

长波在弯曲管道中的传播—— II 长波在变截面孔洞中传播 时匹配方法的应用*

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摘 要

以 k 表示波数, a 表示孔洞横截面的特征半径, 本文只研究参数 $e=ka \ll 1$ (即长波) 的情况. 本文用正则摄动的方法, 给出了长波在变截面孔洞中传播时, 其复速度势函数渐近展开的一般表达式; 论述了长波在两端开口或一端开口一端封闭的变截面孔洞中传播时, 如何用匹配方法求得波在洞口反射、散射和辐射的系数; 以三个不同的孔洞作为实例, 具体说明三维或二维此类问题的求解方法.

一、引 言

本文 I^[1] 给出了长波在无限长变截面弯管中传播时其复速度势函数渐近展开的一般表达式, 并且指出当弯管的横截面具有某种对称性时, 复速度势函数的首项和次项解与管道的曲率和挠度无关. 现在我们着手研究长波在两端开口或一端开口一端封闭的有限长孔洞中传播的问题.

1977年, Keller和Ting^[2]把摄动方法和数值计算方法结合在一起, 成功地解决了长波在柱形管、锥形管中传播和在管口辐射的问题. 他们用引进典型问题 (canonical problem) 的方法来确定复速度势函数各阶渐近解中的未定常数. 这些典型问题比较简单, 物理意义明确, 且只与管道的几何形状相关. 而对这些典型问题的数值计算, 只需要关心几个数据, 这就大大减轻了我们的工作量.

本文主要应用Keller和Ting的上述方法来求解长波在形状更为一般的变截面孔洞中传播和在洞口辐射等问题. 由于横截面的变化, 匹配过程具有一定的难度, 为此文章引用了一些新的技巧.

本文直接引用了一些 I 中的符号.

二、问 题

我们先研究两端开口的孔洞.

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图 1 表示平面厚墙中的一个具有缓变横截面的小孔洞。(孔洞的长度 L 比横截面的特征半径大得多) 在孔洞的左方有一入射波 ϕ^i 。即使没有孔洞, 由墙面的反射也会产生一个反射波 ϕ^r 。现在

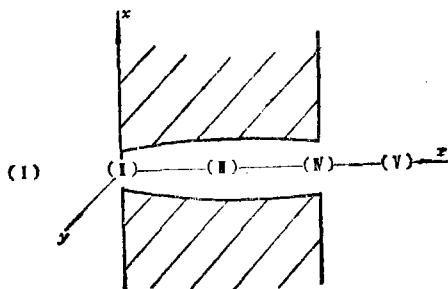


图 1

在孔洞的左方有一入射波 ϕ^i 。即使没有孔洞, 由墙面的反射也会产生一个反射波 ϕ^r 。现在又有了孔洞, 则由孔洞还将产生一个散射波 ϕ^s , 而有一部分波将进入洞内。在孔洞的右端, 从左端进入孔洞内的波一部分将被右端洞口所反射, 另一部分将辐射到外部空间。我们的问题是: 给定入射波和孔洞的形状, 求各反射波、散射波和辐射波的大小。

建立直角坐标系如图 1 所示。以 k 表示入射波的波数, a 表示孔洞横截面的特征半径。我们研究

的是 $ka \ll 1$ (即长波) 的情况。假设孔洞壁面是刚性的。

我们假设孔洞的中心线是直线。这是因为当中心线的曲率和挠度为 $O(k)$ 的量级时, 在相当多的场合复速度势函数的首项和次项解与曲率和挠度无关^[1]。而本文的一些结果只牵涉到首项和次项解, 因此它们对中心线不是直线的情况也同样适用。

仅仅为了方便起见, 我们还假设中心线的方向就是 z 轴的方向。于是在孔洞内 $s=z$ 。

我们把空间分成五个区, (如图 1 所示) 其中 (I), (III), (V) 为外区; (II), (IV) 为内区。下面分别写出外解和内解。

(I) 区:

入射波 ϕ^i 为已知。设 $\phi^i = \Phi(k\bar{x}, \varepsilon)$, 则

$\phi^r = \Phi(k\bar{x}^*, \varepsilon)$, 其中若 $\bar{x} = (x, y, z)$, 则 $\bar{x}^* = (x, y, -z)$ 。

又

$$\phi^s = \frac{e^{ik\rho_1}}{4\pi k\rho_1} (ka)^2 [g(\varepsilon, \omega) + O(a/\rho_1)]^{[2]}$$

这里 $\rho_1 = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$, g 为一未知函数, 它与方向 ω 有关。因此:

$$\phi = \Phi(k\bar{x}, \varepsilon) + \Phi(k\bar{x}^*, \varepsilon) + \frac{e^{ik\rho_1}}{4\pi k\rho_1} (ka)^2 [g(\varepsilon, \omega) + O(a/\rho_1)] \quad (2.1)$$

(V) 区:

$$\phi = \frac{e^{ik\rho_2}}{4\pi k\rho_2} (ka)^2 [h(\varepsilon, \omega) + O(a/\rho_2)]^{[2]} \quad (2.2)$$

这里 $\rho_2 = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z-L)^2}$, h 的意义同 g 。

(III) 区:

我们直接引用本文 I^[1] 中的结果。设

$$\phi = \phi_0 + \varepsilon\phi_1 + \varepsilon^2\phi_2 + \dots$$

则 $\phi_i = \phi_i(\bar{s})$ ($i=0, 1$) 满足 Webster 方程:

$$(\phi_i'' + \phi_i) \bar{A} + \phi_i' \bar{A}' = 0 \quad (i=0, 1) \quad (2.3)$$

记号 “'” 表示对 \bar{s} 的导数。根据给定的 \bar{A} , 我们就能求得通解:

$$\phi_i = R_i G_1(\bar{s}) + T_i G_2(\bar{s}) \quad (i=0, 1) \quad (2.4)$$

这里 $G_1(\bar{s})$, $G_2(\bar{s})$ 为 (2.3) 的两个线性无关的解, R_i , T_i ($i=0, 1$) 为任意常数。而 ϕ_i ($i \geq 2$) 是 \bar{r}, θ, \bar{s} 的函数, 我们写

$$\phi_2 = \phi_2(\bar{r}, \theta, \bar{s}, R_2, T_2)$$

其中 R_2, T_2 为任意常数。因此我们有:

$$\phi = [R_0 G_1(\bar{s}) + T_0 G_2(\bar{s})] + \varepsilon [R_1 G_1(\bar{s}) + T_1 G_2(\bar{s})] + \varepsilon^2 [\phi_2(\bar{r}, \theta, \bar{s}, R_2, T_2)] + \dots \quad (2.5)$$

这就是长波在变截面孔洞中传播时, 其复速度势函数的一般表达式。

(I) 区:

以 $\bar{\phi}$ 表示 (I) 区的内解, 设

$$\bar{\phi} = \bar{\phi}_0\left(\frac{\bar{x}}{a}\right) + \varepsilon \bar{\phi}_1\left(\frac{\bar{x}}{a}\right) + \varepsilon^2 \bar{\phi}_2\left(\frac{\bar{x}}{a}\right) + \dots \quad (2.6)$$

(IV) 区:

以 $\hat{\phi}$ 表示 (IV) 区的内解, 设

$$\hat{\phi} = \hat{\phi}_0\left(\frac{\bar{x}-L}{a}\right) + \varepsilon \hat{\phi}_1\left(\frac{\bar{x}-L}{a}\right) + \varepsilon^2 \hat{\phi}_2\left(\frac{\bar{x}-L}{a}\right) + \dots \quad (2.7)$$

