

$$1. (1) x\delta(x) = 0$$

$$\text{证明: } \forall f(x) \in K, \text{ 有 } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) x \delta(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x f(x)) \delta(x) dx = 0 \cdot f(0) = 0$$

$$\text{所以 } x\delta(x) = 0$$

$$(2) f(x) \delta(x-a) = f(a) \delta(x-a)$$

$$\text{证明: } \forall g(x) \in K, \text{ 有 } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) f(x) \delta(x-a) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (g(x) f(x)) \delta(x-a) dx = g(a) f(a)$$

$$\text{所以 } f(x) \delta(x-a) = f(a) \delta(x-a)$$

$$(3) \delta(ax) = \frac{\delta(x)}{|a|}$$

$$\text{证明: } \forall f(x) \in K, \text{ 有 } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \delta(ax) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f\left(\frac{t}{a}\right) \delta(t) dt = \frac{f(0)}{|a|}$$

$$\text{所以 } \delta(ax) = \frac{\delta(x)}{|a|}, \text{ (注意 } a \text{ 的符号, 会改变上下限顺序)}$$

$$(4) \delta'(-x) = -\delta'(x)$$

$$\text{证明: } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \delta'(-x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(-x) \delta'(x) dx = f(-x) \delta(x) \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f'(-x) \delta(x) dx = f'(0)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} -f(x) \delta'(x) dx = - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \delta'(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f'(x) \delta(x) dx = f'(0)$$

$$\text{所以 } \delta'(-x) = -\delta'(x)$$

$$(5) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) x \delta'(x) dx = - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x f(x))' \delta(x) dx = - (x f(x))' \Big|_{x=0} = -f'(0)$$

$$\text{所以 } x \delta'(x) = -\delta(x)$$

$$2. \forall f \in K, \text{ 有 } \iint f(x, y) \delta(x-x_0, y-y_0) dx dy = \iint |J| \cdot f(x(z, \eta), y(z, \eta)) \delta(z-z_0, \eta-\eta_0) dz d\eta$$

$$\text{所以 } \delta(z-z_0, \eta-\eta_0) = \frac{1}{|J|} \delta(x-x_0, y-y_0) \text{ 得证}$$

$$\text{在极坐标换元下, 有 } |J| = r, \text{ 所以 } \delta(x-x_0, y-y_0) = \frac{1}{r} \delta(r-r_0, \theta-\theta_0)$$



$$3.12) \begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} & (0 < x < l, t > 0) \\ u_x(t, 0) = u_x(t, l) = 0 \\ u(0, x) = 0, u_t(0, x) = \delta(x - \xi), 0 < \xi < l \end{cases}$$

解: 分离变量  $u = X(x)T(t)$ , 则有  $\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 \\ X'(0) = X'(l) = 0 \end{cases} \quad T'' + \lambda a^2 T = 0$

解固有值问题可得  $\begin{cases} X_n = \cos(\frac{n\pi x}{l}) \\ \lambda_n = (\frac{n\pi}{l})^2 \end{cases}$

考虑时间方程  $T'' + \lambda a^2 T = 0$ , 观察到固有值为 0 时, 对应解为  $T_0 = A_0 + B_0 t$ .

则通解为  $u = A_0 + B_0 t + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} [A_n \cos(\frac{n\pi \xi}{l}) t + B_n \sin(\frac{n\pi a}{l} t)] \cos(\frac{n\pi x}{l})$ .

代入边界条件有  $u(0, x) = A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} A_n \cos(\frac{n\pi x}{l}) = 0 \Rightarrow A_n = 0$ .

考虑另一边边界条件  $u_t(0, x) = B_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (\frac{n\pi a}{l}) B_n \cos(\frac{n\pi x}{l}) = \delta(x - \xi)$ .

利用三角函数正交性可得  $B_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l \delta(x - \xi) dx = \frac{1}{l}$ ,  $(\frac{n\pi a}{l}) B_n \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \int_0^l \delta(x - \xi) \cos(\frac{n\pi x}{l}) dx$

综上, 最后结果为  $u(t, x) = \frac{t}{l} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{2}{n\pi a} \cos(\frac{n\pi \xi}{l}) \sin(\frac{n\pi a}{l} t) \cos(\frac{n\pi x}{l}) \Rightarrow B_n = \frac{1}{n\pi a} \cos(\frac{n\pi \xi}{l})$

4.11)  $u_{xx} + \beta^2 u_{yy} = 0$ .

作坐标变换,  $\begin{cases} \xi = x \\ \eta = \frac{y}{\beta} \end{cases}$ . 考虑基本解有  $u_{\xi\xi} + u_{\eta\eta} = \frac{1}{\beta} \delta(\xi, \eta)$ .

