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思考练习:

1、写出一维热传导方程的表达形式:

$$u_t(x,t) - a^2 u_{xx}(x,t) = f(x,t)$$

2、**方程、边界条件、初始条件,**称为初边值问题或混合问题

方程、初始条件称为初值问题,也称为Cauchy问题

- 3、解的适定性包括:解的存在性、唯一性、稳定性
- 4、边界为 Γ 的区域 Ω 上函数u的第二类边界条件为: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = f$
- 5、设弦一端在x = 0处固定,另一端在x = l处做自由运动,则弦振动问题的边界条件为:

$$u(0,t) = 0, u_x(0,t)$$



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思考练习:

1、方程 $u_{xx} + 3u_{xy} + 2u_{yy}$ 所属类型:

双曲型(因为 $\Delta = (\frac{3}{2})^2 - 1 \times 2 = \frac{1}{4} > 0$)

特征方程为 $(dy)^2 - 3dxdy + 2(dx)^2 = 0$

2、方程 $u_{xy}=0$ 的通解为: F(x)+G(y)

(偏微分方程求通解时:左右两端关于一个变量积分时,要加上其他自变量的任意函数)

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考虑常系数二阶线性非齐次常微分方程的初值问题:

$$\begin{cases} y'' + by' + cy = f, \\ y(0) = y_0, y'(0) = y_1. \end{cases}$$
 (1)



- ●问题(1)是非齐次方程,非齐次初始条件
- 将问题(1)分解为以下两个问题

$$\begin{cases} x'' + bx' + cx = 0, \\ x(0) = y_0, x'(0) = y_1. \end{cases} (2) \begin{cases} z'' + bz' + cz = f, \\ z(0) = z'(0) = 0, \end{cases} (3)$$

- ●问题(2)是齐次方程,利用特征方程根的情况,再利用初始 条件,可确定出(2)的解
- ●问题(3)是非齐次方程,齐次初始条件的定解问题,利用齐次 化原理可构造出其解
- ●问题(2)的解加上问题(3)的解就可得问题(1)的解

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对于问题(3)的求解:

● 先求出

$$\begin{cases} w'' + bw' + cw = 0, \\ w(0, \tau) = 0, w'(0, \tau) = f(\tau) \end{cases}$$
 (4)

的解 $w(t,\tau)$ 的表达形式

- 问题(4)是齐次方程,可利用问题(2)的解题方法得出 其解,注意问题(4)中 $f(\tau)$ 就是问题(3)右端f(t)中把t换 成 τ 的表达形式,
- 求出问题(4)的解 $w(t,\tau)$ 的表达形式之后,利用以下积分就可得问题(3)的解

$$z(t) = \int_0^t w(t - \tau; \tau) d\tau$$



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例如求解

$$\begin{cases} u_2''(t) + (\frac{2\pi}{l})^2 u_2(t) = \sin\frac{2\pi}{l}t \\ u_2(0) = u_2'(0) = 0, \end{cases}$$
 (1.1)

分析:此定解问题类似于前面的问题(3),非齐次方程+齐次初始条件,所以可以利用齐次化原理求解过程如下:先求 $w(t,\tau)$ 的表达形式

$$\begin{cases} w'' + (\frac{2\pi}{l})^2 w = 0, \\ w(0,\tau) = 0, w'(0,\tau) = \sin\frac{2\pi}{l}\tau \end{cases} (1.2) \Rightarrow w(t,\tau) = c_1 \cos\frac{2\pi}{l}t + c_2 \sin\frac{2\pi}{l}t$$

由 初 始 条 件 \Rightarrow $c_1 = 0, c_2 = \frac{l}{2\pi} \sin \frac{2\pi}{l} \tau$,所 以 $w(t, \tau) = \frac{l}{2\pi} \sin \frac{2\pi}{l} \tau$ 就 $\sin \frac{2\pi}{l} t$,利用齐次化原理可得(1.1)的解

$$u_t(t) = \int_0^t w(t - \tau, \tau) d\tau = \int_0^t \frac{l}{2\pi} \sin \frac{2\pi}{l} \tau \sin \frac{2\pi}{l} (t - \tau) d\tau$$
 (1.3)

再利用三角函数的积化和差, 求出积分

$$u_2(t) = -\frac{l}{4\pi}t\cos\frac{2\pi t}{l} + \frac{l^2}{8\pi^2}\sin\frac{2\pi}{l}t$$

● 注意在后面的学习和教材中,一般不会详细写过程了,一般 就一句话:问题(1.1)利用齐次化原理可得解为(1.3)



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类似的,考虑常系数一阶线性非齐次常微分方程的初值问题:

$$\begin{cases} y' + by = f, \\ y(0) = y_0. \end{cases} \tag{1}$$

处理方法和二阶类似

●问题(1)可分解为

$$\begin{cases} x' + bx = 0, \\ x(0) = y_0. \end{cases} (2), \begin{cases} z' + bz = f, \\ z(0) = 0. \end{cases} (3)$$

● 对于问题(3),可以先求出

$$\begin{cases} w'' + bw = 0, \\ w(0, \tau) = f(\tau) \end{cases}$$

$$\tag{4}$$

的解 $w(t,\tau)$

●问题(3)的解为

$$z(t) = \int_0^t w(t - \tau; \tau) d\tau$$



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CONTROL OF SCIENTIFIC

在第二章中, 我们经常会用到的正交函数系有

$$\{\sin \frac{n\pi}{l}x\}_{n=1}^{\infty},$$
 $\{\sin \frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2l}x\}_{n=1}^{\infty},$
 $\{\cos \frac{n\pi}{l}x\}_{n=1}^{\infty},$
 $\{\cos \frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2l}x\}_{n=1}^{\infty},$
 $\{\cos \frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2l}x\}_{n=1}^{\infty}, (0 < x < l)$
(证明过程类似思考题1)

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思考练习:

1.
$$\int_0^l \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{m}{m} = n \\ m \neq n \end{cases}$$

解: 当 $m \neq n$ 时, 利用积化和差,

$$\int_0^l \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^l \left[\cos \frac{(m+n)\pi x}{l} - \cos \frac{(m-n)\pi x}{l}\right] dx$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{l}{m+n} \sin \frac{(m+n)\pi x}{l} \Big|_0^l + \frac{1}{2} \frac{l}{m-n} \sin \frac{(m-n)\pi x}{l} \Big|_0^l = 0$$

当m = n时,利用倍角公式

$$\int_0^l \sin^2 \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l (1 - \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{l}) dx = \frac{l}{2}$$



