15-16学年冬季学期《偏微分方程》期未试卷答案

-.(15分)在区域 $\{t>1,-\infty< x<+\infty\}$ 内指出二阶线性偏微分方程

$$t^2 u_{tt} + 2tx u_{tx} + x^2 u_{xx} = 0$$

的类型(即说明是双曲型、抛物型还是椭圆型方程)?作变换 $\xi=x/t,\eta=x,u(\xi,\eta)=u(t,x)$ 求 $u(\xi,\eta)$ 所满足的方程,并求满足条件 $u(1,x)=x^2,u_t(1,x)=0$ 的特解。

解: 方程为抛物型方程:

 $u(\xi,\eta)$ 所满足 $u_m=0$,解得通解为

$$u(t,x)=u(\xi,\eta)=\eta f(\xi)+g(\xi)=xf(x/t)+g(x/t)$$

由定解条件得

$$\begin{cases} u(1,x) = xf(x) + g(x) = x^2 \\ u_t(1,x) = -x^2 f'(x) - xg'(x) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} f(x) + \chi f'(x) + \xi'(x) = 2 \\ \chi f(x) + \xi'(x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得 $f(x) = 2x, g(x) = -x^2$, 从而

$$u(t,x) = \frac{2x^2}{t} - \frac{x^2}{t^2} = \frac{x^2}{t^2} (2t - 1)$$

二.(15分)试用幂级数解法讨论: 当ρ是何值时Hermite方程

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2x\frac{dy}{dx} + \rho y = 0$$

存在多项式类型的解?并分别求出一个3次多项式和一个4次多项式类型的解。

解:幂级数解为 $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$,代入Hermite方程得

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[(n+2)(n+1)a_{n+2} + \rho a_n - 2na_n \right] x^n = 0.$$

比较系数得

$$a_{n+2} = \frac{2n-\rho}{(n+2)(n+1)} a_n, n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$$

从而, 当 $\rho = 2n$ 时存在多项式类型的解. $\rho = 6$ 时有3次多项式类型的解

$$y = a_1 \left(x - \frac{2}{3} x^3 \right), a_0 = 0$$

当 $\rho = 8$ 时有4次多项式类型的解

$$y = a_0 \left(1 - 4x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x^4 \right) . a_I = 0$$

三. (15分)设A是给定的常数,试用分离变量法求解下列定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0, \ 0 < x < 1, \ y > 0 \\ u(0, y) = 0, \ u(1, y) = A \\ u(x, 0) = 0, \ \lim_{y \to +\infty} u(x, y) \neq \infty. \end{cases}$$

解: 取v = u - Ax, 则v(x, y)满足

$$\begin{cases} v_{xx} + v_{yy} = 0, \ 0 < x < 1, \ y > 0 \\ v(0, y) = 0, \ v(1, y) = 0 \\ v(x, 0) = -Ax, \lim_{y \to +\infty} v(x, y) \neq \infty. \end{cases}$$

分离变量v(x,y) = X(x)Y(y)且代入方程及条件v(0,y) = 0, v(1,y) = 0及 $\lim_{y \to +\infty} v(x,y) \neq \infty$ 得,

$$\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0, 0 < x < 1, \\ X(0) = X(1) = 0, \end{cases} \begin{cases} Y'' - \lambda Y = 0, y > 0 \\ \lim_{y \to \infty} Y(y) \neq +\infty \end{cases}$$

当 $\lambda = n^2 \pi^2 \ (n = 1, 2, \cdots)$ 时有非零解

$$X_n(x) = A_n \sin n\pi x, Y_n(y) = C_n e^{-n\pi y}.$$

取

$$v(x,y) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} v_n(x,y) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} D_n e^{-n\pi y} \sin n\pi x$$

它满足条件 $v(0,y)=0,\ v(1,y)=0$ 以及 $\lim_{y\to+\infty}v(x,y)\neq\infty,\ \mathbb{R}D_n$ 满足

$$-Ax = v(x,0) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} D_n \sin n\pi x$$

即

$$D_n = -2A \int_0^1 x \sin n\pi x dx = (-1)^n \frac{2A}{n\pi}$$

从而得解

$$u(x,y) = v(x,y) + Ax = Ax + \frac{2A}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} e^{-n\pi y} \sin n\pi x.$$

