

PDE 第三章作业

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课本习题

【题目 1】求 Fourier 变换

$$1. f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & |x| > a \\ 1 - \frac{|x|}{a} & |x| \leq a \end{cases}.$$

$$2. f(x) = \exp(-a|x|).$$

解.

1.

$$\hat{f}(\lambda) = \int_{-a}^a \left(1 - \frac{|x|}{a}\right) e^{-i\lambda x} dx = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{a\lambda^2} (1 - \cos \lambda a).$$

2.

$$\hat{f}(\lambda) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \exp(-a|x| - i\lambda x) dx = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cdot \frac{a}{a^2 + \lambda^2}.$$

□

【题目 2】利用 Fourier 变换的性质求下列函数的 Fourier 变换

$$1. f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{\mu x} & |x| < a \\ 0 & |x| \geq a \end{cases}$$

$$2. f(x) = \sin(\lambda_0 x) e^{-a|x|}.$$

$$3. f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{i\lambda_0 x} & |x| < L \\ 0 & |x| \geq L \end{cases}$$

解.

1. 由于

$$\hat{f}(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-a}^a e^{(\mu - i\lambda)x} dx.$$

故

$$\hat{f}(\lambda - i\mu) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-a}^a e^{-i\lambda x} dx = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cdot \frac{\sin \lambda a}{\lambda}.$$

从而

$$\hat{f}(\lambda) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cdot \frac{\sin(\lambda + i\mu)a}{\lambda + i\mu}.$$

2. 由于

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{f}(\lambda) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \sin \lambda_0 x e^{-a|x|} e^{-i\lambda x} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{e^{i\lambda_0 x} - e^{-i\lambda_0 x}}{2i} e^{-a|x|} e^{-i\lambda x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2i} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-a|x|} (e^{-i(\lambda-\lambda_0)x} - e^{-i(\lambda+\lambda_0)x}) dx \right)\end{aligned}$$

令 $g(x) = e^{-a|x|}$, 那么

$$\hat{f}(\lambda) = \frac{1}{2i} (\hat{g}(\lambda - \lambda_0) - \hat{g}(\lambda + \lambda_0)) = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\frac{a}{a^2 + (\lambda - \lambda_0)^2} - \frac{a}{a^2 + (\lambda + \lambda_0)^2} \right).$$

3. 由于

$$\hat{f}(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-L}^L e^{i\lambda_0 x} e^{-i\lambda x} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{i(\lambda_0 - \lambda)} e^{i(\lambda_0 - \lambda)x} \Big|_{-L}^L = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{\sin(L(\lambda - \lambda_0))}{\lambda - \lambda_0}$$

□

【题目 3】求 Fourier 逆变换

1. $f(\lambda) = e^{-a^2 \lambda^2 t}$

2. $f(\lambda) = e^{(-a^2 \lambda^2 + ib\lambda + c)t}$

3. $f(\lambda) = e^{-|\lambda|y}$

解.

1. 记

$$g(x) = \exp(-x^2)$$

那么

$$\hat{g}(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{\lambda^2}{4}\right).$$

并且

$$((g(Ax)))^\wedge = \frac{1}{A} \hat{g}\left(\frac{\lambda}{A}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}A} \exp\left(-\frac{\lambda^2}{4A^2}\right)$$

令

$$\frac{1}{4A^2} = a^2 t$$

那么

$$A = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{t}}$$

从而

$$\left(g\left(\frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}}\right)\right)^\wedge = a\sqrt{2t} \exp(-a^2 \lambda^2 t).$$

即

$$\left(\frac{1}{a\sqrt{2t}} g\left(\frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}}\right)\right)^\wedge = f(\lambda)$$

故

$$f^\vee(x) = \frac{1}{a\sqrt{2t}} g\left(\frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}}\right) = \frac{1}{a\sqrt{2t}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{4a^2 t}\right).$$

