第十四 讲积 分变 换

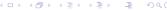
北京大学物理学院

2007年春



- ① Laplace变换的应用
 - 无界杆的热传导问题
 - 无界弦的波动问题
- 2 Fourier变换的应用
 - 基本原理
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References

▶ 吴崇试, 《数学物理方法》, 第19章

▶ 梁昆淼, 《数学物理方法》, 第13章

● 胡嗣柱、倪光炯,《数学物理方法》,第11章



Laplace变换的应用



- Laplace变换可用于求解含时间的偏微分方程 定解问题
- 变换后, 自变量的个数比原来减少一个
- 例如,原来是x和t两个自变量的偏微分方程 定解问题,变换后就只需求解常微分方程(自 变量为x)的定解问题
- 一般说来,后者总比较容易求解
- 。这样求得的是原始的定解问题的解的像函
 - 数,还必须反演,才能得到原始问题的解

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$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f(x, t) \qquad -\infty < x < \infty \quad t > 0$$

$$u\Big|_{t=0} = 0 \qquad -\infty < x < \infty$$

说明

在这种无界区间的定解问题中,往往并不明 磁列山为界条件



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- 在这种无界区间的定解问题中,往往并不明确列出边界条件
- 实际上, 无界区间, 只是一个物理上的抽象
- 因此,如果要完整地列出定解问题的话,则还应当有边界条件 $u|_{x\to +\infty}\to 0$



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解 作Laplace变换

$$\Rightarrow u(x,t) = U(x,p) = \int_0^\infty u(x,t) e^{-pt} dt$$

把U(x,p)看成只是x的函数,p是参数,所以 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{d^2 U(x,p)}{dx^2}$

利用初始条件, 有 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = pU(x, p)$



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解

再进一步令f(x,t) = F(x,p)

定解问题就变成 $pU(x,p) - \kappa \frac{d^2U(x,p)}{dx^2} = F(x,p)$

 $\left. \frac{dU}{dt} \right|_{x \to \pm \infty} \to 0$ 的条件下即可解得 (见书,例10.8)

$$U(x,p) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\kappa p}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(x',p) \exp\left\{-\sqrt{\frac{p}{\kappa}}|x-x'|\right\} \mathrm{d}x'$$



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解

根据反演公式
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{p}}e^{-\alpha\sqrt{p}}$$
 $=\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi t}}\exp\left\{-\frac{\alpha^2}{4t}\right\}$ 以及

卷积定理, 就能够最后得到

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\kappa\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mathrm{d}x' \int_{0}^{t} \exp\left\{-\frac{(x-x')^2}{4\kappa(t-\tau)}\right\} \frac{f(x',\tau)}{\sqrt{t-\tau}} \mathrm{d}\tau$$



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评述

用Laplace变换求解偏微分方程定解问题,除了可以减少自变量的数目以外, 某些已知函数的像函数(例如方程的非齐次项,它的形式可能很复杂) 甚至都不必具体求出,在求反演时只需应用卷积定理即可



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$$u\Big|_{t=0} = \phi(x) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\Big|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \qquad -\infty < x < \infty$$

解 作Laplace变换

$$\Rightarrow u(x,t) = U(x,p) = \int_0^\infty u(x,t) e^{-pt} dt$$

于是, 原来的定解问题就化为

$$p^{2}U(x,p) - a^{2}\frac{\mathsf{d}^{2}U(x,p)}{\mathsf{d}x^{2}} = p\phi(x) + \psi(x)$$



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解

考虑到U(x,p)在 $x\to\pm\infty$ 的行为,可以求得此方程的解

$$U(x,p) = \frac{1}{2ap} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[p\phi(x') + \psi(x') \right] \exp\left\{ -\frac{p}{a} |x - x'| \right\} dx'$$
$$= \frac{1}{2a} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\phi(x') + \frac{\psi(x')}{p} \right] \exp\left\{ -\frac{p}{a} |x - x'| \right\} dx'$$



