplace 方程分离变量得

$$\begin{cases} \Phi'' + \lambda\Phi = 0 \\ \rho \frac{d}{d\rho} \left( \rho \frac{dP}{d\rho} \right) - \lambda P = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{本征值问题 } \begin{cases} \Phi'' + \lambda\Phi = 0 \\ \Phi(-\pi) = \Phi(\pi), \Phi'(-\pi) = \Phi'(\pi) \end{cases},$$

可得  $\lambda = n^2$  ( $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ )，本征函数  $1, \cos n\varphi, \sin n\varphi$  ( $n = 1, 2, \dots$ )。

做代换  $\rho = e^t$ ，则有  $\rho \frac{d}{d\rho} = \frac{d}{dt}$ ，则  $P$  的方程化为  $\frac{d^2 P}{dt^2} - \lambda P = 0$ 。

当  $\lambda = 0$  时，解得  $P_0 = A + Bt = A + B \ln \rho$ ，

当  $\lambda > 0$  时, 解得  $P_n = C_n e^{nt} + D_n e^{-nt} = C_n \rho^n + D_n \rho^{-n}$ 。

所以  $u(\rho, \varphi) = A + B \ln \rho + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (C_n \rho^n + D_n \rho^{-n}) \cos n\varphi + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (E_n \rho^n + F_n \rho^{-n}) \sin n\varphi$ 。

由于  $u(0, \varphi)$  为有限值, 所以  $B = 0$ ,  $D_n = 0$ ,  $F_n = 0$ , 即

$$u(\rho, \varphi) = A + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \rho^n \cos n\varphi + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n \rho^n \sin n\varphi。$$

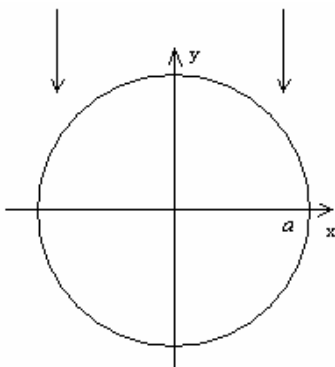
边界条件为  $u(a, \varphi) = \begin{cases} -V, & -\pi < \varphi < 0 \\ V, & 0 < \varphi < \pi \end{cases}$ 。

将上面右边函数在  $[-\pi, \pi]$  上展开为 Fourier 级数, 则  $u(a, \varphi) = \frac{4V}{\pi} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2k+1} \sin(2k+1)\varphi$ 。

由此可定出系数  $A = 0$ ,  $C_n = 0$ ,  $E_{2k} = 0$ ,  $E_{2k+1} = \frac{4V}{\pi} \frac{1}{(2k+1)a^{2k+1}}$ 。

所以  $u(\rho, \varphi) = \frac{4V}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2k+1} \left(\frac{\rho}{a}\right)^{2k+1} \sin(2k+1)\varphi$ 。

247. 半径为  $a$ , 表面熏黑的均匀长圆柱, 平放在地上, 受到阳光照射, 其垂直于光线的单位面积上单位时间内吸收热量为  $M$ , 同时, 柱面按牛顿冷却定律向外散热, 外界温度为  $0$ 。试求柱内温度分布。



类似于习题 11 第 208 题的讨论, 可得该定解问题为 
$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u = 0 \\ \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} + hu \right)_{\rho=a} = \begin{cases} 0, & -\pi < \varphi < 0 \\ \frac{M}{k} \sin \varphi, & 0 < \varphi < \pi \end{cases} \end{cases}$$
。

同上题可得  $u(\rho, \varphi) = A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \rho^n \cos n\varphi + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \rho^n \sin n\varphi$ 。

边界条件写成 Fourier 级数:  $\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} + hu\right)_{\rho=a} = \frac{M}{\pi k} + \frac{M}{2k} \sin \varphi - \frac{2M}{\pi k} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4m^2 - 1} \cos 2m\varphi$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即 } A_0 h + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n a^n \left(\frac{n}{a} + h\right) \cos n\varphi + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n a^n \left(\frac{n}{a} + h\right) \sin n\varphi \\ = \frac{M}{\pi k} + \frac{M}{2k} \sin \varphi - \frac{2M}{\pi k} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4m^2 - 1} \cos 2m\varphi, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{可得 } A_0 = \frac{M}{\pi h k}, \quad A_{2m+1} = 0 \quad (m=0, 1, 2, \dots), \quad A_{2m} = -\frac{2M}{\pi k} \frac{1}{a^{2m} \left(\frac{2m}{a} + h\right)} \frac{1}{4m^2 - 1}$$

$$(m=1, 2, \dots), \quad B_1 = \frac{M}{2k} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{a} + h\right)a}, \quad B_n = 0 \quad (n=2, 3, \dots)。$$

$$\text{所以 } u(\rho, \varphi) = \frac{M}{\pi h k} + \frac{M}{2k \left(\frac{1}{a} + h\right)} \frac{\rho}{a} \sin \varphi - \frac{2M}{\pi k} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{2m}{a} + h\right)(4m^2 - 1)} \left(\frac{\rho}{a}\right)^{2m} \cos 2m\varphi。$$

248. 求环形区域  $a \leq \rho \leq b$  内满足边界条件  $u|_{\rho=a} = f(\varphi)$ ,  $u|_{\rho=b} = g(\varphi)$  的调和函数。

$$u(\rho, \varphi) = A + B \ln \rho + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (C_n \rho^n + D_n \rho^{-n}) \cos n\varphi + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (E_n \rho^n + F_n \rho^{-n}) \sin n\varphi。$$

令  $f(\varphi) = f_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_{sn} \sin n\varphi + f_{cn} \cos n\varphi$ ,  $g(\varphi) = g_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} g_{sn} \sin n\varphi + g_{cn} \cos n\varphi$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} A + B \ln a + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (C_n a^n + D_n a^{-n}) \cos n\varphi + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (E_n a^n + F_n a^{-n}) \sin n\varphi \\ = f_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_{sn} \sin n\varphi + f_{cn} \cos n\varphi, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A + B \ln b + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (C_n b^n + D_n b^{-n}) \cos n\varphi + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (E_n b^n + F_n b^{-n}) \sin n\varphi \\ = g_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} g_{sn} \sin n\varphi + g_{cn} \cos n\varphi。 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{比较系数得 } A = \frac{f_0 \ln b - g_0 \ln a}{\ln b - \ln a}, \quad B = \frac{g_0 - f_0}{\ln b - \ln a}, \quad C_n = \frac{g_{cn} a^{-n} - f_{cn} b^{-n}}{\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^n - \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n},$$

$$D_n = \frac{f_{cn} b^n - g_{cn} a^n}{\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^n - \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n}, \quad E_n = \frac{g_{sn} a^{-n} - f_{sn} b^{-n}}{\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^n - \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n}, \quad F_n = \frac{f_{sn} b^n - g_{sn} a^n}{\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^n - \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } u(\rho, \varphi) = & \frac{g_0 \ln \frac{\rho}{a} + f_0 \ln \frac{b}{\rho}}{\ln b - \ln a} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{\left(\frac{\rho}{a}\right)^n - \left(\frac{a}{\rho}\right)^n}{\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^n - \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n} g_{cn} + \frac{\left(\frac{b}{\rho}\right)^n - \left(\frac{\rho}{b}\right)^n}{\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^n - \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n} f_{cn} \right] \cos n\varphi \\ & + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{\left(\frac{\rho}{a}\right)^n - \left(\frac{a}{\rho}\right)^n}{\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^n - \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n} g_{sn} + \frac{\left(\frac{b}{\rho}\right)^n - \left(\frac{\rho}{b}\right)^n}{\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^n - \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n} f_{sn} \right] \sin n\varphi. \end{aligned}$$

249. 求扇形区域  $0 \leq \rho \leq a$ ,  $0 \leq \varphi \leq \alpha$  内的稳定温度分布。设区域内无热源，在扇形的直边上温度为 0，而在弧形边界上温度为  $f(\varphi)$ 。

可得本征值问题  $\begin{cases} \Phi'' + \lambda \Phi = 0 \\ \Phi(0) = 0, \Phi(\alpha) = 0 \end{cases}$ ，本征值  $\lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{\alpha}\right)^2$ ，本征函数  $\Phi_n(\varphi) = \sin \frac{n\pi}{\alpha} \varphi$

( $n=1, 2, \dots$ )， $P(\rho) = A_n \rho^{\frac{n\pi}{\alpha}} + B_n \rho^{-\frac{n\pi}{\alpha}}$ ，所以  $u(\rho, \varphi) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \rho^{\frac{n\pi}{\alpha}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{\alpha} \varphi$ 。

$$u(a, \varphi) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n a^{\frac{n\pi}{\alpha}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{\alpha} \varphi = f(\varphi), \quad \text{则 } A_n = \frac{2}{\alpha a^{\frac{n\pi}{\alpha}}} \int_0^{\alpha} f(\varphi) \sin \frac{n\pi}{\alpha} \varphi d\varphi,$$

$$u(\rho, \varphi) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A'_n \left(\frac{\rho}{a}\right)^{\frac{n\pi}{\alpha}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{\alpha} \varphi, \quad \text{其中 } A'_n = \frac{2}{\alpha} \int_0^{\alpha} f(\varphi) \sin \frac{n\pi}{\alpha} \varphi d\varphi.$$

250. 讨论上题中  $f(\varphi) = A$  (常数) 且  $\alpha = 2\pi$  的情况，证明沿正实轴：

(1) 当  $\varphi \rightarrow 0$  及  $\varphi \rightarrow 2\pi$  时温度分布连续；

(2) 当  $\varphi \rightarrow 0$  及  $\varphi \rightarrow 2\pi$  时温度梯度  $\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}$  不连续。

$$A'_n = \frac{A}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \frac{n}{2} \varphi d\varphi = \frac{2A}{\pi n} [1 - (-1)^n], \quad A'_{2k} = 0, \quad A'_{2k+1} = \frac{4A}{\pi n},$$

$$u(\rho, \varphi) = \frac{4A}{\pi} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2k+1} \left(\frac{\rho}{a}\right)^{\frac{2k+1}{2}} \sin \frac{2k+1}{2} \varphi.$$

当  $\varphi \rightarrow 0$  及  $\varphi \rightarrow 2\pi$  时都有  $u(\rho, \varphi) \rightarrow 0$ , 即温度连续。

$$\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} = \frac{2A}{\pi \sqrt{a\rho}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\rho}{a}\right)^k \cos \frac{2k+1}{2} \varphi,$$

$$\left. \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right|_{\varphi=0} = \frac{2A}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{a}{\rho}} \frac{1}{a-\rho}, \quad \left. \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right|_{\varphi=2\pi} = -\frac{2A}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{a}{\rho}} \frac{1}{a-\rho}, \quad \text{即温度梯度不连续。}$$

251. 在圆域  $0 \leq \rho \leq a$  上求解: (1)  $\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u = -4 \\ u|_{\rho=a} = 0 \end{cases}$ ; (2)  $\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u = -4\rho \sin \varphi \\ u|_{\rho=a} = 0 \end{cases}$ ;

(3)  $\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u = -4\rho^2 \sin 2\varphi \\ u|_{\rho=a} = 0 \end{cases}$ 。

(1) 设特解只是  $\rho$  的函数, 可解出一个特解  $-\rho^2$ 。令  $u = -\rho^2 + v$ , 则  $\begin{cases} \nabla^2 v = 0 \\ v|_{\rho=a} = a^2 \end{cases}$ 。

$$v = A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \rho^n \cos n\varphi + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \rho^n \sin n\varphi, \quad \text{由边界条件得 } v = a^2, \quad \text{所以 } u = a^2 - \rho^2.$$

(2) 设特解具有形式  $\rho^3 f(\varphi)$ , 代入方程得  $f''(\varphi) + 9f(\varphi) = -4 \sin \varphi$ , 设

$$f(\varphi) = A \sin \varphi, \quad \text{可得一个特解 } v = -\frac{1}{2} \rho^3 \sin \varphi.$$

$$\text{令 } u = v + w, \quad \text{则 } \begin{cases} \nabla^2 w = 0 \\ w|_{\rho=a} = \frac{1}{2} a^3 \sin \varphi \end{cases}, \quad w = A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \rho^n \cos n\varphi + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \rho^n \sin n\varphi,$$

$$\text{由边界条件得 } A_n = 0 \quad (n=0, 1, 2, \dots), \quad B_1 = \frac{1}{2} a^2, \quad B_n = 0 \quad (n=2, 3, \dots),$$

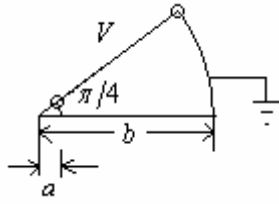
$$\text{即 } w = \frac{1}{2} a^2 \rho \sin \varphi, \quad \text{所以 } u = \frac{1}{2} (a^2 - \rho^2) \rho \sin \varphi.$$

(3) 设特解具有形式  $\rho^4 f(\varphi)$ , 则  $f''(\varphi) + 16f(\varphi) = -4 \sin 2\varphi$ , 可得一个特解

$$v = -\frac{1}{3} \rho^4 \sin 2\varphi, \quad \text{令 } u = v + w, \quad \text{则 } \begin{cases} \nabla^2 w = 0 \\ w|_{\rho=a} = \frac{1}{3} a^4 \sin 2\varphi \end{cases}, \quad \text{可得 } u = \frac{1}{3} (a^2 - \rho^2) \rho^2 \sin 2\varphi.$$



252. 一个由理想导体做成的无穷长波导管，其截面均匀，如下图所示。管内为真空，假定一个平面（即图中一条直边）电势为  $V$ ，其余面上电势为 0。试求波导管内电势分布。



$$\text{定解问题为 } \begin{cases} \nabla^2 u = 0 \\ u|_{\varphi=0} = 0, u|_{\varphi=\pi/4} = V \\ u|_{\rho=b} = 0, u|_{\rho=a} = 0 \end{cases} \text{。满足 } \varphi \text{ 的边界条件的一个特解为 } \frac{4V}{\pi} \varphi,$$

$$\text{设 } u = \frac{4V}{\pi} \varphi + v, \text{ 则 } \begin{cases} \nabla^2 v = 0 \\ v|_{\varphi=0} = 0, v|_{\varphi=\pi/4} = 0 \\ v|_{\rho=b} = -\frac{4V}{\pi} \varphi, v|_{\rho=a} = -\frac{4V}{\pi} \varphi \end{cases},$$

$$v = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n \rho^{4n} + B_n \rho^{-4n}) \sin 4n\varphi, \text{ 由边界条件解得 } A_n = \frac{2V}{\pi} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \frac{a^{-4n} - b^{-4n}}{\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{4n} - \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{4n}},$$

$$B_n = \frac{2V}{\pi} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \frac{b^{4n} - a^{4n}}{\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{4n} - \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{4n}},$$

$$\text{即 } u = \frac{4V}{\pi} \varphi + \frac{2V}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \frac{\left(\frac{\rho}{a}\right)^{4n} - \left(\frac{a}{\rho}\right)^{4n} + \left(\frac{b}{\rho}\right)^{4n} - \left(\frac{\rho}{b}\right)^{4n}}{\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{4n} - \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{4n}} \sin 4n\varphi.$$

$$253. \text{ 求解球内定解问题: } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \frac{\kappa}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) = 0 \\ u|_{r=0} \text{ 有界}, u|_{r=1} = A e^{-(p\pi)^2 \kappa t} \\ u|_{r=0} = 0 \end{cases} \text{。提示: } \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) \equiv \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} (ru).$$

$$\text{先假定 } p \text{ 不是整数, 设特解具有形式 } A \frac{f(r)}{r} e^{-(p\pi)^2 \kappa t}, \text{ 则 } \begin{cases} f''(r) + (p\pi)^2 f(r) = 0 \\ f(0) = 0, f(1) = 1 \end{cases}, \text{ 可}$$

$$\text{得一个特解 } v = A \frac{\sin p\pi r}{r \sin p\pi} e^{-(p\pi)^2 \kappa t}。 \text{ 令 } u = v + w, \text{ 则 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} - \frac{\kappa}{r} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} (rw) = 0 \\ w|_{r=0} \text{ 有界}, w|_{r=1} = 0 \\ w|_{t=0} = -A \frac{\sin p\pi r}{r \sin p\pi} \end{cases}。$$

$$\text{分离变量可得本征值问题 } \begin{cases} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} (rR) + \frac{\lambda}{\kappa} (rR) = 0 \\ rR|_{r=0} = 0, rR|_{r=1} = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 解得本征值 } \lambda_n = \kappa (n\pi)^2, \text{ 本征函数}$$

$$R_n(r) = \frac{\sin n\pi r}{r} \quad (n=1, 2, \dots)。 w = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \frac{\sin n\pi r}{r} e^{-\kappa(n\pi)^2 t}, \text{ 由初始条件可得}$$

$$A_n = \frac{2A}{\pi} \frac{(-1)^n n}{n^2 - p^2}, \text{ 所以 } u = A \frac{\sin p\pi r}{r \sin p\pi} e^{-(p\pi)^2 \kappa t} + \frac{2A}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n}{n^2 - p^2} \frac{\sin n\pi r}{r} e^{-(n\pi)^2 \kappa t}。$$

若  $p$  是整数 ( $=m$ ),  $u$  写成

$$u = \frac{A}{r} \lim_{p \rightarrow m} \left[ \frac{\sin p\pi r}{\sin p\pi} e^{-(p\pi)^2 \kappa t} + \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{(-1)^m m \sin m\pi r}{m^2 - p^2} e^{-(m\pi)^2 \kappa t} \right] \\ + \frac{2A}{\pi} \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ n \neq m}}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n}{n^2 - m^2} \frac{\sin n\pi r}{r} e^{-(n\pi)^2 \kappa t}$$

上面的极限式

$$= \lim_{p \rightarrow m} \frac{\left[ \pi \sin p\pi r (m+p) e^{-(p\pi)^2 \kappa t} - 2(-1)^m m \sin m\pi r \frac{\sin p\pi}{p-m} e^{-(m\pi)^2 \kappa t} \right]}{\pi \frac{\sin p\pi}{p-m} (m+p)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{d}{dp} \left[ \pi \sin p\pi r (m+p) e^{-(p\pi)^2 \kappa t} \right]_{p=m}}{\pi (m+p) \frac{d}{dp} \sin p\pi \Big|_{p=m}}$$

$$= (-1)^m \left( \frac{\sin m\pi r}{2m\pi} + r \cos m\pi r - 2m\pi \kappa t \sin m\pi r \right) e^{-(m\pi)^2 \kappa t},$$

$$\text{所以 } u = (-1)^m A \left( \frac{\sin m\pi r}{2m\pi r} + \cos m\pi r - \frac{2m\pi \kappa t \sin m\pi r}{r} \right) e^{-(m\pi)^2 \kappa t}$$

$$+ \frac{2A}{\pi} \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ n \neq m}}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n}{n^2 - m^2} \frac{\sin n\pi r}{r} e^{-(n\pi)^2 \kappa t}。$$

254. 将下列方程化为 S-L 型方程的标准形式: (1)  $x \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dx} + (x + \lambda) y = 0$ ;

(2)  $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + \cot x \frac{dy}{dx} + \lambda y = 0$ ; (3)  $x(1-x) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + (a-bx) \frac{dy}{dx} - \lambda y = 0$ ;

(4)  $x \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + (1-x) \frac{dy}{dx} + \lambda y = 0$ 。

(1) 方程两边同乘  $x$  得:  $x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 2x \frac{dy}{dx} + x(x + \lambda) y = 0$ , 写成:

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} \right) + (\lambda x + x^2) y = 0。$$

(2) 两边同乘  $\sin x$  得:  $\sin x \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + \cos x \frac{dy}{dx} + \lambda y \sin x = 0$ , 写成:

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \sin x \frac{dy}{dx} \right) + \lambda y \sin x = 0。$$

(3) 两边同乘  $\frac{x^{a-1}}{(1-x)^{a-b+1}}$  得:  $\frac{x^a}{(1-x)^{a-b}} \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + \frac{x^{a-1}(a-bx)}{(1-x)^{a-b+1}} \frac{dy}{dx} - \lambda \frac{x^{a-1}}{(1-x)^{a-b+1}} y = 0$ ,

写成:  $\frac{d}{dx} \left[ \frac{x^a}{(1-x)^{a-b}} \frac{dy}{dx} \right] - \lambda \frac{x^{a-1}}{(1-x)^{a-b+1}} y = 0。$

(4) 两边同乘  $e^{-x}$  得:  $xe^{-x} \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + (1-x)e^{-x} \frac{dy}{dx} + \lambda e^{-x} y = 0$ , 写成:

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( xe^{-x} \frac{dy}{dx} \right) + \lambda e^{-x} y = 0。$$

255. 设有本征值问题 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dx} \left[ p(x) \frac{dy}{dx} \right] + [\lambda \rho(x) - q(x)] y = 0 \\ y'(a) = 0, y'(b) = 0 \end{cases}$$
, 其中  $p(x)$ ,  $\rho(x)$ ,  $q(x)$

在  $a \leq x \leq b$  上均为连续实函数, 且  $p(x) \geq p_0 > 0$ ,  $\rho(x) \geq \rho_0 > 0$ 。试证明本征函数的正交性。

设本征值  $\lambda_1$  对应本征函数  $y_1$ , 本征值  $\lambda_2$  对应本征函数  $y_2$  ( $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$ ), 即

$$\lambda_1 \rho y_1 = -\frac{d}{dx} \left( p \frac{dy_1}{dx} \right) + q y_1, \quad (\text{a})$$

$$\lambda_2 \rho y_2 = -\frac{d}{dx} \left( p \frac{dy_2}{dx} \right) + q y_2. \quad (\text{b})$$

$$(\text{a}) \times y_2 - (\text{b}) \times y_1 \text{ 得 } (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) \rho y_1 y_2 = y_1 \frac{d}{dx} \left( p \frac{dy_2}{dx} \right) - y_2 \frac{d}{dx} \left( p \frac{dy_1}{dx} \right),$$

$$\text{两边积分得 } (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) \int_a^b \rho y_1 y_2 dx = p y_1 \frac{dy_2}{dx} \Big|_a^b - p y_2 \frac{dy_1}{dx} \Big|_a^b = 0$$

由于  $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$ , 所以  $\int_a^b \rho y_1 y_2 dx = 0$ , 即  $y_1, y_2$  正交。

$$256. \text{ 假设 S-L 方程的本征值问题 } \begin{cases} \frac{d}{dx} \left[ p(x) \frac{dy}{dx} \right] + [\lambda \rho(x) - q(x)] y = 0 \\ (ay' - by)_{x=0} = 0, (cy' + dy)_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 中,}$$

$p(x) \geq p_0 > 0$ ,  $\rho(x) \geq \rho_0 > 0$ ,  $q(x) \geq 0$ ,  $a$  与  $b$  及  $c$  与  $d$  均为不同时为 0 的非负常数, 证明本征值  $\geq 0$ 。

方程两边同乘  $y$  得  $\lambda \rho y^2 = -y \frac{d}{dx} \left( p \frac{dy}{dx} \right) + q y^2$ , 两边积分得

$$\lambda \int_0^l \rho y^2 dx = p [y(0) y'(0) - y(l) y'(l)] + \int_0^l p \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 dx + \int_0^l q y^2 dx$$

$$\text{若 } a \neq 0, \text{ 则 } y'(0) = \frac{b}{a} y(0), \quad y(0) y'(0) = \frac{b}{a} y^2(0) \geq 0,$$

$$\text{若 } b \neq 0, \text{ 则 } y(0) = \frac{a}{b} y'(0), \quad y(0) y'(0) = \frac{a}{b} y'^2(0) \geq 0;$$

$$\text{若 } c \neq 0, \text{ 则 } y'(l) = -\frac{d}{c} y(l), \quad -y(l) y'(l) = \frac{d}{c} y^2(l) \geq 0,$$

$$\text{若 } d \neq 0, \text{ 则 } y(l) = \frac{c}{d} y'(l), \quad -y(l) y'(l) = \frac{c}{d} y'^2(l) \geq 0;$$

所以  $\lambda \geq 0$ 。

$$257. \text{ 求解本征值问题: } \begin{cases} \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left( r \frac{dR}{dr} \right) + \frac{\lambda}{r^2} R = 0 \\ R(a) = 0, R(b) = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 其中 } b > a > 0.$$

令  $r = e^t$ , 则有  $r \frac{d}{dr} = \frac{d}{dt}$ 。方程可写为  $r \frac{d}{dr} \left( r \frac{dR}{dr} \right) + \lambda R = 0$ , 即  $\frac{d^2 R}{dt^2} + \lambda R = 0$ 。

由上题结论可知  $\lambda \geq 0$ ,  $\lambda = 0$  时, 方程通解为  $R = A + Bt = A + B \ln r$ , 由边界条件可得  $R = 0$ , 所以只有  $\lambda > 0$ 。

通解为  $R = A \sin \sqrt{\lambda} t + B \cos \sqrt{\lambda} t = A \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} \ln r) + B \cos(\sqrt{\lambda} \ln r)$ , 由边界条件得

$$\begin{cases} A \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} \ln a) + B \cos(\sqrt{\lambda} \ln a) = 0 \\ A \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} \ln b) + B \cos(\sqrt{\lambda} \ln b) = 0 \end{cases},$$

$$\text{所以} \begin{vmatrix} \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} \ln a) & \cos(\sqrt{\lambda} \ln a) \\ \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} \ln b) & \cos(\sqrt{\lambda} \ln b) \end{vmatrix} = \sin[\sqrt{\lambda}(\ln b - \ln a)] = 0,$$

则本征值  $\lambda_n = \left( \frac{n\pi}{\ln b - \ln a} \right)^2$ , 本征函数  $R_n(r) = \sin\left(\frac{\ln r - \ln a}{\ln b - \ln a} n\pi\right)$  ( $n = 1, 2, \dots$ )。

258. 证明下列奇异的本征值问题是自伴的: (1)  $\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dx} \left[ (1-x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} \right] + \lambda y = 0; \\ y(\pm 1) \text{ 有界} \end{cases}$ ;

$$(2) \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx} \left( x \frac{dy}{dx} \right) + \lambda y = 0 \\ y(0) \text{ 有界}, y(1) = 0 \end{cases}.$$

(1) 记  $L = -\frac{d}{dx} \left[ (1-x^2) \frac{d}{dx} \right]$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 L y_2 - y_2 L y_1 &= y_2 \frac{d}{dx} \left[ (1-x^2) \frac{dy_1}{dx} \right] - y_1 \frac{d}{dx} \left[ (1-x^2) \frac{dy_2}{dx} \right] \\ &= y_2 \frac{d(1-x^2)}{dx} \frac{dy_1}{dx} + (1-x^2) y_2 \frac{d^2 y_1}{dx^2} - y_1 \frac{d(1-x^2)}{dx} \frac{dy_2}{dx} - (1-x^2) y_1 \frac{d^2 y_2}{dx^2} \\ &= (1-x^2) \left( y_2 \frac{d^2 y_1}{dx^2} - y_1 \frac{d^2 y_2}{dx^2} \right) + \frac{d(1-x^2)}{dx} \left( y_2 \frac{dy_1}{dx} - y_1 \frac{dy_2}{dx} \right) \\ &= \frac{d}{dx} \left[ (1-x^2) \left( y_2 \frac{dy_1}{dx} - y_1 \frac{dy_2}{dx} \right) \right], \end{aligned}$$

两边积分得  $\int_{-1}^1 (y_1 L y_2 - y_2 L y_1) dx = (1-x^2) \left( y_2 \frac{dy_1}{dx} - y_1 \frac{dy_2}{dx} \right) \Big|_{x=-1}^{x=1}$ ,

由于  $y(\pm 1)$  有界, 所以  $(1-x^2) \left( y_2 \frac{dy_1}{dx} - y_1 \frac{dy_2}{dx} \right) \Big|_{x=\pm 1} = 0$ ,  $\int_{-1}^1 y_1 L(y_2) dx = \int_{-1}^1 L(y_1) y_2 dx$ ,

即  $L$  为自伴算符。

(2) 记  $L = -\frac{d}{dx} \left( x \frac{d}{dx} \right)$ , 重复上小题过程有

$$\int_{-1}^1 (y_1 L y_2 - y_2 L y_1) dx = x \left( y_2 \frac{dy_1}{dx} - y_1 \frac{dy_2}{dx} \right) \Big|_{x=0}^{x=1} = -x \left( y_2 \frac{dy_1}{dx} - y_1 \frac{dy_2}{dx} \right) \Big|_{x=0},$$

由于  $y(0)$  有界, 所以上式等于 0, 即  $L$  为自伴算符。

259. 设有本征值问题: 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dx} \left[ p(x) \frac{dy}{dx} \right] + [\lambda \rho(x) - q(x)] y = 0 \\ y(b) = a_{11} y(a) + a_{12} y'(a), y'(b) = a_{21} y(a) + a_{22} y'(a) \end{cases},$$

其中  $p(a) = p(b)$ 。证明: 当  $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = 1$  时, 对应不同本征值的本征函数正交。

设本征值  $\lambda_1$  对应本征函数  $y_1$ , 本征值  $\lambda_2$  对应本征函数  $y_2$  ( $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$ ), 255 题已得:

$$\begin{aligned} (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) \int_a^b \rho y_1 y_2 dx &= (p y_1 y_2' - p y_2 y_1') \Big|_a^b = p(a) (y_1 y_2' - y_2 y_1') \Big|_a^b \\ &= p(a) \left( \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} - 1 \right) [y_1(a) y_2'(a) - y_1'(a) y_2(a)] \end{aligned}$$

所以当  $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = 1$  时,  $y_1$  和  $y_2$  正交。

260. 两条质料不同, 长各为  $l_1$  与  $l_2$  的均匀弦连接在一起, 而两端 ( $x=0$  及  $x=l_1+l_2$ ) 固定。试决定弦的横振动本征频率, 并验证本征函数的正交性。

令  $u_1$ ,  $u_2$  分别表示两段弦的横向位移, 由弦的连续性可得连接条件  $u_1|_{x=l_1} = u_2|_{x=l_1}$ ,

$\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l_1} = \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l_1}$ 。该问题为:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial t^2} - a_1^2 \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x^2} = 0, 0 < x < l_1 \\ \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial t^2} - a_2^2 \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x^2} = 0, l_1 < x < l_1 + l_2 \\ u_1|_{x=0} = 0, u_2|_{x=l_1+l_2} = 0 \\ u_1|_{x=l_1} = u_2|_{x=l_1}, \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x}|_{x=l_1} = \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x}|_{x=l_1} \end{cases} \quad \text{。令 } u_1 = X_1(x)e^{i\omega t}, \quad u_2 = X_2(x)e^{i\omega t}, \text{ 代入方程及边}$$

$$\text{界条件和连接条件得: } \begin{cases} X_1''(x) + \left(\frac{\omega}{a_1}\right)^2 X_1(x) = 0, 0 < x < l_1 \\ X_2''(x) + \left(\frac{\omega}{a_2}\right)^2 X_2(x) = 0, l_1 < x < l_1 + l_2 \\ X_1(0) = 0, X_2(l_1 + l_2) = 0 \\ X_1(l_1) = X_2(l_1), X_1'(l_1) = X_2'(l_1) \end{cases} \quad \text{。}$$

当  $\omega = 0$  时只有零解, 故  $\omega > 0$  ( $\omega < 0$  是同一解)。

$$\text{由方程及 } X_1(0) = 0, X_2(l_1 + l_2) = 0 \text{ 可得 } X(x) = \begin{cases} X_1(x) = A \sin \frac{\omega}{a_1} x, 0 < x < l_1 \\ X_2(x) = B \sin \frac{\omega}{a_2} (l_1 + l_2 - x), l_1 < x < l_1 + l_2 \end{cases} \quad \text{。}$$

$$\text{代入条件 } X_1(l_1) = X_2(l_1), X_1'(l_1) = X_2'(l_1) \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} A \sin \frac{\omega}{a_1} l_1 - B \sin \frac{\omega}{a_2} l_2 = 0 \\ A \frac{\omega}{a_1} \cos \frac{\omega}{a_1} l_1 + B \frac{\omega}{a_2} \cos \frac{\omega}{a_2} l_2 = 0 \end{cases}, (*)$$

上式中, 由于  $A, B$  都不为 0, 所以  $\sin \frac{\omega}{a_1} l_1$  与  $\sin \frac{\omega}{a_2} l_2$  同为零或同为非零,  $\cos \frac{\omega}{a_1} l_1$  与

$\cos \frac{\omega}{a_2} l_2$  同为零或同为非零。

(1)  $\cos \frac{\omega}{a_1} l_1 \neq 0, \cos \frac{\omega}{a_2} l_2 \neq 0, \sin \frac{\omega}{a_1} l_1 \neq 0, \sin \frac{\omega}{a_2} l_2 \neq 0$ 。由 (\*), 由于  $A, B$  都不

$$\text{为 0, 所以 } \begin{vmatrix} \sin \frac{\omega}{a_1} l_1 & -\sin \frac{\omega}{a_2} l_2 \\ \frac{\omega}{a_1} \cos \frac{\omega}{a_1} l_1 & \frac{\omega}{a_2} \cos \frac{\omega}{a_2} l_2 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \text{ 即 } a_1 \sin \frac{\omega}{a_1} l_1 \cos \frac{\omega}{a_2} l_2 + a_2 \sin \frac{\omega}{a_2} l_2 \cos \frac{\omega}{a_1} l_1 = 0,$$

两边同除  $\cos \frac{\omega}{a_1} l_1 \cos \frac{\omega}{a_2} l_2$  得  $a_1 \tan \frac{\omega}{a_1} l_1 + a_2 \tan \frac{\omega}{a_2} l_2 = 0$ , 本征频率  $\omega_n$  即为该方程的第  $n$

个正根。由 (\*) 第一式可取  $A = \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\omega_n}{a_1} l_1}$ ,  $B = \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\omega_n}{a_2} l_2}$ ,

$$\text{即 } X_n(x) = \begin{cases} X_{1n}(x) = \frac{\sin \frac{\omega_n}{a_1} x}{\sin \frac{\omega_n}{a_1} l_1}, 0 < x < l_1 \\ X_{2n}(x) = \frac{\sin \frac{\omega_n}{a_2} (l_1 + l_2 - x)}{\sin \frac{\omega_n}{a_2} l_2}, l_1 < x < l_1 + l_2 \end{cases} \quad \circ$$

(2)  $\sin \frac{\omega}{a_1} l_1 = 0$ ,  $\sin \frac{\omega}{a_2} l_2 = 0$  (此时  $\cos \frac{\omega}{a_1} l_1$  和  $\cos \frac{\omega}{a_2} l_2$  为  $\pm 1$ ), 则存在互质整数  $r, s$  使

$$\omega = \frac{r\pi a_1}{l_1} = \frac{s\pi a_2}{l_2} \quad (\text{此时参数满足 } \frac{l_1 a_2}{l_2 a_1} = \frac{r}{s}), \text{ 该频率为基频, 本征频率为}$$

$$\omega_n = \frac{nr\pi a_1}{l_1} = \frac{ns\pi a_2}{l_2} \quad (n=1, 2, \dots)。代入 (*) 第二式得 \frac{A}{a_1} (-1)^{nr} = -\frac{B}{a_2} (-1)^{sn}, \text{ 可取}$$

$$A = (-1)^{nr} a_1, \quad B = -(-1)^{sn} a_2,$$

$$\text{即 } X_n(x) = \begin{cases} X_{1n}(x) = (-1)^m a_1 \sin \frac{nr\pi}{l_1} x, 0 < x < l_1 \\ X_{2n}(x) = -(-1)^{sn} a_2 \sin \frac{ns\pi}{l_2} (l_1 + l_2 - x) = -a_2 \sin \frac{ns\pi}{l_2} (l_1 - x), l_1 < x < l_1 + l_2 \end{cases} \quad \circ$$

(3)  $\cos \frac{\omega}{a_1} l_1 = 0$ ,  $\cos \frac{\omega}{a_2} l_2 = 0$  (此时  $\sin \frac{\omega}{a_1} l_1$  和  $\sin \frac{\omega}{a_2} l_2$  为  $\pm 1$ ), 则存在互质的

$$2r+1, 2s+1 \text{ 使 } \frac{l_1 a_2}{l_2 a_1} = \frac{2r+1}{2s+1}, \text{ 本征频率 } \omega_n = (2n+1) \frac{2r+1}{2l_1} a_1 \pi = (2n+1) \frac{2s+1}{2l_2} a_2 \pi$$

( $n=0, 1, 2, \dots$ )。代入 (\*) 第一式得  $(-1)^{n+r} A = (-1)^{n+s} B$ , 可取  $A = (-1)^r$ ,  $B = (-1)^s$ ,

$$\text{即 } X_n(x) = \begin{cases} X_{1n}(x) = (-1)^r \sin \frac{(2r+1)(2n+1)}{2l_1} \pi x, 0 < x < l_1 \\ X_{2n}(x) = (-1)^s \sin \frac{(2s+1)(2n+1)}{2l_2} \pi (l_1 + l_2 - x) \\ = (-1)^n \cos \frac{(2s+1)(2n+1)}{2l_2} \pi (l_1 - x), l_1 < x < l_1 + l_2 \end{cases} \quad \circ$$



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(\omega_n^2 - \omega_m^2)}{a_1^2} \int_0^{l_1} X_{1n} X_{1m} dx &= (X_{1n} X'_{1m} - X'_{1n} X_{1m}) \Big|_0^{l_1} = X_{1n}(l_1) X'_{1m}(l_1) - X'_{1n}(l_1) X_{1m}(l_1), \\ \frac{(\omega_n^2 - \omega_m^2)}{a_2^2} \int_{l_1}^{l_1+l_2} X_{2n} X_{2m} dx &= (X_{2n} X'_{2m} - X'_{2n} X_{2m}) \Big|_{l_1}^{l_1+l_2} \\ &= -X_{2n}(l_1) X'_{2m}(l_1) + X'_{2n}(l_1) X_{2m}(l_1), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{以上两式相加得} \left( \omega_n^2 - \omega_m^2 \right) \left( \int_0^{l_1} \frac{1}{a_1^2} X_{1n} X_{1m} dx + \int_{l_1}^{l_1+l_2} \frac{1}{a_2^2} X_{2n} X_{2m} dx \right) \\ & = X_{1n}(l_1) X'_{1m}(l_1) - X_{2n}(l_1) X'_{2m}(l_1) - X'_{1n}(l_1) X_{1m}(l_1) + X'_{2n}(l_1) X_{2m}(l_1) = 0。 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{记 } \rho(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{a_1^2}, 0 < x < l_1 \\ \frac{1}{a_2^2}, l_1 < x < l_1 + l_2 \end{cases}, \text{ 上式即为 } \int_0^{l_1+l_2} \rho X_n X_m dx = 0。$$

令  $u_1$ ,  $u_2$  分别表示两段杆的纵向位移。在连接处取一小段 (如图), 取

$$\overline{P_1(l_1 - \varepsilon)S} \leftarrow \overline{\quad} \overline{\quad} \overline{\quad} \rightarrow \overline{P_2(l_1 + \varepsilon)S}$$

$$l_1 - \varepsilon \quad l_1 \quad l_1 + \varepsilon$$

$$P_2(l_1 + \varepsilon)S - P_1(l_1 - \varepsilon)S = 2\rho S\varepsilon \left. \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \right|_{x=\xi}, \text{ 其中 } \xi \in (l_1 - \varepsilon, l_1 + \varepsilon)。 \text{ 代入 } P = E \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \text{ 并令}$$

$\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$  得  $E_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l_1} = E_2 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l_1}$ 。另外显然有  $u_1|_{x=l_1} = u_2|_{x=l_1}$ 。

$$\text{该问题为} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial t^2} - a_1^2 \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x^2} = 0, 0 < x < l_1 \\ \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial t^2} - a_2^2 \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x^2} = 0, l_1 < x < l \\ u_1|_{x=0} = 0, \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u_1|_{x=l_1} = u_2|_{x=l_1}, E_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l_1} = E_2 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l_1} \end{array} \right. \quad \text{其中 } l = l_1 + l_2.$$

同上题, 令  $u_1 = X_1(x)e^{i\omega t}$ ,  $u_2 = X_2(x)e^{i\omega t}$ , 可得

$$\begin{cases} X_1''(x) + \left(\frac{\omega}{a_1}\right)^2 X_1(x) = 0, 0 < x < l_1 \\ X_2''(x) + \left(\frac{\omega}{a_2}\right)^2 X_2(x) = 0, l_1 < x < l \\ X_1(0) = 0, X_2'(l) = 0 \\ X_1(l_1) = X_2(l_1), E_1 X_1'(l_1) = E_2 X_2'(l_1) \end{cases}, \text{ 可得 } X(x) = \begin{cases} X_1(x) = A \sin \frac{\omega}{a_1} x, 0 < x < l_1 \\ X_2(x) = B \cos \frac{\omega}{a_2} (l - x), l_1 < x < l \end{cases}.$$

$$\text{由连接条件得} \begin{cases} A \sin \frac{\omega}{a_1} l_1 = B \cos \frac{\omega}{a_2} l_2 \\ A \frac{E_1}{a_1} \cos \frac{\omega}{a_1} l_1 = B \frac{E_2}{a_2} \sin \frac{\omega}{a_2} l_2 \end{cases}. \quad (*)$$

(1)  $\sin \frac{\omega}{a_1} l_1 \neq 0$ ,  $\cos \frac{\omega}{a_2} l_2 \neq 0$ ,  $\sin \frac{\omega}{a_2} l_2 \neq 0$ ,  $\cos \frac{\omega}{a_1} l_1 \neq 0$ 。本征频率  $\omega_n$  是方程

$\frac{E_1}{a_1} \cot \frac{\omega}{a_1} l_1 = \frac{E_2}{a_2} \tan \frac{\omega}{a_2} l_2$  的第  $n$  个正根,

$$X_n(x) = \begin{cases} X_{1n}(x) = \sin \frac{\omega_n}{a_1} x / \sin \frac{\omega_n}{a_1} l_1, 0 < x < l_1 \\ X_{2n}(x) = \cos \frac{\omega_n}{a_2} (l - x) / \cos \frac{\omega_n}{a_2} l_2, l_1 < x < l \end{cases}.$$

(2)  $\sin \frac{\omega}{a_1} l_1 = 0$ ,  $\cos \frac{\omega}{a_2} l_2 = 0$ 。  $\frac{l_1 a_2}{l_2 a_1} = \frac{2r}{2s+1}$  ( $2r$  与  $2s+1$  互质),

本征频率  $\omega_n = (2n+1) \frac{r a_1 \pi}{l_1} = (2n+1) \frac{(2s+1) a_2 \pi}{2l_2}$  ( $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ )。

$$X_n(x) = \begin{cases} X_{1n}(x) = \frac{(-1)^r a_1}{E_1} \sin \frac{(2n+1)r}{l_1} \pi x, 0 < x < l_1 \\ X_{2n}(x) = \frac{(-1)^{n+s} a_2}{E_2} \cos \frac{(2n+1)(2s+1)}{2l_2} \pi (l - x) \\ = -\frac{a_2}{E_2} \sin \frac{(2n+1)(2s+1)}{2l_2} \pi (l_1 - x), l_1 < x < l \end{cases}$$

(3)  $\sin \frac{\omega}{a_2} l_2 = 0$ ,  $\cos \frac{\omega}{a_1} l_1 = 0$ 。  $\frac{l_1 a_2}{l_2 a_1} = \frac{2s+1}{2r}$  ( $2r$  与  $2s+1$  互质)。

$$\omega_n = (2n+1) \frac{ra_2\pi}{l_2} = (2n+1) \frac{(2s+1)a_1\pi}{2l_1} \quad (n=0,1,2,\dots)。$$

$$X_n(x) = \begin{cases} X_{1n}(x) = (-1)^{n+s} \sin \frac{(2n+1)(2s+1)}{2l_1} \pi x, 0 < x < l_1 \\ X_{2n}(x) = (-1)^r \cos \frac{(2n+1)r}{l_2} \pi(l-x) \\ = \cos \frac{(2n+1)r}{l_2} \pi(l_1-x), l_1 < x < l \end{cases}。$$

262. 三维空间的本征值问题。设本征值问题为 
$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u + \lambda u = 0, (x, y, z) \in V \\ \left( \alpha u + \beta \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right)_{\Sigma} = 0 \end{cases}$$
，其中  $\Sigma$  是  $V$  的

边界面。若对应本征值  $\lambda_n$  的本征函数为  $u_n$ ，试证明： $\iiint_V u_m^* u_n dV = 0$ ， $m \neq n$ ，即对应不

同本征值的本征函数正交。

由 Gauss 公式可得：

$$\begin{aligned} \oiint_{\Sigma} \left( u_n \frac{\partial u_m^*}{\partial n} - u_m^* \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial n} \right) dS &= \oiint_{\Sigma} (u_n \nabla u_m^* - u_m^* \nabla u_n) \cdot dS = \iiint_V \nabla \cdot (u_n \nabla u_m^* - u_m^* \nabla u_n) dV \\ &= \iiint_V (\nabla u_n \cdot \nabla u_m^* + u_n \nabla^2 u_m^* - \nabla u_m^* \cdot \nabla u_n - u_m^* \nabla^2 u_n) dV = \iiint_V (u_n \nabla^2 u_m^* - u_m^* \nabla^2 u_n) dV。 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } (\lambda_n - \lambda_m^*) \iiint_V u_m^* u_n dV = \iiint_V (u_n \nabla^2 u_m^* - u_m^* \nabla^2 u_n) dV = \oiint_{\Sigma} \left( u_n \frac{\partial u_m^*}{\partial n} - u_m^* \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial n} \right) dS。$$

$$\text{若 } \alpha \neq 0, \text{ 则 } u|_{\Sigma} = -\frac{\beta}{\alpha} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \Big|_{\Sigma},$$

$$\oiint_{\Sigma} \left( u_n \frac{\partial u_m^*}{\partial n} - u_m^* \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial n} \right) dS = \oiint_{\Sigma} \left( -\frac{\beta}{\alpha} \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial n} \frac{\partial u_m^*}{\partial n} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \frac{\partial u_m^*}{\partial n} \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial n} \right) dS = 0,$$

$$\text{若 } \beta \neq 0, \text{ 则 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \Big|_{\Sigma} = -\frac{\alpha}{\beta} u|_{\Sigma},$$

$$\oiint_{\Sigma} \left( u_n \frac{\partial u_m^*}{\partial n} - u_m^* \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial n} \right) dS = \oiint_{\Sigma} \left( -\frac{\alpha}{\beta} u_n u_m^* + \frac{\alpha}{\beta} u_m^* u_n \right) dS = 0。$$

