第一章. 波动方程

§1 方程的导出。定解条件

1. 细杆(或弹簧)受某种外界原因而产生纵向振动,以 u(x,t)表示静止时在 x 点处的点在时 刻 t 离开原来位置的偏移,假设振动过程发生的张力服从虎克定律,试证明u(x,t) 满足方程

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\rho(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(E \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)$$

其中 ρ 为杆的密度,E为杨氏模量。

证:在杆上任取一段,其中两端于静止时的坐标分别为 x 与 x + Δx 。现在计算这段杆在时 刻t的相对伸长。在时刻t这段杆两端的坐标分别为:

$$x + u(x,t); x + \Delta x + u(x + \Delta x,t)$$

其相对伸长等于
$$\frac{[x + \Delta x + u(x + \Delta x, t)] - [x + u(x, t)] - \Delta x}{\Delta x} = u_x(x + \theta \Delta x, t)$$

令 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$, 取极限得在点 x 的相对伸长为 $u_x(x,t)$ 。由虎克定律, 张力 T(x,t) 等于

$$T(x,t) = E(x)u_x(x,t)$$

其中E(x)是在点x的杨氏模量。

设杆的横截面面积为S(x),则作用在杆段 $(x, x + \Delta x)$ 两端的力分别为

 $E(x)S(x)u_x(x,t); E(x+\Delta x)S(x+\Delta x)u_x(x+\Delta x,t).$

于是得运动方程 $\rho(x)s(x) \cdot \Delta x \cdot u_{tt}(x,t) = ESu_{x}(x + \Delta x)|_{x+\Delta x} - ESu_{x}(x)|_{x}$

利用微分中值定理,消去 Δx ,再令 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ 得

$$\rho(x)s(x)u_{tt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (ESu_x)$$

若s(x)=常量,则得

$$\rho(x)\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(E(x)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})$$

即得所证。

2. 在杆纵向振动时,假设(1)端点固定,(2)端点自由,(3)端点固定在弹性支承上,试分别 导出这三种情况下所对应的边界条件。

解: (1)杆的两端被固定在 x = 0. x = 1 两点则相应的边界条件为

$$u(0,t) = 0, u(l,t) = 0.$$

(2)若 x = l 为自由端,则杆在 x = l 的张力 $T(l,t) = E(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \big|_{x=l}$ 等于零,因此相应的边

界条件为 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=t} = 0$

同理, 若x = 0为自由端,则相应的边界条件为 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \mid_{x=0} = 0$

(3) 若 x = l 端固定在弹性支承上,而弹性支承固定于某点,且该点离开原来位置的偏移 由函数v(t)给出,则在x = l端支承的伸长为u(l,t) - v(t)。由虎克定律有

$$E\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \mid_{x=l} = -k[u(l,t)-v(t)]$$

其中k为支承的刚度系数。由此得边界条件

$$(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \sigma u)$$
 $\mid_{x=l} = f(t)$ 其中 $\sigma = \frac{k}{E}$

特别地,若支承固定于一定点上,则v(t) = 0,得边界条件

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \sigma u\right) \mid_{x=l} = 0.$$

同理,若x=0端固定在弹性支承上,则得边界条件

$$E\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \mid_{x=0} = k[u(0,t) - v(t)]$$

$$(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \sigma u) \mid_{x=0} = f(t)$$

 $\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \sigma u\right) \mid_{x=0} - f(t).$

3. 试证: 圆锥形枢轴的纵振动方程为 $E\frac{\partial}{\partial x}[(1-\frac{x}{h})^2\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}] = \rho(1-\frac{x}{h})^2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$

其中 h 为圆锥的高(如图 1)

证:如图,不妨设枢轴底面的半径为1,则x点处截面的半径1为:

$$l = 1 - \frac{x}{h}$$

所以截面积 $s(x) = \pi (1 - \frac{x}{h})^2$ 。利用第 1 题,得

$$\rho(x)\pi(1-\frac{x}{h})^2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left[E\pi(1-\frac{x}{h})^2\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right]$$

若 E(x) = E 为常量,则得

$$E\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left[\left(1-\frac{x}{h}\right)^2\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right] = \rho\left(1-\frac{x}{h}\right)^2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$$

4. 绝对柔软逐条而均匀的弦线有一端固定,在它本身重力作用下,此线处于铅垂平衡位置,试导出此线的微小横振动方程。

解:如图 2,设弦长为 l,弦的线密度为 ρ ,则 x 点处的张力 T(x) 为

$$T(x) = \rho g(l - x)$$

且T(x)的方向总是沿着弦在x点处的切线方向。仍以u(x,t)表示弦上各点在时刻t沿垂直于x轴方向的位移,取弦段 $(x,x+\Delta x)$,则弦段两端张力在u轴方向的投影分别为

$$\rho g(l-x)\sin\theta(x); \rho g(l-(x+\Delta x))\sin\theta(x+\Delta x)$$

其中 $\theta(x)$ 表示T(x)方向与x轴的夹角

$$\mathbb{X} \qquad \sin \theta \approx tg \, \theta = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

于是得运动方程

$$\rho \Delta x \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \left[l - (x + \Delta x)\right] \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \mid_{x + \Delta x} \rho g - \left[l - x\right] \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \mid_{x} \rho g$$

利用微分中值定理,消去 Δx ,再令 $\Delta x \to 0$ 得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = g \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [(l - x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}] .$$

5. 验证
$$u(x, y, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$$
在锥 $t^2 - x^2 - y^2 > 0$ 中都满足波动方程

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

证: 函数
$$u(x, y, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$$
 在锥 $t^2 - x^2 - y^2 > 0$ 内对变量 x, y, t 有

二阶连续偏导数。且
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -(t^2 - x^2 - y^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot t$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = -(t^2 - x^2 - y^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 3(t^2 - x^2 - y^2)^{-\frac{5}{2}} \cdot t^2$$

$$= (t^2 - x^2 - y^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot (2t^2 + x^2 + y^2)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = (t^2 - x^2 - y^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot x$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \left(t^2 - x^2 - y^2\right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot x$$

$$= \left(t^2 - x^2 - y^2\right)^{-\frac{5}{2}} \left(t^2 + 2x^2 - y^2\right)$$
同理
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \left(t^2 - x^2 - y^2\right)^{-\frac{5}{2}} \left(t^2 - x^2 + 2y^2\right)$$
所以
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \left(t^2 - x^2 - y^2\right)^{-\frac{5}{2}} \left(2t^2 + x^2 + y^2\right) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}.$$

即得所证。

6. 在单性杆纵振动时,若考虑摩阻的影响,并设摩阻力密度涵数(即单位质量所受的摩阻力) 与杆件在该点的速度大小成正比(比例系数设为 b),但方向相反,试导出这时位移函数所满足的微分方程.

解:利用第1题的推导,由题意知此时尚须考虑杆段 $(x,x+\Delta x)$ 上所受的摩阻力.由题设,单位质

量所受摩阻力为
$$-b\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$$
,故 $(x, x + \Delta x)$ 上所受摩阻力为
$$-b \cdot p(x)s(x) \cdot \Delta x \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$$

运动方程为:

$$\rho(x)s(x)\Delta x \cdot \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = ES\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\right)_{x+\Delta x} - ES\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}|_{x-b} \cdot \rho(x)s(x)\Delta x \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$$

利用微分中值定理, 消去 Δx ,再令 $\Delta x \to 0$ 得

$$\rho(x)s(x)\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(ES \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) - b\rho(x)s(x)\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}.$$

若 s(x) = 常数,则得

$$\rho(x)\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(E \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) - b\rho(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$$

若 $\rho(x) = \rho$ 是常量, E(x) = E也是常量. 令 $a^2 = \frac{E}{\rho}$, 则得方程

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

§2 达朗贝尔公式、 波的传布

1. 证明方程

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\left(1 - \frac{x}{h} \right)^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] = \frac{1}{a^2} \left(1 - \frac{x}{h} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \left(h > 0 \stackrel{\text{res}}{\Rightarrow} 2 \right)$$

的通解可以写成

$$u = \frac{\overline{F}(x - at) + \overline{G}(x + at)}{h - x}$$

其中 F,G 为任意的单变量可微函数,并由此求解它的初值问题:

$$t = 0 : u = \varphi(x), \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \Psi(x).$$

解: $\diamondsuit(h-x)u=v$ 则

$$(h-x)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = u + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, (h-x)^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = (h-x)\left(u + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[(h - x)^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] = -(u + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}) + (h - x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + (h - x)^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = (h - x)(u + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x})$$

$$\mathbb{Z} \qquad \qquad (h-x)\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2}$$

代入原方程,得

$$(h-x)\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{a^2}(h-x)\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2}$$

月

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2}$$

由波动方程通解表达式得

$$v(x,t) = F(x-at) + G(x+at)$$

所以

$$u = \frac{F(x-at) + G(x+at)}{(h-x)}$$

为原方程的通解。 由初始条件得

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{h-x} \left[F(x) + G(x) \right]$$

$$\psi(x) = \frac{1}{h-x} \left[-aF'(x) + aG'(x) \right]$$

$$(1)$$

所以

$$F(x) - G(x) = \frac{1}{a} \int_{x_0}^{x} (\alpha - h) \psi(\alpha) d\alpha + c$$
 (2)

由(1),(2)两式解出

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{2}(h-x)\varphi(x) + \frac{1}{2a}\int_{x_0}^{x} (\alpha - h)\psi(\alpha)d\alpha + \frac{c}{2}$$

$$G(x) = \frac{1}{2}(h-x)\varphi(x) - \frac{1}{2a}\int_{x_{-}}^{x} (\alpha - h)\psi(\alpha)d\alpha + \frac{c}{2}$$

所以 $u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2(h-x)}[(h-x+at)\varphi(x-at) + (h-x-at)\varphi(x+at)]$

$$+\frac{1}{2a(h-x)}\int_{x-at}^{x+at}(h-\alpha)\psi(\alpha)d\alpha.$$

即为初值问题的解散。

2. 问初始条件 $\varphi(x)$ 与 $\psi(x)$ 满足怎样的条件时,齐次波动方程初值问题的解仅由右传播波

组成?

解:波动方程的通解为

u=F(x-at)+G(x+at)

其中 F,G 由初始条件 $\varphi(x)$ 与 $\psi(x)$ 决定。初值问题的解仅由右传播组成,必须且只须对

于任何 x, t 有 $G(x+at) \equiv 常数$.

即对任何 x, $G(x) \equiv C$

又

G (x) =
$$\frac{1}{2}\varphi(x) + \frac{1}{2a}\int_{x_0}^x \psi(\alpha)d\alpha - \frac{C}{2a}$$

所以 $\varphi(x)$, $\psi(x)$ 应满足

$$\varphi(x) + \frac{1}{a} \int_{x_0}^x \psi(\alpha) d\alpha = C_1 \quad (常数)$$

$$\varphi'(x) + \frac{1}{a} \psi(x) = 0$$

或

3.利用传播波法,求解波动方程的特征问题(又称古尔沙问题)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \\ u\big|_{x-at=0} = \varphi(x) \\ u\big|_{x+at=0} = \psi(x). \end{cases} \qquad (\varphi(0) = \psi(0))$$

解: u(x,t)=F(x-at)+G(x+at)

令 x-at=0 得 $\varphi(x)$ =F(0)+G(2x)

令 x+at=0 得 $\psi(x)$ =F (2x)+G(0)

所以 $F(x) = \psi(\frac{x}{2}) - G(0).$ $G(x) = \varphi(\frac{x}{2}) - F(0).$

 $\exists F (0) +G(0) = \varphi(0) = \psi(0).$

所以 $u(x,t)=\varphi(\frac{x+at}{2})+\psi(\frac{x-at}{2})-\varphi(0).$

即为古尔沙问题的解。

4. 对非齐次波动方程的初值问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f(x,t) & (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty) \\ t = 0, u = \varphi(x), \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \psi(x) & (-\infty < x < +\infty) \end{cases}$$

证明:

- (1) 如果初始条件在x轴的区间[x_1,x_2]上发生变化,那末对应的解在区间[x_1 , x_2]的影响区域以外不发生变化;
- (2) 在 x 轴区间[x_1, x_2]上所给的初始条件唯一地确定区间[x_1, x_2]的决定区域中解的数值。

证:(1) 非齐次方程初值问题的解为

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(x-at) + \varphi(x+at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\alpha) d\alpha + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{0}^{t} \int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} f(\xi,\tau) d\xi d\tau.$$

当初始条件发生变化时,仅仅引起以上表达式的前两项发生变化,即仅仅影响到相应齐 次方程初值的解。

当 $\varphi(x)$, $\psi(x)$ 在[x_1, x_2]上发生变化,若对任何 t>0,有 x+at<x $_1$ 或 x-at>x $_2$,则区间[x-at,x+at]整个落在区间[x_1, x_2]之外,由解的表达式知 u(x,t)不发生变化,即对 t>0,当 x<x $_1$ -at 或 x>x $_2$ +at,也就是 (x,t) 落在区间[x_1, x_2]的影响域

$$x_t - at \le x \le x_2 + at \quad (t > 0)$$

之外,解u(x,t)不发生变化。 (1)得证。

(2). 区间[x_1, x_2]的决定区域为 $t > 0, x_1 + at \le x \le x_2 - at$ 在其中任给(x,t),则

$$x_1 \le x - at < x + at \le x_2$$

故区间[x-at,x-at]完全落在区间[x1,x2]中。因此[x1,x2]上所给的初绐条件 $\varphi(x)$, $\beta \psi(x)$ 代入达朗贝尔公式唯一地确定出 u(x,t)的数值。

5. 若电报方程

$$u_{xx} = CLu_{tt} + (CR + LG)u_t + GRu$$

(C, L, R, G为常数)具体形如

$$u(x,t) = \mu(t)f(x-at)$$

的解(称为阻碍尼波),问此时C, L, R, G之间应成立什么关系?

$$\mu(x,t) = \mu(t)f(x-at)$$

$$u_{xx} = \mu(t)f''(x-at)$$

$$u_{t} = \mu'(t)f(x-at) - a\mu(t)f'(x-at)$$

$$u_{tt} = \mu''(t)f(x-at) - 2a\mu'(t)f'(x-at) + a^{2}\mu(t)f''(x-at)$$

代入方程,得

$$(CLa^{2} - 1)\mu(t)f''(x - at) - (2aCL\mu'(t) + a(CR + LG)\mu(t))f'(x - at) + (CL\mu''(t) + (CR + LG)\mu'(t) + GR\mu(t)) + GR\mu(t)f(x - at) = 0$$

由于 f 是任意函数, 故 f , f' , f'' 的系数必需恒为零。即

$$\begin{cases} CLa^2 - 1 = 0\\ 2CL\mu'(t) + (CR + LG)\mu(t) = 0\\ CL\mu''(t) + (CR + LG)\mu'(t) + GR\mu(t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

于是得 $CL = \frac{1}{a^2}$

$$\frac{u'(t)}{u(t)} = -\frac{a^2}{2} (CR + LG)$$

所以

$$u(t) = c_0 e^{-\frac{a^2}{2}(CR + LG)t}$$

代入以上方程组中最后一个方程,得

$$CL \cdot \frac{a^4}{4} (CR + LG)^2 - \frac{a^2}{2} (CR + LG)^2 + GR = 0$$

又
$$a^2 = \frac{1}{CL}, 得 \frac{1}{4} (CR + LG)^2 = GRCL$$

$$(CR - LG)^2 = 0$$

最后得到

$$\frac{C}{L} = \frac{G}{R}$$

6. 利用波的反射法求解一端固定并伸长到无穷远处的弦振动问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2}u_{xx} \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), & u_{t}|_{t=0} = 0\psi(x)(0 < x < \infty) \\ u(0,t) = 0(t \ge 0) \end{cases}$$

解:满足方程及初始条件的解,由达朗贝尔公式给出:

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} (\varphi(x+at) + \varphi(x-at)) + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x=at}^{x+at} \psi(\alpha) d\alpha$$

由题意知 $\varphi(x), \psi(x)$ 仅在 $0 < x < \infty$ 上给出,为利用达朗贝尔解,必须将 $\varphi(x), \psi(x)$ 开拓到 $-\infty < x < 0$ 上,为此利用边值条件,得

$$0 = \frac{1}{2} (\varphi(at) + \varphi(at)) + \int_{-at}^{at} \psi(\alpha) d\alpha$$

因此对任何t必须有

$$\varphi(at) = -\varphi(-at)$$

$$\int_{-at}^{at} \psi(\alpha) d\alpha = 0$$

即 $\varphi(x), \psi(x)$ 必须接奇函数开拓到 $-\infty < x < 0$ 上,记开拓后的函数为 $\Phi(x), \Psi(x)$;

$$\Phi(x) = \begin{cases} \varphi(x), & x > 0 \\ -\varphi(-x), & x < 0 \end{cases} \qquad \Psi(x) = \begin{cases} \psi(x), & x > 0 \\ -\psi(-x), & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

所以

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} (\varphi(x+at) + \varphi(x-at)) + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\alpha) d\alpha$$

$$=\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(\varphi(x+at)+\varphi(x-at))+\frac{1}{2a}\int_{x-at}^{x+at}\psi(\alpha)d\alpha, & t<\frac{x}{a},x>0\\ \frac{1}{2}(\varphi(x+at)-\varphi(at-x))+\frac{1}{2a}\int_{at-x}^{x+at}\psi(\alpha)d\alpha, & t>\frac{x}{a},x>0 \end{cases}$$

7. 求方程 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right)$ 形 如 u = f(r, t) 的 解 (称为球面波) 其中

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \, \circ$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{r}{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{r^2} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{x^2}{r^3} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} \cdot \frac{y^2}{r^2} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{y^2}{r^3} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} \cdot \frac{z^2}{r^2} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{z^2}{r^3} \right)$$

代入原方程,得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \left[\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \left(\frac{3}{r} - \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{r^3} \right) \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right)$$

ru = v,则

$$r\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2}, r\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + u = \frac{\partial v}{\partial r}, \quad r\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + 2\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial r^2}$$

代入方程,得 v 满足

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial r^2}$$

得通解
$$v(r,t)$$

$$v(r,t) = F(r-at) + G(r+at)$$

所以

$$u = \frac{1}{r}[F(r-at) + G(r+at)]$$

8. 求解波动方程的初值问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = t \sin x \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = \sin x \end{cases}$$

解:由非齐次方程初值问题解的公式得

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{x-t}^{x+t} \sin \alpha d\alpha + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{t} \int_{x-(t-\tau)}^{x+(t-\tau)} \tau \sin \xi d\xi d\tau$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} [\cos(x+t) - \cos(x-t)] - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{t} \tau [\cos(x+(t-\tau)) - \cos(x-(t-\tau))] d\tau$$

$$= \sin x \sin t + \sin x \int_{0}^{t} \tau \sin(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \sin x \sin t + \sin x [\tau \cos(t-\tau) + \sin(t-\tau)]_{0}^{t}$$

$$= t \sin x$$

- 即 $u(x,t) = t \sin x$ 为所求的解。
- 9. 求解波动方程的初值问题。

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} + \frac{tx}{(1+x^2)^2} \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, u_t|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \end{cases}$$

解:
$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \frac{1}{1+\alpha^2} d\alpha + \int_{0}^{t} \int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} \frac{\xi \tau}{(1+\xi^2)^2} d\xi d\tau$$
$$\int_{0}^{x+at} \frac{1}{1+\alpha^2} d\alpha = arctg(x+at) - arctg(x-at)$$

$$\int_{0}^{t} \int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} \frac{\xi\tau}{(1+\xi^{2})^{2}} d\xi d\tau = \int_{0}^{t} \tau \left[\frac{-1}{2(1+\xi^{2})} \right]_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} d\tau$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{t} \left[\frac{\tau}{1+(x+a(t-\tau)^{2}} - \frac{\tau}{1+(x+a(t-\tau))^{2}} \right] d\tau$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{x-at}^{x} -\frac{x-at-u}{a^{2}(1+u^{2})} du + \frac{1}{2} \int_{x+at}^{x} \frac{x+at-u}{a^{2}(1+u^{2})} du$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2a^{2}} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \frac{x-u}{1+u^{2}} du + \frac{t}{za} \int_{x-at}^{x} \frac{du}{1+u^{2}} + \frac{t}{2a} \int_{x+at}^{x} \frac{du}{1+u^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{x}{2a^{2}} (arctg(x-at) - arctg(x+at)) + \frac{1}{4a^{2}} \ln \frac{1+(x+at)^{2}}{1+(x-at)^{2}}$$

$$+ \frac{t}{2a} [2arctgx - arctg(x-at) - arctg(x+at)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a^{2}} (x-at)arctg(x-at) - \frac{1}{2a^{2}} (x+at)arctg(x+at)$$

$$+ \frac{t}{a} arctgx + \frac{1}{4a^{2}} \ln \frac{1+(x+at)^{2}}{1+(x-at)^{2}}$$

所以

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{4a^3} \{ (x - at - 2a^2) arctg(x - at) - (x + at - 2a^2) \cdot arctg(x + at) + 2atarctgx + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 + (x + at)^2}{1 + (x - at)^2} \}$$

§3 混合问题的分离变量法

1. 用分离变量法求下列问题的解:

(1)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \\ u\Big|_{t=0} = \sin \frac{3\pi x}{l}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\Big|_{t=0} = x(1-x) \quad (0 < x < l) \\ u(0,t) = u(l,t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解: 边界条件齐次的且是第一类的,令

$$u(x,t) = X(x)T(t)$$

得固有函数
$$X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$
,且

$$T_n(t) = A_n \cos \frac{an\pi}{l} t + B_n \sin \frac{an\pi}{l} t$$
, $(n = 1, 2 \cdots)$

于是
$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n \cos \frac{an\pi}{l} t + B_n \sin \frac{an\pi}{l} t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

今由始值确定常数 A_n 及 B_n , 由始值得

$$\sin \frac{3\pi x}{l} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

$$x(l-x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{an\pi}{l} B_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

$$A_3 = 1, A_n = 0, \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} n \neq 3$$

$$B_n = \frac{2}{an\pi} \int_0^l x(l-x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{an\pi} \left\{ l \left(-\frac{l}{n\pi} x \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x + \frac{l^2}{n^2 \pi^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \right) + \left(\frac{l}{n\pi} x^2 \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x \right) \right\}$$

因此所求解为

$$u(x,t) = \cos\frac{3a\pi}{l}t\sin\frac{3\pi}{l}x + \frac{4l^3}{a\pi^4}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n^4}\sin\frac{an\pi}{l}t\sin\frac{n\pi}{l}x$$

 $-\frac{2l^2x}{n^2\sigma^2}\sin\frac{n\pi}{l}x - \frac{2l^3}{n^3\sigma^3}\cos\frac{n\pi}{l}x \Big)\Big|_0^l = \frac{4l^3}{\sigma^4\sigma^4}(1-(-1)^n)$

(2)
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ u(0,t) = 0 & \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(l,t) = 0 \\ u(x,0) = \frac{h}{l}x, & \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x,0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解:边界条件齐次的,令

$$u(x,t) = X(x)T(t)$$

得:
$$\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 \\ X(0) = 0, & X'(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (1)

$$\mathcal{Z} \qquad T'' + a^2 \lambda X = 0 \qquad (2) .$$

求问题(1)的非平凡解,分以下三种情形讨论。

 1° $\lambda < 0$ 时,方程的通解为

$$X(x) = C_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}x} + C_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}x}$$

由 X(0) = 0 得 $c_1 + c_2 = 0$

由
$$X'(l) = 0$$
 得 $C_1 \sqrt{-\lambda} e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}l} - C_2 \sqrt{-\lambda} e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}l} = 0$

解以上方程组,得 $C_1 = 0$, $C_2 = 0$,故 $\lambda < 0$ 时得不到非零解。

 2° $\lambda = 0$ 时,方程的通解为 $X(x) = c_1 + c_2 x$

由边值 X(0) = 0 得 $c_1 = 0$,再由 X'(l) = 0 得 $c_2 = 0$,仍得不到非零解。

 $3^{\circ} \lambda > 0$ 时,方程的通解为

$$X(x) = c_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x + c_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x$$

由 X(0) = 0 得 $c_1 = 0$, 再由 X'(l) = 0 得

$$c_2 \sqrt{\lambda} \cos \sqrt{\lambda} l = 0$$

为了使 $c_2 \neq 0$, 必须 $\cos \sqrt{\lambda} l = 0$, 于是

$$\lambda = \lambda_n = \left(\frac{2n+1}{2l}\pi\right)^2 \qquad (n = 0,1,2\cdots)$$

且相应地得到 $X_n(x) = \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x$ $(n = 0,1,2\cdots)$

将ん代入方程(2),解得

$$T_n(t) = A_n \cos \frac{2n+1}{2l} a\pi t + B_n \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} a\pi t$$
 $(n = 0,1,2\cdots)$

于是
$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (A_n \cos \frac{2n+1}{2l} a \pi t + B_n \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} a \pi t) \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x$$

再由始值得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{h}{l}x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \sin\frac{2n+1}{2l}\pi x \\ 0 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{2l} a\pi B_n \sin\frac{2n+1}{2l}\pi x \end{cases}$$

容易验证 $\left\{\sin\frac{2n+1}{2l}\pi x\right\}$ $(n=0,1,2\cdots)$ 构成区间 [0,l] 上的正交函数系:

$$\int_{0}^{l} \sin \frac{2m+1}{2l} \pi x \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x dx = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } m \neq n \\ \frac{l}{2} & \text{if } m = n \end{cases}$$

利用
$$\left\{\sin\frac{2n+1}{2l}\pi x\right\}$$
正交性,得

$$A_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \frac{h}{l} x \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x dx$$

$$= \frac{2h}{l^2} \left\{ -\frac{2l}{(2n+1)\pi} x \cos \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x + \left(\frac{2l}{(2n+1)\pi} \right)^2 \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x \right\}_{0}^{l}$$

$$=\frac{8h}{(2n+1)^2\pi^2}(-1)^n$$

$$B_{n} = 0$$

$$u(x,t) = \frac{8h}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)^2} \cos \frac{2n+1}{2l} a \pi t \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x$$

2。设弹簧一端固定,一端在外力作用下作周期振动,此时定解问题归结为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \\ u(0,t) = 0, & u(l,t) = A \sin \omega t \end{cases}$$
 求解此问题
$$u(x,0) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x,0) = 0$$

解: 边值条件是非齐次的, 首先将边值条件齐次化, 取 $U(x,t) = \frac{A}{l} x \sin \omega t$, 则U(x,t)满足

$$U(0,t) = 0$$
, $U(l,t) = A \sin \omega t$

令u(x,t) = U(x,t) + v(x,t) 代入原定解问题,则v(x,t)满足

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{A\omega^2}{l} x \sin \omega t \\ v(0,t) = 0, & v(l,t) = 0 \\ v(x,0) = 0 & \frac{\partial v}{\partial t}(x,0) = -\frac{A\omega}{l} x \end{cases}$$
 (1)

v(x,t)满足第一类齐次边界条件,其相应固有函数为 $X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$, $(n = 0,1,2\cdots)$

故设

$$v(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$
 (2)

将方程中非齐次项 $\frac{A\omega^2}{l}x\sin\omega t$ 及初始条件中 $-\frac{A\omega}{l}x$ 按 $\left\{\sin\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right\}$ 展成级数,得

$$\frac{A\omega^2}{l}x\sin\omega t = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(t)\sin\frac{n\pi}{l}x$$

其中

$$f_n(t) = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \frac{A\omega^2}{l} x \sin \omega t \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx$$
$$= \frac{2A\omega^2}{l^2} \sin \omega t \left\{ -\frac{l}{n\pi} x \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x + \frac{l^2}{n^2 \pi^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \right\}^l$$

$$= \frac{2A\omega^2}{n\pi} (-1)^{n+1} \sin \omega t - \frac{A\omega}{l} x$$
$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \psi_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

其中 $\psi_n = \frac{-2}{l} \int_0^l \frac{A\omega^2}{l} x \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx = \frac{2A\omega}{n\pi} (-1)^n$

将(2)代入问题(1),得
$$T_n(t)$$
满足
$$\begin{cases} T_n''(t) + \left(\frac{an\pi}{l}\right)^2 T_n(t) = \frac{2A\omega^2}{n\pi} (-1)^{n+1} \sin \omega t \\ T_n(0) = 0, \quad T_n'(0) = \frac{2A\omega}{n\pi} (-1)^n \end{cases}$$

解方程,得通解
$$T_n(t) = A_n \cos \frac{an\pi}{l} t + B_n \sin \frac{an\pi}{l} t + \frac{2A\sigma^2}{n\pi} (-1)^{n+1} \cdot \frac{\sin \varpi t}{(\frac{an\pi}{l})^2 - \sigma^2}$$

由始值,得 $A_n = 0$

$$B_{n} = \frac{1}{an\pi} \left\{ (-1)^{n} \frac{2A\varpi}{n\pi} - \frac{(-1)^{n+1} 2A\varpi^{3} l^{2}}{n\pi ((an\pi)^{2} - \varpi^{2} l^{2})} \right\} = \frac{(-1)^{n} 2A\varpi al}{(an\pi)^{2} - \varpi^{2} l^{2}}$$

所以
$$v(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{(-1)^n 2A \, \varpi al}{(an\pi)^2 - (\varpi l)^2} \sin \frac{an\pi}{l} t \right\}$$

$$+\frac{(-1)^{n+1}2A\varpi^2l^2}{(an\pi)^2-(\varpi l)^2}\cdot\frac{1}{n\pi}\sin\varpi t\}\sin\frac{n\pi}{l}x$$

$$=2A\,\varpi l\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^2}{\left(an\pi\right)^2-\left(\varpi l\right)^2}\left\{a\sin\frac{an\pi}{l}t-\frac{\varpi l}{n\pi}\sin\varpi t\right\}\sin\frac{n\pi}{l}x$$

因此所求解为

$$u(x,t) = \frac{A}{l} x \sin \omega t + 2A \omega l \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^2}{(an\pi)^2 - (\omega l)^2}$$
$$\times \{a \sin \frac{an\pi}{l} t - \frac{\omega l}{\omega t} \sin \omega t\} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

3. 用分离变量法求下面问题的解

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + bshx \\ u|_{t=0} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = u|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$$

解: 边界条件是齐次的, 相应的固有函数为

$$X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$
 $(n = 1, 2, \dots)$

读
$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

将非次项bshx 按 $\{\sin\frac{n\pi}{l}x\}$ 展开级数,得

$$bshx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

其中

$$f_n(t) = \frac{2b}{l} \int_{0}^{l} shx \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2 \pi^2 + l^2} 2bn\pi shl$$

将
$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$
代入原定解问题,得 $T_n(t)$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} T_n''(t) + (\frac{an\pi}{l})^2 T_n(t) = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2bn\pi}{n^2 \pi^2 + l^2} shl \\ T_n(0) = 0, T_n'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

方程的通解为

$$T_n(t) = A_n \cos \frac{an\pi}{l} t + B_n \sin \frac{an\pi}{l} t + \left(\frac{l}{an\pi}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{2bn\pi}{n^2 \pi^2 + l^2} (-1)^{n+1} shl$$

曲
$$T_n(0) = 0$$
,得: $A_n = -\left(\frac{l}{an\pi}\right)^2 \frac{2bn\pi}{n^2\pi^2 + l^2} (-1)^{n+1} shl$

由
$$T'_n(0) = 0$$
,得 $B_n = 0$

所以
$$T_n(t) = (\frac{1}{an\pi})^2 \frac{2bn\pi}{n^2\pi^2 + l^2} (-1)^{n+1} shl(1 - \cos\frac{an\pi}{l}t)$$

所求解为

$$u(x,t) = \frac{2bl^2}{a^2\pi} shl \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n(n^2\pi^2 + l^2)} (1 - \cos\frac{an\pi}{l}t) \sin\frac{n\pi}{l}x$$

4. 用分离变量法求下面问题的解:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial t^{2}} + 2b \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} & (b > 0) \\ u|_{x=0} = u|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \frac{h}{l} x, & \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

