

东南大学考试卷(B)

课程名称 数学物理方法 考试学期 18-19-3 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	一	二	三	四	五
得分					

注意：本份试卷可能会用到以下公式：

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

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

$$3、第二Green公式：\int_{\Omega} [v\Delta u - u\Delta v]dx = \oint_{\partial\Omega} \left[v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} \right] dS$$

$$4、(x^\nu J_\nu(x))' = x^\nu J_{\nu-1}(x), \quad (x^{-\nu} J_\nu(x))' = -x^{-\nu} J_{\nu+1}(x).$$

一 填空题 (5 × 6' = 30')

- 在细杆的热传导过程中，若细杆一端绝热，另一端与温度为零的介质有热交换，则热传导方程的边界条件可表示为 $u_x(0, t) = 0, u_x(l, t) + \sigma u(l, t) = 0, \sigma > 0$.
- 用特征函数展开法求解初边值问题

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

时，需要用到的特征函数系是 $\sin \frac{2n-1)\pi x}{2l}, n = 1, 2, \dots$.

- 已知 $f(x)$ 的Fourier变换为 $\hat{f}(\omega)$ ，则函数 $f(2x-2)$ 的Fourier变换为 $\frac{1}{2}e^{-i\omega} \hat{f}(\frac{\omega}{2})$.
- 对于一维波动方程

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

则由d'Alembert公式，解在点 (x_0, t_0) 的依赖区间是 $[x_0 - at_0, x_0 + at_0]$.

- 利用恒等式 $e^{ix \sin \theta} = \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(x) e^{in\theta}$ ，计算积分 $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(x \sin \theta) d\theta = \underline{2\pi J_0(x)}$ (计算结果用Bessel函数表示).

二 简单计算 ($4 \times 8' = 32'$)

1. 对非齐次边界条件化为齐次边界条件的初边值问题: 设有初边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = \sin x, & 0 < x < \pi, t > 0, \\ u(0, t) = 1, u_x(\pi, t) = 0, & t \geq 0, \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), u_t(x, t) = 0, & 0 < x < \pi, \end{cases}$$

求函数 $w(x)$, 使得利用变换 $u(x, t) = v(x, t) + w(x)$ 把未知函数 v 化为满足一个齐次方程及齐次边界条件的初边值问题, 并写出 v 所满足这个齐次方程齐次边界条件的初边值问题.

解: 函数 $w(x)$ 满足问题

$$\begin{cases} -a^2 w'' = \sin x, & 0 < x < \pi, \\ w(0) = 1, w'(\pi) = 0. \end{cases}$$

求得 $w(x) = \frac{x + \sin x}{a^2} + 1$. 于是 v 所满初边值问题

$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} - a^2 v_{xx} = 0, & 0 < x < \pi, t > 0, \\ v(0, t) = 0, v_x(\pi, t) = 0, & t \geq 0, \\ v(x, 0) = \varphi(x) - w(x), v_t(x, t) = 0, & 0 < x < \pi, \end{cases}$$

2. 求函数 $f(t) = \frac{1 - \cos t}{t}$ 的Laplace变换.

解: 利用Laplace变换的性质

$$\begin{aligned} L[f(t)](p) &= L\left[\frac{1 - \cos t}{t}\right] = \int_p^\infty L[1 - \cos t](\rho) d\rho \\ &= \int_p^\infty \left[\frac{1}{\rho} - \frac{\rho}{\rho^2 + 1}\right] d\rho \\ &= -\ln \frac{p}{\sqrt{p^2 + 1}}. \end{aligned}$$

3. 利用叠加原理, d'Alembert公式和降维法理论求解初值问题

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

其中函数 f, h, φ, ψ 都是连续函数.

解: 利用叠加原理, 问题可以拆分为如下初值问题

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

上述问题的解分别为 u_1, u_2, u_3 , 则由降维法理论得

$$\begin{aligned} u &= u_1 + u_2 + u_3 \\ &= \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t \int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} f(\xi, \tau) d\xi d\tau + \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(y+at) + \psi(z+at) + \varphi(y-at) + \psi(z-at)] \\ &\quad + \frac{x}{2a} \int_{z-at}^{z+at} h(\eta) d\eta. \end{aligned}$$

4. 用镜像法构造与下列上半球域上边值问题对应的Green函数, 并用此Green函数建立如下边值问题的求解公式

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u(x) = 0, & x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 < R^2, x_3 > 0, \\ u(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 0, & x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 = R^2, x_3 > 0, \\ u_{x_3}(x_1, x_2, 0) = h(x_1, x_2), & x_1^2 + x_2^2 \leq R^2. \end{cases}$$

