数学物理方法习题解答

一、复变函数部分习题解答

第一章习题解答

1、证明Rez在z平面上处处不可导。

证明: $\diamondsuit \operatorname{Re} z = u + iv \circ : \operatorname{Re} z = x , : u = x, v = 0 \circ$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1$$
, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \neq \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ \circ

于是u与v在z平面上处处不满足C-R条件,

所以Rez在z平面上处处不可导。

2、试证 $f(z)=|z|^2$ 仅在原点有导数。

证明: $\Leftrightarrow f(z) = u + iv \circ : f(z) = |z|^2 = x^2 + y^2 : u = x^2 + y^2, v = 0 \circ$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x$$
, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2y$ $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$ $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$

所以除原点以外, u,v不满足 C-R 条件。而 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ 在原点

连续,且满足C-R条件,所以f(z)在原点可微。

$$f'(0) = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)\Big|_{\substack{x=0 \ y=0}} = \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)\Big|_{\substack{x=0 \ y=0}} = 0 \ \circ$$

風光:
$$f'(0) = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{|\Delta z|^2}{\Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} (\Delta z)^* = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x = 0 \\ \Delta y = 0}} (\Delta x - i\Delta y) = 0$$
 o

$$\lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{\left|z + \Delta z\right|^2 + \left|z\right|^2}{\Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{\Delta z z^* + \Delta z^* z}{\Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \left(z^* + \frac{\Delta z^*}{\Delta z}z\right) \xrightarrow{z=0} 0 \circ$$

【 当
$$z \neq 0$$
, $\Delta z = re^{i\theta}$, $\frac{\Delta z^*}{\Delta z} = e^{-i2\theta}$ 与趋向有关,则上式中 $\left| \frac{\Delta z^*}{\Delta z} \right| = \frac{\left| \Delta z^* \right|}{\left| \Delta z \right|} = 1$ 】

3、设
$$f(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 + y^3 + i(x^3 + y^3)}{x^2 + y^2} & \text{z} \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{z} = 0 \end{cases}$$
,证明 $f(z)$ 在原点满足 $C - R$ 条件,但不

可微。

证明: $\diamondsuit f(z) = u(x,y) + iv(x,y)$, 则

$$u(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 - y^3}{x^2 + y^2} & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0\\ 0 & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases},$$

$$v(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 + y^3}{x^2 + y^2} & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0\\ 0 & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{u(x,0) - u(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^3}{x^3} = 1$$
,

$$u_y(0,0) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{u(0,y) - u(0,0)}{y} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-y^3}{y^3} = -1$$
;

$$v_x(0,0) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{v(x,0) - v(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^3}{x^3} = 1$$
,

$$v_y(0,0) = \lim_{y\to 0} \frac{v(0,y) - v(0,0)}{y} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{y^3}{y^3} = 1$$
 o

$$u_x(0,0) = v_y(0,0)$$
, $u_y(0,0) = -v_x(0,0)$

 $\therefore f(z)$ 在原点上满足 C-R 条件。

$$\lim_{z \to 0} \frac{x^3 - y^3 + i(x^3 + y^3)}{(x^2 + y^2)(x + iy)} = \frac{1 - k^3 + i(1 + k^3)}{(1 + k^2)(1 + ik)} = \frac{k^4 - k^3 + k + 1 + i(k^4 + k^3 - k + 1)}{(k^2 + 1)^2}$$

依赖于k, :: f(z)在原点不可导。

4、若复变函数 f(z)在区域 D上解析并满足下列条件之一,证明其在区域 D

上必为常数。

(1) f(z)在区域D上为实函数;

- (2) f*(z)在区域D上解析;
- (3) Re f(z)在区域D上是常数。

证明: (1) \diamondsuit f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y) 。

由于f(z)在区域D上为实函数,所以在区域D上v(x,y)=0。

:: f(z) 在区域 D 上解析。由 C-R 条件得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$$
, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0$ \circ

:在区域 $D \perp u(x,y)$ 为常数。从而f(z)在区域D上为常数。

(2)
$$\Rightarrow f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$$
, $\iint f^*(z) = u(x, y) - iv(x, y)$.

:: f(z) 在区域 D 上解析。由 C-R 条件得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} , \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} . \tag{1}$$

又 $f^*(z)$ 在区域D上解析,由 C-R条件得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} , \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} . \tag{2}$$

联立(1)和(2),得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \circ$$

 $\therefore u, v$ 在区域D上均为常数,从而f(z)在区域D上为常数。

(3)
$$\Leftrightarrow f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$$
, \bigvee Re $f(z) = u(x, y)$.

由题设知u(x,y)在区域D上为常数, $\vdots \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} = 0$ 。

又由 C-R 条件得,在区域 D上

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial v} = 0$$
, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$, 于是 v 在区域 D 上为常数。

:: u, v 在区域D 上均为常数,从而在区域D 上 f(z) 为常数。

5、证明xy²不能成为z的一个解析函数的实部。

证明:
$$\Rightarrow u = xy^2$$
, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0 + 2x = 2x$ 。

:. u 不满足拉普拉斯方程。从而它不能成为 z 的一个解析函数的实部。

- 6、若z=x+iy, 试证:
 - (1) $\sin z = \sin x \cosh y + i \cos x \sinh y$;
 - (2) $\cos z = \cos x \cosh y i \sin x \sinh y$;
 - (3) $|\sin z|^2 = \sin^2 x + \sinh^2 y$;
 - (4) $|\cos z|^2 = \cos^2 x + \sinh^2 y$.

证明: (1)
$$\sin z = \sin(x+iy) = \sin x \cos(iy) + \cos x \sin(iy)$$

$$\because \cos(iy) = \cos hy, \sin(iy) = i \sinh y,$$

 $\therefore \sin z = \sin x \cosh y + i \cos x \sinh y \circ$

(2)
$$\cos z = \cos(x+iy) = \cos x \cos(iy) - \sin x \sin(iy)$$

$$\because \cos(iy) = \cos hy, \sin(iy) = i \sinh y,$$

 $\cos z = \cos x \cosh y - i \sin x \sinh y \circ$

$$(3) |\sin z|^2 = (\sin x \cosh y)^2 + (\cos x \sinh y)^2 = \sin^2 x \cosh^2 y + \cos^2 x \sinh^2 y$$
$$= \sin^2 x (1 + \sinh^2 y) + \cos^2 x \sinh^2 y$$
$$= \sin^2 x + (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) \sinh^2 y = \sin^2 x + \sinh^2 y \circ$$

$$(4) |\cos z|^2 = (\cos x \cosh y)^2 + (\sin x \sinh y)^2 = \cos^2 x \cosh^2 y + \sin^2 x \sinh^2 y$$

$$= \cos^2 x (1 + \sinh^2 y) + \sin^2 x \sinh^2 y$$

$$= \cos^2 x + \cos^2 x \sinh^2 y + \sin^2 x \sinh^2 y$$

$$= \cos^2 x + (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) \sinh^2 y = \cos^2 x + \sinh^2 y \circ$$

7、试证若函数f(z)和 $\varphi(z)$ 在 z_0 解析。 $f(z_0) = \varphi(z_0) = 0$, $\varphi'(z_0) \neq 0$,

则
$$\lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{f(z)}{\varphi(z)} = \frac{f'(z_0)}{\varphi'(z_0)}$$
。(复变函数的洛必达法则)

证明:

$$\frac{f'(z_0)}{\varphi'(z_0)} = \frac{\lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0}}{\lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{\varphi(z) - \varphi(z_0)}{z - z_0}} = \lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{\frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0}}{\frac{\varphi(z) - \varphi(z_0)}{z - z_0}} = \lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{\varphi(z) - \varphi(z_0)} = \lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{f(z)}{\varphi(z)} \circ \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{\varphi(z)} = \lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{\varphi(z)} = \lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{\varphi(z)} \circ \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0} = \lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{\varphi(z)} = \lim_{z$$

或倒过来做。

8、求证: $\lim_{z\to 0} \frac{\sin z}{z} = 1$ 。

证明:
$$\lim_{z\to 0} \frac{\sin z}{z} = \lim_{z\to 0} \frac{(\sin z)'}{z'} = \lim_{z\to 0} \cos z = 1$$
 o

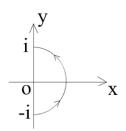
第二章习题解答

- 9、利用积分估值,证明
 - a. $\left| \int_{-i}^{i} (x^2 + iy^2) dz \right| \le \pi$ 积分路径是从-i到i的 右半圆周。
 - b. 证明 $\int_{i}^{2+i} \frac{dz}{z^2} \le 2$ 积分路径是直线段。

证明: a. (方法一)

$$\left| \int_{-i}^{i} (x^{2} + iy^{2}) dz \right| \leq \int_{-i}^{i} \left| (x^{2} + iy^{2}) \right| |dz| = \int_{-i}^{i} \sqrt{x^{4} + y^{4}} |dz|$$

$$\leq \int_{-i}^{i} \sqrt{x^{4} + 2x^{2}y^{2} + y^{4}} |dz| = \int_{-i}^{i} \sqrt{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} |dz| = \pi \circ$$



(方法二) 在半圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 上, $x^2 \le 1$, $y^2 \le 1$, 从而

$$x^{4} \le x^{2}$$
, $y^{4} \le y^{2} \Rightarrow x^{4} + y^{4} \le x^{2} + y^{2}$

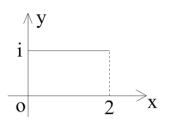
在半圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 上, $|x^2 + iy^2| = \sqrt{x^4 + y^4} \le \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 1$, $\max \sqrt{x^4 + y^4} = 1$,

$$\left| \int_{-i}^{i} \left(x^2 + iy^2 \right) dz \right| \le \int_{-i}^{i} \left| x^2 + iy^2 \right| \left| dz \right| \le \int_{-i}^{i} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \left| dz \right| = \int_{-i}^{i} \left| dz \right| = \pi$$

或: $\left| \int_{-i}^{i} \left(x^2 + iy^2 \right) dz \right| \le \max \sqrt{x^4 + y^4} \bigg|_{c} \pi = \pi \circ$

b.
$$i \mathbb{E} : \max \left| \frac{1}{z^2} \right|_{z=x+i} = \max \frac{1}{\left| z^2 \right|_{z=x+i}} = \max \frac{1}{x^2+1} = 1$$

$$\therefore \int_{i}^{2+i} \frac{dz}{z^{2}} \le \max \left| \frac{1}{z^{2}} \right|_{z=x+i} \cdot 2 = 2 \circ$$



10、不用计算,证明下列积分之值均为零,其中c均为圆心在原点, 半径为1的单位圆周。

a.
$$\oint_c \frac{dz}{\cos z}$$
; b. $\oint_c \frac{e^z dz}{z^2 + 5z + 6}$.

证明: a. $\frac{1}{\cos z}$ 的奇点为 $z_n = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi, n = 0, \pm 1, \cdots$,由于 $|z_n| > 1$,所以它们均

不在以原点为圆心的单位圆内。

 $\therefore \frac{1}{\cos z}$ 在以原点为圆心的单位圆内无奇点,处处解析。

由柯西定理: $\oint_{c} \frac{dz}{\cos z} = 0$ 。

b.
$$\frac{e^z}{z^2+5z+6} = \frac{e^z}{(z+2)(z+3)}$$
的奇点为 $z_1 = -2$, $z_2 = -3$,它们均不在以

原点为圆心的单位圆内。

 $\frac{e^z}{z^2+5z+6}$ 在以原点为圆心的单位圆内处处解析。

由柯西定理: $\oint_c \frac{e^z dz}{z^2 + 5z + 6} = 0$ 。

11、计算

a.
$$\oint_c \frac{2z^2 - z + 1}{z - 1} dz$$
 $(c: |z| = 2)$; b. $\oint_c \frac{2z^2 - z + 1}{(z - 1)^2} dz$ $(c: |z| = 2)$ \circ

解: a. $2z^2-z+1$ 在 |z|=2所围区域内解析,且 z=1在 |z|=2所围区域内。 由柯西积分公式得

$$\oint_{c} \frac{2z^{2} - z + 1}{z - 1} dz = 2\pi i (2z^{2} - z + 1) \Big|_{z=1} = 2\pi i \times 2 = 4\pi i \circ$$

b. $2z^2-z+1$ 在 |z|=2所围区域内解析,且 z=1在 |z|=2所围区域内。由推广的柯西积分公式得

$$\oint_{c} \frac{2z^{2}-z+1}{\left(z-1\right)^{2}} dz = 2\pi i \left(2z^{2}-z+1\right)' \bigg|_{z=1} = 2\pi i \left(4z-1\right) \bigg|_{z=1} = 2\pi i \times 3 = 6\pi i \circ$$

12、求积分 $\oint_c \frac{e^z}{z} dz$ (c:|z|=1),从而证明 $\int_0^{\pi} e^{\cos\theta} \cos(\sin\theta) d\theta = \pi$ 。

解: e^z 在 |z|=1所围区域内解析,且 z=0在 |z|=1所围区域内。

由柯西积分公式得
$$\oint_c \frac{e^z}{z} dz = 2\pi i e^z \Big|_{z=0} = 2\pi i$$
。 (1)

在c上令 $z=e^{i\theta}$, $-\pi \le \theta \le \pi$,则

$$\oint_{c} \frac{e^{z}}{z} dz = i \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{e^{i\theta}} d\theta = i \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{\cos\theta + i\sin\theta} d\theta = i \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{\cos\theta} \left[\cos(\sin\theta) + i\sin(\sin\theta) \right] d\theta$$

$$=i\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}e^{\cos\theta}\cos(\sin\theta)d\theta-\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}e^{\cos\theta}\sin(\sin\theta)d\theta=2i\int_{0}^{\pi}e^{\cos\theta}\cos(\sin\theta)d\theta,$$

其中利用了,由于 $e^{\cos\theta}\sin(\sin\theta)$ 是 θ 的奇函数,而 $e^{\cos\theta}\cos(\sin\theta)$ 是 θ 的偶函数,所以

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{\cos\theta} \sin(\sin\theta) d\theta = 0 , \quad \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{\cos\theta} \cos(\sin\theta) d\theta = 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{\cos\theta} \cos(\sin\theta) d\theta .$$

$$\therefore \oint_{c} \frac{e^{z}}{z} dz = 2i \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{\cos \theta} \cos \theta (\sin \theta) d\theta$$
 (2)

从而, 联立(1)和(2),得

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} e^{\cos\theta} \cos(\sin\theta) d\theta = \pi \circ$$

13、由积分 $\int_c \frac{dz}{z+2}$ 之值,证明 $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{1+2\cos\theta}{5+4\cos\theta}d\theta=0$,c为单位圆周 |z|=1。

证明: $\frac{1}{z+2}$ 在单位圆周 |z|=1所围区域内解析。由柯西定理:

$$\oint_c \frac{dz}{z+2} = 0 \ . \tag{1}$$

另一方面,在c上 $z=e^{i\theta}$, $-\pi \le \theta < \pi$,

$$\oint_{c} \frac{dz}{z+2} = \oint_{c} \frac{\overline{z}+2}{(z+2)(\overline{z}+2)} dz = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{e^{-i\theta}+2}{(e^{i\theta}+2)(e^{-i\theta}+2)} i e^{i\theta} d\theta$$

$$=i\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1+2e^{i\theta}}{1+2(e^{i\theta}+e^{-i\theta})+4} d\theta = i\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1+2\cos\theta+2i\sin\theta}{5+4\cos\theta} d\theta$$

$$=i\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1+2\cos\theta}{5+4\cos\theta} d\theta - 2\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\sin\theta}{5+4\cos\theta} d\theta \tag{2}$$

$$:\frac{\sin\theta}{5+4\cos\theta}$$
为 θ 的奇函数,

$$\therefore \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\sin \theta}{5 + 4\cos \theta} d\theta = 0 \tag{3}$$

由(1)、(2)及(3)得

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1 + 2\cos\theta}{5 + 4\cos\theta} d\theta = 0 \ . \tag{4}$$

又
$$\frac{1+2\cos\theta}{5+4\cos\theta}$$
为 θ 的偶函数,

$$\therefore \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1 + 2\cos\theta}{5 + 4\cos\theta} d\theta = 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1 + 2\cos\theta}{5 + 4\cos\theta} d\theta \ . \tag{5}$$

于是由(4)和(5)得

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{1 + 2\cos\theta}{5 + 4\cos\theta} d\theta = 0$$

14、设
$$F(z) = \frac{z+6}{z^2-4}$$
, 证明积分 $\oint_c F(z)dz$

a.当
$$c$$
是圆周 $x^2 + v^2 = 1$ 时,等于0;

b.当c是圆周 $(x-2)^2 + y^2 = 1$ 时,等于 $4\pi i$;

c.当c是圆周 $(x+2)^2+y^2=1$ 时,等于 $-2\pi i$ 。

证明: $F(z) = \frac{z+6}{z^2-4} = \frac{z+6}{(z+2)(z-2)}$ 的奇点为 $z_1 = 2$ 及 $z_2 = -2$ 。

a.当c是圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 时, $z_1 = 2$ 及 $z_2 = -2$ 均在圆外,F(z)在圆内

解析。由柯西定理: $\oint_c \frac{z+6}{(z+2)(z-2)} dz = 0$ 。

b.当 $_c$ 是圆周 $(x-2)^2+y^2=1$ 时,仅 $z_1=2$ 在圆内。由柯西积分公式

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$$\oint_c \frac{z+6}{(z+2)(z-2)} dz = 2\pi i \frac{z+6}{z+2}\Big|_{z=2} = 2\pi i \times 2 = 4\pi i$$
。

c.当c是圆周 $(x+2)^2+y^2=1$ 时,仅 $z_2=-2$ 在圆内。由柯西积分公式

$$\left. \left. \left\{ \frac{z+6}{\left(z+2\right)(z-2)} \, dz = 2\pi i \frac{z+6}{z-2} \right|_{z=-2} \right. = 2\pi i \times \left(-1\right) = -2\pi i \circ$$

第三章习题解答

15、求下列级数的收敛半径,并对 c 讨论级数在收敛圆周上的敛散情况。

a.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^n} z^n$$
; b. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^n z^n$; c. $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n^k z^n$ ($k > 0$ 为常数)。

A: a. $R = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{n^n}}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} n = \infty$

b.
$$R = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n^n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$$

c.
$$R = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^k}{(n+1)^k} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^k = 1$$

$$\exists \vec{k} \ R = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n^k}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{k}{n^n}} = 1 \circ$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} x^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln x} = 1 \quad \prod_{x \to \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0 \quad (洛必达法则)$$