套结论有  $u = \iint \frac{1}{4\pi} \ln(\xi^2 + \eta^2) \frac{1}{\beta} \delta(\xi, \eta) d\xi d\eta = \frac{1}{4\pi\beta} (x^2 + (\frac{y}{\beta})^2)$

(PPT P36) (记住)

(Remark. 答案给的是  $u(x, y) = \frac{1}{4\pi\beta} \ln(\beta^2 x^2 + y^2)$ , 相差常数项, 不影响结果)



$$4.12) \Delta_2 \Delta_2 u = 0$$

解: 设  $\Delta_2 u = v$ , 此时先求解  $\Delta_2 v = \delta(x, y)$

其基本解为  $v(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln r$ .

继续求解  $\Delta_2 u = \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln r \rightarrow$  仅和  $r$  相关. 设  $u = u(r)$ .

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 u}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{du}{dr} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln r \quad (\text{Euler 方程})$$

$$\text{令 } r = e^t, \text{ 有 } \frac{d^2 u}{dt^2} = \frac{te^{2t}}{2\pi} \Rightarrow u = \frac{1}{8\pi} r^2 \ln r - \frac{1}{8\pi} r^2 + C_1 \ln r + C_2$$

取  $C_1 = C_2 = 0$ . 又  $-\frac{1}{8\pi} r^2$  在原点处为 0, 对点源不构成贡献, 可略去.

所以其解为  $u = \frac{1}{8\pi} r^2 \ln r$ .

5. 此时需求解  $\Delta_3 u + k^2 u = \delta(x, y, z)$

三维 Fourier 变换  $\bar{u} = \iiint u e^{i(ax+by+cz)} dx dy dz$

$$\Rightarrow -(k^2 + \lambda^2 + \mu^2 + \nu^2) \bar{u} + k^2 \bar{u} = 1 \Rightarrow \bar{u} = \frac{1}{k^2 - (\lambda^2 + \mu^2 + \nu^2)}$$

引入  $\rho^2 = \lambda^2 + \mu^2 + \nu^2$ , 利用球坐标公式进行逆变换有

$$u = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^{+\infty} \rho^2 d\rho \int_0^\pi \sin\theta \frac{e^{i(\rho x + \mu y + \nu z)}}{k^2 - \rho^2} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_0^{+\infty} \rho^2 d\rho \int_0^\pi \frac{1}{k^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \frac{1}{i\rho} d(e^{i\rho \cos\theta})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\rho \sin(\rho r)}{k^2 - \rho^2} d\rho \quad \rightarrow (\text{需用留数定理计算})$$

$$\text{考虑 } I = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{\rho \sin(\rho r)}{k^2 - \rho^2} d\rho, \quad I' = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{\rho e^{i\rho r}}{k^2 - \rho^2} d\rho = i \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{\rho \sin(\rho r)}{k^2 - \rho^2} d\rho = 2iI$$

$$\text{构造 } f(z) = \frac{ze^{irz}}{k^2 - z^2}. \text{ 奇点 } z_{1,2} = \pm k.$$



$$\text{积分 } I' = -\frac{i\pi}{2} (e^{ikr} + e^{-ikr}) = -i\pi \cos kr \Rightarrow I = -\frac{2}{\pi} \cos kr$$

$$\text{综上, } u = -\frac{\cos kr}{4\pi r}$$

$$(\text{留数定理: } \oint_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^n \text{Res}[f, a_k])$$

6. (1) 四分之一空间  $x > 0, y > 0$

$$M_1(z, \eta, \delta) \xrightarrow{3\text{个对称点}} M_2(z, -\eta, \delta) \quad M_3(-z, -\eta, \delta) \quad M_4(-z, \eta, \delta)$$

$$G = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left( \frac{1}{r(M, M_1)} - \frac{1}{r(M, M_2)} + \frac{1}{r(M, M_3)} - \frac{1}{r(M, M_4)} \right)$$

(2) 上半球面:  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 < a^2, z > 0$

三维半球有两类边界. 第一步添加  $-\frac{q}{\rho_0}$  的点荷  $z$  使半球电势为 0.

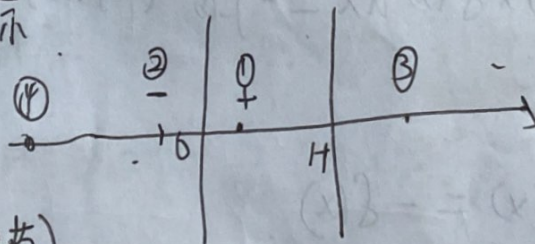
第二步添加电荷是  $+1$  和  $\frac{q}{\rho_0}$  的电荷,  $z$  使底面电势为 0.

设  $M_1$  为  $M_0$  关于球面对称点,  $M_2$  为  $M_0$  关于  $xy$  面对称点,  $M_3$  为  $M_1$  关于  $xy$  面对称点.

