典型方法和例题

题型 1: 把一般二阶偏微分方程化为标准形

例1(双曲型方程). 化简:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - 2\cos x \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} - \left(3 + \sin^2 x\right) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} - y - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0.$$

解:特征方程为:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\cos x \pm \sqrt{\cos^2 x + 3 + \sin^2 x} = -\cos x \pm 2,$$

所以,

$$y = -\sin x \pm 2x + c.$$

令

$$\begin{cases} \xi = y + \sin x + 2x, \\ \eta = y + \sin x - 2x, \end{cases}$$

则

$$\begin{cases} \xi_x = \cos x + 2, \xi_y = 1, \xi_{xx} = -\sin x, \xi_{xy} = \xi_{yy} = 0, \\ \eta_x = \cos x - 2, \eta_y = 1, \eta_{xx} = -\sin x, \eta_{xy} = \eta_{yy} = 0. \end{cases}$$

所以

$$\begin{cases} u_x = (\cos x + 2)u_{\xi} + (\cos x - 2)u_{\eta}, \\ u_y = u_{\xi} + u_{\eta}, \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} = (\cos^2 x + 4)u_{\xi\xi} + 2(\cos x + 2)(\cos x - 2)u_{\xi\eta} \\ + (\cos x - 2)^2 u_{\eta\eta} - \sin xu_{\xi} - \sin xu_{\eta}, \\ u_{xy} = (\cos x + 2)u_{\xi\xi} + 2\cos xu_{\xi\eta} + (\cos x - 2)u_{\eta\eta}, \\ u_{yy} = u_{\xi\xi} + 2u_{\xi\eta} + u_{\eta\eta}. \end{cases}$$

把上述各式代入原方程,可得:

$$-16u_{\xi\eta} - [y + \sin x][u_{\xi} + u_{\eta}] = 0.$$

又因为

$$y + \sin x = \frac{\xi + \eta}{2}.$$

所以

$$u_{\xi\eta} + \frac{\xi + \eta}{32} \left[u_{\xi} + u_{\eta} \right] = 0.$$

这是双曲型方程。

例 2 (抛物型方程). 化简:

$$tg^{2}x\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial x^{2}}-2ytgx\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial x\partial y}+y^{2}\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial y^{2}}+tg^{3}x\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}=0.$$

解:特征方程为:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{ytgx}{tg^2x} = -\frac{y}{tgx}.$$

积分之可得,

$$y \sin x = c$$
,

令

$$\begin{cases} \xi = y \sin x, \\ \eta = y, \end{cases}$$

则

$$\begin{cases} \xi_x = y \cos x, \xi_y = \sin x, \xi_{xx} = -y \sin x, \xi_{yy} = 0, \xi_{xy} = \cos x, \\ \eta_x = 0, \eta_y = 1, \eta_{xx} = 0, \eta_{yy} = 0, \eta_{xy} = 0. \end{cases}$$

由此可得,

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} = y^2 \cos^2 x u_{\xi\xi} - y \sin x u_{\xi}, \\ u_{xy} = y \sin x \cos x u_{\xi\xi} + y \cos x u_{\xi\eta} + \cos x u_{\eta}, \\ u_{yy} = \sin^2 x u_{\xi\xi} + 2 \sin x u_{\xi\eta} + u_{\eta\eta}. \end{cases}$$

把上述各式代入原方程, 可得,

$$tg^{2}x \left[y^{2}\cos^{2}xu_{\xi\xi} - y\sin xu_{\xi} \right] - 2tgx y \left[y\sin x\cos xu_{\xi\xi} + y\cos xu_{\xi\eta} + \cos xu_{\xi} \right]$$

$$+ y^{2} \left[\sin^{2}xu_{\xi\xi} + 2\sin xu_{\xi\eta} + u_{\eta\eta} \right] + tg^{3}x \left[y\cos xu_{\xi} \right] = 0.$$

所以,

$$y^2 u_{\eta\eta} - 2y\sin x u_{\xi} = 0.$$

即

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} - \frac{2\xi}{\eta^2} - \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial \xi} = 0.$$

这就是抛物型方程。

例3(椭圆型方程). 化简:

$$y^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + 2xy \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x \partial y} + 2x^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} + y - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0.$$

解:特征方程为:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{y^2}(xy \pm ixy) = \frac{x}{y} \pm i\frac{x}{y}.$$

所以,

$$y^2 = x^2 \pm ix^2 + C.$$

令

$$\begin{cases} \xi = x^2 - y^2, \\ \eta = x^2, \end{cases}$$

则

$$\begin{cases} \xi_x = 2x, \xi_y = -2y, \xi_{xx} = 2, \xi_{yy} = -2, \xi_{xy} = 0, \\ \eta_x = 2x, \eta_y = 0, \eta_{xx} = 2, \eta_{yy} = 0, \eta_{xy} = 0. \end{cases}$$

