

工程数学习题解答

(下 册)

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数学物理方程与特殊函数

第一章 一些典型方程和 定解条件的推导

1. 长为 l 的均匀杆, 侧面绝缘, 一端温度为零, 另一端有恒定热流 q 进入 (即单位时间内通过单位面积流入的热量为 q), 杆的初始温度分布是 $\frac{x(l-x)}{2}$, 试写出相应的定解问题.

解: 由于杆的侧面绝缘, 热量只能沿长度方向传导, 且在垂直于长度方向的截面上温度一致. 取 x 轴方向与细杆方向一致, 原点为杆的一端. 设 t 时刻杆上 x 点的温度为 $u(x, t)$, 它满足一维热传导方程

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad (0 < x < l, t > 0)$$

初始条件为 $u|_{t=0} = \frac{x(l-x)}{2}$.

若 n 为杆在端点处的外法线, 单位时间内通过杆端单位横截面积流入杆内的热量为 $K \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$.

若在 $x=l$ 端有恒定热流 q 进入, 则

$$K \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \Big|_{x=l} = K \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l} = q;$$

若在 $x=0$ 端有恒定热流 q 进入, 则

$$K \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \Big|_{x=0} = -K \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} = q.$$

∴ 边界条件为 $u|_{x=0} = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}|_{x=1} = \frac{q}{K};$

或 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}|_{x=0} = -\frac{q}{K}, u|_{x=1} = 0.$

所求定解问题为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}; & (0 < x < 1, t > 0); \\ u|_{t=0} = \frac{x(1-x)}{2}; \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}|_{x=1} = \frac{q}{K}. \end{cases}$$

或

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, & (0 < x < 1, t > 0); \\ u|_{t=0} = \frac{x(1-x)}{2}; \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}|_{x=0} = -\frac{q}{K}, u|_{x=1} = 0. \end{cases}$$

2. 长为 l 的弦两端固定, 开始时在 $x=c$ 受到冲量的作用, 试写出相应的定解问题.

解: 线密度为 ρ 的弦, 在 $t=0$ 时在 $x=c$ 处受到冲量 K 的作用引起弦振动. 设 t 时刻弦上 x 点处位移为 $u(x, t)$. 今在弦上 $x=c$ 附近取任意小的一段 $(c-\delta, c+\delta)$ 来考察, 由动量守恒定律可知:

$$\rho 2\delta \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} \approx \begin{cases} K, & |x-c| < \delta, \\ 0, & |x-c| > \delta. \end{cases}$$

∴ 所求定解问题为

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad (0 < x < l, t > 0); \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, \quad u|_{x=l} = 0; \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = \begin{cases} \frac{K}{2\delta\rho}, & |x-c| < \delta \\ 0, & |x-c| > \delta \end{cases} \quad (\delta \rightarrow 0). \end{array} \right.$$

3. 有一均匀杆，只要杆中任一小段有纵向位移或速度，必导致邻段的压缩或伸长，这种伸缩传开去，就有纵波沿着杆传播。试推导杆的纵振动方程。

解：杆作纵振动时，设在 t 时刻杆上点 x 处纵向位移 $u(x, t)$ 、张力 $T(x, t)$ 。根据虎克定律，张力和杆的伸长率成正比。因此先计算 t 时在点 x 处杆的伸长率。杆上取 $(x, x + \Delta x)$ 小段，即小段原长 Δx 。 t 时点 x 变到点 $x + u(x, t)$ ，点 $x + \Delta x$ 变到点 $x + \Delta x + u(x + \Delta x, t)$ ，此时小段长为 $x + \Delta x + u(x + \Delta x, t) - [x + u(x, t)] = \Delta x + u(x + \Delta x, t) - u(x, t)$ ，即比原长伸长了： $u(x + \Delta x, t) - u(x, t)$ ，

$$\text{平均伸长率} = \frac{u(x + \Delta x, t) - u(x, t)}{\Delta x},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore t \text{ 时点 } x \text{ 处的伸长率} &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x + \Delta x, t) - u(x, t)}{\Delta x} \\ &= \frac{\partial u(x, t)}{\partial x}. \end{aligned}$$

