

## 紙張的彎曲

已知彈性體的楊氏模量 (Young's modulus) 為  $E$ 、厚度為  $d$ 、質量體密度為  $\rho$ 。特別地，假設帕松比 (Poisson's ratio) 有  $\sigma = 0$ 。

本題考慮紙張在重力作用下的彎曲現象。已知環境的重力加速度為  $\mathbf{g} = -g\hat{z}$ 。假設紙張在伸縮後厚度與表面積不變，且斜率絕對值  $|\partial z / \partial x| \ll 1$ 。

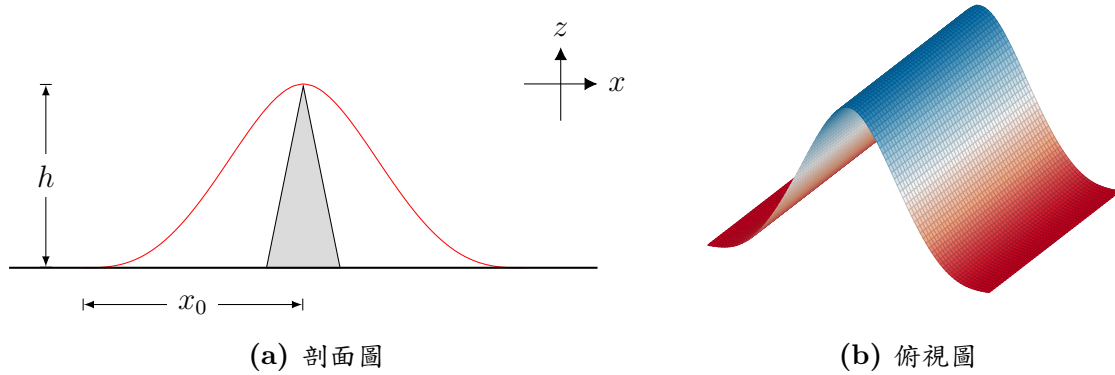


圖 1. 紙張的彎曲

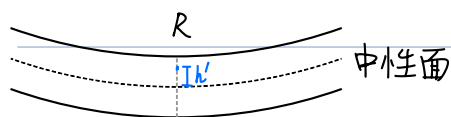
如上圖所示，將紙張平鋪在一個沿  $y$  方向延伸，高度為  $h$  ( $h \gg d$ ) 的突起物，定其頂點的座標為  $(x, z) = (0, h)$ 。已知紙張足夠大，紙張的左右側皆著地。計算中你可以將突起物的尖端與紙張視為點接觸。

**A.1** 試求出紙張與地面接觸點的  $x$  座標  $\pm x_0$  ( $x_0 > 0$ )。

1.2 pt

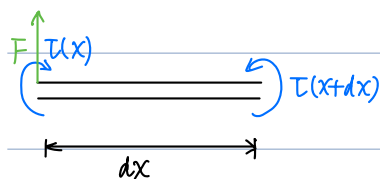
**A.2** 承 A.1，試求在  $x > 0$  的區域，紙張高度與座標  $x$  的函數關係  $z(x)$ 。答案以  $h, x_0$  表示。

2.0 pt



$$\Delta L = -\frac{h}{R}L \quad P = E \frac{\Delta L}{L} = -\frac{E}{R}h$$

$$\frac{dT}{dA} = \int_{-\frac{d}{2}}^{\frac{d}{2}} P h dh = \frac{Ed^3}{12R} \approx \frac{1}{12}Ed^3 \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3}$$



$$T(x+dx) - T(x) - F dx = 0 \quad F = \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{12}Ed^3 \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3}$$

$$F(x) - F(x+dx) - pg dx = 0 \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = -pg \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^4 z}{\partial x^4} = -\frac{12pg}{Ed^3} \quad \text{—— 要有推導過程 (1.8)}$$

直接用 euler-bernoulli 只有 (0.4)

$$z = -\frac{pg}{2Ed^3}(x^4 + Ax^3 + Bx^2 + C) \quad \text{—— (0.1)}$$

$$x = x_0, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \quad z = 0 \quad \text{—— (0.1)}$$

$$\text{from torque } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 0 \quad \text{—— (0.8)}$$

$$\begin{cases} 4x_0^3 + 3Ax_0^2 + 2Bx_0 = 0 \\ 12x_0^2 + 6Ax_0 + 2B = 0 \\ x_0^4 + Ax_0^3 + Bx_0^2 + C = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x = 0, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \quad z = h \quad C = -\frac{2Ehd^3}{pg} \quad \text{—— (0.1)}$$