解: 方程和边界条件都是齐次的。令

$$u(x,t) = X(x)T(t)$$

代入方程及边界条件,得

$$\frac{T^{"}+2bT^{'}}{a^{2}T}=\frac{X^{"}}{X}=-\lambda$$

$$X(0) = X(l) = 0$$

由此得边值问题

$$\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 \\ X(0) = X(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$

因此得固有值 $\lambda = \lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2$,相应的固有函数为

$$X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x, n = 1, 2, \cdots$$

又T(t)满足方程

$$T^{"} + 2bT^{'} + a^2\lambda T = 0$$

将 $\lambda = \lambda_n$ 代入,相应的T(t)记作 $T_n(t)$,得 $T_n(t)$ 满足

$$T''_n + 2bT_n' + \left(\frac{an\pi}{l}\right)^2 T = 0$$

一般言之,b很小,即阻尼很小,故通常有

$$b^2 < \left(\frac{an\pi}{l}\right)^2, n = 1, 2, \cdots$$

故得通解 $T_n(t) = e^{-bt} (A_n \cos \omega_n t + B_n \sin \omega_n t)$

其中 $\omega_n = \sqrt{\left(\frac{an\pi}{l}\right)^2 - b^2}$

所以

$$u(x,t) = e^{-bt} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n \cos \omega_n t + B_n \sin \omega_n t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

再由始值,得 $\begin{cases} \frac{h}{l}x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l}x \\ 0 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-bA_n + B_n \omega_n) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l}x \end{cases}$

所以

$$A_{n} = \frac{2h}{l^{2}} \int_{0}^{l} x \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx = \frac{2h}{n\pi} (-1)^{n+1}$$

$$B_{n} = \frac{b}{\omega_{n}} A_{n} = \frac{2bh}{n\pi\omega_{n}} (-1)^{n+1}$$

所求解为

$$u(x,t) = \frac{2h}{\pi} e^{-bt} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} (\cos \omega_n t + \frac{b}{\omega_n} \sin \omega_n t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x.$$

§ 4 高维波动方程的柯西问题

1. 利用泊松公式求解波动方程

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

的柯西问题

$$\begin{cases} u|_{t=0} = x^3 + y^2 z \\ u_t|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

解: 泊松公式

$$u = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left\{ \frac{1}{4\pi a} \prod_{s_{a}} \int \frac{\phi}{r} ds \right\} + \frac{1}{4\pi a} \prod_{s_{ad}} \int \frac{\psi}{r} ds$$

$$\mathcal{W} = 0, \phi = x^3 + y^2 z$$
且
$$\int \int \frac{\Phi}{r} ds = \int \int \Phi(r, \theta, \phi) r \sin \theta d\theta d\phi |_{r=at}$$
其中
$$\Phi(r, \theta, \phi) = \Phi(x + r \sin \theta \cos \phi, y + r \sin \theta \sin \phi, z + r \cos \theta)$$

$$= (x + r \sin \theta \cos \phi)^3 + (y + \sin \theta \sin \phi)^2 (z + r \cos \theta)$$

$$= x^3 + y^2 z + 3x^2 r \sin \theta \cos \phi + 3x r^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \phi + r^2 \sin^3 \theta \cos^3 \phi$$

$$+ 2yzr \sin \theta \sin \phi + rz \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \phi + y^2 r \cos \theta$$

$$+ 2yr^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \sin \phi + r^3 \sin \theta \sin^2 \phi \cos \theta$$

$$\int \int \int \Phi(r, \theta, \phi) r \sin \theta d\theta d\phi$$

$$\int \int \int \pi^{2\pi} (x^3 + y^2 z) r \sin \theta d\theta d\phi$$

$$= 4\pi r (x^3 + y^2 z)$$

$$\int \int \int 3x^2 r \sin \theta \cos \phi \cdot r \sin \theta d\theta d\phi = 3x^2 r^2 \int \sin^2 \theta d\theta \int \cos \phi d\phi = 0$$

$$\int \int \int \pi^{2\pi} 3x^2 r \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \phi \cdot r \sin \theta d\theta d\phi = 3x^2 r^3 \int \sin^3 \theta d\theta \int \cos^2 \phi d\phi$$

$$= 3xr^3 \left[\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 \theta - \cos \theta \right]_0^{\pi} \cdot \left[\frac{\phi}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\phi \right]_0^{2\pi}$$

$$= 4xr^3 \pi \int r^3 r^3 \sin \theta \cos^3 \phi \cdot r \sin \theta d\theta d\phi$$

$$= r^4 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^4 \theta d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^3 \varphi d\varphi = 4\pi x r^3$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2\pi} 2y r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \cdot r \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi = 2y z r^2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 \theta d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi = 0$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2\pi} r^2 z \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \varphi \cdot r \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi = r z \int_0^{\pi} \sin^3 \theta d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi$$

$$= r^3 z \left[\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 \theta - \cos \theta \right]_0^{\pi} \cdot \left[\frac{\varphi}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\varphi \right]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 z$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2\pi} y^2 r \cos \theta \cdot r \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi = y^2 r^2 \int_0^{\pi} \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi = 0$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2\pi} 2y r^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \sin \varphi \cdot r \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi$$

$$= 2y r^3 \int_0^{\pi/2\pi} \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta d\theta \int_0^{2\pi/2\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi = 0$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi/2\pi} r^3 \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \varphi \cos \theta \cdot r \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi$$

$$= r^4 \int_0^{\pi/2\pi} \sin^3 \theta \cos \theta d\theta \cdot \int_0^{2\pi/2\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi = 0$$

$$\iint_0^{\pi/2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2\pi} r ds = \left[4\pi r (x^2 + y^2 z) + 4\pi r^3 + \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 z \right]_{r=at}$$

$$= 4\pi a t \left[x^2 + y^2 z + x a^2 t^2 + \frac{1}{3} a^2 t^2 z \right]$$

$$u(x,y,z) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{1}{4\pi a t} \iint_{\frac{M}{M}} \frac{\Phi}{r} r$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} [tx^3 + ty^2 z + x a^2 t^2 + \frac{1}{3} a^2 t^2 z]$$

$$= x^3 + y^2 z + 3a^2 t^2 x + a^2 t^2 z$$

即为所求的解。

2. 试用降维法导出振动方程的达朗贝尔公式。

解: 三维波动方程的柯西问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2} (u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz}) \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x, y, z), u_{t}|_{t=0} = \phi(x, y, z) \end{cases}$$

当 u 不依赖于 x,y,即 u=u(z),即得弦振动方程的柯西问题。

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{zz} \\ u\big|_{t=0} = \varphi(z), u_t\big|_{t=0} = \phi(z) \end{cases}$$

利用泊松公式求解

$$u = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left\{ \frac{1}{4\pi a} \iint_{\frac{M}{S_{ot}}} \frac{\varphi}{r} ds \right\} + \frac{1}{4\pi a} \iint_{\frac{M}{S_{ot}}} \frac{\varphi}{r} ds$$

因只与 z 有关, 故

$$\iint_{M} \frac{\varphi}{r} ds = \int_{0}^{2\pi\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\varphi(z + at\cos\varphi)}{at} \cdot (at)^{2} \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\pi} \varphi(z + at \cos \theta) at \sin \theta d\theta$$

 \Rightarrow z + atcos = α , - atsin d = d α

得
$$\iint_{M} \frac{\varphi}{r} ds = 2\pi \int_{z-at}^{z+at} \varphi(\alpha) d\alpha$$

所り

$$u(z,t) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{1}{2a} \int_{z-at}^{z+at} \varphi(\alpha) d\alpha + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{z-at}^{z+at} \varphi(\alpha) d\alpha$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \{ \varphi(z+at) + \varphi(z-at) \} + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{z-at}^{z+at} \phi(\alpha) d\alpha$$

即为达郎贝尔公式。

3. 求解平面波动方程的柯西问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 (u_{xx} + u_{yy}) \\ u|_{t=0} = x^2 (x + y) & u_t|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

由二维波动方程柯西问题的泊松公式得:

解: 由二维波动方样利西问题的泪松公式得:
$$u(x,y,t) = \frac{1}{2\pi u} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{\sum_{-m}^{m}}^{\infty} \frac{\varphi(\zeta,\eta)}{\sqrt{a^2t^2 - (\zeta - x)^2 - (\eta - y)^2}} d\zeta d\eta \right.$$

$$\left. + \int_{\sum_{-m}^{m}}^{\infty} \frac{\psi(\zeta,\eta)}{\sqrt{a^2t^2 - (\zeta - x)^2 - (\eta - y)^2}} d\zeta d\eta \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi a} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{0}^{\pi t} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\varphi(x + r\cos\theta, y + r\sin\theta)}{\sqrt{a^2t^2 - r^2}} r dr d\theta$$

$$\emptyset(x + r\cos\theta, y + r\sin\theta) = (x + r\cos)^2 (x + y + r\cos\theta + r\sin\theta)$$

$$= x^2 (x + y) + 2x(x + y)r\cos\theta + (x + y)r^2\cos^2\theta$$

$$+ x^2 r(\cos\theta + \sin\theta) + 2xr^2(\cos\theta + \sin\theta)\cos\theta$$

$$+ r^3\cos^2\theta(\cos\theta + \sin\theta)$$

$$\iint_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos\theta d\theta = 0, \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos^3\theta d\theta = 0, \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos^2\theta \sin\theta d\theta = 0.$$

$$\iint_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\varphi(x + r\cos\theta, y + r\sin\theta)}{\sqrt{a^2t^2 - r^2}} r dr d\theta$$

$$= 2\pi x^2 (x + y) \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{r dr}{\sqrt{x^2t^2 - x^2}} + \pi(3x + y) \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{r^3 dr}{\sqrt{x^2t^2 - x^2}}$$

 $\int_{-\frac{at}{\sqrt{2},2}}^{at} \frac{rdr}{\sqrt{2},2} = -\sqrt{a^2t^2 - r^2} \mid_{0}^{at} = at$

又

$$\int_{0}^{at} \frac{r^{3}dr}{\sqrt{a^{2}t^{2}-r^{2}}} = -r^{2}\sqrt{a^{2}t^{2}-r^{2}} \mid_{0}^{at} + 2\int_{0}^{at} \sqrt{a^{2}t^{2}-r^{2}} r dr$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3} \left(a^{2}t^{2}-r^{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \mid_{0}^{a} = \frac{2}{3}a^{3}t^{3}$$

于是
$$u(x,y,t) = \frac{1}{2\pi a} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(2\pi ax^{2}(x+y) + \frac{2}{3}\pi a^{3}(3x+y)\right)$$

$$= x^{2}(x+y) + a^{2}t^{2}(3x+y)$$

即为所求的解。

求二维波动方程的轴对称解(即二维波动方程的形如u = u(r,t)的解,

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}).$$

解: 解決一: 利用二维波动方程柯西问题的积分表达式

$$u(x, y, t) = \frac{1}{2\pi a} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iint_{\sum_{att}^{m}} \frac{\varphi(\zeta, \eta) d\zeta d\eta}{\sqrt{(at)^{2} - (\zeta - x)^{2} - (\eta - y)^{2}}} + \iint_{\sum_{att}^{m}} \frac{\psi(\zeta, \eta) d\zeta d\eta}{\sqrt{(at)^{2} - (\zeta - x)^{2} - (\eta - y)^{2}}} \right]^{2}$$

由于 \mathbf{u} 是轴对称的 u=u(r,t), 故其始值 φ , ψ 只是 \mathbf{r} 的函数, , $u=\mid_{t=0}=\varphi(r)$,

 $u_t|_{t=0}=\psi(r)$,又 $\sum_{t=0}^m$ 为圆 $(\zeta-x)^2+(\eta-y)^2\leq a^2t^2$.记圆上任一点 $p(\zeta,\eta)$ 的矢径为 ρ $\rho = \sqrt{\zeta^2 + \eta^2}$ 圆心 M(x, y) 其矢径为 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 记 $s = \sqrt{(\zeta - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2}$ 则由余弦定理 知, $\rho^2 = r^2 + s^2 - 2rs\cos\theta$,其中 θ 为oM与Mp的夹角。选极坐标 (s,θ) 。

$$\varphi(\zeta, \eta) = \varphi(\rho) = \varphi(\sqrt{r^2 + s^2 - 2rs\cos\theta})$$

$$\psi(\zeta, \eta) = \psi(\rho) = \psi(\sqrt{r^2 + s^2 - 2rs\cos\theta})$$

于是以上公式可写成

$$u(x, y, t) = \frac{1}{2\pi a} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{0}^{at} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\varphi(\sqrt{r^2 + s^2 - 2rs\cos\theta})}{\sqrt{(at)^2 - s^2}} s ds d\theta \right]$$

$$+\int_{0}^{at}\int_{0}^{2\pi}\frac{\psi(\sqrt{r^{2}+s^{2}-2rs\cos\theta})}{\sqrt{(at)^{2}-s^{2}}}sdsd\theta$$

由上式右端容易看出,积分结果和(r,t)有关,因此所得的解为轴对称解,即

$$u(r,t) = \frac{1}{2\pi a} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_0^{at} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\varphi \sqrt{r^2 + s^2 + 2rs\cos\theta}}{\sqrt{(at)^2 - s^2}} s ds d\theta \right]$$
$$+ \int_0^{at} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\psi(\sqrt{r^2 + s^2 - 2r\cos\theta}}{\sqrt{(at)^2 - s^2}} s ds d\theta \right]$$

解法二: 作变换 $x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta$.波动方程化为

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right)$$

用分离变量法,令u(r,t)=R(r)T(t).代入方程得

$$\begin{cases} T'' + a^2 \lambda t = 0 \\ r^2 R'' + rR' + \lambda r^2 R = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得:

$$\begin{cases} T(t) = A_{\lambda} \cos a \sqrt{\lambda} t + B_{\lambda} \sin a \sqrt{\lambda} t \\ R(r) = J_0(\sqrt{\lambda} r) \end{cases}$$

$$u(r,t) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (A(\mu)\cos\alpha\mu t + B(\mu)\sin\alpha\mu t)J_{0}(\mu\gamma)du$$

5.求解下列柯西问题

$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} = a^2(v_{xx} + v_{yy}) + c^2v \\ v\big|_{t=0} = \varphi(c, y), \frac{\partial v}{\partial r}\big|_{t=0} = \psi(x, y) \end{cases}$$

[提示: 在三维波动方程中,令 $u(x,y,z) = e^{\frac{cz}{a}}v(x,y,t)$]

解: 令
$$u(x, y, z, t) = e^{\frac{cz}{a}}v(x, y, t)$$

所以
$$u(x, y, z) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left\{ \frac{1}{2\pi a} e^{\frac{cz}{a}} \int_{0}^{2\pi at} \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2t^2 - r^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2t^2 - r^2}} \right\}$$

 $r\cos\theta$, $y + r\sin\theta$) $tftf\theta$ } +

$$\frac{1}{2\pi a} e^{\frac{cz}{a} \int_{0}^{2\pi at} \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2t^2 - r^2}} \psi(x + r\cos\theta, y + r\sin\theta) r dr d\theta$$

于是
$$v(x, y, t) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left\{ \frac{1}{2\pi a} \int_{0}^{2\pi a t} \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - r^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - r^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - r^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - r^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - r^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - r^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - r^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - r^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - r^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - r^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - r^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - r^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - r^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - r^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - r^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - r^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - c^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - c^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - c^2}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - c^2}}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - c^2}}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - c^2}}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - c^2}}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - c^2}}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - c^2}}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - c^2}}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - c^2}}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}{a}r)^2}}} \varphi(x + \frac{ch\sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (\frac{c}$$

$$+r\cos\theta, y+r\sin\theta)rdrd\theta$$

即为所求的解。

6. 试用 ç4第七段中的方法导出平面齐次波动方程

$$u_{tt} = a^{2}(u_{xx} + u_{yy}) + f(x, y, t)$$

在齐次初始条件

$$u\Big|_{t=0} = 0, u_t\Big|_{t=0} = 0$$

下的求解公式。

解: 首先证明齐次化原理: 若 $w(x, y, t, \tau)$ 是定解问题

$$\begin{cases} w_{tt} = a^{2}(w_{xx} + w_{yy}) \\ w|_{t=0} = 0, w_{t=\tau} f(x, y, \tau) \end{cases}$$

的解,则 $u(x, y, t) = \int_{0}^{t} w(x, y, t, \tau) d\tau$ 即为定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2} (u_{xx} + u_{yy}) + f(x, y, t) \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, u_{t}|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

的解。

显然,
$$u|_{t=0} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = w(x, y, t, \tau) \bigg|_{\tau = t} + \int_{0}^{t} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} d\tau = \int_{0}^{t} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} d\tau$$

(
$$w|_{t=\tau}=0$$
).所以 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0}=0$

又

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial t^{2}} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial t}\Big|_{\tau=t} + \int_{0}^{t} \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial t^{2}} d\tau$$

$$= f(x, y, t) + \int_{0}^{t} \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial y^{2}} d\tau$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} = \int_{0}^{t} \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial x^{2}} d\tau, \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} = 0 \int_{0}^{t} \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial y^{2}} d\tau$$

因为w满足齐次方程,故u满足

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = f(x, y, t) + a^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

齐次化原理得证。由齐次方程柯西问题解的泊松公式知

$$w(x, y, t, \tau) = \frac{1}{2\pi a} \iint_{\sum_{k=0}^{M}} \frac{f(\zeta, \eta, \tau)}{\sqrt{a^2(t-\tau)^2} - (\zeta - x)^2 - (\eta - y)^2} d\zeta d\eta$$

所以

$$u(x, y, t) = \frac{1}{2\pi a} \int_{0}^{t} \int_{0}^{a(t-\tau)} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{f(x + r\cos\theta, y + r\sin\theta, \tau)}{\sqrt{a^{2}(t-\tau)^{2} - r^{2}}} r dr d\theta$$

即为所求的解。

所以
$$u(x, y, t) = \frac{1}{2\pi a} \int_0^t \int_0^{a(t-\tau)} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{f(x + r\cos\theta, y + r\sin\theta, \tau)}{\sqrt{a^2(t-\tau)^2 - r^2}} r dr d\theta d\tau$$

7. 用降维法来解决上面的问题

解: 推迟势

$$u(x, y, z, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi a^2} \iiint_{r \le at} \frac{f(\xi, \eta, t - \frac{r}{a})}{r} dv$$

其中积分是在以(x, y, z)为中心,at为半径的球体中进行。它是柯西问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2}(u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz}) + f(x, y, z, t) \\ u\big|_{t=0} = 0, u_{t}\big|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

的解。对于二维问题u,f皆与z无关,故

$$u(x, y, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi a^2} \int_{0}^{at} \iint_{S_x^{M-}} \frac{f(\xi, \eta, t - \frac{r}{a})}{r} ds dr$$

其中 s_r^M 为以M(x, y, 0)为中心r为半径的球面,即

$$S_r^M : (\xi - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2 + \zeta^2 = r^2$$

$$ds = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r^2 - (\xi - x)^2 - (\eta - y)^2}} d\xi d\eta$$

$$\iint_{S_r^M} \frac{f(\xi, \eta, t - \frac{r}{a})}{r} ds = \iint_{S_r^{M+}} \frac{f(\xi, \mu, t - \frac{r}{a})}{r} ds + \iint_{S_r^{M-}} \frac{f(\xi, \eta, t - \frac{r}{a})}{r} ds$$

$$= 2 \iint_{\sum_{r}^M} \frac{f(\xi, \eta, t - \frac{r}{a})}{\sqrt{r^2 - (\xi - x)^2 - (\eta - y)^2}} d\xi d\eta$$

其中 s_r^{M+}, s_r^{M-} 分别表示 s_r^{M} 的上半球面与下半球面, \sum_r^{M} 表示 s_r^{M} 在 $\xi o \eta$ 平面上的投影。

所以
$$u(x,y,t) = \frac{1}{2\pi a^2} \int_{0}^{at} \iint_{\sum_{tM}} \frac{f(\xi,\eta,t-\frac{r}{a})}{\sqrt{r^2 - (\xi-x)^2 - (\eta-y)^2}} d\xi d\eta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi a^2} \int_{0}^{at} \left\{ \int_{0}^{r} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{f(x+\rho\cos\theta, y+\rho\sin\theta, t-\frac{r}{a})}{\sqrt{r^2-\rho^2}} \rho d\rho d\theta \right\} dr$$

在最外一层积分中,作变量置换,令 $t-\frac{r}{a}=\tau$,即 $r=a(t-\tau)$, $dr=-ad\tau$,当r=0时 $\tau=t$,当r=at时, $\tau=0$,得

$$u(x, y, t) = \frac{1}{2\pi a} \int_{0}^{t} \int_{0}^{a(t-\tau)} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{f(x + \rho\cos\theta, y + \rho\sin\theta, \tau)}{\sqrt{a^{2}(t-\tau)^{2} - \rho^{2}}} \rho d\rho d\theta d\tau$$

即为所求,与6题结果一致。

8. 非齐次方程的柯西问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = \Delta u + 2(y - t) \\ u\big|_{t=0} = 0, u_{t}\big|_{t=0} = x^{2} + yz \end{cases}$$

解:由解的公式得

$$u(x, y, z, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi a} \iint_{S_{-}^{M}} \frac{\psi}{r} ds + \frac{1}{4\pi a^{2}} \iiint_{r \le at} \frac{f(\xi, \eta, \zeta, t - \frac{r}{a})}{r} dV \qquad (a = 1)$$

计算

$$\iint_{S_t^M} \frac{\psi}{r} ds = \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[(x + r\sin\theta\cos\varphi)^2 + (y + r\sin\theta\sin\varphi)(z + r\cos\theta) \right]$$

$$r\sin\theta d\theta d\varphi \bigg|_{r=t} = \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (x^2 + yz + 2xr\sin\theta\cos\varphi + r^2\sin^2\theta\cos^2\varphi)$$

 $+yr\cos\theta+zr\sin\theta\sin\varphi+r^{2}\sin\theta\cos\theta\sin\varphi)r\sin\theta d\theta d\varphi\Big|_{r=t}\int_{0}^{\pi}\int_{0}^{2\pi}\sin\theta d\theta d\varphi=4\pi,$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^2\theta \cos\varphi d\theta d\varphi = 0$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^{3}\theta \cos^{2}\varphi d\theta d\varphi = \frac{4}{3}\pi, \quad \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin\theta \cos\theta d\theta d\varphi = 0$$

所以
$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^{2}\theta \sin\varphi d\theta d\varphi = 0, \qquad \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^{2}\theta \cos\theta \sin\varphi d\theta d\varphi = 0.$$
所以
$$\int_{S_{r}^{I}}^{\Psi} \frac{ds}{r} ds = 4\pi t(x^{2} + yz) + \frac{4}{3}\pi^{3}$$
计算
$$\int_{r \le t}^{t} \frac{f(\xi, \eta, \zeta, t - r)}{r} dV = \iiint_{r \le t} \frac{2(y + r\sin\theta \sin\varphi - t + r)}{r} r^{2} \sin\theta dr d\theta d\varphi$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{t} \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (y + r\sin\theta \sin\varphi - t + r) r\sin\theta dr d\theta d\varphi$$

$$= 4\pi \int_{0}^{t} \int_{0}^{\pi} (y - t + r) r\sin\theta dr d\theta$$

$$= 8\pi \left(\frac{1}{2}(y - t)r^{2} + \frac{r^{3}}{3}\right)_{0}^{t} = 4\pi yt^{2} - \frac{4}{3}\pi t^{3}.$$

所以
$$u(x, y, z, t) = t(x^{2} + yz) + \frac{1}{3}t^{3} + yt^{2} - \frac{1}{3}t^{3}$$

$$= t(x^{2} + yz + yt)$$

即为所求的解。

§ 5 能量不等式,波动方程解的唯一和稳定性

1. 设受摩擦力作用的固定端点的有界弦振动,满足方程

$$u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} - c u_t$$

证明其能量是减少的, 并由此证明方程

$$u_{tt} = a^2 u_{rr} - c u_t + f$$

的混合问题解的唯一性以及关于初始条件及自由项的稳定性。

证: 1° 首先证明能量是减少。

能量
$$E(t) = \int_{0}^{l} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx$$

$$\frac{dE(t)}{dt} = \int_{0}^{l} (2u_{t}u_{tt} + 2a^{2}u_{x}u_{xt})dx$$

$$= 2\int_{0}^{l} u_{t}u_{tt}dx + 2a^{2}[u_{x}u_{t}] - \int_{0}^{l} u_{t}u_{xx}dx]$$

$$= 2\int_{0}^{l} u_{t}(u_{tt} - a^{2}u_{xx})dx + 2a^{2}u_{x}u_{t}\Big|_{0}^{l}$$

因弦的两端固定, $u|_{r=0} = 0, u|_{r=1} = 0$, 所以

$$u_t \mid_{x=0} = 0, u_t \mid_{x=l} = 0$$

于是 $\frac{dE(t)}{dt} = 2\int_{0}^{l} u_{t}(u_{tt} - a^{2}u_{xx})dx$ $= -2c\int_{0}^{l} u_{t}^{2} dx < 0 \quad (\because c > 0)$

因此,随着t的增加,E(t)是减少的。

2. 证明混合问题解的唯一性

混合问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} - c u_t + f \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$

设 u_1, u_2 是以上问题的解。令 $u = u_1 - u_2$,则u满足

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2}u_{xx} - cu_{t} \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, u_{t}|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

能量 $E(t) = \int_{0}^{l} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx$

当t = 0,利用初始条件有 $u_t|_{t=0} = 0$,由 $u|_{t=0} = 0$,得

$$u_x|_{t=0} = 0$$

所以 E(0) = 0

又 E(t) 是减少的,故当 t > 0, $E(t) \le E(0) = 0$, 又由 E(t) 的表达式知 $E(t) \ge 0$,

所以

$$E(t) \equiv 0$$

由此得 $u_t \equiv 0$,及 $u_x \equiv 0$,于是得到

$$u = 常量$$

再由初始条件 $u|_{t=0}=0$, 得 $u\equiv0$, 因此 $u_1\equiv u_2$, 即混合问题解的唯一的。

3 证明解关于初始条件的稳定性,即对任何 ε .>0,可以找到 η >0,只要初始条件之差

 $\varphi_1 - \varphi_2, \psi_1 - \psi_2$ 满足

$$\| \varphi_1 - \varphi_2 \|_{L^2} < \eta, \| \varphi_{1x} - \varphi_{2x} \|_{L^2} < \eta, \| \psi_1 - \psi_2 \|_{L^2} < \eta$$

则始值 (φ_1, ψ_1) 所对应的解 u_1 及 $(\varphi_2 - \psi_2)$ 所对应的解 u_2 之差 $u_1 - u_2$ 满足

或
$$\|u_1 - u_2\|_{L^2} < \varepsilon$$

$$\sqrt{\int_0^T \int_0^I (u_1 - u_2)^2 dx dt} < \varepsilon$$

$$E_0(t) = \int_0^l u^2(x, t) dx$$

$$\frac{dE_0(t)}{dt} = 2 \int_0^l u \cdot u_t dx \le \int_0^l u^2 dx + \int_0^l u_t^2 dx$$

$$\le E_0(t) + E(t)$$
 即
$$\frac{d}{dt} (e^{-t} E_0(t) \le e^{-t} E(t)$$

积分得
$$E_0(t) \le e^t E_0(0) + e^t \int_0^t e^{-\tau} E(\tau) d\tau$$

又
$$E(\tau) \le E(0)$$
,所以 $E_0(t) \le e^t E_0(0) + e^t E_0(0) \int_0^t e^{-\tau} d\tau$

$$E_0(t) \le e^t E_0(t) + (e^t - 1)E(0)$$

记
$$\tilde{\varphi} = \varphi_1 - \varphi_2, \tilde{\psi} = \psi_1 - \psi_2, \quad \text{则 } \tilde{u} = u_1 - u_2$$
 满足
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} - c u_t \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=t} = 0 \end{cases}$$

则相对应地有
$$E_0(0) = \int_0^l \tilde{\varphi}^2 dx$$

$$E(0) = \int (\widetilde{\psi}^2 + a^2 \widetilde{\varphi}_{x^2}) dx$$

故若
$$\|\widetilde{\varphi}\|_{L^2} = \left(\int_0^l \widetilde{\varphi}^2 dx\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} < \eta \quad \|\widetilde{\varphi}_x\|_{L^2} = \left(\int_0^l \widetilde{\varphi}_{x^2} dx\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} < \eta$$

$$\left\|\widetilde{\psi}\right\|_{L^{2}} = \left(\int_{0}^{l} \widetilde{\psi}^{2} dx\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} < \eta$$

则
$$E_0(0) < \eta^2, E(0) < (1+a^2)\eta^2$$

于是
$$\|u\|^2 L^2 = E_0(t) > [e^t + (e^t - 1)(1 + a^2)]\eta^2 < \varepsilon^2$$
 (对任何 t)

即
$$\|u\|_{L^2} < \varepsilon$$

或
$$\left(\int_{0}^{T} \int_{0}^{l} u^{2} dx dt\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} < \eta \left(\int_{0}^{T} \left[e^{t} + \left(e^{t} - 1\right)\left(1 + a^{2}\right)\right] dt\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} < \varepsilon^{t}$$

4°解关于自由的稳定性

设
$$u_1(x,t)$$
满足
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} - c u_t + f_1 \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi, u_t|_{t=0} = \psi \end{cases}$$

$$u_2(x,t)$$
满足
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} - c u_t + f_2 \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u_{t=0} = \varphi, u_t|_{t=0} = \psi \end{cases}$$
则 $u = u_1 - u_2$ 满足
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} - c u_t + (f_1 - f_2) \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, u|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

今建立有外力作用时的量不等式 $(记f = f_1 - f_2)$

$$E(t) = \int_{0}^{l} \left(u_{t}^{2} + a^{2}u_{x}^{2} \right) dx$$

$$\frac{dE(t)}{dt} = 2 \int_{0}^{l} \left(u_{t}u_{tt} + a^{2}u_{x}u_{xt} \right) dx$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{l} u_{t} \left(u_{tt} - a^{2}u_{xx} \right) dx$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{l} \left(-cu_{t}^{2} + u_{t}f \right) dx \quad \left(\because u_{tt} = a^{2}u_{xx} - cu_{t} + f \right)$$

$$\leq 2 \int_{0}^{l} u_{t} f dx \leq \int_{0}^{l} u_{t}^{2} dx + \int_{0}^{l} f^{2} dx \leq E(t) + F(t)$$

$$\sharp + F(t) = \int_{0}^{l} f^{2} dx, \, \sharp t$$

$$E(t) \leq E(0)e^{t} + e^{t} \int_{0}^{t} e^{-t} F(\tau) d\tau$$

又
$$E(0)=0$$
 (由始值), 所以

$$E(t) \le e^t \int_0^t e^{-\tau} F(\tau) d\tau = e^t \int_0^t e^{-\tau} d\tau \int_0^t f^2 dx$$
$$\le e^t \int_0^T \int_0^t f^2 dx dt = K^2 e^t$$

由3°中证明,知

$$E_0(t) \le e^t E_0(0) + e^t \int_0^t e^{-\tau} E(\tau) d\tau$$

而 $E_0(0) = 0$ (由始值) 故

$$E_{0}(t) = e^{t} \int_{0}^{t} e^{-\tau} E(\tau) d\tau \le e^{t} \int_{0}^{t} K^{2} d\tau = te^{t} K^{2}$$

$$\int_{0}^{T} E_{0}(t) dt = \int_{0}^{T} K^{2} te^{t} dt = K^{2} \left[(T - 1)e^{T} + 1 \right]$$
因此,当
$$K = \sqrt{\int_{0}^{T} \int_{0}^{t} f^{2} dx dt} < \eta \sqrt{(T - 1)e^{T} + 1} < \varepsilon$$

亦即当 $\sqrt{\int_{0}^{T} \int_{0}^{l} (f_{1} - f_{2})^{2} dxdt} < \eta$,则 $\sqrt{\int_{0}^{T} \int_{0}^{l} (u_{1} - u_{2})^{2} dxdt} < \varepsilon$ 。即解关于自由项是稳定的。

2. 证明如果函数 f(x,t)在 G: $0 \le x \le l$, $0 \le t \le T$ 作微小改变时,方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(k(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) - qu + f(x, t)$$

(k(x)>0, q>0 和 f(x.t) 都是一些充分光滑的函数)满足固定端点边界条件的混合问题的解在 G 内的改变也是很微小的。

证: 只须证明,当
$$f$$
 很小时,则问题
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = (k(x)u_x)_x - qu + f \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$$
 的解 u 也很小(按绝对值)。
$$u|_{t=0} = 0, u_t|_{t=0} = 0$$

考虑能量
$$E(t) = \int_{0}^{l} (u_{t}^{2} + k(x)u_{x}^{2} + qu^{2})dx$$

$$\frac{dE(t)}{dt} = \int_{0}^{l} (2u_{t}u_{tt} + 2k(x)u_{x}u_{xt} + 2quu_{t})dx$$

$$= 2\int_{0}^{l} u_{t}u_{tt}dx + \left\{2k(x)u_{x}u_{t} \Big|_{0}^{l} - 2\int_{0}^{l} u_{t}(k(x)u_{x})_{x}dx\right\} + \int_{0}^{l} quu_{t}dx$$

由边界条件

$$u|_{r=0} = 0$$
, $u_t|_{r=1} = 0$, $a_t|_{r=0} = 0$, $a_t|_{r=1} = 0$.

