

练习十一.

1. 通解为 $u(x,t) = f(x-at) + g(x+at)$

由边界条件

$$f(-at) + g(at) = \phi(t)$$

$$f(2a) + g(0) = \psi(t)$$

$$\therefore f(\eta) = \psi\left(-\frac{\eta}{2a}\right) - g(0)$$

$$g(\eta) = \phi\left(\frac{\eta}{a}\right) - \psi\left(\frac{\eta}{2a}\right) + g(0)$$

$$\therefore u(x,t) = \psi\left(\frac{t}{2} - \frac{x}{2a}\right) + \phi\left(\frac{x+at}{a}\right) - \psi\left(\frac{x+at}{2a}\right)$$



2. 对 t 取拉氏变换.

$$L[u(x,t)] = U(x,s).$$

$$a^2 \frac{\partial^2 U(x,s)}{\partial x^2} - sU = 0$$

$$U(0,s) = \frac{U_0}{s}$$

$$U(x,0) = 0$$

$$\text{通解为 } U(x,s) = C_1 e^{-\frac{\sqrt{s}}{a}x} + C_2 e^{\frac{\sqrt{s}}{a}x}$$

由有界知 $C_2 = 0$

$$U(0,s) = C_1 = \frac{U_0}{s}$$

$$\therefore U(x,s) = \frac{U_0}{s} e^{-\frac{\sqrt{s}}{a}x}$$

取拉氏逆变换

$$u(x,t) = U_0 * \frac{x}{2a\sqrt{\pi}t^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2t}}$$



3. 作拉氏变换

$$L[u(x,t)] = U(x,s)$$

$$\text{例} \begin{cases} a^2 \frac{d^2 U}{ds^2} - s^2 U = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} U(0,s) = \frac{Aw}{s^2 + w^2}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} U(x,s) \leq \bar{M} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{通解为 } U(x,s) = C_1 e^{\frac{s}{a}x} + C_2 e^{-\frac{s}{a}x}$$

$$\text{由有界 } C_1 = 0$$

$$U(0,s) = C_2 = \frac{Aw}{s^2 + w^2}$$

$$\therefore U(x,s) = \frac{Aw}{s^2 + w^2} \cdot e^{\frac{s}{a}x}$$

$$\therefore u(x,t) = A \sin w(t - \frac{x}{a}) \quad (t > \frac{x}{a})$$

$$\therefore u(x,t) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 < t < \frac{x}{a} \\ A \sin w(t - \frac{x}{a}) & t > \frac{x}{a} \end{cases}$$



练习十二.

1. 对 x 进行傅氏变换

记 $F[u(x, t)] = \bar{u}(\lambda, t)$.

$$\text{则 } \frac{d\bar{u}(\lambda, t)}{dt} = -a^2 \lambda^2 \bar{u}(\lambda, t)$$

$$\bar{u}(\lambda, 0) = \mathcal{F}[\delta(x-1) + \delta(x+1)]$$

$$\text{解得 } \bar{u}(\lambda, t) = C e^{-a^2 \lambda^2 t}$$

$$\text{代入得 } C = \mathcal{F}[\delta(x-1) + \delta(x+1)]$$

$$\therefore \bar{u}(\lambda, t) = \mathcal{F}[\delta(x-1) + \delta(x+1)] e^{-a^2 \lambda^2 t}$$

$$\text{取逆变换得 } u(x, t) = \cos t * \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi a^2 t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2 t}}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 2. u(x, y, z, t) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{t}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi (y + t \sin \theta \sin \phi) (z + t \cos \phi) \sin \theta d\theta d\phi \right) \\
 &\quad + \frac{t}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi (x + t \sin \theta \cos \phi) (z + t \cos \phi) \sin \theta d\theta d\phi \\
 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{t}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi yz \sin \theta d\theta d\phi \right) + \frac{t}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi xz \sin \theta d\theta d\phi \\
 &= yz + xzt.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. u(x, y, t) &= \frac{1}{2\pi a} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\int_0^t \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(x + p \cos \theta)^3 + (x + p \cos \theta)^2 (y + p \sin \theta)}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - p^2}} p d\theta dp \right] \\
 &= x^2(x+y) + a^2 t^2 (3x+y)
 \end{aligned}$$

