

《工程数学》习题一

1. 用分离变量法解常微分方程初值问题
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = ry(1 - \frac{y}{K}), x > 0 \\ y(0) = y_0 \end{cases}$$

解：用常微分方程分离变量法

$$\frac{dy}{y(1 - y/K)} = rdx$$

由于

$$\frac{1}{y(1 - y/K)} = \frac{K}{y(K - y)} = \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{K - y}$$

所以由分离变量法等式两端积分得

$$\ln \frac{y}{K - y} = rx + c_0$$

两端取指数函数，

$$\frac{y}{K - y} = \exp(rx + c_0)$$

整理得

$$y(x) = \frac{K}{1 + \exp(-rx - c_0)}$$

将初值条件代入，得

$$\exp(-c_0) = \frac{K}{y_0} - 1$$

所以

$$y(x) = \frac{K}{1 + (K/y_0 - 1)\exp(-rx)} \text{ 或 } y(x) = \frac{Ky_0}{y_0 + (K - y_0)\exp(-rx)}$$

2. 求欧拉方程通解： $x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} - n^2 y = 0$

解：做自变量变换，令 $x = \exp(t)$ ，即 $t = \ln x$ ，由于 $\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$ 。应用复合函数求导公式得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dt} \\ \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} &= \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dt} \right) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} \end{aligned}$$

代入欧拉方程得

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - n^2 y = 0$$

应用二阶常微分方程求解公式得

$$y(t) = C_1 \exp(nt) + C_2 \exp(-nt)$$

将自变量还原得

$$y(x) = C_1 x^n + C_2 x^{-n}$$

3. 求傅里叶级数展开 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \pi + x, & -\pi \leq x < 0 \\ \pi - x, & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \end{cases}$

解：由于是偶函数，展开为余弦级数，设

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k \cos kx$$

由正交性得

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\pi - x) dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} [-(\pi - x)^2]_0^{\pi} = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ a_k &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos kx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\pi - x) \cos kx dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} [(\pi - x) \frac{1}{k} \sin kx]_0^{\pi} + \frac{2}{k\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin kx dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi k^2} [-\cos kx]_0^{\pi} = \frac{2}{k^2 \pi} [1 - \cos k\pi] = \frac{2}{\pi k^2} [1 - (-1)^k] \end{aligned}$$

有奇数项系数非零

$$a_{2m-1} = \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{1}{(2m-1)^2}, \quad (m = 1, 2, \dots)$$

所以

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2m-1)^2} \cos(2m-1)x$$

求满足下列方程的二元函数： $u(x, y)$

$$4. \quad (1). \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0; \quad (2). \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = 0; \quad (3). \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0.$$

解：(1) 将方程两端对变量 x 积分，得 $u(x, y) = g(y)$ ，这里 $g(x)$ 是任意函数；

(2) 将方程两端先对变量 y 积分，得 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f_1(x)$ ；再将两端对 x 积分得

$$u(x, y) = \int f_1(x) dx + g(y)$$

记 $f(x) = \int f_1(x) dx$ ，得 $u(x, y) = f(x) + g(y)$ ；

(3) 将方程两端先对变量 y 积分，得一阶方程

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u = f(x)$$

参考一阶常微分方程求解公式，得

$$u(x, y) = \exp(-x) \left[\int \exp(x) f(x) dx + g(y) \right]$$

《工程数学》习题二

1. 求解固有值问题 $\begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X = 0, & 0 < x < l \\ X'(0) = 0, & X(l) = 0 \end{cases}$

解：显然固有值 $\lambda \geq 0$ ，方程有通解

$$X(x) = A \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x + B \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x$$

利用边界条件得

$$B = 0, \quad A \cos \sqrt{\lambda} l + B \sin \sqrt{\lambda} l = 0$$

联立得线性方程组

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \cos \sqrt{\lambda} l & \sin \sqrt{\lambda} l \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

