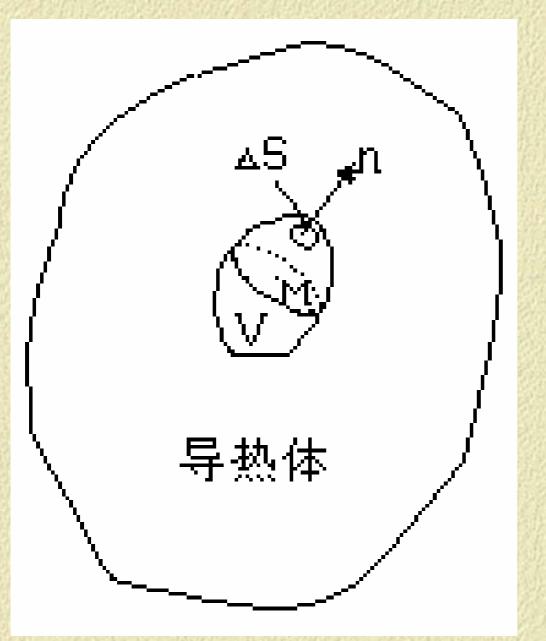
热传导方程

2.1 热传导方程的导出和定解问题

一块热的物体,如果体内每一点的温度不全一样, 则在温度较高的点处的热能就要向温度较低的点 处流动,称为热传导。由于热能的传导过程总是表 现为温度随时间和点的位置的变化,故问题归结为 求物体内温度的分布。







在 时 刻 t 点 M(x,y,z) 的 温 度为 u(x,y,z,t)

在物体中任取一 闭曲S,它所 包围的区域n的区域n的区域n的图),n的图的形态 世面n的图的形态 世间n的指向n的指向n的。





由热传学中的 Fourier 实验定律可知:物体在无穷小时间段dt 内流过一个无穷小面积dS 的热量dQ 与时间段dt、曲面面积dS,以及物体温度u 沿法线方向的方向导数 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$ 三者成正比,即

$$dQ = -k \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS dt$$

$$=-k(grad\ u)_n dSdt$$

$$=-k \operatorname{grad} u \cdot d\overline{S}dt$$

其中k = k(x, y, z) 称为物体的热传导系数 $(k \ge 0)$







从时刻 t_1 到时刻 t_2 ,通过曲面S流入区域V的全部热

$$Q_1 = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \iint_{S} k \, \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS dt = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \iint_{S} k \, grad \, u \cdot d\vec{S} dt$$

流入的热量使V内温度发生了变化,在时间间隔 $[t_1,t_2]$

$$Q_2 = \iiint c\rho [u(x, y, z, t_2) - u(x, y, z, t_1)] dxdydz$$



$$= \iiint_{\Omega} c \rho \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} dt dx dy dz$$

由于热量守恒,故
$$Q_1 = Q_2$$
,即 $Q_1 - Q_2 = 0$ 。
交换积分次序,得
$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \iiint_{\Omega} \left[c\rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (k \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (k \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (k \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}) \right] dxdydzdt = 0$$
由于时间间隔 $[t_1, t_2]$ 及区域 Ω 是任意取的,并且被积函数是连续的,得到
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{c\rho} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (k \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (k \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (k \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}) \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{c\rho} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(k \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(k \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(k \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) \right]$$

如果物体是均匀的,即 c, ρ, k 为常数,得到方程:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

其中 $a^2 = \frac{k}{c\rho}$ 。该方程称为三维的热传导方程。

初始条件 $u(x,y,z,0) = \varphi(x,y,z)$.



边界条件

(1) 第一类边界条件(Dirichlet 边界条件)

$$u|_{\Gamma}=g(x,y,z,t)$$

(2) 第二类边界条件(Neumann 边界条件)

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}\big|_{\Gamma} = g(x, y, z, t)$$

(3) 第三类边界条件(Robin 边界条件)

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} + \sigma u\right)_{\Gamma} = g(x, y, z, t)$$



2.2 混合问题的分离变量法

$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = 0 & 0 < x < L, t > 0 \\ u(0,t) = u(L,t) = 0 & (2.1) \\ u(x,0) = \varphi(x) & \end{cases}$$