$$4x_0^2 - 2B = 0 \quad B = 2x_0^2 \\ A = -\frac{8}{3}x_0 \quad x_0 = (-3C)^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$z = -\frac{3h}{x_0^4} \left( x^4 - \frac{8}{3}x_0x^3 + 2x_0^2x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x_0^4 \right) \quad \text{—— (0.3)}$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3} = -\frac{3h}{x_0^4} (24x - 16x_0)$$

$$\text{total } F: -\frac{1}{12}Ed^3 \cdot 2 \left( \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3} \right)_{x=0, x_0} = \frac{4Ed^3h}{x_0^3}$$

$$\sigma_{ij} = \lambda \sum_k e_{kk} \delta_{ij} + 2\mu e_{ij}$$

一塊長方體的表面法向量分別沿  $x, y, z$  軸，現將沿  $x$  方向拉伸，使  $x$  方向截面上單位面積的受力為  $p$ ，不對  $y$  或  $z$  方向施力。 $x, y, z$  方向的原始長度分別為  $l_x, l_y, l_z$ ，施力後被拉長了  $\Delta l_x, \Delta l_y, \Delta l_z$ 。

定義楊氏模量  $E$  與泊松比  $\sigma$  分別滿足以下兩式： $p = E \frac{\Delta l_x}{l_x}$ ， $\sigma \frac{\Delta l_x}{l_x} = -\frac{\Delta l_y}{l_y} = -\frac{\Delta l_z}{l_z}$ 。

A.2 試求楊氏模量  $E$ ，以拉梅係數  $\lambda$  與  $\mu$  表示。

0.3pt

A.3 試求泊松比  $\sigma$ ，以拉梅係數  $\lambda$  與  $\mu$  表示。

0.3pt

$$\sigma_{xx} = p, \sigma_{yy} = \sigma_{zz} = 0 \quad p = [\lambda(1-2\sigma) + 2\mu] e_{xx} = [\lambda(1-2\sigma) + 2\mu] \frac{p}{E} \quad \lambda(1-2\sigma) + 2\mu = E$$

$$0 = [\lambda(1-2\sigma) - 2\mu\sigma] e_{xx} \quad \lambda(1-2\sigma) - 2\mu\sigma = 0$$

$$\lambda(1-2\sigma)(1+\sigma) = \sigma E \quad \lambda = \frac{\sigma E}{(1-2\sigma)(1+\sigma)} \quad \mu = \frac{E}{2(1+\sigma)}$$

$$\sigma_{ij} = \lambda \sum_k e_{kk} \delta_{ij} + 2\mu e_{ij} = \frac{E}{1+\sigma} \left( \frac{\sigma}{1-2\sigma} \sum_k e_{kk} \delta_{ij} + e_{ij} \right) \quad e_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right)$$

$$\text{自由板: } \sigma_{xz} = \sigma_{yz} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial u_z}{\partial x} \xrightarrow{\left| \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right| \ll 1} u_x \approx -z \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial u_y}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial u_z}{\partial y} \quad u_y \approx -z \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial y}$$

$$\sigma_{zz} = 0 \quad -z \frac{\sigma}{1-2\sigma} \left( \frac{\partial^2 u_z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_z}{\partial y^2} \right) + \frac{1-\sigma}{1-2\sigma} \frac{\partial^2 u_z}{\partial z^2} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial^2 u_z}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\sigma}{1-\sigma} \left( \frac{\partial^2 u_z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_z}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2} \sum \sigma_{ij} e_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_{xx} e_{xx} + 2\sigma_{xy} e_{xy} + \sigma_{yy} e_{yy} + \sigma_{zz} e_{zz})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [2\mu(e_{xx}^2 + e_{yy}^2 + e_{zz}^2) + \lambda(e_{xx} + e_{yy} + e_{zz})^2 + 2\mu e_{xy}^2]$$

$$= \frac{E^2}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{1+\sigma} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial x^2} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial y^2} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\sigma}{1-\sigma} \right)^2 \left( \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial y^2} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{\sigma}{(1+\sigma)(1-2\sigma)} \left( \frac{1-2\sigma}{1-\sigma} \right)^2 \left( \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial y^2} \right)^2 + \frac{2}{1+\sigma} \left( \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial x \partial y} \right)^2 \right\}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+\sigma} \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{\sigma}{1-\sigma} \right)^2 - \frac{\sigma(1-2\sigma)}{(1-\sigma)^2} \right] = \frac{1}{(1+\sigma)(1-\sigma)}$$

$$F = \int f d^3 \vec{r} = \iiint_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} f dz dx dy = \frac{E h^3}{24(1-\sigma^2)} \iint \left\{ \left( \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial y^2} \right)^2 + 2(1-\sigma) \left[ \left( \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial x \partial y} \right)^2 - \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial y^2} \right] \right\} dx dy \quad + \frac{D}{\zeta''} \frac{I}{\delta \zeta''}$$

