第四章 分离变量法

4.1 预备知识

4.1.1 函数内积

在区间[a,b]上定义**二个函数f_1(x)和f_2(x)**,则它们的**内积**定义为 $\langle f_1,f_2\rangle = \int_a^b f_1(x)f_2(x)dx$

4.1.2 正交函数

二个函数 $f_1(x)$ 和 $f_2(x)$ 在区间[a,b]上是**正交的**,则它们的**内积为 0**,即 $\langle f_1, f_2 \rangle = \int_a^b f_1(x) f_2(x) dx = 0$ 例如: $f(x) = x^2, f(x) = x^3$ 在[-1,1]上是正交的。

4.1.3 正交函数系

设有一族[a,b]上的函数,满足 $\int_a^b \varphi_m(x)\varphi_n(x)dx$ $\begin{cases} = 0 & m \neq n \\ \neq 0 & m = n \end{cases}$ m,n=0,1,...

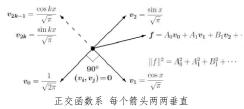
则称该函数系为定义域上的**正交函数系**,简称**正交系**,记为 $\{ \boldsymbol{\varphi}_n \}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ 或 $\{ \boldsymbol{\varphi}_n \}$

重要性质: 线性无关 例如: 函数系 $1,\cos\frac{\pi x}{l},\sin\frac{\pi x}{l},...,\cos\frac{n\pi x}{l},\sin\frac{n\pi x}{l},...为[-l,l]$ 上的正交函数系。

4.1.4 范数

一个函数f(x),若积分 $\int_a^b f^2(x)dx$ 存在,则称f**平方可积**

将 $\|\varphi\|_2 = \left[\int_a^b \varphi^2(x) dx\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 称为 φ 在 $L^2([a,b])$ 中的**范数**。范数便是函数的度量。



4.1.5 正交函数集的标准化

假设有正交函数系: $1,\cos\frac{\pi x}{l},\sin\frac{\pi x}{l},...,\cos\frac{n\pi x}{l},\sin\frac{n\pi x}{l},...$ 为[-l,l]上的正交函数系

令
$$l=\pi$$
, 然后 $\frac{()}{\sqrt{\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}()^2dx}}$, 可得 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$, $\frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{\pi}}$, $\frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{\pi}}$, ..., $\frac{\cos nx}{\sqrt{\pi}}$, ...为上的 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 标准正交系

正交系的一个重要性质就是线性无关,两两正交

4.1.6 函数的傅里叶级数展开

设f(x)是2l为周期的函数,在[-l,l]上满足(①连续或只有有限个第一类间断点(②)至多有有限个极值点

则有
$$f(x) \sim \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \right)$$
 其中
$$\begin{cases} a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx, & n = 0,1,2,\cdots \\ b_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx, & n = 1,2,\cdots \end{cases}$$

且当x是f(x)连续点时,级数收敛于f(x) (或 $\frac{1}{2}[f(x^-)+f(x^+)]_{\text{不连续时}}$)

4.1.7 二阶线性齐次常微分方程的求解问题

通解 1 相异实根 $y = C_1 e^{r_1 x} + C_2 e^{r_2 x}$

- ② 相等实根 $y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{rx}$ 根据参数变异法所求
- ③ 共轭复根 $\alpha \pm \beta i$ $y = e^{\alpha x} [C_1 \cos(\beta x) + C_2 \sin(\beta x)]$

4.2 波动方程初边值问题分离变量法求解

4.2.1 Fourier 方法

条件 物理上,机械振动或电磁振动可以看成是**多个简谐振动**(驻波) $e^{iw(t+cx)} = e^{iwt}e^{ikt}$,k = cw **的叠加** 数学上,驻波是只含变量x的函数与只含t的函数的乘积,即具有变量分离的形式

求解 由此受到启发,求解线性方程定解问题时,可尝试先求出齐次方程和齐次边界条件的具有**变量分离形式**的解, $u_n(x,t) = X_n(x)T_n(t), n = 1,2,\cdots$,然后把它们**叠加起来**,即 $u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n X_n(x) T_n(t)$,最后利用初始条件**确定各项中的系数**,使其成为定解问题的解

4.2.1.1 分离变量法求解波动方程定解问题

问题

$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{u}_{tt} = \boldsymbol{a}^2 \boldsymbol{u}_{xx}, & 0 < x < l, t > 0 \\ \boldsymbol{u}(x,0) = \boldsymbol{\phi}(x), & \boldsymbol{u}_t(x,0) = \boldsymbol{\psi}(x) \\ \boldsymbol{u}(\boldsymbol{0},t) = \boldsymbol{u}(\boldsymbol{l},t) = \boldsymbol{0}_{\text{mäble}} \end{cases}$$