即对应不同本征值的本征函数正交。

263. 若上题中的方程改为  $\nabla \cdot [p(x, y, z) \nabla u] + \lambda \rho(x, y, z)u = 0$ , 试证明: 对应不同本征值的本征函数以权重  $\rho(x, y, z)$  正交。

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{\Sigma} p \left( u_n \frac{\partial u_m^*}{\partial n} - u_m^* \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial n} \right) dS &= \oint_{\Sigma} (u_n p \nabla u_m^* - u_m^* p \nabla u_n) \cdot dS = \iiint_V \nabla \cdot (u_n p \nabla u_m^* - u_m^* p \nabla u_n) dV \\ &= \iiint_V \left[ \nabla u_n \cdot p \nabla u_m^* + u_n \nabla \cdot (p \nabla u_m^*) - \nabla u_m^* \cdot p \nabla u_n - u_m^* \nabla \cdot (p \nabla u_n) \right] dV \\ &= \iiint_V \left[ u_n \nabla \cdot (p \nabla u_m^*) - u_m^* \nabla \cdot (p \nabla u_n) \right] dV. \end{aligned}$$

$$(\lambda_n - \lambda_m^*) \iiint_V u_m^* u_n dV = \iiint_V \left[ u_n \nabla \cdot (p \nabla u_m^*) - u_m^* \nabla \cdot (p \nabla u_n) \right] dV = \oint_{\Sigma} p \left( u_n \frac{\partial u_m^*}{\partial n} - u_m^* \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial n} \right) dS$$

同上题可得上式  $= 0$ 。

264. 设本征值问题  $\begin{cases} \nabla^2 \Phi + \lambda \Phi = 0 \\ \Phi|_{\Sigma} = 0 \end{cases}$  的解 (本征函数) 为  $\{\Phi_k\}$ , 对应本征值  $\{\lambda_k\}$ ,

$k = 1, 2, \dots$ 。试证明: 当  $\lambda = 0$  不是本征值时, Poisson 方程的第一类边值问题  $\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u = -f \\ u|_{\Sigma} = 0 \end{cases}$  的

解为  $u = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{A_k}{\lambda_k} \Phi_k$ ,  $A_k$  是  $f$  按  $\{\Phi_k\}$  展开的系数。

将  $u$  按  $\{\Phi_k\}$  展开, 即  $u = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} u_k \Phi_k$ , 代入方程得  $-\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} u_k \lambda_k \Phi_k = -\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k \Phi_k$ , 比较系数得

$$u_k = \frac{A_k}{\lambda_k}, \text{ 即 } u = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{A_k}{\lambda_k} \Phi_k.$$

267. 证明: 如果将上题中  $\Phi$  与  $u$  的边界条件改为齐次第二类或第三类边界条件时, 结论仍然成立。

可看出, 由于是齐次条件, 所以  $\{\Phi_k\}$  的叠加仍满足  $u$  的边界条件, 上面的运算仍成立。

266. 在与 264 题相同的条件下, 证明:  $\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u + \Lambda u = -f \\ u|_{\Sigma} = 0 \end{cases}$ ,  $\Lambda \neq \lambda_k$  的解为  $u = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{A_k}{\lambda_k - \Lambda} \Phi_k$ 。

将  $u = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} u_k \Phi_k$  代入方程得  $-\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k u_k \Phi_k + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \Lambda u_k \Phi_k = -\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k \Phi_k$ ，所以  $u_k = \frac{A_k}{\lambda_k - \Lambda}$ ，即

$$u = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{A_k}{\lambda_k - \Lambda} \Phi_k。$$

267. 用 264 题方法求解矩形区域  $0 \leq x \leq a$ ， $0 \leq y \leq b$  内 Poisson 方程的定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -f(x, y) \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=a} = 0 \\ u|_{y=0} = 0, u|_{y=b} = 0 \end{cases}。$$

$$\text{先解本征值问题} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \lambda u = 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=a} = 0 \\ u|_{y=0} = 0, u|_{y=b} = 0 \end{cases}。 \text{分离变量得} \begin{cases} X'' + \mu X = 0 \\ X(0) = 0, X(a) = 0 \\ Y'' + (\lambda - \mu)Y = 0 \\ Y(0) = 0, Y(b) = 0 \end{cases}，$$

$$\text{解得 } \mu = \left(\frac{n\pi}{a}\right)^2, \quad X(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x \quad (n=1, 2, \dots),$$

$$\lambda - \mu = \left(\frac{m\pi}{b}\right)^2, \quad Y(y) = \sin \frac{m\pi}{b} y \quad (m=1, 2, \dots)。$$

$$\text{即本征值 } \lambda_{m,n} = \left(\frac{n\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{m\pi}{b}\right)^2,$$

$$\text{本征函数为 } \Phi_{m,n}(x, y) = X_n(x)Y_m(y) = \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x \sin \frac{m\pi}{b} y \quad (n, m=1, 2, \dots)。$$

$$\text{令 } f(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_{m,n} \Phi_{m,n}(x, y), \text{ 则 } A_{m,n} = \frac{4}{ab} \int_0^b \int_0^a f(x, y) \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x \sin \frac{m\pi}{b} y dx dy。$$

$$u(x, y) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{A_{m,n}}{\lambda_{m,n}} \Phi_{m,n}(x, y) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{A_{m,n}}{\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{m\pi}{b}\right)^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x \sin \frac{m\pi}{b} y。$$

268. 用 264 题方法求解 231 题: (1) 
$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u = -2 \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=a} = 0 \\ u|_{y=-b/2} = 0, u|_{y=b/2} = 0 \end{cases}; (2) \begin{cases} \nabla^2 u = -x^2 y \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=a} = 0 \\ u|_{y=-b/2} = 0, u|_{y=b/2} = 0 \end{cases}.$$

本征值问题 
$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u + \lambda u = 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=a} = 0 \\ u|_{y=-b/2} = 0, u|_{y=b/2} = 0 \end{cases}$$
 的解为: 本征值  $\lambda_{m,n} = \left(\frac{n\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{m\pi}{b}\right)^2$ , 本征函数

$$\Phi_{m,n} = \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x \sin \frac{m\pi}{b} \left(y + \frac{b}{2}\right).$$

$$A_{m,n} = -\frac{8}{ab} \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} \int_0^a \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x \sin \frac{m\pi}{b} \left(y + \frac{b}{2}\right) dx dy = -\frac{8}{\pi^2 mn} [1 - (-1)^n] [1 - (-1)^m],$$

$$A_{2i+1, 2j+1} = -\frac{32}{\pi^2 (2i+1)(2j+1)}, \text{ 其余的 } A_{m,n} = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } u(x, y) &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{A_{m,n}}{\lambda_{m,n}} \Phi_{m,n}(x, y) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{A_{2i+1, 2j+1}}{\lambda_{2i+1, 2j+1}} \Phi_{2i+1, 2j+1}(x, y) \\ &= -\frac{32}{\pi^4} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{(2j+1)\pi}{a} x \sin \frac{(2i+1)\pi}{b} \left(y + \frac{b}{2}\right)}{(2i+1)(2j+1) \left[ \frac{(2j+1)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(2i+1)^2}{b^2} \right]}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad A_{m,n} &= -\frac{4}{ab} \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} \int_0^a x^2 y \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x \sin \frac{m\pi}{b} \left(y + \frac{b}{2}\right) dx dy \\ &= (-1)^{m+n} \frac{2a^2 b}{\pi mn} [1 + (-1)^m] \left\{ -1 + \frac{2}{\pi^2 n^2} [1 - (-1)^n] \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$u(x, y) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{A_{m,n}}{\lambda_{m,n}} \Phi_{m,n}(x, y) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{A_{m,n}}{\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{m\pi}{b}\right)^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x \sin \frac{m\pi}{b} \left(y + \frac{b}{2}\right).$$

269. 设有本征值问题 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left[ p(x) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right] + \frac{d}{dx} \left[ q(x) \frac{dy}{dx} \right] + [\lambda \rho(x) - r(x)] y = 0 \\ y|_{x=a} = 0, p(x) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \Big|_{x=a} = 0, \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=b} = 0, \frac{d}{dx} \left[ p(x) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right] \Big|_{x=b} = 0 \end{cases},$$

试证明：对应不同本征值的本征函数正交。

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2^*) \int_a^b \rho y_1 y_2^* dx &= \int_a^b y_1 \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left( p \frac{d^2 y_2^*}{dx^2} \right) dx - \int_a^b y_2^* \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left( p \frac{d^2 y_1}{dx^2} \right) dx \\
 &\quad + \int_a^b y_1 \frac{d}{dx} \left( q \frac{dy_2^*}{dx} \right) dx - \int_a^b y_2^* \frac{d}{dx} \left( q \frac{dy_1}{dx} \right) dx \\
 &= y_1 \frac{d}{dx} \left( p \frac{d^2 y_2^*}{dx^2} \right) \Big|_a^b - y_2^* \frac{d}{dx} \left( p \frac{d^2 y_1}{dx^2} \right) \Big|_a^b + y_1 q \frac{dy_2^*}{dx} \Big|_a^b - y_2^* q \frac{dy_1}{dx} \Big|_a^b \\
 &\quad - \int_a^b \frac{dy_1}{dx} \frac{d}{dx} \left( p \frac{d^2 y_2^*}{dx^2} \right) dx + \int_a^b \frac{dy_2^*}{dx} \frac{d}{dx} \left( p \frac{d^2 y_1}{dx^2} \right) dx \\
 &= y_1 \frac{d}{dx} \left( p \frac{d^2 y_2^*}{dx^2} \right) \Big|_a^b - y_2^* \frac{d}{dx} \left( p \frac{d^2 y_1}{dx^2} \right) \Big|_a^b + y_1 q \frac{dy_2^*}{dx} \Big|_a^b - y_2^* q \frac{dy_1}{dx} \Big|_a^b \\
 &\quad - \frac{dy_1}{dx} \left( p \frac{d^2 y_2^*}{dx^2} \right) \Big|_a^b + \frac{dy_2^*}{dx} \left( p \frac{d^2 y_1}{dx^2} \right) \Big|_a^b = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

270. 设有 4 阶常微分方程  $\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left[ p(x) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right] + \frac{d}{dx} \left[ q(x) \frac{dy}{dx} \right] + [\lambda \rho(x) - r(x)] y = 0$ ,

$p(x)$ ,  $q(x)$ ,  $\rho(x)$ ,  $r(x)$  均为已知,  $\lambda$  为待定系数。若  $y(x)$  在端点  $x=a$  及  $x=b$  均

满足下列边界条件:  $y=0$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dx}=0$  或  $y=0$ ,  $p \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}=0$  或  $\frac{dy}{dx}=0$ ,  $\frac{d}{dx} \left( p \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right)=0$ ,

试证明: 对应于不同本征值的本征函数在区间  $[a, b]$  上以权重  $\rho(x)$  正交。

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{同上题, } (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2^*) \int_a^b \rho y_1 y_2^* dx &= y_1 \frac{d}{dx} \left( p \frac{d^2 y_2^*}{dx^2} \right) \Big|_a^b - y_2^* \frac{d}{dx} \left( p \frac{d^2 y_1}{dx^2} \right) \Big|_a^b + y_1 q \frac{dy_2^*}{dx} \Big|_a^b - y_2^* q \frac{dy_1}{dx} \Big|_a^b \\
 &\quad - \frac{dy_1}{dx} \left( p \frac{d^2 y_2^*}{dx^2} \right) \Big|_a^b + \frac{dy_2^*}{dx} \left( p \frac{d^2 y_1}{dx^2} \right) \Big|_a^b,
 \end{aligned}$$

可看出, 只要满足题目所给任一组条件, 上式就等于 0。

271. 设有本征值问题  $\begin{cases} X^{(4)} + \lambda X = 0 \\ X(0) = 0, X(l) = 0 \\ X''(0) = 0, X''(l) = 0 \end{cases}$ , 证明: 本征值  $\lambda_n = - \frac{\int_0^l |X_n''|^2 dx}{\int_0^l |X_n|^2 dx} < 0$ 。

见习题 12 第 230 题。

272. 试根据 Legendre 方程在  $x=1$  的有界解 (见习题 10 第 198 题) 求解本征值问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dx} \left[ (1-x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} \right] + \mu(\mu+1)y = 0 \\ y(\pm 1) \text{ 有界} \end{cases}.$$

第 198 题已求得  $x=1$  的有界解为  $y(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k!)^2} \frac{\Gamma(\mu+k+1)}{\Gamma(\mu-k+1)} \left( \frac{x-1}{2} \right)^k$ , 则

$$y(-1) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(k!)^2} \frac{\Gamma(\mu+k+1)}{\Gamma(\mu-k+1)}, \text{ 记该级数通项为 } u_k, \text{ 若 } \mu \text{ 不是整数, 当 } k \text{ 充分大时,}$$

$$\frac{u_k}{u_{k+1}} = - \frac{[(k+1)!]^2}{(k!)^2} \frac{\Gamma(\mu+k+1)}{\Gamma(\mu-k+1)} \frac{\Gamma(\mu-k)}{\Gamma(\mu+k+2)} = \frac{(k+1)^2}{(\mu+k+1)(k-\mu)} = 1 + \frac{1}{k} + O\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right),$$

所以该级数发散。

若  $\mu = n$  ( $n=0,1,2,\dots$ ), 当  $k \geq n+1$  时有  $\frac{1}{\Gamma(n-k+1)} = 0$ , 所以  $y(x)$  截断为多项式:

$$y_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{(k!)^2} \frac{(n+k)!}{(n-k)!} \left( \frac{x-1}{2} \right)^k, \text{ 这就是该本征值问题的解。}$$

273. 证明: (1)  $P_{2k}(0) = (-1)^k \frac{(2k)!}{2^{2k}(k!)^2} = (-1)^{k+1} \frac{2}{B(k+1, -1/2)}, P_{2k+1}(0) = 0;$

(2)  $P'_{2k}(0) = 0, P'_{2k+1}(0) = (-1)^k \frac{(2k+1)!}{2^{2k}(k!)^2} = (-1)^k \frac{2}{B(k+1, 1/2)};$

(3)  $P'_k(1) = \frac{1}{2}k(k+1), P'_k(-1) = \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{2}k(k+1), P''_k(1) = \frac{1}{8}(k-1)k(k+1)(k+2).$

(1)  $P_n(x) = \sum_{r=0}^{[n/2]} \frac{(-1)^r (2n-2r)!}{2^n r!(n-r)!(n-2r)!} x^{n-2r}, \text{ 所以}$

$$P_{2k}(x) = \sum_{r=0}^k \frac{(-1)^r (4k-2r)!}{2^{2k} r!(2k-r)!(2k-2r)!} x^{2k-2r}, P_{2k+1}(x) = \sum_{r=0}^k \frac{(-1)^r (4k+2-2r)!}{2^{2k+1} r!(2k+1-r)!(2k+1-2r)!} x^{2k+1-2r},$$

显然有  $P_{2k+1}(0) = 0$ , 取  $P_{2k}(x)$  的常数项即为  $P_{2k}(0)$ , 即

$$P_{2k}(x) = \frac{(-1)^k (2k)!}{2^{2k} (k!)^2} = \frac{(-1)^k}{2^{2k}} \frac{\Gamma(2k+1)}{\Gamma^2(k+1)} = \frac{(-1)^k}{2^{2k}} \frac{\frac{2^{2k}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \Gamma(k+1/2) \Gamma(k+1)}{\Gamma^2(k+1)}$$



$$= -(-1)^k \frac{2\Gamma(k+1/2)}{\Gamma(k+1)(-2\sqrt{\pi})} = (-1)^{k+1} \frac{2\Gamma(k+1/2)}{\Gamma(k+1)\Gamma(-1/2)} = (-1)^{k+1} \frac{2}{B(k+1, -1/2)}.$$

$$(2) \quad P'_n(x) = \sum_{r=0}^{[(n-1)/2]} \frac{(-1)^r (2n-2r)!}{2^n r! (n-r)! (n-2r-1)!} x^{n-2r-1}, \text{ 则}$$

$$P'_{2k}(x) = \sum_{r=0}^{k-1} \frac{(-1)^r (4k-2r)!}{2^{2k} r! (2k-r)! (2k-2r-1)!} x^{2k-2r-1}, \quad P'_{2k+1}(x) = \sum_{r=0}^k \frac{(-1)^r (4k+2-2r)!}{2^{2k+1} r! (2k+1-r)! (2k-2r)!} x^{2k-2r},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } P'_{2k}(0) &= 0, \quad P'_{2k+1}(0) = \frac{(-1)^k (2k+2)!}{2^{2k+1} k! (k+1)!} = \frac{(-1)^k (2k+1)!}{2^{2k} (k!)^2} = \frac{(-1)^k}{2^{2k}} \frac{\Gamma(2k+2)}{\Gamma^2(k+1)} \\ &= \frac{(-1)^k}{2^{2k}} \frac{2^{2k+1} \Gamma(k+1) \Gamma(k+3/2)}{\Gamma^2(k+1) \Gamma(1/2)} = (-1)^k \frac{2\Gamma(k+3/2)}{\Gamma(k+1) \Gamma(1/2)} = (-1)^k \frac{2}{B(k+1, 1/2)}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad \text{由 } P_k(x) = \sum_{n=0}^k \frac{1}{(n!)^2} \frac{(k+n)!}{(k-n)!} \left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right)^n \text{ 得 } P'_k(x) = \sum_{n=1}^k \frac{n}{2(n!)^2} \frac{(k+n)!}{(k-n)!} \left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right)^{n-1}.$$

$$\text{所以 } P'_k(1) = \frac{(k+1)!}{2(k-1)!} = \frac{1}{2} k(k+1).$$

$$\text{由 Legendre 多项式的微分表示可得 } P'_k(x) = \frac{1}{2^k k!} \frac{d^{k+1}}{dx^{k+1}} (x^2-1)^k, \text{ 所以}$$

$$P'_k(-x) = \frac{1}{2^k k!} \frac{d^{k+1}}{d(-x)^{k+1}} (x^2-1)^k = (-1)^{k+1} P'_k(x), \text{ 所以 } P'_k(-1) = \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{2} k(k+1).$$

$$\text{又有 } P''_k(x) = \sum_{n=2}^k \frac{n(n-1)}{2^2 (n!)^2} \frac{(k+n)!}{(k-n)!} \left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right)^{n-2},$$

$$\text{所以 } P''_k(1) = \frac{(k+2)!}{8(k-2)!} = \frac{1}{8} (k+2)(k+1)k(k-1).$$

$$274. \text{ 证明: } \int_x^1 P_k(t) P_l(t) dt = \frac{(1-x^2) [P'_k(x) P_l(x) - P'_l(x) P_k(x)]}{k(k+1) - l(l+1)}, \quad k \neq l.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{(1-t^2) [P'_k(t) P_l(t) - P'_l(t) P_k(t)]}{k(k+1) - l(l+1)} &= \frac{1}{k(k+1) - l(l+1)} \{ -2t [P'_k(t) P_l(t) - P'_l(t) P_k(t)] \\ &\quad + (1-t^2) [P''_k(t) P_l(t) - P''_l(t) P_k(t)] \} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{k(k+1)-l(l+1)} \left\{ P_l(t) \frac{d}{dx} \left[ (1-t^2) P_k'(t) \right] \right. \\
&\quad \left. - P_k(t) \frac{d}{dx} \left[ (1-t^2) P_l'(t) \right] \right\} \\
&= \frac{1}{k(k+1)-l(l+1)} \left[ -P_l(t) k(k+1) P_k(t) + P_k(t) l(l+1) P_l(t) \right] \\
&= -P_l(t) P_k(t).
\end{aligned}$$

两边积分即得证。

275. 计算积分  $\int_{-1}^1 x^k P_l(x) dx$ , 并由此导出  $\int_{-1}^1 P_k(x) P_l(x) dx = \frac{2}{2l+1} \delta_{kl}$ 。

$$\int_{-1}^1 x^k P_l(x) dx = \frac{1}{2^l l!} \int_{-1}^1 x^k \frac{d^l}{dx^l} (x^2-1)^l dx = \frac{1}{2^l l!} x^k \frac{d^{l-1}}{dx^{l-1}} (x^2-1)^l \Big|_{-1}^1 - \frac{1}{2^l l!} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx^k}{dx} \frac{d^{l-1}}{dx^{l-1}} (x^2-1)^l dx$$

$$\text{其中 } \frac{d^{l-1}}{dx^{l-1}} (x^2-1)^l = \frac{d^{l-1}}{dx^{l-1}} \left[ (x+1)' (x-1)^l \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{l-1} \frac{(l-1)!}{k!(l-1-k)!} \left[ (x+1)' \right]^{(l-1-k)} \left[ (x-1)^l \right]^{(k)},$$

可看出上式中  $(x+1)$  和  $(x-1)$  的最低次幂都是 1, 所以  $\frac{1}{2^l l!} x^k \frac{d^{l-1}}{dx^{l-1}} (x^2-1)^l \Big|_{-1}^1 = 0$ , 即

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{-1}^1 x^k P_l(x) dx &= -\frac{1}{2^l l!} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx^k}{dx} \frac{d^{l-1}}{dx^{l-1}} (x^2-1)^l dx = (-1)^2 \frac{1}{2^l l!} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d^2 x^k}{dx^2} \frac{d^{l-2}}{dx^{l-2}} (x^2-1)^l dx \\
&= \cdots = (-1)^l \frac{1}{2^l l!} \int_{-1}^1 (x^2-1)^l \frac{d^l x^k}{dx^l} dx = \frac{1}{2^l l!} \int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2)^l \frac{d^l x^k}{dx^l} dx.
\end{aligned}$$

若  $k < l$ , 则  $\frac{d^l x^k}{dx^l} = 0$ , 所以  $\int_{-1}^1 x^k P_l(x) dx = 0$ 。

$k \geq l$  时, 若  $k+l$  是奇数, 那么  $x^k P_l(x)$  是奇函数, 一定有  $\int_{-1}^1 x^k P_l(x) dx = 0$ , 所以可令

$$k = l + 2n \quad (n = 0, 1, \cdots), \text{ 此时 } \int_{-1}^1 x^{l+2n} P_l(x) dx = \frac{1}{2^l l!} \frac{(l+2n)!}{(2n)!} \int_0^1 2(1-x^2)^l x^{2n} dx,$$

$$\text{作代换 } x^2 = t, \text{ 则 } \int_{-1}^1 x^{l+2n} P_l(x) dx = \frac{1}{2^l l!} \frac{(l+2n)!}{(2n)!} \int_0^1 (1-t)^l t^{n-1/2} dt = \frac{1}{2^l l!} \frac{(l+2n)!}{(2n)!} B\left(l+1, n+\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^l l!} \frac{(l+2n)!}{(2n)!} \frac{\Gamma(l+1)\Gamma(n+1/2)}{\Gamma(l+n+3/2)} = \frac{(l+2n)!}{2^l (2n)!} \frac{\Gamma(n+1/2)}{\Gamma(l+n+3/2)} \quad (*)$$

$$= \frac{(l+2n)!}{2^l (2n)!} \frac{(n-1+1/2)(n-2+1/2)\cdots(1/2)\Gamma(1/2)}{(l+n+1/2)(l+n-1+1/2)\cdots(1/2)\Gamma(1/2)} = \frac{2(l+2n)!(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!(2l+2n+1)!!}$$

$$= \frac{2(l+2n)!(2l+2n)(2l+2n-2)\cdots 2}{(2n)(2n-2)\cdots 2 \cdot (2l+2n+1)!} = \frac{2(l+2n)!2^{l+n}(l+n)!}{2^n n!(2l+2n+1)!} = \frac{2^{l+1}(l+2n)!(l+n)!}{n!(2l+2n+1)!}.$$

综上有  $\int_{-1}^1 x^k P_l(x) dx = \begin{cases} \frac{2^{l+1}(l+2n)!(l+n)!}{n!(2l+2n+1)!}, & k=l+2n \\ 0, & \text{others} \end{cases}$  其中  $n=0,1,\cdots$ 。

取  $n=0$  可得  $\int_{-1}^1 x^l P_l(x) dx = \frac{2^{l+1}(l!)^2}{(2l+1)!}$ 。

若  $k < l$ , 必有  $\int_{-1}^1 P_k(x) P_l(x) dx = 0$ 。

设  $P_l(x) = c_l x^l + c_{l-2} x^{l-2} + \cdots$ , 则由  $P_l(x) = \sum_{r=0}^{[l/2]} \frac{(-1)^r (2l-2r)!}{2^l r! (l-r)! (l-2r)!} x^{l-2r}$  可知  $c_l = \frac{(2l)!}{2^l (l!)^2}$ ,

则  $\int_{-1}^1 P_l^2(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 (c_l x^l + c_{l-2} x^{l-2} + \cdots) P_l(x) dx = c_l \int_{-1}^1 x^l P_l(x) dx = \frac{2}{2l+1}$ 。

即  $\int_{-1}^1 P_k(x) P_l(x) dx = \frac{2}{2l+1} \delta_{kl}$ 。

276. 利用 Rodrigues 公式证明:  $\int_{-1}^1 (1+x)^k P_l(x) dx = \frac{2^{k+1}(k!)^2}{(k-l)!(k+l+1)!}$ ,  $k \geq l$ 。

若  $k < l$  又如何?

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^1 (1+x)^k P_l(x) dx &= \frac{1}{2^l l!} \int_{-1}^1 (1+x)^k \frac{d^l}{dx^l} (x^2-1)^l dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2^l l!} (1+x)^k \frac{d^{l-1}}{dx^{l-1}} (x^2-1)^l \Big|_{-1}^1 - \frac{1}{2^l l!} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d(1+x)^k}{dx} \frac{d^{l-1}}{dx^{l-1}} (x^2-1)^l dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2^l l!} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d(1+x)^k}{dx} \frac{d^{l-1}}{dx^{l-1}} (x^2-1)^l dx = \cdots = \frac{1}{2^l l!} \int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2)^l \frac{d^l (1+x)^k}{dx^l} dx \quad (*) \\ &= \frac{k!}{2^l l! (k-l)!} \int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2)^l (1+x)^{k-l} dx = \frac{k!}{2^l l! (k-l)!} \int_{-1}^1 (1-x)^l (1+x)^k dx \end{aligned}$$

作代换  $1+x=2t$ , 则上式  $= \frac{2^{k+1} k!}{l! (k-l)!} \int_0^1 (1-t)^l t^k dt = \frac{2^{k+1} k!}{l! (k-l)!} B(l+1, k+1)$

$$= \frac{2^{k+1} k!}{l!(k-l)!} \frac{\Gamma(l+1)\Gamma(k+1)}{\Gamma(l+k+2)} = \frac{2^{k+1} (k!)^2}{(k-l)!(l+k+1)!}.$$

$k < l$  时由 (\*) 式可知积分=0。

277. 试由 Rodrigues 公式出发, 将 Legendre 多项式表示成围道积分, 从而导出 Legendre 多项式的积分表示:  $P_l(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \left( x \pm \sqrt{x^2-1} \cos \varphi \right)^l d\varphi$ 。

$$P_l(x) = \frac{1}{2^l l!} \frac{d^l}{dx^l} (x^2-1)^l = \frac{1}{2^l} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{(z^2-1)^l}{(z-x)^{l+1}} dz, \text{ 这里用了解析函数的高阶微商公式,}$$

其中  $C$  为任意包围  $x$  的围道, 这里取为以  $x$  为圆心,  $\sqrt{x^2-1}$  为半径的圆, 即  $z-x = \sqrt{x^2-1}e^{i\varphi}$ ,

$$\text{则 } P_l(x) = \frac{1}{2^l} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^\pi \frac{\left( x + \sqrt{x^2-1}e^{i\varphi} + 1 \right)^l \left( x + \sqrt{x^2-1}e^{i\varphi} - 1 \right)^l}{\left( \sqrt{x^2-1} \right)^{l+1} e^{i(l+1)\varphi}} \sqrt{x^2-1} e^{i\varphi} d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^\pi \left\{ \frac{\left( x+1+\sqrt{x^2-1}e^{i\varphi} \right) \left[ (x-1)e^{-i\varphi} + \sqrt{x^2-1} \right]}{2\left( \sqrt{x^2-1} \right)} \right\}^l d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^\pi \left( x + \sqrt{x^2-1} \cos \varphi \right)^l d\varphi = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \left( x + \sqrt{x^2-1} \cos \varphi \right)^l d\varphi$$

$$\text{作代换 } \varphi = \pi - \theta \text{ 即可得 } P_l(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \left( x - \sqrt{x^2-1} \cos \theta \right)^l d\theta.$$

278. 证明:  $P_l(x)$  的零点均为实数, 且全都在区间  $(-1,1)$  内。

$\pm 1$  是  $(x^2-1)^l$  的零点, 根据 Rolle 定理,  $(-1,1)$  内有  $\frac{d}{dx}(x^2-1)^l$  的一个零点 (记为  $\xi_1$ )。

又因为  $\pm 1$  也是  $\frac{d}{dx}(x^2-1)^l$  的零点, 所以  $(-1, \xi_1)$  和  $(\xi_1, 1)$  上有  $\frac{d^2}{dx^2}(x^2-1)^l$  的零点, 而  $\pm 1$  又

是  $\frac{d^2}{dx^2}(x^2-1)^l$  的零点.....由此下去  $(-1,1)$  内有  $\frac{d^l}{dx^l}(x^2-1)^l$  的  $l$  个零点, 而  $\pm 1$  不是

$\frac{d^l}{dx^l}(x^2-1)^l$  的零点。  $P_l(x)$  是  $l$  次多项式, 只能有  $l$  个零点。

279. 设  $(x, y, z)$  是空间一点坐标,  $\theta$  是矢径  $\mathbf{r}$  与  $z$  轴夹角,  $r = |\mathbf{r}|$ , 证明:

$$P_l(\cos \theta) = \frac{(-1)^l r^{l+1}}{l!} \frac{\partial^l}{\partial z^l} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right).$$

用数学归纳法。 $l=0$ 时显然成立，设 $l$ 成立，即 $\frac{\partial^l}{\partial z^l} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) = \frac{(-1)^l l!}{r^{l+1}} P_l(\cos \theta)$ 。

由直角坐标与球坐标关系可得

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{\sin \theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} = \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial (\cos \theta)} = x \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1-x^2}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \text{ 其中 } x = \cos \theta.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \frac{\partial^{l+1}}{\partial z^{l+1}} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[ \frac{(-1)^l l!}{r^{l+1}} P_l(\cos \theta) \right] = \left( x \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1-x^2}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \left[ \frac{(-1)^l l!}{r^{l+1}} P_l(x) \right] \\ &= \frac{(-1)^l l!}{r^{l+2}} \left[ -(l+1)x P_l(x) + (1-x^2) P'_l(x) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{(-1)^{l+1} r^{l+2}}{(l+1)!} \frac{\partial^{l+1}}{\partial z^{l+1}} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) = -\frac{1}{l+1} \left[ -(l+1)x P_l(x) + (1-x^2) P'_l(x) \right] = P_{l+1}(x).$$

280. 从 Legendre 多项式的生成函数出发证明：(1)  $P_l(-x) = (-1)^l P_l(x)$ ;

$$(2) P_l\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{2l} P_k\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) P_{2l-k}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right); (3) P_l(\cos 2\theta) = \sum_{k=0}^{2l} (-1)^k P_k(\cos \theta) P_{2l-k}(\cos \theta);$$

$$(4) \int_{-1}^1 P_k(x) P_l(x) dx = \frac{2}{2l+1} \delta_{kl}.$$

$$(1) \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(x) t^l = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2xt+t^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2(-x)(-t)+(-t)^2}} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (-1)^l P_l(-x) t^l,$$

所以  $P_l(-x) = (-1)^l P_l(x)$ 。

(2) 令 (3) 中  $\theta = \pi/3$  即得。

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(\cos 2\theta) t^l &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2t \cos 2\theta + t^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2t(2\cos^2 \theta - 1) + t^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1+t)^2 - 4t \cos^2 \theta}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+2\sqrt{t} \cos \theta + t}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2\sqrt{t} \cos \theta + t}} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P_k(\cos \theta) (-\sqrt{t})^k \cdot \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(\cos \theta) (\sqrt{t})^l \\ &= \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^l (-1)^k P_k(\cos \theta) P_{l-k}(\cos \theta) t^{l/2} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{2l} (-1)^k P_k(\cos \theta) P_{2l-k}(\cos \theta) t^l. \end{aligned}$$

所以  $P_l(\cos 2\theta) = \sum_{k=0}^{2l} (-1)^k P_k(\cos \theta) P_{2l-k}(\cos \theta)$ 。

$$(4) \quad \frac{1}{1-2xt+t^2} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(x)t^l \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P_k(x)t^k = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left[ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P_k(x)P_l(x)t^k \right] t^l。$$

$$\text{两边积分得 } \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{1-2xt+t^2} dx = \frac{1}{t} [\ln(1+t) - \ln(1-t)] = \frac{1}{t} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k} t^k + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} t^k \right]$$

$$= \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{2l+1} t^{2l} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left[ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_{-1}^1 P_k(x)P_l(x) dx t^k \right] t^l。$$

$$\text{所以 } \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_{-1}^1 P_k(x)P_l(x) dx t^k = \frac{2}{2l+1} t^l, \text{ 即 } \int_{-1}^1 P_k(x)P_l(x) dx = \frac{2}{2l+1} \delta_{kl}。$$

$$281. \text{ 证明: } P_l(\cos \theta) = \frac{1}{2^{2l}} \sum_{k=0}^l \frac{(2l-2k)!(2k)!}{(k!)^2 [(l-k)!]^2} \cos(l-2k)\theta。$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(\cos \theta) t^l &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2t \cos \theta + t^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t(e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}) + t^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-te^{i\theta}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-te^{-i\theta}}} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-1/2}{n} (-te^{i\theta})^n \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{-1/2}{k} (-te^{-i\theta})^k = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!(2k)!}{2^{2(n+k)} (n!)^2 (k!)^2} t^{n+k} e^{i(n-k)\theta}。 \end{aligned}$$

令上式右边  $n+k=l$ ，则

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(\cos \theta) t^l &= \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^l \frac{(2l-2k)!(2k)!}{2^{2l} (k!)^2 [(l-k)!]^2} e^{i(l-2k)\theta} t^l \\ &= \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^l \frac{(2l-2k)!(2k)!}{2^{2l} (k!)^2 [(l-k)!]^2} \cos(l-2k)\theta t^l + i \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^l \frac{(2l-2k)!(2k)!}{2^{2l} (k!)^2 [(l-k)!]^2} \sin(l-2k)\theta t^l。 \end{aligned}$$

对于上式右边第二项，当  $l$  为偶数 ( $=2m$ ) 时，

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^l \frac{(2l-2k)!(2k)!}{(k!)^2 [(l-k)!]^2} \sin(l-2k)\theta &= \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{(4m-2k)!(2k)!}{(k!)^2 [(2m-k)!]^2} \sin(2m-2k)\theta \\ &\quad + \sum_{k=m+1}^{2m} \frac{(4m-2k)!(2k)!}{(k!)^2 [(2m-k)!]^2} \sin(2m-2k)\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令上面右边第二式 } n=2m-k \text{ 可得 } \sum_{k=0}^l \frac{(2l-2k)!(2k)!}{(k!)^2 [(l-k)!]^2} \sin(l-2k)\theta = 0，$$

当  $l$  为奇数时同样有  $\sum_{k=0}^l \frac{(2l-2k)!(2k)!}{(k!)^2 [(l-k)!]^2} \sin(l-2k)\theta = 0$ 。

所以  $\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(\cos \theta) t^l = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^l \frac{(2l-2k)!(2k)!}{2^{2l} (k!)^2 [(l-k)!]^2} \cos(l-2k)\theta t^l$ , 比较系数即得

$$P_l(\cos \theta) = \frac{1}{2^{2l}} \sum_{k=0}^l \frac{(2l-2k)!(2k)!}{(k!)^2 [(l-k)!]^2} \cos(l-2k)\theta。$$

282. 如果  $|x|$  足够小, 且  $f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_k}{k!} x^k$ , 证明:  $f(x)$  可按 Legendre 多项式展开:

$$f(x) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} c_l P_l(x), \text{ 其中 } c_l = (2l+1) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(3/2) a_{l+2n}}{2^{l+2n} n! \Gamma(l+n+3/2)}。$$

由 Legendre 展开系数公式,  $c_l = \frac{2l+1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_k}{k!} \int_{-1}^1 x^k P_l(x) dx$ 。由 275 题可知, 只有  $k = l+2n$

时, 该式右边的积分才不为 0, 即  $c_l = \frac{2l+1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_{l+2n}}{(l+2n)!} \int_{-1}^1 x^{l+2n} P_l(x) dx$ 。

由 275 题 (\*) 式,  $\int_{-1}^1 x^{l+2n} P_l(x) dx = \frac{(l+2n)!}{2^l (2n)!} \frac{\Gamma(n+1/2)}{\Gamma(l+n+3/2)}$

$$= \frac{(l+2n)!}{2^l (2n)! \Gamma(l+n+3/2)} \left(n-1+\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(n-2+\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdots \left(1+\frac{1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{(l+2n)!}{2^{l+n-1} (2n)! \Gamma(l+n+3/2)} (2n-1)(2n-3) \cdots 3 \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{(l+2n)! \Gamma(3/2)}{2^{l+2n-1} n! \Gamma(l+n+3/2)}。$$

$$\text{所以 } c_l = \frac{2l+1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_{l+2n}}{(l+2n)!} \frac{(l+2n)! \Gamma(3/2)}{2^{l+2n-1} n! \Gamma(l+n+3/2)} = (2l+1) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(3/2) a_{l+2n}}{2^{l+2n} n! \Gamma(l+n+3/2)}。$$

283. 计算下列积分: (1)  $\int_{-1}^1 P'_k(x) P_l(x) dx$ ; (2)  $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{P_l(x)}{(1-2xt+t^2)^{3/2}} dx$ 。

(1)  $P'_k(x)$  是  $k-1$  次多项式, 所以当  $k \leq l$  时  $\int_{-1}^1 P'_k(x) P_l(x) dx = 0$ 。  $k > l$  时,

$$\int_{-1}^1 P'_k(x) P_l(x) dx = P_k(x) P_l(x) \Big|_{-1}^1 - \int_{-1}^1 P_k(x) P'_l(x) dx = P_k(x) P_l(x) \Big|_{-1}^1 = 1 - (-1)^{k+l}。$$

所以当  $k = l + 2n + 1$  ( $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ ) 时, 积分值为 2, 其余都为 0。

$$(2) \quad t = 0 \text{ 时, 原积分} = \int_{-1}^1 P_l(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 P_0(x) P_l(x) dx = 2\delta_{l0}。$$

$$\begin{aligned} t \neq 0 \text{ 时, 原积分} &= \frac{1}{t} \int_{-1}^1 P_l(x) d \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2xt+t^2}} = \frac{1}{t} \frac{P_l(x)}{\sqrt{1-2xt+t^2}} \Big|_{-1}^1 - \frac{1}{t} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{P'_l(x)}{\sqrt{1-2xt+t^2}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{t} \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1-t)^2}} - \frac{(-1)^l}{\sqrt{(1+t)^2}} \right] - \frac{1}{t} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{P'_l(x)}{\sqrt{1-2xt+t^2}} dx。 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{当 } |t| < 1 \text{ 时, } \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2xt+t^2}} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P_k(x) t^k, \text{ 所以}$$

$$\text{原积分} = \frac{1}{t} \left[ \frac{1}{1-t} - \frac{(-1)^l}{1+t} \right] - \frac{1}{t} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[ \int_{-1}^1 P'_l(x) P_k(x) dx \right] t^k = \frac{1}{t} \left[ \frac{1}{1-t} - \frac{(-1)^l}{1+t} \right] - \frac{2}{t} \sum_{n=0}^{\left[\frac{l-1}{2}\right]} t^{l-2n-1}。$$

这里用到了上小题结论。对上式分别代入  $l$  为奇数和偶数可得原积分  $= \frac{2t^l}{1-t^2}$ 。

$$\text{当 } |t| > 1 \text{ 时, } \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2xt+t^2}} = \frac{1}{|t| \sqrt{1-2x\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2}}} = \frac{1}{|t|} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P_k(x) t^{-k},$$

$$\begin{aligned} t > 1 \text{ 时, 原积分} &= \frac{1}{t} \left[ \frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{(-1)^l}{t+1} \right] - \frac{1}{t^2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[ \int_{-1}^1 P'_l(x) P_k(x) dx \right] t^{-k} \\ &= \frac{1}{t} \left[ \frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{(-1)^l}{t+1} \right] - \frac{2}{t^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\left[\frac{l-1}{2}\right]} t^{2n-l+1} = \frac{2}{t^{l+1}(t^2-1)}。 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t < -1 \text{ 时, 原积分} &= \frac{1}{t} \left[ \frac{1}{1-t} + \frac{(-1)^l}{1+t} \right] + \frac{1}{t^2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[ \int_{-1}^1 P'_l(x) P_k(x) dx \right] t^{-k} \\ &= \frac{1}{t} \left[ \frac{1}{1-t} + \frac{(-1)^l}{1+t} \right] + \frac{2}{t^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\left[\frac{l-1}{2}\right]} t^{2n-l+1} = \frac{2}{t^{l+1}(1-t^2)}。 \end{aligned}$$

284. 证明: 对于足够小的  $|t|$ , 下式成立:  $\frac{1-t^2}{(1-2xt+t^2)^{3/2}} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (2l+1) P_l(x) t^l$ 。



$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1-t^2}{(1-2xt+t^2)^{3/2}} &= \left(\frac{1}{t}-t\right) \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2xt+t^2}} = \left(\frac{1}{t}-t\right) \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P'_l(x) t^l \\
&= \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P'_l(x) t^{l-1} - \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P'_l(x) t^{l+1} = 1 + \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} P'_{l+1}(x) t^l - \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} P'_{l-1}(x) t^l \\
&= 1 + \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} [P'_{l+1}(x) - P'_{l-1}(x)] t^l = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (2l+1) P_l(x) t^l.
\end{aligned}$$

285. 利用  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2xt+t^2}} = \frac{1}{1-xt} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2(x^2-1)/(1-xt)^2}}$  证明:

$$P_l(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{[l/2]} \frac{l!}{2^{2k} (k!)^2 (l-2k)!} (x^2-1)^k x^{l-2k}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(x) t^l &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2xt+t^2}} = \frac{1}{1-xt} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{t^2(x^2-1)}{(1-xt)^2}}} = \frac{1}{1-xt} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{-\frac{1}{2}}{k} \left[ \frac{-t^2(x^2-1)}{(1-xt)^2} \right]^k \\
&= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2k)!}{2^{2k} (k!)^2} t^{2k} (x^2-1)^k (1-xt)^{-2k-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2k)! t^{2k} (x^2-1)^k}{2^{2k} (k!)^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-2k-1}{n} (-xt)^n \\
&= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2k+n)!}{2^{2k} (k!)^2 n!} (x^2-1)^k x^n t^{2k+n}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } 2k+n=l, \text{ 则上式} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{[l/2]} \frac{l!}{2^{2k} (k!)^2 (l-2k)!} (x^2-1)^k x^{l-2k} t^l,$$

$$\text{所以 } P_l(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{[l/2]} \frac{l!}{2^{2k} (k!)^2 (l-2k)!} (x^2-1)^k x^{l-2k}.$$

286. 利用上题结果证明:  $e^{xt} J_0(t\sqrt{1-x^2}) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{P_l(x)}{l!} t^l$ , 其中  $J_0(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(k!)^2} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k}$ .

$$\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{P_l(x)}{l!} t^l = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{[l/2]} \frac{1}{2^{2k} (k!)^2 (l-2k)!} (x^2-1)^k x^{l-2k} t^l, \text{ 令 } 2k+n=l, \text{ 则}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{上式} &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{2k} (k!)^2 n!} (x^2 - 1)^k x^n t^{2k+n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(xt)^n}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(k!)^2} \left( \frac{t\sqrt{1-x^2}}{2} \right)^{2k} \\ &= e^{xt} J_0 \left( t\sqrt{1-x^2} \right).\end{aligned}$$

287. 在上题中分别令  $x = \cos \alpha$ ,  $t = r \sin \beta$  及  $x = \cos \beta$ ,  $t = r \sin \alpha$ , 从而推出:

$$P_l(\cos \alpha) = \left( \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} \right)^l \sum_{k=0}^l \frac{l!}{k!(l-k)!} \left[ \frac{\sin(\beta - \alpha)}{\sin \alpha} \right]^{l-k} P_k(\cos \beta).$$

上题中分别令  $x = \cos \alpha$ ,  $t = r \sin \beta$  及  $x = \cos \beta$ ,  $t = r \sin \alpha$  可得:

$$e^{r \cos \alpha \sin \beta} J_0(r \sin \alpha \sin \beta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{P_l(\cos \alpha) \sin^l \beta}{l!} r^l,$$

$$e^{r \sin \alpha \cos \beta} J_0(r \sin \alpha \sin \beta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{P_l(\cos \beta) \sin^l \alpha}{l!} r^l.$$

由以上两式消去  $J_0(r \sin \alpha \sin \beta)$  可得

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{P_l(\cos \alpha) \sin^l \beta}{l!} r^l &= e^{r \sin(\beta - \alpha)} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{P_l(\cos \beta) \sin^l \alpha}{l!} r^l \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^k(\beta - \alpha)}{k!} r^k \cdot \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{P_l(\cos \beta) \sin^l \alpha}{l!} r^l = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^l \frac{P_k(\cos \beta) \sin^k \alpha}{k!} r^k \frac{\sin^{l-k}(\beta - \alpha)}{(l-k)!} r^{l-k} \\ &= \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^l \frac{1}{k!(l-k)!} \sin^k \alpha \sin^{l-k}(\beta - \alpha) P_k(\cos \beta) r^l.\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{两边比较系数得 } \frac{P_l(\cos \alpha) \sin^l \beta}{l!} = \sum_{k=0}^l \frac{1}{k!(l-k)!} \sin^k \alpha \sin^{l-k}(\beta - \alpha) P_k(\cos \beta),$$

$$\text{即 } P_l(\cos \alpha) = \left( \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} \right)^l \sum_{k=0}^l \frac{l!}{k!(l-k)!} \left[ \frac{\sin(\beta - \alpha)}{\sin \alpha} \right]^{l-k} P_k(\cos \beta).$$

288. 计算下列积分: (1)  $\int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2) P'_k(x) P'_l(x) dx$ ; (2)  $\int_{-1}^1 P'_k(x) P'_l(x) dx$ .

$$(1) \text{ 原积分} = (1-x^2) P_k(x) P'_l(x) \Big|_{-1}^1 - \int_{-1}^1 P_k(x) \frac{d}{dx} [(1-x^2) P'_l(x)] dx$$

$$= l(l+1) \int_{-1}^1 P_k(x) P_l(x) dx = \frac{2l(l+1)}{2l+1} \delta_{kl}.$$

(2) 不妨设  $k \geq l$ , 则原积分

$$= P_k(x) P_l'(x) \Big|_{-1}^1 - \int_{-1}^1 P_k(x) P_l''(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} l(l+1) [1 - (-1)^{l+k+1}].$$

当  $k+l$  为偶数时, 积分值为  $l(l+1)$ ,  $k+l$  为奇数时, 积分值为 0.

