



工程数学

25-26年度第二学期

网络授课

课程号：00330760 工能必修+航材生限选+双培

2026.05

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

第二章 分离变量法

§ 2.1 齐次方程的分离变数法

§ 2.2 非齐次振动方程和输运方程

§ 2.3 非齐次边界条件的处理

§ 2.4 泊松方程

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

2.1 齐次方程的分离变数法

(一)、分离变数法

考虑定解问题： 泛定方程 $u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0$

边界条件 $\begin{cases} u(x, t)|_{x=0} = 0 \\ u(x, t)|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$ 弦两端固定

初始条件 $\begin{cases} u(x, t)|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) & (0 < x < l) \\ u_t(x, t)|_{t=0} = \psi(x) & (0 < x < l) \end{cases}$

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

弦两端固定，之间形成驻波 (回顾 $y = 2A \cos kx \cos \omega t$)

驻波的一般式 $u(x, t) = X(x)T(t)$ 分离变量

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0 \\ \text{边界条件} \begin{cases} u(x, t)|_{x=0} = 0 \\ u(x, t)|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$u(x, t) = X(x)T(t)$$

代入泛定方程 $X(x)T''(t) - a^2 X''(x)T(t) = 0$

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代入边界条件 $\begin{cases} X(0)T(t) = 0 \\ X(l)T(t) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X(0) = 0 \\ X(l) = 0 \end{cases}$

和 $\frac{T''(t)}{a^2 T(t)} = \frac{X''(x)}{X(x)}$ 与 x 和 t 无关

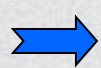
令 $\frac{T''(t)}{a^2 T(t)} = \frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = -\lambda$

边界条件有 $\begin{cases} X(0) = 0 \\ X(l) = 0 \end{cases}$

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

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



$$\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 \\ X(0) = 0 \quad X(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$

以下求 X

$$X = C_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda} x} + C_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda} x}$$

(1)、 $\lambda < 0$

而由边界条件 $C_1 + C_2 = 0$ $C_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda} l} + C_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda} l} = 0$

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$$(1)、\lambda < 0 \quad X = C_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}x} + C_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}x}$$

$$C_1 + C_2 = 0 \quad C_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}l} + C_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}l} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1 = 0 \quad C_2 = 0 \Rightarrow X = 0 \Rightarrow u(x, t) = 0$$

故 $\lambda < 0$ 不可能

$$(2)、\lambda = 0 \quad X'' + \lambda X = 0 \quad X'' = 0$$

$$X = C_1 x + C_2$$

$$\text{而由边界条件} \quad C_2 = 0 \quad C_1 l + C_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1 = 0 \quad C_2 = 0 \quad u(x, t) = 0 \quad \text{故 } \lambda = 0 \text{ 不可能}$$

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(3)、 $\lambda > 0$

$$X'' + \lambda X = 0 \quad X = C_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x + C_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x$$

而由边界条件

$$\begin{cases} C_1 = 0 \\ C_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} l = 0 \end{cases}$$

因为 $C_2 \neq 0$ 所以 $\sin \sqrt{\lambda} l = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\lambda} l = n\pi \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{l^2}$$

有

$$X = C_2 \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

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$$\lambda = \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{l^2} \quad \text{称为本征值}$$

$$X = C_2 \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \quad \text{是Fourier级数的基本函数族}$$

由T满足的方程 $T''(t) + \lambda a^2 T(t) = 0$ $T''(t) + \frac{n^2 \pi^2 a^2}{l^2} T(t) = 0$

→ $T = A \cos \frac{n\pi at}{l} + B \sin \frac{n\pi at}{l}$

分离变数的解 $u_n(x, t) = \left(A_n \cos \frac{n\pi at}{l} + B_n \sin \frac{n\pi at}{l} \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$

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$$u_n(x,t) = \left(A_n \cos \frac{n\pi at}{l} + B_n \sin \frac{n\pi at}{l} \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \quad \text{称为本征振动}$$

本征振动的角频率为 $\omega_n = \frac{n\pi a}{l}$ 频率为 $f_n = \frac{na}{2l}$

当 $n=1$ ，称为基波； $\omega = \frac{\pi a}{l}$ $f = \frac{a}{2l}$

当 $n>1$ ，称为 n 阶谐波

本征振动的线性叠加仍满足泛定方程和边界条件，故为一般解

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$$u_n(x, t) = \left(A_n \cos \frac{n\pi at}{l} + B_n \sin \frac{n\pi at}{l} \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

$$u = \sum_n u_n(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(A_n \cos \frac{n\pi at}{l} + B_n \sin \frac{n\pi at}{l} \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

初始条件

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u(x, t)|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \quad (0 < x < l) \\ u_t(x, t)|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \quad (0 < x < l) \end{array} \right.$$

A_n 和 B_n 由初始条件确定

→
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x = \varphi(x)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \frac{n\pi a}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x = \psi(x)$$

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$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x = \varphi(x) \\ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \frac{n\pi a}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x = \psi(x) \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} (0 < x < l) \\ \text{初始条件} \end{array}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^l A_n \sin \frac{n\pi\xi}{l} \sin \frac{k\pi\xi}{l} d\xi = \int_0^l \varphi(\xi) \sin \frac{k\pi\xi}{l} d\xi$$

$$A_k \frac{l}{2} = \int_0^l \varphi(\xi) \sin \frac{k\pi\xi}{l} d\xi$$



$$A_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(\xi) \sin \frac{n\pi\xi}{l} d\xi$$

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$$A_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(\xi) \sin \frac{n\pi\xi}{l} d\xi$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \frac{n\pi a}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x = \psi(x)$$

初始条件

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^l B_n \frac{n\pi a}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi\xi}{l} \sin \frac{k\pi\xi}{l} d\xi = \int_0^l \psi(\xi) \sin \frac{k\pi\xi}{l} d\xi$$

$$B_k \frac{k\pi\xi}{l} \frac{l}{2} = \int_0^l \psi(\xi) \sin \frac{k\pi\xi}{l} d\xi \quad \Rightarrow \quad B_n = \frac{2}{n\pi a} \int_0^l \psi(\xi) \sin \frac{n\pi\xi}{l} d\xi$$

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称为本征振动

$$u = \sum_n u_n(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(A_n \cos \frac{n\pi at}{l} + B_n \sin \frac{n\pi at}{l} \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

系数

$$A_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(\xi) \sin \frac{n\pi\xi}{l} d\xi \quad B_n = \frac{2}{n\pi a} \int_0^l \psi(\xi) \sin \frac{n\pi\xi}{l} d\xi$$

解题过程:

泛定方程 \Rightarrow 分离变数 \Rightarrow 边界条件得本征值

\Rightarrow 得 X 和 T \Rightarrow 本征振动 \Rightarrow 初始条件得本征振动系数

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(二)、例题

例：两端自由振动的自由杆定解问题：

泛定方程 $u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0$

边界条件 $\begin{cases} u_x(x, t)|_{x=0} = 0 \\ u_x(x, t)|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$ 弦两端自由

初始条件 $\begin{cases} u(x, t)|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) & (0 < x < l) \\ u_t(x, t)|_{t=0} = \psi(x) & (0 < x < l) \end{cases}$

驻波的一般式 $u(x, t) = X(x)T(t)$ 分离变量

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$$u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0$$

边界条件 $\begin{cases} u_x(x, t)|_{x=0} = 0 \\ u_x(x, t)|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$

$$u(x, t) = X(x)T(t)$$

代入泛定方程 $X(x)T''(t) - a^2 X''(x)T(t) = 0$

代入边界条件 $\begin{cases} X'(0)T(t) = 0 \\ X'(l)T(t) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X'(0) = 0 \\ X'(l) = 0 \end{cases}$

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和 $\frac{T''(t)}{a^2 T(t)} = \frac{X''(x)}{X(x)}$ 与 x 和 t 无关

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

边界条件有 $\begin{cases} X'(0) = 0 \\ X'(l) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \frac{T''(t)}{a^2 T(t)} = \frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = -\lambda$