找变量分离的解

$$u(x,t) = X(x)T(t)$$
代入方程(2.1), 得:

$$XT' = a^2 X''T$$

$$\therefore \frac{X''}{X} = \frac{T'}{a^2T} = -\lambda \quad (常数) \ \text{得:}$$

于是得到:
$$X'' + \lambda X = 0$$

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



从边界条件知: X(0) = X(L) = 0,从而得到一个特征值问题:

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

对 λ 分三种情况讨论:

当 λ < 0 时, 方程的通解是:

$$X = c_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}x} + c_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}x}$$

从边值条件得: $c_1 = c_2 = 0$, 此时特征值问题只有零解。

当 $\lambda = 0$ 时,方程的通解是:

$$X = c_1 + c_2 x$$

从边值条件也得: $c_1 = c_2 = 0$ 。

$$X = c_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x + c_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x$$

从
$$X(0) = 0$$
得 $c_1 = 0$,从 $X(L) = 0$ 得 $c_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} L = 0$ 。

于是
$$\sqrt{\lambda}L = n\pi$$
 $n = 1, 2, \cdots$

当
$$\lambda > 0$$
时,方程的通解是: $X = c_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x + c_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x$ 从 $X(0) = 0$ 得 $c_1 = 0$,从 $X(L) = 0$ 得 $c_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} L = 0$ 为了有非零解,必须 $\sin \sqrt{\lambda} L = 0$ 于是 $\sqrt{\lambda} L = n\pi$ $n = 1, 2, \cdots$ 特征值是: $\lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{L}\right)^2$ $n = 1, 2, \cdots$ 对应的特征函数是: $X_n = \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x$ n

对应的特征函数是: $X_n = \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x$ $n = 1, 2, \cdots$



讨论
$$T' + \left(\frac{an\pi}{L}\right)^2 T = 0$$

其通解是: $T_n = A_n e^{-\left(\frac{an\pi}{L}\right)^2}$
 $u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n(x) T_n(t) = 1$
将初始条件代入,得: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n(x) T_n(t) = 1$

其通解是: $T_n = A_n e^{-\left(\frac{an\pi}{L}\right)^2 t}$

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n(x) T_n(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n e^{-\left(\frac{an\pi}{L}\right)^2 t} \sin\frac{n\pi}{L} x$$

将初始条件代入,得: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x = \varphi(x)$

求解得:
$$A_n = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \varphi(\xi) \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} \xi d\xi$$

考虑非齐次方程的混合问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = f(x,t) & 0 < x < L, t > 0 \\ u(0,t) = u(L,t) = 0 & (2.2) \\ u(x,0) = 0 & \end{cases}$$

1. 利用特征函数法

求解形如下式的解:
$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x$$

将 f(x,t) 也按特征函数系展开,得:

$$f(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x$$

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







代入方程(2.2),得
$$\begin{cases} u'_n(t) + \left(\frac{an\pi}{L}\right)^2 u_n(t) = f_n(t) \\ u_n(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$
解为: $u_n(t) = e^{-\left(\frac{an\pi}{L}\right)^2 t} \int_0^t f_n(t)$ 于是混合问题(2.2)的解为
$$u(x,t) = \frac{2}{L} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\int_0^t e^{\left(\frac{an\pi}{L}\right)^2 t} \left(\int_0^L f(t) \right)^2 dt \right]$$

$$\times e^{-\left(\frac{an\pi}{L}\right)^2 t} \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x$$

解为:
$$u_n(t) = e^{-\left(\frac{an\pi}{L}\right)^2 t} \int_0^t f_n(\tau) e^{\left(\frac{an\pi}{L}\right)^2 \tau} d\tau$$

$$u(x,t) = \frac{2}{L} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\int_0^t e^{\left(\frac{an\pi}{L}\right)^2 \tau} \left(\int_0^L f(\xi,\tau) \sin\frac{n\pi}{L} \xi d\xi \right) d\tau \right]$$

$$\sin \frac{n\pi}{L}x$$







定理1(齐次化原理)若 $w(x,t,\tau)$ 是混合问题

$$\begin{cases} w_t - a^2 w_{xx} = 0 & 0 < x < L, t > \tau \\ w(0, t, \tau) = w(L, t, \tau) = 0 \\ w(x, \tau, \tau) = f(x, \tau) \end{cases}$$