所以,

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} = 4x^{2}u_{\xi\xi} + 8x^{2}u_{\xi\mu} + 4x^{2}u_{\eta\eta} + 2u_{\xi} + 2u_{\eta}, \\ u_{xy} = -4xyu_{\xi\xi} - 4xyu_{\xi\eta}, \\ u_{yy} = 4y^{2}u_{\xi\xi} - 2u_{\xi}. \end{cases}$$

把上述各式代入原方程, 可得,

$$\begin{split} y^2 \left[4x^2 u_{\xi\xi} + 8x^2 u_{\xi\eta} + 4x^2 u_{\eta\eta} + 2u_{\xi} + 2u_{\eta} \right] + 2xy \left[-4xy u_{\xi\xi} - 4xy u_{\xi\eta} \right] \\ + 2x^2 \left[4y^2 u_{\xi\xi} - 2u_{\xi} \right] - 2y^2 u_{\xi} = 0. \end{split}$$

所以,

$$4x^2y^2u_{\xi\xi} + 4x^2y^2u_{\eta\eta} - 4x^2u_{\xi} + 2y^2u_{\eta} = 0.$$

即

$$u_{\xi\xi} + u_{\eta\eta} + \frac{1}{\xi - \eta} u_{\xi} + \frac{1}{2\eta} u_{\eta} = 0,$$

也即

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} + \frac{1}{\xi - \eta} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{1}{2\eta} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} = 0$$

这就是椭圆型方程。

题型 2: 双曲型方程的特征线法

例 4. 求解达布问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - u_{xx} = 0, & 0 < x < t, & t > 0, \\ u|_{x=0} = \varphi(t), & u|_{x=t} = \psi(t), & t \ge 0, \end{cases}$$

其中 $\varphi(0) = \psi(0)$.

解: 特征方程为:

$$dx^2 - dt^2 = 0,$$

即:

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \pm 1$$
,

特征线为:

$$x - t = c_1, \qquad x + t = c_2.$$

作特征坐标变换

$$\xi = x - t, \qquad \eta = x + t,$$

则方程化为:

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

解得

$$u(\xi,\eta) = F(\xi) + G(\eta),$$

其中 $F(\xi)$, $G(\eta)$ 是其变元的二阶连续可微函数。

于是:

$$u(x,t) = F(x-t) + G(x+t).$$

代初始条件,得

$$\begin{cases} F(-t) + G(t) = \varphi(t), \\ F(0) + G(2t) = \psi(t). \end{cases}$$

由此得:

$$\begin{cases} G(t) = \psi\left(\frac{1}{2}t\right) - F(0), \\ F(-t) = \varphi(t) - G(t) = \varphi(t) - \psi\left(\frac{1}{2}t\right) + F(0). \end{cases}$$

即

$$\begin{cases} F(t) = \varphi(-t) - \psi\left(-\frac{1}{2}t\right) + F(0), \\ G(t) = \psi\left(\frac{1}{2}t\right) - F(0). \end{cases}$$

于是

$$u(x,t) = \varphi(t-x) - \psi\left(\frac{1}{2}(t-x)\right) + \psi\left(\frac{1}{2}(x+t)\right).$$

即

$$u(x,t) = \varphi(t-x) + \psi(\frac{1}{2}(t+x)) - \psi(\frac{1}{2}(t-x)).$$

例 5. 求下列方程的一般解:

$$(x-y)\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0, \quad (x \neq y).$$

解: 作变换:

$$v(x, y) = (x - y)u(x, y),$$

可得

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = u + (x - u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x},$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -u + (x - y) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + (x - y) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = 0.$$

把上述各式代入原方程,可得:

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} = 0, \qquad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \varphi_1(y).$$

所以,

$$v = \int \varphi_1(y) dy + \varphi(x),$$

即

$$v = \psi(y) + \varphi(x) \Rightarrow u(x, y) = \frac{\varphi(x) + \psi(y)}{x - y}$$
 (一般解).