289. 计算下列积分: (1)  $\int_0^1 P_k(x) P_l(x) dx$ ; (2)  $\int_{-1}^1 x P_k(x) P_{k+1}(x) dx$ ;

(3)  $\int_{-1}^1 x^2 P_k(x) P_{k+2}(x) dx$ ; (4)  $\int_{-1}^1 [x P_k(x)]^2 dx$ .

$$(1) \text{ 当 } k+l \text{ 为偶数时, } \int_0^1 P_k(x) P_l(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 P_k(x) P_l(x) dx = \frac{1}{2l+1} \delta_{kl}. \quad (**)$$

当  $k+l$  为奇数时, 设  $k=2n$ ,  $l=2m+1$ , 令 274 题中  $x=0$  得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 P_k(t) P_l(t) dt &= \frac{P'_{2n}(0) P_{2m+1}(0) - P'_{2m+1}(0) P_{2n}(0)}{2n(2n+1) - (2m+1)(2m+2)} \\ &= \frac{(-1)^{m+n}}{(2m+1)(2m+2) - 2n(2n+1)} \frac{(2n)!(2m+1)!}{2^{2(m+n)} (m!)^2 (n!)^2}. \quad (*) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{ 由递推关系, } x P_k(x) = \frac{k+1}{2k+1} P_{k+1}(x) + \frac{k}{2k+1} P_{k-1}(x),$$

$$\text{原积分} = \frac{k+1}{2k+1} \int_{-1}^1 P_{k+1}^2(x) dx + \frac{k}{2k+1} \int_{-1}^1 P_{k-1}(x) P_{k+1}(x) dx = \frac{2(k+1)}{(2k+1)(2k+3)}.$$

$$(3) \quad x P_{k+2}(x) = \frac{k+3}{2k+5} P_{k+3}(x) + \frac{k+2}{2k+5} P_{k+1}(x), \text{ 原积分}$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 \left[ \frac{k+1}{2k+1} P_{k+1}(x) + \frac{k}{2k+1} P_{k-1}(x) \right] \left[ \frac{k+3}{2k+5} P_{k+3}(x) + \frac{k+2}{2k+5} P_{k+1}(x) \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{(2k+1)(2k+5)} \int_{-1}^1 P_{k+1}^2(x) dx = \frac{2(k+1)(k+2)}{(2k+1)(2k+3)(2k+5)}.$$

(4) 原积分

$$= \int_{-1}^1 \left[ \frac{k+1}{2k+1} P_{k+1}(x) + \frac{k}{2k+1} P_{k-1}(x) \right]^2 dx = \left( \frac{k+1}{2k+1} \right)^2 \int_{-1}^1 P_{k+1}^2(x) dx + \left( \frac{k}{2k+1} \right)^2 \int_{-1}^1 P_{k-1}^2(x) dx$$

$$= \left( \frac{k+1}{2k+1} \right)^2 \frac{2}{2k+3} + \left( \frac{k}{2k+1} \right)^2 \frac{2}{2k-1} = \frac{2(2k^2+2k-1)}{(2k+3)(2k+1)(2k-1)}.$$

290. 将下列函数按 Legendre 多项式展开: (1)  $f(x) = x^2$ ; (2)  $f(x) = |x|$ ;

$$(3) f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}; (4) f(x) = \sqrt{1-2xt+t^2}.$$

$$(1) f(x) = a_2 P_2(x) + a_0 P_0(x), \quad a_2 = \frac{5}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 P_2(x) dx = \frac{2}{3}, \quad a_0 = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$\text{即 } f(x) = \frac{2}{3} P_2(x) + \frac{1}{3} P_0(x).$$

$$(2) f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_{2k} P_{2k}(x).$$

$$a_{2k} = \frac{4k+1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 |x| P_{2k}(x) dx = (4k+1) \int_0^1 x P_{2k}(x) dx = (4k+1) \int_0^1 P_1(x) P_{2k}(x) dx,$$

$$\text{由上题 (*) 式得 } a_{2k} = \frac{(-1)^{k+1} (2k)! (4k+1)}{2^{2k+1} (k!)^2 (k+1)(2k-1)}.$$

$$\text{即 } f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1} (2k)! (4k+1)}{2^{2k+1} (k!)^2 (k+1)(2k-1)} P_{2k}(x).$$

$$(3) f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}|x| = \frac{1}{2}P_1(x) + \frac{1}{2}|x| = \frac{1}{2}P_1(x) + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1} (2k)! (4k+1)}{2^{2(k+1)} (k!)^2 (k+1)(2k-1)} P_{2k}(x).$$

$$(4) \text{ 记 } F(x, u) = \sqrt{1-2xu+u^2}, \text{ 则}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial F(x, u)}{\partial u} &= \frac{u-x}{\sqrt{1-2xu+u^2}} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(x) u^{l+1} - \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} x P_l(x) u^l \\ &= \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(x) u^{l+1} - P_1(x) - \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{l+1}{2l+1} P_{l+1}(x) u^l - \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{l}{2l+1} P_{l-1}(x) u^l \\ &= \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(x) u^{l+1} - P_1(x) - \sum_{l=2}^{\infty} \frac{l}{2l-1} P_l(x) u^{l-1} - \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{l+1}{2l+3} P_l(x) u^{l+1} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} u P_0(x) + \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{l+2}{2l+3} u^{l+1} - \frac{l}{2l-1} u^{l-1} \right) P_l(x). \end{aligned}$$

两边对  $u$  从 0 积到  $t$  得

$$f(x) = \left( \frac{1}{3} t^2 + 1 \right) P_0(x) + \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{t^{l+2}}{2l+3} - \frac{t^l}{2l-1} \right) P_l(x) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{t^{l+2}}{2l+3} - \frac{t^l}{2l-1} \right) P_l(x).$$

291. 定义  $Q_l(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{P_l(t)}{x-t} dt$ , (1) 证明  $Q_l(x)$  是 Legendre 方程的解;

(2) 求出  $Q_0(x)$ ,  $Q_1(x)$  和  $Q_2(x)$  的表达式。

$$(1) \quad \frac{dQ_l(x)}{dx} = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{P_l(t)}{(x-t)^2} dt,$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[ (1-x^2) \frac{dQ_l(x)}{dx} \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 P_l(t) \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1-x^2}{(x-t)^2} dt = -\int_{-1}^1 P_l(t) \frac{xt-1}{(x-t)^3} dt.$$

$$\begin{aligned} l(l+1)Q_l(x) &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{l(l+1)P_l(t)}{x-t} dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x-t} \frac{d}{dt} [(1-t^2)P'_l(t)] dt \\ &= -\frac{1}{x-t} (1-t^2)P'_l(t) \Big|_{-1}^1 + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 P'_l(t) \frac{1-t^2}{(x-t)^2} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} P_l(t) \frac{1-t^2}{(x-t)^2} \Big|_{-1}^1 + \int_{-1}^1 P_l(t) \frac{xt-1}{(x-t)^3} dt = \int_{-1}^1 P_l(t) \frac{xt-1}{(x-t)^3} dt. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{d}{dx} \left[ (1-x^2) \frac{dQ_l(x)}{dx} \right] + l(l+1)Q_l(x) = 0.$$

(2) 若  $x \in (-1, 1)$ , 则  $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{P_l(t)}{x-t} dt$  是瑕积分, 这时取其主值。

$$Q_0(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x-t} dt = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left[ \ln |x-t| \Big|_{-1}^{x-\varepsilon} + \ln |x-t| \Big|_{x+\varepsilon}^1 \right] = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x+1}{x-1}.$$

$$Q_1(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{t}{x-t} dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \left( 1 - \frac{x}{x-t} \right) dt = -1 + xQ_0(x) = \frac{x}{2} \ln \frac{x+1}{x-1} - 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_2(x) &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{P_2(t)}{x-t} dt = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{tP_1(t)}{x-t} dt - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{P_0(t)}{x-t} dt \\ &= \frac{3x}{2} Q_1(x) - \frac{1}{2} Q_0(x) = \frac{1}{4} (3x^2 - 1) \ln \frac{x+1}{x-1} - \frac{3}{2} x. \end{aligned}$$

$x > 1$  或  $x < -1$  时也可得上面结果。

292. 求解下列本征值问题: (1)  $\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dx} \left[ (1-x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} \right] + \lambda y = 0 \\ y(0) = 0, y(1) \text{ 有界} \end{cases}$ ; (2)  $\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dx} \left[ (1-x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} \right] + \lambda y = 0 \\ y'(0) = 0, y(1) \text{ 有界} \end{cases}$ 。

令  $\lambda = \nu(\nu+1)$ , 求出方程在  $x=0$  的两个独立级数解:

$$y_0(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1+\nu)(2n-3+\nu)\cdots(1+\nu)}{(2n)!} [2(n-1)-\nu][2(n-2)-\nu]\cdots(-\nu)x^{2n},$$

$$y_1(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n+\nu)(2n-2+\nu)\cdots(2+\nu)}{(2n+1)!} [2(n-1)+1-\nu][2(n-2)+1-\nu]\cdots(1-\nu)x^{2n+1}.$$

$y_0(x)$  为偶函数,  $y_1(x)$  为奇函数。一般地,  $y_0(x)$  和  $y_1(x)$  在  $x = \pm 1$  是发散的。

(1) 为使  $y(0) = 0$ , 只能取  $y_1(x)$ 。当  $\nu = 2l+1$  ( $l = 0, 1, \cdots$ ) 时, 因子

$$[2(n-1)+1-\nu][2(n-2)+1-\nu]\cdots(1-\nu) = [2(n-1)-2l][2(n-2)-2l]\cdots(-2l)$$

当  $n > l$  时为 0, 即  $y_1(x)$  截断为多项式:

$$\begin{aligned} y_1(x) &= \sum_{n=0}^l \frac{(2l+2n+1)(2l+2n-1)\cdots(2l+3)}{(2n+1)!} (-1)^n (2l)(2l-2)\cdots[2l-2(n-1)] x^{2n+1} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^l \frac{(2l+2n+2)!}{2^{n+1}(2n+1)!(l+n+1)(l+n)\cdots(l+1)(2l+1)!} \frac{(-1)^n 2^n l!}{(l-n)!} x^{2n+1} \\ &= (-1)^l \frac{2^{2l} (l!)^2}{(2l+1)!} \sum_{n=0}^l \frac{(-1)^{l+n} (2l+2n+2)!}{2^{2l+1} (l-n)!(l+n+1)!(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1}, \end{aligned}$$

令  $n = l - k$ , 则

$$y_1(x) = (-1)^l \frac{2^{2l} (l!)^2}{(2l+1)!} \sum_{k=0}^l \frac{(-1)^k (4l-2k+2)!}{2^{2l+1} k!(2l-k+1)!(2l-2k+1)!} x^{2l+1-2k} = (-1)^l \frac{2^{2l} (l!)^2}{(2l+1)!} P_{2l+1}(x)$$

所以本征值  $\lambda_l = (2l+1)(2l+2)$ , 本征函数  $y_l(x) = P_{2l+1}(x)$  ( $l = 0, 1, \cdots$ )。

(2) 为使  $y'(0) = 0$ , 只能取  $y_0(x)$ 。当  $\nu = 2l$  ( $l = 0, 1, \cdots$ ) 时,  $y_0(x)$  截断为多项式:

$$\begin{aligned} y_0(x) &= (-1)^l \frac{2^{2l} (l!)^2}{(2l)!} \sum_{n=0}^l \frac{(-1)^{l+n} (2l+2n)!}{2^{2l} (l-n)!(l+n)!(2n)!} x^{2n} \\ &= (-1)^l \frac{2^{2l} (l!)^2}{(2l)!} \sum_{k=0}^l \frac{(-1)^k (4l-2k)!}{2^{2l} k!(2l-k)!(2l-2k)!} x^{2l-2k} = (-1)^l \frac{2^{2l} (l!)^2}{(2l)!} P_{2l}(x). \end{aligned}$$

所以本征值  $\lambda_l = 2l(2l+1)$ , 本征函数  $y_l(x) = P_{2l}(x)$  ( $l = 0, 1, \cdots$ )。

293. 求解球内定解问题: 
$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u = 0, r < a \\ u|_{r=a} = \begin{cases} u_0, 0 \leq \theta \leq \alpha \\ 0, \alpha < \theta \leq \pi \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

将  $r = a$  的边界条件展开成 Legendre 级数:  $u|_{r=a} = \begin{cases} u_0, 0 \leq \theta \leq \alpha \\ 0, \alpha < \theta \leq \pi \end{cases} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} c_l P_l(\cos \theta)$ , 则

$$c_0 = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\alpha u_0 \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{u_0}{2} (1 - \cos \alpha).$$

$$\begin{aligned} l > 0 \text{ 时, } c_l &= \frac{2l+1}{2} u_0 \int_0^\alpha P_l(\cos \theta) \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{2l+1}{2} u_0 \int_{\cos \alpha}^1 P_l(x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} u_0 \left[ \int_{\cos \alpha}^1 P'_{l+1}(x) dx - \int_{\cos \alpha}^1 P'_{l-1}(x) dx \right] = \frac{1}{2} u_0 [P_{l-1}(\cos \alpha) - P_{l+1}(\cos \alpha)]. \end{aligned}$$

可看出问题与  $\varphi$  无关。分离变量可得本征函数  $\Theta_l(\theta) = P_l(\cos \theta)$  ( $l = 0, 1, \dots$ )。

$$u(r, \theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (A_l r^l + B_l r^{-l-1}) P_l(\cos \theta), \text{ 由于 } u(0, \theta) \text{ 有界, 所以 } B_l = 0, \text{ 即}$$

$$u(r, \theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} A_l r^l P_l(\cos \theta). \text{ 所以 } u(a, \theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} A_l a^l P_l(\cos \theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} c_l P_l(\cos \theta),$$

比较系数得  $A_0 = c_0 = \frac{u_0}{2} (1 - \cos \alpha)$ ,  $A_l = \frac{c_l}{a^l} = \frac{u_0}{2a^l} [P_{l-1}(\cos \alpha) - P_{l+1}(\cos \alpha)]$ , 所以

$$u(r, \theta) = \frac{u_0}{2} (1 - \cos \alpha) + \frac{u_0}{2} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} [P_{l-1}(\cos \alpha) - P_{l+1}(\cos \alpha)] \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^l P_l(\cos \theta).$$

294. 求解习题 11 第 208 题, 假定温度已达稳定。 
$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u = 0, r < a \\ \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{H}{k} u \right) \Big|_{r=a} = \begin{cases} \frac{M}{k} \cos \theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2 \\ 0, \pi/2 < \theta \leq \pi \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

令  $\left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{H}{k} u \right) \Big|_{r=a} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} c_l P_l(\cos \theta)$ , 则

$$c_l = \frac{2l+1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{M}{k} \cos \theta P_l(\cos \theta) \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{2l+1}{2} \frac{M}{k} \int_0^1 P_l(x) P_l(x) dx.$$

由 289 题 (\*\*) 式,  $c_l = \frac{M}{2k}$ , 由 289 题 (\*) 式,

$$c_{2n} = \frac{4n+1}{2} \frac{M}{k} \int_0^1 P_1(x) P_{2n}(x) dx = \frac{M}{2k} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} (4n+1)(2n)!}{2^{2n+1} (2n-1)(n+1)(n!)^2}. \quad (n = 0, 1, \dots)$$

$$u(r, \theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} A_l r^l P_l(\cos \theta),$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{H}{k} u \right) \Big|_{r=a} = \frac{H}{k} A_0 + \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} A_l \left( l a^{l-1} + \frac{H}{k} a^l \right) P_l(\cos \theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} c_l P_l(\cos \theta),$$

$$\text{对比系数得 } A_1 = \frac{M}{2} \frac{1}{Ha + k},$$

$$A_{2n} = \frac{kc_{2n}}{H + \frac{2nk}{a}} \frac{1}{a^{2n}} = \frac{M}{2} \frac{1}{H + \frac{2nk}{a}} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} (4n+1)(2n)!}{2^{2n+1} (2n-1)(n+1)(n!)^2} \frac{1}{a^{2n}} \quad (n=0, 1, \dots).$$

$$u(r, \theta) = \frac{M}{2 \left( H + \frac{k}{a} \right)} \frac{r}{a} P_1(\cos \theta) + \frac{M}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{H + \frac{2nk}{a}} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} (4n+1)(2n)!}{2^{2n+1} (2n-1)(n+1)(n!)^2} \left( \frac{r}{a} \right)^{2n} P_{2n}(\cos \theta).$$

295. 求解下列定解问题: 
$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u = 0, a < r < b \\ u|_{r=a} = u_0, u|_{r=b} = u_0 \cos^2 \theta \end{cases}$$

$$u(r, \theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left( A_l r^l + \frac{B_l}{r^{l+1}} \right) P_l(\cos \theta),$$

$$u|_{r=a} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left( A_l a^l + \frac{B_l}{a^{l+1}} \right) P_l(\cos \theta) = u_0 P_0(\cos \theta),$$

$$u|_{r=b} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left( A_l b^l + \frac{B_l}{b^{l+1}} \right) P_l(\cos \theta) = u_0 \cos^2 \theta = \frac{1}{3} u_0 P_0(\cos \theta) + \frac{2}{3} u_0 P_2(\cos \theta).$$

$$\text{比较系数得 } A_0 = \frac{b-3a}{3(b-a)} u_0, \quad B_0 = \frac{2ab}{3(b-a)} u_0, \quad A_2 = \frac{2b^3}{3(b^5-a^5)} u_0, \quad B_2 = \frac{2a^5 b^3}{3(a^5-b^5)} u_0,$$

其他  $A_l = 0, \quad B_l = 0$ 。所以

$$u(r, \theta) = \frac{b-3a}{3(b-a)} u_0 + \frac{2b}{3(b-a)} \frac{a}{r} u_0 + \frac{2b^3 a^2 u_0}{3(b^5-a^5)} \left[ \left( \frac{r}{a} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{a}{r} \right)^3 \right] P_2(\cos \theta).$$



296. 解习题 11 第 209 题: 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\omega^2}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ (l^2 - x^2) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] = 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=l} \text{ 有界} \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases}.$$

分离变量得 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dx} \left[ (l^2 - x^2) \frac{dX(x)}{dx} \right] + \lambda X(x) = 0 \\ T''(t) + \frac{\omega^2}{2} \lambda T(t) = 0 \end{cases}.$$
 可得本征值问题 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dx} \left[ (l^2 - x^2) \frac{dX}{dx} \right] + \lambda X = 0 \\ X(0) = 0, X(l) \text{ 有界} \end{cases},$$

令  $u = \frac{x}{l}$ , 用  $y$  表示  $X$ , 则 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{du} \left[ (1 - u^2) \frac{dy}{du} \right] + \lambda y = 0 \\ y(0) = 0, y(1) \text{ 有界} \end{cases}.$$

第 292 题第 (1) 小题已得出  $\lambda_k = (2k+1)(2k+2)$ ,  $y_k(u) = P_{2k+1}(u)$  ( $k=0,1,\dots$ ),

所以  $X_k(x) = P_{2k+1}\left(\frac{x}{l}\right)$ .

可解出  $T_k(t) = A_k \sin \omega_k t + B_k \cos \omega_k t$ , 其中  $\omega_k = \sqrt{(k+1)(2k+1)}\omega$ .

所以  $u(x,t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (A_k \sin \omega_k t + B_k \cos \omega_k t) P_{2k+1}\left(\frac{x}{l}\right)$ .

由 289 题 (\*\*) 式可得  $\int_0^1 P_{2k+1}(x) P_{2n+1}(x) dx = \frac{1}{4k+3} \delta_{kn}$ ,

所以有  $\int_0^l P_{2k+1}\left(\frac{x}{l}\right) P_{2n+1}\left(\frac{x}{l}\right) dx = \frac{l}{4k+3} \delta_{kn}$ .

由初始条件以及上式的正交性可定出  $A_k = \frac{4k+3}{l\omega_k} \int_0^l \psi(x) P_{2k+1}\left(\frac{x}{l}\right) dx$ ,

$B_k = \frac{4k+3}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(x) P_{2k+1}\left(\frac{x}{l}\right) dx$ .

297. 设有一半径为  $a$  的导体半球, 球面温度为  $1^\circ\text{C}$ , 底面温度为  $0^\circ\text{C}$ , 求半球内的稳定温度

分布。 
$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u = 0, r < a \\ u|_{\theta=\pi/2} = 0, u|_{r=a} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{分离变量可得本征值问题} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{d\Theta}{d\theta} \right) + \lambda \Theta = 0, & \text{则} \\ \Theta(0) \text{有界}, \Theta(\pi/2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

本征值  $\lambda_l = (2l+1)(2l+2)$ , 本征函数  $\Theta_l(\theta) = P_{2l+1}(\cos \theta)$  ( $l=0,1,\dots$ )。

$$\text{所以 } u(r, \theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} A_l r^{2l+1} P_{2l+1}(\cos \theta)。$$

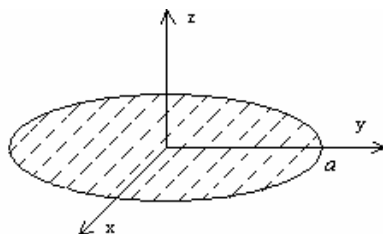
$$\text{由 289 题 (**) 式可得 } \int_0^{\pi/2} P_{2k+1}(\cos \theta) P_{2l+1}(\cos \theta) \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{4l+3} \delta_{kl}。$$

$$\text{由 289 题 (*) 式可得 } \int_0^{\pi/2} P_0(\cos \theta) P_{2l+1}(\cos \theta) \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{(-1)^l (2l)!}{2^{2l+1} (l+1) (l!)^2}。$$

$$\text{由初始条件定出 } A_l = \frac{(-1)^l (2l)! (4l+3)}{2^{2l+1} (l+1) (l!)^2} \frac{1}{a^{2l+1}}, \text{ 所以}$$

$$u(r, \theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^l (2l)! (4l+3)}{2^{2l+1} (l+1) (l!)^2} \left( \frac{r}{a} \right)^{2l+1} P_{2l+1}(\cos \theta)。$$

298. 一个均匀圆盘, 总质量  $M$ , 半径  $a$ , 求空间引力势。



$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u = \frac{4GM}{a^2} \frac{1}{r} \delta\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \eta(a-r) \\ u|_{\theta=0} \text{有界}, u|_{\theta=\pi} \text{有界} \\ u|_{r=0} \text{有界}, u|_{r \rightarrow \infty} = 0 \end{cases}。$$

将  $\delta(\theta - \pi/2)$  展开成 Legendre 级数:  $\delta(\theta - \pi/2) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} c_l P_l(\cos \theta)$ , 则

$$c_l = \frac{2l+1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \delta\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) P_l(\cos \theta) \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{2l+1}{2} P_l(0),$$

$$\text{即 } \delta\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{2l+1}{2} P_l(0) P_l(\cos \theta)。$$

用  $u_1$  表示  $r < a$  的  $u$  ,  $u_2$  表示  $r > a$  的  $u$  , 则

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u_1 = \frac{4GM}{a^2} \frac{1}{r} \delta\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\ u_1|_{\theta=0} \text{ 有界}, u_1|_{\theta=\pi} \text{ 有界}, u_1|_{r=0} \text{ 有界} \end{cases}, \begin{cases} \nabla^2 u_2 = 0 \\ u_2|_{\theta=0} \text{ 有界}, u_2|_{\theta=\pi} \text{ 有界}, u_2|_{r \rightarrow \infty} = 0 \end{cases},$$

$$\text{连接条件 } u_1|_{r=a-0} = u_2|_{r=a+0}, \quad \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial r}\bigg|_{r=a-0} = \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial r}\bigg|_{r=a+0}.$$

$$u_2 \text{ 解为 } u_2(r, \theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_l}{r^{l+1}} P_l(\cos \theta).$$

$$\text{将 } u_1 \text{ 展开为 } u_1(r, \theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} R_l(r) P_l(\cos \theta), \text{ 代入 } u_1 \text{ 方程得}$$

$$\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left( r^2 \frac{dR_l}{dr} \right) - \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2} R_l \right] P_l(\cos \theta) = \frac{4GM}{a^2 r} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{2l+1}{2} P_l(0) P_l(\cos \theta),$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left( r^2 \frac{dR_l}{dr} \right) - \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2} R_l = \frac{4GM}{a^2 r} \frac{2l+1}{2} P_l(0).$$

$$\text{可解得 } R_l(r) = A_l r^l - \frac{2GM}{a^2} \frac{2l+1}{(l+2)(l-1)} P_l(0) r, \text{ 这里已去掉了无界项 } \frac{1}{r^{l+1}}.$$

$$\text{所以 } u_1(r, \theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left[ A_l r^l - \frac{2GM}{a^2} \frac{2l+1}{(l+2)(l-1)} P_l(0) r \right] P_l(\cos \theta).$$

$$\text{由连接条件可得 } A_l a^l - \frac{2GM}{a} \frac{2l+1}{(l+2)(l-1)} P_l(0) = \frac{B_l}{a^{l+1}},$$

$$l A_l a^{l-1} - \frac{2GM}{a^2} \frac{2l+1}{(l+2)(l-1)} P_l(0) = -\frac{(l+1)B_l}{a^{l+2}} \quad (l = 0, 1, \dots).$$

$$\text{解得 } A_l = \frac{2GM}{a(l-1)} P_l(0) \frac{1}{a^l}, \quad B_l = -\frac{2GM}{a(l+2)} P_l(0) a^{l+1}.$$

$$\text{再由 } P_{2k}(0) = (-1)^k \frac{(2k)!}{2^{2k} (k!)^2}, \quad P_{2k+1}(0) = 0 \text{ 可得}$$

$$u_1(r, \theta) = \frac{2GM}{a} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{2k-1} \left( \frac{r}{a} \right)^{2k} - \frac{4k+1}{(2k+2)(2k-1)} \frac{r}{a} \right] \frac{(-1)^k (2k)!}{2^{2k} (k!)^2} P_{2k}(\cos \theta),$$

$$u_2(r, \theta) = -\frac{GM}{a} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k (2k)!}{2^{2k} (k+1)(k!)^2} \left(\frac{a}{r}\right)^{2k+1} P_{2k}(\cos \theta)。$$

299. 有一半径为  $b$  的接地导体球壳，球壳内放一圆环，环半径为  $a$ ，环心与球心重合，环上均匀带电，总电荷为  $Q$ 。求球内电势。

$$\text{以球心为圆点，垂直于环面的轴为 } z \text{ 轴。} \begin{cases} \nabla^2 u = -\frac{Q}{2\pi\epsilon_0 a^2} \delta(r-a) \delta\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\ u|_{\theta=0} \text{ 有界}, u|_{\theta=\pi} \text{ 有界} \\ u|_{r=0} \text{ 有界}, u|_{r=b} = 0 \end{cases}。$$

用  $u_1$  表示  $r < a$  的  $u$ ， $u_2$  表示  $a < r < b$  的  $u$ ，则

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u_1 = 0 \\ u_1|_{\theta=0} \text{ 有界}, u_1|_{\theta=\pi} \text{ 有界}, u_1|_{r=0} \text{ 有界} \end{cases}, \begin{cases} \nabla^2 u_2 = 0 \\ u_2|_{\theta=0} \text{ 有界}, u_2|_{\theta=\pi} \text{ 有界}, u_2|_{r=b} = 0 \end{cases}，$$

$u$  在  $r = a$  处是关于  $r$  连续的，即  $u_1|_{r=a-0} = u_2|_{r=a+0}$ ，否则原方程右边会出现  $\delta'(r-a)$  项。

$$\text{原方程写为: } \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right) = -\frac{r^2 Q}{2\pi\epsilon_0 a^2} \delta(r-a) \delta\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)，$$

两边对  $r$  在  $[a-\varepsilon, a+\varepsilon]$  上积分，取极限得

$$\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=a+0} - \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=a-0} = -\frac{Q}{2\pi\epsilon_0 a^2} \delta\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\frac{Q}{2\pi\epsilon_0 a^2} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{2l+1}{2} P_l(0) P_l(\cos \theta)。$$

$$\text{综上，连接条件为} \begin{cases} u_1|_{r=a-0} = u_2|_{r=a+0} \\ \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=a+0} - \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=a-0} = -\frac{Q}{2\pi\epsilon_0 a^2} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{2l+1}{2} P_l(0) P_l(\cos \theta) \end{cases}。$$

$$\text{可得 } u_1(r, \theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} A_l r^l P_l(\cos \theta), \quad u_2(r, \theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left( B_l r^l + \frac{C_l}{r^{l+1}} \right) P_l(\cos \theta)。$$

$$\text{由边界条件 } u_2|_{r=b} = 0 \text{ 得 } C_l = -B_l b^{2l+1}, \text{ 即 } u_2(r, \theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left( r^l - \frac{b^{2l+1}}{r^{l+1}} \right) B_l P_l(\cos \theta)。$$

$$\text{由连接条件得 } A_l a^l = \left( a^l - \frac{b^{2l+1}}{a^{l+1}} \right) B_l, \quad \left[ l a^{l-1} + \frac{(l+1)b^{2l+1}}{a^{l+2}} \right] B_l - l A_l a^{l-1} = -\frac{Q(2l+1)}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a^2} P_l(0)。$$

$$\text{解得 } A_l = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{a^{l+1}} - \frac{a^l}{b^{2l+1}} \right) P_l(0), \quad B_l = -\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{a^l}{b^{2l+1}} P_l(0)。$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } u_1(r, \theta) &= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left[ \left( \frac{r}{a} \right)^l - \left( \frac{a}{b} \right)^{l+1} \left( \frac{r}{b} \right)^l \right] P_l(0) P_l(\cos \theta) \\ &= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k (2k)!}{2^{2k} (k!)^2} \left[ \left( \frac{r}{a} \right)^{2k} - \left( \frac{a}{b} \right)^{2k+1} \left( \frac{r}{b} \right)^{2k} \right] P_{2k}(\cos \theta)。 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_2(r, \theta) &= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left[ \left( \frac{a}{r} \right)^l - \left( \frac{a}{b} \right)^l \left( \frac{r}{b} \right)^{l+1} \right] P_l(0) P_l(\cos \theta) \\ &= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k (2k)!}{2^{2k} (k!)^2} \left[ \left( \frac{a}{r} \right)^{2k} - \left( \frac{a}{b} \right)^{2k} \left( \frac{r}{b} \right)^{2k+1} \right] P_{2k}(\cos \theta)。 \end{aligned}$$

300. 将下列函数按球谐函数  $Y_l^m(\theta, \varphi)$  展开: (1)  $\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \varphi$ ; (2)  $(1+3\cos \theta) \sin \theta \cos \varphi$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \varphi &= \frac{1}{2} (1-x^2) (1+\cos 2\varphi) = \frac{1}{2} (1-x^2) + \frac{1}{4} (1-x^2) (e^{2i\varphi} + e^{-2i\varphi}) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} P_0^0(x) - \frac{1}{3} P_2^0(x) + \frac{1}{12} P_2^2(x) (e^{2i\varphi} + e^{-2i\varphi}) \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{\pi}}{3} Y_0^0(\theta, \varphi) - \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{5}} Y_2^0(\theta, \varphi) + \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{15}} Y_2^2(\theta, \varphi) + \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{15}} Y_2^{-2}(\theta, \varphi)。 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad (1+3\cos \theta) \sin \theta \cos \varphi &= \frac{1}{2} (1+3x) (1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} (e^{i\varphi} + e^{-i\varphi}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} P_1^1(x) (e^{i\varphi} + e^{-i\varphi}) - \frac{1}{2} P_2^1(x) (e^{i\varphi} + e^{-i\varphi}) \\ &= -\sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{3}} Y_1^1(\theta, \varphi) - \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{3}} Y_1^{-1}(\theta, \varphi) - \sqrt{\frac{6\pi}{5}} Y_2^1(\theta, \varphi) - \sqrt{\frac{6\pi}{5}} Y_2^{-1}(\theta, \varphi)。 \end{aligned}$$

301. 在半径为  $a$  的 (1) 球内区域, (2) 球外区域, 求解: 
$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u = 0 \\ \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right|_{r=a} = f(\theta, \varphi) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \quad u(r, \theta, \varphi) = A_{0,0} + \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l A_{l,m} r^l Y_l^m(\theta, \varphi), \quad \text{这里去掉了无界项 } \frac{1}{r^{l+1}}。$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right|_{r=a} = \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l l A_{l,m} a^{l-1} Y_l^m(\theta, \varphi) = f(\theta, \varphi),$$

$$\text{求得 } A_{l,m} = \frac{1}{la^{l-1}} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi f(\theta, \varphi) Y_l^{m*}(\theta, \varphi) \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi \quad (l=1, 2, \dots).$$

由于所给边界条件只是导数值，所以  $A_{0,0}$  不定，即零电位点可任意选取。

$$(2) \quad u(r, \theta, \varphi) = A_{0,0} + \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l \frac{B_{l,m}}{r^{l+1}} Y_l^m(\theta, \varphi), \text{ 这里去掉了有界项 } r^l \quad (l=1, 2, \dots).$$

$$B_{l,m} = -\frac{a^{l+2}}{l+1} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi f(\theta, \varphi) Y_l^{m*}(\theta, \varphi) \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi.$$

302. 一半径为  $a$  的均匀导体球，表面温度为 (1)  $u|_{r=a} = P_1^1(\cos \theta) \cos \varphi$ ,

(2)  $u|_{r=a} = P_1^1(\cos \theta) \sin \theta \cos \varphi$ ，求出球内的稳定温度分布。

$$(1) \quad u = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^l r^l P_l^m(\cos \theta) (A_{l,m} \cos m\varphi + B_{l,m} \sin m\varphi).$$

由边界条件可看出  $u(r, \theta, \varphi) = \frac{r}{a} P_1^1(\cos \theta) \cos \varphi = -\frac{r}{a} \sin \theta \cos \varphi$ 。

$$(2) \quad u|_{r=a} = -\frac{1}{3} P_2^1(\cos \theta) \cos \varphi,$$

可看出  $u(r, \theta, \varphi) = -\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^2 P_2^1(\cos \theta) \cos \varphi = \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \cos \varphi$ 。

303. 求解球内问题: 
$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u = A + Br^2 \sin 2\theta \cos \varphi \\ u|_{r=a} = 0 \end{cases}.$$

令  $u(r, \theta, \varphi) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^l P_l^m(\cos \theta) [R_{l,m}(r) \sin m\varphi + S_{l,m}(r) \cos m\varphi]$ ，代入方程得

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^l \frac{1}{r^2} \left[ \frac{d}{dr} \left( r^2 \frac{dR_{l,m}}{dr} \right) - l(l+1) R_{l,m} \right] P_l^m(\cos \theta) \sin m\varphi \\ & + \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^l \frac{1}{r^2} \left[ \frac{d}{dr} \left( r^2 \frac{dS_{l,m}}{dr} \right) - l(l+1) S_{l,m} \right] P_l^m(\cos \theta) \cos m\varphi \end{aligned}$$

$$= A + Br^2 \sin 2\theta \cos \varphi = AP_0^0(\cos \theta) - \frac{2}{3}Br^2 P_2^1(\cos \theta) \cos \varphi。$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{d}{dr} \left( r^2 \frac{dR_{l,m}}{dr} \right) - l(l+1)R_{l,m} = 0, \quad \frac{d}{dr} \left( r^2 \frac{dS_{0,0}}{dr} \right) = Ar^2, \quad \frac{d}{dr} \left( r^2 \frac{dS_{2,1}}{dr} \right) - 6S_{2,1} = -\frac{2}{3}Br^4,$$

$$\text{其他 } \frac{d}{dr} \left( r^2 \frac{dS_{l,m}}{dr} \right) - l(l+1)S_{l,m} = 0。$$

由边界条件  $R_{l,m}(a) = 0$ ,  $S_{l,m}(a) = 0$  以及自然条件  $R_{l,m}(0)$ ,  $S_{l,m}(0)$  有界, 解以上各常微分方程可得

$$R_{l,m}(r) = 0, \quad S_{0,0}(r) = \frac{A}{6}(r^2 - a^2), \quad S_{2,1}(r) = \frac{1}{21}Br^2(a^2 - r^2), \quad \text{其他 } S_{l,m}(r) = 0。$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } u(r, \theta, \varphi) &= \frac{A}{6}(r^2 - a^2) + \frac{B}{21}r^2(a^2 - r^2)P_2^1(\cos \theta) \cos \varphi \\ &= \frac{A}{6}(r^2 - a^2) + \frac{B}{14}r^2(r^2 - a^2) \sin 2\theta \cos \varphi。 \end{aligned}$$

**附录:**

$$\text{关于 } P_l^m(x) \text{ 的定义, 这里采用 } P_l^m(x) = (-1)^m (1-x^2)^{\frac{m}{2}} \frac{d^m P_l(x)}{dx^m},$$

$$\text{原习题集答案采用 } P_l^m(x) = (1-x^2)^{\frac{m}{2}} \frac{d^m P_l(x)}{dx^m}。$$

304. 计算 Wronski 行列式  $W(J_\nu, J_{-\nu})$  及  $W(J_\nu, Y_\nu)$ , 其中  $W(y_1, y_2) = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1' & y_2' \end{vmatrix}$ 。

由 Bessel 方程,  $\frac{d}{dx} \left[ x \frac{dJ_\nu(x)}{dx} \right] + x \left( 1 - \frac{\nu^2}{x^2} \right) J_\nu(x) = 0$ ,

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[ x \frac{dJ_{-\nu}(x)}{dx} \right] + x \left( 1 - \frac{\nu^2}{x^2} \right) J_{-\nu}(x) = 0。$$

第一式两边乘  $J_{-\nu}(x)$  减去第二式两边乘  $J_\nu(x)$  得

$$J_{-\nu}(x) \frac{d}{dx} \left[ x \frac{dJ_\nu(x)}{dx} \right] - J_\nu(x) \frac{d}{dx} \left[ x \frac{dJ_{-\nu}(x)}{dx} \right] = 0。$$

继续化为  $J_{-\nu}(x) J'_\nu(x) - J_\nu(x) J'_{-\nu}(x) + x [J_{-\nu}(x) J''_\nu(x) - J_\nu(x) J''_{-\nu}(x)] = 0$ ,

$$\text{即 } \frac{d}{dx} \{ x [J_{-\nu}(x) J'_\nu(x) - J_\nu(x) J'_{-\nu}(x)] \} = 0,$$

所以  $x [J_{-\nu}(x) J'_\nu(x) - J_\nu(x) J'_{-\nu}(x)] = C$  (常数)。

$$\text{由 } J_\nu(x) = \left( \frac{x}{2} \right)^\nu \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! \Gamma(\nu + k + 1)} \left( \frac{x}{2} \right)^{2k}, \quad J_{-\nu}(x) = \left( \frac{x}{2} \right)^{-\nu} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! \Gamma(-\nu + k + 1)} \left( \frac{x}{2} \right)^{2k},$$

$$J'_\nu(x) = \left( \frac{x}{2} \right)^\nu \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2k + \nu)(-1)^k}{2^{2k} k! \Gamma(\nu + k + 1)} x^{2k-1}, \quad J'_{-\nu}(x) = \left( \frac{x}{2} \right)^{-\nu} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2k - \nu)(-1)^k}{2^{2k} k! \Gamma(-\nu + k + 1)} x^{2k-1}$$

可确定常数  $C$ 。

$$C = \frac{1}{\Gamma(-\nu+1)} \frac{\nu}{\Gamma(\nu+1)} - \frac{1}{\Gamma(\nu+1)} \frac{-\nu}{\Gamma(-\nu+1)} = \frac{2\nu}{\Gamma(\nu+1)\Gamma(-\nu+1)} = \frac{2}{\Gamma(\nu)\Gamma(1-\nu)} = \frac{2\sin\pi\nu}{\pi},$$

$$\text{所以 } W(J_\nu, J_{-\nu}) = J_\nu(x) J'_{-\nu}(x) - J_{-\nu}(x) J'_\nu(x) = -\frac{C}{x} = -\frac{2\sin\pi\nu}{\pi x},$$

$$W(J_\nu, Y_\nu) = \begin{vmatrix} J_\nu & Y_\nu \\ J'_\nu & Y'_\nu \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} J_\nu & \cot\pi\nu J_\nu - \frac{1}{\sin\pi\nu} J_{-\nu} \\ J'_\nu & \cot\pi\nu J'_\nu - \frac{1}{\sin\pi\nu} J'_{-\nu} \end{vmatrix} = \cot\pi\nu \begin{vmatrix} J_\nu & J_\nu \\ J'_\nu & J'_\nu \end{vmatrix} - \frac{1}{\sin\pi\nu} \begin{vmatrix} J_\nu & J_{-\nu} \\ J'_\nu & J'_{-\nu} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{2}{\pi x}。$$

305. 利用上题结果计算下列积分: (1)  $\int \frac{dx}{xJ_\nu^2(x)}$ ; (2)  $\int \frac{dx}{xY_\nu^2(x)}$ ; (3)  $\int \frac{dx}{xJ_\nu(x)Y_\nu(x)}$ ;

$$(4) \int \frac{dx}{x[J_\nu^2(x) + Y_\nu^2(x)]}。$$



(1) 将  $J_\nu(x)J'_\nu(x) - J_{-\nu}(x)J'_\nu(x) = -\frac{2\sin\pi\nu}{\pi x}$  两边同乘  $-\frac{\pi}{2\sin\pi\nu} \frac{1}{J_\nu^2(x)}$  得

$$\frac{1}{xJ_\nu^2(x)} = -\frac{\pi}{2\sin\pi\nu} \frac{J_\nu(x)J'_\nu(x) - J_{-\nu}(x)J'_\nu(x)}{J_\nu^2(x)} = -\frac{\pi}{2\sin\pi\nu} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{J_{-\nu}(x)}{J_\nu(x)},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \int \frac{dx}{xJ_\nu^2(x)} &= -\frac{\pi}{2\sin\pi\nu} \int d \frac{J_{-\nu}(x)}{J_\nu(x)} = -\frac{\pi}{2\sin\pi\nu} \frac{J_{-\nu}(x)}{J_\nu(x)} + C \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \left[ \cot\pi\nu - \frac{1}{\sin\pi\nu} \frac{J_{-\nu}(x)}{J_\nu(x)} \right] + C' = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\cos\pi\nu J_\nu(x) - J_{-\nu}(x)}{\sin\pi\nu J_\nu(x)} + C' \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{Y_\nu(x)}{J_\nu(x)} + C'. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 由  $W(J_\nu, Y_\nu) = J_\nu(x)Y'_\nu(x) - J'_\nu(x)Y_\nu(x) = \frac{2}{\pi x}$  可得  $\frac{1}{xY_\nu^2(x)} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{J_\nu(x)}{Y_\nu(x)}$ ,

$$\text{所以 } \int \frac{dx}{xY_\nu^2(x)} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \frac{J_\nu(x)}{Y_\nu(x)} + C.$$

(3) 将  $J_\nu Y'_\nu - J'_\nu Y_\nu = \frac{2}{\pi x}$  两边同乘  $\frac{\pi}{2} \frac{1}{J_\nu Y_\nu}$  得  $\frac{1}{xJ_\nu(x)Y_\nu(x)} = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[ \frac{Y'_\nu(x)}{Y_\nu(x)} - \frac{J'_\nu(x)}{J_\nu(x)} \right]$ ,

$$\text{所以 } \int \frac{dx}{xJ_\nu(x)Y_\nu(x)} = \frac{\pi}{2} \int \left[ \frac{Y'_\nu(x)}{Y_\nu(x)} - \frac{J'_\nu(x)}{J_\nu(x)} \right] dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{Y_\nu(x)}{J_\nu(x)} + C.$$

(4) 将  $J_\nu Y'_\nu - J'_\nu Y_\nu = \frac{2}{\pi x}$  两边同乘  $\frac{\pi}{2} \frac{1}{J_\nu^2 + Y_\nu^2}$  得

$$\frac{1}{x[J_\nu^2(x) + Y_\nu^2(x)]} = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{1}{1 + [Y_\nu(x)/J_\nu(x)]^2} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{Y_\nu(x)}{J_\nu(x)}, \text{ 所以}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x[J_\nu^2(x) + Y_\nu^2(x)]} = \frac{\pi}{2} \arctan \frac{Y_\nu(x)}{J_\nu(x)} + C.$$

306. 有很多方程经过适当的自变量或因变量变换可化为 Bessel 方程而得到他的解。例如，

$$\text{方程 } u'' + \frac{1-2\alpha}{z} u' + \left[ \left( \beta \gamma z^{\gamma-1} \right)^2 + \frac{\alpha^2 - \gamma^2 \nu^2}{z^2} \right] u = 0 \text{ 的通解为 } c_1 z^\alpha J_\nu(\beta z^\gamma) + c_2 z^\alpha Y_\nu(\beta z^\gamma).$$

试验证此结果。

令  $x = \beta z^\gamma$ ,  $u = z^\alpha y$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{du}{dz} &= \alpha z^{\alpha-1} y + z^\alpha \frac{dy}{dz} = \alpha z^{\alpha-1} y + \beta \gamma z^{\alpha+\gamma-1} \frac{dy}{dx} = \alpha z^{\alpha-1} y + \gamma x z^{\alpha-1} \frac{dy}{dx}, \\
\frac{d^2 u}{dz^2} &= \alpha(\alpha-1) z^{\alpha-2} y + \alpha z^{\alpha-1} \frac{dy}{dz} + \beta \gamma (\alpha + \gamma - 1) z^{\alpha+\gamma-2} \frac{dy}{dx} + \beta \gamma z^{\alpha+\gamma-1} \frac{d}{dz} \frac{dy}{dx} \\
&= \alpha(\alpha-1) z^{\alpha-2} y + \alpha \beta \gamma z^{\alpha+\gamma-2} \frac{dy}{dx} + \beta \gamma (\alpha + \gamma - 1) z^{\alpha+\gamma-2} \frac{dy}{dx} + \beta^2 \gamma^2 z^{\alpha+2\gamma-2} \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \\
&= \alpha(\alpha-1) z^{\alpha-2} y + \beta \gamma (2\alpha + \gamma - 1) z^{\alpha+\gamma-2} \frac{dy}{dx} + \beta^2 \gamma^2 z^{\alpha+2\gamma-2} \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \\
&= \alpha(\alpha-1) z^{\alpha-2} y + \gamma (2\alpha + \gamma - 1) x z^{\alpha-2} \frac{dy}{dx} + \gamma^2 x^2 z^{\alpha-2} \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}.
\end{aligned}$$

