

## 数学物理方程 B 第十二周作业 4月7日 周四

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4.1 用傅里叶正弦变换解下列定解问题：

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx} \\ u(t, 0) = \varphi(t), \quad u(0, x) = 0 \quad 0 < x < +\infty, \quad t > 0 \\ u(t, +\infty) = u_x(t, +\infty) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解：以 $x$ 为积分变量，对原问题作正弦变换：变换后 $\bar{u}$ 为 $t$ 的函数，表达式为

$$\bar{u}(t, \lambda) = \int_0^{+\infty} u(t, x) \sin \lambda x \, dx$$

再将泛定方程中出现的项都写出其正弦变换。于是有：

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{u}_{xx} &= \int_0^{+\infty} u_{xx}(t, x) \sin \lambda x \, dx = \left( u_x \sin \lambda x \Big|_{x=0}^{+\infty} \right) - \lambda \int_0^{+\infty} u_x(t, x) \cos \lambda x \, dx = -\lambda \int_0^{+\infty} u_x(t, x) \cos \lambda x \, dx \\ &= -\lambda \left( \left( u \cos \lambda x \Big|_{x=0}^{+\infty} \right) + \lambda \int_0^{+\infty} u(t, x) \sin \lambda x \, dx \right) = \lambda \varphi(t) - \lambda^2 \bar{u} \end{aligned}$$

因而原定解问题就化为下列常微分方程的初始值问题： $\bar{u} = \bar{u}(t, \lambda)$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\bar{u}}{dt} = a^2(\lambda \varphi(t) - \lambda^2 \bar{u}) \\ \bar{u}(\lambda, 0) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{d\bar{u}}{dt} + a^2 \lambda^2 \bar{u} = a^2 \lambda \varphi(t)$$

这是一阶变系数线性非齐次方程，形式为

$$\frac{d\bar{u}}{dt} + P(t)\bar{u} = Q(t)$$

直接利用通解公式：

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{u} &= C e^{-\int P(t) dt} + e^{-\int P(t) dt} \int Q(t) e^{\int P(t) dt} dt = C e^{-\int a^2 \lambda^2 dt} + e^{-\int a^2 \lambda^2 dt} \int a^2 \lambda \varphi(t) e^{\int a^2 \lambda^2 dt} dt \\ &= C e^{-a^2 \lambda^2 t} + e^{-a^2 \lambda^2 t} a^2 \lambda \int \varphi(t) e^{a^2 \lambda^2 t} dt \end{aligned}$$

带入边界条件 $\bar{u}(\lambda, 0) = 0$ ，立刻可得： $C = -a^2 \lambda \int \varphi(\tau) d\tau$

$$\bar{u} = e^{-a^2 \lambda^2 t} a^2 \lambda \left( -\int \varphi(t) dt + \int \varphi(t) e^{a^2 \lambda^2 t} dt \right) = e^{-a^2 \lambda^2 t} a^2 \lambda \int_0^t \varphi(\tau) e^{a^2 \lambda^2 \tau} d\tau$$

再做反正弦变换，即可得到原问题的解：

$$u(t, x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \bar{u}(t, \lambda) \sin \lambda x \, d\lambda = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \left( e^{-a^2 \lambda^2 t} a^2 \lambda \int_0^t \varphi(\tau) e^{a^2 \lambda^2 \tau} d\tau \right) \sin \lambda x \, d\lambda$$

其中对 $\tau$ 的积分不好计算，但是对 $\lambda$ 的积分可以解出，因此，化为：

$$u(t, x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^t \varphi(\tau) d\tau \int_0^\infty e^{-a^2 \lambda^2 t} a^2 \lambda e^{a^2 \lambda^2 \tau} \sin \lambda x \, d\lambda = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^t \varphi(\tau) d\tau \int_0^\infty e^{-a^2 \lambda^2 (t-\tau)} a^2 \lambda \sin \lambda x \, d\lambda$$

为此需要计算其中出现的积分。令上式中对 $\lambda$ 的积分为 $I_1$ ：换元，令 $p = a\sqrt{t-\tau}\lambda$ ， $d\lambda = \frac{1}{a\sqrt{t-\tau}} dp$

