

第五次作业

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1.(3)

首先可得, $\lambda = \omega^2 > 0$, $y = A \cos \omega x + B \sin \omega x$, $y' = -\omega A \sin \omega x + \omega B \cos \omega x$.

再利用所给条件:

$$\begin{aligned}\omega B - kA &= 0 \\ -\omega A \sin \omega l + \omega B \cos \omega l + hA \cos \omega l + hB \sin \omega l &= 0\end{aligned}$$

\implies

$$\cot \omega l = \frac{\omega A - hB}{\omega B + hA} = \frac{\omega^2/k - h}{\omega + \omega h/k} = \frac{\omega^2 - hk}{(h+k)\omega} = \frac{1}{h+k} \left(\omega - \frac{hk}{\omega} \right)$$

即固有值 λ_n 是方程:

$$\cot \sqrt{\lambda} l = \frac{1}{h+k} \left(\sqrt{\lambda} - \frac{hk}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \right)$$

的第 n 个正根, $n=1,2,3,\dots$; $y_n(x) = \sqrt{\lambda_n} \cos \sqrt{\lambda_n} x + k \sin \sqrt{\lambda_n} x$.

2.(1),(3)

(1).

二阶常系数微分方程, 其特征方程的解为: $t_{1,2} = a \pm i\sqrt{\lambda - a^2}$, 方程解为: $y = Ae^{t_1 x} + Be^{t_2 x}$

$$y(0) = A + B = 0, y(1) = Ae^{t_1} + Be^{t_2} = 0$$

$$\text{即 } e^{t_1} = e^{t_2} \implies e^{2i\sqrt{\lambda - a^2}} = 1 \implies \lambda_n = a^2 + (n\pi)^2, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$y_n(x) = e^{ax} \sin n\pi x$$

(3).

特征方程为: $k^4 - \lambda = 0$, 设 $\lambda = \omega_n^4$, 有四个解: $k_1 = \omega_n, k_2 = i\omega_n, k_3 = -\omega_n, k_4 = -i\omega_n$

故 y 可能的解的形式为:

$$y = (Ae^{\omega_n x} + Be^{-\omega_n x}) + (C \cos \omega_n x + D \sin \omega_n x)$$

代入所给条件依次得:

$$\begin{aligned}A + B + C &= 0 \\ Ae^{\omega_n l} + Be^{-\omega_n l} + C \cos \omega_n l + D \sin \omega_n l &= 0 \\ A + B - C &= 0 \\ Ae^{\omega_n l} + Be^{-\omega_n l} - C \cos \omega_n l - D \sin \omega_n l &= 0\end{aligned}$$

则有: $A = B = C = 0, \omega_n = \frac{n\pi}{l} \implies y_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$

4.

利用分离变量法设 $u(x, t) = T(t)X(x)$, 带入方程可得 $T'(t)X(x) = a^2 T(t)X''(x)$, 所以

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

和

$$\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X(x) = 0, & 0 < x < l \\ X(0) = 0, & X'(l) + \gamma X(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$

方程 (0.10) 是 $S-L$ 型方程。对应 $q(x) = 0, k(x) = \rho(x) = 1$ 。而且具有一三类边界条件，那么 0 不是其固有值。设 $\lambda = \omega^2, \omega > 0$ 。那么有

$$X'' + \omega^2 X(x) = 0$$

上面方程的通解为

$$X(x) = A \cos \omega x + B \sin \omega x$$

利用边界条件 $X(0) = 0$ 可得 $A = 0$, 所以 $X(x) = B \sin \omega x$ 。利用边界条件 $X'(l) + \gamma X(l) = 0$ 可得

$$\omega B \cos \omega l + \gamma B \sin \omega l = 0$$

所以

$$\tan \omega l = -\frac{\omega}{\gamma}$$

我们可以画出 $\tan \omega l$ 和 $-\frac{\omega}{\gamma}$ 的图像可知 (0.8) 会存在无穷多个正解, $0 < \omega_1 < \omega_2 < \dots < \omega_n < \dots$ 。所以我们得到对应的固有值为 $\lambda_n = \omega_n^2$ 和固有函数为 $X_n(x) = \sin \omega_n x$ 。其中 $\{\sin \omega_n x, n \in \mathbb{N}_+\}$ 是 $L^2[0, l] =$

$\left\{ f(x) \mid \int_0^l |f(x)|^2 dx < +\infty \right\}$ 的正交基。对应的内积定义为: $(f(x), g(x)) = \int_0^l f(x) \overline{g(x)} dx$ 。

另外利用 $T'(t) + a^2 \omega_n^2 T(t) = 0$, 可知

$$T(t) = C_n e^{-a^2 \omega_n^2 t}$$

现在设

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n e^{-a^2 \omega_n^2 t} \sin \omega_n x$$

利用边界条件 $u|_{t=0} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \sin \omega_n x = \varphi(x)$, 可得 $C_n = \frac{\langle \varphi(x), \sin \omega_n x \rangle}{\langle \sin \omega_n x, \sin \omega_n x \rangle}$ 。计算得:

$$C_n = \frac{2}{l + \frac{\gamma}{\gamma^2 + \omega_n^2}} \int_0^l \varphi(\xi) \sin \omega_n \xi d\xi$$

这里有些符号和答案不一致, 后面答案也已经给的很详细了

5.

