2013-2014 学年冬学期

(20分) 用反射法(对称延拓法) 求解下列初边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = u_{xx} + \underline{x} & \text{that if } \forall x \text{ s.t. MB } \text{ if } x \geq 0, \ t > 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = 2 & \text{t.t.} & \text{t.t.} \\ u|_{t=0} = -\frac{1}{6}x^3 + 2\cos x, \quad u_t|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

二、(20 分)已知在极坐标 (r,θ) 下有

W4(X) + x=0 $\omega(0)=2 \Rightarrow \omega=-\frac{1}{6}\chi^3+2$

ル= V+W(x)

奇处据: U= \(\frac{1}{2}\)(\(\phi(\frac{1}{2}\)(\tau+t)\)

that going

$$u_{xx}+u_{yy}=u_{rr}+\frac{1}{r}u_r+\frac{1}{r^2}u_{\theta\theta},$$

其中 $x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta$. 试用分离变量法求解下列边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0 & x^2 + y^2 \ge 4 \\ u|_{x^2 + y^2 = 4} = xy + 2y^2 \\ |u(x,y)| < +\infty & x^2 + y^2 \ge 4 \end{cases}$$
 三、(20 分) 对于给定的初始条件 $g(x)$,试求出控制函数 $f(x)$ 使得初边值问题

换汤不换锅

要多情况 的解 u(t,x) 当 $t \ge 4$ 时满足 u(t,x) = 0. 其中

$$F(t,x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & 0 \le t \le 2\\ 0 & t > 2 \end{cases}$$

四、(20分)

- (1) 试写出函数 f(x) 的傅里叶变换.
- (2) 记函数 $f(x) = e^{-x^2}$ 的傅里叶变换为 $g(\lambda)$. 求证 $g(\lambda)$ 满足方程 $\phi(\lambda)$ 满足方程 $\phi(\lambda)$

 $\frac{\mathrm{d}g}{\mathrm{d}\lambda} + \frac{\lambda}{2}g = 0, \qquad g(0) = \sqrt{\pi}, \qquad$ $\chi(x) = \sqrt{\pi}e^{-x^2}. \qquad \qquad \chi(x) = \sqrt{\pi}e^{$

并利用上述微分方程证明 $g(\lambda) = \sqrt{\pi}e^{-\lambda^2}$.

(3) 利用傅里叶变换求解

$$\begin{cases} u_{t} - u_{xx} - 2u_{x} = 0 & -\infty < x < +\infty, \ t > 0 \end{cases} \stackrel{2}{\searrow} \begin{cases} 1 - 2x & \text{of } \\ 2x & \text{of } \end{cases}$$

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五、(20分) b=cost c=-8m²(4) 试求出方程 u=1>0

八双曲壑

 $u_{tt} + 2\cos tu_{tx} - \sin^2 tu_{xx} - \sin tu_x = x - \sin t$ $e^{-\lambda^2 t}$. $e^{-\lambda^2 t}$

的标准型,并指出它是椭圆型、抛物线型还是双曲线型方程.

1: Carp = 1/2-ac

(2) 求解上述方程满足初值条件

的解.

$$|u|_{t=0} = -\frac{1}{8}x^{3}, \quad |u_{t}|_{t=0} = -\frac{3}{8}x^{3}$$

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再代初值

> U=-16((x-sint)2-t2)(2(x-si 由 扫描全能王 扫描创建

1 2 (X+2t)2 4t

20st ± 1 sint-t=G

int+t=C2

x-sint-t

浙江大学13-14学年冬学期《偏微分方程》期末考试解答

(20分) 用反射波法 (对称延拓法) 求解下列初边值问题

$$u_{tt} = u_{tt} + x, x \ge 0, t > 0$$

$$\begin{cases} p''(x) + x = 0. \\ v|_{x=0} = 2 \\ u|_{t=0} = -\frac{1}{6}x^3 + 2\cos x, u_t|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$p(x) = 2$$
解. 與 $w(x) = -\frac{1}{6}x^3 + 2, \Leftrightarrow v = u - w, y|_{t=0}$

$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} = v_{xx}, x \ge 0, t > 0 \\ v|_{x=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} = v_{xx}, x \ge 0, t > 0 \\ v|_{t=0} = -2 + 2\cos x, v_t|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} = v_{xx}, x \ge 0, t > 0 \\ v_{|x=0} = 0 \\ v_{|t=0} = -2 + 2\cos x, v_{t}|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$
55)

记
$$\phi(x) = \begin{cases} 2(\cos x - 1), & x \ge 0 \\ 2(1 - \cos x), & x < 0 \end{cases}$$
,考虑初值问题

$$u(t,x) = v(t,x) + w(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{6}x^3 - 2 + 2\cos(x+t) + 2\cos(x-t), & x \ge t \ge 0\\ -\frac{1}{6}x^3 + 2 + 2\cos(x+t) - 2\cos(x-t), & 0 \le x < t \end{cases}$$