解: 取 $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 上半球内任意一点, 其关于球面的对称点为 $x^* = \frac{R^2}{|x|^2}x$, 点 x, x^* 关于坐标面 $y_3 = 0$ 的对称点分别为 $x_- = (x_1, x_2, -x_3)$, $x_-^* = \frac{R^2}{|x|^2}x_-$. 于是Green 函数为

$$G(x, y) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[\frac{1}{|x-y|} + \frac{R/|x|}{|x_-^*-y|} - \frac{1}{|x_- - y|} - \frac{R/|x|}{|x^* - y|} \right].$$

记边界 $\Gamma_1 = \{(y_1, y_2, y_3) | y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2 = R^2, y_3 > 0\}$, $\Gamma_2 = \{(y_1, y_2, y_3) | y_1^2 + y_2^2 \leq R^2, y_3 = 0\}$, 则解为

$$\begin{aligned} u(x) &= - \int_{\Gamma_1} u(y) \frac{\partial G(x, y)}{\partial n} dS + \int_{\Gamma_2} \frac{\partial u(y)}{\partial n} G(x, y) dS \\ &= - \int_D h(y_1, y_2) G(x, y) \Big|_{y_3=0} dy_1 dy_2, \end{aligned}$$

其中 $D = \{(y_1, y_2) | y_1^2 + y_2^2 \leq R^2\}$.

三 (13') 用分离变量求解Laplace方程边值问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz} = 0, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1, 0 < z < 1, \\ u(0, y, z) = u(1, y, z) = 0, & 0 \leq y, z \leq 1, \\ u(x, 0, z) = u(x, 1, z) = 0, & 0 \leq x, z \leq 1, \\ u(x, y, 0) = 0, u(x, y, 1) = \sin \pi x \sin 3\pi y. \end{cases}$$

解: 令 $u(x, y, z) = X(x)Y(y)Z(z)$ 代入方程及齐次边界条件, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} + \frac{Y''(y)}{Y(y)} + \frac{Z''(z)}{Z(z)} &= 0, \\ X(0) = X(1) = 0, Y(0) = Y(1) = 0, Z(0) &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

令

$$\frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = -\lambda, \quad \frac{Y''(y)}{Y(y)} = -\mu,$$

于是得到常微分方程 $Z''(z) - (\lambda + \mu)Z(z) = 0, Z(0) = 0$ 及特征值问题

$$X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0, X(0) = X(1) = 0;$$

$$Y''(y) + \mu Y(y) = 0, Y(0) = Y(1) = 0.$$

求解这两个特征值问题, 得

$$\lambda_n = (n\pi)^2, X_n(x) = \sin n\pi x, n = 1, 2, \dots;$$

$$\mu_m = (m\pi)^2, Y_m(y) = \sin m\pi y, m = 1, 2, \dots.$$

把 λ_n, μ_m 代入 $Z(z)$ 的方程, 得

$$Z''_{nm}(z) - (\lambda_n + \mu_m)Z_{nm}(z) = 0, Z_{nm}(0) = 0,$$

其解为

$$Z_{nm}(z) = \sinh(\sqrt{n^2 + m^2}\pi z).$$

故一般解为

$$u(x, y, z) = \sum_{n,m=1}^{\infty} A_{nm} \sinh(\sqrt{n^2 + m^2}\pi z) \sin n\pi x \sin m\pi y.$$

由边界条件 $u(x, y, 1) = \sin \pi x \sin 3\pi y$, 得

$$\sum_{n,m=1}^{\infty} A_{nm} \sinh(\sqrt{n^2 + m^2}\pi) \sin n\pi x \sin m\pi y = \sin \pi x \sin 3\pi y.$$

比较两边的系数, 得 $A_{nm} = 0, n \neq 1, m \neq 3$, 且 $A_{13} \sinh(\sqrt{10}\pi) = 1$, 即 $A_{13} = 1/\sinh(\sqrt{10}\pi)$. 因此得到解

$$u(x, y, z) = \frac{\sinh(\sqrt{10}\pi z)}{\sinh(\sqrt{10}\pi)} \sin \pi x \sin 3\pi y.$$

四 (12') 已知Fourier变换公式

$$F\left[\frac{\sinh ax}{\sinh \pi x}\right](\omega) = \frac{\sin a}{\cosh \omega + \cos a}, \quad 0 < a < \pi,$$

利用Fourier变换法求解Laplace方程边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0, & -\infty < x < \infty, \quad 0 < y < 1, \\ u(x, 0) = 0, \quad u(x, 1) = f(x), & -\infty < x < \infty. \end{cases}$$

解: 关于 x 做Fourier变换, 记 $\hat{u}(\omega, y) = F[u(x, y)]$, $\hat{f}(\omega) = F[f(x)]$, 对边值问题做Fourier变换, 得

$$\begin{cases} -\omega^2 u + \hat{u}_{yy} = 0, & 0 < y < 1, \\ u(\omega, 0) = 0, \quad u(\omega, 1) = \hat{f}(\omega). \end{cases}$$