代入方程，化简得  $x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} + (x^2 - \nu^2) y = 0$ ,

这是  $\nu$  阶 Bessel 方程，通解为  $y = c_1 J_\nu(x) + c_2 Y_\nu(x)$ ,

所以  $u = z^\alpha y = c_1 z^\alpha J_\nu(x) + c_2 z^\alpha Y_\nu(x) = c_1 z^\alpha J_\nu(\beta z^\gamma) + c_2 z^\alpha Y_\nu(\beta z^\gamma)$ 。

307. 利用上题结果，解下列常微分方程：(1)  $u'' + az^b u = 0$ ；(2)  $z^2 u'' - 2zu' + 4(z^4 - 1)u = 0$ ；

(3)  $zu'' - 3u' + zu = 0$ ；(4)  $zu'' - u' + 4z^3 u = 0$ ；(5)  $z^2 u'' + zu' - (z^2 + 1/4)u = 0$ ；

(6)  $zu'' - u' - zu = 0$ ；(7)  $u'' - z^2 u = 0$ ；(8) 一单摆在其平衡位置附近作微小振动，若摆长以等速率  $b$  增长，而初始时摆长为  $a$ ，则其动力学方程为  $(a + bt)\ddot{\theta} + 2b\dot{\theta} + g\theta = 0$ 。

设  $t = 0$  时单摆静止于  $\theta(0) = \theta_0$  处，试求  $\theta(t)$ 。

(1) 可看出，令上题中  $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\beta = \frac{2\sqrt{a}}{b+2}$ ,  $\gamma = \frac{b}{2} + 1$ ,  $\nu = \frac{1}{b+2}$  即可得该方程，因此

$$u = c_1 \sqrt{z} J_{\frac{1}{b+2}} \left( \frac{2\sqrt{a}}{b+2} z^{\frac{b}{2}+1} \right) + c_2 \sqrt{z} Y_{\frac{1}{b+2}} \left( \frac{2\sqrt{a}}{b+2} z^{\frac{b}{2}+1} \right).$$

(2)  $\alpha = \frac{3}{2}$ ,  $\beta = 1$ ,  $\gamma = 2$ ,  $\nu = \frac{5}{4}$ ,  $u = c_1 z^{3/2} J_{5/4}(z^2) + c_2 z^{3/2} Y_{5/4}(z^2)$ 。

(3)  $\alpha = 2$ ,  $\beta = 1$ ,  $\gamma = 1$ ,  $\nu = 2$ ,  $u = c_1 z^2 J_2(z) + c_2 z^2 Y_2(z)$ 。

(4)  $\alpha = 1$ ,  $\beta = 1$ ,  $\gamma = 2$ ,  $\nu = 1/2$ ,  $u = c_1 z J_{1/2}(z^2) + c_2 z Y_{1/2}(z^2)$ 。

$$(5) \alpha=0, \beta=i, \gamma=1, \nu=1/2, u=c_1 J_{1/2}(iz)+c_2 Y_{1/2}(iz)=c_1' I_{1/2}(z)+c_2' K_{1/2}(z)。$$

$$(6) \alpha=1, \beta=i, \gamma=1, \nu=1, u=c_1 z I_1(z)+c_2 z K_1(z)。$$

$$(7) \alpha=1/2, \beta=i/2, \gamma=2, \nu=1/2, u=c_1 \sqrt{z} I_{1/2}\left(\frac{1}{2} z^2\right)+c_2 \sqrt{z} K_{1/2}\left(\frac{1}{2} z^2\right)。$$

$$(8) \text{ 令 } a+bt=x, \text{ 则方程化为 } x \frac{d^2 \theta}{dx^2}+2 \frac{d \theta}{dx}+\frac{g}{b^2} \theta=0, \text{ 令上题 } \alpha=-\frac{1}{2}, \beta=\frac{2}{b} \sqrt{g},$$

$\gamma=1/2, \nu=1$  即为该方程, 所以

$$\theta=\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\left[c_1 J_1\left(\frac{2}{b} \sqrt{g x}\right)+c_2 Y_1\left(\frac{2}{b} \sqrt{g x}\right)\right]=\frac{1}{\sqrt{a+b t}}\left[c_1 J_1\left(\frac{2}{b} \sqrt{g(a+b t)}\right)+c_2 Y_1\left(\frac{2}{b} \sqrt{g(a+b t)}\right)\right]。$$

代入初始条件  $\theta(0)=\theta_0, \dot{\theta}(0)=0$  可得

$$c_1=\frac{b \theta_0}{2 \sqrt{g}} \frac{Y_1\left(\frac{2}{b} \sqrt{g a}\right)-\frac{2}{b} \sqrt{g a} Y_1'\left(\frac{2}{b} \sqrt{g a}\right)}{J_1'\left(\frac{2}{b} \sqrt{g a}\right) Y_1\left(\frac{2}{b} \sqrt{g a}\right)-J_1\left(\frac{2}{b} \sqrt{g a}\right) Y_1'\left(\frac{2}{b} \sqrt{g a}\right)}, \text{ 根据 304 题求出的 Wronski}$$

行列式可知  $J_1'\left(\frac{2}{b} \sqrt{g a}\right) Y_1\left(\frac{2}{b} \sqrt{g a}\right)-J_1\left(\frac{2}{b} \sqrt{g a}\right) Y_1'\left(\frac{2}{b} \sqrt{g a}\right)=-\frac{b}{\pi \sqrt{g a}}$ , 所以

$$c_1=\frac{\pi \sqrt{a}}{2} \theta_0\left[-Y_1\left(\frac{2}{b} \sqrt{g a}\right)+\frac{2}{b} \sqrt{g a} Y_1'\left(\frac{2}{b} \sqrt{g a}\right)\right], \text{ 还可得}$$

$$c_2=\frac{\pi \sqrt{a}}{2} \theta_0\left[J_1\left(\frac{2}{b} \sqrt{g a}\right)-\frac{2}{b} \sqrt{g a} J_1'\left(\frac{2}{b} \sqrt{g a}\right)\right]。$$

$$308. \text{ 证明: (1) } \cos x=J_0(x)+2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(-1)^n J_{2 n}(x), \sin x=2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty}(-1)^n J_{2 n+1}(x)。$$

$$(2) J_0^2(x)+2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} J_n^2(x)=1 ; (3) x=2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty}(2 n+1) J_{2 n+1}(x) ; (4) x^2=2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(2 n)^2 J_{2 n}(x)。$$

$$(1) \text{ 令 } \exp \left[ \frac{x}{2} \left( t - \frac{1}{t} \right) \right] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(x) t^n \text{ 中 } t = e^{i \theta}, \text{ 则有 } e^{i x \sin \theta} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(x) e^{i n \theta}, \quad (a)$$

这是  $e^{i x \sin \theta}$  的 Fourier 级数表示。比较两边实部和虚部有

$$\begin{aligned}
\cos(x \sin \theta) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(x) \cos n\theta = J_0(x) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} J_n(x) \cos n\theta + \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} J_n(x) \cos n\theta \\
&= J_0(x) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} J_n(x) \cos n\theta + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} J_{-n}(x) \cos n\theta = J_0(x) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} J_n(x) [1 + (-1)^n] \cos n\theta \\
&= J_0(x) + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} J_{2n}(x) \cos 2n\theta. \tag{b}
\end{aligned}$$

令  $\theta = \pi/2$  既可得  $\cos x = J_0(x) + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n J_{2n}(x)$ 。

$$\begin{aligned}
\sin(x \sin \theta) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(x) \sin n\theta = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} J_n(x) \sin n\theta + \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} J_n(x) \sin n\theta \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} J_n(x) \sin n\theta - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} J_{-n}(x) \sin n\theta = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} J_n(x) [1 - (-1)^n] \sin n\theta \\
&= 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} J_{2n+1}(x) \sin(2n+1)\theta. \tag{c}
\end{aligned}$$

令  $\theta = \pi/2$  既可得  $\sin x = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n J_{2n+1}(x)$ 。

(2) 由复 Fourier 级数的 Parseval 等式, 对于 (a) 式有

$$J_0^2(x) + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} J_n^2(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |e^{ix \sin \theta}|^2 d\theta = 1.$$

(3) 将 (a) 式两边对  $\theta$  求导得  $ix \cos \theta e^{ix \sin \theta} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} in J_n(x) e^{in\theta}$ , \tag{d}

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{令 } \theta = 0 \text{ 得 } x &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} n J_n(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n J_n(x) + \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} n J_n(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n J_n(x) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n J_{-n}(x) \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n [1 - (-1)^n] J_n(x) = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1) J_{2n+1}(x).
\end{aligned}$$

(4) 将 (d) 式两边对  $\theta$  求导得  $-x \sin \theta e^{ix \sin \theta} + ix^2 \cos^2 \theta e^{ix \sin \theta} = i \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} n^2 J_n(x) e^{in\theta}$ ,

$$\text{令 } \theta = 0 \text{ 得 } x^2 = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} n^2 J_n(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 [1 + (-1)^n] J_n(x) = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2n)^2 J_{2n}(x).$$

309. 将函数  $\cos(x \sin \theta)$  和  $\sin(x \sin \theta)$  展为 Fourier 级数。(见上题 (b) (c) 式)

310. 将函数  $\cos(z \cos \varphi)$  展开为  $z$  的幂级数, 逐项积分, 证明:

$$\begin{aligned} J_\nu(z) &= \frac{(z/2)^\nu}{\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(\nu+1/2)} \int_0^\pi \cos(z \cos \varphi) \sin^{2\nu} \varphi d\varphi \\ &= \frac{(z/2)^\nu}{\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(\nu+1/2)} \int_{-1}^1 \cos(z\xi) (1-\xi^2)^{\nu-\frac{1}{2}} d\xi. \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\operatorname{Re} \nu > -\frac{1}{2}$ 。这个结果可以用来把“李萨如图形”展开成 Fourier 级数。作为一个例子,

试将  $y = \sqrt{\pi^2 - x^2}$  在  $[-\pi, \pi]$  上展成 Fourier 级数。

$$\cos(z \cos \varphi) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} (z \cos \varphi)^{2n},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\pi \cos(z \cos \varphi) \sin^{2\nu} \varphi d\varphi &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} z^{2n} \int_0^\pi \cos^{2n} \varphi \sin^{2\nu} \varphi d\varphi \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} z^{2n} \int_0^{\pi/2} 2 \cos^{2n} \varphi \sin^{2\nu} \varphi d\varphi = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} z^{2n} B\left(n+\frac{1}{2}, \nu+\frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} z^{2n} \frac{\Gamma\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\nu+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(n+\nu+1)} = \sqrt{\pi}\Gamma\left(\nu+\frac{1}{2}\right) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!\Gamma(n+\nu+1)} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{2n} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(\nu+1/2)}{(z/2)^\nu} J_\nu(z), \end{aligned}$$

即  $J_\nu(z) = \frac{(z/2)^\nu}{\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(\nu+1/2)} \int_0^\pi \cos(z \cos \varphi) \sin^{2\nu} \varphi d\varphi$ , 再令  $\cos \varphi = \xi$  即可得

$$J_\nu(z) = \frac{(z/2)^\nu}{\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(\nu+1/2)} \int_{-1}^1 \cos(z\xi) (1-\xi^2)^{\nu-\frac{1}{2}} d\xi.$$

$\sqrt{\pi^2 - x^2}$  是偶函数, 可令  $\sqrt{\pi^2 - x^2} = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx$ , 则  $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sqrt{\pi^2 - x^2} \cos nxdx$ ,

作代换  $x = \pi\xi$ , 则  $a_n = \pi \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \cos(n\pi\xi) d\xi = \pi \frac{\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(3/2)J_1(n\pi)}{n\pi/2} = \frac{\pi J_1(n\pi)}{n}$ ,

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sqrt{\pi^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{2}, \text{ 所以 } \sqrt{\pi^2 - x^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{4} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\pi J_1(n\pi)}{n} \cos nx.$$

311. 证明:  $\int x J_{\nu}^2(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 [J_{\nu}^2(x) + J_{\nu+1}^2(x)] - \nu x J_{\nu}(x) J_{\nu+1}(x) + C$ , 其中  $\operatorname{Re} \nu \geq 0$ ,  $C$  为积分常数。如果把式中的 Bessel 函数换成其他的柱函数, 公式还成立吗?

Bessel 方程  $\frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx} [x J_{\nu}'(x)] + \left(1 - \frac{\nu^2}{x^2}\right) J_{\nu}(x) = 0$  两边同乘  $x^2 J_{\nu}'(x)$  得

$$x J_{\nu}'(x) \frac{d}{dx} [x J_{\nu}'(x)] + (x^2 - \nu^2) J_{\nu}(x) J_{\nu}'(x) = 0, \text{ 两边积分得}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} x^2 J_{\nu}'^2(x) + \int x^2 J_{\nu}(x) J_{\nu}'(x) dx - \frac{1}{2} \nu^2 J_{\nu}^2(x) + C = 0. \quad (*)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{其中 } \int x^2 J_{\nu}(x) J_{\nu}'(x) dx &= x^2 J_{\nu}^2(x) - \int J_{\nu}(x) \frac{d}{dx} [x^2 J_{\nu}(x)] dx \\ &= x^2 J_{\nu}^2(x) - 2 \int x J_{\nu}^2(x) dx - \int x^2 J_{\nu}(x) J_{\nu}'(x) dx, \end{aligned}$$

所以  $\int x^2 J_{\nu}(x) J_{\nu}'(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 J_{\nu}^2(x) - \int x J_{\nu}^2(x) dx$ , 该式代入 (\*) 式得

$$\int x J_{\nu}^2(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 J_{\nu}'^2(x) + \frac{1}{2} x^2 J_{\nu}^2(x) - \frac{1}{2} \nu^2 J_{\nu}^2(x) + C \quad (**)$$

将递推公式  $\frac{d}{dx} [x^{-\nu} J_{\nu}(x)] = -x^{-\nu} J_{\nu+1}(x)$  展开为  $-\nu x^{-\nu-1} J_{\nu}(x) + x^{-\nu} J_{\nu}'(x) = -x^{-\nu} J_{\nu+1}(x)$ ,

两边同乘  $x^{\nu+1}$  可得  $x J_{\nu}'(x) = \nu J_{\nu}(x) - x J_{\nu+1}(x)$ , 该式代入 (\*\*) 式即得

$$\int x J_{\nu}^2(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 [J_{\nu}^2(x) + J_{\nu+1}^2(x)] - \nu x J_{\nu}(x) J_{\nu+1}(x) + C.$$

上面计算只用到了 Bessel 方程和柱函数的递推公式, 所以对其他柱函数也适用。

312. 设  $\mu_i$  是  $J_n(x)$  的正零点, 试证:  $\int_0^1 J_n(\mu_i x) J_n(\alpha x) x dx = -\frac{\mu_i J_n(\alpha) J_n'(\mu_i)}{\mu_i^2 - \alpha^2}$ 。然后,

令  $\alpha \rightarrow \mu_i$ , 由此计算出积分  $\int_0^1 J_n^2(\mu_i x) x dx$ 。

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[ x \frac{dJ_n(\mu_i x)}{dx} \right] + \left( \mu_i^2 x - \frac{n^2}{x} \right) J_n(\mu_i x) = 0, \quad \frac{d}{dx} \left[ x \frac{dJ_n(\alpha x)}{dx} \right] + \left( \alpha^2 x - \frac{n^2}{x} \right) J_n(\alpha x) = 0.$$

第一式两边乘  $J_n(\alpha x)$  减去第二式两边乘  $J_n(\mu_i x)$ , 积分得

$$(\mu_i^2 - \alpha^2) \int_0^1 J_n(\mu_i x) J_n(\alpha x) x dx = \int_0^1 \left\{ J_n(\mu_i x) \frac{d}{dx} \left[ x \frac{dJ_n(\alpha x)}{dx} \right] - J_n(\alpha x) \frac{d}{dx} \left[ x \frac{dJ_n(\mu_i x)}{dx} \right] \right\} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= xJ_n(\mu_i x) \frac{dJ_n(\alpha x)}{dx} \Big|_0^1 - xJ_n(\alpha x) \frac{dJ_n(\mu_i x)}{dx} \Big|_0^1 \\
&= \alpha xJ_n(\mu_i x) J_n'(\alpha x) \Big|_0^1 - \mu_i xJ_n(\alpha x) J_n'(\mu_i x) \Big|_0^1 \\
&= -\mu_i J_n(\alpha) J_n'(\mu_i).
\end{aligned}$$

所以  $\int_0^1 J_n(\mu_i x) J_n(\alpha x) x dx = -\frac{\mu_i J_n(\alpha) J_n'(\mu_i)}{\mu_i^2 - \alpha^2} \quad (\alpha \neq \mu_i).$

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \mu_i} \frac{\mu_i J_n(\alpha) J_n'(\mu_i)}{\alpha^2 - \mu_i^2} = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \mu_i} \frac{\mu_i J_n'(\alpha) J_n'(\mu_i)}{2\alpha} = \frac{1}{2} [J_n'(\mu_i)]^2,$$

即  $\int_0^1 J_n^2(\mu_i x) x dx = \frac{1}{2} J_n'^2(\mu_i).$  (\*)

若令  $x = \frac{\rho}{a}$ , 则有  $\int_0^a J_n^2\left(\frac{\mu_i}{a} \rho\right) \rho d\rho = \frac{a^2}{2} J_n'^2(\mu_i).$

313. 设  $\mu_i$  是  $J_n'(x)$  的正零点, 重复上题步骤, 计算积分  $\int_0^1 J_n^2(\mu_i x) x dx$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
(\mu_i^2 - \alpha^2) \int_0^1 J_n(\mu_i x) J_n(\alpha x) x dx &= \alpha xJ_n(\mu_i x) J_n'(\alpha x) \Big|_0^1 - \mu_i xJ_n(\alpha x) J_n'(\mu_i x) \Big|_0^1 \\
&= \alpha J_n(\mu_i) J_n'(\alpha),
\end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^1 J_n(\mu_i x) J_n(\alpha x) x dx = \frac{\alpha J_n'(\alpha) J_n(\mu_i)}{\mu_i^2 - \alpha^2},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^1 J_n^2(\mu_i x) x dx &= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \mu_i} \frac{\alpha J_n'(\alpha) J_n(\mu_i)}{\mu_i^2 - \alpha^2} = -\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \mu_i} \frac{J_n'(\alpha) J_n(\mu_i) + \alpha J_n''(\alpha) J_n(\mu_i)}{2\alpha} \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} J_n''(\mu_i) J_n(\mu_i),
\end{aligned}$$

取 Bessel 方程  $J_n''(x) + \frac{1}{x} J_n'(x) + \left(1 - \frac{n^2}{x^2}\right) J_n(x) = 0$  中  $x = \mu_i$  可得

$$J_n''(\mu_i) = -\left(1 - \frac{n^2}{\mu_i^2}\right) J_n(\mu_i), \text{ 所以 } \int_0^1 J_n^2(\mu_i x) x dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{n^2}{\mu_i^2}\right) J_n^2(\mu_i).$$

若令  $x = \frac{\rho}{a}$ , 则有  $\int_0^a J_n^2\left(\frac{\mu_i}{a} \rho\right) \rho d\rho = \frac{a^2}{2} \left(1 - \frac{n^2}{\mu_i^2}\right) J_n^2(\mu_i).$

314. 若  $\operatorname{Re} \nu > -1$ , 证明:  $\frac{1}{2} \int_0^x J_\nu(t) dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} J_{\nu+2n+1}(x)$ 。

由递推公式  $2J'_\nu(x) = J_{\nu-1}(x) - J_{\nu+1}(x)$  可得

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \sum_{n=0}^N J'_{\nu+2n+1}(x) &= 2J'_{\nu+1}(x) + 2J'_{\nu+3}(x) + \cdots + 2J'_{\nu+2N+1}(x) \\ &= J_\nu(x) - J_{\nu+2}(x) + J_{\nu+2}(x) - J_{\nu+4}(x) - \cdots + J_{\nu+2N}(x) - J_{\nu+2N+2}(x) \\ &= J_\nu(x) - J_{\nu+2N+2}(x)。 \end{aligned}$$

写出  $J_{\nu+2N+2}(x)$  的级数表达式  $J_{\nu+2N+2}(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n! \Gamma(\nu+2N+3+n)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2n+\nu+2N+2}$ , 由

$\Gamma(z)$  当  $z \rightarrow \infty$  时的渐进公式可知  $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} J_{\nu+2N+2}(x) = 0$ , 即  $\frac{1}{2} J_\nu(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} J'_{\nu+2n+1}(x)$ 。

两边积分, 由于  $\operatorname{Re} \nu > -1$ , 故有  $J_{\nu+2n+1}(0) = 0$ , 所以  $\frac{1}{2} \int_0^x J_\nu(t) dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} J_{\nu+2n+1}(x)$ 。

315. 计算下列积分: (1)  $\int_0^x t^{-n} J_{n+1}(t) dt$ ; (2)  $\int_0^a x^3 J_0(x) dx$ ; (3)  $\int_0^\infty e^{-ax} J_0(\sqrt{bx}) dx$ ,  $a > 0, b \geq 0$ ; (4)  $\int_0^t J_0(\sqrt{x(t-x)}) dx$ 。

$$(1) \int_0^x t^{-n} J_{n+1}(t) dt = - \int_0^x \frac{d}{dt} [t^{-n} J_n(t)] dt = -x^{-n} J_n(x) + \frac{J_n(t)}{t^n} \Big|_{t=0}。$$

由  $J_n(x)$  当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时的渐进公式  $J_n(x) \sim \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n$  可知  $\frac{J_n(t)}{t^n} \Big|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{2^n n!}$ , 所以

$$\int_0^x t^{-n} J_{n+1}(t) dt = -x^{-n} J_n(x) + \frac{1}{2^n n!}。$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \int_0^a x^3 J_0(x) dx &= \int_0^a x^2 x J_0(x) dx = \int_0^a x^2 \frac{d}{dx} [x J_1(x)] dx = x^3 J_1(x) \Big|_0^a - 2 \int_0^a x^2 J_1(x) dx \\ &= a^3 J_1(a) - 2x^2 J_2(x) \Big|_0^a = a^3 J_1(a) - 2a^2 J_2(a)。 \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \int_0^\infty e^{-ax} J_0(\sqrt{bx}) dx = \int_0^\infty e^{-ax} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n!)^2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{bx}}{2}\right)^{2n} dx = \int_0^\infty \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n!)^2} \left(-\frac{bx}{4}\right)^n e^{-ax} dx。$$



在  $x$  的任一有界区域  $0 \leq x \leq M$  有  $\left| \frac{1}{(n!)^2} \left( -\frac{bx}{4} \right)^n e^{-ax} \right| \leq \frac{1}{(n!)^2} \left( \frac{bM}{4} \right)^n$ ,

级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n!)^2} \left( \frac{bM}{4} \right)^n$  显然收敛, 所以有限积分可与求和交换次序:

$$\int_0^M \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n!)^2} \left( -\frac{bx}{4} \right)^n e^{-ax} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n!)^2} \left( -\frac{b}{4} \right)^n \int_0^M x^n e^{-ax} dx, \quad (*)$$

因为  $\left| \frac{1}{(n!)^2} \left( -\frac{b}{4} \right)^n \int_0^M x^n e^{-ax} dx \right| \leq \frac{1}{(n!)^2} \left( \frac{b}{4} \right)^n \int_0^M x^n e^{-ax} dx \leq \frac{1}{(n!)^2} \left( \frac{b}{4} \right)^n \int_0^{\infty} x^n e^{-ax} dx$ , 右边

积分是一个由  $a$  决定, 与  $M$  无关的  $\Gamma$  函数值 (有限), 所以  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n!)^2} \left( -\frac{b}{4} \right)^n \int_0^M x^n e^{-ax} dx$  对

于  $M$  是一致收敛的。(\*) 式两边令  $M \rightarrow \infty$ , 则求极限与求和可交换顺序, 即

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n!)^2} \left( -\frac{bx}{4} \right)^n e^{-ax} dx &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n!)^2} \left( -\frac{b}{4} \right)^n \int_0^{\infty} x^n e^{-ax} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{a} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n!)^2} \left( -\frac{b}{4a} \right)^n \int_0^{\infty} t^n e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{a} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n!)^2} \left( -\frac{b}{4a} \right)^n \Gamma(n+1) \\ &= \frac{1}{a} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left( -\frac{b}{4a} \right)^n = \frac{1}{a} e^{-\frac{b}{4a}}. \end{aligned}$$

下面关于求和与积分交换顺序合法性讨论省略。

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad \int_0^t J_0(\sqrt{x(t-x)}) dx &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n!)^2 2^{2n}} \int_0^t x^n (t-x)^n dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n!)^2 2^{2n}} t^{2n+1} \int_0^1 u^n (1-u)^n du \\ &= 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n!)^2} \left( \frac{t}{2} \right)^{2n+1} B(n+1, n+1) = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} \left( \frac{t}{2} \right)^{2n+1} = 2 \sin \frac{t}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$316. \text{ 证明: } \int_0^t \left[ \sqrt{x(t-x)} \right]^n J_n \left[ \sqrt{x(t-x)} \right] dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2^n} t^{n+\frac{1}{2}} J_{n+1/2} \left( \frac{t}{2} \right).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^t \left[ \sqrt{x(t-x)} \right]^n J_n \left[ \sqrt{x(t-x)} \right] dx &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! \Gamma(n+k+1) 2^{2k+n}} \int_0^t x^{k+n} (t-x)^{k+n} dx \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! (n+k)! 2^{2k+n}} t^{2k+2n+1} B(k+n+1, k+n+1) = \sqrt{2} t^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k (n+k)!}{k! (2k+2n+1)!} \left( \frac{t}{2} \right)^{2k+n+\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sqrt{2} t^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k (n+k)!}{k! (2k+2n+1)(2k+2n)(2k+2n-1) \cdots 3 \times 2 \times 1} \left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^{2k+n+\frac{1}{2}} \\
&= \sqrt{2} t^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k (n+k)!}{k! 2^{2k+2n+1} (n+k)! \left(k+n+\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(k+n-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdots \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^{2k+n+\frac{1}{2}} \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2^n} t^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! \Gamma\left(n+\frac{1}{2}+k+1\right)} \left(\frac{t}{4}\right)^{2k+n+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2^n} t^{n+\frac{1}{2}} J_{n+1/2} \left(\frac{t}{2}\right).
\end{aligned}$$

317. 证明:  $\int_0^1 (1-x)^{c-1} x^{\frac{n}{2}} J_n(\alpha\sqrt{x}) dx = \left(\frac{2}{\alpha}\right)^c \Gamma(c) J_{n+c}(\alpha).$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^1 (1-x)^{c-1} x^{\frac{n}{2}} J_n(\alpha\sqrt{x}) dx &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! (n+k)!} \left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)^{2k+n} \int_0^1 x^{k+n} (1-x)^{c-1} dx \\
&= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! (n+k)!} \left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)^{2k+n} B(k+n+1, c) = \Gamma(c) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! \Gamma(n+c+k+1)} \left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)^{2k+n} \\
&= \left(\frac{2}{\alpha}\right)^c \Gamma(c) J_{n+c}(\alpha).
\end{aligned}$$

318. 设  $\nu > -1$ ,  $a > 0$ ,  $b > 0$ , 证明:

$$(1) \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} J_{\nu}(bx) x^{\nu+1} dx = \frac{2a(2b)^{\nu} \Gamma(\nu+3/2)}{\sqrt{\pi}(a^2+b^2)^{\nu+3/2}};$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\infty} e^{-a^2 x^2} J_{\nu}(bx) x^{\nu+1} dx = \frac{b^{\nu}}{(2a^2)^{\nu+1}} e^{-\frac{b^2}{4a^2}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(1) \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} J_{\nu}(bx) x^{\nu+1} dx &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n! \Gamma(\nu+n+1)} \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^{2n+\nu} \int_0^{\infty} x^{2n+2\nu+1} e^{-ax} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{a^{2\nu+2}} \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^{\nu} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n! 2^{2n} \Gamma(\nu+n+1)} \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{2n} \Gamma(2n+2\nu+2) \\
&= \frac{1}{a^{2\nu+2}} \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^{\nu} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (2n+1+2\nu)(2n+2\nu)(2n-1+2\nu) \cdots (2\nu) \Gamma(2\nu)}{n! 2^{2n} \Gamma(\nu+n+1)} \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{2n}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\Gamma(2\nu)}{a^{2\nu+2}} \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^\nu \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (2n+1+2\nu)(2n-1+2\nu)\cdots(1+2\nu)(2n+2\nu)(2n-2+2\nu)\cdots(2\nu)}{n! 2^{2n} \Gamma(\nu+n+1)} \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{2n} \\
&= \frac{\Gamma(2\nu)}{a^{2\nu+2}} \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^\nu \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n! 2^{2n} \Gamma(\nu+n+1)} \frac{2^{n+1} \Gamma(n+\nu+3/2)}{\Gamma(\nu+1/2)} \frac{2^{n+1} \Gamma(n+\nu+1)}{\Gamma(\nu)} \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{2n} \\
&= \frac{2^2 \Gamma(2\nu)}{a^{2\nu+2} \Gamma(\nu) \Gamma(\nu+1/2)} \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^\nu \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \Gamma(n+\nu+3/2)}{n!} \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{2n} \\
&= \frac{2(2b)^\nu}{\sqrt{\pi} a^{2\nu+2}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (n-1+\nu+3/2)(n-2+\nu+3/2)\cdots(\nu+3/2) \Gamma(\nu+3/2)}{n!} \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{2n} \\
&= \frac{2(2b)^\nu \Gamma(\nu+3/2)}{\sqrt{\pi} a^{2\nu+2}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-\nu-3/2)(-\nu-3/2-1)\cdots(-\nu-3/2-n+1)}{n!} \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{2n} \\
&= \frac{2(2b)^\nu \Gamma(\nu+3/2)}{\sqrt{\pi} a^{2\nu+2}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-\nu-\frac{3}{2}}{n} \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{2n} = \frac{2a(2b)^\nu \Gamma(\nu+3/2)}{\sqrt{\pi} a^{2\nu+3}} \left(1 + \frac{b^2}{a^2}\right)^{-\nu-\frac{3}{2}} \\
&= \frac{2a(2b)^\nu \Gamma(\nu+3/2)}{\sqrt{\pi} (a^2 + b^2)^{\nu+3/2}}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \int_0^\infty e^{-a^2 x^2} J_\nu(bx) x^{\nu+1} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n! \Gamma(\nu+n+1)} \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^{2n+\nu} \int_0^\infty x^{2n+2\nu+1} e^{-a^2 x^2} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{a^2 x^2 = t}{2a^{2\nu+2}} \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^\nu \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n! \Gamma(\nu+n+1)} \left(-\frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right)^n \int_0^\infty t^{n+\nu} e^{-t} dt \\
&= \frac{b^\nu}{2^{\nu+1} a^{2\nu+2}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(-\frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right)^n = \frac{b^\nu}{(2a^2)^{\nu+1}} e^{-\frac{b^2}{4a^2}}.
\end{aligned}$$

319. 证明: (1)  $\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin p}{p} J_0(rp) dp = \begin{cases} \pi/2, 0 \leq r \leq 1 \\ \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{r}, r > 1 \end{cases};$

$$(2) \int_0^\infty \sin p J_0(rp) dp = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}, 0 < r < 1 \\ \infty, r = 1 \\ 0, r > 1 \end{cases}; \quad (3) \int_0^\infty J_0(rp) J_1(ap) dp = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{a}, r < a \\ \frac{1}{2a}, r = a \\ 0, r > a \end{cases}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(1) \quad \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin p}{p} J_0(rp) dp &= \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin p}{p} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos(rp \sin \theta) d\theta dp = \int_0^\pi d\theta \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin p}{p} \cos(rp \sin \theta) dp \\
&= \int_0^\pi d\theta \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin p}{p} (e^{irp \sin \theta} + e^{-irp \sin \theta}) dp = \int_0^\pi d\theta \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{\sin p}{p} e^{irp \sin \theta} dp.
\end{aligned}$$

上面的无穷积分正是  $\frac{\sin p}{p}$  的 Fourier 反演, 易知  $\text{rect}(x) \xrightarrow{FT} \frac{2}{p} \sin \frac{p}{2}$ , 其中

$$\text{rect}(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & |x| < \frac{1}{2} \\ 0, & \text{others} \end{cases}, \text{ 所以上面积分} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi \text{rect}\left(\frac{r}{2} \sin \theta\right) d\theta.$$

当  $0 < r < 1$  时,  $\left|\frac{r}{2} \sin \theta\right| < \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\text{rect}\left(\frac{r}{2} \sin \theta\right) = 1$ , 所以原积分  $= \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,

当  $r > 1$  时,  $0 < \theta < \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{r}$ ,  $\pi - \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{r} < \theta < \pi$  时,  $\text{rect}\left(\frac{r}{2} \sin \theta\right) = 1$ , 其余  $\text{rect}\left(\frac{r}{2} \sin \theta\right) = 0$ ,

$$\text{所以原积分} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_0^{\sin^{-1} \frac{1}{r}} d\theta + \int_{\pi - \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{r}}^\pi d\theta \right) = \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{r}.$$

关于上面交换积分次序的合法性讨论书上有。

(2) 书上已求出  $\int_0^\infty J_0(rt) e^{-pt} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{p^2 + r^2}}$  ( $\text{Re } p > 0$ ), 右边函数以  $\pm ir$  为枝点, 以连

接两枝点的虚轴线段为割线, 规定割线右岸  $\arg(p - ir) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $\arg(p + ir) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 则令

$$p \rightarrow i \text{ 得 } \int_0^\infty J_0(rt) e^{-it} dt = \begin{cases} -i \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}, & 0 < r < 1 \\ \infty, & r = 1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2-1}}, & r > 1 \end{cases}, \text{ 取虚部即可。}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(3) \quad \int_0^\infty J_0(rp) J_1(ap) dp &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty J_1(ap) dp \int_0^\pi \cos(rp \sin \theta) d\theta \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^\infty J_1(ap) \cos(rp \sin \theta) dp = -\frac{1}{a\pi} \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^\infty \cos(rp \sin \theta) dJ_0(ap).
\end{aligned}$$

其中  $\int_0^\infty \cos(rp \sin \theta) dJ_0(ap) = J_0(ap) \cos(rp \sin \theta) \Big|_{p=0}^{p \rightarrow \infty} + r \sin \theta \int_0^\infty \sin(rp \sin \theta) J_0(ap) dp$

$$= -1 + \int_0^\infty \sin x J_0\left(\frac{a}{r \sin \theta} x\right) dx,$$

$$\text{所以 } \int_0^\infty J_0(rp)J_1(ap)dp = \frac{1}{a\pi} \int_0^\pi \left[ 1 - \int_0^\infty \sin x J_0\left(\frac{a}{r \sin \theta} x\right) dx \right] d\theta.$$

$$\text{由上小题结论, 当 } r < a \text{ 时, } \frac{a}{r \sin \theta} > 1, \quad \int_0^\infty \sin x J_0\left(\frac{a}{r \sin \theta} x\right) dx = 0,$$

$$\text{所以 } \int_0^\infty J_0(rp)J_1(ap)dp = \frac{1}{a\pi} \int_0^\pi d\theta = \frac{1}{a}.$$

$$\text{当 } r > a \text{ 时, } \int_0^\infty \sin x J_0\left(\frac{a}{r \sin \theta} x\right) dx = \begin{cases} \frac{r \sin \theta}{\sqrt{r^2 \sin^2 \theta - a^2}}, \sin \theta > \frac{a}{r} \\ \infty, \sin \theta = \frac{a}{r} \\ 0, \sin \theta < \frac{a}{r} \end{cases}, \quad \text{记 } \theta_0 = \sin^{-1} \frac{a}{r},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \int_0^\infty J_0(rp)J_1(ap)dp &= \frac{1}{a\pi} \left[ \int_0^{\theta_0} d\theta + \int_{\theta_0}^{\pi-\theta_0} \left( 1 - \frac{r \sin \theta}{\sqrt{r^2 \sin^2 \theta - a^2}} \right) d\theta + \int_{\pi-\theta_0}^\pi d\theta \right] \\ &= \frac{2}{a\pi} \left[ \theta_0 + \int_{\theta_0}^{\pi/2} \left( 1 - \frac{r \sin \theta}{\sqrt{r^2 \sin^2 \theta - a^2}} \right) d\theta \right] = \frac{2}{a\pi} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \int_{\theta_0}^{\pi/2} \frac{r \sin \theta}{\sqrt{r^2 \sin^2 \theta - a^2}} d\theta \right). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中 } - \int_{\theta_0}^{\pi/2} \frac{r \sin \theta}{\sqrt{r^2 \sin^2 \theta - a^2}} d\theta = \int_{\theta_0}^{\pi/2} \frac{r}{\sqrt{r^2 - a^2 - r^2 \cos^2 \theta}} d\cos \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{\sqrt{1-\frac{a^2}{r^2}}}^0 \frac{r}{\sqrt{r^2 - a^2 - r^2 x^2}} dx \stackrel{\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-\frac{a^2}{r^2}}} = y}{=} \int_1^0 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dy = \sin^{-1} y \Big|_1^0 = -\frac{\pi}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } \int_0^\infty J_0(rp)J_1(ap)dp = 0.$$

$$\text{当 } r = a \text{ 时, } \int_0^\infty J_0(rp)J_1(ap)dp = -\frac{1}{a} \int_0^\infty J_0(ap)dJ_0(ap) = \frac{1}{2a} J_0^2(ap) \Big|_{p \rightarrow \infty}^{p=0} = \frac{1}{2a}.$$

320. 根据 Neumann 函数  $Y_\nu(z)$  的定义  $Y_\nu(z) = \frac{\cos \nu \pi J_\nu(z) - J_{-\nu}(z)}{\sin \nu \pi}$ , 证明:

$$(1) \quad Y_{-\nu}(z) = \sin \nu \pi J_\nu(z) + \cos \nu \pi Y_\nu(z), \quad Y_\nu(z e^{im\pi}) = e^{-im\nu\pi} Y_\nu(z) + 2i \sin m\nu\pi \cot \nu \pi J_\nu(z),$$

$$Y_{-\nu}(z e^{im\pi}) = e^{-im\nu\pi} Y_{-\nu}(z) + 2i \sin m\nu\pi \csc \nu \pi J_\nu(z);$$

$$(2) \quad Y_\nu(z) \text{ 的递推关系与 } J_\nu(z) \text{ 相同, 即 } \frac{d}{dz} [z^\nu Y_\nu(z)] = z^\nu Y_{\nu-1}(z),$$

$$\frac{d}{dz} \left[ z^{-\nu} Y_{\nu}(z) \right] = -z^{-\nu} Y_{\nu+1}(z)。$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \cos \nu \pi Y_{\nu}(z) &= \frac{\cos^2 \nu \pi J_{\nu}(z) - \cos \nu \pi J_{-\nu}(z)}{\sin \nu \pi} = \frac{J_{\nu}(z) - \sin^2 \nu \pi J_{\nu}(z) - \cos \nu \pi J_{-\nu}(z)}{\sin \nu \pi} \\ &= -\frac{\cos \nu \pi J_{-\nu}(z) - J_{\nu}(z)}{\sin \nu \pi} - \sin \nu \pi J_{\nu}(z) = Y_{-\nu}(z) - \sin \nu \pi J_{\nu}(z)。 \end{aligned}$$

由  $J_{\nu}(z)$  级数表达式有  $J_{\nu}(ze^{im\pi}) = e^{im\nu\pi} J_{\nu}(z)$ ，所以

$$Y_{\nu}(ze^{im\pi}) = \cot \nu \pi e^{im\nu\pi} J_{\nu}(z) - \csc \nu \pi e^{-im\nu\pi} J_{-\nu}(z)，又有$$

$$e^{-im\nu\pi} Y_{\nu}(z) = \cot \nu \pi e^{-im\nu\pi} J_{\nu}(z) - \csc \nu \pi e^{-im\nu\pi} J_{-\nu}(z)，两式相减得$$

$$Y_{\nu}(ze^{im\pi}) - e^{-im\nu\pi} Y_{\nu}(z) = \cot \nu \pi (e^{im\nu\pi} - e^{-im\nu\pi}) J_{\nu}(z) = 2i \sin m\nu\pi \cot \nu \pi J_{\nu}(z)。$$

$$Y_{-\nu}(ze^{im\pi}) = -\cot \nu \pi e^{-im\nu\pi} J_{-\nu}(z) + \csc \nu \pi e^{im\nu\pi} J_{\nu}(z)，$$

$$e^{-im\nu\pi} Y_{-\nu}(z) = -\cot \nu \pi e^{-im\nu\pi} J_{-\nu}(z) + \csc \nu \pi e^{-im\nu\pi} J_{\nu}(z)，两式相减得$$

$$Y_{-\nu}(ze^{im\pi}) - e^{-im\nu\pi} Y_{-\nu}(z) = 2i \sin m\nu\pi \csc \nu \pi J_{\nu}(z)。$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \frac{d}{dz} \left[ z^{\nu} Y_{\nu}(z) \right] &= \cot \nu \pi \frac{d}{dz} \left[ z^{\nu} J_{\nu}(z) \right] - \csc \nu \pi \frac{d}{dz} \left[ z^{\nu} J_{-\nu}(z) \right] \\ &= \cot \nu \pi z^{\nu} J_{\nu-1}(z) + \csc \nu \pi z^{\nu} J_{-\nu+1}(z) \\ &= z^{\nu} \left[ \cot(\nu-1) \pi J_{\nu-1}(z) - \csc(\nu-1) \pi J_{-\nu+1}(z) \right] = z^{\nu} Y_{\nu-1}(z)。 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dz} \left[ z^{-\nu} Y_{\nu}(z) \right] &= \cot \nu \pi \frac{d}{dz} \left[ z^{-\nu} J_{\nu}(z) \right] - \csc \nu \pi \frac{d}{dz} \left[ z^{-\nu} J_{-\nu}(z) \right] \\ &= -\cot \nu \pi z^{-\nu} J_{\nu+1}(z) - \csc \nu \pi z^{-\nu} J_{-\nu+1}(z) \\ &= -z^{-\nu} \left[ \cot(\nu+1) \pi J_{\nu+1}(z) - \csc(\nu+1) \pi J_{-\nu+1}(z) \right] = -z^{-\nu} Y_{\nu+1}(z)。 \end{aligned}$$

321. 设有一柱体半径为  $a$ ，高为  $h$ 。与外界绝热，初始温度为  $u_0 \left( 1 - \frac{\rho^2}{a^2} \right)$ ，求此柱体内温度分布与变化。又当时间足够长时该柱体温度应达到稳定，试求此稳定温度。

$$\text{初始温度分布与 } \varphi, z \text{ 无关, 所以该问题与 } \varphi, z \text{ 无关, } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left( \rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \right) = 0 \\ u|_{\rho=0} \text{ 有界, } \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \Big|_{\rho=a} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = u_0 \left( 1 - \frac{\rho^2}{a^2} \right) \end{cases} .$$

$$\text{分离变量得本征值问题 } \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d}{d\rho} \left( \rho \frac{dP}{d\rho} \right) + \lambda^2 P = 0 \\ P(0) \text{ 有界, } P'(a) = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 及 } T' + \lambda^2 \kappa T = 0 .$$

解本征值问题得  $\lambda_0 = 0$ ,  $\lambda_i = \frac{\mu'_i}{a}$  ( $\mu'_i$  是  $J'_0(x)$ , 即  $J_1(x)$  的第  $i$  个正零点,  $i = 1, 2, \dots$ ),

$$P_0(\rho) = A_0, \quad P_i(\rho) = J_0\left(\frac{\mu'_i}{a} \rho\right), \quad \text{以及 } T(t) = A_i \exp\left[-\kappa \left(\frac{\mu'_i}{a}\right)^2 t\right].$$

$$\text{所以 } u(\rho, t) = A_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i J_0\left(\frac{\mu'_i}{a} \rho\right) \exp\left[-\kappa \left(\frac{\mu'_i}{a}\right)^2 t\right],$$

$$u|_{t=0} = A_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i J_0\left(\frac{\mu'_i}{a} \rho\right) = u_0 \left( 1 - \frac{\rho^2}{a^2} \right), \quad \text{由 313 题求出的归一化因子可定出}$$

$$A_0 = \frac{2u_0}{a^2} \int_0^a \left( 1 - \frac{\rho^2}{a^2} \right) \rho d\rho = \frac{u_0}{2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_i &= \frac{2u_0}{a^2 J_0^2(\mu'_i)} \int_0^a \left( 1 - \frac{\rho^2}{a^2} \right) \rho J_0\left(\frac{\mu'_i}{a} \rho\right) d\rho = \frac{2u_0}{a^2 J_0^2(\mu'_i)} \left[ \int_0^a \rho J_0\left(\frac{\mu'_i}{a} \rho\right) d\rho - \frac{1}{a^2} \int_0^a \rho^3 J_0\left(\frac{\mu'_i}{a} \rho\right) d\rho \right] \\ &= \frac{2u_0}{a \mu'_i J_0^2(\mu'_i)} \int_0^a \frac{d}{d\rho} \left[ \rho J_1\left(\frac{\mu'_i}{a} \rho\right) \right] d\rho - \frac{2u_0}{a^3 \mu'_i J_0^2(\mu'_i)} \int_0^a \rho^2 \frac{d}{d\rho} \left[ \rho J_1\left(\frac{\mu'_i}{a} \rho\right) \right] d\rho \\ &= \frac{2u_0}{a \mu'_i J_0^2(\mu'_i)} \rho J_1\left(\frac{\mu'_i}{a} \rho\right) \Big|_0^a - \frac{2u_0}{a^3 \mu'_i J_0^2(\mu'_i)} \left\{ \rho^3 J_1\left(\frac{\mu'_i}{a} \rho\right) \Big|_0^a - 2 \int_0^a \rho^2 J_1\left(\frac{\mu'_i}{a} \rho\right) d\rho \right\} \\ &= \frac{4u_0}{a^2 \mu'^2 J_0^2(\mu'_i)} \int_0^a \frac{d}{d\rho} \left[ \rho^2 J_2\left(\frac{\mu'_i}{a} \rho\right) \right] d\rho = \frac{4u_0 J_2(\mu'_i)}{\mu'^2 J_0^2(\mu'_i)}, \end{aligned}$$