二. (20分)) 已知在极坐标 (r,θ) 下有 $u_{xx}+u_{yy}=u_{rr}+\frac{1}{r}u_r+\frac{1}{r^2}u_{\theta\theta}$ 其中 $x=r\cos\theta,y=r\sin\theta.$ 试用分离变量法求解下列边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0, \ x^2 + y^2 \ge 4 \\ u|_{x^2 + y^2 = 4} = xy + 2y^2 \\ |u(x, y)| < +\infty, \ x^2 + y^2 \ge 4 \end{cases}$$

解.记 $x = r\cos\theta, y = r\sin\theta, u(r,\theta) = u(x,y)$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} u_{rr} + \frac{1}{r}u_r + \frac{1}{r^2}u_{\theta\theta} = 0, \ r \ge 2\\ u|_{r=2} = f(\theta) = 4 + 2\sin 2\theta - 4\cos 2\theta\\ |u| < +\infty, \ r \ge 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} H''(\theta) + \lambda H(\theta) = 0 \\ H(0) = H(2\pi), \ H'(0) = H'(2\pi) \end{cases}, \begin{cases} r^2 R''(r) + rR'(r) - \lambda R(r) = 0 \\ |R(r)| < +\infty \end{cases}$$

讨论特征值问题得:

 $\lambda_0 = 0$ 时,有非零解 $H_0(\theta) = B_0$, $R_0(r) = C_0$,从而得 $u_0(r, \theta) = a_0$,其中 $a_0 = B_0C_0$; $\lambda_n = n^2(n=1,2,\cdots)$ 时,有非零解 $H_n(\theta) = A_n \sin n\theta + B_n \cos n\theta$, $R_n(r) = C_n r^{-n}$,从而 得 $u_n(r,\theta) = r^{-n}(a_n \cos n\theta + b_n \sin n\theta)$, 其中 $a_n = C_n B_n$, $b_n = C_n A_n$; 作

$$u(r,\theta) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} u_n(r,\theta) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} r^{-n} (a_n \cos n\theta + b_n \sin n\theta),$$

$$a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 2^{-n} (a_n \cos n\theta + b_n \sin n\theta) = f(\theta) = 4 + 2\sin 2\theta - 4\cos 2\theta$$

即 $a_0 = 4$, $a_2 = -16$, $b_2 = 8$ 。解为

$$u = 4 + 8r^{-2}(-2\cos 2\theta + \sin 2\theta)$$

三. (20分) 对于给定的初始条件g(x), 试求出控制函数f(x)使得初边值问题。

$$\begin{cases} u_t - u_{xx} = F(t, x), & 0 \le x \le 2, t > 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, & u|_{x=2} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = g(x) \end{cases}$$

的解
$$u(t,x)$$
当 $t \ge 4$ 时满足 $u(t,x) = 0$,其中 $F(t,x) = \begin{cases} f(x), \ 0 \le t \le 2 \\ 0, \ t > 2 \end{cases}$ 解. 由边界条件知特征(本征)函数系为 $\{\sin \frac{n\pi x}{2}\}_{n=1}^{+\infty}$. 按特征(本征)函数系展开得

$$u(t,x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} T_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2}$$

$$g(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} g_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2}, \sharp + g_n = \int_0^2 g(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx$$

$$F(t,x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} A_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2}, \quad \sharp + A_n(t) = \int_0^2 F(t,x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{B_n, \ 0 \le t \le 2}{0, \ t > 2} \\ \frac{B_n}{0} + \frac{B_n}{2} +$$

代入初边值问题得

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} T_n'(t) + \frac{n^2\pi^2}{4}T_n(t) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} B_n, \ 0 \leq t \leq 2 \\ 0, \ t > 2 \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$$

$$T_{n}(t) = \begin{cases} (g_{n} - \frac{4B_{n}}{n^{2}\pi^{2}})e^{-\frac{n^{2}\pi^{2}t}{4}} + \frac{4B_{n}}{n^{2}\pi^{2}}, & 0 \le t \le 2\\ (g_{n} - \frac{4B_{n}}{n^{2}\pi^{2}} + \frac{4B_{n}}{n^{2}\pi^{2}}e^{-\frac{n^{2}\pi^{2}t}{4}})e^{-\frac{n^{2}\pi^{2}t}{4}} & t > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$y = e^{-\int \frac{n^{1}T}{4} dt} \left[\int \beta_{1} e^{\frac{n^{1}T}{4}} dt \right] \underbrace{\int \frac{n^{1}T}{4} dt}_{p_{1}} = \underbrace{\int \frac{n^{1}T}{4} dt}_{p_{2}} e^{-\frac{n^{2}\pi^{2}t}{4}} dt \right] \underbrace{\int \frac{n^{1}T}{4} dt}_{p_{2}} = \underbrace{\int \frac{n^{1}T}{4} dt}_{p_{2}} e^{-\frac{n^{2}\pi^{2}t}{4}} dt = \underbrace{\int \frac{n^{1}T}{4} dt}_{p_{2}} e^{-\frac{n^{2}T}{4}} dt}_{p_{2}} dt = \underbrace{\int \frac{n^{1}T}{4} dt}_{p_{2}} e^{-\frac{n^{2}T}{4}} dt}_{p_{2}}$$