方程组有非零解条件为系数矩阵行列式为零, 即

$$\cos \sqrt{\lambda} l = 0$$

由余弦函数零点得:

$$\sqrt{\lambda} l = \frac{2n+1}{2} \pi$$

所以固有值和固有函数分别为

$$\lambda_n = \left[\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l} \right]^2, \quad X_n = \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l} x$$

$$2. \text{ 求波动方程解 } \begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx}, (0 < x < l, t > 0) \\ u|_{x=0} = u_x|_{x=l} = 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = 3 \sin 3\pi x / 2l + 6 \sin 5\pi x / 2l, \\ u_t|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

解: 对应的固有值和固有函数分别为

$$\lambda_n = \left[\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l} \right]^2, \quad X_n = \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l} x, \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

波动方程通解为

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[a_n \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l} t + b_n \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l} t \right] \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l} x$$

将初值条件代入得

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l} x &= 3 \sin \frac{3\pi}{2l} x + 6 \sin \frac{5\pi}{2l} x, \\ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l} b_n \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l} x &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

对比级数两端, 待定系数法得

$$a_1 = 3, \quad a_2 = 6, \quad a_n = 0, \quad (n \neq 1, n \neq 2), \quad b_n = 0, \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

所以

$$u(x, t) = 3 \sin \frac{3\pi}{2l} at \cdot \sin \frac{3\pi}{2l} x + 6 \sin \frac{5\pi}{2l} at \cdot \sin \frac{5\pi}{2l} x$$

$$3. \text{ 求解热传导方程 } \begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx}, (t > 0, 0 < x < l) \\ u(0, t) = 0, u(l, t) = 0 \\ u(x, 0) = x(l - x) \end{cases}$$

解: 对应的固有值和固有函数分别为

$$\lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l} \right)^2, \quad X_n = \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x, \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

热传导方程通解为

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \exp \left[- \left(\frac{n\pi}{l} a \right)^2 t \right] \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

将初值条件代入得

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x = x(l-x)$$

利用固有函数正交性得

$$B_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l x(l-x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx$$

应用分部积分法，令

$$u = x(l-x), \quad v'' = \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

于是有

$$u'' = -2, \quad v = -\left(\frac{l}{n\pi}\right)^2 \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

则积分

$$\int_0^l x(l-x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx = \int_0^l uv'' dx = [uv' - u'v]_0^l + \int_0^l u'' v dx$$

所以

$$B_n = \frac{4}{l} \left(\frac{l}{n\pi}\right)^2 \int_0^l \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx = \frac{4}{l} \left(\frac{l}{n\pi}\right)^3 [1 - \cos n\pi]$$

故热传导方程解为

$$u(x, t) = \frac{8l^2}{\pi^3} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2m-1)^3} \exp\left(-\frac{(2m-1)^2 \pi^2 a^2}{l^2} t\right) \sin \frac{(2m-1)\pi}{l} x$$

4. 求定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0, & 0 < x, y < 1 \\ u(0, y) = 0, u(1, y) = \sin 2\pi y \\ u(x, 0) = 0, u(x, 1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解：用分离变量法，令 $u(x, y) = X(x)Y(y)$ 代入方程，整理得

$$\frac{Y''}{Y} = -\frac{X''}{X} = -\lambda$$

导出常微分方程

$$Y'' + \lambda Y = 0, \quad X'' - \lambda X = 0$$

利用 Y 方向的齐次边界条件构造固有值问题

$$\begin{cases} Y'' + \lambda Y = 0 \\ Y(0) = Y(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

固有值和固有函数分别为

$$\lambda_n = (n\pi)^2, \quad Y_n = \sin n\pi y, \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

将特征值代入 x 方向常微分方程得

$$X'' - (n\pi)^2 X = 0$$

通解为

$$X_n = a_n \sinh(n\pi x) + b_n \cosh(n\pi x)$$

将拉普拉斯方程基本解

$$u_n(x, y) = [a_n \sinh(n\pi x) + b_n \cosh(n\pi x)] \sin n\pi y$$

叠加，得拉普拉斯方程通解

$$u(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [a_n \sinh(n\pi x) + b_n \cosh(n\pi x)] \sin n\pi y$$

应用 X 方向的边界条件之一,

$$u(0, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin n\pi y = 0$$

知 $b_n = 0, (n = 1, 2, \dots)$ 。再应用 X 方向另一边界条件

$$u(1, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sinh(n\pi) \sin n\pi y = \sin \pi y$$