$$\delta F = \frac{E h^3}{24(1-\sigma^2)} \iint \delta \left\{ \left( \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial y^2} \right)^2 + 2(1-\sigma) \left[ \left( \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial x \partial y} \right)^2 - \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial y^2} \right] \right\} dx dy \quad - \frac{\zeta'''}{\zeta''} \frac{\delta \zeta'}{\delta \zeta}$$

$$\iint \delta \left( \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial x^2} \right)^2 dx dy = 2 \iint \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 \delta \zeta}{\partial x^2} dx dy = 2 \left[ \iint \frac{\partial^4 \zeta}{\partial x^4} \delta \zeta dx dy - \int \frac{\partial^3 \zeta}{\partial x^3} \delta \zeta dy + \int \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial x^2} \delta \zeta' dy \right]$$

$$\delta F - \iint p \delta \zeta dx dy - \int F \delta \zeta dy - \int M \delta \zeta' dy = 0$$

$$\delta \zeta' = \delta \left( \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} \right) \approx \delta \theta$$

$$p = \frac{E h^3}{12(1-\sigma^2)} \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial x^4}$$

$$F = -\frac{E h^3}{12(1-\sigma^2)} \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial x^3}$$

$$M = \frac{E h^3}{12(1-\sigma^2)} \frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial x^2}$$

force per area

force at boundary

torque at boundary

## 液滴的形變

本題將探討在不同外加條件下液滴的形變。在 **A 部分** 計算出微擾情況下球座標中的曲率半徑，**B 部分** 則利用流體的基本定律來求得球形液滴表面波的振盪頻率，**C 部分** 則利用基本的電磁學來求得外加電場作用下球形液滴的變形。

液體為不可壓縮且表面張力係數為  $\sigma$  的流體。外界大氣壓力為  $P_0$ 。真空電容率為  $\epsilon_0$ 。各部份題目獨立，不考慮黏滯力與重力場的影響。

### 預備知識

#### (1) 時變的白努力方程式

已知在流體為無旋流的假設下，速度場  $\mathbf{v}$  可寫作速度勢  $\varphi$  的梯度，也就是  $\mathbf{v} = \nabla\varphi$ ，且  $\varphi$  會符合

$$\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2}|\nabla\varphi|^2 + \frac{P}{\rho} = \text{const.}$$

上式稱為時變的白努力方程式。注意到是整個區域任意處皆為同個常數。

#### (2) 曲率半徑與拉普拉斯方程式

已知表面張力的拉普拉斯方程式為

$$\Delta P = P_A - P_B = \sigma \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

其中表面的主要曲率半徑  $R_1$ 、 $R_2$  的正負號取法為曲率中心在介質 A 則為正，反之則為負。而任意表面的曲率半徑倒數和可藉由變分法來求得，你必須把變分參數取為沿面法向向量的位移  $\delta x_n$ ，在此恰好為  $\delta r$ 。則面積的變分  $\delta A$  可寫為

$$\delta A = \int g(r, \theta, \phi) dA \delta r$$

又因主要曲率半徑可表示為

$$\delta A = \int \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right) dA \delta r$$

則函數  $g(r, \theta, \phi) = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$ 。

#### (3) 球座標中的梯度與拉普拉斯算子 (laplacian)

$$\nabla f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \hat{\mathbf{r}} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi} \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}$$

$$\nabla^2 f = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \phi^2}$$

(4) 伴隨勒讓得多項式 (associated Legendre polynomial)

a. 微分方程式

伴隨勒讓得多項式  $P_l^m(x)$  會符合以下微分方程式

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[ (1-x^2) \frac{dP_l^m(x)}{dx} \right] + \left[ l(l+1) - \frac{m^2}{1-x^2} \right] P_l^m(x) = 0$$

因此拉普拉斯方程式  $\nabla^2 V = 0$  在球座標  $(r, \theta, \phi)$  中的解為

$$V(r, \theta, \phi) = \sum_{l, m \in \mathbb{N}} \left( A_{lm} r^l + \frac{B_{lm}}{r^{l+1}} \right) P_l^m(\cos \theta) e^{im\phi}$$

其中  $A_{lm}, B_{lm}$  為常數。

b. 函數表達式

其中  $m=0$  的函數表達式為

$$P_0^0(x) = 1, \quad P_1^0(x) = x, \quad P_2^0(x) = \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1), \quad P_3^0(x) = \frac{1}{2}(5x^3 - 3x)$$

