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Home Page

Title Page





Page 1 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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Home Page

Title Page





Page 1 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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Title Page

Home Page

Go Back

Page 1 of 20

Full Screen

Close

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Home Page

Title Page

A Page 1 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

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- 对 $\phi(t)H(t)e^{-\beta t}$ 实行Fourier变换



Home Page

Tille Page

A Page 1 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

$$\mathscr{F}[\phi(t)H(t)e^{-\beta t}] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(t)H(t)e^{-\beta t}e^{-i\lambda t}dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(t)H(t)e^{-(\beta+i\lambda)t}dt$$
$$\diamondsuit f(t) = \phi(t)H(t), p = \beta + i\lambda$$

$$= \int_0^\infty f(t)e^{-pt}dt$$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 2 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

$$\mathscr{F}[\phi(t)H(t)e^{-\beta t}] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(t)H(t)e^{-\beta t}e^{-i\lambda t}dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(t)H(t)e^{-(\beta+i\lambda)t}dt$$

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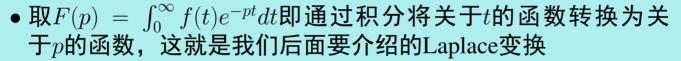


• 取 $F(p) = \int_0^\infty f(t)e^{-pt}dt$ 即通过积分将关于t的函数转换为关于p的函数,这就是我们后面要介绍的Laplace变换



$$\mathscr{F}[\phi(t)H(t)e^{-\beta t}] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(t)H(t)e^{-\beta t}e^{-i\lambda t}dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(t)H(t)e^{-(\beta+i\lambda)t}dt$$
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$$= \int_0^\infty f(t)e^{-pt}dt$$



• 对 $\mathscr{F}[\phi(t)H(t)e^{-\beta t}]$ 实行Fourier逆变换

$$\phi(t)H(t)e^{-\beta t} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(t)H(t)e^{-\beta t}e^{-i\lambda t}dt)e^{it\lambda}d\lambda$$
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\int_{0}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-(\beta+i\lambda)t}dt)e^{it\lambda}d\lambda$$
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\beta+i\lambda)e^{it\lambda}d\lambda$$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 2 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

$$\mathscr{F}[\phi(t)H(t)e^{-\beta t}] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(t)H(t)e^{-\beta t}e^{-i\lambda t}dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(t)H(t)e^{-(\beta+i\lambda)t}dt$$

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$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\beta+i\lambda)e^{it\lambda}d\lambda$$

• 左右两端同乘以 $e^{\beta t}$,其中 $f(t) = \phi(t)H(t)$

Home Page

Title Page



→

Page 2 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\beta + i\lambda) e^{it\lambda + \beta t} d\lambda \quad (\clubsuit p = \beta + i\lambda)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2i\pi} \int_{\beta - i\infty}^{\beta + i\infty} F(p) e^{pt} dp, t > 0$$

- 上式就是Laplace逆变换,一般再做逆变换求原函数时,不是 从定义出发,而是利用Laplace积分变换表和积分性质
- Fourier变换中介绍了卷积,即 $f(t)*g(t)=\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(t-s)g(s)ds$
- 如果当t < 0时,f(t) = g(t) = 0,则上式可化简为

$$f(t)*g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{0} f(t-s)g(s)ds + \int_{0}^{t} f(t-s)g(s)ds + \int_{t}^{\infty} f(t-s)g(s)ds$$
$$= \int_{0}^{t} f(t-s)g(s)ds$$

● 上式就是laplace变换中用到的卷积,注意它的积分范围



Home Page

Title Page





Page 3 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

*3.4.1 Laplace变换的概念



Home Page

Title Page





Page 4 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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★3.4.1 Laplace变换的概念

• 设f(t)在 $t \ge 0$ 上有定义,对于复数p,定义f的Laplace变换为

$$\mathscr{L}[f] = \tilde{f}(p) = \int_0^\infty e^{-pt} f(t) dt.$$

有时也称 \tilde{f} 是f的像函数。

Home Page

Title Page





Page 4 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close



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有时也称 \tilde{f} 是f的像函数。 关于Laplace变换的存在性,有如下定理: Home Page