确定系数

$$a_2 = \frac{1}{\sinh 2\pi}, a_n = 0, (n \neq 2)$$

故原方程解

$$u(x, y) = \frac{\sinh(2\pi x)}{\sinh 2\pi} \sin 2\pi y$$

《工程数学》习题三

1. 已知 $\Phi(\theta) = A \cos \sqrt{\lambda} \theta + B \sin \sqrt{\lambda} \theta$ 满足条件: $\Phi(2\pi) = \Phi(0)$, $\Phi'(2\pi) = \Phi'(0)$, 并要求 A 和 B 不全为零。求证: $\sqrt{\lambda} = n$, ($n = 1, 2, \dots$)。

证: 将条件 $\Phi(2\pi) = \Phi(0)$, $\Phi'(2\pi) = \Phi'(0)$ 代入表达式

$$\Phi(\theta) = A \cos \sqrt{\lambda} \theta + B \sin \sqrt{\lambda} \theta$$

得

$$A = A \cos \sqrt{\lambda} 2\pi + B \sin \sqrt{\lambda} 2\pi, \quad B = -A \sin \sqrt{\lambda} 2\pi + B \cos \sqrt{\lambda} 2\pi$$

联立得线性方程组

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos 2\pi\sqrt{\lambda} - 1 & \sin 2\pi\sqrt{\lambda} \\ -\sin 2\pi\sqrt{\lambda} & \cos 2\pi\sqrt{\lambda} - 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

方程组有非零解的条件为系数矩阵行列式为零, 即

$$[\cos 2\pi\sqrt{\lambda} - 1]^2 + \sin^2 2\pi\sqrt{\lambda} = 0$$

整理得

$$\cos 2\pi\sqrt{\lambda} = 1$$

利用余弦函数的最大值点得

$$2\pi\sqrt{\lambda} = 2n\pi$$

所以

$$\lambda_n = n^2, \quad \Phi_n(\theta) = A \cos n\theta + B \sin n\theta, \quad (A^2 + B^2 \neq 0)$$

2. 求解常微分方程: $r^2 \frac{d^2 R}{dr^2} + r \frac{dR}{dr} - n^2 R = 0$

解: 做自变量变换, 令 $r = \exp(t)$, 即 $t = \ln r$, 代入方程化简得

$$\frac{d^2 R}{dt^2} - n^2 R = 0$$

求解得

$$R = C_1 \exp(nt) + C_2 \exp(-nt)$$

将 $r = \exp(t)$ 代入得

$$R = C_1 r^n + C_2 r^{-n}$$

$$3. \text{ 求定解问题 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} = 0, & (0 < r < r_0) \\ u|_{r=r_0} = A \sin 2\theta \end{cases}$$

解：利用圆域内拉普拉斯方程求解公式

$$u(r, \theta) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n [a_n \cos n\theta + b_n \sin n\theta]$$

将边界条件代入得

$$u(r_0, \theta) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [a_n \cos n\theta + b_n \sin n\theta] r_0^n = A \sin 2\theta$$

对比两端系数得

$$b_2 r_0^2 = A, \quad b_n = 0, (n \neq 2), \quad a_n = 0, (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

故原拉普拉斯方程解

$$u(r, \theta) = \frac{A}{r_0^2} r^2 \sin 2\theta$$

$$4. \text{ 求定解问题 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} = 0, & (0 < r < 1) \\ u|_{r=1} = \cos 2\theta \end{cases}$$

解：利用圆域内拉普拉斯方程求解公式

$$u(r, \theta) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n [a_n \cos n\theta + b_n \sin n\theta]$$

将边界条件代入得

$$u(1, \theta) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [a_n \cos n\theta + b_n \sin n\theta] = \cos 2\theta$$

对比两端系数得

$$a_2 = 1, \quad a_n = 0, (n \neq 2), \quad b_n = 0, (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

故原拉普拉斯方程解

$$u(r, \theta) = r^2 \cos 2\theta$$

《工程数学》习题四

1. 求定态薛定谔方程波函数

$$\begin{cases} \psi''(x) + \frac{2\mu E}{\hbar^2} \psi(x) = 0, & x \in (0, L) \\ \psi(0) = 0, \quad \psi(L) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解：令 $\lambda = \frac{2\mu E}{\hbar^2}$ ，则定态薛定谔方程为， $\psi'' + \lambda \psi = 0$ ，结合齐次边界条件，得

