### 1 Introduction

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#### 3 第一章第一节

### 向后加权隐式格式:

方程具有  $O(h_t^2 + h_\pi^2)$  精度, 称为 Crank-Nicolson 格式 (CN 格式)。

$$G(h_t, \sigma) = \frac{1 - 4(1 - \theta) ar \sin^2 \frac{\sigma h}{2}}{1 + 4\theta ar \sin^2 \frac{\sigma h}{2}}, \begin{cases} r \leqslant \frac{1}{2a(1 - 2\theta)}, & \theta \in [0, \frac{1}{2}) \\ \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Theorem.1 (这是一个 Line Theorem): 你好你好你好

Theorem. 2 (这是一个 Block Theorem): 你好你好你好

定理 2 的证明:

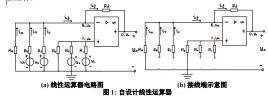
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表 1: 符号含义与约定				
符号	符号含义	单位		
符号 1 符号 2 符号 3 符号 4	含义 1 含义 2 含义 3 含义 4	单位 1 单位 2 单位 3 单位 4		

#### 3.1 线性运算器(自设计)

图 1 是在加法器、减法器的基础上,自己设计的线性运算器,它可以实现 任意数量的输入(电压)信号的任意线性运算。事实上,在此线性运算器中电阻  $R_M$  和电阻  $R_P$  是关键,因为在正相信号间的比例、反相信号间的比 例分别确定时,这两个电阻实现了正信号和负信号之间的比例调整,使得最 终输出的正、负信号可以任意大或任意小(最小即为0,不占任何比例)。

图中,红色端是加法信号,蓝色端是减法信号,绿色端为公共地(可只保



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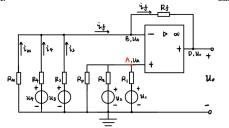


图 2: 这里是图注

我们先研究图 1 (a) 的输出特性,再讨论如果没有电阻  $R_M$  或  $R_P$ ,输 出电压会受到什么限制。输出电压的推导是简单的,先考虑点 A 的电势  $u_A$ 

$$u_A = \frac{\frac{u_1}{R_1} + \frac{u_2}{R_2}}{\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} + \frac{1}{r_2}}$$
(3)

 $u_A$  的推导, 除了列 KCL, KVL 硬解之外, 还可以这样: 先将  $R_p$  断路, 这样  $u_2, R_2, u_1, R_1$  构成并联的两个实际电压源(自带电阻),容易求得此时点 A 的电

$$u_A = \frac{R_2 u_1 + R_1 u_2}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{\frac{u_1}{R_1} + \frac{u_2}{R_2}}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}}$$
 (4) 于是,我们再并联一个实际电压源  $P$  后,由数学上直接推广,可以得到  $u_A$  为;

$$A = \frac{\frac{u_1}{R_1} + \frac{u_2}{R_2} + \frac{u_p}{R_p}}{\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R}}$$
(5)

再令  $u_n = 0$ ,即得图 1 中的原始  $u_A$ 。 再考虑左侧的电流组,并利用虚断:

$$\begin{array}{l} (1) & \text{ for all } \\ (3) & = R_f \left( u_3 - u_A \right) \\ i_4 & = \frac{R_f}{1} \left( u_4 - u_A \right) \\ i_m & = \frac{R_f}{R_m} \left( 0 - u_A \right) \\ i_f & = \frac{1}{1} + i_4 + i_m \end{array} ) \quad \text{(6)}$$

$$\implies u_o = u_A - R_f \left[ \frac{u_3}{R_3} + \frac{u_4}{R_4} - u_A \left( \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_m} \right) \right]$$
(7)  
$$= \left[ 1 + R_f \left( \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_m} \right) \right] u_A - R_f \left( \frac{u_3}{R_3} + \frac{u_4}{R_4} \right)$$
(8)

$$u_o = \frac{1 + \frac{R_f}{R_a} \left( \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4} \right)}{\frac{1}{R_p} + \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right)} \cdot \left( \frac{u_1}{R_1} + \frac{u_2}{R_2} \right) - R_f \cdot \left( \frac{u_3}{R_3} + \frac{u_4}{R_4} \right)$$
(9)

这样,对于所有加法信号,可以通过  $R_1, R_2$  间的比例来调整它们在加法中 的输出比例,类似地,减法信号通过  $R_3$  ,  $R_4$  间的比例来调整它们在减法中 的输出比例。最后通过  $R_f$ ,  $R_m$ ,  $R_p$  来调整加法、减法之间的输出比例。在  $R_f, R_m, R_p$  都可变时, 易证(减法占比)  $R_f \in [0, \infty)$ , (加法占比)  $\frac{\frac{1+R_f\left(\frac{1}{R_3}+\frac{1}{R_4}+\frac{1}{R_m}\right)}{\frac{1}{R_1}+\frac{1}{R_2}+\frac{1}{R_p}}\in[0,\,\infty),\, \exists E$ 全部系数都具有任意性,此线