列出来定解问题求解即可, 方法与前述类似, 具体可参考答案

9.(2),(3)

(2).先分离变量:

X的方程为:

$$\begin{cases} x^2 X''(x) + 3x X'(x) - 2X(x) = -\lambda X(x) \\ X(1) = X(e) = 0 \end{cases}$$

化成S-L型为: $[x^3 X'(x)]' - 2xX(x) + \lambda xX(x) = 0$, 由此可确定: $k(x), q(x), \rho(x)$

下一步是要求解 $X(x)$ 的方程, 注意到这是一个Euler方程, 做变换 $x = e^t$ 可化为:

$$\frac{d^2 X}{dt^2} + 2\frac{dX}{dt} + (\lambda - 2)X = 0$$

到此处已经可以求解, 但是为了方便, 我们再做一步变换来消除一次项, 令 $X(t) = e^{\mu t} W(t)$ 代入得:

$$W''(t) + [2\mu + 2]W'(t) + [\mu^2 + 2\mu + (\lambda - 2)]W(t) = 0$$

令 $\mu = -1$, 将方程化为:

$$\begin{cases} W''(t) + (\lambda - 3)W(t) = 0 \\ W(0) = W(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

易求解: 固有值: $\lambda_n = (n\pi)^2 + 3$, $X_n(x) = \frac{\sin(n\pi \ln x)}{x}$

从而,

$$\begin{aligned} u(t, x) &= \sum_n C_n e^{-\omega_n^2 a^2 t} \frac{\sin(n\pi \ln x)}{x} \\ u(0, x) &= \sum_n C_n \frac{\sin(n\pi \ln x)}{x} = \frac{1}{x} [\sin \pi \ln x - \sin 2\pi \ln x] \\ &\implies C_1 = C_2 = 1, C_n = 0 (n > 2) \end{aligned}$$

最终解为:

$$u(t, x) = e^{-(3+\pi^2)t} \frac{1}{x} \sin \pi \ln x - e^{-(3+4\pi^2)t} \frac{1}{x} \sin 2\pi \ln x$$

Emm...所以这个题不写成S-L也没关系, 因为初始条件给的很好

(3). 先分离变量

X 的方程:

$$\begin{cases} a^2 X''(x) + bX'(x) - X(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0 \\ X(0) = X(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$

求解特征方程得: $t_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4a^2(\lambda - 1)}}{2a^2}$, 这里会发现只有两个共轭复根才能满足边界条件, 再代入边界条件即可得,

$$\frac{\sqrt{4a^2(\lambda - 1) - b^2}}{2a^2} l = n\pi \implies \lambda = \left(\frac{n\pi a}{l}\right)^2 + \frac{b^2}{4a^2} + 1, X_n(x) = e^{-\frac{b}{2a^2}x} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

固有函数 $X_n(x)$ 为 $L^2_\rho[0, l]$ 空间中以 $\rho(x) = \frac{1}{a^2} e^{\frac{b}{a^2}x}$ 为权函数的正交基

得到固有值, 再求解 T 的方程得 $T_n(t) = \sin \sqrt{\lambda_n} t$, 组合可得:

$$u(t, x) = e^{-\frac{b}{2a^2}x} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} B_n \sin \sqrt{\lambda_n} t \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

$$u_t(0, x) = e^{-\frac{b}{2a^2}x} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} B_n \sqrt{\lambda_n} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x = \psi(x)$$

$$B_n = \frac{2}{\sqrt{(\frac{n\pi a}{l})^2 + \frac{b^2}{4a^2} + 1l}} \int_0^l e^{\frac{b}{2a^2}x} \psi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx$$

10.(2)

设 $u = u(r, \theta) = R(r)\Theta(\theta)$ 为满足上面方程的解, 那么就可以得到

$$\frac{r(rR'(r))'}{R(r)} = \frac{-\Theta''(\theta)}{\Theta} = \lambda$$

所以可以得到下面的边值问题

$$\begin{cases} \Theta''(\theta) + \lambda\Theta(\theta) = 0, & 0 < \theta < \alpha < 2\pi \\ \Theta|_{\theta=0} = 0, & \Theta|_{\theta=\alpha} = 0 \end{cases}$$

