1、一维无限区域上 Helmholtz 方程的 Green 函数满足:

$$(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} + k^2(x))G(x;\xi) = -\delta(x-\xi), -\infty < x, \xi < +\infty$$

其中,
$$k(x) = \begin{cases} k_1, -\infty < x < 0 \\ k_2, 0 < x < +\infty \end{cases}$$
 , $G(x;\xi)$ 有界, $-\infty < \xi < 0$, k_1 和 k_2 均为虚部大于零的

常数,求解满足条件的 Green 函数。 解:一维均匀无限区域上 Helmholtz 方程的 Green 函数:

$$G(x) = \frac{i}{2k} e^{ik|x-\xi|}, \quad \operatorname{Im}(k) > 0$$

介质 1 中的场由 ξ 处源激发的入射波 G''' 和在 x=0 界面上的反射波 G''' 的叠加,即

$$G_{\rm l}=G^{\rm in}+G^{\rm ref}\,,\quad {\rm \AA} r G^{\rm in}=\frac{i}{2k_{\rm l}}e^{ik_{\rm l}|x-\xi|} \label{eq:Glass}$$

$$G^{ref} = G^{in}(0)R_{12}e^{-ik_1x} = \frac{i}{2k_1}e^{-ik_1\xi}R_{12}e^{-ik_1x} = \frac{i}{2k_1}R_{12}e^{-ik_1(\xi+x)}$$

$$G_1 = \frac{i}{2k_1} \left[e^{ik_1|x-\xi|} + R_{12}e^{-ik_1(\xi+x)} \right]$$

介质 2 中场为在 x = 0 界面上入射波的透射波

$$G_2 = G^{in}(0)T_{12}e^{ik_2x} = \frac{i}{2k_1}e^{-ik_1\xi}T_{12}e^{ik_2x}$$

在边界x=0上,满足边界条件

$$\begin{cases} G_1 \big|_{x=0} = G_2 \big|_{x=0} \\ \frac{dG_1}{dx} \big|_{x=0} = \frac{dG_2}{dx} \big|_{x=0} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} R_{12} = \frac{k_1 - k_2}{k_1 + k_2} \\ T_{12} = \frac{2k_1}{k_1 + k_2} \end{cases}$$

$$G_{1} = \frac{i}{2k_{1}} \left[e^{ik_{1}|x-\xi|} + \frac{k_{1} - k_{2}}{k_{1} + k_{2}} e^{-ik_{1}(\xi + x)} \right]$$

$$G_2 = \frac{i}{k_1 + k_2} e^{-ik_1 \xi} e^{ik_2 x}$$

边界条件的说明: 麦克斯韦方程

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \times \vec{E} = i\omega\mu \vec{H} \\ \nabla \times \vec{H} = -i\omega\varepsilon \vec{E} \end{cases}$$
$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 0$$
$$\nabla \cdot \vec{H} = 0$$

将第二个方程带入第一个方程,可得

$$\nabla^2 \vec{E} + k^2 \vec{E} = 0$$

假设电磁波为z方向的平面波,则其解为

$$\vec{E}(z) = \vec{E}_0 e^{ikz}$$

 \bar{E}_0 为电场的方向.

由公式
$$\nabla \cdot (u\bar{E}) = \nabla u \cdot \bar{E} + u \nabla \cdot \bar{E}$$
,可得

$$\begin{split} \nabla \cdot \left(\bar{E}_0 e^{ikz} \right) &= ik \hat{e}_z \cdot \bar{E}_0 e^{ikz} + \nabla \cdot \bar{E}_0 e^{ikz} = 0 \\ \Rightarrow \hat{e}_z \cdot \bar{E}_0 &= 0 \end{split}$$

