

1982

研究生  
入学数学试题汇解

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## 1. 高等数学

(超声学专业)

一、(15分)

$$\text{设 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x}, & x > 0 \\ (1-x^2)^{\frac{4}{3}} + \cos(2x) - 1, & x \leq 0, \end{cases}$$

(1) 研究  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处是否连续, 是否可导?

(2) 求  $f'(x)$ .

解 (1) 由函数  $f(x)$  的定义, 有

$$f(0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} = 1,$$

$$f(0^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} [(1-x^2)^{\frac{4}{3}} + \cos(2x) - 1] = 1,$$

$$f(0) = (1-0)^{\frac{4}{3}} + \cos 0 - 1 = 1,$$

故  $f(0^-) = f(0^+) = f(0)$ , 所以,  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  连续.

其次, 由  $f(x)$  的定义, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{\sin 2h}{2h} - 1}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{h} \left\{ \frac{1}{2h} [2h - O(h^3)] - 1 \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{O(h^3)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} O(h^2) = 0.$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h}$$

$$= [(1-x^2)^{\frac{4}{3}} + \cos(2x) - 1]' \Big|_{x=0}$$

$$= \left[ \frac{4}{3}(1-x^2)^{\frac{4}{3}-1}(-2x) - 2\sin 2x \right]_{x=0}$$

$$= 0.$$

故极限

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h}$$

存在. 所以,  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  可导.

(2) 由(1)的讨论, 有

$$f'(0) = 0.$$

又  $f(x)$  在区间  $(0, +\infty)$  及  $(-\infty, 0)$  都是初等函数, 由求导法则, 有

当  $x > 0$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \\ &= 2 \cos(2x) \cdot \frac{1}{2x} + \sin(2x) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{x^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$x < 0 \text{ 时 } \dots = x^{-1} \cos 2x - \frac{1}{2} x^{-2} \sin 2x.$$

二、解下列各题:

(1) (5分)

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 1 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + 4x_4 = 2 \\ x_1 + 7x_2 - 4x_3 + 11x_4 = \lambda \end{cases}$$

中,  $\lambda$  取何值时, 方程组有解, 并求出解组.

**解** 将方程组排成矩阵形式, 并对之施行关于行的初等变换(即用 Gauss 消去法):

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 & \vdots & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 & \vdots & 2 \\ 1 & 7 & -4 & 11 & \vdots & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{交换前两行}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 & \vdots & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 & \vdots & 1 \\ 1 & 7 & -4 & 11 & \vdots & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{\text{(第二行)} - (2 \times \text{第一行}) \\ \text{(第三行)} - (\text{第一行})}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 & \vdots & 2 \\ 0 & -5 & 3 & -7 & \vdots & -3 \\ 0 & 5 & -3 & 7 & \vdots & \lambda - 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{(第三行)} + (\text{第二行})} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 & \vdots & 2 \\ 0 & -5 & 3 & -7 & \vdots & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \vdots & \lambda - 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

从最后一行(即方程  $0x_1 + 0x_2 + 0x_3 + 0x_4 = \lambda - 5$ ) 可见, 当且仅当  $\lambda = 5$  时, 所给方程组有解. 解中含有两个任意常数, 令

$$x_3 = 5c_1, \quad x_4 = 5c_2.$$

从第二行, 即方程  $-5x_2 + 3x_3 - 7x_4 = -3$ , 解得

$$x_2 = 3c_1 - 7c_2 + \frac{3}{5}.$$

再从第一行, 即方程  $x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + 4x_4 = 2$ , 解得

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= -2x_2 + x_3 - 4x_4 + 2 \\ &= -c_1 - 6c_2 + \frac{4}{5}. \end{aligned}$$

将所求得解, 写成向量形式

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ -7 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(2) (10分)  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x \sin(2x)}{1 + \cos^2(2x)} dx = ?$

解 令  $u = 2x$ , 得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x \sin 2x}{1 + \cos^2 2x} dx &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{u \sin u}{1 + \cos^2 u} du \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{u \sin u}{1 + \cos^2 u} du + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{u \sin u}{1 + \cos^2 u} du \right]. \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$

在上式的第二个积分中, 令  $u = \pi - t$ , 得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{u \sin u}{1 + \cos^2 u} du &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{(\pi - t) \sin t}{1 + \cos^2 t} (-dt) \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\pi \sin t}{1 + \cos^2 t} dt - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{t \sin t}{1 + \cos^2 t} dt. \end{aligned}$$

代入(1)式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x \sin 2x}{1 + \cos^2 2x} dx &= \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin t}{1 + \cos^2 t} dt \\ &= \frac{-\pi}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d(\operatorname{arctg} \cos t) = -\frac{\pi}{4} \operatorname{arctg} \cos t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{16}. \end{aligned}$$

(3) (10分) 求  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^n$  的收敛域及和函数.