Title Page





Page 4 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close



*3.4.1 Laplace变换的概念

• 设f(t)在 $t \ge 0$ 上有定义,对于复数p,定义f的Laplace变换为

$$\mathscr{L}[f] = \tilde{f}(p) = \int_0^\infty e^{-pt} f(t) dt.$$

有时也称 \tilde{f} 是f的像函数。 关于Laplace变换的存在性,有如下定理:

• 定理3.4.1 若f(t)在 $[0,\infty)$ 上分段连续且不超过指数型增长,即存在常数 $M,\alpha>0$ 使得 $|f(t)|\leq Me^{\alpha t}$,则f(t)的Laplace变换对满足 $\mathbf{Re}p>\alpha$ 的所有p都存在。

Home Page

Title Page





Page 4 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close



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Home Page

Title Page





Page 4 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

$$\mathscr{L}[c] = \int_0^\infty ce^{-pt} dt = \frac{c}{p}, \quad Rep > 0$$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 5 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

$$\mathscr{L}[c] = \int_0^\infty ce^{-pt} dt = \frac{c}{p}, \quad Rep > 0$$

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Home Page

Title Page





Page 5 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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$$\mathscr{L}[t^2] = \frac{2}{p^3}, \quad Rep > 0$$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 5 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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Home Page

Title Page





Page 5 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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Home Page

Title Page





Page 5 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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Home Page

Title Page





Page 5 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close



例3.4.2 Heaviside单位阶梯函数(通常简称为Heaviside函数)是

$$H(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t > 0 \\ 0, & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

对正常数a,有

$$\mathcal{L}[H(t-a)] = \int_0^\infty H(t-a)e^{-pt}dt = \int_0^a H(t-a)e^{-pt}dt + \int_a^\infty H(t-a)e^{-pt}dt$$
$$= \int_a^\infty e^{-pt}dt = \frac{e^{-ap}}{p}$$

Home Page

Title Page





Page 6 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

• 如果 $\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \tilde{f}(p)$,则称f(t)是 $\tilde{f}(p)$ 的Laplace逆变换,有时也称f是 $\tilde{f}(p)$ 的像原函数或原函数.





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$$f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[\tilde{f}] = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\beta - i\infty}^{\beta + i\infty} \tilde{f}(p)e^{tp}dp, t > 0$$

其中 $\tilde{f}(p)$ 定义在半平面 $\mathbf{Re}p > \beta$ 上。



Home Page

Title Page





Page **7** of **20**

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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其中 $\tilde{f}(p)$ 定义在半平面 $\mathbf{Re}p > \beta$ 上。

●上式实际计算比较麻烦,可以利用Laplace变换的性质来求逆变换,但多数情况下,都需借助于Laplace积分变换表。



Home Page

Title Page





Page **7** of **20**

Go Back

Full Screen

Close





• 性质1(线性性质) $\mathcal{L}[\alpha f + \beta g] = \alpha \mathcal{L}[f] + \beta \mathcal{L}[g], \mathcal{L}^{-1}[\alpha \tilde{f} + \beta \tilde{g}] = \alpha \mathcal{L}^{-1}[\tilde{f}] + \beta \mathcal{L}^{-1}[\tilde{g}]$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 8 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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- 性质2(位移性质) $\mathcal{L}[e^{\alpha t}f(t)] = \tilde{f}(p-a), \mathbf{Re}p > a,$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 8 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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- 性质2(位移性质) $\mathscr{L}[e^{\alpha t}f(t)] = \tilde{f}(p-a), \mathbf{Re}p > a,$ 由此推知 $\mathscr{L}[t^ne^{\alpha t}] = \frac{n!}{(p-a)^{n+1}}, \mathbf{Re}p > a.$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 8 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close



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- 性质3(相似性质) $\mathcal{L}[f(ct)] = \frac{1}{c}\tilde{f}(\frac{p}{c}), c > 0$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 8 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close



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Home Page

Title Page





Page 8 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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Home Page