四. (15分) (1). 求证函数 $w(t,x) = t^2 + (x+1)^2$ 满足

$$w_{tt} - w_{xx} = 0, \ w(t, -1) = t^2.$$

(2). 用延拓法求解下列半无界初边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - u_{xx} = 0, x > -1, t > 0 \\ u(t, -1) = t^2, \\ u(0, x) = 0, u_t(0, x) = x + 1. \end{cases}$$

解: (1). 省略。

(2).
$$idy = x + 1$$
, $v(t, y) = u(t, y - 1) - t^2 - y^2$, 则函数 $v(t, y)$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} - v_{yy} = 0, y > 0, t > 0 \\ v(t, 0) = 0, \\ v(0, y) = -y^2, v_t(0, y) = y. \end{cases}$$

关于y作奇延拓

$$V(t,y) = \begin{cases} v(t,y), y \ge 0 \\ -v(t,-y), y < 0 \end{cases}, \phi(y) = \begin{cases} -y^2, y \ge 0 \\ y^2, y < 0 \end{cases}$$

则函数V(t,y)满足初值问题

$$\begin{cases} V_{tt} - V_{yy} = 0, -\infty < y < +\infty, t > 0 \\ V(0, y) = \phi(y), V_t(0, y) = y. \end{cases}$$

解得

$$V(t,y) = \frac{\phi(y+t) + \phi(y-t)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{y-t}^{y+t} y dy = \frac{\phi(y+t) + \phi(y-t)}{2} + yt.$$

从而得

$$u(t,x) = v(t,y) + t^2 + y^2 = V(t,y)|_{y \ge 0} + t^2 + y^2 = \begin{cases} -t(x+1), & 0 < x+1 < t \ge 0 \\ -(x+1-t)^2 - t(x+1), & x+1 \ge t > 0. \end{cases}$$

五. (20分) 给定常数T > 0, 记u(t,x)为

$$\begin{cases} u_t - u_{xx} = f(x), \ 0 < x < \pi, t > 0 \\ u_x(t, 0) = 0, \ u_x(t, \pi) = 0 \\ u(0, x) = h(x) \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, \ 0 \le x \le \frac{1}{2}, \\ 0, \ \frac{1}{2} < x \le \pi \end{cases}$$

的解。试用分离变量法求h(x)使得解满足u(T,x)=0.

解:由边界条件知本征 (特征)函数为 $\{\cos nx\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$,取

$$u(t,x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u_n(t) \cos nx, \ f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n \cos nx, \ h(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h_n \cos nx$$

则满足

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[u_n'(t) + n^2 u_n(t) \right] \cos nx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n \cos nx \\ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u_n(0) \cos nx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h_n \cos nx \end{cases}$$

即

$$u'_n(t) + n^2 u_n(t) = f_n, u_n(0) = h_n$$

由u(T,x) = 0得 $u_n(T) = 0$,利用

$$f_{n}(t) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi}, & n = 0\\ \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n}{2}, & n \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

解得

$$h_n = u_n(0) = -\int_0^T e^{n^2 t} f_n dt = \begin{cases} -\frac{T}{2\pi}, & n = 0\\ \frac{2(1 - e^{n^2 T})}{n^3 \pi} \sin \frac{n}{2}, & n \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

从而

$$h(x) = -\frac{T}{2\pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(1 - e^{n^2 T})}{n^3 \pi} \sin \frac{n}{2} \cos nx$$

六. (20分)(1). 试用傅里叶变换法求函数G(x,y, au)(格林函数)使得问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0, \ -\infty < x < +\infty, y > 0 \\ \lim_{x^2 + y^2 \to +\infty} u(x, y) = 0, \ u(x, 0) = f(x) \end{cases}$$

的解可以表示为 $u(x,y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} G(x,y,\tau) f(\tau) d\tau$ 。

(2). 试用上述表达式求证: 在区域 $\{-\infty < x < +\infty, y > 0\}$ 内解满足

$$\min_{-\infty < x < +\infty} f(x) \le u(x, y) \le \max_{-\infty < x < +\infty} f(x)$$

解: (1). iu(x,y) - if(x) 关于x 的Fourier变换分别为 $\bar{u}(\lambda,y) - if(\lambda)$ 。关于x 作Fourier变换得

$$\begin{cases} \bar{u}_{yy} - \lambda^2 \bar{u} = 0, -\infty < \lambda < +\infty, y > 0 \\ \lim_{\lambda^2 + y^2 \to +\infty} \bar{u}(\lambda, y) = 0, \bar{u}(\lambda, 0) = \bar{f}(\lambda) \end{cases}$$