上面的电路容易推广到任意输入信号个数的情形。假设有 m 个加法信号  $u_{s_1},\ldots,u_{s_m}$ ,它们对应的串联电阻分别  $R_{s_1},\ldots,R_{s_m}$ ;以及 n 个减 法信号  $u_{r_1},\ldots,u_{r_n}$ ,它们对应的串联阻值分别  $R_{r_1},\ldots,R_{r_n}$ 。直接 由数学上推广出去,得到输出电压 u。的表达式为:

$$u_{o} = \left(\frac{1 + \frac{R_{f}}{R_{m}} + R_{f} \sum_{i=s_{1}}^{i=s_{m}} \frac{1}{R_{i}}}{\frac{1}{R_{f}} + \sum_{i=r_{1}}^{i=r_{1}} \frac{1}{R_{i}}}\right) \cdot \sum_{i=s_{1}}^{i=s_{m}} \frac{u_{i}}{R_{i}} - R_{f} \cdot \sum_{i=r_{1}}^{i=r_{n}} \frac{u_{i}}{R_{i}}$$
(10)

此线性运算器的具体仿真示例见 Homework 3.

## 4 对于正入射的情况,写出菲涅尔公式

菲涅尔公式如下: 菲涅尔公式如下: 菲涅尔公式如下: 菲涅尔公式如下: 菲涅尔公式如下: 菲涅尔公式如下: 菲涅尔公式如下: 菲涅尔公式如下: 菲涅 尔公式如下: 菲涅尔公式如下: 菲涅尔公式如下: 菲涅尔公式如下:

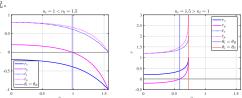
类型	振幅反射系数 r		振幅透射系数 t	
s被	$r_s = \frac{n_i \cos \theta_i - n_t \cos \theta_t}{n_i \cos \theta_i + n_t \cos \theta_t}$	$-\frac{\sin(\theta_i - \theta_t)}{\sin(\theta_i + \theta_t)}$	$t_s = \frac{2n_i \cos \theta_i}{n_i \cos \theta_i + n_t \cos \theta_t}$	$+\frac{2 \sin \theta_t \cos \theta_i}{\sin(\theta_i + \theta_t)}$
p被	$r_p = \frac{n_t \cos \theta_i - n_i \cos \theta_t}{n_t \cos \theta_i + n_i \cos \theta_t}$	$+\frac{\tan(\theta_i - \theta_t)}{\tan(\theta_i + \theta_t)}$	$t_p = \frac{2n_i \cos \theta_i}{n_i \cos \theta_t + n_t \cos \theta_i}$	$+\frac{2 \sin \theta_t \cos \theta_i}{\sin(\theta_i + \theta_t) \cos(\theta_i - \theta_t)}$

$$r_{p} = (-r_{s}) = \frac{n_{t} - n_{i}}{n_{t} + n_{i}}, \quad t_{p} = t_{s} = \frac{2n_{i}}{n_{i} + n_{t}}$$

$$F = R_{s} = R_{p} = \left(\frac{n_{t} - n_{i}}{n_{t} + n_{t}}\right)^{2}$$
(12)

$$F = R_s = R_p = \left(\frac{n_t - n_i}{n_s}\right)^2$$
 (12)

情况。



(a) 由空气入射玻璃( $n_i=1,\;n_t=1.5$ )(b) 由玻璃入射空气( $n_i=1.5,\;n_t=1$ ) 图 3: 振幅系数 r 随入射角  $\theta$ 。的变化

# 5 一自然光以 Brewster Angle 入射到空气中的一块玻璃。 已知功率透射率为 0.86。

\*事实上,本题题设并不合理,是不符合实际的。我们先给出解题过程, 再说明为何题设不合理。

## (1) 求功率的反射率:

T = 0.86, 由能量守恒, 功率反射率 R = 0.14。

# (2) 若输入为 1000 W, 求透射光 s 分量上的功率

光束为自然光,因此 s 分量和 p 分量的功率相同,都为 500 W,也即  $\Phi_{e,i,s} = \Phi_{e,i,p} = 500 \text{ W}$ 。文由 Brewster Angle 入射,因此反射光的 p分量为 0,也即  $R_p = 0$ ,于是:

$$T_p = 1 - R_p = 1, \quad T_s = 2T - T_p = 0.72 \tag{13}$$

由此可求得透射光 s 分量上的辐射通量(即辐射功率)。  $\Phi_{e,t,s}=T_s\Phi_{e,t,s}=0.72\times500\,\mathrm{W}=360\,\mathrm{W}$ (14)

(3) 不合理的原因: 玻璃折射率为 0.554902

在题设条件下,R=0.14,默认空气折射率为 1,则唯一的未知量是玻璃折射率  $n_t$ ,这是可以求解的,方程如下:

$$R = \frac{1}{2}(R_s + R_p) = 0.14, \quad \theta_i = \theta_B = \arctan\left(\frac{n_t}{n_i}\right), \quad n_i = 1 \Longrightarrow (15)$$

$$(\operatorname{arctan} n_t) - \sqrt{n_t^2 - \sin^2(\arctan n_t)}\right]^2 \perp \begin{bmatrix} n_t^2 \cos(\arctan n_t) - \sqrt{n_t^2 - \sin^2(\arctan n_t)} \\ n_t^2 \cos(\arctan n_t) - \sqrt{n_t^2 - \sin^2(\arctan n_t)} \end{bmatrix}$$

