

《数学物理方法》第十二章作业参考解答

12.1 半径为 a 的半圆形薄板，板面绝热，在直径边界上温度保持零度，而在半圆周上保持恒温 u_0 。求板内的稳定温度分布。

解：定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u(\rho, \varphi) = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \right) + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} = 0 & (0 < \rho < a, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi) \\ u|_{\varphi=0} = 0, u|_{\varphi=\pi} = 0, \\ u|_{\rho=a} = u_0 \end{cases}$$

设 $u(\rho, \varphi) = R(\rho)\Phi(\varphi)$ ，代入方程并分离变量，得，

$$\frac{\rho}{R(\rho)} \frac{d}{d\rho} (\rho R'(\rho)) = -\frac{\Phi''(\varphi)}{\Phi(\varphi)} = \lambda,$$

由此得到两个方程，

$$\Phi''(\varphi) + \lambda\Phi(\varphi) = 0,$$

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

$$\text{以及边界条件, } \Phi|_{\varphi=0} = 0, \Phi|_{\varphi=\pi} = 0$$

方程 $\Phi''(\varphi) + \lambda\Phi(\varphi) = 0$ 与边界条件 $\Phi|_{\varphi=0} = 0, \Phi|_{\varphi=\pi} = 0$ 构成本征值问题，

本征值和本征函数分别为

$$\lambda = \lambda_m = m^2, \quad \Phi(\varphi) = \Phi_m(\varphi) = \sin m\varphi, \quad (m = 1, 2, \dots).$$

对应每一个本征值 $\lambda = \lambda_m = m^2$ ，方程 $\rho^2 R''(\rho) + \rho R'(\rho) - \lambda R(\rho) = 0$ 的解为，

$$R_m(r) = A_m \rho^m + B_m \rho^{-m}$$

方程的一般解为：

$$u(\rho, \varphi) = \sum_{m=1} (A_m \rho^m + B_m \rho^{-m}) \sin m\varphi$$

$$\because u(\rho \rightarrow 0) \text{ is not } \infty, \therefore B_m = 0$$

代入边界条件 $u|_{\rho=a} = u_0$ ，得

$$u_0 = \sum_{m=1} A_m a^m \sin m\varphi$$

其中,

$$A_m a^m = \frac{1}{\int_0^\pi \sin^2 m\theta d\theta} \int_0^\pi u_0 \sin m\theta d\theta = \frac{2u_0}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin m\theta d\theta = \begin{cases} \frac{4u_0}{m\pi} & m = 2n+1 \\ 0 & m = 2n \end{cases}$$

$$\text{所以, } A_{2n+1} = \frac{4u_0}{\pi} \frac{a^{-(2n+1)}}{2n+1}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2 \dots$$

$$\therefore u(\rho, \varphi) = \frac{4u_0}{\pi} \sum_{n=0} \frac{a^{-(2n+1)}}{(2n+1)} \rho^{2n+1} \sin(2n+1)\varphi = \frac{4u_0}{\pi} \sum_{n=0} \frac{1}{(2n+1)} \left(\frac{\rho}{a}\right)^{2n+1} \sin(2n+1)\varphi$$

12.4 半径为 a 的无限长介质圆柱 (介电常数为 ε) 放在匀强电场 E_0 中, 电场方向与圆柱轴线垂直。求柱内、外的电势分布。

解: 以圆柱的轴线为 z 轴, 显然这是平面问题。以 E_0 方向为 x 轴方向取极坐标系,

设球内电势为 $u_1(\rho, \varphi)$, 球外电势为 $u_2(\rho, \varphi)$, 二者皆满足 Laplace 方程,

$$\nabla^2 u(\rho, \varphi) = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \right) + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} = 0,$$

对球内问题, 有自然边界条件 $u_1|_{\rho=0} \neq \infty$

对球外问题, 有边界条件 $u_2|_{\rho \rightarrow \infty} \rightarrow -E_0 \rho \cos \varphi$

并且有衔接条件 $u_1|_{\rho=a} = u_2|_{\rho=a}$; $\varepsilon \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial \rho} \Big|_{\rho=a} = \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial \rho} \Big|_{\rho=a}$

用分离变量法, 可得一般解为 (分离变量过程, 略):

$$u(\rho, \varphi) = A_0(1 + D_0 \ln \rho) + \sum_{m=1} (A_m \cos m\varphi + B_m \sin m\varphi)(\rho^m + D_m \rho^{-m})$$