根据虎克定律，张力 $T(x, t) = E \frac{\partial u(x, t)}{\partial x}$ (E 为杨氏模量)。

线密度为 ρ 的杆作纵振动时，在杆上取 $(x, x + \Delta x)$ 小段来考察，此小段两端的张力分别为 $-E \frac{\partial u(x, t)}{\partial x}$ ， $E \frac{\partial u(x + \Delta x, t)}{\partial x}$ 。由牛

顿第二定律得

$$\rho \Delta x \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \approx E \frac{\partial u(x + \Delta x, t)}{\partial x} - E \frac{\partial u(x, t)}{\partial x},$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{E}{\rho} \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\partial u(x + \Delta x, t)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u(x, t)}{\partial x}}{\Delta x},$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad \left(\text{其中 } a^2 = \frac{E}{\rho} \right).$$

4. 一均匀杆原长为 l ，一端固定，另一端沿杆的轴线方向被拉长 e 而静止，突然放手任其振动，试建立振动方程与定解条件。

解. 杆作纵振动时，由题 3， t 时杆上 x 点处位移 $u(x, t)$

$$\text{满足方程: } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}.$$

若 $x=0$ 端固定，即 $u|_{x=0} = 0$;

$$x=l \text{ 端自由，即张力 } T|_{x=l} = 0, \quad \therefore E \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l} = 0.$$

$$\text{已知 } t=0 \text{ 时杆静止，} \therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = 0.$$

已知 $t=0$ 时杆的 $x=0$ 端固定， $x=l$ 端沿杆的轴线方向被拉长 e 。由于杆是均匀的可以设初始位移是 x 的线性函数，即 $u(x, 0) = kx + b$ 。

$$\therefore u(x, 0) \Big|_{x=0} = 0, \quad \therefore b = 0,$$

$$\therefore u(x, 0) \Big|_{x=l} = e, \quad \therefore kl + b = e, \quad \therefore k = \frac{e}{l},$$

$$\therefore u(x, 0) = \frac{e}{l} x.$$

$\therefore$ 所求定解问题为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, & (0 < x < l, t > 0); \\ u \Big|_{x=0} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l} = 0; \\ u \Big|_{t=0} = \frac{e}{l} x, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = 0. \end{cases}$$

5. 若 $F(z)$, $G(z)$ 是任意二阶可微函数, 验证

$$u = F(x + at) + G(x - at)$$

满足方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}.$$

证: 设 $u = F(z) + G(y)$, $\begin{cases} z = x + at, \\ y = x - at. \end{cases}$

则 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{dF}{dz} a + \frac{dG}{dy} (-a), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{dF}{dz} \cdot 1 + \frac{dG}{dy} \cdot 1,$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{d^2 F}{dz^2} a^2 + \frac{d^2 G}{dy^2} (-a)^2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{d^2 F}{dz^2} + \frac{d^2 G}{dy^2},$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \equiv a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}.$$

6. 若函数 $u_1(x, t)$, $u_2(x, t)$, ..., $u_n(x, t)$, ... 均为线性齐次

方程 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + p \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + q \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + r \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 0$

的解, 其中 p, q, r 只是 x, t 的函数, 而且级数 $u = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} u_k(x, t)$

收敛, 并对 x, t 可以进行两次逐项微分. 求证级数 $u = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} u_k(x, t)$

满足原方程 (这个结论叫做线性齐次方程的叠加原理).

证: 已知 $u_k(x, t)$ 是所述方程的解, 即

$$\frac{\partial^2 u_k}{\partial x^2} + p \frac{\partial^2 u_k}{\partial t^2} + q \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x} + r \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial t} \equiv 0, \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots),$$

且已知 $u = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} u_k(x, t)$ 收敛, 并对 x, t 可进行两次逐项微分.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore & \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + p \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + q \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + r \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\partial^2 u_k}{\partial x^2} + p \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\partial^2 u_k}{\partial t^2} + q \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x} + r \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial t} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_k}{\partial x^2} + p \frac{\partial^2 u_k}{\partial t^2} + q \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x} + r \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial t} \right) \equiv 0, \end{aligned}$$

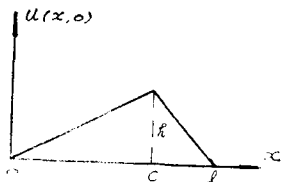
即 $u = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} u_k(x, t)$ 满足原方程.

第二章 分离变量法

1. 设弦的两端固定于 $x=0$ 及 $x=l$, 弦的初始位移如图所示, 初速度为零, 又没有外力作用, 求弦作横向振动时的位移函数 $u(x, t)$.