下面我们用匹配方法求解 g, h, R, T 。

三、匹 配

为了匹配, 我们写出外解近于内区的展开式。(I) 区的解近于 (II) 区, (III) 区的解近于 (I) 区、(IV) 区, (V) 区的解近于 (IV) 区的展开式分别如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi = & 2\Phi(0, 0) + \varepsilon \left[\tilde{\nabla} \Phi(0, 0) \left(\frac{\bar{x}}{a} + \frac{\bar{x}^*}{a} \right) + 2\Phi_s(0, 0) + \frac{g_0}{4\pi\rho_1/a} \right] \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^2 \left[\left(\frac{\bar{x}}{a} \right)^T H_\Phi(0, 0) \left(\frac{\bar{x}}{a} \right) + \left(\frac{\bar{x}^*}{a} \right)^T H_\Phi(0, 0) \left(\frac{\bar{x}^*}{a} \right) \right. \\ & \left. + 2\tilde{\nabla} \Phi_s(0, 0) \left(\frac{\bar{x}}{a} + \frac{\bar{x}^*}{a} \right) + 2\Phi_{ss}(0, 0) + \frac{g_1}{2\pi\rho_1/a} + \frac{g_0 i}{2\pi} \right] + \dots \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

这里 $\tilde{\nabla}$ 表示 Φ 关于 $k\bar{x}$ 的梯度, H_Φ 表示 Φ 关于 $k\bar{x}$ 的 Hesse 矩阵。

$$\begin{aligned} \phi = & [R_0 G_1(0) + T_0 G_2(0)] + \varepsilon \left\{ [R_0 G_1'(0) + T_0 G_2'(0)] \frac{s}{a} + [R_1 G_1(0) + T_1 G_2(0)] \right\} \\ & + \varepsilon^2 \left\{ \frac{1}{2} [R_0 G_1''(0) + T_0 G_2''(0)] \left(\frac{s}{a} \right)^2 + [R_1 G_1'(0) + T_1 G_2'(0)] \frac{s}{a} \right. \\ & \left. + \phi_2(\bar{r}, \theta, 0, R_2, T_2) \right\} + \dots \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi = & [R_0 G_1(\bar{L}) + T_0 G_2(\bar{L})] + \varepsilon \left\{ [R_0 G_1'(\bar{L}) + T_0 G_2'(\bar{L})] \frac{s-L}{a} + [R_1 G_1(\bar{L}) + T_1 G_2(\bar{L})] \right\} \\ & + \varepsilon^2 \left\{ \frac{1}{2} [R_0 G_1''(\bar{L}) + T_0 G_2''(\bar{L})] \left(\frac{s-L}{a} \right)^2 + [R_1 G_1'(\bar{L}) + T_1 G_2'(\bar{L})] \frac{s-L}{a} \right. \\ & \left. + \phi_2(\bar{r}, \theta, \bar{L}, R_2, T_2) \right\} + \dots \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

$$\phi = \varepsilon \frac{h_0}{4\pi\rho_2/a} + \varepsilon^2 \left(\frac{h_1}{4\pi\rho_2/a} + \frac{h_0 i}{4\pi} \right) + \dots \quad (3.4)$$

用 $\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}, \bar{\rho}_i, \bar{s}_i$ ($i=1, 2$) 表示内变量: $\bar{x} = \frac{x}{a}, \bar{y} = \frac{y}{a}, \bar{z} = \frac{z}{a}, \bar{\rho}_i = \frac{\rho_i}{a}$ ($i=1, 2$),

$\bar{s}_1 = \frac{s}{a}$, $\bar{s}_2 = \frac{s-L}{a}$, 等等. 引进对内变量的 Laplace 算子 $\bar{\Delta}$ 和法向导数算子 $\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{n}}$, 于是简化波动方程和边界条件在 (I) 区和 (IV) 区就分别写为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{\Delta}\bar{\phi} + \varepsilon^2\bar{\phi} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial\bar{\phi}}{\partial\bar{n}} &= 0 \quad (\text{在壁面上}) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.5)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{\Delta}\hat{\phi} + \varepsilon^2\hat{\phi} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial\hat{\phi}}{\partial\bar{n}} &= 0 \quad (\text{在壁面上}) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.6)$$

将(2.6)式代入(3.5)式, (2.7)式代入(3.6)式, 比较 ε 同次幂的系数, 同时考虑 (I) 区和 (I)、(II)区, (IV)区和(V)、(II)区的匹配, 依次可得:

$$\varepsilon^0: \left\{ \begin{aligned} \bar{\Delta}\bar{\phi}_0 &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial\bar{\phi}_0}{\partial\bar{n}} &= 0 \quad (\text{在壁面上}) \\ \bar{\phi}_0 &\sim 2\Phi(0,0) \quad (\bar{\rho}_1 \gg 1) \\ \bar{\phi}_0 &\sim R_0G_1(0) + T_0G_2(0) \quad (\bar{s}_1 \gg 1) \end{aligned} \right. \\ \therefore \bar{\phi}_0 &= R_0G_1(0) + T_0G_2(0) = 2\Phi(0,0) \quad (3.7)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \bar{\Delta}\hat{\phi}_0 &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial\hat{\phi}_0}{\partial\bar{n}} &= 0 \quad (\text{在壁面上}) \\ \hat{\phi}_0 &\sim 0 \quad (\bar{\rho}_2 \gg 1) \\ \hat{\phi}_0 &\sim R_0G_1(\bar{L}) + T_0G_2(\bar{L}) \quad (-\bar{s}_2 \gg 1) \end{aligned} \right. \\ \therefore \hat{\phi}_0 &= R_0G_1(\bar{L}) + T_0G_2(\bar{L}) = 0 \quad (3.8)$$

$$\varepsilon^1: \left\{ \begin{aligned} \bar{\Delta}\bar{\phi}_1 &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial\bar{\phi}_1}{\partial\bar{n}} &= 0 \quad (\text{在壁面上}) \\ \bar{\phi}_1 &\sim 2\Phi_{\bar{x}}(0,0)\bar{x} + 2\Phi_{\bar{y}}(0,0)\bar{y} + \frac{g_0}{4\pi\bar{\rho}_1} + 2\Phi_s(0,0) \quad (\bar{\rho}_1 \gg 1) \\ \bar{\phi}_1 &\sim [R_0G'_1(0) + T_0G'_2(0)]\bar{s}_1 + [R_1G_1(0) + T_1G_2(0)] \quad (\bar{s}_1 \gg 1) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.9)$$

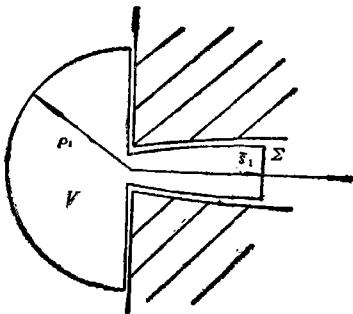


图 2

以相当大的 $\bar{\rho}_1$ 和 \bar{s}_1 作体积 V (图 2), 在这个体积中对 $\bar{\phi}_1$ 用高斯发散定理. 为此先计算截面 Σ 上的流量 Q .