在收敛圆周
$$|z|=1$$
上, $z=e^{i\theta}$,级数成为 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}n^ke^{in\theta}$ 。

:: k > 0,::它的通项 $n^k e^{in\theta}$ 在 $n \to \infty$ 时,不趋于0。

故级数
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n^k e^{in\theta}$$
发散。

16、试求下列级数的收敛半径。

a.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^{n!}$$
; b. $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^n} z^n$; c. $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{a^n + ib^n} (a > 0, b > 0)$

解: a. 当
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\left|z^{(n+1)!}\right|}{\left|z^{n!}\right|} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\left|\left(z^{n!}\right)^{n+1}\right|}{\left|z^{n!}\right|} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left|z\right|^{n!n} < 1$$
 时,级数收敛。

当
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} |z|^{n!n} > 1$$
时,级数发散。

亦即当 |z|<1时,级数收敛。而当 |z|>1时,级数发散。

于是收敛半径R=1。

b.
$$R = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n!/n^n}{(n+1)!/(n+1)^{n+1}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n!(n+1)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!n^n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)^n}{n^n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e \circ$$

$$c.: R = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{|a_n|}}, \quad R = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a^n + ib^n|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} (a^{2n} + b^{2n})^{\frac{1}{2n}}$$

又因为
$$\max\{a,b\} \le (a^{2n} + b^{2n})^{\frac{1}{2n}} \le 2^{\frac{1}{2n}} \max\{a,b\}$$
,且 $\lim_{n \to \infty} 2^{\frac{1}{2n}} = 1$,

故
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} (a^{2n} + b^{2n})^{\frac{1}{2n}} = \max\{a,b\}$$
 。

于是所求级数的收敛半径 $R = \max\{a,b\}$ 。

$$\overline{\text{PK}}: \quad \because R = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right|, \quad \therefore R = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{\frac{a^{2n+2} + b^{2n+2}}{a^{2n} + b^{2n}}} \ \circ$$

$$\stackrel{\underline{\text{M}}}{=} a > b \text{ B}, \quad R = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{\frac{a^{2n+2} + b^{2n+2}}{a^{2n} + b^{2n}}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{\frac{a^2 + \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{2n} b^2}{1 + \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{2n}}} = a ,$$

$$\stackrel{\underline{\square}}{=} a < b \stackrel{\underline{\square}}{=} , \quad R = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{\frac{a^{2n+2} + b^{2n+2}}{a^{2n} + b^{2n}}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{\frac{\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{2n} a^2 + b^2}{\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{2n} + 1}} = b ,$$

- $\therefore R = \max\{a, b\}$
- 17、将下列函数按z的幂展开,并指明收敛范围。

a.
$$\int_0^z e^{z^2} dz$$
; b. $\cos^2 z$ o

#: a.
$$e^{z^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{2n}}{n!}$$
, $|z| < \infty$,

$$\therefore \int_0^z e^{z^2} dz = \int_0^z \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{z^{2n}}{n!} dz = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \int_0^z \frac{z^{2n}}{n!} dz = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{z^{2n+1}}{n!(2n+1)} \qquad |z| < \infty .$$

b.
$$\cos^2 z = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2z)$$
, $\cos 2z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (2z)^{2n}}{(2n)!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2^{2n} z^{2n}}{(2n)!} |z| < \infty$,

$$\therefore \cos^2 z = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^n 2^{2n-1} z^{2n}}{\left(2n\right)!} \qquad |z| < \infty \ \circ$$

18、将下列函数按z-1的幂展开,并指出收敛范围。

a.
$$\cos z$$
; b. $\frac{z}{z+2}$; c. $\frac{z}{z^2-2z+5}$

#: a.
$$\cos z = \cos[1+(z-1)] = \cos 1\cos(z-1) - \sin 1\sin(z-1)$$

$$\cos(z-1) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^n \left(z-1\right)^{2n}}{\left(2n\right)!}, \quad \sin(z-1) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^n \left(z-1\right)^{2n+1}}{\left(2n+1\right)!},$$

$$\cos z = \cos 1 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n} \left(z-1\right)^{2n}}{\left(2n\right)!} - \sin 1 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n} \left(z-1\right)^{2n+1}}{\left(2n+1\right)!} \qquad |z-1| < \infty .$$

$$\because (-1)^n \cos 1 = \cos \left(\frac{2n\pi}{2} + 1\right), \quad (-1)^n \sin 1 = -\cos \left(\frac{2n+1}{2}\pi + 1\right).$$

$$\begin{split} \therefore \cos z &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos \left(\frac{2n}{2}\pi + 1\right)}{(2n)!} (z-1)^{2n} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos \left(\frac{2n+1}{2}\pi + 1\right)}{(2n+1)!} (z-1)^{2n+1} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos \left(\frac{n}{2}\pi + 1\right)}{n!} (z-1)^n \qquad |z-1| < \infty \circ \\ & \exists \vec{\Sigma} \colon \Leftrightarrow f(z) = \cos z \;, \quad |\vec{M}| f^{(n)}(z) = \cos \left(z + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right), \quad f^{(n)}(1) = \cos \left(1 + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right), \\ & |\vec{D}| \vec{\Gamma} | \vec{D} \vec{D} \cos z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(1)}{n!} (z-1)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos \left(1 + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right)}{n!} (z-1)^n \qquad |z-1| < \infty \circ \\ & b. \frac{z}{z+2} = 1 - \frac{2}{z+2} = 1 - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{z-1}{3}} \\ &= 1 - \frac{2}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{z-1}{3}\right)^n = 1 - 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(z-1)^n}{3^{n+1}} \qquad |z-1| < 3 \\ & c. \quad \frac{z}{z^2 - 2z + 5} = \frac{z-1+1}{(z-1)^2 + 4} = \frac{z-1}{(z-1)^2 + 4} + \frac{1}{(z-1)^2 + 4} \\ &= \frac{z-1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{z-1}{2}\right)^2} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{z-1}{2}\right)^2} \\ & \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{z-1}{2}\right)^2 = t \;, \quad \because \frac{1}{1+t} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n t^n |t| < 1 \\ & \therefore \quad \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{z-1}{2}\right)^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{z-1}{2}\right)^{2n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (z-1)^{2n}}{4^n} \;, \quad \left|\frac{z-1}{2}\right| < 1 \Rightarrow |z-1| < 2 \\ & \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (z-1)^{2n+1}}{4^{n+1}} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (z-1)^{2n}}{4^{n+1}} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (z-1)^{2n+1}}{4^{n+1}} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (z-1)^{2n+1}}{4^{n+1}} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (z-1)^{2n+1}}{4^{n+1}} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (z-1)^{2n+1}}{4^{n+1}} \end{aligned}$$

进一步,
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n} \left(z-1\right)^{2n+1}}{4^{n+1}} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n} \left(z-1\right)^{2n}}{4^{n+1}}$$

$$= \sum_{n=\hat{\alpha}}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}}{2^{n+1}} \left(z-1\right)^{n} + \sum_{n=\mathbb{Z}}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{\frac{n}{2}}}{2^{n+2}} \left(z-1\right)^{n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[n-\frac{1-\left(-1\right)^{n}}{2}\right]}{2^{n+\frac{3+\left(-1\right)^{n}}{2}}} \left(z-1\right)^{n}$$
所以 $\frac{z}{z^{2}-2z+5} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[n-\frac{1-\left(-1\right)^{n}}{2}\right]}{2^{n+\frac{3+\left(-1\right)^{n}}{2}}} \left(z-1\right)^{n} \qquad |z-1| < 2$ 。

19、将下列函数在指定的环域内展成罗朗级数。

a.
$$\frac{z+1}{z^2(z-1)}$$
, $0 < |z| < 1$, $1 < |z| < \infty$; b. $\frac{z^2 - 2z + 5}{(z-2)(z^2+1)}$, $1 < |z| < 2$

#: a.
$$\frac{z+1}{z^2(z-1)} = \frac{z-1+2}{z^2(z-1)} = \frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{2}{z^2(z-1)}$$
 o

在
$$0<|z|<1$$
内, $\frac{1}{z-1}=-\frac{1}{1-z}=-\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}z^n$,

$$\therefore \frac{z+1}{z^2(z-1)} = \frac{1}{z^2} - 2\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^{n-2} = \frac{1}{z^2} - 2\sum_{n=-2}^{\infty} z^n = -\frac{1}{z^2} - 2\sum_{n=-1}^{\infty} z^n \circ$$

在
$$1 < |z| < \infty$$
内, $\left| \frac{1}{z} \right| < 1$, $\frac{1}{z-1} = \frac{1}{z} \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{z}} = \frac{1}{z} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{z^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{z^n}$,

$$\therefore \frac{z+1}{z^2(z-1)} = \frac{1}{z^2} + 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{z^{n+2}} = \frac{1}{z^2} + 2\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{z^n} \circ$$

b.
$$\frac{z^2 - 2z + 5}{(z - 2)(z^2 + 1)} = \frac{1}{z - 2} - \frac{2}{z^2 + 1}$$

在
$$1 < |z| < 2$$
内, $\frac{|z|}{2} < 1$,且 $\left| \frac{1}{z} \right| < 1 \Rightarrow \left| \frac{1}{z^2} \right| < 1$,

$$\therefore \frac{1}{z-2} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{z}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^n = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{2^{n+1}} \circ$$

$$\frac{2}{z^2+1} = \frac{2}{z^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{z^2}} = \frac{2}{z^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{z^{2n}} = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{z^{2n}},$$

$$\therefore \frac{z^2 - 2z + 5}{(z - 2)(z^2 + 1)} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{2^{n+1}} - 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{z^{2n}} \circ$$

20、将下列函数在指定点的无心邻域内展成罗朗级数,并指出成立范围。

a.
$$\frac{1}{(z^2+1)^2}$$
, $z=i$ $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n(z-i)^n$]; b. $(z-1)^2 e^{\frac{1}{1-z}}$, $z=1$ $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n(z-1)^n$].

解: a. z=i 的无心邻域为0<|z-i|< R,

$$\frac{1}{\left(z^2+1\right)^2} = \frac{1}{\left(z-i\right)^2 \left(z+i\right)^2}, \quad \boxed{1} \frac{1}{\left(z+i\right)^2} = -\frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{1}{z+i}\right),$$

$$\frac{1}{z+i} = \frac{1}{2i+z-i} = \frac{1}{2i} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{z-i}{2i}} = \frac{1}{2i} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^n \left(z-i\right)^n}{\left(2i\right)^n} \qquad \mathbf{I} \quad i = \left(-1\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{I}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \left(z-i\right)^n}{2^{n+1}} \qquad |z-i| < |2i| = 2 \circ$$

$$\frac{1}{\left(z+i\right)^2} = -\frac{d}{dz} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \left(z-i\right)^n}{2^{n+1}} = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} n \left(z-i\right)^{n-1}}{2^{n+1}},$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\left(z^2+1\right)^2} = -\frac{1}{\left(z-i\right)^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} n \left(z-i\right)^{n-1}}{2^{n+1}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{\frac{n+1}{2}} n \left(z-i\right)^{n-3}}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$=\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{\frac{n}{2}} (n+3) (z-i)^n}{2^{n+4}} \qquad 0 < |z-i| < 2 \circ$$

$$b :: \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} |\mathbf{z}| < \infty \text{ iff }, \quad e^z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!},$$

$$\therefore e^{\frac{1}{1-z}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!(1-z)^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!(z-1)^n} \qquad 0 < |z-1| < \infty,$$

$$\therefore (z-1)^2 e^{\frac{1}{1-z}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!(z-1)^{n-2}} = \sum_{n=-2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n+2)!(z-1)^n} \qquad 0 < |z-1| < \infty$$

- 21、把 $f(z) = \frac{1}{1-z}$ 展成下列级数。
 - (1) 在|z|<1上展成z的泰勒级数;
 - (2) 在|z|>1上展成z的罗朗级数;
 - (3) 在|z+1|<2上展成(z+1)的泰勒级数;
 - (4) 在|z+1|>2 上展成 (z+1)的罗朗级数。

解: (1) 在
$$|z| < 1$$
上, $\frac{1}{1-z} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n$,【 $\frac{1}{1-z}$ 在 $|z| < 1$ 上解析】。

(2) 在
$$|z| > 1$$
上, $\frac{1}{1-z} = -\frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{z}} = -\frac{1}{z} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^n = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{z^n}$ 。

(3)
$$\frac{1}{1-z}$$
在 $|z+1|$ <2上解析,且 $\left|\frac{z+1}{2}\right|$ <1,所以

$$\frac{1}{1-z} = \frac{1}{2-(z+1)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{z+1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z+1}{2}\right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(z+1)^n}{2^{n+1}} \circ$$

(4) 在
$$|z+1| > 2$$
 上, $\left|\frac{2}{z+1}\right| < 1$,所以

$$\frac{1}{1-z} = \frac{1}{2-(z+1)} = -\frac{1}{z+1} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{2}{z+1}} = -\frac{1}{z+1} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{(z+1)^n} = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n-1}}{(z+1)^n} \circ$$

第四章习题解答

22、确定下列各函数的孤立奇点,并指出它们是什么样的类型(对于极点, 要指出它们的阶),对于无穷远点也要加以讨论:

(1)
$$\frac{z-1}{z(z^2+1)^2}$$
; (2) $\cos\frac{1}{z+i}$; (3) $\frac{1}{\sin z + \cos z}$.

解: (1)
$$z = 0, z = i, z = -i$$
 是 $\frac{z-1}{z(z^2+1)^2}$ 的孤立奇点且是极点。

$$\left. : \left[z \left(z^2 + 1 \right)^2 \right]' \right|_{z=0} = \left[\left(z^2 + 1 \right)^2 + 4z^2 \left(z^2 + 1 \right) \right] \right|_{z=0} = 1 \neq 0,$$

 $\therefore z = 0 \, \text{是} \, z \left(z^2 + 1\right)^2 \text{的一阶零点, 从而是} \frac{z - 1}{z \left(z^2 + 1\right)^2} \text{的一阶极点;}$

$$: \left[z \left(z^2 + 1 \right)^2 \right]' \bigg|_{z=\pm i} = \left[\left(z^2 + 1 \right)^2 + 4z^2 \left(z^2 + 1 \right) \right] \bigg|_{z=\pm i} = 0,$$

$$\left[z(z^{2}+1)^{2} \right]'' \bigg|_{z=\pm i} = \left[(z^{2}+1)^{2} + 4z^{2}(z^{2}+1) \right]' \bigg|_{z=\pm i}$$

$$= \left[4z(z^2+1) + 8z(z^2+1) + 8z^3 \right]_{z=\pm i} = 8(\pm i)^3 \neq 0,$$

$$\therefore z = \pm i \, \mathcal{L} \, z \left(z^2 + 1\right)^2$$
的二阶零点,从而是 $\frac{z - 1}{z \left(z^2 + 1\right)^2}$ 的二阶极点。

四阶零点。

(2)
$$: \cos \frac{1}{z+i}$$
在 $z = -i$ 的罗朗展开式 $\cos \frac{1}{z+i} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!(z+i)^{2n}}$ 的主要

部分有无穷多项,

$$\therefore z = -i$$
是 $\cos \frac{1}{z+i}$ 的本性奇点。

$$\because \cos \frac{1}{z+i} 在 1 < |z| < \infty 内解析, \lim_{z \to \infty} \cos \frac{1}{z+i} = 1,$$

∴∞是
$$\cos \frac{1}{z+i}$$
的可去奇点。

(3)
$$\frac{1}{\sin z + \cos z} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin z + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos z \right)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \sin \left(z + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)},$$

$$\sin\left(z+\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$
的零点 $z_n=n\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}, n=0,\pm 1,\pm 2,\cdots$,是 $\frac{1}{\sin z+\cos z}$ 的极点。

$$\left| \left| \left| \sin \left(z + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)' \right| \right|_{z=z_n=n\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}} = \cos \left(z + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \Big|_{z=z_n=n\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}} = \left(-1 \right)^n \neq 0 ,$$

 $\therefore z_n = n\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots,$ 是 $\sin z + \cos z$ 的一阶零点,从而是 $\frac{1}{\sin z + \cos z}$ 的一阶极点。

 $z=\infty$ 是 $\frac{1}{\sin z + \cos z}$ 的奇点,但不是孤立奇点,因为在无穷远点的的任何邻域 $r<|z|<\infty$ 内,总有其它奇点。

23、求 $f(z) = \frac{1 - e^z}{1 + e^z}$ 在孤立奇点处的留数。

解: $1 + e^z = 0$ 的解 $z_n = i(2n+1)\pi$. $n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2 \cdots$, 是 $\frac{1-e^z}{1+e^z}$ 的奇点。

由于 $\lim_{z \to i(2n+1)\pi} \frac{1-e^z}{1+e^z} = \infty$, $\therefore z_n = i(2n+1)\pi$ 是 $\frac{1-e^z}{1+e^z}$ 的极点。 又

$$\left(\frac{1+e^{z}}{1-e^{z}}\right)'\bigg|_{z=z_{n}=i(2n+1)\pi} = \frac{e^{z}\left(1-e^{z}\right)+e^{z}\left(1+e^{z}\right)}{\left(1-e^{z}\right)^{2}}\bigg|_{z=z_{n}=i(2n+1)\pi}$$

$$=\frac{2e^{z}}{\left(1-e^{z}\right)^{2}}\bigg|_{z=z_{n}=i(2n+1)\pi}=\frac{-2}{2^{2}}=-\frac{1}{2}\neq0,$$

 $z=\infty$ 不是 $\frac{1-e^z}{1+e^z}$ 的孤立奇点,因为在它的任一邻域 $r<|z|<\infty$ 内,总有其它的奇点。

曲推论 2: Re
$$sf[i(2n+1)\pi] = \frac{1-e^z}{(1+e^z)'}\Big|_{z=z_n=i(2n+1)\pi} = \frac{1-e^z}{e^z}\Big|_{z=z_n=i(2n+1)\pi} = \frac{1+1}{-1} = -2$$
。

24、求下列函数在指定点处的留数。

(1)
$$\frac{z}{(z-1)(z+1)^2}$$
 $\not \pm z = \pm 1, \infty;$

(2)
$$\frac{1-e^{2z}}{z^4}$$
 $\pm z = 0$, ∞ .