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

→ $\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 \\ X'(0) = 0 \quad X'(l) = 0 \end{cases}$

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以下求 X

(1)、 $\lambda < 0$ 仅得无意义的解 $X \equiv 0$

(2)、 $\lambda = 0$ $X'' + \lambda X = 0$

$$X = C_0 + D_0 x$$

$$X' = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad D_0 = 0 \quad C_0 \text{ 任意}$$

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

$$T''(t) = 0$$

$$T_0(t) = A_0 + B_0 t \quad u_0(x, t) = A_0 + B_0 t$$

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(3)、 $\lambda > 0$

$$X'' + \lambda X = 0 \quad X = C_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x + C_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x$$

而由边界条件 $\begin{cases} \sqrt{\lambda} C_2 = 0 \\ \sqrt{\lambda} (-C_1 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} l + C_2 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} l) = 0 \end{cases}$

$C_2 = 0$ 因为 $C_1 \neq 0$ 所以 $\sin \sqrt{\lambda} l = 0$

→ $\sqrt{\lambda} l = n\pi$

→ $\lambda = \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{l^2}$ 有


$$X = C_1 \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

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$$\lambda = \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{l^2} \quad \text{称为本征值}$$

$$X = C_1 \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x \quad \text{是Fourier级数的基本函数族}$$

由T满足的方程 $T''(t) + \lambda a^2 T(t) = 0$ $T''(t) + \frac{n^2 \pi^2 a^2}{l^2} T(t) = 0$

 $T = A \cos \frac{n\pi at}{l} + B \sin \frac{n\pi at}{l}$

分离变数的解 $u_n(x, t) = \left(A_n \cos \frac{n\pi at}{l} + B_n \sin \frac{n\pi at}{l} \right) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x$

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$$u_0(x, t) = A_0 + B_0 t$$

$$u_n(x, t) = \left(A_n \cos \frac{n\pi at}{l} + B_n \sin \frac{n\pi at}{l} \right) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

所有本征振动的叠加为

$$u = A_0 + B_0 t + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(A_n \cos \frac{n\pi at}{l} + B_n \sin \frac{n\pi at}{l} \right) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

$$\text{初始条件} \begin{cases} u(x, t)|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) & (0 < x < l) \\ u_t(x, t)|_{t=0} = \psi(x) & (0 < x < l) \end{cases}$$

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$$A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x = \varphi(x)$$

$$B_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \frac{n\pi a}{l} \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x = \psi(x)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x = \varphi(x) \\ B_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \frac{n\pi a}{l} \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x = \psi(x) \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} (0 < x < l) \\ \text{初始条件} \end{array}$$

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$$\int_0^l A_0 \cos \frac{k\pi\xi}{l} d\xi + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^l A_n \cos \frac{n\pi\xi}{l} \cos \frac{k\pi\xi}{l} d\xi$$
$$= \int_0^l \varphi(\xi) \cos \frac{k\pi\xi}{l} d\xi$$



$$k = n$$

$$A_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(\xi) \cos \frac{n\pi\xi}{l} d\xi$$

$$\int_0^l A_0 \cos \frac{k\pi\xi}{l} d\xi + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^l A_n \cos \frac{n\pi\xi}{l} \cos \frac{k\pi\xi}{l} d\xi = \int_0^l \phi(\xi) \cos \frac{k\pi\xi}{l} d\xi$$

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→ $k = 0$

$$A_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(\xi) d\xi$$

$$A_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(\xi) \cos \frac{n\pi\xi}{l} d\xi$$

$$B_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \frac{n\pi a}{l} \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x = \psi(x)$$

$$\int_0^l B_0 \cos \frac{k\pi\xi}{l} d\xi + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^l B_n \frac{n\pi a}{l} \cos \frac{n\pi\xi}{l} \cos \frac{k\pi\xi}{l} d\xi$$

$$= \int_0^l \psi(\xi) \cos \frac{k\pi\xi}{l} d\xi$$

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$$\rightarrow \quad k = n \quad B_k \frac{k\pi\xi}{l} \frac{l}{2} = \int_0^l \psi(\xi) \cos \frac{k\pi\xi}{l} d\xi$$

$$B_n = \frac{2}{n\pi a} \int_0^l \psi(\xi) \cos \frac{n\pi\xi}{l} d\xi$$

$$\int_0^l B_0 \cos \frac{k\pi\xi}{l} d\xi + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^l B_n \frac{n\pi a}{l} \cos \frac{n\pi\xi}{l} \cos \frac{k\pi\xi}{l} d\xi$$

$$= \int_0^l \psi(\xi) \cos \frac{k\pi\xi}{l} d\xi$$

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→ $k = 0$ $B_k l = \int_0^l \psi(\xi) d\xi$

$$B_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l \psi(\xi) d\xi$$

$$B_n = \frac{2}{n\pi a} \int_0^l \psi(\xi) \cos \frac{n\pi\xi}{l} d\xi$$

本征振动 $u = A_0 + B_0 t + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(A_n \cos \frac{n\pi at}{l} + B_n \sin \frac{n\pi at}{l} \right) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x$

系数 $A_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(\xi) d\xi$ $A_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(\xi) \cos \frac{n\pi\xi}{l} d\xi$

$$B_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l \psi(\xi) d\xi$$
$$B_n = \frac{2}{n\pi a} \int_0^l \psi(\xi) \cos \frac{n\pi\xi}{l} d\xi$$

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

例：细杆热传导问题，初始一端温度为0，另一端为 u_0 ，零的一端温度保持不变，另一端与外界绝热。求细杆温度

泛定方程 $u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = 0$



边界条件 $\begin{cases} u|_{x=0} = 0 \\ u_x|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$

初始条件 $u|_{t=0} = u_0 x / l$

驻波的一般式 $u(x, t) = X(x)T(t)$ 分离变量

$$u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = 0$$

边界条件 $\begin{cases} u|_{x=0} = 0 \\ u_x|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

$$u(x, t) = X(x)T(t)$$

代入泛定方程 $X(x)T'(t) - a^2 X''(x)T(t) = 0$

代入边界条件 $\begin{cases} X(0)T(t) = 0 \\ X'(l)T(t) = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} X(0) = 0 \\ X'(l) = 0 \end{cases}$

和 $\frac{T'(t)}{a^2 T(t)} = \frac{X''(x)}{X(x)}$ 与 x 和 t 无关

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

$$\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 \\ X(0) = 0 \quad X'(l) = 0 \end{cases} \quad T'(t) + \lambda a^2 T(t) = 0$$

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以下求 X

→ (1)、 $\lambda < 0$, $\lambda = 0$

仅得无意义的解 $X \equiv 0$

(2)、 $\lambda > 0$

$$X'' + \lambda X = 0$$

$$X = C_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x + C_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x$$

而由边界条件

$$X(0) = 0 \quad X'(l) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} C_1 = 0 \\ \sqrt{\lambda} (-C_1 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} l + C_2 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} l) = 0 \end{cases}$$

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因为 $C_2 \neq 0$ 所以 $\cos \sqrt{\lambda} l = 0$

→ $\sqrt{\lambda} l = (k + \frac{1}{2})\pi$ $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

→ $\lambda = \frac{(2k+1)^2 \pi^2}{4l^2}$ 有

$$X = C_2 \sin \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2l} x$$

$$\lambda = \frac{(2k+1)^2 \pi^2}{4l^2}$$

为本征值

$$X = C_2 \sin \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2l} x$$

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

由T满足的方程

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

$$T'(t) + \frac{(2k+1)^2 \pi^2 a^2}{4l^2} T(t) = 0$$



$$T = C e^{-\frac{(2k+1)^2 \pi^2 a^2}{4l^2} t}$$

分离变数的解 $u_k = C_k e^{-\frac{(2k+1)^2 \pi^2 a^2}{4l^2} t} \sin \frac{(2k+1)\pi x}{2l}$

$$u = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} C_k e^{-\frac{(2k+1)^2 \pi^2 a^2}{4l^2} t} \sin \frac{(2k+1)\pi x}{2l}$$

