

第十九讲

二阶线性偏微分方程的分类

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数学物理方法课程组

2007年春



讲授要点

① 二阶线性偏微分方程

- 标准形式
- 自变量变换下的偏微分方程

② 二阶线性偏微分方程的分类

- 一个定理
- 双曲型方程
- 椭圆型方程
- 抛物型方程



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References

 吴崇试, 《数学物理方法》, 第22章

 梁昆森, 《数学物理方法》, §7.3

 胡嗣柱、倪光炯, 《数学物理方法》, §9.2



本课程总共讨论了三种类型偏微分方程定解问题的解：

- 波动方程
- 热传导方程
- 稳定问题，如Laplace方程，Poisson方程，Helmholtz方程等



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- 这三类方程，描写了不同的物理过程，它们的解也都表现出各自不同的特点
- 在数学上，这三类方程也分属双曲型、抛物型和椭圆型三类
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- 以两个自变量的二阶线性偏微分方程为例
- 对于更多个自变量的情形，问题要复杂一些，但讨论的基本方法相同



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标准形式

$$a \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2b \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + c \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + d \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + e \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + fu + g = 0$$

- a, b, c, d, e, f 和 g 是 x, y 的已知函数
- 通常假设它们连续可微
- 函数 a, b, c 中, 至少有一个不恒为 0, 否则就不成其为二阶偏微分方程



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只考虑 a 和(或) c 不恒为0的情形

不妨设 $a \neq 0$

作变换

$$\xi = \phi(x, y), \quad \eta = \psi(x, y)$$

为保证 ξ 和 η 仍是独立变量, 这一组变换必须满足

$$\frac{\partial(\xi, \eta)}{\partial(x, y)} \neq 0$$

若 $a = c = 0$, 则已属于下面要导出的情形之一



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在这一组变换下, 有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = & \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}\right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + 2 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}\right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} \\ & + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = & \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}\right) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \\ & + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}\end{aligned}$$

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原方程变为

$$A \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + 2B \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + C \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} + D \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + E \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + Fu + G = 0$$

$$A = a \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right)^2 + 2b \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} + c \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \right)^2$$

$$B = a \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + b \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right) + c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}$$

$$C = a \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right)^2 + 2b \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} + c \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \right)^2$$

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$$\begin{aligned} B^2 - AC &= \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right)^2 (b^2 - ac) \\ &= \left| \frac{\partial(\xi, \eta)}{\partial(x, y)} \right|^2 (b^2 - ac) \end{aligned}$$



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$$A \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + 2B \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + C \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} + \Phi\left(\xi, \eta, u, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}\right) = 0$$

$$\Phi\left(\xi, \eta, u, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}\right) \equiv D \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + E \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + Fu + G$$



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希望适当选择变换, 使得 A, B, C 中有一个或几个为0, 达到使方程简化的目的



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定理

(证明从略)

如果 $\phi(x, y) = C$ 是方程

$$a(dy)^2 - 2b dy dx + c(dx)^2 = 0$$

的一般积分, 则 $\xi = \phi(x, y)$ 是方程

$$a\left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}\right)^2 + 2b\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} + c\left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}\right)^2 = 0$$

的一个特解

这个定理告诉我们, 可以选择变换 $\xi = \phi(x, y)$ 使 $A = 0$, 或者选择变换 $\eta = \psi(x, y)$ 使 $C = 0$



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$$a(dy)^2 - 2b dy dx + c(dx)^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{b}{a} \pm \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{b^2 - ac}$$

• $b^2 - ac > 0$: 有两个实函数解——称为特征线

• $b^2 - ac < 0$: 没有实函数解——称为虚特征线

• $b^2 - ac = 0$: 只有一个实函数解



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从方程 $a(dy)^2 - 2b dy dx + c(dx)^2 = 0$ 可以求得
两个实函数解

$$\phi(x, y) = C_1 \quad \text{及} \quad \psi(x, y) = C_2$$

即偏微分方程有两条实的特征线

$$\xi = \phi(x, y) \Rightarrow A = 0$$

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$$A \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + 2B \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + C \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} + \Phi \left(\xi, \eta, u, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \xi &= \phi(x, y) \\ \eta &= \psi(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \Phi_1 \left(\xi, \eta, u, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) = 0$$



$$b^2 - ac > 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \Phi_1\left(\xi, \eta, u, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}\right) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= \xi + \eta \\ \sigma &= \xi - \eta\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \rho^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \sigma^2} + \Phi_2\left(\rho, \sigma, u, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \sigma}\right) = 0$$

