

# Fourier Analysis Chapter 1

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题目 1. Exercise 6:

若  $f$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  上二阶连续可导, 且为微分方程

$$f''(t) + c^2 f(t) = 0$$

的一个解,  $c \neq 0$ , 证明: 存在  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$  使得,  $f(t) = a \cos ct + b \sin ct$

解答.

学过 ODE 的基本理论的都是知道这是一个二阶线性齐次常系数微分方程, 基础解系很明显, 不过我们这里给一个构造性的直接法.

令

$$\begin{cases} g(t) = f(t) \cos ct - c^{-1} f'(t) \sin ct \\ h(t) = f(t) \sin ct + c^{-1} f'(t) \cos ct \end{cases}$$

对  $t$  求导,

$$\begin{cases} g'(t) = -cf(t) \sin ct - c^{-1} f''(t) \sin ct = cf(t) \sin ct - cf(t) \sin ct = 0 \\ h'(t) = cf(t) \cos ct + c^{-1} f''(t) \cos ct = cf(t) \cos ct - cf(t) \cos ct = 0 \end{cases}$$

于是两个函数为常数  $a, b$

$$\begin{cases} f(t) \cos ct - c^{-1} f'(t) \sin ct = a \\ f(t) \sin ct + c^{-1} f'(t) \cos ct = b \end{cases}$$

利用 Cramer 法则, 得到  $f(t) = a \cos t + b \sin t$ .

### 题目 2. Exercise 9:

对于拨弦问题, 即

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = u_{xx} \\ u(x, 0) = f(x) \\ u_t(x, 0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

其中, 如果初始形状  $f(x)$  为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{xh}{p}, & 0 \leq x \leq p \\ \frac{h(\pi - x)}{\pi - p}, & p \leq x \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

证明:  $f$  的正弦 Fourier 系数是  $A_m = \frac{2h}{m^2} \frac{\sin mp}{p(\pi - p)}$ .

并找出第  $2, 4, \dots, 2n \dots$  谐波消失的位置以及第  $3, 6, \dots, 3n, \dots$  谐波消失的位置.

解答.

$$\begin{aligned} A_m &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f(x) \sin mx dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^p \frac{xh}{p} \sin mx dx + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_p^\pi \frac{h(\pi - x)}{\pi - p} \sin mx dx \\ &= \frac{2h}{\pi p} \left( -p \frac{\cos mp}{m} + \frac{\sin mp}{m^2} \right) + \frac{2h}{\pi(\pi - p)} \left( (\pi - p) \frac{\cos mp}{n} + \frac{\sin mp}{m^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{2h}{m^2} \frac{\sin mp}{p(\pi - p)}. \end{aligned}$$

对于  $2n$ , 谐波消失位置只可能为满足  $\sin 2np = 0$ , 即  $p = \frac{k\pi}{2n}, 1 \leq k \leq 2n - 1$ .

$$\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{k\pi}{2n} \right\} = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} \right\}$$

对于  $3n$ , 谐波消失位置只可能为满足  $\sin 3np = 0$ , 即  $p = \frac{k\pi}{3n}, 1 \leq k \leq 3n - 1$ .

$$\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{k\pi}{3n} \right\} = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{3} \right\} \cup \left\{ \frac{2\pi}{3} \right\}$$

### 题目 3. Exercise 10:

给出 Laplace 算子:

$$\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$$

的极坐标表达式.

并证明:

$$\left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|^2 + \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right|^2 = \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right|^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right|^2$$

解答.

这是一道简单的《数学分析三》练习题

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \theta = \arctan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \cos \theta, \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = -\frac{\sin \theta}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = \sin \theta, \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} = \frac{\cos \theta}{r}$$

复合求导公式:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} &= \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{\sin \theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} &= \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \end{aligned}$$

于是,

$$\left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|^2 + \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right|^2 = \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right|^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right|^2$$

进一步,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} &= \cos^2 \theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r \partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} &= \sin^2 \theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} - \frac{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r \partial \theta} \end{aligned}$$

加起来就是,

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2}$$

**题目 3 的注记.**

我们用分离变量的方法解热稳态方程就是直角坐标 Laplace 算子变成极坐标下 Laplace 算子, 最后解一个二阶常系数线性齐次微分方程和一个二阶欧拉方程.

**题目 4. Exercise 11:**

证明当  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$  时, 二阶微分方程:

$$r^2 F''(r) + r F'(r) - n^2 F(r) = 0$$

的解必定为  $r^n$  和  $r^{-n}$  的线性组合 ( $n \neq 0$ ).

或 1 和  $\log r$  的线性组合 ( $n = 0$ )

**解答.**

教材上给了一种降阶的方法, 最后归结为一阶非齐次变系数微分方程, 这里直接用解欧拉方程的方法迅速给出解系.