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \bar{\phi} &\sim [R_0G_1(0) + T_0G_2(0)] + \varepsilon\{[R_0G'_1(0) \\ &\quad + T_0G'_2(0)]\bar{s}_1 + [R_1G_1(0) + T_1G_2(0)]\} \\ &\quad + \varepsilon^2\left\{\frac{1}{2}[R_0G''_1(0) + T_0G''_2(0)]\bar{s}_1^2 + [R_1G'_1(0) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + T_1G'_2(0)]\bar{s}_1 + \phi_2(\bar{r}, \theta, 0, R_2, T_2)\right\} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \left. \frac{\partial\bar{\phi}}{\partial\bar{s}} \right|_{\Sigma} = \varepsilon[R_0G'_1(0) + T_0G'_2(0)] + \varepsilon^2\{[R_0G''_1(0) + T_0G''_2(0)]\bar{s}_1 + [R_1G'_1(0) + T_1G'_2(0)]\} + \dots$$

$$\text{又} \because A(\bar{s}) = A(0) + \varepsilon A'(0) \cdot \bar{s}_1 + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore Q = \frac{\partial \bar{\phi}}{\partial \bar{s}} \cdot A \Big|_z = \varepsilon \cdot [R_0 G_1'(0) + T_0 G_2'(0)] A(0) \\ + \varepsilon^2 \{ [R_0 G_1''(0) + T_0 G_2''(0)] \bar{s}_1 \cdot A(0) + [R_1 G_1'(0) + T_1 G_2'(0)] A'(0) \\ + [R_0 G_1'(0) + T_0 G_2'(0)] \bar{s}_1 \cdot A'(0) \} + \dots \end{aligned} \quad (3.10)$$

因此 $\bar{\phi}$ 在 Σ 上的流量为 $[R_0 G_1'(0) + T_0 G_2'(0)] A'(0)$, 这说明如果只考虑 ε 量级的话, 孔洞可看成柱形的.

由高斯发散定理:

$$\iiint_0 dV = \iint_{\text{半球面}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{\rho}_1} (2\bar{\Phi}_{\bar{x}}(0,0) \cdot \bar{x} + 2\bar{\Phi}_{\bar{y}}(0,0) \cdot \bar{y}) d\sigma - \frac{g_0}{4\pi \bar{\rho}_1^2} \cdot 2\pi \bar{\rho}_1^2 + [R_0 G_1'(0) + T_1 G_2'(0)] A(0)$$

得:

$$g_0 = 2[R_0 G_1'(0) + T_0 G_2'(0)] A(0) \quad (3.11)$$

$$\Delta \bar{\phi}_1 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{\phi}_1}{\partial \bar{n}} = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{(在壁面上)} \\ \end{array} \right\} \quad (3.12)$$

$$\bar{\phi}_1 \sim \frac{h_0}{4\pi \bar{\rho}_2} \quad (\bar{\rho}_2 \gg 1)$$

$$\bar{\phi}_1 \sim [R_0 G_1'(\bar{L}) + T_0 G_2'(\bar{L})] \bar{s}_2 + [R_1 G_1(\bar{L}) + T_1 G_2(\bar{L})] \quad (-\bar{s}_2 \gg 1)$$

同理, 对 $\bar{\phi}_1$ 用高斯发散定理, 可得:

$$h_0 = -2[R_0 G_1'(\bar{L}) + T_0 G_2'(\bar{L})] A(\bar{L}) \quad (3.13)$$

由方程 (3.7)、(3.8)、(3.11)、(3.13), 求得:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} R_0 &= \frac{2G_2(\bar{L})}{G_1(0)G_2(\bar{L}) - G_2(0)G_1(\bar{L})} \Phi(0,0) \\ T_0 &= \frac{-2G_1(\bar{L})}{G_1(0)G_2(\bar{L}) - G_2(0)G_1(\bar{L})} \Phi(0,0) \\ g_0 &= \frac{4[G_1'(0)G_2(\bar{L}) - G_2'(0)G_1(\bar{L})]}{G_1(0)G_2(\bar{L}) - G_2(0)G_1(\bar{L})} \Phi(0,0) A(0) \\ h_0 &= \frac{-4[G_1'(\bar{L})G_2(\bar{L}) - G_2'(\bar{L})G_1(\bar{L})]}{G_1(0)G_2(\bar{L}) - G_2(0)G_1(\bar{L})} \Phi(0,0) A(\bar{L}) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.14)$$

至此, 我们获得了首项解.

从 (3.10) 和 (3.12) 我们又知, $R_1 G_1(0) + T_1 G_2(0)$ 和 $R_1 G_1(\bar{L}) + T_1 G_2(\bar{L})$ 分别为 (3.10) 和 (3.12) 所唯一确定. 设:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} C_1 &= R_1 G_1(0) + T_1 G_2(0) \\ C_2 &= R_1 G_1(\bar{L}) + T_1 G_2(\bar{L}) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.15)$$

事实上, 如果我们把 $\bar{\phi}_1$ 和 $\bar{\phi}$ 写成:

$$\bar{\phi}_1 = 2\bar{\Phi}_{\bar{x}}(0,0) \cdot \bar{\phi}_1^{(x)} + 2\bar{\Phi}_{\bar{y}}(0,0) \cdot \bar{\phi}_1^{(y)} + [R_0 G_1'(0) + T_0 G_2'(0)] \bar{\phi}_1^{(z)}$$

$$\bar{\phi}_1 = -[R_0 G_1'(\bar{L}) + T_0 G_2'(\bar{L})] \bar{\phi}_1^{(z)}$$

则有:

$$\begin{cases} C_1 = 2\Phi_{\bar{x}}(0, 0)C_1^{(1)} + 2\Phi_{\bar{y}}(0, 0)C_1^{(2)} + [R_0G_1(0) + T_0G_2(0)]C_1^{(3)} + 2\Phi_0(0, 0) \\ C_2 = -[R_0G_1(\bar{L}) + T_0G_2(\bar{L})]C_2^{(1)} \end{cases}$$

其中 $C_1^{(1)}$, $C_1^{(2)}$, $C_1^{(3)}$ 和 $C_2^{(1)}$ 分别为典型问题:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{\Delta}\bar{\phi}_1^{(1)} &= 0, \quad \frac{\partial\bar{\phi}_1^{(1)}}{\partial\bar{n}} = 0 \quad (\text{在壁面上}) \\ \frac{\partial\bar{\phi}_1^{(1)}}{\partial\bar{x}} &\sim 1 \quad (\bar{\rho}_1 \gg 1), \quad \frac{\partial\bar{\phi}_1^{(1)}}{\partial\bar{s}} \sim 0 \quad (\bar{s}_1 \gg 1) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.16)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{\Delta}\bar{\phi}_1^{(2)} &= 0, \quad \frac{\partial\bar{\phi}_1^{(2)}}{\partial\bar{n}} = 0 \quad (\text{在壁面上}) \\ \frac{\partial\bar{\phi}_1^{(2)}}{\partial\bar{y}} &\sim 1 \quad (\bar{\rho}_1 \gg 1), \quad \frac{\partial\bar{\phi}_1^{(2)}}{\partial\bar{s}} \sim 0 \quad (\bar{s}_1 \gg 1) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.17)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{\Delta}\bar{\phi}_1^{(3)} &= 0, \quad \frac{\partial\bar{\phi}_1^{(3)}}{\partial\bar{n}} = 0 \quad (\text{在壁面上}) \\ \frac{\partial\bar{\phi}_1^{(3)}}{\partial\bar{\rho}} &\sim -\frac{A(0)}{2\pi\bar{\rho}_1^2} \quad (\bar{\rho}_1 \gg 1), \quad \frac{\partial\bar{\phi}_1^{(3)}}{\partial\bar{s}} \sim 1 \quad (\bar{s}_1 \gg 1) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.18)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{\Delta}\bar{\phi}_1^{(4)} &= 0, \quad \frac{\partial\bar{\phi}_1^{(4)}}{\partial\bar{n}} = 0 \quad (\text{在壁面上}) \\ \frac{\partial\bar{\phi}_1^{(4)}}{\partial\bar{\rho}_2} &\sim -\frac{A(\bar{L})}{2\pi\bar{\rho}_2^2} \quad (\bar{\rho}_2 \gg 1), \quad \frac{\partial\bar{\phi}_1^{(4)}}{-\partial\bar{s}_2} \sim 1 \quad (-\bar{s}_2 \gg 1) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.19)$$