双曲型方程



讲授要点

- ① 二阶线性偏微分方程
 - 标准形式
 - 自变量变换下的偏微分方程
- ② 二阶线性偏微分方程的分类
 - 一个定理
 - 双曲型方程
 - 椭圆型方程
 - 抛物型方程



$$b^2 - ac < 0$$

从方程 $a(dy)^2 - 2b dy dx + c(dx)^2 = 0$ 可以求得
两个共轭复函数解

$$\phi(x, y) = C_1 \quad \text{及} \quad \psi(x, y) = C_2$$

$$\xi = \phi(x, y) \Rightarrow A = 0$$

$$\eta = \psi(x, y) \Rightarrow C = 0$$

B 一定不为 0



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$$b^2 - ac < 0$$

$$A \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + 2B \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + C \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} + \Phi \left(\xi, \eta, u, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) = 0$$

$$\xi = \phi(x, y)$$

$$\eta = \psi(x, y)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \Phi_3 \left(\xi, \eta, u, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) = 0$$



$$b^2 - ac < 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \Phi_3\left(\xi, \eta, u, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}\right) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= \xi + \eta \\ \sigma &= i(\xi - \eta)\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \sigma^2} + \Phi_4\left(\rho, \sigma, u, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \sigma}\right) = 0$$

橢圓型方程



讲授要点

- ① 二阶线性偏微分方程
 - 标准形式
 - 自变量变换下的偏微分方程
- ② 二阶线性偏微分方程的分类
 - 一个定理
 - 双曲型方程
 - 椭圆型方程
 - 抛物型方程



$$b^2 - ac = 0$$

☞ 从方程 $a(dy)^2 - 2b dy dx + c(dx)^2 = 0$ 只能求得一个解 $\phi(x, y) = C$

☞ $\xi = \phi(x, y) \Rightarrow A = 0$

☞ B 一定为 0

☞ 可以任取另一个变换, $\eta = \psi(x, y)$, 只要它和 $\xi = \phi(x, y)$ 彼此独立即可



$$b^2 - ac = 0$$

☞ 从方程 $a(dy)^2 - 2b dy dx + c(dx)^2 = 0$ 只能求得一个解 $\phi(x, y) = C$

☞ $\xi = \phi(x, y) \Rightarrow A = 0$

☞ B 一定为 0

☞ 可以任取另一个变换, $\eta = \psi(x, y)$, 只要它和 $\xi = \phi(x, y)$ 彼此独立即可



$$b^2 - ac = 0$$

☞ 从方程 $a(dy)^2 - 2b dy dx + c(dx)^2 = 0$ 只能求得一个解 $\phi(x, y) = C$

☞ $\xi = \phi(x, y) \Rightarrow A = 0$

☞ B 一定为 0

☞ 可以任取另一个变换, $\eta = \psi(x, y)$, 只要它和 $\xi = \phi(x, y)$ 彼此独立即可



$$b^2 - ac = 0$$

☞ 从方程 $a(dy)^2 - 2b dy dx + c(dx)^2 = 0$ 只能求得一个解 $\phi(x, y) = C$

☞ $\xi = \phi(x, y) \Rightarrow A = 0$

☞ B 一定为 0

☞ 可以任取另一个变换, $\eta = \psi(x, y)$, 只要它和 $\xi = \phi(x, y)$ 彼此独立即可



$$b^2 - ac = 0$$

$$A \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + 2B \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + C \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} + \Phi \left(\xi, \eta, u, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \xi &= \phi(x, y) \\ \eta &= \psi(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} + \Phi_5 \left(\xi, \eta, u, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) = 0$$

抛物型方程



结论

👉 若 a, b, c 为常数, 则偏微分方程一定属于上述三种类型之一

👉 若 a, b, c 不为常数, 则在 (x, y) 平面上的一定区域内, 偏微分方程属于上述三种类型之一



结论

👉 若 a, b, c 为常数, 则偏微分方程一定属于上述三种类型之一

👉 若 a, b, c 不为常数, 则在 (x, y) 平面上的一定区域内, 偏微分方程属于上述三种类型之一