所以
$$\frac{dE(t)}{dt} = 2\int_{0}^{l} u_{t}(u_{tt} - (k(x)u_{x})_{x} + qu)dx = 2\int_{0}^{l} u_{t} \cdot f(x,t)dx \le \int_{0}^{l} u_{t}^{2} dx + \int_{0}^{l} f^{2} dx$$

又由于
$$k(x) > 0$$
, $q > 0$,故 $\int_{0}^{l} u_{t}^{2} dx \le E(t)$,即

$$\frac{dE(t)}{dt} \le E(t) + \int_{0}^{l} f^{2} dx$$

或
$$\frac{d}{dt}(E(t)e^{-1}) \le e^{-t} \int_{0}^{l} f^{2} dx$$

$$F(t) = \int_{0}^{t} f^{2} dx$$

得
$$E(t) \le E(0)e^t + \int_0^t e^{t-\tau} F(\tau) d\tau$$

由初始条件

$$u|_{t=0} = 0$$
, $u_t|_{t=0} = 0$,

又因
$$u|_{t=0}=0$$
,得 $u_x|_{t=0}=0$,故 $E(0)=0$,即 $E(t) \leq \int_0^l e^{t-\tau} F(\tau) d\tau$

若
$$f$$
 很小,即 $|f| < \eta$,则 $f^2 < \eta^2$,故 $F(t) \le \int_0^l \eta^2 d\tau = \eta^2 l$

$$E(t) \le \eta^2 l \int_0^l e^{t-\tau} d\tau = \eta^2 l(e^t - 1) < \eta^2 l(e^T - 1) = \varepsilon^2$$

即在[0.T] 中任一时刻t, 当|f| 很小时, $E(t) < \varepsilon^2$, 又E(t) 中积分号下每一项皆为非负的, 故

$$\int\limits_{0}^{l}k(x)u_{x}^{2}dx<\varepsilon^{2} \ (対[0,T] 中任一时刻t) 今对0$$

估计|u(x,t)|。

可以得到
$$\int_{0}^{l} \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right| dx = \int_{0}^{l} \frac{1}{\sqrt{k(x)}} \sqrt{k(x)} \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right| dx \le \left\{ \int_{0}^{l} k(x)^{-1} dx \int_{0}^{l} k(x) u_{x}^{2} dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} < K\varepsilon$$

其中
$$K^2 = \int_0^l k(x)^{-1} dx$$
 (因 $k(x) > 0$ 且充分光滑)

$$|u(x,t)-u(0,t)|\leq K\cdot\varepsilon$$

又由边界条件 u(0.t) = 0, $|u(x,t)| \le K \cdot \varepsilon$

即当 0 < x < l , 0 < t < T , f |u(x,t)| 很小, 得证。

3. 证明波动方程

$$u_{tt} = a^{2}(u_{xx} + u_{yy}) + f(x, y, t)$$

的自由项f中在 $L^2(K)$ 意义下作微小改变时,对应的柯西问题的解u在 $L^2(K)$ 意义之下改变也是微小的。

证: 研究过
$$(x_0, y_0, \frac{R}{a})$$
的特征锥 K
$$(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 \le (R-at)^2$$

 $\phi t = t$ 截 K , 得截面 Ω_{\star} , 在 Ω_{\star} 上研究能量:

$$\begin{split} E(\Omega_t) &= \iint\limits_{\Omega_t} [u_t^2 + a^2(u_x^2 + u_y^2)] dx dy \\ &= \int\limits_{0}^{R-at} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi r} [u_t^2 + a^2(u_x^2 + u_y^2)] ds dr \qquad (r = \sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2}) \\ &\frac{dE(\Omega_t)}{dt} &= 2 \int\limits_{0}^{R-at} \int\limits_{0}^{2\pi r} [u_t u_{tt} + a^2(u_x u_{xt} + u_y u_{yt})] ds dt - a \int\limits_{\Gamma} [u_t^2 + a^2(u_x^2 + u_y^2)] ds \end{split}$$

其中 Γ ,为 Ω ,的边界曲线。再利用奥氏公式,得

$$\begin{split} \frac{dE(\Omega_t)}{dt} &= 2\int_0^{R-at} \int_0^{2\pi t} u_t [u_{tt} - a^2(u_{xx} + u_{yy})] ds dt \\ &+ 2\int_{\Gamma_t} \left\{ a^2 [u_x u_t \cos(n, x) + u_y u_t \cos(n, y)] - \frac{a}{2} [u_t^2 + a^2(u_x^2 + u_y^2)] \right\} ds \\ &= 2\int_0^{R-at} \int_0^{2\pi t} u_t f(x, y, t) ds dt - a\int_{\Omega_t} [(au_x - u_t \cos(n, x))^2 + (au_y - u_t \cos(n, y))^2] ds \end{split}$$

因为第二项是非正的,故

所以
$$\frac{dE(t)}{dt} \leq 2 \int_{0}^{R-at} \int_{0}^{2\pi r} u_{t} f ds dr \leq \int_{0}^{R-at} \int_{0}^{2\pi r} u_{t}^{2} ds dr + \int_{0}^{R-at} \int_{0}^{2\pi r} f^{2} ds dr$$
所以
$$\frac{dE(t)}{d\Omega_{t}} \leq E(\Omega_{t}) + \iint_{\Omega_{t}} f^{2} dx dy$$

$$\Leftrightarrow F(t) = \iint_{\Omega_{t}} f^{2} dx dy$$

上式可写成
$$\frac{d}{dt}(e^{-t}E(\Omega_t)) \le e^{-t}F(t)$$

即
$$E(\Omega_t) \le E(\Omega_0)e^t + \int_0^t e^{t-\tau} F(\tau)d\tau$$

国
$$\leq E(\Omega_0)e^t + e^t \int_{0}^t \int_{\Omega_t}^t f^2 dx dy d\tau$$

$$\leq E(\Omega_0)e^t + e^t \int_{0}^t \int_{\Omega_t}^t f^2 dx dy dt$$

$$E(\Omega_t) \leq E(\Omega_0)e^t + e^t \iiint_K f^2 dx dy dt$$

$$E(\Omega_t) \leq E(\Omega_0)e^t + e^t \iiint_K f^2 dx dy dt$$

$$E_0(\Omega_t) = \iint_{\Omega_t} u^2(x, y, t) dx dy$$

$$\frac{dE_0(\Omega_t)}{dt} = 2 \iint_{\Omega_t} uu_1 dx dy - a \int_{\Gamma_t} u^2 dx dy$$

$$\leq 2 \iint_{\Omega_t} uu_1 dx dy \leq \iint_{\Omega_t} u^2 dx dy + \iint_{\Omega_t} u^2_t dx dy$$

$$\leq E_0(\Omega_t) + E(\Omega_t)$$

$$E_0(\Omega_t) \leq E_0(\Omega_0)e^t + \int_0^t e^{t-\tau} E(\Omega_0) d\tau$$

$$\leq E_0(\Omega_0)e^t + \int_0^t e^t E(\Omega_0) d\tau + \int_0^t e^t \int_{\Gamma_t}^t dx dy dt$$

$$= E_0(\Omega_0)e^t + te^t E(\Omega_0) + te^t \iiint_{\Gamma_t} f^2 dx dy dt$$

为证明柯西问题的解的关于自由项的稳定性, 只须证明柯西问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2} \left(u_{xx} + u_{yy} \right) + f(x, y, t) \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, \quad u_{t}|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

当
$$\|f\|_{L^2(K)} = \left(\iiint_K f^2 dx dy dt \right)^{1/2}$$
 "很小"时,则解 u 的模 $\|u\|_{L^2(K)}$ 也"很小"

此时,由始值 $u_t|_{t=0}=0$,而由于 $u|_{t=0}=0$ 得

$$u_x\big|_{t=0} = 0, \qquad u_y\big|_{t=0} = 0$$

所以

$$E(\Omega_0) = 0, \qquad E_0(\Omega_0) = 0, \quad \mathbb{P}$$

$$E_0(\Omega_t) \le te^t \iiint_K f^2 dx dy dt = te^t \|f\|_{L^2(K)}^2$$

$$\|u\|_{L^{2}(K)}^{2} = \int_{0}^{\frac{R}{a}} E_{0}(\Omega_{t}) dt \le \|f\|_{L^{2}(K)}^{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{R}{a}} te^{t} dt$$

$$= \|f\|_{L^{2}(K)}^{2} \left(\frac{R}{a} e^{\frac{R}{a}} - e^{\frac{R}{a}} \right) = M^{2} \|f\|_{L^{2}(K)}^{2}$$

故任给 $\varepsilon > 0$,当 $\|f\|_{L^2(K)}^2 < \frac{\varepsilon}{M}$,则 $\|u\|_{L^2(K)} < \varepsilon$ 得证

4. 固定端点有界弦的自由振动可以分解成各种不同固有频率的驻波(谐 波)的迭加。试计算各个驻波的动能和位能,并证明弦振动的总能量等于各个驻波能量的迭加。这个物理性质对应的数学事实是什么?

解:固定端点有界弦的自由振动,其解为

$$u = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(A_n \cos \frac{an\pi}{l} t + B_n \sin \frac{an\pi}{l} t \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

每一个 u_n 是一个驻波,将 u_n 的总能量记作 E_n ,位能记作 V_n ,动能记作 K_n ,则

$$V_n = \int_0^l a^2 u_{nx}^2 dx = a^2 \int_0^l \left(A_n \cos \frac{an\pi}{l} t + B_n \sin \frac{an\pi}{l} t \right)^2 \left(\frac{n\pi}{l} \right)^2 \cos^2 \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{an\pi}{l} \right)^2 \left(A_n \cos \frac{an\pi}{l} t + B_n \sin \frac{an\pi}{l} t \right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$K_n = \int_0^l u_{nt}^2 dx = \left(\frac{an\pi}{l} \right)^2 \int_0^l \left(-A_n \sin \frac{an\pi}{l} t + B_n \cos \frac{an\pi}{l} t \right)^2 \sin^2 \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{an\pi}{l} \right)^2 \left(-A_n \sin \frac{an\pi}{l} t + B_n \cos \frac{an\pi}{l} t \right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

总能量
$$E_n = V_n + K_n = \frac{(an\pi)^2}{2l} \left(A_n^2 + B_n^2 \right)$$

由此知 E_n 与t无关,即能量守恒, $E_n(t) = E_n(0)$ 。

现在计算弦振动的总能量,由于自由振动能量守恒,故总能量E(t)亦满足守恒定律,即

$$E(t) = \int_{0}^{l} (u_{t}^{2} + a^{2}u_{x}^{2}) dx = E(0)$$

$$E(t) = \int_{0}^{l} [u_{t}^{2} + a^{2}u_{x}^{2}]_{t=0} dx$$

又由分离变量法, A_n 、 B_n 由始值决定,且

$$u\Big|_{t=0} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x, u_t\Big|_{t=0} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{an\pi}{l} B_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} u_t^2 \Big| dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{an\pi}{l} B_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x\right) \cdot \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{an\pi}{l} B_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x\right) dx$$

利用 $\left\{\sin\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right\}$ 在 $\left[0,l\right]$ 上的正交性,得

$$\int_{0}^{l} u_{t}^{2} \Big|_{t=0} dx = \int_{0}^{l} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{an\pi}{l} \right)^{2} B_{n}^{2} \sin^{2} \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(an\pi \right)^{2}}{2l} B_{n}^{2}$$

同理
$$\int_{0}^{l} u_{x}^{2} \Big|_{t=0} dx = \int_{0}^{l} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n\pi}{l} A_{n} \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{m\pi}{l} A_{m} \cos \frac{m\pi}{l} x \right) dx$$
$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n\pi)^{2}}{2l} A_{n}^{2}$$

所以
$$E(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(an\pi)^2}{2l} (A_n^2 + B_n^2) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E.$$

即总能量等于各个驻波能量之和。

这个物理性质所对应的数学意义说明线性齐次方程在齐次边界知件下,不仅解u 具有可加性,

而且
$$\int_{0}^{l} u_{t}^{2} dx$$
 及 $\int_{0}^{l} u_{x}^{2} dx$ 仍具有可加性。这是由于 $\left\{\sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x\right\}$ 的正交性所决定的。

5.在 $\varphi \in c^2$, $\psi \in c^2$ 的情况下,证明定理 5,即证明此时波动方程柯西问题存在着唯一的广义解,并且它在证理 4 的意义下是稳定的。

证: 我们知道当 $\varphi \in c^3$, $\psi \in c^2$,则波动方程柯西问题的古典解唯一存在,且在 $L^2(K)$ 意义下关于初始条件使稳定的(定理 3、4)

今 $\varphi \in c^2$, $\psi \in c^1$,根据维尔斯特拉斯定理,存在{ φ_n } $\in c^3$,{ ψ_n } $\in c^2$,当 $n \to \infty$ 时 φ_n 及其一阶偏导数 φ_n , φ_n 分别一致收敛于 φ , φ , φ , φ , ψ ,一致收敛于 ψ 。

记: φ_n , ψ_n 为初始条件的柯西问题的古典解为 u_n ,则 u_n 二阶连续可微,且在 $L^2(K)$ 意义下 u_n 关于 φ_n , ψ_n 是稳定的。 $\{\varphi_n\}$, $\{\psi_n\}$ 为一致连续序列,自然在 $L^2(\Omega_0)$ (Ω_0 :特征锥 K 与t=0 相交截出的圆)意义下为一基本列,即m,n>N 时

$$\left\| \varphi_{m} - \varphi_{n} \right\|_{L^{2}(\Omega_{0})} < \eta \quad , \qquad \left\| \varphi_{mx} - \varphi_{nx} \right\|_{L^{2}(\Omega_{0})} < \eta$$

$$\left\| \varphi_{my} - \varphi_{ny} \right\|_{L^{2}(\Omega_{0})} < \eta \quad , \qquad \left\| \psi_{m} - \psi_{n} \right\|_{L^{2}(\Omega_{0})} < \eta$$

根据 $\{u_n\}$ 的稳定性,得

$$\left\|u_m - u_n\right\|_{L^2(K)} = \left(\iiint\limits_K (u_m - u_n)^2 dx dy dt\right)^{\frac{\eta}{2}} < \varepsilon$$

即 $\{u_n\}$ 在 $L^2(K)$ 意义下为一基本列,根据黎斯—弗歇尔定理,存在唯一的函数u,使当 $n \to \infty$ 时

$$\|u-u_n\|_{L^2(K)} \to 0$$

u 即为对应于初始条件 φ, ψ 的柯西问题的广义解。

现在证明广义解的唯一性。

若另有
$$\{\varphi_n\}\in c^3, \{\psi_n\}\in c^2, \exists n\to\infty$$
时 $\overline{\varphi}_n\to\varphi, \overline{\varphi}_{nx}\to\varphi_x, \overline{\varphi}_{ny}\to\varphi_y$ 且 $\overline{\psi}_n\to\psi$ 是一致的,其所对应的古典解 $\overline{u}_n\to u$ (按 $L^2(K)$),现在 $\overline{u}=u$,用反证法,

 $\overline{a}u \neq u$, 研究序列

$$\varphi_1, \overline{\varphi}_1, \varphi_2, \overline{\varphi}_2, \cdots \varphi_n, \overline{\varphi}_n, \cdots$$
 (1)

$$\overline{\psi_1,\psi_1,\psi_2,\psi_2,\cdots\psi_n,\psi_n,\cdots}$$
 (2)

则序列(1)及其对x和y的偏导数仍分别一致收敛于 φ , φ_x , φ_y ,序列(2)仍为一致收敛于 ψ ,利用古典解关于初始条件的稳定性,序列(1)(2)所对应的古典解序列

$$u_1, \overline{u}_1, u_2, \overline{u}_2, \cdots, u_n, \overline{u}_n, \cdots$$

根据黎期弗歇尔定理,按 $L^2(L)$ 意义收敛于唯一的极限函数。与 $\overline{u} \neq u$ 矛盾。故以上所定义的广义解是唯一的。

若 $\varphi_1 \in c^2$, $\psi_1 \in c^1$,所对应的广义解记作 u_1 又 $\varphi_2 \in c^2$, $\psi_2 \in c^1$ 所对应的广义解记作 u_2 ,即存在 { φ_{1n} } $\} \in c^3$,{ ψ_{1n} } $\} \in c^2$,{ φ_{2n} } $\} \in c^3$,{ ψ_{2n} } $\} \in c^2$ 。分别一致收敛于 φ_{1x} , φ_{1y} , φ_{2x} , φ_{2y} 则 φ_{1n} , ψ_{1n} ,所对应的古典解 u_1 按 $L^2(K)$ 意义收敛于 $u_1\varphi_{2n}$, ψ_{2n} 所对应的古典解 u_2 ,按 $L^2(K)$ 意义收敛于 u_2

$$\begin{split} & \left\| u_{1} - u_{2} \right\|_{L^{2}}^{2} = \iiint_{K} (u_{1} - u_{2})^{2} \, dx dy dt \\ & = \iiint_{K} [(u_{1} - u_{1n}) + (u_{1n} - u_{2n}) + (u_{2n} - u_{2})]^{2} \, dx dy dt \\ & = \iiint_{K} [(u_{1} - u_{1n})^{2} + (u_{1n} - u_{2n})^{2} + (u_{2n} - u_{2})^{2} + 2(u_{1} - u_{1n})(u_{1n} - u_{2n}) \\ & + 2(u_{1} - u_{1n})(u_{2n} - u_{2}) + 2(u_{1n} - u_{2n})(u_{2n} - u_{2})] dx dy dt \\ & \leq 3 \iiint_{K} [(u_{1} - u_{1n})^{2} + (u_{1n} - u_{2n})^{2} + (u_{2n} - u_{2})^{2}] dx dy dt \\ & = 3 [\left\| u_{1} - u_{1n} \right\|^{2} L^{2} + \left\| u_{1n} - u_{2n} \right\|^{2} L^{2} + \left\| u_{2n} - u_{2} \right\|^{2} L^{2}] \end{split}$$

$$\vec{\Xi} \left\| \varphi_{1} - \varphi_{2} \right\|_{L^{2}(\Omega_{0})} < \varepsilon, \left\| \varphi_{1x} - \varphi_{2x} \right\|_{L^{2}(\Omega_{0})} < \varepsilon, \left\| \varphi_{1y} - \varphi_{2y} \right\|_{L^{2}(\Omega_{0})} < \varepsilon, \left\| \psi_{1} - \psi_{2} \right\|_{L^{2}(\Omega_{0})} < \varepsilon. \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \|\varphi_{1n} - \varphi_{2n}\|_{L^{2}(\Omega_{0})} &= \iint_{\Omega_{0}} (\varphi_{1n} - \varphi_{2n})^{2} dx dy \\ &= \iint_{\Omega_{0}} [(\varphi_{1n} - \varphi_{1}) + (\varphi_{1} - \varphi_{2}) + (\varphi_{2} - \varphi_{2n})]^{2} dx dy \\ &\leq 3 \iint_{\Omega_{0}} [(\varphi_{1n} - \varphi_{1})^{2} + (\varphi_{1} - \varphi_{2})^{2} + (\varphi_{2} - \varphi_{2n})^{2}] dx dy \\ &= 3 [\|\varphi_{1n} - \varphi_{1}\|^{2} L^{2}(\Omega_{0}) + \|\varphi_{1} - \varphi_{2}\|^{2} L^{2}(\Omega_{0}) + \|\varphi_{2} - \varphi_{2n}\|^{2} L^{2}(\Omega_{0})] \\ \mathbb{E} \|\varphi_{1n} \to \varphi_{1}, \quad \varphi_{2n} \to \varphi_{2}, \quad \text{故} \stackrel{.}{=} n > N \quad \vec{\eta} \|\varphi_{1n} - \varphi_{1}\|_{L^{2}(\Omega_{0})} < \varepsilon, \quad \|\varphi_{2n} - \varphi_{2}\|_{L^{2}(\Omega_{0})} < \varepsilon \\ \mathbb{M} \|\|\varphi_{1n} - \varphi_{2n}\|^{2} L^{2}(\Omega_{0}) < 9\varepsilon^{2} \mathbb{P} \|\varphi_{1n} - \varphi_{2n}\|_{L^{2}(\Omega_{0})} < 3\varepsilon \\ \mathbb{E} \|\varphi_{1n} - \varphi_{2nx}\|_{L^{2}(\Omega_{0})} < 3\varepsilon, \quad \|\varphi_{1ny} - \varphi_{2ny}\|_{L^{2}(\Omega_{0})} < 3\varepsilon, \quad \|\psi_{1n} - \psi_{2n}\|_{L^{2}(\Omega_{0})} < 3\varepsilon \end{split}$$

$$\|u_1 - u_{1n}\|_{L^2(K)} < \varepsilon', \|u_2 - u_{2n}\|_{L^2(K)} < \varepsilon'$$

由古典解的稳定性,得 $\|u_{1n}-u_{2n}\|_{L^2(K)}<arepsilon'$ 。(当n>N)又由广义解的定义知,对arepsilon'>0,

故当 $n > \max(N, N')$ 时,由(3)式有

$$\|u_1 - u_2\|_{L^2(K)} < 3\varepsilon'$$

即广义解对于初始条件是稳定的。

6. 对弦振动方程的柯西问题建立广义解的定义,并证明在 $\varphi(x)$ 为连续, $\psi(x)$ 为可积的情形,广义解仍然可以用达朗贝尔公式来给出,因而是连续函数。

解:由达朗贝尔公式知,当 $\varphi(x) \in c^2, \psi(x) \in c^1$ 时

则柯西问题

当n > N'有

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} \\ u\big|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \quad u_t\big|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$

有古典解 $u \in c^2$.且u 关于 φ, ψ 是稳定的。

现在按以下方法来定义广义解。

给出一对初始函数 $e = (\varphi, \psi), \varphi \in c^2, \psi \in c^1$ 可以唯的确定一个 u 。函数对 $e = (\varphi, \psi)$ 的全体

构成一个空间 Φ ,它的元素的模接以下方式来定义,记 (x,t) 的依赖区域为 $X: x-at \le x' \le c+at$,记 K 为区域: $x-at \le x' \le c+at$,则 u 在 K 上的值仅依赖于 X 上函数对 (φ,ψ) 的值。今定义

$$\|e\|_{\Phi} = \max(\|\varphi\|_{L^{2}(X)}, \|\psi\|_{L^{2}(X)})$$

则 Φ 构成一个线性赋范空间,其中任意两个元素

$$e_1 = (\varphi_1, \psi_1)$$
, $e_2 = (\varphi_2, \psi_2)$

的距离为 $r(e_1, e_2) = \max(\|\varphi_1 - \varphi_2\|_{L^2(X)}, \|\psi_1 - \psi_2\|_{L^2(X)})$

 Φ 中任一元素对应一个解u 是 K 中二阶连续可微函数,它的全体也构成一个函数空间,记为 ψ ,其模定义为 $\|u\|_{L^2(K)}$,二元素 u_1,u_2 的距离为 $\|u_1-u_2\|_{L^2(K)}$ 则 (φ,ψ) 与u 的关系可以看成 Φ 到 ψ 的一个映象,且根据 u 关于 (φ,ψ) 的稳定性知,映象是连续的。

现将 Φ 完备化,考虑 Φ 中任一基本列 $\{e\} = \{\varphi_n, \psi_n\}$,满足 $r(e_n, e_m) \to 0$,则 $\{\varphi_n\}, \{\psi_n\}$ 在 X 中按 $L^2(X)$ 模成为基本列,由黎斯一弗歇尔定理,存在着极限元素 $e = \{\varphi_n, \psi_n\}$ 即 $\|\varphi_n - \varphi\|_{L^2(X)} \to 0, \|\psi_n - \psi\|_{L^2(X)} \to 0$ 将 e 添 入 Φ 且 定 义 $e = \{\varphi_n, \psi_n\}$ 的 模 为 $\|e\|_{\Phi} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \|e_n\|_{\Phi}$

则 Ф 为一完备空间

又 $\{e_n\}$ 为基本列,则所对应的 $\{u_n\}$ 也是一个 $L^2(K)$ 中的基本列(稳定性),再根据黎斯一弗歇尔定理,存在着唯一的极限元素 $u\in L^2(K)$,u 就称为对应于初始条件 $e=\{\varphi_n,\psi_n\}$ 的弦振动方程柯西问题的广义解。

若 $\varphi(x)$ 连续,则存在 $\varphi_n(x) \in c^2$ 且 $\varphi_n(x)$ 一致收敛于 $\varphi(x)$,又 $\psi(x)$ 可积则必L可积,因此对任意的 $\varepsilon > 0$ 存在连续函数 $\psi_0(x)$,使得

$$\int\limits_{V} \left| \psi(x) - \psi_0(x) \right| dx < \varepsilon$$

$$\mathbb{Z} \qquad \left| \int_{X} \psi(x) dx - \int_{X} \psi_{0}(x) \right| \leq \int_{X} \left| \psi(x) - \psi_{0}(x) \right| dx < \varepsilon$$

再由维尔斯特拉斯定理知存在 $\psi_n(x)\in c^1$,当 $n\to\infty$ 时一致收敛于 $\psi_0(x)$,即任给 $\varepsilon'>0$,当 $n>N(\varepsilon')$ 时

$$\begin{split} \left| \psi_n(x) - \psi_0(x) \right| < \varepsilon \\ \mathcal{F} &= \int\limits_X \left| \psi_n(x) - \psi(x) \right| dx \leq \int\limits_X \left| \psi_n(x) - \psi_0(x) \right| dx + \int\limits_X \left| \psi_0(x) - \psi(x) \right| dx \\ < \varepsilon' \cdot M + \varepsilon = \varepsilon'' \end{split}$$

即当 $n > N(\varepsilon'')$ 时

$$\left| \int_{X} \psi_{n}(x) dx - \int_{X} \psi(x) dx \right| < \int_{X} \left| \psi_{n}(x) - \psi(x) \right| dx < \varepsilon$$

亦即 $\int_X \varphi_n(x) dx$ 收敛于 $\int_X \varphi(x) dx$ 。

对于 $\varphi_n(x) \in c^2$, $\varphi_n(x) \in c^1$, 由达朗贝尔公式得,

$$u_n(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} (\varphi_n(x+at) + \varphi_n(x-at)) + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \varphi_n(\alpha) d\alpha$$

其极限函数为u(x,t),得广义解:

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} (\varphi(x+at) + \varphi(x-at)) + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \varphi(\alpha) d\alpha$$

又 $\varphi(x)$ 连续。 $\varphi(x)$ 可积,则 $\int_{x-at}^{x+at} \varphi(\alpha)d\alpha$ 也连续,故u(x,t)为连续函数。即得所证。

第二章 热传导方程

§1 热传导方程及其定解问题的提

1. 一均匀细杆直径为l,假设它在同一截面上的温度是相同的,杆的表面和周围介质发生热交换,服从于规律

$$dQ = k_1(u - u_1)dsdt$$

又假设杆的密度为 ρ ,比热为c,热传导系数为k,试导出此时温度u满足的方程。

解: 引坐标系: 以杆的对称轴为x轴,此时杆为温度u=u(x,t)。记杆的截面面积 $\frac{\pi l^2}{4}$ 为S。由假设,在任意时刻t到 $t+\Delta t$ 内流入截面坐标为x到 $x+\Delta x$ 一小段细杆的热量为

$$dQ_1 = k \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x + \Delta x} s \Delta t - k \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_x s \Delta t = k \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \Big|_x s \Delta x \Delta t$$

杆表面和周围介质发生热交换,可看作一个"被动"的热源。由假设,在时刻t 到 $t+\Delta t$ 在截面为t 到 $t+\Delta t$ 一小段中产生的热量为

$$dQ_2 = -k_1(u - u_1)\pi l\Delta x \Delta t = -\frac{4k_1}{l}(u - u_1)s\Delta x \Delta t$$

又在时刻t到 $t + \Delta t$ 在截面为x到 $x + \Delta x$ 这一小段内由于温度变化所需的热量为

$$dQ_3 = c\rho \left[u(x, t + \Delta t) - u(x, t) \right] s\Delta x = c\rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_t s\Delta x \Delta t$$

由热量守恒原理得:

$$c\rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\bigg|_{t} s\Delta x \Delta t = k \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}}\bigg|_{x} s\Delta x \Delta t - \frac{4k_{1}}{l} (u - u_{1}) s\Delta x \Delta t$$

消去 $s\Delta x\Delta t$, 再令 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$, $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$ 得精确的关系:

$$c\rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = k \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{4k_1}{l} (u - u_1)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{k}{c\rho} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{4k_1}{c\rho l} (u - u_1) = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{4k_1}{c\rho l} (u - u_1)$$

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

其中

或

2. 试直接推导扩散过程所满足的微分方程。

解: 在扩散介质中任取一闭曲面s,其包围的区域为 Ω ,则从时刻 t_1 到 t_2 流入此闭曲面的溶

质, 由
$$dM = -D \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds dt$$
, 其中 D 为扩散系数, 得

$$M = \int_{t_{-}}^{t_{2}} \iint_{S} D \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds dt$$

浓度由u变到 u_2 所需之溶质为

$$M_{1} = \iiint_{\Omega} C[u(x, y, z, t_{2}) - u(x, y, z, t_{1})] dxdydz = \iiint_{\Omega} \int_{t_{1}}^{t_{2}} C \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} dtdv = \int_{t_{1}}^{t_{2}} \iiint_{\Omega} C \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} dvdt$$

两者应该相等,由奥、高公式得:

$$M = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \iiint_{\Omega} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(D \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(D \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(D \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) \right] dv dt = M_1 = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \iiint_{\Omega} C \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} dv dt$$

其中C叫做孔积系数=孔隙体积。一般情形C=1。由于 Ω,t_1,t_2 的任意性即得方程:

$$C\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(D\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(D\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(D\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)$$

3. 砼(混凝土)内部储藏着热量,称为水化热,在它浇筑后逐渐放出,放热速度和它所储藏的水化热成正比。以 Q(t)表示它在单位体积中所储的热量, Q_0 为初始时刻所储的热量,则 $\frac{dQ}{dt} = -\beta Q$,其中 β 为常数。又假设砼的比热为 c ,密度为 ρ ,热传导系数为 k ,求它在浇后温度 u 满足的方程。

解: 可将水化热视为一热源。由 $\frac{dQ}{dt} = -\beta Q \, \mathcal{Q} \, Q|_{t=0} = Q_0 \, \mathcal{Q}(t) = Q_0 e^{-\beta t}$ 。由假设,放热速度为

$$O_0 \beta e^{-\beta i}$$

它就是单位时间所产生的热量,因此,由原书71页,(1.7)式得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) + \frac{\beta Q_0}{c\rho} e^{-\beta t} \qquad \left(a^2 = -\frac{k}{c\rho} \right)$$

4. 设一均匀的导线处在周围为常数温度 u_0 的介质中,试证:在常电流作用下导线的温度满足微分方程

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{k}{c\rho} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x} - \frac{k_1 P}{c\rho\omega} (u - u_0) + \frac{0.24i^2 r}{c\rho\omega^2}$$

其中i及r分别表示导体的电流强度及电阻系数,表示横截面的周长, ω 表示横截面面积,而k表示导线对于介质的热交换系数。

解:问题可视为有热源的杆的热传导问题。因此由原 71 页(1.7)及(1.8)式知方程取形式为

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t)$$

其中 $a^2 = \frac{k}{c\rho}$, $f(x,t) = F(x,t)/c\rho$, F(x,t) 为单位体积单位时间所产生的热量。

由常电流 i 所产生的 $F_1(x,t)$ 为 $0.24 i^2 r/\omega^2$ 。因为单位长度的电阻为 $\frac{r}{\omega}$,因此电流 i 作功为

$$i^2 \frac{r}{\omega}$$

乘上功热当量得单位长度产生的热量为 $0.24i^2r/\omega$ 其中0.24为功热当量。

因此单位体积时间所产生的热量为 $0.24i^2r/\omega^2$ 由常温度的热交换所产生的(视为"被动"的热源),从本节第一题看出为

$$-\frac{4k_1}{l}(u-u_0)$$

其中l为细杆直径,故有 $\frac{p}{\alpha} = \pi l / \frac{\pi l^2}{4} = \frac{4}{l}$,代入得

$$F_2(x,t) = \frac{-k_1 p}{\omega} (u - u_0)$$

因热源可迭加, 故有 $F(x,t) = F_1(x,t) + F_2(x,t)$ 。将所得代入 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x,t)$ 即得所求:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{k}{c\rho} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{k_1 P}{c\rho\omega} (u - u_0) + \frac{0.24i^2 r}{c\rho\omega^2}$$

5*. 设物体表面的绝对温度为u,此时它向外界辐射出去的热量依斯忒---波耳兹曼(Stefan-Boltzman)定律正比于 u^4 ,即

$$dQ = \sigma u^4 ds dt$$

今假设物体和周围介质之间只有辐射而没有热传导,又假设物体周围介质的绝对温度为已知函数 f(x, y, z, t),问此 时该物体热传§导问题的边界条件应如何叙述?