令  $r = e^t, t = \log r$

$$r^2 \frac{d^2 F}{dr^2} + r \frac{dF}{dr} - n^2 F = 0$$

有：

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dF}{dr} &= \frac{1}{r} \frac{dF}{dt} \\ \frac{d^2F}{dr^2} &= -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{dF}{dt} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d^2F}{dt^2}\end{aligned}$$

最后原方程变成二阶常系数齐次微分方程：

$$\frac{d^2F}{dt^2} - n^2 F = 0$$

$n = 0$ , 有基础解系  $1, t$ , 即  $1, \log r$ .

$n \neq 0$ , 有基础解系  $e^{-n}, e^n$  即  $r^n, r^{-n}$ 。

#### 题目 5. Problem 1

考虑 Dirichlet 问题，在矩形区域  $R = \{(x, y) : 0 \leq x \leq \pi, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$  中有

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0 \\ u(x, 0) = f_0(x) \\ u(x, 1) = f_1(x) \\ u(0, y) = 0 \\ u(\pi, y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

其中  $f_0, f_1$  是确定解的初值.

如果有 Fourier 展开为  $f_0 = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k \sin kx, f_1 = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} B_k \sin kx$ , 利用分离变量法证明：

$$u(x, y) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\sinh k(1-y)}{\sinh k} A_k + \frac{\sinh ky}{\sinh k} B_k \right) \sin kx$$

解答.

分离变量法，就设  $u(x, y) = F(x)G(y)$ , 代入

$$\Delta u = 0$$

即

$$\frac{F''(x)}{F(x)} = -\frac{G''(y)}{G(y)} = \lambda$$

这是因为左右变量独立，求导可以看出会等于常数  $\lambda$ . 则

$$\begin{cases} F''(x) - \lambda F(x) = 0 \\ G''(y) + \lambda G(y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

接下来讨论我们需要的解的  $\lambda$  范围, 我们不考虑任何平凡解:

$$(1)\lambda = 0$$

解得  $F(x) = C_1 + C_2x$ .

由  $u(0, y) = 0, u(\pi, y) = 0$ , 得到:  $F(0)G(y) = 0, F(\pi)G(y) = 0$ , 由于不考虑平凡解,  $F(0) = 0, F(\pi) = 0$ .

$C_1 = C_2 = 0$ , 进而  $u(x, y) = 0$ , 不考虑.

$$(2)\lambda > 0$$

解得  $F(x) = C_1e^{\sqrt{\lambda}x} + C_2e^{-\sqrt{\lambda}x}$

由  $u(0, y) = 0, u(\pi, y) = 0$ , 得到:  $F(0)G(y) = 0, F(\pi)G(y) = 0$ , 由于不考虑平凡解,  $F(0) = 0, F(\pi) = 0$ .

同样的方法,  $C_1 = C_2 = 0$ , 进而  $u(x, y) = 0$ , 不考虑.

$$(3)\lambda < 0$$

设  $\lambda = -k^2, k \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}$ .

解得:

$$F(x) = C_{1,k} \cos kx + C_{2,k} \sin kx$$

$$G(y) = C_{3,k}e^{ky} + C_{4,k}e^{-ky}$$

又有:  $u(0, y) = 0, u(\pi, y) = 0$ , 可以解出  $C_{1,k} = 0, \forall k \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, y) &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k (C_{3,k} e^{ky} + C_{4,k} e^{-ky}) C_{2,k} \sin kx \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (\mu_{1,k} e^{ky} + \mu_{2,k} e^{-ky}) \sin kx
\end{aligned}$$

根据

$$u(x, 0) = f_0(x), \quad u(x, 1) = f_1(x)$$

$$\begin{cases} \mu_{1,k} + \mu_{2,k} = A_k \\ \mu_{1,k} e^k + \mu_{2,k} e^{-k} = B_k \end{cases}$$

解得：

$$\begin{cases} \mu_{1,k} = \frac{A_k e^k - B_k}{e^k - e^{-k}} \\ \mu_{2,k} = \frac{-A_k e^{-k} + B_k}{e^k - e^{-k}} \end{cases}$$

于是，

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, y) &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (\mu_{1,k} e^{ky} + \mu_{2,k} e^{-ky}) \sin kx \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{A_k \frac{e^{k(1-y)} - e^{-k(1-y)}}{2} + B_k \frac{e^{ky} - e^{-ky}}{2}}{\frac{e^k - e^{-k}}{2}} \right) \sin kx \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\sinh k(1-y)}{\sinh k} A_k + \frac{\sinh ky}{\sinh k} B_k \right) \sin kx
\end{aligned}$$