上式说明电场方向与传播方向垂直. 假设电场方向为 x 方向,因此

$$E_{x}(z) = E_{0}e^{ikz}$$

$$\label{eq:definition} \pm \ \nabla \times \vec{E} = i\omega \mu \vec{H} \Rightarrow \vec{H} = \frac{1}{i\omega \mu} \nabla \times \vec{E}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{e}_x & \hat{e}_y & \hat{e}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ E_x(z) & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \hat{e}_y \frac{\partial E_x(z)}{\partial z}$$

带入上式,可看出磁场只有 y 方向的分量.因此

$$H_{y} = \frac{1}{i\omega\mu} \frac{dE_{x}(z)}{dz} \hat{e}_{y}$$

在边界上电场切向方向连续和磁场切线方向连续,可得

$$\begin{cases} E_x(z)\big|_1 = E_x(z)\big|_2\\ \frac{dE_x(z)}{dz}\big|_1 = \frac{dE_x(z)}{dz}\big|_2 \end{cases}$$

2、在第一类齐次边界条件下,一维有限区间上
$$HeImholtz$$
 方程的 $Green$ 函数满足如下方程。
$$\begin{cases} (\frac{\partial^2}{\partial^2 x} + k^2)G(x;\xi) = -\delta(x-\xi), a < x, \xi < b; \\ G(x;\xi)|_{z=a} = 0, \quad G(x;\xi)|_{x=b} = 0 \end{cases}$$
 求解論日 $Ax = 0$

求解满足上述条件的 Green 函数。

解: 一维均匀无限区域上Helmholtz 方程的 Green 函数:

$$G(x) = \frac{i}{2k} e^{ik|x-\xi|}, \quad \operatorname{Im}(k) > 0$$

在区域 $a \le x \le b$ 区域内,场由源激发的入射波、x = a界面上的反射波和x = b界面上的反

$$G^{in} = \frac{i}{2k} e^{ik|x-\xi|}$$

 $G_a^{ref} = Be^{ik(\xi-a)}e^{ik(x-a)}$,右行波,其中B为波在x=a界面上的反射系数

 $G_b^{ref} = Ae^{a(b-\xi)}e^{a(b-x)}$,左行波,其中 A 为波在 x = a 界面上的反射系数

$$G(x,\xi) = \frac{i}{2k} \left[e^{ik|x-\xi|} + A e^{ik(b-\xi)} e^{ik(b-x)} + B e^{ik(\xi-a)} e^{ik(x-a)} \right]$$

由边界条件
$$\begin{cases} G|_{x=a}=0 \\ G|_{x=b}=0 \end{cases}$$
 可得

$$\begin{cases} A = \frac{e^{i2k\xi} - e^{j2ka}}{e^{i2ka} - e^{i2kb}} \\ B = -e^{i2k(a-\xi)} \cdot \frac{e^{i2k\xi} - e^{i2kb}}{e^{i2ka} - e^{i2kb}} \end{cases}$$

3、求解满足如下半无界空间 Helmholtz 方程边值问题的 Green 函数

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial z^2} + k^2 G = -\delta(x - x_0)\delta(y - y_0)\delta(z - z_0) \\ G|_{z=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

方法一:

由镜像法可知,上述方程的解可写为:

$$G = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{e^{ikr}}{r} - \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{e^{ikr'}}{r'}$$

其中,
$$r = \sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2}$$
, $r' = \sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z+z_0)^2}$

方法二、由 Sommerfeld 积分公式
$$\frac{e^{ikr}}{r} = i \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{ik_z^2|z|}}{k_z^2} J_0(k_\rho \rho) k_\rho dk_\rho$$
, $\operatorname{Im}(k_z^2) > 0$

因此无限空间内 Helmholtz 方程的解为

$$\frac{e^{ikr}}{4\pi r} = \frac{i}{4\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{ik_s^2|z-z_0|}}{k_s^2} J_0(k_\rho \rho) k_\rho dk_\rho$$

上式积分中, $u(z)=e^{a_{r}^{i}[z-z_{0}]}$ 可以看作从 $z=z_{0}$ 处发射的平面波入射波 $u_{r}(z)=e^{a_{r}^{i}[z-z_{0}]}$,当入射波传播到z=0界面时,将发生反射。

