## 东南大学考试卷(A卷)

课程名称 数学物理方法 考试学期 13-14-3 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	 =	Ξ	四	五.	六	总分
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注意:本份试卷可能会用到以下公式:

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

2. 
$$\mathscr{L}[f(t-t_0)H(t-t_0)](p) = \tilde{f}(p)e^{-t_0p}, \ t_0 \ge 0;$$

$$3 \cdot (x^{\nu} J_{\nu}(x))' = x^{\nu} J_{\nu-1}(x), \ (x^{-\nu} J_{\nu}(x))' = -x^{-\nu} J_{\nu+1}(x).$$

## 一 填空题(35分)

- 1. 记函数f(x)的Fourier变换为 $\hat{f}(\omega)$ ,则函数f(2-2x)的Fourier变换为  $\frac{1}{2}\hat{f}(-\frac{\omega}{2})\mathrm{e}^{-i\omega}$ .
- 2. Laplace逆变换 $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{p^2(p^2+1)}\right] = \underline{t-\sin t}$ .
- 3. 长为l的均匀的弦在阻尼介质中振动,单位长度的弦在单位时间内所受阻力为 $f=-Ru_t(R$ 是常数,u(x,t)表示弦的振动位移),则此弦的振动方程为  $u_{tt}-a^2u_{xx}=-\frac{R}{\rho}u_t$ .
- 4. 弦的自由振动方程的初值问题

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

的解  $u(x,t) = x^2 + a^2t^2$ .

5. 特征值问题

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0, \quad 0 < x < l, \\ X'(0) = 0, \ X'(l) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

的所有特征值及特征函数是 $\lambda_n = (\frac{n\pi}{l})^2$ ,  $X_n(x) = \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l}$ ,  $n = 0, 1, \cdots$ .

- 6. 在上半空间 $R^+ = \{(x,y,z) \mid -\infty < x,y < \infty, \ z > 0\}$ 内,Laplace方程第一边值问题的Green函数是  $\frac{1}{4\pi} [\frac{1}{r_{MM_0}} \frac{1}{r_{MM_1}}] = \frac{1}{4\pi} [\frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z+z_0)^2}}].$
- 7. 简述三维波在空间中的传播与二维波在平面上的传播各自的特点: 三维波在传播过程 中无后效现象,即传播过程有明晰的前阵面和后阵面; 二维波在传播过程中有后效现 象,即传播过程有明晰的前阵面,但无后阵面.

二 (10分) 求函数
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin \pi x, & |x| \le 1, \\ 0, & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$
 的Fourier变换.

解: I. 由定义,有

$$\mathcal{F}[f(x)](\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx$$

$$= -i \int_{-1}^{1} \sin \pi x \sin \omega x dx \qquad \cdots \qquad 3$$

$$= i \int_{0}^{1} [\cos(\pi + \omega)x - \cos(\pi - \omega)x] dx$$

$$= i \left[ \frac{\sin(\pi + \omega)}{\pi + \omega} - \frac{\sin(\pi - \omega)}{\pi - \omega} \right]$$

$$= \frac{2i\pi}{\omega^{2} - \pi^{2}} \sin \omega. \qquad \cdots \qquad 10$$

II. 由定义,有

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$$\mathcal{F}[f(x)](\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)e^{-i\omega x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2i} \int_{-1}^{1} \left(e^{i\pi x} - e^{-i\pi x}\right)e^{-i\omega x} dx \qquad \cdots \qquad 3$$

$$= \frac{1}{2i} \left[\frac{1}{i(\pi - \omega)} \left(e^{i(\pi - \omega)} - e^{-i(\pi - \omega)}\right) + \frac{1}{i(\pi + \omega)} \left(e^{-i(\pi + \omega)} - e^{i(\pi + \omega)}\right)\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2i} \left[\frac{2}{\pi - \omega} \sin(\pi - \omega) - \frac{2}{\pi + \omega} \sin(\pi + \omega)\right]$$

$$= \frac{2i\pi}{\omega^2 - \pi^2} \sin \omega. \qquad \cdots \qquad 10$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = k \sin \omega t, & x > 0, \ t > 0, \\ u(0, t) = 0, & \lim_{x \to \infty} |u_x(x, t)| < \infty, & t > 0, \\ u(x, 0) = 0, \ u_t(x, 0) = 0, & x \ge 0. \end{cases}$$