C_k 由初始条件定

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初始条件 $u|_{t=0} = u_0 x / l$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} C_k \sin \frac{(2k+1)\pi x}{2l} = u_0 x / l$$

→ $C_k = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \frac{u_0 \xi}{l} \sin \frac{(2k+1)\pi \xi}{2l} d\xi$

$$C_k = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \frac{u_0 \xi}{l} \sin \frac{(2k+1)\pi \xi}{2l} d\xi = (-1)^k \frac{2u_0}{\left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \pi^2}$$

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} C_k e^{-\frac{(2k+1)^2 \pi^2 a^2}{4l^2} t} \sin \frac{(2k+1)\pi x}{2l} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{2u_0}{\left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \pi^2} e^{-\frac{(2k+1)^2 \pi^2 a^2}{4l^2} t} \sin \frac{(2k+1)\pi x}{2l} \end{aligned}$$

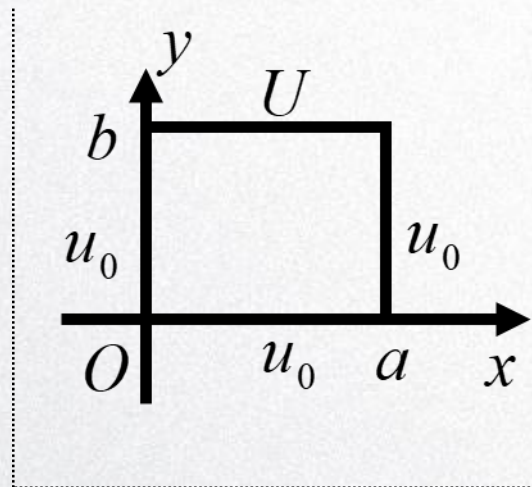
● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

例：矩形薄板的稳定温度分布问题，边界条件如图所示。

泛定方程 $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$

边界条件 $\begin{cases} u|_{x=0} = u_0 \\ u|_{x=a} = u_0 \end{cases} \quad (0 < y < b)$

$\begin{cases} u|_{y=0} = u_0 \\ u|_{y=b} = U \end{cases} \quad (0 < x < a)$



分离变量

非齐次边界条件，化简 $u = v + u_0$

$$u(x, t) = X(x)T(t)$$

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

泛定方程 $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$

边界条件 $\begin{cases} u|_{x=0} = u_0 \\ u|_{x=a} = u_0 \end{cases} (0 < y < b) \quad \begin{cases} u|_{y=0} = u_0 \\ u|_{y=a} = U \end{cases} (0 < x < a)$

$$u = v + u_0$$

泛定方程 $v_{xx} + v_{yy} = 0$

边界条件 $\begin{cases} v|_{x=0} = 0 \\ v|_{x=a} = 0 \end{cases} (0 < y < b) \quad \begin{cases} v|_{y=0} = 0 \\ v|_{y=a} = U - u_0 \end{cases} (0 < x < a)$

分离变量

$$v(x, y) = X(x)Y(y)$$

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

$$\frac{X''(t)}{X(t)} = -\frac{Y''(x)}{Y(x)} = -\lambda$$

边界条件 $\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 \\ X(0) = 0 \quad X(a) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow Y''(y) - \lambda Y(y) = 0$

有 $\lambda = \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{a^2}$ 和

$$X = C \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x$$

$$Y = Ae^{\sqrt{\lambda}y} + Be^{-\sqrt{\lambda}y}$$

以及

$$Y = Ae^{\frac{n\pi y}{a}} + Be^{-\frac{n\pi y}{a}}$$

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

$$X = C \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x$$

$$Y = A e^{\frac{n\pi y}{a}} + B e^{-\frac{n\pi y}{a}}$$

所有本征振动的叠加为
$$v = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n e^{\frac{n\pi y}{a}} + B_n e^{-\frac{n\pi y}{a}}) \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x$$

边界条件
$$v|_{y=0} = 0 \quad v|_{y=a} = U - u_0$$

→
$$\begin{cases} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n + B_n) \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x = 0 \\ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n e^{\frac{nb\pi}{a}} + B_n e^{-\frac{nb\pi}{a}}) \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x = U - u_0 \end{cases}$$

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n + B_n) \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x = 0 \\ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n e^{\frac{nb\pi}{a}} + B_n e^{-\frac{nb\pi}{a}}) \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x = U - u_0 \end{array} \right.$$

故

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_n + B_n = 0 \\ A_n e^{\frac{nb\pi}{a}} + B_n e^{-\frac{nb\pi}{a}} = \frac{2}{a} \int_0^a (U - u_0) \sin \frac{n\pi\xi}{a} d\xi \end{array} \right.$$
$$= -\frac{2(U - u_0)}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi\xi}{a} \Big|_0^a = \frac{2(U - u_0)}{n\pi} (1 - \cos n\pi)$$

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

$$\text{故} \begin{cases} A_n + B_n = 0 \\ A_n e^{\frac{nb\pi}{a}} + B_n e^{-\frac{nb\pi}{a}} = \frac{2(U-u_0)}{n\pi} (1 - \cos n\pi) = \frac{2(U-u_0)}{n\pi} [1 - (-1)^n] \end{cases}$$

$$A_n = -B_n = \frac{2(U-u_0)}{n\pi} [1 - (-1)^n] / (e^{\frac{nb\pi}{a}} - e^{-\frac{nb\pi}{a}})$$

$$v = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (A_n e^{\frac{n\pi y}{a}} + B_n e^{-\frac{n\pi y}{a}}) \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n (e^{\frac{n\pi y}{a}} - e^{-\frac{n\pi y}{a}}) \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x$$

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

$$A_n = -B_n = \frac{2(U - u_0)}{n\pi} [1 - (-1)^n] / (e^{\frac{nb\pi}{a}} - e^{-\frac{nb\pi}{a}})$$

$$v = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n (e^{\frac{n\pi y}{a}} - e^{-\frac{n\pi y}{a}}) \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x$$

$$u = v + u_0$$

$$= u_0 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2(U - u_0)}{n\pi} [1 - (-1)^n] \frac{\operatorname{sh}(\frac{n\pi y}{a})}{\operatorname{sh}(\frac{n\pi b}{a})} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x$$

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

例：铀块的中子扩散和增殖过程。每秒钟在单位体积中产生的中子数用 βu 表示。研究厚为 l 的层状铀块。求临界厚度。

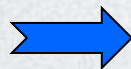
泛定方程 $u_t - a^2 u_{xx} - \beta u = 0$

边界无中子
流入与流出

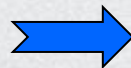
$$\begin{cases} u_x|_{x=0} = 0 \\ u_x|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$$

临界条件

$$u_t = 0$$



$$a^2 u_{xx} + \beta u = 0$$



$$u_{xx} + \frac{\beta}{a^2} u = 0$$

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

$$u_{xx} + \frac{\beta}{a^2} u = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} u_x|_{x=0} = 0 \\ u_x|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$u = A \cos \frac{\sqrt{\beta}}{a} x + B \sin \frac{\sqrt{\beta}}{a} x$$

$$u_x = A \frac{\sqrt{\beta}}{a} \sin \frac{\sqrt{\beta}}{a} x + B \frac{\sqrt{\beta}}{a} \cos \frac{\sqrt{\beta}}{a} x$$

$$u_x|_{x=0} = B \frac{\sqrt{\beta}}{a} = 0$$

$$B = 0$$

$$u_x|_{x=l} = A \frac{\sqrt{\beta}}{a} \sin \frac{\sqrt{\beta}}{a} l = 0$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\beta}}{a} l = n\pi$$

