武汉大学 2019—2020 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. (本題10分)解: 1、 波动方程
$$u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0$$
 (0 < $x < \pi, t > 0$) (2分)

边界条件:
$$u|_{r=0} = 0, u|_{r=\pi} = 0$$
 (1分)

初始条件:
$$u|_{t=0} = A \sin 2x$$
, $u_t|_{t=0} = 0$ (2分)

2、 热传导方程
$$\nabla^2 u(x, y) = 0$$
 $(0 < x < a, 0 < y < b)$ (2分)

边界条件:
$$\begin{aligned} u(x,y)\big|_{x=0} &= u_0, u(x,y)\big|_{x=a} &= u_0, \\ u(x,y)\big|_{y=0} &= u_0, u(x,y)\big|_{y=b} &= U \end{aligned}$$
 (3 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:
$$w(x,t) = \frac{h(t) - g(t)}{l}x + g(t) = \frac{1-t}{l}x + t$$
 (4分)

定解问题变为
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = A - (1 - \frac{x}{l}) \\ v(0,t) = v(l,t) = 0 \\ v(x,0) = -\frac{1}{l}x \end{cases}$$
 (6 分)

三. (本题10分) 解: 1、
$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(x+at) + \varphi(x-at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\xi) d\xi$$
 (3分)

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\varphi(x+at) + \varphi(x-at) \right] + \frac{1}{2a} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{x+at} \psi(\xi) d\xi - \int_{-\infty}^{x-at} \psi(\xi) d\xi \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\varphi(x+at) + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{-\infty}^{x+at} \psi(\xi) d\xi = 0 \quad , \quad a\varphi'(x) + \psi(x) = 0$$
 (2\(\frac{1}{2}\))

2.
$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(x+at) + \varphi(x-at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\xi) d\xi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\sin(x+2t) + \sin(x-2t) \right] + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2} \int_{x-2t}^{x+2t} 2 \, \xi d \, \xi \tag{3}$$

$$=\sin x\cos 2t + xt \tag{2}$$

四、(**本题 15 分**) **1、(5 分**) 证明: 由 $U = e^{-Dk^2t}v(x,y,z)$,得到

$$U_t(x, y, z, t) = -Dk^2 e^{-k^2 t} u(x, y, z)$$
 (2 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

$$\nabla^2 U(x, y, z, t) = e^{-k^2 t} \nabla^2 u(x, y, z) \tag{2 }$$

代人热传导方程 $U_t(x,y,z,t) - D\nabla^2 U(x,y,z,t) = 0$ 得到

$$\nabla^2 u(x, y, z) + k^2 u(x, y, z) = 0$$
 (1 $\%$)

2、 (10 分) 1)定解问题
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2(u_{xx} + u_{yy}) = 0 & (0 < x < a, 0 < y < b) \\ u\big|_{x=0} = 0, u\big|_{x=a} = 0 \\ u\big|_{y=0} = 0, u\big|_{y=b} = 0 \\ u\big|_{t=0} = f(x, y) \qquad u_t\big|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$
(3 分)

2) 由 $\nabla^2 v(x, y) + \lambda v(x, y) = 0$, 若令v(x, y) = X(x)Y(y), 得到

$$\begin{cases} X''(x) + \mu X(x) = 0 \\ Y''(y) + (\lambda - \mu)Y(y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

定解问题
$$\begin{cases} X''(x) + \mu X(x) = 0 \\ X(0) = X(a) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (1分)

本征值
$$\mu = \left(\frac{n\pi}{a}\right)^2$$
, 本征函数 $X_n(x) = \sin\frac{n\pi}{a}x$, $(n=1, 2, 3, \dots)$ (1分)

定解问题
$$\begin{cases} Y''(y) + (\lambda - \mu)Y(y) = 0 \\ Y(0) = Y(b) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (1分)

本征值
$$\lambda - \mu = \left(\frac{m\pi}{b}\right)^2$$
, 本征函数 $Y_m(y) = \sin\frac{m\pi}{b}x$, ($m = 1, 2, 3, \cdots$) (1分)