固有值和固有函数

$$\lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{L}\right)^2, \quad \psi_n(x) = B_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x$$

由等式, $\lambda_n = \frac{2\mu E_n}{\hbar^2}$ 解得 $E_n = \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \lambda_n = \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \left(\frac{n\pi}{L}\right)^2$ 。由归一化条件

$$\int_0^L B_n^2 \sin^2 \frac{n\pi}{L} x dx = B_n^2 \frac{L}{2} = 1$$

得归一化系数, $B_n = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}}$ 。所以波函数

$$\psi_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x$$

2. 求定态薛定谔方程波函数

$$\begin{cases} \psi''(x) + \frac{2\mu E}{\hbar^2} \psi(x) = 0, & x \in (-L/2, L/2) \\ \psi(-L/2) = 0, \psi(L/2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解法 1: 利用习题 1 结论, 做自变量平移变换: $x = z + L/2$ 。代入波函数得

$$\psi_n = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} (z + L/2)$$

应用正弦函数和角公式, 得

$$\psi_n(z) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \left[\sin \frac{n\pi}{L} z \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} + \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \cos \frac{n\pi}{L} z \right]$$

n 为偶数时, 有 $\sin \frac{n\pi}{2} = 0$, 此时, $\psi_n(z) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} z$;

n 为奇数时, 有 $\cos \frac{n\pi}{2} = 0$, 此时, $\psi_n(z) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \cos \frac{n\pi}{L} x$ 。

解法 2: 令 $\lambda = \frac{2\mu E}{\hbar^2}$, 方程有通解

$$\psi(x) = A \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x + B \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x$$

应用边界条件得齐次线性代数方程

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos \sqrt{\lambda} L/2 & -\sin \sqrt{\lambda} L/2 \\ \cos \sqrt{\lambda} L/2 & \sin \sqrt{\lambda} L/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

为了使得 A 和 B 不全为零, 取系数矩阵行列式为零, 即

$$2 \cos \frac{\sqrt{\lambda} L}{2} \sin \frac{\sqrt{\lambda} L}{2} = 0$$

由余弦函数零点, 得

$$\frac{\sqrt{\lambda} L}{2} = \frac{2n+1}{2} \pi, \quad \lambda_n = \left(\frac{2n+1}{L} \pi\right)^2$$

由正弦函数零点, 得

$$\frac{\sqrt{\lambda} L}{2} = n\pi, \quad \lambda_n = \left(\frac{2n}{L} \pi\right)^2$$

第一种情况代入线性代数方程, 得 $B=0$, A 为任意非零数; 第二种情况代入线性代数方程得 $A=0$, B 为任意非零数。再由归一化条件得两种情况下波函数分别为

$$\psi_{2n+1}(z) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{L} x, \quad \psi_{2n}(z) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \cos \frac{2n\pi}{L} x$$

调整指标，对应的固有值分别为

$$\lambda_{2n+1} = \left(\frac{2n+1}{L}\pi\right)^2, \quad \lambda_{2n} = \left(\frac{2n}{L}\pi\right)^2$$

$$3. \text{ 写出初边值问题 } \begin{cases} i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2}, & (0 < x < a, t > 0) \\ \Psi(0, t) = 0, \quad \Psi(a, t) = 0 \\ \Psi(x, 0) = \varphi(x) \end{cases} \quad \text{的级数解.}$$

解：应用分离变量法，设 $\Psi(x, t) = \psi(x)f(t)$ ，代入方程整理得

$$i\hbar \frac{1}{f(x)} \frac{d}{dt} f(t) = \frac{1}{\psi(x)} \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \right] \psi(x) = E$$

由此得常微分方程

$$i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} f(t) = E f(t), \quad -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi(x) = E \psi(x)$$

第一个常微分方程有特解：

$$f(t) = \exp(-iEt / \hbar)$$

第二个常微分方程为能量固有值问题，由

$$E_n = \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \left(\frac{n\pi}{a}\right)^2, \quad \psi_n = \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x, \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