此方程有唯一未知量  $n_t$ ,用 Matlab 解此非线性方程组,得到玻璃折射率  $n_t$ 

$$n_t = 0.554902$$
,  $\theta_t = \theta_B = 0.506599$  rad  $= 29.025970^{\circ}$   
 $\theta_t = 1.064198$  rad  $= 60.974030^{\circ}$ ,  $\theta_C = 0.588245$  rad  $= 33.703947^{\circ}$   
 $R = 0.140000$ ,  $R_s = 0.280000$ ,  $R_p = 0.000000$   
 $T = 0.860000$ ,  $T_s = 0.720000$ ,  $T_p = 1.000000$ 

而一般玻璃的折射率在1.5左右,即使是特殊玻璃(例如高折射率镜片), 也基本在 1.3 至 1.9 之间, 0.5 的玻璃折射率显然是不合理的。即使是考虑介 质折射率关于波长的变化(如 X 射线或 Gamma 射线),也不会达到如此低的

# 6 上题修正: 一自然光由空气入射玻璃,玻璃折射率为 1.5, 已知功率透射率为 0.86。

#### (1) 求功率的反射率:

T = 0.86, 由能量守恒, 功率反射率 R = 0.14。

#### (2) 若输入为 1000 W, 求透射光 s 分量上的功率

光束为自然光,因此 s 分量和 p 分量的功率相同,都为 500 W。先求解入 射角  $\theta_i$ , 由菲涅尔定理和能量关系:

$$R = \frac{1}{2}(R_s + R_p)$$
 (18)

$$R = \frac{1}{2} (R_s + R_p)$$

$$R_s = \left[ \frac{\cos \theta_i - \sqrt{n_{ti}^2 - \sin^2 \theta_i}}{\cos \theta_i + \sqrt{n_{ti}^2 - \sin^2 \theta_i}} \right]^2, R_p = \left[ \frac{n_{ti}^2 \cos \theta_i - \sqrt{n_{ti}^2 - \sin^2 \theta_i}}{n_{ti}^2 \cos \theta_i + \sqrt{n_{ti}^2 - \sin^2 \theta_i}} \right]^2$$
(18)

$$\left[\frac{\cos\theta_i - \sqrt{1.5^2 - \sin^2\theta_i}}{\cos\theta_i + \sqrt{1.5^2 - \sin^2\theta_i}}\right]^2 + \left[\frac{1.5^2 \cos\theta_i - \sqrt{1.5^2 - \sin^2\theta_i}}{1.5^2 \cos\theta_i + \sqrt{1.5^2 - \sin^2\theta_i}}\right]^2 = 2 \times 0.14 (20)$$

 $\begin{array}{c} \theta_i = 1.173220 \ \mathrm{rad} = 67.220559^\circ \\ R = 0.140000, \quad R_s = 0.256933, \ R_p = 0.023067 \\ T = 0.860000, \quad T_s = 0.743067, \ T_p = 0.976933 \end{array}$ 

于是透射光 s 分量上的辐射通量为:

 $\Phi_{e,t,s} = T_s \Phi_{e,i,s} = 0.743067 \times 500 \text{ W} = 371.5335 \text{ W}$ 

# 7 光束垂直入射到玻璃-空气界面,玻璃折射率 1.5, 求出 能量反射率和透射率

 $\theta_i = 0$  时,由菲涅尔定律和能量关系,有:

$$R = \frac{1}{2}(R_s + R_p), \quad T = 1 - R$$
 (2)

$$R_{s} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_{i} - \sqrt{n_{ti}^{2} - \sin^{2} \theta_{i}} \\ \cos \theta_{i} - \sqrt{n_{ti}^{2} - \sin^{2} \theta_{i}} \\ \cos \theta_{i} + \sqrt{n_{ti}^{2} - \sin^{2} \theta_{i}} \end{bmatrix}^{2} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1 - n_{ti}}{1 + n_{ti}} \end{bmatrix}^{2}$$
(24)

$$R_{p} = \left[ \frac{n_{ti}^{2} \cos \theta_{i} - \sqrt{n_{ti}^{2} - \sin^{2} \theta_{i}}}{n_{ti}^{2} \cos \theta_{i} + \sqrt{n_{ti}^{2} - \sin^{2} \theta_{i}}} \right]^{2} = \left[ \frac{n_{ti}^{2} - n_{ti}}{n_{ti}^{2} + n_{ti}} \right]^{2}$$
(25)

空气入射玻璃: R = 0.04, T = 0.96玻璃入射空气: R = 0.04, T = 0.96

也即无论从哪边入射,能量反射率和诱射率分别为 0.04 和 0.96。