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解

因为
$$e^{-\alpha p}$$
 $\stackrel{.}{=}$ $\delta(t-\alpha)$, $\frac{1}{p}e^{-\alpha p}$ $\stackrel{.}{=}$ $\eta(t-\alpha)$ 所以 $u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2a} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(x') \, \delta\left(t - \frac{|x-x'|}{a}\right) \, \mathrm{d}x'$ $+ \frac{1}{2a} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi(x') \, \eta\left(t - \frac{|x-x'|}{a}\right) \, \mathrm{d}x$



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解

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(x') \, \delta(at - |x - x'|) \, \mathrm{d}x'$$
$$+ \frac{1}{2a} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi(x') \, \eta(at - |x - x'|) \, \mathrm{d}x'$$

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解

注意

$$\delta(at - |x - x'|) = \begin{cases} 0 & |x - x'| \neq at \\ \infty & |x - x'| = at \end{cases}$$
$$\eta(at - |x - x'|) = \begin{cases} 0 & |x - x'| \neq at \\ 1 & |x - x'| < at \end{cases}$$



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解

就可以得到

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(x') \delta\left(at - |x - x'|\right) dx' + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(x') dx'$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\phi(x - at) + \phi(x + at)\right] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(x') dx'$$





用Laplace变换求解偏微分方程定解问题还有一个优点,这就是不必将非齐次的边界条件齐次化,原有的偏微分方程定解问题的非齐次边界条件将转化为常微分方程的非齐次边界条件,不会带来原则的原始



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Fourier变换

对于无界区间 $(-\infty,\infty)$ 上的函数f(x),如果在任意有限区间上只有有限个极大极小和有限个第一类间断点, 且积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \mathrm{d}x$ 绝对收敛,则它的Fourier变换存在

$$F(k) = \mathscr{F}[f(x)] \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx$$

而逆变换(反演)是

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Basic Foundation Heat Conduction within Infinite Rod Wave Propagation within an Infinite String

评述

这里的Fourier变换和逆变换的形式可能和读者熟悉的形式略有不同.形式更加对称,更多地为物理学家所采用



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$$u|_{t=0} = 0 \qquad -\infty < x < \infty$$

解 作Fourier变换

假设u(x,t)的Fourier变换存在

$$U(k,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(x,t) e^{-ikx} dx$$

$$F(k,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,t) e^{-ikx} dx$$



$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f(x, t) \qquad -\infty < x < \infty \quad t > 0$$

$$u|_{t=0} = 0 \qquad -\infty < x < \infty$$

解 作Fourier变换

假设u(x,t)的Fourier变换存在

$$U(k,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(x,t) \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}kx} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$F(k,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,t) e^{-ikx} dx$$



$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f(x, t) \qquad -\infty < x < \infty \quad t > 0$$

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$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f(x, t) \qquad -\infty < x < \infty \quad t > 0$$

$$u|_{t=0} = 0 \qquad -\infty < x < \infty$$

解 在作Fourier变换后,定解问题就变为

$$\frac{dU(k,t)}{dt} + \kappa k^2 U(k,t) = F(k,t)$$
$$U(k,t)\big|_{t=0} = 0$$

用常数变易法求解, 就得到

$$U(k,t) = e^{-\kappa k^2 t} \int_0^t F(k,\tau) e^{\kappa k^2 \tau} d\tau$$



$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f(x, t) \qquad -\infty < x < \infty \quad t > 0$$

$$u|_{t=0} = 0 \qquad -\infty < x < \infty$$

在作Fourier变换后,定解问题就变为

$$\frac{dU(k,t)}{dt} + \kappa k^2 U(k,t) = F(k,t)$$
$$U(k,t)\big|_{t=0} = 0$$

用常数变易法求解, 就得到

$$U(k,t) = \mathrm{e}^{-\kappa k^2 t} \int_0^t F(k, au) \mathrm{e}^{\kappa k^2 au} \mathrm{d} au$$

