

## 参考解答

一解: 1)  $\Delta = (a+b)^2 - 4ab = (a-b)^2 > 0, (a \neq b)$ , 它为双曲型方程. .... 3分

2) 特征方程:  $(dy)^2 + (a+b)dxdy + ab(dx)^2 = 0$ .

解得两条特征线:  $y+ax=c_1, y+bx=c_2$ .

作变量替换: 
$$\begin{cases} \xi = y+ax, \\ \eta = y+bx. \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots 5分$$

则有  $\frac{\partial(\xi, \eta)}{\partial(x, y)} = \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 \\ b & 1 \end{vmatrix} = a-b \neq 0$ . 代入方程得到标准型  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0$ . .... 8分

3) 解标准型可得到通解:  $u(x, y) = f(y+ax) + g(y+bx), f, g \in C^2(R)$ . .... 10分

4) 代入定解条件有:

$$\varphi(x) = u(x, -ax) = f(0) + g((b-a)x), \text{ 即 } g(t) = \varphi(\frac{t}{b-a}) - f(0).$$

$$\psi(x) = u(x, -bx) = f((a-b)x) + g(0), \text{ 即 } f(t) = \psi(\frac{t}{a-b}) + g(0). \dots\dots\dots 12分$$

又因为  $g(0) = \varphi(0) - f(0)$ , 即  $f(0) + g(0) = \varphi(0) = \psi(0)$ , 所以

$$u(x, y) = \psi(\frac{y+ax}{a-b}) + \varphi(\frac{y+bx}{b-a}) - \varphi(0). \dots\dots\dots 15分$$

二解: (1) 特征线方程:  $\frac{dx}{1} = \frac{dy}{2x}$ , 即  $dy - 2xdx = 0$ , 解得特征线  $y = x^2 + c, c \in R$ . .... 3分

(2) 令 
$$\begin{cases} \xi = y - x^2, \\ \eta = x, \end{cases} \text{ 则有 } \frac{\partial(\xi, \eta)}{\partial(x, y)} = \begin{vmatrix} -2x & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \neq 0.$$

代入方程有:  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} = \xi + \eta^2$ . .... 5分

积分得到:  $u(\xi, \eta) = \xi\eta + \frac{1}{3}\eta^3 + f(\xi), \forall f \in C^1(R)$ . 所以

$$u(x, y) = (y - x^2)x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + f(y - x^2) = xy - \frac{2}{3}x^3 + f(y - x^2). \dots\dots\dots 8分$$

代入定解条件:  $u(0, y) = f(y) = 1 + y^2$ , 所以

$$u(x, y) = xy - \frac{2}{3}x^3 + 1 + (y - x^2)^2 = x^4 - \frac{2}{3}x^3 + xy - 2x^2y + y^2 + 1. \dots\dots\dots 10分$$

三解: (1) 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 4 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, (0 < x < \pi, t > 0), \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=\pi} = 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x), \end{cases}$$

作分离变量:  $u = T(t)X(x)$ , 代入方程得:  $\frac{T''}{4T} = \frac{X''}{X} = -\lambda$ , 即

$$X'' + \lambda X = 0, \quad T'' + 4\lambda T = 0. \dots\dots\dots 3分$$

代入边界条件得:  $X(0) = X(\pi) = 0$ , 有固有值问题: 
$$\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0, \\ X(0) = X(\pi) = 0. \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots 5分$$

解得固有值:  $\lambda_n = n^2$ , 固有函数  $X_n(x) = \sin nx (n = 1, 2, \dots)$ .

将  $\lambda_n = n^2$  代入  $T$  的方程得:  $T'' + 4n^2 T = 0$ , 解得:

$$T_n(t) = A_n \cos 2nt + B_n \sin 2nt. \dots\dots\dots 8分$$

故设级数解  $u(t, x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (A_n \cos 2nt + B_n \sin 2nt) \sin nx$ .

代入初始条件:

$$\varphi(x) = u(0, x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} A_n \sin nx. \Rightarrow A_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \varphi(x) \sin nx dx,$$

$$\psi(x) = u_t(0, x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 2nB_n \sin nx, \Rightarrow B_n = \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_0^\pi \psi(x) \sin nx dx.$$

所以  $u_1 = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (A_n \cos 2nt + B_n \sin 2nt) \sin nx.$

其中  $A_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \varphi(x) \sin nx dx, B_n = \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_0^\pi \psi(x) \sin nx dx. \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$