解: (1)
$$z=1$$
为 $f(z)=\frac{z}{(z-1)(z+1)^2}$ 的一阶级点.,

$$z = -1$$
为 $f(z) = \frac{z}{(z-1)(z+1)^2}$ 的二阶极点。

$$\therefore \operatorname{Re} sf(1) = \lim_{z \to 1} (z - 1) \frac{z}{(z - 1)(z + 1)^2} = \lim_{z \to 1} \frac{z}{(z + 1)^2} = \frac{1}{4},$$

Re
$$sf(-1) = \lim_{z \to -1} \frac{d}{dz} \left[(z+1)^2 \frac{z}{(z-1)(z+1)^2} \right] = \lim_{z \to -1} \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{z}{z-1} \right) = -\frac{1}{4}$$

由于 $z=\pm 1$ 已是f(z)的所有有限孤立奇点,

$$\therefore \operatorname{Re} sf\left(\infty\right) = -\left[\operatorname{Re} sf\left(1\right) + \operatorname{Re} sf\left(-1\right)\right] = 0 \ \circ$$

(2)
$$f(z) = \frac{1 - e^{2z}}{z^4}$$
在 $z = 0$ 的罗朗展开式为

$$f(z) = \frac{-\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2z)^n}{n!}}{z^4} = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n z^{n-4}}{n!} = -\sum_{n=-3}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n+4} z^n}{(n+4)!}$$

$$\therefore a_{-1} = -\frac{2^3}{3!} = -\frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow \operatorname{Re} sf(0) = -\frac{4}{3} \circ$$

由于z=0是f(z)的仅有的一个有限孤立奇点,

$$\therefore \operatorname{Re} sf(\infty) = -\operatorname{Re} sf(0) = \frac{4}{3} \circ$$

【
$$f(z) = \frac{1 - e^{2z}}{z^3}$$
在 $z = 0$ 的罗朗展开式为

$$f(z) = \frac{-\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2z)^n}{n!}}{z^3} = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n z^{n-3}}{n!} = -\sum_{n=-2}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n+3} z^n}{(n+3)!}$$

$$\therefore a_{-1} = -\frac{2^2}{2!} = -2 \Rightarrow \operatorname{Re} sf(0) = -2$$

25、求下列函数在其奇点(包括无穷远点)处的留数,(m是自然数)

- (1) $z^m \sin \frac{1}{z}$ (m是自然数);
- (2) $\frac{e^z}{(z-1)^2}$;
- $(3) \frac{e^z-1}{\sin^3 z} \circ$

解: (1) z = 0是 $f(z) = z^m \sin \frac{1}{z}$ 的有限远孤立奇点。在 z = 0, f(z)的罗朗展开式为 $f(z) = z^m \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!z^{2n+1}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!z^{2n+1-m}}$ 。

$$\diamondsuit 2n+1-m=1, \text{ } | | | | | n=\frac{m}{2} \circ$$

:: n 为非负整数, :: 只有 m 为偶数时上式才成立。

而当m为奇数时, $2n+1-m\neq 1$,即f(z)在z=0的罗朗展开式中没有-1次幂项,即 $a_{-1}=0$ 。

∴ 当 m 为奇数时, Re sf(0)=0 。

当m为偶数时, $n = \frac{m}{2}$ 的项是-1次幂项, $a_{-1} = \frac{(-1)^{\frac{m}{2}}}{(m+1)!}$,所以,此时

$$\operatorname{Re} sf(0) = \frac{\left(-1\right)^{\frac{m}{2}}}{\left(m+1\right)!} \circ$$

总之,不管 m 为偶数或奇数,都有 $\operatorname{Res} f(0) = \frac{(-1)^{\frac{m}{2}}}{(m+1)!} \cdot \frac{1+(-1)^m}{2}$ 。

(2)
$$z=1$$
是 $f(z)=\frac{e^z}{(z-1)^2}$ 的唯一的有限奇点,且是二阶极点。

$$\therefore \operatorname{Re} sf(1) = \lim_{z \to 1} \frac{d}{dz} \left[(z-1)^2 \frac{e^z}{(z-1)^2} \right] = e,$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{Re} sf(\infty) = -\operatorname{Re} sf(1) = -e$$

(3)
$$z = n\pi$$
, $n = 0, \pm 1, \cdots$, 是 $f(z) = \frac{e^{z-1}}{\sin^3 z}$ 的孤立奇点。

f(z)在 $z = n\pi$ 点的罗朗展开式为

$$f(z) = \frac{e^{n\pi}e^{z-n\pi} - 1}{(-1)^n \sin^3(z - n\pi)}$$

$$= (-1)^{n} \frac{e^{n\pi} - 1 + e^{n\pi} \left[(z - n\pi) + \frac{(z - n\pi)^{2}}{2!} + \frac{(z - n\pi)^{3}}{3!} + \cdots \right]}{\left[(z - n\pi) - \frac{(z - n\pi)^{3}}{3!} + \frac{(z - n\pi)^{5}}{5!} + \cdots \right]^{3}}$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^n}{(z-n\pi)^3} \cdot \frac{e^{n\pi} - 1 + e^{n\pi} \left[(z-n\pi) + \frac{(z-n\pi)^2}{2!} + \frac{(z-n\pi)^3}{3!} + \cdots \right]}{\left[1 - \frac{(z-n\pi)^2}{6} + \frac{(z-n\pi)^4}{5!} + \cdots \right]^3}$$

$$\left[1 - \frac{(z - n\pi)^2}{6} + \frac{(z - n\pi)^4}{5!} + \cdots\right]^{-3}$$
 在 $z = n\pi$ 解析,且为 $(z - n\pi)$ 的偶函数,所以它在

 $z = n\pi$ 处的泰勒展开式中只有 $(z - n\pi)$ 的偶次项。而

$$\left[1 - \frac{(z - n\pi)^2}{6} + \frac{(z - n\pi)^4}{5!} + \cdots\right]^{-3} = 1,$$

$$\mathbb{R}\left\{\left[1-\frac{\left(z-n\pi\right)^{2}}{6}+\frac{\left(z-n\pi\right)^{4}}{5!}+\cdots\right]^{-3}\right\}^{n}\right\}$$

$$=-3\left\{\left[-\frac{z-n\pi}{3}+\frac{4(z-n\pi)^{3}}{5!}+\cdots\right]\left[1-\frac{(z-n\pi)^{2}}{6}+\frac{(z-n\pi)^{4}}{5!}+\cdots\right]^{-4}\right\}'$$

$$= -3 \left\{ \left[-\frac{1}{3} + \frac{12(z - n\pi)^{2}}{5!} + \cdots \right] \left[1 - \frac{(z - n\pi)^{2}}{6} + \frac{(z - n\pi)^{4}}{5!} + \cdots \right]^{-4} \right\}$$

$$-4\left[-\frac{z-n\pi}{3} + \frac{4(z-n\pi)^{3}}{5!} + \cdots\right]^{2}\left[1 - \frac{(z-n\pi)^{2}}{6} + \frac{(z-n\pi)^{4}}{5!} + \cdots\right]^{-5}\right\} = 1$$

$$\left. \left[1 - \frac{\left(z - n\pi\right)^{2}}{6} + \frac{\left(z - n\pi\right)^{4}}{5!} + \cdots \right]^{-3} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(z - n\pi\right)^{2} + a_{4} \left(z - n\pi\right)^{4} + \cdots \right]$$

$$f(z) = \frac{(-1)^n}{(z - n\pi)^3} \left\{ e^{n\pi} - 1 + e^{n\pi} \left[(z - n\pi) + \frac{(z - n\pi)^2}{2!} + \frac{(z - n\pi)^3}{3!} + \cdots \right] \right\} \times \left[1 + \frac{(z - n\pi)^2}{2} + a_4 (z - n\pi)^4 + \cdots \right],$$

$$-1$$
次幂项的系数 $a_{-1} = (-1)^n \left[\frac{1}{2} (e^{n\pi} - 1) + \frac{1}{2} e^{n\pi} \right] = (-1)^n \left(e^{n\pi} - \frac{1}{2} \right)$

$$\therefore \operatorname{Re} sf(n\pi) = (-1)^n \left(e^{n\pi} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \circ$$

z=∞不是 f(z)的孤立奇点。

26、求下列函数在其孤立奇点(包括无穷远点)处的留数。

(1)
$$e^{\frac{\alpha}{2}\left(z-\frac{1}{z}\right)}$$
; (2) $\frac{1}{\left(z-\alpha\right)^{m}\left(z-\beta\right)}$ $(\alpha \neq \beta)$

解: (1) z=0是 $f(z)=e^{\frac{\alpha}{2}\left(z-\frac{1}{z}\right)}$ 的本性奇点, $z=\infty$ 为其孤立奇点。

f(z)在z=0点的罗朗展开式为

$$e^{\frac{\alpha}{2}\left(z-\frac{1}{z}\right)} = e^{\frac{\alpha}{2}z}e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}\frac{1}{z}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)^n z^n}{n!} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)^m}{m! z^m}$$

$$=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)^n z^n}{n!} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{0} \frac{1}{|m|!} \left(-\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)^{-m} z^m = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{0} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{-m} \left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)^{n-m}}{n!|m|!} z^{n+m} \circ$$

当m+n=-1时,即m=-n-1,n-m=2n+1时, z^{m+n} 的系数 a_{-1} 即为

Resf(0), 所以

$$\operatorname{Re} sf\left(0\right) = a_{-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n+1} \left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)^{n-(-n-1)}}{n!(n+1)!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n+1} \left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)^{2n+1}}{n!(n+1)!} \quad \text{\mathbb{T} $$$} m = -n-1 \text{\mathbb{J}}.$$

$$\operatorname{Re} sf(\infty) = -\operatorname{Re} sf(0) = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n+1} \left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)^{2n+1}}{n!(n+1)!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n} \left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)^{2n+1}}{n!(n+1)!} \circ$$

(2)
$$z = \alpha \mathcal{L} f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-\alpha)^m (z-\beta)}$$
 的 m 阶极点,而 $z = \beta \mathcal{L} f(z)$ 的一阶(单)

极点。

$$\therefore \operatorname{Re} sf(\alpha) = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \lim_{z \to \alpha} \frac{d^{m-1}}{dz^{m-1}} \left[(z - \alpha)^m \frac{1}{(z - \alpha)^m (z - \beta)} \right] \\
= \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \lim_{z \to \alpha} \frac{d^{m-1}}{dz^{m-1}} \left(\frac{1}{z - \beta} \right) \\
= \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \lim_{z \to \alpha} \frac{(-1)^{m-1} (m-1)!}{(z - \beta)^m} = \frac{(-1)^{m-1}}{(\alpha - \beta)^m} = -\frac{1}{(\beta - \alpha)^m},$$

$$\operatorname{Re} sf(\beta) = \lim_{z \to \beta} (z - \beta) \frac{1}{(z - \alpha)^m (z - \beta)} = \lim_{z \to \beta} \frac{1}{(z - \alpha)^m} = \frac{1}{(\beta - \alpha)^m} \circ$$

 $:: z = \alpha, \beta \in f(z)$ 的仅有的二个有限远孤立奇点,

$$\therefore \operatorname{Re} sf(\infty) = -\left[\operatorname{Re} sf(\alpha) + \operatorname{Re} sf(\beta)\right] = 0 .$$

27、计算下列积分

(1)
$$\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{z \sin z};$$

(2)
$$\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{(z-a)^n (z-b)^n}, |a|<1, |b|<1, a \neq b, n 为自然数;$$

$$(3) \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{e^{2z}}{1+z^2} dz$$

解: (1) z=0是被积函数 $f(z)=\frac{1}{z\sin z}$ 在单位圆内的孤立奇点。

$$|z| (z \sin z)|_{z=0} = 0$$
, $|z| (z \sin z)'|_{z=0} = (\sin z + z \cos z)|_{z=0} = 0$

$$(z \sin z)'' \Big|_{z=0} = (2 \cos z - z \sin z)\Big|_{z=0} = 2 \neq 0$$

 $\therefore z = 0$ 是 $z \sin z$ 的二阶零点,也就是 f(z) 的二阶极点。

$$\therefore \operatorname{Re} sf\left(0\right) = \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{d}{dz} \left(z^{2} \frac{1}{z \sin z}\right) = \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{z}{\sin z}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{\sin z - z \cos z}{\sin^2 z} = \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{\cos z - \cos z + z \sin z}{2 \sin z \cos z} = \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{z}{2 \cos z} = 0$$

由留数定理,得

$$\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{z \sin z} = 2\pi i \operatorname{Re} sf(0) = 0$$

(2) 由于|a|<1, |b|<1, ∴被积函数 $f(z)=\frac{1}{(z-a)^n(z-b)^n}$ 在单位圆内有二个 n 阶极点 $z_1=a$, $z_2=b$ 。于是

$$\operatorname{Re} sf(a) = \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \lim_{z \to a} \frac{d^{n-1}}{dz^{n-1}} \left[(z-a)^n \frac{1}{(z-a)^n (z-b)^n} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \lim_{z \to a} \frac{d^{n-1}}{dz^{n-1}} \left[(z-b)^{-n} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \lim_{z \to a} (-n)(-n-1) \cdots \left[-n - (n-2) \right] (z-b)^{-n-(n-1)}$$

$$= (-1)^{n-1} \frac{n(n+1) \cdots (2n-2)}{(n-1)!} \cdot \frac{1}{(a-b)^{2n-1}} \circ$$

同理 Resf(b)=
$$(-1)^{n-1}\frac{n(n+1)\cdots(2n-2)}{(n-1)!}\cdot\frac{1}{(b-a)^{2n-1}}$$
。

由留数定理,得

$$\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{(z-a)^n (z-b)^n} = 2\pi i \left[\operatorname{Re} sf(a) + \operatorname{Re} sf(b) \right]$$

$$=2\pi i \left(-1\right)^{n-1} \frac{n(n+1)\cdots(2n-2)}{(n-1)!} \left[\frac{1}{(a-b)^{2n-1}} + \frac{1}{(b-a)^{2n-1}}\right] = 0 \circ$$

(3) 被积函数
$$f(z) = \frac{e^{2z}}{1+z^2} = \frac{e^{2z}}{(z-i)(z+i)}$$
,

 $\therefore z_1 = i$, $z_2 = -i$ 是 f(z) 在圆 |z| < 2 内的二个一阶极点。

Re
$$sf(i) = \lim_{z \to i} \left[(z-i) \frac{e^{2z}}{(z-i)(z+i)} \right] = \frac{e^{2i}}{2i}$$
,

$$\operatorname{Re} sf(-i) = \lim_{z \to -i} \left[(z+i) \frac{e^{2z}}{(z-i)(z+i)} \right] = -\frac{e^{-2i}}{2i} \circ$$

由留数定理,得

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{e^{2z}}{1+z^2} dz = \frac{1}{2\pi} 2\pi i \left[\text{Re } sf(i) + \text{Re } sf(-i) \right] = i \left(\frac{e^{2i} - e^{-2i}}{2i} \right) = i \sin 2 \circ$$

28、求下列各积分值

(1)
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{1+\cos^2\theta}$$
; (2) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{a+\sin^2\theta}$ (a>0).

解: (1)
$$\cos^2 \theta = \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2},$$

$$\therefore I = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{1 + \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2}} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{2d\theta}{3 + \cos 2\theta} = \int_0^{4\pi} \frac{d\theta}{3 + \cos \theta}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{3 + \cos \theta} + \int_{2\pi}^{4\pi} \frac{d\theta}{3 + \cos \theta} \circ$$

$$\therefore I = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{3 + \cos \theta} \circ$$

$$I = 2 \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{\left(3 + \frac{z + z^{-1}}{2}\right) iz} = \frac{4}{i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{z^2 + 6z + 1} \circ$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2 + 6z + 1}$$
有二个一阶极点 $z_1 = -3 + \sqrt{8}$, $z_2 = -3 - \sqrt{8}$ 。

$$:: |z_2| = 3 + \sqrt{8} > 1$$
, $:: z_2$ 在单位圆 $|\mathbf{z}| < 1$ 外。

又
$$: |z_1| = 3 - \sqrt{8} < 3 - \sqrt{4} = 1$$
, $:: z_1$ 在单位圆 $|z| < 1$ 内。

由关于极点的留数定理的推论 2,得

Re
$$sf(z_1) = \frac{1}{(z^2 + 6z + 1)'} \bigg|_{z=z_1} = \frac{1}{2z + 6} \bigg|_{z=-3+\sqrt{8}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{8}} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}$$

由留数定理,得

$$I = \frac{4}{i} \times 2\pi i \operatorname{Re} sf(z_1) = \frac{4}{i} \times 2\pi i \times \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}\pi \circ$$

$$(2) : \sin^2 \theta = \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2},$$

$$\therefore I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{a + \sin^2 \theta} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{a + \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2}} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2d\theta}{2a + 1 - \cos 2\theta} = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{d\theta}{2a + 1 - \cos \theta} \circ$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^{\pi} \frac{d\theta}{2a+1-\cos\theta} + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{2a+1-\cos\theta} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{2a+1-\cos\theta} \circ$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{2a + 1 - \cos \theta} = \frac{1}{2} \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{\left(2a + 1 - \frac{z + z^{-1}}{2}\right) iz} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} \circ \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2(2a + 1)z + 1} = i \oint_{|z| = 1} \frac{d$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2 - 2(2a+1)z + 1}$$
有两个一阶极点 $z_1 = (2a+1) + 2\sqrt{a^2 + a}$ 和

$$z_2 = (2a+1) - 2\sqrt{a^2 + a}$$
 o

$$|z_2| = (2a+1)-2\sqrt{a^2+a} < 2a+1-2a=1$$
, ∴ z_2 在单位圆 $|z| < 1$ 内。

由关于极点的留数定理的推论 2,得

$$\operatorname{Re} sf(z_{2}) = \frac{1}{\left[z^{2} - 2(2a+1)z + 1\right]'} \bigg|_{z=z_{2}} = \frac{1}{2z - 2(2a+1)} \bigg|_{z=(2a+1)-2\sqrt{a^{2}+a}} = -\frac{1}{4\sqrt{a^{2}+a}} \circ$$

由留数定理,得

$$I = i \times 2\pi i \operatorname{Re} sf(z_2) = i \times 2\pi i \times \frac{-1}{4\sqrt{a^2 + a}} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{a^2 + a}} \circ$$

29、求下列各积分的值

(1)
$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2+1)(x^2+4)}$$
; (2) $\int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{\cos x}{(x^2+1)(x^2+9)} dx$;

(3)
$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x \sin mx}{x^4 + a^4} dx$$
 ($m > 0, a > 0$)

