第九章习题

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9.1
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u(\mathbf{x}\,t)}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} = -\frac{q}{k} \\ \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=1} = \frac{q}{k}$$

9.2
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} = -\frac{F(t)}{ES} \\ \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=1} = \frac{F(t)}{ES}$$

利用 Hooke 定律,和x轴方向一致的F(t)取正,反之取负。

9.3 泛定方程:
$$u_{t}(x,t) - Du_{xx}(x,t) = 0$$

初始条件:
$$u(x,t)\Big|_{t=0} = \frac{x(1-x)}{2}$$

边界条件: 在
$$x = l$$
, 热流 q 流入
$$\begin{cases} u(x,t) \Big|_{x=0} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l} = \frac{q}{k} \end{cases}$$

在
$$x = 0$$
, 热流 q 流入
$$\left\{ \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{-q}{k} \right.$$
 $\left. \left\{ u(x,t) \Big|_{x=1} = 0 \right. \right.$

和x轴方向一致的q取正,反之取负。

9.8 泛定方程:
$$u_t(x,t) - Du_{xx}(x,t) = 0$$

初始条件:
$$\mathbf{u}(x,t)\Big|_{t=0} = \phi(x)$$

边界条件: (1)
$$\begin{cases} u(x,t)\big|_{x=0} = 0 \\ u(x,t)\big|_{x=1} = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (2)
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial x}\big|_{x=0} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial x}\big|_{x=1} = 0 \end{cases}$$

(3) 在
$$x = l$$
端绝热
$$\begin{cases} u(x, t) \Big|_{x=0} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial u(x, t)}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=1} = 0 \end{cases}$$

在
$$x = 0$$
 端绝热
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} = 0 \\ u(x,t) \Big|_{x=1} = 0 \end{cases}$$

(=)

- 9.1 假设杆是均匀的,所以初始位移是线性的。两端受压 $u(x,0)=\varepsilon(l-2x)$,一端受压 $u(x,0)=-2\varepsilon x$,初速度都是零。
- 9.2 边界条件 u(0,t) = 0 , $\frac{\partial u(l,t)}{\partial x} = 0$, $\partial u(x,0) = \frac{bx}{l}$, $\frac{\partial u(x,0)}{\partial t} = 0$ 。
- 9.4 提示: 写出 (x, x+dx) 的牛顿方程纵、横方向的投影,注意 x=0 处张力等于弦的自重,可证明 $T(x)=\rho g(l-x)$ 。 $u_u=g[(l-x)u_x]_x$.
- 9.5 $u_u = a^2 [(l^2 x^2)u_x]_x$, $a = \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{2}}$.

第十章习题

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10.1 (1)
$$\sin x \cos at + x^2 t + \frac{1}{3} a^2 t^3$$
 (2) $x^3 + 3a^2 x t^2 + x t$ (3) $t \sin x$

10.2
$$u(x, y, z) = x^2 t + \frac{1}{3} a^2 t^3 + yzt$$

10. 1
$$I(t) = \frac{q_o}{\sqrt{LC}} \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} t$$
.

10. 2
$$u(x,t) = bt - b(t - \frac{x}{a})H(t - \frac{x}{a}).$$

10.3
$$u(x,t) = u_o e^{-ht} \left(1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{\frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}}}^{\infty} e^{-r^2 dr} \right).$$

10. 4
$$u(x, y) = xy + y + 1$$
.

10. 5
$$u(x,t) = u_1 + 4(u_0 - u_1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n+1)\pi} e^{-\frac{a^2(2n+1)^2\pi^2}{4l^2}t} \cos\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l} x.$$

10.6
$$u(x,t) = \frac{\varphi(x+t) + \varphi(x-t)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{x-1}^{x+1} \varphi(\xi) d\xi$$
.

第十一章习题

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11.2 (1)

(2)
$$u(x,t) = \sin \frac{3\pi x}{2l} \cos \frac{3a\pi t}{2l} + \frac{2l}{5a\pi} \sin \frac{5\pi x}{2l} \sin \frac{5a\pi t}{2l}$$

11.3 (1)
$$\frac{2k}{\pi a \rho} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{n \pi c}{l} \sin \frac{n \pi at}{l} \sin \frac{n \pi x}{l}$$

(2)
$$u(x,t) = \pi + 32\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)(2k+1)^2(2k+3)} \cos\frac{(2k+1)x}{2} \sin\frac{(2k+1)t}{2}$$