分离变量 设问题有非零(非平凡)的变量分离解 u(x,t) = X(x)T(t) 将它回代到原式中:

自
$$u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx}$$
得: $X(x)T''(t) = a^2 X''(x)T(t) \xrightarrow{\text{变量整理}} \frac{T''(t)}{a^2 T(t)} = \frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = -\lambda$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0, 0 < x < l}{T''(t) + \lambda a^2 T(t) = 0, t > 0}$$
特征值问题
其边界由 $u(0,t) = u(l,t) = 0 \Rightarrow X(0)T(t) = X(l)T(t) = 0$ 得 $X(0) = X(l) = 0$,

特征值问题 问题: $\begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0, & 0 < x < l \\ X(0) = X(l) = 0 \end{cases}$

① 当
$$\lambda < 0$$
时
$$X(x) = C_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}x} + C_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}x}$$
$$X(0) = X(l) = 0$$
 代入上式
$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}l}} & \frac{1}{e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}l}} \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

不符合非零解的要求,因此, $\lambda < 0$ 不是特征值

② 当
$$\lambda = 0$$
时 $X(x) = C_1 x + C_2 \ X(0) = X(l) = 0$ 因此, $\lambda = 0$ 不是特征值

③ 当
$$\lambda > 0$$
时 $X(x) = C_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda}x + C_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda}x$ $\Rightarrow C_1 = 0 \Rightarrow X(x) = C_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda}x \Rightarrow 0 = C_2 \sin (\sqrt{\lambda}l)$ $\Rightarrow \sqrt{\lambda}l = n\pi \Rightarrow \lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2 > 0$ $X_n(x) = C_2 \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$ $n = 1, 2, \dots$ C_2 可视为1

其他方程 求解其他常微分方程, 得到特解 $u_n(x,t)$

$$T''(t) + \lambda a^2 T(t) = 0 \xrightarrow{\lambda = \lambda_n} T_n(t) = A_n \cos \frac{n\pi at}{t} + B_n \sin \frac{n\pi at}{t} (n = 1, 2, \dots) \xrightarrow{u_n(x, t) = X_n(x)T_n(t)}$$

$$u_n(x,t) = \left(a_n \cos \frac{n\pi at}{t} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi at}{t}\right) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{t}, n = 1,2,3, \dots \quad \sharp \oplus_{l} a_n = C_2 A_n, \quad b_n = C_2 B_n$$

特解叠加

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos \frac{n\pi at}{l} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi at}{l} \right) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

将n从结果中去除 且要确保该级数收敛于u(x,t), 结果与n无关

系数确定 确定 a_n, b_n 的值。利用初始条件 $u(x, 0) = \phi(x), u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x)$,得到:

$$\begin{cases} \phi(x) = u(x,0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \\ \psi(x) = u_t(x,0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \frac{n\pi a}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{@BPHERSWMRT}} \begin{cases} a_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \phi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \\ b_n = \frac{2}{n\pi a} \int_0^l \psi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \end{cases} \qquad n = 1,2, \dots$$

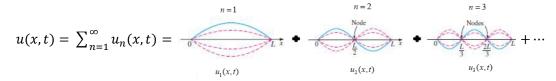
4.2.1.2 解的物理意义

驻波
$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x,t) = u_1(x,t) + u_2(x,t) + u_3(x,t) + \cdots$$

$$u_n(x,t) = \left(a_n \cos \frac{n\pi a}{l}t + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi a}{l}t\right) \sin \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right) = \sqrt{a_n^2 + b_n^2} \cos \left(\frac{n\pi a}{l}t + \alpha_n\right) \sin \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right)$$

$$u_n(x,t) = N_n \cos(\omega_n t + \alpha_n) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right)$$

其中,强度/振幅 $N_n=\sqrt{a_n^2+b_n^2}$, 圆频率 $\omega_n=\frac{n\pi a}{l}$, 初相 $\sin\alpha_n=-\frac{b_n}{N_n}$, $\cos\alpha_n=\frac{a_n}{N_n}$



4.2.2 自由边界条件下波动方程问题的求解

问题
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx}, & 0 < x < l, t > 0 \\ u(x,0) = \phi(x), & u_t(x,0) = \psi(x) \\ u_x(0,t) = u_x(l,t) = 0_{\text{两端自由}} \end{cases}$$

分离变量 设问题有非零(非平凡)的变量分离解 u(x,t) = X(x)T(t)