求得解

$$\hat{u}(\omega, y) = \hat{f}(\omega) \frac{\sinh(\omega y)}{\sinh \omega}.$$

利用已知Fourier变换及伸缩性质, 得

$$\begin{aligned} F\left[\frac{\sinh ax}{\sinh x}\right](\omega) &= F\left[\frac{\sinh a\pi(x/\pi)}{\sinh \pi(x/\pi)}\right](\omega) \\ &= \pi \frac{\sin a\pi}{\cosh(\omega\pi) + \cos a\pi}. \end{aligned}$$

再利用相似性质, 得

$$F^{-1}\left[\frac{\sinh(\omega y)}{\sinh \omega}\right](x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} F\left[\frac{\sinh(\omega y)}{\sinh \omega}\right](-x) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin \pi y}{\cosh(\pi x) + \cos \pi y}.$$

故, 作Fourier逆变换, 得

$$u(x, y) = f(x) * F^{-1}\left[\frac{\sinh(\omega y)}{\sinh \omega}\right](x) = \frac{\sin \pi y}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{f(\xi)}{\cosh(\pi(x - \xi)) + \cos \pi y} d\xi$$

五 (13') 设有下列圆盘的振动问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2(u_{rr} + \frac{1}{r}u_r + \frac{1}{r^2}u_{\theta\theta}) = 0, & 0 < r < 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, t > 0, \\ |u(0, \theta, t)| < \infty, u(1, \theta, t) = 0, & 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, t > 0, \\ u(r, \theta, 0) = f(r), u_t(r, \theta, 0) = g(r), & 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi. \end{cases}$$

(1) 证明此问题的解与 θ 无关. (2) 用分离变量法及Bessel函数理论推导此问题的求解公式.

注: $N_{nm}^2 = \int_0^1 x J_m^2(\alpha_{mn}x) dx = \frac{1}{2} J_{m+1}^2(\alpha_{mn})$, 其中 α_{mn} 是 $J_m(x)$ 的第 n 个正零点.

解: (1) 记 $D = \{(r, \theta) | 0 \leq r < 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 < 1\}$, 令 $v(r, \theta, t) = u_\theta(r, \theta, t)$, 则 v 满足

$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} - a^2(v_{rr} + \frac{1}{r}v_r + \frac{1}{r^2}v_{\theta\theta}) = 0, & 0 < r < 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, t > 0, \\ |v(0, \theta, t)| < \infty, v(1, \theta, t) = 0, & 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, t > 0, \\ v(r, \theta, 0) = v_t(r, \theta, 0) = 0, & 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi. \end{cases}$$

化为直角坐标系下的问题, 得

$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} - a^2\Delta v = 0, & (x, y) \in D, t > 0, \\ v(x, y, t) = 0, & (x, y) \in \partial D, t \geq 0, \\ v(x, y, 0) = v_t(x, y, 0) = 0, & (x, y) \in \bar{D}. \end{cases}$$

方程两边同乘以 $2v_t$ 并在 D 上积分, 利用第一Green公式, 得

$$\int_D [v_t^2 + a^2|\nabla v|^2] dx = 0,$$

因此 $v_t \equiv 0, \nabla v \equiv 0$, 即 v 是常数. 又 $v(x, y, 0) = 0$, 故 $u_\theta = v \equiv 0$, 即 u 与 θ 无关.

(2) 令 $u(r, t) = R(r)T(t)$ 为非零特解, 代入方程及边界条件, 得常微分方程 $T''(t) + a^2\lambda T(t) = 0$ 及特征值问题

$$\begin{cases} r^2 R''(r) + r R'(r) + \lambda r^2 R(r) = 0, & 0 < r < 1, \\ |R(0)| < \infty, R(1) = 0. \end{cases}$$

此特征值问题的解为

$$\lambda_k = (\alpha_{0k})^2, R_k(r) = J_0(\alpha_{0k}r), k = 1, 2, \dots$$

再由 $T(t)$ 的方程, 得

$$T_k(t) = C_k \cos(\alpha_{0k}at) + D_k \sin(\alpha_{0k}at).$$

于是得到一般解

$$u(r, t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [C_k \cos(\alpha_{0k}at) + D_k \sin(\alpha_{0k}at)] J_0(\alpha_{0k}r).$$

由初始条件，得

$$\sum_1^\infty C_k J_0(\alpha_{0k} r) = f(r), \quad \sum_1^\infty D_k(\alpha_{0k} a) J_0(\alpha_{0k} r) = g(r).$$

故

$$C_k = \frac{2}{J_1^2(\alpha_{0k})} \int_0^1 r f(r) J_0(\alpha_{0k} r) \mathrm{d}r, \quad D_k = \frac{2}{\alpha_{0k} a J_1^2(\alpha_{0k})} \int_0^1 r g(r) J_0(\alpha_{0k} r) \mathrm{d}r.$$

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