例 6. 求下列方程的一般解:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(x^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) = x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}, \quad \left(\overrightarrow{x} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{2\partial u}{x \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

解: 令

$$v(x, y) = xu(x, y),$$

则

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - u \right),$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{x} \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} - \frac{2\partial v}{x \partial x} + \frac{2}{x} u \right\},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2}.$$

代入原方程可得:

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2}.$$

所以,

$$v(x, y) = \psi(x + y) + \varphi(x - y).$$

故

$$u(x, y) = \frac{1}{x} [\psi(x+y) + \varphi(x-y)].$$

题型 3: 分离变量法

例7(双曲型方程). 用分离变量法求解初边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - u_{xx} = 0, & 0 < x < 1, \quad t > 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = \sin\frac{3}{2}\pi x, & u_{t}|_{t=0} = \sin\frac{5}{2}\pi x, & 0 \le x \le 1, \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, & u_{x}|_{x=1} = 0, & t \ge 0. \end{cases}$$

解: 设解为

$$u(x,t) = X(x)T(t),$$

则

$$T''(t)X(x) - X''(x)T(t) = 0,$$

于是

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

即

$$X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0, (1)$$

$$T''(t) + \lambda T(t) = 0. \tag{2}$$

由边界条件可知

$$X(0)T(t) = 0$$
, $X'(1)T(t) = 0$.

于是

$$X(0) = X'(1) = 0. (3)$$

下面解特征值问题(1),(3),

情形 1. $\lambda < 0$, 则(1)的通解为:

$$X(x) = c_1 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}x} + c_2 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}x}.$$

代入边界条件得

$$c_1 = c_2 = 0.$$

这时特征值问题(1)、(3)只有平凡解。

情形 2. $\lambda = 0$, 则(1)的通解为:

$$X(x) = c_1 x + c_2.$$

代入边界条件得:

$$c_1 = c_2 = 0$$
,

这时特征值问题(1)、(3)也只有平凡解。

情形 3. λ>0, 则(1)的通解为:

$$X(x) = c_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x + c_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x.$$

代入边界条件得:

$$c_1 = 0, \qquad c_2 \sqrt{\lambda} \cos \sqrt{\lambda} = 0$$

于是得特征值:

$$\lambda_k = (k + \frac{1}{2})^2 \pi^2, \qquad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

对应的特征函数为:

$$X_k(x) = a_k \sin(k + \frac{1}{2})\pi x, \qquad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots.$$

对特征值 λ_k ,解方程(2)得:

$$T_k(t) = b_k \cos(k + \frac{1}{2})\pi t + d_k \sin(k + \frac{1}{2})\pi t.$$

于是

 $u_k(x,t) = (A_k \cos(k + \frac{1}{2})\pi \ t + B_k \sin(k + \frac{1}{2})\pi \ t)\sin(k + \frac{1}{2})\pi \ x, \qquad k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots.$ 作级数

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (A_k \cos(k + \frac{1}{2})\pi t + B_k \sin(k + \frac{1}{2})\pi t) \sin(k + \frac{1}{2})\pi x$$

代入初始条件, 得

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k \sin(k + \frac{1}{2})\pi \ x = \sin \frac{3}{2}\pi x,$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} B_k (k + \frac{1}{2}) \pi \sin(k + \frac{1}{2}) \pi \ x = \sin \frac{5}{2} \pi \ x,$$

$$\Rightarrow A_0 = 0, \ A_1 = 1, A_2 = A_3 \cdots = 0, \ B_0 = B_1 = 0, \ B_2 = \frac{2}{5\pi}, \ B_3 = B_4 = \cdots = 0.$$

所以解为:

$$u(x,t) = \cos\frac{3}{2}\pi t \sin\frac{3}{2}\pi x + \frac{2}{5\pi}\sin\frac{5}{2}\pi t \sin\frac{5}{2}\pi x.$$

例 8 (抛物型方程). 用分离变量法求解初边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t - u_{xx} = 0, & 0 < x < 1, & t > 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} x, & 0 \le x \le 1, \\ u_x|_{x=0} = 0, & u|_{x=1} = 0, & t \ge 0. \end{cases}$$

解: 设解为

$$u(x,t) = X(x)T(t),$$

则

$$T'(t)X(x) - X''(x)T(t) = 0,$$

于是

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

即

$$X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0. \tag{1}$$

$$T'(t) + \lambda T(t) = 0. (2)$$

由边界条件可知

$$X'(0)T(t) = 0, \quad X(1)T(t) = 0$$

于是

$$X'(0) = X(1) = 0. (3)$$

下面解特征值问题(1),(3),

情形 1. $\lambda < 0$, 则(1)的通解为:

$$X(x) = c_1 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}x} + c_2 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}x}.$$

代入边界条件得

$$c_1 = c_2 = 0.$$

这时特征值问题(1)、(3)只有平凡解。

情形 2. $\lambda = 0$, 则(1)的通解为:

$$X(x) = c_1 x + c_2.$$

代入边界条件得:

$$c_1 = c_2 = 0 ,$$

这时特征值问题(1)、(3)也只有平凡解。

情形 3. ~ > 0, 则(1)的通解为:

$$X(x) = c_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x + c_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x.$$

代入边界条件的

$$c_2 = 0, c_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} = 0.$$

于是得特征值:

$$\lambda_k = (k+1)^2 \pi^2, \qquad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

