- ★3.2 Fourier变换的应用
- *3.2.1 一维热传导方程的初值问题



Home Page

Title Page





Page 1 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

*3.2.1 一维热传导方程的初值问题

(1) 齐次方程的初值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = 0, & x \in R^1, t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = \phi(x), & x \in R^1. \end{cases}$$
 (3.2.1)



Home Page

Title Page





Page 1 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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$$u(x,t) = \int_{R^1} G(x-\xi,t)\phi(\xi)d\xi,$$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 1 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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解: 方程和初始条件关于x施行Fourier变换,记 $\hat{u}(\lambda,t)=\mathcal{F}[u],\hat{\phi}(\lambda)=\mathcal{F}[\phi]$,利用微分性质,原定解问题可化为



Home Page

Title Page

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{d}{dt} \hat{u}(\lambda,t) = (i\lambda)^2 a^2 \hat{u} = -(a\lambda)^2 \hat{u}, \ t>0 \\ \hat{u}(\lambda,0) = \hat{\phi}(\lambda) \end{array} \right.$$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 1 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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把 λ 看成参数(上面就是一阶齐次常微分方程的初值问题),解初值问题

$$\hat{u}(\lambda, t) = \hat{\phi}(\lambda)e^{-(a\lambda)^2t}$$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 1 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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Home Page

Title Page





Page 1 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

$$u(x,t) = \mathscr{F}^{-1}[\hat{\phi}(\lambda)e^{-(a\lambda)^2t}] = \phi(x) * \mathscr{F}^{-1}[e^{-(a\lambda)^2t}]$$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 2 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

$$u(x,t) = \mathscr{F}^{-1}[\hat{\phi}(\lambda)e^{-(a\lambda)^2t}] = \phi(x) * \mathscr{F}^{-1}[e^{-(a\lambda)^2t}]$$

$$=\phi(x)*\frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}}exp(-\frac{x^2}{4a^2t})$$
 (利用(3.1.3)的结论)

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{R} \exp(-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2t})\phi(y)dy$$
, (利用卷积的定义)
(3.2.2)



Home Page

Title Page





Page 2 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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$$G(x,t) = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \exp(-\frac{x^2}{4a^2t}).$$

则有

$$u(x,t) = \int_{R} G(x-y,t)\phi(y)dy$$

函数G(x,t)称为**热核**,或问题(3.2.1)的**解核**,也称为一维热传导方程 初值问题的**基本解**.



Home Page

Title Page





Page 2 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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定 理3.2.1 如 果 初 值 函 数 ϕ 连 续 且 有 界 , 则 由(3.2.2)式 给 出 的u(x,t)是 问 题(3.2.1)的 古 典 解 , 并 且 当 t > 0时 ,u(x,t) 关 于x,t无穷次连续可微。



Home Page

Title Page





Page 2 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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

Title Page





Page 3 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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解法一:先分解定解问题,再利用Fourier变换和齐次化原理进行求解 定解问题(3.2.3)分解成

$$\begin{cases} v_t - a^2 v_{xx} = 0, & x \in R^1, t > 0 \\ v(x, 0) = \phi(x), & x \in R^1. \end{cases}$$
 (3.2.4)

$$\begin{cases} w_t - a^2 w_{xx} = f(x, t), & x \in R^1, t > 0 \\ w(x, 0) = 0, & x \in R^1. \end{cases}$$
 (3.2.5)



Home Page

Title Page





Page 3 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = f(x, t), & x \in R^1, t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = \phi(x), & x \in R^1. \end{cases}$$
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解法一:先分解定解问题,再利用Fourier变换和齐次化原理进行求解

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$$\begin{cases} v_t - a^2 v_{xx} = 0, & x \in R^1, t > 0 \\ v(x, 0) = \phi(x), & x \in R^1. \end{cases}$$
 (3.2.4)

$$\begin{cases} w_t - a^2 w_{xx} = f(x, t), & x \in R^1, t > 0 \\ w(x, 0) = 0, & x \in R^1. \end{cases}$$
 (3.2.5)

利用Fourier变换可得(3.2.4)的解为

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



Home Page

Title Page





Page 3 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = f(x, t), & x \in R^1, t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = \phi(x), & x \in R^1. \end{cases}$$
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利用Fourier变换和齐次化原理(3.2.5)的解为

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



Home Page

Title Page





Page 3 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{R^1} \exp(-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2t}) \phi(y) dy + \int_0^t \int_{R^1} \frac{f(y,\tau)}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \exp(-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}) dy d\tau.$$
(3.2.6)