解: 所求定解问题为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, & (0 < x < l, t > 0); \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, & u|_{x=l} = 0; \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{h}{c}x, & 0 \leq x \leq c, \\ \frac{h}{l-c}(l-x), & c \leq x \leq l; \end{cases} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = \psi(x) = 0. \end{cases}$$



满足方程及边界条件的解可由第22页(2.11)式(指的是原教材页数,下同)给出

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(c_n \cos \frac{n\pi a}{l} t + D_n \sin \frac{n\pi a}{l} t \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x,$$

其系数按第23页(2.12)式为

$$D_n = \frac{2}{n\pi a} \int_0^l \psi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx = 0,$$

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

$$= \frac{2}{l} \int_0^c \frac{h}{c} x \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx + \frac{2}{l} \int_c^l \frac{h}{l-c} (l-x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx,$$

后一积分中令 $l-x=v$, 得

$$\frac{2}{l} \int_0^{l-c} \frac{h}{l-c} v (-1)^{n+1} \sin \frac{n\pi v}{l} dv,$$

$$\therefore C_n = \frac{2}{l} \frac{h}{c} \left[\left(\frac{l}{n\pi} \right)^2 \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} c - \frac{l}{n\pi} c \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} c \right]$$

$$+ \frac{2}{l} \frac{h}{l-c} (-1)^{n+1}.$$

$$\cdot \left[\left(\frac{l}{n\pi} \right)^2 \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} (l-c) - \frac{l}{n\pi} (l-c) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} (l-c) \right]$$

$$= 2h \left(\frac{l}{n\pi} \right)^2 \frac{1}{c(l-c)} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} c.$$

因此, 所求的解为

$$u(x, t) = \frac{2hl^2}{\pi^2 c(l-c)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} c \cos \frac{n\pi a}{l} t \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x.$$

2. 就下列初始条件及边界条件解弦振动方程

$$u(x, 0) = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial u(x, 0)}{\partial t} = x(1-x),$$

$$u(0, t) = u(1, t) = 0.$$

$$\text{解: 今 } u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) = 0, \quad \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right|_{t=0} = \psi(x) = x(1-x),$$

与题1类似按第22页(2.11)式及第23页(2.12)式, 所求解为

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(C_n \cos \frac{n\pi a}{l} t + D_n \sin \frac{n\pi a}{l} t \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x,$$

$$\text{其中 } C_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^1 \varphi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_n &= \frac{2}{n\pi a} \int_0^1 \psi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx \\ &= \frac{2}{n\pi a} \int_0^1 x(1-x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx \\ &= \frac{4l^3}{n^4 \pi^4 a} (1 - (-1)^n), \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } u(x, t) = \frac{4l^3}{a\pi^4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} (1 - (-1)^n) \sin \frac{n\pi a}{l} t \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x.$$

3. 就下列初始条件及边界条件解弦振动方程

$$u|_{t=0} = \begin{cases} x, & 0 < x \leq \frac{1}{2}, \\ 1-x, & \frac{1}{2} < x < 1; \end{cases}$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right|_{t=0} = x(x-1);$$

$$u|_{x=0} = u|_{x=1} = 0.$$

$$\text{解: 今 } l=1, \quad \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right|_{t=0} = \psi(x) = x(x-1),$$

$$u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 < x \leq \frac{1}{2}, \\ 1-x, & \frac{1}{2} < x < 1; \end{cases}$$

与题1类似按第22页(2.11)式及第23页(2.12)式, 所求解为

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(C_n \cos \frac{n\pi a}{l} t + D_n \sin \frac{n\pi a}{l} t \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{其中 } D_n &= \frac{2}{n\pi a} \int_0^1 \psi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \, dx \\ &= \frac{2}{n\pi a} \int_0^1 x(x-1) \sin n\pi x \, dx \\ &= \frac{4}{n^4 \pi^4 a} [(-1)^n - 1], \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_n &= \frac{2}{l} \int_0^1 \varphi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \, dx \\ &= 2 \left[\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x \sin n\pi x \, dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 (1-x) \sin n\pi x \, dx \right] \\ &= \frac{4}{(n\pi)^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即 } u(x, t) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{4}{(n\pi)^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \cos n\pi a t \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{4}{n^4 \pi^4 a} [(-1)^n - 1] \sin n\pi a t \right\} \sin n\pi x. \end{aligned}$$

4. 解出习题一中第2题.