对应的特征函数为:

$$X_k(x) = a_k \cos(k + \frac{1}{2})\pi x, \qquad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

对特征值 λ_k ,解方程(2)得:

$$T_k = b_k e^{-(k+\frac{1}{2})^2 \pi^2 t}.$$

于是

$$u_k(x,t) = c_k e^{-(k+\frac{1}{2})^2 \pi^2 t} \cos(k+\frac{1}{2})\pi x, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

作级数

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k e^{-(k+\frac{1}{2})^2 \pi^2 t} \cdot \cos(k+\frac{1}{2})\pi x.$$

代入初始条件,得

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k \cos(k + \frac{1}{2})\pi \ x = \cos \frac{3}{2}\pi x,$$

$$\Rightarrow c_0 = 0, c_1 = 1, c_2 = c_3 \dots = 0.$$

所以解为:

$$u(x,t) = e^{-\frac{9}{4}\pi^2 t} \cos \frac{3}{2}\pi \ x.$$

例 9(椭圆型方程). 设区域 Ω ={0<x< π ,0<y< π ,0<z< π }是立方体,求解如下 Dirichlet 问题:

$$\Delta_3 u = 0, \tag{1}$$

边界条件为

$$\begin{cases} u \mid_{x=0} = u \mid_{x=\pi} = 0, \\ u \mid_{y=0} = u \mid_{y=\pi} = 0, \\ u \mid_{z=0} = \varphi(x, y), u \mid_{z=\pi} = 0. \end{cases}$$
 (2)

解:由分离变量法,设解的形式为

$$u = X(x)Y(y)Z(z), (3)$$

将(3)代入方程(1)得

$$X''YZ + XY''Z + XYZ'' = 0,$$

两端同除以XYZ,得到

$$\frac{X''}{X} + \frac{Y''}{Y} = -\frac{Z''}{Z},$$

于是有

$$\frac{X''}{X} + \frac{Y''}{Y} = -\frac{Z''}{Z} = -\lambda$$

及

$$\frac{X''}{X} = -\lambda - \frac{Y''}{Y} = -\mu,$$

于是, 我们得到方程

$$X'' + \mu X = 0, \tag{4}$$

$$Y'' + (\lambda - \mu)Y = 0, (5)$$

$$Z'' - \lambda Z = 0. (6)$$

再利用边界条件(2),得到与 X 和 Y 相对应的特征值问题

$$\begin{cases} X'' + \mu X = 0, \\ X(0) = X(\pi) = 0. \end{cases}$$

和

$$\begin{cases} Y'' + (\lambda - \mu)Y = 0, \\ Y(0) = Y(\pi) = 0. \end{cases}$$

它们的特征值分别为 $\mu = n^2 (n = 1, 2, \cdots)$ 和 $\lambda - \mu = m^2 (m = 1, 2, \cdots)$,对应的特征函数依次为 $\sin nx$ 和 $\sin my$.

由于 $\lambda = n^2 + m^2$,解方程(6)得通解

$$Z(z) = Ae^{-\sqrt{n^2+m^2}z} + Be^{\sqrt{n^2+m^2}z}$$

其中A,B是任意常数. 再利用边界条件 $Z(\pi)=0$,消去一个任意常数得

$$Z(z) = C\left\{ \operatorname{sh}(\sqrt{n^2 + m^2}(\pi - z)) \right\},\,$$

其中 $C = 2Ae^{-\sqrt{n^2+m^2}\pi}$.

从而求得满足齐次边界条件的 Laplace 方程的解为

$$u(x, y, z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_{nm} \operatorname{sh}(\sqrt{n^2 + m^2} (\pi - z)) \sin nx \sin my.$$

再利用非齐次边界条件 $u|_{z=0} = \varphi(x,y)$, 得

$$\varphi(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_{nm} \operatorname{sh}(\sqrt{n^2 + m^2} \pi) \sin nx \sin my,$$

其中 Fourier 系数由

$$A_{nm}\operatorname{sh}(\sqrt{n^2+m^2}\pi) = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \varphi(x,y) \sin nx \sin my dx dy$$

确定.这样我们就得到 Dirichlet 问题(5.1), (5.2)的形式解为

$$u(x, y, z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{4\operatorname{sh}(\sqrt{n^2 + m^2}(\pi - z))}{\pi^2 \operatorname{sh}\left(\sqrt{n^2 + m^2}\pi\right)} \sin nx \sin my$$

$$\times \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \varphi(x, y) \sin nx \sin my \, dx dy.$$
(7)

