

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + a(x, y)u = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{u} = -a(x, y) \frac{dy}{dy} \right) \quad \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) \quad \left(\frac{dy}{dy} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{u} = -a(x, y) dy \quad \frac{du}{dy} = k \quad \frac{du}{dy} : \frac{du}{dy}$$

$$\underline{u = u(y)} \quad + C$$

$$+ f(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow du = k dy$$

定解条件: $u|_{r=r_0}$ ② 有界: $0 \leq x \leq l$ $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} u|_{x=0} \\ u|_{x=l} \end{cases}$

① 初始条件: 关于 t 一个由 t 的偏导数阶数决定

② 边界条件: 关于坐标变量: x, y, z 例: $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ $(t > 0)$

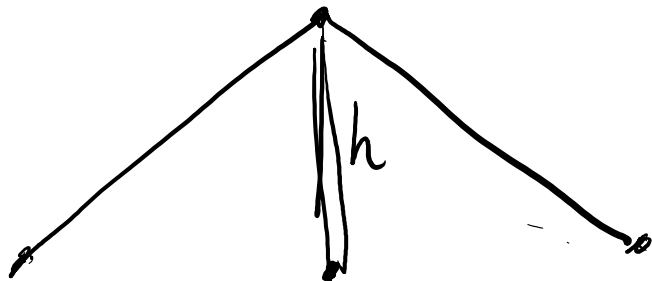
由边界的形状决定

① 无界: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \quad -\infty < x < +\infty$
 \Rightarrow 边界条件个数: 0

② 半无界: $0 \leq x < +\infty$
 \Rightarrow $u|_{x=0}$

②: $\begin{cases} u|_{t=0} \\ u_t|_{t=0} \end{cases}$

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$: $u|_{t=0} = \dots$



$$\left(u|_{t=0} \right) \sim \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{matrix}$$

$$u_t|_{t=0} \sim 0$$

$$\underline{u|_{t=0} = \text{初始位移}}$$

$$u_t|_{t=0} = \text{初始速度}$$

$$u \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \underline{u|_{x=0} =} \\ \underline{u|_{x=2} =} \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{u_x|_{x=0}}$$

9. (2)

$t > 0$

10.

\Rightarrow

半直线

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + a \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + a \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f(t, x) \right) \quad (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty)$$

$$u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \quad \Downarrow$$

(3)

$$\Delta_3 u = 0 \quad \begin{cases} \xi = x - at \\ \eta = t \end{cases}$$

① 看方程的形式：波动方程

(x_0, y_0, z_0) :

(\quad, \quad, \quad)

② 非齐次方程
(齐次方程非齐次)

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

$$u(x-at) + v(x+at)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + a \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f(t, x) \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \end{array} \right.$$

$$u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x)$$

$$\varphi(x)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} + a \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} = 0 \\ u_1|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \end{array} \right.$$

$$u_1|_{t=0} = \varphi(x)$$

$$u = u_1 + u_2$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} + a \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} = f(t, x) \\ u_2|_{t=0} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

① 叠加原理: (非齐次方程 + 非齐次的条件) (初始值边界)

$u = u_1 + u_2$

→ 非齐次方程 + 非齐次条件

→ 齐次方程

→ 非齐次条件

① 齐次方程 + 齐次条件

② 非齐次发展方程 + 齐次条件: 齐次化原理

② 齐次化原理: ③ 齐次方程 + 非齐次条件 ($u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x)$)

+ 非齐次方程

→ 非齐次条件

$u = u_1 + u_2$ 排除了方法 ① ②

量子化原理 : 冲量原理 $f \cdot \Delta t = m \cdot \Delta v$

① ~~条件~~ 功能 : 非经典的发展方程

适用范围

$f(t, x)$

① t \uparrow 叠加...
非经典 \uparrow 非经典

② 条件 : 初始条件 非经典 !!!

③ 注意 :

定义域变化

$t > 0$

$w : (t, \tau)$

$w(t, m, \tau)$

\leftarrow

$w|_{t=\tau} = 0$, $w|_{t=\tau} = f(\tau, m)$

1. 概念 \Rightarrow 了解

2. 方程的书写:

(微元法)



$$\Delta = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon}$$

4. 求解:

通解法

3. 定解条件

① 初始 : $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{+} \text{ 初值} \\ \textcircled{\times} \text{ 初值} \end{array} \right.$

② 边界条件 ...

~~$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$~~

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 2.6.1) \quad \underline{\underline{\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + a(x, y) \cdot u = 0}}$$

可化为变量分离型
可直接积分 - -

② 可化为①

$$2.6.2) \quad \underline{\underline{u_{xy} + u_y = 0}}$$

$p = u_y :$ $\underline{\underline{p_x + p = 0}}$
 $\underline{\underline{\frac{dp}{p} = -1}}$

* ③ 可通过变量代换转化为①②

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} * \\ * \end{array} \right) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{B^2 - AC}}{A}$$

$$(A, 2B, C)$$

$$A \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2B \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + C \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \xi = x - at \\ \eta = x + at \end{cases}$$

$$(*) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} - a \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + a \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) u = 0$$

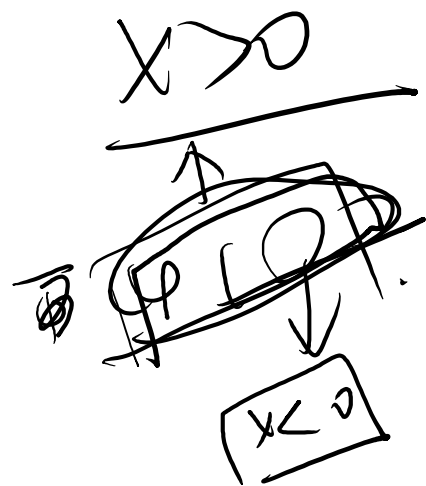
同解:

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0 \right)$$

行波法: ① 基串: — 准无界波动 —

② 可转化: ... 串行 ...

9.12 三维对称 ...



正负

\Rightarrow

$u = \dots$
 $\frac{u}{u} = u_x$ — 偶