

作业1:

1. 习题3

1) 特征线 $\frac{dx}{dt} = 2$, $x(0) = c \Rightarrow x(t) = 2t + c$

沿特征线 $\frac{dU(x(t), t)}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow U = U(x(0), 0) = c^2$

又 $c = x - 2t$, 故 $u = (x - 2t)^2$

2) 特征线 $\frac{dx}{dt} = 2$, $x(0) = c \Rightarrow x(t) = 2t + c$

沿特征线 $\frac{dU}{dt} + U = (2t + c)t$

即有 ODE:
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dU}{dt} + U = (2t + c)t \\ U(0) = 2 - c \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow v(t) = -2e^{-t} + 2t^2 + (c-4)t + (c-4)$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x, t) = -2e^{-t} + 2t^2 + (x - 2t - 4)(t - 1)$$

3) 特征线 $x(t) = -\frac{t}{2} + c$

沿特征线
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dU}{dt} = \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{c}{2}\right)U \\ U(0) = u(x(0), 0) = u(c, 0) = 2ce^{\frac{c^2}{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow U = 2ce^{\frac{c^2}{2}} e^{\frac{1}{8} \frac{c}{2} t}$$

4) 特征线 $x = \tan(t + \arctan c)$

沿特征线
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dU}{dt} = U \\ U(0) = u(x(0), 0) = u(c, 0) = \arctan(c) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow U = \arctan ce^t$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x,t) = (\arctan x - t)e^t$$

2 (问题30) 对于第一个方程提法正确. 理由: 特征线总向上

第二个方程提法错误. 理由: 特征线向下, 从而 t 轴上每点

值由 x 轴上函数值给定. 从而 t 轴上不可任意取值.

紫. 题求解:

设 (x,t) 给定在特征线 $x=at$ 和 t 轴之间.

则特征线与 t 轴相交于 $(0, t - \frac{x}{a})$, 沿线 $\frac{du}{dt} = 0$, $u = c$

从而 $u(x,t) = u(0, t - \frac{x}{a}) = u(t - \frac{x}{a})$

当 $x > at$, 点 (x,t) 引的特征线与 x 轴交于 $(x-at, 0)$,

此时 $u(x,t) = \varphi(x-at)$

用经典解 $\in C^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$ 故 $u \in C^1([0, +\infty))$, $\varphi \in C^1([0, +\infty))$ 且 $u(0) = \varphi(0)$

又在 $(0,0)$ 处满足方程, 故 $u'(0) + a\varphi'(0) = 0$

3. 对卷积求导相当于先求导再卷积

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f(x-y) \varphi(y) dy \right)}{dx} &= \frac{d \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} P(x-y) f(y) dy \right)}{dx} \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \frac{dP(x-y)}{dx} f(y) dy \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} P'(x-y) f(y) dy \end{aligned}$$

由 $p = p(x) \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d) \Rightarrow \dot{p}(x-y) \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$

从而该卷积连续可微