解:由假设,边界只有辐射的热量交换,辐射出去的热量为 $dQ_1 = \sigma u^4 \mid_s ds dt$,辐射进来的热量为 $dQ_2 = \sigma f^4 \mid_s ds dt$,因此由热量的传导定律得边界条件为:

$$k\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}|_{s} = \sigma[u^{4}|_{s} - f^{4}|_{s}]$$

§2 混合问题的分离变量法

1. 用分离变量法求下列定解问题的解:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} & (t > 0, 0 < x < \pi) \\ u(0, t) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} (\pi, t) = 0 & (t > 0) \\ u(x, 0) = f(x) & (0 < x < \pi) \end{cases}$$

解:设u = X(x)T(t)代入方程及边值得

$$\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 & X(0) = 0 & X'(\pi) = 0 \\ T' + a^2 \lambda T = 0 \end{cases}$$

求非零解
$$X(x)$$
 得 $\lambda_n = \frac{(2n+1)^2}{4}, X_n(x) = \sin \frac{2n+1}{2}x$ $(n=0,1,\cdots)$

对应 T 为
$$T_n(t) = C_n e^{-\frac{a^2(2n+1)^2}{4}t}$$
 因此得
$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n e^{-\frac{a^2(2n+1)^2}{4}t} \sin \frac{2n+1}{2}x$$
 由初始值得
$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n \sin \frac{2n+1}{2}x$$
 因此
$$C_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin \frac{2n+1}{2}x dx$$
 故解为
$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(\xi) \sin \frac{2n+1}{2} \xi d\xi \cdot e^{-\frac{a^2(2n+1)^2}{4}t} \sin \frac{2n+1}{2}x$$

2. 用分离变量法求解热传导方程的混合问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} & (t > 0, 0 < x < 1) \\ u(x,0) = \begin{cases} x & 0 < x \le \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 - x & \frac{1}{2} < x < 1 \\ u(0,t) = u(1,t) = 0 & (t > 0) \end{cases}$$

解: 设u = X(x)T(t)代入方程及边值得

$$\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 & X(0) = X(1) = 0 \\ T' + \lambda T = 0 \end{cases}$$

求非零解 X(x) 得 $\lambda_n = n^2 \pi^2$, $X_n = \sin n \pi x$ n=1,2,.....

对应 T 为 $T_n = C_n e^{-n^2 \pi^2 t}$

故解为 $u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n e^{-n^2 \pi^2 t} \sin n \pi x$

由始值得

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \sin n\pi x = \begin{cases} x & 0 < x \le \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 - x & \frac{1}{2} < x < 1 \end{cases}$$

因此
$$C_n = 2[\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x \sin n\pi x dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 (1-x) \sin n\pi x dx]$$

$$= 2\left[\frac{-1}{n\pi}x\cos n\pi x + \frac{1}{n^2\pi^2}\sin n\pi x\right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2\left[\frac{-1}{n\pi}(1-x)\cos n\pi x - \frac{1}{n^2\pi^2}\sin n\pi x\right]_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2}\sin\frac{n\pi}{2}$$

所以

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{n^2 \pi^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} e^{-n^2 \pi^2 t} \sin n\pi x$$

3. 如果有一长度为l的均匀的细棒,其周围以及两端x = 0, x = l处均匀等到为绝热,初 始温度分布为u(x,0) = f(x),问以后时刻的温度分布如何?且证明当f(x)等于常数 u_0 时,恒有 $u(x,t) = u_0$

解: 即解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \big|_{x=0} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \big|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u \big|_{t=0} = f(x) \end{cases}$$

设u = X(x)T(t)代入方程及边值得

$$\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 & X'(0) = X'(l) = 0 \\ T' + a^2 \alpha \lambda T = 0 \end{cases}$$

求非零解X(x):

(1) 当*λ* < 0 时, 通解为

$$X(x) = Ae^{\sqrt{-\lambda}x} + Be^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}x}$$

$$X'(x) = A\sqrt{-\lambda}e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}x} - B\sqrt{-\lambda}e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}x}$$
 由边值得
$$\begin{cases} A\sqrt{-\lambda} - B\sqrt{-\lambda} = 0 \\ A\sqrt{-\lambda}e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}l} - B\sqrt{-\lambda}e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}l} = 0 \end{cases}$$

因
$$\sqrt{-\lambda} \neq 0$$
故相当于
$$\begin{cases} A - B = 0 \\ Ae^{\sqrt{-\lambda}l} - Be^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}l} = 0 \end{cases}$$

 $\partial A, B$ 为未知数,此为一齐次线性代数方程组,要 X(x) 非零,必需不同为零,即 此齐次线性代数方程组要有非零解, 由代数知必需有

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}l} & -e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}l} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}l} & -e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}l} \end{vmatrix} = e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}l} - e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}l} \neq 0$$

因 $l > 0, \sqrt{-\lambda} > 0, e^x$ 为单调增函数之故。因此没有非零解 X(x)。

$$(2)$$
 当 $\lambda = 0$ 时,通解为
$$X(x) = ax + b$$

$$X'(x) = a$$

由边值得

$$X'(0) = X'(l) = a = 0$$

即b可任意,故 $X(x) \equiv 1$ 为一非零解。

(3) 当 $\lambda > 0$ 时, 通解为

$$X(x) = A\cos\sqrt{\lambda}x + B\sin\sqrt{\lambda}x$$

$$X'(x) = -A\sqrt{\lambda}\sin\sqrt{\lambda}x + B\sqrt{\lambda}\cos\sqrt{\lambda}x$$

$$\begin{cases} X'(0) = B\sqrt{\lambda} = 0\\ X'(l) = -A\sqrt{\lambda}\sin\sqrt{\lambda}l + B\sqrt{\lambda}\cos\sqrt{\lambda}l = 0 \end{cases}$$

由边值得

因
$$\sqrt{\lambda} \neq 0$$
,故相当于
$$\begin{cases} B = 0 \\ A \sin \sqrt{\lambda} l = 0 \end{cases}$$

要 X(x) 非零,必需 $A \neq 0$,因此必需 $\sin \sqrt{\lambda l} = 0$,即 $\sqrt{\lambda l} = n\pi \quad (n$ $mathred{e}$ $mathred{e}$

$$\sqrt{\lambda} = \frac{n\pi}{l}$$
 (nx)

这时对应

$$X(x) = \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x(\mathbb{R} A = 1)$$

因n取正整数与负整数对应X(x)一样,故可取

$$\sqrt{\lambda} = \frac{n\pi}{l}$$
 $\lambda = (\frac{n\pi}{l})^2$ $n = 1, 2, \dots$
 $X_n(x) = \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x$ $n = 1, 2, \dots$

对应于 $\lambda = 0, X_0(x) = 1$, 解 T 得 $T_0(t) = C_0$

对应于 $\lambda = (\frac{n\pi}{l})^2$, $X_n(x) = \cos\frac{n\pi}{l}x$, 解 T 得 $T_n(t) = C_n e^{-(\frac{n\pi l}{l})^2 t}$ 由迭加性质,解为

$$u(x,t) = C_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n e^{-\left(\frac{an\pi}{l}\right)^2 t} \cos\frac{n\pi}{l} x$$
$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n e^{-\left(\frac{an\pi}{l}\right)^2 t} \cdot \cos\frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

由始值得

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

$$C_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l f(x) dx \qquad C_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx \qquad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

所以

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{l} \int_{0}^{l} f(x) dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{l} \int_{0}^{l} f(\xi) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} \xi d\xi e^{-(\frac{an\pi}{l})^{2}t} \cdot \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

当 $f(x) = u_0 = const$ 时,

$$C_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l u_0 dx = u_0, C_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l u_0 \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx = 0 \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

所以

$$u(u,t) = u_0$$

4. 在t > 0, 0 < x < l 区域中求解如下的定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \alpha^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial^2 x^2} - \beta(u - u_0) \\ u(0, t) = u(l, t) = u_0 \\ u(x, 0) = f(x) \end{cases}$$

其中 α , β , u_0 均为常数, f(x)均为已知函数。

[提示: 作变量代换 $u = u_0 + v(x,t)e^{-\beta t}$.]

解: 按提示, 引 $u = u_0 + v(x,t)e^{-\beta t}$, 则 v(x,t) 满足

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \alpha^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \\ v\big|_{x=0} = 0, v\big|_{x=l} = 0 \\ v\big|_{t=0} = f(x) = u_0 \end{cases}$$

由分离变量法满足方程及边值条件的解为

$$v(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n e^{-\left(\frac{\cos \pi}{l}\right)^2 t} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

再由始值得

$$f(x) - u_0 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

故

$$A_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_{0}^{l} [f(x) - u_0] \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx$$

因此

$$u(x,t) = u_0 + v(x,t)e^{-\beta t}$$

$$= u_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{l} \int_{0}^{l} [f(\xi) - u_0] \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} \xi d\xi e^{-[(\frac{cn\pi}{l})^2 + \beta]t} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

5. 长度为l 的均匀细杆的初始温度为 0° ,端点x = 0 保持常温 u_0 ,而在x = l 和侧面上,热量可以发散到到周围的介质中去,介质的温度取为 0° ,此时杆上的温度分布函数u(x,t) 满足下述定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - b^2 u \\ u(0,t) = u_0, \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + H u \right]_{x=l} = 0 \\ u(x,0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

试求出u(x,t)

解: 引 u(x,t) = v(x) + w(x,t) 使 w 满足齐次方程及齐次边值,代入方程及边值,计算后得 v(x) 要满足:

$$\begin{cases} a^2 \frac{d^2 v}{dx^2} - b^2 v = 0\\ v(0) = u_0, (v' + Hv)_{x=1} = 0 \end{cases}$$

v(x) 的通解为

由边值
$$v(x) = Ach\frac{b}{a}x + Bsh\frac{b}{a}x$$
由边值
$$v(0) = A = u_0$$

$$v'(x) = \frac{b}{a}(u_0sh\frac{b}{a}x + Bch\frac{b}{a}x)$$
得
$$\frac{b}{a}(u_0sh\frac{b}{a}l + Bch\frac{b}{a}l) + H(u_0ch\frac{b}{a}l + Bsh\frac{b}{a}l) = 0$$
解之得
$$B = -u_0(bsh\frac{b}{a}l + Hach\frac{b}{a}l) \Big/ (bch\frac{b}{a}l + Hash\frac{b}{a}l)$$
因此
$$v(x) = u_0ch\frac{b}{a}x - u_0(bsh\frac{b}{a}l + Hach\frac{b}{a}l)sh\frac{b}{a}x \Big/ (bch\frac{b}{a}l + Hash\frac{b}{a}l)$$

$$= -u_0[bch\frac{b}{a}(l-x) + Hash\frac{b}{a}(l-x)] \Big/ (bch\frac{b}{a}l + Hash\frac{b}{a}l)$$

这时 w(x,t)满足:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} - b^2 w \\ w\big|_{x=0} = 0, (\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + Hw)_{x=1} = 0 \\ w\big|_{t=0} = -v\big|_{t=0} = -v \end{cases}$$

设w(x,t) = X(x)T(t)代入方程及边值条件得

$$\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 & X(0), X'(l) + HX(l) = 0 \\ T' + (a^2 \lambda + b^2)T = 0 \end{cases}$$

求非零解 $X(x) \circ \lambda > 0$ 时,才有非零解。这时通解为

$$X(x) = A\cos\sqrt{\lambda}x + B\sin\sqrt{\lambda}x$$

由边值得

$$X(0) = A = 0 得 A = 0$$

$$X(x) = B \sin \sqrt{\lambda}x \qquad X'(x) = \sqrt{\lambda}B \cos \sqrt{\lambda}x$$

$$B(\sqrt{\lambda}\cos \sqrt{\lambda}l + H \sin \sqrt{\lambda}l = 0$$

要 $B \neq 0$,即有非零解,必须

$$\sqrt{\lambda}\cos\sqrt{\lambda}l + H\sin\sqrt{\lambda}l = 0$$

$$tg\sqrt{\lambda}l = -\frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{H}$$

$$\diamondsuit \qquad \qquad \sqrt{\lambda}l = \mu, P = Hl$$

得
$$tg\mu = -\frac{\mu}{p}$$

它有无穷可数多个正根,设其为 $\mu_1, \dots, \mu_2, \dots$ 得

$$X_n(x) = \sin\frac{\mu_n}{l}x, \lambda_n = \frac{\mu_n^2}{l_2}$$

对应 T 为
$$T_n(t) = A_n e^{-(\frac{a^2 \mu_n^2}{l^2} + b^2)t}$$

因此
$$w(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n e^{-(\frac{a^2 \mu_n^2}{l^2} + b^2)t} \sin \frac{\mu_n}{l} x$$

其中
$$\mu_n$$
满足方程 $tg\mu = -\frac{\mu}{p}$ $p = Hl$

再由始值得

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin \frac{\mu_n}{l} x = -v = \frac{-\mu_0 \left[bch \frac{b}{a} (l-x) + Hash \frac{b}{a} (l-x)\right]}{bch \frac{b}{a} l + Hash \frac{b}{a} l}$$
新以
$$A_n = \frac{\int_{l}^{l} -v \sin \frac{\mu_n}{l} x dx}{\int_{0}^{l} \sin^2 \frac{\mu_n}{l} x dx}$$

应用 μ ,满足的方程,计算可得

$$\int_{0}^{l} \sin^{2} \frac{\mu_{n}}{l} x dx = \frac{l}{2} \left[\frac{p(p+1) + \mu_{n}^{2}}{p^{2} + \mu_{n}^{2}} \right]$$

又

$$\int_{0}^{l} ch \frac{b}{a} (l-x) \sin \frac{\mu_{n}}{l} x dx = \frac{1}{\frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{\mu_{n}^{2}}{l^{2}}} \left[-\frac{\mu_{n}}{l} ch \frac{b}{a} (l - x) \cos \frac{\mu_{n}}{l} x - \frac{b}{a} sh \frac{b}{a} (1-x) \sin \frac{\mu_{n}}{l} x \right]_{0}^{l}$$

$$= \frac{a^{2}l^{2}}{a^{2} \mu_{n}^{2} + b^{2}l^{2}} \left(-\frac{\mu_{n}}{l} \cos \mu_{n} + \frac{\mu_{n}}{l} ch \frac{b}{a} l \right)$$

$$= \frac{-a^{2}l^{2} \mu_{n}}{a^{2} \mu_{n}^{2} + b^{2}l^{2}} \left(\cos \mu_{n} - ch \frac{b}{a} l \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^{2} \mu_{n}^{2} + b^{2}l^{2}} \left(-x \right) \sin \frac{\mu_{n}}{l} x dx = \frac{1}{a^{2} \mu_{n}^{2} + b^{2}l^{2}} \left[-\frac{b}{a} ch \frac{b}{a} (l - x) \cos \frac{\mu_{n}}{al} x \right]_{0}^{l}$$

$$= \frac{a^{2}l^{2}}{a^{2} \mu_{n}^{2} + b^{2}l^{2}} \left(-\frac{b}{a} \sin \mu_{n} + \frac{\mu_{n}}{l} sh \frac{b}{a} l \right)$$

$$\iiint_{0} \int_{0}^{l} -v \sin \mu_{n} x dx = -u_{0} \frac{a^{2}l}{a^{2} \mu_{n}^{2} + b^{2}l^{2}} \left[-b \mu_{n} \cos \mu_{n} + b \right]_{0}^{l} \left(bch \frac{b}{a} l + Jasj \frac{b}{a} l \right)$$

$$\left(bch \frac{b}{a} l + Jasj \frac{b}{a} l \right)$$

$$= -u_0 \frac{a^2 \mu_n l}{a^2 \mu_n^2 + b^2 l^2} - u_0 \frac{a^2 l b}{a^2 \mu_n^2 + b^2 l^2} \frac{(-\mu_n \cos \mu_n - l H \sin \mu_n)}{(b c h \frac{b}{a} l + H a s h \frac{b}{a} l)}$$

$$= -u_0 \frac{a^2 \mu_n l}{a^2 \mu_n^2 + b^2 l^2} \qquad (\because t g \mu_n = -\frac{\mu_n}{H l})$$

$$A_n = \frac{-2u_0 a^2 \mu_n \cdot (p^2 + \mu_n^2)}{(a^2 \mu_n^2 + b^2 l^2) \cdot (p^2 + p + \mu_n^2)}$$

最后得

$$u(x,t) = u_0 \frac{bch \frac{b}{a}(l-x) + Hash \frac{b}{a}(l-x)}{bch \frac{b}{a}l + Hash \frac{b}{a}l} - \frac{2u_0a^2}{l}.$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\mu_n^2(p^2 + \mu_n^2)}{(a^2\mu_n^2 + b^2l^2)(p^2 + p + \mu_n^2)} \cdot e^{-(\frac{a^2\mu_n^2}{l^2} + b^2)t} \sin\frac{\mu_n}{l}x$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} tg\mu = -\frac{\mu}{l} \qquad (p = Hl)$$

其中
$$\mu_n$$
满足 $tg\mu = -\frac{\mu}{p}$ $(p = Hl)$

另一解法: 设u = v + w 使满足 $w(0,t) = u_0, (\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + Hw)|_{z=l} = 0.$ 为此取

w = ax + b,代入边值得

$$b = u_0, \ a + H(al + u_0) = 0$$

解之得
$$\begin{cases} a = \frac{-Hu_0}{1 + Hl} \\ b = u_0 \end{cases}$$

因而
$$w = u_0 - \frac{Hu_0}{1 + Hl} x = u_0 (1 - \frac{Hx}{1 + Hl})$$

这时ν,满足

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} - b^2 v - b^2 u_0 (1 - \frac{Hx}{1 + Hl}) \\ v(0, t) = 0 \qquad (\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + Hv) \Big|_{x=i} = 0 \\ v(x, 0) = -w(x, 0) = -u_0 (1 - \frac{Hx}{1 + Hl}) \end{cases}$$

按非齐次方程分离变量法,有

$$v(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(t) x_n(x)$$

其中 $x_n(x)$ 为对应齐次方程的特征函数,由前一解知为

$$x_n(x) = \sin k_n x \qquad (k_n = \frac{u_n}{l}, tgu_n = -\frac{u_n}{p}, p = Hl)$$

$$v(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(t) \sin k_n x$$

代入方程得

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (T_n' + a^2 k_n^2 T_n + b^2 T_n) \sin k_n x = -b^2 u_0 (1 - \frac{Hx}{1 + Hl})$$

由于 $\{\sin k_n x\}$ 是完备正交函数系,因此可将 $-b^2 u_0 (1 - \frac{Hx}{1 + H^2})$ 展成 $\{\sin k_n x\}$ 的级数,即

$$-b^{2}u_{0}(1 - \frac{Hx}{1 + Hl}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{n} \sin k_{n}x$$

由正交性得

$$A_{n} = \int_{0}^{l} -b^{2}u_{0}(1 - \frac{Hx}{1 + Hl})\sin k_{n}xdx/N$$

$$N_{n} = \int_{0}^{l} \sin^{2}k_{n}xdx = \frac{l}{2} + \frac{H}{2(k_{n}^{2} + H^{2})}$$

$$\int_{0}^{l} -b^{2}u_{0}(1 - \frac{Hx}{1 + Hl})\sin k_{n}xdx = -b^{2}u_{0}\{-\frac{1}{k_{n}}\cos k_{n}x - \frac{H}{1 + Hl}[-\frac{1}{k_{n}}x\cos k_{n}^{2}x + \frac{1}{k_{n}^{2}}\sin kx]\}\Big|_{0}^{l}$$

$$= -b^{2}u_{0}[\frac{1}{k_{n}} - \frac{1}{k_{n}}\cos k_{n}l + \frac{Hl}{k_{n}(1 + H)}\cos k_{n}l - \frac{H}{k_{n}^{2}(1 + Hl)}\sin k_{n}l]$$

$$= -b^{2}u_{0}[\frac{1}{k_{n}} - \frac{1}{k_{n}}\cos k_{n}l(1 - \frac{Hl}{1 + Hl} - \frac{H}{1 + Hl} \cdot \frac{1}{H})]$$

$$= -b^{2}u_{0}\frac{1}{k_{n}}$$

所以
$$A_{n} = -b^{2}u_{0}\frac{1}{k_{n}}$$

将此级数代入等式右端得 T_n 满足的方程为

$$T_n' + a^2 k_n^2 T_n + b^2 T_n = -b^2 u_0 \frac{1}{k_n N_n}$$

由始值得
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(0) \sin k_n x = -u_0 (1 - \frac{Hx}{1 + Hl})$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -u_0 \frac{1}{k_n N_n} \sin k_n x$$

$$T_n(0) = -u_0 \frac{1}{k_n N_n}$$

解
$$T_n$$
的方程,其通解为
$$T_n = c_n e^{-(a^2 k_n^2 + b^2)t} + \frac{-b^2 u_0}{k_n N_n} \cdot \frac{1}{a^2 k_n^2 + b^2}$$
 由
$$T_n(0) = -u_0 \frac{1}{k_n N_n}$$
 得
$$c_n = -\frac{a^2 k_n^2 u_0}{a^2 k_n^2 + b^2} \cdot \frac{1}{k_n N_n}$$
 即有解
$$T_n(t) = -\frac{1}{k_n N_n} \cdot \frac{u_0}{a^2 k_n^2 + b^2} (a^2 k_n^2 e^{-(a^2 k_n^2 + b^2)t} + b^2)$$
 因此
$$v(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -\frac{1}{k_n N_n} \cdot \frac{u_0}{a^2 k_n^2 + b^2} (a^2 k_n^2 e^{(a^2 k_n^2 + b^2)t} + b^2) \sin k_n x$$

$$u(x,t) = u_0 (1 - \frac{H}{1 + H l} x) - \sum \frac{u_0}{k_n N_n (a^2 k_n^2 + b^2)} \cdot (a^2 k_n^2 e^{-(a^2 k_n^2 + b^2)t} + b^2) \sin k_n x$$

6.半径为 a 的半圆形平板,其表面绝热,在板的圆周边界上保持常温 u_0 ,而在直径边界上保持常温 u_1 ,圆板稳恒状态的温度分布。

解:引入极坐标,求稳恒状态的温度分布化为解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} = 0 \\ u|_{\theta=0} = u_1 & u|_{\theta=\pi} = u_1 \\ u|_{t=a} = u_0 & u|_{t} = 0 \text{ if } \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

(拉普斯方程在极坐标系下形式的推导见第三章 $\xi 1$ 习题 3), 其中引入的边界条件 $u|_{r=0}$ 为有限时,叫做自然边界条件。它是从实际情况而引入的。再引 $u=u_1+v(r,\theta)$,则 $v(r,\theta)$ 满足

设 $v(r,\theta) = R(r)\Phi(\theta)$,代入方程得

$$R''\Phi = \frac{1}{r}R'\Phi + \frac{1}{r^2}R\Phi'' = 0$$

乘以 $r^2/R\Phi$,再移项得

$$-\frac{\Phi^{"}}{\Phi} = \frac{r^2 R^{"} + r R^{'}}{R}$$

右边为r函数,左边为 θ 函数,要恒等必须为一常数记为 λ ,分开写出即得

$$\begin{cases} \Phi'' + \lambda \Phi = 0 \\ r^2 R'' + rR' - \lambda R = 0 \end{cases}$$

再由齐次边值得

$$\Phi(0) = \Phi(\pi) = 0$$

由以前的讨论知

$$\lambda_n = (\frac{n\pi}{\pi})^2 = n^2$$
 $\Phi_n(\theta) = \sin n\theta$ $n = 1, 2 \cdots$

对应 R 满足方程

$$r^2R''+rR'-n^2R=0$$
 $n=1.2\cdots$

这是尤拉方程,设 $R = r^{\alpha}$ 代入得

$$\alpha(\alpha - 1)r^{\alpha} + \alpha r^{\alpha} - n^{2}r^{\alpha} = 0$$

$$\alpha^{2} - n^{2} = 0 \qquad \alpha = \pm n$$

即

$$R = r^n$$
 $R = r^{-n}$

为两个线性无关的特解, 因此通解为

$$R_n(r) = c_n r^n + D_n r^{-n}$$

由自然边界条件 $v|_{r=0}$ 有限知 $R_n(x)$ 在r=0 处要有限,因此必需 $D_n=0$ 由迭加性质知

$$v(r,\theta) = \sum c_n r^n \sin n\theta$$

满足方程及齐次边值和自然边界条件, 再由

$$v\mid_{r=a}=u_0-u_1$$

得
$$u_0 - u_1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n a^n \sin n\theta$$

因此
$$C_n = \frac{2}{\pi a^n} \int_0^{\pi} (u_0 - u_1) \sin n\theta d\theta = \frac{2(u_0 - u_1)}{n\pi a^n} [1 - (-1)^n]$$
所以
$$u(r,\theta) = u_1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(u_0 - u_1)}{n\pi} (\frac{r}{a})^n [1 - (-1)^n] \sin n\theta$$

§ 3 柯 西 问 题

1. 求下述函数的富里埃变换:

$$(1) e^{-\eta x^2} (\eta > 0)$$

$$(2) e^{-a|x|} (a > 0)$$

(3)
$$\frac{x}{(a^2+x^2)^k}$$
, $\frac{1}{(a^2+x^2)^k}$, $(a>0, k)$ 自然数)

解: (1)
$$F[e^{-\eta x^{2}}] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\eta x^{2}} e^{-ipx} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\eta (x^{2} + \frac{ip}{\eta} x)} dx$$
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\eta (x + \frac{ip}{2\eta})^{2} - \frac{p^{2}}{4\eta}} dx = e^{-\frac{p^{2}}{4\eta}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\eta u^{2}} du \qquad (柯西定理)$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\eta}} e^{-\frac{p^{2}}{4\eta}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-v^{2}} dv = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\eta}} e^{-\frac{p^{2}}{4\eta}}$$

或者
$$F[e^{-\eta x^2}] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\eta x^2} (\cos px - i\sin px) dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\eta x^2} \cos px dx = 2I(p)$$

$$\frac{dI}{dP} = -\int_{0}^{\infty} x e^{-\eta x^2} \sin px dx = \frac{1}{2\eta} e^{-\eta x^2} \sin px \Big|_{0}^{\infty} -\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{P}{2\eta} e^{-\eta x^2} \cos px dx$$

$$= \frac{P}{2\eta} I(P)$$

积分得
$$I(P) = Ce^{-\frac{p^2}{4\eta}}$$

$$\mathbb{X} \qquad I(0) = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\eta x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\eta}}$$

故
$$C=\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\eta}}$$

所以
$$F[e^{-\eta x^2}]=2I(P)=\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\eta}}e^{-\frac{p^2}{4\eta}}$$

$$C_{n} = \frac{2}{\pi a^{n}} \int_{0}^{\pi} (u_{0} - u_{1}) \sin n\theta d\theta = \frac{2(u_{0} - u_{1})}{n\pi a^{n}} [1 - (-1)^{n}] \sin n\theta$$

$$z \cdot \theta = u_{1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(u_{0} - u_{1})}{n\pi} \frac{r}{a^{n}} [1 - (-1)^{n}] \sin n\theta$$

$$= \frac{33}{8} \quad \overline{m} \quad \overline$$

$$F\left[\frac{x}{(a^{2}+x^{2})^{k}}\right] = -\frac{1}{i}\frac{d}{dp}F\left[\frac{1}{(a^{2}+x^{2})^{k}}\right]$$

$$= i\frac{2\pi}{(k-1)!}\sum_{m=0}^{k-2}\frac{(k+m-1)!}{m!(k-m-1)!}\frac{(-1)^{k-m-1}}{(2a)^{k+m}}.$$

$$[(k-m-1)p^{k-m-2}e^{ap} + ap^{k-m-1}e^{ap}] + i\frac{\pi(2k-2)!}{[(k-1)!]^{2}}(2a)^{-2k+2}e^{ap}$$

$$= \frac{\pi(2k-2)!}{[(k-1)!]^{2}}(2a)^{-2k+2}e^{ap} + i\frac{2\pi}{(k-1)!}\sum_{m=0}^{k-2}\frac{(k+m-1)!}{m!(k-m-1)!}.$$

$$(2a)^{-k-m}(-1)^{k-m-1}p^{k-m-2}e^{ap}(ap+k-m-1)$$

2. 证明当 f(x)在 $(-\infty,\infty)$ 内绝对可积时,F(f)为连续函数。

证: 因
$$F(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)e^{-ipx}dx = g(p)$$
 对任何实数 p 有
$$|F(f)| = |g(p)| \le \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(x)| dx$$

即关于 p 绝对一致收敛,因而可以在积分下取极限,故 g(p)关于 p 为连续函数。

3. 用富里埃变换求解三维热传导方程的柯西问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) : \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x, y, z) \end{cases}$$

#:
$$\Leftrightarrow F[u(x, y, z)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \iint u(x, y, z, t) e^{-i(xs_1 + ys_2 + zs_3)} dxdydz = \tilde{u}(s_1, s_2, s_3, t)$$

对问题作富里埃变换得

解之得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\tilde{u}}{dt} = -a^2 \left(s_1^2 + s_2^2 + s_3^2\right) \tilde{u} \\ \tilde{u}|_{t=0} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \iint \varphi(x, y, z) e^{-i(xs_1 + ys_2 + zs_3)} dx dy dz = \tilde{\varphi}(s_1, s_2, s_3) \\ \tilde{u} = \tilde{\varphi}(s_1, s_2, s_3) e^{-a^2 \left(s_1^2 + s_2^2 + s_3^2\right)t} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbb{E} \qquad F^{-1}[e^{-a^2(s_1^2 + s_2^2 + s_3^2)t}] = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \iint e^{-a^2(s_1^2 + s_2^2 + s_3^2)t} \cdot e^{i(xs_1 + ys_2 + zs_3)} ds_1 ds_2 ds_3
= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-a^2s_1^2t + ixs_1} ds_1 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-a^2s_2^2t + iys_2} ds_2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-a^2s_3^2t + izs_3} ds_3$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}}e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2t}} \cdot \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}}e^{-\frac{y^2}{4a^2t}} \cdot \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}}e^{-\frac{z^2}{4a^2t}} = \left(\frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}}\right)^3 e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2+z^2}{4a^2t}}$$