Title Page





Page 9 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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对于高阶导数,也有类似的结论:如果 $[0,\infty)$ 上, $f^{(n)}(t)$ 分段连续, $f(t),f'(t),\cdots,f^{(n-1)}(t)$ 连续,且不超过指数型增长,那么 $f^{(n)}(t)$ 的Laplace变换存在,且成立

$$\mathscr{L}[f^{(n)}(t)] = p^n \tilde{f}(p) - p^{n-1} f(0) - p^{n-2} f'(0) - \dots - f^{(n-1)}(0), \mathbf{Re}p > \alpha.$$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 9 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

• 性 质4 (微 分 性 质)若 在 $[0,\infty)$ 上,f'(t)分 段 连续,f(t)连续且不超过指数型增长,即存在常数 $M,\alpha>0$ 使得 $|f(t)|\leq Me^{\alpha t}$,则当 $\mathbf{Re}p>\alpha$ 时,f'(t)的Laplace变换存在,且成立 $\mathcal{L}[f'(t)]=p\tilde{f}(p)-f(0)$.

对于高阶导数,也有类似的结论:如果 $[0,\infty)$ 上, $f^{(n)}(t)$ 分段连续, $f(t),f'(t),\cdots,f^{(n-1)}(t)$ 连续,且不超过指数型增长,那么 $f^{(n)}(t)$ 的Laplace变换存在,且成立

$$\mathscr{L}[f^{(n)}(t)] = p^n \tilde{f}(p) - p^{n-1} f(0) - p^{n-2} f'(0) - \dots - f^{(n-1)}(0), \mathbf{Re}p > \alpha.$$

常用的微分性质:

$$\mathscr{L}[f'(t)] = p\tilde{f}(p) - f(0).$$

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



Home Page

Title Page





Page 9 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

• 性质5 (积分性质) $\mathcal{L}[\int_0^t f(\tau)d\tau] = \frac{1}{p}\tilde{f}(p)$.



Home Page

Title Page





Page 10 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

- 性质5 (积分性质) $\mathcal{L}[\int_0^t f(\tau)d\tau] = \frac{1}{p}\tilde{f}(p).$
- 性质6(乘多项式性质)

$$\mathscr{L}[t^n f(t)] = (-1)^n \frac{d^n}{dp^n} \tilde{f}(p) = (-1)^n \tilde{f}^{(n)}(p),$$

$$\mathscr{L}^{-1}[\tilde{f}^{(n)}(p)] = (-1)^n t^n f(t), n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots$$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 10 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

- 性质5 (积分性质) $\mathcal{L}[\int_0^t f(\tau)d\tau] = \frac{1}{p}\tilde{f}(p).$
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• 性 质7(延 迟 性 质) $\mathcal{L}[f(t-\tau)H(t-\tau)] = e^{-\tau p}\tilde{f}(p)$,或者 $\mathcal{L}^{-1}[e^{-\tau p}\tilde{f}(p)] = f(t-\tau)H(t-\tau)$.



Home Page

Title Page





Page 10 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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• 性 质7(延 迟 性 质) $\mathcal{L}[f(t-\tau)H(t-\tau)]=e^{-\tau p}\tilde{f}(p)$,或者 $\mathcal{L}^{-1}[e^{-\tau p}\tilde{f}(p)]=f(t-\tau)H(t-\tau)$. 证明:

$$\begin{split} \mathscr{L}[f(t-\tau)H(t-\tau)] &= \int_0^\infty f(t-\tau)H(t-\tau)e^{-pt}dt \\ &= \int_0^\tau f(t-\tau)H(t-\tau)e^{-pt}dt + \int_\tau^\infty f(t-\tau)H(t-\tau)e^{-pt}dt \\ &\texttt{右边第一项积分为零,对于第二个几积分中,令}t-\tau = s \end{split}$$

$$= \int_0^\infty f(s)e^{-p(\tau+s)}ds = e^{-p\tau}\tilde{f}(p)$$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 10 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

• 性质8(初值定理) $f(0) = \lim_{t \to 0} f(t) = \lim_{t \to \infty} p\tilde{f}(p)$.