界面上的入射波: $u_i(0) = e^{ik_i z_0}$

反射波: $u_r(z) = Re^{ik_z z_0} e^{ik_z z_0} = Re^{ik_z (z+z_0)}$, R 为反射系数。

因此, z>0介质中, 总波场为

$$u = u_1 + u_r = e^{ik_z^2|z-z_0|} + \operatorname{Re}^{ik_z^2(z+z_0)}$$

由边界条件
$$u|_{z=0}=0\Rightarrow e^{ik_{z}z_{0}}+\mathrm{Re}^{ik_{z}z_{0}}=0\Rightarrow R=-1$$

$$u = u_i + u_r = e^{ik_z|z-z_0|} - e^{ik_z(z+z_0)}$$

$$G = \frac{e^{ikr}}{4\pi r} = \frac{i}{4\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{ik_z^* |z-z_0|} - e^{ik_z^* (z+z_0)}}{k_z^*} \mathbf{J}_0 \Big(k_\rho \rho \Big) k_\rho \mathrm{d}k_\rho$$

4、 三维带状区域上 Helmholtz 方程的 Green 函数:

$$(\nabla^2+k^2)G(x,y,z;\xi,\eta,\zeta)=-\delta(x-\xi,y-\eta,z-\varsigma), (x,y,z)\in\Omega, (\xi,\eta,\zeta)\in\Omega$$

$$G(x, y, z; \xi, \eta, \zeta)|_{z=0} = 0, G(x, y, z; \xi, \eta, \zeta)|_{z=H} = 0$$

其中:
$$\Omega = \{(x, y, z) \mid -\infty < x, y < +\infty, 0 < z < H\}$$

解: 三维无限空间 Helmholtz 方程的 Green 函数:

$$G\!\left(\vec{r},\vec{r_0}\right)\!=\!\frac{e^{ikr}}{4\pi r}\!=\!\frac{i}{4\pi}\int_0^\infty\!\frac{e^{ik_z|z-z_0|}}{k_z}\!J_0\!\left(\!k_\rho\rho\right)\!\!k_\rho dk_\rho$$

在区域 $H_1 < z < H_2$ 中的总场可以看做由 r_0 发射的入射波和上下界面的反射波组成。

入射波即为
$$G(\vec{r},\vec{r}_0) = \frac{i}{4\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{ik_z|z-z_0|}}{k_z} J_0(k_\rho \rho) k_\rho dk_\rho$$
,

