

东南大学考试卷(A)

课程名称 数学物理方法 考试学期 18-19-3 得分

适用专业 面上 考试形式 闭卷 考试时间长度 120分钟

题目	一	二	三	四	五
得分					

注意：本份试卷可能会用到以下公式：

$$1、\mathcal{L}[\sin \alpha t](p) = \frac{\alpha}{p^2 + \alpha^2}, \quad \mathcal{L}[\cos \alpha t](p) = \frac{p}{p^2 + \alpha^2}, \quad \mathcal{L}[t^n e^{at}](p) = \frac{n!}{(p-a)^{n+1}};$$

$$2、\mathcal{L}[f(t-t_0)H(t-t_0)](p) = \tilde{f}(p)e^{-t_0 p}, \quad t_0 \geq 0;$$

$$3、第二Green公式：\int_{\Omega} [v\Delta u - u\Delta v]dx = \oint_{\partial\Omega} \left[v\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - u\frac{\partial v}{\partial n} \right]dS$$

$$4、(x^\nu J_\nu(x))' = x^\nu J_{\nu-1}(x), \quad (x^{-\nu} J_\nu(x))' = -x^{-\nu} J_{\nu+1}(x).$$

一 填空题 ($5 \times 6' = 30'$)

1. (选择题)二阶偏微分方程 $3u_{xx} - 2u_{xy} + u_{yy} + u_x + 4u = f(x, y)$ 是什么类型的方程? 答: B. (A. 双曲型方程 B. 椭圆型方程 C. 抛物型方程 D. 都不是)

2. 设 $\{\phi_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ 是 $L^2[0, l]$ 上完备的标准正交函数系, $f \in L^2[0, l]$, 则函数 f 的Fourier系数可表示为 $c_n = (f, \phi_n)$, 函数 f 的Fourier级数可表示为 $f = \sum_{n=1}^\infty c_n \phi_n$.

3. 用特征函数展开法求解初边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = h(x, t), & 0 < x < l, t > 0, \\ u_x(0, t) = 0, u_x(l, t) = 0, & t > 0, \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x), & 0 \leq x \leq l \end{cases}$$

时, 需要用到的特征函数系是 $\cos \frac{n\pi x}{l}, n = 0, 1, \dots$.

4. 已知二维波动方程初值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2(u_{xx} + u_{yy}) = 0, (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2, t > 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x, y), u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x, y), (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \end{cases}$$

的求解公式为

$$u(x, y, t) = \frac{1}{2\pi a} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iint_D \frac{\varphi(\xi, \eta) d\xi d\eta}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - (\xi - x)^2 - (\eta - y)^2}} + \iint_D \frac{\psi(\xi, \eta) d\xi d\eta}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - (\xi - x)^2 - (\eta - y)^2}} \right],$$

其中区域 $D = \{(\xi, \eta) \mid (\xi - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2 \leq a^2 t^2\}$. 根据上述公式, 此初值问题的解在点 (x_0, y_0, t_0) 的依赖区域是 $\{(\xi, \eta) \mid (\xi - x_0)^2 + (\eta - y_0)^2 \leq a^2 t_0^2\}$.

5. 设 $u(r, \theta)$ 是圆域 $D = \{(r, \theta) \mid r < 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\}$ 上的调和函数,且 $u(1, \theta) = \sin^2 \theta$,则 u 在圆域 D 上的最大值和最小值分别为 1, 0, u 在圆心 $r = 0$ 处的值为 $\frac{1}{2}$.

二 简单计算 ($4 \times 8' = 32'$)

1. 对非齐次边界条件化为齐次边界条件的初边值问题: 设有初边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = x, & 0 < x < l, t > 0, \\ u(0, t) = 0, u(l, t) = 1, & t \geq 0, \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), u_t(x, t) = 0, & 0 < x < l, \end{cases}$$

求函数 $w(x)$, 使得利用变换 $u(x, t) = v(x, t) + w(x)$ 把未知函数 v 化为满足一个齐次方程及齐次边界条件的初边值问题, 并写出 v 所满足这个齐次方程齐次边界条件的初边值问题.