的解(其中 $\tau \ge 0$ 是参数),则 $u(x,t) = \int_0^t w(x,t,\tau)d\tau$

是混合问题(2.2)的解

证明:

$$u_t(x,t) = w(x,t,t) + \int_0^t w_t(x,t,\tau)d\tau$$
$$= f(x,t) + \int_0^t w_t(x,t,\tau)d\tau$$

$$= f(x,t) + \int_0^t a^2 w_{xx}(x,t,\tau) d\tau = f(x,t) + a^2 u_{xx}(x,t)$$





$$\coprod u(0,t) = u(L,t) = 0$$
, $u(x,0) = 0$.

$$\therefore u(x,t)$$
是方程(2.2)的解

令
$$t'=t-\tau$$
,则 $w(x,t,\tau)=w(x,t'+\tau,\tau)$

$$\begin{cases} w_{t'} - a^2 w_{xx} = 0, & 0 < x < L, t' > 0 \\ w(0, t' + \tau, \tau) = w(L, t' + \tau, \tau) = 0 \\ t' = 0 \text{ by }, & w = f(x, \tau) \end{cases}$$

$$f(t,\tau) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n(\tau) e^{-\left(\frac{an\pi}{L}\right)^2 (t-\tau)} \sin\frac{n\pi}{L} x$$

$$f(t) = \int_0^t w(x,t,\tau) d\tau$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\int_{0}^{t} B_{n}(\tau) e^{-\left(\frac{an\pi}{L}\right)^{2}(t-\tau)} d\tau \right] \sin\frac{n\pi}{L} x \\
&= \frac{2}{L} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\int_{0}^{t} e^{\left(\frac{an\pi}{L}\right)^{2}\tau} \left(\int_{0}^{L} f(\xi,\tau) \sin\frac{n\pi}{L} \xi d\xi \right) d\tau \right] \cdot e^{-\left(\frac{an\pi}{L}\right)^{2}t} \sin\frac{n\pi}{L} x
\end{aligned}$$

对于一般的一维热传导方程 $\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = f(x,t) & 0 < x < L, t > 0 \\ u(0,t) = g(t), u(L,t) = h(t) \end{cases}$

(I)
$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = 0 \\ u(0,t) = u(L,t) = 0 \\ u(x,0) = \varphi(x) \end{cases}$$

 $u(x,0) = \varphi(x)$

(II)
$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = f(x,t) \\ u(0,t) = u(L,t) = 0 \\ u(x,0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

(2.3)

(III)
$$\begin{cases} u_{t} - a^{-t}u_{xx} = 0 \\ u(0,t) = g(t), u(L,t) = h(t) \\ u(x,0) = 0 \end{cases}$$
(I)、(II) 已解决,(III) 可令
$$v(x,t) = u(x,t) - g(t) - \frac{x}{L}(h(t) - g(t))$$
(III) 化为
$$\begin{cases} v_{t} - a^{2}v_{xx} = -g^{t}(t) - \frac{x}{L}(h^{t}(t) - g^{t}(t)) \\ v(0,t) = v(L,t) = 0 \\ v(x,0) = -g(0) - \frac{x}{L}(h(0) - g(0)) \end{cases}$$
又可分解为(I)、(II)。

(III) $\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = 0 \\ u(0,t) = g(t), u(L,t) = h(t) \\ u(x,0) = 0 \end{cases}$

2.2 Four ier变换与初值问题的解

设 f(x) 是定义在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 上的连续可导函数, 展开成 Fourier 级数:

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \right)$$

其中
$$a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(\xi) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} \xi d\xi$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(\xi) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} \xi d\xi$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(\xi) d\xi + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(\xi) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} (x - \xi) d\xi$$



假设 f(x) 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上可积和绝对可积

$$\lambda_n = \frac{n\pi}{1}$$
 $n = 1, 2, \cdots$

$$\Delta \lambda_n = \lambda_{n+1} - \lambda_n = \frac{\pi}{l} = \Delta \lambda$$

$$\Leftrightarrow l \to \infty \Leftrightarrow \Delta \lambda \to 0$$

因为
$$\lim_{l\to\infty}\frac{1}{2l}\int_{-l}^{l}f(\xi)d\xi=0$$

假设
$$f(x)$$
 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上可积和绝对可积
$$\lambda_n = \frac{n\pi}{l} \quad n = 1, 2, \cdots$$

$$\Delta \lambda_n = \lambda_{n+1} - \lambda_n = \frac{\pi}{l} = \Delta \lambda$$

$$\Leftrightarrow l \to \infty \Leftrightarrow \Delta \lambda \to 0$$
因为 $\lim_{l \to \infty} \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(\xi) d\xi = 0$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \lim_{\Delta \lambda \to 0} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \Delta \lambda_n \int_{-l}^{l} f(\xi) \cos \lambda_n (x - \xi) d\xi$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} d\lambda \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) \cos \lambda (x - \xi) d\xi$$





