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本节的基本思路:利用对称延拓法,把半无界问题转化成整个空间上的初值问题,再利用初值问题的求解公式进行求解,最后定出半无界问题的解。这里仅以半直线为例,讨论热传导方程和波动方程





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*3.3.1 热传导方程的半无界问题





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*3.3.1 热传导方程的半无界问题

求解定义在半直线上热传导方程的定解问题

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

为了施行对称延拓,我们先证明下面的引理:



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引理3.3.1如果 ϕ 是奇函数(偶函数或周期函数),则初值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = 0, & x \in R^1, t > 0, \\ u(x, 0) = \phi(x), & x \in R^1 \end{cases}$$

的解u(x,t)也是x的奇函数(偶函数或周期函数)





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引理3.3.1如果 ϕ 是奇函数(偶函数或周期函数),则初值问题

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的解u(x,t)也是x的奇函数(偶函数或周期函数)

证明: 仅以奇函数为例,

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{R} \phi(y) \exp(-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2t}) dy$$

于是

$$u(-x,t) = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{R} \phi(y) \exp(-\frac{(x+y)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}) dy$$

$$\stackrel{y=-\eta}{=} \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{R} \phi(-\eta) \exp(-\frac{(x-\eta)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}) d\eta \quad (\phi \text{ 是奇函数})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{R} \phi(\eta) \exp(-\frac{(x-\eta)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}) d\eta = -u(x,t)$$



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求解定义在半直线上热传导方程的定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = 0, & x > 0, t > 0 \\ u(x,0) = \phi(x), & x \ge 0 \\ u(0,t) = 0, & t \ge 0 \end{cases}$$
 (3.3.1)



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求解定义在半直线上热传导方程的定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = 0, & x > 0, t > 0 \\ u(x,0) = \phi(x), & x \ge 0 \\ u(0,t) = 0, & t \ge 0 \end{cases}$$
 (3.3.1)

为了使u满足u(0,t)=0,只要u(x,t)是x的奇函数即可。我们做奇延拓(要求 $\phi(0)=0$),把 $\phi(x)$ 奇延拓成 $\Phi(x)$,考虑初值问题

$$\begin{cases} U_t - a^2 U_{xx} = 0, & x \in R, t > 0 \\ U(x, 0) = \Phi(x), & x \in R \end{cases}$$



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求解定义在半直线上热传导方程的定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = 0, & x > 0, t > 0 \\ u(x,0) = \phi(x), & x \ge 0 \\ u(0,t) = 0, & t \ge 0 \end{cases}$$
 (3.3.1)



为了使u满足u(0,t)=0,只要u(x,t)是x的奇函数即可。我们做奇延拓(要求 $\phi(0)=0$),把 $\phi(x)$ 奇延拓成 $\Phi(x)$,考虑初值问题

$$\begin{cases} U_t - a^2 U_{xx} = 0, & x \in R, t > 0 \\ U(x, 0) = \Phi(x), & x \in R \end{cases}$$

当 $x \ge 0$ 时,u(x,t) = U(x,t)就是(3.3.1)的解。对于U(x,t)

$$U(x,t) = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{R} \Phi(y) \exp(-\frac{(x-y)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}) dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{0} \Phi(y) \exp(-\frac{(x-y)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}) dy + \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{0}^{\infty} \Phi(y) \exp(-\frac{(x-y)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}) dy$$

$$\stackrel{def}{=} A + B$$

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$$A = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{0} \Phi(y) \exp(-\frac{(x-y)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}) dy$$

$$y = -\eta \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{\infty}^{0} \Phi(-\eta) \exp(-\frac{(x+\eta)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}) d(-\eta)$$



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$$A = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{0} \Phi(y) \exp(-\frac{(x-y)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}) dy$$

$$\stackrel{y=-\eta}{=} \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{\infty}^{0} \Phi(-\eta) \exp(-\frac{(x+\eta)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}) d(-\eta)$$
(利用 $\Phi(-y) = -\Phi(y)$,交换积分上下限)
$$= -\frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{0}^{\infty} \phi(\eta) \exp(-\frac{(x+\eta)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}) d\eta$$