2. 注意到

$$f(x) = \exp\left(-a^2\left(\lambda - \frac{ib}{2a^2}\right)^2 t\right) \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{tb^2}{4a^2} + ct\right)$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} f^\vee(x) &= \exp\left(-\frac{tb^2}{4a^2} + ct\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \exp\left(-a^2\left(\lambda - \frac{ib}{2a^2}\right)^2 t\right) e^{i\lambda x} d\lambda \\ &= \exp\left(-\frac{tb^2}{4a^2} + ct\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \exp\left(-a^2\lambda^2 t\right) \cdot \exp\left(i\left(\lambda + \frac{ib}{2a^2}\right)x\right) d\lambda \\ &= \exp\left(-\frac{tb^2}{4a^2} + ct - \frac{b}{2a^2}x\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \exp\left(-a^2\lambda^2 t\right) \cdot \exp(i\lambda x) d\lambda \\ &= \exp\left(-\frac{tb^2}{4a^2} + ct - \frac{b}{2a^2}x\right) \cdot \left(\exp\left(-a^2\lambda^2 t\right)\right)^\vee \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2ta}} \exp\left(ct - \frac{1}{t}\left(\frac{bt+x}{2a}\right)^2\right) \end{aligned}$$

3.

$$f^\vee(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-|\lambda|y} e^{-i\lambda x} d\lambda = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cdot \frac{y}{y^2 + x^2}.$$

□

【题目 4】用 Fourier 变换求解

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - b \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - cu = f(x, t) & (x, t) \in \mathbb{R} \times (0, +\infty) \\ u|_{t=0} = \phi(x) & x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

解. 方程两遍对 x 进行 Fourier 变换有

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt} \hat{u} + a^2 \lambda^2 \hat{u} - ib\lambda \hat{u} - c\hat{u} = \hat{f} \\ \hat{u}|_{t=0} = \hat{\phi} \end{cases}$$

记

$$g_t(\lambda) = \exp\left(-(a^2\lambda^2 - ib\lambda + c)t\right)$$

那么原方程的解为

$$\hat{u} = \hat{\phi} \hat{g}_t + \int_0^t \hat{f} \hat{g}_{t-\tau} d\tau = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \widehat{\phi * g_t} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^t \widehat{f * g_{t-\tau}} d\tau$$

从而

$$u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \phi * g_t + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^t f * g_{t-\tau} d\tau$$

□

【题目 5】证明在 $\mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R})$ 的意义下

$$1. \phi(x)\delta'(x) = -\phi'(0)\delta(x) + \phi(0)\delta'(x);$$

$$2. x^m \delta^{(m)}(x) = (-1)^m m! \delta(x).$$

证明.

1. 这是因为 $\forall \psi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})$ 有

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \phi(x)\delta'(x), \psi(x) \rangle &= \langle \delta'(x), \phi(x)\psi(x) \rangle = -\langle \delta(x), (\phi(x)\psi(x))' \rangle \\ &= -\langle \delta(x), \phi(x)\psi'(x) + \psi(x)\phi'(x) \rangle \\ &= -\phi(0)\psi'(0) - \psi(0)\phi'(0) \\ &= -\phi(0)\langle \delta(x), \psi'(x) \rangle - \phi'(0)\langle \delta(x), \psi(x) \rangle \\ &= \langle \phi(0)\delta'(x) - \phi'(0)\delta(x), \psi(x) \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

2. 这是因为 $\forall \psi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x^m \delta^{(m)}(x), \psi(x) \rangle &= \langle \delta^{(m)}(x), x^m \psi(x) \rangle = (-1)^m \left\langle \delta(x), \left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)^m (x^m \psi(x)) \right\rangle \\ &= (-1)^m m! \psi(0) = \langle (-1)^m m! \delta(x), \psi(x) \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

□

【题目 6】 计算

- $(|x|)^{(m)}$, 其中 $m \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$;
- $(H(x)e^{ax})''$

解.

1. $\forall \psi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})$, 由于

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} |x| \psi(x) dx = -\int_0^{\infty} \psi(x) dx + \int_{-\infty}^0 \psi(x) dx = -\int_{\mathbb{R}} \psi(x) (H(x) - H(-x)) dx,$$

故

$$|x|' = H(x) - H(-x).$$

又由于 $H'(x) = \delta(x)$ 故

$$(|x|)^{(m)} = \begin{cases} H(x) - H(-x) & m = 1 \\ 2\delta^{(m-2)}(x) & m > 1 \end{cases}$$

2.

$$(H(x)e^{ax})'' = \delta'(x)e^{ax} + 2a\delta(x)e^{ax} + a^2 H(x)e^{ax}.$$

□

【题目 7】 求广义导数, 其中

- $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$
- $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & |x| \leq 1 \\ 0 & |x| > 1. \end{cases}$

解.