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2、方程的解

$$\begin{cases} u''(t) + \alpha^2 u(t) = f, \ t > 0 \\ u(0) = c, u'(0) = d, \end{cases}$$
 (1)

为

解: 定解问题(1)可以分为以下定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_1''(t) + \alpha^2 u_1(t) = 0, & t > 0 \\ u_1(0) = c, u_1'(0) = d, & \end{cases} (2), \begin{cases} u_2''(t) + \alpha^2 u_2(t) = f, & t > 0 \\ u_2(0) = 0, u_2'(0) = 0, & \end{cases} (3)$$

定解问题(2)是齐次方程的定解问题,利用齐次线性方程的求解可得 $u_1(t)=c\cos\alpha t+\frac{d}{\alpha}\sin\alpha t$

定解问题(3)是非齐次方程的定解问题,利用齐次化原理可得 $u_2=\frac{1}{\alpha}\int_0^t t(\tau)\sin(t-\tau)d\tau$

所以原定解问题的解为

$$u = u_1 + u_2 = c \cos \alpha t + \frac{d}{\alpha} \sin \alpha t + \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_0^t t(\tau) \sin(t - \tau) d\tau$$



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3、一阶常系数方程

$$\begin{cases} u'(t) + \beta^2 u(t) = f(t), \ t > 0 \\ u(0) = c \end{cases}$$

的解为

解:可以类似二阶非齐次方程的处理方法,原定解问题可以分解为

$$\begin{cases} u_{1}'(t) + \beta^{2}u_{1}(t) = 0, \\ u_{1}(0) = c \end{cases} (1) \begin{cases} u_{2}'(t) + \beta^{2}u_{2}(t) = f, \\ u_{2}(0) = 0 \end{cases} (2)$$

问题(1)的解为 $u_1=ce^{-\beta^2t}$ 问题(2)类似于齐次化原理可得 $u_2=\int_0^t e^{-\beta^2(t-\tau)}f(\tau)d\tau$ 所以原定解问题的解为

$$u = ce^{-\beta^2 t} + \int_0^t e^{-\beta^2 (t-\tau)} f(\tau) d\tau$$



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思考练习:

1、在Sturm-Liouville问题(Sturm-Liouville方程加上边界条件)中,什么是特征值,什么是特征函数使S-L问题有非零解的参数 λ 的值称为特征值,对应的非零解称为是特征值 λ 对应的特征函数

2,

$$\begin{cases} u'' + \lambda u = 0, 0 < x < l \\ u(0) = u(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (1)

特征值 $\lambda_n=(\frac{n\pi}{l})^2,(n=1,2,\cdots)$,特征函数 $u_n(x)=\sin\frac{n\pi x}{l}(n=1,2,\cdots)$,

$$\begin{cases} u'' + \lambda u = 0, 0 < x < l \\ u(0) = u'(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (2)

特征值 $\lambda_n = (\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2l})^2, (n = 1, 2, \cdots)$,特征函数 $u_n(x) = \sin \frac{(2n-1)\pi x}{2l} (n = 1, 2, \cdots)$,



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$$2.7. (2) \begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0, & 0 < x < l, t > 0 \\ u_x(0,t) = 0, u(l,t) = 0, & t \ge 0 \\ u(x,0) = \cos\frac{\pi}{2l}x, & \\ u_t(x,0) = \cos\frac{3\pi}{2l}x + \cos\frac{5\pi}{2l}x & 0 \le x \le l \end{cases}$$

解: 对应的特征值问题为 $\begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0 \\ X'(0) = X(l) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ 特征函

数 $\{\cos\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2l}x\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$.

 $\mathbf{u}(x,t)$ 按特征函数系展开,代入方程和初始条件可得

$$\begin{cases} u_n''(t) + a^2 \left[\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2l} \right]^2 u_n(t) = 0 \\ u_n(0) = u_n'(0) = 0, & n \neq 1, 2, 3 \end{cases} \begin{cases} u_1''(t) + a^2 \left[\frac{\pi}{2l} \right]^2 u_1(t) = 0 \\ u_1(0) = 1, u_1'(0) = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_1''(t) + a^2 \left[\frac{(2i-1)\pi}{2l} \right]^2 u_i(t) = 0 \\ u_i(0) = 0, u_i'(0) = 1, & i = 2, 3 \end{cases}$$

所以定解问题得解为

$$u(x,t) = \cos\frac{a\pi}{2l}t\cos\frac{\pi}{2l}x + \frac{2l}{3a\pi}\sin\frac{3a\pi}{2l}t\cos\frac{3\pi}{2l}x + \frac{2l}{5\pi a}\sin\frac{5a\pi}{2l}t\cos\frac{5\pi}{2l}x$$



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2.7. (3)
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - u_{xx} = \sin \frac{2\pi}{l} x \sin \frac{2\pi}{l} t, & 0 < x < l, t > 0 \\ u(0, t) = 0, u(l, t) = 0, & t \ge 0 \\ u(x, 0) = 0, u_t(x, 0) = 0, & 0 \le x \le l \end{cases}$$

解: 对应的特征值问题为 $\begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0 \\ X(0) = X(l) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ 特征函

数 $\{\sin\frac{n\pi}{l}x\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$.

 $\mathbf{u}(x,t)$ 按特征函数系展开,代入方程和初始条件可得

$$\begin{cases} u_n''(t) + (\frac{n\pi}{l})^2 u_n(t) = 0 \\ u_n(0) = u_n'(0) = 0, \quad n \neq 2 \end{cases} (1) \begin{cases} u_2''(t) + (\frac{2\pi}{l})^2 u_2(t) = \sin\frac{2\pi}{l}t \\ u_2(0) = u_2'(0) = 0, \end{cases} (2)$$

定解问题(1)的解 $u_n(t) = 0, n \neq 2$,定解问题(2)利用齐次化原理有

$$u_2(t) = \int_0^t \frac{l}{2\pi} \sin\frac{2\pi}{l} \tau \sin\frac{2\pi}{l} (t - \tau) d\tau$$
$$= -\frac{l}{4\pi} t \cos\frac{2\pi t}{l} + \frac{l^2}{8\pi^2} \sin\frac{2\pi}{l} t$$

所以原定解问题的解为

$$u(x,t) = \left(-\frac{l}{4\pi}t\cos\frac{2\pi t}{l} + \frac{l^2}{8\pi^2}\sin\frac{2\pi}{l}t\right)\sin\frac{2\pi}{l}x$$



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2.9. (2)
$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = \cos x, & 0 < x < \pi, t > 0 \\ u_x(0, t) = 0, u_x(\pi, t) = 0, & t \ge 0 \\ u(x, 0) = \cos 2x, & 0 \le x \le \pi \end{cases}$$

解: 对应的特征值问题为 $\begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0 \\ X'(0) = X'(\pi) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ 特征函

数 $\{\cos nx\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$.

