

# 数学物理方法

Methods in Mathematical Physics

第十章 格林函数法

Method of Green's Function

武汉大学物理科学与技术学院





## 第十章 格林函数法

## § 10. 2 泊松方程的狄氏问题

Dirichlet Problem for the Poisoon's Equations

$$\begin{cases}
\Delta u = -h(M), & M \in \tau \\
u|_{\sigma} = g(M)
\end{cases} (1)$$





#### 1、为何引入格林公式

- (1) 积分公式的起点是通过直接积分或分部积分将未知函数从微分号下解脱出来
- (2) 我们要求解的三类数值方程中均含有  $\triangle$ , 格林公式是将未知函数, 从微分算符  $\triangle$ 下解脱出来的工具.

设u(x,y,z),v(x,y,z) 在 $\tau$  中具有连续的二阶导数,在 $\bar{\tau}$  上具有连续的一阶导数,则有如下格林公式:

### 一、格林公式

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2、格林第一公式

$$\int_{\tau} u \Delta v d\tau + \int_{\tau} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v d\tau = \int_{\sigma} u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} d\sigma \qquad (3)$$

$$\int_{\tau} v \Delta u d\tau + \int_{\tau} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v d\tau = \int_{\sigma} v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} d\sigma \tag{4}$$

3、格林第二公式

$$\int_{\tau} u \Delta v d\tau - \int_{\tau} v \Delta u d\tau = \int_{\sigma} \left( u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) d\sigma \tag{5}$$

- 意义: (1) 将 $u, v, \Delta u, \Delta v$ 的值与 $u, v, \frac{\partial v}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial u}$ 的边值联系起来。
  - (2) *u*, *v*对称
  - (3) 若已知 v,  $\Delta v = 0$ , 及  $v|_{\sigma}$ , 则由格林公式可能求得

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = -h(M) & (1) \\ u|_{\sigma} = g(M) & (2) \end{cases}$$
  $\geq$   $\mathbb{R}_{\circ}$ 

#### 格林公式

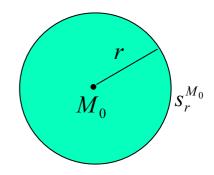
§ 10. 2泊松方 程的狄氏问题

#### 球面平均值公式

#### (1) 定义

$$\overline{u}(r,t) = \frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \iint_{S_r^{M_0}} u(M,t) ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{S_r^{M_0}} u(M,t) d\Omega \qquad d\Omega = \frac{ds}{r^2} = \sin\theta d\theta d\phi$$

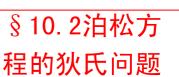


$$d\Omega = \frac{ds}{r^2} = \sin\theta \, d\theta \, d\varphi$$

-u(M,t)在以 $M_0$ 为中心,r为半径的球面  $S_r^{M_0}$ 上的平均值。

$$u(M_0, t_0) = \lim_{r \to 0} \overline{u}(r, t_0)$$

## 积分公式一格林函数法





## 1、(三维) 狄氏积分公式 $M, M_0 \in \tau$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = -h(M) & (1) \\ u|_{\sigma} = f(M) & (2) \end{cases} \begin{cases} \Delta G = -\delta(M - M_0) & (3) \\ G|_{\sigma} = 0 & (4) \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{\mathbb{M}(3) \to G} = \frac{1}{4\pi r} (10.3.4), \quad r = \sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2}$$

则(3) 
$$\rightarrow G = \frac{1}{4\pi r}$$
 (10.3.4),  $r = \sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2}$ 

 $[(1)\cdot G-(3)\cdot u]$ 在 $[\tau-\tau_{\varepsilon}]$ 中积分有:

$$\int_{\tau-\tau_{\varepsilon}} [G\Delta u - u\Delta G] d\tau = \int_{\tau-\tau_{\varepsilon}} u\delta(M - M_0) d\tau - \int_{\tau-\tau_{\varepsilon}} Gh(M) d\tau$$

对左边用格林第二公式有:

$$\int_{\sigma+\sigma_{\varepsilon}} (G\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - u\frac{\partial G}{\partial n}) d\sigma = \int_{\tau-\tau_{\varepsilon}} u\delta(M - M_{0}) d\tau - \int_{\tau-\tau_{\varepsilon}} Gh(M) d\tau$$

$$\int_{\sigma} (G\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - u\frac{\partial G}{\partial n}) d\sigma - u(M_{0}) = -\int_{\tau} G(M, M_{0})h(M) d\tau$$