特征值问题
$$\begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0, & 0 < x < l \\ X'(0) = X'(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 $T''(t) + \lambda a^2 T(t) = 0, t > 0$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2 \geqslant 0 \\ X_n(x) = A_n \cos \frac{n\pi a}{l}, n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots \end{cases} T_n(t) = \begin{cases} C_0 + D_0 t & n = 0 \\ C_n \cos \frac{n\pi at}{l} + D_n \sin \frac{n\pi at}{l}, & n = 1, 2, \cdots \end{cases}$$

特解
$$u_n(x,t) = T_n(t)X_n(x) = \begin{cases} (C_0 + D_0 t)A_0 & n = 0\\ (C_n \cos \frac{n\pi at}{l} + D_n \sin \frac{n\pi at}{l})A_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} & n = 1,2,\cdots \end{cases}$$

通解
$$u(x,t) = \frac{a_0 + b_0 t}{l} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos \frac{n\pi at}{l} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi at}{l} \right) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

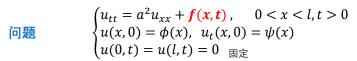
系数确定 确定 a_n, b_n 的值。利用初始条件 $u(x,0) = \phi(x), u_t(x,0) = \psi(x)$ 和特征函数的正交性得到:

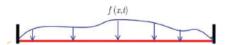
$$\begin{cases} \phi(x) = u(x,0) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \\ \psi(x) = u_t(x,0) = b_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \frac{n\pi a}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{\text{\frac{\pi_t}{2}}}} \begin{cases} a_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l \phi(x) dx \\ b_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l \psi(x) dx \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \phi(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \\ b_n = \frac{2}{n\pi a} \int_0^l \psi(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \end{cases} \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

4.3 非齐次问题的求解

4.3.1 非齐次方程+齐次边界条件





引例

求解Ax = b, $A_{n \times n}$, $b \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

- 1. $Ax = \lambda x \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} \lambda_1 & \dots & \lambda_n \\ k_1 & \dots & k_n \end{matrix}$ 满足 $Ak_i = \lambda k_i$ 这些特征值对应的特征向量两两正交。
- 2. 将x,b写为 k_i 的线性组合形式(例如 $x = \alpha_1 k_1 + \cdots + \alpha_n k_n$, $b = \langle b, k_1 \rangle + \cdots + \langle b, k_n \rangle$)
- 3. 将它们代入Ax = b, 得 $\alpha_1\lambda_1k_1 + \cdots + \alpha_n\lambda_nk_n = \langle b, k_1\rangle k_1 + \cdots + \langle b, k_n\rangle k_n$
- 4. 比对系数相同: $\alpha_i = \frac{\langle b, k_i \rangle}{\lambda}$

求正交基 (特征函数系) 第一步

设问题有非零(非平凡)的**变量分离解** u(x,t) = X(x)T(t) 则代入<u>齐次问题</u>有 $\begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0, \\ X(0) = X(l) = 0. \end{cases}$

由此解得**特征函数为:** $X_n(x) = C_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{t}, n = 1,2,\cdots$

第二步 把定解问题中的未知函数和已知函数**写成特征函数展开的形式**

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{T_n(t)}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$
 $T_n(t)$ 为待定系数 $f(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$

每个方向的**投影系数**: $f_n(t) = \frac{\left(f(x,t),\sin\frac{n\pi x}{l}\right)}{\left(\sin\frac{n\pi x}{t},\sin\frac{n\pi x}{t}\right)} \longrightarrow f_n(t) = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x,t) \sin\frac{n\pi x}{l} dx$

初始条件: $\phi(x) = u(x,0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(0) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$ $\psi(x) = u_t(x,0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T'_n(0) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$

关于 $T_n(t)$ 的定解问题:将上述函数的级数展开形式**代入原方程,求展开系数**: 第三步

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[T_n''(t) + a^2 \left(\frac{n\pi}{l} \right)^2 T_n(t) \right] \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

$$\begin{cases} T_n''(t) + \left(\frac{n\pi a}{l}\right)^2 T_n(t) = f_n(t) \\ T_n(0) = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \phi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx := a_n \\ T_n'(0) = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \psi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx := b_n \end{cases}$$
 该方程通解为其齐次方程的通解+其自身的一个特解

第四步 用**参数变易法**解关于 $T_n(t)$ 的定解问题

$$T_n''(t) + \left(\frac{n\pi a}{l}\right)^2 T_n(t) = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{il}} T_n(t) = C_1 \cos \frac{n\pi at}{l} + C_2 \sin \frac{n\pi at}{l} \xrightarrow{\text{freq}} T_n(t) = C_1(t) \cos \frac{n\pi at}{l} + C_2(t) \sin \frac{n\pi at}{l}$$