积分变换



$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f(x, t) \qquad -\infty < x < \infty \quad t > 0$$

$$u|_{t=0} = 0 \qquad -\infty < x < \infty$$

解 再求反演

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} U(k,t) e^{ikx} dk$$
$$= \int_{0}^{t} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(k,\tau) e^{-\kappa k^{2}(t-\tau)} e^{ikx} dk \right] d\tau$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f(x, t) \qquad -\infty < x < \infty \quad t > 0$$

$$u|_{t=0} = 0 \qquad -\infty < x < \infty$$

解

利用
$$\int_0^\infty \mathrm{e}^{-t^2} \cos 2xt \, \mathrm{d}t = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi} \mathrm{e}^{-x^2}$$
,可以算出
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \mathrm{e}^{-\kappa k^2 (t-\tau)} \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}kx} \mathrm{d}k$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\kappa (t-\tau)}} \exp\left[-\frac{x^2}{4\kappa (t-\tau)}\right]$$



$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f(x, t) \qquad -\infty < x < \infty \quad t > 0$$

$$u|_{t=0} = 0 \qquad -\infty < x < \infty$$

解

利用
$$\int_0^\infty \mathrm{e}^{-t^2} \cos 2xt \, \mathrm{d}t = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi} \mathrm{e}^{-x^2}$$
,可以算出
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \mathrm{e}^{-\kappa k^2 (t-\tau)} \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}kx} \mathrm{d}k$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\kappa (t-\tau)}} \exp\left[-\frac{x^2}{4\kappa (t-\tau)}\right]$$



$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f(x, t) \qquad -\infty < x < \infty \quad t > 0$$

$$u|_{t=0} = 0 \qquad -\infty < x < \infty$$

解

再利用
$$f(x,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(k,t) e^{ikx} dk$$
,根据

Fourier变换的卷积公式

$$\mathscr{F}[f_1(x)] \mathscr{F}[f_2(x)] = \mathscr{F}\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(\xi) f_2(x-\xi) d\xi\right]$$



$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f(x, t) \qquad -\infty < x < \infty \quad t > 0$$

$$u|_{t=0} = 0 \qquad -\infty < x < \infty$$

解

再利用
$$f(x,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(k,t) e^{ikx} dk$$
,根据Fourier变换的卷积公式

$$\mathscr{F}[f_1(x)] \mathscr{F}[f_2(x)] = \mathscr{F}\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(\xi) f_2(x-\xi) d\xi\right]$$



$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f(x, t) \qquad -\infty < x < \infty \quad t > 0$$

$$u|_{t=0} = 0 \qquad -\infty < x < \infty$$

解 最后就能得到

$$u(x,t) = \int_0^t \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{f(\xi,\tau)}{\sqrt{2\kappa(t-\tau)}} \exp\left[-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4\kappa(t-\tau)}\right] d\xi \right\} d\tau$$

$$=rac{1}{2\sqrt{\kappa\pi}}\int_0^t \left\{\int_{-\infty}^\infty f(\xi, au) \exp\left[-rac{(x-\xi)^2}{4\kappa(t- au)}
ight] \mathrm{d}\xi
ight\}rac{\mathrm{d} au}{\sqrt{t- au}}$$



讲授要点

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 - Mellin 变换





《曰》 《聞》 《思》 《思》

例14.2 求解无界弦的波动问题

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \qquad -\infty < x < \infty \quad t > 0$$

$$u\Big|_{t=0} = \phi(x) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\Big|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \qquad -\infty < x < \infty$$

解 作Fourier变换

假设u(x,t)的Fourier变换存在

$$U(k,t) = \mathscr{F}\{u(x,t)\} \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(x,t) \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}kx} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$\Phi(k) = \mathscr{F}\{\phi(x)\} \qquad \Psi(k) = \mathscr{F}\{\psi(x)\}$$



$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \qquad -\infty < x < \infty \quad t > 0$$

$$u\Big|_{t=0} = \phi(x) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\Big|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \qquad -\infty < x < \infty$$

解 作Fourier变换

假设u(x,t)的Fourier变换存在

$$U(k,t) = \mathscr{F}\{u(x,t)\} \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(x,t) \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}kx} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$\Phi(k) = \mathscr{F}\{\phi(x)\}\qquad \Psi(k) = \mathscr{F}\{\psi(x)\}$$



