

## 2014-2015学年第二学期数理方程A期末试题

一. (15分) 设  $a \neq b$  为实常数, 考察二阶线性齐次方程:

$$u_{xx} - (a+b)u_{xy} + abu_{yy} = 0, \quad (-\infty < x, y < +\infty).$$

1. 是判断方程的类型(椭圆/双曲线/抛物线).
2. 试将该方程化成标准型.
3. 求出该方程的解.
4. 求出该方程满足的条件:  $u(x, -ax) = \varphi(x)$ ,  $u(x, -bx) = \psi(x)$  的特解, 其中  $\varphi(0) = \psi(0)$ .

二. (10分) 考察一阶线性非齐次方程:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2x \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = y, \quad (-\infty < x, y < +\infty).$$

1. 求出此方程的特征线.
2. 求出此方程满足条件  $u(0, y) = 1 + y^2$  的解.

三. (20分) 考察定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 4 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(t, x), & (0 < x < \pi, t > 0), \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, \quad u|_{x=\pi} = 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \quad u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x). \end{cases}$$

1. 当  $f(t, x) = 0$  时, 求此定解问题的解  $u_1$ .
2. 当  $f(t, x) = \sin 2x \sin \omega t$  (其中  $\omega \neq 4$ ),  $\varphi(x) = 0$ ,  $\psi(x) = 0$  时, 求此定解问题的解  $u_2$  以及  $\lim_{\omega \rightarrow 4} u_2(x, t, \omega)$  的值.

四. (20分) 考察定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_3 u = 0, & (r < a, 0 < \theta < 2\pi, 0 < z < h), \\ u|_{r=a} = 0, \\ u|_{z=0} = g_1(r, \theta), \quad u|_{z=h} = g_2(r, \theta). \end{cases}$$

1. 当  $g_1(r, \theta) = 0$ ,  $g_2(r, \theta) = f(r)$  时, 求此定解问题的解.
2. 当  $g_1(r, \theta) = \varphi(r, \theta)$ ,  $g_2(r, \theta) = \psi(r, \theta)$  时, 可作分离变量:  $u = R(r)\Theta(\theta)Z(z)$ , 分别求出  $R, \Theta, Z$  满足的常微分方程, 并写出此时与定解问题相应的固有值问题.

五. (15分)考察初值问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \Delta_3 u + 3u + f(t, x, y, z), & (t > 0, -\infty < x, y, z < +\infty), \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x, y, z). \end{cases}$$

1. 求出此问题的基本解.
2. 当 $f(t, x, y, z) = 0$ ,  $\varphi(x, y, z) = e^{-(x^2+y^2+z^2)}$ 时, 求此问题的解.

六. (15分)已知右半平面区域 $S = \{(x, y) | x > 0, -\infty < y < +\infty\}$

1. 求出 $S$ 内Poisson方程第一边值问题的Green函数.
2. 求解定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + 25u_{yy} = 0, & (x > 0, -\infty < y < +\infty), \\ u|_{x=0} = \varphi(y). \end{cases}$$

七. (5分)求方程:  $Z'(\theta) + \cot \theta Z(\theta) + 20Z(\theta) = 0$ ,  $(0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2})$ 满足条件 $Z(0) = 1$ 的解 $Z(\theta)$ , 并求 $Z(\frac{\pi}{2})$ .

## 2014-2015学年第二学期数理方程A期末试题

一.

1.  $\Delta = (a+b)^2 - 4ab = (a-b)^2 > 0, (a \neq b)$ , 它为双曲型方程.
2. 代换  $\xi = y + ax, \eta = y + bx$ .
3.  $u(x, y) = f(y + ax) + g(y + bx), f, g \in C^2(\mathcal{R})$ .
4.  $u(x, y) = \psi\left(\frac{y+ax}{a-b}\right) + \varphi\left(\frac{y+bx}{b-a}\right) - \varphi(0)$ .

二.

1. 特征线方程:  $\frac{dx}{x} = \frac{dy}{2x}$ , 解得特征线  $y = x^2 + c, c \in R$ .
2.  $u(x, y) = x^4 - \frac{2}{3}x^3 + xy - 2x^2y + y^2 + 1$ .

三.

1.  $u_1(t, x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n \cos 2nt + B_n \sin 2nt) \sin nx dx$ ,  
其中  $A_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \varphi(x) \sin nx dx, B_n = \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \psi(x) \sin nx dx$ .
2.  $u_2(t, x) = \frac{1}{16 - \omega^2} (\sin \omega t - \frac{\omega}{4} \sin 4t) \sin 2x$ ,  
 $\lim_{\omega \rightarrow 4} u_2(t, x, \omega) = \frac{1}{8} (\frac{1}{4} \sin 4t - t \cos 4t) \sin 2x$ .

四.

1.  $u(r, z) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (A_n \cosh \omega_{1n} z + B_n \sinh \omega_{1n} z J_0(\omega_{1n} r))$ ,  
 $A_n = 0, B_n = \frac{2 \int_0^a f(r) J_0(\omega_{1n} r) r dr}{a^2 \sinh \omega_{1n} h J_1^2(\omega_{1n} a)}$ .
2.  $\begin{cases} \Theta' + \mu^2 \Theta = 0, (0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi), \\ \Theta(\theta + 2\pi) = \Theta(\theta), \end{cases}$  和  $\begin{cases} R'' + \frac{1}{r} R' + (\lambda - \frac{a^2}{r^2}) R = 0, \\ |R(0)| < +\infty, R(a) = 0. \end{cases}$

五.

1.  $U(t, x, y, z) = \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi t}}\right)^3 e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2+z^2}{4t} + 3t}$ .
2.  $u(t, x, y, z) = \frac{1}{(1+4t)^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{3t - \frac{1}{1+4t}(x^2+y^2+z^2)}$ .

六.

1.  $G = \frac{1}{4\pi} \ln \frac{(x+\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2}{(x-\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2}$ .
2.  $u(x, y) = \frac{5x}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left( \frac{\varphi(\eta)}{(y-\eta)^2 + 25x^2} \right) d\eta$ .

中国科学技术大学  
2015—2016 学年 第二学期考试试卷

课程名称: 数学物理方程 (A)

得分 \_\_\_\_\_

姓名: \_\_\_\_\_ 学号: \_\_\_\_\_

专业: \_\_\_\_\_

一 (8 分) 求解定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0, & (t > 0) \\ u|_{t=0} = x^2 + e^{7x}. \end{cases}$$

二 (22 分) 已知定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = 9u_{xx} + g(t, x), & (t > 0, 0 < x < \pi) \\ u_x(t, 0) = u_x(t, \pi) = 0, \\ u(0, x) = 0, u_t(0, x) = \psi(x). \end{cases}$$

(1) 取  $g(t, x) = 0$  时, 求此定解问题的解.

(2) 取  $\psi(x) = 0, g(t, x) = f(t, x)\delta(t - t_0)$  时, 求此定解问题的解. ( $t_0 > 0$ )

三 (14 分) 用分离变量法求以下固有值问题的所有的固有值  $\lambda$  和固有函数:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_2 u + \lambda u = 0, & (r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < 1) \\ u|_{r=1} = 0. \end{cases}$$

四 (6 分) 把方程  $(1 - x^2)y'' - xy' + \lambda y = 0$  化为 Sturm - Liouville 型方程. ( $-1 < x < 1$ )

五 (14 分) 求解以下定解问题, 其中  $(r, \theta, \varphi)$  为球坐标

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_3 u = 0, & (r < 4, 0 < \theta < \pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi) \\ u|_{r=4} = 16 + 2\cos^2 \theta. \end{cases}$$

六 (10 分) 已知球外区域  $V = \{(x, y, z) \mid \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} > R > 0\}$ , 求出  $V$  内泊松方程 (场位方程) 第一边值问题的格林函数.