再由卷积定理得

$$u(x, y, z, t) = \left(\frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}}\right)^{3} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \iint (\xi, \eta, \zeta) e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^{2} + (y-\eta)^{2} + (z-\zeta)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}} d\xi d\eta d\zeta$$

4.证明(3.20)所表示的函数满足非齐次方程(3.15)以及初始条件(3.16)。 证:要证

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(\xi) e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi + \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{0-\infty}^{t} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{f(\xi,\tau)}{\sqrt{t-\tau}} e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}} d\xi d\tau$$

满足定解问题 $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x,t) \\ u(x,0) = \varphi(x) \end{cases}$

原书85页上已证解的表达式中第一项满足

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \\ u(x,0) = \varphi(x) \end{cases}$$

因此只需证第二项满足

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t) \\ u(x, 0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

如第一项,第二项关于 τ 的被积函数满足

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial x^2} \\ \omega(x, \tau) = f(x, \tau) \end{cases}$$

若记第二项为 ν ,被积函数为 ω ,即

故有
$$\upsilon = \int_{0}^{t} \omega d\tau$$

$$\frac{\partial \upsilon}{\partial t} = \omega(x, t) + \int_{0}^{t} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t} d\tau$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} \upsilon}{\partial x^{2}} = \int_{0}^{t} \frac{\partial^{2} \omega}{\partial x^{2}} d\tau$$

$$\frac{\partial \upsilon}{\partial t} = a^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} \upsilon}{\partial x^{2}} + \omega + \int_{0}^{t} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t} d\tau - a^{2} \int_{0}^{t} \frac{\partial^{2} \omega}{\partial x^{2}} d\tau$$

$$= a^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} \upsilon}{\partial x^{2}} + f(x,t) + \int_{0}^{t} \left(\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t} - a^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} \omega}{\partial x^{2}} \right) d\tau$$
$$= a^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} \upsilon}{\partial x^{2}} + f(x,t)$$

显然 v(x,0) = 0 得证。

5. 求解热传导方程(3.22)的柯西问题,已知

$$(1) u|_{t=0} = \sin x$$

$$(2)^* \qquad u|_{t=0} = x^2 + 1$$

(3) 用延拓法求解半有界直线上热传导方程(3.22),假设

$$\begin{cases} u(x,0) = \varphi(x) & (0 < x < \infty) \\ u(0,t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解: (1) sinx 有界, 故

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

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{4a^2t}$$

$$\frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sin(x-\lambda)e^{-\alpha\lambda^2} d\lambda$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \left[\sin x \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha\lambda^2} \cos \lambda d\lambda - \cos x \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha\lambda^2} \sin \lambda d\lambda \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \sin x \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}} e^{-\frac{1}{4\alpha}} = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \sin x \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}}} e^{-a^2t} = e^{-a^2t} \sin x$$

(2) 1+x² 无界, 但表达式

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

仍收敛,且满足方程。因此

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

$$\propto = \frac{1}{4a^2t}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \left[1+(x-\lambda)^2\right] e^{-\infty\lambda^2} d\lambda$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \left[\left(1 + x^2 \right) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha \lambda^2} d\lambda - 2x \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \lambda e^{-\alpha \lambda^2} d\lambda + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \lambda^2 e^{-\alpha \lambda^2} d\lambda \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \left[\left(1 + x^2 \right) \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}} + \left(-\frac{\lambda}{2\alpha} e^{-\alpha \lambda^2} \right) + \frac{1}{2\alpha} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha \lambda^2} d\lambda \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \left[\left(1 + x^2 \right) \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{2\alpha} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}} \right] = 1 + x^2 + 2a^2 t$$

易验它也满初始条件。

(3) 由解的公式

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

知,只需开拓 $\psi(x)$,使之对任何x 值有意义即可。为此,将积分分为两个 $\int_{-\infty}^{0}$ 与 \int_{0}^{∞} ,再在第一个中用 $(-\xi)$ 来替换 ξ 就得

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{0}^{\infty} [\varphi(\xi)e^{\frac{-(x-\xi)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}} + \varphi(-\xi)e^{\frac{-(x+\xi)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}}]d\xi$$

由边界条件得

$$0 = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{0}^{\infty} [\varphi(\xi)e^{\frac{-\xi^{2}}{4a^{2}t}} + \varphi(-\xi)e^{-\frac{\xi^{2}}{4a^{2}t}}]d\xi$$
$$= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{0}^{\infty} [\varphi(\xi) + \varphi(-\xi)]e^{-\frac{\xi^{2}}{4a^{2}t}}d\xi$$

要此式成立, 只需

$$\varphi(-\xi) = -\varphi(\xi)$$

即 $\psi(\xi)$ 作奇开拓,由此得解公式为

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{0}^{\infty} \varphi(\xi) \left[e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}} - e^{-\frac{(x+\xi)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}}\right] d\xi$$

6. 证明函数

$$v(x, y, t, \xi, \eta, \tau) = \frac{1}{4\pi a^{2}(t - \nu)} e^{-\frac{(x - \xi)^{2} + (y - \eta)^{2}}{4a^{2}(t - \tau)}}$$

对于变量(x, y, t)满足方程

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = a^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

对于变量 (ξ,η,τ) 满足方程

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial \tau} + a^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \eta^2} \right) = 0$$

证:验证即可。因

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{4\pi a} \left[-\frac{1}{(t-\tau)^2} + \frac{(x-\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)^3} \right] e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{4\pi a^2} \frac{-2(x-\xi)}{4a^2(t-\tau)^2} e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi a^2} \frac{1}{(t-\tau)^2} \left[\frac{-1}{2a^2} + \frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4a^4(t-\tau)} \right] e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi a^2} \frac{1}{(t-\tau)^2} \left[\frac{-1}{2a^2} + \frac{(y-\eta)^2}{4a^4(t-\tau)} \right] e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}}$$

同理

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi a^2} \frac{1}{(t-\tau)^2} \left[\frac{-1}{2a^2} + \frac{(y-\eta)^2}{4a^4(t-\tau)} \right] e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}}$$

所以

$$\frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial y^{2}} = \frac{1}{4\pi a^{2}} \left[\frac{-1}{a^{2} (t - \tau)^{2}} + \frac{(x - \xi)^{2} + (y - \eta)^{2}}{4a^{4} (t - \tau)^{3}} \right] e^{\frac{-(x - \xi)^{2} + (y - \eta)^{2}}{4a^{2} (t - \tau)}}$$

$$= \frac{\partial v}{a^{2} \partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial \tau} \qquad \frac{\partial v}{\partial \xi} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \qquad \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial \xi^{2}} = \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial x^{2}} \qquad \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial \eta^{2}} = \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial y^{2}}$$

所以

仿此

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial \tau} + a^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \eta^2} \right) = 0$$

7. 证明如果 $u_1(x,t), u_2(x,t)$ 分别是下列两个问题的解。

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x^2} \\ u_1|_{t=0} = \psi_1(x); \end{cases} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial y^2} \\ u_2|_{t=0} = \psi_2(y) \end{cases}$$

则 $u(x, y, t) = u_1(x, t) \cdot u_2(y, t)$ 是定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi_1(x)\varphi_2(y) \end{cases}$$

的解。

证: 验证即可。因

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} u_2 + u_1 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t}$$

$$\text{IT U}_{\lambda} a^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial t^2} u_2 + a^2 u_1 \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} u_2 + u_1 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t}$$

$$\mathbb{Z} \qquad u|_{t=0} = u_1|_{t=0} \cdot u_2|_{t=0} = \varphi_1(x) \varphi_2(y)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) \\ u|_{t=0} = \psi(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i(x) \beta_i(y) \end{cases}$$

解:由上题,只需分别求出

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x^2} & \mathbb{Z} \\ u_1|_{t=0} = \alpha_i(x) & \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial y^2} \\ u_2|_{t=0} = \beta_i(y) \end{cases}$$

的解, 然后再相乘迭加即得。但

$$u_{1}(x,t) = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \partial_{i}(\xi) e^{\frac{-(x-\xi)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}} d\xi$$

$$u_{2}(y,t) = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \beta_{i}(\eta) e^{\frac{-(y-\eta)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}} d\eta$$

$$u(x,y,t) = \frac{1}{4a^{2}\pi t} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty+\infty} \alpha_{i}(\xi) \beta_{i}(\eta) e^{\frac{-(x-\xi)^{2}+(y-\eta)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}} d\xi d\eta$$

9. 验证二维热传导方程柯西问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x, y) \end{cases}$$

解的表达式为

$$u(x, y, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi a^2 t} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi(\xi, \eta) e^{-\frac{(x - \xi)^2 + (y - \eta)^2}{4a^2 t}} d\xi d\eta$$

证: 由第 6 题知函数 $\frac{1}{4a^2t}e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2+(y-\eta)^2}{4a^2t}}$ t>0满足方程,故只需证明可在积

分号下求导二次即可。为此只需证明在积分号下求导后所得的积分是一致收敛的。 对x求导一次得

$$I_{1} = \frac{1}{4a^{2}\pi t} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(\xi, \eta) \left(-\frac{(x-\xi)^{2}}{2a^{2}t} \right) e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^{2}+(y-\eta)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}} d\xi d\eta$$

对有限的 x, y 即 $|x| \le x_0, |y| \le y_0$ 和 $t \ge t_0 > 0$,下列积分

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x - \xi}{2a^2 t} e^{-\frac{(x - \xi)^2}{4a^2 t}} d\xi$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{(y - \eta)^2}{4a^2 t}} d\eta$$

是绝对且一致收敛的。因为对充分大的A > 0,每个积分

$$\int_{A}^{\infty} \frac{x - \xi}{2a^{2}t} e^{\frac{(x - \xi)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}} d\xi$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{A} \frac{x - \xi}{2a^{2}t} e^{\frac{(x - \xi)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}} d\xi$$

$$\int_{A}^{\infty} e^{\frac{(y - \eta)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}} d\eta$$

$$\int_{A}^{A} e^{\frac{(y - \eta)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}} d\eta$$

都是绝对且一致收敛的。绝对性可从 $A \succ 0$ 充分大后被积函数不变号看出,一致性可从充分性判别法找出优函数来。如第三个积分的优函数为

$$e^{-\frac{(y_0 - \eta)^2}{4a^2 t_0}}$$

$$\int_A^{\infty} e^{-\frac{(y_0 - \eta)^2}{4a^2 t_0}} d\eta$$

且.

收敛。

因 $|\varphi(\xi,\eta)| \prec M$, 故

$$\frac{1}{4a^{2}\pi t} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\psi(\xi,\eta)| \frac{x-\xi}{2a^{2}t} e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^{2}+(y-\eta)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}} d\xi d\eta$$

$$\leq \frac{M}{4a^{2}\pi t_{0}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left| \frac{x-\xi}{2a^{2}t} \right| e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}} d\xi \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{(y-\eta)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}} d\eta$$

右端为一致收敛积分的乘积,仍为一致收敛积分。因而 I_1 为绝对一致收敛的积分。从而有

 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = I_1$, 对 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$ 讨论是类似的。从而证明表达式满足方程。

再证满足始值。任取一点 (x_0,y_0) ,将 $\varphi(x_0,y_0)$

写成
$$\varphi(x_0, y_0) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(x_0, y_0) e^{-(\zeta^2 + \theta^2)} d\zeta d\theta$$

因而

$$\begin{aligned} \left| u(x, y, t) - \varphi(x_0, y_0) \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\psi(x + 2a\sqrt{t}\zeta, y + 2a\sqrt{t}\theta) - \varphi(x_0, y_0) \right] e^{-(\zeta^2 + \theta^2)} d\zeta d\theta \right| \end{aligned}$$

对任给 $\varepsilon > 0$, 取N > 0如此之大, 使

$$\int_{-\infty}^{-N} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(\zeta^{2} + \theta^{2})} d\zeta d\theta < \frac{\varepsilon \pi}{12M} \qquad \int_{N-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(\zeta^{2} + \theta^{2})} d\zeta d\theta < \frac{\varepsilon \pi}{12M}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{-N} e^{-(\zeta^{2} + \theta^{2})} d\zeta d\theta < \frac{\varepsilon \pi}{12M} \qquad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{N}^{\infty} e^{-(\zeta^{2} + \theta^{2})} d\zeta d\theta < \frac{\varepsilon \pi}{12M}$$

再由 ψ 的连续性,可找到 $\delta > 0$ 使当 $|x-x_0|$, $|y-y_0|$,t都小于 δ 时,有

$$\left| \varphi(x + 2a\sqrt{t}\zeta, y + 2a\sqrt{t}\theta) - \varphi(x_0, y_0) \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$$
所以
$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-N-N}^{N} \left| \varphi(x + 2a\sqrt{t}\zeta, y + 2a\sqrt{t}\theta) - \varphi(x_0, y_0) \right| e^{-(\zeta^2 + \theta^2)} d\zeta d\theta < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$$

因此 $|u(x, y, t) - \psi(x_0, y_0)| < \frac{1}{\pi} 4 \cdot \frac{\varepsilon \pi}{12M} \cdot 2M + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \varepsilon + \frac{1}{3} \varepsilon = \varepsilon$ 即有 $|u(x, y, t)|_{t=0} = \psi(x, y)$

§4 极值原理, 定解问题的解的唯一性和稳定性

1. 若方程 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + cu(c \ge 0)$ 的解 u 在矩形 R 的侧边 $x = \alpha$ 及 $x = \beta$ 上不超

过 B, 又在底边 t = 0 上不超过 M, 证明此时 u 在矩形 R 内满足不等式:

$$|u(x,t)| \le \max(Me^{ct}, Be^{ct})$$

由此推出上述混合问题的唯一性与稳定性。

证: 令
$$u(x,t) = e^{ct}v(x,t)$$
, 则 $v(x,t)$ 满足 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2}$, 在R的边界上
$$\max_{\substack{x=\alpha\\x=\beta}} |v(x,t)| = \max_{\substack{x=\alpha\\x=\beta}} \left| e^{-ct}u(x,t) \right| \le \max_{\substack{x=\alpha\\x=\beta}} |u(x,t)| \le B$$

$$\max_{t=0} |v(x,t)| = \max_{t=0} \left| e^{-ct} u(x,t) \right| = \max_{t=0} |u(x,t)| \le M$$

再由热传导方程的极值原理知在 R 内有

$$|v(x,t)| \leq \max(M,B)$$

故

$$|u(x,t)| = |e^{ct}v(x,t)| \le \max(Me^{ct}, Be^{ct})$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + cu \\ u|_{t=0} = 0u|_{x=\alpha} = u|_{x=\beta} = 0 \end{cases}$$

由上估计得

$$|u(x,t)| \le \max(0e^{ct}, 0e^{ct}) = 0$$

推出

$$u(x,t) = 0$$

即

$$u_1 = u_2$$

解是唯一的。

稳定性: 若混合问题的两个解 u_1,u_2 在R满足 $\left|u_1-u_2\right|<arepsilon$,即 $\max(M,B)<arepsilon$,则 $u=u_1-u_2$ 满足估计

$$|u(x,t)| < \varepsilon \max e^{ct}$$

因此对任何t满足0 < t < T,解是稳定的

2. 利用证明热传导方程极值原理的方法,证明满足方程 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$ 的函数在

界闭区域上的最大值不会超过它在境界上的最大值。

证:反证法。以M 表u 在R 上的最大值,m 表u 在R 的边界 Γ 上的最大值。若定理不成立,则M>m.。因而,在R 內有一点 (x^*,y^*) 使 $u(x^*,y^*)=M>m$ 。

作函数

$$v(x, y) = u(x, y) + \frac{M - m}{4l^2} (x - x^*)^2 + \frac{M - m}{4l^2} (y - y^*)^2$$

其中l为R的直径。在 Γ 上

$$v(x, y) < m + \frac{M - m}{4} + \frac{M - m}{4} = \frac{m}{2} + \frac{M}{2} < M$$

而

$$v(x^*, y^*) = u(x^*, Y^*) = M$$

故v(x,y)也在R内一点 (x_1,y_1) 上取到其最大值,因而在该点处有:

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} \le 0 \qquad \qquad \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \le 0$$

即 $\Delta v \leq 0$, 另一方面,

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{M - m}{2l^2}, \qquad \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial v^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial v^2} + \frac{M - m}{2l^2}$$

所以 $\Delta v = \Delta u + \frac{M - m}{l^2} = \frac{M - m}{l^2} > 0$

矛盾。故假设不成立。证毕

第三章 调 和 方

§1 建立方程 定解条件

1. 设
$$u(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = f(r)$$
 $(r = \sqrt{x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2})$ 是 n 维调和函数(即满足方程

$$f(r) = c_1 + \frac{c_2}{r^{n-2}} \quad (n \neq 2)$$

$$f(r) = c_1 + c_2 In \frac{1}{r}$$
 $(n = 2)$

其中 c_1, c_2 为常数。

证:

$$u = f(r), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} = f'(r) \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial x_i} = f'(r) \cdot \frac{x_i}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x_{i}^{2}} = f''(r) \cdot \frac{x_{i}^{2}}{r^{2}} + f'(r) \cdot \frac{1}{r} - f'(r) \cdot \frac{x_{i}^{2}}{r^{3}}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x_{i}^{2}} = f''(r) \cdot \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2}}{r^{2}} + f'(r) \cdot \frac{n}{r} - f'(r) \cdot \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2}}{r^{3}} = f''(r) + \frac{n-1}{r} f'(r)$$

即方程

$$\Delta u = 0$$
 化为 $f''(r) + \frac{n-1}{r}f'(r) = 0$

$$\frac{f''(r)}{f'(r)} = -\frac{n-1}{r}$$

所以

$$f'(r) = A_1 r^{-(n-1)}$$

若
$$n ≠ 2$$
,积分得

若
$$n \neq 2$$
, 积分得 $f(r) = \frac{A_1}{-n+2} r^{-n+2} + c_1$

即
$$n \neq 2$$
,则

$$f(r) = c_1 + \frac{c_2}{r^{n-2}}$$

若
$$n=2$$
,则 $f'(r)=\frac{A_1}{r}$ 故 $f(r)=c_1+A_1Inr$

即
$$n=2$$
,则 $f(r)=c_1+c_2 In \frac{1}{r}$

2. 证明拉普拉斯算子在球面坐标 (r,θ,φ) 下,可以写成

$$\Delta u = \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \phi^2}$$

$$= 0$$

证: 球坐标 (r,θ,φ) 与直角坐标(x,y,z)的关系:

$$x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi$$
, $y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi$, $z = r \cos \theta$ (1)

$$\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$$

为作变量的置换,首先令 $\rho = r \sin \theta$,则变换(1)可分作两步进行

$$x = \rho \cos \varphi$$
, $y = \rho \sin \varphi$ (2)

$$\rho = r \sin \theta, \qquad z = r \cos \theta \tag{3}$$

由(2)

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \varphi + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \sin \varphi$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} (-\rho \sin \varphi) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} (\rho \cos \varphi)$$

由此解出

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \cos \varphi - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \cdot \frac{\sin \varphi}{\rho}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \sin \varphi + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \cdot \frac{\cos \varphi}{\rho}$$
(4)

再微分一次,并利用以上关系,得

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \cos \varphi - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \cdot \frac{\sin \varphi}{\rho} \right)$$

$$= \cos \varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \cos \varphi - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \cdot \frac{\sin \varphi}{\rho} \right) - \frac{\sin \varphi}{\rho} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \cos \varphi - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \cdot \frac{\sin \varphi}{\rho} \right)$$

$$= \cos^{2} \varphi \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \rho^{2}} - \frac{2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{\rho} \cdot \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \rho \partial \varphi} + \frac{\sin^{2} \varphi}{\rho^{2}} \cdot \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \varphi^{2}} + \frac{2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{\rho^{2}} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\sin^{2} \varphi}{\rho} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho}$$

$$= \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \sin \varphi + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \cdot \frac{\cos \varphi}{\rho} \right)$$

$$= \sin \varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \sin \varphi + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \cdot \frac{\cos \varphi}{\rho} \right) + \frac{\cos \varphi}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \sin \varphi + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \cdot \frac{\cos \varphi}{\rho} \right)$$

$$= \sin^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \rho^{2}} + \frac{2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{\rho} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \rho \partial \varphi} + \frac{\cos^{2} \varphi}{\rho^{2}} \cdot \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \varphi^{2}} - \frac{2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{\rho^{2}} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\cos^{2} \varphi}{\rho^{2}} \cdot \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \varphi^{2}} - \frac{2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{\rho^{2}} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\cos^{2} \varphi}{\rho} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho}$$

所以

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} = \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \rho^{2}} + \frac{1}{\rho^{2}} \cdot \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \varphi^{2}} + \frac{1}{\rho} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z^{2}} = \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \rho^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z^{2}} + \frac{1}{\rho^{2}} \cdot \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \varphi^{2}} + \frac{1}{\rho} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho}$$
(5)

再用 (3) 式,变换 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$ 。这又可以直接利用 (5) 式,得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}$$

再利用(4)式,得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \sin \theta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{\cos \theta}{r}$$

所以

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z^{2}} = \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial r^{2}} + \frac{1}{r^{2}} \cdot \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \theta^{2}} + \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^{2} \sin^{2} \theta} \cdot \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \varphi^{2}} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \sin \theta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{\cos \theta}{r} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial r^{2}} + \frac{1}{r^{2}} \cdot \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \theta^{2}} + \frac{1}{r^{2} \sin^{2} \theta} \cdot \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \varphi^{2}} + \frac{2}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^{2}} \cot \theta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}$$

틴

$$\Delta u = \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \phi^2} = 0$$

3. 证明拉普拉斯算子在柱坐标 (r,θ,z) 下可以写成

$$\Delta u = \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$$

证: 柱坐标 (r,θ,z) 与直角坐标(x,y,z)的关系

$$x = r \cos \theta$$
, $y = r \sin \theta$, $z = z$

利用上题结果知

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}$$
$$= \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2}$$

所以

$$\Delta u = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$$

4. 证明下列函数都是调和函数

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$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0, \qquad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

故 $\Delta u = 0$, 所以 u 为调和函数

$$(2) x^2 - y^2$$
和 $2xy$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 2$$
, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 2$, 。所以 $\Delta u = 0$ 。 u 为调和函数

$$\Rightarrow v = 2xy$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = 0, \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$
 所以 $\Delta v = 0.$ v 为调和函数

(3)
$$x^3 - 3xy^2 \ne 3x^2y - y^3$$

$$\mathbb{H}\colon \quad \diamondsuit \quad u = x^3 - 3xy^2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 6x, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -6x, 所以 \quad \Delta u = 0, u 为调和函数。$$

$$v = 3x^2y - y^3$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = 6y, \ \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = -6y \ . \ \text{所以} \ \Delta v = 0, \ v 为调和函数.$$

(4) shny sin nx, shny cos nx, chny sin nx和chny cos nx(n为常数)

证: 因
$$(shny)_y$$
"= $n^2 shny$ $(chny)_y$ "= $n^2 chny$ $(sin nx)_x$ "= $-n^2 sin nnx$ $(cos nx)_x$ "= $-n^2 cox nx$

所以
$$(shny \sin nx)_{xx} = -(shny \sin nx)_{yy}$$
 即 $\Delta(shny \sin nx) = 0$

故 shny sin nx为调和函数

同理,其余三个函数也是调和的

 $= (chx + \cos y)^{-2} (1 + chx \cos y)$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -\sin y chx (chx + \cos y)^{-2} + 2(chx + \cos y)^{-3} \sin y (1 + chx \cos y)$$

$$= (chx + \cos y)^{-3} (2\sin y + \sin y \cos y chx - 2\sin y ch^2 x)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = (chx + \cos y)^{-3} (2\sin y sh^2 x - 2\sin y ch^2 x + 2\sin y)$$

$$= (chx + \cos y)^{-3} [-2\sin y (ch^2 x - sh^2 x) + 2\sin y] = 0$$

所以 u, v 皆为调和函数。

(5)。证明用极坐标表示的下列函数都满足调和方程

(1) $\ln r$ 和 θ

证: $\Diamond u = \ln r$,由第1题知,u为调和函数。

(2) $r^n \cos n\theta \pi r^n \sin n\theta (n$ 为常数

 $i\mathbb{F}$: $u = r^n \cos n\theta$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = nr^{n-1}\cos n\theta \qquad \qquad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} = n(n-1)r^{n-2}\cos n\theta$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} = -n^2 r^n \cos n\theta$$

所以 $\Delta u = [n(n-1)r^{n-2} + nr^{n-2} - n^2r^{n-2}]\cos n\theta = 0$

$$\Rightarrow v = r^n \sin n\theta$$

则
$$\Delta v = [n(n-1)r^{n-2} + nr^{n-2} - n^2r^{n-2}]\sin n\theta = 0$$

(3) $r \ln r \cos \theta - r\theta \sin \theta + r\theta \cos \theta$ 和 $r \ln r \sin \theta + r\theta \cos \theta$ 证: $\Leftrightarrow u = r \ln r \cos \theta - r\theta \sin \theta$.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = (\ln r + 1)\cos\theta - \theta\sin\theta$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} = \frac{1}{r}\cos\theta.$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial u} = -r\ln r\sin\theta - r\sin\theta - r\theta\cos\theta$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} = -r\ln r\cos\theta - 2r\cos\theta + r\theta\sin\theta.$$

$$\Delta u = \frac{1}{r}\cos\theta + \frac{1}{r}(\ln r + 1)\cos\theta - \frac{\theta}{r}\sin\theta - \frac{1}{r}\ln r\cos\theta - \frac{2}{r}\cos\theta + \frac{\theta}{r}\sin\theta = 0$$

$$v = r\ln r\sin\theta + r\theta\cos\theta$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial r} = (\ln r + 1)\sin\theta + \cos\theta$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial r^2} = \frac{1}{r}\sin\theta$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} = r\ln r\cos\theta + r\cos\theta - r\theta\sin\theta$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \theta^2} = -r(\ln r + 2)\sin\theta - r\theta\cos\theta$$

$$\Delta v = \frac{1}{r}\sin\theta + \frac{1}{r}(\ln r + 1)\sin\theta + \frac{\theta}{r}\cos\theta - \frac{1}{r}(\ln r + 2)\sin\theta - \frac{\theta}{r}\cos\theta = 0.$$

6.用分离变量法求解由下述调和方程的第一边界问题所描述的矩形平板 $(0 \le x \le a, 0 \le y \le b)$ 上的稳定温度分布:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0\\ u(0, y) = u(a, y) = 0\\ u(x, 0) = \sin\frac{\pi x}{a}, u(x, b) = 0. \end{cases}$$

解:
$$\Diamond u(x,y) = X(x)Y(y)$$
代入方程 , 得

$$\frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = -\frac{Y''}{Y} = -\lambda$$

再由一对齐次边界条件u(0, y) = u(a, y) = 0得

$$X(0) = X(a) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 \\ X(0) = X(a) = 0 \end{cases}$$

由第一章讨论知, 当 $\lambda = \lambda_n = (\frac{n\pi}{a})^2$ 时, 以上问题有零解

$$X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x.$$
 $(n = 1, 2, \dots)$

又

$$Y_n'' - (\frac{n\pi}{a})^2 Y_n = 0$$

求出通解,得

$$Y_n = A_n e^{\frac{n\pi}{a}y} + B_n e^{-\frac{n\pi}{a}y}$$

所以

$$u(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(A_n e^{\frac{n\pi}{a}y} + B_n e^{-\frac{n\pi}{a}y} \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x.$$

由另一对边值,得

$$\sin\frac{\pi x}{a} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n + B_n) \sin\frac{n\pi}{a} x$$

$$0 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n e^{\frac{n\pi}{a}b} + B_n e^{-\frac{n\pi}{a}b}) \sin\frac{n\pi}{a} x$$

由此得,

$$\begin{cases} A_1 + B_1 = 1, & A_n + B_n = 0 \\ \frac{n\pi}{a}b & e^{-\frac{n\pi}{a}b} \\ A_n e^{\frac{n\pi}{a}b} + B_n e^{-\frac{n\pi}{a}b} = 0 \end{cases} \qquad n = 2, 3, \cdots$$

解得

$$A_{1} = \frac{-1}{2} \frac{e^{-\frac{\pi}{a}b}}{sh\frac{\pi}{a}b}$$

$$B_{1} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{\frac{\pi}{a}b}}{sh\frac{\pi}{a}b}$$

 $A_n = B_n = 0 \qquad n = 2, 3, \dots$

代入u(x,y)的表达式得

$$u(x,y) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{sh\frac{\pi}{a}b} \left(e^{\frac{\pi}{a}(b-y)} - e^{-\frac{\pi}{a}(b-y)}\right) \sin\frac{\pi}{a}x$$
$$= \frac{1}{sh\frac{\pi}{a}b} sh\frac{\pi}{x}(b-y) \sin\frac{\pi}{a}x$$

7. 在膜型扁壳渠闸门的设计中,为了考察闸门在水压力作用下的受力情况,要在矩形区域 $0 \le x \le a, 0 \le y \le b$ 上解如下的非齐次调和方程的边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = py + q & (p < 0, q > 0 常数) \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\Big|_{x=0} = 0, u\Big|_{x=a} = 0 \\ u\Big|_{y=0} = u\Big|_{y=b} = 0 \end{cases}$$

试求解之(提示: 令 $v = u + (x^2 - a^2)(fy + g)$ 以引入新的未知函数v,并选择适当的f,g 值,使v满足调和方程,再用分离变量法求解。)

解:
$$\Rightarrow v = u + x^2 - a^2$$
) $(fy + g)$,

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2(fy + g), \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2},$$

$$\therefore \Delta v = \Delta u + 2(fy + g)$$

又 $\Delta u = py + g$,故取 $f = -\frac{p}{2}$, $g = -\frac{q}{2}$,则v满足调和方程

$$\Delta v = 0$$

即

$$v = u - \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - a^2)(py + q)$$

代入原定解问题, 得v满足

$$\begin{cases} \Delta v = 0 \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} = 0, v \Big|_{x=a} = 0 \\ v \Big|_{y=0} = -\frac{q}{2} (x^2 - a^2), v \Big|_{y=b} = -\frac{1}{2} (pb + q)(x^2 - a^2) \end{cases}$$

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用分离变量法求v(x,y), 令v(x,y) = X(x)Y(y) 代入方程及边值 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\Big|_{x=0} = 0$, $v\Big|_{x=a} = 0$,

得

$$\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 \\ X'(0) = X(a) = 0 \end{cases}$$

及

$$Y'' - \lambda Y = 0$$

求非零解
$$X(x)$$
 , 得 $\lambda = \lambda_n = (\frac{2n+1}{2a}\pi)^2$, $n = 0,1,2,\cdots$
$$X_n(x) = \cos\frac{2n+1}{2a}\pi x, Y_n = A_n ch\frac{2n+1}{2a}\pi y + B_n sh\frac{2n+1}{2a}\pi y$$
 . 所以
$$v(x,y) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (A_n ch\frac{2n+1}{2a}\pi y + B_n sh\frac{2n+1}{2a}\pi y)\cos\frac{2n+1}{2a}\pi x$$