由微分方程式可得遞迴關係為

$$(n+1) P_{n+1}^0(x) = (2n+1) x P_n^0(x) - n P_{n-1}^0(x)$$

注意到  $P_l^0(x)$  的最高次項是  $x$  的  $l$  次方項。而  $P_l^m(x)$  與  $P_l^0(x)$  的關係為

$$P_l^m(x) = (-1)^m (1-x^2)^{m/2} \frac{d^m P_l^0(x)}{dx^m}$$

c. 正交性

伴隨勒讓得多項式在區間  $x \in [-1, 1]$  內具有正交性，即

$$\int_{-1}^1 P_l^m(x) P_k^m(x) dx = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{2l+1} \frac{(l+m)!}{(l-m)!}, & l = k \\ 0, & l \neq k \end{cases}$$

## A 部分 球座標中的曲率半徑 (1.0 pt)

A.1 請證明在球座標  $(r, \theta, \phi)$  下，表面積  $A$  的表達式為

0.4 pt

$$A = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \sqrt{r^2 + \left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial \theta}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial \phi}\right)^2} r \sin \theta \, d\theta \, d\phi$$

球形液滴的半徑為  $R(\theta, \phi) = R_0 + \tilde{R}(\theta, \phi)$ ，其中  $\tilde{R} \ll R_0$ 。接下來我們只要求計算至微小振盪項的最低次項。則表面積的變分  $\delta A$  可寫為

$$\delta A = \iint_C f(\tilde{R}, \theta, \phi) \, dA \, \delta \tilde{R}$$

A.2 試求出函數  $f(\tilde{R}, \theta, \phi)$ 。

0.6 pt

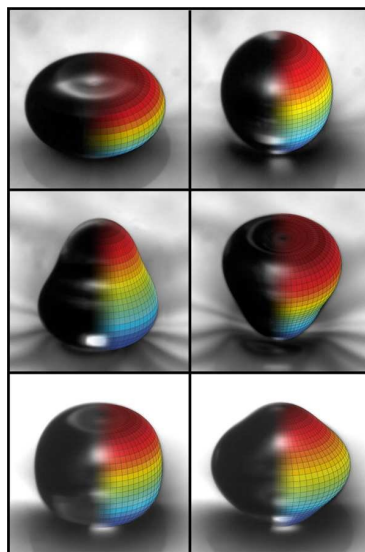
## B 部分 液滴的表面波 (3.0 pt)

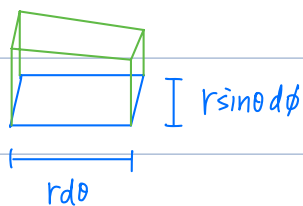
球形液滴達到穩定態時的半徑為  $R_0$ 。假設流體為無旋流，即  $\nabla \times \mathbf{v} = 0$ 。

B.1 試求出球形液滴達到穩定態時內部的壓力  $P$ 。

0.2 pt

現在給予液面一個微小擾動，其尺度遠小於液滴半徑，則液滴會產生類似於下圖的表面波。以下將計算各模態的振盪方式。

圖 2. 液滴的表面波<sup>1</sup>



$$d\vec{A} = \left[ r d\theta \hat{\theta} + \left( \frac{\partial r}{\partial \theta} \right) d\theta \hat{r} \right] \times \left[ r \sin\theta d\phi \hat{\phi} + \left( \frac{\partial r}{\partial \phi} \right) d\phi \hat{r} \right] \quad \text{--- (0.3)}$$

$$= r^2 \sin\theta d\theta d\phi \hat{r} - \left( \frac{\partial r}{\partial \theta} \right) r \sin\theta d\theta d\phi \hat{\theta} - \left( \frac{\partial r}{\partial \phi} \right) r d\theta d\phi \hat{\phi}$$

$$dA = r^2 \sin\theta d\theta d\phi \sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial \theta} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{1}{r \sin\theta} \frac{\partial r}{\partial \phi} \right)^2} \quad \text{--- (0.1)}$$

$$r = R_0 + \tilde{R} \quad A = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \sqrt{R_0^2 + 2R_0 \tilde{R} + \left( \frac{\partial \tilde{R}}{\partial \theta} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} \left( \frac{\partial \tilde{R}}{\partial \phi} \right)^2} (R_0 + \tilde{R}) \sin\theta d\theta d\phi$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \left\{ R_0 + \frac{1}{2R_0} \left[ 2R_0 \tilde{R} + \left( \frac{\partial \tilde{R}}{\partial \theta} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} \left( \frac{\partial \tilde{R}}{\partial \phi} \right)^2 \right] \right\} (R_0 + \tilde{R}) \sin\theta d\theta d\phi$$

$$\delta A = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \left\{ 2\delta \tilde{R} + \frac{2\tilde{R}}{R_0} \delta \tilde{R} + \frac{1}{2R_0} \delta \left[ \left( \frac{\partial \tilde{R}}{\partial \theta} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} \left( \frac{\partial \tilde{R}}{\partial \phi} \right)^2 \right] \right\} R_0 \sin\theta d\theta d\phi$$

