

中国传媒大学

2014—2015 学年第二学期期末考试试卷(B 卷)

考试科目: 数学物理方程 课程编码: 123023

考试班级: 13 电信广电工通信等 考试方式: 闭卷

题目	一	二	三	四	五	总分
得分						

得分	评卷人

一、解答题 (本大题 40 分)

1、试分别写出一维波动方程、二维拉普拉斯方程和三维热传导方程的表示式。(本小题 5 分)

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

2、试分别写出一维波动方程 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ ($0 \leq x \leq l$) 在左端点 $x = 0$ 处的三类边界条件。(本小题 5 分)

1、固定端边界条件, $u|_{x=0} = 0$ 2、自由端边界条件, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}|_{x=0} = 0$

3、弹性支承边界条件, $\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \sigma u \right)|_{x=0} = 0$

3、试写出
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, -\infty < x < \infty, t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$
 的达朗贝尔公式 (本小题 5 分)

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2}(\varphi(x+at) + \varphi(x-at)) + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\xi) d\xi$$

4、试写出二维拉普拉斯方程 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$ 在极坐标系下的表示式 (本小题 5 分)

$$\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \right) + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} = 0$$

5、试分别写出 n 阶贝塞尔方程和 n 阶第一类贝塞尔函数 $J_n(x)$ 的表示式。(本小题 5 分)

$$x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} + (x^2 - n^2)y = 0$$

$$J_n(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{x^{n+2m}}{2^{n+2m} m! \Gamma(n+m+1)}, n \geq 0$$

6、试写出 n 次勒让德多项式 $P_n(x)$ 的表示式, 并将 x^2 和 x^3 展开为勒让德多项式的级数 (本小题 5 分)

$$(1-x^2) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 2x \frac{dy}{dx} + n(n+1)y = 0$$

$$x^2 = \frac{2}{3} P_2(x) + \frac{1}{3} P_0(x) \quad x^3 = \frac{2}{5} P_3(x) + \frac{3}{5} P_1(x)$$

$$7、\text{定解问题} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + A & 0 \leq x \leq l, t \geq 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = B & \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}|_{x=l} = C, A, B, C \text{ 均为常数, 选} \\ u|_{t=0} = \cos \frac{\pi x}{l} \end{cases}$$

用函数代换 $u(x, t) = V(x, t) + W(x)$ 将方程和边界条件都化为齐次的,

求 $W(x)$, 写出关于 $V(x, t)$ 的具有齐次边界条件的定解问题。(本小题 5 分)

设 $u = v(x, t) + w(x)$

$$\text{则有: } \begin{cases} a^2 w''(x) + A = 0 \\ w(0) = B \\ w'(l) = C \end{cases} \quad w(x) = -\frac{A}{2a^2} x^2 + c_1 x + c_2$$

带入边界条件得

$$w(x) = -\frac{A}{2a^2} x^2 + (C + \frac{Al}{a^2})x + B$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} & 0 \leq x \leq l, t > 0 \\ v|_{x=l} = 0 & \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}|_{x=0} = 0 \\ v|_{t=0} = \cos \frac{\pi x}{l} + \frac{A}{2a^2} x^2 - (C + \frac{Al}{a^2})x - B \end{cases}$$

8、求单位脉冲函数 $\delta(t)$ 的傅里叶变换, 并分别求解 $\delta(t)$ 和单位阶跃函数 $u(t)$ 的拉普拉斯变换。(本小题 5 分)

$$F(\delta(t)) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt = e^{-i\omega t} \Big|_{t=0} = 1$$

$$L[u(t)] = \int_0^{+\infty} u(t) e^{-pt} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} dt$$

$$\text{当 } \operatorname{Re}(p) > 0 \text{ 时, } \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} dt = \left(-\frac{1}{p} e^{-pt} \right) \bigg|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\text{从而 } L[u(t)] = \frac{1}{p}, \operatorname{Re}(p) > 0$$

$$L[\delta(t)] = L[u'(t)] = pL[u(t)] - u(0) = p \cdot \frac{1}{p} = 1$$

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二、试用分离变量法计算下列定解问题（本题 15 分）

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} & 0 < x < l & t > 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = 0 & \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \bigg|_{x=l} = 0 & t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \sin \frac{5\pi x}{2l} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \bigg|_{t=0} = 0 & 0 \leq x \leq l \end{cases}$$

解：设该定解问题的解为 $u(x, t) = X(x)T(t)$

$$\text{则 } \frac{T''(t)}{a^2 T(t)} = \frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = -\lambda$$

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

$$X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0$$

$$\text{由 } u|_{x=0} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \bigg|_{x=l} = 0 \quad \text{得 } X(0) = 0, X'(l) = 0$$

解特征值问题

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

通过讨论得:

$$1、\lambda \leq 0 \text{ 时, } X(x) = 0$$

$$2、\lambda > 0, \lambda = \beta^2, X(x) = A \cos \beta x + B \sin \beta x$$

由 $X(0) = 0$, 知 $A = 0$, $X'(l) = 0$, 知 $B \cos(\beta l) \beta = 0$, 从而

$$\beta = \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l}, \quad \lambda = \left(\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l}\right)^2, \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots),$$

$$\text{特征函数 } X(x) = B \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l} x$$

将特征值 $\lambda = \left(\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l}\right)^2$ 代入 $T''(t) + a^2 \lambda T(t) = 0$, 得

$$T_n(t) = C_n \cos \frac{a(2n+1)\pi}{2l} t + D_n \sin \frac{a(2n+1)\pi}{2l} t, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

设

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(C_n \cos \frac{a(2n+1)\pi t}{2l} + D_n \sin \frac{a(2n+1)\pi t}{2l} \right) \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{2l}, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