解: 记 $\tilde{u}(x,p) = \mathcal{L}[u(x,t)]$ , 对方程及定解条件关于t做Laplace变换, 得

$$\begin{cases} p^{2}\tilde{u} - pu(x,0) - u_{t}(x,0) - a^{2}\tilde{u}_{xx} = \frac{k\omega}{p^{2} + \omega^{2}}, & x > 0, \\ \tilde{u}(0,p) = 0, & \lim_{x \to \infty} |\tilde{u}_{x}(x,p)| < \infty. & \cdots 4 \end{cases}$$

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$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} p^2 \tilde{u} - a^2 \tilde{u}_{xx} = \frac{k\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2}, & x > 0, \\ \\ \tilde{u}(0,p) = 0, & \lim_{x \to \infty} |\tilde{u}_x(x,p)| < \infty. \end{array} \right.$$

求得像函数

$$\tilde{u}(x,p) = \frac{k\omega}{p^2(p^2 + \omega^2)} - \frac{k\omega}{p^2(p^2 + \omega^2)} e^{-\frac{x}{a}p}.$$
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因为

$$\frac{k\omega}{p^2(p^2+\omega^2)} = \frac{k}{\omega}(\frac{1}{p^2} - \frac{1}{p^2+\omega^2}),$$

所以作逆变换,得

$$u(x,t) = \frac{k}{\omega}t - \frac{k}{\omega^2}\sin\omega t - \frac{k}{\omega}(t - \frac{x}{a})H(t - \frac{x}{a}) - \frac{k}{\omega^2}\sin\omega(t - \frac{x}{a})H(t - \frac{x}{a}). \quad \dots \quad 12$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = u_{rr} + \frac{1}{r}u_r + \frac{1}{r^2}u_{\theta\theta} = 0, & 0 < r < a, 0 < \theta < \beta, \\ u(r,0) = 0, & u(r,\beta) = 0, & 0 \le r \le a, \\ |u(0,\theta)| < \infty, & \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}(a,\theta) = h(\theta), & 0 < \theta < \beta. \end{cases}$$

解: 设 $U(r,\theta) = R(r)\Phi(\theta)$ , 代入方程和边界条件, 得

$$\frac{r^2 R''(r) + r R'(r)}{R(r)} = -\frac{\Phi''(\theta)}{\Phi(\theta)} = \lambda, \ |R(0)| < \infty, \Phi(0) = \Phi(\beta) = 0. \dots 3$$

由此得,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Phi''(\theta) + \lambda \Phi(\theta) = 0, \ 0 < \theta < \beta \\ \\ \Phi(0) = \Phi(\beta) = 0, \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{cases} r^2 R''(r) + rR'(r) - \lambda R(r) = 0, \ 0 < r < a, \\ |R(0)| < \infty. \end{cases}$$

解此特征值问题,得

$$\lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{\beta}\right)^2, \ \Phi_n(\theta) = \sin\frac{n\pi\theta}{\beta}, \ n = 1, 2, \cdots.$$
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$$R_n(r) = C_n r^{n\pi/\beta}.$$
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所以,一般解为

$$u(r,\theta) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n r^{n\pi/\beta} \sin \frac{n\pi\theta}{\beta}.$$
 \tag{13}

利用边界条件 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}(a,\theta) = h(\theta)$ 知,系数 $C_n$ 满足

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n\pi}{\beta} C_n a^{n\pi/\beta - 1} \sin \frac{n\pi\theta}{\beta} = h(\theta),$$

因此

$$C_n = \frac{2}{n\pi} a^{-n\pi/\beta + 1} \int_0^\beta h(\theta) \sin \frac{n\pi\theta}{\beta} d\theta. \qquad \dots \qquad 15\%$$

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$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0, & x > 0, \ t > 0, \\ u(0, t) = t^2, & t \ge 0, \\ u(x, 0) = \sin x, \ u_t(x, 0) = x, & x \ge 0. \end{cases}$$

解: 方程的通解为

$$u(x,t) = f(x+at) + g(x-at). \qquad \cdots 4$$

利用初边值条件,得

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$$\begin{cases} f(x) + g(x) = \sin x, & x \ge 0, \\ af'(x) - ag'(x) = x, & x \ge 0, \\ f(at) + g(-at) = t^2, & t \ge 0. \end{cases}$$
 (1)