原问题基本解

$$\Psi_n(x, t) = \exp\left(-\frac{iE_n}{\hbar} t\right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x, \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

原问题级数解

$$\Psi(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \exp\left(-\frac{iE_n}{\hbar} t\right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x$$

4. 利用固有值问题： $[\exp(-x^2)H'_n(x)]' + \lambda_n \exp(-x^2)H_n(x) = 0$ ，证明

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp(-x^2) H_n(x) H_m(x) dx = 0, \quad (n \neq m)$$

证明：应用常微分方程得

$$H_m(x)[\exp(-x^2)H'_n(x)]' + \lambda_n \exp(-x^2)H_m(x)H_n(x) = 0$$

$$H_n(x)[\exp(-x^2)H'_m(x)]' + \lambda_m \exp(-x^2)H_n(x)H_m(x) = 0$$

将两式相减，并积分得

$$\begin{aligned} & (\lambda_n - \lambda_m) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp(-x^2) H_m(x) H_n(x) dx = \\ & = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_n(x) [\exp(-x^2) H'_m(x)]' dx - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_m(x) [\exp(-x^2) H'_n(x)]' dx \end{aligned}$$

利用分部积分法得

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_n(x) [\exp(-x^2) H'_m(x)]' dx = [H_n \exp(-x^2) H'_m]_0^{\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp(-x^2) H'_m H'_n dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_m(x) [\exp(-x^2) H'_n(x)]' dx = [H_m \exp(-x^2) H'_n]_0^{\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp(-x^2) H'_n H'_m dx$$

两式相减右端得零，所以

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp(-x^2) H_n(x) H_m(x) dx = 0, \quad (n \neq m)$$

《工程数学》习题五

1. 求二阶常微分方程通解: $r^2 \frac{d^2 R}{dr^2} + 2r \frac{dR}{dr} - l(l+1)R = 0$

解: 做自变量变换, 令 $r = \exp(t)$, 即 $t = \ln r$, 则方程化为

$$\frac{d^2 R}{dt^2} + \frac{dR}{dt} - l(l+1)R = 0$$

求解得

$$R = C_1 \exp(lt) + C_2 \exp(-(l+1)t)$$

利用变换得

$$R = C_1 r^l + C_2 r^{-(l+1)}$$

2. 应用莱布尼兹公式, 证明: $L_n(x) = e^x \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n e^{-x}) = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k C_n^k \frac{n!}{k!} x^k$

证明: 应用乘积函数求高阶导数的莱布尼兹公式, 得

$$\frac{d^n}{dx^n} (e^{-x} x^n) = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k [(-1)^k e^{-x} \frac{n!}{k!} x^k]$$

所以

$$e^x \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n e^{-x}) = e^x \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k [(-1)^k e^{-x} \frac{n!}{k!} x^k] = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k C_n^k \frac{n!}{k!} x^k = L_n(x)$$

3. 证明拉盖多项式的正交性: $\int_0^\infty e^{-x} L_n(x) L_m(x) dx = 0, \quad (m \neq n)$

证: 由于 n 阶拉盖多项式 $L_n(x)$ 满足微分方程

$$xL_n'' + (1-x)L_n' + nL_n = 0$$

将方程左右同乘负指数函数, 并简化得

$$[xe^{-x} L_n']' + ne^{-x} L_n = 0$$

同理有 m 阶拉盖多项式 $L_m(x)$ 满足微分方程

$$[xe^{-x} L_m']' + me^{-x} L_m = 0$$

由两个等式得

$$L_m [xe^{-x} L_n']' + ne^{-x} L_m L_n = 0, \quad L_n [xe^{-x} L_m']' + me^{-x} L_n L_m = 0$$

将两式相减并积分得

$$(n-m) \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} L_m L_n dx = \int_0^{+\infty} (L_n [xe^{-x} L_m']' - L_m [xe^{-x} L_n']') dx$$

利用分部积分公式

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} (L_n [xe^{-x} L_m']' - L_m [xe^{-x} L_n']') dx &= (L_n [xe^{-x} L_m'] - L_m [xe^{-x} L_n']) \Big|_0^{+\infty} \\ &\quad - \int_0^{+\infty} [xe^{-x} L_m' L_n' - xe^{-x} L_n' L_m'] dx = 0 \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-x} L_n(x) L_m(x) dx = 0, \quad (m \neq n)$$

