

# 东南大学考试试卷(A卷)

课程名称 数学物理方法 考试学期 10-11-3 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	六	七	总分
得分								

一 (15分) 求函数  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - |x|, & |x| \leq 1, \\ 0, & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$  的Fourier变换, 并证明恒等式

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{(1 - \cos \omega) \cos \omega x}{\omega^2} d\omega = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2}(1 - |x|), & |x| \leq 1, \\ 0, & |x| > 1. \end{cases}$$

解: 利用定义直接计算, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}[f(x)](\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx = \int_{-1}^1 (1 - |x|)(\cos \omega x - i \sin \omega x) dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 (1 - x) \cos \omega x dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\omega} \left[ (1 - x) \sin \omega x \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 \sin \omega x dx \right] \\ &= \frac{2(1 - \cos \omega)}{\omega^2}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 8分 \end{aligned}$$

因为  $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, \infty)$  上连续、分段光滑且  $f \in L^1(-\infty, \infty)$ , 所以有Fourier积分

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{f}(\omega) e^{i\omega x} d\omega = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1 - \cos \omega}{\omega^2} (\cos \omega x + i \sin \omega x) d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1 - \cos \omega}{\omega^2} \cos \omega x d\omega \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{(1 - \cos \omega) \cos \omega x}{\omega^2} d\omega. \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{(1 - \cos \omega) \cos \omega x}{\omega^2} d\omega = \frac{\pi}{2} f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2}(1 - |x|), & |x| \leq 1, \\ 0, & |x| > 1. \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots\dots 7分$$

二 (15分) 用Fourier变换法推导出定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0, & -\infty < x < \infty, 0 < y < \pi, \\ u(x, 0) = 0, u(x, \pi) = f(x), & -\infty < x < \infty \end{cases}$$

的求解公式, 其中可能会用到下列Fourier变换公式:

$$(1) \mathcal{F}\left[\frac{\sin a}{2\pi(\cosh x + \cos a)}\right](\omega) = \frac{\sinh a\omega}{\sinh \pi\omega}, \quad a \in (-\pi, \pi),$$

$$(2) \mathcal{F}\left[\frac{\cos \frac{a}{2} \cosh \frac{x}{2}}{\pi(\cosh x - \cos a)}\right](\omega) = \frac{\cosh a\omega}{\cosh \pi\omega}, \quad a \in (-\pi, \pi).$$

解: 对方程和定解条件关于 $x$ 施行Fourier变换, 记 $\hat{u} = \hat{u}(\omega, y) = \mathcal{F}[u(x, y)]$ , 得

$$\begin{cases} -\omega^2 \hat{u} + \frac{d^2 \hat{u}}{dy^2} = 0, & 0 < y < \pi, \\ \hat{u}(\omega, 0) = 0, \hat{u}(\omega, \pi) = \hat{f}(\omega). \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{分}$$

求得像函数

$$\hat{u}(\omega, y) = \hat{f}(\omega) \frac{\sinh y\omega}{\sinh \pi\omega}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{分}$$

求Fourier逆变换, 得解

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \mathcal{F}^{-1}[\hat{u}(\omega, y)] = f(x) * \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{\sinh y\omega}{\sinh \pi\omega}\right] \\ &= f(x) * \left(\frac{\sin y}{2\pi(\cosh x + \cos y)}\right) \\ &= \frac{\sin y}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{f(\xi)}{\cosh(x - \xi) + \cos y} d\xi. \quad \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{分} \end{aligned}$$

三 (10分) 求函数  $f(t) = e^{-at} \sin \omega t$  的 Laplace 变换(常数  $\omega \neq 0$ ).

解: 利用定义直接计算, 得

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}[e^{-at} \sin \omega t](p) &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(p+a)t} \sin \omega t dt \\ &= \mathcal{L}[\sin \omega t](p+a) \\ &= \frac{\omega}{(p+a)^2 + \omega^2}.\end{aligned}$$