(2) 因为  $f(t, x) = \sin 2x \sin \omega t, \varphi(x) = \psi(x) = 0$  求解可利用冲量原理, 或特征函数展开法或特解法. 下面采用特征函数展开法, 由 (1) 知齐次定解问题对应的固有值  $\lambda_n = n^2$ , 固有函数为

$$X_n(x) = \sin nx, n = 1, 2, \dots\dots \text{ 令 } u(t, x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} T_n(t) \sin nx, f(t, x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} f_n(t) \sin nx$$

则:  $f_2(t) = \sin \omega t, f_n(t) \equiv 0, (n \neq 2) \dots\dots\dots 13 \text{ 分}$

当  $n = 2$  时, 得常微分方程定解问题: 
$$\begin{cases} T_2'' + 16T_2 = \sin \omega t, t > 0 \\ T(0) = T'(0) = 0. \end{cases}$$

解之得,  $T_2(t) = \frac{1}{16 - \omega^2} (\sin \omega t - \frac{\omega}{4} \sin 4t) \dots\dots\dots 15 \text{ 分}$

当  $n \neq 2$  时,  $T_n(t) \equiv 0$  所以  $u_2(t, x) = \frac{1}{16 - \omega^2} (\sin \omega t - \frac{\omega}{4} \sin 4t) \sin 2x. \dots\dots\dots 18 \text{ 分}$

直接应用洛必达法则, 有  $\lim_{\omega \rightarrow 4} u_2(x, t, \omega) = \frac{1}{8} (\frac{1}{4} \sin 4t - t \cos 4t) \sin 2x. \dots\dots\dots 20 \text{ 分}$

四解: (1)  $g_1(r, \theta) = 0, g_2(r, \theta) = f(r)$  时, 与  $\theta$  无关, 这时可设  $u = u(r, z)$  与  $\theta$  无关, 即

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0, (r < a, 0 < z < h), \\ u|_{r=a} = 0, \\ u|_{z=0} = 0, u|_{z=h} = f(r). \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

作分离变量:  $u(r, z) = R(r)Z(z)$ , 代入方程得:  $\frac{R'' + \frac{1}{r}R'}{R} = -\frac{Z''}{Z} = -\lambda.$

所以,  $R'' + \frac{1}{r}R' + \lambda R = 0, Z'' - \lambda Z = 0. \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$

代入半径方向定解条件, 并结合有界性条件, 有:  $\begin{cases} R'' + \frac{1}{r}R' + \lambda R = 0, \\ |R(0)| < +\infty, R(a) = 0. \end{cases}$

固有值  $\lambda_n = \omega_{1n}^2$ , 其中  $\omega_{1n}$  为  $J_0(\omega a) = 0$  的第  $n$  个正根. 固有函数  $R_n(r) = J_0(\omega_{1n}r) \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$

把  $\lambda_n = \omega_{1n}^2$  代入  $Z$  的方程得到:  $Z_n(z) = A_n \cosh \omega_{1n} z + B_n \sinh \omega_{1n} z. \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{ 分}$

令  $u(r, z) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (A_n \cosh \omega_{1n} z + B_n \sinh \omega_{1n} z) J_0(\omega_{1n} r)$ . 最后由  $Z$  方向条件定出 Fourier 系数:

$$u|_{z=0} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} A_n J_0(\omega_{1n} r) = 0 \Rightarrow A_n = 0,$$

$$u|_{z=h} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} B_n \sinh \omega_{1n} h J_0(\omega_{1n} r) = f(r) \Rightarrow B_n \sinh \omega_{1n} h = \frac{\int_0^a f(r) J_0(\omega_{1n} r) r dr}{||J_0(\omega_{1n} r)||^2}.$$

而  $||J_0(\omega_{1n} r)||^2 = \frac{a^2}{2} J_1^2(\omega_{1n} a)$ , 因此解得:  $B_n = \frac{2 \int_0^a f(r) J_0(\omega_{1n} r) r dr}{a^2 \sinh \omega_{1n} h J_1^2(\omega_{1n} a)} \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$

、 (2) 对于  $g_1 = \varphi(r, \theta), g_2 = \psi(r, \theta)$ , 作分离变量  $u = R(r)\Theta(\theta)Z(z)$ , 代入方程有

$$\Theta'' + \mu^2 \Theta = 0, \quad Z'' - \lambda Z = 0, \quad \frac{R'' + \frac{1}{r} R'}{R} = -\lambda + \frac{\mu^2}{r^2} \dots\dots\dots 16 \text{ 分}$$

相应的固有值问题:

$$\begin{cases} \Theta'' + \mu^2 \Theta = 0, (0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi), \\ \Theta(\theta + 2\pi) = \Theta(\theta), \end{cases} \quad \text{和} \quad \begin{cases} R'' + \frac{1}{r} R' + (\lambda - \frac{\mu^2}{r^2}) R = 0, \\ |R(0)| < +\infty, R(a) = 0. \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots 20 \text{ 分}$$

