东南大学考试卷(B)

课程名称 数学物理方法 考试学期 17-18-3 得分

适用专业 面上 考试形式 闭卷 考试时间长度 120分钟

题目	 =	三	四	五.
得分				

注意: 本份试卷可能会用到以下公式:

1、
$$\mathscr{L}[\sin \alpha t](p) = \frac{\alpha}{p^2 + \alpha^2}$$
, $\mathscr{L}[\cos \alpha t](p) = \frac{p}{p^2 + \alpha^2}$, $\mathscr{L}[t^n e^{at}](p) = \frac{n!}{(p-a)^{n+1}}$;

2、 $\mathscr{L}[f(t-t_0)H(t-t_0)](p) = \tilde{f}(p)e^{-t_0p}$, $t_0 \ge 0$;

3、 $\mathscr{L}[\delta(t-t_0)](p) = e^{-t_0p}$, $t_0 \ge 0$; $\mathscr{F}[f(x-b)](\lambda) = e^{-i\lambda b}\hat{f}(\lambda)$;

4、 $\mathscr{F}\Big[\frac{\sin \omega}{2\pi(\cosh x + \cos \omega)}\Big] = \frac{\sinh \omega \lambda}{\sinh \pi \lambda}$, $|\omega| < \pi$;

5、 $(x^{\nu}J_{\nu}(x))' = x^{\nu}J_{\nu-1}(x)$, $(x^{-\nu}J_{\nu}(x))' = -x^{-\nu}J_{\nu+1}(x)$.

— 填空題 (每题5分,共30分)

2.
$$\mathscr{L}[f(t-t_0)H(t-t_0)](p) = \tilde{f}(p)e^{-t_0p}, \ t_0 \ge 0$$

$$3 \cdot \mathscr{L}[\delta(t-t_0)](p) = e^{-t_0 p}, \ t_0 \ge 0; \ \mathscr{F}[f(x-b)](\lambda) = e^{-i\lambda b} \hat{f}(\lambda);$$

$$4 \cdot \mathscr{F} \left[\frac{\sin \omega}{2\pi (\cosh x + \cos \omega)} \right] = \frac{\sinh \omega \lambda}{\sinh \pi \lambda}, \quad |\omega| < \pi$$

5.
$$(x^{\nu}J_{\nu}(x))' = x^{\nu}J_{\nu-1}(x), \ (x^{-\nu}J_{\nu}(x))' = -x^{-\nu}J_{\nu+1}(x).$$

- 1. 平面薄板内无热源,薄板用区域Ω表示,当此薄板内温度达到稳恒状态时,稳恒温 度满足的方程可表示为 $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$.
- 2. 与初边值问题对应

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0, & 0 < x < l, t > 0, \\ u(0, t) = 0, & u(l, t) = 0, & t > 0, \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), & u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x), & 0 \le x \le l, \end{cases}$$

的特征函数系是 $\sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$, $n = 1, 2, \cdots$

3. 给定初边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = \sin x, & 0 < x < \pi, t > 0, \\ u(0, t) = 0, \ u(\pi, t) = A, & t > 0, \\ u(x, 0) = 0, \ u_t(x, 0) = 0, & 0 \le x \le \pi, \end{cases}$$

其中 $A \neq 0$ 为常数,则当 $w(x) = \frac{\sin x}{a^2} + \frac{Ax}{\pi}$ 时,利用变换u(x,t) = v(x,t) + w(x),可把 问题化为齐次方程齐次边界条件的初边值问题.

4. 已知f(x)的Fourier变换为 $\hat{f}(\lambda)$, 则函数 $\hat{f}(\lambda)$ cos λ 的Fourier逆变换为 $\frac{1}{2}[f(x+1)+f(x-1)]$. 第 1 页 共 6 页

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2(u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz}) = 0, & (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3, t > 0, \\ u(x, y, z, 0) = x^2, u_t(x, y, z, 0) = y, & (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \end{cases}$$

的解为 $x^2 + a^2t^2 + yt$.

- 6. 用 $J_0(x)$ 及其导数或高阶导数来表示 $J_2(x)$, 得 $J_2(x) = J_0''(x) \frac{1}{x}J_0'(x)$.
- 二 简单计算(32分)

纵

秘

1. 求解特征值问题

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u'' + 2u' + \lambda u = 0, \quad 0 < x < 1, \\ \\ u(0) = 0, \ u(1) = 0. \end{array} \right.$$

解:由特征方程 $r^2+2r+\lambda=0$,得 $r_{1,2}=-1\pm\sqrt{1-\lambda}$.