题型 4: 波的反射原理和热的反射原理

例 10 (波的反射原理). 用波的反射原理求解下面混合问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - u_{xx} = 6t, & 0 < x < \infty, & t > 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = x^2, & u_t|_{t=0} = 0, & 0 \le x < \infty, \\ u|_{x=0} = t^3, & t \ge 0. \end{cases}$$

解: 令

$$v(x,t) = u(x,t) - t^3,$$

则 v(x,t) 满足如下混合问题:

$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} - v_{xx} = 0, & 0 < x < \infty, & t > 0, \\ v|_{t=0} = x^2, & v_t|_{t=0} = 0, & 0 \le x < \infty, \\ v|_{v=0} = 0, & t \ge 0. \end{cases}$$
 (1)

考虑如下 Cauchy 问题:

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

其中: $\Phi(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \ge 0, \\ -x^2, & x < 0. \end{cases}$

由达朗贝尔公式可知 (2) 的解为

$$v(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} [\Phi(x+t) + \Phi(x-t)]$$
 (3)

当 x ≥ t 时, (3) 能改写成

$$v(x,t) = \frac{1}{2}(x+t)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(x-t)^2 = x^2 + t^2,$$

当 $0 \le x \le t$ 时, (3) 能改写成

$$v(x,t) = \frac{1}{2}(x+t)^2 - \frac{1}{2}(x-t)^2 = 2xt.$$

从而原问题的解为:

当 x ≥ t 时,

$$u(x,t) = x^2 + t^2 + t^3,$$

当 $0 \le x \le t$ 时,

$$u(x,t) = 2xt + t^3.$$

例 11 (热的反射原理). 用热的反射原理求解下面混合问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_t - u_{xx} = 0, & 0 < x < \infty, & t > 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = e^{-x^2}, & 0 \le x < \infty, \\ u|_{x=0} = 1, & t \ge 0. \end{cases}$$

解: 令

$$v(x,t) = u(x,t) - t^3,$$

则 v(x,t) 满足如下混合问题:

$$\begin{cases} v_t - v_{xx} = 0, & 0 < x < \infty, \quad t > 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = e^{-x^2} - 1, & 0 \le x < \infty, \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, & t \ge 0. \end{cases}$$
 (1)

考虑如下 Cauchy 问题:

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

其中:
$$\Phi(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x^2} - 1, & x \ge 0, \\ 1 - e^{-x^2}, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

由泊松公式可知 (2) 的解为

$$v(x,t) = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2t}} \Phi(y) dy$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2t}} \varphi(-y) dy + \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2t}} \varphi(y) dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2t}} - e^{-\frac{(x+y)^2}{4a^2t}} \right) (e^{-y^2} - 1) dy.$$

从而原问题的解为:

$$u(x,t) = v(x,t) + 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_0^{+\infty} (e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4a^2t}} - e^{-\frac{(x+y)^2}{4a^2t}})(e^{-y^2} - 1)dy + 1.$$

题型 5: Fourier 变换法

例 12 (抛物型方程). 求解

$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 u_{xx} - b u_x - c u = f(x, t), & x \in \mathbb{R}^1, t > 0, \\ u(x, 0) = 0, & x \in \mathbb{R}^1, \end{cases}$$

其中a,b,c是常数。

解:对方程和定解条件关于x施行 Fourier 变换,得

$$\hat{u}_t + (a^2 \lambda^2 - ib\lambda - c)\hat{u} = \hat{f}(\lambda, t), \quad \hat{u}(\lambda, 0) = 0$$

这是一个一阶常微分方程式的初值问题, 利用常数变易公式知

$$\hat{u}(\lambda,t) = C(\lambda)e^{-(a^2\lambda^2 - ib\lambda - c)t} + \int_0^t \hat{f}(\lambda,\tau)e^{-(a^2\lambda^2 - ib\lambda - c)(t-\tau)}d\tau.$$

由 $\hat{u}(\lambda,0)=0$ 知 $C(\lambda)=0$,于是

$$\hat{u}(\lambda,t) = \int_0^t \hat{f}(\lambda,\tau) e^{-(a^2\lambda^2 - ib\lambda - c)(t-\tau)} d\tau.$$

因此

$$u(x,t) = \left[\int_0^t \hat{f}(\lambda,\tau) e^{-(a^2 \lambda^2 - ib\lambda - c)(t-\tau)} d\tau \right]^{\vee}$$

$$= \int_0^t \left[\hat{f}(\lambda,\tau) \right]^{\vee} * \left[e^{-a^2 \lambda^2 (t-\tau) + ib\lambda (t-\tau)} \right]^{\vee} e^{c(t-\tau)} d\tau$$

$$= \int_0^t f(x,\tau) * \left[e^{-a^2 \lambda^2 (t-\tau) + ib\lambda (t-\tau)} \right]^{\vee} e^{c(t-\tau)} d\tau.$$