和

$$r(rR'(r))' - \lambda R(r) = 0, \quad a < r < b$$

我们知道该方程是 $S-L$ 型方程, 对应 $q(\theta) = 0, k(\theta) = \rho(\theta) = 1$ 。而且具有第一类的边界条件, 那么可知0不是其固有值。

设固有值 $\lambda = \omega^2, \omega > 0$ 。那么可得 $\Theta''(\theta) + \omega^2\Theta(\theta) = 0$ 对应的通解为:

$\Theta(\theta) = A \cos \omega\theta + B \sin \omega\theta$ 。利

用边界条件可得 $A = 0$, 和 $\sin \omega\alpha = 0$, 所以 $\omega = \frac{n\pi}{\alpha}, n \in \mathbb{N}_+$ 。所以对应的固有值为 $\lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{\alpha}\right)^2$ 和固有函数

为 $\sin \frac{n\pi}{\alpha}\theta$ 。

另外由R的方程, 可得 $r^2 R''(r) + rR'(r) - \lambda_n R(r) = 0$ 。我们令 $r = e^t \Rightarrow t = \ln r$ 。利用链式法则可知原方程等价于

$$R''(t) - \left(\frac{n\pi}{\alpha}\right)^2 R(t) = 0$$

上面方程对应的通解为 $R_n = C_n e^{\frac{n\pi}{\alpha}t} + D_n e^{-\frac{n\pi}{\alpha}t} = C_n r^{\frac{n\pi}{\alpha}} + D_n r^{-\frac{n\pi}{\alpha}}$ 。那么便可以得到

$$u(r, \theta) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left(C_n r^{\frac{n\pi}{\alpha}} + D_n r^{-\frac{n\pi}{\alpha}} \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{\alpha}\theta$$

利用边界条件 $u|_{r=a} = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}|_{r=b} = \sin^2 \theta$ 可得

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left(C_n a^{\frac{n\pi}{\alpha}} + D_n a^{-\frac{n\pi}{\alpha}} \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{\alpha}\theta = 0$$

和

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{n\pi}{\alpha} \left(C_n b^{\frac{n\pi-\alpha}{\alpha}} - D_n b^{-\frac{n\pi+\alpha}{\alpha}} \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{\alpha}\theta = \sin^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta$$

即:

$$C_n a^{\frac{n\pi}{\alpha}} + D_n a^{-\frac{n\pi}{\alpha}} = \frac{\langle 0, \sin \frac{n\pi}{\alpha}\theta \rangle}{\langle \sin \frac{n\pi}{\alpha}\theta, \sin \frac{n\pi}{\alpha}\theta \rangle} = 0$$

$$\frac{n\pi}{\alpha} \left(C_n b^{\frac{n\pi-\alpha}{\alpha}} - D_n b^{-\frac{n\pi+\alpha}{\alpha}} \right) = \frac{\langle \sin^2 \theta, \sin \frac{n\pi}{\alpha} \theta \rangle}{\langle \sin \frac{n\pi}{\alpha} \theta, \sin \frac{n\pi}{\alpha} \theta \rangle}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \sin^2 \theta, \sin \frac{n\pi}{\alpha} \theta \rangle &= \int_0^\alpha \sin^2 \theta \sin \frac{n\pi}{\alpha} \theta d\theta \\ &= \int_0^\alpha \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{\alpha} \theta - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta \sin \frac{n\pi}{\alpha} \theta \right) d\theta \\ &= \frac{\alpha}{2n\pi} (1 - \cos n\pi) - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^\alpha \left[\sin \left(2 + \frac{n\pi}{\alpha} \right) \theta - \sin \left(2 - \frac{n\pi}{\alpha} \right) \right] d\theta \\ &= \frac{\alpha}{2n\pi} [1 - (-1)^n] - \frac{n\pi\alpha}{2(4\alpha^2 - n^2\pi^2)} [(-1)^n \cos 2\alpha - 1] \end{aligned}$$

令 $E_n = \frac{\alpha}{2n\pi} [1 - (-1)^n] - \frac{n\pi\alpha}{2(4\alpha^2 - n^2\pi^2)} [(-1)^n \cos 2\alpha - 1]$. 联立前式解得

$$C_n = \frac{E_n}{a^{\frac{2n\pi}{\alpha}} b^{-\frac{n\pi+\alpha}{\alpha}} + b^{\frac{n\pi-\alpha}{\alpha}}}$$

和

$$D_n = \frac{-E_n}{a^{-\frac{2n\pi}{\alpha}} b^{\frac{n\pi-\alpha}{\alpha}} + b^{-\frac{n\pi+\alpha}{\alpha}}}.$$