

1 2014–2015 学年冬学期（回忆）

一、 (1) 利用变换 $\zeta = x - \sin x + y$, $\eta = x + \sin x - y$ 化简方程

$$u_{xx} + 2 \cos x u_{xy} - \sin^2 x u_{yy} - \sin x u_y = 0.$$

(2) 求出上述方程的解, 并证明, 在条件

$$u|_{y=\sin x} = -2x, \quad u_y|_{y=\sin x} = x$$

下, 上述方程的解 $u(x, y)$ 满足 $u|_{y=\sin x+2} = 0$.

(1) 解: 求导并代入方程, 注意

$$u_{xx} = (1 - \cos x)^2 u_{\zeta\zeta} + 2 \sin^2 x u_{\zeta\eta} + (1 + \cos x)^2 u_{\eta\eta} + \sin x (u_{\zeta} + u_{\eta}),$$

可将原方程化简为

$$u_{\zeta\eta} = 0.$$

(2) 证明: 由 (1), 变换后方程的通解为 $u(\zeta, \eta) = F(\zeta) + G(\eta)$, 其中 $F(\cdot), G(\cdot)$ 是任意函数. 所以

$$u(x, y) = F(x - \sin x + y) + G(x + \sin x - y).$$

由题中条件,

$$u|_{y=\sin x} = F(x) + G(x) = -2x,$$

$$u_y|_{y=\sin x} = F'(x) - G'(x) = x, \text{ 即 } F(x) - G(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2,$$

解得

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^2 - x, \quad G(x) = -\frac{1}{4}x^2 - x.$$

代入 $u(x, y)$, 化简得

$$u(x, y) = -2x - x(\sin x - y).$$

所以 $u|_{y=\sin x+2} = -2x - x \cdot (-2) = 0$, 得证.

二、用分离变量法求解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_t - u_{xx} + u = 0 & 0 < x < 1, t > 0 \\ u_x|_{x=0} = 0, \quad u_x|_{x=1} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \cos \pi x + 2 \cos 2\pi x. \end{cases}$$

解: 令 $v(x, t) = e^t u(x, t)$, 则 v 满足

$$\begin{cases} v_t - v_{xx} = 0 & 0 < x < 1, t > 0 \\ v_x|_{x=0} = 0, \quad v_x|_{x=1} = 0 \\ v|_{t=0} = \cos \pi x + 2 \cos 2\pi x. \end{cases}$$

记 $v(x, t) = X(x)T(t)$, 由方程, 可设

$$\frac{X''}{X} = \frac{T'}{T} = \lambda.$$

结合边值条件, $X(x)$ 满足本征问题

$$\begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0 \\ X'(0) = 0, \quad X'(1) = 0. \end{cases}$$

解得

$$\lambda_n = n^2 \pi^2, \quad X_n = c_n \cos n\pi x. \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

此时 $T(t)$ 满足 $T'(t) + n^2 \pi^2 T(t) = 0$, 解得

$$T_n = a_n e^{-n^2 \pi^2 t}.$$

所以

$$v(x, t) = A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} [A_n e^{-n^2 \pi^2 t} \cos n\pi x].$$

由

$$v|_{t=0} = A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} [A_n \cos n\pi x] = \cos \pi x + 2 \cos 2\pi x,$$

可求得

$$A_1 = 1, \quad A_2 = 2, \quad A_k = 0 \quad (k = 0, 3, 4, 5, \dots).$$

所以

$$v(x, t) = e^{-\pi^2 t} \cos \pi x + 2e^{-4\pi^2 t} \cos 2\pi x,$$

$$u(x, t) = e^{-t} v = e^{-(\pi^2+1)t} \cos \pi x + 2e^{(-4\pi^2+1)t} \cos 2\pi x.$$

三、用分离变量法求解问题：

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = e^{-2x} \sin y & x > 0, 0 < y < \pi \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, & u(x, y) \text{ 有界} \\ u|_{y=0} = 0, & u|_{y=\pi} = 1 \end{cases}$$

解：令 $v(x, y) = u(x, y) - y/\pi$ ，则 $v(x, y)$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} v_{xx} + v_{yy} = e^{-2x} \sin y & x > 0, 0 < y < \pi \\ v|_{x=0} = -y/\pi, & v(x, y) \text{ 有界} \\ v|_{y=0} = 0, & v|_{y=\pi} = 0 \end{cases}$$

考察得， $v(x, y)$ 关于 y 有本征函数

$$Y_n = c_n \sin ny \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots).$$

设

$$v(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} C_n(x) \sin ny,$$

代入方程及边界条件，有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (C_n''(x) - n^2 C_n(x)) \sin ny &= e^{-2x} \sin y, \\ \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} C_n(0) &= -y/\pi. \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} C_1''(x) - C_1(x) &= e^{-2x}, & C_k''(x) - n^2 C_k(x) &= 0 \quad (k \geq 2), \\ C_n(0) &= -\frac{\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi y \sin y \, dy}{\int_0^\pi \sin^2 ny \, dy} = -\frac{2}{\pi^2} \int_0^\pi y \sin ny \, dy = \frac{2(-1)^n}{n\pi} \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots). \end{aligned}$$

解 $C_1(x)$ ，得

$$C_1(x) = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x} + \frac{1}{3} e^{-2x}$$

由有界性， $c_1 = 0$ ；又由 $C_1(0) = c_2 + \frac{1}{3} = -2/\pi$ ， $c_2 = -(2/\pi + 1/3)$ 。所以

$$C_1(x) = -\left(\frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{1}{3}\right) e^{-x} + \frac{1}{3} e^{-2x}.$$