Home Page

Title Page



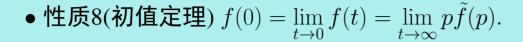


Page 11 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close



• 性质9(终值定理)
$$f(\infty) = \lim_{t \to \infty} f(t) = \lim_{p \to 0} p \tilde{f}(p)$$
.



Home Page

Title Page





Page 11 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

- 性质8(初值定理) $f(0) = \lim_{t \to 0} f(t) = \lim_{t \to \infty} p\tilde{f}(p)$.
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- 定义3.4.1称

$$(f*g)(t) = \int_0^t f(t-\tau)g(\tau)d\tau$$

为函数f与g的卷积.



Home Page

Title Page





Page 11 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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● 卷积有下列性质:

$$f * g = g * f, (f * g) * h = f * (g * h), f * (g + h) = f * g + f * h.$$



Home Page

Title Page



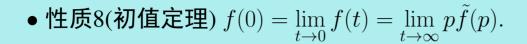


Page 11 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close





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$$\mathscr{L}[f*g] = \tilde{f}(p)\tilde{g}(p),$$
或者 $\mathscr{L}^{-1}[\tilde{f}(p)\tilde{g}(p)] = f*g.$

Home Page

Title Page





Page 11 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

例3.4.4求Laplace逆变换
$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}[\frac{1}{p^2(1+p)^2}]$$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 12 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

解: 因为(可利用积分变换表里的结论)

$$\mathscr{L}[t] = \frac{1}{p^2}, \mathscr{L}[te^{-t}] = \frac{1}{(1+p)^2},$$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 12 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

解: 因为(可利用积分变换表里的结论)

$$\mathscr{L}[t] = \frac{1}{p^2}, \mathscr{L}[te^{-t}] = \frac{1}{(1+p)^2},$$

记
$$f(t)=t,g(t)=te^{-t}$$
,则



Home Page

Title Page





Page 12 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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$$\mathscr{L}[t] = \frac{1}{p^2}, \mathscr{L}[te^{-t}] = \frac{1}{(1+p)^2},$$

记
$$f(t)=t,g(t)=te^{-t}$$
,则

$$\mathscr{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{p^2(1+p)^2}\right] = \mathscr{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{p^2} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+p)^2}\right]$$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 12 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

解: 因为(可利用积分变换表里的结论)

$$\mathscr{L}[t] = \frac{1}{p^2}, \mathscr{L}[te^{-t}] = \frac{1}{(1+p)^2},$$

记 $f(t)=t,g(t)=te^{-t}$,则

$$\mathscr{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{p^2(1+p)^2}\right] = \mathscr{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{p^2} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+p)^2}\right]$$

利用性质(10)

$$= \mathcal{L}^{-1}[\tilde{f}(p)\tilde{g}(p)] = (f * g)(t) = \int_0^t (t - s)ss^{-s}ds$$
$$= (t + 2)e^{-t} + t - 2$$

注意: (1)利用Laplace逆变换求原函数一般是利用积分变换表和Laplace变换的性质

(2)Laplce变换中卷积的积分范围



Home Page

Title Page





Page 12 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

考虑半直线上热传导方程的定解问题

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



Home Page

Title Page





Page 13 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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解: 由于x, t都在 $[0,\infty)$ 内变换,所以采用Laplace变换方法求解。





Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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Home Page

Title Page





Page 13 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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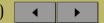
$$\begin{cases} p\tilde{u}(x,p) - u(x,0) - a^2\tilde{u}_{xx}(x,p) = 0, \\ \tilde{u}(0,p) = \tilde{f}(p). \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \tilde{u}_{xx}(x,p) = \frac{p}{a^2}\tilde{u}(x,p), & x > 0 \\ \tilde{u}(0,p) = \tilde{f}(p). \end{cases}$$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 13 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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把p看作参数,上式即为两阶齐次常微分方程初值问题,求出它的通解

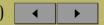
$$\tilde{u}(x,p) = C_1(p)e^{-\frac{\sqrt{p}}{a}x} + C_2(p)e^{\frac{\sqrt{p}}{a}x}$$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 13 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

考虑半直线上热传导方程的定解问题

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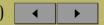
由 $\lim_{x\to\infty}|u(x,t)|<\infty$ |知u有界,从而 \tilde{u} 也有界,故 $C_2(p)=0$.