**解** 所给幂级数的收敛半径

$$R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = 1.$$

又当  $x = \pm 1$  时, 级数的一般项分别是  $n$  及  $(-1)^n n$ , 当  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时, 它们都不以 0 为极限, 因而此幂级数只在  $(-1, 1)$  内收敛.

利用逐项求导, 可求得和函数

$$\begin{aligned} S(x) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^n = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} \\ &= x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x^n)' = x \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n \right)' \\ &= x \left( \frac{x}{1-x} \right)' = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

三、(20分) 已知  $u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t d\tau \int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} f(\xi, \tau) d\xi$ ,

$f(\xi, \tau)$ ,  $f'_\tau(\xi, \tau)$  连续,  $a$  为常数, 求

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

**解** 记  $\int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} f(\xi, \tau) d\xi = F(t, x, \tau)$ , 有

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t F(t, x, \tau) d\tau,$$

由参变量积分的求导公式, 有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2a} F(t, x, t) + \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t \frac{\partial}{\partial t} F(t, x, \tau) d\tau,$$

由  $F(t, x, t) = 0$  及

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} F(t, x, \tau) = f(x+a(t-\tau), \tau)$$

$\cdot a + f(x-a(t-\tau), \tau) \cdot a$ , 得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t [f(x+a(t-\tau), \tau) + f(x-a(t-\tau), \tau)] d\tau,$$

再对  $t$  求导, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} &= \frac{1}{2} [f(x+a(t-\tau), \tau) + f(x-a(t-\tau), \tau)]_{\tau=t} \\ &+ \frac{a}{2} \int_0^t \left[ f_{\xi}(\xi, \tau) \Big|_{\xi=x+a(t-\tau)} - f_{\eta}(\eta, \tau) \Big|_{\eta=x-a(t-\tau)} \right] d\tau \\ &= f(x, t) + \frac{a}{2} \int_0^t \left[ f_{\xi}(\xi, \tau) \Big|_{\xi=x+a(t-\tau)} - f_{\eta}(\eta, \tau) \Big|_{\eta=x-a(t-\tau)} \right] d\tau. \end{aligned}$$

下面求  $u(x, t)$  对  $x$  的偏导数

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t d\tau \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} f(\xi, \tau) d\xi \\ &= \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t [f(x+a(t-\tau), \tau) - f(x-a(t-\tau), \tau)] d\tau, \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t \left[ f_{\xi}(\xi, \tau) \Big|_{\xi=x+a(t-\tau)} - f_{\eta}(\eta, \tau) \Big|_{\eta=x-a(t-\tau)} \right] d\tau, \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f(x, t).$$

注 本题所给  $u(x, t)$  的积分表示, 是非齐次一维波动

方程的 *Cauchy* 问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t), \\ u(x, 0) = u_t(x, 0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

的解.

四. (15分)求

$$y'' + 4y = f(t) = \begin{cases} \sin \omega t, & 0 < t \leq \frac{\pi}{\omega} \\ 0, & t \leq 0 \\ 0, & \frac{\pi}{\omega} < t \end{cases}$$

( $\omega$  为常数) 满足条件  $y(0) = 0$ ,  $y'(0) = 0$  的解.

**解** 应用 *Laplace* 变换方法求解, 设  $Y(p) = L[y(t)]$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} L[y''(t)] &= p^2 Y(p) - p y(+0) - y'(+0) \\ &= p^2 Y(p). \end{aligned}$$

记单位函数

$$h(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t > 0 \\ 0, & t \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

有

$$f(t) = h(t) \sin \omega t - h\left(t - \frac{\pi}{\omega}\right) \sin \omega \left(t - \frac{\pi}{\omega}\right).$$

由  $L(\sin \omega t) = \frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2}$  及延迟定理, 有

$$L[f(t)] = \frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2} - \frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2} e^{-p \frac{\pi}{\omega}}.$$

所以, 在原方程两边作 *Laplace* 变换, 得

$$p^2 Y + 4Y = \frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2} - \frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2} e^{-p \frac{\pi}{\omega}}.$$



故

$$Y(p) = \frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2} \cdot \frac{1}{p^2 + 4} - \frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2} \cdot \frac{1}{p^2 + 4} e^{-p \frac{\pi}{\omega}}.$$

下面分两种情况:

1°.  $\omega \neq \pm 2$ . 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2} \cdot \frac{1}{p^2 + 4} \\ &= \frac{\omega}{4 - \omega^2} \left( \frac{1}{p^2 + \omega^2} - \frac{1}{p^2 + 4} \right) \\ &= \frac{\omega}{4 - \omega^2} \left( \frac{1}{\omega} \frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{p^2 + 4} \right), \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} & L^{-1} \left[ \frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2} \cdot \frac{1}{p^2 + 4} \right] \\ &= \frac{h(t)}{4 - \omega^2} \left[ \sin \omega t - \frac{\omega}{2} \sin 2t \right]. \end{aligned}$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} & L^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{p^2 + \omega^2} \cdot \frac{1}{p^2 + 4} e^{-p \frac{\pi}{\omega}} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4 - \omega^2} h \left( t - \frac{\pi}{\omega} \right) \left[ \sin \omega \left( t - \frac{\pi}{\omega} \right) \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \frac{\omega}{2} \sin 2 \left( t - \frac{\pi}{\omega} \right) \right], \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{4 - \omega^2} \left[ h(t) \sin \omega t - h \left( t - \frac{\pi}{\omega} \right) \sin \omega \left( t - \frac{\pi}{\omega} \right) \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{\omega}{2(4-\omega^2)} \left[ h(t) \sin 2t - h\left(t - \frac{\pi}{\omega}\right) \sin 2\left(t - \frac{\pi}{\omega}\right) \right] \\
= & \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4-\omega^2} \sin \omega t - \frac{\omega}{2(4-\omega^2)} \sin 2t, & 0 < t \leq \frac{\pi}{\omega}; \\ \frac{-\omega}{2(4-\omega^2)} \left[ \sin 2t - \sin 2\left(t - \frac{\pi}{\omega}\right) \right], & t < \frac{\pi}{\omega}; \\ 0, & t \leq 0. \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

2°.  $\omega = \pm 2$ . 有

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2} \cdot \frac{1}{p^2 + 4} &= \frac{\omega}{(p^2 + 4)^2} \\
&= -\frac{\omega}{2} \frac{1}{p} \frac{d}{dp} \frac{1}{p^2 + 4},
\end{aligned}$$

而

$$L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{p^2 + 4}\right] = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t,$$

$$L^{-1}\left[\frac{d}{dp} \frac{1}{p^2 + 4}\right] = -\frac{t}{2} \sin 2t,$$

$$L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{p} \frac{d}{dp} \frac{1}{p^2 + 4}\right] = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^t t \sin 2t dt,$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
L^{-1}\left[\frac{\omega}{(p^2 + 4)^2}\right] &= \frac{\omega}{4} \int_0^t t \sin 2t dt \\
&= \frac{\omega}{16} (\sin 2t - 2t \cos 2t).
\end{aligned}$$

$$L^{-1}\left[\frac{\omega}{p^2 - \omega^2} e^{-\frac{p\pi}{\omega}}\right] = \frac{\omega}{16} h\left(t - \frac{\pi}{\omega}\right).$$

$$\left[ \sin 2\left(t - \frac{\pi}{\omega}\right) - 2\left(t - \frac{\pi}{\omega}\right) \cos 2\left(t - \frac{\pi}{\omega}\right) \right]$$

所以

$$y(t) = \frac{\omega}{16} \left[ h(t) \sin 2t - h\left(t - \frac{\pi}{\omega}\right) \sin 2\left(t - \frac{\pi}{\omega}\right) \right] \\ - \frac{\omega}{8} \left[ h(t) t \cos 2t - h\left(t - \frac{\pi}{\omega}\right) \cdot \right. \\ \left. \left(t - \frac{\pi}{\omega}\right) \cos 2\left(t - \frac{\pi}{\omega}\right) \right]$$
$$= \begin{cases} \frac{\omega}{16} \sin 2t - \frac{\omega}{8} t \cos 2t, & 0 < t \leq \frac{\pi}{\omega}; \\ \frac{\omega}{16} \left[ \sin 2t - \sin 2\left(t - \frac{\pi}{\omega}\right) \right] \\ - \frac{\omega}{8} \left[ t \cos 2t - \left(t - \frac{\pi}{\omega}\right) \cos 2\left(t - \frac{\pi}{\omega}\right) \right], & t > \frac{\pi}{\omega}; \\ 0, & t \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

**注** 本题如果用经典方法求解, 则计算很繁, 而且步骤很多, 略述如下:

(一). 易见  $t \leq 0$  时,  $y(t) \equiv 0$ .