#: (1)
$$I = \int_0^\infty \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2 + 1)(x^2 + 4)} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2 + 1)(x^2 + 4)}$$

$$f(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z^2+1)(z^2+4)}$$
在实轴上无奇点,且 $zf(z) \xrightarrow{z\to\infty} 0$ 。

f(z)有四个一阶极点,但只有二个 $z_1 = i$, $z_2 = 2i$ 在上半平面。

Re
$$sf(i) = \lim_{z \to i} \left[(z - i) \frac{z^2}{(z - i)(z + i)(z^2 + 4)} \right] = -\frac{1}{6i}$$
,

$$\operatorname{Re} sf(2i) = \lim_{z \to 2i} \left[(z - 2i) \frac{z^2}{(z^2 + 1)(z - 2i)(z + 2i)} \right] = \frac{1}{3i} \circ$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi i \left[\operatorname{Re} sf(i) + \operatorname{Re} sf(2i) \right] = \frac{\pi}{6} \circ$$

(2)
$$f(z) = \frac{1}{(z^2+1)(z^2+9)}$$
在实轴上无奇点,当 $z \to \infty$ 时, $f(z) \to 0$ 。

$$F(z) = f(z)e^{iz}$$
在上半平面有两个一阶极点 $z_1 = i$ 和 $z_2 = 3i$ 。

Re
$$sF(i) = \lim_{z \to i} \left[\frac{(z-i)e^{iz}}{(z-i)(z+i)(z^2+9)} \right] = \frac{e^{-1}}{16i}$$
,

Re
$$sF(3i) = \lim_{z \to 3i} \left[\frac{(z-3i)e^{iz}}{(z^2+1)(z-3i)(z+3i)} \right] = \frac{-e^{-3}}{48i}$$

$$\therefore \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos x dx}{\left(x^2 + 1\right)\left(x^2 + 9\right)} = 2\pi i \left[\operatorname{Re} sF\left(i\right) + \operatorname{Re} sF\left(3i\right)\right] = \pi \left[\frac{1}{8e} - \frac{1}{24e^3}\right] \circ$$

(3)
$$f(z) = \frac{z}{z^4 + a^4}$$
在实轴上无奇点,且 $f(z) \xrightarrow{z \to \infty} 0$ 。

$$F(z) = f(z)e^{imz} = \frac{ze^{imz}}{z^4 + a^4}$$
在上半平面有二个一阶极点 $z_1 = ae^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$ 和

$$z_2 = ae^{i\frac{3}{4}\pi}$$

由关于极点的留数定理的推论 2,得

$$\operatorname{Re} sF(z_{1}) = \frac{ze^{imz}}{\left(z^{4} + a^{4}\right)'} \bigg|_{z=z} = \frac{e^{imz}}{4z^{2}} \bigg|_{z=ae^{\frac{i\pi}{4}}} = \frac{e^{\frac{im\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}(1+i)}{\sqrt{2}}}}{4a^{2}i} = \frac{e^{-\frac{ma}{\sqrt{2}}e^{\frac{ima}{\sqrt{2}}}}}{4a^{2}i},$$

$$\operatorname{Re} sF(z_{2}) = \frac{ze^{imz}}{\left(z^{4} + a^{4}\right)'} \bigg|_{z=ae^{\frac{imz}{4}}} = \frac{e^{\frac{imz}{\sqrt{2}}(-1+i)}}{4a^{2}i} = -\frac{e^{\frac{-ma}{\sqrt{2}}e^{-i\frac{ma}{\sqrt{2}}}}}{4a^{2}i} \circ$$

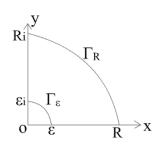
$$\therefore \int_0^\infty \frac{x \sin mx}{x^4 + a^4} dx = \pi \left[\operatorname{Re} sF(z_1) + \operatorname{Re} sF(z_2) \right]$$

$$= \pi \left(\frac{e^{-\frac{ma}{\sqrt{2}}} e^{i\frac{ma}{\sqrt{2}}}}{4a^2 i} - \frac{e^{-\frac{ma}{\sqrt{2}}} e^{-i\frac{ma}{\sqrt{2}}}}{4a^2 i} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2a^2} e^{-\frac{ma}{\sqrt{2}}} \sin \frac{ma}{\sqrt{2}} \circ$$

30、从 $\oint_c \frac{e^{iz}}{\sqrt{z}} dz$ 出发,其中c 为如图所示之围线,方

向沿逆时针方向。证明

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \circ$$



解::: $\frac{e^{iz}}{\sqrt{z}}$ 在c所围的区域内解析,::由柯西定理: $\oint_c \frac{e^{iz}}{\sqrt{z}} dz = 0$ 。(1)

$$\diamondsuit z = Re^{i\theta}$$
,则

$$\int_{\Gamma_R} \frac{e^{iz}}{\sqrt{z}} dz \le \int_{\Gamma} \left| \frac{e^{iz}}{\sqrt{z}} \right| |dz| = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left| \frac{e^{iR(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)}}{\sqrt{R}e^{i\frac{\theta}{2}}} \right| |iRe^{i\theta} d\theta| = \sqrt{R} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-R\sin\theta} d\theta ,$$

$$\left| \int_{\Gamma_R} \frac{e^{iz}}{\sqrt{z}} dz \right| \leq \sqrt{R} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-R\sin\theta} d\theta \circ$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{2\theta}{\pi}} \le \sin \theta \le \theta, -\theta \le -\sin \theta \le -\frac{2\theta}{\pi}, \forall \theta \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right],$$

$$\left| \int_{\Gamma_R} \frac{e^{iz}}{\sqrt{z}} dz \right| \leq \sqrt{R} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-R\sin\theta} d\theta \leq \sqrt{R} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-\frac{2R}{\pi}\theta} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{R}} \left[1 - e^{-R} \right] \xrightarrow{R \to \infty} 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\left| \int_{\Gamma_{\varepsilon}} \frac{e^{iz}}{\sqrt{z}} dz \right| \leq \int_{\Gamma_{\varepsilon}} \left| \frac{e^{iz}}{\sqrt{z}} \right| |dz|^{z=\varepsilon e^{i\theta}} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left| \frac{e^{i\varepsilon(\cos\theta+i\sin\theta)}}{\sqrt{\varepsilon e^{i\frac{\theta}{2}}}} \right| |i\varepsilon e^{i\theta} d\theta| = \sqrt{\varepsilon} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-\varepsilon\sin\theta} d\theta ,$$

$$\left| \int_{\Gamma_{\varepsilon}} \frac{e^{iz}}{\sqrt{z}} dz \right| \leq \sqrt{\varepsilon} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-\varepsilon \sin \theta} d\theta \circ$$

$$\mathbb{X} 0 \le \sin \theta \le 1$$
, $\forall \theta \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$,

$$\left| \int_{\Gamma_{\varepsilon}} \frac{e^{iz}}{\sqrt{z}} dz \right| \leq \sqrt{\varepsilon} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-\varepsilon \sin \theta} d\theta \leq \sqrt{\varepsilon} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \sqrt{\varepsilon} \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \to 0} 0 \quad (4)$$

$$\therefore$$
令 $R \to \infty, \varepsilon \to 0$,由(1)、(2)、(3)、(4)得

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{e^{ix}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \sqrt{i} \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-y}}{\sqrt{y}} dy , \quad (5)$$

$$\overrightarrow{\text{IIII}} \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-y}}{\sqrt{y}} dy = 2 \int_0^\infty e^{-t^2} dt = \sqrt{\pi} , \quad \cancel{D} \sqrt{t} = e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1+i) ,$$

于是
$$\sqrt{i}\int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-y}}{\sqrt{y}}dy = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{2}}(1+i) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}+i\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$
。(6)

由(5)和(6)得

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{ix}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{x}} dx + i \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} + i \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$
 (7)

比较(7)两边的实部和虚部,得

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \circ (8)$$

进一步,若令 $x=y^2$,则(8)成为

$$2\int_0^{\infty} \cos y^2 dy = 2\int_0^{\infty} \sin y^2 dy = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{2}},$$

$$\iint \iint \int_0^\infty \cos x^2 dx = \int_0^\infty \sin x^2 dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{2}} \circ$$

二、数学物理方程及特殊函数部分习题解答

第五章习题解答

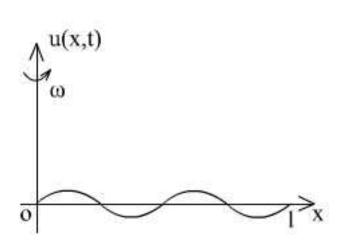
- 31、弦在阻尼介质中振动,单位长度的弦所受阻力 $F = -Ru_t$ (比例常数R 叫做阻力系数),试推导弦在这阻尼介质中的振动方程。
- 解: 与课上推导弦的受迫振动方程一样, 令其中的 $F(x,t)=-Ru_t$,

$$f(x,t) = \frac{F(x,t)}{\rho} = -\frac{R}{\rho}u_t,$$

:: 弦在介质中的振动方程为: $u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} - \frac{R}{\rho} u_{t}$, 即

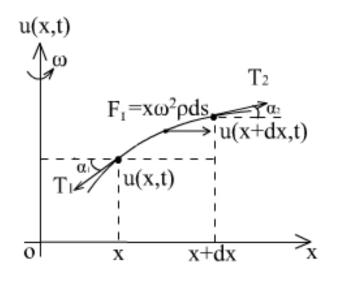
$$u_{tt} + bu_{t} = a^{2}u_{xx}$$
, $a^{2} = \frac{T}{\rho}$, $b = \frac{R}{\rho}$

32、长为1柔软均质轻绳,一端 (x=0)固定在以匀速 ω转 动的竖直轴上。由于惯性离 心力的作用,这绳的平衡位置 应是水平线。试推导此绳相对 于水平线的横振动方程。



解:研究位于x到x+dx这一 段绳A的振动情况。设绳 的质量密度为 ρ 。A在纵向 没有运动,于是A所受的 纵向合力为零,即A所受 的张力在纵向的合力等于其 所受的惯性离心力,

 $\cos \alpha_1 \approx \cos \alpha_2 \approx 1$, $ds \approx dx$,



 $T_2 \cos \alpha_2 - T_1 \cos \alpha_1 + \rho ds \omega^2 x = 0$ 即 $T_2 \cos \alpha_2 - T_1 \cos \alpha_1 = -\rho ds \omega^2 x$ (1)
在横向,由牛顿第二定律 $\overline{F} = m\overline{a}$,得 $T_2 \sin \alpha_2 - T_1 \sin \alpha_1 = \rho ds u_u$ (2)
在小振动条件下,有

注意到 $T_2 = T|_{x+dx}$, $T_1 = T|_x$, 由(1)得

$$T\Big|_{x+dx} - T\Big|_{x} = -\rho dx\omega^2 x$$
,

 $\exists \int dT = -\rho \omega^2 x dx$

于是绳中任一点x处的张力为

$$T(x) = \int_0^T dT = -\int_l^x \rho \omega^2 x dx = \int_x^l \rho \omega^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \rho \omega^2 \left(l^2 - x^2\right) \circ (3) \mathbf{I}(x, l)$$
 段的惯性离心力】

又 $\sin \alpha_1 \approx \tan \alpha_1 = u_x|_x$, $\sin \alpha_2 \approx \tan \alpha_2 = u_x|_{x+dx}$,代入(2)得

$$(Tu_x)\Big|_{x+dx} - (Tu_x)\Big|_x = \rho dx u_{tt}, \quad \Rightarrow \frac{(Tu_x)\Big|_{x+dx} - (Tu_x)\Big|_x}{dx} = \rho u_{tt}$$

$$\mathbb{E} \prod_{x} \frac{\partial (Tu_x)}{\partial x} = \rho u_{tt}, \quad (4)$$

将T(x)的表达式(3)代入(4),得绳相对于水平线的横振动方程为 $u_u = \frac{1}{2}\omega^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\left(l^2 - x^2 \right) u_x \right] \qquad 与 \rho$ 无关。

 $[0 < x < l, 边界条件u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=l}$ 有限 (自然边界条件)

33、长为I的均匀杆,两端由恒定热流进入,其强度为 q_0 。试写出这个热传导问题的边界条件。

解: 由热传导的傅里叶定律

 $|\vec{q}| = -k\nabla u$, 在边界 Σ 上有 $|\vec{q}\cdot\vec{n}|_{\Sigma} = -k\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}|_{\Sigma}$, 其中 $|\vec{n}|$ 为边界 Σ 的单位法线矢

量, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = \nabla u \cdot \vec{n}$ 为 u 沿 \vec{n} 的 方 向 导 数。 在 x = 0 端, $\vec{q} \cdot \vec{n} = q_0 \vec{i} \cdot (-\vec{i}) = -q_0$, 而 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$, 所以

$$-q_0 = -k \left(-\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) \Big|_{x=0} \Rightarrow q_0 = -k \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0} \circ$$

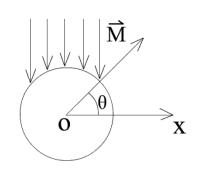
在
$$x = l$$
 端, $\vec{q} \cdot \vec{n} = (-q_0 \vec{i}) \cdot \vec{i} = -q_0$, $\vec{m} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$, 所以
$$-q_0 = -k \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\Big|_{x=l} \Rightarrow q_0 = k \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\Big|_{x=l} \circ$$

即边界条件为: $u_x|_{x=0} = -\frac{q_0}{k}$, $u_x|_{x=l} = \frac{q_0}{k}$ 。

或: 在一维时,
$$\nabla u = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\overline{i}$$
,而 $\overline{q} = \begin{cases} q_0\overline{i}, & x=0 \\ -q_0\overline{i}, & x=l \end{cases}$,由热传导的傅里叶定律
$$\overline{q} = -k\nabla u \text{ , } \partial_x \overline{i} = \begin{cases} q_0\overline{i}, & x=0 \\ -q_0\overline{i}, & x=l \end{cases}$$
,所以边界条件为
$$u_x|_{x=0} = -\frac{q_0}{k} \text{ , } u_x|_{x=l} = \frac{q_0}{k} \text{ .}$$

- 34、半径为R而表面燻黑的金属长圆柱,受到阳光照射,阳光方向垂直于柱轴,热流强度为M。设圆柱外界的温度为 u_0 ,试写出这个圆柱的热传导问题的边界条件。
- 解法一:如图取极坐标系,极轴垂直于阳光,由阳光照射而产生的,通过圆柱表面流入圆柱体的热流强度为

$$\overline{q_1} = \begin{cases} -M \sin \theta \overline{e_{\rho}} & (0 < \theta < \pi) \\ 0 & (\pi < \theta < 2\pi) \end{cases},$$



同样由阳光照射而产生的,通过圆柱表面流出圆柱体的热流强度为

$$\overrightarrow{q_1}' = -\overrightarrow{q_1} = \begin{cases} M \sin \theta \overrightarrow{e_\rho} & (0 < \theta < \pi) \\ 0 & (\pi < \theta < 2\pi) \end{cases}$$

由圆柱本身的温度分布产生的热流强度为 $\overline{q_2} = -k\nabla u$,而在极坐标系中 $\nabla = \overline{e_\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \overline{e_\theta} \frac{1}{\rho} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}$,故其通过圆柱表面流出圆柱体的热流强度为

 $\overline{q_2}' = -k \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \overline{e_\rho}$ 。总的通过圆柱表面流出圆柱体的热流强度为 $\overline{q_1}' + \overline{q_2}'$,其

在表面的大小为
$$q = \left[\left(\overline{q_1}' + \overline{q_2}' \right) \cdot \overline{e_\rho} \right]_{\rho=R} = -k \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \Big|_{\rho=R} + f(\theta)$$
,其中

$$f(\theta) = \begin{cases} M \sin \theta & (0 < \theta < \pi) \\ 0 & (\pi < \theta < 2\pi) \end{cases}$$

由牛顿热交换定律,知q应与 $\left(u|_{\rho=R}-u_{0}\right)$ 成正比,即

$$-k \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho}\Big|_{\rho=R} + f(\theta) = h(u|_{\rho=R} - u_0),$$

$$\left. \left. \left(-k \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} - hu \right) \right|_{\rho = R} = -f(\theta) - hu_0 = \begin{cases} -M \sin \theta - hu_0 & (0 < \theta < \pi) \\ -hu_0 & (\pi < \theta < 2\pi) \end{cases} ,$$

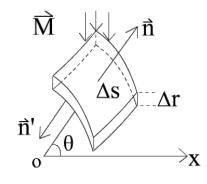
两边除以-h,即得边界条件为:

$$\left. \left(u + H \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \right) \right|_{\rho = R} = \begin{cases} \frac{M}{h} \sin \theta + u_0 & (0 < \theta < \pi) \\ u_0 & (\pi < \theta < 2\pi) \end{cases}, \quad H = \frac{k}{h} \circ$$

解法二: 取如图的圆柱表面的一个小块来分析。 小块的面积为Δs,厚度为Δr,两个表面分别

为 Σ 和 Σ ', \bar{n} 为 Σ 的外法线方向单位矢量,而 \vec{n} 为 Σ 的内法线方向单位矢量。单位时间流

出小块的热量等于其能量的减少率,即



$$-c\rho\Delta r\Delta s\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \vec{n}'\cdot (-k\nabla u)\Big|_{\Sigma'}\Delta s + h(u|_{\Sigma} - u_0)\Delta s + \overrightarrow{q_1}\cdot \vec{n}\Delta s, \quad (*)$$

 $\Diamond \Delta r \to 0$,则 $\Sigma' \to \Sigma$, $\overline{n'} \to -\overline{n}$, (*)的左边趋于0, (*)成为

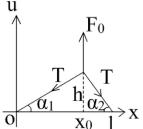
$$k \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}\Big|_{\Sigma} + h(u|_{\Sigma} - u_0) + f(\theta) = 0$$
, (**)

其中 $f(\theta) = \overline{q_1} \cdot \overline{n} = \begin{cases} -M \sin \theta & (0 < \theta < \pi) \\ 0 & (\pi < \theta < 2\pi) \end{cases}$, (**) 两边除以h, 即得边界条件:

$$\left(u+H\frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho}\right)\Big|_{\rho=R} = u_0 - f(\theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{M}{h}\sin\theta + u_0 & (0<\theta<\pi) \\ u_0 & (\pi<\theta<2\pi) \end{cases}, \quad H = \frac{k}{h} \circ$$

