

南京大学 2002 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题 (三小时)

考试科目名称及代码 数学物理方法一 355

适用专业: 光学

注意:

1. 所有答案必须写在“南京大学研究生入学考试答题纸”上, 写在试卷和其他纸上无效;

2. 本科目允许/不允许使用无字典存储和编程功能的计算器。

(1) 试解方程 $\operatorname{sh} z = \frac{1}{z} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$ 的根。 (16分)

(2) 试求复变函数 $f(z) = \frac{e^z}{z(z^2+1)^2}$ 的孤立奇点, 确定奇点的类型, 讨论无穷远点的性质, 并在区域 $0 < |z| < 1$ 中展开为洛朗级数。(列出通项) (17分)

(3) 利用留数定理, 计算定积分

$$I = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \sin 3x}{(x^2+16)^2} dx. \quad (17分)$$

(4) 试解一维有源热传导问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = A e^{-\beta t} & (0 < x < l) \\ u_x|_{x=0} = 0, \quad u|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

($A > 0, \beta > 0$, 为常数) (16分)

(5) 试解球形区域内部稳恒温度分布问题

$$\Delta_3 u = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} = 0.$$

$$\begin{cases} u|_{r=0} = \text{有限值} \\ \left(\begin{array}{l} 0 \leq r < r_0 \\ 0 \leq \theta < \pi \\ 0 \leq \varphi < 2\pi \end{array} \right) \end{cases}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u|_{r=r_0} &= u_0 \sin^2 \theta (1 - \cos \varphi \sin \varphi) \\ & \text{(其中 } u_0 \text{ 为常数)} \end{aligned} \right\} (16 \text{分})$$

(6) 试解圆柱形区域内部的波动问题

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & u_{tt} - a^2 \left[\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \right) + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right] = 0 \\ & \left. \begin{aligned} u|_{\rho=\rho_0} &= 0, & u|_{\rho=0} & \text{为有限值.} \\ u|_{z=0} &= 0, & u|_{z=L} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} & 0 \leq \rho < \rho_0 \\ & 0 \leq \varphi < 2\pi \\ & 0 < z < L \end{aligned} \\ & \left. \begin{aligned} u|_{t=0} &= u_0 \frac{\rho^2}{\rho_0^2}, & u_t|_{t=0} &= u_1. \end{aligned} \right\} \text{(其中 } u_0, u_1 \text{ 为常数)} \quad (18 \text{分}) \end{aligned}$$

附录:

(1) 勒让德多项式和连带勒让德函数, 记 $x = \cos \theta$,

$$P_0(x) = 1, \quad P_1(x) = x, \quad P_2(x) = \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1), \quad P_3(x) = \frac{1}{2}(5x^3 - 3x).$$

$$P_1'(\cos \theta) = \sin \theta, \quad P_2'(\cos \theta) = \frac{3}{2} \sin 2\theta, \quad P_3'(\cos \theta) = \frac{3}{2}(1 - \cos 2\theta) = 3 \sin^2 \theta.$$

(2) 贝塞尔函数的模 $N_n^{(m)}$ 的平方

$$[N_n^{(m)}]^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\rho_0^2 - \frac{m^2}{\mu_n^{(m)}} \right) [J_m(\sqrt{\mu_n^{(m)}} \rho_0)]^2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho_0^2 [J_m'(\sqrt{\mu_n^{(m)}} \rho_0)]^2.$$

(3) 贝塞尔函数递推公式

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{J_\nu(x)}{x^\nu} \right] = -\frac{J_{\nu+1}(x)}{x^\nu}; \quad \frac{d}{dx} [x^\nu J_\nu(x)] = x^\nu J_{\nu+1}(x).$$