利用 Fourier 变换的位移性质以及

$$\left[e^{-a^2\lambda^2t}\right]^{\vee} = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{4a^2t}\right),$$

可得

$$\left[e^{-a^2\lambda^2(t-\tau)+ib\lambda(t-\tau)}\right]^{\vee} = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x+b(t-\tau))^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}\right).$$

于是

$$u(x,t) = \int_0^t \int_{\mathbb{R}^1} \frac{f(\xi,\tau)}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-\tau)}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\xi+bt-b\tau)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)} + c(t-\tau)\right) d\xi d\tau.$$

例 13 (椭圆型方程). 求解

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0, & x \in \mathbb{R}^1, y > 0, \\ u\big|_{y=0} = \varphi(x), & x \in \mathbb{R}^1 \\ \lim_{x^2 + y^2 \to \infty} u(x, y) = 0, \end{cases}$$

其中 $\varphi(x)$ 是连续函数。

解:对方程和定解条件关于X施行Fourier变换,便得

$$\hat{u}_{yy} - \lambda^2 \hat{u} = 0, \hat{u}(\lambda, 0) = \hat{\varphi}(\lambda),$$

其通解为

$$\hat{u}(\lambda, y) = C(\lambda)e^{-|\lambda|y} + D(\lambda)e^{|\lambda|y}.$$

根据已知条件得 $\lim_{y\to\infty} \hat{u}(\lambda, y) = 0$, 因此 $D(\lambda) = 0$.

又由
$$\hat{u}(\lambda,0) = \hat{\varphi}(\lambda)$$
,得 $C(\lambda) = \hat{\varphi}(\lambda)$.从而 $\hat{u}(\lambda,y) = \hat{\varphi}(\lambda)e^{-|\lambda|y}$.

求 Fourier 逆变换得

$$u(x, y) = \left[\hat{\varphi}(\lambda)e^{-|\lambda|y}\right]^{\vee}$$

$$= \left[\hat{\varphi}(\lambda)\right]^{\vee} * \left[e^{-|\lambda|y}\right]^{\vee}$$

$$= \varphi(x) * \frac{y}{\pi(x^2 + y^2)}$$

$$= \frac{y}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}^1} \frac{\varphi(\xi)}{y^2 + (x - \xi)^2} d\xi.$$

题型 6: Green 函数法 (镜像法)

例 14. 求解上半空间区域的第一边值问题。

解: 取 P_1 为 P_0 关于z=0平面的对称点,令 $g=\frac{c}{r(P,P_1)}$, P_1 不在区域z>0

内,所以g作为P的函数在该区域内调和。又因 P_1 与 P_0 关于z=0平面对称,当P在边界z=0上时, $r(P,P_0)=r(P,P_1)$,因而取 $_{c=\frac{1}{4\pi}}$,可得

$$\frac{1}{4\pi r(P,P_{\rm l})} = \frac{1}{4\pi r(P,P_{\rm 0})}.$$
于是可取 $g = \frac{1}{4\pi r(P,P_{\rm l})}$, 从而得到上半空间区域的

格林函数为

$$G(P, P_0) = \frac{1}{4\pi r(P, P_0)} - \frac{1}{4\pi r(P, P_1)},$$

其中 P_1 是 P_0 关于z=0的对称点。

设 P_0 的坐标为 (x_0, y_0, z_0) ,则 P_1 的坐标为 $(x_0, y_0, -z_0)$.P = (x, y, z), $G(P, P_0)$ 用坐标表示可写为

$$G(P, P_0) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z + z_0)^2}} \right].$$

在z=0平面上,关于上半空间的外法线方向与z轴的正向相反,所以

$$\left. \frac{\partial G}{\partial n} \right|_{z=0} = -\frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \right|_{z=0} = \frac{-z_0}{2\pi \left[(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + z_0^2 \right]^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

代入 $u(P_0) = -\iint_{\Omega} f(P) \frac{\partial G(P, P_0)}{\partial n} ds_P$,即得到上半空间区域的第一边值问题

的形式解

$$u(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \frac{z_0}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{f(x, y)}{\left[(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + z_0^2 \right]^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx dy.$$

它称为上半空间的泊松公式,右端的积分称为泊松积分。

例 15. 求解圆域的第一边值问题。

解:对于二维的情形,可以完全类似地定义格林函数

$$G(P, P_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \frac{1}{r(P, P_0)} - g(P, P_0)$$

其中 g 在区域 Ω 内是调和函数,在边界上使 $G(P,P_0)=0$.