第六章习题解答

解: 先求出初始位移,分 $(0,x_0)$ 和 (x_0,l) 两段来考虑。



设 x_0 点的位移为h,则

在
$$0 < x < x_0$$
中, $u = x \tan \alpha_1 = \frac{h}{x_0} x$,

在
$$x_0 < x < l$$
中, $u = (l-x)\tan \alpha_2 = \frac{h}{l-x_0}(l-x)$ 。

在小振动, α_1 、 α_2 很小的条件下,利用力的平衡条件和小振动条件 $\sin \alpha_1 \approx \tan \alpha_1$, $\sin \alpha_2 \approx \tan \alpha_2$,得

$$F_0 = T \sin \alpha_1 + T \sin \alpha_2 \approx T \tan \alpha_1 + T \tan \alpha_2 = T \left(\frac{h}{x_0} + \frac{h}{l - x_0} \right) = \frac{T l h}{x_0 (l - x_0)},$$

于是
$$h = \frac{F_0 x_0 (l - x_0)}{Tl}$$
。

$$|u|_{l=0} = \begin{cases} \frac{F_0(l-x_0)}{Tl}x & (0 < x < x_0) \\ \frac{F_0x_0}{Tl}(l-x) & (x_0 < x < l) \end{cases}$$

::定解问题为

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

$$\begin{cases} u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{F_{0}(l - x_{0})}{Tl}x & (0 < x < x_{0}) \\ \frac{F_{0}x_{0}}{Tl}(l - x) & (x_{0} < x < l) \end{cases}$$

$$u_{t}|_{t=0} = 0 & (0 < x < l)$$

分离变数,令u(x,t)=X(x)T(t),代入方程及边界条件,可得既满足方程又满足边界条件的通解为

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(A_n \cos \frac{n\pi a}{l} t + B_n \sin \frac{n\pi a}{l} t \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \circ$$

代入初始条件, 得 $\varphi(x) = u|_{t=0} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$,

$$0 = u_t \Big|_{t=0} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \frac{n\pi a}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \circ \therefore B_n = 0 \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$\begin{split} A_{n} &= \frac{2}{l} \int_{0}^{l} \varphi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx \\ &= \frac{2}{l} \left[\int_{0}^{x_{0}} \frac{F_{0}(l - x_{0})}{Tl} x \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx + \int_{x_{0}}^{l} \frac{F_{0}x_{0}}{Tl} (l - x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx \right] \\ &= \frac{2}{l} \left[\frac{F_{0}(l - x_{0})}{Tl} \left(\frac{l^{2}}{n^{2}\pi^{2}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x - \frac{lx}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x \right) \Big|_{0}^{x_{0}} \right. \\ &\left. - \frac{F_{0}x_{0}}{n\pi T} \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x \Big|_{x_{0}}^{l} - \frac{F_{0}x_{0}}{Tl} \left(\frac{l^{2}}{n^{2}\pi^{2}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x - \frac{lx}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x \right) \Big|_{x_{0}}^{l} \right] = \frac{2F_{0}l}{Tn^{2}\pi^{2}} \sin \frac{n\pi x_{0}}{l} \circ \end{split}$$

$$\therefore u(x,t) = \frac{2F_0 l}{T\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \sin \frac{n\pi x_0}{l} \cos \frac{n\pi a}{l} t \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \circ$$

36、研究长为*l*,一端固定,另一端自由,初始位移为*hx* 而初始速度为零的弦的自由振动情况。

解: 即求解定解问题

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

分离变数, $\diamondsuit u(x,t) = X(x)T(t)$,

可得:
$$T'' + \lambda a^2 T = 0$$
, (1)

$$\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 \\ X(0) = X'(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (2)

由 (2) 解得:
$$\lambda_n = \frac{\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \pi^2}{l^2}$$
, $X(x) = c_2 \sin \frac{\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi}{l} x$, $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

由(1)解得:
$$T_n(t) = A_n \cos \frac{\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi a}{l} t + B_n \sin \frac{\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi a}{l} t$$
。

定解问题的通解为

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[A_n \cos \frac{\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi a}{l} t + B_n \sin \frac{\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi a}{l} t \right] \sin \frac{\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi}{l} x \circ$$

由初始条件 $u_t|_{t=0}=0$,得:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n \frac{\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi}{l} \sin \frac{\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi}{l} x = 0,$$

$$\therefore B_n = 0 \quad (n = 1, 2, \cdots) \circ$$

由初始条件 $u|_{t=0} = hx$, 得:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \sin \frac{\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi}{l} x = hx,$$

$$A_{n} = \frac{2}{l} \int_{0}^{l} hx \sin \frac{\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi}{l} x dx = \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n} 2hl}{\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{2} \pi^{2}},$$

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

$$= \frac{2hl}{\pi^{2}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n}}{\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}} \cos \frac{\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi a}{l} t \sin \frac{\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi}{l} x \circ$$

37、求解细杆的热传导问题。杆长为1,两端温度保持为零度,初始温度分

布为
$$u|_{t=0} = \frac{bx(l-x)}{l^2}$$
。

解: 定解问题为

$$\begin{cases} u_{t} = a^{2}u_{xx} & (t > 0, 0 < x < l) \\ u\big|_{x=0} = u\big|_{x=l} = 0 & (t > 0) \\ u\big|_{t=0} = \frac{bx(l-x)}{l^{2}} & (0 < x < l) \end{cases}$$

$$\diamondsuit u(x,t) = X(x)T(t)$$
,则可求得 $X(x) = C\sin\frac{n\pi}{t}x$, $n = 1, 2, \cdots$,

$$T(t)$$
满足 $T' + \frac{n^2\pi^2a^2}{l^2}T = 0 \Rightarrow T = A_n e^{-\frac{n^2\pi^2a^2}{l^2}t}$ 。

定解问题的通解为
$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n e^{-\frac{n^2\pi^2a^2}{l^2}t} \sin\frac{n\pi}{l} x$$
。

曲初始条件
$$u|_{t=0} = \frac{bx(l-x)}{l^2}$$
得: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x = \frac{bx(l-x)}{l^2}$,

$$A_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l bx \frac{(l-x)}{l^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx = \frac{2b}{l^3} \left[\int_0^l lx \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx - \int_0^l x^2 \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{2b}{l^3} \left[l \left(\frac{l^2}{n^2 \pi^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x - \frac{lx}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x \right) \right]_0^l$$

$$+ \left(\frac{lx^2}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x - \frac{2l^2 x}{n^2 \pi^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x - \frac{2l^3}{n^3 \pi^3} \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x \right) \right]_0^l$$

$$= \frac{2b}{l^3} \left[\frac{2l^3}{n^3 \pi^3} - \frac{2l^3}{n^3 \pi^3} \cos n\pi \right] = \frac{4b}{n^3 \pi^3} \left[1 - (-1)^n \right]$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & (n > 3m) \\ \frac{8b}{(2k+1)^3 \pi^3} & (n > 3m) \\ \frac{8b}{(2k+1)^3 \pi^3} & (n > 3m) \end{cases}$$

$$(n > 3m)$$

$$= \frac{8b}{(2k+1)^3 \pi^3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^3} e^{-\frac{(2n+1)^2 \pi^2 a^2}{l^2} t} \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{l} x$$

当 $t \to \infty$ 时, $u \to 0$ 。整个杆达到平衡状态。

38、求解细杆的热传导问题。杆长为l,初始温度为均匀的 u_0 ,两端温度分别保持为 u_1 和 u_2 。

解:定解问题为

$$\begin{cases} u_{t} = a^{2}u_{xx} & (t > 0, 0 < x < l) \\ u\big|_{x=0} = u_{1}, u\big|_{x=l} = u_{2} & (t > 0) \\ u\big|_{t=0} = u_{0} & (0 < x < l) \end{cases}$$

先将非齐次边界条件化为齐次边界条件。 令u(x,t)=v(x,t)+w(x),

使
$$w(x)$$
满足 $\begin{cases} w''(x) = 0 \\ w|_{x=0} = u_1, w|_{x=l} = u_2 \end{cases}$, 则 $w(x) = Cx + D$, (*)

将(*)代入
$$w|_{x=0} = u_1$$
,得 $w|_{x=0} = u_1 \Rightarrow D = u_1$,

将 (*) 代入
$$w|_{x=l} = u_2$$
, 得 $w|_{x=l} = u_2 \Rightarrow C = \frac{u_2 - u_1}{l}$,

$$\therefore w(x) = u_1 + \frac{u_2 - u_1}{l} x \circ$$

于是
$$v(x,t)$$
满足
$$\begin{cases} v_t = a^2 v_{xx} & (t > 0, 0 < x < l) \\ v|_{x=0} = u|_{x=0} - w|_{x=0} = 0 & (t > 0) \\ v|_{x=l} = u|_{x=l} - w|_{x=l} = 0 & (t > 0) \\ v|_{t=0} = u|_{t=0} - w(x) = u_0 - u_1 - \frac{u_2 - u_1}{l} x & (0 < x < l) \end{cases}$$

其通解为 $v(x,t) = \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} A_n e^{-\frac{n^2 \pi^2 a^2}{l^2} t} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$ 。

曲初始条件 $v|_{t=0} = u_0 - u_1 - \frac{u_2 - u_1}{l}x$ 得: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x = u_0 - u_1 - \frac{u_2 - u_1}{l} x$,

$$A_{n} = \frac{2}{l} \int_{0}^{l} \left(u_{0} - u_{1} - \frac{u_{2} - u_{1}}{l} x \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{l} \left[-\left(u_{0} - u_{1} \right) \frac{l}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x - \frac{u_{2} - u_{1}}{l} \left(\frac{l^{2}}{n^{2}\pi^{2}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x - \frac{lx}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x \right) \right]_{0}^{l}$$

$$= \frac{2\left(u_{0} - u_{1} \right)}{n\pi} \left[1 - \left(-1 \right)^{n} \right] + \frac{2\left(u_{2} - u_{1} \right)}{n\pi} \left(-1 \right)^{n} = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[u_{0} - u_{1} + \left(-1 \right)^{n} \left(u_{2} - u_{0} \right) \right] .$$

$$\therefore v(x,t) = \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\left[1 - \left(-1\right)^{n}\right]}{n} (u_{0} - u_{1}) + \left(-1\right)^{n} \frac{u_{2} - u_{1}}{n} \right\} e^{-\frac{n^{2} \pi^{2} a^{2}}{l^{2}} t} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[u_{0} - u_{1} + \left(-1\right)^{n} (u_{2} - u_{0}) \right] e^{-\frac{n^{2} \pi^{2} a^{2}}{l^{2}} t} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \circ$$

$$\therefore u(x,t) = v(x,t) + w(x)$$

$$= u_1 + \frac{u_2 - u_1}{l} x + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\left[1 - \left(-1\right)^n\right]}{n} \left(u_0 - u_1\right) + \left(-1\right)^n \frac{u_2 - u_1}{n} \right\} e^{-\frac{n^2 \pi^2 a^2}{l^2} t} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

$$= u_1 + \frac{u_2 - u_1}{l} x + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[u_0 - u_1 + \left(-1\right)^n \left(u_2 - u_0\right)\right] e^{-\frac{n^2 \pi^2 a^2}{l^2} t} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \circ$$

39、长为l的柱形管,一端封闭,另一端开放。管外空气中含有某种气体, 其浓度为 u_0 ,向管内扩散。求该气体在管内的浓度u(x,t)。

解:定解问题为

$$\begin{cases} u_{t} = a^{2}u_{xx} & (t > 0, 0 < x < l) \\ u|_{x=0} = u_{0}, u_{x}|_{x=l} = 0 & (t > 0)_{\circ} \\ u|_{t=0} = 0 & (0 < x < l) \end{cases}$$

先将非齐次边界条件化为齐次边界条件, 令u(x,t)=v(x,t)+w(x),

使
$$w(x)$$
 满足
$$\begin{cases} w''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow w(x) = Cx + D \\ w(0) = u_0 \Rightarrow D = u_0 \end{cases}$$
, $w'(l) = 0 \Rightarrow C = 0$

解之, 得: $w(x) = u_0$ 。

$$v(x,t)$$
游及
$$\begin{cases} v_{t} = a^{2}v_{xx} & (t > 0, 0 < x < l) \\ v|_{x=0} = u|_{x=0} - w|_{x=0} = 0 & (t > 0) \\ v_{x}|_{x=l} = u_{x}|_{x=l} - w'|_{x=l} = 0 & (t > 0) \\ v|_{t=0} = u|_{t=0} - w(x) = -u_{0} & (0 < x < l) \end{cases}$$

$$X(x) = B \sin \frac{\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi}{l} x \qquad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots),$$

$$T'(t) + \frac{\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \pi^2 a^2}{l^2} T(t) = 0, \quad T(t) = A_n e^{-\frac{\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \pi^2 a^2}{l^2}} \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots) \circ$$

定解问题的通解为: $v(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n e^{-\frac{\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \pi^2 a^2}{l^2}t} \sin \frac{\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)\pi}{l} x$.

由初始条件 $v|_{t=0} = -u_0$ 得:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \sin \frac{(n+\frac{1}{2})\pi}{l} x = -u_0,$$

$$A_{n} = \frac{2}{l} \int_{0}^{l} (-u_{0}) \sin \frac{\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi}{l} x dx = -\frac{4u_{0}}{(2n+1)\pi} \qquad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

于是
$$v(x,t) = -\frac{4u_0}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} e^{-\frac{(2n+1)^2 \pi^2 a^2}{4l^2} t} \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l} x$$
,
$$\therefore u(x,t) = w(x) + v(x,t) = u_0 - \frac{4u_0}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} e^{-\frac{(2n+1)^2 \pi^2 a^2}{4l^2} t} \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l} x \circ$$

40、均匀的薄板占据区域0 < x < a, $0 < y < \infty$ 。其边界上的温度为 $u|_{x=0} = 0$, $u|_{x=a} = 0$, $u|_{y=0} = u_0$, $\lim_{v \to \infty} u = 0$ 。求解板的稳定温度分布。

解: 定解问题为

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0 & (0 < x < a, 0 < y < \infty) \\ u|_{x=0} = u|_{x=a} = 0 & (0 < y < \infty) \\ u|_{y=0} = u_{0}, \lim_{y \to \infty} u = 0 & (0 < x < a) \end{cases}$$

关于x的边界条件是齐次的,用分离变数法来解:

$$\frac{X''}{X} = -\frac{Y''}{Y} = -\lambda ,$$

于是
$$Y'' - \lambda Y = 0$$
, (1)

$$\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 \\ X(0) = X(a) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (2)

由 (2) 求得
$$\lambda = \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{a^2}$$
, $X(x) = C \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$

将λ的值代入(1)得:

$$Y'' - \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{a^2} Y = 0$$
,

$$Y(y) = A_n e^{\frac{n\pi}{a}y} + B_n e^{-\frac{n\pi}{a}y} \circ$$

于是
$$u(x,y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(A_n e^{\frac{n\pi}{a}y} + B_n e^{-\frac{n\pi}{a}y} \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x$$
 o

曲
$$\lim_{y\to\infty} u(x,y) = 0$$
, 得 $A_n = 0$, $n = 1,2,\dots$

41、研究处于重力场中,长为1,一端固定,另一端自由,初始位移和初始 速度均为零的弦的受迫振动情况,设重力加速度为g。即试用分离变数 法求解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2}u_{xx} + g & (t > 0, 0 < x < l) \\ u\big|_{x=0} = 0, \ u_{x}\big|_{x=l} = 0 & (t > 0) \circ \\ u\big|_{t=0} = 0, \ u_{t}\big|_{t=0} = 0 & (0 < x < l) \end{cases}$$

解: 先将非齐次方程化为齐次方程。令u(x,t)=v(x,t)+w(x),

使
$$w(x)$$
 满足
$$\begin{cases} w''(x) = -\frac{g}{a^2} \\ w(0) = w'(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$
解之,得: $w = -\frac{g}{2a^2}x^2 + C_1x + C_2$

$$w(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 = 0, \quad w'(l) = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{gl}{a^2} + C_1 = 0, C_1 = \frac{gl}{a^2},$$

$$\therefore w(x) = -\frac{g}{2a^2}x^2 + \frac{gl}{a^2}x = \frac{gx}{a^2}\left(l - \frac{x}{2}\right) \circ$$

$$v(x,t)$$

$$v_{|_{x=0}} = 0, v_x|_{x=l} = 0 \qquad (t > 0)$$

$$v_{|_{t=0}} = u|_{t=0} - w(x) = \frac{g}{2a^2}x^2 - \frac{gl}{a^2}x \qquad (0 < x < l)$$

$$v_{|_{t=0}} = 0 \qquad (0 < x < l)$$

用分离变数法可求得v(x,t)的通解为

$$v(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[A_n \cos \frac{\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi a}{l} t + B_n \sin \frac{\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi a}{l} t \right] \sin \frac{\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi}{l} x \circ$$

由 $v_t|_{t=0}=0$,得:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[B_n \frac{\left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right) \pi a}{l} \right] \sin \frac{\left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right) \pi}{l} x = 0 \Longrightarrow B_n = 0 \quad (n = 0, 1, 2 \cdots)$$

曲
$$v|_{t=0} = \frac{g}{2a^2}x^2 - \frac{gl}{a^2}x$$
,得: $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \sin\left(\frac{n+\frac{1}{2}\pi}{l}\right) = \frac{g}{2a^2}x^2 - \frac{gl}{a^2}x$,利用

$$\int_0^l x^2 \sin \frac{\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi}{l} x dx = \left[-\frac{lx^2}{\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi} \cos \frac{\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi}{l} x \right]$$

$$+\frac{2l^{2}x}{\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}\pi^{2}}\sin\frac{\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)\pi}{l}x+\frac{2l^{3}}{\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)^{3}\pi^{3}}\cos\frac{\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)\pi}{l}x\bigg]_{0}^{l}$$

$$=\frac{\left(-1\right)^{n}2l^{3}}{\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}\pi^{2}}-\frac{2l^{3}}{\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)^{3}\pi^{3}},$$

及
$$\int_0^l x \sin \frac{\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi}{l} x dx = \frac{\left(-1\right)^n l^2}{\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \pi^2}$$
,得

$$A_{n} = \frac{2}{l} \int_{0}^{l} \left(\frac{g}{2a^{2}} x^{2} - \frac{gl}{a^{2}} x \right) \sin \frac{\left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right) \pi}{l} x dx$$

$$= \frac{\left(-1 \right)^{n} 2gl^{2}}{\left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right)^{2} \pi^{2} a^{2}} - \frac{2gl^{2}}{\left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right)^{3} \pi^{3} a^{2}} - \frac{\left(-1 \right)^{n} 2gl^{2}}{\left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right)^{2} \pi^{2} a^{2}} = -\frac{16gl^{2}}{\left(2n + 1 \right)^{3} \pi^{3} a^{2}} \circ$$

$$\therefore v(x,t) = -\frac{16gl^2}{\pi^3 a^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^3} \cos \frac{\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi a}{l} t \sin \frac{\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi}{l} x \circ$$

$$\therefore u(x,t) = v(x,t) + w(x)$$

$$= \frac{gx}{a^2} \left(l - \frac{x}{2}\right) - \frac{16gl^2}{\pi^3 a^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^3} \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi a}{2l} t \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l} x \circ$$