Home Page

Title Page





Page 4 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{R^1} \exp(-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2t}) \phi(y) dy + \int_0^t \int_{R^1} \frac{f(y,\tau)}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \exp(-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}) dy d\tau.$$
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解法二:先实行Fourier变换,转换为常微分方程,再进行求解。对定解问题(3.2.3)关于x实行Fourier变换

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



Home Page

Title Page





Page 4 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{R^1} \exp(-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2t}) \phi(y) dy + \int_0^t \int_{R^1} \frac{f(y,\tau)}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \exp(-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}) dy d\tau.$$
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把 λ 看成参数(上面就是一阶非齐次常微分方程的初值问题),解初值问题(利用3月17号中的结论)

$$\hat{u}(\lambda,t) = \hat{\phi}(\lambda)e^{-(a\lambda)^2t} + \int_0^t \hat{f}(\lambda,\tau)e^{-(a\lambda)^2(t-\tau)}d\tau$$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 4 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{R^1} \exp(-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2t}) \phi(y) dy + \int_0^t \int_{R^1} \frac{f(y,\tau)}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \exp(-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}) dy d\tau.$$
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$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt}\hat{u}(\lambda,t) + (a\lambda)^2\hat{u} = \hat{f}(\lambda,t), & t > 0\\ \hat{u}(\lambda,0) = \hat{\phi}(\lambda) \end{cases}$$

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实行Fourier逆变换,右边第一项的结果就是(3.2.2),下面处理右边第二项



Home Page

Title Page





Page 4 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

交换积分和逆F-变换的顺序

$$\begin{split} \mathscr{F}^{-1}[\int_{0}^{t}\hat{f}(\lambda,\tau)e^{-(a\lambda)^{2}(t-\tau)}d\tau] &= \int_{0}^{t}\mathscr{F}^{-1}[\hat{f}(\lambda,\tau)e^{-(a\lambda)^{2}(t-\tau)}]d\tau \\ &= \int_{0}^{t}[f(x,\tau)*\mathscr{F}^{-1}(e^{-(a\lambda)^{2}(t-\tau)})]d\tau(\mathbf{性质10中的第三个关系式}) \\ &= \int_{0}^{t}[f(x,\tau)*\frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}}e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{4a^{2}(t-\tau)}}]d\tau(\mathbf{利用} \ \ (3.1.3) \ \ \mathbf{的结论}) \\ &= \int_{0}^{t}\int_{R^{1}}\frac{f(y,\tau)}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}}\exp(-\frac{(x-y)^{2}}{4a^{2}(t-\tau)})dyd\tau(\mathbf{卷积的定义}) \end{split}$$

将右边两项相加即为(3.2.6)

定理3.2.1 如果初值函数 ϕ 连续且有界,f在 $R \times R_+$ 上连续有界,则由(3.2.6)式给出的u(x,t)是问题(3.2.3)的古典解。



Home Page

Title Page





Page 5 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

$$\begin{cases} u_t - u_{xx} = 0, & x \in R, t > 0 \\ u(x,0) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ c & x \ge 0 \end{cases}$$
 c是常数



Home Page

Title Page





Page 6 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

$$\begin{cases} u_t - u_{xx} = 0, & x \in R, t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ c & x \ge 0 \end{cases}$$
 c是常数

解:直接利用公式(3.2.2)可得

$$u(x,t) = \frac{c}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_0^\infty \exp(-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4t}) dy$$





Title Page





Go Back

Full Screen

Close

$$\begin{cases} u_t - u_{xx} = 0, & x \in R, t > 0 \\ u(x,0) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ c & x \ge 0 \end{cases}$$
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令
$$\frac{y-x}{2\sqrt{t}}=\eta$$
,则有

$$u(x,t) = \frac{c}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}}}^{\infty} 2\sqrt{t}e^{-\eta^2} d\eta = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\int_{-\frac{x}{2\sqrt{t}}}^{0} e^{-\eta^2} d\eta + \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\eta^2} d\eta \right)$$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 6 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

$$\begin{cases} u_t - u_{xx} = 0, & x \in R, t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ c & x \ge 0 \end{cases}$$
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,则有

$$u(x,t) = \frac{c}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}}}^{\infty} 2\sqrt{t}e^{-\eta^2} d\eta = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\int_{-\frac{x}{2\sqrt{t}}}^{0} e^{-\eta^2} d\eta + \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\eta^2} d\eta \right)$$

$$=\frac{c}{\sqrt{\pi}}(\int_{-\frac{x}{2\sqrt{t}}}^{0}e^{-\eta^{2}}d\eta+\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2})=\frac{c}{\sqrt{\pi}}(\int_{0}^{\frac{x}{2\sqrt{t}}}e^{-\eta^{2}}d\eta+\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2})$$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 6 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

$$\begin{cases} u_t - u_{xx} = 0, & x \in R, t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ c & x \ge 0 \end{cases}$$
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解: 直接利用公式(3.2.2)可得

$$u(x,t) = \frac{c}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_0^\infty \exp(-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4t}) dy$$

