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$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0, & x \in R^1, t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = \phi(x), u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x), & x \in R^1 \end{cases}$$
 (3.2.12)



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 (3.2.12)

解:对方程和初始条件关于x施行Fourier变换

$$\begin{cases} \hat{u}_{tt} = -a^2 \lambda^2 \hat{u}(\lambda, t), & t > 0 \\ \hat{u}(\lambda, 0) = \hat{\phi}(\lambda), \hat{u}_t(\lambda, 0) = \hat{\psi}(\lambda) \end{cases}$$



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(通解之所以写成上面形式是为了后面在做Fourier逆变换时容易写出原函数的表达形式) 由初始条件

$$\begin{cases} C_1(\lambda) + C_2(\lambda) = \hat{\phi}(\lambda) \\ ia\lambda(C_1(\lambda) - C_2(\lambda)) = \hat{\psi}(\lambda) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1(\lambda) = \frac{1}{2}\hat{\phi}(\lambda) - \frac{i}{2a\lambda}\hat{\psi} \\ C_2(\lambda) = \frac{1}{2}\hat{\phi}(\lambda) + \frac{i}{2a\lambda}\hat{\psi} \end{cases}$$



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得到

$$\hat{u}(\lambda,t) = \frac{1}{2}\hat{\phi}(\lambda)(e^{ia\lambda t} + e^{-ia\lambda t}) - \frac{i}{2a\lambda}\hat{\psi}(\lambda)(e^{ia\lambda t} - e^{-ia\lambda t}), \quad (3.2.13)$$

作Fourier逆变换求出原函数



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一般作Fourier逆变换求原函数时,如果不能直接看出原函数的表达形式,可以先由Fourier逆变换定义写出来,然后再将积分进行化简,例如

$$\mathscr{F}^{-1}[\hat{\phi}(\lambda)e^{\pm ia\lambda t}] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{R} \hat{\phi}(\lambda)e^{\pm ia\lambda t}e^{i\lambda x}d\lambda$$
(由Fourier逆变换定义)

$$=\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{B}\hat{\phi}(\lambda)e^{i\lambda(x\pm at)}d\lambda$$
(指数函数合并化简,提出 $i\lambda$ )

 $=\phi(x\pm at)$ (由Fourier逆变换的定义,相当于定义中x变为 $x\pm at$ )



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$$\mathscr{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{2}\hat{\phi}(\lambda)(e^{ia\lambda t} + e^{-ia\lambda t})\right] = \frac{1}{2}[\phi(x+at) + \phi(x-at)], \quad (3.2.14)$$



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对于
$$\mathscr{F}^{-1}[\frac{i}{2a\lambda}\hat{\psi}(\lambda)(e^{ia\lambda t}-e^{-ia\lambda t})] =$$



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$$\mathscr{F}^{-1}[\frac{i}{2a\lambda}\hat{\psi}(\lambda)(e^{ia\lambda t}-e^{-ia\lambda t})] = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{R}\frac{i}{2a\lambda}\hat{\psi}(\lambda)(e^{ia\lambda t}-e^{-ia\lambda t})e^{ix\lambda}d\lambda$$



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$$\mathscr{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{i}{2a\lambda}\hat{\psi}(\lambda)(e^{ia\lambda t} - e^{-ia\lambda t})\right] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{R} \frac{i}{2a\lambda}\hat{\psi}(\lambda)(e^{ia\lambda t} - e^{-ia\lambda t})e^{ix\lambda}d\lambda$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{R} \frac{i}{2a\lambda} \hat{\psi}(\lambda) (e^{i(x+at)\lambda} - e^{i(x-at)\lambda}) d\lambda$$

括号里的表达形式可以看成是原函数在上限的值减去下限的值

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{R} \hat{\psi}(\lambda) \frac{i}{2a\lambda} \left( \int_{x-at}^{x+at} e^{i\lambda y} i\lambda dy \right) d\lambda$$



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$$\mathscr{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{i}{2a\lambda}\hat{\psi}(\lambda)(e^{ia\lambda t} - e^{-ia\lambda t})\right] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{R} \frac{i}{2a\lambda}\hat{\psi}(\lambda)(e^{ia\lambda t} - e^{-ia\lambda t})e^{ix\lambda}d\lambda$$

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$$= -\frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{R} \hat{\psi}(\lambda) e^{i\lambda y} d\lambda\right) dy$$



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$$\mathscr{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{i}{2a\lambda}\hat{\psi}(\lambda)(e^{ia\lambda t} - e^{-ia\lambda t})\right] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{R} \frac{i}{2a\lambda}\hat{\psi}(\lambda)(e^{ia\lambda t} - e^{-ia\lambda t})e^{ix\lambda}d\lambda$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{R} \frac{i}{2a\lambda} \hat{\psi}(\lambda) (e^{i(x+at)\lambda} - e^{i(x-at)\lambda}) d\lambda$$

括号里的表达形式可以看成是原函数在上限的值减去下限的值

$$=\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{R}\hat{\psi}(\lambda)\frac{i}{2a\lambda}(\int_{x-at}^{x+at}e^{i\lambda y}i\lambda dy)d\lambda$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} (\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{R} \hat{\psi}(\lambda) e^{i\lambda y} d\lambda) dy = -\frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(y) dy, \quad (3.2.15)$$