解: 把变换代入初边值问题, 得

$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} - a^2 v_{xx} = x + a^2 w''(x), & 0 < x < l, t > 0, \\ v(0, t) = -w(0), v(l, t) = 1 - w(l), & t \geq 0, \\ v(x, 0) = \varphi(x) - w(x), v_t(x, t) = 0, & 0 \leq x \leq l. \end{cases}$$

令 w 满足

$$x + a^2 w''(x) = 0, w(0) = 0, w(l) = 1. \quad \dots\dots\dots 3\text{分}$$

求得

$$w(x) = -\frac{x^3}{6a^2} + \left(\frac{l^2}{6a^2} + \frac{1}{l}\right)x. \quad \dots\dots\dots 6\text{分}$$

此时 v 满足

$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} - a^2 v_{xx} = 0, & 0 < x < l, t > 0, \\ v(0, t) = 0, v(l, t) = 0, & t \geq 0, \\ v(x, 0) = \varphi(x) - w(x), v_t(x, t) = 0, & 0 \leq x \leq l. \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots\dots 8\text{分}$$

2. 用Laplace变换法求解方程

$$y'(t) + \int_0^t y(\tau) \cos(t - \tau) d\tau = \sin t, y(0) = 0.$$

解: 做Laplace变换, 得

$$p\tilde{y}(p) + \tilde{y}(p) \frac{p}{p^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{p^2 + 1}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 3\text{分}$$

即

$$\tilde{y}(p) = \frac{1}{p(p^2 + 2)} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{p} - \frac{p}{p^2 + 2} \right]. \quad \dots\dots\dots 5\text{分}$$

做Laplace逆变换, 得

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos(\sqrt{2}t). \quad \dots\dots\dots 8\text{分}$$

3. 用特征线法求解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} - u_{xy} - 6u_{yy} = 0, & x \in R, y > 0, \\ u|_{y=0} = \sin x, \quad u_y|_{y=0} = \cos x, & x \in R. \end{cases}$$

解: 特征方程为

$$d^2y + dx dy - 6d^2x = (dy - 2dx)(dy + 3dx) = 0. \quad \dots\dots\dots 2\text{分}$$

求得特征性 $2x - y = C_1, 3x + y = C_2$. 作特征变换

$$\xi = 2x - y, \quad \eta = 3x + y,$$

方程化为 $u_{\xi\eta} = 0$. 所以求得方程的通解

$$u(x, y) = f(2x - y) + g(3x + y). \quad \dots\dots\dots 4\text{分}$$

由定解条件, 得

$$f(2x) + g(3x) = \sin x, \quad -f'(2x) + g'(3x) = \cos x. \quad \dots\dots\dots 6\text{分}$$

由此求得

$$f(2x) = -\frac{4}{5} \sin x - \frac{6C}{5}, \quad g(3x) = \frac{9}{5} \sin x + \frac{6C}{5}.$$

故得到解

$$u(x, y) = -\frac{4}{5} \sin \frac{2x - y}{2} + \frac{9}{5} \sin \frac{3x + y}{3}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 8\text{分}$$

4. 写出求解下列位势方程边值问题的Green函数 $G(x, y)$ 所满足的边值问题, 并用Green函数方法推导这个位势方程边值问题的求解公式

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u(x) = f(x), & x \in D, \\ u(x) = h_1(x), & x \in \Gamma_1; \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} + \sigma u = h_2(x), & x \in \Gamma_2, \end{cases}$$

其中 D 是光滑区域, Γ_1, Γ_2 是区域 D 的边界, 且 $\Gamma_1 \cap \Gamma_2 = \emptyset, \Gamma_1 \cup \Gamma_2 = \partial D$.

