批改时请按学生书写过程给分方法不拘泥于参考答案给出的方法

一、(本题10分) 解: 令 $v(x,y) = u_x$, 则 $v + yv_y = 0$, 解之得 $v = \frac{c_1(x)}{y}$(5分) 故

$$u = \int v dx = \frac{f(x)}{y} + g(y),$$

其中f,g为任意可微函数. 原方程的通解为 $u(x,y)=\frac{f(x)}{y}+g(y)$(10分)

二、 (本题10分) 解:由于 $u|_{t=0}=x$, $u_t|_{t=0}=2\sin x$ 在 $(-\infty,\infty)$ 上为奇函数,故定解问题

$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} = 9v_{xx} \ (t > 0, -\infty < x < \infty), \\ v|_{t=0} = x, \ v_t|_{t=0} = 2\sin x \end{cases}$$

的解在x > 0上的限制即为原定解问题的解.....(5分)

由d'Alembert公式知

$$v(t,x) = \frac{1}{2} ((x+3t) + (x-3t)) + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} \int_{x-3t}^{x+3t} 2\sin\xi d\xi = x + \frac{2}{3} \sin x \sin 3t. \quad (8\%)$$

故原问题的解为 $u(t,x) = x + \frac{2}{3}\sin x \cdot \sin 3t (t > 0, x > 0)$ (10分)

三、 (本题20分) 解: 1. 用分离变量法,设u(t,x) = T(t)X(x),可得

$$\frac{T''(t)}{T} = \frac{X''(x)}{X} = -\lambda.$$

代入齐次边界条件得固有值问题 $\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 & (0 < x < \pi), \\ X(0) = 0, \ X'(\pi) = 0 \end{cases}$ 和 $T'' + \lambda T = 0.$ (4分)

同时
$$T_n(t) = A_n \cos(n - \frac{1}{2})t + B_n \sin(n - \frac{1}{2})t$$
. 故
$$u(t,x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(A_n \cos(n - \frac{1}{2})t + B_n \sin(n - \frac{1}{2})t \right) \sin(n - \frac{1}{2})x. \dots (8分)$$

代入初始条件得

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin(n - \frac{1}{2})x = \sin\frac{3}{2}x, \\ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n (n - \frac{1}{2}) \sin(n - \frac{1}{2})x = \sin\frac{1}{2}x. \end{cases}$$

观察易知
$$A_n = \begin{cases} 1, & n = 2, \\ 0, & \text{else,} \end{cases}$$
 $B_n = \begin{cases} 2, & n = 1, \\ 0, & \text{else.} \end{cases}$ (10分)

代入系数知齐次定解问题的解为

$$u(t,x) = 2\sin\frac{t}{2} \cdot \sin\frac{x}{2} + \cos\frac{3}{2}t \cdot \sin\frac{3}{2}x. \qquad (12\%)$$

2. 当 $f(t,x) = \sin \omega t \cdot \sin \frac{x}{2}$ 时,由叠加原理,定解问题的解u(t,x)可以拆成u = v + w. 其中v(t,x),w(t,x)分别是下述定解问题的解:

$$(1). \begin{cases} v_{tt} = v_{xx} & (t > 0, 0 < x < \pi), \\ v|_{x=0}, & v_{x}|_{x=\pi} = 0, \\ v|_{t=0} = \sin\frac{3}{2}x, & v_{t}|_{t=0} = \sin\frac{x}{2}, \end{cases}$$

$$(2). \begin{cases} w_{tt} = w_{xx} + \sin\omega t \cdot \sin\frac{x}{2} & (t > 0, 0 < x < \pi), \\ w|_{x=0}, & w_{x}|_{x=\pi} = 0, \\ w|_{t=0} = 0, & w_{t}|_{t=0} = 0. \end{cases}$$

......(15分)

v的解已由第1题给出. 设 $w(t,x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} S_n(t)\sin(n-\frac{1}{2})x$, 代入(2)得

$$\begin{cases} S_n'' = -(n - \frac{1}{2})^2 S_n + F_n(t), \\ S_n(0) = 0, S_n'(0) = 0 \end{cases}, \not \sharp + F_n(t) = \begin{cases} \sin wt, & n = 1, \\ 0, & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

解之得 $S_1 = \frac{2\omega\sin\frac{t}{2} - \sin\omega t}{\omega^2 - \frac{1}{4}}, S_n = 0 (n > 1).$ 故

$$w(t,x) = \frac{2\omega\sin\frac{t}{2} - \sin\omega t}{\omega^2 - \frac{1}{4}} \cdot \sin\frac{x}{2}.$$

进而, 当 $f(t,x) = \sin \omega t \cdot \sin \frac{x}{2}$ 时, 原定解问题的解为:

$$u(t,x) = 2\sin\frac{t}{2} \cdot \sin\frac{x}{2} + \cos\frac{3}{2}t \cdot \sin\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{2\omega\sin\frac{t}{2} - \sin\omega t}{\omega^2 - \frac{1}{4}} \cdot \sin\frac{x}{2} \cdot \dots (18 \ \%)$$

3. 方程非齐次项f(t,x)为弦受迫振动中的外力密度函数(的 ρ 倍); 齐次边界条件的物理意义是弦振动过程中弦的左端点固定、右端点在竖直方向自由滑动; 初始条件的物理意义是弦的初始位移和初始速度.....(20分)

四、(本题15分)解: 设 u=X(x)T(t),代入得 $\frac{T'}{T}-1=\frac{X''+\frac{1}{x}X'}{X}=-\lambda$. 代入齐次 边界条件得固有值问题

$$\begin{cases} x^2 X'' + x X' + \lambda x^2 X = 0 & (0 < x < \pi), \\ X(0) \tilde{\eta} R, & X'(1) = 0, \end{cases}$$

2. 区域Ω的外法向量为
$$n = (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$$
.....(10分)

$$u(\xi,\eta) = -\int_{\partial\Omega} \varphi(x) \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial n} \Big|_{\partial\Omega} dl = -\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(x) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial x} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \Big|_{\partial\Omega} \sqrt{2} dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(x) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} \right) \Big|_{\partial\Omega} dx$$

$$u(\xi,\eta) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(x) \cdot \frac{\eta - \xi}{(x-\eta)^2 + (x-\xi)^2} dx \dots (15\%)$$

七、(本题15分)解:1. 所求基本解即为定解问题

$$\begin{cases} U_t = 4U_{xx} + 3U, & (-\infty < x < \infty, t > 0), \\ U(0, x) = \delta(x) \end{cases}$$

的解.....(3分)

令 $\bar{U} = F[U] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} U(t,x) e^{i\lambda x} dx$ 为U(t,x)关于变元x的Fourier变换. 则

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{d\bar{U}}{dt} = -4\lambda^2\bar{U} + 3\bar{U} \\ \bar{U}(0,x) = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

故

$$U = F^{-1}[\bar{U}] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{(-4\lambda^2 + 3)t} e^{-i\lambda x} d\lambda = \frac{1}{4\pi} e^{-\frac{1}{16t}x^2 + 3t} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda^2} d\lambda$$
$$= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{16t}x^2 + 3t}$$

· ·······(12分)

原定解问题的解为

$$u(t,x) = U(t,x) * \phi(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \xi \cdot \frac{1}{4\sqrt{\pi}} e^{3t} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{16}(x-\xi)^2} d\xi$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot e^{3t} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\xi - x) \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{16}\xi^2} d\xi$$

$$= \frac{x}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot e^{3t} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\xi^2} d\xi$$

$$= x \cdot e^{3t}$$

.....(15分