解得

$$\bar{u}(\lambda, y) = \bar{f}(\lambda)e^{|\lambda|y}$$

关于λ作Fourier逆变换得

$$u(x,y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{yf(\tau)}{\pi[(x-\tau)^2 + y^2]} d\tau.$$

从而 $G(x,y,\tau) = \frac{y}{\pi[(x-\tau)^2+y^2]}$ 。

(2)记 $m = \min_{-\infty < x < +\infty} f(x)$ 及 $M = \max_{-\infty < x < +\infty} f(x)$,则

$$u(x,y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{yf(\tau)}{\pi[(x-\tau)^2+y^2]} d\tau \geq m \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{y}{\pi[(x-\tau)^2+y^2]} d\tau = m.$$

$$u(x,y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{yf(\tau)}{\pi[(x-\tau)^2 + y^2]} d\tau \le M \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{y}{\pi[(x-\tau)^2 + y^2]} d\tau = M.$$

2017-2018学年冬季学期《偏微分方程》期未试卷答案

一.(15分)用行波法求解初值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} - 2u_{xy} + 3u_{yy} = 64x, -\infty < x \cdot y < +\infty, \\ u|_{y=x} = 16x^2, \ u|_{y=-3x} = 0. \end{cases}$$

解: 作变换

$$\xi = y + 3x, \ \eta = y - x, \ u(\xi, \eta) = u(x, y)$$

则 $u(\xi,\eta)$ 满足方程

$$-16u_{\xi\eta} = 16(\xi - \eta), \ \mathbb{I} \ \underline{u_{\xi\eta}} = \eta - \xi,$$

积分得通解为

$$u(\xi,\eta) = \frac{1}{2}\xi\eta(\eta-\xi) + F(\xi) + G(\eta),$$

即

$$u(x,y) = -2x(y+3x)(y-x) + F(y+3x) + G(y-x).$$

由条件得

$$16x^{2} = u|_{y=x} = F(4x) + G(0), \ 0 = u|_{y=-3x} = F(0) + G(-4x),$$

解得

$$F(0) + G(0) = 0$$
, $F(x) = x^2 - G(0)$, $G(x) = -F(0)$.

从而,解为

$$\int u(x,y) = (y+3x)^2 - 2x(y+3x)(y-x).$$

二.(15分)用分离变量法求解下到初边值问题:

$$\begin{aligned} & u_{tt} \quad u_{xx} = t \cos \pi x, \ 0 < x < 1, \ t > 0; \\ & u_{x \ x=0} = \), \ u_{x}\big|_{x=1} = 0, \ t > 0; \\ & u_{t=0} = (\ , \ u_{t}\big|_{t=0} = \omega. \end{aligned}$$

解: 特征值问题为

$$X''$$
 X'' X' = 0, $X'(0) = X'(1) = 0$; X'' X''

特征值以及相应地特征函数为

$$\lambda_n = (n\pi)^2, X_n(x) = \cos n\pi x, n = 0, 1, 2...,$$

$$\mathcal{U}_{\tau,\tau} = \cos \pi^{\chi} \qquad \mathcal{U}_{\tau,\tau} = 0.$$

构造初边值问题解为

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} T_n(t) \cos n\pi x.$$

代入得

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left[T_n''(t) + (n\pi)^2 T_n(t) \right] \cos n\pi x = t \cos \pi x, \\ \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \underline{T_n(0)} \cos n\pi x = 0, \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} T_n'(0) \cos n\pi x = 0, \end{cases}$$

即 $T_n(t)$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} T_1''(t) + \pi^2 T_1(t) = t \\ T_1(0) = 0, T_1'(0) = 0, \end{cases} \Rightarrow T_n''(t) + \pi^2 T_1(t) = 0 \\ T_n(0) = 0, T_n'(0) = 0, \end{cases} (n \neq 1). -----10$$

解得

$$T_1(t) = \frac{\pi t - \sin \pi t}{\pi^3}$$
, $T_n(t) = 0 (n \neq 1)$.

