

1. 振动方程

2. 热传导方程

3. 静电场方程

偏微分方程

初值条件

initial

边界条件

bounding

取值 Dirichlet

一阶导取值

Neumann

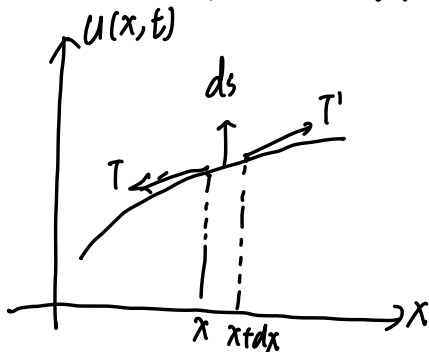
$u_{tt} = a^2 \Delta u$  (双曲型方程)

一、振动方程(多维)

$$u_{tt} = a^2 (u_{xx})$$

$$u_{tt} = a^2 \sum_{i=1}^n u_{x_i x_i}$$

二阶导取值 Robin



$$ds = \sqrt{dx^2 + du^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} T \cos \alpha = T' \cos \alpha' \\ T' \sin \alpha' - T \sin \alpha - \rho ds g = \rho ds \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \end{cases}$$

$$T' \cos \alpha' \tan \alpha' - T \cos \alpha \tan \alpha - \rho dx g = \rho dx u_{tt}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x+dx) - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x) = u_{xx} dx$$

$dx \rightarrow 0$

$$\begin{aligned} L(u+v) &= L_u + L_v \\ L(cu) &= cL(u) \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \text{线性}$$

$$T_0 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \rho g = \rho u_{tt}$$

略去g

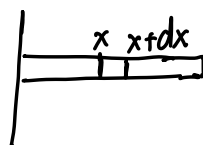
非齐次化齐次

$\Rightarrow$  线性偏微分算子;  
operator

$$\begin{aligned} L_u &= \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \right) u \\ &= \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - a \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + a \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) u \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{若令 } \xi = x+at, \eta = x-at$$

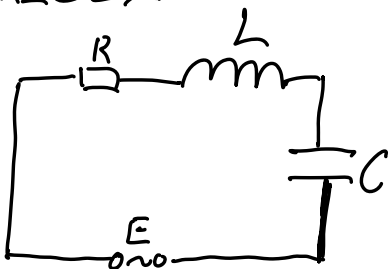
$$\text{则有 } L_u = u_{\xi\eta}$$



$$E u_x(x+dx) - E u_x(x) = \rho dx u_{tt}$$

$$\frac{E}{\rho} u_{xx} = u_{tt}$$

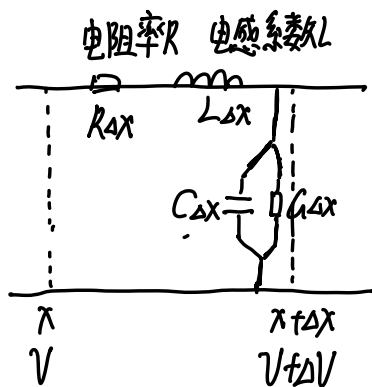
RLC电路



$$E(t) - L \frac{dI}{dt} = RI(t) + \frac{1}{C} \int_0^t I(t) dt$$

$$\frac{dE}{dt} - L \frac{d^2 I}{dt^2} = R \frac{dI}{dt} + \frac{1}{C} I(t)$$

$$y'' + py' + qy = f(x)$$



$$\begin{cases} V - (V + \Delta V) = R \Delta x i(t) + L \Delta x \frac{\partial i}{\partial t} \\ i - (i + \Delta i) = C \Delta x \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + G \Delta x V \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{C} \int_0^t i(t) dt = V$$

$$\begin{cases} L \frac{\partial i}{\partial t} + R i(t) + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = 0 \quad (1) \\ C \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + G V + \frac{\partial i}{\partial x} = 0 \quad (2) \end{cases}$$