与 $u(P_0) = -\iint_{\partial\Omega} f(P) \frac{\partial G(P, P_0)}{\partial n} ds_p$ 相对应的第一边值问题解的表示式为

$$u(P_0) = -\int_{\partial R} f(P) \frac{\partial G(P, P_0)}{\partial n} ds_P \quad (P_0 \in \Omega)$$

当Ω是以A为中心, R为半径的圆时, 与球的情形类似, 应用反演点, 可得圆的格林函数是

$$G(P, P_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\ln \frac{1}{r(P, P_0)} - \ln \frac{R}{\rho_0 r(P, P_0)} \right].$$

建立以圆心为极点的极坐标,用 (ρ_0,θ_0) 和 (ρ,θ) 分别表示 P_0 和P点的坐标, P_1 是 P_0 关于圆的反演点,所以 P_1 的坐标为 $\left(\frac{R^2}{\rho_0},\theta_0\right)$. $G(P,P_0)$ 用

极坐标表示可写为

$$G(\rho, \theta; \rho_0, \theta_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho_0^2 + R^2 - 2R\rho_0 \cos \gamma}} - \ln \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^4 + \rho_0^2 \rho^2 - 2R^2 \rho \rho_0 \cos \gamma}} \right].$$

其中 γ 是 \overline{AP} 与 $\overline{AP_0}$ 的交角,

$$\cos \gamma = \cos \theta_0 \cos \theta + \sin \theta_0 \sin \theta = \cos(\theta - \theta_0).$$

在圆周上

$$\left. \frac{\partial G}{\partial n} \right|_{\rho=R} = \left. \frac{\partial G}{\partial \rho} \right|_{\rho=R} = -\frac{R^2 - \rho_0^2}{2\pi R \left[R^2 + \rho_0^2 - 2R\rho_0 \cos(\theta - \theta_0) \right]}.$$

代入

$$u(P_0) = \frac{1}{4\pi R} \iint_{\partial R} \frac{\rho_0^2 - R^2}{(R^2 + \rho_0^2 - 2R\rho_0 \cos \gamma)^{\frac{3}{2}}} f(P) ds_P,$$

即得圆上第一边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0, & (x^2 + y^2 < R^2), \\ u = f(\theta), & (x^2 + y^2 = R^2) \end{cases}$$

的形式解的表达式

$$u(\rho_0, \theta_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{R^2 - \rho_0^2}{R^2 + \rho_0^2 - 2R\rho_0 \cos(\theta - \theta_0)} f(\theta) d\theta.$$

这就是圆的泊松积分。

题型 7: 能量方法

例 16. 设u(x,t)是混合问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - u_{xx} = 0, \ 0 < x < l, \ t > 0, \\ u(x,0) = u_{t}(x,0) = 0, \ 0 \le x \le l, \\ u(0,t) = u(l,t) = 0, \ t \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

的古典解,证明u(x,t)=0.

证明:将方程两边同时乘以 u,并关于 x 在 [0,1]上积分得到

$$\int_{0}^{t} u_{t} u_{tt} dx - \int_{0}^{t} u_{t} u_{xx} dx = 0.$$

利用分部积分公式和边界条件u(0,t)=u(l,t)=0得

$$\frac{d}{dt}\int_0^t \left(u_x^2 + u_x^2\right) dx = 0.$$

上式两边关于t从0到t积分,并利用 $u(x,0)=u_t(x,0)=0$ 得

$$\int_{0}^{t} \left[u_{t}^{2}(x,t) + u_{x}^{2}(x,t) \right] dx = \int_{0}^{t} \left[u_{t}^{2}(x,0) + u_{x}^{2}(x,0) \right] dx = 0.$$

由上式以及 $u_t(x,t)$ 和 $u_x(x,t)$ 的连续性得 $u_t(x,t)=u_x(x,t)=0$.

即u(x,t)恒为常数. 由于u(x,0)=0, 所以 $u(x,t)\equiv 0$. 证毕.

例 17. 设 u(x, y, z,t) 是带一阶耗散项的波动方程的初边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^{2}(u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz}) + \alpha u_{t} = 0, & (x, y, z) \in \Omega, \quad t > 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x, y, z), \quad u_{t}|_{t=0} = \psi(x, y, z), & (x, y, z) \in \overline{\Omega}, \\ u|_{\partial \Omega \times [0, \infty)} = 0 \end{cases}$$

的解, $\alpha > 0$ 为常数, $\Omega \subset \mathfrak{N}^3$ 为具有光滑边界 $\partial \Omega$ 的有界区域.,(1) 证明其能量积分

$$E(t) = \frac{1}{2} \iiint_{\Omega} [u_t^2 + a^2(u_x^2 + u_y^2 + u_z^2)] dx dy dz$$

随时间增加而不增加; (2) 证明该问题解的惟一性.