递推公式  $J_{\nu-1}(x) + J_{\nu+1}(x) = \frac{2\nu}{x} J_{\nu}(x)$  中令  $\nu = 1, x = \mu'_i$  可得  $J_2(\mu'_i) = -J_0(\mu'_i)$ , 所以

$$A_i = -\frac{4u_0}{\mu'^2 J_0(\mu'_i)}, \quad \text{即 } u(\rho, t) = \frac{u_0}{2} - 4u_0 \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\mu'^2 J_0(\mu'_i)} J_0\left(\frac{\mu'_i}{a} \rho\right) \exp\left[-\kappa \left(\frac{\mu'_i}{a}\right)^2 t\right],$$

$$t \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时 } u \rightarrow \frac{u_0}{2}。$$

322. 半径为  $R$  的圆形膜, 边缘固定, 初始形状是旋转抛物面  $u|_{t=0} = H\left(1 - \frac{\rho^2}{R^2}\right)$ , 初速恒

$$\text{为 } 0, \text{ 求解膜的自由横振动: } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left( \rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \right) = 0 \\ u|_{\rho=0} \text{ 有界}, u|_{\rho=R} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = H\left(1 - \frac{\rho^2}{R^2}\right), \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}。$$

$$u(\rho, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} J_0\left(\frac{\mu_n}{R} \rho\right) \left[ A_n \sin \frac{a\mu_n}{R} t + B_n \cos \frac{a\mu_n}{R} t \right] \quad (\mu_n \text{ 是 } J_0(x) \text{ 的正零点}), \text{ 由初始条}$$

$$\text{件得 } A_n = 0, \quad B_n = \frac{2H}{R^2 J_1^2(\mu_n)} \int_0^R \left(1 - \frac{\rho^2}{R^2}\right) J_0\left(\frac{\mu_n}{R} \rho\right) \rho d\rho = \frac{4HJ_2(\mu_n)}{\mu_n^2 J_1^2(\mu_n)}, \text{ 由递推关系可}$$

得

$$J_2(\mu_n) = \frac{2}{\mu_n} J_1(\mu_n), \text{ 所以 } B_n = \frac{8H}{\mu_n^3 J_1(\mu_n)},$$

$$\text{即 } u(\rho, t) = 8H \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\mu_n^3 J_1(\mu_n)} J_0\left(\frac{\mu_n}{R} \rho\right) \cos \frac{a\mu_n}{R} t。$$

$$323. \text{ 求解下列定解问题: } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \left[ \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left( \rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \right) + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} \right] = 0 \\ u|_{\rho=0} \text{ 有界}, u|_{\rho=a} = 0, u|_{t=0} = u_0 \sin 2\varphi \end{cases}。$$

$$u(\rho, \varphi, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} J_m\left(\frac{\mu_n^{(m)}}{a} \rho\right) (A_{mn} \sin m\varphi + B_{mn} \cos m\varphi) \exp \left[ - \left( \frac{\mu_n^{(m)}}{a} \right)^2 \kappa t \right] \quad (\mu_n^{(m)} \text{ 是}$$

$$J_m(x) \text{ 的正零点})。 \text{ 由于 } u|_{t=0} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} J_m\left(\frac{\mu_n^{(m)}}{a} \rho\right) (A_{mn} \sin m\varphi + B_{mn} \cos m\varphi) = u_0 \sin 2\varphi,$$

所以  $B_{mn} = 0$ ,

$$A_{2n} = \frac{2u_0}{a^2 J_2'^2(\mu_n^{(2)})} \int_0^a J_2\left(\frac{\mu_n^{(2)}}{a} \rho\right) \rho d\rho = \frac{2u_0}{a^2 J_2'^2(\mu_n^{(2)})} \int_0^a \rho^2 \rho^{-1} J_2\left(\frac{\mu_n^{(2)}}{a} \rho\right) d\rho$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\frac{2u_0}{a\mu_n^{(2)}J_2'^2(\mu_n^{(2)})}\int_0^a \rho^2 \frac{d}{d\rho} \left[ \rho^{-1} J_1 \left( \frac{\mu_n^{(2)}}{a} \rho \right) \right] d\rho \\
&= -\frac{2u_0}{\mu_n^{(2)}J_2'^2(\mu_n^{(2)})} J_1(\mu_n^{(2)}) + \frac{4u_0}{a\mu_n^{(2)}J_2'^2(\mu_n^{(2)})} \int_0^a J_1 \left( \frac{\mu_n^{(2)}}{a} \rho \right) d\rho \\
&= -\frac{2u_0}{\mu_n^{(2)}J_2'^2(\mu_n^{(2)})} J_1(\mu_n^{(2)}) + \frac{4u_0}{(\mu_n^{(2)})^2 J_2'^2(\mu_n^{(2)})} [1 - J_0(\mu_n^{(2)})] \\
&= \frac{2u_0}{\mu_n^{(2)}J_2'^2(\mu_n^{(2)})} \left[ \frac{2}{\mu_n^{(2)}} - J_1(\mu_n^{(2)}) - \frac{2}{\mu_n^{(2)}} J_0(\mu_n^{(2)}) \right].
\end{aligned}$$

递推公式  $J_{\nu-1}(x) + J_{\nu+1}(x) = \frac{2\nu}{x} J_\nu(x)$  中令  $\nu=1$ ,  $x=\mu_n^{(2)}$  可得  $J_1(\mu_n^{(2)}) = \frac{\mu_n^{(2)}}{2} J_0(\mu_n^{(2)})$ ,

$\frac{d}{dx} [x^\nu J_\nu(x)] = x^\nu J_{\nu-1}(x)$  展开成  $\nu J_\nu(x) + x J_\nu'(x) = x J_{\nu-1}(x)$ , 令  $\nu=2$ ,  $x=\mu_n^{(2)}$  可得

$$J_2'(\mu_n^{(2)}) = J_1(\mu_n^{(2)}) = \frac{\mu_n^{(2)}}{2} J_0(\mu_n^{(2)}), \text{ 所以}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{2n} &= \frac{2u_0}{\mu_n^{(2)} \left[ \frac{\mu_n^{(2)}}{2} J_0(\mu_n^{(2)}) \right]^2} \left[ \frac{2}{\mu_n^{(2)}} - \frac{\mu_n^{(2)}}{2} J_0(\mu_n^{(2)}) - \frac{2}{\mu_n^{(2)}} J_0(\mu_n^{(2)}) \right] \\
&= 4u_0 \frac{4 - \left[ (\mu_n^{(2)})^2 + 4 \right] J_0(\mu_n^{(2)})}{(\mu_n^{(2)})^4 J_0^2(\mu_n^{(2)})},
\end{aligned}$$

其余  $A_{mn} = 0$ 。

$$\text{即 } u(\rho, \varphi, t) = 4u_0 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4 - \left[ (\mu_n^{(2)})^2 + 4 \right] J_0(\mu_n^{(2)})}{(\mu_n^{(2)})^4 J_0^2(\mu_n^{(2)})} J_2 \left( \frac{\mu_n^{(2)}}{a} \rho \right) \sin 2\varphi \exp \left[ - \left( \frac{\mu_n^{(2)}}{a} \right)^2 \kappa t \right].$$

324. 一长为  $\pi$ , 半径为 1 的圆柱形导体, 柱体侧面和其上下底的温度均保持为 0, 初始时柱体内温度分布为  $f(\rho) \sin nz$ , 求柱体内温度变化与分布。

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \left[ \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left( \rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right] = 0 \\ u|_{\rho=0} \text{ 有界}, u|_{\rho=a} = 0, u|_{z=0} = 0, u|_{z=\pi} = 0, u|_{t=0} = f(\rho) \sin nz \end{cases}$$

$$\text{分离变量得本征值问题} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d}{d\rho} \left( \rho \frac{dP}{d\rho} \right) + k^2 P = 0, \\ P(0) \text{有界}, P(a) = 0 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} \frac{d^2 Z}{dz^2} + m^2 Z = 0 \\ Z(0) = 0, Z(\pi) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{以及}$$

$$\frac{dT}{dt} + (k^2 + m^2) \kappa T = 0.$$

$$u(\rho, z, t) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_{im} J_0(\mu_i \rho) \sin mz \exp[-(\mu_i^2 + m^2) \kappa t] \quad (\mu_i \text{ 是 } J_0(x) \text{ 的正零点}).$$

$$\text{由初始条件可得 } A_{in} = \frac{2}{J_1^2(\mu_i)} \int_0^1 f(\rho) J_0(\mu_i \rho) \rho d\rho, \text{ 其余 } A_{im} = 0, \text{ 即}$$

$$u(\rho, z, t) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} A_{in} J_0(\mu_i \rho) \sin nz \exp[-(\mu_i^2 + n^2) \kappa t].$$

325. 一空心圆柱，内半径为  $a$ ，外半径为  $b$ ，维持内外柱面温度为 0，又设柱体高为  $h$ ，

$$\text{上下底绝热，初温为常数 } u_0, \text{ 求柱体内温度变化与分布: } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left( \rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \right) = 0 \\ u|_{\rho=a} = 0, u|_{\rho=b} = 0, u|_{t=0} = u_0 \end{cases}.$$

$$\text{分离变量得本征值问题} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d}{d\rho} \left( \rho \frac{dP}{d\rho} \right) + k^2 P = 0 \\ P(a) = 0, P(b) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{以及} \quad \frac{dT}{dt} + k^2 \kappa T = 0.$$

$$P(\rho) \text{ 的通解为 } P(\rho) = AJ_0(k\rho) + BY_0(k\rho), \text{ 由边界条件得 } \begin{vmatrix} J_0(ka) & Y_0(ka) \\ J_0(kb) & Y_0(kb) \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

$$\text{用 } k_i \text{ 表示方程 } J_0(k_i a) Y_0(k_i b) - J_0(k_i b) Y_0(k_i a) = 0 \quad (\text{所以 } Y_0(k_i a) = \frac{J_0(k_i a)}{J_0(k_i b)} Y_0(k_i b),$$

$$Y_0(k_i b) = \frac{J_0(k_i b)}{J_0(k_i a)} Y_0(k_i a)) \text{ 的正根, 即为本征值, 本征函数为}$$

$$P_i(\rho) = Y_0(k_i a) J_0(k_i \rho) - J_0(k_i a) Y_0(k_i \rho), \text{ 可算出:}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b P_i(\rho) \rho d\rho &= Y_0(k_i a) \int_a^b \rho J_0(k_i \rho) d\rho - J_0(k_i a) \int_a^b \rho Y_0(k_i \rho) d\rho \\ &= \frac{Y_0(k_i a)}{k_i} \rho J_1(k_i \rho) \Big|_{\rho=a}^{\rho=b} - \frac{J_0(k_i a)}{k_i} \rho Y_1(k_i \rho) \Big|_{\rho=a}^{\rho=b} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{b}{k_i} \begin{vmatrix} J_0(k_i a) & J'_0(k_i b) \\ Y_0(k_i a) & Y'_0(k_i b) \end{vmatrix} - \frac{a}{k_i} \begin{vmatrix} J_0(k_i a) & J'_0(k_i a) \\ Y_0(k_i a) & Y'_0(k_i a) \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \frac{b}{k_i} \frac{J_0(k_i a)}{J_0(k_i b)} \begin{vmatrix} J_0(k_i b) & J'_0(k_i b) \\ Y_0(k_i b) & Y'_0(k_i b) \end{vmatrix} - \frac{a}{k_i} \begin{vmatrix} J_0(k_i a) & J'_0(k_i a) \\ Y_0(k_i a) & Y'_0(k_i a) \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \frac{b}{k_i} \frac{J_0(k_i a)}{J_0(k_i b)} \frac{2}{\pi k_i b} - \frac{a}{k_i} \frac{2}{\pi k_i a} = \frac{2}{\pi k_i^2} \left[ \frac{J_0(k_i a)}{J_0(k_i b)} - 1 \right],
\end{aligned}$$

下面求  $\int_a^b P_i^2(\rho) \rho d\rho$  :

令  $P(\rho) = Y_0(ka)J_0(k\rho) - J_0(ka)Y_0(k\rho)$  (显然  $P(a) = 0$ ), 则

$\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d}{d\rho} \left( \rho \frac{dP}{d\rho} \right) + k^2 P = 0$ , 又有  $\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d}{d\rho} \left( \rho \frac{dP_i}{d\rho} \right) + k_i^2 P_i = 0$ , 第一式两边乘  $\rho P_i(\rho)$  减去第

二式两边乘  $\rho P(\rho)$ , 两边积分得

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_a^b P P_i \rho d\rho &= \frac{\int_a^b \left[ P \frac{d}{d\rho} \left( \rho \frac{dP_i}{d\rho} \right) - P_i \frac{d}{d\rho} \left( \rho \frac{dP}{d\rho} \right) \right] d\rho}{k^2 - k_i^2} = \frac{(\rho P P_i)'_a^b - (\rho P_i P)'_a^b}{k^2 - k_i^2} \\
&= \frac{b P(b) P_i'(b)}{k^2 - k_i^2} = \frac{b k_i P(b)}{k^2 - k_i^2} [Y_0(k_i a) J'_0(k_i b) - J_0(k_i a) Y'_0(k_i b)] \\
&= -\frac{b k_i P(b)}{k^2 - k_i^2} \frac{J_0(k_i a)}{J_0(k_i b)} \begin{vmatrix} J_0(k_i b) & J'_0(k_i b) \\ Y_0(k_i b) & Y'_0(k_i b) \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{b k_i P(b)}{k^2 - k_i^2} \frac{J_0(k_i a)}{J_0(k_i b)} \frac{2}{\pi k_i b} \\
&= -\frac{2}{\pi} \frac{J_0(k_i a)}{J_0(k_i b)} \frac{Y_0(ka) J_0(kb) - J_0(ka) Y_0(kb)}{k^2 - k_i^2}.
\end{aligned}$$

所以  $\int_a^b P_i^2(\rho) \rho d\rho = \lim_{k \rightarrow k_i} \int_a^b P P_i \rho d\rho = -\lim_{k \rightarrow k_i} \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{J_0(k_i a)}{J_0(k_i b)} \frac{Y_0(ka) J_0(kb) - J_0(ka) Y_0(kb)}{k^2 - k_i^2}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\frac{2}{\pi} \frac{J_0(k_i a)}{J_0(k_i b)} \lim_{k \rightarrow k_i} \frac{a \begin{vmatrix} J_0(kb) & J'_0(ka) \\ Y_0(kb) & Y'_0(ka) \end{vmatrix} - b \begin{vmatrix} J_0(ka) & J'_0(kb) \\ Y_0(ka) & Y'_0(kb) \end{vmatrix}}{2k} \\
&= -\frac{2}{\pi} \frac{J_0(k_i a)}{J_0(k_i b)} \frac{a \frac{J_0(k_i b)}{J_0(k_i a)} \begin{vmatrix} J_0(k_i a) & J'_0(k_i a) \\ Y_0(k_i a) & Y'_0(k_i a) \end{vmatrix} - b \frac{J_0(k_i a)}{J_0(k_i b)} \begin{vmatrix} J_0(k_i b) & J'_0(k_i b) \\ Y_0(k_i b) & Y'_0(k_i b) \end{vmatrix}}{2k_i}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi^2 k_i^2} \left\{ \left[ \frac{J_0(k_i a)}{J_0(k_i b)} \right]^2 - 1 \right\}.$$

$$u(\rho, t) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i P_i(\rho) \exp(-k_i^2 \kappa t) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i [Y_0(k_i a) J_0(k_i \rho) - J_0(k_i a) Y_0(k_i b)] \exp(-k_i^2 \kappa t).$$

由初始条件,  $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i P_i(\rho) = u_0$ , 所以

$$A_i = u_0 \frac{\int_a^b P_i(\rho) \rho d\rho}{\int_a^b P_i^2(\rho) \rho d\rho} = u_0 \frac{\frac{2}{\pi k_i^2} \left[ \frac{J_0(k_i a)}{J_0(k_i b)} - 1 \right]}{\frac{2}{\pi^2 k_i^2} \left\{ \left[ \frac{J_0(k_i a)}{J_0(k_i b)} \right]^2 - 1 \right\}} = \pi u_0 \frac{J_0(k_i b)}{J_0(k_i a) + J_0(k_i b)}.$$

$$\text{即 } u(\rho, t) = \pi u_0 \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{J_0(k_i b)}{J_0(k_i a) + J_0(k_i b)} [Y_0(k_i a) J_0(k_i \rho) - J_0(k_i a) Y_0(k_i b)] \exp(-k_i^2 \kappa t).$$

326. 半径为  $R$  的圆形膜, 边缘固定, 在单位质量上受周期力 (1)  $f(\rho, t) = A \sin \omega t$ , (2)

$f(\rho, t) = A \left( 1 - \frac{\rho^2}{R^2} \right) \sin \omega t$  的作用, 求解膜的强迫振动, 设初位移和初速度均为 0。

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left( \rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \right) = f(\rho, t) \\ u|_{\rho=0} = \text{有界}, u|_{\rho=R} = 0, u|_{t=0} = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}.$$

(1) 将  $u(\rho, t)$  和  $f(\rho, t)$  按本征函数  $J_0\left(\frac{\mu_n}{R} \rho\right)$  ( $\mu_n$  是  $J_0(x)$  的正零点) 展开:

$$u(\rho, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(t) J_0\left(\frac{\mu_n}{R} \rho\right), \quad f(\rho, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(t) J_0\left(\frac{\mu_n}{R} \rho\right),$$

$$f_n(t) = \frac{2A \sin \omega t}{R^2 J_1^2(\mu_n)} \int_0^R J_0\left(\frac{\mu_n}{R} \rho\right) \rho d\rho = \frac{2A}{\mu_n J_1(\mu_n)} \sin \omega t.$$

代入方程得

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n''(t) J_0\left(\frac{\mu_n}{R} \rho\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{a \mu_n}{R} \right)^2 T_n(t) J_0\left(\frac{\mu_n}{R} \rho\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2A}{\mu_n J_1(\mu_n)} \sin \omega t J_0\left(\frac{\mu_n}{R} \rho\right),$$

$$\text{所以} \begin{cases} T_n''(t) + \left(\frac{a\mu_n}{R}\right)^2 T_n(t) = \frac{2A}{\mu_n J_1(\mu_n)} \sin \omega t, \\ T_n(0) = 0, T_n'(0) = 0 \end{cases},$$

若不存在  $m$  使得  $\omega = \frac{a\mu_m}{R}$ ,

$$\text{可解得 } T_n(t) = \frac{2A}{\mu_n J_1(\mu_n) \left[ \left(\frac{a\mu_n}{R}\right)^2 - \omega^2 \right]} \left( \sin \omega t - \frac{\omega R}{a\mu_n} \sin \frac{a\mu_n}{R} t \right).$$

若存在  $m$  使得  $\omega = \frac{a\mu_m}{R}$ , 当  $n \neq m$  时,  $T_n(t)$  解仍如上式, 而

$$T_m(t) = \frac{A}{\omega \mu_m J_1(\mu_m)} \left( \frac{1}{\omega} \sin \omega t - t \cos \omega t \right).$$

$$\text{第一种情况 } u(\rho, t) = 2A \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{J_0\left(\frac{\mu_n}{R} \rho\right)}{\mu_n J_1(\mu_n) \left[ \left(\frac{a\mu_n}{R}\right)^2 - \omega^2 \right]} \left( \sin \omega t - \frac{\omega R}{a\mu_n} \sin \frac{a\mu_n}{R} t \right).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{第二种情况 } u(\rho, t) &= 2A \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ n \neq m}}^{\infty} \frac{J_0\left(\frac{\mu_n}{R} \rho\right)}{\mu_n J_1(\mu_n) \left[ \left(\frac{a\mu_n}{R}\right)^2 - \omega^2 \right]} \left( \sin \omega t - \frac{\omega R}{a\mu_n} \sin \frac{a\mu_n}{R} t \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{A}{\omega \mu_m J_1(\mu_m)} \left( \frac{1}{\omega} \sin \omega t - t \cos \omega t \right) J_0\left(\frac{\mu_m}{R} \rho\right). \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad u(\rho, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(t) J_0\left(\frac{\mu_n}{R} \rho\right), \quad f(\rho, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(t) J_0\left(\frac{\mu_n}{R} \rho\right),$$

$$f_n(t) = \frac{2A \sin \omega t}{R^2 J_1^2(\mu_n)} \int_0^R \left(1 - \frac{\rho^2}{R^2}\right) J_0\left(\frac{\mu_n}{R} \rho\right) \rho d\rho = \frac{8A}{\mu_n^3 J_1(\mu_n)} \sin \omega t.$$

$$\text{代入方程得} \begin{cases} T_n''(t) + \left(\frac{a\mu_n}{R}\right)^2 T_n(t) = \frac{8A}{\mu_n^3 J_1(\mu_n)} \sin \omega t \\ T_n(0) = 0, T_n'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{第一种情况, } T_n(t) = \frac{8A}{\left(\frac{a\mu_n}{R}\right)^2 - \omega^2} \frac{1}{\mu_n^4 J_1(\mu_n)} \left( \mu_n \sin \omega t - \frac{\omega R}{a} \sin \frac{a\mu_n}{R} t \right),$$

$$u(\rho, t) = 8A \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{a\mu_n}{R}\right)^2 - \omega^2} \frac{J_0\left(\frac{\mu_n}{R}\rho\right)}{\mu_n^4 J_1(\mu_n)} \left( \mu_n \sin \omega t - \frac{\omega R}{a} \sin \frac{a\mu_n}{R} t \right).$$

第二种情况,  $T_m(t) = \frac{4A}{\omega^2 \mu_m^3 J_1(\mu_m)} (\sin \omega t - \omega t \cos \omega t),$

$$u(\rho, t) = 8A \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ n \neq m}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{a\mu_n}{R}\right)^2 - \omega^2} \frac{J_0\left(\frac{\mu_n}{R}\rho\right)}{\mu_n^4 J_1(\mu_n)} \left( \mu_n \sin \omega t - \frac{\omega R}{a} \sin \frac{a\mu_n}{R} t \right) \\ + \frac{4A}{\omega^2 \mu_m^3 J_1(\mu_m)} (\sin \omega t - \omega t \cos \omega t) J_0\left(\frac{\mu_m}{R}\rho\right).$$

327. 求长圆柱形铀块的临界半径 (见习题 11 第 205 题和习题 12 第 223 题)。

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = D \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left( \rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \right) + \alpha u \\ u|_{\rho=0} \text{ 有界}, u|_{\rho=a} = 0 \end{cases}.$$

分离变量可得  $u(\rho, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n J_0\left(\frac{\mu_n}{a}\rho\right) \exp\left\{-\left[D\left(\frac{\mu_n}{a}\right)^2 - \alpha\right]t\right\}$  ( $\mu_n$  是  $J_0(x)$  的正零点)。

可看出, 只要  $a < \sqrt{\frac{D}{\alpha}} \mu_1$ , 上面级数第一项趋于无穷,  $\sqrt{\frac{D}{\alpha}} \mu_1$  即为临界厚度。

328. 一完全柔软的均匀线, 密度为  $\rho$ , 上端 ( $x=l$ ) 固定在匀速转动的轴上, 下端 ( $x=0$ )

自由, 此线相对于平衡位置作横振动, 横振动方程及定解条件为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - g \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) - \omega^2 u = 0 \\ u|_{x=0} \text{ 有界}, u|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{x=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases}, \text{ 求 } u(x, t).$$

令  $u(x, t) = X(x)T(t)$  分离变量得  $\begin{cases} xX'' + X' + k^2 X = 0 \\ T'' + (gk^2 - \omega^2)T = 0 \end{cases}.$

令 306 题中  $\alpha = 0, \beta = 2k, \gamma = \frac{1}{2}, \nu = 0$  可得  $X(x) = AJ_0(2k\sqrt{x}) + BY_0(2k\sqrt{x})$ , 由边界

条件得到本征值  $k_n = \frac{\mu_n}{2\sqrt{l}}$  ( $\mu_n$  是  $J_0(x)$  的正零点), 本征函数  $X_n(x) = J_0\left(\mu_n\sqrt{\frac{x}{l}}\right)$ 。

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n \cos \omega_n t + B_n \sin \omega_n t) J_0\left(\mu_n\sqrt{\frac{x}{l}}\right), \text{ 其中 } \omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{g}{4l} \mu_n^2 - \omega^2}。$$

令 312 题 (\*) 式  $n = 0$ :  $\int_0^1 J_0^2(\mu_i x) x dx = \frac{1}{2} J_1^2(\mu_i)$ , 作代换  $x = \sqrt{\frac{t}{l}}$ , 则有

$$\int_0^l J_0^2\left(\mu_i\sqrt{\frac{t}{l}}\right) dt = l J_1^2(\mu_i)。由初始条件可定出  $A_n = \frac{1}{l J_1^2(\mu_n)} \int_0^l \varphi(x) J_0\left(\mu_n\sqrt{\frac{x}{l}}\right) dx,$$$

$$B_n = \frac{1}{l \omega_n J_1^2(\mu_n)} \int_0^l \psi(x) J_0\left(\mu_n\sqrt{\frac{x}{l}}\right) dx。$$

329. 一完全柔软的均匀线, 上端 ( $x = l$ ) 固定, 下端 ( $x = 0$ ) 自由, 线的密度  $\rho = ax^m$

$$(m > -1), \text{ 则横振动方程及定解条件为 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - \frac{gx}{m+1} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - g \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \\ u|_{x=0} \text{ 有界}, u|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{x=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases}, \text{ 求 } u(x, t)。$$

$$\text{分离变量得 } \begin{cases} xX'' + (m+1)X' + k^2X = 0 \\ T'' + \frac{g}{m+1}k^2T = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 令 306 题中 } \alpha = -\frac{m}{2}, \beta = 2k, \gamma = \frac{1}{2}, \nu = m \text{ 可得}$$

本征值  $k_n = \frac{\mu_n}{2\sqrt{l}}$ , 本征函数  $X_n(x) = x^{-\frac{m}{2}} J_m\left(\mu_n\sqrt{\frac{x}{l}}\right)$  ( $\mu_n$  是  $J_m(x)$  的正零点)。

$$u(x, t) = x^{-\frac{m}{2}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n \cos \omega_n t + B_n \sin \omega_n t) J_m\left(\mu_n\sqrt{\frac{x}{l}}\right), \text{ 其中 } \omega_n = \frac{\mu_n}{2} \sqrt{\frac{g}{l(1+m)}}。$$

$$\text{由 312 题 (*) 式可得 } \int_0^1 J_m^2\left(\mu_n\sqrt{\frac{x}{l}}\right) dx = l J_m'^2(\mu_n),$$

$$\text{由递推关系 } \frac{d}{dx} [x^{-m} J_m(x)] = -x^{-m} J_{m+1}(x) \text{ 可得 } J_m'(\mu_n) = -J_{m+1}(\mu_n),$$

所以  $\int_0^1 J_m^2 \left( \mu_n \sqrt{\frac{x}{l}} \right) dx = l J_{m+1}^2 (\mu_n)。$

由初始条件可得  $A_n = \frac{1}{l J_{m+1}^2 (\mu_n)} \int_0^l x^{\frac{m}{2}} \varphi(x) J_0 \left( \mu_n \sqrt{\frac{x}{l}} \right) dx，$

$B_n = \frac{1}{l \omega_n J_{m+1}^2 (\mu_n)} \int_0^l x^{\frac{m}{2}} \psi(x) J_0 \left( \mu_n \sqrt{\frac{x}{l}} \right) dx。$

330. 证明 (1)  $H_{-\nu}^{(1)}(z) = e^{i\nu\pi} H_{\nu}^{(1)}(z), \quad H_{-\nu}^{(2)}(z) = e^{-i\nu\pi} H_{\nu}^{(2)}(z);$

(2)  $H_{\nu}^{(1)}(ze^{im\pi}) = \frac{\sin(1-m)\nu\pi}{\sin\nu\pi} H_{\nu}^{(1)}(z) - e^{-i\nu\pi} \frac{\sin m\nu\pi}{\sin\nu\pi} H_{\nu}^{(2)}(z),$

$H_{\nu}^{(2)}(ze^{im\pi}) = \frac{\sin(1+m)\nu\pi}{\sin\nu\pi} H_{\nu}^{(2)}(z) + e^{i\nu\pi} \frac{\sin m\nu\pi}{\sin\nu\pi} H_{\nu}^{(1)}(z)。$

(1) 利用 320 题结论。

$H_{-\nu}^{(1)}(z) = J_{-\nu}(z) + iY_{-\nu}(z) = J_{-\nu}(z) + i\sin\nu\pi J_{\nu}(z) + i\cos\nu\pi Y_{\nu}(z),$

$e^{i\nu\pi} H_{\nu}^{(1)}(z) = e^{i\nu\pi} J_{\nu}(z) + ie^{i\nu\pi} Y_{\nu}(z)$

$= \cos\nu\pi J_{\nu}(z) + i\sin\nu\pi J_{\nu}(z) + i\cos\nu\pi Y_{\nu}(z) - \sin\nu\pi Y_{\nu}(z),$

两式相减得  $H_{-\nu}^{(1)}(z) - e^{i\nu\pi} H_{\nu}^{(1)}(z) = J_{-\nu}(z) - \cos\nu\pi J_{\nu}(z) + \sin\nu\pi Y_{\nu}(z) = 0。$

同样可得  $H_{-\nu}^{(2)}(z) = e^{-i\nu\pi} H_{\nu}^{(2)}(z)。$

(2)  $\frac{\sin(1-m)\nu\pi}{\sin\nu\pi} H_{\nu}^{(1)}(z) - e^{-i\nu\pi} \frac{\sin m\nu\pi}{\sin\nu\pi} H_{\nu}^{(2)}(z)$

$= (\cos m\nu\pi - \cot\nu\pi \sin m\nu\pi) [J_{\nu}(z) + iY_{\nu}(z)]$

$- (\cot\nu\pi \sin m\nu\pi - i\sin m\nu\pi) [J_{\nu}(z) - iY_{\nu}(z)]$

$= e^{im\nu\pi} J_{\nu}(z) + i [e^{-im\nu\pi} Y_{\nu}(z) + 2i \cot\nu\pi \sin m\nu\pi J_{\nu}(z)]$

$= J_{\nu}(ze^{im\pi}) + iY_{\nu}(ze^{im\pi}) = H_{\nu}^{(1)}(ze^{im\pi})。$

同样可得  $H_{\nu}^{(2)}(ze^{im\pi}) = \frac{\sin(1+m)\nu\pi}{\sin\nu\pi} H_{\nu}^{(2)}(z) + e^{i\nu\pi} \frac{\sin m\nu\pi}{\sin\nu\pi} H_{\nu}^{(1)}(z)。$



331. 若  $n$  为一正整数, 证明:  $J_{n+1/2}(x) = i^{-n} \sqrt{\frac{x}{2\pi}} \int_{-1}^1 e^{i\mu x} P_n(\mu) d\mu$ , 并推出

$$i^n \sqrt{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-itx} J_{n+1/2}(x) x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \begin{cases} 2\pi P_n(t), & |t| < 1 \\ 0, & |t| > 1 \end{cases}.$$

$$\text{证: } \int_{-1}^1 e^{i\mu x} P_n(\mu) d\mu = \int_{-1}^1 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(i\mu x)^k}{k!} P_n(\mu) d\mu = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{i^k x^k}{k!} \int_{-1}^1 \mu^k P_n(\mu) d\mu,$$

由习题 15 第 275 题结果,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{上式} &= 2^{n+1} i^n x^n \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m x^{2m} (n+m)!}{m! (2n+2m+1)!} = 2^{n+1} i^n x^n \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m x^{2m} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{2^{2n+2m+1} m! \Gamma\left(n+m+\frac{3}{2}\right)} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{x}} i^n \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{m! \Gamma\left(n+\frac{1}{2}+m+1\right)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2m+n+\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{x}} i^n J_{n+1/2}(x). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} i^n \sqrt{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-itx} J_{n+1/2}(x) x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-itx} dx \int_{-1}^1 e^{i\mu x} P_n(\mu) d\mu \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 P_n(\mu) d\mu \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i(\mu-t)x} dx = 2\pi \int_{-1}^1 P_n(\mu) \delta(\mu-t) d\mu, \end{aligned}$$

当  $|t| < 1$  时, 上式  $= 2\pi P_n(t)$ , 当  $|t| > 1$  时上式  $= 0$ 。

332. 一导体球, 半径为  $a$ , 初温为常温  $u_0$ , 球面温度为 0, 求球内温度变化和分布。

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) = 0 \\ u|_{r=0} \text{ 有界}, u|_{r=a} = 0, u|_{t=0} = u_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{分离变量得本征值问题} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left( r^2 \frac{dR}{dr} \right) + k^2 R = 0 & \text{及 } T' + k^2 \kappa T = 0. \\ R(0) \text{ 有界}, R(a) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$R$  的方程是零阶球 Bessel 方程, 通解为  $R(r) = A j_0(kr) + B n_0(kr)$ , 由边界条件可得本征

$$\text{值 } k_n = \frac{\mu_n}{a} \quad (\mu_n \text{ 是 } j_0(x) \text{ 的正零点, } n=1, 2, \dots), \text{ 本征函数 } R_n(r) = j_0\left(\frac{\mu_n}{a} r\right).$$

$$\text{由于 } j_0(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}, \text{ 所以 } \mu_n = n\pi, \quad k_n = \frac{n\pi}{a}, \quad R_n(r) = \frac{a}{n\pi r} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} r.$$

$$\text{所以 } u(r, t) = \frac{a}{\pi r} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} r \exp \left[ - \left( \frac{n\pi}{a} \right)^2 \kappa t \right],$$

$$\text{由初始条件, } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} r = \frac{\pi u_0}{a} r, \text{ 所以 } A_n = \frac{2n\pi u_0}{a^2} \int_0^a r \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} r dr = 2u_0 (-1)^{n+1},$$

$$\text{即 } u(r, t) = \frac{2u_0 a}{\pi r} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} r \exp \left[ - \left( \frac{n\pi}{a} \right)^2 \kappa t \right].$$

333. 确定球形铀块的临界半径 (见习题 11 第 205 题和习题 12 第 223 题)。

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = D \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \alpha u \\ u|_{r=0} \text{ 有界, } u|_{r=a} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{分离变量可得 } u(r, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n j_0 \left( \frac{n\pi}{a} r \right) \exp \left\{ - \left[ D \left( \frac{n\pi}{a} \right)^2 - \alpha \right] t \right\}, \text{ 可得临界厚度为 } \pi \sqrt{\frac{D}{\alpha}}.$$

334. 定义:  $K_\nu(z) = \frac{\pi}{2 \sin \nu \pi} [I_{-\nu}(z) - I_\nu(z)]$ , 试证明:

$$K_\nu(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} i e^{i\nu\pi/2} H_\nu^{(1)}(ze^{i\pi/2}), & -\pi < \arg z \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} i e^{-i\nu\pi/2} H_\nu^{(2)}(ze^{-i\pi/2}), & -\frac{\pi}{2} < \arg z < \pi \end{cases}.$$

$$-\pi < \arg z \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 时, } -\frac{\pi}{2} < \arg ze^{i\pi/2} \leq \pi,$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{i\nu\pi/2} H_\nu^{(1)}(ze^{i\pi/2}) &= e^{i\nu\pi/2} [J_\nu(ze^{i\pi/2}) + iY_\nu(ze^{i\pi/2})] \\ &= e^{i\nu\pi/2} [J_\nu(ze^{i\pi/2}) + i \cot \nu\pi J_\nu(ze^{i\pi/2}) - i \csc \nu\pi J_{-\nu}(ze^{i\pi/2})] \\ &= e^{i\nu\pi/2} [(1 + i \cot \nu\pi) e^{i\nu\pi/2} I_\nu(z) - i \csc \nu\pi e^{-i\nu\pi/2} I_{-\nu}(z)] \\ &= (1 + i \cot \nu\pi) e^{i\nu\pi} I_\nu(z) - i \csc \nu\pi I_{-\nu}(z) \\ &= i \csc \nu\pi [I_\nu(z) - I_{-\nu}(z)] = -\frac{2}{\pi} i K_\nu(z). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{同样可得 } -\frac{\pi}{2} < \arg z < \pi \text{ 时, } K_\nu(z) = -\frac{\pi}{2} i e^{-i\nu\pi/2} H_\nu^{(2)}(ze^{-i\pi/2}).$$

335. 证明: (1)  $\int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{1}{2}ax} \sin bx I_0\left(\frac{1}{2}ax\right) dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2b}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \sqrt{b+\sqrt{a^2+b^2}},$

$\int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{1}{2}ax} \cos bx I_0\left(\frac{1}{2}ax\right) dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2b}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \frac{a}{\sqrt{b+\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}},$  其中  $a>0, b>0$ ;

(2)  $\int_0^\infty J_0(ax) K_0(bx) x dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}, \quad a>0, \operatorname{Re} b>0.$

(1)  $I_0(x) = J_0(ix) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{-x \cos \theta} d\theta$  (见附录),

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty e^{-\left(\frac{1}{2}a+ib\right)x} I_0\left(\frac{1}{2}ax\right) dx &= \int_0^\infty e^{-\left(\frac{1}{2}a+ib\right)x} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{-\frac{1}{2}ax \cos \theta} d\theta dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^\infty e^{-x\left[\frac{1}{2}a(1+\cos \theta)+ib\right]} dx = \frac{1}{a\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{d\theta}{1+\cos \theta + i\frac{2b}{a}} \\ &= \frac{2}{a\pi} \int_0^\pi \frac{d\theta}{\cos \theta + 1 + i\frac{2b}{a}} \stackrel{x=\tan \frac{\theta}{2}}{=} \frac{4}{a\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2} + 1 + i\frac{2b}{a}} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \\ &= \frac{2}{b\pi i} \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{x^2 + 1 - i\frac{a}{b}}, \end{aligned} \quad (*)$$

设  $-1+i\frac{a}{b}$  的平方根为  $\xi+i\eta$ , 即  $(\xi+i\eta)^2 = -1+i\frac{a}{b}$ , 则  $\xi^2-\eta^2=-1, 2\xi\eta=\frac{a}{b}$ , 解得

$\xi_1+i\eta_1 = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2b}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{b+\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}} + i\frac{1}{\sqrt{2b}} \sqrt{b+\sqrt{a^2+b^2}},$  另一根为  $-\xi_1-i\eta_1,$

$$\begin{aligned} (*) \text{ 式} &= \frac{2}{b\pi i} \pi i \operatorname{res} \left[ \frac{1}{(z-\xi_1-i\eta_1)(z+\xi_1+i\eta_1)} \right]_{z=\xi_1+i\eta_1} = \frac{1}{b} \frac{1}{\xi_1+i\eta_1} = \frac{1}{b} \frac{1}{\xi_1^2+\eta_1^2} (\xi_1-i\eta_1) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \left( \frac{a}{\sqrt{2b}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{b+\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}} - i\frac{1}{\sqrt{2b}} \sqrt{b+\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \right). \end{aligned}$$

取实部和虚部即可得欲证两式。

(2) 由 337 题  $K_0(x)$  的积分表示,

$$\int_0^\infty J_0(ax) K_0(bx) x dx = \int_0^\infty J_0(ax) x dx \int_0^\infty e^{-bx \operatorname{ch} t} dt = \int_0^\infty dt \int_0^\infty e^{-bx \operatorname{ch} t} J_0(ax) x dx,$$

由 318 (1) 题,  $\int_0^\infty e^{-bx \operatorname{ch} t} J_0(ax) x dx = \frac{b \operatorname{ch} t}{(b^2 \operatorname{ch}^2 t + a^2)^{3/2}},$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{所以 } \int_0^\infty J_0(ax) K_0(bx) x dx &= b \int_0^\infty \frac{\operatorname{ch} t}{(b^2 \operatorname{ch}^2 t + a^2)^{3/2}} dt = b \int_0^\infty \frac{d \operatorname{sh} t}{(a^2 + b^2 + b^2 \operatorname{sh}^2 t)^{3/2}} \\
&= \frac{b}{(a^2 + b^2)^{3/2}} \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{\left(1 + \frac{b^2}{a^2 + b^2} x^2\right)^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{dy}{(1 + y^2)^{3/2}} \\
&\stackrel{y=\tan \theta}{=} \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2} .
\end{aligned}$$

336. 高为  $h$  , 半径为  $a$  的圆柱体, 上下底保持温度为 0 , 而柱面温度为  $u_0 \sin \frac{2\pi}{h} z$  , 求柱

$$\text{体内的稳定温度分布。} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left( \rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0 \\ u|_{z=0} = 0, u|_{z=h} = 0 \\ u|_{\rho=0} = \text{有界}, u|_{\rho=a} = u_0 \sin \frac{2\pi}{h} z \end{cases}$$

$$\text{分离变量得本征值问题} \begin{cases} Z'' + k^2 Z = 0 \\ Z(0) = 0, Z(h) = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 及 } \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d}{d\rho} \left( \rho \frac{dP}{d\rho} \right) - k^2 P = 0 .$$

$$\text{解得本征值 } k_n = \frac{n\pi}{h}, \text{ 本征函数 } Z_n(z) = \sin \frac{n\pi}{h} z \quad (n=1, 2, \dots), \quad P_n(\rho) = I_0\left(\frac{n\pi}{h} \rho\right) .$$

$$u(\rho, z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n I_0\left(\frac{n\pi}{h} \rho\right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{h} z . \quad u|_{\rho=a} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n I_0\left(\frac{n\pi a}{h}\right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{h} z = u_0 \sin \frac{2\pi}{h} z ,$$

$$\text{所以 } A_2 = \frac{u_0}{I_0\left(\frac{2\pi a}{h}\right)}, \text{ 其余 } A_n = 0, \text{ 即 } u(\rho, z) = \frac{u_0}{I_0\left(\frac{2\pi a}{h}\right)} I_0\left(\frac{2\pi}{h} \rho\right) \sin \frac{2\pi}{h} z .$$

337. 证明:  $K_0(x) = \int_0^\infty e^{-x \operatorname{ch} t} dt$  ( $x > 0$ ) 满足零阶虚宗量 Bessel 方程, 由此证明当  $x$  很

大时,  $K_0(x)$  的渐近形式为  $\frac{A}{\sqrt{x}} e^{-x}$ , 定出常数  $A$ 。

$$\begin{aligned}
x K_0''(x) + K_0'(x) - x K_0(x) &= x \int_0^\infty (\operatorname{ch}^2 t - 1) e^{-x \operatorname{ch} t} dt - \int_0^\infty \operatorname{ch} t e^{-x \operatorname{ch} t} dt \\
&= x \int_0^\infty \operatorname{sh}^2 t e^{-x \operatorname{ch} t} dt - \int_0^\infty e^{-x \operatorname{ch} t} d \operatorname{sh} t = x \int_0^\infty \operatorname{sh}^2 t e^{-x \operatorname{ch} t} dt - \operatorname{sh} t e^{-x \operatorname{ch} t} \Big|_{t=0}^{t \rightarrow \infty} - x \int_0^\infty \operatorname{sh}^2 t e^{-x \operatorname{ch} t} dt = 0
\end{aligned}$$

即  $K_0(x) = \int_0^\infty e^{-x \operatorname{ch} t} dt$  满足零阶虚宗量 Bessel 方程。

作代换  $u = \operatorname{ch} t$ ，即  $t = \ln(u + \sqrt{u^2 - 1})$ ，

$$\text{则 } K_0(x) = \int_0^\infty e^{-x \operatorname{ch} t} dt = \int_1^\infty \frac{e^{-xu}}{\sqrt{u^2 - 1}} du \stackrel{x(u-1)=y}{=} \frac{e^{-x}}{\sqrt{x}} \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-y}}{\sqrt{2y + \frac{y^2}{x}}} dy,$$

$$\text{令积分式中 } x \rightarrow \infty \text{ 有 } K_0(x) \rightarrow \frac{e^{-x}}{\sqrt{x}} \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-y}}{\sqrt{2y}} dy \stackrel{y=t^2}{=} \sqrt{2} \frac{e^{-x}}{\sqrt{x}} \int_0^\infty e^{-t^2} dt = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{-x}}{\sqrt{x}}。$$

338. 假定零阶虚宗量 Bessel 方程  $y'' + \frac{1}{x}y' - y = 0$  的形式解为  $y \sim e^{\lambda x} x^{-\rho} \sum_{k=0}^\infty a_k x^{-k}$ ， $a_0 \neq 0$ ，

$$\text{试求出此方程的两个形式解 } y_1 \sim c_1 \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{x}} \left[ 1 + \frac{1^2}{1 \cdot (8x)} + \frac{1^2 \cdot 3^2}{2! (8x)^2} + \cdots \right],$$

$$y_2 \sim c_2 \frac{e^{-x}}{\sqrt{x}} \left[ 1 - \frac{1^2}{1 \cdot (8x)} + \frac{1^2 \cdot 3^2}{2! (8x)^2} - \cdots \right]。 \text{如果取 } c_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}, \quad c_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}, \text{ 这正好就是}$$

$I_0(x)$  和  $K_0(x)$  在  $x \rightarrow \infty$  时的渐进展开。

将  $y = e^{\lambda x} x^{-\rho} \sum_{k=0}^\infty a_k x^{-k}$  代入方程可得

$$(\lambda^2 - 1) \sum_{k=0}^\infty a_k x^{-k} - \lambda \sum_{k=1}^\infty (2k + 2\rho - 3) a_{k-1} x^{-k} + \sum_{k=2}^\infty (k + \rho - 2)^2 a_{k-2} x^{-k} = 0。$$

由常数项为零可得  $\lambda^2 - 1 = 0$ ，由  $x^{-1}$  项系数为零可得  $\rho = \frac{1}{2}$ ，

取  $\lambda = 1$  可得递推关系

$$a_k = \frac{\left(k - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}{2k} a_{k-1} = \frac{\left(k - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}{2k} \frac{\left(k - 1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}{2k - 2} \cdots \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}{2} a_0 = \frac{(2k-1)^2 (2k-3)^2 \cdots 1}{2^{3k} k!} a_0,$$

$$\text{即 } y_1 \sim a_0 \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{x}} \left[ 1 + \sum_{k=1}^\infty \frac{(2k-1)^2 (2k-3)^2 \cdots 1}{2^{3k} k!} x^{-k} \right]。$$

$$\text{取 } \lambda = -1 \text{ 可得 } a_k = -\frac{\left(k - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}{2k} a_{k-1} = (-1)^k \frac{(2k-1)^2 (2k-3)^2 \cdots 1}{2^{3k} k!} a_0$$

$$\text{即 } y_1 \sim a_0 \frac{e^{-x}}{\sqrt{x}} \left[ 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{(2k-1)^2 (2k-3)^2 \cdots 1}{2^{3k} k!} x^{-k} \right]。$$