$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \qquad -\infty < x < \infty \quad t > 0$$

$$u\Big|_{t=0} = \phi(x) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\Big|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \qquad -\infty < x < \infty$$

解 作Fourier变换

假设u(x,t)的Fourier变换存在

$$U(k,t) = \mathscr{F}\{u(x,t)\} \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(x,t) \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}kx} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$\Phi(k) = \mathscr{F}\{\phi(x)\}$$
 $\Psi(k) = \mathscr{F}\{\psi(x)\}$





$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \qquad -\infty < x < \infty \quad t > 0$$

$$u\Big|_{t=0} = \phi(x) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\Big|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \qquad -\infty < x < \infty$$

解在作Fourier变换后,定解问题就变为

$$rac{\mathsf{d}^2 U(k,t)}{\mathsf{d}t^2} + k^2 a^2 U(k,t) = 0$$
 $U(k,t)\big|_{t=0} = \varPhi(k) \qquad rac{\mathsf{d}U(k,t)}{\mathsf{d}t}\Big|_{t=0} = \varPsi(k)$

解为 $U(k,t) = \Phi(k)\cos kat + \Psi(k)\frac{\sin kat}{ka}$



$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \qquad -\infty < x < \infty \quad t > 0$$

$$u\Big|_{t=0} = \phi(x) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\Big|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \qquad -\infty < x < \infty$$

解在作Fourier变换后,定解问题就变为

$$egin{aligned} rac{\mathsf{d}^2 U(k,t)}{\mathsf{d}t^2} + k^2 a^2 U(k,t) &= 0 \ U(k,t)ig|_{t=0} &= arPhi(k) & rac{\mathsf{d}U(k,t)}{\mathsf{d}t}ig|_{t=0} &= arPsi(k) \end{aligned}$$

解为
$$U(k,t) = \Phi(k)\cos kat + \Psi(k)\frac{\sin kat}{ka}$$



$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \qquad -\infty < x < \infty \quad t > 0$$

$$u\Big|_{t=0} = \phi(x) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\Big|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \qquad -\infty < x < \infty$$

解 再求反演

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Phi(k,t) \cos kat \, e^{ikx} dk + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Psi(k,t) \frac{\sin kat}{ka} e^{ikx} dk$$



$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \qquad -\infty < x < \infty \quad t > 0$$

$$u\Big|_{t=0} = \phi(x) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\Big|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \qquad -\infty < x < \infty$$

解

利用
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^\infty \Phi(k) \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}kx} \mathrm{d}k = \phi(x)$$
,可以算出
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \Phi(k) \cos kat \, \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}kx} \mathrm{d}k = \frac{1}{2} \left[\phi(x+at) + \phi(x-at) \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \Psi(k) \frac{\sin kat}{ka} \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}kx} \mathrm{d}k = \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\xi) \mathrm{d}\xi$$



$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \qquad -\infty < x < \infty \quad t > 0$$

$$u\Big|_{t=0} = \phi(x) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\Big|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \qquad -\infty < x < \infty$$

解

利用
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^\infty \Phi(k) \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}kx} \mathrm{d}k = \phi(x)$$
,可以算出
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \Phi(k) \cos kat \, \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}kx} \mathrm{d}k = \frac{1}{2} \left[\phi(x+at) + \phi(x-at) \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \Psi(k) \frac{\sin kat}{ka} \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}kx} \mathrm{d}k = \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\xi) \mathrm{d}\xi$$



$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \qquad -\infty < x < \infty \quad t > 0$$

$$u\Big|_{t=0} = \phi(x) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\Big|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \qquad -\infty < x < \infty$$

利用
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^\infty \Phi(k) \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}kx} \mathrm{d}k = \phi(x)$$
,可以算出
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \Phi(k) \cos kat \, \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}kx} \mathrm{d}k = \frac{1}{2} \left[\phi(x+at) + \phi(x-at) \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \Psi(k) \frac{\sin kat}{ka} \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}kx} \mathrm{d}k = \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\xi) \mathrm{d}\xi$$



$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \qquad -\infty < x < \infty \quad t > 0$$

$$u\Big|_{t=0} = \phi(x) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\Big|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \qquad -\infty < x < \infty$$