再由另一对边值得

$$-\frac{q}{2}(x^2 - a^2) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \cos \frac{2n+1}{2a} \pi x$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}(pb+q)(x^2 - a^2) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (A_n ch \frac{2n+1}{2a} \pi b + B_n sh \frac{2n+1}{2a} \pi b) \cos \frac{2n+1}{2a} \pi x$$

$$A_n = \frac{q}{a} \int_0^a (a^2 - x^2) \cos \frac{2n+1}{2a} \pi x dx = \frac{16a^2 q}{(2n+1)^3 \pi^3} (-1)^n .$$

$$A_n ch \frac{2n+1}{2a} \pi b + B_n sh \frac{2n+1}{2a} \pi b = \frac{pb+q}{a} \int_0^l (a^2 - x^2) \cos \frac{2n+1}{2a} \pi x dx$$

$$= \frac{16a^2 (pb+q)}{(2n+1)^3 \pi^3} (-1)^n$$
所以
$$B_n = \frac{(-1)^n 16a^2}{(2n+1)^3 \pi^3} [pb+q(1-ch \frac{2n+1}{2a} \pi b)] / sh \frac{2n+1}{2a} \pi b .$$

$$v(x,y) = \frac{16a^2}{\pi^3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)^3} [qsh \frac{2n+1}{2a} \pi (b-y)$$

$$+ (pb+q)sh \frac{2n+1}{2a} \pi y] \cos \frac{2n+1}{2a} \pi x / sh \frac{2n+1}{2a} \pi b$$

最后得

$$u(x,y) = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - a^2)(py + q) + \frac{16a^2}{\pi^3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)^3} \cdot \frac{1}{sh\frac{2n+1}{2a}\pi b}$$
$$\cdot [qsh\frac{2n+1}{2a}\pi(b-y) + (pb+q)sh\frac{2n+1}{2a}\pi y]\cos\frac{2n+1}{2a}\pi x$$

8. 举例与说明在二维调和方程的狄利克莱外问题,如对解u(x,y)不加在无穷远处为有界的限制,那末定解问题的解以不是唯一的。

解:考虑单位圆外的调和函数,它在圆的边界上等于常量1.即

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

显然 u = 1 是问题的解,又 $u = 1 + \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$ 也是问题的解。故解不是唯一的。

§2 格林公式及其应用

- 1. 在二维的情形,对于调和函数建立类似于公式(2.6)及(2.7)的积分表达式。
- 解:设 D 是以光滑曲线 C 为边界的平面有界区域,函数 u(x,y).v(x,y) 及其一阶偏导数在闭域 D+C 上连续,且 u.v 在 D 内具有二阶连续导数,则有格林公式

$$\iint\limits_{D} (u\Delta v - v\Delta u) dx dy = \int\limits_{C} (u\frac{\partial v}{\partial n} - v\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}) ds.$$

设 M_0 为D内一点,, $r=r_{M_0M}$, $\ln\frac{1}{r}$ 除 M_0 点外,在D内满足调和方程。若在D内作以 M_0 为中心为 ε 半径的小圆 $k\varepsilon$,在 $D-k\varepsilon$ 上利用格林公式,并取 $v=\ln\frac{1}{r}$,得

$$\iint_{D-k\varepsilon} (u\Delta(\ln\frac{1}{r}) - (\ln\frac{1}{r})\Delta u)dxdy = \int_{C} (u\frac{\partial(\ln\frac{1}{r})}{\partial n} - (\ln\frac{1}{r})\frac{\partial u}{\partial n})ds$$
$$+ \int_{\Gamma_{\varepsilon}} (u\frac{\partial(\ln\frac{1}{r})}{\partial n} - \ln\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial u}{\partial n})ds$$

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其中 Γ ε 为kε 的边界,且在 \int_{Γ} 中 Γ 电。 Γ ε 的内法线方向。

若 u 在 D 内是调和函数,则以上等式左方为零,在圆周 $\Gamma \varepsilon$ 上

$$\frac{\partial(\ln\frac{1}{r})}{\partial n} = -\frac{\partial(\ln\frac{1}{r})}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\int_{\Gamma_{\varepsilon}} u \frac{\partial (\ln \frac{1}{r})}{\partial n} ds = \int_{\Gamma_{\varepsilon}} u \cdot \frac{1}{r} ds = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \cdot 2\pi \varepsilon \cdot u^* = 2\pi u^*$$

其中 u^* 是u在Γ ε 上的平均值。

$$\int_{\Gamma_{\varepsilon}} \ln \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds = -\ln \varepsilon \cdot 2\pi \varepsilon \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}\right)^* = -2\pi \varepsilon \ln \varepsilon \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}\right)^*$$

其中 $\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}\right)^*$ 是 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$ 在 $\Gamma \varepsilon$ 上的平均值由此得

$$\int_{C} \left(u \frac{\partial (\ln \frac{1}{r})}{\partial n} - (\ln \frac{1}{r}) \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}\right) ds + 2\pi u^* + 2\pi \varepsilon \ln \varepsilon \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}\right)^* = 0$$

$$u(M_0) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_C (u(M) \frac{\partial}{\partial n} (\ln \frac{1}{r_{M_0 M}}) - \ln \frac{1}{r_{M_0 M}} \frac{\partial u(M)}{\partial n}) ds.$$

当 M_0 在D外,则 $v = \ln \frac{1}{r_{M_0M}}$ 在D内处处是调和函数,则由格林公式,得

$$0 = \int_{C} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left(\ln \frac{1}{r}\right) - \ln \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}\right) ds$$

当 M_0 在C上,则以 M_0 为中心作小圆,其含于D内的部分记作 $k\varepsilon$,含于D内的边界记作 $\Gamma\varepsilon$ 与

 M_0 在D内的推导完全类似,只是

$$\int_{\Gamma_{\varepsilon}} u \frac{\partial (\ln \frac{1}{r})}{\partial n} ds = \int_{\Gamma_{\varepsilon}} u \cdot \frac{1}{r} ds = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \cdot \pi \varepsilon \cdot u^* = \pi u^*$$

$$\int_{\Gamma_{\epsilon}} \ln \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds = \ln \frac{1}{r} \pi \epsilon \cdot \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}\right)^{*}$$

其中 $u^*.(\frac{\partial u}{\partial n})^*$ 分别表示 $u.\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$ 在 $\Gamma \varepsilon$ 上的平均值。所以得

$$u(M_0) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_C (u \frac{\partial}{\partial n} (\ln \frac{1}{r}) - \ln \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}) ds$$

将以上三式合并得

$$-\int_{C} \left(u\frac{\partial}{\partial n}\left(\ln\frac{1}{r_{M_{0}M}}\right) - \ln\frac{1}{r_{M_{0}M}} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}\right)ds = \begin{cases} 0 & (\ddot{\Xi}M_{0}\pm D\dot{\gamma}) \\ 2\pi u(M_{0}) & (\ddot{\Xi}M_{0}\pm D\dot{\gamma}) \\ \pi u(M_{0}) & (\ddot{\Xi}M_{0}\pm C\dot{\gamma}) \end{cases}$$

2. 若函数 u(x,y) 是单位圆上的调和函数,又它在单位圆周上的数值已知为 $u=\sin\theta$ 其中 θ 表示极角,问函数 u 在原点之值等于多少?

解:调和函数在圆周上的算术平均值,即

$$u(0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{C} \sin \theta ds = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin \theta d\theta = 0$$

3. 如果用拉普拉斯方程式表示平衡温度分布函数所满足的方程,试阐明牛曼内问题有解的条件 $\iint fds = 0$ 物理意义。

解:
$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0 - 描述稳恒温度场 \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \Big|_{s} = f - 描述流过边界s的热量 \end{cases}$$

 $\iint fds = 0$ 描述流过边界面的总热量为零,即由边界面流出的热量和流入边界面内的 热量是相等的,只有这样温度才可能稳定,即牛曼问题才可能有解。

4. 证明当 u(M)在闭曲面 Γ 的外部调和,并且在无穷远处成立着

$$u(M) = o(\frac{1}{r_{oM}}), \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = o(\frac{1}{r_{oM^2}})(r_{oM} \to \infty)$$

则公式(2.6)仍成立,但 M_0 是 Γ 外的任一点。

证: M_0 为 Γ 外 任 - 点,以 O 点 为 中 心, 充 分 大 的 R 为 半 作 球 面 Γ_R , 将 及 Γ 及 M_0 含 于 其 内。 在 Γ 及 Γ_R 围 成 的 复 连 域 上, 应 用 格 林 公 式

$$\iiint_{\Omega_R} (u\Delta v - v\Delta u) d\Omega = \iint_{\Gamma + \Gamma_R} (u\frac{\partial v}{\partial n} - v\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}) ds.$$

为取 $v = \frac{1}{r}$,仍作为 M_0 为中心,以 ε 为半径的圆 κ_{ε} ,则 $v = \frac{1}{r}$ 在 $\Omega_{rR} - \kappa_{\varepsilon}$ 上处处是调和

的。又u在 Γ 外是调和函数,得

$$0 = \iiint_{\Omega_R - k_{\varepsilon}} (u\Delta(\frac{1}{r}) - \frac{1}{r}\Delta u)d\Omega = \iint_{\Gamma + \Gamma_R + \Gamma_{\varepsilon}} (u\frac{\partial(\frac{1}{r})}{\partial n} - \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial u}{\partial n})ds$$

其中 Γ_c 为 k_c 的边界

已推导出
$$\iint_{\Gamma} u \frac{\partial (\frac{1}{r})}{\partial n} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds = 4\pi u^* - 4\pi \varepsilon (\frac{\partial u}{\partial n})^*$$

$$u^*, (\frac{\partial u}{\partial n})^*$$
分别表示 $u \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$ 在 Γ_{ε} 上的平均值。

今计算在 Γ_R 上的积分值

滑
$$\Gamma_R \cdot \frac{\partial (\frac{1}{r_{\mathrm{M_oM}}})}{\partial n} = -\frac{1}{r^2_{\mathrm{M_oM}}} - \frac{\partial (r_{\mathrm{M_oM}})}{\partial n} = -\frac{1}{r_{\mathrm{M_oM}}} \left[\frac{\partial (r_{\mathrm{M_oM}})}{\partial x} \cos(n, x) + \frac{\partial (r_{\mathrm{M_oM}})}{\partial y} \cos(n, y) + \frac{\partial (r_{\mathrm{M_oM}})}{\partial z} \cos(n, z) \right] = -\frac{1}{r^2_{\mathrm{M_oM}}} \left[\cos(r_{\mathrm{M_oM}}, x) \cos(n, x) + \cos(r_{\mathrm{M_oM}}, y) \cos(r, y) + \cos(r_{\mathrm{M_oM}}, z) \cos(n, z) \right] = -\frac{1}{r_{\mathrm{M_oM}}} \cos(r_{\mathrm{M_oM}}, x) \cos(n, x)$$

$$+ \cos(r_{\mathrm{M_oM}}, y) \cos(r, y) + \cos(r_{\mathrm{M_oM}}, z) \cos(n, z) = -\frac{1}{r_{\mathrm{M_oM}}} \cos(r_{\mathrm{M_oM}}, n)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{r} \cos(r_{\mathrm{M_oM}}, r_{\mathrm{M_oM}})$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2_{\mathrm{M_oM}} = r^2_{\mathrm{OM}} + r_{\mathrm{OM}^2_{\mathrm{O}}} - 2r_{\mathrm{OM}} r_{\mathrm{OM_o}} \cos(r_{\mathrm{OM}}, r_{\mathrm{OM_o}})$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2_{\mathrm{M_oM}} = r^2_{\mathrm{OM}} + r_{\mathrm{OM}^2_{\mathrm{O}}} - 2r_{\mathrm{OM}} r_{\mathrm{OM_o}} \cos(r_{\mathrm{OM}}, r_{\mathrm{OM_o}})$$

所以
$$\iint_{\Gamma_R} u \frac{\partial(\frac{1}{r})}{\partial n} ds = \iint_{\Gamma_R} o(\frac{1}{r^3_{OM}}) ds = \kappa \frac{1}{R^3} 4\pi R^2 \to 0(\stackrel{\text{th}}{=}R \to \infty)$$

$$\iint_{\Gamma_R} \frac{1}{r_{M_0M}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds = \iint_{\Gamma_R} \frac{1}{r_{M_0M}} o(\frac{1}{r^2_{OM}}) ds = \iint_{\Gamma_R} o(\frac{1}{r_{OM^3}}) ds \to 0 \stackrel{\text{th}}{=}R \to \infty$$

因此令 $\varepsilon \to 0, R \to \infty$,由(1)式得

$$0 = \iint_{\Gamma} \left(u \frac{\partial \frac{1}{r}}{\partial n} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}\right) ds + 4\pi u(\mathbf{M}_0)$$

 $u(\mathbf{M}_0) = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{-} (u(\mathbf{M}) \frac{\partial (\frac{1}{r_{\mathbf{M}_0 \mathbf{M}}})}{\partial n} - \frac{1}{r_{\mathbf{M}_0 \mathbf{M}}} \frac{\partial u(\mathbf{M})}{\partial n}) ds$

其中为外一点,n指向 Γ 的内部。

5. 证明调和方程狄利克莱外问题的稳定性。

解: 设
$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0 \text{ (在闭曲面 \Gamma \M)} \\ u|_{\Gamma} = f \\ \lim_{M \to \infty} u(M) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u^* = o \text{ (在闭曲面 \Gamma \M)} \\ u^*|_{\Gamma} = f^* \\ \lim_{M \to \infty} u^*(M) = 0 \end{cases}$$

以 O 点为中心,R 为半径作球面 Γ_R , 将 Γ 包含在内,由于 $\lim u(M) = 0$, $\lim u^*(M)$

=0, 任给 $\varepsilon > 0$, 可取 R 充分大, 使提在球面 Γ_{ν} 外及 Γ_{ν} 上

$$\left|u(M)\right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \left|u^*(M)\right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$
故
$$\left|u(M) - u^*(M)\right| < \varepsilon \qquad (在 \Gamma_R 外及 \Gamma_R 上) \tag{1}$$

在 Γ 和 Γ_n 围成的域内 $u-u^*$ 是调和函数,由极值原理,对域内任一点M,

$$\left| u(M) - u^*(M) \le \max(\max \left| f - f^* \right|, \max \left| u - u^* \right|_{\Gamma_R}) \right|$$

$$< \max(\max \left| f - f^* \right|, \varepsilon)$$

故当 $\left|f-f^*\right|<\varepsilon$ 时有

$$|u(M) - u^*(M)| < \varepsilon$$
 $(M \times \Gamma, \Gamma_R \boxtimes \text{disk})$ (2)

由(1),(2)知,任何 $\varepsilon>0$,当 $\left|f-f^*\right|<\varepsilon$ 则对 Γ 外任一点M,有 $\left|u(M)-u^*(M)\right|<\varepsilon$,即狄利克莱外问题是稳定的。

6. 对于一般的二阶方程

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^{n} a_{ij} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x_{i} \partial x_{j}} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_{i} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_{i}} + cu = 0$$

假设矩阵 (a_{ij}) 是正定的,即

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^{n} a_{ij} \lambda_i \lambda_j \ge a \sum_{i=1}^{n} {\lambda_i}^2 \qquad (a 为正常数),$$

则称它为椭圆型方程。又设c < 0,试证明它的解也成立着极限原理。也就是说,若u 在 Ω 满足方程,在 $\Omega + \Gamma$ 连续,则u 不能在内部达到正的最大值或负的最小值。

证: 只就最大值来证明。关于最小值的证明完全相仿。

用反证法。设u 在 Ω 内部一点 M_0 处达到正的最大值,则由于c<0 得 $cu(M_0)<0$ 又u 在 M_0 点二阶可微,故

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i}\Big|_{M_0} = 0$$

且矩阵 $\left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial_j}\Big|_{M_0} = 0\right)$ 是正定的,即

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x_{i} \partial x_{j}} \Big|_{M_{0}} \lambda_{i} \lambda_{j} \leq 0$$

由于矩阵 (a_{ij}) 是非正定的,故 $\sum_{ij=1}^{n}a_{ij}\lambda_{i}\lambda_{j}$ 可以写成 λ_{i} 的线性齐次式的平方和,即

$$\sum_{ij=1}^{n} a_{ij} \lambda_i \lambda_j = \sum_{r=1}^{n} \left[\sum_{s=1}^{n} g_{rs} \lambda_s \right]^2 = \sum_{r=1}^{n} \sum_{ij=1}^{n} g_{ri} g_{rj} \lambda_i \lambda_j$$

$$= \sum_{ij=1}^{n} \left(\sum_{r=1}^{n} g_{ri} g_{rj} \right) \lambda_{i} \lambda_{j}$$

所以
$$a_{ij} = \sum_{r=1}^{n} g_{ri} g_{rj}$$

于是
$$\sum_{ij=1}^{n} a_{ij} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x_{i} \partial x_{j}} \bigg|_{M_{0}} = \sum_{r=1}^{n} \sum_{ij=1}^{n} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x_{i} \partial x_{j}} \bigg|_{M_{0}} g_{ri} g_{rj} \leq 0$$

因此在 M_0 点

$$\sum_{ij=1}^{n} a_{ij} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x_{i} \partial x_{j}} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_{i} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_{i}} + cu < 0$$

与u 在 M_0 点满足方程是矛盾的,故u 不能在 Ω 内部达到正的最大值。

7. 证明第6题中讨论的椭圆形方程第一边值问题的唯一性与稳定性。证: 唯一性。只须证明方程在齐次边值条件只的零解。

设u 在 Ω 内满足方程,在 边界 Γ 上,u_{Γ}=0。因u 在 Ω + Γ 上连续,故u是有界的,

今证在Ω内u ≡ 0。

用反证法,若在 Ω 内u > 0,则u必在 Ω 内某一点达到正的最大,与第6题所述极值原理矛盾,

同理在 Ω 内u<0也是不成立的,故 $u \equiv 0$ 唯一性得证。

稳定性,只须证明当f "很小"时,满足方程乃边值 $u|_{\Gamma}=f$ 的函数u 也 "很小"。

任给 $\varepsilon > 0$,若 $|f| < \varepsilon$,即 $-\varepsilon < f < \varepsilon$,根据极值原理知,在 Ω 内部必有

$$-\varepsilon < u < \varepsilon$$

即 $|u|<\varepsilon$,稳定性证明。

8. 举例说明对于方程 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + cu = 0$ (c > 0) 不成立极值原理。

解: 在矩形域
$$0 \le x \le \sqrt{\frac{2}{c}}\pi$$
; $0 \le y \le \sqrt{\frac{2}{c}}\pi$ 上研究方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + cu = 0$$

函数 $u = \sin \sqrt{\frac{c}{2}} x \cdot \sin \sqrt{\frac{c}{2}} y$ 在矩形域内二阶连续可微,满足方程,在闭域上连续且在边界上 u = 0,

但在域内点 $(\sqrt{\frac{2}{c}}\frac{\pi}{2},\sqrt{\frac{2}{c}}\frac{\pi}{2})$ 处 u=1, 即取到正的最大值,故极值原理不成立。

9.写出 $Lu = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + a \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ 的共轭微分算子以及对应于 $u|_{\Gamma} = f_1$ 的共轭边值问题。

解: L的共轭微分算子 L^* 为

$$L^*v = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(av)$$

$$\iint_{\Omega} (vLu - uL^*v)dxdy = \iint_{\Omega} [v\Delta u - u\Delta v + av\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u\frac{\partial(av)}{\partial x}]dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{\Omega} [v\Delta u - u\Delta v + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(auv)]dxdy$$

$$= \int_{\Gamma} [v\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - u\frac{\partial v}{\partial n} + auv\cos(n, x)]ds$$

对 $u|_{\Gamma}=0$, 取边值 $v|_{\Gamma}=0$ 则上述为零,故 $u|_{\Gamma}=f_1$ 的共轭边界条件为 $v|_{\Gamma}=f_2$ 边值问题

$$\begin{cases}
Lu = \varphi_1 \\
u|_{\Gamma} = f_1
\end{cases}$$

的共轭边值问题为 $\begin{cases} L^*v = \varphi_2 \\ v|_{\Gamma} = f_2 \end{cases}$

§3 格林函数

1. 证明格林函数的性质 3 及性质 5。 证: 性质 3: 在区域 Ω 内成立着不等式

$$0 < G(M, M_0) < \frac{1}{4\pi r_{M_0 M}}$$

$$\begin{cases} G(M,M_0) = \frac{1}{4\pi r_{M_0M}} - g(M,M_0) \\ G|_{\Gamma} = 0 \end{cases}$$

其中 Γ 为 Ω 的边界,g在 Ω 点是调和函数。

由于 $g(M_0,M)$ 在点是调和函数,而当 $M \to M_0$ 时 $\frac{1}{4\pi r_{M_0M}} \to \infty$,故以 M_0 为中心,适当小的 ε

为半径作球 Γ_s ,总可以使G在 Γ_s 上为正。以G在 Γ 及 Γ_s 围成的域内是调和的,且

$$G|_{\Gamma_c} > 0$$
, $G|_{\Gamma} = 0$

由极值原理知,在该域内G>0,令 $\varepsilon\to 0$,则知在整个域 Ω 内G>0。

又g在 Ω 内处处调和且 $g|_{\Gamma}=\frac{1}{4\pi r_{MoM}}>0$,由极值原理知,在整个 Ω 域内g>0,所以在 Ω 内

$$G = \frac{1}{4\pi r_{M_o M}} - g < \frac{1}{4\pi r_{M_o M}}$$

$$0 < G(M, M_0) < \frac{1}{4\pi r_{M_0 M}}$$

性质 5:
$$\iint_{\Gamma} \frac{\partial G(M, M_0)}{\partial n} ds_M = -1$$

证: 因为边值

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0(\Omega | \Delta h) \\ u|_{\Gamma} = f \end{cases}$$

解的公式为
$$u(M_0) = -\iint_{\Gamma} \frac{\partial G(M, M_0)}{\partial n} f(M) ds_M$$

而边值问题
$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0(\Omega \text{内}) \\ u|_{\Gamma} = 1 \end{cases}$$

的解为 $u \equiv 1$ 。代入以上解的表达式,得

$$1 = -\iint_{\Gamma} \frac{\partial G(M, M_0)}{\partial n} ds_M$$

2. 证明格林函数的对称性 $G(M_1, M_2) = G(M_2, M_1)$

证: M_1 , M_2 为 Ω 内二点,分别以 M_1 , M_2 为中心,以 ε 为半径作圆 K_{M_1} , K_{M_2} 使其完全含于

 Ω 内且互不相交,其边界分别记作 T_{M_1},T_{M_2} 。在复连域 $\Omega-K_{M_1}-K_{M_2}=\Omega_{\varepsilon}$ 内,用格式公式

$$\iint_{\Omega_{\varepsilon}} (u\Delta v - v\Delta u) d\Omega = \iint_{\Gamma + \Gamma_{M_1} + \Gamma_{M_2}} \left(u \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) ds$$

今取 $u=G(M,M_1)$, $v=G(M,M_2)$,则在 Ω_ε 内 $\Delta u=0$, $\Delta v=0$ 且在 Ω 的边界 Γ 上, $u\big|_{\Gamma}=0$, $v\big|_{\Gamma}=0$,代入上式得

$$\begin{split} & \iint\limits_{\Gamma_{M_1}} & \Big(G(M, M_1) \frac{\partial G(M, M_2)}{\partial n} - G(M, M_2) \frac{\partial G(M, M_1)}{\partial n} ds \\ & + \iint\limits_{\Gamma_{M_2}} & \Big(G(M, M_1) \frac{\partial G(M, M_2)}{\partial n} - G(M, M_2) \frac{\partial G(M, M_1)}{\partial n} ds = 0 \end{split}$$

其中n 皆表示对应边界的外法线方向。

在 Γ_{M_1} 所围成的域内 $G(M,M_2)$ 是调和函数,故在 Γ_{M_1} 上及其内部, $\frac{\partial G(M,M_2)}{\partial n}$ 有界,所以

$$\left| \iint_{\Gamma_{M_1}} G(M, M_1) \frac{\partial G(M, M_2)}{\partial n} ds \right| \le K \iint_{\Gamma_{M_1}} G(M, M_1) ds$$

$$= K \iint_{\Gamma_{M_1}} \left(\frac{1}{4\pi r_{M_1 M}} - g(M, M_1) \right) ds = K \cdot \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon} \cdot 4\pi \varepsilon^2 - K g^* 4\pi \varepsilon^2$$

其中g 为g在 Γ_{M_1} 上的平均值。

再利用调和函数的积分表达式,知

$$G(M_1, M_2) = -\iint_{\Gamma M_1} \frac{\partial G(M, M)}{\partial n} G(M, M_2) ds$$

所以, 当 $\varepsilon \to 0$ 时, 有

$$\iint_{\Gamma M_1} \left[G(M, M_1) \frac{\partial G(M, M_2)}{\partial n} - G(M, M_2) \frac{\partial G(M, M_1)}{\partial n} \right] ds = G(M_1, M_2)$$

同理, 当 $\varepsilon \to 0$ 时, 有

$$\iint_{\Gamma M_{0}} \left[G(M, M_{1}) \frac{\partial G(M, M_{2})}{\partial n} - G(M, M_{2}) \frac{\partial G(M, M_{1})}{\partial n} \right] ds = -G(M_{2}, M_{1})$$

故得

即格林函数是对称的: $G(M_1, M_2) = G(M_2, M_1)$

3* 写出球的外部区域的格林函数,并由此导出对调和方程求解球的狄利克莱外问题的泊松公式。
解: 先给出格林函数。

与内问题的作法相仿,设 M 。为球外一点,M,为M。关于球面 Γ 的反演点。设球的半径为 R。

以球心为坐标原点 O,建立球坐标系,设 $OM_0 = \rho_0, OM_1 = \rho_1, 则 \rho_0 \rho_1 = R^2, M_0, M_1$ 的坐标分别

为,
$$M_0(\rho_0,\theta_0,\varphi_0)$$
, $M_1\left(\frac{R^2}{\rho_0},\theta_0,\varphi_0\right)$,对于球面上任一点 P,有 $r_{M_{1P}}=\frac{R}{\rho_0}r_{M_{0P}}$

$$G(M, M_0) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left(\frac{1}{r_{M_0 M}} - \frac{R}{\rho_0} \frac{1}{r_{M_1 M}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{{\rho_0}^2 + {\rho^2} - 2\rho_0 \rho \cos \upsilon}} - \frac{R}{\rho_0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{{\rho_1}^2 + {\rho^2} - 2\rho_1 \rho \cos \upsilon}} \right)$$

其中 $\rho = OM, \nu \in OM = OM_0$ 的夹角。

再求外问题泊松公式。

根据§2第4题知, 若在无穷远处

$$u(M) = O(\frac{1}{r_{OM}}), \frac{\partial u}{\partial \gamma} = o(\frac{1}{r_{OM^2}}) \quad (r_{OM} \to 0)$$

则公式

$$u(M_0) = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{\Gamma} \left[u(M) \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left(\frac{1}{r_{M_0 M}} \right) - \frac{1}{r_{M_0 M}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right] ds$$

仍成立。其中n指向 Γ 的内部,故与内问题解的积分表达式的推导完全一致,利用格林函数得

$$u(M_0) = -\iint_{\Gamma} \frac{\partial G(M, M_0)}{\partial n} f(M) ds$$

其中 f 为边值, 即 $u|_{\Gamma} = f$, 且 n 指向球内。

因此与内问题推导完全一样,可求出 $\frac{\partial G}{\partial n}$,只是法线方向相反,结果差一个" $_{-}$ "(负)号,于是得

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial n}\Big|_{\rho=R} = -\frac{\partial G}{\partial \rho}\Big|_{\rho=R} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left\{ \frac{\rho - \rho_0 \cos v}{({\rho_0}^2 + {\rho^2} - 2\rho\rho_0 \cos v)^{3/2}} - \frac{(\rho - \rho_1 \cos v)R}{{\rho_0}({\rho_1}^2 + {\rho^2} - 2\rho_1 \cos v)^{3/2}} \right\}_{\rho=R}$$

又
$$\rho_1 = \frac{R^2}{\rho_0}$$
, 化简得

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial n}\Big|_{\rho=R} = \frac{1}{4\pi R} \frac{R^2 - {\rho_0}^2}{({\rho_0}^2 + R^2 - 2{\rho_o}R\cos v)^{3/2}}$$

所以
$$u(M_0) = -\frac{1}{4\pi R} \iint_{\Gamma} \frac{R^2 - \rho_0^2}{(\rho_0^2 + R^2 - 2\rho_0 R \cos v)^{3/2}} f(M) ds$$

$$u(M_0) = -\frac{R}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(R, \theta, \varphi) \frac{R^2 - \rho_0^2}{(\rho_0^2 + R^2 - 2\rho_0 R \cos \nu)^{3/2}} \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi$$

其中 $\cos v = \cos \theta \cos \theta_0 + \sin \theta \sin \theta_0 \cos(\varphi - \varphi_0)$

$$(\rho_0^2 + R - 2\rho_0 R \cos v)^{3/2} \ge [(R - \rho_0)^2]^{3/2} = (R - \rho_0)^3$$

所以
$$|u(\rho_0,\theta_0,\varphi_0)| \le -\frac{RM}{4\pi} \frac{R+\rho_0}{(R-\rho_0)^2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{2\pi} \sin\theta d\theta = RM \cdot \frac{R+\rho_0}{(R-\rho_0)^2}$$

其中取 M,使 $|f(R,\theta,\varphi)| \leq M$

由此知, 当
$$\rho_0 \to \infty$$
 时 $u = o(\frac{1}{\rho_0})$

同理,对 ρ_0 求导后,可验证 $u = o(\frac{1}{\rho_0^2})$,即以上在无穷远处所要求的条件是满足的。

4. 利有泊松公式求解

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz} = 0, & x^2 + y^2 + z^2 < 1 \\ u(R, \theta, \varphi) \Big|_{R=1} = 3\cos 2\theta + 1 & (R, \theta, \varphi \overline{\mathbb{R}} \overline{\mathbb{R}} \overline{\mathbb{R}} \underline{\mathbb{R}} \overline{\mathbb{R}}) \end{cases}$$

解: 由泊松公式

$$u(R,\theta_{0},\varphi_{0}) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1 - R^{2}}{(1 + R^{2} - 2R\cos v)^{3/2}} (3\cos 2\theta + 1)\sin \theta d\theta d\phi$$

因为 $(1+2xt+t^2)^{-1/2}$ 为勒让德多项式的母函数,即

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+2xt+t^2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_n(x)t^n$$

对t微分得

$$\frac{x-t}{(1+2xt+t^2)^{3/2}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} np_n(x)t^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{1-t^2}{(1+2xt+t^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2xt+t^2}} + 2t \frac{x-t}{(1-2xt+t^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_n(x)t^n + 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} np_n(x)t^n$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1)p_n(x)t^n$$
EFDI

所以
$$\frac{1-R^2}{(1+R^2-2R\cos v)^{3/2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1)p_n(\cos v)R$$

其中
$$\cos v = \cos \theta \cos \theta_0 + \sin \theta \sin \theta_0 \cos(\varphi - \varphi_0)$$

由勒让德多项式的加法公式知

$$p_n(\cos v) = \sum_{m=-n}^{n} (-1)^m \frac{(n-m)!}{(n+m)!} p_n^m(\cos \theta_0) e^{im(\varphi - \varphi_0)}$$

所以
$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1 - R^2}{(1 + R^2 - 2R\cos\nu)^{3/2}} (3\cos 2\theta + 1)\sin \theta d\theta d\phi$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1)R^{n} \left(\sum_{m=-n}^{n} (-1)^{m} \frac{(n-m)!}{(n+m)!} p_{n}^{m} (\cos \theta) \cdot p_{n}^{m} (\cos \theta_{0}) e^{tm(\varphi-\varphi_{0})} \right) \cdot 4p_{2}(\cos \theta) \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi$$

因为
$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{im(\varphi-\varphi_0)} d\varphi = \begin{cases} 0 & m \neq 0 \\ 2\pi & m = 0 \end{cases}$$

故
$$I = 8\pi \int_0^{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1)R^n p_n(\cos\theta) p_n(\cos\theta_0) p_2(\cos\theta) \sin\theta d\theta$$

$$=8\pi\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}p_n(\cos\theta_0)(2n+1)R^n\int_0^{\pi}p_n(\cos\theta)p_2(\cos\theta)\sin\theta d\theta$$