的解在洞内外无穷远处的表达式中两常数之差, 它们是唯一确定的。在一般的情况下, $C_1^{(1)}$, $C_1^{(2)}$, $C_1^{(3)}$ 和 $C_2^{(1)}$ 诸数可通过数值计算求得。在二维的简单情况, 可通过共形映照的方法求得。这一点将在以后的例题中给以说明。

显然, 这些典型问题具有明显的物理意义

$$e^2: \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} \bar{\Delta}\bar{\phi}_2 &= -\bar{\phi}_0 = -2\Phi(0, 0) \\ \frac{\partial\bar{\phi}_2}{\partial\bar{n}} &= 0 \quad (\text{在壁面上}) \\ \bar{\phi}_2 &\sim \Phi_{\bar{x}\bar{x}}(0, 0)\bar{x}^2 + \Phi_{\bar{y}\bar{y}}(0, 0)\bar{y}^2 + \Phi_{\bar{z}\bar{z}}(0, 0)\bar{z}^2 \\ &\quad + 2\Phi_{\bar{x}\bar{y}}(0, 0)\bar{x}\bar{y} + 2\Phi_{\bar{x}\bar{z}}(0, 0)\bar{x}\bar{z} + 2\Phi_{\bar{y}\bar{z}}(0, 0)\bar{y}\bar{z} \\ &\quad + \frac{g}{4\pi\bar{\rho}_1} + \frac{g_0^i}{4\pi} + \Phi_{00}(0, 0) \quad (\bar{\rho}_1 \gg 1) \\ \bar{\phi}_2 &\sim \frac{1}{2}[R_0G_1^i(0) + T_0G_2^i(0)]\bar{s}_1^2 + [R_1G_1^i(0) + T_1G_2^i(0)]\bar{s}_1 \\ &\quad + \phi_0(\bar{r}, \theta, 0, R_2, T_2) \quad (\bar{s}_1 \gg 1) \end{aligned} \right.$$

对 $\bar{\phi}_2$ 在体积 V 上用高斯发散定理, 而 $\bar{\phi}_2$ 在 Σ 上的流量由 (3.10) 式中 e^2 项的系数给出:

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint -2\Phi(0, 0)dV &= \iint_{\text{半球面}} \frac{\partial}{\partial\bar{\rho}_1} [\Phi_{\bar{x}\bar{x}}(0, 0)\bar{x}^2 + \Phi_{\bar{y}\bar{y}}(0, 0)\bar{y}^2 \\ &\quad + \Phi_{\bar{z}\bar{z}}(0, 0)\bar{z}^2 + 2\Phi_{\bar{x}\bar{y}}(0, 0)\bar{x}\bar{y} + 2\Phi_{\bar{x}\bar{z}}(0, 0)\bar{x}\bar{z} + 2\Phi_{\bar{y}\bar{z}}(0, 0)\bar{y}\bar{z}] d\sigma \\ &\quad - \frac{g_1}{4\pi\bar{\rho}_1} - 2\pi\bar{\rho}_1^2 + [R_0G_1^i(0) + T_0G_2^i(0)]\bar{s}_1 A(0) + [R_1G_1^i(0) + T_1G_2^i(0)] A(0) \\ &\quad + [R_0G_1(0) + T_0G_2(0)]\bar{s}_1 \cdot A'(0) \end{aligned}$$

注意到 G_1, G_2 是方程 (2.3) 的解, Φ 满足简化波动方程, 并利用 (3.7) 式, 我们得到

$$g_1 = 2[R_1 G_1'(0) + T_1 G_2'(0)] A(0) \quad (3.20)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta \hat{\phi}_2 = -\hat{\phi}_0 = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \hat{\phi}_2}{\partial \bar{n}} = 0 \quad (\text{在壁面上}) \\ \hat{\phi}_0 \sim \frac{h_1}{4\pi \bar{\rho}_2} + \frac{h_0 i}{4\pi} \quad (\bar{\rho}_2 \gg 1) \\ \hat{\phi}_2 \sim \frac{1}{2} [R_1 G_1'(\bar{L}) + T_1 G_2'(\bar{L})] \bar{s}_2 + [R_1 G_1'(\bar{L}) + T_1 G_2'(\bar{L})] \bar{s}_2 \\ \quad + \phi_2(\bar{r}, \theta, \bar{L}, R_2, T_2) \quad (-\bar{s}_2 \gg 1) \end{array} \right.$$

同理, 我们可得: $h_1 = -2[R_1 G_1'(\bar{L}) + T_1 G_2'(\bar{L})] A(\bar{L}) \quad (3.21)$

由方程 (3.15), (2.20), (3.21), 求得:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} R_1 = \frac{C_1 G_2(\bar{L}) - C_2 G_2(0)}{G_1(0) G_2(\bar{L}) - G_2(0) G_1(\bar{L})} \\ T_1 = -\frac{C_1 G_1(\bar{L}) - C_2 G_1(0)}{G_1(0) G_2(\bar{L}) - G_2(0) G_1(\bar{L})} \\ g_1 = \frac{2\{C_1 [G_1'(0) G_2(\bar{L}) - G_2'(0) G_1(\bar{L})] - C_2 [G_1'(0) G_2(0) - G_2'(0) G_1(0)]\}}{G_1(0) G_2(\bar{L}) - G_2(0) G_1(\bar{L})} A(0) \\ h_1 = \frac{2\{C_1 [G_1'(\bar{L}) G_2(\bar{L}) - G_2'(\bar{L}) G_1(\bar{L})] - C_2 [G_1'(\bar{L}) G_2(0) - G_2'(\bar{L}) G_1(0)]\}}{G_1(0) G_2(\bar{L}) - G_2(0) G_1(\bar{L})} A(\bar{L}) \end{array} \right\} \quad (3.22)$$

至此, 我们获得了次项解。

四、例 题

我们先给出三维的例子。设入射波 ϕ^i 为一平面波:

$$\phi^i = e^{ik(x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma)}$$

其中 $(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$ 为平面波的传播方向, 又设孔洞壁面方程为:

$$\bar{r} = (\bar{s} + \bar{\mu})^2 \Theta(\theta) \quad (4.1)$$

其中 $\bar{\mu}$ 为某一无量纲常数。把 (4.1) 代入方程 (2.3), 进行适当的变量代换, 可得一 $\frac{|1-2\lambda|}{2}$ 阶的贝塞尔方程。解此方程并把解代入 (3.14)、(3.22), 我们得到关于 $\phi_0, \phi_1, R, T, g, h$ 的具体结果如下: (我们记 $\nu = L + \mu$)