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$$A = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{0} \Phi(y) \exp(-\frac{(x-y)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}) dy$$

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(THELE)

(利用
$$\Phi(-y) = -\Phi(y)$$
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$$= -\frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_0^\infty \phi(\eta) \exp(-\frac{(x+\eta)^2}{4a^2t}) d\eta$$

$$B = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_0^\infty \phi(y) \exp(-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2t}) dy$$

于是当 $x \ge 0, t > 0$ 时,问题(3.3.1)的解



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$$A = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{0} \Phi(y) \exp(-\frac{(x-y)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}) dy$$

$$\stackrel{y=-\eta}{=} \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{\infty}^{0} \Phi(-\eta) \exp(-\frac{(x+\eta)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}) d(-\eta)$$
(TIFF Eq. (2) Fig. 17.43 In (2) In TIFE)

(利用
$$\Phi(-y) = -\Phi(y)$$
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$$= -\frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_0^\infty \phi(\eta) \exp(-\frac{(x+\eta)^2}{4a^2t}) d\eta$$

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于是当 $x \ge 0, t > 0$ 时,问题(3.3.1)的解

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_0^\infty \phi(y) \left[\exp(-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2t}) - \exp(-\frac{(x+y)^2}{4a^2t}) \right] dy$$



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

其中 ϕ , f满足 ϕ (0) = 0, f(0, t) = 0.



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

其中 ϕ , f满足 ϕ (0) = 0, f(0, t) = 0.用奇延拓方法,考虑初值问题

$$\begin{cases} U_t - a^2 U_{xx} = F(x, t), & x \in R, t > 0 \\ U(x, 0) = \Phi(x), & x \in R \end{cases}$$



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$$\begin{cases} U_t - a^2 U_{xx} = F(x, t), & x \in R, t > 0 \\ U(x, 0) = \Phi(x), & x \in R \end{cases}$$

可以求出它的解

$$U(x,t) = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{R^1} \exp(-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2t}) \Phi(y) dy + \int_0^t \int_{R^1} \frac{F(y,\tau)}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \exp(-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}) dy d\tau.$$



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

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可以求出它的解

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当 $x \ge 0$ 时,u(x,t) = U(x,t)就是定解问题的解。对于U(x,t)的右边第一项类似齐次方程的处理,下面处理第二项



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$$\int_{0}^{t} \int_{R^{1}} \frac{F(y,\tau)}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \exp(-\frac{(x-y)^{2}}{4a^{2}(t-\tau)}) dy d\tau
= \int_{0}^{t} \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{F(y,\tau)}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \exp(-\frac{(x-y)^{2}}{4a^{2}(t-\tau)}) dy d\tau
+ \int_{0}^{t} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{F(y,\tau)}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \exp(-\frac{(x-y)^{2}}{4a^{2}(t-\tau)}) dy d\tau \stackrel{def}{=} A + B$$



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$$\int_{0}^{t} \int_{R^{1}} \frac{F(y,\tau)}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \exp(-\frac{(x-y)^{2}}{4a^{2}(t-\tau)}) dy d\tau$$

$$= \int_{0}^{t} \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{F(y,\tau)}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \exp(-\frac{(x-y)^{2}}{4a^{2}(t-\tau)}) dy d\tau$$

$$+ \int_{0}^{t} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{F(y,\tau)}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \exp(-\frac{(x-y)^{2}}{4a^{2}(t-\tau)}) dy d\tau \stackrel{def}{=} A + B$$

$$A = \stackrel{y=-\eta}{=} \int_{0}^{t} \int_{\infty}^{0} \frac{F(-\eta,\tau)}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \exp(-\frac{(x+\eta)^{2}}{4a^{2}(t-\tau)}) d(-\eta) d\tau$$

