武汉大学 2020—2021_学年 第_一_学期

《数学物理方法》试卷(A)

参考答案和评分标准

一. (本题10分)解: 1、 热传导方程
$$u_t - Du_{xx} = 0$$
 (0 < $x < \pi, t > 0$) (1分)

边界条件:
$$u_x|_{x=0} = -\frac{q_0}{k}, u_x|_{x=\pi} = 0$$
 (2分)

初始条件:
$$u|_{t=0} = Ax$$
, (1分)

$$t \to \infty$$
 时, $u(x,t) \to \infty$ 。 (1分)

2、 稳态方程
$$\nabla^2 u(x,y) = 0$$
 $(0 < x < a, 0 < y < \infty)$ (2分)

边界条件:
$$\begin{aligned} u(x,y)\big|_{x=0} &= 0, u(x,y)\big|_{x=a} = u_0, \\ u(x,y)\big|_{y=0} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$u(x,y)\big|_{y\to\infty} = 有限 \quad (没有不扣分)$$

二. (本题 10 分) 解: 1、(10 分) 令 u(x,t) = v(x,t) + w(x,t)

辅助函数的选取为:
$$w(x,t) = \frac{(\pi - 2)t}{\pi}x + 2t \tag{4分}$$

定解问题变为
$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} - v_{xx} + 2v_t = -(w_{tt} - w_{xx} + 2w_t) = -\left[\frac{(\pi - 2)}{\pi}x + 2\right] \\ v(0,t) = v(l,t) = 0 \\ v(x,0) = 0 - w(x,0); v_t(x,0) = 2 - w_t(x,0) \end{cases}$$
 (2+2+2=6 分)

二. (本题10分)

解:
$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\varphi(x+at) + \varphi(x-at) \right] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\xi) d\xi + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{0}^{t} d\tau \int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} f(\xi,\tau) d\xi$$
 (4分)

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\sin(x+t) + \sin(x-t) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \int_{x-t}^{x+t} (-\cos\xi) d\xi + \frac{1}{2} k \int_{0}^{t} d\tau \int_{x-(t-\tau)}^{x+(t-\tau)} d\xi$$
 (3\(\frac{1}{2}\))

$$=\sin(x-t) + \frac{1}{2}kt^2 \tag{3}$$

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$$=\sin(x-t) + \frac{1}{2}kt^2 \tag{3}$$

四. (本题 10 分)

1) (4分) 证明:
$$\frac{\partial e}{\partial t} = (u_t u_{tt} + a^2 u_x u_{xt}) \qquad a \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = a^2 (u_{tx} u_x + u_t u_{xx})$$
 (1分)

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} = au_{tt}u_x + au_tu_{xt} \qquad a\frac{\partial e}{\partial x} = a(u_tu_{tx} + a^2u_xu_{xx}) \tag{1 \(\frac{1}{12}\)}$$

将
$$u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0$$
 代入,因为 $u_{tx} = u_{xt}$ 即得证。 (1分)

2) **(3分)** 方法一: 将
$$\frac{\partial e}{\partial t} = a \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$$
 和 $\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} = a \frac{\partial e}{\partial x}$ 分别对 t 和 x 求偏导得到
$$\frac{\partial^2 e}{\partial t^2} = a \frac{1}{\partial t} (\frac{\partial p}{\partial x})$$
 和 $\left(\frac{1}{\partial x} (\frac{\partial p}{\partial t}) + a \frac{\partial^2 e}{\partial x^2}\right)$ (1分)

因为p的二阶导数存在,故 $\frac{1}{\partial t}(\frac{\partial p}{\partial x}) = \frac{1}{\partial x}(\frac{\partial p}{\partial t})$,所以有

$$\frac{\partial^2 e}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 e}{\partial x^2} = 0 \tag{2.5}$$

方法二:
$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} = a(u_{tt}u_x + u_tu_{xt}) = a(a^2u_{xx}u_x + u_tu_{xt})$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial t^2} = a(a^2u_{xxt}u_x + a^2u_{xx}u_{xt} + u_tu_{xt} + u_tu_{xtt})$$

$$a^{2} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = a^{3} (u_{tx} u_{x} + u_{t} u_{xx})$$

$$a^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} p}{\partial x^{2}} = a^{3} (u_{txx} u_{x} + u_{tx} u_{xx} + u_{tx} u_{xx} + u_{t} u_{xxx})$$

3) (3分) 证明:
$$E'(t) = \int_0^t (u_t u_{tt} + a^2 u_x u_{xt}) dx = \int_0^t (a^2 u_t u_{xx} + a^2 u_x u_{xt}) dx$$
 (1分)