由 $u(t,x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} T_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} = 0 \ (t \ge 4)$ 得到 $T_n(t) = 0 \ (t \ge 4)$,即满足

$$B_n = \frac{g_n n^2 \pi^2}{4(1 - e^{\frac{n^2 \pi^2}{2}})}$$

得到唯一的函数

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{g_n n^2 \pi^2}{4(1 - e^{\frac{n^2 \pi^2}{2}})} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2}, \ \ \sharp + g_n = \int_0^2 g(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx.$$
 20)

四. (20分)(1). 试写出函数f(x)的傅里叶变换;

(2). 记函数 $f(x) = e^{-x^2}$ 的傅里叶变换为 $g(\lambda)$, 求证 $g(\lambda)$ 满足微分方程:

$$\frac{dg}{d\lambda} + \frac{\lambda}{2}g = 0, \ g(0) = \sqrt{\pi};$$

并利用上述微分方程证明: $g(\lambda) = \sqrt{\pi}e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{2}}$;

(3). 利用傅里叶变换法求解:

$$\begin{cases} u_t - u_{xx} - 2u_x = 0, -\infty < x < +\infty, t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \end{cases}$$
解. (1). 省略。
$$(2). \ g(\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} e^{-i\lambda x} dx, \, \mathbb{Z} \, \&fg(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}. \, \text{由分部积分法},$$

$$\frac{dg}{d\lambda} = -i \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2} e^{-i\lambda x} dx = \frac{i}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{de^{-x^2}}{dx} e^{-i\lambda x} dx = -\frac{\lambda}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} e^{-i\lambda x} dx = -\frac{\lambda}{2} g(\lambda). \quad (10)$$

(3).
$$\hat{\imath}\hat{\imath}\hat{\imath}(t,\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u(t,x)e^{-i\lambda t}dx$$
, $\hat{\varphi}(\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(x)e^{-i\lambda x}dx$,利用傅里叶变换性质得

解得

$$\hat{u}(t,\lambda) = \hat{\varphi} e^{-(\lambda^2 - 2i\lambda)t}.$$

$$\hat{u}(t,\lambda) = \hat{\varphi} e^{-(\lambda^2 - 2i\lambda)t}.$$

$$\hat{v}(t,\lambda) = \hat{\varphi} e^{-(\lambda^2 - 2i\lambda)t}.$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}[e^{-(\lambda^2-2i\lambda)t}](x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(\lambda^2-2i\lambda)t} e^{i\lambda x} d\lambda = \frac{e^{-x}}{2\pi e^t \sqrt{t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\xi^2} e^{-i\xi(-\frac{x}{\sqrt{t}})} d\xi = \frac{e^{-(x+t)}}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4t}}$$
从而得
$$u(t,x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(\xi) e^{-(x-\xi+t)} e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4t}} d\xi.$$

$$(204)(1) id d\xi + id d\xi$$

五. (20分)(1). 试求出方程

$$u_{tt} + 2\cos t u_{tx} - \sin^2 t u_{xx} - \sin t u_x = x - \sin t, \ -\infty < x < +\infty, \ t > 0$$

的标准型,并指出它是椭圆型、抛物型还是双曲型方程;

(2). 求解上述方程满足初值条件 $u|_{t=0} = -\frac{1}{8}x^3$, $u_t|_{t=0} = -\frac{3}{8}x^2$ 的解。

解. 方程是一个双曲型方程;

特征方程为 $(dx)^2 - 2\cos t dx dt - \sin^2 t (dt)^2 = 0$, 得特征线为

$$x - \sin t - t = C_1$$
, $x - \sin t + t = C_2$.

作变换

$$\xi = x - \sin t - t, \ \eta = x - \sin t + t, \ u(\xi, \eta) = u(t, x).$$
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则原方程为

$$u_{\xi\eta} = -\frac{1}{8}(\xi + \eta) \qquad 15\%$$

解得

$$u(\xi, \eta) = -\frac{1}{16} \xi \eta(\xi + \eta) + F(\xi) + G(\eta),$$

其中是 $F(\xi)$, $G(\eta)$ 二个可微的任意函数。原方程的通解为

$$u(t,x) = -\frac{1}{8}(x-\sin t)^2 + \frac{1}{8}t^2(x-\sin t) + F(x-\sin t - t) + G(x-\sin t + t).$$

由初值条件 $u|_{t=0} = -\frac{1}{8}x^3$, $u_t|_{t=0} = -\frac{3}{8}x^2$ 得

$$-\frac{1}{8}x^3 + F(x) + G(x) = -\frac{1}{8}x^3, \frac{3}{8}x^2 + 2F'(x) = \frac{3}{8}x^2,$$

解得F(x) = C, G(x) = -C. 得到解为

$$u(t,x) = -\frac{1}{8}(x - \sin t)^2 + \frac{1}{8}t^2(x - \sin t).$$
 (20)