当 $\lambda = 0$ 时:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \phi_0 = R_0 e^{ik(\sigma + \mu)} + T_0 e^{-ik(\sigma + \mu)} \\ \phi_1 = R_1 e^{ik(\sigma + \mu)} + T_1 e^{-ik(\sigma + \mu)} \\ R_0 = e^{-ik\nu} \cdot \text{csc} kL \cdot i \\ T_0 = -e^{ik\nu} \cdot \text{csc} kL \cdot i \\ g_0 = -4 \text{ctg} kL \cdot \frac{A}{a^2} \\ h_0 = 4 \text{csc} kL \cdot \frac{A}{a^2} \end{array} \right\} \quad (4.2)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 R_1 &= \frac{1}{2} (C_1 e^{-ik\nu} - C_2 e^{-ik\mu}) \csc kL \cdot i \\
 T_1 &= -\frac{1}{2} (C_1 e^{ik\nu} - C_2 e^{ik\mu}) \csc kL \cdot i \\
 g_1 &= (-C_1 \operatorname{ctg} kL + C_2 \csc kL) \frac{2A}{a^2} \\
 h_1 &= (C_1 \csc kL - C_2 \operatorname{ctg} kL) \frac{2A}{a^2}
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.3)$$

当 $\lambda = 1$ 时:

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \phi_0 &= R_0 \frac{e^{ik(s+\mu)}}{k(s+\mu)} + T_0 \frac{e^{-ik(s+\mu)}}{k(s+\mu)} & \phi_1 &= R_1 \frac{e^{ik(s+\mu)}}{k(s+\mu)} + T_1 \frac{e^{-ik(s+\mu)}}{k(s+\mu)} \\
 R_0 &= k\mu e^{-ik\nu} \cdot \operatorname{csckL} \cdot i \\
 T_0 &= -k\mu e^{ik\nu} \cdot \operatorname{csckL} \cdot i \\
 g_0 &= -4 \left(\operatorname{ctg} kL + \frac{1}{k\mu} \right) \frac{A(0)}{a^2} \\
 h_0 &= 4 \frac{\nu}{\mu} \operatorname{csckL} \cdot \frac{A(0)}{a^2}
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.4)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 R_1 &= \frac{1}{2} (C_1 k\mu e^{-ik\nu} - C_2 k\nu e^{-ik\mu}) \operatorname{csckL} \cdot i \\
 T_1 &= -\frac{1}{2} (C_1 k\mu e^{ik\nu} - C_2 k\nu e^{ik\mu}) \operatorname{csckL} \cdot i \\
 g_1 &= -2 \left[C_1 \left(\operatorname{ctg} kL + \frac{1}{k\mu} \right) - C_2 \frac{\nu}{\mu} \operatorname{csckL} \right] \frac{A(0)}{a^2} \\
 h_1 &= 2 \left[C_1 \frac{\nu}{\mu} \operatorname{csckL} - C_2 \left(\frac{\nu}{\mu} \right)^2 \left(\operatorname{ctg} kL - \frac{1}{k\nu} \right) \right] \frac{A(0)}{a^2}
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.5)$$

当 $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$ 时:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi_0 &= R_0 H_0^{(1)} [k(s+\mu)] + T_0 H_0^{(2)} [k(s+\mu)] \\
 \phi_1 &= R_1 H_0^{(1)} [k(s+\mu)] + T_1 H_0^{(2)} [k(s+\mu)]
 \end{aligned}$$

这里, $H_0^{(1)}$, $H_0^{(2)}$ 为零阶 Hankel 函数.

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 R_0 &= \frac{2H_0^{(2)}(k\nu)}{\Delta} \\
 T_0 &= -\frac{2H_0^{(1)}(k\nu)}{\Delta} \\
 g_0 &= -\frac{4[H_1^{(1)}(k\mu)H_0^{(2)}(k\nu) - H_1^{(2)}(k\mu)H_0^{(1)}(k\nu)]}{\Delta} \frac{A(0)}{a^2} \\
 h_0 &= \frac{4[H_1^{(1)}(k\nu)H_0^{(2)}(k\nu) - H_1^{(2)}(k\nu)H_0^{(1)}(k\nu)]}{\Delta} \frac{A(0)}{a^2} \frac{\nu}{\mu}
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.6)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 R_1 &= \frac{C_1 H_0^{(2)}(k\nu) - C_2 H_0^{(2)}(k\mu)}{\Delta} \\
 T_1 &= -\frac{C_1 H_0^{(1)}(k\nu) - C_2 H_0^{(1)}(k\mu)}{\Delta} \\
 g_1 &= (2\{C_1 [H_1^{(2)}(k\mu) H_0^{(1)}(k\nu) - H_1^{(1)}(k\mu) H_0^{(2)}(k\nu)] \\
 &\quad - C_2 [H_1^{(2)}(k\mu) H_0^{(1)}(k\mu) - H_1^{(1)}(k\mu) H_0^{(2)}(k\mu)]\} / \Delta) \left(\frac{A(0)}{a^2} \right) \\
 h_1 &= -(2\{C_1 [H_1^{(2)}(k\nu) H_0^{(1)}(k\nu) - H_1^{(1)}(k\nu) H_0^{(2)}(k\nu)] \\
 &\quad - C_2 [H_1^{(2)}(k\nu) H_0^{(1)}(k\mu) - H_1^{(1)}(k\nu) H_0^{(2)}(k\mu)]\} / \Delta) \left(\frac{A(0)}{a^2} \cdot \frac{\nu}{\mu} \right)
 \end{aligned} \right\} (4.7)$$

其中 $\Delta = H_0^{(1)}(k\mu) H_0^{(2)}(k\nu) - H_0^{(2)}(k\mu) H_0^{(1)}(k\nu)$

下面，为了说明典型问题中位势差的求法，我们举一个二维的例子。

一个两端开口的直通管道，它的一个纵向剖面如图3所示。设在通道的左方有一平面波入射，欲求波在通道开口处反射、散射和辐射的情况。

我们基本上袭用三维问题中的符号。为简洁起见，我们略去和三维问题类似的步骤。

相应于(2.1)、(2.2)、(2.5)式，(I)、(V)、(II)区的外解如下：

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi &= \phi' + \phi'' + \phi''' \\
 &= e^{i h(x \cos \alpha + z \cos \gamma)} + e^{i h(x \cos \alpha - z \cos \gamma)} + g(\varepsilon) \cdot H_0^{(1)}(k\rho_1) + \dots
 \end{aligned} \quad (2.1)'$$

$$\phi = h(\varepsilon) H_0^{(1)}(k\rho_2) + \dots \quad (2.2)'$$

$$\phi = R(\varepsilon) e^{i h s} + T(\varepsilon) e^{-i h s} \quad (2.5)'$$

相应于(3.1)、(3.2)、(3.3)、(3.4)式，外解近于内区的展开式如下：

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi &= 2 + \varepsilon \left(2i \cos \alpha \cdot \bar{x} + \frac{2i g_0}{\pi} \ln \frac{1}{2} \delta k a \bar{\rho}_1 + g_0 \right) \\
 &\quad + \varepsilon^2 \left(-\cos^2 \alpha \cdot \bar{x}^2 - \cos^2 \gamma \cdot \bar{z}^2 + \frac{2i g_1}{\pi} \ln \frac{1}{2} \delta k a \bar{\rho}_1 + g_1 \right) + \dots^{(2)}
 \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)'$$