附录:

$$\text{令 } \exp \left[ \frac{x}{2} \left( t - \frac{1}{t} \right) \right] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(x) t^n \text{ 中 } t = ie^{i\theta} \text{ 得 } e^{ix \cos \theta} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} i^n J_n(x) e^{in\theta}, \text{ 所以}$$

$$J_n(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i^n} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{i(x \cos \theta - n\theta)} d\theta,$$

$$\text{将 } x \text{ 换成 } ix \text{ 得 } I_n(x) = \frac{(-1)^n}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{-x \cos \theta - in\theta} d\theta。$$

$$\text{书上已得 } J_n(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{i(x \sin \theta - n\theta)} d\theta, \text{ 所以 } I_n(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i^n} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{-x \sin \theta - in\theta} d\theta。$$

339. 圆内 Laplace 方程第一边值问题的 Green 函数  $\begin{cases} \nabla^2 G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}') \\ G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}')|_{r=a} = 0 \end{cases}$  是

$$G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = -\frac{1}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \ln R + \frac{1}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \ln R_1 - \frac{1}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{a}{r'}. \text{ 其中 } R = |\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'| = \sqrt{r^2 + r'^2 - 2rr' \cos \theta},$$

$$R_1 = |\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_1| = \sqrt{r^2 + r_1^2 - 2rr_1 \cos \theta}, \quad \theta \text{ 是 } \mathbf{r} \text{ 与 } \mathbf{r}' \text{ 的夹角, } \mathbf{r}_1 = \left(\frac{a}{r'}\right)^2 \mathbf{r}', \quad a \text{ 是圆半径. 试证}$$

$$\text{明圆内定解问题 } \begin{cases} \nabla^2 u(\mathbf{r}) = 0 \\ u(\mathbf{r})|_{r=a} = f(\varphi) \end{cases} \text{ 的解可表为 } u(r, \varphi) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(a^2 - r^2) f(\varphi') d\varphi'}{a^2 + r^2 - 2ar \cos(\varphi - \varphi')}.$$

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial r'} = -\frac{1}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{r' - r \cos \theta}{R^2} + \frac{1}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{-\frac{a^4}{r'^3} + \frac{ra^2}{r'^2} \cos \theta}{R_1^2} + \frac{1}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r'},$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial G}{\partial r'} \right|_{r'=a} = -\frac{1}{\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{a - r \cos \theta}{r^2 + a^2 - 2ar \cos \theta} + \frac{1}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 a} = \frac{1}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 a} \frac{r^2 - a^2}{r^2 + a^2 - 2ar \cos \theta}.$$

$$\text{将 } \nabla^2 u(\mathbf{r}) = 0 \text{ 两边乘 } G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \text{ 得 } G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \nabla^2 u(\mathbf{r}) = 0, \quad (\text{a})$$

$$\text{将 } \nabla^2 G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}') \text{ 两边乘 } u(\mathbf{r}) \text{ 得 } u(\mathbf{r}) \nabla^2 G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} u(\mathbf{r}') \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'). \quad (\text{b})$$

$$(\text{a}) - (\text{b}), \text{ 两边在圆域内积分得 } \iint_S [G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \nabla^2 u(\mathbf{r}) - u(\mathbf{r}) \nabla^2 G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}')] dS = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} u(\mathbf{r}'),$$

$$\text{由 Green 公式得 } u(\mathbf{r}') = \varepsilon_0 \int_C \left[ G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \frac{\partial u(\mathbf{r})}{\partial r} - u(\mathbf{r}) \frac{\partial G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}')}{\partial r} \right] dl, \text{ 其中 } C \text{ 是圆周 } r = a.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{交换 } \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}' \text{ 有 } u(r, \varphi) &= -\varepsilon_0 \int_0^{2\pi} u(\mathbf{r}') \frac{\partial G(\mathbf{r}', \mathbf{r})}{\partial r'} \bigg|_{r'=a} a d\varphi' = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(a^2 - r^2) f(\varphi') d\varphi'}{r^2 + a^2 - 2ar \cos \theta} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(a^2 - r^2) f(\varphi') d\varphi'}{a^2 + r^2 - 2ar \cos(\varphi - \varphi')}. \end{aligned}$$

340. (1) 用电像法求出球内 Laplace 方程第一边值问题的 Green 函数

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}') \\ G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}')|_{r=a} = 0 \end{cases};$$

(2) 求出边界面 (球面  $r = a$ ) 上各点的感应电荷密度  $\sigma(\theta, \varphi)$ ;

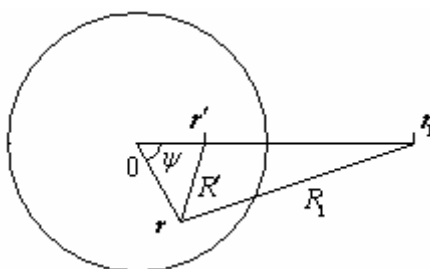
(3) 证明像电荷和感应电荷在球内完全等效;

(4) 证明球内 Laplace 方程第一边值问题  $\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u = 0 \\ u|_{r=a} = f(\theta, \varphi) \end{cases}$  的解是

$$u(r, \theta, \varphi) = \frac{a}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \frac{(a^2 - r^2) f(\theta', \varphi')}{(r^2 + a^2 - 2ar \cos \psi)^{3/2}} \sin \theta' d\theta' d\varphi', \text{ 其中 } \psi \text{ 是 } \mathbf{r}(r, \theta, \varphi) \text{ 与}$$

$\mathbf{r}'(r', \theta', \varphi')$  的夹角,  $\cos \psi = \cos \theta \cos \theta' + \sin \theta \sin \theta' \cos(\varphi - \varphi')$ 。

(1) 如下图,  $\mathbf{r}'$  处有电荷  $q' = 1$ , 由对称性, 像电荷应放置在  $\mathbf{r}'$  的延长线  $\mathbf{r}_1$  处, 带电量  $q_1$ ,



$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \mathbf{r} \text{ 处电势为 } G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{q'}{R'} + \frac{q_1}{R_1} \right) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} + \frac{q_1}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_1|} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 + r'^2 - 2rr' \cos \psi}} + \frac{q_1}{\sqrt{r^2 + r_1^2 - 2rr_1 \cos \psi}} \right). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} G|_{r=a} &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + r'^2 - 2ar' \cos \psi}} + \frac{q_1}{\sqrt{a^2 + r_1^2 - 2ar_1 \cos \psi}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{a \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{r'}{a}\right)^2 - 2\frac{r'}{a} \cos \psi}} + \frac{q_1}{r_1 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{a}{r_1}\right)^2 - 2\frac{a}{r_1} \cos \psi}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{1}{a} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(\cos \psi) \left(\frac{r'}{a}\right)^l + \frac{q_1}{r_1} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(\cos \psi) \left(\frac{a}{r_1}\right)^l \right] = 0, \end{aligned}$$

所以有  $\frac{1}{a} \left(\frac{r'}{a}\right)^l + \frac{q_1}{r_1} \left(\frac{a}{r_1}\right)^l = 0$ , 即  $q_1 = -\frac{r_1}{a} \left(\frac{r'r_1}{a^2}\right)^l$ 。可看出  $\left(\frac{r'r_1}{a^2}\right)^l$  的值与  $l$  无关, 那么只有

$$\frac{r'r_1}{a^2} = 1, \text{ 即 } r_1 = \frac{a^2}{r'}, \quad q_1 = -\frac{a}{r'}, \text{ 所以}$$



$$G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 + r'^2 - 2rr' \cos \psi}} - \frac{a}{r'} \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 + \frac{a^4}{r'^2} - 2\frac{a^2}{r'} r \cos \psi}} \right).$$

$$\text{其中 } \cos \psi = \frac{\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{r}'}{rr'}$$

$$= \frac{(r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \mathbf{i} + r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \mathbf{j} + r \cos \theta \mathbf{k}) \cdot (r' \sin \theta' \cos \varphi' \mathbf{i} + r' \sin \theta' \sin \varphi' \mathbf{j} + r' \cos \theta' \mathbf{k})}{rr'}$$

$$= \sin \theta \cos \varphi \sin \theta' \cos \varphi' + \sin \theta \sin \varphi \sin \theta' \sin \varphi' + \cos \theta \cos \theta'$$

$$= \cos \theta \cos \theta' + \sin \theta \sin \theta' \cos(\varphi - \varphi').$$

(2) 由电场边界条件,  $\hat{\mathbf{r}} \cdot (\mathbf{D}|_{r=a^+} - \mathbf{D}|_{r=a^-}) = \sigma$ 。由于  $G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}')|_{r=a} = 0$ , 可将边界球面看

作接地的导体球, 即  $\mathbf{D}|_{r=a^+} = 0$ , 又由于  $\hat{\mathbf{r}} \cdot \mathbf{D} = D_r = \epsilon_0 E_r = -\epsilon_0 \frac{\partial G}{\partial r}$ , 所以  $\sigma = \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial G}{\partial r}|_{r=a^-}$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[ \frac{-a + r' \cos \psi}{(a^2 + r'^2 - 2ar' \cos \psi)^{3/2}} + \frac{a(ar'^2 - a^2 r' \cos \psi)}{(a^2 r'^2 + a^4 - 2a^3 r' \cos \psi)^{3/2}} \right] = -\frac{1}{4\pi a^2} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{r'}{a}\right)^2}{\left[1 + \left(\frac{r'}{a}\right)^2 - 2\frac{r'}{a} \cos \psi\right]^{3/2}}.$$

取  $\mathbf{r}'$  方向为  $z$  方向, 即  $\theta' = 0$ , 则  $\cos \psi = \cos \theta$ , 所以

$$\sigma(\theta, \varphi) = -\frac{1}{4\pi a^2} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{r'}{a}\right)^2}{\left[1 - 2\frac{r'}{a} \cos \theta + \left(\frac{r'}{a}\right)^2\right]^{3/2}} = -\frac{1}{4\pi a^2} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{r'}{a}\right)^2}{\frac{r'}{a}} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(\cos \theta) \left(\frac{r'}{a}\right)^l.$$

(3) 感应电荷在球内产生的电场为 ( $\gamma$  为球面上点  $(a, \theta', \varphi')$  与球内点  $(r, \theta, \varphi)$  的夹角,

$\cos \gamma = \cos \theta \cos \theta' + \sin \theta \sin \theta' \cos(\varphi - \varphi')$ .):

$$\begin{aligned} G_{\sigma}(r, \theta, \varphi) &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sigma(\theta', \varphi')}{\sqrt{a^2 + r^2 - 2ar \cos \gamma}} a^2 \sin \theta' d\theta' d\varphi' \\ &= \frac{a}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sigma(\theta', \varphi')}{\sqrt{1 - 2\frac{r}{a} \cos \gamma + \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^2}} \sin \theta' d\theta' d\varphi' \\ &= \frac{a}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sigma(\theta', \varphi') \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(\cos \gamma) \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^l \sin \theta' d\theta' d\varphi' \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{4\pi a} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{r'}{a}\right)^2}{\frac{r'}{a}} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P'_l(\cos \theta') \left(\frac{r'}{a}\right)^l \cdot \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(\cos \gamma) \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^l \sin \theta' d\theta' d\varphi' \\
&= -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{4\pi a} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{r'}{a}\right)^2}{\frac{r'}{a}} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^l \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{r'}{a}\right)^k \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi P'_k(\cos \theta') P_l(\cos \gamma) \sin \theta' d\theta' d\varphi'.
\end{aligned}$$

有 Legendre 多项式的加法公式:

$$P_l(\cos \gamma) = P_l(\cos \theta) P_l(\cos \theta') + 2 \sum_{m=1}^l \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!} P_l^m(\cos \theta) P_l^m(\cos \theta') e^{im(\varphi-\varphi')}.$$

(见王竹溪, 郭敦仁《特殊函数概论》5.14 节) 所以,

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi P'_k(\cos \theta') P_l(\cos \gamma) \sin \theta' d\theta' d\varphi' &= 2\pi P_l(\cos \theta) \int_0^\pi P'_k(\cos \theta') P_l(\cos \theta') \sin \theta' d\theta' \\
&\quad + 2 \sum_{m=1}^l \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!} P_l^m(\cos \theta) \int_0^\pi P'_k(\cos \theta') P_l^m(\cos \theta') \sin \theta' d\theta' \int_0^{2\pi} e^{im(\varphi-\varphi')} d\varphi' \\
&= 2\pi P_l(\cos \theta) \int_{-1}^1 P'_k(x) P_l(x) dx.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由习题 15 第 283 题结论, } \int_{-1}^1 P'_k(x) P_l(x) dx = \begin{cases} 2, k = l + 2n + 1 \\ 0, \text{others} \end{cases} \quad (n = 0, 1, \dots),$$

即  $k = l + 2n + 1$  时,  $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi P'_k(\cos \theta') P_l(\cos \gamma) \sin \theta' d\theta' d\varphi' = 4\pi P_l(\cos \theta)$ , 其他情况该积分都为 0, 所以

$$\begin{aligned}
G_\sigma &= -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{r'}{a}\right)^2}{\frac{r'}{a}} \frac{1}{a} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(\cos \theta) \left(\frac{rr'}{a^2}\right)^l \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{r'}{a}\right)^{2n+1} = -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{a \sqrt{1 + \frac{r^2 r'^2}{a^4} - 2 \frac{rr'}{a^2} \cos \theta}} \\
&= -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{a}{r'} \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 + \frac{a^4}{r'^2} - 2r \frac{a^2}{r'} \cos \theta}} = -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{a}{r'} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_1|}
\end{aligned}$$

即与像电荷产生电势相等。

$$(4) \quad \frac{\partial G(\mathbf{r}', \mathbf{r})}{\partial r'} = -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{r' - r \cos \psi}{(r^2 + r'^2 - 2rr' \cos \psi)^{3/2}} - \frac{a \left(\frac{r}{r'}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{a}{r'}\right)^3 r \cos \psi}{\left(r^2 + \frac{a^4}{r'^2} - 2 \frac{a^2}{r'} r \cos \psi\right)^{3/2}} \right],$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial G(\mathbf{r}', \mathbf{r})}{\partial r'} \right|_{r'=a} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a} \frac{r^2 - a^2}{(a^2 + r^2 - 2ar \cos \psi)^{3/2}} .$$

由  $\nabla^2 u(\mathbf{r}) = 0$  和  $\nabla^2 G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}')$  可得

$$\begin{aligned} u(\mathbf{r}) &= \epsilon_0 \iiint_V [G(\mathbf{r}', \mathbf{r}) \nabla^2 u(\mathbf{r}') - u(\mathbf{r}') \nabla^2 G(\mathbf{r}', \mathbf{r})] dV' \\ &= \epsilon_0 \oint_S \left[ G(\mathbf{r}', \mathbf{r}) \frac{\partial u(\mathbf{r}')}{\partial n'} - u(\mathbf{r}') \frac{\partial G(\mathbf{r}', \mathbf{r})}{\partial n'} \right] dS \\ &= -\epsilon_0 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi f(\theta', \varphi') \left. \frac{\partial G(\mathbf{r}', \mathbf{r})}{\partial r'} \right|_{r'=a} a^2 \sin \theta' d\theta' d\varphi' \\ &= \frac{a}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \frac{(a^2 - r^2) f(\theta', \varphi')}{(r^2 + a^2 - 2ar \cos \psi)^{3/2}} \sin \theta' d\theta' d\varphi' . \end{aligned}$$

341. 证明互易定理: 若  $\Phi$  是由  $V$  中体电荷密度  $\rho$  及面  $\Sigma$  ( $V$  的边界面) 上面点荷密度  $\sigma$  产

生的静电势,  $\Phi'$  是由体电荷密度  $\rho'$  及面点荷密度  $\sigma'$  产生的静电势, 则

$$\iiint_V \rho \Phi' dV + \oint_\Sigma \sigma \Phi' dS = \iiint_V \rho' \Phi dV + \oint_\Sigma \sigma' \Phi dS .$$

在  $V$  内有  $\nabla^2 \Phi = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho$ ,  $\nabla^2 \Phi' = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho'$ . 第一式两边乘  $\Phi'$  减去第二式两边乘  $\Phi$  得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \iiint_V \rho' \Phi dV - \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \iiint_V \rho \Phi' dV &= \iiint_V (\Phi' \nabla^2 \Phi - \Phi \nabla^2 \Phi') dV \\ &= \oint_\Sigma \left( \Phi' \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial n} - \Phi \frac{\partial \Phi'}{\partial n} \right) dS = -\oint_\Sigma (\Phi' E_n - \Phi E'_n) dS , \end{aligned}$$

上面  $E_n$  表示电场法向分量, 由电场边界条件  $E_n = -\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}$ ,  $E'_n = -\frac{\sigma'}{\epsilon_0}$  ( $V$  外电场为 0) 得

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \iiint_V \rho' \Phi dV - \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \iiint_V \rho \Phi' dV = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \oint_\Sigma (\sigma \Phi' - \sigma' \Phi) dS , \text{ 即}$$

$$\iiint_V \rho \Phi' dV + \oint_\Sigma \sigma \Phi' dS = \iiint_V \rho' \Phi dV + \oint_\Sigma \sigma' \Phi dS .$$

342. 用 Fourier 变换法求三维无界空间 Helmholtz 方程的 Green 函数

$$(\nabla^2 + k^2)G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}').$$

记  $\mathbf{k}' = k'_x \mathbf{i} + k'_y \mathbf{j} + k'_z \mathbf{k}$ ,  $k'^2 = k_x'^2 + k_y'^2 + k_z'^2$ , 三维 Fourier 变换和反变换为:

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{G}(\mathbf{k}', \mathbf{r}') &= \iiint G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \exp(-i\mathbf{k}' \cdot \mathbf{r}) d\mathbf{r} \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \exp[-i(k'_x x + k'_y y + k'_z z)] dx dy dz; \\ G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \iiint \tilde{G}(\mathbf{k}', \mathbf{r}') \exp(i\mathbf{k}' \cdot \mathbf{r}) d\mathbf{k}' \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{G}(\mathbf{k}', \mathbf{r}') \exp[i(k'_x x + k'_y y + k'_z z)] dk'_x dk'_y dk'_z.\end{aligned}$$

方程  $(\nabla^2 + k^2)G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}')$  两边对  $\mathbf{r}$  作三维 Fourier 变换得

$$(-k'^2 + k^2) \tilde{G}(\mathbf{k}', \mathbf{r}') = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \exp(-i\mathbf{k}' \cdot \mathbf{r}'), \text{ 所以 } \tilde{G}(\mathbf{k}', \mathbf{r}') = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \frac{\exp(-i\mathbf{k}' \cdot \mathbf{r}')}{k'^2 - k^2},$$

$$\text{取 Fourier 反变换得 } G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3 \varepsilon_0} \iiint \frac{\exp[i\mathbf{k}' \cdot (\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}')] }{k'^2 - k^2} d\mathbf{k}'$$

可看出  $G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}')$  只是  $\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'$  的函数, 可令  $\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'$ , 在  $\mathbf{k}'$  空间中以  $\mathbf{R}$  方向为  $z$  方向建立球

坐标系  $(k', \theta, \varphi)$  计算这个积分:

$$\begin{aligned}G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3 \varepsilon_0} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^\infty \frac{\exp(ik'R \cos \theta)}{k'^2 - k^2} k'^2 \sin \theta dk' d\theta d\varphi \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2 \varepsilon_0} \int_0^\infty \frac{k'^2}{k'^2 - k^2} dk' \int_0^\pi e^{ik'R \cos \theta} \sin \theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2 iR \varepsilon_0} \int_0^\infty \frac{k'}{k'^2 - k^2} (e^{ik'R} - e^{-ik'R}) dk' = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2 iR \varepsilon_0} \text{v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{k' e^{ik'R}}{k'^2 - k^2} dk' \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2 iR \varepsilon_0} \lim_{\eta \rightarrow 0^+} \text{v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{k'}{k'^2 - (k + i\eta)^2} e^{ik'R} dk' .\end{aligned}$$

用留数定理可算出

$$\text{v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{k'}{k'^2 - (k + i\eta)^2} e^{ik'R} dk' = 2\pi i \operatorname{res} \left[ \frac{ze^{izR}}{z^2 - (k + i\eta)^2} \right]_{z=k+i\eta} = \pi i e^{-R\eta} e^{ikR},$$

$$\text{所以 } G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{e^{ikR}}{R}.$$

343. 一无穷长弦,  $t=t'$  时其  $x=x'$  处受到瞬时的打击, 冲量为  $I$ 。试求解弦的横振动, 设初位移和初速度都为 0。

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 G(x, t; x', t')}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 G(x, t; x', t')}{\partial x^2} = \frac{I}{\rho} \delta(x-x') \delta(t-t') \\ G(x, t; x', t')|_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \text{ 有界}, G(x, t; x', t')|_{t=0} = 0, \frac{\partial G(x, t; x', t')}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases},$$

方程两边对变量  $t$  作 Laplace 变换得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{G}(x, p; x', t')}{\partial x^2} - \left(\frac{p}{a}\right)^2 \tilde{G}(x, p; x', t') = -\frac{I}{\rho a^2} e^{-pt'} \delta(x-x') \\ G(x, p; x', t')|_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \text{ 有界} \end{cases}, \text{ 可限定 } \operatorname{Re} p > 0.$$

方程两边对  $x$  在区间  $[x' - \varepsilon, x' + \varepsilon]$  上积分, 并令  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$  得

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{G}}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=x'+0} - \frac{\partial \tilde{G}}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=x'-0} = -\frac{I}{\rho a^2} e^{-pt'}, \text{ 另外还有连续条件 } \tilde{G} \Big|_{x=x'+0} = \tilde{G} \Big|_{x=x'-0} \text{ (若 } \tilde{G} \text{ 在 } x=x' \text{ 点}$$

不连续, 方程右边必出现  $\delta'(x-x')$  项)。

在  $x \neq x'$  点, 方程为齐次方程, 因此, 上面的问题即为带连接边界条件的定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{G}_1}{\partial x^2} - \left(\frac{p}{a}\right)^2 \tilde{G}_1 = 0, x < x' \\ \tilde{G}_1|_{x \rightarrow -\infty} = 0 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{G}_2}{\partial x^2} - \left(\frac{p}{a}\right)^2 \tilde{G}_2 = 0, x > x' \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{G}_2}{\partial x} \Big|_{x \rightarrow \infty} = 0 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} \frac{\partial \tilde{G}_2}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=x'+} - \frac{\partial \tilde{G}_1}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=x'-} = -\frac{I}{\rho a^2} e^{-pt'} \\ \tilde{G}_2 \Big|_{x=x'+} = \tilde{G}_1 \Big|_{x=x'-} \end{cases}.$$

$$\text{可解出 } \tilde{G}(x, p; x', t') = \begin{cases} A e^{\frac{p}{a}x}, x < x' \\ B e^{-\frac{p}{a}x}, x > x' \end{cases}. \text{ 由连接边界条件定出 } A = \frac{I}{2\rho a} \frac{e^{-p\left(t' + \frac{x'}{a}\right)}}{p},$$

$$B_2 = \frac{I}{2\rho a} \frac{e^{-p\left(t' - \frac{x'}{a}\right)}}{p}, \text{ 即 } \tilde{G}(x, p; x', t') = \begin{cases} \frac{I}{2\rho a} \frac{e^{-p\left(t' - \frac{x-x'}{a}\right)}}{p}, x < x' \\ \frac{I}{2\rho a} \frac{e^{-p\left(t' + \frac{x-x'}{a}\right)}}{p}, x > x' \end{cases}. \text{ 取反变换得}$$

$$G(x, t; x', t') = \begin{cases} \frac{I}{2\rho a} \eta\left(t - t' + \frac{x - x'}{a}\right), & x < x' \\ \frac{I}{2\rho a} \eta\left(t - t' - \frac{x - x'}{a}\right), & x > x' \end{cases} = \frac{I}{2\rho a} \eta\left(t - t' - \frac{|x - x'|}{a}\right).$$

344. 两端固定的弦, 长为  $l$ ,  $t = t'$  时用细锤敲击弦上  $x = x'$  点, 使得该点获得冲量  $I$ 。求解弦的横振动, 设初位移和初速度都为 0。

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 G(x, t; x', t')}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 G(x, t; x', t')}{\partial x^2} = \frac{I}{\rho} \delta(x - x') \delta(t - t') \\ G(x, t; x', t')|_{x=0} = 0, G(x, t; x', t')|_{x=l} = 0 \\ G(x, t; x', t')|_{t < t'} = 0, \frac{\partial G(x, t; x', t')}{\partial t} \Big|_{t < t'} = 0 \end{cases}.$$

可将  $G(x, t; x', t')$  用本征函数  $\sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$  展开:  $G(x, t; x', t') = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} g_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$ ,

将  $\delta(x - x')$  也按  $\sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$  展开:  $\delta(x - x') = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$ , 可求出

$$c_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \delta(x - x') \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx = \frac{2}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x', \text{ 即 } \delta(x - x') = \frac{2}{l} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x' \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x.$$

代入方程得:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} g_n''(t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x + \left(\frac{n\pi a}{l}\right)^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} g_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x = \frac{2I}{\rho l} \delta(t - t') \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x' \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x,$$

$$\text{再由初始条件可得} \begin{cases} g_n''(t) + \left(\frac{n\pi a}{l}\right)^2 g_n(t) = \frac{2I}{\rho l} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x' \delta(t - t') \\ g_n|_{t < t'} = 0, g_n'|_{t < t'} = 0 \end{cases}.$$

对方程两边在  $t = t'$  附近积分可得  $g_n'(t'^+) = g_n'(t'^-) + \frac{2I}{\rho l} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x' = \frac{2I}{\rho l} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x'$ , 再由

$g_n(t)$  在  $t = t'$  的连续性可得  $g_n(t'^+) = g_n(t'^-) = 0$ , 上面问题即为

$$\begin{cases} g_n''(t) + \left(\frac{n\pi a}{l}\right)^2 g_n(t) = 0, t > t' \\ g_n(t') = 0, g_n'(t') = \frac{2I}{\rho l} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x' \end{cases}, \text{ 解得 } g_n(t) = \frac{2I}{n\pi a \rho} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x' \sin \frac{n\pi a}{l} (t - t').$$

$$\text{即 } G(x, t; x', t') = \frac{2I}{\pi a \rho} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x' \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \sin \frac{n\pi a}{l} (t-t') \eta(t-t').$$

345. 求解点热源在无穷长细杆上产生的温度分布与变化:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial G(x, t; x', t')}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 G(x, t; x', t')}{\partial x^2} = \delta(x-x') \delta(t-t') \\ G(x, t; x', t')|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}.$$

对变量  $t$  作 Laplace 变换得  $\frac{\partial^2 \tilde{G}(x, p; x', t')}{\partial x^2} - \frac{p}{\kappa} \tilde{G}(x, p; x', t') = -\frac{e^{-pt'}}{\kappa} \delta(x-x')$ , 可限定

$$-\pi/2 < \operatorname{Re} p < \pi/2. \text{ 由自然条件 } \tilde{G}(x, t; x', t')|_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \text{ 有界解得 } \tilde{G} = \begin{cases} A e^{\sqrt{\frac{p}{\kappa}} x}, & x < x' \\ B e^{-\sqrt{\frac{p}{\kappa}} x}, & x > x' \end{cases}.$$

由连接条件  $\tilde{G}|_{x=x'^-} = \tilde{G}|_{x=x'^+}$ ,  $\frac{\partial \tilde{G}}{\partial x}|_{x=x'^+} - \frac{\partial \tilde{G}}{\partial x}|_{x=x'^-} = -\frac{e^{-pt'}}{\kappa}$  可得  $\tilde{G} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\kappa p}} e^{-pt'} e^{-\sqrt{\frac{p}{\kappa}}|x-x'|}$ .

$$\text{反演得 } G(x, t; x', t') = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\kappa\pi(t-t')}} \exp\left[-\frac{(x-x')^2}{4\kappa(t-t')}\right] \eta(t-t').$$

346. 试证明一维热传导方程 Green 函数  $G(x, t; x', t')$  的互易性:  $G(x, t; x', t') = G(x', -t'; x, t)$ ,

$$\text{其中 } G(x, t; x', t') \text{ 满足 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial G(x, t; x', t')}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 G(x, t; x', t')}{\partial x^2} = \delta(x-x') \delta(t-t') \\ G|_{x=0} = 0, G|_{x=l} = 0, G|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}.$$

$$\text{又可写成 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial G(x, t; x', t')}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 G(x, t; x', t')}{\partial x^2} = \delta(x-x') \delta(t-t') \\ G|_{x=0} = 0, G|_{x=l} = 0, G|_{t < t'} = 0 \end{cases}.$$

$$\text{对于 } G(x, -t; x'', -t'') \text{ 有 } \begin{cases} -\frac{\partial G(x, -t; x'', -t'')}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 G(x, -t; x'', -t'')}{\partial x^2} = \delta(x-x'') \delta(t-t'') \\ G|_{x=0} = 0, G|_{x=l} = 0, G(x, -t; x'', -t'')|_{t > t''} = 0 \end{cases},$$

将  $G(x, t; x', t')$  的方程两边乘  $G(x, -t; x'', -t'')$  减去  $G(x, -t; x'', -t'')$  的方程两边乘  $G(x, t; x', t')$

$$\text{可得: } G(x', -t'; x'', -t'') \delta(x-x') \delta(t-t') - G(x'', t''; x', t') \delta(x-x'') \delta(t-t'')$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= G(x, -t; x'', -t'') \frac{\partial G(x, t; x', t')}{\partial t} + G(x, t; x', t') \frac{\partial G(x, -t; x'', -t'')}{\partial t} \\
&\quad + \kappa G(x, t; x', t') \frac{\partial^2 G(x, -t; x'', t'')}{\partial x^2} - \kappa G(x, -t; x'', -t'') \frac{\partial^2 G(x, t; x', t')}{\partial x^2} \\
&= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[ G(x, -t; x'', -t'') G(x, t; x', t') \right] \\
&\quad + \kappa \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ G(x, t; x', t') \frac{\partial G(x, -t; x'', t'')}{\partial x} - G(x, -t; x'', -t'') \frac{\partial G(x, t; x', t')}{\partial x} \right].
\end{aligned}$$

两边对  $x$  从 0 积到  $l$  得:

$$\begin{aligned}
&G(x', -t'; x'', -t'') \delta(t - t') - G(x'', t''; x', t') \delta(t - t'') \\
&= \int_0^l \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[ G(x, -t; x'', -t'') G(x, t; x', t') \right] dx \\
&\quad + \kappa \left[ G(x, t; x', t') \frac{\partial G(x, -t; x'', t'')}{\partial x} - G(x, -t; x'', -t'') \frac{\partial G(x, t; x', t')}{\partial x} \right]_{x=0}^{x=l} \\
&= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_0^l \left[ G(x, -t; x'', -t'') G(x, t; x', t') \right] dx,
\end{aligned}$$

再对  $t$  从 0 积到  $\infty$ , 由于  $G(x, -t; x'', -t'')|_{t>t''} = 0$ , 所以

$$G(x', -t'; x'', -t'') - G(x'', t''; x', t') = \int_0^l \left[ G(x, -t; x'', -t'') G(x, t; x', t') \right]_{t=0}^{t \rightarrow \infty} dx = 0,$$

即  $G(x', -t'; x'', -t'') = G(x'', t''; x', t')$ , 也就是  $G(x, t; x', t') = G(x', -t'; x, t)$ 。

347. 用 Green 函数法解无界弦的横振动问题: 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases}.$$

令 343 题中  $\frac{I}{\rho} = 1$ , 即 
$$\frac{\partial^2 G(x, t; x', t')}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 G(x, t; x', t')}{\partial x^2} = \delta(x - x') \delta(t - t'),$$

将  $x$  与  $x'$  互换,  $t$  与  $t'$  互换得 
$$\frac{\partial^2 G(x', t'; x, t)}{\partial t'^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 G(x', t'; x, t)}{\partial x'^2} = \delta(x - x') \delta(t - t'),$$

由  $G(x, t; x', t')$  的互易性得 
$$\frac{\partial^2 G(x, -t; x', -t')}{\partial t'^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 G(x, -t; x', -t')}{\partial x'^2} = \delta(x - x') \delta(t - t'),$$



将  $-t$  换成  $t$ ,  $-t'$  换成  $t'$  得  $\frac{\partial^2 G(x, t; x', t')}{\partial t'^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 G(x, t; x', t')}{\partial x'^2} = \delta(x - x') \delta(t - t')$ 。(a)

又有  $\frac{\partial^2 u(x', t')}{\partial t'^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u(x', t')}{\partial x'^2} = 0$ 。(b)

(a)  $\times u(x', t')$  - (b)  $\times G(x, t; x', t')$  得:

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) \delta(x - x') \delta(t - t') &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} \left[ u(x', t') \frac{\partial G(x, t; x', t')}{\partial t'} - G(x, t; x', t') \frac{\partial u(x', t')}{\partial t'} \right] \\ &\quad + a^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} \left[ G(x, t; x', t') \frac{\partial u(x', t')}{\partial x'} - u(x', t') \frac{\partial G(x, t; x', t')}{\partial x'} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

两边对  $x'$  在  $(-\infty, \infty)$  上积分得

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) \delta(t - t') &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} \left[ u(x', t') \frac{\partial G(x, t; x', t')}{\partial t'} - G(x, t; x', t') \frac{\partial u(x', t')}{\partial t'} \right] dx' \\ &\quad + a^2 \left[ G(x, t; x', t') \frac{\partial u(x', t')}{\partial x'} - u(x', t') \frac{\partial G(x, t; x', t')}{\partial x'} \right]_{x' \rightarrow -\infty}^{x' \rightarrow \infty}, \end{aligned}$$

第 343 题已求得  $G = \frac{1}{2a} \eta \left( t - t' - \frac{|x - x'|}{a} \right)$ , 所以  $G|_{x' \rightarrow \pm\infty} = \frac{1}{2a} \eta(-\infty) = 0$ ,

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial x'} = \operatorname{sgn}(x - x') \frac{1}{2a^2} \delta \left( t - t' - \frac{|x - x'|}{a} \right), \quad \frac{\partial G}{\partial x'} \Big|_{x' \rightarrow \pm\infty} = \pm \frac{1}{2a^2} \delta(-\infty) = 0,$$

$$\text{所以 } u(x, t) \delta(t - t') = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} \left[ u(x', t') \frac{\partial G(x, t; x', t')}{\partial t'} - G(x, t; x', t') \frac{\partial u(x', t')}{\partial t'} \right] dx'.$$

两边对  $t'$  在  $[0, \infty)$  上积分得

$$u(x, t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[ u(x', t') \frac{\partial G(x, t; x', t')}{\partial t'} - G(x, t; x', t') \frac{\partial u(x', t')}{\partial t'} \right]_{t'=0}^{t' \rightarrow \infty} dt'.$$

由于  $G|_{t' \rightarrow \infty} = \frac{1}{2a} \eta(-\infty) = 0$ ,  $G|_{t'=0} = \frac{1}{2a} \eta \left( t - \frac{|x - x'|}{a} \right)$ ,  $\frac{\partial G}{\partial t'} = -\frac{1}{2a} \delta \left( t - t' - \frac{|x - x'|}{a} \right)$ ,

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial t'} \Big|_{t' \rightarrow \infty} = -\frac{1}{2a} \delta(-\infty) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial G}{\partial t'} \Big|_{t'=0} = -\frac{1}{2a} \delta \left( t - \frac{|x - x'|}{a} \right),$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{所以 } u(x, t) &= - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[ u(x', t') \frac{\partial G(x, t; x', t')}{\partial t'} - G(x, t; x', t') \frac{\partial u(x', t')}{\partial t'} \right]_{t'=0} dx' \\
&= \frac{1}{2a} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[ \varphi(x') \delta \left( t - \frac{|x-x'|}{a} \right) + \eta \left( t - \frac{|x-x'|}{a} \right) \psi(x') \right] dx' \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^x \varphi(x') \delta(x' - x + at) dx' + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^x \psi(x') dx' \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} \int_x^{\infty} \varphi(x') \delta(x' - x - at) dx' + \frac{1}{2a} \int_x^{x+at} \psi(x') dx' \\
&= \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(x-at) + \varphi(x+at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(x') dx'.
\end{aligned}$$

348. 用 Green 函数法解 215 题: 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=l} = 0, u|_{t=0} = \begin{cases} \frac{h}{c}x, 0 \leq x < c \\ \frac{h(l-x)}{l-c}, c \leq x < l \end{cases}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

第 344 题已求得  $G = \frac{2}{\pi a} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x' \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \sin \frac{n\pi a}{l} (t-t') \eta(t-t')$  (令  $\frac{l}{\rho} = 1$ )。

重复上题步骤可得  $u(x, t) = \int_0^l \left( G \frac{\partial u}{\partial t'} - u \frac{\partial G}{\partial t'} \right)_{t'=0} dx' = - \int_0^l u(x', 0) \frac{\partial G}{\partial t'} \Big|_{t'=0} dx'.$

$\frac{\partial G}{\partial t'} \Big|_{t'=0} = -\frac{2}{l} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x' \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \cos \frac{n\pi a}{l} t$ , 所以

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, t) &= \frac{2}{l} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \cos \frac{n\pi a}{l} t \int_0^l u(x', 0) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x' dx' \\
&= \frac{2}{l} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \cos \frac{n\pi a}{l} t \left[ \frac{h}{c} \int_0^c x' \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x' dx' + \frac{h}{l-c} \int_c^l (l-x') \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x' dx' \right] \\
&= \frac{2hl^2}{c(l-c)\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \sin \frac{n\pi c}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \cos \frac{n\pi a}{l} t.
\end{aligned}$$

349. 用 Green 法解无界弦的热传导问题: 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \end{cases}$$

第 345 题已求得  $G(x, t; x', t') = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\kappa\pi(t-t')}} \exp\left[-\frac{(x-x')^2}{4\kappa(t-t')}\right] \eta(t-t')$

重复 247 题步骤可得  $u(x, t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(x') G|_{t'=0} dx' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\kappa\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(x') \exp\left[-\frac{(x-x')^2}{4\kappa t}\right] dx'.$

350. 用 342 题方法求三维无界空间波动方程和热传导方程的 Green 函数。

波动方程:  $\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \nabla^2\right) G(\mathbf{r}, t; \mathbf{r}', t') = \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}') \delta(t - t').$

对变量  $\mathbf{r}$  和  $t$  作 Fourier 变换得

$$(-\omega^2 + a^2 k^2) \tilde{G}(\mathbf{k}, \omega; \mathbf{r}', t') = \exp(-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}') \exp(-i\omega t'),$$

$$\text{即 } \tilde{G}(\mathbf{k}, \omega; \mathbf{r}', t') = \frac{\exp(-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}') \exp(-i\omega t')}{a^2 k^2 - \omega^2},$$

反演得  $G(\mathbf{r}, t; \mathbf{r}', t') = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^4 a^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i\omega(t-t')} d\omega \iiint \frac{\exp[i\mathbf{k} \cdot (\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}')] dk}{k^2 - \left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)^2}$ , 同 342 题, 记

$\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'$ ,  $\tau = t - t'$ , 以  $\mathbf{R}$  方向为  $z$  方向在  $\mathbf{k}$  空间建立球坐标系, 有

$$\begin{aligned} G(\mathbf{r}, t; \mathbf{r}', t') &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3 a^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i\omega\tau} d\omega \int_0^{\infty} \frac{k^2 dk}{k^2 - \left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)^2} \int_0^{\pi} e^{ikR \cos \theta} \sin \theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3 a^2 iR} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i\omega\tau} d\omega \int_0^{\infty} \frac{k(e^{ikR} - e^{-ikR}) dk}{k^2 - \left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3 a^2 iR} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i\omega\tau} d\omega \text{v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{ke^{ikR} dk}{k^2 - \left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3 a^2 iR} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i\omega\tau} d\omega \lim_{\eta \rightarrow 0^+} \text{v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{ke^{ikR} dk}{k^2 - \left(\frac{\omega}{a} - i\eta\right)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

由留数定理,  $\text{v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{ke^{ikR} dk}{k^2 - \left(\frac{\omega}{a} - i\eta\right)^2} = 2\pi i \text{res} \left[ \frac{ze^{iRz}}{z^2 - \left(\frac{\omega}{a} - i\eta\right)^2} \right]_{z = -\frac{\omega}{a} + i\eta} = \pi i e^{-R\eta} e^{-i\frac{\omega}{a}R},$

所以  $G(\mathbf{r}, t; \mathbf{r}', t') = \frac{1}{4\pi a^2 R} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i\omega\left(\tau - \frac{R}{a}\right)} d\omega = \frac{1}{4\pi a^2 R} \delta\left(\tau - \frac{R}{a}\right)$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi a^2 |\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} \delta\left(t - t' - \frac{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|}{a}\right)。$$

$$\text{热传导方程: } \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \kappa \nabla^2\right) G(\mathbf{r}, t; \mathbf{r}', t') = \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}') \delta(t - t')。$$

对变量  $\mathbf{r}$  作 Fourier 变换, 对变量  $t$  作 Laplace 变换得

$$(p + \kappa k^2) \tilde{G}(\mathbf{k}, p; \mathbf{r}', t') = \exp(-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}') \exp(-pt'), \quad \text{限定 } |\arg p| < \frac{\pi}{2}。$$

$$\text{即 } \tilde{G}(\mathbf{k}, p; \mathbf{r}', t') = \frac{1}{\kappa} \frac{\exp(-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}') \exp(-pt')}{k^2 + \frac{p}{\kappa}}, \quad \text{作 Fourier 反演得}$$

$$\tilde{G}(\mathbf{r}, p; \mathbf{r}', t') = \frac{e^{-pt'}}{\kappa} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \iiint \frac{\exp(i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{R})}{k^2 + \frac{p}{\kappa}} d\mathbf{k} = \frac{e^{-pt'}}{4\pi^2 i \kappa R} \text{v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{ke^{ikR}}{k^2 + \frac{p}{\kappa}} dk。$$

由留数定理, 由于  $|\arg p| < \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 所以  $\frac{3\pi}{4} < \arg i\sqrt{\frac{p}{\kappa}} < \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,  $-\frac{3\pi}{4} < \arg\left(-i\sqrt{\frac{p}{\kappa}}\right) < -\frac{\pi}{4}$ , 即

$i\sqrt{\frac{p}{\kappa}}$  位于上半平面,  $-i\sqrt{\frac{p}{\kappa}}$  位于下半平面,

$$\text{所以 } \text{v.p.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{ke^{ikR}}{k^2 + \frac{p}{\kappa}} dk = 2\pi i \operatorname{res} \left( \frac{ze^{izR}}{z^2 + \frac{p}{\kappa}} \right)_{z=\sqrt{\frac{p}{\kappa}}i} = \pi i e^{-R\sqrt{\frac{p}{\kappa}}},$$

$$\text{因此 } \tilde{G}(\mathbf{r}, p; \mathbf{r}', t') = \frac{e^{-pt'}}{4\pi\kappa R} e^{-R\sqrt{\frac{p}{\kappa}}}。$$

$$\text{书中已求得 } \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{\frac{\alpha}{2\sqrt{t}}}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \xrightarrow{LT} \frac{1}{p} e^{-\alpha\sqrt{p}},$$

$$\text{所以 } e^{-\alpha\sqrt{p}} \xrightarrow{LT^{-1}} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{\frac{\alpha}{2\sqrt{t}}}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\alpha}{2\sqrt{\pi} t^{3/2}} e^{-\frac{\alpha^2}{4t}},$$

再利用 Laplace 变换性质  $f(at) \xrightarrow{LT} \frac{1}{a} F\left(\frac{p}{a}\right)$  可得

$$G(\mathbf{r}, t; \mathbf{r}', t') = \frac{1}{8[\pi\kappa(t-t')]^{3/2}} e^{-\frac{R^2}{4\kappa(t-t')}} \eta(t-t')。$$

351. 用 Laplace 变换求解半无界问题: 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0, x > 0, t > 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = u_0, u|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}.$$

对变量  $t$  作 Laplace 变换得 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 U(x, p)}{\partial x^2} - \frac{p}{\kappa} U(x, p) = 0, x > 0 \\ U(x, p)|_{x=0} = \frac{u_0}{p} \end{cases},$$

解得  $U(x, p) = \frac{u_0}{p} e^{-\sqrt{\frac{p}{\kappa}}x}$ 。由于  $\operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{\alpha}{2\sqrt{t}}\right) \xrightarrow{LT} \frac{1}{p} e^{-\alpha\sqrt{p}}$ , 令  $\alpha = \frac{x}{\sqrt{\kappa}}$  即可得

$$u(x, t) = u_0 \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{\kappa t}}\right).$$

352. 一高为  $d$ , 底面积为  $S$  的圆柱体, 侧面绝热, 单位时间内通过下底供给热量  $H$ , 而上底保持温度为 0。设柱体初温为 0, 证明在  $t$  时刻单位时间内通过上底流出的热量为

$$Q = H \left[ 1 - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} e^{-\left(\frac{2n+1}{2d}\pi\right)^2 \kappa t} \right], \text{ 其中 } \kappa \text{ 为扩散率。}$$

以底面圆心为坐标原点, 圆柱轴线为  $z$  轴建立柱坐标系, 温度分布与  $\rho, \varphi$  无关, 底面热流

密度  $\frac{H}{S} = -k \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=0}$ , 所以 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u(z, t)}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u(z, t)}{\partial z^2} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial u(z, t)}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=0} = -\frac{H}{kS}, u(z, t) \Big|_{z=d} = 0, u(z, t) \Big|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}.$$

对变量  $t$  作 Laplace 变换得 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 U(z, p)}{\partial z^2} - \frac{p}{\kappa} U(z, p) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial U(z, p)}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=0} = -\frac{H}{kS} \frac{1}{p}, U(z, p) \Big|_{z=d} = 0 \end{cases},$$