$$\delta \left( \frac{\partial \tilde{R}}{\partial \theta} \right)^2 = \left( \frac{\partial \tilde{R} + \delta \tilde{R}}{\partial \theta} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{\partial \tilde{R}}{\partial \theta} \right)^2 = 2 \frac{\partial \tilde{R}}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \delta \tilde{R}}{\partial \theta} \quad \text{--- (0.2)} \quad \tilde{R} + \delta \tilde{R}$$

$$\delta A = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \left\{ 2\delta \tilde{R} + \frac{2\tilde{R}}{R_0} \delta \tilde{R} + \frac{1}{R_0} \left[ \frac{\partial \tilde{R}}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \delta \tilde{R}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} \frac{\partial \tilde{R}}{\partial \phi} \frac{\partial \delta \tilde{R}}{\partial \phi} \right] \right\} R_0 \sin\theta d\theta d\phi$$

$$\text{I.B.P} \quad \delta A = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \left\{ 2\delta \tilde{R} + \frac{2\tilde{R}}{R_0} \delta \tilde{R} - \frac{1}{R_0} \left[ \frac{1}{\sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin\theta \frac{\partial \tilde{R}}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^3\theta} \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{R}}{\partial \phi^2} \right] \right\} R_0 \sin\theta d\theta d\phi \delta \tilde{R} \quad \text{--- (0.3)}$$

$$dA \approx R_0 (R_0 + 2\tilde{R}) \sin\theta d\theta d\phi \quad \text{--- (0.1)}$$

$$f(\tilde{R}, \theta, \phi) = \frac{2}{R_0} - \frac{2\tilde{R}}{R_0^2} - \frac{1}{R_0^2} \left[ \frac{1}{\sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin\theta \frac{\partial \tilde{R}}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^3\theta} \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{R}}{\partial \phi^2} \right]$$

$$P_0 + \frac{2\sigma}{R_0} = P$$

**B.2** 試求出速度勢  $\varphi(r, \theta, \phi, t)$  符合的兩個微分方程式。

0.8 pt

**B.3** 證明速度勢  $\varphi(r, \theta, \phi, t)$  的解為

0.8 pt

$$\varphi(r, \theta, \phi, t) = \sum_{l, m \in \mathbb{N}} A_{lm} r^l P_l^m(\cos \theta) e^{i(m\phi \pm \omega_l t)}$$

其中  $A_{lm}$  為模態  $(l, m)$  的常數。試求出此模態的振盪角頻率  $\omega_l$  ( $\omega_l > 0$ )。



圖 3

**B.4** 已知在  $t = 0$  時，液滴內部靜止且表面形狀為  $r(\theta) = R_0 + a \cos 2\theta$  ( $a \ll R_0$ )，如上圖 (a)。試求往後液滴的表面形狀  $r(\theta, t)$ 。

0.6 pt

**B.5** 已知在  $t = 0$  時，液滴內部靜止且表面形狀為  $r(\theta) = R_0 + a \cos 3\theta$  ( $a \ll R_0$ )，如上圖 (b)。試求往後液滴的表面形狀  $r(\theta, t)$ 。

0.6 pt

<sup>1</sup>[https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Various-deformation-modes-of-a-bouncing-droplet-n-15-cSt-R-0765-mm-observed-with\\_fig3\\_1739386](https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Various-deformation-modes-of-a-bouncing-droplet-n-15-cSt-R-0765-mm-observed-with_fig3_1739386)



**B.2** 試求出速度勢  $\varphi(r, \theta, \phi, t)$  符合的兩個微分方程式。

0.8 pt

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{v} = 0$$

已知在流體為無旋流的假設下，速度場  $\mathbf{v}$  可寫作速度勢  $\varphi$  的梯度，也就是  $\mathbf{v} = \nabla \varphi$

$$\text{incompressible} \Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{v} = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla^2 \phi = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi = \sum_{l,m} \left( A_{lm} r^l + \frac{B_{lm}}{r^{l+1}} \right) P_l^m(\cos \theta) e^{im\phi}$$

$$\nabla^2 f = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \phi^2} \quad \text{--- (0.2)}$$

$$\Delta P = P_A - P_B = \sigma \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right) \quad P - P_0 = \sigma \left\{ \frac{z}{R_0} - \frac{z\tilde{r}}{R_0^2} - \frac{1}{R_0^2} \left[ \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial \tilde{r}}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{r}}{\partial \phi^2} \right] \right\}$$

$$\Delta P = \sigma \left\{ -\frac{z\tilde{r}}{R_0^2} - \frac{1}{R_0^2} \left[ \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial \tilde{r}}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{r}}{\partial \phi^2} \right] \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} |\nabla \varphi|^2 + \frac{P}{\rho} = \text{const.}$$