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \int_0^\infty e^{-a^2 \lambda^2 (t-\tau)} a^2 \lambda \sin \lambda x \, d\lambda = \int_0^\infty e^{-p^2} a^2 \frac{p}{a\sqrt{t-\tau}} \sin \frac{p}{a\sqrt{t-\tau}} x \frac{1}{a\sqrt{t-\tau}} dp \\ &= \frac{1}{t-\tau} \int_0^\infty p e^{-p^2} \sin kp \, dp \quad \left( k = \frac{x}{a\sqrt{t-\tau}} \right) = -\frac{1}{2(t-\tau)} \int_0^\infty \sin kp \, de^{-p^2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2(t-\tau)} \left( \left( e^{-p^2} \sin kp \Big|_p=0^\infty \right) - k \int_0^\infty e^{-p^2} \cos kp \, dp \right) = \frac{k}{2(t-\tau)} \int_0^\infty e^{-p^2} \cos kp \, dp \end{aligned}$$

再利用一个积分结论：

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-a^2 x} \cos bx \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{-\frac{b^2}{4a}}$$

套用本题积分，即 $a = 1, b = k = \frac{x}{a\sqrt{t-\tau}}$ ，立即有：

$$I_1 = \frac{\frac{x}{a\sqrt{t-\tau}}}{2(t-\tau)} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi} x}{4a(t-\tau)^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}}$$

最后将算出的部分代回 $u(t, x)$ 的表达式，即有：

$$u(t, x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^t I_1 \varphi(\tau) d\tau = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^t \frac{\sqrt{\pi} x}{4a(t-\tau)^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}} \varphi(\tau) d\tau = \frac{x}{2a\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^t (t-\tau)^{-\frac{3}{2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}} \varphi(\tau) d\tau$$

4.2 用拉普拉斯变换解下列定解问题：

$$(1) \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = 1, & x, y > 0 \\ u(0, y) = y + 1, & u(x, 0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx}, & t > 0, 0 < x < l \\ u_x(t, 0) = 0, & u(t, l) = u_0 \text{ (常数)} \\ u(0, x) = u_1 \text{ (常数)} \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx} - hu \\ u(0, x) = b \text{ (常数)}, & u(t, 0) = 0, x, t, h > 0, h \text{ 常数} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} u_x = 0 \end{cases}$$

(1)解： 对  $y$  作拉普拉斯变换，有：

$$U(x, p) = \int_0^\infty u(x, y) e^{-py} dy$$

之后将泛定方程和边界条件全部进行拉普拉斯变换：

$$L\left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}\right) = L\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)\right) = pL\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) - \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)|_{x=0, p=x} = p \frac{dU}{dx}$$

$$L(1) = \frac{1}{p}; \quad L(y+1) = L(y) + L(1) = \frac{1}{p^2} + \frac{1}{p}$$

因此，原方程可以化为：

$$\begin{cases} p \frac{dU}{dx} = \frac{1}{p} \\ U|_{x=0} = \frac{1}{p^2} + \frac{1}{p} \end{cases}$$

直接对两边积分，再带入边界条件，将  $p$  视为参量，易知：

$$U(x, p) = \frac{x}{p^2} + \frac{1}{p^2} + \frac{1}{p}$$

最后对其作拉普拉斯逆变换，即可得：

$$U(x, y) = L^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{p^2}\right) + L^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{p^2}\right) + L^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{p}\right) = xy + y + 1$$

(2) 只有变量  $t$  是在  $(0, +\infty)$  上变化的自变量，因此对  $t$  进行拉普拉斯变换，有：  $u = u(t, x)$

$$U(p, x) = \int_0^\infty u(t, x) e^{-pt} dt$$

之后将泛定方程和边界条件全部进行拉普拉斯变换：

$$L\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\right) = pU - u(0, x) = pU - u_1; \quad L(u_{xx}) = \frac{d^2 U}{dx^2}; \quad L(u_0) = \frac{u_0}{p}$$