4. 证明多项式 $L_n^m(x) = (m+n)! \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \frac{x^k}{k!(n-k)!(m+k)!}$ 满足广义拉盖方程

$$x[L_n^m(x)]'' + (m+1-x)[L_n^m(x)]' + nL_n^m(x) = 0$$

证明：将幂级数 $L_n^m(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k$ 代入方程，由于

$$nL_n^m(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} na_k x^k$$

一阶导数部分

$$\begin{aligned} (m+1-x)[L_n^m(x)]' &= (m+1-x) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} ka_k x^{k-1} \\ &= (m+1) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1)a_{k+1} x^k - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} ka_k x^k \end{aligned}$$

二阶导数部分

$$x[L_n^m(x)]'' = x \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k(k-1)a_k x^{k-2} = \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k(k-1)a_k x^{k-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1)ka_{k+1} x^k$$

分别代入方程，得

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} [(n-k)a_k + (k+1)(k+1+m)a_{k+1}] x^k = 0$$

比较两端，知系数满足

$$(n-k)a_k + (k+1)(k+1+m)a_{k+1} = 0 \quad (*)$$

由于给定级数的通项系数， $a_k = (-1)^k \frac{(m+n)!}{k!(n-k)!(m+k)!}$ 。而

$$(n-k)a_k = (-1)^k \frac{(n-k)(m+n)!}{k!(n-k)!(m+k)!} = (-1)^k \frac{(m+n)!}{k!(n-k-1)!(m+k)!}$$

$$(k+1)(k+1+m)a_{k+1} = (-1)^{k+1} \frac{(k+1)(k+1+m)(m+n)!}{(k+1)!(n-k-1)!(m+k+1)!}$$

$$= (-1)^{k+1} \frac{(m+n)!}{k!(n-k-1)!(m+k)!}$$

将其代入式 (*) 得恒等式，故级数满足常微分方程。该表达式就是方程的解。

《工程数学》习题六

1. 利用勒让德多项式微分形式计算积分： $\int_{-1}^1 [P_1(x)]^2 dx$ ， $\int_{-1}^1 [P_2(x)]^2 dx$

解：由让德多项式微分形式 $P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2-1)^n$ ，令 $\omega_n = (x^2-1)^n$ 。

用分部积分公式

$$\int_{-1}^1 [\omega_1']^2 dx = [\omega_1' \omega_1]_{-1}^1 - \int_{-1}^1 \omega_1'' \omega_1 dx = -2 \int_{-1}^1 (x^2-1) dx = \frac{8}{3}$$

所以

$$\int_{-1}^1 [P_1(x)]^2 dx = \frac{1}{2 \times 2} \int_{-1}^1 [\omega_1']^2 dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

而

$$\int_{-1}^1 [\omega_2'']^2 dx = [\omega_2'' \omega_2' - \omega_2''' \omega_2]_{-1}^1 + \int_{-1}^1 \omega_2^{(4)} \omega_2 dx = 4! \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 - 1)^2 dx = 16 \times \frac{8}{5}$$

所以

$$\int_{-1}^1 [P_2(x)]^2 dx = \frac{1}{2^2 \times 2^2 \times 2 \times 2} \int_{-1}^1 [\omega_1']^2 dx = \frac{2}{5}$$

2. 证明：勒让德多项式的模 $\int_{-1}^1 [P_n(x)]^2 dx = \frac{2}{2n+1}$, ($n = 1, 2, \dots$)。

证：由勒让德多项式递推关系

$$(n+1)P_{n+1}(x) - (2n+1)xP_n(x) + nP_{n-1}(x) = 0$$

以 n 代替 $(n+1)$ 并将等式两端同乘以 P_n , 得

$$n[P_n(x)]^2 - (2n-1)xP_n(x)P_{n-1}(x) + (n-1)P_n(x)P_{n-2}(x) = 0$$

积分得

$$n \int_{-1}^1 [P_n(x)]^2 dx = (2n-1) \int_{-1}^1 xP_n(x)P_{n-1}(x) dx$$

再将递推关系变型

$$xP_n = \frac{n+1}{2n+1}P_{n+1} + \frac{n}{2n+1}P_{n-1}$$

代入, 得

$$n \int_{-1}^1 [P_n(x)]^2 dx = n \frac{(2n-1)}{2n+1} \int_{-1}^1 [P_{n-1}(x)]^2 dx$$