- 42、半径为*a*,表面燻黑了的均匀长圆柱,在温度为零度的空气中受着阳 光的照射,阳光垂直于柱轴,热流强度为*q*,试求圆柱内的稳定温度 分布。
- **解:** 取圆柱的轴为z 轴,由于圆柱是均匀且长(可以认为无限长),显然温度分布与z 无关,故只需在xy 平面上研究就行了。取极坐标系,由牛顿热交换定律知: $f(\varphi)-ku_{\rho}\big|_{\rho=a}=h(u-0)\big|_{\rho=a}$,或

$$\left(hu + ku_{\rho}\right)\Big|_{\rho=a} = f(\varphi) = \begin{cases} q\sin\varphi & (0 < \varphi < \pi) \\ 0 & (\pi < \varphi < 2\pi) \end{cases}.$$
 【利用 34 题的结果】

::定解问题为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \rho^{2}} + \frac{1}{\rho} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho^{2}} \cdot \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \varphi^{2}} = 0 & (\rho < a) \\ \left(hu + ku_{\rho} \right) \Big|_{\rho = a} = f(\varphi) & (0 < \varphi < 2\pi) \\ u \Big|_{\rho \to 0} = \overline{\eta} \mathbb{R} \stackrel{\text{di}}{\text{d}} & (0 < \varphi < 2\pi) \end{cases}$$

方程的通解为

$$\begin{split} u\left(\rho,\varphi\right) &= C_0 + D_0 \ln \rho + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(A_m \cos m\varphi + B_m \sin m\varphi\right) \left(C_m \rho^m + \frac{D_m}{\rho^m}\right) \circ \\ u\Big|_{\rho \to 0} &= 有限值 \Rightarrow D_0 = 0, D_m = 0, m = 1, 2, \cdots \circ \end{split}$$

故通解又可写为

$$u(\rho,\varphi) = C_0 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (A'_m \cos m\varphi + B'_m \sin m\varphi) \rho^m \circ$$

$$\left. \left. \left. \left. \left(hu + ku_{\rho} \right) \right|_{\rho = a} \right. = f\left(\varphi \right) = \begin{cases} q \sin \varphi & \left(0 < \varphi < \pi \right) \\ 0 & \left(\pi < \varphi < 2\pi \right) \end{cases}$$
,得

$$hC_0 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (ha + km) a^{m-1} (A'_m \cos m\varphi + B'_m \sin m\varphi) = f(\varphi)$$
,

上式相当于在 $[0,2\pi]$ 区间上将 $f(\varphi)$ 展成傅里叶级数,由展开系数公式得

$$C_0 = \frac{1}{2h\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(\varphi) d\varphi = \frac{q}{2h\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin\varphi d\varphi = \frac{q}{h\pi},$$

$$A'_{m} = \frac{1}{(ha + km)a^{m-1}\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(\varphi) \cos m\varphi d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{1}{(ha+km)a^{m-1}\pi} \int_0^{\pi} q \sin \varphi \cos m\varphi d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{q}{\left(ha + km\right)a^{m-1}\pi} \left[\frac{\cos\left(m-1\right)\varphi}{2\left(m-1\right)} - \frac{\cos\left(m+1\right)\varphi}{2\left(m+1\right)} \right]_{0}^{\pi}$$

$$=\frac{q}{(ha+km)a^{m-1}\pi}\left[\frac{\left(-1\right)^{m-1}-1}{2(m-1)}-\frac{\left(-1\right)^{m+1}-1}{2(m+1)}\right]=\frac{q}{(ha+km)a^{m-1}\pi}\cdot\frac{1-\left(-1\right)^{m-1}}{1-m^2}$$

$$A_1' = \frac{1}{(ha+k)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} q \sin \varphi \cos \varphi d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{q}{2(ha+k)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin 2\varphi d\varphi = -\frac{1}{4(ha+k)\pi} \cos 2\varphi \Big|_0^{\pi} = 0 .$$

$$B'_{m} = \frac{1}{(ha + km) a^{m-1} \pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} q \sin \varphi \sin m\varphi d\varphi$$

$$=\frac{q}{(ha+km)a^{m-1}\pi}\left[\frac{\sin(m-1)\varphi}{2(m-1)}-\frac{\sin(m+1)\varphi}{2(m+1)}\right]_0^{\pi}=0, \stackrel{\underline{\square}}{=} m\neq 1,$$

$$B_1' = \frac{q}{(ha+k)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} q \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi = \frac{q}{2(ha+k)}$$

$$\therefore u(\rho,\varphi) = \frac{q}{h\pi} + \frac{q}{2(ha+k)}\rho\sin\varphi + \frac{2q}{\pi}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{\rho^{2n}\cos 2n\varphi}{a^{2n-1}(ha+2nk)(1-4n^2)}$$

43、用傅里叶变换求解定解问题

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

解:由于x在 $(-\infty,\infty)$ 内变化,对x进行傅里叶变换

$$\begin{cases} -\omega^2 \tilde{u} + \tilde{u}_{yy} = 0 \\ \tilde{u}\big|_{y=0} = \tilde{\varphi}(\omega), \ \tilde{u}\big|_{y\to\infty} = 0 \end{cases}, \quad (*)$$

其中 $\tilde{u} = \tilde{u}(\omega, y)$,

(*) 的通解为
$$\tilde{u} = C_1(\omega)e^{\omega y} + C_2(\omega)e^{-\omega y}$$
, $\omega \in (-\infty,\infty)$ 。

$$|\tilde{u}|_{y\to\infty} = 0$$
,得 $\{ \stackrel{\cong}{=} \omega < 0 \text{时}, C_1(\omega) = 0, \tilde{u} = C_2(\omega)e^{-\omega y} \}$, $\stackrel{\cong}{=} \omega < 0 \text{时}, C_2(\omega) = 0, \tilde{u} = C_1(\omega)e^{\omega y} \}$,

所以总的可写为
$$\tilde{u} = \begin{cases} C_2(\omega)e^{-\omega y}, \omega > 0 \\ C_1(\omega)e^{\omega y}, \omega < 0 \end{cases} = C(\omega)e^{-|\omega|y},$$

其中
$$C(\omega) = \begin{cases} C_2(\omega), \omega > 0 \\ C_1(\omega), \omega < 0 \end{cases}$$

由
$$\tilde{u}\big|_{y=0} = \tilde{\varphi}(\omega)$$
,得 $C = \tilde{\varphi}$ 。

$$\therefore \tilde{u} = \tilde{\varphi}(\omega)e^{-|\omega|y} \circ$$

进行傅里叶反变换,得

$$\begin{split} u(x,y) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{u}(\omega,y) e^{i\omega x} d\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{\varphi}(\omega) e^{-|\omega|y} e^{i\omega x} d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(\xi) e^{-i\xi\omega} d\xi \right) e^{-|\omega|y + i\omega x} d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(\xi) \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|\omega|y + i\omega(x - \xi)} d\omega \right] d\xi , \\ &\overrightarrow{\text{III}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|\omega|y + i\omega(x - \xi)} d\omega = \int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{\omega y + i\omega(x - \xi)} d\omega + \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\omega y + i\omega(x - \xi)} d\omega \end{split}$$

$$= \frac{e^{\omega y + i\omega(x - \xi)}}{y + i(x - \xi)} \Big|_{-\infty}^{0} + \frac{e^{-\omega y + i\omega(x - \xi)}}{-y + i(x - \xi)} \Big|_{0}^{\infty} = \frac{1}{y + i(x - \xi)} - \frac{1}{-y + i(x - \xi)}$$

$$= \frac{2y}{(x - \xi)^{2} + y^{2}},$$

代入上、下限时应注意到 y>0,

$$\therefore u(x,y) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{y\varphi(\xi)d\xi}{(x-\xi)^2 + y^2} \circ$$

第七章习题解答

44、试用平面极坐标系把二维波动方程分离变数。

解:二维波动方程在极坐标系中可表为

$$u_{tt} = a^2 \left(u_{\rho\rho} + \frac{1}{\rho} u_{\rho} + \frac{1}{\rho^2} u_{\varphi\varphi} \right) \circ \tag{1}$$

$$T''R\Phi = a^2 \left(TR''\Phi + \frac{1}{\rho}TR'\Phi + \frac{1}{\rho^2}TR\Phi'' \right) \circ \tag{2}$$

(2) 的两边除以 $a^2TR\Phi$,得

$$\frac{T''}{a^2T} = \frac{R''}{R} + \frac{R'}{\rho R} + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \cdot \frac{\Phi''}{\Phi}$$
 (3)

(3) 的左边仅是t的函数,而右边却是 ρ , φ 的函数,

:. (3)的两边只能等于同一常数,记为-k²,从而

$$T''(t) + k^2 a^2 T(t) = 0 \Rightarrow T(t) = A \cos kat + B \sin kat$$

$$\frac{R''}{R} + \frac{R'}{\rho R} + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \cdot \frac{\Phi''}{\Phi} = -k^2, \qquad (4)$$

(4) 的两边乘以 ρ^2 , 并移项得

$$\rho^2 \frac{R''}{R} + \rho \frac{R'}{R} + k^2 \rho^2 = -\frac{\Phi''}{\Phi} \circ$$

同理上式两边只能等于同一常数,记为 2。于是

$$\Phi'' + \lambda \Phi = 0$$
, $\Phi(\varphi) = \Phi(\varphi + 2\pi)$, $\Phi'(\varphi) = \Phi'(\varphi + 2\pi)$

$$\lambda = m^2$$
, $(m = 0, 1, 2, \cdots)$, $\Phi(\varphi) = C \cos m\varphi + D \sin m\varphi$

$$\rho^2 \frac{R''}{R} + \rho \frac{R'}{R} + k^2 \rho^2 = \lambda = m^2$$
,

$$\rho^2 R'' + \rho R' + (k^2 \rho^2 - m^2) R = 0 ,$$

$$x = k \rho$$
 $R(\rho) = y(x)$ 得

$$x^2y''(x) + xy'(x) + (x^2 - m^2)y(x) = 0$$
, $m \bowtie Bessel eq.$

45、用平面极坐标系把二维输运方程分离变数。

解: 在平面极坐标系中,二维输运方程为

$$u_{t} = a^{2} \left(u_{\rho\rho} + \frac{1}{\rho} u_{\rho} + \frac{1}{\rho^{2}} u_{\phi\phi} \right) \tag{1}$$

令 $u(\rho,\varphi,t)=T(t)R(\rho)\Phi(\varphi)$,代入(1),得:

$$T'R\Phi = a^2 \left(TR''\Phi + \frac{1}{\rho}TR'\Phi + \frac{1}{\rho^2}TR\Phi'' \right) \circ \tag{2}$$

(2) 的两边除以 $a^2TR\Phi$,得

$$\frac{T'}{a^2T} = \frac{R''}{R} + \frac{R'}{\rho R} + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \cdot \frac{\Phi''}{\Phi}.$$

上式左边仅是t的函数,而右边却是 ρ , φ 的函数,

:.上式两边只能等于同一常数,记为-k²,从而

$$T'(t)+k^2a^2T(t)=0 \Rightarrow T(t)=Ae^{-k^2a^2t}$$
.

R及 Φ 与上一题的相同。

46、 求证
$$P_l(x) = P'_{l+1}(x) - 2xP'_l(x) + P'_{l-1}(x)$$
, $l \ge 1$ 。

证: 勒让德多项式的生成函数为

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2xr+r^2}} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} r^l P_l(x), \quad r < 1 \circ (1)$$

两边对x求导,得

$$\frac{r}{(1-2xr+r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} r^l P_l'(x) \circ$$

两边乘以 $(1-2xr+r^2)$,得

$$\frac{r}{\sqrt{1-2xr+r^2}} = (1-2xr+r^2) \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} r^l P_l'(x), \quad (2)$$

(1) 代入(2),得

$$\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} r^{l+1} P_l(x) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} r^l P_l'(x) - 2x \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} r^{l+1} P_l'(x) + \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} r^{l+2} P_l'(x),$$

比较两边 r¹⁺¹ 项的系数,得

$$P_{l}(x) = P'_{l+1}(x) - 2xP'_{l}(x) + P'_{l-1}(x)$$

47、利用上题和
$$(l+1)P_{l+1}(x)-(2l+1)xP_l(x)+lP_{l-1}(x)=0$$
, $l \ge 1$,
求证 $(2l+1)P_l(x)=P'_{l+1}(x)-P'_{l-1}(x)$, $l \ge 1$ 。

证:对勒让德多项式的递推公式

$$(l+1)P_{l+1}(x) - (2l+1)xP_{l}(x) + lP_{l-1}(x) = 0$$
 (1)

两边对x求导,得

$$(l+1)P'_{l+1}(x)-(2l+1)P_{l}(x)-(2l+1)xP'_{l}(x)+lP'_{l-1}(x)=0$$
 (2)

又由上题,得:
$$P_l(x) = P'_{l+1}(x) - 2xP'_l(x) + P'_{l-1}(x)$$
, (3)

(2)+
$$l\times$$
(3),得 $P'_{l+1}(x)=xP'_{l}(x)+(l+1)P_{l}(x)$ 。 (4)

从(3)及(4)中消去 $P'_{l+1}(x)$,得

$$xP'_{l}(x) - P'_{l-1}(x) = lP_{l}(x)$$
 (5)

(4)+(5), 得(2
$$l+1$$
) $P_{l}(x) = P'_{l+1}(x) - P'_{l-1}(x)$ 。

48、在[-1,1]区间上将 x² 用勒让德多项式展开。

 \mathbf{M} : 由于 x^2 是偶函数,所以展开式中只含偶数阶的勒让德多项式,

$$x^{2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_{2n} P_{2n}(x) \circ$$

$$f_{2n} = (4n+1) \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} P_{2n}(x) dx ,$$

$$f_{0} = \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} dx = \frac{1}{3} ,$$

$$f_{2} = 5 \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} P_{2}(x) dx = 5 \frac{1}{2^{2} 2!} \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} \frac{d^{2}}{dx^{2}} (x^{2} - 1)^{2} dx$$

$$= 5 \cdot \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{d}{dx} (x^{2} - 1)^{2} \right] dx = \frac{5}{8} \left[x^{2} \frac{d}{dx} (x^{2} - 1)^{2} \Big|_{0}^{1} - 2 \int_{0}^{1} x \frac{d}{dx} (x^{2} - 1)^{2} dx \right]$$

$$= -\frac{5}{4} \left[x (x^{2} - 1)^{2} \Big|_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} (x^{2} - 1)^{2} dx \right] = \frac{5}{4} \int_{0}^{1} (x^{2} - 1)^{2} dx = \frac{5}{4} \times \frac{8}{15} = \frac{2}{3} ,$$

当n > 1时,

$$f_{2n} = \frac{4n+1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} x^{2} \frac{1}{2^{2n} (2n)!} \cdot \frac{d^{2n}}{dx^{2n}} (x^{2}-1)^{2n} dx$$

$$= \frac{4n+1}{2 \cdot 4^{n} (2n)!} \int_{-1}^{1} x^{2} \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{d^{2n-1}}{dx^{2n-1}} (x^{2}-1)^{2n} \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{4n+1}{2 \cdot 4^{n} (2n)!} \left[x^{2} \frac{d^{2n-1}}{dx^{2n-1}} (x^{2}-1)^{2n} \right]_{-1}^{1} - 2 \int_{-1}^{1} x \frac{d^{2n-1}}{dx^{2n-1}} (x^{2}-1)^{2n} dx \right]$$

$$= -\frac{4n+1}{4^{n} (2n)!} \int_{-1}^{1} x \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{d^{2n-2}}{dx^{2n-2}} (x^{2}-1)^{2n} \right] dx$$

$$= -\frac{4n+1}{4^{n} (2n)!} \left[x \frac{d^{2n-2}}{dx^{2n-2}} (x^{2}-1)^{2n} \right]_{-1}^{1} - \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{d^{2n-2}}{dx^{2n-2}} (x^{2}-1)^{2n} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{4n+1}{4^{n} (2n)!} \left[\frac{d^{2n-3}}{dx^{2n-3}} (x^{2}-1)^{2n} \right]_{-1}^{1} = 0 \text{ o}$$

$$\therefore x^{2} = \frac{2}{3} P_{2}(x) + \frac{1}{3} P_{0}(x) = \frac{2}{3} P_{2}(x) + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{3}{2}f_2 = 1, f_1 = 0, f_0 - \frac{1}{2}f_2 = 0 \Rightarrow f_2 = \frac{2}{3}, f_0 = \frac{1}{2}f_2 = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \circ$$

$$\therefore x^2 = \frac{2}{3}P_2(x) + \frac{1}{3}P_0(x) = \frac{2}{3}P_2(x) + \frac{1}{3} \circ$$

49. The Lie
$$x^3 = \frac{2}{5}P_3(x) + \frac{3}{5}P_1(x)$$
 o

证: 因为
$$P_3(x) = \frac{5}{2}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x$$
, $P_1(x) = x$,

所以
$$\frac{2}{5}P_3(x) + \frac{3}{5}P_1(x) = \frac{2}{5}\left(\frac{5}{2}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x\right) + \frac{3}{5}x = x^3$$
。

50、证明:
$$\int_{0}^{1} P_{l}(x) dx = \begin{cases} 1, & l = 0 \\ 0, & l = 2k, \ k = 1, 2, \dots \\ \left(-1\right)^{k} \frac{(2k)!}{2^{2k+1} k! (k+1)!}, & l = 2k+1, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \end{cases}$$

当l ≠ 0时,

$$\begin{split} \int_0^1 P_l(x) dx &= \frac{1}{2^l l!} \int_0^1 \frac{d^l}{dx^l} (x^2 - 1)^l dx = \frac{1}{2^l l!} \cdot \frac{d^{l-1}}{dx^{l-1}} (x^2 - 1)^l \bigg|_0^1 \\ &= -\frac{1}{2^l l!} \cdot \frac{d^{l-1}}{dx^{l-1}} (x^2 - 1)^l \bigg|_{x=0}^1 = -\sum_{k=0}^l (-1)^k \frac{1}{2^l k! (l-k)!} \cdot \frac{d^{l-1}}{dx^{l-1}} x^{2l-2k} \bigg|_{x=0} \end{split},$$