从而初边值问题的解为

$$u(x,t) = \frac{\pi t - \sin \pi t}{\pi^3} \cos \pi x.$$

三. (15分) (1). 验证 $w(x,t)=-x^2+tx$ 满足

$$w_{tt} - w_{xx} = 2, w_x|_{x=0} = t;$$

(2). 试用延拓法求解半无界初边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - u_{xx} = 2, x > 0, t > 0, \\ u_{x|x=0} = t, t > 0, \\ u_{|t=0} = 0, u_{t|t=0} = 0, x > 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} = v_{xx} = 0, & x > 0, t > 0, \\ v_{t=0} = x^2, & v_{t}|_{t=0} = -x, & x > 0. \end{cases}$$

利用(偶)延拓,若
$$\tilde{v}(x,t)$$
为初值问题
$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} = v_{xx} = 0, \ x > 0, t > 0, \\ v|_{t=0} = x^2, \ v_t|_{t=0} = -x, x > 0. \end{cases}$$
 列 $v(x,t) = \tilde{v}|_{x \geq 0}$. 而 $x \geq 0$

$$\tilde{v}(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} \left[(x-t)^2 + (x+t)^2 \right] - \frac{1}{2} \int_{x=t}^{x+t} |\xi| d\xi$$

得到

$$v(x,t) = \tilde{v}_{x \ge 0} = \begin{cases} x^2 + t^2 - xt, & 0 \le t \le x, \\ \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + t^2), & 0 < x < t. \end{cases}$$

$$v(x,t) = v + w = \begin{cases} t^2, & 0 \le t \le x, \\ \frac{1}{2}(t^2 - x^2) + tx, & 0 \le x < t. \end{cases}$$

四.(15分) (1). 已知函数 e^{-x^2} 的傅里叶(Fourier)变扬

$$F[e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}](\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} e^{-i\lambda x} dx = \sqrt{\pi} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\lambda^2},$$

a > 0为常数, 试求函数 $e^{-a\lambda^2}$ 的傅里叶逆变换

$$F^{-1}[e^{-a\lambda^2}](x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a\lambda^2} e^{i\lambda x} d\lambda;$$

(2). 试用傅里叶变换法求初值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t - u_{xx} - 2tu = 0, -\infty < x < +\infty, t > 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x). -\infty < x < +\infty, \end{cases}$$

的格林函数 $G(x,t,\xi)$, 即求函数 $G(x,t,\xi)$ 使得

$$u(x,t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} G(x,t,\xi)\varphi(\xi)d\xi.$$

解: (1). 计算得

(2). 记函数u(x,t)与 $\varphi(x)$ 关于变量x的傅里叶变换分别为 $\hat{u}(\lambda,t)$ 与 $\hat{\varphi}(\lambda)$.作傅里叶变换得

$$\begin{cases} \hat{u}_t + (\lambda^2 - 2t)\hat{u} = 0, -\infty < \lambda < +\infty, t > 0. \\ \hat{u}|_{t=0} = \hat{\varphi}(\lambda), -\infty < \lambda < +\infty, \end{cases}$$

解得

$$\hat{u}(\lambda,t) = \hat{\varphi}(\lambda)e^{t^2}e^{-\lambda^2t}.$$

利用

$$F^{-1}[e^{-\lambda^2 t}](x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi t}}e^{-\frac{x^2}{4t}},$$

及傅里叶变换的性质得

$$u(x,t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{t^2} e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4t}} \varphi(\xi) d\xi.$$

格林函数

$$G(x, t, \xi) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi t}}e^{t^2}e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4t}}$$

五.(20分)用幂级数解法讨论: 当λ是何值时二阶线性微分方程

$$y'' - 2xy' + (\lambda - 1)y = 0$$

在x = 0的邻域内存在多项式形式的解?并求出这些解。

解:取

$$y' = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} n a_n x^{n-1}, y'' = \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} n(n-1) a_n x^{n-2},$$

代入微分方程得

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left[(n+2)(n+1)a_{n+2} - 2na_n + (\lambda - 1)a_n \right] x^n = 0,$$

有递推公式

$$a_{n+2} = \frac{2n+1-\lambda}{(n+1)(n+2)}a_n, \ n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$$

微分方程的通解为

$$y = a_0 \left[1 + \frac{(1-\lambda)}{2!} x^2 + \frac{(1-\lambda)(5-\lambda)}{4!} x^4 + \cdots \right]$$