由(1)的第二式得 $f(x) - g(x) = \frac{x^2}{2a} + C$ . 此式与第一式联立,求出当 $x \ge 0$ 时,

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = \frac{1}{2}\sin x + \frac{x^2}{4a} + \frac{C}{2}, & x \ge 0, \\ g(x) = \frac{1}{2}\sin x - \frac{x^2}{4a} - \frac{C}{2}, & x \ge 0. \end{cases}$$
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在(1)的第三式中令x = -at < 0, 求得

$$g(x) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} - f(-x) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{1}{2}\sin x - \frac{x^2}{4a} - \frac{C}{2}, \ x \le 0.$$
 \tag{11}

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$$f(x+at) = \frac{1}{2}\sin(x+at) + \frac{(x+at)^2}{4a} + \frac{C}{2},$$
 
$$g(x-at) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}\sin(x-at) - \frac{(x-at)^2}{4a} - \frac{C}{2}, & x \ge at, \\ \frac{(x-at)^2}{a^2} + \frac{1}{2}\sin(x-at) - \frac{(x-at)^2}{4a} - \frac{C}{2}, & 0 \le x < at. \end{cases}$$

于是所求的解

$$u(x,t) = \begin{cases} \sin x \cos at + xt, & x \ge at, \\ \frac{(x-at)^2}{a^2} + \sin x \cos at + xt, & 0 \le x < at. \end{cases}$$
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$$\begin{cases} r^2 R''(r) + rR'(r) + \lambda r^2 R(r) = 0, & 0 < r < a, \\ |R(0)| < \infty, \ R(a) = 0. \end{cases}$$

(2) 将函数 $f(x) = x^2$  (0 < x < a) 按问题(1)所得的特征函数系展开成级数形式.

注: 
$$\int_0^a x J_0^2(\alpha_k x/a) \mathrm{d}x = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{a^2}{2} J_1^2(\alpha_k), \text{ 如果 } \alpha_k \not \in J_0(x) \text{ 的第 } k \text{ 个正零点,} \\ \\ \frac{a^2}{2} J_0^2(\alpha_k), \text{ 如果 } \alpha_k \not \in J_0'(x) \text{ 的第 } k \text{ 个正零点.} \end{array} \right.$$

解:  $(1) \lambda < 0$  不是特征值,因此考虑 $\lambda > 0$ . 此时Bessel方程的通解

$$R(r) = CJ_0(\sqrt{\lambda}r) + DY_0(\sqrt{\lambda}r).$$

利用条件 $|R(0)| < \infty$ , 推得D = 0. 由于方程是线性的, 可取C = 1, 故方程的有界解

$$R(r) = J_0(\sqrt{\lambda}r).$$

再由边界条件,得 $J_0(\sqrt{\lambda}a)=0$ . 记 $\alpha_k$ 是 $J_0(x)$ 的第k个正零点,并令 $\sqrt{\lambda_k}a=\alpha_k$ ,由此求得特征值及对应的特征函数为

$$\lambda_k = \left(\frac{\alpha_k}{a}\right)^2, \ k = 1, 2, \cdots.$$

$$R_k(r) = J_0(\alpha_k r/a), \ k = 1, 2, \cdots.$$

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(2) f(x)的Bessel级数为

$$x^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k J_0(\alpha_k x/a), \ 0 < x < a,$$

其中

$$A_k = \frac{\int_0^a x f(x) J_0(\alpha_k x/a) dx}{[N_L^{(0)}]^2}.$$
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因为

$$\int_{0}^{a} x f(x) J_{0}(\alpha_{k} x/a) dx = \frac{a^{4}}{\alpha_{k}^{4}} \int_{0}^{\alpha_{k}} s^{3} J_{0}(s) ds = \frac{a^{4}}{\alpha_{k}^{4}} \left[ s^{3} J_{1}(s) \Big|_{0}^{\alpha_{k}} - 2s^{2} J_{2}(s) \Big|_{0}^{\alpha_{k}} \right] \\
= \frac{a^{4}}{\alpha_{k}^{2}} [\alpha_{k} J_{1}(\alpha_{k}) - 2J_{2}(\alpha_{k})]. \qquad \dots \qquad 13$$

从而求得

$$A_k = \frac{2a^2[\alpha_k J_1(\alpha_k) - 2J_2(\alpha_k)]}{\alpha_k^2 J_1^2(\alpha_k)}.$$

因此所求的Bessel级数为

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2a^2 [\alpha_k J_1(\alpha_k) - 2J_2(\alpha_k)]}{\alpha_k^2 J_1^2(\alpha_k)} J_0(\alpha_k x/a) = x^2, \ 0 < x < a.$$
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