解: Green函数 $G(x, y)$ 所满足如下边值问题

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta_y G(x, y) = \delta(x - y), & x, y \in D, \\ G(x, y) = 0, & y \in \Gamma_1; \quad \frac{\partial G}{\partial n} + \sigma G = 0, & y \in \Gamma_2, \quad x \in D. \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots\dots 3\text{分}$$

利用第二Green公式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_D [u(y) \Delta_y G - G(x, y) \Delta u(y)] dy = \int_{\Gamma_1} + \int_{\Gamma_2} \left[u(y) \frac{\partial G}{\partial n} - G(x, y) \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right] dS \\ & = \int_{\Gamma_1} u(y) \frac{\partial G}{\partial n} dS + \int_{\Gamma_2} \left[u(y) \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial n} + \sigma G(x, y) \right) - G(x, y) h_2(y) \right] dS. \quad \dots\dots\dots 5\text{分} \end{aligned}$$

即

$$-u(x) + \int_D G(x, y) f(y) dy = \int_{\Gamma_1} u(y) \frac{\partial G}{\partial n} dS + \int_{\Gamma_2} \left[u(y) \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial n} + \sigma G(x, y) \right) - G(x, y) h_2(y) \right] dS.$$

最后, 得到

$$u(x) = \int_D G(x, y) f(y) dy - \int_{\Gamma_1} h_1(y) \frac{\partial G}{\partial n} dS + \int_{\Gamma_2} G(x, y) h_2(y) dS. \quad \dots\dots\dots 8\text{分}$$

三 (13') 用分离变量推导如下带对流项的Laplace方程边值问题的求解公式:

$$\begin{cases} -(u_{xx} + u_{yy}) + 2ku_y = 0, & 0 < x < a, 0 < y < b, \\ u(0, y) = u(a, y) = 0, & 0 \leq y \leq b, \\ u(x, 0) = 0, u(x, b) = f(x), & 0 \leq x \leq a, \end{cases}$$

其中 k 是常数.

解: 设 $U(x, y) = X(x)Y(y)$ 是非零特解, 将其代入方程和齐次边界条件, 得

$$-\frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = \frac{Y''(y)}{Y(y)} - 2k\frac{Y'(y)}{Y(y)} = \lambda, \\ X(0) = X(a) = 0, \dots\dots\dots 3分$$

于是得到常微分方程 $Y'' - 2kY' - \lambda Y = 0$ 和特征值问题

$$\begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0, & 0 < x < a, \\ X(0) = X(a) = 0. \end{cases}$$

解此特征值问题, 得

$$\lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{a}\right)^2, \quad X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots. \dots\dots\dots 5分$$

再把 $\lambda = \lambda_n$ 代入 $Y(y)$ 所满足的方程, 得

$$Y_n''(y) - 2kY_n'(y) - \lambda_n Y_n(y) = 0.$$

记 $\omega_n = \sqrt{k^2 + \lambda_n}$, 上述方程的解为

$$Y_n(y) = e^{ky}[C_n \cosh(\omega_n y) + D_n \sinh(\omega_n y)]. \dots\dots\dots 8分$$

故得特征解

$$u_n(x, y) = Y_n(y) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots,$$

叠加得到形式解

$$u(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} Y_n(y) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a}. \dots\dots\dots 10分$$

利用边界条件 $u(x, 0) = 0, u(x, b) = f(x)$, 得

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} Y_n(0) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a} = 0, \quad 0 \leq x \leq a, \\ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} Y_n(b) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a} = f(x), \quad 0 \leq x \leq a.$$

于是 $C_n = Y_n(0) = 0, n = 1, 2, \dots$, 从而 $Y_n(b) = D_n e^{kb} \sinh(\omega_n b)$, 故

$$D_n = \frac{2e^{-kb}}{a \sinh(\omega_n b)} \int_0^a f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a} dx. \dots\dots\dots 13分$$

最后, 所求的解为

$$u(x, y) = e^{k(y-b)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{a \sinh(\omega_n b)} \int_0^a f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a} dx \right) \sinh(\omega_n y) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a}.$$