1. 由于 $f(x) = \sin x H(x)$, 因此

$$f'(x) = \cos x H(x) + \sin x \delta x = \cos x H(x) + \sin 0 \delta x = \cos x H(x).$$

2. 由于 $f(x) = x^2(H(x-1) - H(x+1))$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 2x(H(x-1) - H(x+1)) + x^2(\delta(x-1) - \delta(x+1)) \\ &= 2x(H(x-1) - H(x+1)) + \delta(x-1) - \delta(x+1). \end{aligned}$$

□

【题目 8】 用分离变量法求解

1.

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx} & 0 < x < \pi, t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \sin x & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ u_x|_{x=0} = u_x|_{x=\pi} = 0 & t > 0. \end{cases}$$

2.

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx} & 0 < x < \ell, t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = 0 & 0 \leq x \leq \ell \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=\ell} = At & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

3.

$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = 0 & 0 < x < \ell, t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = 0 & 0 \leq x \leq \ell \\ u_x|_{x=0} = 0, u_x|_{x=\ell} = q & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

证明.

1. 令 $u(x, t) = X(x)T(t)$, 则特征问题为

$$X'' + \lambda X = 0, \quad X'(0) = X'(\pi) = 0$$

解得

$$X_n(x) = \cos n\pi x, \quad \lambda_n = n^2.$$

那么 T_n 满足

$$T_n' + n^2 a^2 T_n = 0$$

解得

$$T_n(t) = C_n \exp(-n^2 a^2 t).$$

进而

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n \exp(-n^2 a^2 t) \cos nx$$

带入边值条件有

$$C_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \cos n\pi x \, dx = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{1-n^2} & 2 \mid n \\ 0 & 2 \nmid n \end{cases}$$

从而

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{1-4n^2} \exp(-4n^2 a^2 t) \cos(2nx)$$

2. 令

$$v(x, t) = u(x, t) - \frac{x}{\ell} At,$$

则 v 满足方程

$$\begin{cases} v_t - a^2 v_{xx} = -\frac{x}{\ell} A & 0 < x < \ell, t > 0 \\ v|_{t=0} = 0 & 0 \leq x \leq \ell \\ v|_{x=0} = v|_{x=\ell} = 0 & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

令 $v(x, t) = X(x)T(t)$, 从而特征方程

$$X'' + \lambda X = 0, \quad X(0) = X(\ell) = 0$$

解得

$$X_n(x) = \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{\ell}x\right), \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}.$$

从而

$$v(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(t) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{\ell}x\right).$$

又由于

$$\frac{2}{\ell} \int_0^{\ell} -\frac{x}{\ell} At \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{\ell}x\right) dx = (-1)^n \frac{2\ell}{n\pi},$$

因此得到 T_n 满足的微分方程为

$$T'_n + \left(\frac{an\pi}{\ell}\right)^2 T_n = (-1)^n \frac{2\ell}{n\pi}, \quad T_n(0) = 0.$$

解得

$$T_n(t) = (-1)^n \frac{2A}{n\pi} (-1)^n \left(\frac{\ell}{an\pi}\right)^2 \left(1 - \exp\left(-\left(\frac{an\pi}{\ell}\right)^2 t\right)\right)$$

即

$$u(x, t) = \frac{x}{\ell} At + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2A}{n\pi} (-1)^n \left(\frac{\ell}{an\pi}\right)^2 \left(1 - \exp\left(-\left(\frac{an\pi}{\ell}\right)^2 t\right)\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{\ell}x\right).$$

3. 令

$$v(x, t) = u(x, t) - \frac{x^2}{2\ell} q$$

那么 v 满足

$$\begin{cases} v_t - a^2 v_{xx} = \frac{qa^2}{\ell} & 0 < x < \ell, t > 0 \\ v|_{t=0} = -\frac{x^2}{2\ell} q & 0 \leq x \leq \ell \\ v_x|_{x=0} = v_x|_{x=\ell} = 0, & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

特征方程为

$$X'' + \lambda X = 0 \quad X'(0) = X'(\ell) = 0$$

从而

$$X_n(x) = \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{\ell}\right)$$

故

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(T'_n + \left(\frac{n\pi a}{\ell}\right)^2 T_n\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{\ell}\right) = \frac{qa^2}{\ell}$$