这里 $\ln \delta$ 为欧拉常数。

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi &= (R_0 + T_0) + \varepsilon [i(R_0 - T_0) \bar{s}_1 + (R_1 + T_1)] \\
 &\quad + \varepsilon^2 \left[-\frac{1}{2} (R_0 + T_0) \bar{s}_1^2 + i(R_1 - T_1) \bar{s}_1 + (R_2 + T_2) \right] + \dots
 \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)'$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi &= (R_0 e^{i h L} + T_0 e^{-i h L}) + \varepsilon [i(R_0 e^{i h L} - T_0 e^{-i h L}) \bar{s}_1 + (R_1 e^{i h L} + T_1 e^{-i h L})] \\
 &\quad + \varepsilon^2 \left[-\frac{1}{2} (R_0 e^{i h L} + T_0 e^{-i h L}) \bar{s}_1^2 + i(R_1 e^{i h L} - T_1 e^{-i h L}) \bar{s}_1 \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + (R_2 e^{i h L} + T_2 e^{-i h L}) \right] + \dots
 \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)'$$

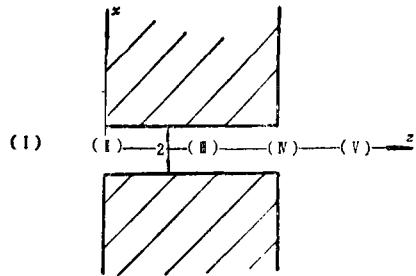


图 3

$$\phi = \varepsilon \left(\frac{2ih_0}{\pi} \ln \frac{1}{2} \delta ka \bar{\rho}_2 + h_0 \right) + \varepsilon^2 \left(\frac{2ih_1}{\pi} \ln \frac{1}{2} \delta ka \bar{\rho}_2 + h_1 \right) + \dots \quad (3.4)'$$

对内解渐近展开的各阶项进行类似三维问题中的讨论, 我们有:

$$\bar{\phi}_0 = R_0 + T_0 = 2 \quad (4.8)$$

$$\hat{\phi}_0 = R_0 e^{i k L} + T_0 e^{-i k L} = 0 \quad (4.9)$$

$$g_0 = -(R_0 - T_0) \quad (4.10)$$

$$h_0 = R_0 e^{i k L} - T_0 e^{-i k L} \quad (4.11)$$

从而:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} R_0 &= e^{-i k L} \text{csck} L \cdot i \\ T_0 &= -e^{i k L} \text{csck} L \cdot i \\ g_0 &= -2 \text{ctg} k L \cdot i \\ h_0 &= 2 \text{csck} L \cdot i \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.12)$$

以及:

$$R_1 + T_1 = C_1 \quad (4.13)$$

$$R_1 e^{i k L} + T_1 e^{-i k L} = C_2 \quad (4.14)$$

$$g_1 = -(R_1 - T_1) \quad (4.15)$$

$$h_1 = R_1 e^{i k L} - T_1 e^{-i k L} \quad (4.16)$$

其中 C_1, C_2 分别由

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{\Delta} \bar{\phi}_1 &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial \bar{\phi}_1}{\partial \bar{n}} &= 0 \quad (\text{在壁面上}) \\ \bar{\phi}_1 &\sim 2i \cos \alpha \cdot \bar{x} + \frac{2ig_0}{\pi} \ln \frac{1}{2} \delta ka \bar{\rho}_1 + g_0 \quad (\bar{\rho} \gg 1) \\ \bar{\phi}_1 &\sim i(R_0 - T_0) \bar{s}_1 + (R_1 + T_1) \quad (\bar{s}_1 \gg 1) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.17)$$

和

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Delta \hat{\phi} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial \hat{\phi}}{\partial \bar{n}} &= 0 \quad (\text{在壁面上}) \\ \hat{\phi}_1 &\sim \frac{2ih_0}{\pi} \ln \frac{1}{2} \delta ka \bar{\rho}_0 + h_0 \quad (\bar{\rho}_1 \gg 1) \\ \hat{\phi}_1 &\sim i(R_0 e^{i k L} - T_0 e^{-i k L}) \bar{s}_2 + (R_1 e^{i k L} + T_1 e^{-i k L}) \quad (-\bar{s}_2 \gg 1) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.18)$$

所确定. 下面我们用共形映照的方法求解 C_1, C_2 .

我们把 (4.17) 化成下面两个典型问题:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{\Delta} \bar{\phi}_1^{(1)} &= 0, \quad \frac{\partial \bar{\phi}_1^{(1)}}{\partial \bar{n}} = 0 \quad (\text{在壁面上}) \\ \frac{\partial \bar{\phi}_1^{(1)}}{\partial \bar{x}} &\sim 1 \quad (\bar{\rho}_1 \gg 1), \quad \frac{\partial \bar{\phi}_1^{(1)}}{\partial \bar{s}_1} \sim 0 \quad (\bar{s}_1 \gg 1) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.19)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{\Delta} \bar{\phi}_1^{(2)} &= 0, \quad \frac{\partial \bar{\phi}_1^{(2)}}{\partial \bar{n}} = 0 \quad (\text{在壁面上}) \\ \frac{\partial \bar{\phi}_1^{(2)}}{\partial \bar{\rho}_1} &\sim -\frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1}{\bar{\rho}_1} \quad (\bar{\rho}_1 \gg 1), \quad \frac{\partial \bar{\phi}_1^{(2)}}{\partial \bar{s}_1} \sim 1 \quad (\bar{s}_1 \gg 1) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.20)$$

而(4.18)可化为下面的典型问题:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{\Delta} \phi_1^{(1)} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial \phi_1^{(1)}}{\partial \bar{n}} &= 0 \quad (\text{右壁上}) \\ \frac{\partial \phi_1^{(1)}}{\partial \bar{\rho}_2} &\sim -\frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1}{\bar{\rho}_2} \quad (\bar{\rho}_2 \gg 1) \\ \frac{\partial \phi_1^{(1)}}{-\partial \bar{s}_2} &\sim 1 \quad (-\bar{s}_2 \gg 1) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.21)$$

显然, (4.20)、(4.21)是同一典型问题. 我们只需解(4.19)和(4.20).

利用Schwarz-Christoffel交换:

$$Z-i = \frac{2i}{\pi} \int_1^\xi \frac{\sqrt{\xi-1}\sqrt{\xi+1}}{\xi} d\xi \quad (4.22)$$

(其中根号函数取主值那一支)把②平面上通道的纵向截面映成③平面的上半平面, 变换的对应点用同一字母标出. (见图4)用 W 表示复位.

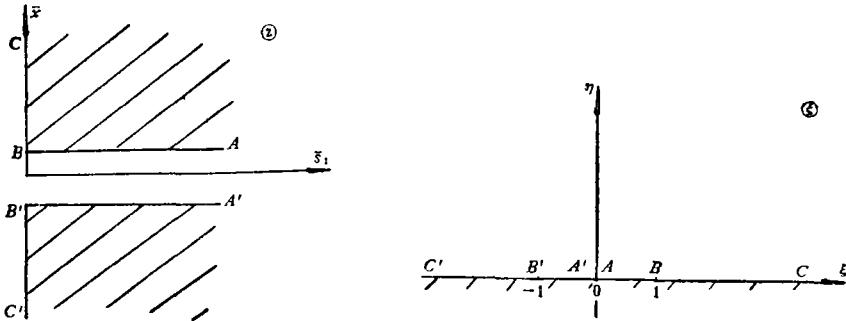


图 4

先解(4.19). 在③平面的上半平面:

$$\left. \frac{dW}{d\xi} \right|_{\xi \rightarrow \infty} = \left. \frac{dW}{dZ} \right|_{\bar{\rho}_2 \rightarrow \infty} \cdot \left. \frac{dZ}{d\xi} \right|_{\xi \rightarrow \infty} = (-i) \cdot \left(\frac{2i}{\pi} \frac{\sqrt{\xi-1}\sqrt{\xi+1}}{\xi} \Big|_{\xi \rightarrow \infty} \right) = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