Home Page

Title Page





Page 13 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

考虑半直线上热传导方程的定解问题

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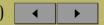
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Home Page

Title Page





Page 13 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

利用
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Home Page

Title Page





Page 14 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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所以(利用性质10的卷积定理)

$$u(x,t)=\mathcal{L}^{-1}[\tilde{u}(x,p)]=\mathcal{L}^{-1}[\tilde{f}(p)e^{-\frac{\sqrt{p}}{a}x}]=f*\mathcal{L}^{-1}[e^{-\frac{\sqrt{p}}{a}x}]$$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 14 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

利用
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$$u(x,t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[\tilde{u}(x,p)] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[\tilde{f}(p)e^{-\frac{\sqrt{p}}{a}x}] = f * \mathcal{L}^{-1}[e^{-\frac{\sqrt{p}}{a}x}]$$

查表知

$$\mathscr{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{p}e^{-\frac{\sqrt{p}}{a}x}\right] = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{\frac{x}{2a\sqrt{\sqrt{t}}}}^{\infty} e^{-y^2} dy$$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 14 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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$$\tilde{u}(0,p) = \tilde{f}(p)$$
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$$\mathscr{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{p}e^{-\frac{\sqrt{p}}{a}x}\right] = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{\frac{x}{2a\sqrt{\sqrt{t}}}}^{\infty} e^{-y^2} dy$$

利用微分性质得

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}[e^{-\frac{\sqrt{p}}{a}x}] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[p\frac{1}{p}e^{-\frac{\sqrt{p}}{a}x}] = \frac{d}{dt}(\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}\int_{\frac{x}{2a\sqrt{\sqrt{t}}}}^{\infty} e^{-y^2}dy)$$
$$= \frac{x}{2a\sqrt{\pi}t^{3/2}}e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2t}}.$$

最后求出

$$u(x,t) = \frac{x}{2a\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^t \frac{f(s)}{(t-s)^{3/2}} \exp(-\frac{x^2}{4a^2(t-s)}) ds$$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 14 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

$$\begin{cases} u_t + xu_x = x, & x > 0, t > 0 \\ u(0, t) = 0, & t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = 0, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 15 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

$$\begin{cases} u_t + xu_x = x, & x > 0, t > 0 \\ u(0, t) = 0, & t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = 0, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

解: 两个自变量x, t的变换范围都是 $[0,\infty)$,既可以关于t施行Laplace变换,也可以关于x施行Laplce变换。



Home Page

Title Page





Page 15 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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$$p\tilde{u}(x,p) - u(0,p) + x\frac{d}{dx}\tilde{u}(x,p) = \frac{x}{p}$$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 15 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

$$\begin{cases} u_t + xu_x = x, & x > 0, t > 0 \\ u(0, t) = 0, & t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = 0, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

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$$p\tilde{u}(x,p) - u(0,p) + x\frac{d}{dx}\tilde{u}(x,p) = \frac{x}{p}$$

利用条件u(x,0)=0, 上式可写成

$$\frac{d\tilde{u}}{dx} + \frac{p}{x}\tilde{u} = \frac{1}{p}.$$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 15 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

$$\begin{cases} u_t + xu_x = x, & x > 0, t > 0 \\ u(0, t) = 0, & t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = 0, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

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$$p\tilde{u}(x,p) - u(0,p) + x\frac{d}{dx}\tilde{u}(x,p) = \frac{x}{p}$$

利用条件u(x,0)=0, 上式可写成

$$\frac{d\tilde{u}}{dx} + \frac{p}{x}\tilde{u} = \frac{1}{p}.$$

由此解出

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



Home Page

Title Page





Page 15 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

$$\begin{cases} u_t + xu_x = x, & x > 0, t > 0 \\ u(0, t) = 0, & t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = 0, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