+ $a_1 \left[x + \frac{(3-\lambda)}{3!} x^3 + \frac{(3-\lambda)(7-\lambda)}{5!} x^5 + \cdots \right].$

$$a_{n+2} = a_{n+4} = \dots = 0,$$

当n是偶数时,即 $n=2m(m=0,1,2,\ldots)$ 且 $a_l=0$ 时,多项式形式的解为

$$y_0(x) = a_0 \left[1 + \frac{-4m}{2!} x^2 + \frac{(-4)^2 m(m-1)}{4!} x^4 + \dots + \frac{(-4)^m m(m-1)(m-2) \dots 1}{(2m)!} x^{2m} \right]$$

当n是奇数时, 即 $n = 2m + 1(m = 0, 1, 2, \cdots)$ 且 $a_0 = 0$ 时, 多项式的解

$$y_1(x) = a_1 \left[x + \frac{-4m}{3!} x^3 + \frac{(-4)^2 m(m-1)}{5!} x^5 + \dots + \frac{(-4)^m m(m-1)(m-2) \dots 1}{(2m+1)!} x^{2m+1} \right]. \quad -20\%$$

六.(20分) 半径为1的半圆型薄板,上、下侧面绝热,稳定的温度分布u(x,y)满足

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0, |u(x,y)| < +\infty, \ x^2 + y^2 < 1 \, \text{lf} \ y > 0, \\ u|_{x^2 + y^2 = 1, y \ge 0} = 2x^3 y, \ u|_{y = 0, |x| \le 1} = 0 \end{cases}$$

作极坐标变换

$$x = r \cos \theta$$
, $y = r \sin \theta$, $v(r, \theta) = u(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$.

已知

$$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = v_{rr} + \frac{1}{r}v_r + \frac{1}{r^2}v_{\theta\theta}.$$

- (1). 写出函数 $v(r,\theta)$ 所满足的方程以及边界(边值)条件;
- (2). 用分离变量法求函数u(x,y)。

解: (1). 函数 $v(r,\theta)$ 所满足的方程以及边界(边值)条件为

$$\begin{cases} v_{rr} + \frac{1}{r}v_r + \frac{1}{r^2}v_{\theta\theta} = 0, \ |v(r,\theta)| < +\infty, 0 < r < 1, 0 < \theta < \pi, \\ v|_{r=1} = 2\sin\theta\cos^3\theta, 0 \le \theta \le \pi, \\ u|_{\theta=0} = u|_{\theta=\pi} = 0, 0 \le r \le 1. \end{cases}$$

(2). 令 $v(r,\theta) = R(r)\Phi(\theta)$,则利用分离变量法,由 $v(r,\theta)$ 满足方程以及条件

$$|v(r,\theta)| < +\infty, u|_{\theta=0} = u|_{\theta=\pi} = 0$$

得

$$\begin{cases} \Phi''(\theta) + \lambda \Phi(\theta) = 0 \\ \Phi(0) = \Phi(\pi) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} r^2 R'' + r R' - \lambda R = 0 \\ |R(r)| < +\infty \end{cases} , \qquad ------10$$

可变量分离的非平凡解为

$$\lambda_n = n^2$$
, $\Phi_n(\theta) = \sin n\theta$, $R_n(r) = a_n r^n$, $v_n = a_n r^n \sin n\theta$, $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$;

$$v(r,\theta) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} a_n r^n \sin n\theta, \dots -15$$

则 $v(r,\theta)$ 满足微分方程及条件 $u|_{\theta=0}=u|_{\theta=\pi}=0$, 只要选取合适的系数 a_n 使得 $v(r,\theta)$ 满足条件

$$v|_{r=1} = 2\sin\theta\cos^3\theta,$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} a_n \sin n\theta = v|_{r=1} = 2\sin\theta\cos^3\theta, 0 \le \theta \le \pi$$

积分得

$$a_n = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin \theta \cos^3 \theta \sin n\theta d\theta, n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots$$

利用 $2\sin\theta\cos^3\theta = \frac{1}{2}\sin 2\theta + \frac{1}{4}\sin 4\theta$ 得

$$a_2 = \frac{1}{2}, a_4 = \frac{1}{4}, a_n = 0 (n \neq 2, n \neq 4).$$

$$v(r, \theta) = \frac{1}{2}r^2 \sin 2\theta + \frac{1}{4}r^4 \sin 4\theta,$$

即