令
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,则有

$$u(x,t) = \frac{c}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}}}^{\infty} 2\sqrt{t}e^{-\eta^2} d\eta = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\int_{-\frac{x}{2\sqrt{t}}}^{0} e^{-\eta^2} d\eta + \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\eta^2} d\eta \right)$$

$$=\frac{c}{\sqrt{\pi}}(\int_{-\frac{x}{2\sqrt{t}}}^{0}e^{-\eta^{2}}d\eta+\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2})=\frac{c}{\sqrt{\pi}}(\int_{0}^{\frac{x}{2\sqrt{t}}}e^{-\eta^{2}}d\eta+\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2})$$

已知误差函数 $erf(s) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^s e^{-\eta^2} d\eta$,故

$$u(x,t) = \frac{c}{2}[1 + erf(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{t}})]$$

(此例题,积分中变量代换的技巧要掌握)

Title Page Page 6 of 14 Go Back Full Screen

Close

Quit

Home Page

>>

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



Home Page

Title Page





Page 7 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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

解:对方程和初始条件关于x施行Fourier变换,有

$$\begin{cases} \hat{u}_t = -\lambda^2 \hat{u} + t\hat{u}, \ t > 0 \\ \hat{u}(\lambda, 0) = \hat{\phi}(\lambda) \end{cases}$$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 7 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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解:对方程和初始条件关于x施行Fourier变换,有

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解出

$$\hat{u}(\lambda, t) = \hat{\phi}(\lambda)e^{-\lambda^2 t + t^2/2}$$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 7 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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解出

$$\hat{u}(\lambda, t) = \hat{\phi}(\lambda)e^{-\lambda^2 t + t^2/2}$$

两边施行Fourier逆变换, 根据卷积定理可得

$$u(x,t) = e^{t^2/2} \mathscr{F}^{-1}[\hat{\phi}(\lambda)] * \mathscr{F}^{-1}[e^{-\lambda^2 t}] = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{t^2/2} \int_R \exp(-\frac{(y-x)^2}{4t}) \phi(y) dy$$

(此例题,在积分的过程中,将与积分变量无关的函数提到积分外,然后再化简,在以后的习题中要用到此技巧)



Home Page

Title Page





Page 7 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

利用Fourier变换求解无界区域上的初始问题

- 首先观察定解问题中自变量的范围,选择合适的变量进行Fourier变换。(例如问题(3.2.1),x是无界区域,t是半无界区域,所以选择关于x作Fourier变换)
- 将方程和初始条件实行Fourier变换,原偏微分定界问题就转 换为常微分方程的初值问题(把λ看成参数,此过程主要利 用Fourier的微分性质)
- 利用第二章预备知识中介绍的常微分方程的求解方法,求出 其解
- 最后作Fourier逆变换
- 最后一步中,以往很多同学感觉有点复杂,这一步主要会利用性质10中的第三个关系式,热传导方程会用到(3.1.3)的表达式。
- 在Fourier逆变换求原函数时,如果不能判断出原函数的表达形式,建议先利用定义将Fourier逆变换写出来,再将积分进行化简。



Home Page

Title Page

Title Page

Page 8 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

利 用 公 式(3.2.6)求 解 , 需 要 计 算 复 杂 的 积 分 , 如 果 函数 f(x) 和 $\phi(x)$ 关于x 都是实解析函数,我们可以给出一种求解初值问题(3.2.3)的简单方法





利用公式(3.2.6)求解,需要计算复杂的积分,如果函数f(x)和 $\phi(x)$ 关于x都是实解析函数,我们可以给出一种求解初值问题(3.2.3)的简单方法

定 理3.2.3 假 设 $f(x,t), \phi(x)$ 关 于x都 是 实 解 析 函 数 , 则 问 题(3.2.3)的解可以写成

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a^2t)^n}{n!} \phi^{(2n)}(x) + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^t \frac{[a^2(t-s)]^n}{n!} f_x^{(2n)}(x,s) ds,$$
(3.2.7)

其中 $\phi^{(2n)}(x)$ 和 $f_x^{(2n)}(x,\tau)$ 分别是 $\phi(x)$ 和 $f(x,\tau)$ 关于x的2n阶导数.