解 $C_k(x)$ ($k \geq 2$) 并结合条件，得

$$C_k(x) = \frac{2(-1)^n}{n\pi} e^{-kx} \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots).$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} v(x, y) &= \left[-\left(\frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{1}{3}\right) e^{-x} + \frac{1}{3} e^{-2x}\right] \sin y + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{2(-1)^n}{n\pi} e^{-ny} \sin ny\right), \\ u(x, y) &= v(x, y) + y/\pi = \dots \end{aligned}$$

四、 (1) 求 $\varphi(t)$, 使 $v(x, t) = \varphi(t) \sin x$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} - 4v_{xx} = t \sin x \\ v_x|_{x=0} = \sin 2t + \frac{1}{4}t. \end{cases}$$

(2) 用延拓法求以下问题中的 $u(x, t)$:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - 4u_{xx} = t \sin x & x > 0 \quad t > 0 \\ u_x|_{x=0} = \sin 2t + \frac{1}{4}t \\ u|_{t=0} = \sin x, \quad u_t|_{t=0} = \frac{9}{4} \sin x. \end{cases}$$

解:

(1) $\varphi(x) = v_x|_{x=0} = \sin 2t + \frac{1}{4}t.$

(2) 令 $w(x, t) = u(x, t) - v(x, t)$, 则 $w(x, t)$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} w_{tt} - 4w_{xx} = 0 & x > 0 \quad t > 0 \\ w_x|_{x=0} = 0 \\ w|_{t=0} = \sin x, \quad w_t|_{t=0} = 0. \end{cases}$$

对 x 作偶延拓, 得

$$\begin{cases} W_{tt} - 4W_{xx} = 0 & -\infty < x < +\infty, \quad t > 0 \\ W|_{t=0} = \Phi(x), \quad W_t|_{t=0} = 0, \end{cases}$$

其中

$$W(x, t) = \begin{cases} w(x, t) & x \geq 0, \\ w(-x, t) & x < 0, \end{cases} \quad \Phi(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x & x \geq 0, \\ -\sin x & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

易得

$$W(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} [\Phi(x + 2t) + \Phi(x - 2t)].$$

所以

$$w(x, t) = \begin{cases} \cos x \sin 2t & 0 < x < 2t, \\ \sin x \cos 2t & 0 < 2t < x, \end{cases}$$

$$u(x, t) = w(x, t) + v(x, t) = \begin{cases} (\cos x + \sin x) \sin 2t + \frac{1}{4}t \sin x & 0 < x < 2t, \\ \sin x (\cos 2t + \sin 2t) + \frac{1}{4}t \sin x & 0 < 2t < x. \end{cases}$$

五、 (1) 求证

$$F[f'(x)](\lambda) = i\lambda F[f(x)](\lambda).$$

(2) 若 $f(x)$ 满足 $\lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$, 求证

$$F^{-1}[e^{iax} f(x)](\lambda) = F^{-1}[f(x)](\lambda + a).$$

(3) 用傅立叶变换求解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t + 2u_x = \frac{1}{1+x^2} & -\infty < x < +\infty, t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = e^{-|x|}. \end{cases}$$

(1) 证明:

$$\begin{aligned} F[f'(x)](\lambda) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f'(x) e^{-i\lambda x} dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-i\lambda x} df(x) \\ &= f(x) e^{-i\lambda x} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - i\lambda \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-i\lambda x} dx \\ &= F^{-1}[f(x)](\lambda + a). \end{aligned}$$

(2) 证明:

$$\begin{aligned} F^{-1}[e^{iax} f(x)](\lambda) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{iax} f(x) e^{i\lambda x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{i(\lambda+a)x} dx \\ &= F^{-1}[f(x)](\lambda + a). \end{aligned}$$

(3) 解: 方程与初值条件两边关于 x 作 Fourier 变换, 得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\hat{u}}{dt} + 2i\lambda\hat{u} = \hat{f}(\lambda) \\ \hat{u}|_{t=0} = \hat{\phi}(\lambda), \end{cases}$$

其中

$$\hat{u}(t; \lambda) = F[u(x, t)], \quad \hat{f}(\lambda) = F[1/(1+x^2)], \quad \hat{\phi}(\lambda) = F[e^{-|x|}].$$

解 $\hat{u}(t; \lambda)$, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{u}(t; \lambda) &= e^{-2i\lambda t} \left[\hat{f}(\lambda) \int_0^t e^{2i\lambda\tau} d\tau + \hat{\phi}(\lambda) \right] \\ &= \int_0^t e^{-2i\lambda(t-\tau)} \hat{f}(\lambda) d\tau + e^{-2i\lambda t} \hat{\phi}(\lambda). \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
 u(x, t) &= F^{-1}[\hat{u}(t; \lambda)] \\
 &= \int_0^t F^{-1}\left[e^{-2i\lambda(t-\tau)} \hat{f}(\lambda)\right] d\tau + F^{-1}[\hat{\phi}(\lambda)] \\
 &= \int_0^t F^{-1}[\hat{f}(\lambda)](x - 2t + 2\tau) d\tau + F^{-1}[\hat{\phi}(\lambda)](x - 2t) \\
 &= \boxed{\int_0^t \frac{1}{1 + (x - 2t + 2\tau)^2} d\tau + e^{-|x-2t|}}.
 \end{aligned}$$