七(16分) 考虑初值问题,

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx} + b(u_x)^2 + cu_y, & (t > 0, a > 0, -\infty < x, y < +\infty) \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x, y). \end{cases}$$

- (1) 当  $b = 0$  时, 求此初值问题的解.  
 (2) 当  $b \neq 0$  时, 求此初值问题的解.

八(10分) 把以下方程化为标准型,

$$x^5(t^2 u_{tt} + tu_t) - xu_{xx} + au_x = 0, \quad (xt \neq 0)$$

### 参考公式

1) 极坐标系:  $\Delta_2 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2}$ , 柱坐标系:  $\Delta_3 u = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$ ,  
 球坐标系:  $\Delta_3 u = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2}$ .

2) 称二阶常微分方程:  $[k(x)X'(x)]' - q(x)X(x) + \lambda\rho(x)X(x) = 0$  为 Sturm - Liouville 型方程

3) Bessel 方程  $x^2 y'' + xy' + (\lambda x^2 - \nu^2)y = 0, \nu \geq 0$  通解为  $y = AJ_\nu(x) + BN_\nu(x)$ ,

$N_\nu(x)$  在  $x = 0$  无界, 若  $\omega$  是  $J_\nu(\omega a) = 0$  的一个正根, 则有模平方  $N_{\nu 1}^2 = \|J_\nu(\omega x)\|_1^2 = \frac{a^2}{2} J_{\nu+1}^2(\omega a)$ .

若  $\omega$  是  $J'_\nu(\omega a) = 0$  的一个非负根, 则有模平方  $N_{\nu 2}^2 = \|J_\nu(\omega x)\|_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} [a^2 - \frac{\nu^2}{\omega^2}] J_\nu^2(\omega a)$ .

4) 勒让德多项式:  $P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n, n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$ , 母函数:  $(1 - 2xt + t^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} P_n(x)t^n$ .

5)  $F^{-1}[e^{-a^2 \lambda^2 t}] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a^2 \lambda^2 t} e^{i\lambda x} d\lambda = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \exp(-\frac{x^2}{4a^2 t})$

中国科学技术大学数学科学学院  
2019—2020学年第二学期考试试卷

课程名称 数学物理方程A      课程编号 001506  
姓名 \_\_\_\_\_ 学号 \_\_\_\_\_ 学院 \_\_\_\_\_

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	总分
得分								

一 (14分) 已知二阶方程

$$u_{xx} - 4u_{xy} + 3u_{yy} = 0,$$

- (1) 判断此方程的类型 (答案在“双曲型”, “抛物型”和“椭圆型”中选)  
(2) 求此二阶方程的通解。

二 (12分) 求定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = x^2 y, \\ u(0, y) = y^2, \quad u(x, 0) = \sin 3x \end{cases}$$

三 (16分) 求以下固有值问题的固有值, 固有函数。

$$(1) \quad \begin{cases} y'' + \lambda y = 0, & (0 < x < 5) \\ y(0) = 0, \quad y'(5) = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \quad \begin{cases} x^2 y'' + xy' + (\lambda x^2 - 25)y = 0, & (0 < x < 1) \\ |y(0)| < +\infty, \quad y'(1) = 0. \end{cases}$$

四 (16分) 利用分离变量法求解定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_t = 4u_{xx}, & (t > 0, 0 < x < 20) \\ u(t, 0) = u(t, 20) = 0, \\ u(0, x) = \varphi(x). \end{cases}$$

五 (14分) 求解以下定解问题, 其中  $(r, \theta, \varphi)$  为球坐标。

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_3 u = 0, & (r < 3) \\ u|_{r=3} = 3 + \cos^2 \theta. \end{cases}$$

六 (16分) 求解初值问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_t = u_{xx} + 20u, & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty) \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \end{cases}$$

并求出  $\varphi(x) = \delta(x + 2)$  时的具体解。

七 (12分) 求解边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_2 u = 0, & (0 < x < 3, y > 0) \\ u|_{y=0} = 0, & u|_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \text{ 有界} \\ u|_{x=0} = \varphi_1(y), & u|_{x=3} = \varphi_2(y). \end{cases}$$

### 参考公式

1) 直角坐标系:  $\Delta_3 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$ , 柱坐标系:  $\Delta_3 u = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$ ,

球坐标系:  $\Delta_3 u = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2}$ .

2) 若  $\omega$  是  $J_\nu(\omega a) = 0$  的一个正根, 则有模平方  $N_{\nu 1}^2 = \|J_\nu(\omega x)\|_1^2 = \frac{a^2}{2} J_{\nu+1}^2(\omega a)$ .

若  $\omega$  是  $J'_\nu(\omega a) = 0$  的一个正根, 则有模平方  $N_{\nu 2}^2 = \|J_\nu(\omega x)\|_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} [a^2 - \frac{\nu^2}{\omega^2}] J_\nu^2(\omega a)$ .

3) 勒让德多项式:  $P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n, n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$ ,

母函数:  $(1 - 2xt + t^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} P_n(x) t^n$ , 递推公式:  $P'_{n+1}(x) - P'_{n-1}(x) = (2n+1)P_n(x)$

4)  $\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a^2 \lambda^2 t} \cos \lambda x d\lambda = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \exp(-\frac{x^2}{4a^2 t})$

5. 由  $V$  内 Poisson 方程第一边值问题的格林函数  $G(M; M_0)$ , 求得 Poisson 方程第一边值问题解  $u(M)$  的公式是:

$$u(M) = - \iint_S \varphi(M_0) \frac{\partial G}{\partial \vec{n}}(M; M_0) dS + \iiint_V f(M_0) G(M; M_0) dM_0.$$

中国科学技术大学数学科学学院  
2019—2020学年第二学期考试试卷

■ A 卷      □ B 卷

课程名称: 数学物理方程(A)      课程编号: 001506  
姓名: \_\_\_\_\_ 学号: \_\_\_\_\_ 专业: \_\_\_\_\_

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	总分
得分									

一 (10分) 求解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + 3u_{xy} - 4u_{yy} = 0, \\ u(x, 0) = \sin 3x, \quad u_y(x, 0) = 2x. \end{cases}$$

二 (12分) 考虑如下形式的一阶线性方程: 考虑如下形式的一阶线性方程:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f(x, y)$$

- 1) 在  $f(x, y) = 0$  时, 求方程通解.
- 2) 在  $f(x, y) = xy$  时, 求满足  $u(0, y) = y$  的特解.

三 (12分) 求以下固有值问题的固有值和固有函数.

$$\begin{cases} y'' + \lambda y = 0, \quad (0 < x < 20) \\ y(0) = 0, \quad y'(20) = 0. \end{cases}$$

四 (14分) 求解定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = 4u_{xx} - 3u, \quad (t > 0, \quad 0 < x < 5) \\ u(t, 0) = u(t, 5) = 0, \\ u(0, x) = \varphi(x), \quad u_t(0, x) = 0. \end{cases}$$

五、(14分) 考虑如下定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 \Delta_3 u, \quad (t > 0, \quad x^2 + y^2 < R^2, \quad -\infty < z < +\infty) \\ u|_{x^2+y^2=R^2} = u_1, \\ u|_{t=0} = u_1 + R^2 - x^2 - y^2, \end{cases}$$

其中  $a, R, u_1$  均为给定的常数, 且  $a > 0, R > 0$ .

- (1) 当  $u_1 = 0$  时, 求解上述定解问题.
- (2) 当  $u_1 = 1$  时, 求解上述定解问题.



六.(12分) $(r, \theta, \varphi)$ 为球坐标, 考虑如下定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_3 u = 0, & r < 2, \\ u|_{r=2} = f(\theta). \end{cases}$$

(1) 当 $f(\theta) = 1 + \cos^2 \theta$ 时, 求解上述定解问题.