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



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$$\int_{0}^{t} \int_{R^{1}} \frac{F(y,\tau)}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-y)^{2}}{4a^{2}(t-\tau)}\right) dy d\tau$$

$$= \int_{0}^{t} \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{F(y,\tau)}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-y)^{2}}{4a^{2}(t-\tau)}\right) dy d\tau$$

$$+ \int_{0}^{t} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{F(y,\tau)}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-y)^{2}}{4a^{2}(t-\tau)}\right) dy d\tau \stackrel{def}{=} A + B$$



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$$A = \stackrel{y=-\eta}{=} \int_0^t \int_0^0 \frac{F(-\eta, \tau)}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \exp(-\frac{(x+\eta)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}) d(-\eta) d\tau$$
$$= -\int_0^t \int_0^\infty \frac{f(\eta, \tau)}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \exp(-\frac{(x+\eta)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}) d\eta d\tau$$

$$B = \int_0^t \int_0^\infty \frac{f(\eta, \tau)}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t - \tau)}} \exp(-\frac{(x - \eta)^2}{4a^2(t - \tau)}) d\eta d\tau$$

所以定解问题的解为
$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{1-(x-y)^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(y) [\exp(-\frac{(x-y)^2}{1-2x}) - \exp(-\frac{(x+y)^2}{1-2x})] dy$$

 $+\int_{0}^{t}\int_{0}^{\infty}\frac{f(y,\tau)}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}}[\exp(-\frac{(x-y)^{2}}{4a^{2}(t-\tau)})-\exp(-\frac{(x+y)^{2}}{4a^{2}(t-\tau)})]dyd\tau$

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_0^\infty \phi(y) [\exp(-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2t}) - \exp(-\frac{(x+y)^2}{4a^2t})] dy$$

对于对称延拓法

- 根据已知条件选择合适的延拓方法,例如若u(0,t) = 0,可选择奇函数的延拓,将半无界区延拓到无界区域;如果 $u_x(0,t) = 0$,则可选择偶函数的对称延拓,将半无界区延拓到无界区域
- 利用Fourier变换构造出延拓后的无界区域定解问题解的表达 形式
- ●将无界区域解的表达形式进行分析化简,化简成半无界区域上的表达形式。
- 例如半无界热传导方程的初值问题中,首先利用奇延拓将半无界的定界问题化为无界区域上的定界问题,接着利用Fourier变换求出无界区域上的解U(x,t),其中U(x,t)是由 Φ 表示出来,然后将U(x,t)的表达形式进行化简,主要是利用函数的奇偶性将空间变量由无界化简为半无界,再由半无界的初始函数表示出来就可以了
- ●根据上面的解题思路,下面看看半无界区域上的弦振动方程的初值问题



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考察半无界弦的振动问题,即求解半直线上一维波动方程的混合问题

$$\begin{cases}
 u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = f(x, t), & x > 0, t > 0, \\
 u(x, 0) = \phi(x), u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x), & x \ge 0 \\
 u(0, t) = 0, & t \ge 0
\end{cases}$$
(3.3.2)



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考察半无界弦的振动问题,即求解半直线上一维波动方程的混合问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = f(x, t), & x > 0, t > 0, \\ u(x, 0) = \phi(x), u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x), & x \ge 0 \\ u(0, t) = 0, & t \ge 0 \end{cases}$$
(3.3.2)

首先考察初值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = f(x, t), & x \in R^1, t > 0, \\ u(x, 0) = \phi(x), u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x), & x \in R^1 \end{cases}$$
(3.3.3)



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考察半无界弦的振动问题,即求解半直线上一维波动方程的混合问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = f(x, t), & x > 0, t > 0, \\ u(x, 0) = \phi(x), u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x), & x \ge 0 \\ u(0, t) = 0, & t \ge 0 \end{cases}$$
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首先考察初值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = f(x, t), & x \in R^1, t > 0, \\ u(x, 0) = \phi(x), u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x), & x \in R^1 \end{cases}$$
(3.3.3)

引 理3.3.2若 自 由 项 f(x,t),以 及 初 值 函 数 $\phi(x)$ 和 $\psi(x)$ 都 是 x 的 奇 函 数 (偶 函 数 或 周 期 函 数),则 由 (3.2.19)式 给 出 的 问 题 (3.3.3) 的 解 u(x,t) 也 是 x 的 奇 函 数 (偶 函 数 或 周 期 函 数).