- (1) 因为当 λ < 1时, 定解问题只有零解, 所以 λ < 1不是特征值.
- (2) 当 $\lambda > 1$ 时, 方程的通解为

$$u(x) = e^{-x} [A\cos\sqrt{\lambda - 1}x + B\sin\sqrt{\lambda - 1}x].$$

再由边界条件u(0)=u(1)=0,得A=0及 $B\sin\sqrt{\lambda-1}=0$. 因为 $B\neq0$,所以 $\sqrt{\lambda-1}=n\pi$.于是求得所有特征值及对应的特征函数

$$\lambda_n = 1 + (n\pi)^2$$
, $u_n(x) = e^{-x} \sin n\pi x$, $n = 1, 2, \cdots$.

2. 求函数 $f(t) = te^{-at} \cos t$ 的Laplace变换.

解: 因为 $L[\cos t](p) = \frac{p}{p^2+1}$, 所以

$$L[e^{-at}\cos t](p) = \frac{p+a}{(p+a)^2+1},$$

$$\begin{split} L[t\mathrm{e}^{-at}\cos t](p) &= -\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}p} L[\mathrm{e}^{-at}\cos t](p) = -\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}p} \frac{p+a}{(p+a)^2+1} \\ &= \frac{(p+a)^2-1}{[(p+a)^2+1]^2}. \end{split}$$

解: 由特征方程为2d²y + 3dxdy + d²x = 0 得特征线x + y = C_1 , x + 2y = C_2 . 做特征变换

$$\xi = x + y, \ \eta = x + 2y.$$

方程化为 $u_{\xi\eta}=0$, 因此求得通解

$$u(x,y) = f(x+y) + g(x+2y).$$

利用定解条件,得

$$f(x) + g(x) = 0$$
, $f'(x) + 2g'(x) = \cos x$.

因此

$$f(x) = -\sin x - C, \Longrightarrow f(x+y) = -\sin(x+y) - C.$$

$$g(x) = \sin x + C, \Longrightarrow g(x+2y) = \sin(x+2y) + C.$$

最后, 求得定解问题的解

$$u(x,y) = \sin(x+2y) - \sin(x+y).$$

4. 设u是三维区域 Ω 上的调和函数,对于 $0 < r \le R$ 球 $B_r = \{(x,y,z) : (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2 \le r^2\}$ $\subset \Omega$,利用球体平均值公式

$$u(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \frac{1}{4\pi r^3/3} \int \int \int_{B_r} u(x, y, z) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z$$

证明: 球面平均值公式

$$u(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \oint_{\partial B} u(x, y, z) dS.$$

证明:因为

$$\int \int \int_{B_r} u(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_0^r \left(\oint_{\partial B_\rho} u(x, y, z) dS \right) d\rho,$$

所以由已知的等式,得

$$u(x_0, y_0, z_0) \frac{4\pi r^3}{3} = \int_0^r \left(\oint_{\partial B_0} u(x, y, z) \mathrm{d}S \right) \mathrm{d}\rho.$$

上式两边关于r求导,得

$$4\pi r^2 u(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \oint_{\partial B_r} u(x, y, z) dS$$

即

$$u(x_0,y_0,z_0) = \frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \oint_{\partial B_r} u(x,y,z) \mathrm{d}S.$$
 第 3 页 共 6 页

事

铋

纵

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

解: $\Diamond U(x,t) = X(x)T(t)$ 为非零特解,代入方程做分离变量,得

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

代入边界条件,得X'(0) = X'(l) = 0.于是得到方程 $T''(t) + \lambda a^2 T(t) = 0$, 及特征值问题

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} X^{\prime\prime}(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0, \ 0 < x < l, \\ X^{\prime}(0) = X^{\prime}(l) = 0. \end{array} \right.$$

求解此特征值问题,得

$$\lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2, \ X_n = \cos\frac{n\pi x}{l}, \ n = 0, 1, \cdots.$$

再把 $\lambda = \lambda_n$ 代入T(t)的方程,得

$$T_n''(t) + \lambda_n a^2 T_n(t) = 0,$$

求得通解

纵

$$T_0(t) = C_0 + D_0 t, \ T_n(t) = C_n \cos \frac{n\pi at}{l} + D_n \sin \frac{n\pi at}{l}, n \ge 1.$$

于是得到一般解

$$u(x,t) = C_0 + D_0 t + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[C_n \cos \frac{n\pi at}{l} + D_n \sin \frac{n\pi at}{l} \right] \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l}.$$

利用初始条件,得

$$C_0 + \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} C_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} = \varphi(x), \quad D_0 + \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} D_n \frac{n\pi a}{l} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} = \psi(x).$$

因此

秘

$$C_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(x) dx, \ C_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx, \ n = 1, 2, \cdots,$$

$$D_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l \psi(x) dx, D_n = \frac{2}{n\pi a} \int_0^l \psi(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx, \ n = 1, 2, \cdots.$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0, & -\infty < x < \infty, \ 0 < y < \pi, \\ u(x,0) = 0, \ u(x,\pi) = g(x), & -\infty < x < \infty, \end{cases}$$

其中g(x)的Fourier变换存在.