四 (12') (1) 设 $\delta(x)$ 是Dirac函数, 求Fourier变换 $F[\delta(x)]$;

(2) 证明Fourier变换公式: $F[\cos ax](\omega) = \pi[\delta(\omega + a) + \delta(\omega - a)]$;

(3) 用Fourier变换法求解初值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = 0, & x \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0, \\ u(x, 0) = \cos x, & x \in \mathbb{R}. \end{cases}$$

解: (1) $F[\delta(x)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx = 1$ 2分

(2) 证明: 由(1)得

$$\delta(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i\omega x} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega x} d\omega.$$

利用Euler公式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} F[\cos ax](\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{e^{iax} + e^{-iax}}{2} \right) e^{-i\omega x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (e^{-i(\omega-a)x} + e^{-i(\omega+a)x}) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [2\pi\delta(\omega-a) + 2\pi\delta(\omega+a)] \\ &= \pi[\delta(\omega+a) + \delta(\omega-a)]. \end{aligned} \quad \dots\dots\dots 5分$$

(3) 对 $u(x, t)$ 关于 x 做Fourier变换, 记 $F[u(x, t)](\omega) = \hat{u}(\omega, t)$, 对初值问题做Fourier变换, 得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\hat{u}}{dt} + (a\omega)^2 \hat{u} = 0, & t > 0, \\ \hat{u}(\omega, 0) = \pi[\delta(\omega+1) + \delta(\omega-1)]. \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots\dots 8分$$

此初值问题的解为

$$\hat{u}(\omega, t) = \pi[\delta(\omega+1) + \delta(\omega-1)] e^{-a^2 \omega^2 t} = \pi[\delta(\omega+1) + \delta(\omega-1)] e^{-a^2 t}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 10分$$

做Fourier逆变换, 得

$$u(x, t) = e^{-a^2 t} \cos x. \quad \dots\dots\dots 12分$$

五 (13') 用分离变量法推导下列圆柱形区域上热传导方程初边值问题的求解公式

$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2(u_{rr} + \frac{1}{r}u_r + u_{zz}) = 0, & 0 < r < b, 0 < z < h, t > 0, \\ |u(0, z, t)| < \infty, u(b, z, t) = 0, & 0 \leq z \leq h, t > 0, \\ u(r, 0, t) = u(r, h, t) = 0, & 0 \leq r \leq b, t > 0, \\ u(r, z, 0) = g(r) \sin \frac{\pi z}{h}, & 0 \leq r \leq b, 0 \leq z \leq h. \end{cases}$$

注: $N_{mn}^2 = \int_0^b x J_m^2(\alpha_{mn}x/b) dx = \frac{b^2}{2} J_{m+1}^2(\alpha_{mn})$, 其中 α_{mn} 是 $J_m(x)$ 的第 n 个正零点.

解:方法I. 设 $U(r, z, t) = R(r)Z(z)T(t)$ 是非平凡特解, 将其代入方程, 得

$$\frac{T'(t)}{a^2T(t)} = \frac{R''(r) + \frac{1}{r}R'(r)}{R(r)} + \frac{Z''(z)}{Z(z)}.$$

令

$$\frac{Z''(z)}{Z(z)} = -\nu, \quad \frac{R''(r) + \frac{1}{r}R'(r)}{R(r)} = -\lambda,$$

得常微分方程

$$Z''(z) + \nu Z(z) = 0, \quad T'(t) + a^2(\lambda + \nu)T(t) = 0, \quad r^2R''(r) + rR'(r) + \lambda r^2R(r) = 0. \quad \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{分}$$

再由齐次边界条件, 得 $Z(0) = Z(h) = 0$; $|R(0)| < \infty, R(b) = 0$. 于是得到两个特征值问题

$$\begin{aligned} (A) \quad & \begin{cases} Z''(z) + \nu Z(z) = 0, & 0 < z < h, \\ Z(0) = Z(h) = 0, \end{cases} \\ (B) \quad & \begin{cases} r^2R''(r) + rR'(r) + \lambda r^2R(r) = 0, & 0 < r < b, \\ |R(0)| < \infty, R(b) = 0, \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{分} \end{aligned}$$

