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(A) 课时: 32 考试时间: 2018年1月6日

- 1. B 2.D 3. D
- 4. B
- 二、(4分/题×5题=20分)

1.
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0, \ 0 < x < l, \ t > 0 \\ u(0, t) = 0, \ u_x(l, t) = 0, \ t \ge 0 \\ u(x, 0) = 0, \ u_t(x, 0) = 0, \ 0 \le x \le l. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = 0, \ 0 < x < l, \ t > 0 \\ u_x(0,t) = 0, \ u(l,t) = u_0, \ t \ge 0 \\ u(x,0) = \varphi(x), \ 0 \le x \le l. \end{cases}$$

3.
$$C_1 J_{\sqrt{2}}(2x) + C_2 J_{-\sqrt{2}}(2x)$$

4.
$$-x^{-2}J_3(x)$$
, $J_{2018}(1)$

5.
$$\Gamma(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\pi}$$
, $\Gamma(-\frac{1}{2}) = -2\sqrt{\pi}$

三、(12 分) u(x,t) = X(x)T(t), 代入齐次方程 $u_{tt} - a^2u_{xx} = 0$ 得

$$X(x)T''(t) - a^2X''(x)T(t) = 0$$

$$\frac{T''(t)}{a^2T(t)} = \frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = -\lambda$$

代入齐次边界条件得X'(0)=0,X(2)=0。所以该问题的特征值问题为

$$\begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0, 0 < x < 2 \\ X'(0) = 0, X(2) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (4 \(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2}\)

特征值为
$$\lambda_n = \left(\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{4}\right)^2$$
,特征函数为 $X_n(\mathbf{x}) = \cos\left(\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{4}\mathbf{x}\right)$, $n \ge 0$. (6分)

$$T_n(t)$$
 满足方程
$$\begin{cases} T_n''(t) + a^2 \lambda_n T_n(t) = f_n \\ T_n(0) = 0, T_n'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

其中
$$f_n = \begin{cases} 1 & n=1 \\ 0 & n \neq 1 \end{cases}$$
 (8分)

$$T_n(t)$$
 通解为 $T_n(t) = c_1 \cos a \sqrt{\lambda_n} t + c_2 \sin a \sqrt{\lambda_n} t + \frac{f_n}{a^2 \lambda_n}$

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代入初始条件得
$$T_n(t) = \frac{f_n}{a^2 \lambda} (1 - \cos a \sqrt{\lambda_n} t)$$
,

$$\mathbb{P}T_n(t) = \begin{cases}
\frac{f_1}{a^2 \lambda_1} (1 - \cos a \sqrt{\lambda_1} t), & n = 1 \\
0, & n \neq 1
\end{cases}$$
(10 \(\frac{\frac{1}}{2}\))

所以
$$u(x,t) = X_1(x)T_1(t) = \frac{16}{9a^2\pi^2}(1-\cos\frac{3\pi a}{4}t)\cos\frac{3\pi}{4}x$$
 (12 分)

四、(12 分) 取 w(x,t) = x, 令 v(x,t) = u(x,t) - w(x,t) 将边界条件齐次化, 原定解问题变为

$$\begin{cases} v_t - 3v_{xx} = 0, \ 0 < x < \pi, t > 0 \\ v(0,t) = 0, \ v_x(\pi,t) = 0, \ t \ge 0 \\ v(x,0) = \sin\frac{x}{2}, \ 0 \le x \le \pi. \end{cases}$$
 (2 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

(齐次化,方程各1分)

该问题的特征值问题为

$$\begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0, \ 0 < x < \pi \\ X(0) = 0, X'(\pi) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (6 \(\frac{\(\frac{\(\phi\)}{\(\phi\)}\)}{\(\phi\)}

特征值为
$$\lambda_n = \left(\frac{2n+1}{2}\right)^2$$
,特征函数为 $X_n(\mathbf{x}) = \sin\left(\frac{2n+1}{2}\mathbf{x}\right)$, $n \ge 0$. (8分)

$$T_n(t) 满足方程 \begin{cases} T'_n + 3\lambda_n T_n(t) = 0 \\ T_n(0) = \varphi_n \end{cases}, 其中 \varphi_n = \begin{cases} 1 & n = 0 \\ 0 & n \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

 $T_n(t)$ 通解为 $T_n(t) = ce^{-3\lambda_n t}$

代入初始条件得
$$T_n(t) = \varphi_n e^{-3\lambda_n t}$$
 , 即 $T_n(t) = \begin{cases} \varphi_0 e^{-3\lambda_0 t}, & n = 0 \\ 0, & n \neq 0 \end{cases}$ (10 分)