解: 两个自变量x,t的变换范围都是 $[0,\infty)$,既可以关于t施行Laplace变换,也可以关于x施行Laplace变换。这里关于t施行Laplace变换,利用Laplace变换的性质(取p是正实数)

$$p\tilde{u}(x,p) - u(0,p) + x\frac{d}{dx}\tilde{u}(x,p) = \frac{x}{p}$$

利用条件u(x,0)=0, 上式可写成

$$\frac{d\tilde{u}}{dx} + \frac{p}{x}\tilde{u} = \frac{1}{p}.$$

由此解出

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

其中C(p)是积分常数,再由 $u(0,t)=0, \Rightarrow \tilde{u}(0,p)=0, \Rightarrow C(p)=0$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 15 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close



从而

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

Home Page

Title Page





Page 16 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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从而

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

所以

$$u(x,t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[\tilde{u}(x,p)] = x\mathcal{L}^{-1}[\frac{1}{p}] - x\mathcal{L}^{-1}[\frac{1}{p+1}] = x(1-e^{-t})$$

Home Page

Title Page





Page 16 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

例3.5.3 利用Laplace变换求解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - u_{xx} = k \sin \pi x, & 0 < x < 1, t > 0 \\ u(0, t) = u(1, t) = 0, & t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = u_t(x, 0) = 0, & 0 \le x \le 1 \end{cases}$$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 17 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

例3.5.3 利用Laplace变换求解定解问题

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解:关于t施行Laplace变换,得

$$p^{2}\tilde{u}(x,p) - pu(x,0) - u_{t}(x,0) - \frac{d^{2}}{dx^{2}}\tilde{u}(x,p) = \frac{k}{p}\sin \pi x$$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 17 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - u_{xx} = k \sin \pi x, & 0 < x < 1, t > 0 \\ u(0, t) = u(1, t) = 0, & t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = u_t(x, 0) = 0, & 0 \le x \le 1 \end{cases}$$

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利用条件 $u(x,0) = u_t(x,0) = 0 \Rightarrow$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 17 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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Home Page

Title Page





Page 17 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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解之得

$$\tilde{u}(x,p) = C_1(p)e^{px} + C_2(p)e^{-px} + \frac{k}{p(p^2 + \pi^2)}\sin \pi x$$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 17 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - u_{xx} = k \sin \pi x, & 0 < x < 1, t > 0 \\ u(0, t) = u(1, t) = 0, & t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = u_t(x, 0) = 0, & 0 \le x \le 1 \end{cases}$$

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利用条件
$$u(0,t) = u(1,t) = 0, \Rightarrow C_1(p) = 0, C_2(p) = 0 \Rightarrow$$



Home Page

Title Page





Page 17 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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解:关于t施行Laplace变换,得

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Home Page

Title Page





Page 17 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close



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

Home Page

Title Page





Page 18 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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

所以

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

Home Page

Title Page





Page 18 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close





● (1)根据自变量的变化范围以及定解条件的具体情况,选取合适的积分变换,把偏微分方程转化成像函数的常微分方程;





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- (2)对定解条件取相应的变换,导出像函数所满足的常微分方程的定解条件;





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- (2)对定解条件取相应的变换,导出像函数所满足的常微分方程的定解条件;
- ●(3)求解这个常微分方程的定解问题,得到像函数;





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- (4)取逆变换,得到原问题的形式解;





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- (2)对定解条件取相应的变换,导出像函数所满足的常微分方程的定解条件;
- (3)求解这个常微分方程的定解问题,得到像函数;
- (4)取逆变换,得到原问题的形式解;
- (5)进行综合过程,给出形式解成为真正解所需要的条件,从而得到解的存在性.





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

Home Page

Title Page





Page 20 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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作业:

3.16、(2)
$$\begin{cases} u_{xy} = x^2y, & x > 1, y > 0 \\ u(x,0) = x^2, & x \ge 1 \\ u(1,y) = \cos y, & y \ge 0 \end{cases}$$
3.16、(3)
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2u_{xx} = 0, & x > 0, t > 0 \\ u(0,t) = \sin t, & t > 0 \\ u(x,0) = u_t(x,0) = 0, & x > 0 \\ u(x,t)$$
有界

Home Page

Title Page





Page 20 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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

Home Page

Title Page





Page 20 of 20

Go Back

Full Screen

Close