由于 $\cos \lambda(x-\xi)$ 是 λ 的偶函数, $\sin \lambda(x-\xi)$ 是 λ 的奇函数,故:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d\lambda \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{i\lambda(x-\xi)} d\xi$$

定义:
$$\hat{f}(\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{-i\xi\lambda} d\xi$$

称为f(x)的Fourier 变换,记为F[f]

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{f}(\lambda) e^{i\lambda x} d\lambda$$

称为 $\hat{f}(\lambda)$ 的 Fourier 逆变换,记为 $F^{-1}[\hat{f}]$



Fourier 变换的性质:

1、线性
$$F[c_1f_1+c_2f_2]=c_1F[f_1]+c_2F[f_2]$$

$$2, \frac{d}{d\lambda}F[f] = F[-ixf]$$

3.
$$F[f']=i\lambda F[f]$$

定义卷积:

$$f_1 * f_2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(x-t) f_2(t) dt$$

显然 $f_1 * f_2 = f_2 * f_1$

4、
$$F[f_1 * f_2] = F[f_1]F[f_2]$$

或 $F^{-1}[\hat{f}_1\hat{f}_2] = f_1 * f_2 = F^{-1}[\hat{f}_1] * F^{-1}[f_2]$

5.
$$F[f_1f_2] = \frac{1}{2\pi}F[f_1]*F[f_2]$$

利用 Fourier 变换求解一维热传导方程的初值问题

$$\begin{cases}
 u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = f(x,t) & -\infty < x < \infty, t > 0 \\
 u(x,0) = \varphi(x)
\end{cases}$$
(2.4)

解: 对 u, f, φ 作 Fourier 变换,记:

$$\hat{u}(\lambda,t) = F[u(x,t)], \hat{f}(\lambda,t) = F[f(x,t)],$$

$$\hat{\varphi}(\lambda) = F[\varphi(x)].$$

对 (2.4) 的等式两边关于 x 进行 Fourier 变换, 得:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\hat{u}}{dt} + a^2 \lambda^2 \hat{u} = \hat{f}(\lambda, t) \\ \hat{u}(\lambda, 0) = \hat{\varphi}(x) \end{cases}$$



其解为: $\hat{u}(\lambda,t) = e^{-a^2\lambda^2t} \left[\hat{\varphi}(\lambda) + \int_0^t \hat{f}(\lambda,\tau)e^{a^2\lambda^2\tau}d\tau \right]$

两边进行 Fourier 逆变换,得:

$$u(x,t) = F^{-1} \left[e^{-a^2 \lambda^2 t} \hat{\varphi}(\lambda) \right] + \int_0^t F^{-1} \left[\hat{f}(\lambda,\tau) e^{-a^2 \lambda^2 (t-\tau)} \right] d\tau$$

由于

$$F^{-1}\left[e^{-a^2\lambda^2t}\right] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a^2\lambda^2t} e^{i\lambda x} d\lambda$$

$$=\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}e^{-a^2\lambda^2t}\cos\lambda xd\lambda=\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{0}^{+\infty}e^{-a^2\lambda^2t}\cos\lambda xdx$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} \cos 2yx dx = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} e^{-y^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-a^2\lambda^2 t} = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2}}$$

得:
$$F^{-1}\left[e^{-a^2\lambda^2t}\right] = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}}e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2t}}$$
类似地: $F^{-1}\left[e^{-a^2\lambda^2(t-\tau)}\right] = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}}e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}}$
于是得:
$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\varphi(\xi)e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2t}}d\xi$$

$$+\int_0^t d\tau \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}}f(\xi,\tau)e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}}$$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(\xi) e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)}{4a^2t}} d\xi$$

$$+ \int_{0}^{t} d\tau \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} f(\xi,\tau) e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^{2}}{4a^{2}(t-\tau)}} d\xi$$