 $\mathbf{u}(x,t)$ 按特征函数系展开,代入方程和初始条件可得

$$\begin{cases} u_1'(t) + a^2 u_1(t) = 1 \\ u_1(0) = 0, \end{cases} (1) \begin{cases} u_2'(t) + 4a^2 u_2(t) = 0 \\ u_2(0) = 1, \end{cases} (2) \\ \begin{cases} u_n'(t) + a^2 u_n(t) = 0, \\ u_n(0) = 0, \end{cases} n = 3, 4, \cdots$$
 (3)

方程(1)的解 $u_1(t) = \frac{1}{a^2}(1 - e^{-a^2t})$,方程(2)的解 $u_2(t) = e^{-4a^2t}$,定解问题(3)的解为 $u_n(t) = 0$, $n \ge 0$,所以原定解问题的解为

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{a^2} (1 - e^{-a^2t}) \cos x + e^{-4a^2t} \cos 2x$$



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对于特征展开法作业注意:

- 由齐次方程和齐次边界条件给出相应的特征值问题,由特征值问题直接给出特征值和特征函数即可,这里不要推导特征值的过程;
- ●将已知函数和未知函数按特征函数展开,代回原定解问题的方程和初始条件,利用特征函数的正交性这时会得到一系列的常微分方程的初值问题,
- 在这些常微分方程的初值问题中,如果出现了类似2.7(3)中齐次方程齐次初始条件的方程组(1),我们可判断出这类方程组只有零解
- 如果是非齐次方程,要利用齐次化原理求出解,这里求解的时候需要将积分的最后表达形式计算出来,一般积分会涉及到三角函数,指数函数,还有多项式函数的积分不会有很复杂的计算



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分离变量法的基本思路:

- 判断方程和边界条件是否是齐次的,如果是,可利用分离变量法求解
- 第一步: 先做变量分离(即写成独立变量函数相乘的形式,例如果u是u(x,y)可令u(x,y)=X(x)Y(y),如果u=u(x,t),可令u(x,t)=X(x)T(t))
- 第二步:将变量分离的形式代入齐次方程和齐次边界条件可得特征值问题和关于另一个变量的方程(例如P44中,得到的是X(x)的特征值问题和Y(y)的方程,弦振动初边值问题得到是X(x)的特征值问题和T(t)的方程),从而判断出特征值和特征函数
- 第三步:得到特解(特解满足线性齐次方程和齐次边界条件),将特解进行叠加
- 第四步:叠加的系数可由初值条件确定。(利用特征函数的正 交性,即可算出系数)

下面以弦振动方程为例,来熟悉一下分离变量法的过程:



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利用分离变量法求解齐次方程齐次边界条件的弦振动方程定解问题

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

解:第一步:变量分离,令u(x,t) = X(x), T(t),

第二步:将变量分离形式的u代入齐次方程齐次边界条件可得X(x)的特征值问题

$$\begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0, \\ X(0) = X(l) = 0, \end{cases}$$
 (1)

和T(t)的方程

$$T''(t) + a^2 \lambda T(t) = 0, \tag{2}$$

求解特征值问题(1)可得

$$X_n = \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x, \lambda_n = (\frac{n\pi}{l})^2, n = 1, 2, \cdots$$

将 λ_n 的表达形式代入(2),求解方程可得

$$T_n(t) = C_n \cos \frac{an\pi}{l} t + D_n \sin \frac{an\pi}{l} t$$



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第三步: 根据 $X_n(x), T_n(t)$ 的表达形式, 可得特解

$$u_n(x,t) = X_n(x)T_n(t) = \left(C_n \cos \frac{an\pi}{l}t + D_n \sin \frac{an\pi}{l}t\right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l}x, \quad (3)$$

特解满足线性齐次方程和边界条件,利用第二章的预备知识中的 叠加原理,进行叠加,可得

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (C_n \cos \frac{an\pi}{l}t + D_n \sin \frac{an\pi}{l}t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l}x$$

第四步:利用初始条件确定系数 C_n, D_n

$$\begin{cases} u(x,0) = \phi(x) \\ u_t(x,0) = \psi(x) \end{cases} \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} C_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x = \phi(x) \\ \frac{an\pi}{l} D_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x = \psi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \end{cases}$$

利用特征函数的正交性可得

$$C_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^x \phi(\xi) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} \xi d\xi, C_n = \frac{2}{an\pi} \int_0^x \psi(\xi) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} \xi d\xi,$$

将 C_n , D_n 代入(3)即得定解问题的解。



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2.14. (2)
$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0, & 0 < x < a, 0 < y < b \\ u(0, y) = 0, u(a, y) = ay, & 0 \le y \le b \\ u(x, 0) = 0, u(x, b) = 0, & 0 \le x \le a \end{cases}$$

解:方法一,分离变量法

第一步: 变量分离, 令u(x,y) = X(x)Y(y),

第二步:由齐次方程和齐次边界条件,可得到Y部分的特征值问题

和X的方程

$$\begin{cases} Y''(y) + \lambda Y(y) = 0 \\ Y(0) = 0, Y(b) = 0 \end{cases}$$
$$X''(x) - \lambda X(x) = 0$$

求解特征值问题⇒ $\lambda_n = (\frac{n\pi}{b})^2, n = 1, 2, \cdots$,特征函数 $Y_n(y) = \sin \frac{n\pi}{b} y, n = 1, 2, \cdots, n$

 $| \mathbf{A} | \lambda_n (\mathbf{A}) \mathbf{A} (\mathbf{X})$ 的方程可得

$$X_n = D_{1n}e^{\frac{n\pi}{b}x} + D_{2n}e^{-\frac{n\pi}{b}x}$$

第三步:根据 X_n, Y_n 的表达形式可得特解

$$u_n(x,y) = (D_{1n}e^{\frac{n\pi}{b}x} + D_{2n}e^{-\frac{n\pi}{b}x})\sin\frac{n\pi}{b}y$$