二维波动问题的本征值
$$\lambda = \left(\frac{n\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{m\pi}{b}\right)^2$$
, $(n=1, 2, 3, \dots, m=1,2,3,\dots)$ (1分)

3) 关于
$$T(t)$$
 满足的方程 $T''(t) + \lambda a^2 T(t) = 0$ (1分)

其解为
$$T_{nm}(t) = A_{nm}\cos a \sqrt{\lambda_{nm}} t + B_{nm}\sin a \sqrt{\lambda_{nm}} t$$
 (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

$$\begin{cases} T''(t) + \mu a^2 T(t) = 0 \\ X''(x) + \mu X(x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

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 $T_0(t) = A_0 + B_0 t$

$$T_n(t) = A_n \cos nat + B_n \sin nat \qquad (n \neq 0)$$
 (3 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

4) 定解问题的通解;
$$u(x,t) = A_0 + B_0 t + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [A_n \cos nat + B_n \sin nat] \cos nx$$
 (3分)

5) 由初始条件
$$u(x,0) = A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cos nx = 2\cos 2x + 4\cos 4x$$

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

得到 $A_2 = 2, A_4 = 4$ $B_3 = 1$

$$A_n = 0 \ (n \neq 2, 4), \quad B_n = 0 \ (n \neq 3)$$
 (3 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

定解问题的解为 $u(x,t) = 2\cos 2at \cos 2x + 4\cos 4at \cos 4x + \sin 3at \cos 3x$ (2分)

六. (本題 20 分) 1、 (5 分) 解:
$$xP_l(x) = \frac{(l+1)P_{l+1}(x)}{2l+1} + \frac{lP_{l-1}(x)}{2l+1}$$

或者
$$xP_{l-1}(x) = \frac{(l-1+1)P_l(x)}{2(l-1)+1} + \frac{(l-1)P_{l-2}(x)}{2(l-1)+1} = \frac{lP_l(x)}{2l-1} + \frac{(l-1)P_{l-2}(x)}{2l-1}$$
 (2分)

$$I = \int_{-1}^{1} x P_{l-1}(x) P_l(x) dx = \frac{2l}{(2l+1)(2l-1)}$$
 (35)

2、 (15 分) 解: 1) 球内定解问题
$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u(r,\theta) = 0 & r < a \\ u(r,\theta)|_{r=a} = A(\cos^2 \theta + 1) \end{cases}$$
 (2 分)

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

由边界条件
$$u|_{r=a} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} A_l a^l P_l(\cos \theta) = A(\cos^2 \theta + 1)$$

$$\cos^2 \theta + 1 = \frac{2}{3} \left[\frac{1}{2} (3\cos^2 \theta - 1) \right] + \frac{4}{3} = \frac{2}{3} P_2(x) + \frac{4}{3} P_0(x)$$
 (2 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

利用系数比较法,得到:
$$\begin{cases} A_0 = \frac{4}{3}A \\ A_2 = \frac{2}{3}Aa^{-2} \end{cases}$$

球内电位分布
$$u(r,\theta) = \frac{4}{3}AP_0(\cos\theta) + \frac{2}{3}(\frac{r}{a})^2P_2(\cos\theta)$$
 (2分)

2) 球外定解问题
$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u(r,\theta) = 0 & r > a \\ u(r,\theta)\big|_{r=a} = A(\cos^2 \theta + 1) \end{cases}$$

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

由边界条件
$$u|_{r=1} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} B_l a^{-(l+1)} P_l(\cos \theta) = A(\cos^2 \theta + 1)$$

$$\cos^2 \theta + 1 = \frac{2}{3} P_2(x) + \frac{4}{3} P_0(x)$$

利用系数比较法,得到:

$$\begin{cases} A_0 = \frac{4}{3}Aa \\ A_2 = \frac{2}{3}Aa^3 \end{cases}$$

球外电位分布
$$u(r,\theta) = \frac{4}{3}A(\frac{a}{r})P_0(\cos\theta) + \frac{2}{3}A(\frac{a}{r})^3P_2(\cos\theta)$$
 (2分)