(二).  $0 < t \leq \frac{\pi}{\omega}$ .

分  $\omega \neq \pm 2$  及  $\omega = \pm 2$  两种情况, 求初始问题

$$\begin{cases} y'' + 4y = \sin \omega t, \\ y(0) = y'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

的解, 而这又要先求出相应齐次方程的通解, 并用待定系数法求非齐次方程一特解. 再从非齐次方程的通解, 由初始条件求出初始问题的解.

(三).  $t > \frac{\pi}{\omega}$ .

也分  $\omega \neq \pm 2$  及  $\omega = \pm 2$  两种情况, 先分别计算(二)中得到的解及其导数在  $t = \frac{\pi}{\omega}$  的值. 再以这两组值为初始条件, 解方程

$$y'' + 4y = 0$$

得到本题在  $t > \frac{\pi}{\omega}$  的解.

### 五. (25分)解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, & 0 < x < l, \quad 0 < t \\ u(0, t) = 0 & u(l, t) = \sin \omega t, & \omega \text{ 为常数} \\ u(x, 0) = 0 & \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

**解** 因所给边界条件是非齐次的, 必需先把它齐次化. 为此, 令

$$v(x, t) = X(x) \sin \omega t.$$

这里要求  $v$  能满足所给边界条件, 因而  $X(0) = 0$ ,  $X(l) = 1$ , 将  $v$  代入泛定方程, 得

$$-\omega^2 X(x) \sin \omega t = X'' \sin \omega t$$

即  $X'' + \omega^2 x = 0$

故  $X(x) = c_1 \cos \omega x + c_2 \sin \omega x$ .

由  $X(0) = 0$ , 得  $c_1 = 0$ , 由  $X(l) = 1$ , 得

$$c_2 = \frac{1}{\sin \omega l} \quad \left( \text{设 } \omega \neq \frac{n\pi}{l}, \quad n=1, 2, \dots \right),$$

故

$$X(x) = \frac{1}{\sin \omega l} \sin \omega x,$$

$$v(x, y) = \frac{1}{\sin \omega l} \sin \omega x \sin \omega t.$$

再令

$$u = \omega(x, t) + v(x, t),$$

代入原定解问题, 得到关于  $\omega$  的定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \omega_{tt} = \omega_{xx}; \\ \omega(0, t) = \omega(l, t) = 0; \\ \omega(0, x) = u(0, x) - v(0, x) = 0; \\ \omega'_t(0, x) = u'_t(0, x) - v'_t(0, x) = \frac{-\omega}{\sin \omega l} \sin \omega x. \end{cases}$$

下面用分离变量法, 求它的解. 令  $w = X(x)T(t)$ ,

代入泛定方程, 得

$$XT'' = X''T, \quad X(0) = X(l) = 0,$$

即

$$\frac{X''}{X} = \frac{T''}{T} = -\lambda. \quad (1)$$

1°. 若  $\lambda < 0$ , 记  $\lambda = -k^2$ , 得  $X'' - k^2X = 0$ , 其通解为

$$X(x) = c_1 e^{kx} + c_2 e^{-kx}.$$

由  $X(0) = X(l) = 0$ , 有

$$\begin{cases} c_1 + c_2 = 0, \\ c_1 e^{kl} + c_2 e^{-kl} = 0. \end{cases}$$

这个方程组只有平凡解  $c_1 = c_2 = 0$ , 因而  $X(x) \equiv 0$ , 故  $\lambda$  不能为负.

2°. 若  $\lambda = 0$ , 由(1)得  $X(x) = c_1 x + c_2$ , 由  $X(0) = 0$ , 有  $c_2 = 0$ , 再由  $X(l) = 0$ , 有  $c_1 = 0$ , 因而  $\lambda$  不为零.

3°. 设  $\lambda > 0$ , 令  $\lambda = k^2 (k > 0)$ , 由(1)得  $X'' + k^2X = 0$ , 其通解为

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

由  $X(0) = 0$ , 得  $A = 0$ , 由  $X(l) = 0$ , 得

$$B \sin kl = 0,$$

因  $B$  不能再为零, 故

$$k = \frac{n\pi}{l}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

因而特征函数是

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

再由 (1), 得

$$T'' + \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2 T = 0,$$

故

$$T_n(t) = c_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} t + D_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} t.$$

因而求得满足泛定方程和边界条件的特解

$$\omega_n(x, t) = \left( c_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} t + D_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} t \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

将各特解迭加, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \omega(x, t) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( c_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} t + D_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} t \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x. \end{aligned}$$

由  $\omega(x, 0) = 0$ , 得  $D_n = 0$ .

