

# 西安交通大学本科生课程考试试题标准答案与评分标准

课程名称:数学物理方程(B) 课时: 32 考试时间: 2019 年 5 月 11 日

## 一. 判断题 (每小题 5 分)。

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	B	B	A	A	B	B	B	A	B	A	A

## 二、(10 分) 解: $u(x,t) = X(x)T(t)$ , 特征值问题

$$\begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0, 0 < x < l \\ X(0) = 0, X'(l) = 0 \end{cases}, \quad \lambda_n = \left( \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l} \right)^2, \quad X_n(x) = \sin(\sqrt{\lambda_n} x), \quad n \geq 0, \quad (5 \text{ 分})$$

$$\begin{cases} T'_n(t) + a^2 \lambda_n T_n(t) = 0 \\ T_n(0) = \varphi_n \end{cases},$$

$$T_n(t) = \varphi_n e^{-a^2 \lambda_n t}, \quad \varphi_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi X_n dx = \begin{cases} 1, n=1 \\ 0, n \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad (9 \text{ 分})$$

$$u = e^{-a^2 \lambda_1 t} \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2l} x\right) \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

## 三、(10 分) 设 $u = R(\rho)T(t)$

$$\rho^2 R'' + \rho R' + \lambda \rho^2 R = 0, T' + \lambda T = 0 \quad (5 \text{ 分})$$

$$R(1) = 0, |R(0)| < +\infty$$

$$\lambda_m = \left(u_m^{(0)}\right)^2, R_m = J_0\left(u_m^{(0)} \rho\right), T_m = A_m e^{-\left(u_m^{(0)}\right)^2 t} \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

$$u = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m e^{-\left(u_m^{(0)}\right)^2 t} * J_0\left(u_m^{(0)} \rho\right)$$

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$$\varphi(\rho) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m J_0(u_m^{(0)} \rho)$$

$$A_m = \frac{2}{[J_0'(u_m^{(0)})]^2} \int_0^1 \rho \phi(\rho) J_0(u_m^{(0)} \rho) d\rho.$$

四、(10 分) 解: 特征方程:  $\frac{dx}{dt} + 1 = 0, x(0) = \tau, x+t = \tau$  5 分

$$\frac{du}{dt} + u = 0, u|_{t=0} = \tau^3$$

$$u = \tau^3 e^{-t} = (x+t)^3 e^{-t}$$
 5 分

五、(10 分) 解: 任取  $M_0(x_0, y_0), y_0 > 0$ , 其对称点为  $M_1(x_0, -y_0)$ . (2 分)

$$G(M, M_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \frac{1}{r_{MM_0}} - \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \frac{1}{r_{MM_1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi} \ln \frac{(x-x_0)^2 + (y+y_0)^2}{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2}$$
 (5 分)

$$\frac{\partial G(M, M_0)}{\partial n} \Big|_{y=0} = -\frac{\partial G(M, M_0)}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{4y_0}{(x-x_0)^2 + y_0^2}$$

$$u(M_0) = - \int_{y=0} \frac{\partial G(M, M_0)}{\partial n} \varphi(M) ds + \int_{y>0} G(M, M_0) f(M) dxdy$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{y_0}{(x-x_0)^2 + y_0^2} \varphi(x) dx + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{4\pi} \ln \frac{(x-x_0)^2 + (y+y_0)^2}{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2} f(x, y) dy$$
 (10 分)