又由于③平面上无奇点, 所以整个③上半平面就有一个 ξ 轴方向速度为 $\frac{2}{\pi}$ 的速度势场:

$$\therefore \phi_1^{(1)} = \frac{2}{\pi} \xi$$

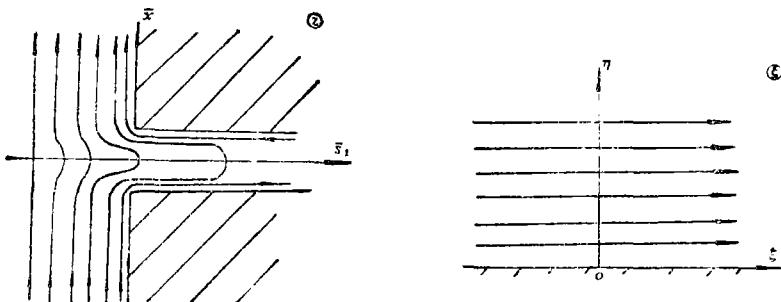


图 5

把(4.22)的积分计算出来:

$$Z = \frac{2i}{\pi} \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1} + \frac{2i}{\pi} \arcsin \frac{1}{\zeta}$$

(其中 $\sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}$, $\arcsin \frac{1}{\zeta}$ 都取其主值那一支.) 不难发现, 当 $\zeta = \xi + ni = ni$ (即 $\xi = 0$) 时,

$$Z = -\frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{\eta^2 + 1} + \frac{2}{\pi} \operatorname{arsh} \frac{1}{\eta}$$

这说明⊙平面的 \bar{s}_1 轴对应于⊕平面的 η 轴. 而 η 轴是等势线, 所以 \bar{s}_1 轴也是等势线. 因而:

$$C_1^{(1)} = 0 \quad (4.23)$$

事实上, 这一点从⊙平面的流线图(图5)就能清楚地看出. 这里不过从数学角度给予了验证.

再解(4.20).

在⊕平面的原点, 有一个强度为4的汇. 所以

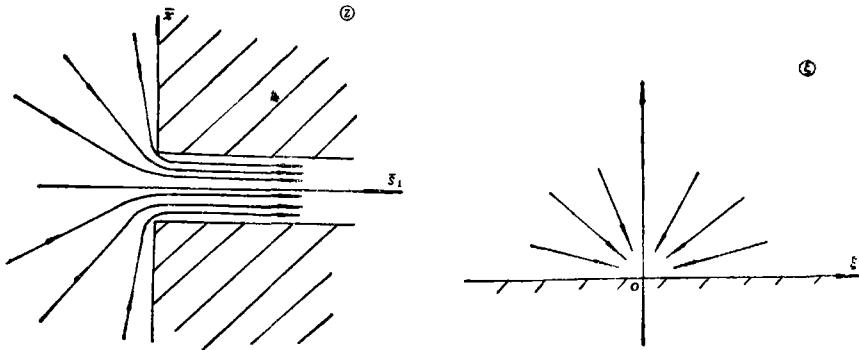


图 6

$$W = -\frac{2}{\pi} \ln \zeta$$

从而

$$\phi_1^{(2)} = -\frac{2}{\pi} \ln |\zeta|$$

为了写出 $\phi_1^{(2)}$ 在 A , C 处的渐近式, 我们先分析 $\ln \zeta$ 当 $\bar{s}_1 \rightarrow +\infty$ 和 $\bar{\rho}_1 \rightarrow +\infty$ 的性态:

$$\forall \quad \bar{s}_1 \Big|_{\bar{s}_1 \rightarrow +\infty} = Z_A - Z_B = \frac{2i}{\pi} \int_1^{\zeta \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1} \sqrt{\zeta + 1}}{\zeta} d\zeta = -\frac{2}{\pi} \ln \frac{\zeta}{2} \Big|_{\zeta \rightarrow 0^+} - \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$\Delta \quad \ln \zeta \sim -\frac{\pi}{2} \bar{s}_1 + \ln 2 - 1 \quad (\bar{s}_1 \rightarrow +\infty, \zeta \rightarrow 0^+)$$

因此:

$$\phi_1^{(2)}(A) = -\frac{2}{\pi} \ln \zeta \Big|_{\zeta \rightarrow 0^+} = -\frac{2}{\pi} \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \bar{s}_1 + \ln 2 - 1 \right) \Big|_{\bar{s}_1 \rightarrow +\infty} = \bar{s}_1 - \frac{2}{\pi} (\ln 2 - 1) \Big|_{\bar{s}_1 \rightarrow +\infty} \quad (4.24)$$

$$\forall (\bar{\rho}_1 - 1) e^{\frac{\pi}{2} i} \Big|_{\bar{\rho}_1 \rightarrow +\infty} = Z_C - Z_B = \frac{2i}{\pi} \int_1^{\zeta \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1} \sqrt{\zeta + 1}}{\zeta} d\zeta$$

$$= \frac{2i}{\pi} \left(\sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \Big|_{\xi \rightarrow +\infty}$$

$$\therefore \ln \xi \sim \ln \frac{\pi}{2} \bar{\rho}_1 \quad (\bar{\rho}_1 \rightarrow +\infty, \xi \rightarrow +\infty)$$

因此:

$$\bar{\phi}_1^{(2)}(C) = -\frac{2}{\pi} \ln \xi \Big|_{\xi \rightarrow +\infty} = -\frac{2}{\pi} \ln \frac{\pi}{2} \bar{\rho}_1 \Big|_{\bar{\rho}_1 \rightarrow +\infty} = -\frac{2}{\pi} \ln \bar{\rho}_1 - \frac{2}{\pi} \ln \frac{\pi}{2} \Big|_{\bar{\rho}_1 \rightarrow +\infty} \quad (4.25)$$

由(4.24)、(4.25)可知:

$$C_1^{(2)} = -\frac{2}{\pi} (\ln 2 - 1) + \frac{2}{\pi} \ln \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{2}{\pi} \ln \frac{e\pi}{4} \quad (4.26)$$

于是:

$$\begin{aligned} R_1 + T_1 = C_1 &= 2i \cos \alpha \cdot C_1^{(1)} + i(R_0 - T_0) C_1^{(2)} + \frac{2i g_0}{\pi} \ln \frac{1}{2} \delta k a + g_0 \\ &= -2 \operatorname{ctg} kL \left(1 - \frac{2i}{\pi} \ln \frac{e\pi}{2\delta k a} \right) i \end{aligned} \quad (4.27)$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_1 e^{i k L} + T_1 e^{-i k L} = C_2 &= -i(R_0 e^{i k L} - T_0 e^{-i k L}) C_1^{(2)} + \frac{2i h_0}{\pi} \ln \frac{1}{2} \delta k a + h_0 \\ &= 2 \operatorname{csc} kL \left(1 - \frac{2i}{\pi} \ln \frac{e\pi}{2\delta k a} \right) i \end{aligned} \quad (4.28)$$