3) 极大值位于球面上,
$$\cos\theta=\pm 1, \theta=0, \pi$$
 $u_{\max}=2A$ (1分)

对
$$(2a,\pi)$$
 点,电势的值为 $u(2a,\pi) = \frac{4}{3}(\frac{1}{2})A + \frac{2}{3}(\frac{1}{2})^3A = \frac{3}{4}A$

球心的电势 $u(0,0) = \frac{4}{3}A$

$$u(0,0) - u(2a,\pi) = \frac{7}{12}A$$
 (2 $\%$)

七、 (本题 20 分) 1、(5 分) 解:
$$\int x^2 J_1(x) dx = x^2 J_2(x) + c$$
 (2 分)

利用
$$J_2(x) = \frac{2}{x} J_1(x) - J_0(x)$$
 (2分)

$$\int x^2 J_1(x) dx = 2x J_1(x) - x^2 J_0(x) + c \tag{1 \%}$$

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)

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

$$(1 \, \beta)$$

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)

八、**(本题 20 分)1、(10 分)** 设 $\mathcal{L}[u(x,t)] = \tilde{u}(x,p)$,对方程两边取 LT,得到

$$p\tilde{u}(x,p) - \phi(x) + a\frac{d\tilde{u}(x,p)}{dx} = \tilde{f}(x,p)$$
 (1 \(\frac{\pi}{x}\))

两边取 FT,得到
$$p\tilde{u}(\omega,p) - \tilde{\phi}(\omega) + aj\omega\tilde{u}(\omega,p) = \tilde{f}(\omega,p)$$
 (1分)

整理得到

$$\tilde{u}(\omega, p) = \frac{f(\omega, p)}{p + ja\omega} + \frac{\tilde{\phi}(\omega)}{p + ja\omega}$$
(2 \(\frac{\partial}{p}\))

$$\mathcal{F} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{\tilde{\phi}(\omega)}{p + ja\omega} \right] = \mathcal{F}^{-1} \left[\tilde{\phi}(\omega) e^{-ja\omega t} \right] = \phi(x - at)$$
 (2 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\))

$$\mathcal{F} \, \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{f(\omega, p)}{p + ja\omega} = f(x, t) \otimes \mathcal{F} \, \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{1}{p + ja\omega} = f(x, t) \otimes \delta(x - at)$$

$$= \int_0^t \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\xi, \tau) \delta[(x - \xi) - a(t - \tau)] d\xi d\tau = \int_0^t f(x - a(t - \tau), \tau) d\tau$$
 (2 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\))

$$u(x,t) = \phi(x-at) + \int_0^t f(x-a(t-\tau),\tau)d\tau$$
 (2 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

2、(10分)解:定解问题对应的齐次方程和第二类齐次边界条件的本征值和本征函数是

$$\mu = (n\pi)^2$$
, $X_n(x) = \sin n\pi x$ ($n = 1$, 2, 3, ...) (2 $\%$)

设定解问题的解为
$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(t) \sin(n\pi x)$$
 (1分)

关于
$$T(t)$$
 满足的方程为
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [T'_n(t) + D(n\pi)^2 T_n(t)] \sin n\pi x = \sin 2\pi x \qquad (1 分)$$

$$\begin{cases}
T_2'(t) + 4D(\pi)^2 T_2(t) = 1 \\
T_2(0) = 0
\end{cases}$$
(1 $\frac{1}{2}$)

$$\begin{cases} T_n'(t) + D(n\pi)^2 T_n(t) = 0 & n \neq 2 \\ T_n(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (1 \(\frac{1}{12}\))

解出
$$T_2(t) = 1 * e^{-4D\pi^2 t} = \int_0^t e^{-4D\pi^2 (t-\tau)} d\tau = \frac{1}{4D\pi^2} (1 - e^{-4D\pi^2 t})$$

$$T_n(t) = 0 \qquad n \neq 2 \tag{2 \%}$$

故
$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{4D\pi^2} (1 - e^{-4D\pi^2 t}) \sin 2\pi x$$
 (2分)