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考察半无界弦的振动问题,即求解半直线上一维波动方程的混合问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = f(x, t), & x > 0, t > 0, \\ u(x, 0) = \phi(x), u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x), & x \ge 0 \\ u(0, t) = 0, & t \ge 0 \end{cases}$$
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首先考察初值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = f(x, t), & x \in R^1, t > 0, \\ u(x, 0) = \phi(x), u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x), & x \in R^1 \end{cases}$$
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引 理3.3.2若 自 由 项 f(x,t),以 及 初 值 函 数 $\phi(x)$ 和 $\psi(x)$ 都 是 x 的 奇 函 数 (偶 函 数 或 周 期 函 数),则 由 (3.2.19)式 给 出 的 问 题 (3.3.3) 的 解 u(x,t) 也 是 x 的 奇 函 数 (偶 函 数 或 周 期 函 数).

证明: 以奇函数为例, 已知

$$f(x,t) = -f(-x,t), \phi(x) = -\phi(-x), \psi(x) = -\psi(-x)$$

于是



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$$u(-x,t) = \frac{1}{2} [\phi(-x+at) + \phi(-x-at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{-x-at}^{-x+at} \psi(y) dy$$
$$+ \frac{1}{2a} \int_{0}^{t} \int_{-x-a(t-s)}^{-x+a(t-s)} f(y,s) dy ds$$



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$$u(-x,t) = \frac{1}{2} [\phi(-x+at) + \phi(-x-at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{-x-at}^{-x+at} \psi(y) dy$$
$$+ \frac{1}{2a} \int_{0}^{t} \int_{-x-a(t-s)}^{-x+a(t-s)} f(y,s) dy ds$$

其中

$$\phi(-x + at) = \phi(-(x - at)) = -\phi(x - at),$$

$$\phi(-a - xt) = \phi(-(x + at)) = -\phi(x + at)$$

$$\frac{1}{2a} \int_{-x-at}^{-x+at} \psi(y) dy \stackrel{y=-\eta}{=} \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x+at}^{x-at} \psi(-\eta) d(-\eta) = -\frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\eta) d\eta$$



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$$u(-x,t) = \frac{1}{2} [\phi(-x+at) + \phi(-x-at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{-x-at}^{-x+at} \psi(y) dy$$
$$+ \frac{1}{2a} \int_{0}^{t} \int_{-x-a(t-s)}^{-x+a(t-s)} f(y,s) dy ds$$

其中

$$\phi(-x+at) = \phi(-(x-at)) = -\phi(x-at),$$

$$\phi(-a-xt) = \phi(-(x+at)) = -\phi(x+at)$$

$$\frac{1}{2a} \int_{-x-at}^{-x+at} \psi(y) dy \stackrel{y=-\eta}{=} \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x+at}^{x-at} \psi(-\eta) d(-\eta) = -\frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\eta) d\eta$$

类似地

$$\frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t \int_{-x-a(t-s)}^{-x+a(t-s)} f(y,s) dy ds \stackrel{y=-\eta}{=} -\frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t \int_{x-a(t-s)}^{x+a(t-s)} f(\eta,s) d\eta ds$$



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$$u(-x,t) = \frac{1}{2} [\phi(-x+at) + \phi(-x-at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{-x-at}^{-x+at} \psi(y) dy$$
$$+ \frac{1}{2a} \int_{0}^{t} \int_{-x-a(t-s)}^{-x+a(t-s)} f(y,s) dy ds$$