解: 今 $u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) = 0$,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = \psi(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{K}{2\delta\rho}, & |x-c| < \delta \\ 0, & |x-c| > \delta \end{cases} \quad (\delta \rightarrow 0)$$

与题1类似按第22页(2.11)式及第23页(2.12)式, 所求解为

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(C_n \cos \frac{n\pi a}{l} t + D_n \sin \frac{n\pi a}{l} t \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x,$$

其中 $C_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx = 0,$

$$\begin{aligned} D_n &= \frac{2}{n\pi a} \int_0^l \psi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx \\ &= \frac{2}{n\pi a} \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{c-\delta}^{c+\delta} \frac{K}{2\delta\rho} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx \\ &= \frac{2}{n\pi a} \frac{K}{\rho} \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2\delta} \int_{c-\delta}^{c+\delta} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx \\ &= \frac{2}{n\pi a} \frac{K}{\rho} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} c, \end{aligned}$$

即 $u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2K}{n\pi a\rho} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} c \sin \frac{n\pi a}{l} t \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x.$

5. 试求适合于下列初始条件及边界条件的一维热传导方程的

解

$$u|_{t=0} = x(l-x),$$

$$u|_{x=0} = u|_{x=l} = 0.$$

解: 求 $u(x, t)$ 满足:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} & (0 < x < l, t > 0) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$u|_{x=0} = 0, \quad u|_{x=l} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) = x(l-x) \quad (3)$$

设 $u(x, t) = X(x)T(t) \neq 0 \quad (4)$

即 $X(x) \neq 0, \quad T(t) \neq 0.$

由齐次边界条件(2)得 $X(0)T(t) = 0, \quad X(l)T(t) = 0.$

$$\therefore T(t) \neq 0, \quad \therefore X(0) = 0, \quad X(l) = 0. \quad (5)$$

(4)代入(1)得 $X(x)T'(t) = a^2 X''(x)T(t)$,

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

$$\therefore X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0. \quad (6)$$

$$T'(t) + a^2 \lambda T(t) = 0 \quad (7)$$

由(5)、(6), 按21页(2.8), 得固有值 $\lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2$ (8)

$$\text{固有函数 } X_n(x) = B_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \quad (9)$$

$$(n = 1, 2, \dots).$$

$$(8) \text{代入}(7), \text{求得 } T_n(t) = D_n e^{-\left(\frac{a n \pi}{l}\right)^2 t} \quad (10)$$

$$(9)、(10) \text{代入}(4) \text{得 } u_n(x, t) = C_n e^{-\left(\frac{a n \pi}{l}\right)^2 t} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x, \\ (n = 1, 2, \dots).$$

$$\text{由叠加原理, } u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n e^{-\left(\frac{a n \pi}{l}\right)^2 t} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \quad (11)$$

也满足(1)、(2). 要它满足(3), 即

$$u(x, t) \Big|_{t=0} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x = \varphi(x), \quad 0 < x < l,$$

$$\therefore C_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx \quad (12)$$

$$\text{今 } \varphi(x) = x(l-x), \therefore C_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l x(l-x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx \\ = \frac{4l^2}{(n\pi)^3} \left[1 - (-1)^n \right] \quad (13)$$

(13)代入(11)得

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4l^2}{(n\pi)^3} \left[1 - (-1)^n \right] e^{-\left(\frac{a n \pi}{l}\right)^2 t} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x.$$

6. 解一维热传导方程, 其初始条件及边界条件为

$$u \Big|_{t=0} = x,$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0} = 0, \quad \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=1} = 0.$$

解: 求 $u(x, t)$ 满足:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, & (0 < x < 1, t > 0) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0} = 0, \quad \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=1} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{cases} u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) = x \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{设 } u(x, t) = X(x)T(t) \neq 0 \quad (4)$$

即 $X(x) \neq 0, T(t) \neq 0$.

由齐次边界条件(2)得 $X'(0)T(t) = 0, X'(1)T(t) = 0$,

$$\therefore T(t) \neq 0, \therefore X'(0) = 0, X'(1) = 0 \quad (5)$$

(4)代入(1)得 $X(x)T'(t) = a^2 X''(x)T(t)$,

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

$$\therefore X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$T'(t) + a^2 \lambda T(t) = 0, \quad (7)$$

由(5)、(6)求非零解 $X(x)$.