利用勒让德多项式的正交性

得

故

$$\int_{-1}^{1} p_n(x) p_m(x) dx = \begin{cases} \frac{0}{2} & m \neq n \\ \frac{2}{2n+1} & m = n \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} p_n(\cos \theta) p_2(\cos \theta) \sin \theta d\theta = \begin{cases} \frac{0}{2} & n \neq 2 \\ \frac{2}{5} & n = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$I = 8\pi p_2(\cos \theta_0) \cdot 5R^2 \cdot \frac{2}{5} = 16\pi R^2 p_2(\cos \theta_0) = 4\pi R^2 (3\cos 2\theta_0 + 1)$$

最后得到 $u(R,\theta,\varphi) = R^2(3\cos 2\theta + 1)$

5. 证明二维调和函数的奇点可去性定理: 若 A 是调和函数 u(M)弧奇点,在 A 点近傍成立着

$$u(M) = o(\ln \frac{1}{r_{AM}})$$

则此时可以定义u(M)在M=A的值,使它在点A亦是调和的。

证:函数u(M)在点A的邻域内,除A外是调和的。在A点 $u(M)=o(\ln\frac{1}{r_{_{AM}}})$,即

$$\lim_{M \to A} \frac{u(M)}{\ln \frac{1}{r_{AM}}} = 0$$

若能在 A 的邻域内作一个调和函数 v(M), 在该邻域内除 A 点外, 处处有 v(M) = u(M), 则可以定

义v(M) = u(M),于是u在A点也是调和的。为此以A为中心,R为半径作一圆K完全包含在A点的所考察的领域内,以u在圆周K上的值为边界条件,在圆内求拉普拉斯方程的解,得v,今证在圆内除A外,处处有v(M) = u(M)

令w = u - v,则在K内除A外处处调和且K上w = 0。在A点

$$\lim_{M \to A} \frac{w(M)}{\ln \frac{1}{r_{AM}}} = 0$$

作函数
$$w_{\varepsilon}(M) = \varepsilon (\ln \frac{1}{r_{AM}} - \ln \frac{1}{R})$$

 $w_{\varepsilon}(M)$ 具有如下性质: 在 K 和圆 $r_{AM}=\delta$ 所包围的环形域内是调和函数,其中 δ 可取任意小的正数。又在圆 K 上 w=0,在 K 内 $w_{\varepsilon}(M)>0$ 。

因为
$$\frac{w_{\varepsilon}(M)}{\ln \frac{1}{r_{_{AM}}}} = \varepsilon (1 - \ln \frac{1}{R} / \ln \frac{1}{r_{_{AM}}}) \to \varepsilon \qquad \stackrel{\text{\psi}}{=} M \to A$$

故可取 δ '充分小,使得在圆 $r_{AM} < \delta$ '上, $\frac{w_{\varepsilon}(M)}{\ln \frac{1}{r_{AM}}} > \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

又因为
$$\lim_{M \to A} \frac{w(M)}{\ln \frac{1}{r_{AM}}} = 0$$

故存在
$$\delta$$
",当 $r_{AM} < \delta$ "有 $\left| \frac{w(M)}{\ln \frac{1}{r_{AM}}} \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

今取 $\delta = \min(\delta', \delta'')$ 则在 $r_{AM} = \delta \perp$

$$\left|\frac{w(M)}{\ln \frac{1}{r_{AM}}}\right| < \frac{w_{\varepsilon}(M)}{\ln \frac{1}{r_{AM}}}$$

即在 $r_{AM} = \delta$ 上

$$|w(M)| < w_{\varepsilon}(M)$$

又在 \mathbf{K} 上, \mathbf{w} 与 \mathbf{w}_{ε} 皆为零,根据极值原理,对 \mathbf{K} 和 $\mathbf{r}_{AM}=\delta$ 围成的环形域内任一点 \mathbf{M} ,有

$$|w(M)| < w_{\varepsilon}(M)$$

又 ε 是上任意的。令 $\varepsilon \to 0$,得 $w_{\varepsilon}(M) \to 0$,故

$$\omega(M) \equiv 0$$

即v = u, 令u(A) = v(A), 则u在A点调和。

6. 证明如果三维调和函数u(M)在奇点处附近能表示为 $\frac{N}{r^{\alpha}_{AM}}$,其中常数 $1 \ge \alpha > 0$,

N 是不为零的光滑函数,则此时它趋于无穷大的阶数必与 $\frac{1}{r_{\scriptscriptstyle AM}}$ 同阶,即 $\alpha=1$ 。

证: 若, α < 1 由于u(M) 在 A 的领域除 A 外是调和的,且在的附近可表为 $\frac{N}{r^{\alpha}_{AM}}$,则

$$\lim_{M \to A} r_{AM} u = \lim_{M \to A} r^{1-\alpha} N = 0$$

由可去奇点定理知,A 为u 的可去奇点,故在 A 点u 不趋于 ∞ 。故若在 A 点趋于 ∞ ,则 α 不小于 1 又 $0<\alpha\le 1$,所以 $\alpha=1$ 。

7. 试求一函数,在半径的圆的内部是调和的,而且在圆周上取下列的值:

(1)
$$u|_c = A\cos\varphi$$

$$(2) \qquad u\big|_{c} = A + B\sin\varphi$$

其中A,B都为常数。

解:利用泊松公式

$$u(\rho_0, \varphi_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(a^2 - \rho_0^2)f(\varphi)}{a^2 + \rho_0^2 - 2a\rho_0 \cos(\varphi - \varphi_0)} d\varphi$$

(1)
$$u(\rho_0, \varphi_0) = \frac{a^2 - \rho_0^2}{2\pi} \int_0^2 \frac{A\cos\varphi}{a^2 + \rho_0^2 - 2a\rho_0\cos(\varphi - \varphi_0)} d\varphi$$

$$i \exists A_0 = a^2 + \rho_0^2, B_0 = -2a\rho_0, i + \hat{p}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos \varphi}{A_0 + B_0 \cos(\varphi - \varphi_0)} d\varphi = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos((\varphi - \varphi_0) + \varphi_0)}{A_0 + B_0 \cos(\varphi - \varphi_0)} d\varphi$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos(\varphi - \varphi_0)}{A_0 + B_0 \cos(\varphi - \varphi_0)} \cos \varphi_0 d\varphi - \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin(\varphi - \varphi_0)}{A_0 + B_0 \cos(\varphi - \varphi_0)} \sin \varphi_0 d\varphi$$

$$= \cos \varphi_0 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{B_0} (1 - \frac{A_0}{A_0 + B_0 \cos(\varphi - \varphi_0)}) d\varphi$$

$$- \sin \varphi_0 \cdot \frac{1}{B_0} \ln(A_0 + B_0 \cos(\varphi - \varphi_0)) \Big|_0^{2\pi}$$

$$= \frac{\cos \varphi_0}{B_0} 2\pi - \frac{A_0}{B_0} \cos \varphi_0 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{A_0 + B_0 \cos(\varphi - \varphi_0)} d\varphi$$

所以

$$u(\rho_0, \varphi_0) = \frac{A(\rho_0^2 - a^2)}{2a\rho_0}\cos\varphi_0 + \frac{A(\rho_0^2 + a^2)}{2a\rho_0}\cos\varphi_0 \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{a^2 - \rho_0^2}{a^2 + \rho_0^2 - 2a\rho_0\cos(\varphi - \varphi_0)} d\varphi$$

又由于在圆的边界上取常数1的调和函数,在圆内必恒等于1,故

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{a^2 - \rho_0^2}{a^2 + \rho_0^2 - 2a\rho_0 \cos(\varphi - \varphi_0)} d\varphi = 1$$
所以
$$u(\rho_0, \varphi_0) = \frac{A}{a} \rho_0 \cos \varphi_0$$
即
$$u(\rho, \varphi) = \frac{A}{a} \rho \cos \varphi$$

(2)
$$u(\rho_0, \varphi_0) = \frac{a^2 - \rho_0^2}{2\pi} \int_0^2 \frac{A + B\sin\varphi}{a^2 + \rho_0^2 - 2a\rho_0\cos(\varphi - \varphi_0)} d\varphi$$
$$= A \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{a^2 - \rho_0^2}{a^2 + \rho_0^2 - 2a\rho_0\cos(\varphi - \varphi_0)} d\varphi$$

$$+B\cos\varphi_{0} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{(a^{2} - \rho_{0}^{2})\sin(\varphi - \varphi_{0})}{a^{2} + \rho_{0}^{2} - 2a\rho_{0}\cos(\varphi - \varphi_{0})} d\varphi$$

$$+B\sin\varphi_{0} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{(a^{2} - \rho_{0}^{2})\cos(\varphi - \varphi_{0})}{a^{2} + \rho_{0}^{2} - 2a\rho_{0}\cos(\varphi - \varphi_{0})} \cos\varphi_{0} d\varphi$$

利用上题计算中的相应结果, 艮

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{(a^{2} - \rho_{0}^{2})\sin(\varphi - \varphi_{0})}{a^{2} + \rho_{0}^{2} - 2a\rho_{0}\cos(\varphi - \varphi_{0})} d\varphi = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{(a^{2} - \rho_{0}^{2})\cos(\varphi - \varphi_{0})}{a^{2} + \rho_{0}^{2} - 2a\rho\cos(\varphi - \varphi_{0})} d\varphi = \frac{\rho_{0}}{a}$$

$$u(\rho_{0}, \varphi_{0}) = A + \frac{B}{a}\rho_{0}\sin\varphi_{0}$$

$$u(\rho, \varphi) = A + \frac{B}{a}\rho\cos(\varphi)$$

或按以下方法,将边值写成

$$u\big|_c = A + B\cos(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

由于方程齐次的,利用可加性,则 $u = u_1 + u_2$,其中 u_1 满足边值 $u_1|_c = A$,

 u_2 满足边值 $u_2|_c = B\cos(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{2})$,则显然 $u_1 = A$,且由第(1)题知 $u_2|_c = \frac{B}{a}\rho\cos(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{2})$,则显然 $u_1 = A$ 是由第(1)题知 $u_2 = \frac{B}{a}\rho\cos(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{2})$

$$u_2 = A + \frac{B}{a}\rho\cos(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{2}) = A + \frac{B}{a}\rho\sin\varphi$$

8.试用静电源法导出二维调和方程在半空间的狄利克莱问题:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0 \quad y > 0 \\ u|_{y=0} = f(x) \end{cases}$$

的解。

所以

解:设 (x_0,y_0) 为域内一点,则它关于平面 y=0 的对称点为 (x_0,y_0) ,故格林函数为

$$G(M, M_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2}} - \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2}} \right]$$

对于空间 y>0 来讲,边界 y=0 的外法线方向是与 y 轴相反的方向,故

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial n} = -\frac{\partial G}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{y - y_0}{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2} - \frac{y + y_0}{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial n}\Big|_{y=0} = -\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{y_0}{(x-x_0)^2 + y_0^2}$$

所以
$$u(x_0, y_0) = -\int_{y=0}^{\infty} \frac{\partial G}{\partial n} f ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{y_0}{(x - x_0)^2 + y_0^2} f(x) dx$$

$$u(x, y) = \frac{y}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{f(\xi)}{(\xi - x)^2 + y^2} d\xi$$

9* 设区域 Ω 整个包含在以原点O为心,R为半径的球K中, $u(r,\theta,\varphi)$ 是此区域中的调和函数,

其中 (r,θ,φ) 表示 Ω 中变点 M 的球坐标。设 $r_1=\frac{R^2}{r}$,则点 $M_1=(r_1,\theta,\varphi)$ x 就是点 M 关于球 K 的反演点,从 M (r,θ,φ) 倒 $M_1(r_1,\theta,\varphi)$ 的变换称为逆矢径变换或反演变换,以 Ω_1 表示 Ω 的反演区域。试证明函数

$$v(r_1, \theta, \varphi) = \frac{R}{r_1} u \left(\frac{R^2}{r_1}, \theta, \varphi \right)$$

是区域 Ω 中的调和函数(无穷远点除外).

如果区域 Ω 为球面 K 以外的无界区域,则函数 u (r_1, θ, φ) 在 Ω_i 中除去原点 O 外是调和的,函数 u $(r_1, \theta, \beta \varphi)$ 称为函数 u (r, θ, φ) 的凯尔文(Kelvin)变换。

证明: 只需证明 $v(\mathbf{r}_1, \theta, \varphi)$ 满足 $\Delta v = 0$ 。

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial r_{1}} = -\frac{R}{r_{1}^{2}} u \left(\frac{R^{2}}{r_{1}}, \theta, \varphi \right) + \frac{R}{r_{1}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \left(-\frac{R^{2}}{r_{1}^{2}} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{R}{r_{1}^{2}} u - \frac{R^{3}}{r_{1}^{3}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}$$

$$r_{1}^{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r_{1}} = -Ru - \frac{R^{3}}{r_{1}} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = -Ru - Rr \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r_{1}} \left(r_{1}^{2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial r_{1}} \right) = -R \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \left(-\frac{R^{2}}{r_{1}^{2}} \right) - R \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) \left(-\frac{R^{2}}{r_{1}^{2}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{R}{r_{1}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} r + \frac{R}{r_{1}} r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right)$$

$$= \frac{R}{r_{1}} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right)$$

代入 Λv 的表达式,有

$$\Delta v = \frac{1}{r_1^2} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial r_1} \left(r_1^2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial r_1} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \varphi^2} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r_1^2} \left\{ \frac{R}{r_1} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{R}{r_1} \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} \right) + \frac{R}{r_1} \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{R}{r_1^3} r^2 \Delta u$$

$$= \frac{R}{r_1^3} r^2 \Delta u$$

若 u 在包含原点 O 的有界区域内处处式调和的即 $\Delta u = 0$,则除无穷远点 (O 的反演点) 外, $\Delta v = 0$ 即除 ∞ 点外 v 是调和的。若 u 在无界域 Ω 上是调和的,则除去 O 点外,v 也是调和的。证毕。

10*.利用凯尔文变换及奇点可去性定理,把狄利克莱外问题化为狄利克莱内问题。

解: 狄利克莱外问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0 & \Omega 外 \\ u|_{\Gamma} = f & \lim_{M \to \infty} u(M) = 0 \end{cases} (\Gamma 是 \Omega 的 边 P)$$

不妨设 O 点在 Ω 内,以 O 点为中心,适当选择半径 R 做一球 K 完全包含在 Ω 内部,记 M(r, θ , Φ)

为 Ω 外的点,它对于 K 的反演点记作 $M_1(r_1, \theta, \varphi)$ 将 Γ 关于 K 作反演得 Γ_1

于是 Ω 的外部的点通过反演,变成 Γ_1 内部的点。且 Ω 外的调和函数 $\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{M})$ 通过凯尔文变换得 $\mathbf{v}(M_1)$

$$v(\mathbf{r}_1, \theta, \varphi) = \frac{R}{r_1} u \left(\frac{R^2}{r_1}, \theta, \varphi \right)$$

 $v(M_1)$ 除原点外为调和函数,原点 $r_1 = 0$ 对应 $r = \infty$,而 $\lim_{r \to \infty} u = 0$,即

$$\lim_{r\to\infty} u(r,\theta,\varphi) = \frac{1}{R} \lim_{r\to\infty} r_1 v(r_1,\theta,\varphi) = 0$$

故 r=0 为 v 得可去奇点,故可定义 v 在 r=0 点得值,使 v 在 Γ 内相海港函数。又

$$u(r_1, \theta, \varphi)\Gamma = \frac{r}{R}u(r, \theta, \varphi)\Gamma = \frac{R}{r_1}f\left(\frac{R^2}{r_1}, \theta, \varphi\right) = f_1$$

于是得到狄利克莱内问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta v = 0 & \mathbf{\Omega}_1 \mathsf{P} \\ v \middle|_{\Gamma_1} = f_1 & (\Gamma_1 \neq \mathbf{\Omega}_1 \mathsf{P}) \end{cases}$$

11* 证明无界区域上的调和函数,如在无穷远处为零,那么它趋于零的阶数至少为 $O\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)$ 。

证明:设 $u(r,\theta,\varphi)$ 是无界区域的调和函数,则由凯而文变换

$$v(\mathbf{r}_1, \theta, \varphi) = \frac{R}{r_1} u\left(\frac{\mathbf{R}^2}{r_1}, \theta, \varphi\right)$$
得 $v(\mathbf{r}_1, \theta, \varphi)$ 除 $\mathbf{r}_1 = 0$ 外为调和函数,且由第十题

知 $\mathbf{r}_1 = 0$ 为 v 得可去奇点,故 $\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{r}_1, \theta, \varphi)$ 在 $\mathbf{r}_1 = 0$ 得领域内是有界得,又

$$u(r,\theta,\varphi) = \frac{r_1}{R} v(r_1,\theta,\varphi) = \frac{R}{r} v\left(\frac{R^2}{r},\theta,\varphi\right)$$

令 \mathbf{r} ->∞, \mathbf{v} 有界,故 \mathbf{u} 趋于 $\mathbf{0}$ 的阶数至少为 $\mathbf{O}\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)$ 。证毕。

12* 证明处处满足平均值公式(2.9)的连续函数一定是调和函数。证:设函数 u(M)连续且满足平均公式

$$u(M_0) = \frac{1}{4\pi a^2} \iint u ds$$

其中 Γ 是以 M_0 为中心,a为半径的球面。即u在任何球心的值,等于它在该球面上的算术平均值。 首先证明u不能在域内取到最大值和最小值,除非它是常数。

因为若不然,设 \mathbf{u} 在域内某一点 \mathbf{p}_0 处取最大值,则在以 \mathbf{p}_0 为中心含于 $\mathbf{\Omega}$ 内的球面上, \mathbf{u} 必等于常数 $\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{p}_0)$,否则在该球面上的算术平均值不可能等于 $\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{p}_0)$ 。因此若 \mathbf{u} 在 \mathbf{p}_0 达到最大值则 \mathbf{u} 在以 \mathbf{p}_0 为中心含于 $\mathbf{\Omega}$ 内的球 $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$ 内等于常数 $\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{p}_0)$ 。

设 p 为 Ω 内的任一点,在 Ω 内作一有限长折线 l 联 p,p_0 ,设正数 δ 为 l 与 Ω 边界的距离,则以 l 上任一点为中心,以 δ 为半径的球皆整个含于 Ω 内。以 p_0 为中心, δ 为半径作球 σ_0 ,由上述,在 σ_0 内 $u\equiv u(p_0)$ 。在 σ_0 内含折线 1 的一段,在其上取一点 p_1 ,以 p_1 为中心 δ 为半径作球 σ_1 ,则在 σ_0 内, $u=u(p_1)=u(p_0)$,继续作下去,直到所作的球将 p 点包含在内,得 $u(p)=u(p_0)$,又 p 是 Ω 内任一点,故在 Ω 内 $u\equiv u(p_0)$ 。

根据以上所证事实,得出下结论,设 u 在 Ω 上连续且处处满足平均值公式。如果在 Ω 的边界上为零,则在 Ω 内 u 恒等于零。因为若 u 在 Ω 内不恒为零,则必在内部有非零的极大或极小,与所证事实矛盾。

现在证明 u 必须是调和函数。在 Ω 内取任一球 K,记 $u|_k=f$,因 u 是连续的,故 f 是 K 上的连续函数,考虑定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta v = 0 & (K \not h) \\ v \mid_k = f \end{cases}$$

得 K 内的调和函数 v,又调和函数一定满足平均值公式,所以函数 u-v 在 K 内处处满足平均值公式, 且 $u-v|_k=0$,由此知在 K 内 $u-v\equiv 0$ 。即在 K 内

 $u \equiv v$

即 u 在 K 内是调和函数,又 K 是 Ω 内的任一球,故在 Ω 内 u 是调和函数,证毕。

§4 强极值原理、 第二边值问题的唯一性

1、试用强极值原理来证明强极值原理

证: 极值原理: 凡不恒等于常数的调和函数 u(x,y,z) 在区域 Ω 的任何内点上的值,不可能达到

它在 Ω 上的上界或下界的数值。

用反证法,设调和函数 u(x,y,z) 不恒等于常数,它在 Ω 上的下界为 m,而且 u 在 Ω 内某点取值 m,令集合 $E=\{M\mid M\in\Omega, \exists u(M)=m\}$,由于 u 是连续函数,故 E 为闭集,又 $u\neq c$,因此在 Ω 内总可以找到一连同其边界都含于 Ω 内部的区域 Ω_1 ,使 Ω_1 包含点集 E 中的某些点且至少包含不属于 E 的一点,故在 Ω_1 内可以找到一点 M_0 , $M_0\not\in E$,且 M_0 到 E 的距离 d 小于 M_0 到 Ω 的边界的距离。于是以 M_0 为中心,以 d 为半径所作的球 K 完全含于 Ω 内,且其所有内点都不属于 E。

又 E 是闭集,故在 E 内一定可找到一点 M_1 使 $\rho(M_0,M_1)=d$,即 M_1 落在球 K 的界面上,又 $u(M_1)=m$,故 u 在 M_1 点沿任何方向 l 的方向导数为零

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} \right|_{\boldsymbol{M}_1} = 0$$

另一方面, \mathbf{u} 在 \mathbf{K} 上是调和函数,且对球内任何点 M(x,y,z) 有 $M(x,y,z) > u(M_1)$,由强极值原理

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right|_{M_1} > 0$$

其中 \mathbf{v} 与球在 M_1 的内法线方向成锐角。矛盾。故 \mathbf{u} 在 Ω 内不能取值 \mathbf{m} 。

考虑上界,若调和函数 \mathbf{u} 在 Ω 内取到 \mathbf{u} 在 Ω 上的上界,则 -u 仍为 Ω 上的调和函数,它在 Ω 内取到 -u 在 Ω 上的下界。由以上证明知,这是不可能的。极值原理得证。

2、 利用极值原理及强极值原理证明当区域 Ω 的边界 Γ 满足定理 2 中的条件时,调和方程第三边值问题

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} + \sigma u\right)\Big|_{\Gamma} = f \qquad (\sigma > 0)$$

的解的唯一性。

证: 先考虑内部问题: 函数 \mathbf{u} 在 Ω 内满足调和方程。在 Ω + Γ 上连续,且满足第三边值条件。在 Γ 上任一点 \mathbf{M} 都可作一个属于 Ω 的球 $K_{\mathbf{M}}$,此球在 \mathbf{M} 点与 Γ 相切,现在证明 \mathbf{u} 的唯一性。

只须证明:
$$\Delta u = 0(\Omega \text{ 内}), \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} + \sigma u \Big|_{\Gamma} = 0$$
 只有零解。

и 是 Ω + Γ 上的连续函数,必然达到其最大值和最小值。由极值原理知 и 必在边界 Γ 上达到其最大值和最小值。设 M_0 、 M_1 是 Γ 上的两点分别使 $u(M_0)$ 为 и 在 Ω + Γ 上的最大值, $u(M_1)$ 为最小值。由 Γ 的性质知,可以作一个球 K_{M_0} 属于 Ω 且在 M_0 点与 Γ 相切,又在 K_{M_0} 内的任一点 M 上 $u(M) < u(M_0)$,根据强极值原理

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right|_{M_0} > 0$$

所以

$$u(M_0) = -\frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \Big|_{M_0} < 0 \quad (\because \sigma > 0)$$

同理,可以作一球 K_{M_1} 属于 Ω ,在 M_1 点与 Γ 相切,又 K_{M_1} 内一点 M 上, $u(M)>u(M_1)$,根据强极值原理

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right|_{M_1} < 0$$

所以

$$u(M_1) = -\frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \bigg|_{M_1} > 0$$

由此得到 $u(M_0) < u(M_1)$,与 $u(M_0)$ 为最大值 $u(M_1)$ 为最小值矛盾,故u = 常量。

当u=c,则 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}\Big|_{\Gamma}=0$,由边值得 $\sigma u\Big|_{\Gamma}\equiv 0$,故边值得 $u\Big|_{\Gamma}\equiv 0$,于是 $u\equiv 0$,即第三边值内问

题是唯一的。

在考虑外问题,此时应该附加条件

$$\lim_{M\to\infty}u(M)=0$$

只须证明齐次方程,齐次第三边值条件在附加条件下只有零解。用反证法。

不妨假设 Γ 外一点 M_0 处, $u(M_0)>0$,因当 $M\to\infty$ 时 $u(M)\to 0$,故以o点为中心,足够大的R为半径作球面 Γ_R ,可使 $u\Big|_{\Gamma_0}< u(M_0)$ 。

и 在 Γ 和 Γ_R 围成的复连域内是调和函数,由极值原理,u 的最大值只能在 Γ 和 Γ_R 上达到,又 $u\Big|_{\Gamma_R} < u(M_0)$,故 u 的最大值只能在 Γ 上达到。设 M_1 为 Γ 上一点使 $u(M_1)$ 为最大值,由强极值原理 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}\Big|_{M_1} > 0$,所以 $u(M_1) = -\frac{1}{\sigma} \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \middle|_{M_1} < 0 \right.$ 即

$$u(M_1) < 0 < u(M_0)$$

与 $u(M_1)$ 为最大值矛盾,故 $u(M) \equiv 0$,即外问题解是唯一的。

3、证明: 在证明强极值原理过程中,不可能作出一个满足条件 (1) 和 (3) 的辅助函数 v(x,y,z) 使它在整个球 $x^2+y^2+z^2 \le R^2$ 内满足 $\Delta v>0$ 。

证: 今证满足下列条件的函数v(x, y, z)是不存在的。

(1) 在球面
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2 \perp v = 0$$

(2) 在球
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le R^2 \bot \Delta v > 0$$

(3) v 沿球的半径方向的导数 $\frac{dv}{dr}$ 存在,且 $\frac{dv}{dr} < 0$,从而在球面上 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial \gamma} = \frac{dv}{dr} \cos(\gamma, r) > 0$ 其中 γ 与球面内法线方向锐角。

证: v(x,y,z) 在闭域 $x^2+y^2+z^2\leq R^2$ 上二阶连续可微,故必在闭域上达到它的最大值和最小值。由条件(2)知 v 在域内不能达到它的最大值。因为若域内一点 M_0 处 $v(M_0)$ 为最大值,则

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} \right|_{\boldsymbol{M}_0} \le 0, \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right|_{\boldsymbol{M}_0} \le 0, \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} \right|_{\boldsymbol{M}_0} \le 0$$

则 $\Delta v \Big|_{M_0} \leq 0$ 与 $\Delta v > 0$ 矛盾,故 v 的最大值只能在边界达到。由(1)在球面上 v = 0 。即 v 的最大值为 0,因此在球上处处有 $v \leq 0$ 。又由条件(3)知 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial v} > 0$,即沿 γ 的方向 v 恒增,即沿 γ 的方

向使v(M) > 0即在球存在 M 点使v(M) > 0,与 $v \le 0$ 矛盾故满足条件(1)(2)(3)的 v 不存在。

4* 对于一般的椭圆型方程

$$\sum_{ij=1}^{n} a_{ij} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x_{i} \partial x_{j}} + \sum_{i} b_{i} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_{i}} + cu = 0$$

假设距阵 (a_{ii}) 是正定的,即

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ij} \lambda_{i} \lambda_{j} \geq \alpha \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i}^{2} \qquad (\alpha 为正的常数)$$

又设 $c \leq 0$,试证明它的解也成立着强极值原理。也就是说,如果u(M)在球 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2} < R^{2}$ 内满足上

述方程,在闭球 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2} \leq R^{2}$ 上连续,如它在境界上的一点 M_{0} 取到非正的最小值,并且在该点沿 γ 方

向的方向导数 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ 存在,其中 γ 与球的内法线方向成锐角,则在 M_0 点 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} > 0$ 。

证: 若 u 在球面上一点 M_0 取非正的最小值, 即 $u(M_0) \le 0$, 且对球内任一点 M 有 $u(M) > u(M_0)$, 因此在 M_0 点有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \gamma} \ge 0$$

现在证明上式中等号不能成立。为此作函数 v

$$v(x_1, x_2 ..., x_n) = e^{-a\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2} - e^{-aR^2} = e^{-ar^2} - e^{-aR^2}$$

其中 a 为一待定的正常数。则 v 满足

(1) 在球面
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 = R^2 \perp v = 0$$

(2) 在闭域 D:
$$\frac{R^2}{4} \le \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \le R^2$$
内

$$Lv = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ij} \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial x_{i} \partial x_{j}} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_{i} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_{i}} + c > 0$$

为此计算 Lv

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x_i} = -2ax_i e^{-a\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} = 4a^2 x_i x_j e^{-a\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2} \qquad i \neq j$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} = 4a^2 x_i x_j e^{-a\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2} - 2ae^{-a\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x_i^2} = 4a^2 x_i^2 e^{-a\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2} - 2ae^{-a\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$$

所以
$$Lv = 4a^{2} \left(\sum_{ij=1}^{n} a_{ij} x_{i} x_{j} \right) e^{-a \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2}} - 2a \sum_{i=1}^{n} (b_{i} x_{i} + a_{ij}) e^{-a \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2}} + c \left(e^{-a \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2}} - e^{-aR^{2}} \right)$$

$$=e^{-a\sum_{i=1}^{n}x_{i}^{2}}\left\{4a^{2}\sum_{ij=1}^{n}a_{ij}x_{i}x_{j}-2a\sum_{i=1}^{n}(b_{i}x_{i}+a_{ij})+c(1-e^{-a^{2}(R^{2}-r^{2})})\right\}$$

$$\mathbb{X}(a_{ij})$$
 $\mathbb{E}\hat{\mathbb{E}}\sum_{ij=1}^{n}a_{ij}x_{i}x_{j} \geq \alpha \sum_{i=1}^{n}\lambda_{i}^{2} > 0, \qquad c \leq 0, \qquad 1 - c^{-a^{2(R^{2}-r^{2})}} \leq 1$

所以, $c(1-e^{-a^2(R^2-r^2})\geq c$ 即有下界。因此上式括号中当a充分大时,其符号取决于首项

$$4a^2\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij}x_ix_j$$
. 因此只要 $\sum_{i=1}^n {x_i}^2 \neq 0$, 则 $Lv>0$ 故在域内 D, $Lv>0$

(3) v 沿球的半径方向的导数 $\frac{dv}{dr} < 0$.

$$\frac{dv}{dr} = -2are^{-ar^2} \Big|_{r=R} < 0$$

故
$$\frac{dv}{d\gamma} = \frac{dv}{dr}\cos(\gamma, r) > 0$$

作函数
$$\widetilde{u}(M) = \varepsilon v(M) + u(M_0)$$
 $(\varepsilon > 0$ 待定).

在
$$M_0$$
点有 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial \gamma} = \varepsilon \frac{\partial v}{\partial \gamma} > 0$

作函数

$$\omega(M) = u(M) - \widetilde{u}(M) = u(M) - \varepsilon v(M) - u(M_0)$$

在区域
$$D: \frac{R^2}{4} \leq \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \leq R^2$$
上研究函数 $\omega(M)$

$$1^{0} L\omega = Lu - \varepsilon Lv - Lu(M_{0}) = -\varepsilon Lv - cu(M_{0})$$

因为
$$Lv > 0, \varepsilon > 0, c \le 0, u(M_0) \le 0$$
, 所以 $L\omega < 0$

$$2^0$$
 在 $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = \frac{R^2}{4}$ 上由于 $u(M) > u(M_0)$, 上取 ε 足够小可以使 $\omega(M) > 0$

现在证明在整个区域 D 上 $\omega \geq 0$.