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

$$u = A \cos \frac{\sqrt{\beta}}{a} x + B \sin \frac{\sqrt{\beta}}{a} x$$

$$\Rightarrow l = \frac{a}{\sqrt{\beta}} n \pi$$

$$B = 0 \quad \frac{\sqrt{\beta}}{a} l = n \pi$$

$n=0, l=0$ 无意义

$n=1, l = \frac{a}{\sqrt{\beta}} \pi$ 为最小厚度

中子浓度分布 $u(x) = A \cos \frac{\sqrt{\beta}}{a} x$

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

例：薄膜的限定源扩散，膜厚为 l ，膜两面的表层已有一定杂质，如每单位表面下杂质总量为 ϕ_0 ，但此外不再有杂质进入薄膜。

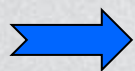
泛定方程 $u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = 0$ 边界无杂质进入薄膜

$$\begin{cases} u_x|_{x=0} = 0 \\ u_x|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$$

每单位表面下
杂质总量为 ϕ_0

$$u_{t=0} = \Phi_0 [\delta(x^+) + \delta(x-l^-)]$$

有解



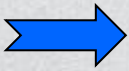
$$u = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_k e^{-\frac{k^2 \pi^2 a^2}{l^2} t} \cos \frac{k\pi x}{l}$$

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

$$u = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_k e^{-\frac{k^2 \pi^2 a^2}{l^2} t} \cos \frac{k\pi x}{l}$$

代入初始条件 $u_{t=0} = \Phi_0[\delta(x^+) + \delta(x-l^-)]$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_k \cos \frac{k\pi x}{l} = \Phi_0[\delta(x^+) + \delta(x-l^-)]$$

 $C_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l \Phi_0[\delta(\xi^+) + \delta(\xi-l^-)] d\xi = \frac{2}{l} \Phi_0$

$$C_k = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \Phi_0[\delta(\xi^+) + \delta(\xi-l^-)] \cos \frac{k\pi \xi}{l} d\xi$$

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

$$u = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_k e^{-\frac{k^2 \pi^2 a^2}{l^2} t} \cos \frac{k\pi x}{l} \quad C_0 = \frac{2}{l} \Phi_0$$

$$C_k = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \Phi_0 [\delta(\xi^+) + \delta(\xi - l^-)] \cos \frac{k\pi \xi}{l} d\xi$$

$$= \frac{2}{l} \Phi_0 [1 + (-1)^k] = \frac{4}{l} \Phi_0 \quad k = 2n$$

$$u = \frac{2}{l} \Phi_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{l} \Phi_0 e^{-\frac{4n^2 \pi^2 a^2}{l^2} t} \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{l}$$

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

例：输电线影响带电云层与地间的电场

空间一点电势为 u $\Delta u = -\rho / \varepsilon_0$

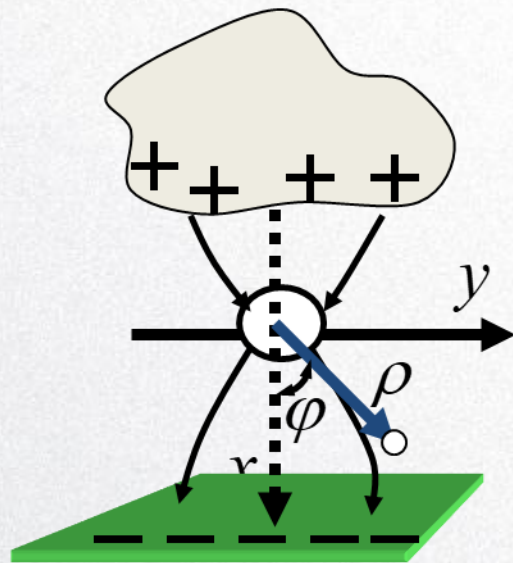
柱外泛定方程 $\Delta u = u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$

导体为等势体，不妨 $u=0$

边界条件 $u|_{x^2+y^2=a^2} = 0$

Laplace 方程在极坐标下的表达式为

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} = 0 \quad (\rho > a)$$



● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

泛定方程
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} = 0 \quad (\rho > a)$$

边界条件
$$\begin{cases} u|_{\rho=a} = 0 \\ u|_{\rho \rightarrow \infty} = -E_0 x = -E_0 \rho \cos \varphi \end{cases}$$

解：
$$u = R(\rho)\Phi(\varphi) \quad \frac{d^2 R}{d\rho^2} \Phi + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{dR}{d\rho} \Phi + \frac{R}{\rho^2} \frac{d^2 \Phi}{d\varphi^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\rho^2}{R} \frac{d^2 R}{d\rho^2} + \frac{\rho}{R} \frac{\partial R}{\partial \rho} = -\frac{1}{\Phi} \frac{d^2 \Phi}{d\varphi^2} = \lambda$$

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

$$\frac{\rho^2}{R} \frac{d^2 R}{d\rho^2} + \frac{\rho}{R} \frac{dR}{d\rho} = -\frac{1}{\Phi} \frac{d^2 \Phi}{d\varphi^2} = \lambda$$

$$\Phi'' + \lambda \Phi = 0 \quad \rho^2 R'' + \rho R' - \lambda R = 0$$

因为 $u(\rho, \varphi + 2\pi) = u(\rho, \varphi)$

$$\Phi(\varphi + 2\pi) = \Phi(\varphi)$$

$$\Phi(\varphi) = \begin{cases} A \cos \sqrt{\lambda} \varphi + B \sin \sqrt{\lambda} \varphi & (\lambda > 0) \\ A + B\varphi & (\lambda = 0) \\ Ae^{\sqrt{\lambda} \varphi} + Be^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \varphi} & (\lambda < 0) \end{cases}$$

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

$$\Phi(\varphi + 2\pi) = \Phi(\varphi)$$

$$\Phi(\varphi) = \begin{cases} A \cos \sqrt{\lambda} \varphi + B \sin \sqrt{\lambda} \varphi & (\lambda > 0) \\ A + B\varphi & (\lambda = 0) \\ Ae^{\sqrt{\lambda}\varphi} + Be^{-\sqrt{\lambda}\varphi} & (\lambda < 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda > 0 \quad A \cos \sqrt{\lambda} \varphi + B \sin \sqrt{\lambda} \varphi = A \cos \sqrt{\lambda} (\varphi + 2\pi) + B \sin \sqrt{\lambda} (\varphi + 2\pi)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\lambda} = m \quad \lambda = m^2 \quad (m = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

$$\lambda = 0 \quad A + B\varphi = A + B(\varphi + 2\pi) \Rightarrow B = 0$$

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

$$\lambda = m^2 \quad (m = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots) \quad B = 0$$

$$\Phi(\varphi) = \begin{cases} A \cos \sqrt{\lambda} \varphi + B \sin \sqrt{\lambda} \varphi & (\lambda > 0) \\ A + B\varphi & (\lambda = 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \Phi(\varphi) = \begin{cases} A \cos m \varphi + B \sin m \varphi & (\lambda > 0) \\ A & (\lambda = 0) \end{cases}$$

常微分方程 $\rho^2 R'' + \rho R' - \lambda R = 0$

$(\lambda > 0)$ $\rho^2 R'' + \rho R' - m^2 R = 0$ 为欧勒方程

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

$$\text{令 } \rho = e^t \quad \text{则} \quad \frac{dR}{d\rho} = \frac{dR}{dt} \frac{dt}{d\rho} = e^{-t} \frac{dR}{dt}$$

$$(\lambda > 0) \quad \rho^2 R'' + \rho R' - m^2 R = 0$$

$$\rho = e^t \quad \frac{dR}{d\rho} = \frac{dR}{dt} \frac{dt}{d\rho} = e^{-t} \frac{dR}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d^2 R}{d\rho^2} = \frac{d}{d\rho} \left(\frac{dR}{dt} \frac{dt}{d\rho} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dR}{dt} \frac{dt}{d\rho} \right) \frac{dt}{d\rho}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} \left(e^{-t} \frac{dR}{dt} \right) e^{-t} = -e^{-2t} \frac{dR}{dt} + e^{-2t} \frac{d^2 R}{dt^2}$$