(2) 当 $f(\theta) = \begin{cases} 4, & 0 \leq \theta \leq \alpha, \\ 0, & \alpha < \theta \leq \pi \end{cases}$  时, 求解上述定解问题.

七.(12分)求解初值问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_t = u_{xx} + 20u_x + u, & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty) \\ u|_{t=0} = \delta(x-2) + 3e^{-x^2}. \end{cases}$$

八(14分) 已知空间区域 $V = \{(x, y, z) \mid x > 0, y > 0, -\infty < z < +\infty\}$ , 求 $V$ 内Poisson方程第一边值问题的格林函数. 并求解边值问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_3 u = 0, & (x, y, z) \in V \\ u = \begin{cases} \varphi(x, z), & \text{当 } y = 0, x \geq 0 \\ g(y, z), & \text{当 } x = 0, y > 0 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

### 参考公式

1) 直角坐标系:  $\Delta_3 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$ , 柱坐标系:  $\Delta_3 u = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$ ,

球坐标系:  $\Delta_3 u = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2}$ .

2) Bessel函数在三类边界条件下的模平方分别为:  $N_{\nu 1n}^2 = \frac{a^2}{2} J_{\nu+1}^2(\omega_{1n} a)$ ,

$$N_{\nu 2n}^2 = \frac{1}{2} [a^2 - \frac{\nu^2}{\omega_{2n}^2}] J_{\nu}^2(\omega_{2n} a), \quad N_{\nu 3n}^2 = \frac{1}{2} [a^2 - \frac{\nu^2}{\omega_{3n}^2} + \frac{a^2 \alpha^2}{\beta^2 \omega_{3n}^2}] J_{\nu}^2(\omega_{3n} a).$$

Bessel函数有递推公式:  $(x^{\nu} J_{\nu})' = x^{\nu} J_{\nu-1}$ ,  $(x^{-\nu} J_{\nu})' = -x^{-\nu} J_{\nu+1}$ ,  
 $2J_{\nu}' = J_{\nu-1} - J_{\nu+1}$ ,  $2\nu x^{-1} J_{\nu} = J_{\nu-1} + J_{\nu+1}$ .

3)  $n$ 阶Legendre多项式:  $P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n$ ,  $n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$ ; 递推公式:

$$1. (n+1)P_{n+1}(x) - (2n+1)xP_n(x) + nP_{n-1}(x) = 0, \quad 2. nP_n(x) - xP_n'(x) + P_{n-1}'(x) = 0,$$

$$3. nP_{n-1}(x) - P_n'(x) + xP_{n-1}'(x) = 0, \quad 4. P_{n+1}'(x) - P_{n-1}'(x) = (2n+1)P_n(x).$$

$$4) \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a^2 \lambda^2 t} \cos \lambda x d\lambda = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \exp(-\frac{x^2}{4a^2 t})$$

5) 由 $V$ 内Poisson方程第一边值问题的格林函数 $G(M; M_0)$ , 求相应问题解 $u(M)$ 的公式:

$$u(M) = \iiint_V f(M_0) G(M; M_0) dM_0 - \iint_S \varphi(M_0) \frac{\partial G}{\partial n_0}(M; M_0) dS_0.$$

## 参考解答和参考评分标准

一 解: 特征线方程为:

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 - 3\frac{dy}{dx} - 4 = 0$$

得到两个首次积分:

$$x + y = c_1, \quad y - 4x = c_2.$$

作变换  $\xi = x + y, \eta = y - 4x$ , 方程化为:

$$u_{\xi\eta} = 0 \implies u = f(\xi) + g(\eta) = f(x + y) + g(y - 4x)$$

.....(5分)

代入定解条件得到:

$$f(x) + g(-4x) = \sin 3x, \quad f'(x) + g'(-4x) = 2x$$

解得:  $f(x) = \frac{1}{5}(\sin 3x + 4x^2 + 4c), \quad g(-4x) = \frac{1}{5}(4 \sin 3x - 4x^2 - 4c)$

即:  $f(x) = \frac{1}{5}(\sin 3x + 4x^2 + 4c), \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{5}(-4 \sin \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{1}{4}x^2 - 4c)$

所以, 原定解问题解为:

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \frac{1}{5}(\sin 3(x + y) + 4(x + y)^2 + 4c) + \frac{1}{5}(-4 \sin \frac{3}{4}(y - 4x) - \frac{1}{4}(y - 4x)^2 - 4c) \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \sin(3x + 3y) + \frac{4}{5} \sin(3x - \frac{3}{4}y) + \frac{3}{4}y^2 + 2xy. \end{aligned}$$

.....(10分)

二 解: 1) 在  $f(x, y) = 0$  时, 方程为:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0.$$

其特征线方程为:

$$\frac{dx}{1} = \frac{dy}{-y} \implies ye^x = c$$

作变量替换:  $\xi = e^xy, \eta = y$ , 方程化为  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} = 0$ . 解得通解:

$$\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{e}^x\mathbf{y})$$

.....(6分)

2) 在  $f(x, y) = xy$  时, 仍使用变换:  $\xi = e^xy, \eta = y$

$$-\eta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} = (\ln \xi - \ln \eta)\eta \implies \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} = \ln \eta - \ln \xi$$

解得:

$$u = \eta \ln \eta - \eta - \eta \ln \xi + \varphi(\xi) = \varphi(e^xy) - y - xy$$

.....(10分)  
 这样 $u(0, y) = \varphi(y) - y = y$ , 即 $\varphi(y) = 2y$  最后得到

$$u(x, y) = 2e^{xy} - y - xy.$$

.....(12分)

三 解: 直接讨论或根据Strum-Liouville 定理, 固有值 $\lambda > 0$ , 故可令 $\lambda = \omega^2$ , 代入方程得到

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

.....(6分)

由 $y(0) = 0$ , 得出 $A = 0$ , 因此 $y(x) = B \sin \omega x$ . 再由另一边界条件 $y'(20) = B\omega \cos 20\omega = 0$ , 得出 $\cos 20\omega = 0$ , 即

$$20\omega = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \implies \omega_n = \frac{n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}{20}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\text{固有值: } \lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}{20}\right)^2, \quad \text{固有函数: } \mathbf{y}_n(\mathbf{x}) = \sin \frac{n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}{20} \mathbf{x}$$

.....(12分)

四 解: 利用分离变量, 令 $u = T(t)X(x)$ , 代入方程得到

$$\frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{T''(t)}{T(t)} = -\lambda$$

并利用边界条件, 得到固有值问题:

$$\begin{cases} X'' + (\lambda - \frac{3}{4})X = 0, & (0 < x < 5) \\ X(0) = 0, & X(5) = 0. \end{cases}$$

并相应 $T(t)$ 的方程: $T''(t) + 4\lambda T = 0$ . 解固有值问题解得到:

$$\lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{5}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}, \quad X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi}{5} x, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

.....(7分)

相应地

$$T_n(t) = C_n \cos \left( \sqrt{\frac{4n^2\pi^2}{25} + 3} \right) t + D_n \sin \left( \sqrt{\frac{4n^2\pi^2}{25} + 3} \right) t$$

利用叠加原理, 设

$$u = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left[ C_n \cos \left( \sqrt{\frac{4n^2\pi^2}{25} + 3} \right) t + D_n \sin \left( \sqrt{\frac{4n^2\pi^2}{25} + 3} \right) t \right] \sin \frac{n\pi}{5} x$$

最后利用初值条件:

$$u(0, x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} C_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{5} x = \varphi(x) \implies C_n = \frac{2}{5} \int_0^5 \varphi(\xi) \sin \frac{n\pi}{5} \xi d\xi$$

以及  $u_t(0, x) = 0$  得出  $D_n = 0$ . 最后求得

$$\mathbf{u} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left( \frac{2}{5} \int_0^5 \varphi(\xi) \sin \frac{n\pi}{5} \xi d\xi \right) \cos \left( \sqrt{\frac{4n^2\pi^2}{25} + 3} \right) \mathbf{t} \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi}{5} \mathbf{x}$$