只有当2l-2k=l-1,即l=2k-1时,上式才不为0。此时

$$\int_{0}^{1} P_{l}(x) dx = (-1)^{k-1} \frac{\left[2(k-1)\right]!}{2^{(2k-1)}k!(k-1)!} \qquad l = 2k-1, \ k = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$= (-1)^{k} \frac{(2k)!}{2^{2k+1}k!(k+1)!} \qquad l = 2k+1, \ k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 P_l(x) dx = \begin{cases} 1, & l = 0 \\ 0, & l = 2k, \ k = 1, 2, \dots \\ \left(-1\right)^k \frac{(2k)!}{2^{2k+1} k! (k+1)!}, & l = 2k+1, \ k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \end{cases}$$

证法二: 当
$$l = 0$$
时, $\int_0^1 P_0(x) dx = \int_0^1 dx = 1$ 。
当 $l \neq 0$ 时, $\nabla P_l(x) = \frac{1}{2l+1} [P'_{l+1}(x) - P'_{l-1}(x)]$,
: $\int_0^1 P(x) dx = \frac{1}{2l+1} [P_l(x) - P_l(x)]^1$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 P_l(x) dx = \frac{1}{2l+1} \Big[P_{l+1}(x) - P_{l-1}(x) \Big]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2l+1} \Big[P_{l+1}(1) - P_{l-1}(1) - P_{l+1}(0) + P_{l-1}(0) \Big] \circ$$

当
$$l=2k$$
, $k>0$ 时,

$$P_{l+1}(0) = P_{2k+1}(0) = 0$$
, $P_{l-1}(0) = P_{2k-1}(0) = 0$,

$$X P_{2k+1}(1) = P_{2k-1}(1) = 1$$
,

$$\therefore \int_0^1 P_{2k}(x) dx = \frac{1}{4k+1} \left[P_{2k+1}(1) - P_{2k-1}(1) - P_{2k+1}(0) + P_{2k-1}(0) \right] = 0 \circ$$

当
$$l = 2k + 1$$
时,

$$P_{l+1}\left(0\right) = P_{2k+2}\left(0\right) = \left(-1\right)^{k+1} \frac{\left(2k+2\right)!}{2^{2k+2} \left\lceil \left(k+1\right)! \right\rceil^2}, \quad P_{l-1}\left(0\right) = P_{2k}\left(0\right) = \left(-1\right)^k \frac{\left(2k\right)!}{2^{2k} \left(k!\right)^2},$$

$$X_{P_{2k+2}}(1) = P_{2k}(1) = 1$$
,

$$\therefore \int_{0}^{1} P_{2k+1}(x) dx = \frac{1}{4k+3} \Big[P_{2k+2}(1) - P_{2k}(1) - P_{2k+2}(0) + P_{2k}(0) \Big]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4k+3} \Big[(-1)^{k} \frac{(2k)!}{2^{2k} (k!)^{2}} - (-1)^{k+1} \frac{(2k+2)!}{2^{2k+2} \Big[(k+1)! \Big]^{2}} \Big]$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^{k}}{4k+3} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{2k+2} \Big[(k+1)! \Big]^{2}} \Big\{ 4(2k)! (k+1)^{2} + \Big[2(k+1) \Big]! \Big\}$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^{k} (2k)! \Big[4(k+1)^{2} + (2k+1)(2k+2) \Big]}{(4k+3)2^{2k+2} \Big[(k+1)! \Big]^{2}}$$

$$=\frac{\left(-1\right)^{k}\left(2k\right)!2\left(k+1\right)\left(4k+3\right)}{\left(4k+3\right)2^{2k+2}\left\lceil (k+1)!\right\rceil^{2}}=\left(-1\right)^{k}\frac{\left(2k\right)!}{2^{2k+1}k!(k+1)!}\circ$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 P_l(x) dx = \begin{cases} 1, & l = 0 \\ 0, & l = 2k, \ k = 1, 2, \dots \\ \left(-1\right)^k \frac{(2k)!}{2^{2k+1} k! (k+1)!}, & l = 2k+1, \ k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \end{cases}$$

51、求解定解问题
$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u = 0 \quad (r < a) \\ u|_{r=a} = \cos^2 \theta, u|_{r\to 0} = 有限值 \left(0 < \theta < \pi\right) \end{cases}$$

解: 所要求解的定解问题具有轴对称性, 其轴对称球内解为

$$u(r,\theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} C_l r^l P_l(\cos\theta) \circ$$

曲
$$u|_{r=a} = \cos^2\theta = \frac{2}{3}P_2(\cos\theta) + \frac{1}{3}P_0(\cos\theta)$$
,得

$$\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} C_l a^l P_l(\cos\theta) = \frac{2}{3} P_2(\cos\theta) + \frac{1}{3} P_0(\cos\theta) \circ$$

比较两边的系数,得

$$C_0 = \frac{1}{3}$$
, $C_2 a^2 = \frac{2}{3}$, $C_2 = \frac{2}{3a^2}$, $C_l = 0$ $(l \neq 0, 2)$

$$\therefore u(r,\theta) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2r^2}{3a^2} P_2(\cos\theta) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2r^2}{3a^2} \times \frac{1}{2} (3\cos^2\theta - 1) = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{r^2}{3a^2} + \frac{r^2\cos^2\theta}{a^2} \circ$$

52、求解定解问题
$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u = 0 & (r > a) \\ u|_{r=a} = \cos^2 \theta, u|_{r\to 0} = 有限值 \left(0 < \theta < \pi\right) \end{cases}$$

解: 所要求解的定解问题具有轴对称性, 其轴对称球外解为

$$u(r,\theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{D_l}{r^{l+1}} P_l(\cos\theta) \circ$$

曲
$$u|_{r=a} = \cos^2\theta = \frac{2}{3}P_2(\cos\theta) + \frac{1}{3}P_0(\cos\theta)$$
,得

$$\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{D_l}{a^{l+1}} P_l(\cos\theta) = \frac{2}{3} P_2(\cos\theta) + \frac{1}{3} P_0(\cos\theta) \circ$$

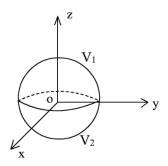
比较两边的系数,得

$$\frac{D_0}{a} = \frac{1}{3}$$
, $D_0 = \frac{a}{3}$, $\frac{D_2}{a^3} = \frac{2}{3}$, $D_2 = \frac{2a^3}{3}$, $D_l = 0$ $(l \neq 0, 2)$

$$\therefore u(r,\theta) = \frac{D_0}{r} + \frac{D_2}{r^3} P_2(\cos\theta) = \frac{a}{3r} + \frac{2a^2}{3r^3} \times \frac{1}{2} (3\cos^2\theta - 1) = \frac{a}{3r} - \frac{a^3}{3r^3} + \frac{a^3\cos^2\theta}{r^3} \circ$$

- 53、用一层不导电的物质把半径为 a 的导体球壳分隔为两个半球壳,使半球壳各充电到电势为 v₁和 v₂,试计算球壳内外的电势分布。
- 解:本题可归结为求解如下的的定解问题

$$\begin{cases}
\nabla^2 u = 0 & (1) \\
u|_{r=a} = f(\theta) = \begin{cases}
v_1, & 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2} \\
v_2, & \frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \pi
\end{cases} (2)^\circ$$



所要求解的定解问题有轴对称性,方程(1)的轴对称有界通解为

$$u(r,\theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left(C_l r^l + \frac{D_l}{r^{l+1}} \right) P_l(\cos\theta) \circ$$

在球内r < a中, $r \rightarrow 0$,u有界 $\Rightarrow D_l = 0, l = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$,

所以, 当
$$r < a$$
时, $u(r,\theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} C_l r^l P_l(\cos\theta)$ 。

由边界条件 (2), 得:
$$u|_{r=a} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} C_l a^l P_l(\cos \theta) = f(\theta) = \begin{cases} v_1, 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ v_2, \frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \pi \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore C_{l} = \frac{2l+1}{2a^{l}} \int_{0}^{\pi} f(\theta) P_{l}(\cos \theta) \sin \theta d\theta \qquad \mathbf{I} \Leftrightarrow x = \cos \theta, \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} v_{1}, & 0 < x < 1 \\ v_{2}, & -1 < x < 0 \end{cases} \mathbf{I}$$

$$= \frac{2l+1}{2a^{l}} \int_{-1}^{1} f(x) P_{l}(x) dx = \frac{2l+1}{2a^{l}} \left[\int_{-1}^{0} v_{2} P_{l}(x) dx + \int_{0}^{1} v_{1} P_{l}(x) dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{2l+1}{2a^{l}} \left[v_{2} \int_{0}^{1} (-1)^{l} P_{l}(x) dx + v_{1} \int_{0}^{1} P_{l}(x) dx \right] = \frac{2l+1}{2a^{l}} \left[v_{1} + (-1)^{l} v_{2} \right] \int_{0}^{1} P_{l}(x) dx \cdot 0$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 P_l(x) dx = \begin{cases} 1, & l = 0 \\ 0, & l = 2k, \ k = 1, 2, \dots \\ \left(-1\right)^k \frac{(2k)!}{2^{2k+1} k! (k+1)!}, & l = 2k+1, \ k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore C_{l} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} (v_{1} + v_{2}) & \stackrel{\text{\tiny 1}}{=} l = 0 \\ 0 & \stackrel{\text{\tiny 2}}{=} l = 2k, k > 0 \\ \frac{4k + 3}{2a^{2k + 1}} (-1)^{k} \frac{(2k)!}{2^{2k + 1} k! (k + 1)!} (v_{1} - v_{2}) & \stackrel{\text{\tiny 2}}{=} l = 2k + 1 \end{cases}$$

所以, 当r < a时,

$$u(r,\theta) = \frac{v_1 + v_2}{2} + \frac{v_1 - v_2}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{(4k+3)(2k)!}{k!(k+1)!} \left(\frac{r}{2a}\right)^{2k+1} P_{2k+1}(\cos\theta) \circ$$

如果 $v_1 = v_2 = v$,则 $u(r,\theta) = v$,球壳为等势体,球壳内电场 $E|_{r \leq q} = 0$ 。

在球外r > a中, $r \to \infty$, u = 0, u有界 $\Rightarrow C_i = 0,1,2,\cdots$,

所以, 当
$$r > a$$
时, $u(r,\theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{D_l}{r^{l+1}} P_l(\cos\theta)$ 。

同样,由边界条件(2),得:
$$u|_{r=a} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{D_l}{a^{l+1}} P_l(\cos\theta) = f(\theta) = \begin{cases} v_1, 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ v_2, \frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \pi \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore D_{l} = \frac{2l+1}{2} a^{l+1} \int_{-1}^{1} f(x) P_{l}(x) dx = \frac{2l+1}{2} a^{l+1} \left[\int_{-1}^{0} v_{2} P_{l}(x) dx + \int_{0}^{1} v_{1} P_{l}(x) dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{2l+1}{2} a^{l+1} \left[v_{2} \int_{0}^{1} (-1)^{l} P_{l}(x) dx + v_{1} \int_{0}^{1} P_{l}(x) dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{2l+1}{2} a^{l+1} \left[v_{1} + (-1)^{l} v_{2} \right] \int_{0}^{1} P_{l}(x) dx \circ$$

用类似上面 C_i 的求解方法,可得

$$D_{l} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(v_{1} + v_{2})a & = 0\\ 0 & = l = 2k, \ k > 0\\ \frac{4k + 3}{2}a^{2k+2}(-1)^{k}\frac{(2k)!}{2^{2k+1}k!(k+1)!}(v_{1} - v_{2}) & = 2k + 1 \end{cases}$$

所以, 当r > a时,

$$u(r,\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(v_1 + v_2)a}{r} + (v_1 - v_2) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{(4k+3)(2k)!}{k!(k+1)!} \left(\frac{a}{2r}\right)^{2k+2} P_{2k+1}(\cos\theta) \circ$$

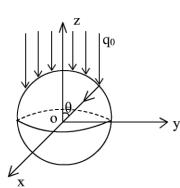
如果 $v_1 = v_2 = v$,则球壳外的电势分布 $u(r,\theta) = \frac{va}{r} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$,其中 $Q = 4\pi\varepsilon_0 va$,

相当于一个带电量为 $Q = 4\pi\varepsilon_0 va$ 的点电荷产生的电势。

其实在 $v_1 = v_2 = v$ 情况下,球壳为等势体,球壳所带的电荷可由电磁场的边值关系得到。计算如下:

球壳内电场 $\overline{E}\big|_{r>a}=0$; 球壳外 $\overline{E}\big|_{r>a}=-\nabla u$,其法向分量大小 $E_r=-\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}=\frac{va}{r^2}$ 。假定球壳内外为真空,球壳的面电荷密度 $\sigma=\left(\varepsilon_0 E_r\big|_{r=a^+}-\varepsilon_0 E_r\big|_{r=a^-}\right)=\frac{\varepsilon_0 v}{a}$,总电荷 $Q=4\pi a^2\frac{\varepsilon_0 v}{a}=4\pi\varepsilon_0 va$ 。

54、半径为a,表面燻黑的均匀球,在温度为 0° 的空气中,受着阳光的照射,阳光的热流强度为 q_{\circ} ,求解小球内的稳定温度分布。



解:本题可归结为求解如下的定解问题:

$$\begin{cases}
\nabla^{2} u = 0, & (r < a) \\
\left(u + H \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\right)\Big|_{r=a} = f(\theta) = \begin{cases}
\frac{q_{0}}{h} \cos \theta, 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2} \\
0, & \frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \pi
\end{cases} (2)$$

其中 $H = \frac{k}{h}$, k 为热传导系数, h 为热交换系数。

本定解问题有轴对称性,方程(1)的轴对称球内通解为

$$u(r,\theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} C_l r^l P_l(\cos\theta)$$
, $r < a$

由边界条件(2),得

$$\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} C_l a^l P_l(\cos \theta) + H \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} l C_l a^{l-1} P_l(\cos \theta) = f(\theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{q_0}{h} \cos \theta, & 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0, & \frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \pi \end{cases},$$

$$\mathbb{E} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} C_l a^{l-1} (a + Hl) P_l(x) = f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{q_0}{h} x, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & -1 < x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore C_{l} = \frac{2l+1}{2a^{l-1}(a+Hl)} \int_{-1}^{1} f(x) P_{l}(x) dx = \frac{(2l+1)q_{0}}{2h(a+Hl)a^{l-1}} \int_{0}^{1} x P_{l}(x) dx \circ$$

$$(2l+1)xP_{l}(x) = (l+1)P_{l+1}(x) + lP_{l-1}(x)$$

$$\therefore C_{l} = \frac{q_{0}}{2h(a+Hl)a^{l-1}} \left[(l+1) \int_{0}^{1} P_{l+1}(x) dx + l \int_{0}^{1} P_{l-1}(x) dx \right] \circ (3)$$

$$\overline{X} \int_{0}^{1} P_{l+1}(x) dx = \begin{cases}
0, & \stackrel{\cong}{=} l = 2k+1, \ k = 0,1,2,\dots \\
(-1)^{k} \frac{(2k)!}{2^{2k+1} k! (k+1)!}, & \stackrel{\cong}{=} l = 2k, \ k = 0,1,2,\dots
\end{cases},$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} P_{l-1}(x) dx = \begin{cases} 1, & \exists l = 1 \\ 0, & \exists l = 2k+1, \ k > 0 \\ (-1)^{k-1} \frac{(2k-2)!}{2^{2k-1}k!(k-1)!}, & \exists l = 2k, \ k > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore (l+1) \int_0^1 P_{l+1}(x) dx + l \int_0^1 P_{l-1}(x) dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & \exists l = 2k+1, \ k > 0 \\ 1, & \exists l = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & \exists l = 0 \\ (2k+1)(-1)^k \frac{(2k)!}{2^{2k+1}k!(k+1)!} + 2k(-1)^{k-1} \frac{(2k-2)!}{2^{2k-1}k!(k-1)!}, \ \exists l = 2k, \ k > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}(2k+1)(-1)^{k}\frac{(2k)!}{2^{2k+1}k!(k+1)!}+2k(-1)^{k-1}\frac{(2k-2)!}{2^{2k-1}(k-1)!k!}$$

$$= (-1)^{k+1} \frac{(2k-2)!}{2^{2k}k!} \left[\frac{4k}{(k-1)!} - \frac{(2k-1)2k(2k+1)}{2(k+1)!} \right]$$

$$= (-1)^{k+1} \frac{(2k-2)!}{2^{2k}(k-1)!(k+1)!} \left[4k(k+1) - (2k-1)(2k+1) \right] = (-1)^{k+1} \frac{(4k+1)(2k-2)!}{2^{2k}(k-1)!(k+1)!},$$

$$\therefore (l+1) \int_{0}^{1} P_{l+1}(x) dx + l \int_{0}^{1} P_{l-1}(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0, & \exists l = 2k+1, \ k > 0 \\ 1, & \exists l = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}, & \exists l = 0$$

$$(-1)^{k+1} \frac{(4k+1)(2k-2)!}{2^{2k}(k-1)!(k+1)!}, & \exists l = 2k, \ k > 0$$

(4) 代入 (3), 得:
$$C_0 = \frac{q_0}{2h} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{q_0}{4h}$$
, $C_1 = \frac{q_0}{2h(a+H)}$, $C_{2k+1} = 0, k > 0$,

$$C_{2k} = \frac{q_0}{2h(a+2kH)a^{2k-1}} (-1)^{k+1} \frac{(4k+1)(2k-2)!}{2^{2k}(k-1)!(k+1)!}$$
$$= \frac{q_0a}{2h} (-1)^{k+1} \frac{(4k+1)(2k-2)!}{(2a)^{2k}(a+2kH)(k-1)!(k+1)!}, k > 0.$$

于是小球内的稳定温度分布为

$$\therefore u(r,\theta) = \frac{q_0}{4h} + \frac{q_0 r}{2h(a+H)} \cos \theta$$

$$+ \frac{q_0 a}{2h} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k+1} \frac{(4k+1)(2k-2)!}{(a+2kH)(k-1)!(k+1)!} \left(\frac{r}{2a}\right)^{2k} P_{2k}(\cos \theta), \quad r < a \circ$$

55、计算下列积分

(1)
$$\int x^3 J_0(x) dx$$
; (2) $\int J_3(x) dx$.