当 $n \neq 0$ 时

$$T'_n + \left(\frac{n\pi a}{\ell}\right)^2 T_n = 0$$

$$T_n(0) = \frac{2}{\ell} \int_0^\ell -\frac{x^2}{2\ell} q \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{\ell}\right) dx = -\frac{2q\ell(-1)^n}{n^2\pi^2}$$

解得

$$T_n(t) = -\frac{2q(-1)^n}{n^2\pi^2} \exp\left(-\left(\frac{n\pi a}{\ell}\right)^2 t\right)$$

当 $n=0$ 时

$$T'_n = \frac{qa^2}{\ell}, \quad T_0(t) = -\frac{q}{2\ell} \cdot \frac{2}{\ell} \int_0^\ell x^2 dx = -\frac{q\ell}{3}$$

故

$$t_0(t) = \frac{qa^2}{\ell} t - \frac{q\ell}{3}.$$

从而

$$u(x, t) = \frac{qa^2}{\ell} t - \frac{q\ell}{3} + \frac{q}{2\ell} x - \frac{2q\ell}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \exp\left(-\left(\frac{n\pi a}{\ell}\right)^2 t\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{\ell}\right)$$

□

【题目 9】 设 $u \in \mathcal{C}^{2,1}(\overline{Q})$, $u_t \in \mathcal{C}^{2,1}(Q)$ 且满足定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t - u_{xx} = f(x, t) & (x, t) \in Q \\ u|_{t=0} = \phi(x) & 0 \leq x \leq \ell \\ u|_{x=0} = u|_{x=\ell} = 0 & 0 \leq t \leq T \end{cases}$$

则有以下估计

$$\max_{\overline{Q}} |u_t| \leq C \left(\|f\|_{\mathcal{C}^1(\overline{Q})} + \|\phi''\|_{\mathcal{C}[0, \ell]} \right).$$

证明. 令 $v = u_t$, 那么 v 满足方程

$$\begin{cases} u_t - u_{xx} = f_t(x, t) & (x, t) \in Q \\ u|_{t=0} = f(x, 0) + \phi''(x) & 0 \leq x \leq \ell \\ u|_{x=0} = u|_{x=\ell} = 0 & 0 \leq t \leq T \end{cases}$$

从而

$$\max_{\overline{Q}} |u_t| = \max_{\overline{Q}} |v| \leq T \cdot \|f_t\|_\infty + \|f(\cdot, 0) + \phi''\|_\infty \leq T \cdot \|f_t\|_\infty + \|f\|_\infty + \|\phi''\|_\infty$$

由于

$$\|f\|_{\mathcal{C}^1} = \|f\|_\infty + \|f_t\|_\infty + \|f_x\|_\infty$$

因此若令 $C = \max(T, 1)$, 那么

$$\max_{\overline{Q}} |u_t| \leq C \left(\|f\|_{\mathcal{C}^1(Q)} + \|\phi''\|_{\mathcal{C}[0, \ell]} \right)$$

□

【题目 10】 设 $u, u_x \in \mathcal{C}(\overline{Q}) \cap \mathcal{C}^{2,1}(Q)$, u 满足第三边值问题

$$\begin{cases} Lu = u_t - u_{xx} = f(x, t), & (x, t) \in Q \\ u|_{t=0} = \phi & 0 \leq x \leq \ell \\ -\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \alpha u \Big|_{x=0} = g_1 & 0 \leq t \leq T \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \beta u \Big|_{x=\ell} = g_2 & 0 \leq t \leq T. \end{cases}$$

其中 $\alpha, \beta \geq 0$ 给出 $\max_{\overline{Q}} |u_x|$ 的估计。

证明. 令 $v = u_x$, 那么 v 满足方程

$$\begin{cases} Lu = f_x & (x, t) \in Q \\ v|_{t=0} = \phi' & 0 \leq x \leq \ell \\ v|_{x=0} = -g_1(t) + \alpha u(0, t) & 0 \leq t \leq T \\ v|_{x=\ell} = g_2 - \beta u(\ell, t) & 0 \leq t \leq T \end{cases}$$

从而 $v = u_x$ 有估计

$$\max_{\bar{Q}} |u_x| = \max_{\bar{Q}} |v| \leq T \cdot \|f_x\|_{\infty} + \max(\|\phi'\|_{\infty}, \|g_1\|_{\infty} + \alpha\|u\|_{\infty}, \|g_2\|_{\infty} + \beta\|u\|_{\infty})$$