丽
$$\int_0^l a^2 u_t u_{xx} dx = \int_0^l a^2 u_t du_x = a^2 u_t u_x \Big|_0^l - \int_0^l a^2 u_{tx} u_x dx$$
 (1 分)

由于 x=0 和 x=l 具有第一类或者第二类齐次边界条件,因此 $a^2u_{_t}u_{_x}|_0^l\equiv 0$,且 $u_{_{xt}}=u_{_{tx}}$,

故
$$E'(t) = 0$$
 , $E(t) = 常数$ (1分)

五、(本题15分)解: 1)分离变量 u(x,t) = X(x)T(t) 代入泛定方程,得到

$$\begin{cases} T'(t) + \mu DT(t) = 0 \\ X''(x) + \mu X(x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

2) 本征值问题
$$\begin{cases} X''(x) + \mu X(x) = 0 \\ X'(0) = X'(\pi) = 0 \end{cases}$$

本征值
$$\mu = (n)^2$$
, $(n = 0,1,2,3,\cdots)$

本征函数
$$X_n(x) = \cos nx$$
, $(n = 1, 0, 2, 3, \cdots)$ (4分)

3) 关于 T(t) 满足的方程的解为

$$T_n(t) = A_n e^{-n^2 Dt} \tag{3 \%}$$

4) 定解问题的通解;
$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n e^{-n^2 Dt} \cos nx$$
 (3分)

5) 由初始条件
$$u(x,0) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \cos nx = \cos x + \cos 3x$$

$$u_t(x,0) = B_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} naB_n \cos nx = 3\cos 3x$$

得到
$$A_1 = 1, A_3 = 3$$
 $A_n = 0$ $(n \neq 1, 3)$ (3分)

定解问题的解为
$$u(x,t) = e^{-Dt} \cos x + 3e^{-9Dt} \cos 3x$$
 (2分)

六. (本题 10 分)

1) Legender 方程
$$(1-x^2)y''-2xy'+l(l+1)y=0$$
 $l=3$ (1分)

在 x=0 点领域的级数解为 $y(x) = \sum_{k=0}^4 c_k x^k$, $P_3(x) = c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2 + c_3 x^3$ 代入方程,

当
$$l = 3$$
 时,有 $6c_2x^2 + (6c_3 + 10c_1)x + (2c_2 + 12c_0) = 0$

所以,有
$$c_2 = c_0 = 0$$
, $c_3 = -\frac{5}{3}c_1$ (3分)

$$P_3(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{3} c_k x^k = -\frac{5}{3} c_1 x^3 + c_1 x \tag{1 \(\frac{1}{27}\)}$$

曲
$$P_3(1) = -\frac{5}{3}c_1 + c_1 = 1$$
,得到 $c_1 = -\frac{3}{2}$

故
$$P_3(x) = \frac{5}{2}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x = \frac{1}{2}(5x^3 - 3x)$$
 (2分)

2) 递推关系 :
$$(l+1)P_{l+1}(x) - (2l+1)xP_l(x) + lP_{l-1}(x) = 0$$

$$2P_2(x) - 3xP_1(x) + P_0(x) = 0$$
 $P_2(x) = \frac{3xP_1(x) - P_0(x)}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1)$

$$3P_3(x) - 5xP_2(x) + 2P_1(x) = 0$$

$$P_3(x) = \frac{5xP_2(x) - 2P_1(x)}{3} = \frac{1}{3} [5x\frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1) - 2x]$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} [(15x^3 - 5x) - 4x] = \frac{1}{2} (5x^3 - 3x)$$
(3 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

七、定解问题:
$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u(r,\theta) = 0 & a < r < 2a \\ u(r,\theta)\big|_{r=a} = u_0 \\ u(r,\theta)\big|_{r=2a} = u_0 \cos \theta \end{cases} \tag{3 分)}$$

定解问题的通解为
$$u(r,\theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (A_l r^l + B_l r^{-(l+1)}) P_l(\cos\theta)$$
 (2分)

由边界条件确定系数
$$u|_{r=a} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (A_l a^l + B_l a^{-(l+1)}) P_l(\cos \theta) = u_0$$

$$u\big|_{r=2a} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left[A_l (2a)^l + B_l (2a)^{-(l+1)} \right] P_l(\cos \theta) = u_0 \cos^2 \theta = u_0 (\frac{2}{3} P_2(\cos \theta) + \frac{1}{3})$$
 (2\frac{\frac{1}}{2}})

$$A_0 a^0 + B_0 a^{-1} = u_0$$

$$A_0(2a)^0 + B_0(2a)^{-1} = \frac{1}{3}u_0$$

$$A_2 a^2 + B_2 a^{-3} = 0$$

$$A_2(2a)^2 + B_2(2a)^{-3} = \frac{2}{3}u_0$$

得到:
$$A_1 = \frac{4}{7a}u_0$$
 $B_1 = -\frac{4a^2}{7}u_0$ $A_l = 0$ $(l \neq 1)$ $B_l = 0$ $(l \neq 1)$ (1分)