故

$$\int_{-1}^1 [P_n(x)]^2 dx = \frac{2n-1}{2n+1} \int_{-1}^1 [P_{n-1}(x)]^2 dx = \dots = \frac{1}{2n+1} \int_{-1}^1 [P_0(x)]^2 dx = \frac{2}{2n+1}$$

3. 证明勒让德多项式正交性: $\int_{-1}^1 P_m(x)P_n(x)dx = 0$, ($m \neq n$)

证：由于 $P_n(x)$ 满足勒让德方程

$$(1-x^2)P_n''(x) - 2xP_n'(x) + n(n+1)P_n = 0$$

写成等价形式

$$[(1-x^2)P_n'(x)]' + n(n+1)P_n = 0$$

同理 $P_m(x)$ 满足

$$[(1-x^2)P_m'(x)]' + m(m+1)P_m = 0$$

由此得

$$P_m[(1-x^2)P_n'(x)]' + n(n+1)P_mP_n = 0$$

$$P_n[(1-x^2)P_m'(x)]' + m(m+1)P_nP_m = 0$$

将两式相减差积分, 得

$$[n(n+1) - m(m+1)] \int_{-1}^{+1} P_mP_n dx = \int_{-1}^{+1} (P_m[(1-x^2)P_n']' - P_n[(1-x^2)P_m']') dx$$

应用分部积分公式得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^{+1} (P_m[(1-x^2)P_n']' - P_n[(1-x^2)P_m']') dx &= (P_m[(1-x^2)P_n'] - P_n[(1-x^2)P_m']) \Big|_{-1}^{+1} \\ &\quad - \int_{-1}^{+1} [(1-x^2)P_m'P_n' - (1-x^2)P_n'P_m'] dx = 0 \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\int_{-1}^1 P_m(x)P_n(x)dx = 0, (m \neq n)$$

4. 计算积分 $\int_{-1}^{+1} x^k P_n(x)dx$, 其中 n 和 k 是任意正整数且 $k \leq n$ 。

解: 当 $k < n$ 时, 有

$$x^k = \sum_{j=0}^k c_j P_j(x)$$

利用勒让德多项式正交性, 得

$$\int_{-1}^{+1} x^k P_n(x)dx = 0, (k < n)$$

当 $k = n$ 时, 有

$$x^n = \sum_{j=0}^n c_j P_j(x)$$

参考勒让德多项式微分表达式, $P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n$, 最高项系数为

$$\frac{(2n-1)!!}{n!}$$

所以 $c_n = \frac{n!}{(2n-1)!!}$, 故

$$\int_{-1}^{+1} x^n P_n(x)dx = \frac{n!}{(2n-1)!!} \int_{-1}^{+1} [P_n(x)]^2 dx = 2 \frac{n!}{(2n+1)!!}$$

《工程数学》习题七

1. 利用勒让德多项式正交性计算: $\int_{-1}^{+1} (2+3x)P_n(x)dx$

解: 先将 $(2+3x)$ 表示为勒让德多项式组合形式,

$$(2+3x) = 2P_0 + 3P_1$$

所以

$$\int_{-1}^{+1} (2+3x)P_n(x)dx = \int_{-1}^{+1} [2P_0P_n + 3P_1P_n]dx$$

利用正交性得

$$\int_{-1}^{+1} (2+3x)P_n(x)dx = \begin{cases} 4, & n=0 \\ 2, & n=1 \\ 0, & n \neq 0,1 \end{cases}$$

2. 求单位球内调和函数, 满足边值问题:

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}) = 0$$
$$u|_{r=1} = \cos^2 \theta$$

解: 用分离变量法, 令 $u = F(r)G(\theta)$, 代入方程, 得

$$G(r^2 F'' + 2rF') + F(G'' + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} G') = 0$$