对称点.

$$\text{所以 } G = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{r(M, M_0)} + \frac{a}{\rho_0 r(M, M_3)} - \frac{a}{\rho_0 r(M, M_1)} - \frac{1}{r(M, M_2)} \right]$$

(3) 镜像电荷无穷多, 如图所示



依次添加的电荷为  $(z, -)$   
(正电荷)

$(2H+z, +), (2H-z, -) \dots$

$$M_n(z, \eta, 2nH+z) \quad M'_n(z, \eta, 2nH-z)$$

~~$r_n = \sqrt{(x-z)^2 + (y-\eta)^2 + (z-2nH+z)^2}$~~

$$\text{所以 } G = \frac{1}{4\pi} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left( \frac{1}{r_n} - \frac{1}{r'_n} \right) \quad r_n = \sqrt{(x-z)^2 + (y-\eta)^2 + (z-2nH+z)^2}$$

$$r'_n = \sqrt{(x-z)^2 + (y-\eta)^2 + (z-2nH-z)^2}$$



7.12) 处理方法参考 6(2).

8. 求方程  $u_t = a^2 u_{xx} + bu$  的柯西问题的基本解.

解: 基本解满足 
$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx} + bu \\ u(0, x) = \delta(x) \end{cases}$$

无界问题, 做 Fourier 变换得 
$$\begin{cases} \bar{u}_t = -a^2 \lambda^2 \bar{u} + b\bar{u} \\ \bar{u}(0, \lambda) = 1 \end{cases}$$

解得  $\bar{u} = e^{(-a^2 \lambda^2 + b)t}$

做 Fourier 反变换得  $u = e^{bt} \cdot F^{-1}(e^{-a^2 \lambda^2 t}) = \frac{e^{bt}}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2 t}}$

9(2) 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - 2\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - 2u & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty, a > 0) \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$
 (课本提示有误, 把  $b$  数成  $b^2$ )

解: 先求基本解 
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} + 2u_t = a^2 u_{xx} - 2u \\ u(0, x) = 0, u_t(0, x) = \delta(x) \end{cases}$$

做 Fourier 变换有 
$$\begin{cases} \bar{u}_{tt} + 2\bar{u}_t = -a^2 \lambda^2 \bar{u} - 2\bar{u} \\ \bar{u}(0, \lambda) = 0, \bar{u}_t(0, \lambda) = 1 \end{cases}$$

求解二阶 ODE, 对应特征方程为  $y^2 + 2y + (2 + a^2 \lambda^2) = 0$

$\Rightarrow y_{\pm} = -1 \pm i\sqrt{a^2 \lambda^2 + 1}$

则  $\bar{u} = \frac{e^{-t} \sin \sqrt{a^2 \lambda^2 + 1} t}{\sqrt{a^2 \lambda^2 + 1}}$ , 利用逆变换为  $u = \frac{e^{-t}}{2a} J_0\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - x^2}}{a}\right)$



$$u = u * \psi(x) = \frac{e^{-t}}{2a} \int_{-at}^{at} J_0\left(\frac{1}{a} \sqrt{a^2 t^2 - s^2}\right) \psi(x-s) ds$$

10. 试写出定解问题  $\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2(u_{xx} + u_{yy}) + f(t, x, y) \\ u(0, x, y) = 0, u_t(0, x, y) = 0 \end{cases}$  的解的积分表达式.

解: 考虑方程基本解  $u(t, x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi a} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - x^2 - y^2}} & (x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2 t^2) \\ 0 & (x^2 + y^2 > a^2 t^2) \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } u(t, x, y) &= \int_0^t u(t-\tau, x, y) * f(\tau, x, y) d\tau \\ &= \int_0^t \iint_D \frac{1}{2\pi a} \cdot \frac{f(\tau, \xi, \eta)}{\sqrt{a^2(t-\tau)^2 - (x-\xi)^2 - (y-\eta)^2}} d\xi d\eta d\tau \end{aligned}$$

这里  $D: (x-\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2 \leq a^2(t-\tau)^2$ .

12. 根据已知条件直接求解:  $\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx} \\ u(0, x) = \exp\{-x^2\} \end{cases}$

解:  $u(x, t) = u(x, t) * \psi(x) + \int_0^t u(x, t-\tau) * f(x, \tau) d\tau$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1+4at}{4at} \left(\xi - \frac{x}{1+4at}\right)^2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{1+4at}} d\xi$$

令  $M = \sqrt{\frac{1+4at}{4at}} \left(\xi - \frac{x}{1+4at}\right)$ , 从而可以得到  $u(x, t) = \frac{M}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-M^2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{1+4at}} dM$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4at}} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2}{4at+1}\right\}.$$