特征值问题(A)的解为

$$\nu_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{h}\right)^2, \quad Z_n(z) = \sin \frac{n\pi z}{h}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots \quad \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{分}$$

因为 $\lambda \leq 0$ 不是特征值问题(B)的特征值, 所以考虑 $\lambda > 0$, 此时求得

$$\lambda_k = \left[\frac{\alpha_{0k}}{b}\right]^2, \quad R_k(r) = J_0(\alpha_{0k}r/b), \quad k = 1, 2, \dots \quad \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{分}$$

最后, 把 $\lambda = \lambda_k, \nu = \nu_n$ 代入 $T(t)$ 所满足的方程, 得 $T'_{nk}(t) + a^2(\lambda_k + \nu_n)T_{nk}(t) = 0$, 求得解

$$T_{nk}(t) = C_{nk}e^{-(\lambda_k + \nu_n)a^2t}.$$

叠加得到形式解

$$u(r, z, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} C_{nk} e^{-(\lambda_k + \nu_n)a^2t} J_0(\alpha_{0k}r/b) \sin \frac{n\pi z}{h}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 11 \text{分}$$

利用初始条件, 得

$$u(r, z, 0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} C_{nk} J_0(\alpha_{0k} r/b) \sin \frac{n\pi z}{h} = g(r) \sin \frac{\pi z}{h},$$

于是当 $n \neq 1$ 时 $C_{nk} = 0$, 当 $n = 1$ 时,

$$C_{1k} = \frac{1}{N_{1k}^2} \int_0^b g(r) r J_0(\alpha_{0k} r/b) dr = \frac{2}{b^2 J_1^2(\alpha_{0k})} \int_0^b g(r) r J_0(\alpha_{0k} r/b) dr. \quad \dots\dots\dots 13 \text{分}$$

故解为

$$u(r, z, t) = e^{-\nu_1 a^2 t} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{b^2 J_1^2(\alpha_{0k})} \int_0^b g(r) r J_0(\alpha_{0k} r/b) dr \right) e^{-\lambda_k a^2 t} J_0(\alpha_{0k} r/b) \sin \frac{\pi z}{h}.$$

方法II. (前半部分同前)由特征函数的正交性及初始函数属于特征子空间 $\text{span}\{\sin \frac{\pi z}{h}\}$, 所以只取 $n = 1$, 并把 $\nu = \nu_1$ 代入 $T(t)$ 所满足的方程, 得 $T'_k(t) + a^2(\lambda_k + \nu_1)T_k(t) = 0$, 求得解

$$T_k(t) = C_k e^{-(\lambda_k + \nu_1)a^2 t}.$$

叠加得到形式解

$$u(r, z, t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} C_k e^{-(\lambda_k + \nu_1)a^2 t} J_0(\alpha_{0k} r/b) \sin \frac{\pi z}{h}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 11 \text{分}$$

利用初始条件, 得

$$u(r, z, 0) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} C_k J_0(\alpha_{0k} r/b) \sin \frac{\pi z}{h} = g(r) \sin \frac{\pi z}{h},$$

于是

$$C_k = \frac{1}{N_{1k}^2} \int_0^b g(r) r J_0(\alpha_{0k} r/b) dr = \frac{2}{b^2 J_1^2(\alpha_{0k})} \int_0^b g(r) r J_0(\alpha_{0k} r/b) dr. \quad \dots\dots\dots 13 \text{分}$$

故解为

$$u(r, z, t) = e^{-\nu_1 a^2 t} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{b^2 J_1^2(\alpha_{0k})} \int_0^b g(r) r J_0(\alpha_{0k} r/b) dr \right) e^{-\lambda_k a^2 t} J_0(\alpha_{0k} r/b) \sin \frac{\pi z}{h}.$$