由于 u 满足的条件知

$$\|u\|_{\infty} = \max_{\bar{Q}} |u| \leq C(\|f\|_{\infty} + \max(\|\phi\|_{\infty}, \|g_1\|_{\infty}, \|g_2\|_{\infty}))$$

其中 C 只与 T, ℓ 有关。综上

$$\max_{\bar{Q}} |u_x| \leq C_1(\|g_1\|_{\infty} + \|g_2\|_{\infty} + \|\phi\|_{C^1} + \|f\|_{C^1}),$$

其中

$$C_1 = \max(T, \alpha C + \beta C + 1).$$

□

【题目 11】 设 $u \in C(\bar{Q}) \cap C^{2,1}(Q)$ 且满足

$$Lu = u_t - a^2 u_{xx} + c(x, t)u \leq 0, \quad (x, t) \in Q,$$

其中 $c(x, t)$ 非负有界。证明：若 u 在 \bar{Q} 上取得非负最大值，则 u 必然在抛物边界 Γ 上达到它在 \bar{Q} 上的非负最大值。

证明. 首先设 $Lu < 0$ 。反设 u 在 Q 上取得最大值。即存在 $(x_0, t_0) \in Q$ 使得

$$\max_{\bar{Q}} u = u(x_0, t_0) \geq 0.$$

那么有

$$u_t \geq 0, \quad u_{xx} = 0$$

这说明

$$Lu = u_t - a^2 u_{xx} + c(x, t)u \geq 0$$

这与 $Lu < 0$ 矛盾。

现考虑一般情况，即 $Lu \leq 0$ 。考虑辅助函数

$$v(x, t) = u(x, t) - \varepsilon t$$

那么

$$Lv = Lu - \varepsilon(1 + c(x, t)) < 0$$

由上述讨论知 v 的非负最大值必然在抛物边界取到，从而

$$\max_{\bar{Q}} u = \max_{\bar{Q}} (v + \varepsilon t) \leq \max_{\bar{Q}} v + \varepsilon T \leq \max_{\Gamma} v^+ + \varepsilon T \leq \max_{\Gamma} u^+ + \varepsilon T.$$

由 ε 的任意性知

$$\max_{\bar{Q}} u \leq \max_{\Gamma} u^+.$$

其中 $u^+ = \max(u, 0)$ 。

□

【题目 12】 设 $u \in C(\overline{Q}) \cap C^{2,1}(Q)$ 满足

$$Lu = u_t - a^2 u_{xx} + c(x, t) \leq 0, \quad (x, t) \in Q.$$

其中 $c(x, t)$ 有界并且

$$c(x, t) \geq -c_0$$

证明：如果 $u|_{\Gamma} \leq 0$ ，那么必有

$$u \leq 0 \quad \text{in } Q.$$

证明. 考虑辅助函数

$$v(x, t) = u(x, t)e^{-c_0 t}$$

那么

$$Lv + c_0 v = v_t - a^2 v_{xx} + c(x, t) + c_0 = e^{-c_0 t} Lu \leq 0$$

且

$$c_0 + c(x, t) \geq 0$$

那么由上题的结果知： v 只能在 Γ 上取得非负最大值。即有

$$v \leq \max_{\Gamma} v \leq 0$$

从而 $u \leq 0$ 。 □

【题目 13】 证明半无界问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = f(x, t) & 0 < x < \infty, t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \phi & 0 \leq x < \infty \\ u|_{x=0} = \mu & t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

的有界解是唯一的。

证明. 只需证明当 $f = \phi = \mu = 0$ 时只有零解即可。记

$$K = \sup |u|.$$

$\forall L > 0$ 考虑区域

$$Q_L = \{(x, t) : 0 < x < L, 0 < t \leq t\}$$

以及辅助函数

$$v(x, t) = \pm u(x, t) + \frac{K}{L^2} (2a^2 t + x^2)$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} Lv &= 0 & v|_{t=0} &= \frac{K}{L^2} x^2 \geq 0 \\ v|_{x=0} &= \frac{K}{L^2} \cdot 2a^2 t \geq 0 & v|_{x=L} &= \frac{K}{L^2} (2a^2 t + L^2) \pm u|_{x=L} \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