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由于特解满足线性齐次方程和齐次边界条件,利用叠加原理进行叠加

$$u(x,y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (D_{1n}e^{\frac{n\pi}{b}x} + D_{2n}e^{-\frac{n\pi}{b}x})\sin\frac{n\pi}{b}y$$

第四步:由x部分的边界条件,利用特征函数的正交性,可得

$$\begin{cases} D_{1n} + D_{2n} = 0 \\ D_{1n}e^{\frac{n\pi}{b}a} + D_{2n}e^{-\frac{n\pi}{b}a} = \frac{2}{b} \int_{0}^{b} ay \sin \frac{n\pi}{b}y dy = \frac{2ab}{n\pi}(-1)^{n+1} \\ \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} D_{1n} = c_{n}(e^{\frac{an\pi}{b}} - e^{-\frac{an\pi}{b}})^{-1}, \\ D_{2n} = -c_{n}(e^{\frac{an\pi}{b}} - e^{-\frac{an\pi}{b}})^{-1} \end{cases}$$

所以原定解问题的解为

$$u(x,y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2ab}{n\pi} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{e^{\frac{n\pi}{b}x} - e^{-\frac{n\pi}{b}x}}{e^{\frac{an\pi}{b}} - e^{-\frac{an\pi}{b}}} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b}$$



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解:方法二:特征展开法,对应的特征函数 为 $\{\sin \frac{n\pi}{h}x\}_{n=1}^{\infty}, u(x,t), ay$,按特征函数系展开,



$$u(x,y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{b} y, ay = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{b} y$$

其中 $c_n = -\frac{2ab}{n\pi}\cos n\pi = \frac{2ab}{n\pi}(-1)^{n+1}$.代入原定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_n''(x) - (\frac{n\pi}{b})^2 u_n(0) = 0, \\ u_n(0) = 0, u_n(a) = c_n, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots \end{cases}$$

求解此问题

$$u_n(x) = D_{1n}e^{\frac{n\pi}{b}x} + D_{2n}e^{-\frac{n\pi}{b}x}, D_{1n} = c_n(e^{\frac{an\pi}{b}} - e^{-\frac{an\pi}{b}})^{-1}, D_{2n} = -c_n(e^{\frac{an\pi}{b}} - e^{-\frac{an\pi}{b}})^{-1}$$

所以原定解问题的解为

$$u(x,y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2ab}{n\pi} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{e^{\frac{n\pi}{b}x} - e^{-\frac{n\pi}{b}x}}{e^{\frac{an\pi}{b}} - e^{-\frac{an\pi}{b}}} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b}$$

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2.17. (2)
$$\begin{cases} u_t = u_{xx}, & 0 < x < 2, t > 0 \\ u(0,t) = u(2,t) = 0, & t \ge 0 \\ u(x,0) = \frac{1}{2}\sin \pi x, & 0 \le x \le 2 \end{cases}$$

解: 令u(x,t) = X(x)T(t),由齐次方程和齐次边界条件可得 $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0, \\ X(0) = X(2) = 0 \end{array} \right.$ $T'(t) + \lambda T(t) = 0$ 由特征值问题可知特征值为 $\lambda_n = (\frac{n\pi}{2})^2, n = 1, 2, \cdots$,特征函数 $X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} x, n = 1, 2, \cdots$,将 λ_n 代入T(t)的方程可得 $T_n(t) = c_n e^{-(\frac{n\pi}{2})^2 t}$,所以特解为

$$u_n(x,t) = X_n(x)T_n(t) = c_n e^{-(\frac{n\pi}{2})^2 t} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} x$$

叠加

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n e^{-(\frac{n\pi}{2})^2 t} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} x$$

由初始条件可得

$$c_2 = \frac{1}{2}, c_n = 0, n = 1, 3, 4, \cdots$$

所以原定解问题的解为

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-\pi^2 t}\sin \pi x$$



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3月31号作业注意:

- 作业14.(2)中,注意特征值问题是 $\begin{cases} Y''(y) + \lambda Y(y) = 0 \\ Y(0) = 0, Y(b) = 0 \end{cases}$,有的同学写成的是 $\begin{cases} Y''(y) \lambda Y(y) = 0 \\ Y(0) = 0, Y(b) = 0 \end{cases}$ 这种情形也可以,但是特征值不能调用P34中的结论
- ◆大部分同学在利用分离变量法求解时,特解求出来之后,后面的过程有误,应该是将特解进行叠加,再利用初值条件,确定叠加系数,希望同学参考答案订正一下

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2.19. (2)
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = A \cosh x, & 0 < x < l, t > 0 \\ u(0, t) = 0, u(l, t) = k, & t \ge 0 \\ u(x, 0) = u_t(x, 0) = 0, & 0 \le x \le l \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a^2w''(x) + a\cosh x = 0\\ w(0) = 0, w(l) = k \end{cases}$$

可求出

$$w(x) = -\frac{A}{a^2}\cosh x + c_1x + c_2, c_1 = (k - \frac{A}{a^2} + \frac{A}{a^2}\cosh l)/l, c_2 = \frac{A}{a^2}$$

№(*x*, *t*)满足以下定解问题

$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} - a^2 v_{xx} = 0 \\ v(0, t) = v(l, t) = 0 \\ v(x, 0) = -w(x), v_t(x, 0) = 0 \end{cases}$$



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利用特征展开法,特征函数为 $\{\sin \frac{n\pi}{l}x\}_1^{\infty}$,将v(x,t),w(x)按特征函数展开

$$v(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x, w(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

其中

$$w_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l w(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx$$

$$= \frac{2c_2}{n\pi} [1 - (-1)^n] - \frac{2c_1 l}{n\pi} (-1)^n - \frac{A}{a^2} \frac{2n\pi}{[(n\pi)^2 + l^2]} [1 - (-1)^n \cosh l]$$

带入方程和初始条件

$$v_n''(t) + (\frac{an\pi}{l})^2 v_n(t) = 0, v_n(0) = -w_n$$

解出 $v_n(t) = -w_n \cos \frac{an\pi}{l} t$,所以原定解问题的解

$$v(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -w_n \cos \frac{an\pi}{l} t \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$



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这次作业:

- 对于非齐次边界条件的处理方法一般是通过函数变换,转换 为齐次边界条件
- 对于变换,做作业的时候可以参考书上或者ppt上的结论,但 是考试的时候这些结论是不会给出的,希望大家还是记住思 路,稍微推导一下即可
- 对于方程右端的非齐次项和边界条件都与t无关时,可新选择适当的变换把方程和边界条件同时齐次化,这时可转化为齐次方程齐次边界条件的定解问题,不仅可以利用分离变量法还可以利用特征展开法进行求解,在利用特征展开法时求解时,求解的是齐次常微分方程,比较容易求解
- 这次的作业题是属于我们介绍的特殊情况,好多同学,直接利用书上的结论,直接给出了w(x)的表达形式,然后利用特征展开法求解齐次边界条件定解问题。也可以试试我们上面介绍的,把方程和边界条件同时齐次化



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思考练习:

1、对于非齐次边界定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t - u_{xx} = -bu, & 0 < x < l, t > 0 \\ u_x(0, t) = 0, u(l, t) = k, t \ge 0 \\ u(x, 0) = \frac{k}{l^2}x^2, & 0 \le x \le l \end{cases}$$

将边界条件齐次化,可令u(x,t) = v(x,t) + k

2、为使定解问题 $\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx} \\ u(0,t) = 0, u_x(l,t) = u_0, (u_0$ 为常数) 中的边界 u(x,0) = 0

条件齐次化,设u(x,t) = v(x,t) + w(x),可选 $w(x) = u_0x$

3、第二章主要介绍的是有界区域上的定解问题,对于初边值定解问题,当边界条件是齐次的时候,可用特征展开法方法进行求解,特别当方程和边界条件都是齐次的时候,还可以利用分离变量法方法。当边界条件是非齐次的时候,一般是通过函数变换u(x,t) = v(x,t) + w(x,t),使得v(x,t)满足齐次边界条件,在利用前面介绍的方法进行求解。



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思考练习:

- 1、f(x)的Fourier变换, $\hat{f}(\lambda) = \int_{R^1} f(x)e^{-i\lambda x}dx$ $\hat{f}(\lambda)$ 的逆Fourier变换, $\mathscr{F}^{-1}[\hat{f}(\lambda)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{f}(\lambda)e^{ix\lambda}d\lambda$,
- $2 \mathcal{F}[f'(x)] = i\lambda \hat{f}(\lambda)$,利用微分性质4
- $3 \cdot \mathscr{F}[f^{(3)}(x)] = (i\lambda)^3 \hat{f}(\lambda)$,利用微分性质4
- $4 \sqrt{\mathscr{F}^{-1}}[\hat{f}e^{ib\lambda}] = f(x+b)$,利用性质2里的第一个关系式或利用Fourier逆变换的定义

$$5 \cdot \mathscr{F}^{-1}[e^{-\lambda^2 t}] = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi t}}e^{-\frac{x^2}{4t}};$$

$$\mathscr{F}^{-1}[e^{-(a\lambda)^2(t-\tau)}] = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}}e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}}$$
利用关系式(3.1.3)

- $6 \cdot (f * g)(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x t)g(t)dt$,利用卷积的定义
- 7、 $\mathscr{F}^{-1}[\hat{f}(\lambda)\hat{g}(\lambda)] == (f\star g)(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x-t)g(t)dt$ 利用性质10中的第三个关系式,以及卷积的定义

$$8 \cdot \mathscr{F}^{-1}[e^{-(a^2\lambda^2 - ib\lambda - c)t}] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(a^2\lambda^2 - ib\lambda - c)t} e^{ix\lambda} d\lambda$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(a^2\lambda^2)t} e^{i\lambda(bt+x)} e^{ct} d\lambda$$

$$= \frac{e^{ct}}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(a^2\lambda^2)t} e^{i\lambda(bt+x)} d\lambda = \frac{e^{ct}}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{(x+bt)^2}{4a^2t}}$$



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3.6. (1)
$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx}, & x \in R, t > 0 \\ u(x,0) = 1 + x + x^2, & x \in R \end{cases}$$

解: 令 $\phi(x) = 1 + x + x^2$, 方程和初始条件关于x施行Fourier变换, $\hat{u}(\lambda,t) = \mathscr{F}[u], \hat{\phi}(\lambda) = \mathscr{F}[\phi]$

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

解初值问题

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

作Fourier逆变换,利用卷积定理可得

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

令 $\frac{x-y}{2\sqrt{t}}=\eta$,则有

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



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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(这道题考察的知识点(1)Fourier变换的一阶、二阶微分性质的应用,(2)一阶非齐次常微分方程的求解,(3)逆变换求原函数的技巧)

解: 方程和初始条件关于x施行Fourier变换

$$\begin{cases} \hat{u}_t(\lambda, t) + (a^2 \lambda^2 - ib\lambda - c)\hat{u}(\lambda, t) = \hat{f}(\lambda, \tau) \\ \hat{u}(\lambda, 0) = \hat{\phi}(\lambda) \end{cases}$$

解初值问题

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

作Fourier逆变换

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

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



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$$\mathscr{F}^{-1}[\int_{0}^{t} \hat{f}(\lambda, \tau) e^{-(a^{2}\lambda^{2} - ib\lambda - c)(t - \tau)} d\tau] = \int_{0}^{\tau} f(x, \tau) * \mathscr{F}^{-1}[e^{-(a^{2}\lambda^{2} - ib\lambda - c)(t - \tau)}] d\tau$$



$$= \int_0^{\tau} f(x,\tau) * \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} e^{c(t-\tau)} e^{-\frac{(x+b(t-\tau))^2}{4a^2t}} d\tau$$

(有些同学作业的时候就写到这一步结束了,要注意还没有做完整,要将卷积写出来就可以,即)

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

所以原定解问题的解为

$$u(x,t) = \frac{e^{ct}}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(\xi) e^{-\frac{(x+bt-\xi)^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi + \int_{0}^{\tau} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\xi,\tau) \frac{e^{c(t-\tau)}}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} e^{-\frac{(x+b(t-\tau)-\xi)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}} d\xi d\tau$$

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作业

- 作业3.6(1)中,要注意: (1)最后的积分要算出来,其中的技巧在例题3.2.1中讲过,在4月14号思考题中也做过类似的练习; (2)做题目时不能直接写由公式,由定理可得.....
- 作业3.7(1),要注意(1)有部分同学是做的齐次方程的情况,非 齐次的情况也要掌握,特别是一阶常系数非齐次常微分方程 的解的表达形式还有些同学没有掌握,希望这些同学再看看 掌握一下前面这一方向的知识, (2) 利用Fourier变换求解 时,最后一步的卷积要按照定义将积分的表达形式写出来

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思考练习:

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

其中a,b,c是常数,关于x施行Fourier变换,原定解问题可转化 为 $\begin{cases} \hat{u}_t(\lambda, t) + (a^2\lambda^2 - ib\lambda - c)\hat{u}(\lambda, t) = 0\\ \hat{u}(\lambda, 0) = \hat{\phi}(\lambda) \end{cases}$

2、对于积分 $\frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2t}}ydy$,可令 $\frac{x-y}{2a\sqrt{t}}=\eta$,积分可化为

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

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\eta^2} (x - 2a\sqrt{t}\eta) d\eta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} [\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\eta^2} x d\eta + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\eta^2} (-2a\sqrt{t}\eta) d\eta]^{\text{Page 1 of }} = x + 0 = x$$



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思考练习:

1、一维弦振动方程的初值问题

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

的d'Alembert 公式为

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} [\phi(x+at) + \phi(x-at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\xi) d\xi$$

2、 已 知 定 解 问 题 $\begin{cases} u_{tt} = 4u_{xx}, & x \in R, t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, u_t|_{t=0} = x, & x \in R \end{cases}$ 利

用d'Alembert 公式可知其解u(x,t) = xt

$$3. \quad \mathscr{F}^{-1}[\hat{\phi}(\lambda)\cos a\lambda t] = \frac{1}{2}[\phi(x+at) + \phi(x-at)],$$

$$\mathscr{F}^{-1}[\hat{\psi}(\lambda)\frac{\sin a\lambda t}{a\lambda}] = \frac{1}{2a}\int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(y)dy; \mathscr{F}^{-1}[\hat{\psi}(\lambda)\frac{\sin a\lambda(t-\tau)}{a\lambda}] = \frac{1}{2a}\int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} \psi(y)dy$$



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3.6. (2)
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - u_{xx} = t \sin x, & x \in R, t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = 0, u_t(x, 0) = \cos x, & x \in R \end{cases}$$

解: 令 $f(x,t) = t \sin x, \psi(x) = \cos x$, 方程和初始条件关于x施行Fourier变换,记 $\hat{u}(\lambda,t) = \mathscr{F}[u], \hat{\psi}(\lambda) = \mathscr{F}[\psi], \hat{f}(\lambda,t) = \mathscr{F}[f]$

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

解初值问题

$$\hat{u}(\lambda, t) = \hat{\psi}(\lambda) \frac{\sin \lambda t}{\lambda} + \int_0^t \hat{f}(\lambda, \tau) \frac{\sin \lambda (t - \tau)}{\lambda} d\tau$$

作Fourier逆变换(利用(3.2.17)的结论)

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{x-t}^{x+t} \cos \xi d\xi + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{t} \int_{x-(t-\tau)}^{x+(t-\tau)} \tau \sin \xi d\xi d\tau$$
$$= \cos x \sin t + (t - \sin t) \sin x$$



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3.11. (1)
$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = f(x,t), & x > 0, t > 0 \\ u(x,0) = \phi(x), & x > 0 \\ u_x(0,t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解: 我们做偶延拓,把 $\phi(x)$, f(x,t)偶延拓成 $\Phi(x)$, F(x,t),

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

考虑初值问题

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

对于U(x,t)

$$\begin{split} U(x,t) &= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{R} \Phi(y) e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2t}} dy + \int_{0}^{t} \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \int_{R} F(y,\tau) e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}} dy d\tau \\ &= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{0}^{\infty} \phi(y) e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2t}} dy + \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{0} \Phi(y) e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2t}} dy \\ &+ \int_{0}^{t} \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \int_{0}^{\infty} f(y,\tau) e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}} dy d\tau + \int_{0}^{t} \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \int_{-\infty}^{0} F(y,\tau) e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}} dy d\tau \\ &+ \int_{0}^{t} \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(y,\tau) e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}} dy d\tau + \int_{0}^{t} \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \int_{-\infty}^{0} F(y,\tau) e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}} dy d\tau \\ &+ \int_{0}^{t} \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \int_{0}^{\infty} f(y,\tau) e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}} dy d\tau + \int_{0}^{t} \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \int_{-\infty}^{0} F(y,\tau) e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}} dy d\tau \\ &+ \int_{0}^{t} \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \int_{0}^{\infty} f(y,\tau) e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}} dy d\tau + \int_{0}^{t} \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \int_{-\infty}^{0} F(y,\tau) e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}} dy d\tau \\ &+ \int_{0}^{t} \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \int_{0}^{\infty} f(y,\tau) e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}} dy d\tau + \int_{0}^{t} \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \int_{-\infty}^{0} F(y,\tau) e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}} dy d\tau \\ &+ \int_{0}^{t} \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \int_{0}^{\infty} f(y,\tau) e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}} dy d\tau + \int_{0}^{t} \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \int_{-\infty}^{0} F(y,\tau) e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}} dy d\tau \\ &+ \int_{0}^{t} \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \int_{0}^{\infty} f(y,\tau) e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}} dy d\tau \\ &+ \int_{0}^{t} \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \int_{0}^{\infty} f(y,\tau) e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}} dy d\tau \\ &+ \int_{0}^{t} \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \int_{0}^{\infty} f(y,\tau) e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}} dy d\tau \\ &+ \int_{0}^{t} \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \int_{0}^{\infty} f(y,\tau) e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}} dy d\tau \\ &+ \int_{0}^{t} \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \int_{0}^{\infty} f(y,\tau) e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}} dy d\tau \\ &+ \int_{0}^{t} \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \int_{0}^{\infty} f(y,\tau) e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}} dy d\tau \\ &+ \int_{0}^{t} \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \int_{0}^{t} f(y,\tau) e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}} dy d\tau \\ &+ \int_{0}^{t} \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \int_{0}^{t} f(y,\tau) e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}} dy d\tau \\ &+ \int_{0}^{t} \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \int_{0}^{t} f(y,\tau) e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}} dy d\tau \\ &+ \int_{0}^{t} \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \int_{0}^{t} f(y,\tau) e^$$



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其中

$$\frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{0} \Phi(y) e^{-\frac{(x-y)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}} dy
+ \int_{0}^{t} \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \int_{-\infty}^{0} F(y,\tau) e^{-\frac{(x-y)^{2}}{4a^{2}(t-\tau)}} dy d\tau
\stackrel{y=-\eta}{=} \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{0}^{\infty} \phi(\eta) \exp(-\frac{(x+\eta)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}) d\eta
\int_{0}^{t} \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(\eta,\tau) e^{-\frac{(x+\eta)^{2}}{4a^{2}(t-\tau)}} d\eta d\tau$$