再由

$$\omega'_t(x, 0) = \frac{-\omega}{\sin \omega l} \sin \omega x,$$

得

$$-\frac{\omega}{\sin \omega l} \sin \omega x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n\pi}{l} c'_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x,$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
 c_n &= \frac{2}{l} \frac{l}{n\pi} \int_0^l \frac{-\omega}{\sin \omega l} \sin \omega x \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx \\
 &= \frac{2\omega}{l} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{\omega^2 - \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

综合以上讨论, 求得

$$\begin{aligned}
 u(x, t) &= \frac{1}{\sin \omega l} \sin \omega x \sin \omega t \\
 &+ \frac{2\omega}{l} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{\omega^2 - \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x.
 \end{aligned}$$

## 2. 高等数学

(近代光学专业)

一. (15分)与超声学专业相同。

二. 计算下列各题

(1) (10分) 设  $A = \max\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m\}$ ,  $a_k > 0$  ( $k=1, 2, \dots, m$ ), 求

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_1^n + a_2^n + \dots + a_m^n}.$$

解 不妨设  $a_1 = \max\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m\} = A$ . 因  $a_1 \geq a_k$  ( $k=2, 3, \dots, m$ ), 且  $a_k > 0$ , 故

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \sqrt[n]{a_1^n} \leq \sqrt[n]{a_1^n + a_2^n + \dots + a_m^n} \\
 &\leq \sqrt[n]{a_1^n + a_1^n + \dots + a_1^n} = \sqrt[n]{m} A.
 \end{aligned}$$

又  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{m} = 1$ , 故  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{m} A = A$ .

所以, 由两边夹定理, 得

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_1^n + a_2^n + \cdots + a_m^n}.$$

(2) (10分) 与超声学专业相同.

$$(3) (5分) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1+x}{1+x^2} (\cos px + \sin mx) dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } I &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1+x}{1+x^2} (\cos px + \sin mx) dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cos px dx + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x \sin mx}{1+x^2} dx. \end{aligned}$$

先计算上式右端第一个积分, 并记

$$f(p) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos px}{1+x^2} dx, \quad p > 0.$$

对  $f(p)$  作 Laplace 变换, 因  $L[\cos px] = \frac{q}{q^2+x^2}$ ,

故

$$\begin{aligned} F(q) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{q}{q^2+x^2} dx \quad (q > 0) \\ &= \frac{q}{q^2-1} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{q^2+x^2} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{q}{q^2-1} \left[ \arg \operatorname{tg} x \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} - \frac{1}{q} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{q} \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} \right] \\ &= \frac{q\pi}{q^2-1} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{q} \right) = \frac{\pi}{q+1}. \end{aligned}$$

所以  $f(p) = \pi e^{-p}$ .

又

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x \sin mx}{1+x^2} dx = -f'(m) = m\pi e^{-m}.$$

所以  $I = \pi e^{-p} + m\pi e^{-m}$ .



(3) (15分)

求  $y'' + 4y = f(t)$

$$= \begin{cases} E \text{ (常数)}, & 0 < t \leq \tau \text{ (常数)} \\ 0 & , \quad t \leq 0 \\ 0 & , \quad \tau < t \end{cases}$$

满足条件,  $y(0) = y'(0)$  的解.

**解法一** 用经典方法求解.

(一) 显然,  $t \leq 0$  时,  $y(t) \equiv 0$

(二) 当  $0 < t \leq \tau$  时, 问题变成

$$\begin{cases} y'' + 4y = E, \\ y(0) = y'(0) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

特征方程为  $k^2 + 4 = 0$ ,  $k = \pm 2i$ , 因而相应齐次方程的通解为

$$\bar{y}(t) = c_1 \cos 2t + c_2 \sin 2t.$$

设非齐次方程 (1) 的一特解为  $y = A$  (常数), 代入 (1), 得

$A = \frac{E}{4}$ . 故 (1) 的通解是

$$y(t) = c_1 \cos 2t + c_2 \sin 2t + \frac{E}{4}.$$

由  $y(0) = 0$ , 得  $c_1 = -\frac{E}{4}$ ; 由  $y'(0) = 0$ , 得  $c_2 = 0$ .

故所求解为

$$y(t) = \frac{E}{4}(1 - \cos 2t), \quad (0 < t \leq \tau) \quad (2)$$

(三)  $t \geq \tau$ . 解式 (2) 及其导数在  $t = \tau$  的值为

$$y(\tau) = \frac{E}{4}(1 - \cos 2\tau), \quad (3)$$