$$r=R_0, \rho \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + \sigma \left\{ -\frac{z\tilde{r}}{R_0^2} - \frac{1}{R_0^2} \left[ \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial \tilde{r}}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{r}}{\partial \phi^2} \right] \right\} = \text{const.} \quad \text{--- (0.4) 沒寫 } r=R_0 \text{ 全扣}$$

$$r=R_0, \rho \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} + \sigma \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left\{ -\frac{z\varphi}{R_0^2} - \frac{1}{R_0^2} \left[ \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \phi^2} \right] \right\} = 0 \quad \text{--- (0.2)}$$

**B.3** 證明速度勢  $\varphi(r, \theta, \phi, t)$  的解為

0.8 pt

$$\varphi(r, \theta, \phi, t) = \sum_{l,m \in \mathbb{N}} A_{lm} r^l P_l^m(\cos \theta) e^{i(m\phi \pm \omega_l t)}$$

其中  $A_{lm}$  為模態  $(l, m)$  的常數。試求出此模態的振盪角頻率  $\omega_l$  ( $\omega_l > 0$ )。

因此拉普拉斯方程式  $\nabla^2 V = 0$  在球座標  $(r, \theta, \phi)$  中的解為

$$V(r, \theta, \phi) = \sum_{l,m \in \mathbb{N}} \left( A_{lm} r^l + \frac{B_{lm}}{r^{l+1}} \right) P_l^m(\cos \theta) e^{im\phi} \quad \text{--- (0.2)}$$

其中  $A_{lm}, B_{lm}$  為常數。

$$\frac{z\varphi}{R_0^2} + \frac{1}{R_0^2} \left[ \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \phi^2} \right]$$

$$\varphi = \sum_{l,m} A_{lm} r^l P_l^m(\cos \theta) e^{im\phi} e^{\pm i\omega t}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[ (1-x^2) \frac{dP_l^m(x)}{dx} \right] + \left[ l(l+1) - \frac{m^2}{1-x^2} \right] P_l^m(x) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left[ \sin \theta \frac{d}{d\theta} P_l^m(\cos \theta) \right] + \left[ l(l+1) - \frac{m^2}{\sin^2 \theta} \right] P_l^m(\cos \theta) = 0$$

$$\frac{z\varphi}{R_0^2} + \frac{1}{R_0^2} \left[ \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \phi^2} \right] = - \sum_{l,m} [l(l+1) - z] A_{lm} r^l P_l^m(\cos \theta) e^{im\phi} e^{\pm i\omega t} \quad \text{--- (0.2)}$$

$$r=R_0, -\rho \omega^2 \sum_{l,m} A_{lm} r^l P_l^m(\cos \theta) e^{im\phi} e^{\pm i\omega t} - \frac{\lambda}{R_0^2} \left\{ - \sum_{l,m} [l(l+1) - z] A_{lm} r^l P_l^m(\cos \theta) e^{im\phi} e^{\pm i\omega t} \right\} = 0 \quad \text{--- (0.2)}$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{\sigma}{\rho R_0^3} l[l(l+1) - z] = \frac{\sigma}{\rho R_0^3} l(l-1)(l+2) \quad \text{--- (0.2)}$$

$$\vec{v} = \nabla \phi \quad v_r = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} = \sum_{l \in \mathbb{N}} A_l l r^{l-1} P_l^0(\cos \theta) e^{i \omega_l t}$$

$$= \sum_{l \in \mathbb{N}} (a_l \sin \omega_l t + b_l \cos \omega_l t) l r^{l-1} P_l^0(\cos \theta)$$

$$r = \sum_{\substack{l \in \mathbb{N} \\ l \neq 0,1}} (-a_l \cos \omega_l t + b_l \sin \omega_l t) \frac{l R_0^{l-1}}{\omega_l} P_l^0(\cos \theta) + A + B P_1^0(\cos \theta) t$$

$$\omega_l = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{\rho R_0^3} l(l-1)(l+2)}$$

**B.4** 已知在  $t = 0$  時，液滴內部靜止且表面形狀為  $r(\theta) = R_0 + a \cos 2\theta$  0.6 pt  
( $a \ll R_0$ )，如上圖 (a)。試求往後液滴的表面形狀  $r(\theta, t)$ 。

$$r(\theta) = a \cos 2\theta$$

$$\cos 2\theta = 2 \cos^2 \theta - 1 = \frac{2}{3} [2 P_2^0(\cos \theta) + 1] - 1 = \frac{4}{3} P_2^0(\cos \theta) - \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{--- (0.2)}$$

$$P_2^0(x) = \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1) \quad x^2 = \frac{1}{3}(2P_2^0(x) + 1)$$

$$r(\theta, t) = a \left[ -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{3} P_2^0(\cos \theta) \cos \omega_2 t \right] \quad \omega_2 = \sqrt{\frac{8\sigma}{\rho R_0^3}} \quad \text{--- (0.4)}$$