所以半无界区域上的解为

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



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3.16. (2)
$$\begin{cases} u_{xy} = x^2 y^2, & x > 1, y > 0 \\ u(x,0) = x^2, & x > 0 \\ u(1,y) = \cos y, y \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

解:关于y作Laplace变换,原定解问题可化为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{p} + \frac{x^2}{p^3} \\ \tilde{u}(1, p) = \frac{p}{1+p^2} \end{cases}$$

解初值问题

$$\tilde{u}(x,p) = \frac{x^2}{p} + \frac{x^3}{3p^3} + \frac{p}{p^2 + 1} - \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{3p^2}$$

作Laplace逆变换

$$u(x,y) = x^2 + \frac{x^3y^2}{6} + \cos y - 1 - \frac{y^2}{6}$$



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3.16、(3)
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0, & x > 0, t > 0 \\ u(0,t) = \sin t, & t > 0 \\ u(x,0) = u_t(x,0) = 0, & x > 0 \\ u(x,t)$$
有界

 \mathbf{m} : 关于t实行Laplace变换

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{u}_{xx}(x,p) = \frac{p^2}{a^2} \tilde{u}(x,p) \\ \tilde{u}(0,p) = \frac{1}{p^2+1} \end{cases}$$

解初值问题可得

$$\tilde{u}(x,p) = c_1(p)e^{\frac{p}{a}x} + c_2(p)e^{-\frac{p}{a}x}$$

由u(x,t)有界 $\Rightarrow c_1(p) = 0$,由 $\tilde{u}(0,p) = \frac{1}{p^2+1} \Rightarrow c_2(p) = \frac{1}{p^2+1}$,所以

$$\tilde{u}(x,p) = \frac{1}{p^2 + 1}e^{-\frac{p}{a}x}$$

由延迟性质

$$u(x,t) = \sin(t - \frac{x}{a})H(t - \frac{x}{a})$$



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思考练习:

$$1 \cdot \mathscr{L}[f'(t)] = p\widetilde{f}(p) - f(0)$$

$$2 \cdot \mathscr{L}[f^{('')}(t)] = p^2 \tilde{f}(p) - pf(0) - f'(0)$$

$$3 \cdot \mathcal{L}^{-1}[e^{-\tau p}\tilde{f}(p)] = f(t)H(t-\tau)$$

4、
$$\begin{cases} u_{xy} = x^2y, & x > 1, y > 0 \\ u(x,0) = x^2, & x \ge 1 \\ u(1,y) = \cos y, & y \ge 0 \end{cases}$$
 关于y实行Laplace变换,则原

定解问题可化为

解:关于y作Laplace变换,其中

$$\mathcal{L}[u_{xy}] = (\mathcal{L}[u_y])_x = [p\tilde{u}(x,p) - u(x,0)]_x$$
$$= [p\tilde{u}(x,p) - x^2]_x = p\tilde{u}_x(x,p) - 2x$$

由例题3.4.1的结论可知 $\mathcal{L}[\cos y] = \frac{p}{1+p^2}, \mathcal{L}[y] = \frac{1}{p^2}$ 原定解问题可化为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{p} + \frac{x^2}{p^3} \\ \tilde{u}(1, p) = \frac{p}{1+p^2} \end{cases}$$



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5.1 设常数 $\sigma > 0$,利用第一Green公式,证明Laplace方程的Robin边值问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0, x \in \Omega \\ (\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} + \sigma u)|_{\partial \Omega} = f \end{cases}$$

解的唯一性

解:只要证明齐次方程齐次边界条件的定界问题只有零解即可,即证明

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0, x \in \Omega \\ (\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} + \sigma u)|_{\partial\Omega} = 0 \end{cases}$$

只有零解。在第一Green公式 $\int_{\Omega}v\Delta udx=\int_{\partial\Omega}v\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}ds-\int_{\Omega}\nabla v\cdot\nabla udx$ 中取v=u,则

$$\int_{\partial\Omega} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds - \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 dx = 0$$

由齐次边界条件 $(\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}+\sigma u)|_{\partial\Omega}=0\Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}=-\alpha u,x\in\partial\Omega$,代入上式



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$$\int_{\partial\Omega} \sigma u^2 ds + \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 dx = 0$$

因为 $\sigma > 0$, 所以

$$\int_{\partial\Omega} \sigma u^2 ds = \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 dx = 0$$

即u是常数,且在 $\partial\Omega$ 上u=0,所以u=0

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5.4 验证 $\Gamma(x,y)$ 满足定义5.1.1中的条件(2),即证明

$$\Gamma(x,y) = \Gamma(|x-y|) = \frac{1}{(n-2)\omega_n} |x-y|^{2-n}, n \ge 3,$$

满足

$$-\Delta_x \Gamma(x, y) = 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{y\}$$

其中 ω_n 是 R^n 中的单位球面的表面积, $|x-y| = [\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - y_i)^2]^{1/2}$.

证明:证明类似ppt中n=3时的结论

$$-\Delta_x \Gamma(x,y) = -\sum_{i=1}^n \Gamma(x,y)_{x_i x_i}$$

其中直接计算可得

$$\Gamma(x,y)_{x_ix_i} = -\frac{1}{\omega_n} \{ [(x_1 - y_1)^2 + \dots + (x_n - y_n)^2]^{-\frac{n}{2}}$$
$$-n[(x_1 - y_1)^2 + \dots + (x_n - y_n)^2]^{-\frac{n+2}{2}} (x_i - y_i)^2 \}$$

所以

$$-\sum_{i=1}^{n} \Gamma(x,y)_{x_i x_i} = 0$$



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思考练习:

1、波动方程 $\begin{cases} u_{tt} + 2u_{xt} - 3u_{xx} = 0, & x \in R, t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \phi(x), u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x), & x \in R \end{cases}$ 的解 为 $u(x,t) = \frac{1}{4} [\phi(x-3t) + \phi(x+t)] + \frac{1}{4} \int_{x-3t}^{x+t} \psi(\xi) d\xi$,点(x,t)的依赖区间为[x-3t,x+t]

解:方程的通解为u = f(x - 3t) + g(x + t),由初始条件可得 $f(x) + g(x) = \phi(x)$,一 $3f'(x) + g'(x) = \psi(x) \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{\phi(x)}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \int_{x_0}^{x} \phi(\xi) d\xi$, $g(x) = \frac{\phi(x)}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \int_{x_0}^{x} \psi(\xi) d\xi$ 所以定解问题的解为