解: 定解问题关于x做Fourier变换, 记 $\hat{u}(\lambda, y) = F[u(x, y)], \hat{g}(\lambda) = F[g(x)],$ 得

$$\begin{cases} -\lambda^2 \hat{u} + \hat{u}_{yy} = 0, & 0 < y < \pi, \\ \hat{u}(\lambda, 0) = 0, \hat{u}(\lambda, \pi) = \hat{g}(\lambda). \end{cases}$$

上述问题是以 λ 为参数,y为变量的常微分方程两点边值问题,其解为

$$\hat{u}(\lambda, y) = \hat{g}(\lambda) \frac{\sinh(\lambda y)}{\sinh(\lambda \pi)}.$$

做Fourier逆变换,得

$$\begin{split} u(x,y) &= F^{-1} \big[\hat{g}(\lambda) \frac{\sinh(\lambda y)}{\sinh(\lambda \pi)} \big] = g(x) * F^{-1} \big[\frac{\sinh(\lambda y)}{\sinh(\lambda \pi)} \big] \\ &= g(x) * \frac{\sin y}{2\pi (\cosh x + \cos y)} \\ &= \frac{\sin y}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{g(x - \xi)}{\cosh \xi + \cos y} \mathrm{d} \xi. \end{split}$$

铋

类

$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2(u_{rr} + \frac{1}{r}u_r + u_{zz}) = 0, & 0 < r < 1, \ 0 < z < \pi, t > 0, \\ |u(0, z, t)| < \infty, \ u(1, z, t) = 0, & 0 \le z \le \pi, t > 0, \\ u(r, 0, t) = u(r, \pi, t) = 0, & 0 \le r \le 1, t > 0, \\ u(r, z, 0) = r \sin z, & 0 \le r \le 1, 0 \le z \le \pi. \end{cases}$$

注: $N_{mk}^2 = \int_0^b x J_m^2(\alpha_k^{(m)}x/b) \mathrm{d}x = \frac{b^2}{2} J_{m+1}^2(\alpha_k^{(m)})$, 其中 $\alpha_k^{(m)}$ 是 $J_m(x)$ 的第k个正零点.

$$\frac{T'(t)}{a^2T(t)} - \frac{R''(r) + \frac{1}{r}R'(r)}{R(r)} - \frac{Z''(z)}{Z(z)} = 0.$$

代入边界条件,得 $Z(0)=Z(\pi)=0,\ |R(0)|<\infty,\ R(1)=0.$ 令 $\frac{Z''(z)}{Z(z)}=-\mu,\ \frac{r^2R''(r)+rR'(r)}{r^2R(r)}=-\lambda,$ 于是得方程 $T'(t)+a^2(\mu+\lambda)T(t)=0$,及特征值问题

(I)
$$Z''(z) + \mu Z(z) = 0, \ Z(0) = Z(\pi) = 0,$$

(II)
$$r^2 R''(r) + rR'(r) + \lambda r^2 R(r) = 0, \ |R(0)| < \infty, \ R(1) = 0.$$

特征值问题(I)及(II)的特征值及对应的特征函数分别为

$$\mu_n = n^2$$
, $Z_n(z) = \sin nz$, $n = 1, 2, \cdots$.
 $\lambda_k = (\alpha_k^{(0)})^2$, $R_k(r) = J_0(\alpha_k^{(0)}r)$, $k = 1, 2, \cdots$.

其中 $\alpha_k^{(0)}$ 是 $J_0(x)$ 的第k个正零点. 因此T(t)的方程化为

$$T'_{nk}(t) + a^2(\mu_n + \lambda_k)T_{nk}(t) = 0,$$

它的解为 $T_{nk}(t) = C_{nk}e^{-a^2(\mu_n + \lambda_k)t}$. 叠加得到一般解

$$u(r, z, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} C_{nk} e^{-a^{2}(\mu_{n} + \lambda_{k})t} J_{0}(\alpha_{k}^{(0)}r) \sin nz.$$

利用初始条件,得

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} C_{nk} J_0(\alpha_k^{(0)} r) \sin nz = r \sin z.$$

比较上述正交函数系 $\{\sin nz\}$ 展开式中 $\sin nz$ 的系数,得 $C_{nk}=0, n\neq 1$,且系数 C_{1k} 满足

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} C_{1k} J_0(\alpha_k^{(0)} r) \sin z = r \sin z \iff \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} C_{1k} J_0(\alpha_k^{(0)} r) = r.$$

故

纵

秘

$$C_{1k} = \frac{1}{N_k^2} \int_0^1 r^2 J_0(\alpha_k^{(0)} r) \mathrm{d}r = \frac{2}{[\alpha_k^{(0)}]^3 J_1^2(\alpha_k^{(0)})} \int_0^{\alpha_k^{(0)}} s^2 J_0(s) \mathrm{d}s.$$

第6页共6页