消  $V$ ,  $(1) \frac{d}{dt} \times C - (2) \frac{d}{dx}$

消  $i$   $(1) \frac{d}{dx} - (2) \frac{d}{dt} \times L$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 I}{\partial x^2} = LC \frac{\partial^2 I}{\partial t^2} + (RC + GL) \frac{\partial I}{\partial t} + GK I$$

高频电路中,  $G, C$  忽略不计

$$\text{从而又有 } I_{tt} = \left(\frac{1}{LC}\right)^2 I_{xx} \quad U_{tt} = \left(\frac{1}{LC}\right)^2 U_{xx}$$

$$U_{tt} = a^2 U_{xx} \quad U(x, t) = f(x - at) + g(x + at)$$

右行波                  左行波

行波解

麦克斯韦方程:  $\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon}$

梯度算子:  $\nabla = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\text{grad } f = \nabla f$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\text{div } \vec{F} = \nabla \cdot \vec{F} \quad \text{高斯公式}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{B} = \left( \mu_0 \vec{J} + \epsilon \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \right) \mu$$

真空中为0

$$\nabla \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ p & q & r \end{vmatrix} = \text{Rot } \vec{F}$$

斯托克斯公式

Laplace 算子  $\Delta = \nabla^2$  当  $\Delta f = 0$  时,  $f$  为调合函数 e.g:  $z = x^2 - y^2$

$$\nabla^2 f = (\nabla \cdot \nabla) f = \nabla \cdot (\nabla f) = \nabla \cdot (\text{grad } f) = \text{div}(\text{grad } f) = \Delta f$$

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{C}) = (\nabla \cdot \vec{C}) \vec{B} - (\nabla \cdot \vec{B}) \vec{C}$$

易证  $\downarrow$  与  $\vec{B}, \vec{C}$  共面

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{B}) &= \nabla(\nabla \cdot \vec{B}) - (\nabla \cdot \nabla) \vec{B} \\ &= -\Delta \vec{B} = \epsilon \mu \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \times \vec{E}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\Delta \vec{B} = \epsilon \mu (-B_{tt})$$

$$\Delta \vec{B} = \epsilon \mu B_{tt}$$

$$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon \mu}}$$

$$B_{tt} = \frac{1}{\epsilon \mu} (\vec{B}_{xx} + \vec{B}_{yy} + \vec{B}_{zz})$$

E同上

$$E = -\text{grad } u$$

势函数

势能做功与位置有关

$$-\text{div}(\text{grad } u) = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon}$$

$$-\Delta u = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon} \rightarrow \text{泊松方程}$$

$$-\Delta u = 0 \rightarrow \text{Laplace 方程}$$

elliptic 型方程

hyperbolic 型方程

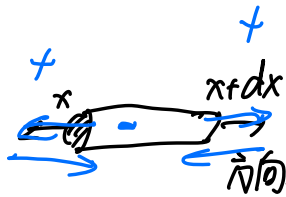
## 2. 热传导方程

$$\text{通量: } \Phi = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} \cdot ds$$

$$dQ = \overset{\text{热导率}}{k} (-\text{grad } u) \cdot \vec{n} \cdot ds \, dt \quad (\text{放热})$$

$$\vec{F} = -\text{grad } u \quad \downarrow \quad -k \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$$

$$\oint_{\partial \Omega} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds$$



$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = \text{grad } u \cdot \vec{e}_l \rightarrow \text{单侧导数}$$

$$\text{吸热} \quad k \frac{\partial u}{\partial (-x)} \Big|_x ds dt + k \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{(x+dx)} ds dt = c m \Delta u \quad \frac{\Delta u = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} dt}{m = \rho ds dx}$$



$$\leadsto \quad k ds dt (u_x(x+dx) - u_x(x)) = c \rho ds dx dt u_t$$

parabolic 方程

$$u_t = \frac{k}{c\rho} u_{xx} = a^2 u_{xx}$$

$$u_t = a^2 \Delta u$$

$$u|_r = f_1 \quad u_x|_r = f_2 \quad u_x + a u|_r = f_3$$

习题 1: 5 6

1-4 练习