解得  $U(z, p) = \frac{H}{kS} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{\frac{p}{\kappa}}(d-z)}{\operatorname{ch} \sqrt{\frac{p}{\kappa}}d} \frac{1}{p} \sqrt{\frac{\kappa}{p}}$  没, 则  $-k \frac{\partial U(z, p)}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=d} = \frac{H}{S} \frac{1}{p} \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch} \sqrt{\frac{p}{\kappa}}d}$ 。

令习题 09 第 177 (4) 题中  $x = l = \frac{d}{\sqrt{\kappa}}$  可求得上式反演

$$-k \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=d} = \frac{H}{S} \left[ 1 - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} e^{-\left(\frac{2n+1}{2d}\pi\right)^2 \kappa t} \right], \text{ 该式就是上底热流密度 } \frac{Q}{S}, \text{ 即}$$

$$Q = H \left[ 1 - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} e^{-\left(\frac{2n+1}{2d}\pi\right)^2 \kappa t} \right].$$

353. 设有两条半无界杆, 温度分别为 0 和  $u_0$ 。在  $t=0$  时将两杆端点相接, 求  $t>0$  时杆中

$$\text{温度分布: } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = u_0 \eta(x) \end{cases}.$$

$$\text{对变量 } t \text{ 作 Laplace 变换得 } \frac{\partial^2 U(x, p)}{\partial x^2} - \frac{p}{\kappa} U(x, p) = -\frac{u_0}{\kappa} \eta(x), \quad (*)$$

$$\text{即 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 U(x, p)}{\partial x^2} - \frac{p}{\kappa} U(x, p) = 0, x < 0 \\ U|_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \text{ 有界} \end{cases}, \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 U(x, p)}{\partial x^2} - \frac{p}{\kappa} U(x, p) = -\frac{u_0}{\kappa}, x > 0 \\ U|_{x \rightarrow \infty} \text{ 有界} \end{cases},$$

$$\text{解为 } U(x, p) = \begin{cases} Ae^{\sqrt{\frac{p}{\kappa}}x}, x < 0 \\ Be^{-\sqrt{\frac{p}{\kappa}}x} + \frac{u_0}{p}, x > 0 \end{cases}.$$

由方程 (\*) 可看出  $U(x, p)$  和  $\frac{\partial U(x, p)}{\partial x}$  在  $x=0$  连续, 否则方程右边会出现冲激或冲激偶。

$$\text{由此可得 } U(x, p) = \begin{cases} \frac{u_0}{2} \frac{1}{p} e^{\sqrt{\frac{p}{\kappa}}x}, x < 0 \\ \frac{u_0}{p} - \frac{u_0}{2} \frac{1}{p} e^{-\sqrt{\frac{p}{\kappa}}x}, x > 0 \end{cases}.$$

$$\text{反演得 } u(x, t) = \begin{cases} \frac{u_0}{2} \operatorname{erfc}\left(-\frac{x}{2\sqrt{\kappa t}}\right), x < 0 \\ u_0 - \frac{u_0}{2} \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{\kappa t}}\right), x > 0 \end{cases}.$$

$$354. \text{ 用 Laplace 变换解习题 12 第 236 题: } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = Ae^{-\alpha^2 \kappa t}, u|_{x=l} = Be^{-\beta^2 \kappa t}, u|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}.$$

对变量  $t$  作 Laplace 变换得 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 U(x, p)}{\partial x^2} - \frac{p}{\kappa} U(x, p) = 0 \\ U|_{x=0} = \frac{A}{p + \alpha^2 \kappa}, U|_{x=l} = \frac{B}{p + \beta^2 \kappa} \end{cases}。$$

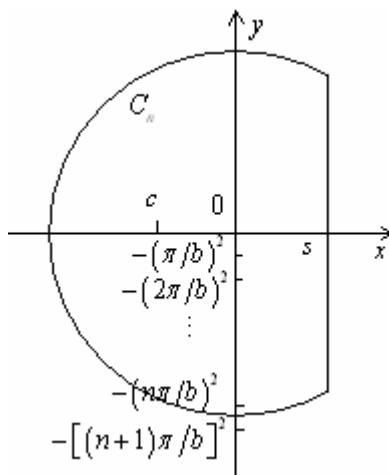
解得 
$$U(x, p) = \frac{A}{p + \alpha^2 \kappa} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{\frac{p}{\kappa}}(l-x)}{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{\frac{p}{\kappa}} l} + \frac{B}{p + \beta^2 \kappa} \frac{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{\frac{p}{\kappa}} x}{\operatorname{sh} \sqrt{\frac{p}{\kappa}} l}。 \quad (*)$$

下面求  $F(p) = \frac{1}{p-c} \frac{\operatorname{sh} a \sqrt{p}}{\operatorname{sh} b \sqrt{p}}$  ( $b > a > 0, c \neq 0$ ) 的反演:

$F(p)$  的一阶极点:  $p = c, p = -\left(\frac{k\pi}{b}\right)^2, k = 1, 2, \dots$ 。

$\operatorname{res}[F(p)e^{pt}]_{p=c} = \frac{\operatorname{sh} a \sqrt{c}}{\operatorname{sh} b \sqrt{c}} e^{ct}, \operatorname{res}[F(p)e^{pt}]_{p=-\left(\frac{k\pi}{b}\right)^2} = \frac{(-1)^k 2k\pi}{k^2 \pi^2 + cb^2} \sin \frac{k\pi a}{b} e^{-\left(\frac{k\pi}{b}\right)^2 t}。$

取如下积分路径: 其中  $C_n$  半径为  $-\left(\frac{n+1/2}{b}\pi\right)^2$ , 该取法的讨论类似习题 09 第 177 (4) 题。



令  $n \rightarrow \infty$  可得 
$$\frac{1}{p-c} \frac{\operatorname{sh} a \sqrt{p}}{\operatorname{sh} b \sqrt{p}} \xrightarrow{LT^{-1}} \frac{\operatorname{sh} a \sqrt{c}}{\operatorname{sh} b \sqrt{c}} e^{ct} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k 2k\pi}{k^2 \pi^2 + cb^2} \sin \frac{k\pi a}{b} \exp \left[ -\left(\frac{k\pi}{b}\right)^2 t \right]。$$

所以 (\*) 式的反演为 
$$u(x, t) = A \frac{\sin \alpha(l-x)}{\sin \alpha l} e^{-\alpha^2 \kappa t} + B \frac{\sin \beta x}{\sin \beta l} e^{-\beta^2 \kappa t}$$

$$+ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2n\pi \left[ \frac{A}{\alpha^2 l^2 - n^2 \pi^2} - \frac{(-1)^n B}{\beta^2 l^2 - n^2 \pi^2} \right] \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \exp \left[ -\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2 \kappa t \right]。$$

355. 用 Fourier 变换法解无界弦的振动问题: 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = u_0 \exp\left[-\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2\right], \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\bigg|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}。$$

对变量  $x$  作 Fourier 变换得 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 U(k, t)}{\partial t^2} + k^2 c^2 U(k, t) = 0 \\ U|_{t=0} = u_0 FT\left\{\exp\left[-\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2\right]\right\}, \frac{\partial U}{\partial t}\bigg|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}。$$

解得 
$$U(k, t) = u_0 FT\left\{\exp\left[-\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2\right]\right\} \cos kct = \frac{u_0}{2} FT\left\{\exp\left[-\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2\right]\right\} (e^{ikct} + e^{-ikct}),$$

反演得 
$$u(x, t) = \frac{u_0}{2} \left\{ \exp\left[-\left(\frac{x+ct}{a}\right)^2\right] + \exp\left[-\left(\frac{x-ct}{a}\right)^2\right] \right\}。$$

356. 用 Fourier 变换和 Laplace 变换解无界弦的横振动问题: 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\bigg|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases}。$$

对变量  $x$  作 Fourier 变换得 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{u}(k, t)}{\partial t^2} + k^2 c^2 \tilde{u}(k, t) = 0 \\ \tilde{u}|_{t=0} = \tilde{\varphi}(k), \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial t}\bigg|_{t=0} = \tilde{\psi}(k) \end{cases},$$
 再对变量  $t$  作 Laplace 变换得

$$U(k, p) = \frac{p\tilde{\varphi}(k) + \tilde{\psi}(k)}{p^2 + k^2 c^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\tilde{\varphi}(k) - \frac{\tilde{\psi}(k)}{ikc}}{p + ikc} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\tilde{\varphi}(k) + \frac{\tilde{\psi}(k)}{ikc}}{p - ikc},$$

作 Laplace 反演得 
$$\tilde{u}(k, t) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \tilde{\varphi}(k) - \frac{\tilde{\psi}(k)}{ikc} \right] e^{-ikct} + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \tilde{\varphi}(k) + \frac{\tilde{\psi}(k)}{ikc} \right] e^{ikct}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\varphi}(k) (e^{-ikct} + e^{ikct}) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\tilde{\psi}(k)}{ikc} (e^{ikct} - e^{-ikct}).$$

再作 Fourier 反演得

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) &= \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(x-ct) + \varphi(x+ct)] + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{-\infty}^x [\psi(\xi+ct) - \psi(\xi-ct)] d\xi \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(x-ct) + \varphi(x+ct)] + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} \psi(\xi) d\xi。 \end{aligned}$$



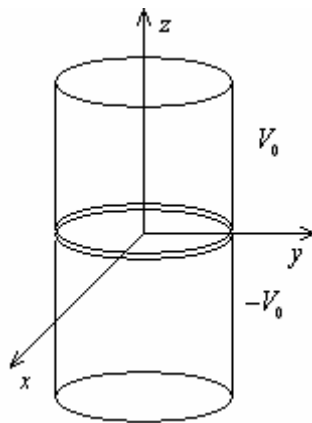
357. 一半无界弦  $x \geq 0$ ，原处于平衡状态。设在  $t > 0$  时  $x = 0$  端作微小振动  $A \sin \omega t$ 。试

求弦上各点运动： 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = A \sin \omega t \eta(t), u|_{t=0} = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}。$$

对变量  $t$  作 Laplace 变换得 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 U(x, p)}{\partial x^2} - \left(\frac{p}{c}\right)^2 U(x, p) = 0 \\ U(x, p)|_{x=0} = \frac{A\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2}, U(x, p)|_{x \rightarrow \infty} \text{ 有界} \end{cases}。$$

解得  $U(x, p) = \frac{A\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2} e^{-\frac{p}{c}x}$ ，反演得  $u(x, t) = A \sin \omega \left(t - \frac{x}{c}\right) \eta\left(t - \frac{x}{c}\right)。$

358. 电子光学中常遇到一种简单的静电透镜—等径双筒镜，它的两极是由两个无限接近的等径同轴长圆筒组成，其电势分别为  $-V_0$  与  $V_0$ （见下图）。求筒内静电势。



先令边界条件为  $u|_{\rho=a} = V_0 e^{-k|z|} \operatorname{sgn} z$ ，该问题显然与  $\varphi$  无关，

即 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left[ \rho \frac{\partial u(\rho, z)}{\partial \rho} \right] + \frac{\partial^2 u(\rho, z)}{\partial z^2} = 0 \\ u|_{\rho=0} \text{ 有界}, u|_{\rho=a} = V_0 e^{-k|z|} \operatorname{sgn} z \end{cases}。$$
 对变量  $z$  作 Fourier 变换得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left[ \rho \frac{\partial U(\rho, \omega)}{\partial \rho} \right] - \omega^2 U(\rho, \omega) = 0 \\ U|_{\rho=0} \text{ 有界}, U|_{\rho=a} = -2iV_0 \frac{\omega}{k^2 + \omega^2} \end{cases}。$$
 这是零阶虚宗量 Bessel 方程，有界解为

$U(\rho, \omega) = A I_0(\omega \rho)$ ，由边界条件得  $U(\rho, \omega) = -2iV_0 \frac{\omega}{k^2 + \omega^2} \frac{I_0(\omega \rho)}{I_0(\omega a)}。$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{反演得 } u(\rho, z) &= -\frac{V_0}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\omega}{k^2 + \omega^2} \frac{I_0(\omega\rho)}{I_0(\omega a)} i e^{i\omega z} d\omega \\ &= -\frac{V_0}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\omega}{k^2 + \omega^2} \frac{I_0(\omega\rho)}{I_0(\omega a)} (i \cos \omega z - \sin \omega z) d\omega. \end{aligned}$$

上面的积分理解为主值, 由于  $\frac{\omega}{k^2 + \omega^2} \frac{I_0(\omega\rho)}{I_0(\omega a)} \cos \omega z$  是  $\omega$  的奇函数, 所以这部分积分为 0,

$$\text{即 } u(\rho, z) = \frac{2V_0}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\omega}{k^2 + \omega^2} \frac{I_0(\omega\rho)}{I_0(\omega a)} \sin \omega z d\omega,$$

$$\text{令 } k \rightarrow 0 \text{ 得 } u(\rho, z) = \frac{2V_0}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{I_0(\omega\rho)}{I_0(\omega a)} \frac{\sin \omega z}{\omega} d\omega.$$

359. 设有一半径为 1 的带电圆盘, 圆盘上电势为  $V_0$ , 求空间电势。

以圆盘圆心为原点, 垂直于盘面的轴为  $z$  轴建立柱坐标系。该问题与  $\varphi$  无关, 且显然关于

$z=0$  面是对称的, 即  $u$  是  $z$  的偶函数, 必有  $\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right|_{z=0} = 0$  ( $\rho > 1$ ), 可以只考虑半空间  $z > 0$ 。

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left[ \rho \frac{\partial u(\rho, z)}{\partial \rho} \right] + \frac{\partial^2 u(\rho, z)}{\partial z^2} = 0 \\ u|_{z=0, 0 < \rho < 1} = V_0, \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right|_{z=0, \rho > 1} = 0, u|_{z \rightarrow \infty} = 0. \\ u|_{\rho=0} \text{ 有界}, u|_{\rho \rightarrow \infty} = 0 \end{cases}$$

对变量  $\rho$  作 Hankel 变换:  $U(k, z) = \int_0^{\infty} u(\rho, z) J_0(k\rho) \rho d\rho$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left[ \rho \frac{\partial u(\rho, z)}{\partial \rho} \right] J_0(k\rho) \rho d\rho &= \rho \frac{\partial u(\rho, z)}{\partial \rho} J_0(k\rho) \Big|_{\rho=0}^{\rho \rightarrow \infty} - \int_0^{\infty} \rho \frac{\partial u(\rho, z)}{\partial \rho} \frac{dJ_0(k\rho)}{d\rho} d\rho \\ &= - \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\partial u(\rho, z)}{\partial \rho} \rho \frac{dJ_0(k\rho)}{d\rho} d\rho = -u(\rho, z) \rho \frac{dJ_0(k\rho)}{d\rho} \Big|_{\rho=0}^{\rho \rightarrow \infty} + \int_0^{\infty} u(\rho, z) \frac{d}{d\rho} \left[ \rho \frac{dJ_0(k\rho)}{d\rho} \right] d\rho \\ &= -k^2 \int_0^{\infty} u(\rho, z) J_0(k\rho) \rho d\rho = -k^2 U(k, z). \end{aligned}$$

即原方程变换为  $\frac{\partial^2 U(k, z)}{\partial z^2} - k^2 U(k, z) = 0$ , 由有界条件可得  $U(k, z) = A(k) e^{-kz}$ 。

反演得  $u(\rho, z) = \int_0^\infty A(k) e^{-kz} J_0(k\rho) k dk$ , 代入  $z$  的边界条件得到积分方程:

$$\int_0^\infty A(k) J_0(k\rho) k dk = V_0 \quad (0 < \rho < 1),$$

$$\int_0^\infty A(k) J_0(k\rho) k^2 dk = 0 \quad (\rho > 1).$$

由习题 16 第 319 题结果可知  $A(k) = \frac{2V_0}{\pi} \frac{\sin k}{k^2}$ , 即

$$u(\rho, z) = \frac{2V_0}{\pi} \int_0^\infty e^{-kz} J_0(k\rho) \frac{\sin k}{k} dk.$$

360. 由柱面坐标  $(\rho, z)$  可以定义扁球面坐标  $(\mu, \xi)$ :  $z = \mu\xi$ ,  $\rho = \sqrt{(1-\mu^2)(1+\xi^2)}$ 。

$$(1) \text{ 证明: 在此坐标系下, 上题化为 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \left[ (1-\mu^2) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mu} \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left[ (1+\xi^2) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \right] = 0 \\ u|_{\xi=0} = V_0, u|_{\xi \rightarrow \infty} \rightarrow 0 \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mu} \Big|_{\mu=0} = 0, u|_{\mu=1} \text{ 有界} \end{cases}.$$

(2) 求出  $u(\mu, \xi)$ 。

$$(1) \text{ 该坐标系下的 Laplace 算符为 } \nabla^2 = \frac{1}{\mu^2 + \xi^2} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \left[ (1-\mu^2) \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left[ (1+\xi^2) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \right] \right\}.$$

对于  $z > 0$  半空间,  $(\mu, \xi)$  取值范围:  $0 < \mu < 1$ ,  $\xi > 0$ 。

$z = 0, 0 < \rho < 1$  对应  $\xi = 0$ , 所以  $u|_{z=0, 0 < \rho < 1} = u|_{\xi=0} = V_0$ 。

$$\text{由坐标关系可得 } \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{\xi \frac{1-\mu^2}{1+\xi^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} + \mu \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}}{\xi^2 \frac{1-\mu^2}{1+\xi^2} + \mu^2}, \quad z = 0, \rho > 1 \text{ 对应 } \mu = 0,$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=0, \rho > 1} = \frac{\xi \frac{1-\mu^2}{1+\xi^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mu} + \mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi}}{\xi^2 \frac{1-\mu^2}{1+\xi^2} + \mu^2} \Big|_{\mu=0} = \frac{1}{\xi} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mu} \Big|_{\mu=0} = 0.$$

$z \rightarrow \infty$  和  $\rho \rightarrow \infty$  对应  $\xi \rightarrow \infty$ , 所以  $u|_{\rho \rightarrow \infty} = u|_{z \rightarrow \infty} = u|_{\xi \rightarrow \infty} \rightarrow 0$ 。

$\rho = 0$  对应  $\mu = 1$ , 所以  $u|_{\rho=0} = u|_{\mu=1}$  有界。

$$(2) \text{ 令 } u(\mu, \xi) = M(\mu)\Xi(\xi), \text{ 分离变量得 } \begin{cases} \frac{d}{d\mu} \left[ (1-\mu^2) \frac{dM}{d\mu} \right] + \lambda M = 0 \\ \frac{d}{d\xi} \left[ (1+\xi^2) \frac{d\Xi}{d\xi} \right] - \lambda \Xi = 0 \end{cases}.$$

可得本征值问题  $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \left[ (1-\mu^2) \frac{\partial M}{\partial \mu} \right] + \lambda M = 0 \\ M'(0) = 0, M(1) \text{ 有界} \end{cases}$ , 习题 15 第 292 (2) 题已得该问题的解为

$$\lambda_l = 2l(2l+1), \quad M_l(\mu) = P_{2l}(\mu).$$

$$\Xi(\xi) \text{ 方程为 } \frac{d}{d\xi} \left[ (1+\xi^2) \frac{d\Xi(\xi)}{d\xi} \right] - 2l(2l+1)\Xi(\xi) = 0. \quad (*)$$

将  $\xi$  换成  $i\xi$  得  $\frac{d}{d\xi} \left[ (1-\xi^2) \frac{d\Xi(i\xi)}{d\xi} \right] + 2l(2l+1)\Xi(i\xi) = 0$ , 所以通解为

$$\Xi_l(\xi) = A_l P_{2l}(i\xi) + B_l Q_{2l}(i\xi). \text{ 由于 } \Xi(\xi) \Big|_{\xi \rightarrow \infty} = 0, \text{ 而当 } l \neq 0 \text{ 时 } P_{2l}(\infty) \text{ 和 } Q_{2l}(\infty) \text{ 都无}$$

界, 所以只有  $l=0$ 。此时解方程 (\*) 可得  $\Xi_0(\xi) = A \arctan \xi + B$ ,

$$\text{所以 } u(\mu, \xi) = M_0(\mu)\Xi_0(\xi) = A \arctan \xi + B,$$

由边界条件  $u|_{\xi=0} = V_0, u|_{\xi \rightarrow \infty} \rightarrow 0$  得  $A = -\frac{2}{\pi}V_0, B = V_0$ ,

$$\text{所以 } u(\mu, \xi) = V_0 \left( 1 - \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan \xi \right) = \frac{2V_0}{\pi} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \xi \right) = \frac{2V_0}{\pi} \operatorname{arccot} \xi.$$

361.  $\zeta = z^2$  把  $z$  平面上的下列区域变为  $\zeta$  平面上的什么区域? (1) 上半平面; (2) 上半圆  $|z| < 1, \operatorname{Im} z > 0$ ; (3) 圆  $|z| < 1$ ; (4) 双纽线内部  $|z|^2 < \cos(2 \arg z)$ 。

(1)  $0 < \arg z < \pi$ ,  $0 < \arg \zeta = 2 \arg z < 2\pi$ , 所以是沿正实轴割开的全平面。

(2)  $0 < \arg z < \pi$ ,  $0 < \arg \zeta = 2 \arg z < 2\pi$ ,  $|\zeta| = |z|^2 < 1$ , 所以是沿正实轴割开的单位圆内部。

(3)  $|\zeta| = |z|^2 < 1$ , 所以是单位圆内部。

(4) 设  $z = \rho e^{i\varphi}$ ,  $\zeta = r e^{i\theta}$ , 则由  $\zeta = z^2$  可得  $r = \rho^2, \theta = 2\varphi$ 。由于  $\rho^2 < \cos 2\varphi$ , 所以

$$r < \cos \theta, \text{ 即为圆内部 } \left| \zeta - \frac{1}{2} \right| < \frac{1}{2}。$$

362. 若在分式线性变换  $\zeta = \lambda \frac{z - \mu}{z - \nu}$  下,  $z_1, z_2, z_3$  各点分别变为  $\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3$  各点, 试证:

$$\frac{\zeta - \zeta_1}{\zeta - \zeta_2} \bigg/ \frac{\zeta_3 - \zeta_1}{\zeta_3 - \zeta_2} = \frac{z - z_1}{z - z_2} \bigg/ \frac{z_3 - z_1}{z_3 - z_2}。$$

变换写成  $\zeta = \lambda + \frac{\lambda(\nu - \mu)}{z - \nu}$ , 记  $(z, z_1, z_2, z_3) = \frac{z - z_1}{z - z_2} \bigg/ \frac{z_3 - z_1}{z_3 - z_2}$ , 只需证明该值在平移, 反

演, 旋转, 伸缩下不变即可。平移, 旋转, 伸缩变换易证, 而  $\left( \frac{1}{z}, \frac{1}{z_1}, \frac{1}{z_2}, \frac{1}{z_3} \right) = \frac{\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z_1}}{\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z_2}} \bigg/ \frac{\frac{1}{z_3} - \frac{1}{z_1}}{\frac{1}{z_3} - \frac{1}{z_2}}$

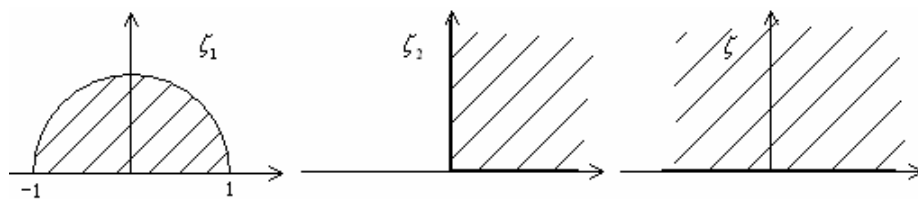
$$= \frac{\frac{z_1 z_2 - z z_2}{z_1 z_2 - z z_1} \frac{z_1 z_2 - z_1 z_3}{z_1 z_2 - z_3 z_2}}{\frac{z_1 - z}{z_2 - z} \frac{z_2 - z_3}{z_1 - z_3}} = (z, z_1, z_2, z_3), \text{ 即该值在反演变换下也不变, 所}$$

以该值在分式线性变换不变。

363. 求一变换, 把上半平面变为单位圆, 并把实轴上的点  $-1, 0, 1$  分别变为单位圆上的  $1, i, -1$ 。

设  $\zeta = \lambda \frac{z - \mu}{z - \nu}$ , 将  $(z, \zeta)$  分别代入  $(-1, 1), (0, i), (1, -1)$  得到三个方程解出  $\zeta = -i \frac{z - i}{z + i}$ 。

364.  $z$  平面上的单位圆  $|z| < 1$ ，沿正实轴割开，试把此区域变为  $\zeta$  平面上的上半平面。



变换  $\zeta_1 = \sqrt{z}$  将单位圆内变换为上半单位圆内。

令  $\zeta_2 = -\frac{\zeta_1 + 1}{\zeta_1 - 1}$ ，可看出该变换将  $-1$  变换为  $0$ ， $1$  变换为  $\infty$ ，所以  $\zeta_1$  平面实轴上从  $-1$  到  $1$

的线段和上半圆弧都变换为  $\zeta_2$  平面上经过原点和  $\infty$  的直线，由于  $0$  变换为  $1$ ，所以  $-1$  到  $1$  的线段变换为正实轴，线段与上半圆弧在  $-1$  处的夹角为  $\pi/2$ ，由保角性，上半圆弧变换为正虚轴，即变换为第一象限。

令  $\zeta = \zeta_2^2$ ，则变换为上半平面，综上该变换为  $\zeta = \left( \frac{\sqrt{z} + 1}{\sqrt{z} - 1} \right)^2$ 。

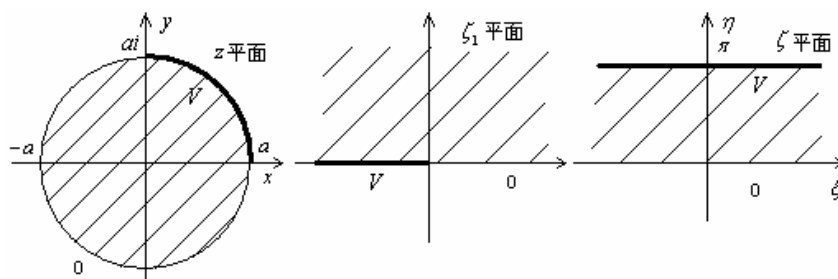
365. 求一变换，把第一象限变为单位圆内。

先由变换  $\zeta_1 = z^2$  将它变换为上半平面。令  $\zeta = e^{i\zeta_1} = e^{-y} e^{ix}$ ，其中  $\zeta_1 = x + iy$ ，由于  $y > 0$ ，所以  $|\zeta| = e^{-y} < 1$ ，即变为单位圆内。综上  $\zeta = \exp(iz^2)$ 。

366. 一半径为  $a$  的无穷长导体柱面，第一象限的电势为  $V$ ，第三象限电势  $-V$ ，第二，四象限接地，求导体内电势。

将  $u$  分成两部分： $u = u_1 + u_2$ ，其中  $u_1$  在第一象限为  $V$ ，其余象限为  $0$ ， $u_2$  在第三象限为  $-V$ ，

其余象限为  $0$ 。先求  $u_1$ ：



$\zeta_1 = \lambda \frac{z - a}{z - ai}$ ，使  $z$  平面上的  $a$  和  $ai$  分别对应  $\zeta_1$  平面上的  $0$  和  $\infty$ ，即  $z$  平面上圆映射为  $\zeta_1$

平面上通过原点的直线，该直线原点一侧对应  $z$  平面上第一象限圆弧，原点另一侧对应二，三，四象限的圆弧。由于  $z = -a$  时  $\zeta_1 = \frac{2\lambda}{1+i}$ ，令  $\lambda = 1+i$  可使  $-a$  映射为 2，即二，三，四象限的圆弧映射为正实轴，那么第一象限的圆弧即映射为负实轴。

$\zeta = \ln \zeta_1$  ( $\zeta = \xi + i\eta$ ) 将  $\zeta_1$  平面正实轴映射为  $\eta = 0$ ，负实轴映射为  $\eta = \pi$ ， $\zeta_1$  平面的上

半平面变为  $\zeta$  平面上  $\eta = 0$  和  $\eta = \pi$  之间的带状区域，综上  $\zeta = \ln \left[ (1+i) \frac{z-a}{z-ai} \right]$ 。

$\zeta$  平面上  $u_1$  显然与  $\xi$  无关，所以  $\frac{d^2 \zeta}{d\eta^2} = 0$ ，通解为  $u_1 = A\eta + B$ ，由边界条件定出  $u_1 = \frac{V}{\pi} \eta$ 。

由  $\zeta = \ln \left[ (1+i) \frac{z-a}{z-ai} \right]$  可知  $\eta = \arg \left[ (1+i) \frac{z-a}{z-ai} \right] = \frac{\pi}{4} + \arg(\rho e^{i\varphi} - a) - \arg(\rho e^{i\varphi} - ai)$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} + \tan^{-1} \frac{\rho \sin \varphi}{\rho \cos \varphi - a} - \tan^{-1} \frac{\rho \sin \varphi - a}{\rho \cos \varphi},$$

$$\text{即 } u_1(\rho, \varphi) = \frac{V}{\pi} \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \tan^{-1} \frac{\rho \sin \varphi}{\rho \cos \varphi - a} - \tan^{-1} \frac{\rho \sin \varphi - a}{\rho \cos \varphi} \right).$$

$$\text{显然 } u_2(\rho, \varphi) = -u_1(\rho, \varphi - \pi) = -\frac{V}{\pi} \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \tan^{-1} \frac{\rho \sin \varphi}{\rho \cos \varphi + a} - \tan^{-1} \frac{\rho \sin \varphi + a}{\rho \cos \varphi} \right)$$

$$\text{所以 } u = u_1 + u_2 = \frac{V}{\pi} \left( \tan^{-1} \frac{\rho \sin \varphi}{\rho \cos \varphi - a} - \tan^{-1} \frac{\rho \sin \varphi}{\rho \cos \varphi + a} \right.$$

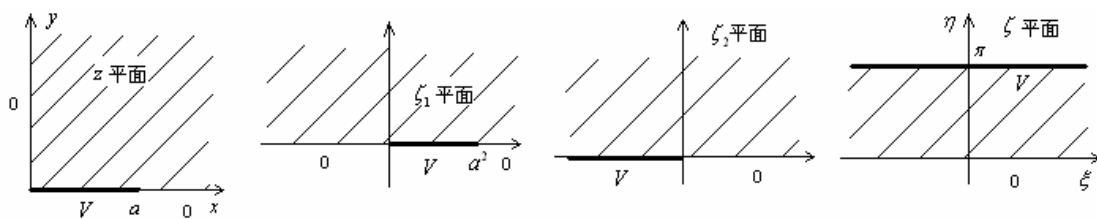
$$\left. + \tan^{-1} \frac{\rho \sin \varphi + a}{\rho \cos \varphi} - \tan^{-1} \frac{\rho \sin \varphi - a}{\rho \cos \varphi} \right)$$

$$= \frac{V}{\pi} \left( \tan^{-1} \frac{\frac{\rho \sin \varphi}{\rho \cos \varphi - a} - \frac{\rho \sin \varphi}{\rho \cos \varphi + a}}{1 + \frac{\rho \sin \varphi}{\rho \cos \varphi - a} \frac{\rho \sin \varphi}{\rho \cos \varphi + a}} + \tan^{-1} \frac{\frac{\rho \sin \varphi + a}{\rho \cos \varphi} - \frac{\rho \sin \varphi - a}{\rho \cos \varphi}}{1 + \frac{\rho \sin \varphi + a}{\rho \cos \varphi} \frac{\rho \sin \varphi - a}{\rho \cos \varphi}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{V}{\pi} \left( \tan^{-1} \frac{2a\rho \sin \varphi}{\rho^2 - a^2} + \tan^{-1} \frac{2a\rho \cos \varphi}{\rho^2 - a^2} \right).$$

367. 实轴上  $(0, a)$  段电势为  $V$ ，实轴上  $x > a$  段及正虚轴电势均为 0，求第一象限电势分布。

$\zeta_1 = z^2$  将第一象限变为上半平面， $a$  点变为  $a^2$ 。



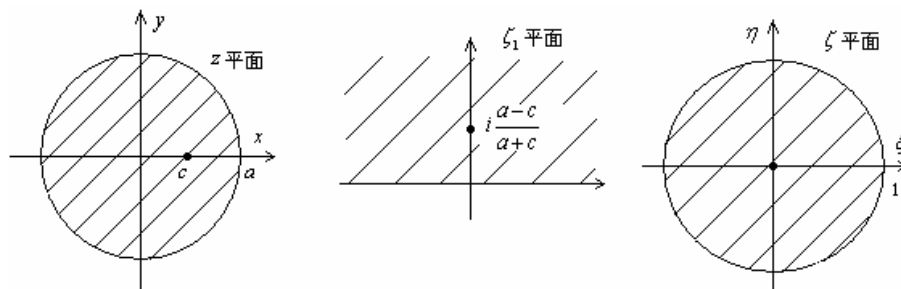
$\zeta_2 = \frac{\zeta_1 - a^2}{\zeta_1}$  将  $a^2$  变为  $0$ ,  $0$  变为  $\infty$ , 所以  $\zeta_1$  平面的实轴变为  $\zeta_2$  平面过原点的直线,  $a^2 + 1$

变为  $\frac{1}{a^2 + 1} > 0$ , 所以  $\zeta_1$  平面实轴上  $a^2$  右边部分和负实轴变为  $\zeta_2$  平面的正实轴, 电势为  $V$  的部分变为负实轴。

$\zeta = \ln \zeta_2$  将负实轴变为  $\eta = \pi$ , 正实轴变为  $\eta = 0$ , 上半平面变为带状区域  $\eta = 0$  和  $\eta = \pi$  之

间。综上  $\zeta = \ln \frac{z^2 - a^2}{z^2}$ , 所以  $u = \frac{V}{\pi} \eta = \frac{V}{\pi} \arg \frac{z^2 - a^2}{z^2}$ 。

368. 在接地的无穷长金属柱内, 有一条平行于柱轴的均匀带电丝, 线电荷密度为  $\sigma$ 。设圆柱的半径为  $a$ , 带电丝与柱轴距离为  $c$ 。求柱内电势。



$\zeta_1 = -i \frac{z-a}{z+a}$  将圆内变为上半平面,  $c$  点变为  $i \frac{a-c}{a+c}$ ,

$\zeta = \frac{\zeta_1 - i \frac{a-c}{a+c}}{\zeta_1 + i \frac{a-c}{a+c}}$  将上半平面变成单位圆内,  $i \frac{a-c}{a+c}$  变为原点。  $\zeta = \frac{a(z-c)}{cz-a^2}$ 。

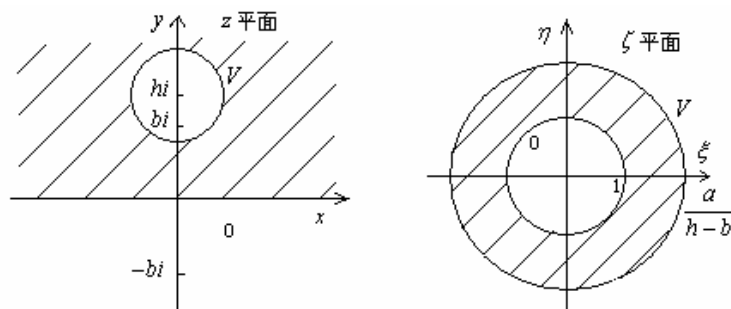
$$u = \frac{\sigma}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{1}{|\zeta|} = \frac{\sigma}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \left| \frac{cz-a^2}{a(z-c)} \right|。$$

369. 地面上平挂着一无穷长导体圆柱, 圆柱的半径为  $a$ , 柱轴距地面  $h$  ( $h > a$ )。设圆柱面的电势为  $V$ , 求圆柱外电势。

设  $\pm bi$  ( $b > 0$ ) 是圆柱的反演点对 (当然也是地面的反演点对), 则可求出  $b = \sqrt{h^2 - a^2}$ 。



$\zeta = \frac{z+bi}{z-bi}$  将  $-bi$  变为 0,  $bi$  变为无穷大, 由于反演点对的不变性, 地面和圆柱都映射为以原点为圆心的圆。



由于  $\left| \frac{x+bi}{x-bi} \right| = 1$ , 所以地面映射成的圆半径为 1, 又  $\frac{(h+a)i+bi}{(h+a)i-bi} = \frac{a}{h-b}$ , 即  $(h+a)i$  映射

为  $\frac{a}{h-b}$ , 所以圆柱映射成的圆半径为  $\frac{a}{h-b}$ 。  $u = V \frac{\ln|\zeta|}{\ln \frac{a}{h-b}} = V \frac{\ln \left| \frac{z+bi}{z-bi} \right|}{\ln \frac{a}{h-b}}$ 。

370. 证明: 儒可夫斯基变换  $z = \frac{a}{2} \left( \zeta + \frac{1}{\zeta} \right)$  把  $z$  平面上以  $z = \pm a$  为焦点的共焦椭圆变为  $\zeta$  平面上的同心圆。

记  $z = x + iy$ ,  $\zeta = \rho e^{i\varphi}$ , 则 
$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{a}{2} \left( \rho + \frac{1}{\rho} \right) \cos \varphi \\ y = \frac{a}{2} \left( \rho - \frac{1}{\rho} \right) \sin \varphi \end{cases}$$
, 对于  $\zeta$  平面上的圆  $\rho = \rho_0$ , 对应

$$\frac{x^2}{A^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} = 1, \text{ 其中半长轴 } A = \frac{a}{2} \left( \rho_0 + \frac{1}{\rho_0} \right), \text{ 半短轴 } B = \frac{a}{2} \left( \rho_0 - \frac{1}{\rho_0} \right),$$

焦距  $C = \sqrt{A^2 - B^2} = a$ , 即  $\zeta$  平面上的同心圆映射为  $z$  平面上以  $z = \pm a$  为焦点的共焦椭圆, 反之亦然。

371. 讨论下列方程的类型, 并将他们化为典则形式:

$$(1) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} - 3 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 6 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0;$$

$$(2) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 4 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + 5 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0;$$

$$(3) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + y \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0;$$

$$(4) (1+x^2) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + (1+y^2) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0;$$

$$(5) \tan^2 x \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - 2y \tan x \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0.$$

(1)  $a=1, b=1, c=-3, d=2, e=6, f=g=0$ ,  $b^2-ac=4>0$ , 所以是双曲型方程。

特征线方程为  $\frac{dy}{dx}=3$  和  $\frac{dy}{dx}=-1$ , 特征线为  $y-3x=C_1$  和  $y+x=C_2$ , 所以可令

$\xi=y-3x$ ,  $\eta=y+x$ , 则变换后方程系数  $A=C=0, B=-8, D=0, E=8, F=G=0$ ,

即原方程化为  $-16 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + 8 \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} = 0$ , 即  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} = 0$ 。

令  $\alpha = \frac{\xi+\eta}{2} = y-x, \beta = \frac{\eta-\xi}{2} = 2x$ , 则  $\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \right)$ ,  $\frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \right)$ ,

所以,  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \right) \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \alpha} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \beta} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \alpha^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \beta^2} \right)$ , 方程  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} = 0$  化为

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \alpha^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \beta^2} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \alpha} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \beta} = 0.$$

(2)  $a=1, b=2, c=5, d=1, e=2, f=g=0$ ,  $b^2-ac=-1<0$ , 所以是椭圆型方程。

特征线方程  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2 \pm i$ , 特征线为  $y-(2+i)x=C_1$  和  $y-(2-i)x=C_2$ , 令

$\xi=y-(2+i)x$ ,  $\eta=y-(2-i)x$ , 则原方程化为  $4 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + i \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} = 0$ ,

令  $\rho = \frac{\xi+\eta}{2} = y-2x, \sigma = \frac{\eta-\xi}{2i} = x$ , 则方程化为  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \sigma^2} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \sigma} = 0$ 。

$$(3) \quad a=1, b=0, c=y, d=0, e=\frac{1}{2}, f=g=0, \quad b^2-ac=-y,$$

当  $y > 0$  时, 方程是椭圆型,  $y < 0$  时方程是双曲型。

$$y < 0 \text{ 时, 特征线方程 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \pm\sqrt{-y}, \text{ 特征线 } 2\sqrt{-y} + x = C_1 \text{ 和 } 2\sqrt{-y} - x = C_2,$$

$$\text{令 } \xi = 2\sqrt{-y} + x, \quad \eta = 2\sqrt{-y} - x, \text{ 则方程化为 } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0,$$

$$\text{令 } \rho = \frac{\xi + \eta}{2} = 2\sqrt{-y}, \sigma = \frac{\xi - \eta}{2} = x, \text{ 方程化为 } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \rho^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \sigma^2} = 0。$$

$$y > 0 \text{ 时, 特征线方程 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \pm i\sqrt{y}, \text{ 特征线 } 2\sqrt{y} + ix = C_1 \text{ 和 } 2\sqrt{y} - ix = C_2,$$

$$\text{令 } \xi = 2\sqrt{y} + ix, \quad \eta = 2\sqrt{y} - ix, \text{ 方程化为 } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0,$$

$$\text{令 } \rho = \frac{\xi + \eta}{2} = 2\sqrt{y}, \sigma = \frac{\xi - \eta}{2i} = x, \text{ 方程化为 } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \sigma^2} = 0。$$

$$(4) \quad a=1+x^2, b=0, c=1+y^2, d=x, e=y, f=g=0, \quad b^2-ac=-(1+x^2)(1+y^2) < 0,$$

$$\text{所以是椭圆型方程。特征线方程 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \pm i\sqrt{\frac{1+y^2}{1+x^2}}, \text{ 特征线 } \operatorname{sh}^{-1} y - i \operatorname{sh}^{-1} x = C_1 \text{ 和}$$

$$\operatorname{sh}^{-1} y + i \operatorname{sh}^{-1} x = C_2, \text{ 令 } \xi = \operatorname{sh}^{-1} y - i \operatorname{sh}^{-1} x, \quad \eta = \operatorname{sh}^{-1} y + i \operatorname{sh}^{-1} x, \text{ 方程化为 } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0。$$

$$\text{令 } \rho = \frac{\xi + \eta}{2} = \operatorname{sh}^{-1} y, \quad \sigma = \frac{\eta - \xi}{2i} = \operatorname{sh}^{-1} x, \text{ 方程化为 } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \sigma^2} = 0。$$

$$(5) \quad a=\tan^2 x, b=-y \tan x, c=y^2, d=0, e=y, f=g=0, \quad b^2-ac=0, \text{ 所以方程是抛}$$

$$\text{物型。特征线方程 } \frac{dy}{dx} = -y \cot x, \text{ 特征线 } y \sin x = C。 \text{ 可令 } \xi = y \sin x, \eta = y \cos x, \text{ 变换}$$

$$\text{后方程系数 } A=B=0, C=\frac{y^2}{\cos^2 x}, D=-\frac{y \sin x}{\cos^2 x}, E=\frac{y}{\cos x}, F=G=0, \text{ 即方程化为}$$

$$\frac{y^2}{\cos^2 x} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} - \frac{y \sin x}{\cos^2 x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{y}{\cos x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} = 0, \text{ 即 } (\xi^2 + \eta^2) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} - \xi \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \eta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} = 0。$$

372. 有些方程经过适当的因数变换后可以消去一阶偏导数项。

(1) 证明：在因变量变换  $u = \exp[-(ax+by)]v$  下，方程  $\nabla^2 u + 2a \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2b \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$  化为

Helmholtz 方程  $\nabla^2 v - (a^2 + b^2)v = 0$ ，其中  $a, b$  为常数；

(2) 寻求适当的变换，使方程  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + 2a \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2b \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$  在变换后不再含有一阶偏导数项；

(3) 设有方程  $a \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2b \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + c \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + d \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + e \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + fu = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$ ，其中  $a, b, c, d, e, f$  为常

数。证明：只有在  $b^2 - ac \neq 0$  时可作变换  $u = \exp(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma t)v$  使  $v(x, y, t)$  满足方程

$$a \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + 2b \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} + c \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial t}。$$

$$(1) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -ae^{-(ax+by)}v + e^{-(ax+by)} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -be^{-(ax+by)}v + e^{-(ax+by)} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = a^2 e^{-(ax+by)}v - 2ae^{-(ax+by)} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + e^{-(ax+by)} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = b^2 e^{-(ax+by)}v - 2be^{-(ax+by)} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + e^{-(ax+by)} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2}, \quad \text{代入原方程得}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (a^2 + b^2)e^{-(ax+by)}v - 2(a+b)e^{-(ax+by)} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + e^{-(ax+by)} \left( \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right) \\ & - 2(a^2 + b^2)e^{-(ax+by)}v + 2(a+b)e^{-(ax+by)} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } \nabla^2 v - (a^2 + b^2)v = 0。$$

(2) 令  $u = v \exp(\alpha x + \beta y)$ ，则方程化为

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + 2(\alpha + a) \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + 2(b - \beta) \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + (\alpha^2 + 2a\alpha - \beta^2 + 2b\beta)v = 0,$$

$$\text{只需令 } \alpha = -a, \beta = b, \text{ 上面方程为 } \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + (b^2 - a^2)v = 0。$$

(3) 将  $u = \exp(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma t)v$  代入原方程得

$$a \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + 2b \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} + c \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + (2a\alpha + 2b\beta + d) \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + (2b\alpha + 2c\beta + e) \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + (a\alpha^2 + 2b\alpha\beta + c\beta^2 + d\alpha + e\beta - \gamma)v = \frac{\partial v}{\partial t}.$$

所以  $2a\alpha + 2b\beta + d = 0$ ,  $2b\alpha + 2c\beta + e = 0$ ,  $a\alpha^2 + 2b\alpha\beta + c\beta^2 + d\alpha + e\beta - \gamma = 0$ ,

前两式写成矩阵式  $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{d}{2} \\ -\frac{e}{2} \end{pmatrix}$ , 要使其有解, 必须有  $\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{vmatrix} = b^2 - ac \neq 0$ .

373. 求下列各偏微分方程通解: (1)  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - 2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} - 3\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$ ; (2)  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = 0$ ;

(3)  $(a^2 - b^2)\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2b\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial t} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 0$ ,  $a, b$  为常数,  $a \neq 0$ ; (4)  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - 2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + 2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$ .