(3)
$$u(x,t) = \frac{l}{2} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{-4l}{(2k+1)^2 \pi^2} \cos \frac{(2k+1)\pi x}{l} e^{-D(2k+1)^2 \pi^2 t/l^2}$$

(4) 本征函数是
$$\sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{2l}$$
, 利用本征函数展开 $u(x,t) = \sum T_n(t)\sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{2l}$,

$$A \sin \omega t = \sin \omega t \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{2l}$$
,再解关于 $T_n(t)$ 的微分方程。

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4A}{(2n+1)} \frac{4l^2 \left[(2n+1)\pi a \right]^2 \sin \omega t - 16l^4 \omega \cos \omega t + 16l^4 \omega e^{-(2n+1)^2 \pi^2 a^2 t/4l}}{\left[(2n+1)\pi a \right]^4 + 16l^4 \omega^2} \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{2l}$$

$$(=)$$

11.1
$$-\frac{2cl^2}{a^2\pi^3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \left(1 - e^{-\omega_n^2 t} \right) \sin \alpha_n x + \frac{ct}{l} (l-x) , \quad \sharp + \quad \alpha_n = \frac{n\pi}{l} , \quad \omega_n = a\alpha_n .$$

11.2 由
$$E \frac{\partial u(l,t)}{\partial x} = \frac{Q}{\sigma}$$
可以求得初始位移, 解是

$$\frac{8Ql}{E\sigma\pi^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+)^2} \cos\frac{(2n+1)\pi at}{2l} \sin\frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{2l} .$$

11.3
$$\frac{blt^3}{12} + \frac{2bl^3}{a^2\pi^4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n - 1}{n^4} \left(t - \frac{1}{\omega_n} \sin \omega_n t \right) \cos \alpha_n x +$$

$$+\frac{lt}{2}+\frac{2l^2}{a\pi^3}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1-(-1)^n}{n^3}\sin\omega_nt\cos\alpha_nx, \quad \sharp \oplus \quad \alpha_n=\frac{n\pi}{l}, \quad \omega_n=a\alpha_n.$$

11.4
$$u(x,t) = \frac{8l^2}{\pi^3} \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^3} e^{-\frac{(2n+1)^2 a^2 t}{l^2}} \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{l}$$

11.5 提示: 要分别求解 n=0、n=1 及 n>1 时 T (t) 的方程。

$$u(x,t) = \frac{Al}{\pi a} \frac{1}{\omega^2 - (\frac{\pi a}{l})^2} \left[\omega \sin \frac{\pi at}{l} - \frac{\pi a}{l} \sin \omega t \right] \cos \frac{\pi x}{l}.$$

11.6
$$u(x,t) = -\frac{Ax^2}{2a^2} + \left(\frac{Al}{2a^2} + \frac{B}{l}\right)x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cos\frac{n\pi at}{l} \sin\frac{n\pi x}{l}.$$

11.7
$$u(x,t) = \frac{60}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n} e^{-\frac{8n^2xt}{9}} \sin \frac{2n\pi x}{3} + 10(x+1).$$

11.8
$$u(x,t) = 2xt + (2e^t - e^{-t} - 3te^{-t})\cos x$$

第十二章习题

(-)

12.2 (1)
$$\frac{2(l+1)(l+2)}{(2l+1)(2l+3)(2l+5)}$$
, (2) $\frac{2(l+1)}{(2l+1)(2l+3)}$,

12.3 (1)
$$\frac{3}{5}P_1 + \frac{2}{5}P_3$$
, (2) $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{t^{k+2}}{2k+3} - \frac{t^k}{2k-1}\right) P_k(x)$, 利用母函数和递推公式。

12.4 利用比较法把边界条件展开成 Lagendre 多项式,
$$\frac{1}{5}r\cos\theta(5r^2\cos^2\theta-3r^2+3)$$
,

12.5
$$2v_0(1+rP_1+r^2P_2)_{\circ}$$

- **12.1** 母函数展开式的两边对x求导。
- **12.2 (1)** 从 12.1 (4) 的递推关系可以看出, $P_I(x)$ 有原函数的,利用这一点计算题中的积分。

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{k+1} \frac{(2k)!}{(2^k k!)^2} \frac{4k+1}{2(2k-1)(k+1)} P_{2k}(x) \circ$$

(2)
$$\frac{1}{2}P_1(x) + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{k+1} \frac{(2k)!}{(2^k k!)^2} \frac{4k+1}{4(2k-1)(k+1)} P_{2k}(x) =$$