只有平面波 $e^{ik_{\rho}|z-z_{0}|}$ 在上下界面发生反射,而柱面波 $J_{0}(k_{\rho}
ho)$ 传播方向与界面平行,不发生

反射。因此,下面只需讨论平面波 $e^{ik_z|z|}$ 在上下界面发生反射

设入射平面波 $V(z) = e^{i k_z |z-z_0|}$,在 $H_1 < z < H_2$ 区域的,总场满足

$$V(z) = e^{ik_z|z-z_0|} + Ue^{ik_z(z-H_1)} + De^{ik_z(H_2-z)}$$

由边界条件得

$$\begin{cases} V\Big|_{z=H_1} = e^{ik_z|H_1-z_0|} + Ue^{ik_x(H_1-H_1)} + De^{ik_x(H_2-H_1)} = 0 \\ V\Big|_{z=H_2} = e^{ik_z|H_2-z_0|} + Ue^{ik_x(H_2-H_1)} + De^{ik_x(H_2-H_2)} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{split} & \mathcal{E}\Big[V\Big|_{z=H_2} = e^{ik_z|H_2-z_0|} + Ue^{ik_x(H_2-H_1)} + De^{ik_x(H_2-H_2)} = 0 \\ & \mathcal{E}\Big[V\Big|_{z=H_2} = \frac{e^{ik_x(z_0-H_1)} + e^{ik_x(2H_2-H_1-z_0)}}{1 - e^{2ik_x(H_2-H_1)}} \\ & \mathcal{E}\Big[U\Big|_{z=H_2} = \frac{e^{ik_x(z_0-H_1)} + e^{ik_x(2H_2-2H_1+z_0)}}{1 - e^{2ik_x(H_2-H_1)}} \\ & \mathcal{E}\Big[U\Big|_{z=H_2} = \frac{e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} \\ & \mathcal{E}\Big[U\Big|_{z=H_2} = \frac{e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} \\ & \mathcal{E}\Big[U\Big|_{z=H_2} = \frac{e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} \\ & \mathcal{E}\Big[U\Big|_{z=H_2} = \frac{e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} \\ & \mathcal{E}\Big[U\Big|_{z=H_2} = \frac{e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} \\ & \mathcal{E}\Big[U\Big|_{z=H_2} = \frac{e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} \\ & \mathcal{E}\Big[U\Big|_{z=H_2} = \frac{e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} \\ & \mathcal{E}\Big[U\Big|_{z=H_2} = \frac{e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} \\ & \mathcal{E}\Big[U\Big|_{z=H_2} = \frac{e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} \\ & \mathcal{E}\Big[U\Big|_{z=H_2} = \frac{e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} \\ & \mathcal{E}\Big[U\Big|_{z=H_2} = \frac{e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} \\ & \mathcal{E}\Big[U\Big|_{z=H_2} = \frac{e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} \\ & \mathcal{E}\Big[U\Big|_{z=H_2} = \frac{e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} \\ & \mathcal{E}\Big[U\Big|_{z=H_2} = \frac{e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} \\ & \mathcal{E}\Big[U\Big|_{z=H_2} = \frac{e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} \\ & \mathcal{E}\Big[U\Big|_{z=H_2} = \frac{e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} + e^{ik_x(z_0-z_0)} \\ & \mathcal{E}\Big[U\Big|_{z=H_$$

试题:已知球心一个点源,无穷空间 Helmholtz 方程的解为 $\frac{\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i} k r}}{4\pi r}$,如果球内波矢为 k_1 ,球外波矢为 k_2 ,求球内外波的表达式。

1、求如下有界区域热传导问题的 Green 函数

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

该问题可以转化为

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

令 G(x,t)=X(x)T(t), 带入上述方程, 通过分离变量得

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

$$T' + \lambda a^2 T = 0$$

本征值
$$\lambda = \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{l^2}$$
, $(n = 1, 2, 3)$

本征函数
$$X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$
, $(n = 1, 2, 3)$

$$T(t) = e^{\frac{n^2 \pi^2 a^2}{l^2} t}$$
所以, $G(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} e^{\frac{n^2 \pi^2 a^2}{l^2} t}$
由初始条件 $G\Big|_{t=r} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} e^{\frac{n^2 \pi^2 a^2}{l^2} r} = \delta(x - \xi)$

$$c_n = e^{\frac{n^2 \pi^2 a^2}{l^2} r} \frac{2}{l} \int_0^t \delta(x - \xi) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = \frac{2}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi \xi}{l} e^{\frac{n^2 \pi^2 a^2}{l^2} r}$$

$$\therefore G(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi \xi}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} e^{\frac{n^2 \pi^2 a^2}{l^2}(t-\tau)}, \ t \ge \tau$$

2、求如下有界区域波动方程的 Green 函数

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

该问题可以转化为

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

利用分离变量法,可得

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

由初始条件

$$\begin{cases} G \Big|_{t=r} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} = 0, \\ G_t \Big|_{t=r} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n\pi a}{l} B_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} = \delta(x - \xi) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_n = 0, \ B_n = \frac{2}{n\pi a} \sin \frac{n\pi \xi}{l}, \ (n = 1, 2, \cdots)$$

$$\therefore G(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n\pi a} \sin \frac{n\pi \xi}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi \alpha}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi a}{l} (t-\tau)$$