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

$$(\lambda > 0) \quad \rho^2 R'' + \rho R' - m^2 R = 0$$

$$\rho = e^t \quad \frac{dR}{d\rho} = e^{-t} \frac{dR}{dt} \quad \frac{d^2 R}{d\rho^2} = -e^{-2t} \frac{dR}{dt} + e^{-2t} \frac{d^2 R}{dt^2}$$

$$e^{2t} \left(-e^{-2t} \frac{dR}{dt} + e^{-2t} \frac{d^2 R}{dt^2} \right) + e^t \left(e^{-t} \frac{dR}{dt} \right) - m^2 R = 0$$



$$\frac{d^2 R}{dt^2} - m^2 R = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} R &= Ce^{mt} + De^{-mt} \\ &= C\rho^m + D\rho^{-m} \quad (m \neq 0) \end{aligned}$$

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

$$(\lambda > 0) \quad \rho^2 R'' + \rho R' - m^2 R = 0$$

$$\rho = e^t \quad \frac{d^2 R}{dt^2} - m^2 R = 0$$

$$(m \neq 0) \quad R = Ce^{mt} + De^{-mt} = C\rho^m + D\rho^{-m}$$

$$(m = 0) \quad R = C + Dt = C + D \ln \rho$$

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

$$R = \begin{cases} C\rho^m + D\rho^{-m} & (m \neq 0) \\ C + D \ln \rho & (m = 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\Phi(\varphi) = \begin{cases} A \cos m\varphi + B \sin m\varphi & (m \neq 0) \\ A & (m = 0) \end{cases}$$

$$u_0 = C_0 + D_0 \ln \rho$$

$$u_m = \rho^m (A_m \cos m\varphi + B_m \sin m\varphi)$$

$$+ \rho^{-m} (C_m \cos m\varphi + D_m \sin m\varphi)$$

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

$$u_0 = C_0 + D_0 \ln \rho$$

$$u_m = \rho^m (A_m \cos m \varphi + B_m \sin m \varphi) \\ + \rho^{-m} (C_m \cos m \varphi + D_m \sin m \varphi)$$

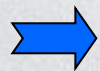
$$u = C_0 + D_0 \ln \rho + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \rho^m (A_m \cos m \varphi + B_m \sin m \varphi) \\ + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \rho^{-m} (C_m \cos m \varphi + D_m \sin m \varphi)$$

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

下面确定系数

边界条件

$$u|_{\rho=a} = 0$$



$$C_0 + D_0 \ln a = 0$$

$$u = C_0 + D_0 \ln \rho + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \rho^m (A_m \cos m \varphi + B_m \sin m \varphi) \\ + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \rho^{-m} (C_m \cos m \varphi + D_m \sin m \varphi)$$

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

$$u|_{\rho=a} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} C_0 + D_0 \ln a = 0 \\ a^m A_m + a^{-m} C_m = 0 \\ a^m B_m + a^{-m} D_m = 0 \end{cases}$$

边界条件

$$u|_{\rho \rightarrow \infty} = -E_0 x = -E_0 \rho \cos \varphi$$
$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \rho^m (A_m \cos m \varphi + B_m \sin m \varphi) = -E_0 \rho \cos \varphi \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} C_0 + D_0 \ln a = 0 \\ a^m A_m + a^{-m} C_m = 0 \\ a^m B_m + a^{-m} D_m = 0 \end{cases}$$

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \rho^m (A_m \cos m\varphi + B_m \sin m\varphi) = -E_0 \rho \cos \varphi$$

$$\begin{cases} C_0 = -D_0 \ln a \\ A_1 = -E_0 \\ B_1 = 0 \\ C_1 = a^2 E_0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A_m = 0 \\ B_m = 0 \\ C_m = 0 \\ D_m = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} (m > 1) \\ (m \geq 1) \end{matrix}$$

$$u = C_0 + D_0 \ln \rho + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \rho^m (A_m \cos m\varphi + B_m \sin m\varphi)$$

若导体原来不带电 $D_0=0$

$$+ \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \rho^{-m} (C_m \cos m\varphi + D_m \sin m\varphi) = D_0 \ln \frac{\rho}{a} - E_0 \rho \cos \varphi + E_0 \frac{a^2}{\rho} \cos \varphi$$

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

例：半径为 a ,表面熏黑的金属长圆柱,受到阳光照射,阳光的方向垂直于柱轴,热流强度为 q ,求柱内稳定温度分布。

$$\text{泛定方程 } u_t - \Delta_2 u = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m = \frac{q}{k} \quad H = \frac{h}{k} \\ \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} + Hu \right) \Big|_{\rho=a} = m \sin \varphi + Hu_0 \quad 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi \\ \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} + Hu \right) \Big|_{\rho=a} = Hu_0 \quad \pi \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi \end{array} \right.$$

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

稳定温度分布 $\Delta_2 u = 0$

$$\left. \left(k \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} + Hu \right) \right|_{\rho=a} = f(\varphi) \begin{cases} q \sin \varphi & 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi \\ 0 & \pi \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$

一般解

$$u = C_0 + D_0 \ln \rho + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \rho^m (A_m \cos m \varphi + B_m \sin m \varphi) \\ + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \rho^{-m} (C_m \cos m \varphi + D_m \sin m \varphi)$$

$$u(\rho, \varphi) \Big|_{\rho \rightarrow 0} = \text{有限} \quad \Rightarrow \quad D_0 = 0 \quad C_m = 0 \quad D_m = 0$$

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

稳定温度分布 $\Delta_2 u = 0$

$$\left(k \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} + Hu\right)\Big|_{\rho=a} = f(\varphi) \begin{cases} q \sin \varphi & 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi \\ 0 & \pi \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$

一般解 $u = C_0 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \rho^m (A_m \cos m \varphi + B_m \sin m \varphi)$

代入边界条件

$$HC_0 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (km + Ha) a^{m-1} (A_m \cos m \varphi + B_m \sin m \varphi) = f(\varphi)$$

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

$$f(\varphi) = \begin{cases} q \sin \varphi & 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi \\ 0 & \pi \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$HC_0 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (km + Ha)a^{m-1} (A_m \cos m\varphi + B_m \sin m\varphi) = f(\varphi)$$

在 $[0, 2\pi]$ 区间展开付氏级数 $HC_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} q \sin \varphi d\varphi$

$$(km + Ha)a^{m-1} A_m = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} q \sin \varphi \cos m\varphi d\varphi = \dots$$

$$(km + Ha)a^{m-1} B_m = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} q \sin \varphi \sin m\varphi d\varphi = \dots$$

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

2.2 非齐次振动方程和输运方程 (齐次边界条件)

考虑定解问题:

泛定方程 $u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = f(x, t)$

边界条件 $\begin{cases} u(x, t)|_{x=0} = 0 \\ u(x, t)|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$ 弦两端固定

初始条件 $\begin{cases} u(x, t)|_{t=0} = 0 \\ u_t(x, t)|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$

用式 $u(x, t) = X(x)T(t)$ 代入方程, 不能分离变量

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

一、Fourier级数法

1、齐次解

对应齐次方程为

$$\text{泛定方程} \quad u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0 \quad \text{边界条件} \quad \begin{cases} u(x, t)|_{x=0} = 0 \\ u(x, t)|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$$

分离变量得本征方程 $u(x, t) = X(x)T(t)$

$$\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 \\ X(0) = 0 \quad X(l) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \Rightarrow \quad X_n = C_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

2、 $T_n(t)$ 的解

仿照常数变易法，令 $u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$

泛定方程 $u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = f(x, t)$

将 $u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$ 代入泛定方程

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [T_n''(t) + (\frac{n\pi a}{l})^2 T_n(t)] \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x = f(x, t)$$

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$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [T_n''(t) + (\frac{n\pi a}{l})^2 T_n(t)] \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x = f(x, t)$$

$$T_n''(t) + (\frac{n\pi a}{l})^2 T_n(t) = f_n(t)$$

其中 $f_n(t) = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(\xi, t) \sin \frac{n\pi\xi}{l} d\xi$

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$$f_n(t) = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(\xi, t) \sin \frac{n\pi\xi}{l} d\xi$$