因此，原方程可以化为：将  $p$  视为参量

$$\begin{cases} pU - u_1 = a^2 \frac{d^2 U}{dx^2} \\ U'(0) = 0, \quad U(l) = \frac{u_0}{p} \end{cases}$$

这是二阶常系数线性非齐次方程，先求特解，然后利用特征方程求解：

$$U^* = \frac{u_1}{p}$$

再带入边界条件，可以一并求解出：

$$U(p, x) = \frac{u_1}{p} + (u_0 - u_1) \frac{\cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{p}}{a} x\right)}{p \cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{p}}{a} l\right)}$$

只需再利用拉普拉斯逆变换就可得解。为此，需要用留数定理计算。记：

$$g(p, x) = (u_0 - u_1) \frac{\cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{p}}{a} x\right)}{p \cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{p}}{a} l\right)}$$

则令其分母为 0，则可得奇点：

$$p = 0, \quad \left(\pm \frac{2k-1}{2} \frac{\pi a}{l} i\right)^2 \quad (k \in \mathbb{N}^+)$$

则分别计算他们的留数：

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Res}[g(p, x)e^{pt}, 0] &= \lim_{p \rightarrow 0} \left( (u_0 - u_1) \frac{\cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{p}}{a} x\right)}{\cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{p}}{a} l\right)} \right) = u_0 - u_1 \\ \text{Res}\left[g(p, x)e^{pt}, -\left(\frac{2k-1}{2} \frac{\pi a}{l}\right)^2\right] &= \lim_{p \rightarrow -\left(\frac{2k-1}{2} \frac{\pi a}{l}\right)^2} \left( (u_0 - u_1) \frac{\cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{p}}{a} x\right)}{p \cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{p}}{a} l\right)} \left(p + \left(\frac{2k-1}{2} \frac{\pi a}{l}\right)^2\right) \right) \\ &= \frac{(-1)^k}{2k-1} \frac{4}{\pi} (u_0 - u_1) \cos \frac{(2k-1)\pi x}{2l} e^{-\left(\frac{(2k-1)\pi a}{2l}\right)^2 t} \end{aligned}$$

因此作拉普拉斯逆变换，即可得：

$$\begin{aligned} u(t, x) &= L^{-1}\left(\frac{u_1}{p}\right) + L^{-1}\left((u_0 - u_1) \frac{\cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{p}}{a} x\right)}{p \cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{p}}{a} l\right)}\right) \\ &= u_1 + (u_0 - u_1) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k-1} \frac{4}{\pi} (u_0 - u_1) \cos \frac{(2k-1)\pi x}{2l} e^{-\left(\frac{(2k-1)\pi a}{2l}\right)^2 t} \\ &= u_0 + \frac{4(u_0 - u_1)}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k-1)} \cos \frac{(2k-1)\pi x}{2l} e^{-\left(\frac{(2k-1)\pi a}{2l}\right)^2 t} \end{aligned}$$

(3) 对 $t$ 进行拉普拉斯变换，有： $u = u(t, x)$

$$U(p, x) = \int_0^\infty u(t, x) e^{-pt} dt$$

之后将泛定方程和边界条件全部进行拉普拉斯变换：

$$L(u_t) = pU - u(0, x) = pU - b; \quad L(u_{xx}) = \frac{d^2U}{dx^2}; \quad L(hu) = hU; \quad L(u_x) = \frac{dU}{dx}$$

得到变换后的常微分定解问题为：

$$\begin{cases} pU - b = a^2 \frac{d^2U}{dx^2} - hU \\ U(0) = 0, \quad U'(\infty) = 0 \end{cases}$$

泛定方程即为： $a^2 \frac{d^2U}{dx^2} - (p + h)U = -b$ ，这是二阶常系数线性非齐次微分方程，先求特解再求对应齐次方程的通解。显然，该方程的一个特解为：

$$U^* = \frac{b}{p + h}$$

再通过特征方程求对应齐次方程的解。结合边界条件，可以确定最终 $U$ 的解为：

$$U = \frac{b}{p + h} \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{\sqrt{p+h}}{a}x} \right)$$