**B.5** 已知在  $t = 0$  時，液滴內部靜止且表面形狀為  $r(\theta) = R_0 + a \cos 3\theta$  0.6 pt  
( $a \ll R_0$ )，如上圖 (b)。試求往後液滴的表面形狀  $r(\theta, t)$ 。

$$P_3^0(x) = \frac{1}{2}(5x^3 - 3x) \quad x^3 = \frac{1}{5}(2P_3^0(x) + 3P_1^0(x))$$

$$\cos 3\theta = 4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta = \frac{4}{5} [2P_3^0(\cos \theta) + 3P_1^0(\cos \theta)] - 3P_1^0(\cos \theta) = \frac{8}{5} P_3^0(\cos \theta) - \frac{3}{5} P_1^0(\cos \theta) \quad \text{--- (0.2)}$$

$$r = a \left[ -\frac{3}{5} P_1^0(\cos \theta) + \frac{8}{5} P_3^0(\cos \theta) \cos \omega_3 t \right] \quad \omega_3 = \sqrt{\frac{30\sigma}{\rho R_0^3}} \quad \text{--- (0.4)}$$

$$V \approx \iiint r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\phi$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int r^3 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi \approx \frac{1}{3} R_0^3 \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \left\{ 1 + \frac{3}{R_0} \left[ \sum_{\substack{l \in \mathbb{N} \\ l \neq 0,1}} (-a_l \cos \omega_l t + b_l \sin \omega_l t) \frac{l R_0^{l-1}}{\omega_l} P_l^0(\cos \theta) + A \right] \right\} \sin \theta d\theta d\phi$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \sum_{\substack{l \in \mathbb{N} \\ l \neq 0,1}} (-a_l \cos \omega_l t + b_l \sin \omega_l t) \frac{l R_0^{l-1}}{\omega_l} P_l^0(\cos \theta) + A \right] \sin \theta d\theta d\phi$$

c. 正交性

伴隨勒讓得多項式在區間  $x \in [-1, 1]$  內具有正交性，即

$$\int_{-1}^1 P_l^m(x) P_k^m(x) dx = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{2l+1} \frac{(l+m)!}{(l-m)!}, & l = k \\ 0, & l \neq k \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^\pi P_l^0(\cos \theta) P_k^0(\cos \theta) \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{2}{2l+1} \delta_{lk} \Rightarrow r \text{ 中不能有常數項!!}$$

## C 部分 電場作用下的拉伸 (2.8 pt)

有個由金屬汞組成的液滴，在沒有電場作用下球形液滴達到穩定態時的半徑為  $R_0$ 。在電場  $\mathbf{E} = E\hat{z}$  作用下，球形液滴到穩定態時的半徑變為  $R(\theta, \phi) = R_0 + \tilde{R}(\theta, \phi)$ ，其中  $\tilde{R}(\theta, \phi) \ll R_0$ 。其中  $\theta$  為徑向向量  $\hat{r}$  與  $\hat{z}$  的夾角。已知  $E^2 \ll \sigma/R\epsilon_0$ ，且計算僅要求微小量至最低階項。

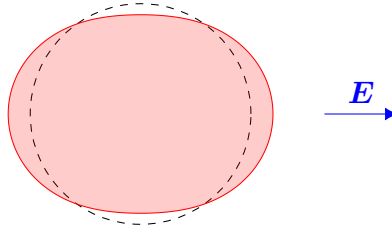


圖 4. 液滴的變形

C.1 證明  $\tilde{R}(\theta, \phi)$  的解為

2.0 pt

$$\tilde{R} = \tilde{R}_0 + \tilde{R}_1 \cos \theta + \tilde{R}_2 \cos^2 \theta$$

並求出常數  $\tilde{R}_0$  與  $\tilde{R}_2$ 。考慮對稱的拉伸，則  $\tilde{R}_1 = 0$ 。

C.2 求出此時水滴內部壓力的變化  $\Delta P$ 。

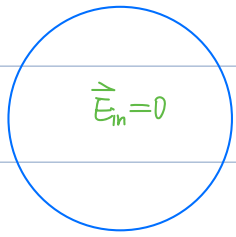
0.8 pt

C.1 證明  $\tilde{R}(r, \theta, \phi)$  的解為

2.0 pt

$$\tilde{R} = \tilde{R}_0 + \tilde{R}_1 \cos \theta + \tilde{R}_2 \cos^2 \theta$$