由弱极值原理知

$$\min_{Q_L} v \geq \min_{\partial Q_L} v \geq 0$$

从而

$$|u| \leq \frac{K}{L} (2a^2 t + x^2), \quad \forall (x, t) \in Q_L$$

从而对任意给定的 $(x_0, t_0) \in (0, +\infty) \times (0, T]$

$$|u| \leq \frac{K}{L} (2a^2 t_0 + x_0^2), \quad \forall L > x_0.$$

令 $L \rightarrow \infty$ 则

$$|u(x_0, t_0)| = 0.$$

由 (x_0, t_0) 的任意性知 $u = 0$ 。从而解唯一。 \square

【题目 14】 设 $u \in C^{2,1}(\overline{Q})$ 是问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t - u_{xx} = f & (x, t) \in Q \\ u(x, 0) = \phi(x), & 0 \leq x \leq \ell \\ u(0, t) = u(\ell, t) = 0, & 0 \leq t \leq T. \end{cases}$$

的解, 则 u 满足以下估计

$$\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \int_0^\ell u_x^2 dx + \int_0^T \int_0^\ell u_t^2 dx dt \leq M \left(\int_0^\ell (\phi')^2 dx + \int_0^T \int_0^\ell f^2 dx dt \right).$$

证明. 在

$$u_t - u_{xx} = f$$

两边乘 u_t 并积分得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\tau \int_0^\ell f u_t dx dt &= \int_0^\tau \int_0^\ell u_t^2 - u_{xx} u_t dx dt = \int_0^\tau \int_0^\ell u_t^2 dx dt - \int_0^\tau \left(u_x u_t \Big|_0^\ell + \int_0^\ell u_x u_{xt} dx \right) dt \\ &= \int_0^\tau \int_0^\ell u_t^2 dx dt + \int_0^\tau \int_0^\ell u_x u_{xt} dx dt = \int_0^\tau \int_0^\ell u_t^2 dx dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\ell (u_x^2 \Big|_0^\tau) dx \\ &= \int_0^\tau \int_0^\ell u_t^2 dx dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\ell u_x^2(x, \tau) dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\ell (\phi')^2 dx. \end{aligned}$$

从而由平均值不等式知

$$\int_0^\tau \int_0^\ell u_t^2 dx dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\ell u_x^2(x, \tau) dx \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\ell (\phi')^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\tau \int_0^\ell f^2 dx dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\tau \int_0^\ell u_t^2 dx dt.$$

进而

$$\int_0^\tau \int_0^\ell u_t^2 dx dt + \int_0^\ell u_x^2(x, \tau) dx \leq \int_0^\ell (\phi')^2 dx + \int_0^\tau \int_0^\ell f^2 dx dt$$

不等式两侧对 $\tau \in (0, T]$ 取上确界则有

$$\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \int_0^\ell u_x^2 dx + \int_0^T \int_0^\ell u_t^2 dx dt \leq \int_0^\ell (\phi')^2 dx + \int_0^T \int_0^\ell f^2 dx dt.$$

\square

【题目 15】 设 $u \in C^{1,0}(\overline{Q}) \cap C^{2,1}(Q)$ 且满足以下定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = f(x, t) & (x, t) \in Q \\ u(x, 0) = \phi(x) & 0 \leq x \leq \ell \\ -\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \alpha u \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \beta u \Big|_{x=\ell} = 0 & 0 \leq t \leq T \end{cases}$$

其中 $\alpha, \beta \geq 0$, 证明

$$\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \int_0^\ell u^2 dx + \int_0^T \int_0^\ell u_x^2 dx dt \leq M \left(\int_0^\ell \phi^2 dx + \int_0^T \int_0^\ell f^2 dx dt \right).$$

其中 M 只依赖于 T, α 。

证明. 在

$$u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = f$$

两边乘 u 并积分得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\tau \int_0^\ell u f \, dx \, dt &= \int_0^\tau \int_0^\ell u_t u - a^2 u_{xx} u \, dx \, dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\ell (u^2|_0^\tau) \, dx - a^2 \int_0^\tau \left(u_x u|_0^\ell - \int_0^\ell u_x^2 \, dx \right) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\ell u^2(x, \tau) \, dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\ell \phi^2 \, dx + \int_0^\tau \int_0^\ell u_x^2 \, dx \, dt + a^2 \int_0^\tau \alpha u^2(0, t) + \beta u^2(\ell, t) \, dt. \end{aligned}$$