12.3
$$r < a$$
, $u(r,\theta) = \frac{v_1 + v_2}{2} + \frac{v_1 - v_2}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{(4k+3)(2k)!}{(2k+2)!!} \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^{2k+1} P_{2k+1}(\cos\theta)$;

$$r > a$$
, $u(r,\theta) = \frac{v_1 + v_2}{2} \frac{a}{r} + \frac{v_1 - v_2}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{(4k+3)(2k)!}{(2k+2)!!} \left(\frac{a}{r}\right)^{2k+1} P_{2k+1}(\cos\theta)$

12.4 设想一个同样大小的下半球面,它的温度保持在 $-u_0$,这样能保持底面温度为零,而且不影响上半球内的的解。

$$u_0 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{(4k+3)(2k-1)!!}{(2k+2)!!} \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^{2k+1} P_{2k+1}(\cos\theta) .$$

第十三章习题

(-)

13.7 (1)
$$(-x^3 + 8x)J_1(x) - 4x^2J_0(x) + c$$

(2)
$$6\sqrt[3]{x}J_1(\sqrt[3]{x}) - 3\sqrt[3]{x^4}J_0(\sqrt[3]{x}) + c$$

13.9
$$\begin{cases} \frac{A}{a}\rho\cos\varphi & \rho < a \\ \frac{Aa}{\rho}\cos\varphi & \rho > a \end{cases}$$

13.10
$$\frac{r_1}{r_1^2 - r_2^2} \frac{r^2 - r_2^2}{r} \sin \varphi$$

13.11
$$2u_0 \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{J_0(x_m^0 \rho/a)}{x_m^0 J_1(x_m^0)} e^{-D(x_m^0/a)^2 t}$$
,

13.12
$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2u_0}{x_m^0} \frac{\sinh(x_m^0 z/a)}{\sinh(x_m^0 h/a)} \frac{J_0(x_m^0 \rho/a)}{J_1(x_m^0)}.$$

(=)

13.1 $\Phi(\varphi)$ 构成第一类齐次边界条件的本征值问题,自然也满足周期性边界条件。

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \ \rho^{n\pi/(\beta-\alpha)} \ \sin \frac{n\pi(\varphi-\alpha)}{(\beta-\alpha)},$$

$$\sharp + \ A_n = \frac{2}{\beta-\alpha} \ a^{-n\pi/(\beta-\alpha)} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(\varphi) \sin \frac{n\pi(\varphi-\alpha)}{\beta-\alpha} \ d\varphi.$$

$$13.2 \ \frac{u_1 + u_2}{2} + \frac{2(u_1 - u_2)}{\pi} \sum_{\alpha}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\rho}{\alpha}\right)^{2n+1} \frac{\sin(2n+1)\varphi}{2n+1},$$

13.3 $R(\rho)$ 构成第一类齐次边界条件的本征值问题,它的本征值是 $k_m^n = \frac{x_m^n}{a}$, Z(z) 构成第二类齐次

边界条件的本征值问题,它的本征值是 $\mu = \left(\frac{n\pi}{h}\right)^2$,根据 $k^2 = \lambda - \mu$ 可以解关于 T(t) 的方程。

13.4
$$8H \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\left(x_m^0\right)^3} J_1\left(x_m^0\right) J_1\left(\frac{x_m^0 \rho}{R}\right) \cos\left(\frac{ax_m^0 t}{R}\right).$$

13.5 (1)
$$b(a^2+b^2)^{-3/2}$$
, (2) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$

第十四章习题

(-)

14.2
$$\frac{x}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\xi) \left[\frac{1}{x^2 + (\xi - y)^2} - \frac{1}{x^2 + (\xi + y)^2} \right] d\xi$$

14.5
$$\frac{-xy}{12}(x^2+y^2-a^2)$$
.

14.6
$$G(x,x_o) = \frac{i}{2k} e^{ik|x-x_o|}$$
.

注意:一维亥姆霍兹方程的基本解(无界区域的格林函数)应满足的方程及边界条件为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^{2}G(x,x_{o})}{dx^{2}} + k^{2}G(x,x_{o}) = -\delta(x-x_{o}), \\ G(x,x_{o})\Big|_{|x|\to\infty} \neq \mathbb{R}, \quad G^{-}(x_{o}^{+},x_{o}) = (G(x_{o},x_{o})). \end{cases}$$

14.7
$$u(r,\theta,\varphi) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{(R^2 - p)^2 f(\varphi')}{R^2 + p^2 - 2Rp\cos a} d\varphi'.$$