由方程(4.15)、(4.16)、(4.17)、(4.18)求得:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} R_1 &= (e^{-i k L} \cos kL + 1) \operatorname{csc}^2 kL \left(1 - \frac{2i}{\pi} \ln \frac{e\pi}{2\delta k a} \right) \\ T_1 &= -(e^{i k L} \cos kL + 1) \operatorname{csc}^2 kL \left(1 - \frac{2i}{\pi} \ln \frac{e\pi}{2\delta k a} \right) \\ g_1 &= -2(\cos^2 kL + 1) \operatorname{csc}^2 kL \left(1 - \frac{2i}{\pi} \ln \frac{e\pi}{2\delta k a} \right) \\ h_1 &= 4 \cos kL \operatorname{csc}^2 kL \left(1 - \frac{2i}{\pi} \ln \frac{e\pi}{2\delta k a} \right) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.29)$$

五、一端封闭的情况

从匹配的角度来看,一端封闭的孔洞与两端开口的孔洞其匹配原理是一样。因此,我们准备对一端封闭的孔洞作一般性的讨论,而仅以一例来说明处理这类问题的方法。

设 $\bar{r} = \sqrt{1 - \bar{s}}$, $\phi^1 = e^{i k(x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma)}$, 由方程(2.3)解得:

$$\phi_0 = R_0 J_0(1 - \bar{s}) + T_0 Y_0(1 - \bar{s})$$

$$\phi_1 = R_1 J_0(1 - \bar{s}) + T_1 Y_0(1 - \bar{s})$$

这里 J_0 , Y_0 为零阶第一类和第二类 Bessel 函数。由于当 $\bar{s} = 1$ 时, ϕ_0, ϕ_1 必须有限, 所以 $T_0 = T_1 = 0$ 。因此, 长波在(Ⅲ)区的外解为:

$$\phi = R_0 J_0(1 - \bar{s}) + \varepsilon R_1 J_0(1 - \bar{s}) + \varepsilon^2 \phi_2(\bar{r}, \theta, \bar{s}, R_2) + \dots$$

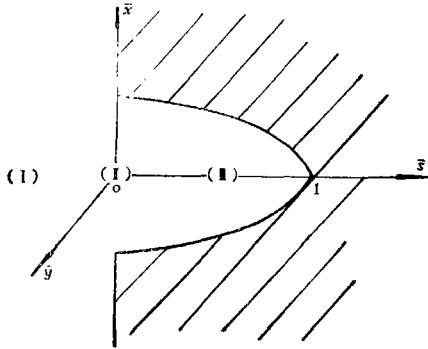


图 7

它在近于(II)区的展开式为:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi = & R_0 J_0(1) + \varepsilon [R_0 J_1(1) \bar{s}_1 + R_1 J_0(1)] \\ & + \varepsilon^2 \left[\frac{R_0}{2} (J_1(1) - J_0(1)) \bar{s}_1^2 \right. \\ & \left. + R_1 J_1(1) \bar{s} + \phi_2(\bar{r}, \theta, 0, R_2) \right] + \dots \end{aligned}$$

而(I)区的外解近于(II)区的展开式为:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi = & 2 + \varepsilon \left(2i \cos \alpha \cdot \bar{x} + 2i \cos \beta \cdot \bar{y} + \frac{g_0}{4\pi \bar{\rho}_1} \right) \\ & - \varepsilon^2 \left(\cos^2 \alpha \cdot \bar{x}^2 + \cos^2 \beta \cdot \bar{y}^2 + \cos^2 \gamma \cdot \bar{z}^2 + 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta \cdot \bar{x} \bar{y} - \frac{g_1}{4\pi \bar{\rho}_1} - \frac{g_0^i}{4\pi} \right) + \dots \end{aligned}$$

匹配:

$$\varepsilon^0: \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \bar{\Delta} \bar{\phi}_0 = 0 & \\ \frac{\partial \bar{\phi}_0}{\partial \bar{n}} = 0 & \text{(在壁面上)} \\ \bar{\phi}_0 \sim 2 & (\bar{\rho}_1 \gg 1) \\ \bar{\phi}_0 \sim R_0 J_0(1) & (\bar{s}_1 \gg 1) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\therefore \quad \bar{\phi}_0 = R_0 J_0(1) = 2 \quad (5.1)$$

$$\varepsilon^1: \quad \left. \begin{array}{ll} \bar{\Delta} \bar{\phi}_1 = 0 & \\ \frac{\partial \bar{\phi}_1}{\partial \bar{n}} = 0 & \text{(在壁面上)} \\ \bar{\phi}_1 \sim 2i \cos \alpha \cdot \bar{x} + 2i \cos \beta \cdot \bar{y} + \frac{g_0}{4\pi \bar{\rho}_1} & (\bar{\rho}_1 \gg 1) \\ \bar{\phi}_1 \sim R_0 J_1(1) \bar{s}_1 + R_1 J_0(1) & (\bar{s}_1 \gg 1) \end{array} \right\} \quad (5.2)$$

由高斯发散定理:

$$-\frac{g_0}{2} + R_0 J_1(1) \pi = 0 \quad (5.3)$$

由方程(5.1)、(5.2)求得:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} R_0 = \frac{2}{J_0(1)} \\ g_0 = \frac{4\pi J_1(1)}{J_0(1)} \end{array} \right\} \quad (5.4)$$

又(4.31)中的常数 $R_1 J_0(1)$ 可写为:

$$R_1 J_0(1) = C_1 = 2i \cos \alpha \cdot C_1^{(1)} + 2i \cos \beta \cdot C_1^{(2)} + \frac{2J_1(1)}{J_0(1)} C_1^{(3)} \quad (5.5)$$

其中 $C_1^{(1)}$, $C_1^{(2)}$, $C_1^{(3)}$ 分别由标准问题(3.16), (3.17), (3.18)所确定, ((3.18)中的 $\bar{A}(0)$ 代以 π)

$$\varepsilon^2: \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta \bar{\phi}_2 = -\bar{\phi}_0 = -2 \\ \frac{\partial \bar{\phi}_2}{\partial \bar{n}} = 0 \\ \bar{\phi}_2 \sim -\cos^2 \alpha \cdot \bar{x}^2 - \cos^2 \beta \cdot \bar{y}^2 - \cos^2 \gamma \cdot \bar{z}^2 - 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta \cdot \bar{x} \bar{y} + \frac{g_1}{4\pi \bar{\rho}_1} + \frac{g_0^i}{4\pi} \\ \bar{\phi}_2 \sim \frac{R_0}{2} [J_1(1) - J_0(1)] \bar{s}_1^2 + R_1 J_1(1) \bar{s}_1 + \phi_2(\bar{r}, \theta, 0, R_2) \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{(在壁面上)} \\ (\bar{\rho}_1 \gg 1) \\ (\bar{s}_1 \gg 1) \end{array}$$

由高斯发散定理:

$$g_1 = 2R_1 J_1(1) \pi \quad (5.6)$$

由方程(5.5)、(5.6)求得:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} R_1 = \frac{C}{J_0(1)} \\ g_1 = \frac{2C J_1(1) \pi}{J_0(1)} \end{array} \right\} \quad (5.7)$$

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Propagation of a Long Wave in a Curved Duct——(II)
Applications of Matched Expansion Method to
Long Wave Propagation through a Hole
with Variable Cross Section

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Abstract

Only the case in which the parameter $\varepsilon=ka\ll 1$ is considered in this paper, where k is the wave number and a is the characteristic radius of the cross section of the hole. The general asymptotic expansion of the complex velocity potential of a long wave propagating in the hole with variable cross section is obtained by regular perturbation. The methods of matched asymptotic expansion are employed to calculate the reflection coefficients scattering coefficients and radiation coefficients at the open ends of the hole when a long wave propagates through it, which may be open at both ends or only at one end. Three examples of different kinds of holes are given to show the way to solve such two-dimensional or three-dimensional problems.