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$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} [\phi(x+at) + \phi(x-at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\xi) d\xi, \quad (3.2.16)$$

这就是著名的d'Alembert 公式。若 $\phi \in C^2(R^1), \psi \in C^1(R^1)$ ,则由公式(3.2.16)给出的u(x,t)是问题(3.2.12)的古典解。



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由

$$\frac{1}{2}(e^{ia\lambda t} + e^{-ia\lambda t}) = \cos a\lambda t, \quad \frac{i}{2a\lambda}(e^{ia\lambda t} - e^{-ia\lambda t}) = -\frac{1}{a\lambda}\sin a\lambda t$$



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由

$$\frac{1}{2}(e^{ia\lambda t} + e^{-ia\lambda t}) = \cos a\lambda t, \quad \frac{i}{2a\lambda}(e^{ia\lambda t} - e^{-ia\lambda t}) = -\frac{1}{a\lambda}\sin a\lambda t$$

以及(3.2.14)和(3.2.15),有

$$\begin{cases} \mathscr{F}^{-1}[\hat{\phi}(\lambda)\cos a\lambda t] = \frac{1}{2}[\phi(x+at) + \phi(x-at)] \\ \mathscr{F}^{-1}[\hat{\psi}(\lambda)\frac{\sin a\lambda t}{a\lambda}] = \frac{1}{2a}\int_{x-at}^{x+at}\psi(y)dy, \end{cases}$$
(3.2.17)

((3.2.17)的结果,在以后的计算中可直接利用其结果)



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## 对于非齐次方程的初值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = f(x, t), & x \in \mathbb{R}^1, t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = \phi(x), u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x), & x \in \mathbb{R}^1. \end{cases}$$
 (3.2.18)



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## 对于非齐次方程的初值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = f(x, t), & x \in \mathbb{R}^1, t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = \phi(x), u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x), & x \in \mathbb{R}^1. \end{cases}$$
 (3.2.18)

### 关于x施行Fourier变换

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

#### 利用常数变易公式可得

$$\hat{u}(\lambda, t) = \hat{\phi}(\lambda)\cos a\lambda t + \frac{1}{a\lambda}\hat{\psi}(\lambda)\sin a\lambda t + \int_0^t \hat{f}(\lambda, s)\frac{\sin a\lambda(t - s)}{a\lambda}ds$$



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## 对于非齐次方程的初值问题

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

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$$\hat{u}(\lambda, t) = \hat{\phi}(\lambda)\cos a\lambda t + \frac{1}{a\lambda}\hat{\psi}(\lambda)\sin a\lambda t + \int_0^t \hat{f}(\lambda, s)\frac{\sin a\lambda (t - s)}{a\lambda}ds$$

## 利用(3.2.17),我们有

$$\mathscr{F}^{-1}[\hat{\phi}(\lambda)\cos a\lambda t] = \frac{1}{2}[\phi(x+at) + \phi(x-at)]$$
$$\mathscr{F}^{-1}[\frac{1}{a\lambda}\hat{\psi}(\lambda)\sin a\lambda t] = \frac{1}{2a}\int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\xi)d\xi$$



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$$\mathscr{F}^{-1}\left[\int_0^t \hat{f}(\lambda, s) \frac{\sin a\lambda(t-s)}{a\lambda} ds\right] = \int_0^t \mathscr{F}^{-1}\left[\hat{f}(\lambda, s) \frac{\sin a\lambda(t-s)}{a\lambda}\right] ds$$

## 利用(3.2.17)中的第二个关系式,直接可得

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

## 所以定解问题(3.2.18)的解为

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} [\phi(x+at) + \phi(x-at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\xi) d\xi + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{0}^{t} \int_{x-a(t-s)}^{x+a(t-s)} f(\xi,s) d\xi \frac{ds}{ds}. \tag{3.2.19}$$

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## 定理3.2.4对于n维波动方程的定解问题

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



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## **定理3.2.4**对于n维波动方程的定解问题

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

如果 $\phi(x)$ ,  $\psi(x)$ , f(x,t)关于x都是实解析函数,则问题的解可以写成

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(at)^{2k}}{(2k)!} \Delta^k \phi(x) + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{a^{2k}t^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} \Delta^k \psi(x) + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{a^{2k}}{(2k+1)!} \int_0^t (t-\tau)^{2k+1} \Delta_x^k f(x,\tau) d\tau.$$



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## 定理3.2.4对于n维波动方程的定解问题

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

如果 $\phi(x)$ ,  $\psi(x)$ , f(x,t)关于x都是实解析函数,则问题的解可以写成

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● 对于高维波动方程的初值问题,类似于高维热传导方程,也可以利用Fourier变换方法求解,但比较复杂。这里不做详细的介绍



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## 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。(热传导、弦振动定解问题一般都是空间变量*x*实行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(此过程主要利用Fourier的微分性质,特别是函数一阶,二阶导数的Fourier变换)
- 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,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,弦振动方程一般会用 到(3.2.17)。
- 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。化简的技巧本学期主要掌握ppt上例题的技巧就可以



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# 回家作业:

$$3.6$$
、(2)  $\begin{cases} u_{tt} - u_{xx} = t \sin x, & x \in R, t > 0 \\ u(x,0) = 0, u_t(x,0) = \cos x, & x \in R \end{cases}$  做题的时候不建议直接套用公式,按照Fourier变换求解的一般过程计算

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