## 积分公式一格林函数法

§ 10. 2泊松方 程的狄氏问题



#### 1、(三维)狄氏积分公式

$$\int \Delta u = -h(M) \qquad (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = -h(M) & (1) \\ u \big|_{\sigma} = f(M) & (2) \end{cases}$$

#### 狄氏格林函数

$$\int \Delta \dot{G} = -\delta (M - M_0)$$
 (3)

$$|G|_{\sigma} = 0 \tag{4}$$

$$\int_{\sigma} \left( G \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - u \frac{\partial G}{\partial n} \right) d\sigma - u(M_0) = -\int_{\tau} G(M, M_0) h(M) d\tau$$

将边界条件(2)(4)代入上式有:

$$u(M_0) = \int_{\tau} G(M, M_0) h(M) d\tau - \int_{\sigma} f(M) \frac{\partial G}{\partial n} d\sigma$$

$$u(M) = \int_{\tau} G(M, M_0) h(M_0) d\tau_0 - \int_{\sigma} f(M_0) \frac{\partial G}{\partial n_0} d\sigma_0$$

$$G(M, M_0) = G(M_0, M)$$

一狄氏积分公式



#### 二、积分公式一格林函数法

2、狄氏积分公式的物理意义:

第一项:体内源产生的场的和。

第二项: 边界面上源产生的场的和。

3、(二维)狄氏积分公式

$$\begin{cases}
\Delta u(M) = -h(M) & M \in \sigma \\
u|_{l} = f(M)
\end{cases}$$

$$u(M) = \iint_{\sigma} G(M, M_0) h(M_0) d\sigma_0 - \int_{l} f(M_0) \frac{\partial G}{\partial n_0} dl_0$$

## 三、小结:



1. 
$$\int_{\tau} u \Delta v d\tau - \int_{\tau} v \Delta u d\tau = \int_{\sigma} \left( u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) d\sigma \tag{5}$$

2. 
$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = -h(M), M \in \tau \\ u|_{\sigma} = f(M) \end{cases}$$
 (2)

$$u(M) = \iiint_{\tau} G(M, M_0) h(M_0) d\tau_0 - \iint_{\sigma} f(M_0) \frac{\partial G}{\partial n_0} d\sigma_0 \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta G = -\delta(M - M_0) & (3) \\ G|_{\sigma} = 0 & (4) \end{cases} \qquad G(M, M_0) = G(M_0, M)$$





习题 10.2:1(2)

# Good-by!



$$\int_{\tau} [u\Delta v - v\Delta u] d\tau = \int_{\sigma} \left(u\frac{\partial v}{\partial n} - v\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}\right) d\sigma$$

$$G(M_1, M_2) = G(M_2, M_1)$$

$$\begin{cases}
\Delta G(M, M_1) = -\delta(M - M_1) & (7) \\
G(M, M_1)|_{\sigma} = 0
\end{cases}$$
(8) 
$$\begin{cases}
\Delta G(M, M_2) = -\delta(M - M_2) & (9) \\
G(M, M_2)|_{\sigma} = 0
\end{cases}$$
(10)

$$\iiint_{\tau} [(7) \cdot G(M, M_2) - (9) \cdot G(M, M_1)] d\tau:$$

$$\begin{split} \iiint_{\tau} [G(M, M_2) \cdot \Delta G(M, M_1) - G(M, M_1) \cdot \Delta G(M, M_2)] d\tau \\ &= \iiint_{\tau} [-G(M, M_2) \delta(M - M_1) + G(M, M_1) \delta(M - M_2)] d\tau \end{split}$$

$$\iint_{\sigma} [G(M, M_2) \frac{\partial}{\partial n} G(M, M_1) - G(M, M_1) \frac{\partial}{\partial n} G(M, M_2)]$$

$$= -G(M_1, M_2) + G(M_2, M_1)$$
(8),(10)

$$0 = -G(M_1, M_2) + G(M_2, M_1) \rightarrow G(M_1, M_2) = G(M_2, M_1)$$