解: (1) 由递推公式
$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[x^m J_m(x) \right] = x^m J_{m-1}(x)$$
,得 $\frac{d}{dx} (xJ_1) = xJ_0(x)$ 。 ① 由递推公式 $\frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{J_m(x)}{x^m} \right] = -\frac{J_{m+1}(x)}{x^m}$,得 $J'_0(x) = -J_1(x)$ 。 ②

$$= x^3 J_1(x) + 2x^2 J_0(x) - 4x J_1(x) + C \circ$$

(2) 由递推公式
$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{J_m(x)}{x^m} \right] = -\frac{J_{m+1}(x)}{x^m}$$
, 得

$$\left[\frac{J_2(x)}{x^2} \right]' = -\frac{J_3(x)}{x^2} , \quad (1)$$

$$\left[\frac{J_1(x)}{x} \right]' = -\frac{J_2(x)}{x} \circ \ \ \textcircled{2}$$

又由递推公式 $J_{m+1}(x) - \frac{2mJ_m(x)}{x} + J_{m-1}(x) = 0$,得

$$J_2(x) = \frac{2J_1(x)}{x} - J_0(x)$$
 • 4

将④代入③,得

$$\int J_3(x) dx = J_0(x) - \frac{2J_1(x)}{x} - \frac{2J_1(x)}{x} + C = J_0(x) - \frac{4J_1(x)}{x} + C \circ$$

- 56、半径为R而高为H的圆柱体下底面和侧面保持零度,上底面温度分布为 $f(\rho) = \rho^2$,求圆柱体内各点的稳恒温度(稳定温度分布)。
- 解:本题可归结为求解如下的定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^{2} u = 0 & (\rho < R, 0 < \varphi < 2\pi, 0 < z < H) \\ u|_{z=0} = 0, u|_{z=H} = \rho^{2}, & (\rho < R, 0 < \varphi < 2\pi) \\ u|_{\rho=R} = 0 & (0 < \varphi < 2\pi, 0 < z < H) \end{cases}$$

定解问题有轴对称性(m=0), 所以u与 φ 无关, $u(\rho,z)=R(\rho)Z(z)$ 。

::u的径向部分 $R(\rho)$ 满足

$$\rho^2 R''(\rho) + \rho R'(\rho) + \mu^2 \rho^2 R(\rho) = 0,$$

【零阶 Bessel eq.】

其在 $\rho=0$ 处有界的解为 $R(\rho)=J_0(\mu\rho)$ 。

$$u|_{\rho=R}=0 \Rightarrow J_0(\mu R)=0, \ \mu_n R=x_n^{(0)}, \ x_n^{(0)}$$
是 $J_0(x)$ 的第 n 个零点, $n=1,2,\cdots$

本征值为
$$\mu_n = \frac{x_n^{(0)}}{R}$$
, 本征函数为 $R(\rho) = J_0\left(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{R}\rho\right)$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$

u的z方向部分Z(z)满足

$$Z''(z)-\mu_n^2Z(z)=0,$$

其解为
$$Z(z) = C_n \cosh \mu_n z + D_n \sinh \mu_n z = C_n \cosh \frac{x_n^{(0)}}{R} z + D_n \sinh \frac{x_n^{(0)}}{R} z$$
。

定解问题的特解为

$$u_{n}(\rho,z) = \left(C_{n} \cosh \frac{x_{n}^{(0)}}{R} z + D_{n} \sinh \frac{x_{n}^{(0)}}{R} z\right) J_{0}\left(\frac{x_{n}^{(0)}}{R} \rho\right),$$

定解问题的通解为

$$u(\rho,z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(C_n \cosh \frac{x_n^{(0)}}{R} z + D_n \sinh \frac{x_n^{(0)}}{R} z \right) J_0 \left(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{R} \rho \right) \circ \tag{1}$$

$$u\big|_{z=0} = 0 \Longrightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n J_0\left(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{R}\rho\right) = 0 \Longrightarrow C_n = 0, \ n = 1, 2, \dots$$
 (2)

$$u|_{z=H} = \rho^2 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n \sinh\left(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{R}H\right) J_0\left(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{R}\rho\right) = \rho^2$$
,

于是
$$D_n \sinh\left(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{R}H\right) = \frac{1}{\left\lceil N_n^{(0)} \right\rceil^2} \int J_0\left(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{R}\rho\right) \rho^3 d\rho$$
。 (3)

$$\int_{0}^{R} J_{0}\left(\frac{x_{n}^{(0)}}{R}\rho\right) \rho^{3} d\rho \stackrel{\text{ex}=\frac{x_{n}^{(0)}}{R}\rho}{=} \frac{R^{4}}{\left(x_{n}^{(0)}\right)^{4}} \int_{0}^{x_{n}^{(0)}} J_{0}(x) x^{3} dx$$

将(4)和(5)代入(3),得

$$\therefore D_{n} \sinh\left(\frac{x_{n}^{(0)}}{R}H\right) = \frac{2}{R^{2}J_{1}^{2}(x_{n}^{(0)})} \cdot \frac{R^{4}}{(x_{n}^{(0)})^{3}} \left[\left(x_{n}^{(0)}\right)^{2} - 4\right] J_{1}(x_{n}^{(0)}) = \frac{2R^{2}\left[\left(x_{n}^{(0)}\right)^{2} - 4\right]}{(x_{n}^{(0)})^{3}J_{1}(x_{n}^{(0)})},$$

$$D_{n} = \frac{2R^{2}\left[\left(x_{n}^{(0)}\right)^{2} - 4\right]}{\left(x_{n}^{(0)}\right)^{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sinh\left(\frac{x_{n}^{(0)}}{R}H\right)J_{1}(x_{n}^{(0)})}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, \infty$$

$$(6)$$

将(2)和(6)代入(1),得圆柱体内各点的稳恒温度为

$$u(\rho,z) = 2R^{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left[\left(x_{n}^{(0)}\right)^{2} - 4\right]}{\left(x_{n}^{(0)}\right)^{3}} \cdot \frac{\sinh\left(\frac{x_{n}^{(0)}}{R}z\right) J_{0}\left(\frac{x_{n}^{(0)}}{R}\rho\right)}{\sinh\left(\frac{x_{n}^{(0)}}{R}H\right) J_{1}\left(x_{n}^{(0)}\right)} \circ$$

57、设半径为R的无限长圆柱形物体的侧面温度为 0° ,初始温度 $u|_{t=0} = \rho^2 - R^2,$

求此物体的温度分布随时间的变化规律。(无限长 $\rightarrow u$ 与 φ 无关)

解:此问题可归结为求解如下的定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 \nabla^2 u & (t > 0, \rho < R, 0 < \varphi < 2\pi, -\infty < z < \infty) \\ u\big|_{\rho = R} = 0 & (t > 0, 0 < \varphi < 2\pi, -\infty < z < \infty) \\ u\big|_{t = 0} = \rho^2 - R^2 & (\rho < R, 0 < \varphi < 2\pi, -\infty < z < \infty) \end{cases}$$

定解问题有轴对称性,所以u与 φ 无关。

又圆柱为无限长,故u又与 φ 无关。

$$\diamondsuit u(\rho,t) = R(\rho)T(t),$$

代入方程,得

$$R(\rho)T'(t) = a^2 \left(R''(\rho) + \frac{1}{\rho}R'(\rho)\right)T(t)$$
,

$$\therefore \frac{T'(t)}{a^2T(t)} = \frac{R''(\rho) + \frac{1}{\rho}R'(\rho)}{R} = -\mu^2 .$$

于是 $T'(t) + \mu^2 a^2 t = 0 \Rightarrow T(t) = Ae^{-\mu^2 a^2 t}$,

$$R''(\rho) + \frac{1}{\rho}R'(\rho) + \mu^2R(\rho) = 0$$
 (1) **(**0 order Bessel eq.**)**

(1) 在 $\rho = 0$ 处有限的解为 $R(\rho) = J_0(\mu \rho)$ 。

$$u\big|_{\rho=R}=0$$
 \Rightarrow $J_0(\mu R)=0$, $\mu_n R=x_n^{(0)}$, $x_n^{(0)}$ 是 $J_0(x)$ 的第 n 个零点, $n=1,2,\cdots$

本征值为
$$\mu_n = \frac{x_n^{(0)}}{R}$$
, $n = 1, 2, \dots$,

本征函数为
$$R(\rho) = J_0\left(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{R}\rho\right), n = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\therefore u(\rho,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n e^{-\left(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{R}\right)^2 a^2 t} J_0\left(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{R}\rho\right) \circ \tag{1}$$

由初始条件 $u|_{t=0} = \rho^2 - R^2$, 得:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n J_0 \left(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{R} \rho \right) = \rho^2 - R^2,$$

$$A_n = \frac{1}{\left\lceil N_n^{(0)} \right\rceil^2} \int_0^R J_0 \left(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{R} \rho \right) (\rho^2 - R^2) \rho d\rho$$
(2)

$$\overline{\prod} \int_{0}^{R} J_{0} \left(\frac{x_{n}^{(0)}}{R} \rho \right) \rho^{3} d\rho \stackrel{\Leftrightarrow_{x=} \frac{x_{n}^{(0)}}{R} \rho}{=} \frac{R^{4}}{\left(x_{n}^{(0)} \right)^{4}} \int_{0}^{x_{n}^{(0)}} J_{0}(x) x^{3} dx$$

$$= \frac{R^4}{\left(x_n^{(0)}\right)^4} \left[x^3 J_1(x) + 2x^2 J_0(x) - 4x J_1(x) \right]_0^{x_n^{(0)}} \quad \text{【利用了 54 题(1)的结果】}$$

$$= \frac{R^{4}}{\left(x_{n}^{(0)}\right)^{4}} \left[\left(x_{n}^{(0)}\right)^{3} J_{1}\left(x_{n}^{(0)}\right) - 4x_{n}^{(0)} J_{1}\left(x_{n}^{(0)}\right) \right] = \frac{R^{4}}{\left(x_{n}^{(0)}\right)^{3}} \left[\left(x_{n}^{(0)}\right)^{2} - 4 \right] J_{1}\left(x_{n}^{(0)}\right), \tag{3}$$

$$\int_{0}^{R} J_{0} \left(\frac{x_{n}^{(0)}}{R} \rho \right) \rho d\rho \stackrel{\text{$\stackrel{\diamondsuit}{=} \frac{x_{n}^{(0)}}{R} \rho}}{=} \frac{R^{2}}{\left(x_{n}^{(0)} \right)^{2}} \int_{0}^{x_{n}^{(0)}} J_{0}(x) x dx$$

$$=\frac{R^{2}}{\left(x_{n}^{(0)}\right)^{2}}\left[xJ_{1}(x)\right]^{2}dx = \frac{R^{2}}{\left(x_{n}^{(0)}\right)^{2}}\left[xJ_{1}(x)\right]^{2}dx = \frac{R^{2}}{\left(x_{n}^{(0)}\right)^{2}}\left[xJ_{1}(x)\right]^{x_{n}^{(0)}} = \frac{R^{2}J_{1}\left(x_{n}^{(0)}\right)}{x_{n}^{(0)}}, \quad (4)$$

$$\left[N_n^{(0)}\right]^2 = \frac{1}{2}R^2J_1^2\left(x_n^{(0)}\right) \circ \tag{5}$$

将(3)、(4)和(5)代入(2),得

$$A_{n} = \frac{2}{R^{2} J_{1}^{2} \left(x_{n}^{(0)}\right)} \left\{ \frac{R^{4}}{\left(x_{n}^{(0)}\right)^{3}} \left[\left(x_{n}^{(0)}\right)^{2} - 4 \right] J_{1} \left(x_{n}^{(0)}\right) - R^{2} \frac{R^{2} J_{1} \left(x_{n}^{(0)}\right)}{x_{n}^{(0)}} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{2}{R^{2} J_{1}^{2} \left(x_{n}^{(0)}\right)} \times \left[-\frac{4R^{4}}{\left(x_{n}^{(0)}\right)^{3}} J_{1} \left(x_{n}^{(0)}\right) \right] = -\frac{8R^{2}}{\left(x_{n}^{(0)}\right)^{3} J_{1} \left(x_{n}^{(0)}\right)} \circ$$

$$(6)$$

将(6)代入(1),得物体的温度分布随时间的变化规律为

$$\therefore u(\rho,t) = -8R^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{J_0\left(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{R}\rho\right)}{\left(x_n^{(0)}\right)^3 J_1\left(x_n^{(0)}\right)} e^{-\left(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{R}\right)^2 a^2 t} .$$

58、圆柱体半径为R而高为H,上底面保持温度 u_1 ,下底面保持温度 u_2 ,侧面的温度分布为 $f(z) = \frac{2u_1}{H^2} \left(z - \frac{H}{2}\right) z + \frac{u_2}{H} (H - z)$,求解圆柱体内各点的稳恒温度(稳定温度分布)。

解: 本题可归结为求解如下的定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^{2}u = 0 & (\rho < R, 0 < \varphi < 2\pi, 0 < z < H) \\ u|_{z=0} = u_{2}, \ u|_{z=H} = u_{1} & (\rho < R, 0 < \varphi < 2\pi) \\ u|_{\rho=R} = f(z) = \frac{2u_{1}}{H^{2}} \left(z - \frac{H}{2}\right) z + \frac{u_{2}}{H} (H - z) & (0 < \varphi < 2\pi, 0 < z < H) \end{cases}$$

先将上、下底面的非齐次边界条件齐次化。

$$\diamondsuit u(\rho, \varphi, z) = v(\rho, \varphi, z) + w(z),$$
 (1)

使w(z)满足

$$w''(z) = 0 w(0) = u_2, \ w(H) = u_2$$
 $\Rightarrow w(z) = u_2 + \frac{u_1 - u_2}{H} z$ o (2)

$$v 滿足 \begin{cases} \nabla^2 v = 0 & (\rho < R, 0 < \varphi < 2\pi, 0 < z < H) \\ v\big|_{z=0} = v\big|_{z=H} = 0 & (\rho < R, 0 < \varphi < 2\pi) \\ v\big|_{\rho=R} = u\big|_{\rho=R} - w(z) = f(z) - w(z) = \frac{2u_1}{H} \left(\frac{z}{H} - 1\right) z & (0 < \varphi < 2\pi, 0 < z < H) \end{cases}$$

v的定解问题有轴对称性,所以u与 φ 无关。

$$\nabla^{2} v = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\rho} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\rho \frac{\partial v}{\partial \rho} \right) + \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial z^{2}} = 0 . \tag{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow v(\rho,z) = R(\rho)Z(z)$$
,代入(3),得 $\frac{1}{\rho} \cdot \frac{d}{d\rho} \left(\rho \frac{dR}{d\rho}\right) Z + RZ'' = 0$,

两边除以 $R(\rho)Z(z)$, 并移项, 得

$$\frac{R'' + \frac{1}{\rho}R'}{R} = -\frac{Z''}{Z} = \lambda,$$

$$R''(\rho) + \frac{1}{\rho}R'(\rho) - \frac{n^2\pi^2}{H^2}R(\rho) = 0 \Rightarrow \rho^2R''(\rho) + \rho R'(\rho) - \frac{n^2\pi^2}{H^2}\rho^2R(\rho) = 0 . \quad (5)$$

$$\diamondsuit x = \frac{n\pi}{H} \rho$$
, $R(\rho) = y(x)$, 则(5) 成为

$$x^2y''(x) + xy'(x) - x^2y(x) = 0$$
,

【0阶虚宗量 Bessel eq.】

其在x=0 (即 $\rho=0$) 处有界的解为

$$R(\rho) = y(x) = I_0(x) = I_0\left(\frac{n\pi}{H}\rho\right) \circ \tag{6}$$

由(5)和(6),v的定解问题满足上、下底面齐次边界条件的特解为

$$v_n(\rho,z) = C_n I_0 \left(\frac{n\pi}{H}\rho\right) \sin\frac{n\pi}{H}z$$
,

v的定解问题满足上、下底面齐次边界条件的通解为

$$v(\rho,z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n(\rho,z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n I_0\left(\frac{n\pi}{H}\rho\right) \sin\frac{n\pi}{H} z$$
 (7)

由
$$v|_{\rho=R} = \frac{2u_1}{H} \left(\frac{z}{H} - 1\right) z$$
,得

$$\frac{2u_1}{H}\left(\frac{z}{H}-1\right)z = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n I_0\left(\frac{n\pi}{H}R\right) \sin\frac{n\pi}{H}z \ . \qquad \qquad 【傅里叶正弦数】$$

$$C_n I_0 \left(\frac{n\pi}{H} R \right) = \frac{2}{H} \int_0^H \frac{2u_1}{H} \left(\frac{z}{H} - 1 \right) z \sin \frac{n\pi}{H} z dz$$

$$C_n = \frac{4u_1}{I_0 \left(\frac{n\pi}{H}R\right)} \cdot \frac{1}{H^2} \left[\frac{1}{H} \int_0^H z^2 \sin\frac{n\pi}{H} z dz - \int_0^H z \sin\frac{n\pi}{H} z dz\right]$$

$$= \frac{4u_1}{I_0\left(\frac{n\pi}{H}R\right)} \cdot \frac{1}{H^2} \left\{ -\frac{H^2}{n\pi} \left(-1\right)^n + \frac{2H^2}{(n\pi)^3} \left[\left(-1\right)^n - 1 \right] + \frac{H^2}{n\pi} \left(-1\right)^n \right\}$$

$$= \frac{8u_1}{I_0 \left(\frac{n\pi}{H}R\right)} \frac{\left(-1\right)^n - 1}{\left(n\pi\right)^3}, \ n = 1, 2, \cdots,$$

因此,
$$C_{2k} = 0, k = 1, 2, \dots$$
,(8)

$$C_{2k+1} = \frac{8u_1}{I_0 \left\lceil \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{H} R \right\rceil} \cdot \frac{-2}{(2k+1)^3 \pi^3} = -\frac{16u_1}{\pi^3 I_0 \left\lceil \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{H} R \right\rceil (2k+1)^3} \circ (9)$$

将(8)和(9)代入(7),得

$$v(\rho,z) = -\frac{16u_1}{\pi^3} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{I_0 \left[\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{H} \rho \right]}{I_0 \left[\frac{(2k+1)}{H} R \right]} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{H} z}{(2k+1)^3}$$
 (10)

将(2)和(10)代入(1),得圆柱体内各点的稳恒温度为

$$u(\rho,z) = w(z) + v(\rho,z) = u_2 + \frac{u_1 - u_2}{H}z - \frac{16u_1}{\pi^3} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{I_0 \left[\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{H} \rho \right]}{I_0 \left[\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{H} R \right]} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{H}z}{(2k+1)^3} \circ$$