上式各项同除 FG ，得

$$\frac{r^2 F'' + 2rF'}{F} + \frac{G'' + c \tan G'}{G} = 0$$

令

$$\frac{G'' + c \tan G'}{G} = -\frac{r^2 F'' + 2rF'}{F} = -\lambda$$

得常微分方程

$$G'' + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} G' + \lambda G = 0$$

$$r^2 F'' + 2rF' - \lambda F = 0$$

在第一个方程中，令 $\cos \theta = x$ ， $y(x) = y(\cos \theta) = G(\theta)$ 则方程化为勒让德方程

$$(1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + \lambda y = 0$$

当 $\lambda = n(n+1)$ 时，有 n 阶勒让德多项式 $P_n(x)$ 解。将 $\lambda = n(n+1)$ 代入第二个方程，得

$$r^2 F'' + 2rF' - n(n+1)F = 0$$

这是欧拉方程，求解得

$$F_n(r) = C_n r^n$$

所以原方程有基本解 $u_n = C_n r^n P_n(\cos \theta)$ ，由叠加原理得通解如下

$$u(r, \theta) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n r^n P_n(\cos \theta)$$

利用边界条件，得

$$u(1, \theta) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n P_n(\cos \theta) = \cos^2 \theta$$

令 $\cos \theta = x$ ，由于

$$P_0 = 1, \quad P_2 = \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1)$$

所以

$$x^2 = \frac{2}{3}P_2 + \frac{1}{3}P_0$$

即有

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n P_n(x) = \frac{2}{3}P_2 + \frac{1}{3}P_0$$

对比系数, 得

$$C_0 = \frac{1}{3}, \quad C_2 = \frac{2}{3}, \quad C_n = 0, \quad (n \neq 0, 2)$$

最后得边值问题的解为

$$u(r, \theta) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} r^2 P_2(\cos \theta) = \frac{1}{3} + r^2 (\cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{3})$$

3. 利用余弦函数台劳展开式证明: $J_{-1/2}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos x$ 。

证明: 由 n 阶贝塞尔函数的级数形式

$$J_n(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m x^{n+2m}}{2^{n+2m} m! \Gamma(n+m+1)}$$

得

$$J_{-1/2}(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m x^{-1/2+2m}}{2^{-1/2+2m} m! \Gamma(-1/2+m+1)}$$

利用伽玛函数的特殊值 $\Gamma(1/2) = \sqrt{\pi}$, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(m-1/2+1) &= (m-1/2)(m-3/2)\cdots(1/2)\sqrt{\pi} \\ &= \frac{1}{2^m} (2m-1)(2m-3)\cdots 1 \sqrt{\pi} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2^m} (2m-1)!! \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$2^{2m} m! \Gamma(-1/2+m+1) = \sqrt{\pi} (2m)!! (2m-1)!! = \sqrt{\pi} (2m)!$$

由于

$$\cos x = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{1}{(2m)!} x^{2m}$$

故

$$J_{-1/2}(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m x^{-1/2+2m}}{2^{-1/2+2m} m! \Gamma(-1/2+m+1)} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{1}{(2m)!} x^{2m} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos x$$

4. 证明贝塞尔函数递推关系: $\frac{d}{dx}[x^{-n} J_n(x)] = -x^{-n} J_{n+1}(x)$,

证: 利用贝塞尔函数级数表达式得

$$\frac{d}{dx}[x^{-n} J_n(x)] = \frac{d}{dx} \left[\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m x^{2m}}{2^{n+2m} m! \Gamma(n+m+1)} \right] = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m 2m x^{2m-1}}{2^{n+2m} m! \Gamma(n+m+1)}$$

令 $m = k+1$, 并消去公因式得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx}[x^{-n} J_n(x)] &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1} x^{2k+1}}{2^{n+1+2k} k! \Gamma(n+1+k+1)} = -x^n \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{n+1+2k}}{2^{n+1+2k} k! \Gamma(n+1+k+1)} \\ &= -x^n \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m x^{n+1+2m}}{2^{n+1+2m} m! \Gamma(n+1+m+1)} = -x^n J_{n+1}(x) \end{aligned}$$