四 (15分) 已知下列 Laplace 变换公式:  $\mathcal{L}[t^n e^{at}] = \frac{n!}{(p-a)^{n+1}}$ ,  $\mathcal{L}[\sin \alpha t] = \frac{\alpha}{p^2 + \alpha^2}$ ,  $\mathcal{L}[\cos \alpha t] = \frac{p}{p^2 + \alpha^2}$ ,  $\mathcal{L}[f(t-a)H(t-a)] = \tilde{f}(p)e^{-pa}$ , ( $a > 0$ ). 利用 Laplace 变换法求解微分积分方程的定解问题(其中  $t_0 > 0$  是常数)

$$\begin{cases} y'(t) + 3 \int_0^t y(\tau) \cos(t-\tau) d\tau = H(t-t_0), & t > 0, \\ y(0) = 0. \end{cases}$$

解: 对方程关于  $t$  施行 Laplace 变换, 得

$$p\tilde{y}(p) + 3\left(\tilde{y}(p)\frac{p}{p^2+1}\right) = \frac{1}{p}e^{-pt_0}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{分}$$

求得像函数

$$\tilde{y}(p) = \frac{p^2+1}{p^2(p^2+4)}e^{-pt_0} = \frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{1}{p^2} + \frac{3}{p^2+4}\right)e^{-pt_0}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{分}$$

求 Laplace 逆变换, 得解

$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[\tilde{y}(p)](t) = \frac{1}{4}(t-t_0)H(t-t_0) + \frac{3}{8}\sin 2(t-t_0)H(t-t_0). \quad \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{分}$$

五 (15分) 用分离变量法求解初边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0, & 0 < x < \pi, t > 0, \\ u_x(0, t) = 0, u_x(\pi, t) = 0, & t \geq 0, \\ u(x, 0) = x, u_t(x, 0) = \cos x, & 0 \leq x \leq \pi. \end{cases}$$

解: 设  $U(x, t) = X(x)T(t)$  是一非零特解, 把它代入方程, 得

$$T''(t)X(x) = a^2 X''(x)T(t) \implies \frac{T''(t)}{a^2 T(t)} = \frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = -\lambda.$$

即  $X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0, 0 < x < \pi, T''(t) + \lambda a^2 T(t) = 0, t > 0$ . 又由边界条件, 得  $X'(0) = 0, X'(\pi) = 0$ . 于是得特征值问题

$$\begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0, & 0 < x < \pi, \\ X'(0) = 0, X'(\pi) = 0. \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots 4\text{分}$$

求解此特征值问题, 得特征值和对应的特征函数

$$\lambda_n = n^2, X_n = \cos nx, n = 0, 1, \dots \dots\dots\dots 2\text{分}$$

把  $\lambda = \lambda_n$  代入  $T(t)$  满足的方程, 得  $T_n''(t) + (an)^2 T_n(t) = 0, t > 0$ , 其解为

$$T_0 = C_0 + D_0 t, T_n(t) = C_n \cos nat + D_n \sin nat, n = 1, 2, \dots \dots\dots\dots 2\text{分}$$

故求得方程的非零特解  $U_n(x, t) = X_n(x)T_n(t), n = 0, 1, \dots$ , 这些特解叠加, 得一般解

$$u(x, t) = C_0 + D_0 t + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (C_n \cos nat + D_n \sin nat) \cos nx. \dots\dots\dots 2\text{分}$$

利用初始条件, 得

$$C_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \cos nx = x, D_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} na D_n \cos nx = \cos x.$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} C_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x dx = \frac{\pi}{2}, & C_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos nx dx = \frac{2[(-1)^{n-1} - 1]}{\pi n^2}. \\ D_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos x dx = 0, & D_1 &= \frac{2}{a\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos^2 x dx = \frac{1}{a}, \\ D_n &= \frac{2}{an\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos x \cos nx dx = 0, & n &= 2, 3, \dots \dots\dots\dots 4\text{分} \end{aligned}$$

最后, 所求的解为

$$u(x, t) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{a} \sin at \cos x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2[(-1)^{n-1} - 1]}{\pi n^2} \cos nat \cos nx. \dots\dots\dots 1\text{分}$$

六 (15分) 用分离变量法求解Laplace方程边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0, & 0 < x < a, \ 0 < y < b, \\ u(0, y) = 0, \ u(a, y) = 0, & 0 < y < b, \\ u_y(x, 0) = 0, \ u(x, b) = x, & 0 < x < a. \end{cases}$$

解： 设 $U(x, y) = X(x)Y(y)$ 是一非零特解，把它代入方程，得

$$X''(x)Y(y) = -Y''(y)X(x) \implies \frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = -\frac{Y''(y)}{Y(y)} = -\lambda.$$