.....(14分)

五)

解: (1) 由于  $z$  方向无限长并且定解条件只与  $r$  有关, 故借助柱坐标方程化为:

$$u_t = a^2 \left[ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) \right]$$

作分离变量, 令  $u = T(t)H(r)$ , 得到

$$\frac{T'}{a^2 T} = \frac{H'' + \frac{1}{r} H'}{H} = -\lambda$$

结合边界条件, 得零阶 Bessel 方程固有值问题:

$$\begin{cases} r^2 H'' + r H' + \lambda r^2 H = 0 \\ H(0) \text{ 有界}, H(R) = 0 \end{cases}$$

和方程

$$T' + \lambda a^2 T = 0.$$

解固有值问题得到: 固有值:  $\lambda_n = \omega_n^2$ , 固有函数  $J_0(\omega_n r)$ , 而  $\omega_n$  是  $J_0(\omega R) = 0$  的第  $n$  个正根. 相应地:  $T_n(t) = e^{-a^2 \omega_n^2 t}$ . 设

$$u(t, r) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} C_n e^{-a^2 \omega_n^2 t} J_0(\omega_n r)$$

.....(7分)

再由初值条件:

$$u|_{t=0} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} C_n J_0(\omega_n r) = R^2 - r^2$$

根据 Bessel 函数系数确定公式

$$C_n = \frac{\int_0^R r(R^2 - r^2) J_0(\omega_n r) dr}{N_{01n}^2} = \frac{1}{N_{01n}^2} \frac{1}{\omega_n^2} \int_0^{\omega_n R} t \left( R^2 - \frac{t^2}{\omega_n^2} \right) J_0(t) dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{N_{01n}^2 \omega_n^2} \left[ \left( R^2 - \frac{t^2}{\omega_n^2} \right) t J_1(t) \Big|_0^{\omega_n R} + \frac{2}{\omega_n^2} \int_0^{\omega_n R} t^2 J_1(t) dt \right] \\
&= \frac{2}{R^2 J_1^2(\omega_n R) \omega_n^2} \cdot \frac{2}{\omega_n^2} \cdot \omega_n^2 R^2 J_2(\omega_n R) = \frac{4 J_2(\omega_n R)}{\omega_n^2 J_1^2(\omega_n R)} = \frac{8}{\omega_n^3 R J_1(\omega_n R)}
\end{aligned}$$

所以得到解

$$u = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{8}{\omega_n^3 R J_1(\omega_n R)} e^{-a^2 \omega_n^2 t} J_0(\omega_n r) \dots\dots\dots(12分)$$

2) 当  $u_1 = 1$  时, 作变换  $V = u - u_1$ , 则  $V$  的定解问题同情形(1), 因此这时

$$u = u_1 + V = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{8}{\omega_n^3 R J_1(\omega_n R)} e^{-a^2 \omega_n^2 t} J_0(\omega_n r) \dots\dots\dots(14分)$$

### 六)

解: (1) 由于是球内问题, 因此

$$u(r, \theta) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} A_n r^n P_n(\cos \theta). \dots\dots\dots(4分)$$

而

$$u|_{r=2} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} A_n 2^n P_n(\cos \theta) = 1 + \cos^2 \theta \implies \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} A_n 2^n P_n(x) = 1 + x^2.$$

比较得到:  $A_0 P_0(x) + 4A_2 P_2(x) = 1 + x^2 \implies A_0 + 4A_2 \times \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1) = 1 + x^2$  比较系数, 易得:  $A_0 = \frac{4}{3}, A_2 = \frac{1}{6}$ . 这样

$$\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{r}, \theta) = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{1}{6} \mathbf{r}^2 \mathbf{P}_2(\cos \theta), \quad \left( \text{或 } \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{r}, \theta) = \frac{4}{3} + \mathbf{r}^2 \left( \frac{1}{4} \cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{12} \right) \right). \dots\dots\dots(8分)$$

(2) 同样

$$u(r, \theta) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} A_n r^n P_n(\cos \theta).$$

而

$$u|_{r=2} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} A_n 2^n P_n(\cos \theta) = f(\theta) = \begin{cases} 4, & 0 \leq \theta \leq \alpha, \\ 0, & \alpha < \theta \leq \pi. \end{cases}$$

因此

$$A_0 = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi f(\theta) P_0(\cos \theta) \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{4}{2} \int_0^\alpha P_0(\cos \theta) \sin \theta d\theta = 2 \int_0^\alpha \sin \theta d\theta = 2(1 - \cos \alpha).$$

$n \geq 1$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} A_n 2^n &= \frac{2n+1}{2} \int_0^\pi f(\theta) P_n(\cos \theta) \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{2n+1}{2} \int_0^\alpha 4P_n(\cos \theta) \sin \theta d\theta \\ &= 2 \int_{\cos \alpha}^1 (2n+1) P_n(x) dx = 2 \int_{\cos \alpha}^1 (P'_{n+1}(x) - P'_{n-1}(x)) dx \\ &= 2(P_{n-1}(\cos \alpha) - P_{n+1}(\cos \alpha)), \end{aligned}$$

即

$$A_n = \frac{P_{n-1}(\cos \alpha) - P_{n+1}(\cos \alpha)}{2^{n-1}}, \quad n \geq 1$$

因此

$$\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{r}, \theta) = \mathbf{2}(\mathbf{1} - \cos \alpha) + \sum_{\mathbf{n}=1}^{+\infty} \left[ \frac{\mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{n}-1}(\cos \alpha) - \mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{n}+1}(\cos \alpha)}{\mathbf{2}^{\mathbf{n}-1}} \right] \mathbf{r}^{\mathbf{n}} \mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{n}}(\cos \theta).$$

.....(14分)

**七 解:** 记  $\delta(x-2) + 3e^{-x^2} = \varphi(x)$ , 并令  $\hat{u}(t, \lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u(t, x) e^{-i\lambda x} dx$ , 再作Fourier变换得:

$$\begin{cases} \hat{u}_t = -\lambda^2 \hat{u} + 20i\lambda \hat{u} + \hat{u}, \\ \hat{u}|_{t=0} = \hat{\varphi}(\lambda) \end{cases}$$

解得:

$$\hat{u} = \hat{\varphi}(\lambda) e^{(-\lambda^2 + 20i\lambda + 1)t}.$$

.....(5分)

因此

$$u(t, x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{\varphi}(\lambda) e^{(-\lambda^2 + 20i\lambda + 1)t} e^{i\lambda x} d\lambda = e^t \times \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{\varphi}(\lambda) e^{-\lambda^2 t} e^{i\lambda(x+20t)} d\lambda$$

记  $h(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{\varphi}(\lambda) e^{-\lambda^2 t} e^{i\lambda x} dx$ , 则由上式知:  $u(t, x) = e^t h(x + 20t)$ , 而

$$h(x) = F^{-1}[\hat{\varphi}(\lambda) e^{-\lambda^2 t}] = \varphi(x) * \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2}{4t}\right\} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(\xi) \exp\left\{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4t}\right\} d\xi$$

而

$$\delta(x-2) * \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{4t}\right) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-2)^2}{4t}\right)$$

$$e^{-x^2} * \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2}{4t}\right\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4t}} e^{-\frac{1}{1+4t}x^2}$$

这样

$$u(\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{e}^t \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x} + 20\mathbf{t}) = \frac{\mathbf{e}^t}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} \exp\left(-\frac{(\mathbf{x} - 2 + 20\mathbf{t})^2}{4t}\right) + \frac{3\mathbf{e}^t}{\sqrt{1+4t}} e^{-\frac{1}{1+4t}(\mathbf{x}+20\mathbf{t})^2}$$

.....(12分)