(1) 取试探解  $u = f(\alpha x + y)$ , 则  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \alpha^2 f''(\alpha x + y)$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \alpha f''(\alpha x + y)$ ,

$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = f''(\alpha x + y)$ , 代入方程得附加方程  $\alpha^2 - 2\alpha - 3 = 0$ , 解得  $\alpha_1 = -1$ ,  $\alpha_2 = 3$ ,

所以通解为  $u = f_1(x - y) + f_2(3x + y)$ 。

(2) 附加方程  $\alpha^2 - \alpha = 0$ , 解得  $\alpha_1 = 0$ ,  $\alpha_2 = 1$ , 通解  $u = f_1(y) + f_2(x + y)$ 。

(3) 附加方程  $(a^2 - b^2)\alpha^2 + 2b\alpha - 1 = 0$ , 解得  $\alpha_1 = \frac{1}{a+b}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = -\frac{1}{a-b}$ , 通解

$u = f_1[x + (a+b)t] + f_2[x - (a-b)t]$ 。

(4) 附加方程  $\alpha^2 - 2\alpha + 2 = 0$ ,  $\alpha = 1 \pm i$ ,  $u = f_1[(1+i)x + y] + f_2[(1-i)x + y]$ 。

374. 求偏微分方程  $x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$  的通解。

令  $x = e^t$ ,  $y = e^s$ , 即  $t = \ln x$ ,  $s = \ln y$ , 则  $x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$ ,  $x^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$ ,

$$y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial s}, \quad y^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s^2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial s}, \quad xy \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t \partial s}, \quad \text{原方程化为 } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t \partial s} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial s^2} = 0,$$

取试探解为  $u = f(\alpha t + s)$ , 可得附加方程  $(\alpha - 1)^2 = 0$ , 可得重根  $\alpha = 1$ , 通解为

$$u = f_1(t + s) + t f_2(t + s) = f_1(\ln xy) + \ln x f_2(\ln xy).$$

375. 证明方程  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ \left(1 - \frac{x}{h}\right)^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] - \frac{1}{a^2} \left(1 - \frac{x}{h}\right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 0$  的通解为  $u = \frac{f(x+at) + g(x-at)}{h-x}$ ,

由此写出此方程在初始条件  $u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x)$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = \psi(x)$  下的解。

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{f(x+at) + g(x-at)}{(h-x)^2} + \frac{f'(x+at) + g'(x-at)}{h-x},$$

$$(h-x)^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f(x+at) + g(x-at) + (h-x)[f'(x+at) + g'(x-at)],$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ (h-x)^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] = (h-x)[f''(x+at) + g''(x-at)],$$

$$\frac{1}{a^2} (h-x)^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = (h-x)[f''(x+at) + g''(x-at)], \quad \text{所以 } u = \frac{f(x+at) + g(x-at)}{h-x} \text{ 是原}$$

方程的解, 它有两个任意函数, 所以是原二阶方程的通解。

$$\text{将通解代入初始条件得, } f(x) + g(x) = (h-x)\varphi(x), \quad (\text{a})$$

$$f'(x) - g'(x) = \frac{1}{a}(h-x)\psi(x). \quad (\text{b})$$

$$(\text{b}) \text{ 式两边积分得 } f(x) - g(x) = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^x (h-\xi)\psi(\xi)d\xi + C, \quad (\text{c})$$

$$(\text{a}) + (\text{c}) \text{ 得 } f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(h-x)\varphi(x) + \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^x (h-\xi)\psi(\xi)d\xi + \frac{C}{2},$$

$$\text{所以 } f(x+at) = \frac{1}{2}(h-x-at)\varphi(x+at) + \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^{x+at} (h-\xi)\psi(\xi)d\xi + \frac{C}{2}.$$

$$(\text{a}) - (\text{c}) \text{ 得 } g(x) = \frac{1}{2}(h-x)\varphi(x) - \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^x (h-\xi)\psi(\xi)d\xi - \frac{C}{2},$$

$$\text{所以 } g(x-at) = \frac{1}{2}(h-x+at)\varphi(x-at) - \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^{x-at} (h-\xi)\psi(\xi)d\xi - \frac{C}{2},$$

$$\text{所以解为 } u = \frac{1}{2}[\varphi(x+at) + \varphi(x-at)] + \frac{1}{2} \frac{at}{h-x} [\varphi(x-at) - \varphi(x+at)]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2a(h-x)} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} (h-\xi) \psi(\xi) d\xi.$$

376. 求解弦振动方程的 Goursat 问题: 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ u|_{x-at=0} = \varphi(x), u|_{x+at=0} = \psi(x) \\ \varphi(0) = \psi(0) \end{cases}$$

方程通解为  $u = f(x+at) + g(x-at)$ , 代入条件  $u|_{x-at=0} = \varphi(x), u|_{x+at=0} = \psi(x)$  得

$$f(2x) + g(0) = \varphi(x), \quad f(0) + g(2x) = \psi(x),$$

$$\text{所以 } f(x+at) = \varphi\left(\frac{x+at}{2}\right) - g(0), \quad g(x-at) = \psi\left(\frac{x-at}{2}\right) - f(0),$$

$$u = \varphi\left(\frac{x+at}{2}\right) + \psi\left(\frac{x-at}{2}\right) - f(0) - g(0), \quad \text{由于 } u(0,0) = f(0) + g(0) = \varphi(0),$$

$$\text{所以 } u = \varphi\left(\frac{x+at}{2}\right) + \psi\left(\frac{x-at}{2}\right) - \varphi(0).$$

377. 在波动方程  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0$  中用  $iy$  代替  $at$  就能得到 Laplace 方程的“初值”问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0 \\ u|_{y=0} = \varphi(x), \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}|_{y=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases} \quad \text{。其形式解为 } u = \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(x+iy) + \varphi(x-iy)] + \frac{1}{2i} \int_{x-iy}^{x+iy} \psi(\xi) d\xi.$$

(1) 令  $\varphi(x) = x, \psi(x) = e^{-x}$ , 可得  $u = x + e^{-x} \sin y$ , 验证这个表达式处处满足 Laplace

方程, 也满足  $y=0$  时的“初始”条件;

(2) 如果  $\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}, \psi(x) = 0$ , 形式解为  $u = \frac{1+x^2-y^2}{(1+x^2-y^2)^2 + 4x^2y^2}$ , 证明: 这个函

数在点  $(0, \pm 1)$  不连续, 因此, 至少在这些点上不满足 Laplace 方程。这说明在一般情况下

Laplace 方程的“初值”问题无解。

$$(1) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1 - e^{-x} \sin y, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = e^{-x} \sin y, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = e^{-x} \cos y, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -e^{-x} \sin y, \text{ 所以}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0. \quad u|_{y=0} = u = x = \varphi(x), \quad \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right|_{y=0} = e^{-x} \cos y|_{y=0} = e^{-x} = \psi(x).$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} u = \frac{1}{1-y^2}, \quad \lim_{y \rightarrow \pm 1} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} u = \lim_{y \rightarrow \pm 1} \frac{1}{1-y^2} \rightarrow \infty.$$

378. 如果  $u(x, y, z)$  满足 Laplace 方程, 证明:  $v = (ax + by + cz)u$  满足  $\nabla^4 v = 0$ , 其中  $a, b, c$  为任意常数。

记  $f = ax + by + cz$ ,  $\mathbf{a} = a\mathbf{i} + b\mathbf{j} + c\mathbf{k}$  则  $\nabla f = \mathbf{a}$ 。

$$\nabla v = \nabla(fu) = u\nabla f + f\nabla u = u\mathbf{a} + f\nabla u,$$

$$\nabla^2 v = \nabla \cdot (u\mathbf{a}) + \nabla \cdot (f\nabla u) = \mathbf{a} \cdot \nabla u + u\nabla \cdot \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{a} \cdot \nabla u + f\nabla^2 u = 2\mathbf{a} \cdot \nabla u,$$

$$\nabla \nabla^2 v = 2\nabla(\mathbf{a} \cdot \nabla u) = 2[\mathbf{a} \times (\nabla \times \nabla u) + (\mathbf{a} \cdot \nabla)\nabla u + \nabla u \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{a}) + (\nabla u \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{a}] = 2(\mathbf{a} \cdot \nabla)\nabla u$$

$$= 2\left(a \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + c \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)\nabla u,$$

$$\nabla^4 v = 2\nabla \cdot \left[\left(a \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + c \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)\nabla u\right], \text{ 由于 } a, b, c \text{ 为常数, 可交换微分次序, 因此}$$

$$\text{上式} = 2\left(a \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + c \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)\nabla^2 u = 0$$

379. 如果  $u(x, y, z)$  是直角坐标系下 Laplace 方程的解, 证明  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$  也是解。

显然可交换微分次序,  $\nabla^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \nabla^2 u = 0$ , 同样的,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$  也满足 Laplace 方程。

380. 如果  $u(\rho, \varphi, z)$  是柱坐标下 Laplace 方程的解, 证明  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}$  也是解, 但  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho}$  一般不



是解。

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left( \rho \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \right) + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}, \text{ 显然 } \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \text{ 和 } \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \text{ 可与 } \nabla^2 \text{ 交换次序, 而 } \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \text{ 不能与 } \nabla^2 \text{ 交}$$

换次序, 同上题可知  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$  也是解, 但  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho}$  一般不是解。

$$\text{三维无界空间波动方程初值问题} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x, y, z), \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = \psi(x, y, z) \end{cases} \quad \text{的解 (Poisson 公式)}$$

$$\text{为: } u(x, y, z, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi a} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \oiint_{S_{at}^M} \frac{\varphi(\xi, \eta, \zeta)}{at} dS + \oiint_{S_{at}^M} \frac{\psi(\xi, \eta, \zeta)}{at} dS \right], \text{ 其中 } S_{at}^M \text{ 是以点}$$

$M(x, y, z)$  为球心,  $at$  为半径的球面。

$$381. \text{ 直接验证 } u(x, y, z, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi a} \oiint_{S_{at}^M} \frac{\psi(\xi, \eta, \zeta)}{at} dS \text{ 是三维波动方程初值问题}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = \psi(x, y, z) \end{cases} \text{ 的解, 其中 } S_{at}^M \text{ 是以点 } M(x, y, z) \text{ 为球心, } at \text{ 为半径的球面。}$$

$u$  的表达式写成:

$$u(x, y, z, t) = \frac{t}{4\pi} \iint \psi(x + at \sin \theta \cos \varphi, y + at \sin \theta \sin \varphi, z + at \cos \theta) d\Omega$$

( $d\Omega = \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi$ )。显然  $u(x, y, z, 0) = 0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint \psi(x + at \sin \theta \cos \varphi, y + at \sin \theta \sin \varphi, z + at \cos \theta) d\Omega \\ &\quad + \frac{at}{4\pi} \iint (\psi_\xi \sin \theta \cos \varphi + \psi_\eta \sin \theta \sin \varphi + \psi_\zeta \cos \theta) d\Omega, \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint \psi(x, y, z) \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi = \frac{1}{4\pi} \psi(x, y, z) \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^\pi \sin \theta d\theta = \psi(x, y, z),$$

即  $u(x, y, z, t)$  满足初始条件。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } v(x, y, z, r) &= \frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \iint_{S_r^M} \psi(\xi, \eta, \zeta) dS \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint \psi(x + r \sin \theta \cos \varphi, y + r \sin \theta \sin \varphi, z + r \cos \theta) d\Omega, \\ \text{则 } \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint (\psi_\xi \sin \theta \cos \varphi + \psi_\eta \sin \theta \sin \varphi + \psi_\zeta \cos \theta) d\Omega \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \iint (\psi_\xi \sin \theta \cos \varphi + \psi_\eta \sin \theta \sin \varphi + \psi_\zeta \cos \theta) r^2 d\Omega \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \iint_{S_r^M} (\psi_\xi \sin \theta \cos \varphi + \psi_\eta \sin \theta \sin \varphi + \psi_\zeta \cos \theta) dS \\
&= \frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \iint_{S_r^M} (\psi_\xi \mathbf{i} + \psi_\eta \mathbf{j} + \psi_\zeta \mathbf{k}) \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \iiint_{B_r^M} (\psi_{\xi\xi} + \psi_{\eta\eta} + \psi_{\zeta\zeta}) dV \\
&= \frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \int_0^r r_1^2 dr_1 \iint (\psi_{\xi\xi} + \psi_{\eta\eta} + \psi_{\zeta\zeta}) d\Omega,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right) = \frac{r^2}{4\pi} \iint (\psi_{\xi\xi} + \psi_{\eta\eta} + \psi_{\zeta\zeta}) d\Omega,$$

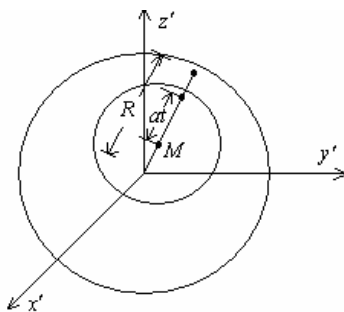
$$\begin{aligned}
\text{而 } \nabla^2 v &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) \psi(x + r \sin \theta \cos \varphi, y + r \sin \theta \sin \varphi, z + r \cos \theta) d\Omega \\
&= \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint (\psi_{\xi\xi} + \psi_{\eta\eta} + \psi_{\zeta\zeta}) d\Omega,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right) = r^2 \nabla^2 v, \text{ 可写成 } \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} (rv) = \nabla^2 (rv), \text{ 令 } r = at \text{ 即可得 } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \nabla^2 u.$$

$$382. \text{ 求解 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ u|_{t=0} = \begin{cases} u_0, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 < R^2 \\ 0, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 > R^2 \end{cases}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}.$$

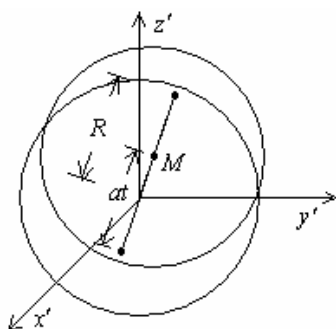
(1) 先讨论  $M(x, y, z)$  位于球面  $x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2 = R^2$  内, 即  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} < R$ 。

(i)  $0 \leq t < \frac{R-r}{a}$ , 即球面  $S_{at}^M$  完全位于球面  $x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2 = R^2$  内, 如下图:



$$u(M, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi a} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \oiint_{S_{at}^M} \frac{u(x', y', z', 0)}{at} dS' = \frac{u_0}{4\pi a} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[ \frac{1}{at} 4\pi (at)^2 \right] = u_0.$$

(ii)  $\frac{R-r}{a} < t < \frac{R+r}{a}$ , 即球面  $S_{at}^M$  与球面  $x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2 = R^2$  有交集, 如下图:

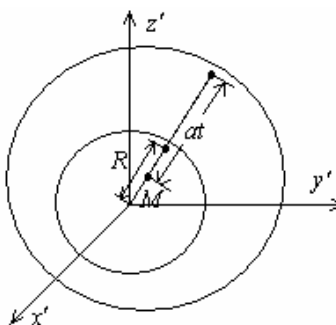


球面  $S_{at}^M$  在球面  $x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2 = R^2$  内的部分是高为  $h = \frac{R^2 - (r - at)^2}{2r}$  的球冠，面积为

$$S = 2\pi a h = \pi a t \frac{R^2 - (r - at)^2}{r},$$

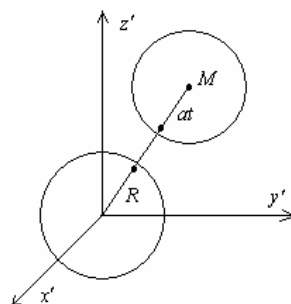
$$u(M, t) = \frac{u_0}{4\pi a} \frac{d}{dt} \left[ \pi \frac{R^2 - (r - at)^2}{r} \right] = \frac{u_0}{4\pi a} \frac{2\pi a (r - at)}{r} = u_0 \frac{r - at}{2r}.$$

(iii)  $t > \frac{R+r}{a}$ ，即球面  $S_{at}^M$  完全位于球面  $x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2 = R^2$  外，如下图，显然  $u(M, t) = 0$ 。

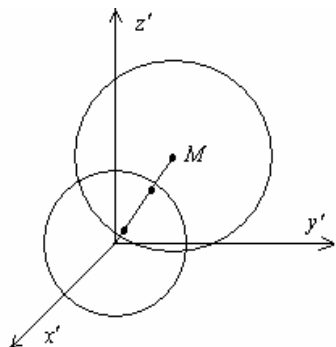


(2)  $M(x, y, z)$  位于球面  $x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2 = R^2$  外，即  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} > R$ 。

(i)  $0 \leq t < \frac{r-R}{a}$ ，即球面  $S_{at}^M$  与球面  $x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2 = R^2$  分离(如下图)，显然  $u(M, t) = 0$ 。

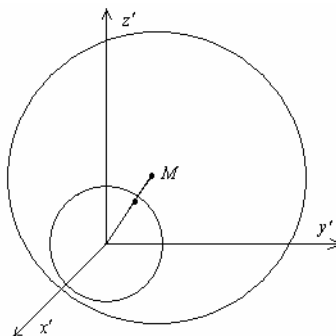


(ii)  $\frac{r-R}{a} < t < \frac{r+R}{a}$ ，即球面  $S_{at}^M$  与球面  $x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2 = R^2$  有交集，如下图：



同第一种情况，有  $u(M, t) = u_0 \frac{r - at}{2r}$ 。

(iii)  $t > \frac{r+R}{a}$ ，即球面  $x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2 = R^2$  在球面  $S_{at}^M$  内，如下图，显然  $u(M, t) = 0$ 。



$$383. (1) \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) u \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases}; (2) \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) u \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(r), \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = \psi(r) \end{cases}, \text{ 其中}$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}。$$

(1) 将坐标架置换一下，初始条件变为  $u|_{t=0} = \varphi(z), \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = \psi(z)$  (这样使下面计算方便)。

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y, z, t) &= \frac{1}{4\pi a} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \oint\!\!\!\oint_{S_{at}^M} \frac{\varphi(\zeta)}{at} dS + \oint\!\!\!\oint_{S_{at}^M} \frac{\psi(\zeta)}{at} dS \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi a} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^\pi \varphi(z + at \cos \theta) at \sin \theta d\theta \right] + \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^\pi \psi(z + at \cos \theta) at \sin \theta d\theta \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \stackrel{z+at\cos\theta=\xi}{=} \frac{1}{2a} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{z-at}^{z+at} \varphi(\xi) d\xi + \int_{z-at}^{z+at} \psi(\xi) d\xi \right] \\
& = \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(z-at) + \varphi(z+at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{z-at}^{z+at} \psi(\xi) d\xi.
\end{aligned}$$

(2) 可看出, 解在空间上只与  $r$  有关, 所以方程可写成  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right)$ ,

令  $v = ru$ , 由于  $u|_{r=0}$  有界, 所以

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial r^2}, r > 0 \\ v|_{r=0} = 0, v|_{t=0} = r\varphi(r), \frac{\partial v}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = r\psi(r) \end{cases}. \text{通解为 } v = f(r+at) + g(r-at), \text{ 可定出}$$

$$f(r) = \frac{1}{2} r\varphi(r) + \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^{r+at} \xi\psi(\xi) d\xi + \frac{C}{2}, \quad g(r) = \frac{1}{2} r\varphi(r) - \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^{r-at} \xi\psi(\xi) d\xi - \frac{C}{2}.$$

当  $r > at$  时直接可得

$$\begin{aligned}
v &= \frac{1}{2} [(r+at)\varphi(r+at) + (r-at)\varphi(r-at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{r-at}^{r+at} \xi\psi(\xi) d\xi, \\
u &= \frac{1}{2r} [(r+at)\varphi(r+at) + (r-at)\varphi(r-at)] + \frac{1}{2ar} \int_{r-at}^{r+at} \xi\psi(\xi) d\xi.
\end{aligned}$$

当  $r < at$  时, 由  $v|_{r=0} = 0$  可得  $f(at) + g(-at) = 0$ , 所以

$$\begin{aligned}
g(r-at) &= -f(at-r) = -\frac{1}{2} (at-r)\varphi(at-r) - \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^{at-r} \xi\psi(\xi) d\xi - \frac{C}{2}, \\
v &= \frac{1}{2} [(r+at)\varphi(r+at) - (at-r)\varphi(at-r)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{at-r}^{at+r} \xi\psi(\xi) d\xi. \\
v &= \frac{1}{2r} [(r+at)\varphi(r+at) - (at-r)\varphi(at-r)] + \frac{1}{2ar} \int_{at-r}^{at+r} \xi\psi(\xi) d\xi.
\end{aligned}$$

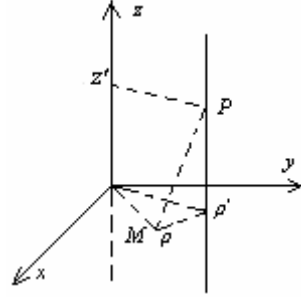
384. 由三维无界空间波动方程初值问题的 Green 函数  $G(\mathbf{r}, t; \mathbf{r}', t') = \frac{1}{4\pi a^2} \frac{\delta\left(t-t' - \frac{|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'|}{a}\right)}{|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'|}$

$$\left( \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 G(\mathbf{r}, t; \mathbf{r}', t')}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \nabla^2 G(\mathbf{r}, t; \mathbf{r}', t') = \delta(\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}') \delta(t-t') \\ G|_{t < t'} = 0, \frac{\partial G}{\partial t} \Big|_{t < t'} = 0 \end{cases} \right) \text{ 求出二维无界空间波动方}$$

程初值问题的 Green 函数  $\left( \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 G(\boldsymbol{\rho}, t; \boldsymbol{\rho}', t')}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \nabla^2 G(\boldsymbol{\rho}, t; \boldsymbol{\rho}', t') = \delta(\boldsymbol{\rho}-\boldsymbol{\rho}') \delta(t-t') \\ G|_{t < t'} = 0, \frac{\partial G}{\partial t} \Big|_{t < t'} = 0 \end{cases} \right),$

从而求出二维无界空间波动方程初值问题的 Poisson 公式。

$G(\rho, t; \rho', t')$  就是三维空间中平行于  $z$  轴的线源产生的场，如下图，



线源上点  $P$  到  $xy$  面上的场点  $M$  的距离为  $|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'| = \sqrt{z'^2 + |\boldsymbol{\rho} - \boldsymbol{\rho}'|^2}$ ,

$$G(\rho, t; \rho', t') = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(\mathbf{r}, t; \mathbf{r}', t') dz' = \frac{1}{4\pi a} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\delta \left[ \sqrt{z'^2 + |\boldsymbol{\rho} - \boldsymbol{\rho}'|^2} - a(t - t') \right]}{\sqrt{z'^2 + |\boldsymbol{\rho} - \boldsymbol{\rho}'|^2}} dz',$$

当  $|\boldsymbol{\rho} - \boldsymbol{\rho}'| < a(t - t')$  时，

$$\begin{aligned} \delta \left[ \sqrt{z'^2 + |\boldsymbol{\rho} - \boldsymbol{\rho}'|^2} - a(t - t') \right] &= \frac{a(t - t')}{\sqrt{a^2(t - t')^2 - |\boldsymbol{\rho} - \boldsymbol{\rho}'|^2}} \left\{ \delta \left[ z' - \sqrt{a^2(t - t')^2 - |\boldsymbol{\rho} - \boldsymbol{\rho}'|^2} \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \delta \left[ z' + \sqrt{a^2(t - t')^2 - |\boldsymbol{\rho} - \boldsymbol{\rho}'|^2} \right] \right\}, \quad (\text{见附录}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } G(\rho, t; \rho', t') &= \frac{1}{4\pi a \sqrt{a^2(t - t')^2 - |\boldsymbol{\rho} - \boldsymbol{\rho}'|^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ \delta \left[ z' - \sqrt{a^2(t - t')^2 - |\boldsymbol{\rho} - \boldsymbol{\rho}'|^2} \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \delta \left[ z' + \sqrt{a^2(t - t')^2 - |\boldsymbol{\rho} - \boldsymbol{\rho}'|^2} \right] \right\} dz' \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi a^2 \sqrt{(t - t')^2 - \frac{|\boldsymbol{\rho} - \boldsymbol{\rho}'|^2}{a^2}}}. \end{aligned}$$

当  $|\boldsymbol{\rho} - \boldsymbol{\rho}'| > a(t - t')$  时，  $\delta \left[ \sqrt{z'^2 + |\boldsymbol{\rho} - \boldsymbol{\rho}'|^2} - a(t - t') \right] = 0$ ， 所以  $G(\rho, t; \rho', t') = 0$ 。

$$\text{综上, } G(\rho, t; \rho', t') = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi a^2 \sqrt{(t - t')^2 - \frac{|\boldsymbol{\rho} - \boldsymbol{\rho}'|^2}{a^2}}}, & |\boldsymbol{\rho} - \boldsymbol{\rho}'| < a(t - t') \\ 0, & |\boldsymbol{\rho} - \boldsymbol{\rho}'| > a(t - t') \end{cases}.$$

二维无界空间波动方程初值问题: 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u(\boldsymbol{\rho}, t)}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \nabla^2 u(\boldsymbol{\rho}, t) = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(\boldsymbol{\rho}), \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\bigg|_{t=0} = \psi(\boldsymbol{\rho}) \end{cases}。$$

将  $u$  和  $G$  方程写成  $\frac{\partial^2 u(\boldsymbol{\rho}', t')}{\partial t'^2} - a^2 \nabla'^2 u(\boldsymbol{\rho}', t') = 0,$  (a)

由 Green 函数的互易性有  $\frac{\partial^2 G(\boldsymbol{\rho}, t; \boldsymbol{\rho}', t')}{\partial t'^2} - a^2 \nabla'^2 G(\boldsymbol{\rho}, t; \boldsymbol{\rho}', t') = \delta(\boldsymbol{\rho} - \boldsymbol{\rho}') \delta(t - t')。$  (b)

(b)  $\times u(\boldsymbol{\rho}', t') -$  (a)  $\times G(\boldsymbol{\rho}, t; \boldsymbol{\rho}', t')$  , 对  $x'y'$  全平面及  $t' \in [0, t + \varepsilon]$  ( $\varepsilon > 0$ ) 积分得

$$\begin{aligned} u(\boldsymbol{\rho}, t) &= \iint dx' dy' \int_0^{t+\varepsilon} \left[ u(\boldsymbol{\rho}', t') \frac{\partial^2 G(\boldsymbol{\rho}, t; \boldsymbol{\rho}', t')}{\partial t'^2} - G(\boldsymbol{\rho}, t; \boldsymbol{\rho}', t') \frac{\partial^2 u(\boldsymbol{\rho}', t')}{\partial t'^2} \right] dt' \\ &\quad + a^2 \int_0^{t+\varepsilon} dt' \iint [G(\boldsymbol{\rho}, t; \boldsymbol{\rho}', t') \nabla'^2 u(\boldsymbol{\rho}', t') - u(\boldsymbol{\rho}', t') \nabla'^2 G(\boldsymbol{\rho}, t; \boldsymbol{\rho}', t')] dx' dy' \\ &= \iint dx' dy' \int_0^{t+\varepsilon} \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} \left[ u(\boldsymbol{\rho}', t') \frac{\partial G(\boldsymbol{\rho}, t; \boldsymbol{\rho}', t')}{\partial t'} - G(\boldsymbol{\rho}, t; \boldsymbol{\rho}', t') \frac{\partial u(\boldsymbol{\rho}', t')}{\partial t'} \right] dt' \\ &\quad + a^2 \int_0^{t+\varepsilon} dt' \oint \left[ G(\boldsymbol{\rho}, t; \boldsymbol{\rho}', t') \frac{\partial u(\boldsymbol{\rho}', t')}{\partial n'} - u(\boldsymbol{\rho}', t') \frac{\partial G(\boldsymbol{\rho}, t; \boldsymbol{\rho}', t')}{\partial n'} \right] dl' \end{aligned}$$

由于  $G \sim \frac{1}{r'}$ ,  $\frac{\partial G}{\partial n'} \sim \frac{1}{r'^2}$ ,  $u \sim \frac{1}{r'}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n'} \sim \frac{1}{r'^2}$ ,  $dl' \sim r'$ , 所以后一项积分趋于 0, 所以

$$u(\boldsymbol{\rho}, t) = \iint \left[ u(\boldsymbol{\rho}', t') \frac{\partial G(\boldsymbol{\rho}, t; \boldsymbol{\rho}', t')}{\partial t'} - G(\boldsymbol{\rho}, t; \boldsymbol{\rho}', t') \frac{\partial u(\boldsymbol{\rho}', t')}{\partial t'} \right]_{t'=0}^{t'=t+\varepsilon} dx' dy',$$

由于  $G|_{t < t'} = 0, \frac{\partial G}{\partial t}\bigg|_{t < t'} = 0$ , 所以  $\left[ u(\boldsymbol{\rho}', t') \frac{\partial G(\boldsymbol{\rho}, t; \boldsymbol{\rho}', t')}{\partial t'} - G(\boldsymbol{\rho}, t; \boldsymbol{\rho}', t') \frac{\partial u(\boldsymbol{\rho}', t')}{\partial t'} \right]_{t'=t+\varepsilon} = 0,$

$$\begin{aligned} u(\boldsymbol{\rho}, t) &= - \iint \left[ u(\boldsymbol{\rho}', t') \frac{\partial G(\boldsymbol{\rho}, t; \boldsymbol{\rho}', t')}{\partial t'} - G(\boldsymbol{\rho}, t; \boldsymbol{\rho}', t') \frac{\partial u(\boldsymbol{\rho}', t')}{\partial t'} \right]_{t'=0} dx' dy' \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi a^2} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iint_{|\boldsymbol{\rho} - \boldsymbol{\rho}'| < a(t-t')} \frac{\varphi(\boldsymbol{\rho}')}{\sqrt{t^2 - \frac{|\boldsymbol{\rho} - \boldsymbol{\rho}'|^2}{a^2}}} dx' dy' + \iint_{|\boldsymbol{\rho} - \boldsymbol{\rho}'| < a(t-t')} \frac{\psi(\boldsymbol{\rho}')}{\sqrt{t^2 - \frac{|\boldsymbol{\rho} - \boldsymbol{\rho}'|^2}{a^2}}} dx' dy' \right]。 \end{aligned}$$

385. 稳定问题的平均值定理。设在空间区域  $V$  内部有  $\nabla^2 u = 0$ , 证明: 任意一点  $M(x, y, z)$



处的  $u$  值等于以该点为球心的任意球面上  $u$  的平均值。

$$\text{记 } \bar{u}(M, r) = \frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \iint_{S_r^M} u(\xi, \eta, \zeta) dS, \text{ 同 381 题可得}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial r} \right) = \frac{r^2}{4\pi} \iint (u_{\xi\xi} + u_{\eta\eta} + u_{\zeta\zeta}) d\Omega = 0, \text{ 所以 } \bar{u}(M, r) = \frac{A(M)}{r} + B(M),$$

由  $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \bar{u}(M, r) = u(M)$  可定出  $A(M) = 0, B(M) = u(M)$ , 即  $\bar{u}(M, r) = u(M)$ 。

$$386. \text{ 用 Riemann 方法求解: } \begin{cases} x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0 \\ u|_{y=1} = \varphi(x), \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=1} = \psi(x) \end{cases}.$$

关于 Riemann 方法见郭敦仁《数学物理方法》22.3 节, 或 H.M.Lieberstein《Theory of Partial Differential Equation》Chapter 7。

设  $x > 0, y > 1$ 。特征线方程:  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \pm \frac{y}{x}$ , 特征线  $xy = C_1, \frac{y}{x} = C_2$ , 令  $\xi = xy, \eta = \frac{y}{x}$

( $\xi > 0, \eta > 0$ ), 即  $x = \sqrt{\frac{\xi}{\eta}}, y = \sqrt{\xi\eta}$ , 则方程化为  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} - \frac{1}{2\xi} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} = 0, y=1$  变换为

$$\xi\eta = 1, \text{ 即 } u|_{y=1} = u|_{\xi\eta=1} = \varphi\left(\sqrt{\frac{\xi}{\eta}}\right)_{\eta=\frac{1}{\xi}} = \varphi(\xi), \text{ 所以 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \Big|_{\xi=\frac{1}{\eta}} = \frac{\partial u|_{\xi=\frac{1}{\eta}}}{\partial \eta} = \frac{\partial \varphi(\xi)}{\partial \eta} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=1} = \left( x \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right)_{\xi\eta=1} = \sqrt{\frac{\xi}{\eta}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \Big|_{\xi\eta=1} = \xi \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \Big|_{\xi\eta=1} = \psi\left(\sqrt{\frac{\xi}{\eta}}\right)_{\eta=\frac{1}{\xi}} = \psi(\xi),$$

$$\text{该问题写成 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} - \frac{1}{2\xi} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} = 0 \\ u|_{\xi\eta=1} = \varphi(\xi), \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \Big|_{\xi\eta=1} = \frac{\psi(\xi)}{\xi} \end{cases}.$$

$$\text{Riemann 函数 } R(\xi, \eta; \xi_0, \eta_0) \text{ 满足 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 R}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{1}{2\xi} \frac{\partial R}{\partial \eta} = 0 \\ R(\xi, \eta_0; \xi_0, \eta_0) = \exp\left(-\int_{\xi_0}^{\xi} \frac{1}{2\lambda} d\lambda\right) = \sqrt{\frac{\xi_0}{\xi}}, \\ R(\xi_0, \eta; \xi_0, \eta_0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$R$  的方程写成  $\frac{\partial R_\eta}{\partial \xi} + \frac{1}{2\xi} R_\eta = 0$ , 可得  $R_\eta = A(\eta) \exp\left(-\int \frac{1}{2\xi} d\xi\right) = \frac{A(\eta)}{\sqrt{\xi}}$ ,

积分得  $R = \frac{B(\eta)}{\sqrt{\xi}} + C$ , 由于  $R(\xi_0, \eta; \xi_0, \eta_0) = \frac{B(\eta)}{\sqrt{\xi_0}} + C = 1$ , 所以  $B(\eta) = (1-C)\sqrt{\xi_0}$ ,

代入  $R(\xi, \eta_0; \xi_0, \eta_0) = \frac{B(\eta_0)}{\sqrt{\xi}} + C = \sqrt{\frac{\xi_0}{\xi}}$  得  $C = 0$ , 所以  $B(\eta) = \sqrt{\xi_0}$ ,  $R = \sqrt{\frac{\xi_0}{\xi}}$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} u(\xi_0, \eta_0) &= u(A)R(A; \xi_0, \eta_0) + \int_{AB} \left[ R(u_\xi + bu) d\xi + u(R_\eta - aR) d\eta \right] \\ &= \varphi\left(\frac{1}{\eta_0}\right) \sqrt{\xi_0 \eta_0} + \int_{\frac{1}{\eta_0}}^{\xi_0} \sqrt{\frac{\xi_0}{\xi}} \left[ \frac{\psi(\xi)}{\xi} - \frac{1}{2\xi} \varphi(\xi) \right] d\xi \end{aligned}$$

将  $(\xi_0, \eta_0)$  代换回  $(x_0, y_0)$ , 再换成  $(x, y)$  即可得

$$u(x, y) = y\varphi\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + \sqrt{xy} \int_{\frac{x}{y}}^{xy} \xi^{-3/2} \left[ \psi(\xi) - \frac{1}{2} \varphi(\xi) \right] d\xi。$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{若用公式 } u(\xi_0, \eta_0) &= \frac{1}{2} u(A)R(A) + \frac{1}{2} u(B)R(B) + \int_{AB} \left\{ \left[ \frac{1}{2} R u_\xi + \left( bR - \frac{1}{2} R_\xi \right) u \right] d\xi \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \left[ \frac{1}{2} R u_\eta + \left( aR - \frac{1}{2} R_\eta \right) u \right] d\eta \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则有 } u(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} y\varphi\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \varphi(xy) + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{xy} \int_{\frac{x}{y}}^{xy} \xi^{-3/2} \left[ \psi(\xi) - \frac{1}{2} \varphi(\xi) \right] d\xi。$$

387~390 略。

**附录:**

$$\delta[f(x)] = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{|f'(x_k)|} \delta(x - x_k), \text{ 其中 } x_k \text{ (} k=1, 2, \dots, n \text{)} \text{ 是 } f(x) \text{ 的全部零点。}$$

391. 试根据变分原理导出完全柔软的均匀弦的横振动方程。

取弦上足够短的一段  $dx$ , 该段弦的动能为  $\frac{1}{2}\rho dx\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\right)^2$ , 势能为  $\frac{1}{2}Tdx\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2$ , 弦的

$$\text{Hamilton 作用量 } S = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \int_{x_0}^{x_1} F(u_t, u_x) dx dt = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \int_{x_0}^{x_1} \frac{1}{2} \left[ \rho \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right)^2 + T \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right] dx dt.$$

该泛函的 Euler-Lagrange 方程为  $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{\partial F}{\partial u_t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial F}{\partial u_x} = \rho \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + T \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0$ 。

392. 设  $y = y(x)$ ,  $F(y, y')$  不显含  $x$ , 证明:  $\begin{cases} J[y] = \int_a^b F(y, y') dx \\ y(a) = A, y(b) = B \end{cases}$  取极值的必要条件

是  $y' \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} - F = C$  (常数)。

$$\begin{aligned} \delta J[y] &= \int_a^b \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \delta y + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \delta y' \right) dx = \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \delta y \Big|_{x=a}^{x=b} + \int_a^b \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \delta y - \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \delta y \right) dx \\ &= \int_a^b \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) \delta y dx = 0, \end{aligned}$$

所以  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} = 0$ 。

由于  $\frac{d}{dx} \left( y' \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} - F \right) = y'' \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} + y' \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} - y' \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - y'' \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} = y' \left( \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} - \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \right) = 0$ ,

所以  $y' \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} - F = C$ 。

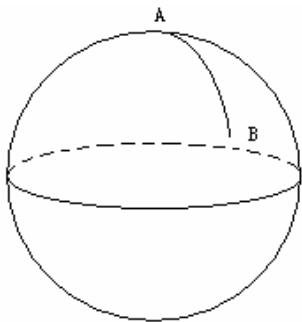
393. 求泛函  $\begin{cases} J[y] = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx \\ y(0) = 0, y(1) = 1 \end{cases}$  的极值曲线。

Euler-Lagrange 方程为  $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{y'}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}} = 0$ , 所以  $\sqrt{1+y'^2} = Cy'$ , 可得  $y' = C_1$ , 积分得

$y(x) = C_1 x + C_2$ , 由边界条件得  $y = x$ 。

394. 如下图所示, 写出单位球面上从 A 点到 B 点的“短程线”所满足的微分方程, 并求出短程线。证明此短程线在过 A, B 两点的大圆上。基于对称性的考虑, 不妨取 A 点坐标为

$(\theta_0, \varphi_0) = (0, 0)$ , B 点坐标为  $(\theta_1, \varphi_1)$ 。(单位球面上弧元为  $ds = \sqrt{d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\varphi^2}$ )

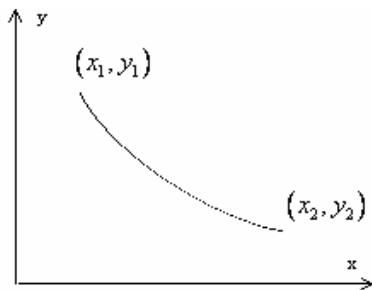


A, B 间弧长为  $s = \int_0^{\theta_1} \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 \theta \varphi'^2} d\theta$  ( $\varphi' = d\varphi/d\theta$ ),

Euler-Lagrange 方程为  $\frac{d}{d\theta} \frac{\sin^2 \theta \varphi'}{\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 \theta \varphi'^2}} = 0$ , 即  $\frac{\sin^2 \theta \varphi'}{\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 \theta \varphi'^2}} = C$ , 代入 A 点坐标可得

$C = 0$ , 所以  $\frac{d\varphi}{d\theta} = 0$ , 即  $\varphi = C_1$ , 代入 B 点坐标得  $\varphi = \varphi_1$ , 这正是在大圆上。

395. 一质点在重力作用下沿光滑曲线由点  $(x_1, y_1)$  运动至点  $(x_2, y_2)$  (见下图)。试求“捷线”(即质点沿此曲线运动费时最少)所满足的微分方程。



$v = \frac{ds}{dt} = \sqrt{v_0^2 + 2g(y_1 - y)}$ , 所以  $t = \int_{(x_1, y_1)}^{(x_2, y_2)} \frac{ds}{\sqrt{v_0^2 + 2g(y_1 - y)}} = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \sqrt{\frac{1 + y'^2}{v_0^2 + 2g(y_1 - y)}} dx$ 。

记  $F(y, y') = \sqrt{\frac{1 + y'^2}{v_0^2 + 2g(y_1 - y)}}$ , 由 392 题结论,  $y' \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} - F = C$ , 即

$$\frac{y'^2}{\sqrt{1 + y'^2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{v_0^2 + 2g(y_1 - y)}} - \sqrt{1 + y'^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{v_0^2 + 2g(y_1 - y)}} = C, \text{ 还可写成}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + y'^2}} = -C \sqrt{v_0^2 + 2g(y_1 - y)}.$$

396. 若  $\bar{y}(x)$  使泛函  $\begin{cases} J[y] = \int_a^b F(x, y, y') dx \\ y(a) = A, y(b) = B \end{cases}$  在限制条件  $J_1[y] = \int_a^b G(x, y, y') dx = C$  下

取极值, 且相应的 Lagrange 乘子  $\lambda \neq 0$ , 试证明  $\bar{y}(x)$  也使泛函  $\begin{cases} J_1[y] = \int_a^b G(x, y, y') dx \\ y(a) = A, y(b) = B \end{cases}$  在

限制条件  $J[y] = \int_a^b F(x, y, y') dx = D$  下取极值。

第一个泛函极值问题引入 Lagrange 乘子  $\lambda$ , 则  $\bar{y}(x)$  满足  $\int_a^b (F - \lambda G) dx$  的 Euler-Lagrange

方程:  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \lambda \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} - \bar{y}' \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} + \lambda \bar{y}' \frac{\partial G}{\partial y'} = 0$ , 由于  $\lambda \neq 0$ , 方程两边乘  $\frac{1}{\lambda}$  得

$\frac{\partial G}{\partial y} - \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \bar{y}' \frac{\partial G}{\partial y'} + \frac{1}{\lambda} \bar{y}' \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} = 0$ , 这正是  $\int_a^b \left( G - \frac{1}{\lambda} F \right) dx$  的 Euler-Lagrange 方程, 即

$\bar{y}(x)$  是第二个泛函极值问题的解。

397. 过二已知点  $(x_1, y_1)$ ,  $(x_2, y_2)$  作一曲线, 使此曲线绕  $x$  轴旋转所得曲面面积最小, 求曲线作满足的微分方程。

旋转面面积为  $S = \int_{(x_1, y_1)}^{(x_2, y_2)} 2\pi y ds = 2\pi \int_{x_1}^{x_2} y \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx$ , 由 392 题结论, Euler-Lagrange 方程

为  $y\sqrt{1 + y'^2} - \frac{yy'^2}{\sqrt{1 + y'^2}} = C$ , 即  $\frac{y}{\sqrt{1 + y'^2}} = C$ 。

398. 试写出本征值问题  $\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u + \lambda u = 0 \\ \left( \alpha u + \beta \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right)_{\Sigma} = 0 \end{cases}$  所对应的泛函极值问题。设  $\beta \neq 0$ 。

由于  $\nabla \cdot (\delta u \nabla u) = \nabla \delta u \cdot \nabla u + \delta u \nabla^2 u$ , 所以  $\delta u \nabla^2 u = \nabla \cdot (\delta u \nabla u) - \nabla \delta u \cdot \nabla u$ ,

$\iiint_V (\nabla^2 u + \lambda u) \delta u dV = \iiint_V [\nabla \cdot (\delta u \nabla u) - \nabla \delta u \cdot \nabla u + \lambda \delta u] dV$

$= \oint_{\Sigma} \delta u \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS - \iiint_V (\nabla \delta u \cdot \nabla u - \lambda \delta u) dV = - \oint_{\Sigma} \frac{\alpha}{\beta} u \delta u dS - \frac{1}{2} \delta \iiint_V (\nabla u \cdot \nabla u - \lambda u^2) dV$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \delta \left[ \oint_{\Sigma} \frac{\alpha}{\beta} u^2 dS + \iiint_V (\nabla u \cdot \nabla u - \lambda u^2) dV \right] = 0$$

$$\text{即对应泛函} \begin{cases} \oint_{\Sigma} \frac{\alpha}{\beta} u^2 dS + \iiint_V \nabla u \cdot \nabla u dV \\ \left( \alpha u + \beta \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right)_{\Sigma} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{在条件} \iiint_V u^2 dV = C \text{ 下的极值。}$$

399. 设有一长为 1 的弦, 由同种质料组成, 线密度  $\rho(x) = 1+x$  ( $0 \leq x \leq 1$ ), 则振动方程

$$\text{为} (1+x) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = T \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \text{ 试用 Ritz 方法求出两端固定时的最低固有频率。}$$

$$\text{令} u(x, t) = y(x) e^{i\omega t}, \text{ 代入方程得 } y'' + \frac{\omega^2}{T} (1+x) y = 0.$$

$$\text{对应泛函} \int_0^1 \left[ y'^2 - \frac{\omega^2}{T} (1+x) y^2 \right] dx \text{ 的极值。取一组基函数展开 } y(x): y = \sum_{k=1}^n c_k \varphi_k(x),$$

$$\text{泛函化为} \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n c_k c_l \int_0^1 \left[ \varphi'_k(x) \varphi'_l(x) - \frac{\omega^2}{T} (1+x) \varphi_k(x) \varphi_l(x) \right] dx = \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n c_k c_l f_{kl}.$$

要使它取极值, 只需使它对  $c_k$  ( $k=1, 2, \dots, n$ ) 的偏导数为 0, 即

$$\sum_{l=1, l \neq k}^n c_l f_{kl} + 2c_k f_{kk} = 0, \quad k=1, 2, \dots, n, \text{ 写成矩阵式 } \begin{pmatrix} 2f_{11} & f_{12} & \cdots & f_{1n} \\ f_{21} & 2f_{22} & \cdots & f_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ f_{n1} & f_{n2} & \cdots & 2f_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{pmatrix} = 0,$$

解之即可。

$$400. \text{ 用 Ritz 方法求出 } \begin{cases} y'' + \lambda y = 0 \\ y(-1) = 0, y(1) = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 的最低两个本征值的近似值, 取试探函数为:}$$

$$(1) \quad y = c_1(1-x^2) + c_2x(1-x^2)^2; \quad (2) \quad y = c_1(1-x^2) + c_2x^2(1-x^2)^2.$$

该边值问题对应泛函  $\int_{-1}^1 y'^2 dx$  在约束条件  $\int_{-1}^1 y^2 dx = C$  下的极值问题。后面步骤略。