其中

$$\phi(-x + at) = \phi(-(x - at)) = -\phi(x - at),$$

$$\phi(-a - xt) = \phi(-(x + at)) = -\phi(x + at)$$

$$\frac{1}{2a} \int_{-x-at}^{-x+at} \psi(y) dy \stackrel{y=-\eta}{=} \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x+at}^{x-at} \psi(-\eta) d(-\eta) = -\frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\eta) d\eta$$

类似地

$$\frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t \int_{-x-a(t-s)}^{-x+a(t-s)} f(y,s) dy ds \stackrel{y=-\eta}{=} -\frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t \int_{x-a(t-s)}^{x+a(t-s)} f(\eta,s) d\eta ds$$

所以

$$u(-x,t) = -u(x,t)$$



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$$F(x,t) = \begin{cases} f(x,t), & x \ge 0, t \ge 0 \\ -f(-x,t), & x < 0, t \ge 0 \end{cases} \Phi(x) = \begin{cases} \phi(x), & x \ge 0 \\ -\phi(-x), & x < 0 \end{cases}$$



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与 $F(x,t),\Phi(x),\Psi(x)$ 对应的初值问题的解为

$$U(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} [\Phi(x+at) + \Phi(x-at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \Psi(\xi) d\xi + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{0}^{t} \int_{x-a(t-s)}^{x+a(t-s)} F(y,s) \frac{dy ds}{dy ds}.$$

 $U(x,t)|_{x>0} = u(x,t)$ 就是(3.3.2)的解.下面确定它的表达形式







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 $U(x,t)|_{x\geq 0} = u(x,t)$ 就是(3.3.2)的解.下面确定它的表达形式 当x > at时, x - at > 0, x + at > 0, 此时

$$\Phi(x\pm at) = \phi(x\pm at), \Psi(\xi) = \psi(\xi), F(y,s) = f(y,s)$$







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 $U(x,t)|_{x\geq 0} = u(x,t)$ 就是(3.3.2)的解.下面确定它的表达形式 当 $x \ge at$ 时, $x - at \ge 0, x + at \ge 0$, 此时

$$\Phi(x\pm at) = \phi(x\pm at), \Psi(\xi) = \psi(\xi), F(y,s) = f(y,s)$$

所以

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} [\phi(x+at) + \phi(x-at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\xi) d\xi + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{0}^{t} \int_{x-a(t-s)}^{x+a(t-s)} f(y,s) \frac{dy}{ds}.$$



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当
$$0 \le x < at$$
时, $x - at < 0, x + at > 0$,所以

$$\Phi(x+at) = \phi(x+at), \Phi(x-at) = \Phi(-(at-x)) = -\phi(at-x)$$

$$\frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \Psi(\xi) d\xi = \frac{1}{2a} \left[\int_{x-at}^{0} \Psi(\xi) d\xi + \int_{0}^{x+at} \Psi(\xi) d\xi \right]$$



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上式右端第一项是在小于零的区间,利用 $\Psi(\xi)=-\psi(-\xi),\xi<0,\Psi(\xi)=\psi(\xi),\xi>0,$ 所以

$$=\frac{1}{2a}\left[\int_{x-at}^{0}(-\psi(-\xi))d\xi+\int_{0}^{x+at}\psi(\xi)d\xi\right]$$
(右边第一项 $\xi=-\eta$)

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \left[\int_{at-x}^{0} (-\psi(\eta))(-d\eta) + \int_{0}^{x+at} \psi(\xi)d\xi \right] = \frac{1}{2a} \left[\int_{at-x}^{0} \psi(\xi)d\xi + \int_{0}^{x+at} \psi(\xi)d\xi \right]$$



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上式中被积函数一样,合并积分区域,所以有

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \left[\int_{at-x}^{at+x} \psi(\xi) d\xi \right]$$