所以
$$u(x,t) = X_0(x)T_0(t) = x + \sin\frac{x}{2}e^{-\frac{3t}{4}}$$
 (12分)

五、(10 分) 设
$$\rho^n = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m J_n(\mu_m^{(n)} \rho)$$
 4 分)

$$A_{m} = \frac{2\int_{0}^{1} \rho \rho^{n} J_{n}(\mu_{m}^{(n)} \rho) d\rho}{[J'_{n}(\mu_{m}^{(n)})]^{2}} = \frac{\frac{2}{(\mu_{m}^{(n)})^{n+2}} \int_{0}^{\mu_{m}^{(n)}} t^{n+1} J_{n}(t) dt}{[J'_{n}(\mu_{m}^{(n)})]^{2}}$$
(8 $\%$)

少权函数扣一分。

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$$=\frac{\frac{2}{\left(\mu_{m}^{(n)}\right)^{n+2}}t^{n+1}J_{n+1}(t)\left|\frac{\mu_{m}^{(n)}}{0}\right|}{\left[J_{n}'\left(\mu_{m}^{(n)}\right)\right]^{2}}=\frac{\frac{2}{\mu_{m}^{(n)}}J_{n+1}(\mu_{m}^{(n)})}{\left[J_{n}'\left(\mu_{m}^{(n)}\right)\right]^{2}}=\frac{\frac{2}{\mu_{m}^{(n)}}J_{n+1}(\mu_{m}^{(n)})}{\left[J_{n+1}(\mu_{m}^{(n)})\right]^{2}}=\frac{2}{\mu_{m}^{(n)}}J_{n+1}(\mu_{m}^{(n)})$$
(10 \(\frac{\gamma}{1}\))

六、(6 分)
$$z' = J_n(x) + xJ'_n(x)$$
,

$$z'' = J'_n(x) + J'_n(x) + xJ''_n(x) = 2J'_n(x) + xJ''_n(x)$$
(4 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

$$x^2z'' - xz' + (1 + x^2 - n^2)z$$

$$= x^{2} (2J'_{n}(x) + xJ''_{n}(x)) - x(J_{n}(x) + xJ'_{n}(x)) + (1 + x^{2} - n^{2})xJ_{n}(x)$$

$$= x^{2} J'_{n}(x) + x^{3} J''_{n}(x) + (x^{2} - n^{2}) x J_{n}(x)$$
(5 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

$$= x[x^2 J_n''(x) + x J_n'(x) + (x^2 - n^2) J_n(x)] = 0$$
(6 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

七、
$$(10 \, \beta)$$
取一点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in \Omega$,其对称点为 $M_1(x_0, y_0, 2-z_0)$ (2 分)

$$G(M, M_0) = \frac{1}{4\pi r_{MM_0}} - \frac{1}{4\pi r_{MM_1}} \tag{4 \%}$$

$$\frac{1}{4\pi\sqrt{(x-x_0)^2+(y-y_0)^2+(z-z_0)^2}}-\frac{1}{4\pi\sqrt{(x-x_0)^2+(y-y_0)^2+(z-2+z_0)^2}}$$
 (6 分)

$$u(M_0) = -\iint_{\Gamma} \frac{\partial G(M, M_0)}{\partial n} f(M) dS = \iint_{\Gamma} \frac{\partial G(M, M_0)}{\partial z} \big|_{z=1} f(x, y) dS$$
 (8 $\%$)

方向导数、公式各一分。

$$u(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{z_0 - 1}{\left[\left(x - x_0 \right)^2 + \left(y - y_0 \right)^2 + \left(z_0 - 1 \right)^2 \right]^{3/2}} f(x, y) dx dy$$
 (10 分)

七、(10 分) 特征方程为
$$\begin{cases} 3\frac{dx}{dt} + 2 = 0, t > 0 \\ x(0) = \tau \end{cases}$$
 (2 分)

特征线为
$$x = \frac{2t}{3} + \tau$$
 (4 分)

沿特征线, 原问题转化为
$$\begin{cases} \frac{du}{dt} = 0\\ u(0) = u(x(0), 0) = 1 - x(0) = 1 - \tau \end{cases}$$
 (6分)

解得
$$u(t) = 1 - \tau$$
 (8分)

将
$$\tau = x - \frac{2t}{3}$$
 代入得到最终解 $u(x,t) = 1 - x + \frac{2t}{3}$ (10 分)