八) 解 1) 记  $M_0 = (\xi, \eta, \zeta)$ , 利用镜像法, 在  $M_0 = (\xi, \eta, \zeta)$  放  $+\epsilon$  点电荷, 在  $M_1 = (-\xi, \eta, \zeta)$  放  $-\epsilon$  点电荷, 在  $M_2 = (\xi, -\eta, \zeta)$  放  $-\epsilon$  点电荷,  $M_3 = (-\xi, -\eta, \zeta)$  放  $+\epsilon$  点电荷. 产生的电场的势函数叠加即为格林函数:

$$G = \frac{1}{4\pi r(M, M_0)} - \frac{1}{4\pi r(M, M_1)} - \frac{1}{4\pi r(M, M_2)} + \frac{1}{4\pi r(M, M_3)}$$

其中

$$r(M, M_0) = \sqrt{(x - \xi)^2 + (y - \eta)^2 + (z - \zeta)^2}, \quad r(M, M_1) = \sqrt{(x + \xi)^2 + (y - \eta)^2 + (z - \zeta)^2}$$

$$r(M, M_2) = \sqrt{(x - \xi)^2 + (y + \eta)^2 + (z - \zeta)^2}, \quad r(M, M_3) = \sqrt{(x + \xi)^2 + (y + \eta)^2 + (z - \zeta)^2}$$

.....(7分)

2) 对于区域在  $y = 0$  的边界, 其外法方向  $\vec{n}_0 = (0, -1, 0)$ , 则

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial \vec{n}_0} \Big|_{\eta=0} = -\frac{\partial G}{\partial \eta} \Big|_{\eta=0}$$

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial \eta} \Big|_{\eta=0} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left( \frac{y - \eta}{[(x - \xi)^2 + (y - \eta)^2 + (z - \zeta)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{y + \eta}{[(x - \xi)^2 + (y + \eta)^2 + (z - \zeta)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right) \Big|_{\eta=0}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4\pi} \left( -\frac{y - \eta}{[(x + \xi)^2 + (y - \eta)^2 + (z - \zeta)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{y + \eta}{[(x + \xi)^2 + (y + \eta)^2 + (z - \zeta)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right) \Big|_{\eta=0}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left( \frac{y}{[(x - \xi)^2 + y^2 + (z - \zeta)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{y}{[(x + \xi)^2 + y^2 + (z - \zeta)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right)$$

同理

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial \xi} \Big|_{\xi=0} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left( \frac{x}{[x^2 + (y - \eta)^2 + (z - \zeta)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{x}{[x^2 + (y + \eta)^2 + (z - \zeta)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right).$$

最后

$$u(x, y, z) = \int_{\substack{\xi=0 \\ (\eta>0)}} g(\eta, \zeta) \frac{\partial G}{\partial \xi} dS_0 + \int_{\substack{\eta=0 \\ (\xi>0)}} \varphi(\xi, \zeta) \frac{\partial G}{\partial \eta} dS_0$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d\zeta \int_0^{+\infty} \left( \frac{y}{[(x - \xi)^2 + y^2 + (z - \zeta)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{y}{[(x + \xi)^2 + y^2 + (z - \zeta)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right) \varphi(\xi, \zeta) d\xi$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d\zeta \int_0^{+\infty} \left( \frac{x}{[x^2 + (y - \eta)^2 + (z - \zeta)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{x}{[x^2 + (y + \eta)^2 + (z - \zeta)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right) g(\eta, \zeta) d\eta$$

.....(14分)

一(12分) 求以下固有值问题的固有值,固有函数.

$$\begin{cases} y'' + \lambda y = 0, & (0 < x < 21) \\ y(0) = 0, & y(21) = 0. \end{cases}$$

二(16分) 考虑如下形式定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = 4u_{xx} + f(t, x), & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty) \\ u(0, x) = 2x^2, & u_t(0, x) = 3 \cos x \end{cases}$$

(1) 在 $f(t, x) = 0$ 时, 求此问题的解。

(2) 在 $f(t, x) = t^2x + 5 \sin 2t \sin x$ 时, 求此问题的解。

三(10分)求解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - 3y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + u = 0, \\ u(1, y) = y + 3y^2 \end{cases}$$

四.(14分)求解混合问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = 4u_{xx} + \delta(t - 3, x - 2), & (t > 0, 0 < x < 5) \\ u(t, 0) = u_x(t, 5) = 0, \\ u(0, x) = \sin \frac{1}{2}\pi x + 3 \sin \frac{3}{10}\pi x, & u_t(0, x) = 0. \end{cases}$$

五(12分) 利用分离变量求解以下边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0, & (r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < 2, 0 < z < 3) \\ u|_{r=2} = 0, \\ u|_{z=0} = 8 - 2r^2, & u|_{z=3} = 0. \end{cases}$$



六. (16分) 已知以下形式初值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t = 4u_{xx} + a^2u_{yy} + bu_x + cu, & (t > 0, -\infty < x, y < +\infty) \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) + g(x, y). \end{cases}$$

- (1) 当  $a = b = c = 0, g(x, y) = 0$  时, 设  $u$  不依赖于  $y$ , 求这时  $u = u(t, x)$  的解的表达式.  
 (2) 当  $a = 1, b = 3, c = 2, \varphi(x) = x, g(x, y) = 5e^{-x^2 - y^2}$  时, 求这时解  $u(t, x, y)$ .

七. (10分) 求解以下定解问题, 其中  $(r, \theta, \varphi)$  为球坐标.

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_3 u = 0, & 1 < r < 3 \\ u|_{r=1} = \cos 2\theta - 1 \\ u|_{r=3} = 21 + \cos \theta. \end{cases}$$

八(10分) 求解边值问题: 
$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + 4u_{yy} = 0, & (x > 3, y > 0) \\ u = \begin{cases} g(y), & \text{当 } x = 3, y > 0 \\ f(x), & \text{当 } x \geq 3, y = 0 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

参考公式

1) 直角坐标系:  $\Delta_3 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$ , 柱坐标系:  $\Delta_3 u = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$ ,

球坐标系:  $\Delta_3 u = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2}$ .

2) Bessel函数在三类边界条件下的模平方分别为:  $N_{\nu 1n}^2 = \frac{a^2}{2} J_{\nu+1}^2(\omega_{1n} a)$ ,

$N_{\nu 2n}^2 = \frac{1}{2} [a^2 - \frac{\nu^2}{\omega_{2n}^2}] J_{\nu}^2(\omega_{2n} a)$ ,  $N_{\nu 3n}^2 = \frac{1}{2} [a^2 - \frac{\nu^2}{\omega_{3n}^2} + \frac{a^2 \alpha^2}{\beta^2 \omega_{3n}^2}] J_{\nu}^2(\omega_{3n} a)$ .

Bessel函数有递推公式:  $(x^{\nu} J_{\nu})' = x^{\nu} J_{\nu-1}$ ,  $(x^{-\nu} J_{\nu})' = -x^{-\nu} J_{\nu+1}$ ,  
 $2J_{\nu}' = J_{\nu-1} - J_{\nu+1}$ ,  $2\nu x^{-1} J_{\nu} = J_{\nu-1} + J_{\nu+1}$ .

3)  $n$ 阶Legendre多项式:  $P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n, n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$ ; 递推公式:

1.  $(n+1)P_{n+1}(x) - (2n+1)xP_n(x) + nP_{n-1}(x) = 0$ , 2.  $nP_n(x) - xP_n'(x) + P_{n-1}'(x) = 0$ ,  
 3.  $nP_{n-1}(x) - P_n'(x) + xP_{n-1}'(x) = 0$ , 4.  $P_{n+1}'(x) - P_{n-1}'(x) = (2n+1)P_n(x)$ .