並求出常數  $\tilde{R}_0$  與  $\tilde{R}_2$ 。考慮對稱的拉伸，則  $\tilde{R}_1 = 0$ 。



$$\vec{E} = -\frac{\vec{P}}{3\epsilon_0} \quad \vec{P} = 4\pi\epsilon_0 R_0^3 \vec{E}_0 \quad \text{--- (0.1)}$$

$$\vec{E}_{out} = \vec{E}_0 + \frac{P}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^3} (2\cos\theta \hat{r} + \sin\theta \hat{\theta}) = E_0 \left[ \left(1 + \frac{2R_0^3}{r^3}\right) \cos\theta \hat{r} - \left(1 - \frac{R_0^3}{r^3}\right) \sin\theta \hat{\theta} \right] \quad \text{--- (0.2)}$$

$$\vec{E}_{out}(r=R_0) = 3E_0 \cos\theta \hat{r} \quad \text{--- (0.1)} \quad \text{用 image charge 也可}$$

$$P_{in} - P_0 = -\frac{1}{2}\epsilon_0 E_{out}^2 + \sigma \left\{ \frac{2}{R_0} - \frac{2\tilde{R}}{R_0^2} - \frac{1}{R_0^2} \left[ \frac{1}{\sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} \left( \sin\theta \frac{\partial\tilde{R}}{\partial\theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} \frac{\partial^2\tilde{R}}{\partial\phi^2} \right] \right\} = \frac{2\sigma}{R_0} + \Delta P \quad \text{--- (0.8)}$$

$$\tilde{R} = \sum_{\ell} \tilde{R}_{\ell}' P_{\ell}'(\cos\theta) \quad \text{代}\lambda$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[ (1-x^2) \frac{dP_{\ell}'(x)}{dx} \right] + \left[ \ell(\ell+1) - \frac{m^2}{1-x^2} \right] P_{\ell}'(x) = 0 \quad \frac{1}{\sin\theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left[ \sin\theta \frac{d}{d\theta} P_{\ell}'(\cos\theta) \right] + \left[ \ell(\ell+1) - \frac{m^2}{\sin^2\theta} \right] P_{\ell}'(\cos\theta) = 0$$

$$P_{in} - P_0 = -\frac{1}{2}\epsilon_0 E_{out}^2 + \frac{2\sigma}{R_0} + \frac{\sigma}{R_0^2} \sum_{\ell} [\ell(\ell+1) - 2] \tilde{R}_{\ell}' P_{\ell}'(\cos\theta) = \frac{2\sigma}{R_0} + \Delta P \quad \text{--- (0.2)}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{9}{2}\epsilon_0 E_0^2 \cos^2\theta = \frac{3}{2}\epsilon_0 E_0^2 [2P_2'(\cos\theta) + 1] \quad \text{--- (0.2)}$$

$$3\epsilon_0 E_0^2 = \frac{4\sigma}{R_0^2} \tilde{R}_2' \quad \tilde{R}_2' = \frac{3\epsilon_0 E_0^2 R_0^2}{4\sigma} \quad \Delta P = -\frac{2\sigma}{R_0^2} \tilde{R}_2' - \frac{3}{2}\epsilon_0 E_0^2 = -\frac{3}{4}\epsilon_0 E_0^2 \quad \text{--- (0.3)}$$

$$V \approx \iiint r^2 \sin\theta dr d\theta d\phi \approx \int \frac{1}{3} (R_0 + \tilde{R}_0 + \tilde{R}_1 \cos\theta + \tilde{R}_2 \cos^2\theta)^3 \sin\theta d\theta d\phi$$

$$\Delta V \approx 2\pi R_0^2 \int_0^\pi (\tilde{R}_0 + \tilde{R}_1 \cos\theta + \tilde{R}_2 \cos^2\theta) \sin\theta d\theta \quad 2\tilde{R}_0 + \frac{2}{3}\tilde{R}_2 = 0 \quad \tilde{R}_0 = -\frac{1}{3}\tilde{R}_2$$

$$\tilde{R}_2 = \frac{3}{2}\tilde{R}_2' \quad \tilde{R}_0 = -\frac{1}{2}\tilde{R}_2' \quad \tilde{R}_0 + \tilde{R}_2 \cos^2\theta = \tilde{R}_0' + \tilde{R}_2' \frac{1}{2}(3\cos^2\theta - 1) \quad \tilde{R}_0' = \tilde{R}_0 + \frac{1}{2}\tilde{R}_2'$$

$$= \frac{9}{8} \frac{\epsilon_0 E_0^2 R_0^2}{\sigma} = -\frac{3}{8} \frac{\epsilon_0 E_0^2 R_0^2}{\sigma}$$

$$\text{--- (0.3)} \quad \text{--- (0.3)}$$