柱内:

$$\because u(\rho \rightarrow 0) \text{ is not } \infty, \therefore D_m = 0, m = 0, 1, 2 \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow u_1(\rho, \varphi) = A_0 + \sum_{m=1} (A_m \cos m\varphi + B_m \sin m\varphi) \rho^m$$

柱外:

$$\begin{aligned} u|_{\rho \rightarrow \infty} &\rightarrow -E_0 \rho \cos \varphi \\ &= A_0(1 + D_0 \ln \rho) + \sum_m (A_m \cos m\varphi + B_m \sin m\varphi) \rho^m \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow A_m = 0$ (for $m \neq 1$), $B_m = 0$ (for all m)

$\therefore u_2(\rho, \varphi) = -E_0 \cos \varphi (\rho + D_1 \rho^{-1})$

由衔接条件: $u_1(\rho = a) = u_2(\rho = a)$ (1), $\varepsilon \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial \rho} \Big|_{\rho=a} = \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial \rho} \Big|_{\rho=a}$ (2)

由(1)得:

$$A_0 + \sum_{m=1} (A_m \cos m\varphi + B_m \sin m\varphi) a^m = -E_0 \cos \varphi (a + D_1 a^{-1}) \Rightarrow$$

$$A_m = 0 \text{ (for } m \neq 1), B_m = 0 \text{ (for all } m), A_1 \cdot a = -E_0 (a + D_1 a^{-1}) \Rightarrow$$

$$u_1 = A_1 \cos \varphi \rho$$

由(2)得: $\varepsilon A_1 = -\varepsilon_0 E_0 (1 - \frac{D_1}{a^2})$

联合求解:

$$A_1 = -\frac{2\varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon_0 + \varepsilon} E_0, D_1 = \frac{\varepsilon_0 - \varepsilon}{\varepsilon_0 + \varepsilon} a^2$$

$$\therefore \text{for } \rho < a, u_1(\rho, \varphi) = -\frac{2\varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon_0 + \varepsilon} E_0 \rho \cos \varphi$$

$$\text{for } \rho > a, u_2(\rho, \varphi) = -E_0 \cos \varphi (\rho + \frac{\varepsilon_0 - \varepsilon}{\varepsilon_0 + \varepsilon} \frac{a^2}{\rho})$$

12.8 一半径为 1 的空心球, 以球心为坐标原点, 当表面充电至电势为

$V_0(1 + 2\cos\theta + 3\cos^2\theta)$ (V_0 为常量) 时, 求球内各点的电势。

解:

由于对称性, u 与 φ 无关

$$\text{定解问题为 } \begin{cases} \nabla^2 u(r, \theta) = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right) = 0 \\ u|_{r=0} \neq \infty, u|_{r=1} = V_0(1 + 2\cos\theta + 3\cos^2\theta) \end{cases}$$

令 $u(r, \theta) = R(r)\Theta(\theta)$, 代入方程且乘以 $\frac{r^2}{R\Theta}$ 得,

$$\frac{1}{R} (r^2 R')' = -\frac{1}{\Theta \sin \theta} (\sin \theta \Theta')' = l(l+1)$$

从而有,

$$r^2 R'' + 2rR' - l(l+1)R = 0,$$

$$\Theta'' + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \Theta' + l(l+1)\Theta = 0$$

记 $\cos \theta = x$, $\Theta(\theta) = y(x)$, 得

$$(1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + l(l+1)y = 0, \quad l \text{ 阶 Legendre 方程,}$$

它与自然边界条件 $\Theta(0), \Theta(\pi)$ 有界, 即 $y(x)|_{x=\pm 1}$ 有界, 构成本征值问题。

它的本征值和本征函数分别为

$$\lambda = \lambda_l = l(l+1), \quad y(x) = P_l(x) \quad (l = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

对应每一个本征值, 方程 $r^2 R'' + 2rR' - l(l+1)R = 0$ 的解为

$$R_l(r) = C_l r^l + D_l \frac{1}{r^{l+1}}$$

方程的一般解为:

$$u(r, \theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (C_l r^l + D_l \frac{1}{r^{l+1}}) P_l(\cos \theta)$$

由 $u|_{r=0} \neq \infty$, 所以 $D_l = 0$

$$u(r, \theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} C_l r^l P_l(\cos \theta)$$

$$u|_{r=1} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} C_l P_l(\cos \theta) = V_0(1 + 2\cos \theta + 3\cos^2 \theta)$$

$$P_0(\cos \theta) = 1$$

$$\text{由 } P_1(\cos \theta) = \cos \theta$$

$$P_2(\cos \theta) = \frac{1}{2}(3\cos^2 \theta - 1)$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} C_l P_l(\cos \theta) &= V_0(1 + 2\cos \theta + 3\cos^2 \theta) \\ &= 2V_0(P_0(\cos \theta) + P_1(\cos \theta) + P_2(\cos \theta)) \end{aligned}$$