4)  $\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a^2 \lambda^2 t} \cos \lambda x d\lambda = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \exp(-\frac{x^2}{4a^2 t})$

5) 由Poisson方程第一边值问题的格林函数  $G(M; M_0)$ , 求相应问题的解  $u(M)$  的公式:

空间区域:  $u(M) = \iiint_V f(M_0) G(M; M_0) dM_0 - \iint_S \varphi(M_0) \frac{\partial G}{\partial n_0}(M; M_0) dS_0$ ,

平面区域:  $u(M) = \iint_D f(M_0) G(M; M_0) dM_0 - \int_l \varphi(M_0) \frac{\partial G}{\partial n_0}(M; M_0) dl_0$ .

## 参考解答和参考评分标准

一 解: 由S-L定理, 可设  $\lambda = \omega^2 > 0$ , 这样解得

$$y = A \cos \omega x + B \sin \omega x, \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

由  $y(0) = 0 \implies A = 0$ ,  $y(21) = B \sin 21\omega = 0$ , 因此  $21\omega = n\pi \implies \omega = \frac{n\pi}{21}$ ,  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$  得

$$\text{固有值: } \lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{21}\right)^2, \text{ 固有函数: } y_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi x}{21} \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$$

二 解: (1) 在  $f(t, x) = 0$  时, 由达朗贝尔公式:

$$u = \frac{2}{2} [(x+2t)^2 + (x-2t)^2] + \frac{1}{2 \times 2} \int_{x-2t}^{x+2t} 3 \cos \xi d\xi = 2x^2 + 8t^2 + \frac{3}{2} \sin 2t \cos x$$

..... 8 分

(2) 在  $f(t, x) = t^2 x + 5 \sin 2t \sin x$  时, 由叠加原理:  $u = u_1 + u_2 + u_3$ , 其中

$$\begin{cases} u_{1tt} = 4u_{1xx}, & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty) \\ u_1(0, x) = 2x^2, & u_{1t}(0, x) = 3 \cos x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{2tt} = 4u_{2xx} + t^2 x, & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty) \\ u_2(0, x) = 0, & u_{2t}(0, x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

和

$$\begin{cases} u_{3tt} = 4u_{3xx} + 5 \sin 2t \sin x, & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty) \\ u_3(0, x) = 0, & u_{3t}(0, x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

由第一问的结论:  $u_1 = 2x^2 + 8t^2 + \frac{3}{2} \sin 2t \cos x$ , 直接观察可得:  $u_2 = \frac{t^4}{12} x$ , 使用冲量原理, 求得:

$$\begin{aligned} u_3 &= \frac{5}{2 \times 2} \int_0^t d\tau \int_{x-2(t-\tau)}^{x+2(t-\tau)} \sin 2\tau \sin \xi d\xi = \frac{5}{2} \int_0^t \sin x \sin 2(t-\tau) \sin 2\tau d\tau \\ &= \frac{5}{4} \sin x \int_0^t (\cos(2t-4\tau) - \cos 2t) d\tau = \frac{5}{8} \sin 2t \sin x - \frac{5}{4} t \cos 2t \sin x \end{aligned}$$

综上, 这时

$$u = 2x^2 + 8t^2 + \frac{3}{2} \sin 2t \cos x + \frac{t^4}{12} x + \frac{5}{8} \sin 2t \sin x - \frac{5}{4} t \cos 2t \sin x$$

..... 16 分

三 解: 特征方程为:

$$\frac{dx}{x} = \frac{dy}{-3y}$$

得到首次积分:  $x^3y = c$ , 因此作变换:

$$\xi = x^3y, \quad \eta = y, \quad \dots\dots\dots 5分$$

方程化为:

$$-3\eta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + u = 0. \implies u = f(\xi)(\eta)^{\frac{1}{3}} = f(x^3y)y^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

再利用定解条件  $u(1, y) = y + 3y^2$ , 得到  $f(\xi) = \xi^{\frac{5}{3}} + \xi^{\frac{2}{3}}$ , 最后得到

$$u(x, y) = 3x^5y^2 + x^2y$$

.....10分

四.. 解: 使用叠加原理:  $u = u_1 + u_2$  其中

$$\begin{cases} u_{1tt} = 4u_{1xx}, & (t > 0, 0 < x < 5) \\ u_1(t, 0) = u_{1x}(t, 5) = 0, \\ u_1(0, x) = \sin \frac{1}{2}\pi x + 3 \sin \frac{3}{10}\pi x, & u_{1t}(0, x) = 0. \end{cases}$$

以及

$$\begin{cases} u_{2tt} = 4u_{2xx} + \delta(t - 3, x - 2), & (t > 0, 0 < x < 5) \\ u_2(t, 0) = u_{2x}(t, 5) = 0, \\ u_2(0, x) = 0, & u_{2t}(0, x) = 0. \end{cases}$$

为了求  $u_1$ , 作分离变量  $u_1 = T(t)X(x)$ , 得到固有值问题:

$$\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0, & (0 < x < 5) \\ X(0) = 0, & X'(5) = 0. \end{cases}$$

和常微:  $T'' + 4\lambda T = 0$ . 其中固有值问题的固有值和固有函数为:

$$\lambda_n = \left(\frac{2n\pi + \pi}{10}\right)^2, \quad X_n(x) = \sin \frac{2n\pi + \pi}{10}x$$

相应地  $T_n(t) = C_n \cos \frac{2n\pi + \pi}{5}t + D_n \sin \frac{2n\pi + \pi}{5}t$ , 这样, 由叠加原理可设:

$$u_1(t, x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left( C_n \cos \frac{2n\pi + \pi}{5}t + D_n \sin \frac{2n\pi + \pi}{5}t \right) \sin \frac{2n\pi + \pi}{10}x$$

再由  $u_1$  的初值条件, 定出:

$$u_1 = 3 \cos \frac{3\pi}{5}t \sin \frac{3}{10}\pi x + \cos \pi t \sin \frac{1}{2}\pi x$$

.....6分

为了求  $u_2$ , 利用冲量原理

$$u_2 = \int_0^t W(t, x, \tau) d\tau$$



$W(t, x, \tau)$ 满足:

$$\begin{cases} W_{tt} = 4W_{xx}, & (t > \tau, 0 < x < 5) \\ W(t, 0) = W_x(t, 5) = 0, \\ W|_{t=\tau} = 0, \quad W_t|_{t=\tau} = \delta(\tau - 3, x - 2). \end{cases}$$

利用变换 $t_1 = t - \tau$ , 并利用分离变量法, 类似求得:

$$W(t, x, \tau) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left( F_n \cos \frac{2n\pi + \pi}{5}(t - \tau) + G_n \sin \frac{2n\pi + \pi}{5}(t - \tau) \right) \sin \frac{2n\pi + \pi}{10}x$$

再利用 $W$ 在 $t = \tau$ 的条件, 得到 $F_n = 0$ , 而 $G_n$ 满足:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} G_n \frac{2n\pi + \pi}{5} \sin \frac{2n\pi + \pi}{10}x = \delta(\tau - 3, x - 2) = \delta(\tau - 3)\delta(x - 2).$$

得出:

$$G_n = \frac{2}{2n\pi + \pi} \sin \frac{2n\pi + \pi}{5} \delta(\tau - 3)$$

即

$$W(t, x, \tau) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left( \frac{2}{2n\pi + \pi} \delta(\tau - 3) \sin \frac{2n\pi + \pi}{5} \sin \frac{2n\pi + \pi}{5}(t - \tau) \right) \sin \frac{2n\pi + \pi}{10}x$$

因此

$$u_2(t, x) = \begin{cases} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left( \frac{2}{2n\pi + \pi} \sin \frac{2n\pi + \pi}{5} \sin \frac{2n\pi + \pi}{5}(t - 3) \right) \sin \frac{2n\pi + \pi}{10}x, & t \geq 3 \\ 0, & t < 3 \end{cases}$$

综上, 此定解问题的解:

$u(t, x) =$

$$\begin{cases} 3 \cos \frac{3\pi}{5}t \sin \frac{3}{10}\pi x + \cos \pi t \sin \frac{1}{2}\pi x + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left[ \frac{2}{2n\pi + \pi} \sin \frac{2n\pi + \pi}{5} \sin \frac{2n\pi + \pi}{5}(t - 3) \right] \sin \frac{2n\pi + \pi}{10}x, & t \geq 3 \\ 3 \cos \frac{3\pi}{5}t \sin \frac{3}{10}\pi x + \cos \pi t \sin \frac{1}{2}\pi x. & t < 3. \end{cases}$$

..... 14分

五 解: 作分离变量, 令 $u = R(r)Z(z)$ , 则有

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left( r \frac{dR(r)}{dr} \right) + \frac{d^2 Z(z)}{dz^2} = 0$$

考虑到齐次边界条件并在 $r = 0$ 附加自然边界条件, 得到Bessel方程固有值问题:

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

和微分方程  $Z'' - \lambda Z = 0$ . 进一步求得一系列分离变量形式的解:

$$u_n(r, z) = (A_n \operatorname{ch} \omega_n z + B_n \operatorname{sh} \omega_n z) J_0(\omega_n r)$$

其中  $\omega_n$  是代数方程  $J_0(2\omega) = 0$  的第  $n$  个正根. 由叠加原理,

$$u(r, z) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (A_n \operatorname{ch} \omega_n z + B_n \operatorname{sh} \omega_n z) J_0(\omega_n r)$$

利用边界条件:

$$u(r, 3) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (A_n \operatorname{ch} 3\omega_n + B_n \operatorname{sh} 3\omega_n) J_0(\omega_n r) = 0 \implies B_n = -\frac{\operatorname{ch} 3\omega_n}{\operatorname{sh} 3\omega_n} A_n = -\operatorname{cth} 3\omega_n A_n$$

$$u(r, 0) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} A_n J_0(\omega_n r) = 8 - r^2$$

7分

结合递推公式, 可算出广义Fourier系数:

$$\begin{aligned} A_n &= \frac{\int_0^2 r(8 - 2r^2) J_0(\omega_n r) dr}{N_{0n}^2} = 2 \frac{\int_0^2 r(4 - r^2) J_0(\omega_n r) dr}{N_{0n}^2} = \frac{2}{N_{0n}^2} \frac{1}{\omega_n^2} \int_0^{2\omega_n} t \left(4 - \frac{t^2}{\omega_n^2}\right) J_0(t) dt \\ &= \frac{2}{N_{0n}^2 \omega_n^2} \left[ \left(4 - \frac{t^2}{\omega_n^2}\right) t J_1(t) \Big|_0^{2\omega_n} + \frac{2}{\omega_n^2} \int_0^{2\omega_n} t^2 J_1(t) dt \right] = \frac{8J_2(2\omega_n)}{\omega_n^2 J_1^2(2\omega_n)} = \frac{16}{\omega_n^3 J_1(2\omega_n)}. \end{aligned}$$

进一步

$$B_n = -\frac{16 \operatorname{cth} 3\omega_n}{\omega_n^3 J_1(2\omega_n)}$$

最后

$$u(r, z) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left( \frac{16}{\omega_n^3 J_1(2\omega_n)} \operatorname{ch} \omega_n z - \frac{16 \operatorname{cth} 3\omega_n}{\omega_n^3 J_1(2\omega_n)} \operatorname{sh} \omega_n z \right) J_0(\omega_n r)$$

12分

六. 解: (1) 这时定解问题对应于:

$$\begin{cases} u_t = 4u_{xx} & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty) \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x). \end{cases}$$

作Fourier变换, 令  $\bar{u}(t, \lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u(t, x) e^{-i\lambda x} dx$ , 则经过Fourier变换, 像函数  $\bar{u}$  满足:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\bar{u}}{dt} = -4\lambda^2 \bar{u} \\ \bar{u}|_{t=0} = \bar{\varphi}(\lambda) \end{cases}$$

于是解得:

$$\bar{u} = \bar{\varphi}(\lambda)e^{-4\lambda^2 t}$$

作反变换:

$$u(t, x) = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{\pi t}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{16t}\right) * \varphi(x) = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{16t}\right) \varphi(\xi) d\xi$$

.....8分

(2) 当  $a = 1, b = 3, c = 2, \varphi(x) = x, g(x, y) = 5e^{-x^2-y^2}$  时,

$$\begin{cases} u_t = 4u_{xx} + u_{yy} + 3u_x + 2u, & (t > 0, -\infty < x, y < +\infty) \\ u|_{t=0} = x + 5e^{-x^2-y^2}. \end{cases}$$

令  $\bar{u}(t, \lambda, \mu) = \iint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u(t, x, y) e^{-i(\lambda x + \mu y)} dx dy$ , 则经过Fourier 变换, 像函数  $\bar{u}$  满足:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\bar{u}}{dt} = (-4\lambda^2 - \mu^2 + 3i\lambda + 2)\bar{u} \\ \bar{u}|_{t=0} = 2\pi h(\lambda)\delta(\mu) + G(\lambda, \mu) \end{cases}$$

其中  $h(\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x e^{-i\lambda x} dx, G(\lambda, \mu) = \iint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 5e^{-x^2-y^2} e^{-i(\lambda x + \mu y)} dx dy$ , 于是解得:

$$\bar{u}(t, \lambda, \mu) = 2\pi h(\lambda)\delta(\mu)e^{(-4\lambda^2 - \mu^2 + 3i\lambda + 2)t} + G(\lambda, \mu)e^{(-4\lambda^2 - \mu^2 + 3i\lambda + 2)t}$$

作反变换:

$$\frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \iint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 2\pi h(\lambda)\delta(\mu)e^{(-4\lambda^2 - \mu^2 + 3i\lambda + 2)t} e^{i(\lambda x + \mu y)} d\lambda d\mu = \frac{e^{2t}}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\lambda)e^{-4\lambda^2 t} e^{i\lambda(x+3t)} d\lambda$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\lambda)e^{-4\lambda^2 t} e^{i\lambda x} d\lambda &= x * \frac{1}{4\sqrt{\pi t}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{16t}\right) = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x-\xi) \exp\left(-\frac{\xi^2}{16t}\right) d\xi \\ &= \frac{x}{4\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{\xi^2}{16t}\right) d\xi = \frac{x}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\tau^2} d\tau = x \end{aligned}$$

这样

$$F^{-1} \left[ 2\pi h(\lambda)\delta(\mu)e^{(-4\lambda^2 - \mu^2 + 3i\lambda + 2)t} \right] = e^{2t}(x + 3t)$$

同样

$$F^{-1} \left[ G(\lambda, \mu)e^{(-4\lambda^2 - \mu^2)t} \right] = 5e^{-x^2-y^2} * \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi t}}\right)\left(\frac{1}{4\sqrt{\pi t}}\right) \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2}{16t} - \frac{y^2}{4t}\right\}$$

$$e^{-x^2} * \frac{1}{4\sqrt{\pi t}} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2}{16t}\right\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+16t}} e^{-\frac{1}{1+16t}x^2}, \quad e^{-y^2} * \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} \exp\left\{-\frac{y^2}{4t}\right\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4t}} e^{-\frac{1}{1+4t}y^2}$$

这样

$$F^{-1} \left[ G(\lambda, \mu)e^{(-4\lambda^2 - \mu^2)t} \right] = \frac{5}{8\pi t} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+16t}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4t}} e^{-\frac{1}{1+16t}x^2 - \frac{1}{1+4t}y^2}$$

进一步

$$F^{-1} \left[ G(\lambda, \mu) e^{(-4\lambda^2 - \mu^2 + 3i\lambda + 2)t} \right] = \frac{5}{8\pi t} \frac{e^{2t}}{\sqrt{1+16t}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4t}} e^{-\frac{1}{1+16t}(x+3t)^2 - \frac{1}{1+4t}y^2}$$