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$$A = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a^{2}t)^{n}}{n!} \phi^{(2n)}(x) = \phi(x) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(a^{2}t)^{n}}{n!} \phi^{(2n)}(x)$$

$$B = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{t} \frac{[a^{2}(t-s)]^{n}}{n!} f_{x}^{(2n)}(x,s) ds$$

$$= \int_{0}^{t} f(x,s) ds + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{t} \frac{[a^{2}(t-s)]^{n}}{n!} f_{x}^{(2n)}(x,s) ds$$



Home Page

Title Page





Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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$$= \int_0^t f(x,s) ds + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^t \frac{[a^2 (t-s)]^n}{n!} f_x^{(2n)}(x,s) ds$$

则

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



Home Page

Title Page





Page 9 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

直接计算可得

$$A_t = a^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(a^2 t)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \phi^{(2n)}(x) = a^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a^2 t)^n}{n!} \phi^{(2n+2)}(x)$$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 10 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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Home Page

Title Page





Page 10 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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$$B_t = f(x,t) + a^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^t \frac{[a^2(t-s)]^n}{n!} f_x^{(2n+2)}(x,s) ds$$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 10 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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Home Page

Title Page



→

Page 10 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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$$B_{xx} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^t \frac{[a^2(t-s)]^n}{n!} f_x^{(2n+2)}(x,s) ds$$

于是

$$A_t = a^2 A_{xx}, B_t = a^2 B_{xx} + f(x, t), x \in R, t > 0$$

从而u(x,t)满足定解问题(3.2.3).



Home Page

Title Page





Page 10 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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

其中A, θ 都是常数



Home Page

Title Page





Page 11 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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

其中 A, θ 都是常数解:

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a^2t)^n}{n!} \frac{d^{2n}}{dx^{2n}} \sin \theta x + Axt$$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 11 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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其中

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2}\sin\theta x = -\theta^2\sin\theta x, \cdots, \frac{d^{2n}}{dx^{2n}}\sin\theta x = (-\theta^2)^n\sin\theta x$$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 11 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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

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$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a^2t)^n}{n!} \frac{d^{2n}}{dx^{2n}} \sin \theta x + Axt$$

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于是

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a^2t)^n}{n!} (-\theta^2)^n \sin \theta x = e^{-(a\theta)^2t} \sin \theta x + Axt$$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 11 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

*3.2.2高阶热传导方程的初值问题



Home Page

Title Page





Page 12 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

*3.2.2高阶热传导方程的初值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 \Delta u = 0, & \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n, t > 0, \\ u(\mathbf{x}, 0) = \phi(\mathbf{x}), & \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \end{cases}$$
(3.2.6)

其中 $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n), \Delta u = (u_{x_1x_1} + \dots + u_{x_nx_n}).$ 有解

$$u(\mathbf{x},t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi(\xi) G(\mathbf{x} - \xi, t) d\xi.$$

$$G(\mathbf{x} - \xi, t) = \left(\frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}}\right)^n \exp\left(-\frac{|x - \xi|^2}{4a^2t}\right).$$

函数 $G(\mathbf{x},t)$ 称为高维热传导方程的Green函数,也称为高维热传导方程初值问题的基本解.



Home Page

Title Page





Page 12 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

利用齐次化原理,可以求出高维非齐次热传导方程的初值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 \Delta u = f(\mathbf{x}, t), & x \in \mathbb{R}^n, t > 0, \\ u(\mathbf{x}, 0) = \phi(\mathbf{x}), & \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \end{cases}$$
(3.2.8)

的解

$$u(\mathbf{x},t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi(\xi) G(\mathbf{x} - \xi, t) d\xi + \int_0^t \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(\xi, \tau) G(\mathbf{x} - \xi, t - \tau) d\xi d\tau$$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 13 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

利用齐次化原理,可以求出高维非齐次热传导方程的初值问题

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(3.2.8)

的解

$$u(\mathbf{x},t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi(\xi) G(\mathbf{x} - \xi, t) d\xi + \int_0^t \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(\xi, \tau) G(\mathbf{x} - \xi, t - \tau) d\xi d\tau$$

如果 $\phi(x)$, f(x,t)关于x都是实解析函数,则(3.2.8)的解可以写成

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a^2t)^k}{k!} \Delta^k \phi(x) + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_0^t \Delta_x^k f(x,\tau) d\tau,$$
 (3.2.9)

这里的 Δ, Δ_x 都是关于x求导, $\Delta^k \phi = \underbrace{\Delta(\Delta(\cdots(\Delta) \phi))}_k$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 13 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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回家作业:

3.6、(1)
$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx}, & x \in R, t > 0 \\ u(x,0) = 1 + x + x^2, & x \in R \end{cases}$$
3.7、(1)
$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 u_{xx} - b u_x - c u = f(x,t), & x \in R, t > 0 \\ u(x,0) = \phi(x), & x \in R \end{cases}$$
其中 a, b, c 是常数

Home Page

Title Page





Page 14 of 14

Go Back

Full Screen

Close