解 最后就能得到

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



讲授要点

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Hankel变换

$$U(p) = \int_0^\infty u(r) \mathsf{J}_0(pr) r dr$$
$$u(r) = \int_0^\infty U(p) \mathsf{J}_0(pr) p dp$$

带电导体圆盘的静电势

见书,例19.5

$$\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(r\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

$$u\Big|_{r=0}$$

$$u\Big|_{r\to\infty} \to 0$$

$$u\Big|_{z=0} = u_0$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\Big|_{z=0} = 0$$



Hankel变换

$$U(p) = \int_0^\infty u(r) \mathsf{J}_0(pr) r dr$$
$$u(r) = \int_0^\infty U(p) \mathsf{J}_0(pr) p dp$$

带电导体圆盘的静电势

见书,例19.5

$$\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(r\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0 \qquad 0 < 0 < 0$$

$$u\big|_{r=0} \pi R \qquad u\big|_{r\to\infty} \to 0$$

$$u\big|_{z=0} = u_0 \qquad r < 0$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\big|_{z=0} = 0 \qquad r > 0$$



Hankel变换

$$U(p) = \int_0^\infty u(r) \mathsf{J}_0(pr) r dr$$
$$u(r) = \int_0^\infty U(p) \mathsf{J}_0(pr) p dp$$

带电导体圆盘的静电势

见书,例19.5

$$\begin{split} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} &= 0 & 0 < r < \infty \quad z > 0 \\ u\big|_{r=0} 有界 \quad u\big|_{r\to\infty} \to 0 \\ u\big|_{z=0} &= u_0 & r < a \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\big|_{z=0} &= 0 & r > a \\ u\big|_{z\to\infty} \to 0 & \end{split}$$



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Mellin变换可以看成是Fourier变换的变型

$$G(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt$$

$$g(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(\omega) e^{i\omega t} d\omega$$

$$G(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\sigma t} g(t) e^{(\sigma - i\omega)t} dt$$

$$e^{-\sigma t} g(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(\omega) e^{-(\sigma - i\omega)t} d\omega$$





Mellin变换可以看成是Fourier变换的变型

•
$$G(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt$$

$$g(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(\omega) e^{i\omega t} d\omega$$

•
$$G(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\sigma t} g(t) e^{(\sigma - i\omega)t} dt$$

 $e^{-\sigma t} g(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(\omega) e^{-(\sigma - i\omega)t} d\omega$





Mellin变换可以看成是Fourier变换的变型

$$G(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t) \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}\omega t} \mathrm{d}t$$

$$g(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(\omega) \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\omega t} \mathrm{d}\omega$$

$$\bullet \ G(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\sigma t} g(t) e^{(\sigma - i\omega)t} dt$$

$$e^{-\sigma t} g(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(\omega) e^{-(\sigma - i\omega)t} d\omega$$





•
$$G(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\sigma t} g(t) e^{(\sigma - i\omega)t} dt$$

• $e^{-\sigma t} g(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(\omega) e^{-(\sigma - i\omega)t} d\omega$
• $\Rightarrow \nu = \sigma - i\omega, x = e^{t}$
• $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\sigma t} g(t), F(\nu) = G(\omega)$
• $F(\nu) = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) x^{\nu - 1} dx$
• $f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\sigma - i\infty}^{\sigma + i\infty} F(\nu) x^{-\nu} d\nu \qquad (\sigma > \sigma_0)$

•
$$G(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\sigma t} g(t) e^{(\sigma - i\omega)t} dt$$

• $e^{-\sigma t} g(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(\omega) e^{-(\sigma - i\omega)t} d\omega$

• $\Leftrightarrow \nu = \sigma - i\omega, \ x = e^t$

• $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\sigma t} g(t), \ F(\nu) = G(\omega)$

• $F(\nu) = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) x^{\nu - 1} dx$

• $f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\sigma - i\infty}^{\sigma + i\infty} F(\nu) x^{-\nu} d\nu$

• $f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\sigma - i\infty}^{\sigma + i\infty} F(\nu) x^{-\nu} d\nu$