可得 $C_0 = C_1 = C_2 = 2V_0$

所以 $u = 2V_0(1 + rP_1(\cos \theta) + r^2P_2(\cos \theta))$

12.11 在点电荷（带电 $4\pi\epsilon_0 q$ ）的电场中放置一导体球（球的半径为 a ），球心与点电荷相距 $d (d > a)$ ，求解着静电场。

解：

以球心为原点，极轴过点电荷取球坐标系，则静电场与 φ 无关。球外任意一点 (r, θ, φ) 的电势 $u(r, \theta, \varphi)$ 为点电荷产生的电势和球上感应电荷产生的电势的迭加，即

$$u(r, \theta, \varphi) = \frac{q}{\sqrt{r^2 + d^2 - 2rd \cos \theta}} + v(r, \theta), \text{ 其中 } v(r, \theta) \text{ 为感应电荷产生的势场。 } v(r, \theta)$$

满足 Laplace 方程。如果设导体球的电势为 u_0 ，则 $v|_{r=a} = u_0 - \frac{q}{\sqrt{a^2 + d^2 - 2ad \cos \theta}}$

因此， $v(r, \theta)$ 所满足的定界问题为

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 v = 0 \\ v|_{r=a} = u_0 - \frac{q}{\sqrt{a^2 + d^2 - 2ad \cos \theta}}, v|_{r \rightarrow \infty} = 0 \end{cases}$$

令 $v(r, \theta) = R(r)\Theta(\theta)$ ，代入方程且乘以 $\frac{r^2}{R\Theta}$ 得，

$$\frac{1}{R} (r^2 R')' = -\frac{1}{\Theta \sin \theta} (\sin \theta \Theta')' = l(l+1)$$

从而有，

$$r^2 R'' + 2rR' - l(l+1)R = 0,$$

$$\Theta'' + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \Theta' + l(l+1)\Theta = 0$$

记 $\cos \theta = x$ ， $\Theta(\theta) = y(x)$ ，得

$$(1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + l(l+1)y = 0, \quad l \text{ 阶 Legendre 方程,}$$

它与自然边界条件 $\Theta(0), \Theta(\pi)$ 有界，即 $y(x)|_{x=\pm 1}$ 有界，构成本征值问题。

它的本征值和本征函数分别为

$$\lambda = \lambda_l = l(l+1), \quad y(x) = P_l(x) \quad (l = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

对应每一个本征值，方程 $r^2 R'' + 2rR' - l(l+1)R = 0$ 的解为

$$R_l(r) = C_l r^l + D_l \frac{1}{r^{l+1}}$$

方程的一般解为：

$$v(r, \theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (C_l r^l + D_l \frac{1}{r^{l+1}}) P_l(\cos \theta)$$

由 $v|_{r \rightarrow \infty} = 0$ ，所以 $C_l = 0$ ，因此

$$v(r, \theta) = D_l \frac{1}{r^{l+1}} P_l(\cos \theta)$$

由边界条件 $v|_{r=a} = u_0 - \frac{q}{\sqrt{a^2 + d^2 - 2ad \cos \theta}}$ ，得

$$\begin{aligned} v(r, \theta)|_{r=a} &= D_l \frac{1}{a^{l+1}} P_l(\cos \theta) = u_0 - \frac{q}{\sqrt{a^2 + d^2 - 2ad \cos \theta}} \\ &= u_0 - \frac{q}{a} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{a}{d}\right)^{l+1} P_l(\cos \theta) \end{aligned}$$

比较系数，可得 $D_0 = au_0 - \frac{qa}{d}$ ， $D_l = -q \frac{a^{2l+1}}{d^{l+1}}$ ($l = 1, 2, \dots$)

所以， $v(r, \theta) = \frac{au_0}{r} - q \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{a^{2l+1}}{d^{l+1} r^{l+1}} P_l(\cos \theta)$

$$\begin{aligned} u(r, \theta) &= \frac{q}{\sqrt{r^2 + d^2 - 2rd \cos \theta}} + \frac{au_0}{r} - q \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{a^{2l+1}}{d^{l+1} r^{l+1}} P_l(\cos \theta) \\ &= \frac{q}{\sqrt{r^2 + d^2 - 2rd \cos \theta}} + \frac{au_0}{r} - qa \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^4 + d^2 r^2 - 2 \cos \theta d r a^2}} \end{aligned}$$