证明: (1) 即要证明问题的能量积分关于t求导不大于 0, 即 $\frac{dE(t)}{dt} \le 0,$

$$\begin{split} \frac{dE(t)}{dt} &= \iiint_{\Omega} [u_{t}u_{tt} + a^{2}(u_{x}u_{xt} + u_{y}u_{yt} + u_{z}u_{zt})]dxdydz \\ &= \iiint_{\Omega} [u_{t}u_{tt} + a^{2}\nabla u \cdot \nabla u_{t}]dxdydz \\ &= \iiint_{\Omega} [u_{t}(u_{tt} - a^{2}\Delta u)]dxdydz + a^{2} \iint_{\partial\Omega} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \cdot u_{t}dS \\ &= -\iiint_{\Omega} \alpha u_{t}^{2}dxdydz + a^{2} \iint_{\partial\Omega} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \cdot u_{t}dS = -\iiint_{\Omega} \alpha u_{t}^{2}dxdydz \leq 0. \end{split}$$

(2) 设 u_1 和 u_2 是混合问题的解,则它们的差 $u=u_1-u_2$ 是混合问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^{2}(u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz}) + \alpha u_{t} = 0, & (x, y, z) \in \Omega, \quad t > 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, & u_{t}|_{t=0} = 0, & (x, y, z) \in \overline{\Omega}, \\ u|_{\partial \Omega \times [0, \infty)} = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (*)

的解, 由(1)知 $0 \le E(t) \le E(0)$, 又以上问题(*)中E(0) = 0,

所以E(t) = 0.于是

$$u_t = u_x = u_y = u_z = 0 ,$$

即 ॥ ≡ 常数. 又由于 ॥ | 1=0 = 0, 所以

$$u(x, y, z, t) \equiv 0.$$

这样就证明了混合问题解的惟一性.

题型 8: 极值原理

例 18. 设 $Q = \{(x,t) | 0 < x < a, 0 < t \le T\}$, 证明如果 $u(x,t) \in C^{2,1}(Q) \cap C(\overline{Q})$ 是混合问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t - u_{xx} = u_x^4 - u^3, & 0 < x < a, \quad t > 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, & 0 \le x \le a, \\ u|_{x=0} = u|_{x=a} = 0, & t \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

的解,则 $u(x,t) \equiv 0$.

证明:反证法,设如上混合问题有非零解 u(x,t),不妨设存在点 $(x_0,t_0)\in Q$,使得 $u(x_0,t_0)>0$. 由于在 $\Gamma=\partial Q$ 上 $u\equiv 0$,因此 u(x,t) 在Q内达到正的最大值,设其在 (x_1,t_1) 处达到,则

$$u_{_t}(x_{_1},t_{_1})\geq 0, \qquad u_{_x}(x_{_1},t_{_1})=0, \qquad u_{_{xx}}(x_{_1},t_{_1})\leq 0.$$

于是

$$(u_t - u_{xx})|_{(x_1,t_1)} \ge 0,$$

但

$$u_x^4(x_1,t_1)-u^3(x_1,t_1)<0,$$

这就推出了矛盾, 证毕。

题型 9: 杂例.

例 19. 求解 Cauchy 问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_t - u_{xx} - 2u_x - u = 0, & -\infty < x < \infty, \ t > 0, \\ u\big|_{t=0} = x, & -\infty < x < \infty. \end{cases}$$

$$u_t = v_t e^{-x}$$
, $u_x = (v_x - v)e^{-x}$, $u_{xx} = (v_{xx} - 2v_x + v)e^{-x}$.

则原问题转化成如下 Cauchy 问题:

$$\begin{cases}
v_t - v_{xx} = 0, & -\infty < x < \infty, \ t > 0, \\
v \mid_{t=0} = xe^x, & -\infty < x < \infty,
\end{cases}$$
(1)

由泊松公式可知 (1) 的解为

$$v(x,t) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4t}} y e^y dy ,$$

而

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4t}} y e^{y} dy = 2\sqrt{\pi t} (x+2t) e^{x+t},$$

从而 Cauchy 问题(1)的解为

$$v(x,t) = (x+2t)e^{x+t}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty,$$

故原问题的解为

$$u(x,t) = (x+2t)e^{t}, \qquad -\infty < x < \infty.$$

例 20. 写出 Cauchy 问题 $\begin{cases} u_{tt} - 4u_{xx} = 0, & -\infty < x < \infty, \ t > 0, \\ u(x,0) = \varphi(x), & u_{t}(x,0) = \psi(x), & -\infty < x < \infty \end{cases}$ 关于点 (2,1)的依赖区域,区间 [1,2]的影响区域.

答:上述 Cauchy 问题关于点(2,1)的依赖区域是x轴上的区间[0,4].区间[1,2]的决定区域是 $\{(x,t)|1+2t \le x \le 2-2t,\ t>0\}$.