作逆变换时，需要用到拉普拉斯逆变换表，可得以下的公式：

$$L^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{p}e^{-a\sqrt{p}}\right) = \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{a}{2\sqrt{t}}\right); \quad \operatorname{erfc}(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_x^\infty e^{-t^2} dt$$

因此最终的解的结果为：

$$\begin{aligned} u(t, x) &= L^{-1}\left(\frac{b}{p + h} \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{\sqrt{p+h}}{a}x} \right)\right) = bL^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{p + h}\right) - bL^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{p + h}e^{-\frac{\sqrt{p+h}}{a}x}\right) \\ &= be^{-ht} - be^{-ht}L^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{p}e^{-\frac{\sqrt{p}}{a}x}\right) = be^{-ht}\left(1 - \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}}\right)\right) = be^{-ht}\operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}}\right) \\ &= \frac{2be^{-ht}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{\frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}}}^\infty e^{-\tau^2} d\tau \end{aligned}$$

附加： 用傅里叶余弦变换解下列定解问题：

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_2 u = 0, & x, y > 0 \\ u|_{y=0} = f(x), & u_x|_{x=0} = 0 \end{cases} \quad u(x, y) \text{有界}$$

解：以 $x$ 为积分变量，对原问题作余弦变换：变换后  $\bar{u}$  为  $y$  的函数，表达式为

$$\bar{u}(\lambda, y) = \int_0^{+\infty} u(x, y) \cos \lambda x \, dx$$

$$u(x, y) \text{有界} \implies u_x(\infty, y) = u(\infty, y) = 0,$$

再将泛定方程中出现的项都写出其余弦变换。于是有：

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{u}_{xx} &= \int_0^\infty u_{xx}(x, y) \cos \lambda x \, dx = \left(u_x \cos \lambda x \Big|_x=0^\infty\right) + \lambda \int_0^\infty u_x \sin \lambda x \, dx = \lambda \int_0^\infty u_x \sin \lambda x \, dx \\ &= \lambda \left(u \sin \lambda x \Big|_x=0^\infty\right) - \lambda \int_0^\infty u \cos \lambda x \, dx = -\lambda^2 \bar{u} \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{u}_{yy} = \frac{d^2\bar{u}}{dy^2}$$

因而原方程能化归为常微分方程：

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2\bar{u}}{dy^2} - \lambda^2\bar{u} = 0 \\ \bar{u}(\lambda, 0) = \bar{f}(x) = \int_0^\infty f(x) \cos \lambda x \, dx \end{cases}$$

则有：

$$\bar{u}(x, y) = A(\lambda)e^{-\lambda y} + B(\lambda)e^{\lambda y}, \quad u(x, y) \text{有界, 因此有} \bar{u}(x, y) = \bar{f}(x)e^{-|\lambda|y}$$

再对其作逆变换：

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \bar{u}(\lambda, y) \cos \lambda x \, d\lambda = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \bar{f}(x)e^{-|\lambda|y} \cos \lambda x \, d\lambda = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \left(\int_0^\infty f(x) \cos \lambda x \, dx\right) e^{-|\lambda|y} \cos \lambda x \, d\lambda \\ &= F^{-1}(\bar{f}(x)e^{-|\lambda|y}) = F^{-1}(\bar{f}(x)) * F^{-1}(e^{-|\lambda|y}) \end{aligned}$$

因此只需计算出 $e^{-|\lambda|y}$ 的余弦逆变换：将 $\cos \lambda x$ 拆成复指数形式，即可直接对其积分。

$$F^{-1}(e^{-|\lambda|y}) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda y} \cos \lambda x \, d\lambda = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda(y-ix)} \, d\lambda + \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda(y+ix)} \, d\lambda \right) = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2}$$

再直接利用卷积定理，立刻得到：

$$u(x, y) = (f(x)) * \left(\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2}\right) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty f(\xi) \left(\frac{y}{(x-\xi)^2 + y^2} + \frac{y}{(x+\xi)^2 + y^2}\right) d\xi$$