五解: (1) 基本解  $U(t, M)$  满足: 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} = \Delta_3 U + 3U (t > 0), \\ U|_{t=0} = \delta(M), M \in R^3, \end{cases}$$

作 Fourier 变换, 有:  $\hat{U}(t, \lambda) = F[U(t, x)]$ . 则 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\hat{U}}{dt} = -\rho^2 \hat{U} + 3\hat{U}, \rho^2 = \sum_{i=1}^3 \lambda_i^2, \\ \hat{U}|_{t=0} = 1. \end{cases}$$

解得:  $\hat{U} = e^{-\rho^2 t} e^{\frac{3}{2} t} \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$

所以  $U(t, x, y, z) = F^{-1}[\hat{U}] = \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi t}}\right)^3 e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2+z^2}{4t} + \frac{3}{2} t} \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{ 分}$

(2) 当  $f(t, x, y, z) = 0, \varphi(x, y, z) = e^{-(x^2+y^2+z^2)}$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} u(t, x, y, z) &= U * \varphi = \int_{R^3} \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi t}}\right)^3 e^{\frac{3}{2} t - \frac{(x-\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2 + (z-\zeta)^2}{4t}} e^{-(\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2)} d\xi d\eta d\zeta \\ &= \frac{1}{(\sqrt{1+4t})^3} e^{\frac{3}{2} t - \frac{1}{1+4t}(x^2+y^2+z^2)}. \end{aligned} \dots\dots\dots 15 \text{ 分}$$

六. 格林函数满足定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_2 G = -\delta(x-\xi, y-\eta), (x > 0, \xi > 0), \\ G|_{x=0} = 0. \end{cases}$$

用镜像法求  $G$ , 为此, 记  $M_0 = (\xi, \eta)$ , 它关于边界  $x=0$  的对称点为  $M_1 = (-\xi, \eta)$ , 在  $M_0$  和  $M_1$  各放  $e_0$  和  $-e_0$  的线电荷, 产生的电场电势叠加就是格林函数  $G$ , 即:

$$G = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left( \ln \frac{1}{r(M, M_0)} - \ln \frac{1}{r(M, M_1)} \right) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \ln \frac{(x+\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2}{(x-\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2} \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

(2) 令  $\bar{y} = \frac{y}{5}$ , 则相应的定解问题为:

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{\bar{y}\bar{y}} = 0, (x > 0, -\infty < \bar{y} < +\infty), \\ u|_{x=0} = \varphi(5\bar{y}). \end{cases}$$

在  $(x, \bar{y})$  的坐标系, 由 (1) 的结果, 以上问题对应格林函数

$$G = \frac{1}{4\pi} \ln \frac{(x+\xi)^2 + (\bar{y}-\eta)^2}{(x-\xi)^2 + (\bar{y}-\eta)^2}.$$

在  $(x, \bar{y})$  坐标系区域仍是右半平面, 它在边界  $x=0$  的外法向为:  $n_0 = (-1, 0)$ , 由格林函数和相应 Poisson 方程第一边值问题解的关联公式,

$$u = - \int_{\xi=0} \varphi(5\eta) \frac{\partial G}{\partial n_0} d\eta = - \int_{\xi=0} \varphi(5\eta) \left(-\frac{\partial G}{\partial \xi}\right) d\eta = \int_{\xi=0} \varphi(5\eta) \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial \xi}\right) d\eta \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

又

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial \xi} \Big|_{\xi=0} = \frac{x}{\pi} \left( \frac{1}{(\bar{y}-\eta)^2 + x^2} \right).$$



上式代入  $u$  的表达式, 并利用  $\bar{y} = \frac{y}{5}$ , 我们得到

$$u(x, y) = \frac{5x}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left( \frac{\varphi(\eta)}{(y-\eta)^2 + 25x^2} \right) d\eta. \dots\dots\dots 15 \text{ 分}$$

注: 此题第 (2) 问也可利用 Fourier 求解

七 原方程经过变换  $x = \cos \theta$ , 并记  $y(x) = Z(\arccos x)$ , 变为勒让德方程:

$$[(1-x^2)y']' + 20y = 0$$

由于此方程对应勒让德方程参数  $\lambda = 20 = 4 \times 5 = 4 \times (4+1)$ , 且有  $Z(0)=1$ , 所以所求的解为:

$$Z(\theta) = P_4(x) = P_4(\cos \theta) \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

而

$$Z\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = P_4\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = P_4(0) = \frac{1}{2^4 4!} [(x^2-1)^4]^{(4)} \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{3}{8} \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$