球壳内
$$(a < r < 2a)$$
 电位分布 $u(r,\theta) = \left[\frac{4}{7}\left(\frac{r}{a}\right) - \frac{4}{7}\left(\frac{a}{r}\right)^2\right]u_0P_1(\cos\theta)$ (2分)

八、(**本题 10 分)** 证明:

利用整数阶 Bessel 函数的母函数 $\exp \frac{x}{2} \left(t - \frac{1}{t} \right) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(x) t^n$, 令 $t = e^{i\theta}$, 有

$$e^{ix\sin\theta} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(x)e^{in\theta}$$

两边对 θ 求导,再令 θ =0,得到

$$ix \cos \theta e^{ix \sin \theta} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} in J_n(x) e^{in\theta}$$

$$x = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} n J_n(x), \qquad (6 \, \%)$$

另解: 由 $e^{\frac{x}{2}(t-\frac{1}{t})} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(x)t^n$,两边对 t 求导数,得到 $e^{\frac{x}{2}(t-\frac{1}{t})} \left[\frac{x}{2}(1+\frac{1}{t^2})\right] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} nJ_n(x)t^{n-1}$ 两边乘以 t,令 t=1,得到 $x = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} nJ_n(x)$

2) 由
$$e^{ix\sin\theta} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(x)e^{in\theta}$$
 两边对 θ 求两次导数,得到

$$-ix\sin\theta e^{ix\sin\theta} + ix\cos\theta (ix\cos\theta e^{ix\sin\theta}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (in)^2 J_n(x) e^{in\theta}$$
令 $\theta = 0$,得到 $x^2 = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} n^2 J_n(x)$ (4分)

九、(15 分) 1)定解问题为
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u(\rho,t)}{\partial t} - D\nabla^2 u(\rho,t) = 0 & \rho < 1 \\ u\big|_{\rho=1} = 0 & (3 分) \\ u\big|_{t=0} = (1-\rho^2)T_0 & \end{cases}$$

2) 分离变量, 令 $u(\rho,t) = T(t)R(\rho)$, 则

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dT(t)}{dt} + Dk^2T(t) = 0\\ \rho^2 \frac{d^2R(\rho)}{d\rho^2} + \rho \frac{dR(\rho)}{d\rho} + k^2\rho^2R(\rho) = 0 \end{cases}$$

 $R(\rho)$ 满足的方程的本征值问题(第一类齐次边界条件)

$$\begin{cases} \rho^2 \frac{d^2 R(\rho)}{d\rho^2} + \rho \frac{dR(\rho)}{d\rho} + k^2 \rho^2 R(\rho) = 0 \\ R(\rho)\big|_{\rho \le 1} = \overline{\eta} \mathbb{R} \\ R(\rho)\big|_{\rho = 1} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(1 \%)$$

本征值:
$$k = k_m^0 = x_m^0$$
 ($x_m^0 \neq 0$) Bessel 函数的第 m 个零点) (1分)

本征函数:
$$\{J_0(k_m^0 \rho)\}\ (m=1,2,\cdots)$$
 (1分)

3) 圆柱体内
$$T(t)$$
 满足的方程 $\frac{dT(t)}{dt} + D(k_m^0)^2 T(t) = 0$

其解为
$$T_m(t) = A_m \exp(-D(k_m^0)^2 t)$$
 (3分)

4) 定解问题的通解为
$$u(\rho,t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m e^{-D(k_m^0)^2 t} J_0(k_m^0 \rho)$$
 (2分)

5) 系数由初始条件确定:
$$u(\rho,0) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m J_0(k_m^0 \rho) = f(\rho) = (1-\rho^2)T_0$$
 (1分)

$$A_{m} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}J_{1}^{2}(x_{m}^{0})} \int_{0}^{1} \rho J_{0}(k_{m}^{0}\rho)(1-\rho^{2})d\rho = \frac{8}{[x_{m}^{0}]^{3}J_{1}(x_{m}^{0})}$$
(2 \(\frac{\gamma}{r}\))

则问题的解为
$$u(\rho,t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{8}{[x_m^0]^3 J_1(x_m^0)} e^{-D(k_m^0)^2 t} J_0(k_m^0 \rho)$$
 (1分)