综上, 求得  $u(t, x, y)$  为

$$u(t, x, y) = e^{2t}(x + 3t) + \frac{5}{8\pi t} \frac{e^{2t}}{\sqrt{1+16t}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4t}} e^{-\frac{1}{1+16t}(x+3t)^2 - \frac{1}{1+4t}y^2}$$

..... 16分

七. 解: 使用球坐标下 Laplace 方程轴对称情形下的求解公式:

$$u = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (A_n r^n + B_n r^{-(n+1)}) P_n(\cos \theta)$$

..... 4分

利用边界条件得到:

$$u|_{r=1} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (A_n + B_n) P_n(\cos \theta) = 2 \cos^2 \theta - 2$$

$$u|_{r=2} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (A_n 2^n + B_n 2^{-(n+1)}) P_n(\cos \theta) = 2021 + \cos \theta$$

利用变换  $x = \cos \theta$ , 并在以上两式比较系数得到:

$$(A_0 + B_0)P_0(x) + (A_1 + B_1)P_1(x) + (A_2 + B_2)P_2(x) = 2x^2 - 2$$

$$(A_0 + \frac{B_0}{3})P_0(x) + (3A_1 + \frac{B_1}{9})P_1(x) + (9A_2 + \frac{B_2}{27})P_2(x) = 21 + x$$

又根据  $P_n(x)$  的表示, 算得

$$P_0(x) = 1, P_1(x) = x, P_2(x) = \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1)$$

因此

$$(A_0 + B_0)P_0(x) + (A_1 + B_1)P_1(x) + (A_2 + B_2)P_2(x) = -\frac{4}{3}P_0(x) + \frac{4}{3}P_2(x)$$

$$(A_0 + \frac{B_0}{3})P_0(x) + (3A_1 + \frac{B_1}{9})P_1(x) + (9A_2 + \frac{B_2}{27})P_2(x) = 21P_0(x) + P_1(x)$$

于是得到:

$$A_0 + B_0 = -\frac{4}{3}, A_0 + \frac{B_0}{3} = 21, A_1 + B_1 = 0, 3A_1 + \frac{B_1}{9} = 1, A_2 + B_2 = \frac{4}{3}, 9A_2 + \frac{B_2}{27} = 0$$

解得:

$$A_0 = \frac{193}{6}, B_0 = -\frac{67}{2}, A_1 = \frac{9}{26}, B_1 = -\frac{9}{26}, A_2 = -\frac{2}{363}, B_2 = \frac{162}{121}$$



所以

$$u(r, \theta) = \frac{193}{6} - \frac{67}{2}r^{-1} + \left(\frac{9}{26}r - \frac{9}{26}r^{-2}\right)P_1(\cos\theta) + \left(-\frac{2}{363}r^2 + \frac{162}{121}r^{-3}\right)P_2(\cos\theta)$$

..... 10分

八 解: 作坐标变换  $\bar{x} = x - 3$ ,  $\bar{y} = \frac{y}{2}$ , 这样原问题变为

$$\begin{cases} u_{\bar{x}\bar{x}} + 4u_{\bar{y}\bar{y}} = 0, \bar{x} > 0, \bar{y} > 0, \\ u = \begin{cases} g(2\bar{y}) \text{ 当 } \bar{x} = 0, \bar{y} > 0 \\ f(\bar{x} + 3) \text{ 当 } \bar{x} > 0, \bar{y} = 0 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

利用镜像法, 在  $M_0 = (\bar{\xi}, \bar{\eta})$ ,  $M_1 = (\bar{\xi}, -\bar{\eta})$ ,  $M_2 = (-\bar{\xi}, \bar{\eta})$ ,  $M_3 = (-\bar{\xi}, -\bar{\eta})$  依次放  $+\epsilon$ ,  $-\epsilon$ ,  $-\epsilon$ ,  $+\epsilon$  的线电荷, 产生电场电势叠加就是区域  $(\bar{x} > 0, \bar{y} > 0)$  的格林函数:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{G} &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \sqrt{(\bar{x} + \bar{\xi})^2 + (\bar{y} - \bar{\eta})^2} + \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \sqrt{(\bar{x} - \bar{\xi})^2 + (\bar{y} + \bar{\eta})^2} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \sqrt{(\bar{x} - \bar{\xi})^2 + (\bar{y} - \bar{\eta})^2} - \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \sqrt{(\bar{x} + \bar{\xi})^2 + (\bar{y} + \bar{\eta})^2} \end{aligned}$$

..... 4分

对于区域在  $\bar{y} = 0$  的边界, 其外法方向  $\bar{n}_0 = (0, -1)$ , 则  $\frac{\partial G}{\partial \bar{n}_0} \Big|_{\bar{y}=0} = -\frac{\partial G}{\partial \bar{\eta}} \Big|_{\bar{y}=0}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial G}{\partial \bar{\eta}} \Big|_{\bar{y}=0} &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \left( \frac{(\bar{\eta} - \bar{y})}{(\bar{x} + \bar{\xi})^2 + (\bar{y} - \bar{\eta})^2} + \frac{(\bar{\eta} + \bar{y})}{(\bar{x} - \bar{\xi})^2 + (\bar{y} + \bar{\eta})^2} \right) \Big|_{\bar{y}=0} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{4\pi} \left( \frac{(\bar{\eta} - \bar{y})}{(\bar{x} - \bar{\xi})^2 + (\bar{y} - \bar{\eta})^2} + \frac{(\bar{\eta} + \bar{y})}{(\bar{x} + \bar{\xi})^2 + (\bar{y} + \bar{\eta})^2} \right) \Big|_{\bar{y}=0} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left( \frac{\bar{y}}{(\bar{x} - \bar{\xi})^2 + \bar{y}^2} - \frac{\bar{y}}{(\bar{x} + \bar{\xi})^2 + \bar{y}^2} \right) \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial \bar{\xi}} \Big|_{\bar{\xi}=0} &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left( \frac{\bar{x}}{\bar{x}^2 + (\bar{y} - \bar{\eta})^2} - \frac{\bar{x}}{\bar{x}^2 + (\bar{y} + \bar{\eta})^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} u(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) &= \int_{\substack{\bar{\eta}=0 \\ (\bar{\xi}>0)}^{\bar{\eta}>0}} f(\bar{\xi} + 3) \frac{\partial G}{\partial \bar{\eta}} d\bar{\xi} + \int_{\substack{\bar{\xi}=0 \\ (\bar{\eta}>0)}^{\bar{\xi}>0}} g(2\bar{\eta}) \frac{\partial G}{\partial \bar{\xi}} d\bar{\eta} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\bar{\xi} + 3) \left( \frac{\bar{y}}{(\bar{x} - \bar{\xi})^2 + \bar{y}^2} - \frac{\bar{y}}{(\bar{x} + \bar{\xi})^2 + \bar{y}^2} \right) d\bar{\xi} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} g(2\bar{\eta}) \left( \frac{\bar{x}}{\bar{x}^2 + (\bar{y} - \bar{\eta})^2} - \frac{\bar{x}}{\bar{x}^2 + (\bar{y} + \bar{\eta})^2} \right) d\bar{\eta} \end{aligned}$$

最后, 利用  $\bar{x} = x - 3$ ,  $\bar{y} = \frac{y}{2}$ , 得到:

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\xi + 3) \left( \frac{y}{4(x - 3 - \xi)^2 + y^2} - \frac{y}{4(x - 3 + \xi)^2 + y^2} \right) d\xi \\ &\quad + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} g(2\eta) \left( \frac{x - 3}{4(x - 3)^2 + (y - 2\eta)^2} - \frac{x - 3}{4(x - 3)^2 + (y + 2\eta)^2} \right) d\eta. \end{aligned}$$

..... 10分