进而由平均值不等式得

$$\int_0^\ell u^2(x, \tau) \, dx + 2a^2 \int_0^\tau \int_0^\ell u_x^2 \, dx \, dt \leq \int_0^\tau \int_0^\ell u^2 \, dx \, dt + \int_0^\tau \int_0^\ell f^2 \, dx \, dt + \int_0^\ell \phi^2 \, dx.$$

记

$$\Omega(\tau) = \int_0^\tau \int_0^\ell u^2 \, dx \, dt, \quad F(\tau) = \int_0^\ell \phi^2 \, dx + \int_0^\tau \int_0^\ell f^2 \, dx$$

那么 $\Omega(0) = 0$ 。由上述不等式可以得到

$$\frac{d\Omega}{d\tau} \leq \Omega(\tau) + F(\tau).$$

故由 Gronwall 不等式知

$$\Omega(\tau) \leq e^\tau F(\tau)$$

从而

$$\int_0^\ell u^2(x, \tau) \, dx + 2a^2 \int_0^\tau \int_0^\ell u_x^2 \, dx \, dt \leq (1 + e^\tau) \left(\int_0^\tau \int_0^\ell f^2 \, dx \, dt + \int_0^\ell \phi^2 \, dx \right)$$

从而对 τ 取上确界有

$$\sup_{0 \leq \tau \leq T} \int_0^\ell u^2(x, \tau) \, dx + \int_0^T \int_0^\ell u_x^2 \, dx \, dt \leq M \left(\int_0^T \int_0^\ell f^2 \, dx \, dt + \int_0^\ell \phi^2 \, dx \right)$$

其中

$$M = \frac{1 + e^T}{\min(1, 2a^2)}$$

□

补充练习

【题目 16】 利用 Fourier 变换求解一维波动方程的初值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = f(x, t), & \text{in } \mathbb{R} \times (0, +\infty) \\ u = \phi, \quad u_t = \psi, & \text{on } \mathbb{R} \times \{t = 0\}. \end{cases}$$

解. 在方程两遍对 x 进行 Fourier 变换有

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \hat{u} + a^2 \lambda^2 \hat{u} = \hat{f} \\ \hat{u}|_{t=0} = \hat{\phi}, \quad \frac{d}{dt} \hat{u} \Big|_{t=0} = \hat{\psi} \end{cases}$$

解得

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

由于

$$(\cos(a\lambda t))^{\vee} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\delta(x-at) + \delta(x+at)), \quad \left(\frac{\sin(a\lambda t)}{a\lambda} \right)^{\vee} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{a} \chi_{(-at, at]}(x)$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) &= \frac{1}{2} \phi * (\delta(\cdot - at) + \delta(\cdot + at)) + \frac{1}{2} \psi * \chi_{(-at, at]} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t f * \chi_{(-a(t-\tau), a(t-\tau)]} d\tau \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\phi(x+at) + \phi(x-at)) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \phi(y) dy + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} f(y) dy d\tau. \end{aligned}$$

□

【题目 17】 利用 Fourier 变换求解上半平面 $y > 0$ 的 Dirichlet 问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0 & (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}_+^2 \\ u(x, 0) = f(x) & x \in \mathbb{R} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} u(x, y) = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} u_x(x, y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

上述收敛关于 y 在 $(0, \infty)$ 上是一致的。并且当 $y \rightarrow \infty$ 时, u 关于 x 在 \mathbb{R} 上一致有界。

证明. 关于 x 作 Fourier 变换有

$$-\lambda^2 \hat{u} + \frac{d^2 \hat{u}}{dy^2} = 0, \quad \hat{u}(\lambda, 0) = \hat{f}(\lambda).$$

通解为

$$\hat{u}(\lambda, y) = C_1 e^{\lambda y} + C_2 e^{-\lambda y}$$

对其进行 Fourier 逆变换有

$$u(x, y) = \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-N}^N (C_1 e^{\lambda y} + C_2 e^{-\lambda y}) e^{i\lambda x} d\lambda.$$

由于当 $y > 0$ 时

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-N}^N e^{\lambda y} e^{i\lambda x} d\lambda$$

发散, 故 $C_1 = 0$ 故

$$u(x, y) = \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-N}^N C_2 e^{-\lambda y} e^{i\lambda x} d\lambda = \begin{cases} 0 & y > 0 \\ C_2 \delta(x) & y = 0 \end{cases}$$

从而

$$u(x, y) = f(x) \delta(x).$$

□