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{4} [\phi(x-3t) + \phi(x+t)] + \frac{1}{4} \int_{x-3t}^{x+t} \psi(\xi) d\xi$$

2、已知定解问题 $\begin{cases} u_{tt} = 4u_{xx}, & x \in R, t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, u_t|_{t=0} = \sin x, & x \in R \end{cases}$ 则点(x,t)依赖区间为[x-2t,x+2t],其解 $u(x,t)=\frac{1}{4}\cos(x-2t)-\cos(x+2t)=\frac{1}{2}\sin x\sin 2t$



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t.19. L Savaudx = Sanvands - Savu. Vudx Jacuov-vou) dx = Jas (ugh - vgh) ds 2、「(x,y)=-柱[(x,y,并(x,-y,)+1x3-y3)]-主, x,yEIR3

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 $-\left[\frac{3x_{5}}{3x_{5}} + \frac{3y_{5}}{3y_{5}}\right] = -\left[5x_{5}\right] = 0$ $-\left[\frac{3x_{5}}{3x_{5}} + \frac{3y_{5}}{3y_{5}}\right] = -\left[5x_{5}\right] = 0$ $-\left[\frac{3x_{5}}{3x_{5}} + \frac{3y_{5}}{3y_{5}}\right] = -\left[5x_{5}\right] = 0$ $-\left[\frac{3x_{5}}{3x_{5}} + \frac{3y_{5}}{3y_{5}}\right] = -\left[5x_{5}\right] = 0$

2. u(x)= (20 T(x, 3) 3u(3) dS3- (20u(3) 3T(x,3) dS2, x & 20

3, 至多有一个解了,至多相差一个常数

4. 它在边界上的值及其外法向导致在边界上的值; Ulas; Inlas; Green BATEX

5.能找到一个调和的数v,使主满足Vlyear=-T(x,y)lyear

思考练习:

1、Green函数具有明显的物理意义,三维空间中有界域 Ω 上的Green函数中函数v就是底层域。

2、三维球域上的Green函数为后或3)=如(2-3) 高(2-3),xck,x+3.46

3、圆域(二维)上的Green函数是_

3、上半平面上的Green函数为 (スペラ) + (スペラ) + (スペラッ) + (スペーラッ) + (

$$G(x,3)=\frac{1}{27}(1\sqrt{12-31}-2\sqrt{\frac{P(3)}{13|2-P(3)}})$$

 $x+3,x+3*=\frac{P^2}{|3|^2}3.$

2寸 SUH-MUX=0 ロ/ス、の)=中(知)、 U+(はの)= 中(知) 若存在)各个解U1、U2、金V=U1-U2、別事為是 's 24 - a² 2/xx = 0 2(x10)=0, 24 (x10)=0 由这部尺小公式一

1.8、判断方程的类型

$$(1)y^2u_{xx} + x^3u_{yy} = 0$$

$$(3)u_{xx} + (x^2 + y)u_{yy} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{\hat{H}}: (1)\Delta = -y^2x^3$$

$$\Delta > 0$$
,即 $y^2x^3 < 0 \Rightarrow y \neq 0$ 且 $x < 0$,双曲型

$$\Delta = 0$$
, $\mathbb{D}y^2x^3 = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0$ 或 $x = 0$, 抛物型

$$\Delta < 0$$
,即 $y^2x^3 > 0 \Rightarrow y \neq 0$ 且 $x > 0$,椭圆型

$$(3)\Delta = -(x^2 + y)$$

$$\Delta > 0$$
,即 $(x^2 + y) < 0$,双曲型

$$\Delta = 0$$
,即 $(x^2 + y) = 0$, 抛物型

$$\Delta < 0$$
,即 $(x^2 + y) > 0$,椭圆型



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1.9、化简下列方程为标准形式

$$(1)u_{xx} + 2u_{xy} + 3u_{yy} + u_x + u_y = 0$$

$$(3)u_{xx} - 4u_{xy} + 4u_{yy} = \sin y$$

解: $(1)\Delta = 1^2 - 1 \cdot 3 = -2 < 0$ 所以方程属于椭圆型特征方程

$$(dy)^2 - 2dxdy + 3(dx)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y - x \pm \sqrt{2}i = c_{\pm}$$

 $\diamondsuit \xi = y - x, \eta = \sqrt{2}x,$ 则原方程可化为

$$u_{\xi\xi} + u_{\xi\eta} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}u_{\eta} = 0$$



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$(3)u_{xx} - 4u_{xy} + 4u_{yy} = \sin y$ 解: $\Delta = (-2)^2 - 1 \cdot 4 = 0$ 所以方程是抛物型 特征方程

$$(dy)^2 + 4dx \cdot dy + 4(dx)^2 = 0$$

积分曲线为y + 2x = c, \diamondsuit

$$\xi = y + 2x, \eta = y$$

则原方程可化为

$$u_{\eta\eta} = \frac{1}{4}\sin\eta$$



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$1.10 \cdot (1)u_{xx} + 3u_{xy} + 2u_{yy} = 0$

解:特征方程为

$$(dy)^2 - 3dxdy + 2(dx)^2 = 0$$

令

$$\xi = y - 2x, \eta = y - x$$

原方程可化为

$$u_{\xi\eta} = 0$$

所以

$$u = f(y - 2x) + g(y - x)$$

其中f(y-2x), g(y-x)关于y-2x, y-x的任意的二次 连续可微的函数



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第一章作业注意的地方:

- 掌握 $\Delta > 0$, = 0, < 0时,对应的自变量非奇异变换的选取,我们作业题中
 - -1.9(1)是 $\Delta < 0$ 时,根据特征方程复形式的积分曲线的实部和虚部的函数分别给出 ξ, η 的变换。
 - -1.9(3)是 $\Delta = 0$ 时,根据特征方程的一簇积分曲线,给出 ξ 的变换,另一个变换一般会取 $\eta = y$,或者 $\eta = x$,(可以利用Jacobi行列式验证两个函数是否无关)
 - -1.10(1)是当 $\Delta > 0$ 时,根据特征方程的两簇不同的积分曲线,给出 ξ,η 的变换
- 方程化简时,一般利用复合函数的求导进行化简就行,不建议记带星的系数和原系数之间的关系,因为很容易记错误。
- ●偏微分方程在利用积分求通解时,要加上其他自变量的任意 函数,不用加常数了,常数会包含在其他自变量任意函数中
- 后面几章介绍的是三类标准型方程不同定界条件的求解方法,所以第一章中我们先介绍判断方程的类型与化简



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