将 $u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$ 代入初始条件

$$\begin{cases} u(x, t)|_{t=0} = 0 \\ u_t(x, t) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(0) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x = 0 \\ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n'(0) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x = 0 \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{cases} T_n(0) = 0 \\ T_n'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

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$$\begin{cases} T_n''(t) + \left(\frac{n\pi a}{l}\right)^2 T_n(t) = f_n(t) \\ T_n(0) = 0 \\ T_n'(0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad f_n(t) = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(\xi, t) \sin \frac{n\pi\xi}{l} d\xi$$

$$\Rightarrow T_n(t) = \frac{l}{n\pi a} \int_0^t f_n(\tau) \sin \frac{n\pi a}{l} (t - \tau) d\tau$$



$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{l}{n\pi a} \int_0^t f_n(\tau) \sin \frac{n\pi a}{l} (t - \tau) d\tau \right] \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

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例：求定解问题：

泛定方程 $u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = A \sin \omega t$

边界条件 $\begin{cases} u_x(x, t)|_{x=0} = 0 \\ u_x(x, t)|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$

初始条件 $u(x, t)|_{t=0} = 0$

解：

$$X_n = C_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_n(t) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x \quad \text{代入泛定方程有}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [T_n'(t) + (\frac{n\pi a}{l})^2 T_n(t)] \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x = A \sin \omega t$$

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$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [T_n'(t) + (\frac{n\pi a}{l})^2 T_n(t)] \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x = A \sin \omega t$$

将 $u(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_n(t) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x$ 代入初始条件 $u(x, t)|_{t=0} = 0$

有 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(0) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad T_n(0) = 0$

$$n = 0 \quad T_0'(t) = A \sin \omega t \quad T_0(0) = 0$$

$$n \neq 0 \quad T_n'(t) + (\frac{n\pi a}{l})^2 T_n(t) = 0$$

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$$n = 0 \quad \begin{cases} T_0'(t) = A \sin \omega t \\ T_0(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$n \neq 0 \quad \begin{cases} T_n'(t) + \left(\frac{n\pi a}{l}\right)^2 T_n(t) = 0 \\ T_n(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_0(t) = \frac{A}{\omega} (1 - \cos \omega t)$$

$$T_n(t) = 0$$



$$u(x, t) = \frac{A}{\omega} (1 - \cos \omega t)$$

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考虑定解问题:

$$u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = f(x, t)$$

$$\begin{cases} u(x, t)|_{x=0} = 0 \\ u(x, t)|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u(x, t)|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \\ u_t(x, t)|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \quad \Rightarrow \quad T_n''(t) + \left(\frac{n\pi a}{l}\right)^2 T_n(t) = f_n(t)$$

$$T_n(0) = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(\xi) \sin \frac{n\pi \xi}{l} d\xi$$

$$T_n'(0) = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \psi(\xi) \sin \frac{n\pi \xi}{l} d\xi$$

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另一方法：考虑线性叠加法

$$\text{令} \quad u = u^I + u^{II}$$

$$\text{有} \quad u_{tt}^I - a^2 u_{xx}^I = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} u^I(x, t)|_{x=0} = 0 \\ u^I(x, t)|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u^I(x, t)|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \\ u_t^I(x, t)|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$

$$u_{tt}^{II} - a^2 u_{xx}^{II} = f(x, t)$$

$$\begin{cases} u^{II}(x, t)|_{x=0} = 0 \\ u^{II}(x, t)|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u^{II}(x, t)|_{t=0} = 0 \\ u_t^{II}(x, t)|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

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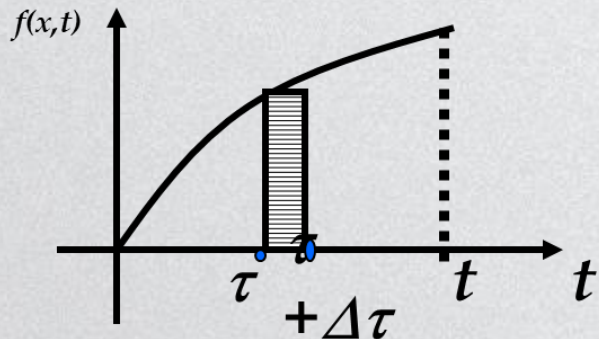
(二)、冲量定理法 ($T_2 \sin \alpha_2 - T_1 \sin \alpha_1 + Fdx = \rho dxu_{tt}$)

考虑强迫弦振动定解问题:

$$u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = f(x, t) \quad \begin{cases} u(x, t)|_{x=0} = 0 \\ u(x, t)|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} u(x, t)|_{t=0} = 0 \\ u_t(x, t)|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x, t) = \frac{1}{\rho} F(x, t)$$

$f(x, t)$ 表示单位长度、单位质量作用力



$f(x, \tau)\Delta\tau$ 表示 $\Delta\tau$ 内的冲量

这个冲量使得系统的速度有一定的增量, 即 $f(x, \tau)\Delta\tau$,

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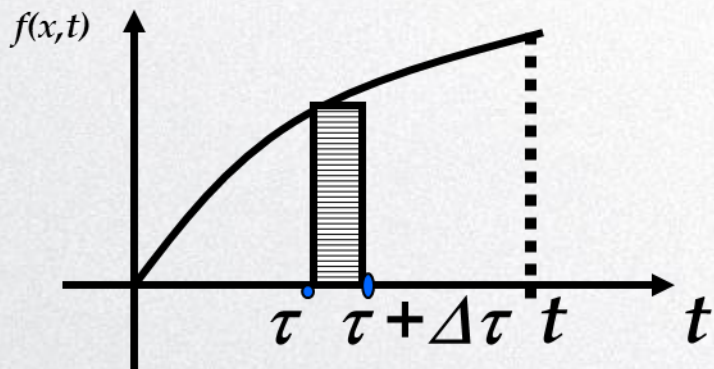
现在，我们把在时间 $\Delta\tau$ 内得到的速度增量看成是 $t=\tau$ 瞬时集中得到的，而在 $\Delta\tau$ 的其余时间里没有冲量的作用，即认为在这段时间内没有力的作用，故方程是齐次的。 $t=\tau$ 时的集中速度可置于“初始”条件中，得到的关于瞬时力引起的振动的定解方程为：

$$u_{tt}^{(\tau)} - a^2 u_{xx}^{(\tau)} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} u^{(\tau)}|_{x=0} = 0 \\ u^{(\tau)}|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u^{(\tau)}|_{t=\tau} = 0 \\ u_t^{(\tau)}|_{t=\tau} = f(x, \tau)\Delta\tau \end{cases}$$

$$(0 < x < l \quad \tau < t < \tau + d\tau)$$



显然 $u^{(\tau)} = u^{(\tau)}(x, t, \tau, \Delta\tau)$

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$$\text{令 } u^{(\tau)}(x, t, \tau, \Delta\tau) = v(x, t, \tau)\Delta\tau$$

$$\rightarrow v_{tt} - a^2 v_{xx} = 0 \quad (0 < x < l \quad t > \tau)$$

$$\begin{cases} v|_{x=0} = 0 \\ v|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (t > \tau)$$

$$\begin{cases} v|_{t=\tau} = 0 \\ v_t|_{t=\tau} = f(x, \tau) \end{cases} \quad (0 < x < l)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } u(x, t) &= \lim_{\Delta\tau \rightarrow 0} \sum_{\tau=0}^t u^{(\tau)}(x, t; \tau) = \lim_{\Delta\tau \rightarrow 0} \sum_{\tau=0}^t v(x, t; \tau)\Delta\tau \\ &= \int_0^t v(x, t; \tau) d\tau \end{aligned}$$

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例：用冲量法求定解问题：

$$\text{泛定方程} \quad u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = A \cos \frac{\pi x}{l} \sin \omega t$$

$$\text{边界条件} \begin{cases} u_x(x, t)|_{x=0} = 0 \\ u_x(x, t)|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{初始条件} \begin{cases} u(x, t)|_{t=0} = 0 \\ u_t(x, t)|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (0 < x < l \quad t > 0)$$