例 1: 求解方程 $\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = 0 & -\infty < x < \infty, t > 0 \\ u(x,0) = x^2 + 1 \end{cases}$ 解: 利用初值问题的解,得: $u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\xi^2 + 1) e^{\frac{-(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi$ 由于 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{\frac{-(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi = \sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sqrt{2a^2t} = 2a\sqrt{\pi t}$ 而 $\xi^2 + 1 = (\xi - x)^2 + 2x(\xi - x) + x^2 + 1$ $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\xi - x) e^{\frac{-(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi = -2a^2t e^{\frac{-(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2t}} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = 0$

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\xi^2 + 1)e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi$$

由于
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)}{4a^2t}} d\xi = \sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sqrt{2a^2t} = 2a\sqrt{\pi t}$$

$$\overline{m} \xi^2 + 1 = (\xi - x)^2 + 2x(\xi - x) + x^2 + 1$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\xi - x)e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2t}}d\xi = -2a^2te^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2t}}\Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = 0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\xi - x)^{2} e^{-\frac{(x - \xi)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}} d\xi = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\xi - x) d \left[-2a^{2}te^{-\frac{(x - \xi)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}} \right]$$

$$= -2a^{2}t(\xi - x)e^{-\frac{(x - \xi)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + 2a^{2}t \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(x - \xi)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}} d\xi$$

$$= 4a^{3}t \sqrt{\pi t}$$

$$\dot{\boxtimes} u(x, t) = 2a^{2}t + (x^{2} + 1)$$

故
$$u(x,t) = 2a^2t + (x^2 + 1)$$



利用延拓方法可以求解半直线上热传导方程的初值问题

利用延拓方法可以求解半直线上热传导方程的初值问题
$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = 0 & x > 0, t > 0 \\ u_x(0,t) = 0 & (2.5) \\ u(x,0) = \varphi(x) \end{cases}$$
 解:作 $\varphi(x)$ 的偶延拓: $\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} \varphi(x) & x \geq 0 \\ \varphi(-x) & x < 0 \end{cases}$ 于是初值问题:
$$\begin{cases} v_t - a^2 v_{xx} = 0 & -\infty < x < \infty, t > 0 \\ v(x,0) = \varphi(x) \end{cases}$$
 的解 $v(x,t)$ 是 x 的偶函数且 $v_x(0,t) = 0$ 。

$$\begin{cases} v_t - a^2 v_{xx} = 0 & -\infty < x < \infty, t > 0 \\ v(x, 0) = \varphi(x) \end{cases}$$



$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(\xi) e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi$$

当
$$x \ge 0$$
 时, $v(x,t)$ 就是(2.5)的解,故
$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(\xi) e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \left[\int_{0}^{\infty} \varphi(\xi) e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi + \int_{-\infty}^{0} \varphi(-\xi) e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{0}^{\infty} \varphi(\xi) \left[e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2t}} + e^{-\frac{(x+\xi)^2}{4a^2t}} \right] d\xi \qquad x \ge 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_0^\infty \varphi(\xi) \left[e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2t}} + e^{-\frac{(x+\xi)^2}{4a^2t}} \right] d\xi \qquad x \ge 0$$



2.3 极限原理及其应用

定理 3: (极限原理) 设函数 u(x,t) 在闭矩形区域 $\overline{\Omega} = \{(x,t) | \alpha \le x \le \beta, 0 \le t \le T\}$ 上 连 续 , 在 $\Omega = \{(x,t) | \alpha < x < \beta, 0 < t \le T\}$ 上满足热传导方程: $u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = 0$, 用 Γ 表示 $\overline{\Omega}$ 的两条 侧边 $x = \alpha$ 和 $x = \beta$ 以及底边 t = 0 ,则函数 u(x,t) 在 $\overline{\Omega}$ 上的最大 值和最小值一定在 Γ 上取值。



定理 4: 若热传导方程的混合问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t - \alpha^2 u_{xx} = f(x,t) \\ u(x,0) = \varphi(x) \\ u(\alpha,t) = g(t), u(\beta,t) = h(t) \end{cases}$$

有解,则解唯一,并且解连续依赖于初始条件和边界条件。