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当0 < x < at时,x - at < 0, x + at > 0,所以

$$\Phi(x+at) = \phi(x+at), \Phi(x-at) = \Phi(-(at-x)) = -\phi(at-x)$$

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上式右端第一项是在小于零的区间,利用 $\Psi(\xi) = -\psi(-\xi), \xi < -\psi(-\xi)$ $0, \Psi(\xi) = \psi(\xi), \xi > 0,$ 所以

$$=\frac{1}{2a}\left[\int_{x-at}^{0}(-\psi(-\xi))d\xi+\int_{0}^{x+at}\psi(\xi)d\xi\right]$$
(右边第一项 $\xi=-\eta$)

$$=\frac{1}{2a}[\int_{at-x}^{0}(-\psi(\eta))(-d\eta)+\int_{0}^{x+at}\psi(\xi)d\xi]=\frac{1}{2a}[\int_{at-x}^{0}\psi(\xi)d\xi+\int_{0}^{x+at}\psi(\xi)d\xi]$$

上式中被积函数一样, 合并积分区域, 所以有

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \left[\int_{at-x}^{at+x} \psi(\xi) d\xi \right]$$

下面处理最后一项

$$\frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t \int_{r-a(t-s)}^{x+a(t-s)} F(y,s) dy ds$$



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此项的积分中y的范围是从负的区域到正的区域,所以我们将y的积分区域分为两部分,一部分是从负的区域到零,另一部分是从0到正的区域,即



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$$\frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t \int_{x-a(t-s)}^{x+a(t-s)} F(y,s) dy ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \left[\int_0^{t - \frac{x}{a}} \left(\int_{x - a(t - s)}^0 (-f(-y, s)) dy + \int_0^{x + a(t - s)} f(y, s) dy \right) ds + \int_{t - \frac{x}{a}}^t \int_{x - a(t - s)}^{x + a(t - s)} f(y, s) dy ds \right]$$

右边第一项令 $y = -\eta$,类似于 ψ 项的处理,可得

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \left[\int_0^{t-\frac{x}{a}} \int_{a(t-s)-x}^{a(t-s)+x} f(y,s) dy ds + \int_{t-\frac{x}{a}}^t \int_{x-a(t-s)}^{x+a(t-s)} f(y,s) dy ds \right]$$



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所以定解问题(3.2.2)的解为

$$\begin{array}{ll} u(x,t) &=& \frac{1}{2} [\phi(x+at) - \phi(at-x)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{at-x}^{at+x} \psi(y) dy \\ &+ \frac{1}{2a} (\int_{0}^{t-\frac{x}{a}} \int_{a(t-s)-x}^{a(t-s)+x} f(y,s) dy ds + \int_{t-\frac{x}{a}}^{t} \int_{x-a(t-s)}^{x+a(t-s)} f(y,s) dy ds) \end{array}$$



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S CHIMMENT OF SCHEME

所以定解问题(3.2.2)的解为

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} [\phi(x+at) - \phi(at-x)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{at-x}^{at+x} \psi(y) dy + \frac{1}{2a} (\int_{0}^{t-\frac{x}{a}} \int_{a(t-s)-x}^{a(t-s)+x} f(y,s) dy ds + \int_{t-\frac{x}{a}}^{t} \int_{x-a(t-s)}^{x+a(t-s)} f(y,s) dy ds)$$

定理3.3.1如果 $\phi \in C^2([0,\infty)), \psi \in C^1([0,\infty)), f \in C^1([0,\infty)^2)$,并且满足相容性条件

$$\phi(0) = \psi(0) = 0, a^2 \phi''(0) + f(0, 0) = 0$$

那么半无界问题(3.3.2)的古典解(二次连续可微的解)u(x,t)存在,并且可以用上面的公式表示

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回家作业 $3.11 \cdot (1) \begin{cases} u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = f(x,t), & x > 0, t > 0 \\ u(x,0) = \phi(x), & x > 0 \\ u_x(0,t) = 0 \end{cases}$ 这里的函数 ϕ , f满足 $\phi'(0) = 0$, $f_x(0,t) = 0$

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