用反证法,若不然,则 ω 在D内某一点 M_1 上取极小值 $\omega(M_1)$ 且 $\omega(M_1)<0$,于是

$$c\omega(M_1) \geq 0, \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_i} \Big|_{M_1} = 0. (\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_i \partial x_j})_{M_1} 非负定$$

$$\sum_{ij=1}^n a_{ij} \lambda_i \lambda_j = \sum_r \left[\sum_s g_{rs} \lambda_s \right]^2 = \sum_r \sum_{ij} g_{ri} g_{rj} \lambda_i \lambda_j \quad (\because (a_{ij}) \text{ 正定})$$
 故
$$a_{ij} = \sum_r g_{ri} g_{rj}, \text{ 于是在 } M_1 \text{ 点}$$

$$\sum_{ij=1}^n a_{ij} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \Big|_{M_1} = \sum_r \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \Big|_{M_1} g_{ri} g_{rj} \geq 0$$
 因此
$$L\omega \Big|_{M_1} \geq 0$$

与 1° 矛盾.因此在 D 内 $\omega \geq 0$, 但 $\omega(M_{\circ}) = 0$, 即在 M_{\circ} 邻域内 $\omega(M) \geq \omega(M_{\circ})$

所以
$$\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \gamma}\Big|_{M_0} \ge 0$$

$$\mathbb{X} \qquad \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \gamma} \Big|_{M_0} = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \gamma} - -\frac{\partial \widetilde{u}}{\partial \gamma}\right)_{M_0} \ge 0$$

所以在 M_0 点, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \gamma} \ge \frac{\partial \widetilde{u}}{\partial \gamma} > 0$

即得所证。

第四章 二阶线性偏微分方程的分类与总结

§1 二阶方程的分类

1. 证明两个自变量的二阶线性方程经过可逆变换后它的类型不会改变,也就是说,经可逆变换后 $\Delta = {a_1,}^2 - {a_1,a_2},$ 的符号不变。

证:因两个自变量的二阶线性方程一般形式为

$$a_{11}u_{xx} + 2a_{12}u_{xy} + a_{22}u_{yy} + b_1u_x + b_2u_y + cu = f$$

经可逆变换
$$\begin{cases} \xi = \xi(x, y) & D(\xi, \eta) \\ \eta = \eta(x, y) & D(x, y) \end{cases} \neq 0$$

化为
$$\overline{a}_{11}u_{\xi\xi} + 2\overline{a}_{12}u_{\xi\eta} + \overline{a}_{22}u_{\eta\eta} + \overline{b}_{2}u_{\eta} + \overline{c}u = f$$

其中
$$\begin{cases} \overline{a}_{11} = a_{11}\xi_x^2 + 2a_{12} \xi_x \xi_y + a_{22}\xi_y^2 \\ \overline{a}_{12} = a_{11}\xi_x \eta_x + a_{12}(\xi_x \eta_y + \xi_y \eta_x) + a_{22}\xi_y \eta_y \\ \overline{a}_{22} = a_{11}\eta_x^2 + 2a_{12}\eta_x \eta_y + a_{22}\eta_y^2 \end{cases}$$

所以
$$\overline{\Delta} = \overline{a}^2_{12} - \overline{a}_{11}\overline{a}_{22} = a^2_{12}(\xi_x^2\eta_y^2 + \xi_y^2\eta_x^2) - 2a_{11}\xi_x\xi_y\eta_x\eta_y + 2a_{11}a_{22}\xi_x\xi_y\eta_x\eta_y$$

$$-a_{11}a_{22}(\eta_x^2\xi_y^2+\xi_x^2\eta_y^2)=(a_{12}^2-a_{11}a_{22})(\xi_x\eta_y-\xi_y\eta_x)^2=\Delta\left[\frac{D(\xi,\eta)}{D(x,y)}\right]^2$$

因
$$\left[\frac{D(\xi,\eta)}{D(x,y)}\right]^2 > 0$$
,故 $\overline{\Delta}$ 与 Δ 同号,即类型不变。

2. 判定下述方程的类型

$$(1) \ x^2 u_{xx} - y^2 u_{yy} = 0$$

(2)
$$u_{xx} + (x+y)^2 u_{yy} = 0$$

(3)
$$u_{xx} + xyu_{yy} = 0$$

(4)
$$\operatorname{sgn} y u_{xx} + 2u_{xy} + \operatorname{sgn} x u_{yy} = 0 (\operatorname{sgn} x = \begin{cases} 1 & x > 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases})$$

-1 $x < 0$

(5)
$$u_{xx} - 4u_{xy} + 2u_{xz} + 4u_{yy} + u_{zz} = 0$$

解: (1)
$$x^2 u_{xx} - y^2 u_{yy} = 0$$

因 $\Delta = x^2 y^2 > 0$ 当 $x \neq 0, y \neq 0$ 时 $\Delta > 0$, x = 0 或 y = 0 时 $\Delta = 0$ 。即在坐标轴上方程为抛物型,其余处为双曲型。

(2)
$$u_{xx} + (x+y)^2 u_{yy} = 0$$

因 $\Delta = -(x+y)^2 \le 0$,在直线 x+y=0上, $\Delta = 0$ 为抛物型,其余处 $\Delta < 0$,为椭圆型。

(3)
$$u_{xx} + xyu_{yy} = 0$$

因 $\Delta = -xy$ 在坐标轴上, $\Delta = 0$ 为抛物型; 在一,三象限中, $\Delta < 0$,为椭圆型; 在二,四象限中, $\Delta > 0$,为双曲型。

(4)
$$\operatorname{sgn} y u_{xx} + 2u_{xy} + \operatorname{sgn} x u_{yy} = 0$$

因 $\Delta=1-\operatorname{sgn}x\operatorname{sgn}y$, 在坐标轴上 $\Delta>0$,为双曲型;在一,三象限内 $\Delta=0$,为抛物型;在二,四 象限内 $\Delta>0$,为双曲型。

(5)
$$u_{xx} - 4u_{xy} + 2u_{xz} + 4u_{yy} + u_{zz} = 0$$

因对应二次型为

$$x_1^2 - 4x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 4x_2^2 + x_3^2$$

相应对称矩阵为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

其特征方程为

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 4 - \lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = -(\lambda^3 - 6\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 4) = 0$$

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$$f(\lambda) = -(\lambda^3 - 6\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 4)$$

经计算得:

$$f(-1) = 7$$
, $f(0) = -4$, $f(1) = -3$, $f(2) = 4$, $f(5) = 1$
 $f(6) = -28$

说明A的三个特征值分别在区间(-1,0),(1,2),(5,6)中,故方程为双曲型的。

3. 化下列方程为标准形式

(1)
$$u_{xx} + 4u_{xy} + 5u_{yy} + u_x + 2u_y = 0$$

(2)
$$x^2 u_{xx} + 2xyu_{xy} + y^2 u_{yy} = 0$$

(3)
$$u_{xx} + yu_{yy} = 0$$

(4)
$$u_{xx} - 2\cos xu_{xy} - (3 + \sin^2 x)u_{yy} - yu_y = 0$$

(5)
$$(1+x^2)u_{rr} + (1+y^2)u_{rr} + xu_r + yu_r = 0$$

$$\Re: (1) u_{xx} + 4u_{xy} + 5u_{yy} + u_{x} + 2u_{y} = 0$$

因
$$\Delta = 4 - 5 = -1 < 0$$
,方程为椭圆型。

特征方程为

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 - 4\frac{dy}{dx} + 5 = 0$$

解之得
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2 \pm i, y = (2+i)x + c_1, y - 2x - ix = c_2$$

因此引变换
$$\begin{cases} \xi = 2x - y \\ \eta = x \end{cases}$$

有
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} 2 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 2\left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} 2 + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta}\right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} 2 + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} = 4\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + 4\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi}(-1)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = (-1)\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2}(-1) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = 2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2}(-1) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta}(-1) = 2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta}$$
化简即得:

代入化简即得:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} = 0$$

(2)
$$x^2 u_{xx} + 2xy u_{yy} + y^2 u_{yy} = 0$$

因
$$\Delta = x^2 v^2 - x^2 v^2 = 0$$
,方程为抛物型.

特征方程为
$$x^2 \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 - 2xy\frac{dy}{dx} + y^2 = 0$$

解之得
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x}, \quad y = cx$$

因此引变换
$$\begin{cases} \xi = \frac{y}{x} \\ \eta = x \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \left(-\frac{y}{x^2} \right) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} \left(\frac{y^2}{x^4} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \left(-\frac{y}{x^2} \right) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{2y}{x^3} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \left(-\frac{y}{x^2} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} \left(-\frac{y}{x^3} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi}$$

有

$$u_{\eta\eta} = 0 \qquad (x \neq 0)$$

 $x^2 u_{\eta\eta} = 0$

(3)
$$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$$

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因
$$\Delta = -y \begin{cases} > 0 & y < 0 \\ = 0 & y = 0 \\ < 0 & y > 0 \end{cases}$$

当 y<0 为双曲型.特征方程为 $(\frac{dy}{dx})^2 + y = 0$

解之得
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \pm \sqrt{-y}, \mp 2\sqrt{-y} = x + c$$

$$\xi = x + 2\sqrt{-y}$$

因此引变换
$$\begin{cases} \xi = x + 2\sqrt{-y} \\ \eta = x - 2\sqrt{-y} \end{cases}$$

有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + 2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} (-(-y)^{-\frac{1}{2}}) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} (-y)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} (-y)^{-1} + 2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} (-(-y)^{-1}) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} (-y)^{-1}$$

$$+ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} (-\frac{1}{2} (-y)^{-\frac{3}{2}}) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{1}{2} (-y)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

代入化简得

$$u_{\xi\eta} + \frac{1}{2(\xi - \eta)}(u_{\xi} - u_{\eta}) = 0$$

当 y=0 为抛物线型,已是标准形式.

当 y>0 为椭圆形.特征方程为 $\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + y = 0$,

解之得
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \pm \sqrt{y}i, \pm 2\sqrt{y} = xi + c, xi \pm 2\sqrt{y} = c_1$$

因此引变换
$$\begin{cases} \xi = x \\ \eta = 2\sqrt{y} \end{cases}$$

有

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

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} y^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} y^{-1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} (-\frac{1}{2} y^{-\frac{3}{2}})$$

代入化简得

$$u_{\xi\xi} + u_{\eta\eta} - \frac{1}{\eta}u_{\eta} = 0$$

(4)
$$u_{xx} - 2\cos xu_{xy} - (3 + \sin^2 x)u_{yy} - yu_y = 0$$

因
$$\Delta = \cos^2 x + (3 + \sin^2 x) = 4 > 0$$
 为双曲型.特征方程为

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + 2\cos x \frac{dy}{dx} - \left(3 + \sin^2 x\right) = 0$$

解之得

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\cos x \pm 2$$

$$\begin{cases} y = -\sin x + 2x + c_1 \\ y = -\sin x - 2x + c_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y + \sin x - 2x = c_1 \\ y + \sin x + 2x = c_2 \end{cases}$$

因此引变换 $\begin{cases} \xi = 2x + \sin x + j \\ \eta = 2x - \sin x - j \end{cases}$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} (2 + \cos x) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} (2 - \cos x)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = (2 + \cos x)^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + 2(4 - \cos^2 x) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + (2 - \cos x)^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} - \sin x \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \sin x \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = (2 + \cos x) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + (-2\cos x) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} - (2 - \cos x) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}$$

代入化简得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} - \frac{\xi - \eta}{32} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) = 0$$

(5)
$$(1+x)^2 u_{xx} + (1+y^2)u_{yy} + xu_x + yu_y = 0$$

因
$$\Delta = -(1+x^2)(1+y^2) < 0$$
 为椭圆形。特征方程为

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + \frac{1+y^2}{1+x^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \pm i\sqrt{\frac{1+y^2}{1+x^2}}$$

解之得 $\ln(y + \sqrt{1 + y^2}) = \pm i \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) + c_1$

因此引变换

$$\begin{cases} \xi = \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) \\ \eta = \ln(y + \sqrt{1 + y^2}) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} (1 + x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{1 + x^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + (-x(1 + x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} (1 + y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{1 + y^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} + (-y(1 + y^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}$$

代入化简得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} = 0$$

4.证明两个自变量的二阶常系数双曲型方程或椭圆型方程一定可以经过自变量的变换及函数变换 $u=e^{\lambda\xi+u\eta}v$ 将它化成 $v_{\xi\xi}\pm v_{\eta\eta}+cv=f$ 的形式.

证:己知可通过某个可逆变换将双曲型或椭圆型化为标准型

$$u_{\xi\xi} \pm u_{\eta\eta} + au_{\xi} + bu_{\eta} + bu_{\eta} + bu + f_1 = 0$$

其中 a,b,c 当原方程为常系数时为常数.

再令
$$u = e^{\lambda \xi + u \eta} \nu(\xi, \eta)$$
 有

$$u_{\xi} = e^{\lambda \xi + u\eta} v \xi + \lambda e^{\lambda \xi + u\eta} v = e^{\lambda \xi + u\eta} (v \xi + \lambda v)$$

$$u_{\eta} = e^{\lambda \xi + u\eta} (v_{\eta} + uv)$$

$$u_{\xi\xi} = e^{\lambda \xi + u\eta} (v_{\xi\xi} + 2\lambda v_{\xi} + \lambda^{2} v)$$

$$u_{\eta\eta} = e^{\lambda \xi + u\eta} (v_{\eta\eta} + 2uv_{\eta} + u^{2} v)$$

代入方程得

$$e^{\lambda \xi + u\eta} [v_{\xi\xi} \pm v_{nn} + (a+2\lambda)v_{\xi} + (b+2u)v_{n} + (\lambda^{2} + u^{2} + a\lambda + bu + d)v] + f_{1} = 0$$

因
$$e^{\lambda \xi + u\eta}$$
 不等于零,且取 $\lambda = --\frac{a}{2}, u = -\frac{b}{2}$,消去 $e^{\lambda \xi + u\eta}$ 得
$$v_{\xi\xi} \pm v_{\eta\eta} + (\frac{a^2}{4} + \frac{b^2}{4} - \frac{a^2}{2} - \frac{b^2}{2} + d)v + f_1 e^{-(\lambda \xi + u\eta)} = 0$$
 记 $d - \frac{a^2}{4} - \frac{b^2}{4} = c, -f_1 e^{-(\lambda \xi + u\eta)} = f$ 即得所求.

§2 二阶方程的特征理论

1、求下列方程的特征方程和特征方向

$$(1)\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_2^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_3^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_4^2}$$

$$(2)\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_1^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_2^2}$$

$$(3)\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$

$$\mathbf{\mathscr{H}:} \qquad (1)\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_2^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_3^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_4^2}$$

特征方程
$$\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2 = \alpha_3^2 + \alpha_4^2$$

$$\mathbb{Z}$$
 $\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2 + \alpha_3^2 + \alpha_4^2 = 1$

所以
$$\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2 = \alpha_3^2 + \alpha_4^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

引实参数 α , β 得特征方向为

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\cos\alpha, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin\alpha, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\cos\beta, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin\beta\right)$$

$$(2)\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_1^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_3^2}$$
特征方程
$$\alpha_0^2 - (\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2 + \alpha_3^2) = 0$$

$$\alpha_0^2 + \alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2 + \alpha_3^2 = 1$$

又

$$\alpha_0^2 = \alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2 + \alpha_3^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\alpha_0^2 = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

即任一点特征方向与t轴交角为 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 。

$$(3)\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$

特征方程

$$\alpha_1^2 - \alpha_2^2 = 0$$

又

$$\alpha_0^2 + \alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2 = 1$$

所以

$$\alpha_0^2 + 2\alpha_1^2 = 1$$

引实参数 α , β 得特征方向为

$$\left(\cos\alpha, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin\alpha, \frac{\pm 1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin\alpha\right)$$

2、证明经过可逆的坐标变换 $x_i = f_i(y_1, \dots, y_n)(i=1, \dots, n)$,原方程的特征曲面变为经变换后的新方程的特征曲面,即特殊性征曲面关于可逆坐标变换具有不变性。

证: 讨论的是二阶线性方程

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^{n} A_{ij} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x_{i} \partial x_{j}} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} B_{i} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_{i}} + Cu = F$$

它的特征曲面 $G(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0$ 的法矢量满足

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^{n} A_{ij} \frac{\partial G}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial G}{\partial x_j} = 0$$

对任一可逆的坐标变换:

$$x_i = f_i(y_1, \dots, y_n) \qquad \left(\frac{D(x_1, \dots, x_n)}{D(y_1, \dots, y_n)} \neq 0 \, \text{ld} \, \frac{\partial y_j}{\partial x_i} \, \text{存} \, \text{t} \right)$$

将求导式

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} = \sum_{l=1}^n \frac{\partial u}{\partial y_l} \frac{\partial y_l}{\partial x_t}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} = \sum_{i,k=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y_k \partial y_l} \frac{\partial y_l}{\partial x_t} \frac{\partial y_k}{\partial x_j} + \sum_{l=1}^n \frac{\partial u}{\partial y_l} \frac{\partial^2 y_l}{\partial x_t \partial x_j}$$

代入原方程, 得u关于 y_1, \dots, y_n 的方程:

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^{n} A_{ij} \left\{ \sum_{k,l=1}^{n} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y_{k} \partial y_{l}} \frac{\partial y_{l}}{\partial x_{t}} \frac{\partial y_{k}}{\partial x_{j}} + \sum_{l=1}^{n} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y_{l}} \frac{\partial^{2} y_{l}}{\partial x_{t} \partial x_{j}} \right\}$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{n} B_{i} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y_{l}} \frac{\partial y_{l}}{\partial x_{t}} \right) + cu = F$$

交换求和次序, 简写二次求导以下的项, 得

$$\sum_{k,l=1}^{n} A_{ij} \left(\sum_{i,j=1}^{n} A_{ij} \frac{\partial y_{l}}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial y_{k}}{\partial x_{j}} \right) \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y_{k} \partial y_{l}} + \sum_{l=1}^{n} \overline{B}_{l} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y_{l}} + cu = F$$

设它的特征曲面为 $G^*(y_1,\dots,y_n) = 0$ 则其法向 $\left(\frac{\partial G^*}{\partial y_1},\dots\frac{\partial G^*}{\partial y_n}\right)$ 满足:

$$\sum_{k,l=1}^{n} \left(\sum_{i,j=1}^{n} A_{ij} \frac{\partial y_{l}}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial y_{k}}{\partial x_{j}} \right) \frac{\partial G^{*}}{\partial y_{k}} \frac{\partial G^{*}}{\partial y_{l}} = 0$$
 (1)

另一方面对原方程的特征曲面经同样变换得特征曲面为:

$$G(f_1(y_1,\dots,y_n),\dots,f_n(y_1,\dots,y_n)) \equiv G_1(y_1,\dots,y_n)$$

从

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial x_i} = \sum_{l=1}^{n} \frac{\partial G_l}{\partial y_l} \frac{\partial y_l}{\partial x_t} \qquad \frac{\partial G}{\partial x_i} = \sum_{l=1}^{n} \frac{\partial G_l}{\partial y_h} \frac{\partial y_k}{\partial x_j}$$

代入所满足的方程得

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^{n} A_{ij} \frac{\partial G}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial G}{\partial x_{j}} = \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} A_{ij} \left(\sum_{l=1}^{n} \frac{\partial G_{l}}{\partial y_{l}} \frac{\partial y_{l}}{\partial x_{l}} \right) \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{\partial G_{l}}{\partial y_{k}} \frac{\partial y_{k}}{\partial x_{j}} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{k,l=1}^{n} \left(\sum_{i,j=1}^{n} A_{ij} \frac{\partial y_{l}}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial y_{k}}{\partial x_{j}} \right) \frac{\partial G_{l}}{\partial y_{l}} \frac{\partial G_{l}}{\partial y_{k}} = 0$$
(2)

由 (1), (2) 知
$$G_1 = G^*$$

即经可逆坐标变换后特征曲面不变。

3. 证二阶偏微分方程解的m阶弱间断(即直至m-1阶导数为连续,m阶导数间断)也只可能沿着特征发生。

证: 二阶线性偏微分方程 m 阶弱间断解沿 $\varphi(x_1, \dots, x_m) = 0$ 发生这个问题与下面的提法相当: 如果在 $\varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0$ 上给定了函数 u 及其所有直到 m-1 阶导数的值(应不相矛盾),能不能利用这些值以及方程:

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^{n} a_{ij} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x_{i} \partial x_{j}} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_{i} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_{i}} + cu = f$$

来唯一确定u的m阶偏导数在 $\varphi(x_1,\cdots,x_m)=0$ 上的数值。易见,如果能够唯一地确定u的m阶导数之值,则 $\varphi(x_1,\cdots,x_n)=0$ 就不能为阶弱间断面。

现用反正法。设m阶偏导数间断在 $\psi(x_1,\dots,x_n)=0$ 上发生, $\psi(x_1,\dots,x_n)=0$ 为非特征曲面,即

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^{n} a_{ij} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$$

引入新变量 ξ_1, \dots, ξ_n 代替 x_1, \dots, x_n ,即

$$x_i = x_i(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n)$$

且使 $\xi_n = \psi$,而当 $\xi_n = 0$ 时得

$$x_i = g_i(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n)$$
 $(i = 1, \dots, n)$

恰为曲面 $\psi = 0$ 的参数表示.。

这时有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi_k} \frac{\partial \xi_k}{\partial x_t}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi_k} \frac{\partial \xi_{kl}}{\partial x_i} \right) = \sum_{k,l=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi_k \partial \xi_l} \frac{\partial \xi_{kl}}{\partial x_l} \frac{\partial \xi_l}{\partial x_j} + \dots$$

代入原方程得u关于 ξ_1, \dots, ξ_n 的方程

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^{n} a_{ij} \left(\sum_{k,l=1}^{n} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \xi_{k} \partial \xi_{l}} \frac{\partial \xi_{kl}}{\partial x_{l}} \frac{\partial \xi_{l}}{\partial x_{j}} + \cdots \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_{i} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi_{k}} \frac{\partial \xi_{k}}{\partial x_{i}} + cu = f$$

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^{n} \left(a_{i,j} \frac{\partial \xi_{n}}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial \xi_{n}}{\partial x_{j}} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \xi_{n}^{2}} + \cdots = f$$

$$\left(\sum_{i,j=1}^{n} a_{i,j} \frac{\partial \xi_{n}}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial \xi_{n}}{\partial x_{j}} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \xi_{n}^{2}} = f - \cdots \right)$$

其中省略的项仅含有u,u的一阶偏导数,二阶内导数以及u的只含有一次外导数的项。

在 $\psi(x_1,\dots,x_n)=0$ 上,因 $\xi_n=\psi=0$,由假定

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^{n} a_{i,j} \frac{\partial \xi_n}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial \xi_n}{\partial x_j} \neq 0$$

由此得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi_n^2} = (f - \cdots) / \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{i,j} \frac{\partial \xi_n}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial \xi_n}{\partial x_j}$$

在此式两边对 ξ_n 求m-2阶导数得

$$\frac{\partial^m u}{\partial \xi_n^m} = \cdots$$

其中右边省略号仅含有 u,u的直到 m-1 阶的偏导数,以及 u 的直到 m 阶但上导数最多到 m-1 阶的偏导数.因此右边的项在 $\psi(x_1,\dots,x_n)=0$ 上为已知,从而由此等式知 u 的 m 阶偏导数也唯一确定,与假定矛盾,即得所证。

4、试定义n阶线性偏微分方程的特征方程、特征方向和特征曲面。

 \mathbf{M} : k个自变量的n阶线性偏微分方程一般形式为

$$\sum_{l_1+\cdots+l_k=n} A_{l_1\cdots l_n} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1^{l_1}\cdots \partial x_k^{l_k}} + \cdots = 0$$
 (1)

以上仅写出最高阶偏导数的项。设有空间曲面 $G(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0$ 成为(1)的某个弱间断解的某个间断面,我们就定义此曲面为(1)的特征曲面,其法线方向为特征方向,该曲面所满足的方程(条件)为特征方程。

下面来推导特征曲面 $G(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0$ 满足的条件。与二阶类似,弱间断解与以下问题

相当: 在 $G(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0$ 上给定 u 及其 n-1 阶偏导数的值。能不能利用这些值以及方程(1)来唯一决定 u 的 n 阶偏导数的值。

为此引入新变量使 ξ_1,\dots,ξ_n , 使 $\xi_k=G(x_1,\dots,x_n)$, 而当 $\xi_k=0$ 时

$$x_i = g_i(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n)$$
 $(i = 1, \dots, k)$

为曲面 G = 0 的参数式。设此变换为

$$x_i = x_i(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n) \qquad (i = 1, \dots, k)$$

则有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} = \sum_{m=1}^k \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi_m} \frac{\partial \xi_m}{\partial x_i}$$

一般地

$$\frac{\partial^n u}{\partial x_{x_1}^{l_1} \cdots \partial x_k^{l_k}} = \frac{\partial^n u}{\partial \xi_k^n} \left(\frac{\partial \xi_k}{\partial x_1}\right)^{l_1} \cdots \left(\frac{\partial \xi_k}{\partial x_k}\right)^{l_k} + \cdots$$

其中省略号中仅含有低于对 ξ_{ℓ} 的 n 阶偏导数的项。代入(1)式得 u 关于 ξ ··· , ξ_{ℓ} 的 方程

$$\left[\sum_{l_1+\cdots l_k=n} A_{l_1\cdots l_k} \left(\frac{\partial \xi_k}{\partial x_1}\right)^{l_1} \cdots \left(\frac{\partial \xi_k}{\partial x_k}\right)^{l_k} \right] \frac{\partial^n u}{\partial \xi^n} + \cdots = 0$$

由此知当在 $G(x_1, \dots x_k) = 0$ 上

$$\sum_{l_1 + \dots + l_k = n} A_{l_1 \dots l_k} \left(\frac{\partial \xi_k}{\partial x_1} \right)^{l_1} \dots \left(\frac{\partial \xi_k}{\partial x_k} \right)^{l_k}$$

$$= \sum_{l_1 + \cdots + l_k = n} A_{l_1 \cdots l_k} \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial x_1} \right)^{l_1} \cdots \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial x_k} \right)^{l_k} \neq 0$$

时, \mathbf{u} 对 ξ 的 \mathbf{n} 阶外导数唯一确定,因此不可能产生间断。因此弱间断面必须满足

$$\sum_{l_1+\cdots+l_k=n} A_{l_1\cdots l_k} \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial x_1}\right)^{l_1} \cdots \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial x_k}\right)^{l_k} = 0$$

此既 G 应满足的条件。满足此条件的曲面 $G(x_1 \cdots x_k) = 0$ 叫做特征曲面,其法线方向叫做特征方向,记

$$\alpha_i = \frac{\partial G}{\partial x_i} (i = 1, \dots, k)$$

代入上式,得特征应满足的条件:

$$\sum_{l_1+\cdots+l_k=n} A_{l_1\cdots l_k} \alpha_1^{l_1} \cdots \alpha_k^{l_k} = 0$$

叫做特征方程。

§3 三类方程的比较

- 1. 试回顾以前学过的求解偏微分方程定解问题的诸方法,并指出迭加原理在哪里被用到。
- 解: 1. 将非齐次方程定解问题化为一个齐次方程定解问题和一个非齐次方程但有零初始条件的问题。它利用了线性方程可迭加原理
 - 2. 齐次化原理。它实质上也利用了线性方程可迭加的原理
 - 3. 分离变量法。它很大一部分利用迭加的原理
 - 4. 行波法解一维波动方程
 - 5. 平均值法三维波动方程柯西问题
 - 6. 降维法解二维波动方程柯西问题
 - 7. 富里埃变换法
 - 8. 格林函数法解拉普拉斯方程的边值问题。
 - 2. 证明热传导方程

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

混合问题

$$\begin{cases} u(0,t) = u(l,t) = 0 \\ u(x,0) = \varphi(x) \end{cases}$$

的解关于自变量 x (0<x<t) 和 t (t>0) 可进行任意次微分。

证:由分离变量法知,这个混合问题的解 为

$$\begin{cases} u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n e^{-\left(\frac{an\pi}{l}\right)^2 t} \sin\frac{n\pi}{l} x \\ c_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(x) \sin\frac{n\pi}{l} x dx \end{cases}$$

当 $\varphi(x)$ 有界可积时, $|c_n|$ 有界,此时级数在 $0 < x < 1, t \ge t_0 > 0$ 时绝对且一致收敛。

要证解关于自变量 x 和 t 可进行任意次微分,只需证明级数在 \sum 号下逐项微分任意次,既只需证明

级数在逐项微分任意次后仍是绝对一致收敛既可。设对 t 微分 α 次,对 x 微分 β 次,需要证

级数

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \left[-\left(\frac{cn\pi}{l}\right)^2 \right]^{\alpha} \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^{\beta} \left(\sin\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right)^{(\beta)} e^{-\left(\frac{an\pi}{l}\right)^2 t}$$

绝对且一致收敛。当 $t \ge t_0 > 0$,级数以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} M(\frac{an\pi}{l})^{2\alpha} (\frac{n\pi}{l})^{\beta} e^{-(\frac{an\pi}{l})^2 t_0}$ 为优级数。用比值法,易

证此优级数收敛。因此原级数绝对收敛且一致收敛。得证。

3. 举例说明弦振动方程不成立极值原理。

解: 函数 u(x,t) = sinatsinx 满足

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \\ u|_{x=0} = u|_{x=n} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, u_t|_{t=0} = a \sin x \end{cases}$$

它在边界 $t=0,x=0,x=\pi$ 上为零,内部不为零。因此与热传导混合问题类似的极值原理不存在。

对柯西问题:
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \\ u|_{t=0} = 0 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = e^x \end{cases}$$

解为

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} e^{\xi} d\xi = \frac{1}{2a} [e^{x+at} - e^{x-at}] = \frac{e^x}{2a} [e^{at} - e^{-at}]$$
$$= \frac{e^x}{a} shat > 0$$

但在边界 t=0, u 为零。因而不成立极值原理。

4. 若曲线 s 将区域 Ω 分成 Ω_1 与 Ω_2 两部分,函数 u(x,y) 在 $\overline{\Omega_1}$, $\overline{\Omega_2}$ 内分别二次连续可微,且满足拉普拉斯方程 Δ u=0,又 u 在 s 上一阶导数连续,试证明函数 u(x,y) 在 s 上也具有二阶连续导数,且满足方程 Δ u=0。

证:由题设在 Ω_1 , Ω_2 内分别二次连续可微,知u在s上沿s的切线方向有二阶连续偏导数以及不与s切线方向相同的任一方向有二阶"单侧"偏导数存在。因而要证在s上有二次连续偏导数,只需证在不与s切线方向相同的两个相反方向上,u的两个二阶"单侧"偏导数相等即可。

为此,设曲线s的方程, $\psi(x,y)=0$ 适当光滑,在s上任取一点,在此点邻近作可逆变换

$$\begin{cases} x = x(\xi, \eta) \\ y = y(\xi, \eta) \end{cases}$$

 $eta\eta = \psi$,且 $\psi = 0$ 时使。

$$\begin{cases} x = x(\xi, 0) \\ y = y(\xi, 0) \end{cases}$$

恰好为曲线 s: ψ (x, y)=0 的参数方程。在这个变换下所求的二阶"单侧"偏导数,就变成在 η =0 的两侧,u 对 η 的二阶"单侧"偏导数。

设对变量 ξ , η 而言, 方程 $\Delta u = 0$ 变为

$$u_{nn} = \dots$$
 (*)

其中右端未写出的项,包含 u 的二阶和低二阶且关于 η 不高于一阶的导数项,因 Δu =0 是椭圆型的,故方程(*)仍为椭圆型方程,它没有实特特征线。因此,在 η =0(即 ψ (x,y)=0,相当于 s)上给定 u、u 的一阶偏导数,以及 u 关于 ξ 的二阶偏导数(相当于沿 s 切线方向的二阶偏导数),和关于 ξ , η 的混合偏导数,就由方程(*)唯一地确定出 $u_{\eta\eta}$ e η =0 上的值。

另外,在 $^{\eta}$ =0 两侧,u 沿 $^{\eta}$ 方向以及沿 $^{\eta}$ 相反方向的两个二阶"单侧"偏导数也分别满足方程(*)。 由假设知方程(*)右端各项在 $^{\eta}$ =0 连续。因此当点 $^{\eta}$ 在 $^{\eta}$ =0 两侧沿不同方向趋于 0 时,它们都分别 趋于各自在 $^{\eta}$ =0 上的值。因此,方程(*)左端的"单侧"导数分别趋于 $^{u}_{\eta\eta}$ 在 $^{\eta}$ =0 上的值,即 u 在

回到原来的变量 x,y 知 u 在 s 上具有二阶连续偏导数。又因每个"单侧"偏导数都满足 Δu =0,故 u 在 s 上的二阶偏导数也满足 Δu =0。