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• $f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\sigma - i\infty}^{\sigma + i\infty} F(\nu) x^{-\nu} d\nu$

Vlellin变换定埋从略



•
$$G(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\sigma t} g(t) e^{(\sigma - i\omega)t} dt$$

• $e^{-\sigma t} g(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(\omega) e^{-(\sigma - i\omega)t} d\omega$
• $\Leftrightarrow \nu = \sigma - i\omega, \ x = e^t$
• $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\sigma t} g(t), \ F(\nu) = G(\omega)$
• $F(\nu) = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) x^{\nu - 1} dx$
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•
$$G(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\sigma t} g(t) e^{(\sigma - i\omega)t} dt$$

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• $\Leftrightarrow \nu = \sigma - i\omega, \ x = e^t$
• $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\sigma t} g(t), \ F(\nu) = G(\omega)$
• $F(\nu) = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) x^{\nu - 1} dx$
• $f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\sigma - i\infty}^{\sigma + i\infty} F(\nu) x^{-\nu} d\nu \qquad (\sigma > \sigma_0)$





$$\begin{split} &\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(r\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\right) + \frac{1}{r^2}\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} = 0 \qquad r > 0, \, -\alpha < \theta < \alpha \\ &u\big|_{r=0}$$
有界 $u\big|_{r\to\infty} \to 0 \qquad -\alpha < \theta < \alpha \\ &u\big|_{\theta=\pm\alpha} = \eta(a-r) \qquad \qquad 0 \leq r < \infty \end{split}$

解 作Mellin变换
$$U(\nu,\theta) = \int_0^\infty u(r,\theta)r^{\nu-1}dr$$

方程变为
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 U}{\mathrm{d}\theta^2} + \nu^2 U = 0$$
 边界条件
$$U|_{\theta=\pm\alpha} = \frac{1}{\nu} a^{\nu}$$



$$\begin{split} &\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(r\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\right) + \frac{1}{r^2}\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} = 0 \qquad r > 0, \, -\alpha < \theta < \alpha \\ &u\big|_{r=0}$$
有界 $u\big|_{r\to\infty} \to 0 \qquad -\alpha < \theta < \alpha \\ &u\big|_{\theta=\pm\alpha} = \eta(a-r) \qquad \qquad 0 \leq r < \infty \end{split}$

解 作Mellin变换 $U(\nu,\theta) = \int_0^\infty u(r,\theta)r^{\nu-1}dr$

方程变为
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 U}{\mathrm{d}\theta^2} + \nu^2 U = 0$$
 边界条件
$$U|_{\theta=\pm\alpha} = \frac{1}{\nu} a^{\nu}$$



$$\begin{split} &\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(r\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\right) + \frac{1}{r^2}\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} = 0 \qquad r > 0, \, -\alpha < \theta < \alpha \\ &u\big|_{r=0} 有界 \qquad u\big|_{r\to\infty} \to 0 \qquad -\alpha < \theta < \alpha \\ &u\big|_{\theta=+\alpha} = \eta(a-r) \qquad \qquad 0 \leq r < \infty \end{split}$$

解 作 Mellin 变换 $U(u, heta) = \int_0^\infty u(r, heta) r^{ u-1} \mathsf{d} r$

方程变为
$$\frac{\mathsf{d}^2 U}{\mathsf{d}\theta^2} + \nu^2 U = 0$$

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反演
$$u(r,\theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\sigma-i\infty}^{\sigma+i\infty} \frac{1}{\nu} \frac{\cos \nu \theta}{\cos \nu \alpha} \left(\frac{a}{r}\right)^{\nu} d\nu$$

其中
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当r > a时

$$u(r,\theta) = \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-)^n}{2n+1} \left(\frac{a}{r}\right)^{(2n+1)\pi/2\alpha} \cos \frac{2n+1}{2\alpha} \pi \theta$$

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$$u(r,\theta) = 1 - \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-)^n}{2n+1} \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^{(2n+1)\pi/2\alpha} \cos \frac{2n+1}{2\alpha} \pi \theta$$



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