解：用冲量法，上述定解问题变为 v 的定解问题

$$v_{tt} - a^2 v_{xx} = 0$$
$$\begin{cases} v_x|_{x=0} = 0 \\ v_x|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} v|_{t=\tau} = 0 \\ v_t|_{t=\tau} = A \cos \frac{\pi x}{l} \sin \omega \tau \end{cases}$$
$$(0 < x < l \quad \tau < t < \tau + d\tau)$$

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$$v_0 = A_0 + B_0(t - \tau) \quad v_n = \left[A_n \cos \frac{n\pi a(t - \tau)}{l} + B_n \sin \frac{n\pi a(t - \tau)}{l} \right] \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

$$v = A_0 + B_0(t - \tau) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[A_n \cos \frac{n\pi a(t - \tau)}{l} + B_n \sin \frac{n\pi a(t - \tau)}{l} \right] \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

代入初始 $v|_{t=\tau} = 0 \quad v_t|_{t=\tau} = A \cos \frac{\pi x}{l} \sin \omega \tau$

有 $A_0 = 0 \quad A_n = 0$

$$v_t|_{t=\tau} = B_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \frac{n\pi a}{l} \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x = A \cos \frac{\pi x}{l} \sin \omega \tau$$

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初始 $v_t|_{t=\tau} = A \cos \frac{\pi x}{l} \sin \omega \tau \quad A_0 = 0 \quad A_n = 0$

$$v_t|_{t=\tau} = B_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \frac{n\pi a}{l} \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x = A \cos \frac{\pi x}{l} \sin \omega \tau$$

有 $B_0 = 0 \quad B_1 = \frac{lA}{\pi a} \sin \omega \tau$

$$B_n = 0 \quad (n = 2, 3, \dots)$$

于是 $v = \frac{lA}{\pi a} \sin \omega \tau \sin \frac{\pi a(t-\tau)}{l} \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x$

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$$v = \frac{lA}{\pi a} \sin \omega \tau \sin \frac{\pi a(t-\tau)}{l} \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

于是

$$u = \int_0^t v(x, t; \tau) d\tau$$

$$= \int_0^t \frac{lA}{\pi a} \sin \omega \tau \sin \frac{\pi a(t-\tau)}{l} \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x d\tau$$

$$= \frac{lA}{\pi a} \frac{\omega \sin \frac{\pi at}{l} - \frac{\pi a}{l} \sin \omega t}{\omega^2 - \frac{\pi^2 a^2}{l^2}} \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

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2.3 非齐次边界条件的处理

考虑定解问题:

泛定方程 $u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0$

边界条件 $\begin{cases} u(x, t)|_{x=0} = \mu(t) \\ u(x, t)|_{x=l} = \nu(t) \end{cases}$

初始条件 $\begin{cases} u(x, t)|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \\ u_t(x, t)|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases}$

用式 $u(x, t) = X(x)T(t)$ 代入方程，不能分离变量

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1、边界条件的齐次化

$$\text{令 } u(x,t) = v(x,t) + w(x,t)$$

使

$$\begin{cases} w(x,t)|_{x=0} = \mu(t) \\ w(x,t)|_{x=l} = \nu(t) \end{cases} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} v(x,t)|_{x=0} = 0 \\ v(x,t)|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$$

2、辅助函数 $w(x,t)$ 的选取 具有上述性质的 $w(x,t)$ 有多个，最简单
选取一条 $w(x,t) - x$ 直线 $w(x,t) = A(t)x + B(t)$

$$\text{于是 } \begin{cases} B(t) = \mu(t) \\ A(t)l + B(t) = \nu(t) \end{cases} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} B(t) = \mu(t) \\ A(t) = \frac{\nu(t) - \mu(t)}{l} \end{cases}$$

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$$\rightarrow w(x, t) = \frac{v(t) - \mu(t)}{l} x + \mu(t)$$

定解问题成为：

泛定方程 $v_{tt} - a^2 v_{xx} = -(w_{tt} - a^2 w_{xx})$

边界条件 $\begin{cases} v(x, t)|_{x=0} = 0 \\ v(x, t)|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$ 弦两端固定

初始条件 $\begin{cases} v(x, t)|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) - w(x, 0) \\ v_t(x, t)|_{t=0} = \psi(x) - w_t(x, 0) \end{cases}$

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例：研究一端固定，一端作周期运动的弦振动

泛定方程
$$u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0$$

边界条件
$$\begin{cases} u(x, t)|_{x=0} = 0 \\ u(x, t)|_{x=l} = \sin \omega t \end{cases}$$

初始条件
$$\begin{cases} u(x, t)|_{t=0} = 0 \\ u_t(x, t)|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(0 \leq x \leq l \quad t > 0)$$

解： 令
$$u(x, t) = v(x, t) + w(x, t)$$

$$w(x, t) = \frac{v(t) - \mu(t)}{l} x + \mu(t) = \frac{\sin \omega t - 0}{l} x + 0 = x \frac{\sin \omega t}{l}$$

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$$w = x \frac{\sin \omega t}{l}$$

$$v_{tt} - a^2 v_{xx} = -(w_{tt} - a^2 w_{xx}) = \frac{\omega^2}{l} x \sin \omega t$$

$$\begin{cases} v(x, t)|_{x=0} = 0 \\ v(x, t)|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} v(x, t)|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) - w(x, 0) = 0 \\ v_t(x, t)|_{t=0} = \psi(x) - w_t(x, 0) = -x \frac{\omega}{l} \end{cases}$$

再令 $v(x, t) = v^I(x, t) + v^{II}(x, t)$

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有 $v_{tt}^I - a^2 v_{xx}^I = 0$

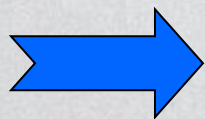
$$\begin{cases} v^I(x, t)|_{x=0} = 0 \\ v^I(x, t)|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} v^I(x, t)|_{t=0} = 0 \\ v_t^I(x, t)|_{t=0} = -\frac{\omega}{l} x \end{cases}$$

$$v_{tt}^{II} - a^2 v_{xx}^{II} = \frac{\omega^2}{l} x \sin \omega t$$

$$\begin{cases} v^{II}(x, t)|_{x=0} = 0 \\ v^{II}(x, t)|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} v^{II}(x, t)|_{t=0} = 0 \\ v_t^{II}(x, t)|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$v^I = \dots$$

$$v^{II} = \dots$$

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3、其它非齐次边界条件的处理

泛定方程 $u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0$

边界条件 $\begin{cases} u_x(x, t)|_{x=0} = \mu(t) \\ u_x(x, t)|_{x=l} = \nu(t) \end{cases}$ 初始条件 $\begin{cases} u(x, t)|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \\ u_t(x, t)|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases}$

令 $u(x, t) = v(x, t) + w(x, t)$ $w(x, t) = A(t)x^2 + B(t)x$

使 $\begin{cases} w_x(x, t)|_{x=0} = \mu(t) \\ w_x(x, t)|_{x=l} = \nu(t) \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} v_x(x, t)|_{x=0} = 0 \\ v_x(x, t)|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$

$\rightarrow A(t) = [\nu(t) - \mu(t)]/(2l)$ $B(t) = \mu(t)$

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2.4 泊松方程

定解问题： 泊松方程 $\Delta u = f(x, y, z)$ 与时间无关

不管边界条件如何，令特解 v $u = v + w$

$$\Delta v + \Delta w = f$$

若 $\Delta w = f - \Delta v = 0$ 就转化为 Laplace 方程

例：在圆域内求泊松方程边值问题

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{泊松方程} \\ \text{边界条件} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta u = a + b(x^2 - y^2) \\ u|_{\rho=\rho_0} = C \end{array} \right.$$

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解：

1)、寻找泊松方程的特解 $\Delta u = a + b(x^2 - y^2)$

考虑

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta(ax^2) = 2a \\ \Delta(ay^2) = 2a \\ \Delta(bx^4) = 12bx^2 \\ \Delta(by^4) = 12by^2 \end{array} \right.$$