即 $X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0, 0 < x < a, \ Y''(y) - \lambda Y(y) = 0, 0 < y < b$ . 又由边界条件 $u(0, y) = 0, u(a, y) = 0, 0 < y < b$ , 得 $X(0) = 0, X(a) = 0$ . 于是得特征值问题

$$\begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0, & 0 < x < a, \\ X(0) = 0, \ X(a) = 0. \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots 4分$$

求解此特征值问题，得特征值和对应的特征函数

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

对 $\lambda = \lambda_n, Y(y)$ 的方程变为 $Y_n''(y) + \left(\frac{n\pi}{a}\right)^2 Y_n(y) = 0, 0 < y < b$ , 其解为

$$Y_n(y) = C_n \cosh \frac{n\pi y}{a} + D_n \sinh \frac{n\pi y}{a}, \ n = 1, 2, \dots. \dots\dots\dots 2分$$

故求得方程的非零特解 $U_n(x, y) = X_n(x)Y_n(y), n = 1, 2, \dots$ , 这些特解叠加，得一般解

$$u(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( C_n \cosh \frac{n\pi y}{a} + D_n \sinh \frac{n\pi y}{a} \right) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a}. \dots\dots\dots 2分$$

利用边界条件 $u_y(x, 0) = 0$ , 得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n \frac{n\pi}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a} = 0$ . 因此 $D_n = 0, n = 1, 2, \dots. \dots\dots 2分$

利用边界条件 $u(x, b) = x$ , 得

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \cosh \frac{nb\pi}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a} = x.$$

因此

$$C_n = \frac{2}{a \cosh \frac{nb\pi}{a}} \int_0^a x \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a} dx = \frac{2a(-1)^{n-1}}{n\pi \cosh \frac{nb\pi}{a}}, \ n = 1, 2, \dots. \dots\dots\dots 2分$$

最后，所求的解为

$$u(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2a(-1)^{n-1}}{n\pi} \frac{\cosh \frac{n\pi y}{a}}{\cosh \frac{nb\pi}{a}} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a}. \dots\dots\dots 1分$$

七 (15分) 设  $\{\alpha_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  是 Bessel 函数  $J_0(x)$  的所有正零点, 将函数  $f(x) = 1 - x^2$ ,  $x \in [0, 1]$  展开成 Bessel 函数系  $\{J_0(\alpha_n x)\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  的级数, 其中

$$[N_n^{(0)}]^2 = \int_0^1 x J_0^2(\alpha_n x) dx = \frac{1}{2} J_1^2(\alpha_n), \quad 1, 2, \dots$$

解: 函数  $f(x) = 1 - x^2$  在区间  $[0, 1]$  上 Bessel 函数系  $\{J_0(\alpha_n x)\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  的级数形式是

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n J_0(\alpha_n x) = 1 - x^2, \quad 0 < x < 1, \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{分}$$

其中

$$A_n = \frac{\int_0^1 x(1 - x^2) J_0(\alpha_n x) dx}{[N_n^{(0)}]^2}.$$

由梯推公式  $(x^\nu J_\nu(x))' = x^\nu J_{\nu-1}$ ,  $x J_0(x) + x J_2(x) = 2 J_1(x)$  以及  $\alpha_n$  是  $J_0(x)$  的零点, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 x(1 - x^2) J_0(\alpha_n x) dx &= \frac{1}{\alpha_n^2} \int_0^{\alpha_n} \left(1 - \frac{s^2}{\alpha_n^2}\right) s J_0(s) ds \\ &= \frac{2}{\alpha_n^4} \int_0^{\alpha_n} s^2 J_1(s) ds \\ &= \frac{2}{\alpha_n^2} J_2(\alpha_n) \\ &= \frac{4}{\alpha_n^3} J_1(\alpha_n). \quad \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{分} \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$A_n = \frac{\int_0^1 x(1 - x^2) J_0(\alpha_n x) dx}{[N_n^{(0)}]^2} = \frac{8}{\alpha_n^3 J_1(\alpha_n)}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{分}$$

因此, 所求的级数为

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{8}{\alpha_n^3 J_1(\alpha_n)} J_0(\alpha_n x) = 1 - x^2, \quad 0 < x < 1. \quad \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{分}$$