由于 $\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right|_{t=0} = 0$, 所以 $D_n = 0$

代入初始条件 $u|_{t=0} = \sin \frac{5\pi x}{2l}$ 得

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{2l} = \sin \frac{5\pi x}{2l}$$

所以, $C_2 = 1, C_n = 0, n \neq 2$, 于是

$$u(x, t) = \cos \frac{5a\pi}{2l} t \sin \frac{5\pi}{2l} x$$

得分	评卷人

三、试用函数代换法将下列方程化为齐次方程齐次边界条件的形式
(不解方程)(本大题 15 分)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + A & 0 < x < l \quad t > 0 \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} = 0 & u \Big|_{x=l} = B \quad t > 0 \\ u \Big|_{t=0} = 2x & 0 \leq x \leq l \end{cases}$$

解：设 $u = v(x, t) + w(x)$

$$\text{则有：} \begin{cases} a^2 w''(x) + A = 0 \\ w'(0) = 0 \\ w(l) = B \end{cases} \quad w(x) = -\frac{A}{2a^2} x^2 + c_1 x + c_2$$

带入边界条件得

$$\begin{cases} w(x) = -\frac{A}{2a^2} x^2 + B + \frac{Al^2}{2a^2} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} & 0 \leq x \leq l \quad t > 0 \\ v \Big|_{x=l} = 0 & \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} = 0 \\ v \Big|_{t=0} = 2x + \frac{A}{2a^2} x^2 - B - \frac{Al^2}{2a^2} \end{cases}$$

得分	评卷人

四、利用傅里叶变换求解该定解问题 (本题 15 分)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} & -\infty < x < \infty \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \quad \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$

解: 记 $U(\omega, t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(x, t) e^{-i\omega x} dx$,

$$\hat{\varphi}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx, \quad \hat{\psi}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx$$

对方程和初始条件关于 x 做傅里叶变换, 得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2 U(\omega, t)}{dt^2} = -a^2 \omega^2 U(\omega, t) \\ U(\omega, t)|_{t=0} = \hat{\varphi}(\omega), \quad \left. \frac{dU(\omega, t)}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = \hat{\psi}(\omega) \end{cases}$$

方程的通解为 $U(\omega, t) = A(\omega) e^{ia\omega t} + B(\omega) e^{-ia\omega t}$

利用初始条件得 $\begin{cases} A(\omega) = \frac{1}{2}(\hat{\varphi}(\omega) + \frac{1}{a\omega i} \hat{\psi}(\omega)) \\ B(\omega) = \frac{1}{2}(\hat{\varphi}(\omega) - \frac{1}{a\omega i} \hat{\psi}(\omega)) \end{cases}$, 带入得

$$U(\omega, t) = \frac{1}{2} \hat{\varphi}(\omega) e^{a\omega t i} + \frac{1}{2} \hat{\varphi}(\omega) e^{-a\omega t i} + \frac{1}{2a\omega i} \hat{\psi}(\omega) e^{a\omega t i} - \frac{1}{2a\omega i} \hat{\psi}(\omega) e^{-a\omega t i}$$

$$F^{-1}(\hat{\varphi}(\omega) e^{a\omega t i}) = \varphi(x + at), \quad F^{-1}(\hat{\varphi}(\omega) e^{-a\omega t i}) = \varphi(x - at)$$

$$F^{-1}(\hat{\psi}(\omega) e^{a\omega t i}) = \psi(x + at), \quad F^{-1}(\hat{\psi}(\omega) e^{-a\omega t i}) = \psi(x - at)$$

$$F(f(x)) = i\omega F\left(\int_{-\infty}^x f(\xi) d\xi\right),$$

$$F^{-1}\left(\frac{F(f(x))}{i\omega}\right) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(\xi) d\xi, \quad \text{从而有}$$

$$F^{-1}\left(\frac{\psi(\omega) e^{ia\omega t}}{i\omega}\right) = F^{-1}\left(\frac{F(\psi(x + at))}{i\omega}\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{x+at} \psi(\xi) d\xi$$

$$F^{-1}\left(\frac{\Psi(\omega)e^{-ia\omega t}}{i\omega}\right) = F^{-1}\left(\frac{F(\Psi(x-at))}{i\omega}\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{x-at} \Psi(\xi) d\xi$$

对 $U(\omega, t)$ 进行傅里叶反变换, 得

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) &= \frac{1}{2}(\varphi(x+at) + \varphi(x-at)) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2a}\left(\int_{-\infty}^{x+at} \Psi(\xi) d\xi - \int_{-\infty}^{x-at} \Psi(\xi) d\xi\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\varphi(x+at) + \varphi(x-at)) + \frac{1}{2a}\left(\int_{-\infty}^{x+at} \Psi(\xi) d\xi - \int_{-\infty}^{x-at} \Psi(\xi) d\xi\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\varphi(x+at) + \varphi(x-at)) + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \Psi(\xi) d\xi \end{aligned}$$

得分	评卷人

五、试计算下列定积分 (本大题 15 分)

$$(1) \int_0^1 r J_0(r) dr \quad (6 \text{ 分}) \qquad (2) \int_0^1 r^3 J_0(r) dr \quad (9 \text{ 分})$$

$$(1) \int_0^1 r J_0(r) dr = r J_1(r) \Big|_0^1 = J_1(1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \int_0^1 r^3 J_0(r) dr &= \int_0^1 r^2 d(r J_1(r)) \\ &= r^3 J_1(r) \Big|_0^1 - 2 \int_0^1 r^2 J_1(r) dr \\ &= J_1(1) - 2r^2 J_2(r) \Big|_0^1 = J_1(1) - 2J_2(1) \end{aligned}$$