(i) 设 $\lambda < 0$, 即 $-\lambda > 0$,

$$(6) \text{ 的解 } X(x) = A e^{\sqrt{-\lambda} x} + B e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda} x}$$

$$X'(x) = A \sqrt{-\lambda} e^{\sqrt{-\lambda} x} - B \sqrt{-\lambda} e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda} x},$$

$$\text{由(5), } X'(0) = A \sqrt{-\lambda} - B \sqrt{-\lambda} = 0,$$

$$X'(1) = A \sqrt{-\lambda} e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}} - B \sqrt{-\lambda} e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}} = 0,$$

解得 $A = 0, B = 0, \therefore X(x) \equiv 0$, 非所求.

(ii) 设 $\lambda = 0$, (6)的解 $X(x) = Ax + B, \therefore X'(x) = A$,

由(5)得 $A = 0, \therefore X(x) = B$.

(iii) 设 $\lambda > 0$, (6)的解 $X(x) = A \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x + B \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x$,

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

$$\text{由(5), } X'(0) = B \sqrt{\lambda} = 0, \therefore B = 0.$$

$$X'(l) = -A\sqrt{\lambda} \sin \sqrt{\lambda} l = 0,$$

要 $X(x) \neq 0$, $\therefore A \neq 0$, $\sqrt{\lambda} l = n\pi, (n=1, 2, \dots)$

$$\text{得固有值 } \lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l} \right)^2 \quad (8)$$

$$\text{固有函数 } X_n(x) = A_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x \quad (9)$$

$$(n=0, 1, 2, \dots, \quad n=0 \text{ 即 (ii) }).$$

$$\text{将(8)代入(7)解得 } T_n(t) = D_n e^{-a^2 \left(\frac{n\pi}{l} \right)^2 t} \quad (10)$$

将(9)、(10)代入(4), 得:

$$n=0 \text{ 时 } u_0(x, t) = \frac{C_0}{2},$$

$$u_n(x, t) = C_n e^{-a^2 \left(\frac{n\pi}{l} \right)^2 t} \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x \quad (n=1, 2, \dots).$$

$$\text{由叠加原理, } u(x, t) = \frac{C_0}{2}$$

$$+ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n e^{-a^2 \left(\frac{n\pi}{l} \right)^2 t} \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x \quad (11)$$

也满足(1)、(2), 要它满足(3), 即

$$u|_{t=0} = \frac{C_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x = \varphi(x), 0 < x < l.$$

$$\therefore C_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(x) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx \quad (12)$$

$$\text{今 } \varphi(x) = x, \therefore C_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l x \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx$$

$$= \frac{2l}{(n\pi)^2} \left[(-1)^n - 1 \right], \quad (n=1, 2, \dots),$$

$$C_0 = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l x dx = l,$$

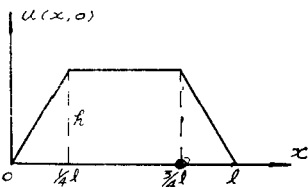
代入(11)得 $u(x, t) = \frac{l}{2}$

$$+ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2l}{(n\pi)^2} \left[(-1)^n - 1 \right] e^{-a^2 \left(\frac{n}{l} \right)^2 t} \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x.$$

7. 一根长为 l 的细杆表面绝缘, 其初始温度分布如图所示, 由 $t=0$ 开始两端温度保持于零度, 求杆上温度分布.

解. t 时杆上点 x 的温度 $u(x, t)$ 满足:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \quad (0 < x < l, t > 0),$$



两端温度保持零度, 即 $u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=l} = 0$.

$$u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{4h}{l}x, & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{l}{4}; \\ h, & \frac{l}{4} \leq x \leq \frac{3}{4}l; \\ \frac{4h}{l}(l-x), & \frac{3}{4}l \leq x \leq l. \end{cases}$$

此定解问题与题5相同. 由题5 (11)、(12)式得

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n e^{-\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2 t} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x,$$

$$\text{其中 } C_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{l} \left[\int_0^{\frac{l}{4}} \frac{4h}{l} x \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx + \int_{\frac{l}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}l} h \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx \right. \\ \left. + \int_{\frac{3}{4}l}^l \frac{4h}{l} (l-x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx \right]$$