由对称性



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta\left(\frac{ax^2 + ay^2}{4}\right) = a \\ \Delta\left(\frac{bx^4}{12}\right) = bx^2 \\ \Delta\left(\frac{by^4}{12}\right) = by^2 \end{array} \right.$$

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令特解 v

$$v = \frac{ax^2 + ay^2}{4} + \frac{bx^4}{12} - \frac{by^4}{12}$$

$$= \frac{a}{4} \rho^2 + \frac{b(x^2 + y^2)(x^2 - y^2)}{12} = \frac{a}{4} \rho^2 + \frac{b\rho^4 \cos 2\varphi}{12}$$

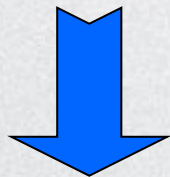
$$v = \frac{a}{4} \rho^2 + \frac{b\rho^4 \cos 2\varphi}{12}$$

$$u = v + w = \frac{a}{4} \rho^2 + \frac{b\rho^4 \cos 2\varphi}{12} + w$$

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2)、泊松方程的转化为

$$\begin{cases} \text{泊松方程} & \Delta u = a + b(x^2 - y^2) \\ \text{边界条件} & u|_{\rho=\rho_0} = C \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} \Delta w = 0 \\ w|_{\rho=\rho_0} = C - \frac{a}{4}\rho_0^2 - \frac{b\rho_0^4 \cos 2\varphi}{12} \end{cases}$$

为 Laplace
方程

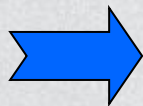
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$$\begin{cases} \Delta w = 0 \\ w|_{\rho=\rho_0} = C - \frac{a}{4} \rho_0^2 - \frac{b \rho_0^4 \cos 2\varphi}{12} \end{cases}$$

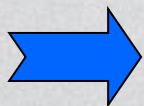
方程一般解

$$w = C_0 + D_0 \ln \rho + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \rho^m (A_m \cos m \varphi + B_m \sin m \varphi) + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \rho^{-m} (C_m \cos m \varphi + D_m \sin m \varphi)$$

圆域内



$$C_m = 0 \quad D_m = 0 \quad D_0 = 0$$



$$w = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \rho^m (A_m \cos m \varphi + B_m \sin m \varphi)$$

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$$\begin{cases} \Delta w = 0 \\ w|_{\rho=\rho_0} = C - \frac{a}{4} \rho_0^2 - \frac{b \rho_0^4 \cos 2\varphi}{12} \end{cases}$$

$$w = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \rho^m (A_m \cos m\varphi + B_m \sin m\varphi) \quad \text{代入边界条件}$$

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \rho_0^m (A_m \cos m\varphi + B_m \sin m\varphi) = C - \frac{a}{4} \rho_0^2 - \frac{b \rho_0^4 \cos 2\varphi}{12}$$

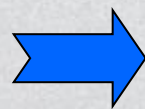
$$\begin{aligned} \longrightarrow \quad A_0 &= C - \frac{a}{4} \rho_0^2 & A_2 &= -\frac{b \rho_0^4}{12} & A_m &= 0 \\ & & & & B_m &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

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$$w = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \rho^m (A_m \cos m\varphi + B_m \sin m\varphi)$$

$$A_0 = C - \frac{a}{4} \rho_0^2 \quad A_2 = -\frac{b\rho_0^4}{12} \quad A_m = 0$$

$$B_m = 0$$


$$u = v + w = \frac{a}{4} \rho^2 + \frac{b\rho^4 \cos 2\varphi}{12} + w$$

$$= C + \frac{a}{4} (\rho^2 - \rho_0^2) + \frac{b\rho^2 (\rho^2 - \rho_0^2) \cos 2\varphi}{12}$$

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

例：在 $0 \leq x \leq a$ $0 \leq y \leq b$ 上求泊松方程边值问题

泊松方程 $\Delta u = -2$

边界条件 $\begin{cases} u|_{x=0} = 0 \\ u|_{x=a} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} u|_{y=0} = 0 \\ u|_{y=b} = 0 \end{cases}$

解：1)、寻找泊松方程的特解

考虑 $\begin{aligned} \Delta(-x^2) &= -2 \\ \Delta(-x^2 + c_1x + c_2) &= -2 \\ v &= -x^2 + c_1x + c_2 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{cases} v|_{x=0} = 0 \\ v|_{x=a} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} c_1 &= a \quad c_2 = 0 \\ v &= -x^2 + ax \end{aligned}$

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

$$\Delta u = -2$$

$$\begin{cases} u|_{x=0} = 0 \\ u|_{x=a} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} u|_{y=0} = 0 \\ u|_{y=b} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$v = -x^2 + ax$$

$$u = v + w = -x^2 + ax + w$$

2)、泊松方程的转化为



$$\begin{aligned} &\Delta w = 0 \\ &\begin{cases} w|_{x=0} = 0 \\ w|_{x=a} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} w|_{y=0} = x^2 - ax \\ w|_{y=b} = x^2 - ax \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

$$\Delta w = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} w|_{x=0} = 0 \\ w|_{x=a} = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} w|_{y=0} = x^2 - ax \\ w|_{y=b} = x^2 - ax \end{array} \right.$$

其解

$$w = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n e^{\frac{n\pi y}{a}} + B_n e^{-\frac{n\pi y}{a}}) \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n + B_n) \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x = x^2 - ax \\ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n e^{\frac{n\pi b}{a}} + B_n e^{-\frac{n\pi b}{a}}) \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x = x^2 - ax \end{array} \right.$$

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

Fourier展开

$$x^2 - ax = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x$$

其解

$$C_n = \frac{2}{a} \int_0^a (\xi^2 - a\xi) \sin \frac{n\pi\xi}{a} d\xi = \frac{4a^2}{n^3 \pi^3} [(-1)^n - 1]$$

$$\begin{cases} A_n + B_n = C_n & \Rightarrow A_n \quad B_n \\ A_n e^{\frac{n\pi b}{a}} + B_n e^{-\frac{n\pi b}{a}} = C_n & \Rightarrow w(x, y) \quad u(x, y) \end{cases}$$

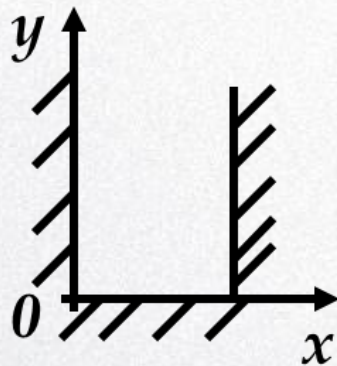
● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

例：研究半带形区域的电势 $u(x, y)$ Laplace方程

$$\Delta u = 0 \quad (0 < x < a, 0 < y < \infty)$$

边界条件

$$\begin{cases} u|_{x=0} = 0 & (0 \leq y < \infty) \\ u|_{x=a} = u_0 & (0 \leq x \leq a) \\ u|_{y=0} = 0 & (0 \leq x \leq a) \end{cases}$$



解： $u = v + w$

考虑 $v = \frac{u_0 x}{a}$

● 数理方程：第二章：分离变量法

$$\Delta w = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} w|_{x=0} = 0 \\ w|_{x=a} = 0 \end{cases} \quad w|_{y=0} = -\frac{u_0 x}{a} \quad v = \frac{u_0 x}{a}$$

$$\rightarrow w = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n e^{\frac{n\pi y}{a}} + B_n e^{-\frac{n\pi y}{a}}) \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x$$

$$w|_{y \rightarrow \infty} = \text{有限值} \quad \rightarrow \quad A_n = 0$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x = -\frac{u_0 x}{a} \quad \text{等式右边作付氏展开} \quad B_n = (-1)^n \frac{2u_0}{n\pi}$$

The background features a collection of circles in two colors: dark blue and white. The circles vary in size and are scattered across the light gray background. Some circles have a slight 3D effect with a shadow. The word "THANKS" is centered within the largest white circle.

THANKS

Q & A ?