确定系数 $C_1(t)$, $C_2(t)$, 求解 $T_n''(t) + \left(\frac{n\pi a}{l}\right)^2 T_n(t) = f_n(t)$ 的一个特解。 第五步

$$T_n(t) \xrightarrow{\overline{\text{mbx}}} T_n'(t) = C_1'(t)\cos\frac{n\pi a}{l}t - \frac{n\pi a}{l}C_1(t)\sin\frac{n\pi a}{l}t + C_2'(t)\sin\frac{n\pi a}{l}t + \frac{n\pi a}{l}C_2(t)\cos\frac{n\pi a}{l}t$$

为简化方程,令 $C_1'(t)\cos\frac{n\pi a}{l}t + C_2'(t)\sin\frac{n\pi a}{l}t = 0$,则有:

$$T_n''(t) = -\frac{n\pi a}{l}C_1'(t)\sin\frac{n\pi a}{l}t - \left(\frac{n\pi a}{l}\right)^2C_1(t)\cos\frac{n\pi a}{l}t + \frac{n\pi a}{l}C_2'(t)\cos\frac{n\pi a}{l}t - \left(\frac{n\pi a}{l}\right)^2C_2(t)\sin\frac{n\pi a}{l}t$$

回代方程
$$T_n''(t) + \left(\frac{n\pi a}{l}\right)^2 T_n(t) = f_n(t)$$
 得: $-C_1'(t)\sin\frac{n\pi a}{l}t + C_2'(t)\cos\frac{n\pi a}{l}t = \frac{l}{n\pi a}f_n(t)$

可使用克莱姆法则求解 $C_1(t)$, $C_2(t)$

$$C_1'(t) = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & \sin\frac{n\pi\alpha t}{l} \\ \frac{l}{n\pi\alpha} f_n(t) & \cos\frac{n\pi\alpha t}{l} \\ \cos\frac{n\pi\alpha t}{l} & \sin\frac{n\pi\alpha t}{l} \\ -\sin\frac{n\pi\alpha t}{l} & \cos\frac{n\pi\alpha t}{l} & \cos\frac{n\pi\alpha t}{l} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} \cos\frac{n\pi\alpha t}{l} & \cos\frac{n\pi\alpha t}{l} \\ -\sin\frac{n\pi\alpha t}{l} & \cos\frac{n\pi\alpha t}{l} & \cos\frac{n\pi\alpha t}{l} \end{vmatrix}} = -\frac{l}{n\pi\alpha} f_n(t) \sin\frac{n\pi\alpha t}{l} \Rightarrow C_1(t) = -\frac{l}{n\pi\alpha} \int_0^t \sin\frac{n\pi\alpha t}{l} f_n(\tau) d\tau + c_1(=0)$$

$$C_2'(t) = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \cos\frac{n\pi\alpha t}{l} & 0 \\ -\sin\frac{n\pi\alpha t}{l} & \sin\frac{n\pi\alpha t}{l} \\ -\sin\frac{n\pi\alpha t}{l} & \sin\frac{n\pi\alpha t}{l} \\ -\sin\frac{n\pi\alpha t}{l} & \cos\frac{n\pi\alpha t}{l} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} \cos\frac{n\pi\alpha t}{l} \\ -\sin\frac{n\pi\alpha t}{l} & \cos\frac{n\pi\alpha t}{l} \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{l}{n\pi\alpha} f_n(t) \cos\frac{n\pi\alpha t}{l} \Rightarrow C_2(t) = \frac{l}{n\pi\alpha} \int_0^t \cos\frac{n\pi\alpha t}{l} f_n(\tau) d\tau + c_2(=0)$$

确定 $T_n(t)$ 方程 $T_n''(t) + \left(\frac{n\pi a}{t}\right)^2 T_n(t) = 0$ 第六步

解: $T_n(t) = C_1 \cos \frac{n\pi at}{l} + C_2 \sin \frac{n\pi at}{l} + C_1(t) \cos \frac{n\pi at}{l} + C_2(t) \sin \frac{n\pi at}{l}$

其中
$$\begin{cases} C_1(t) = -\frac{l}{n\pi a} \int_0^t \sin\frac{n\pi a\tau}{l} f_n(\tau) d\tau \\ C_2(t) = \frac{l}{n\pi a} \int_0^t \cos\frac{n\pi a\tau}{l} f_n(\tau) d\tau \end{cases}$$
 代入方程并化简可得:

通解表达 $T_n(t) = C_1 \cos \frac{n\pi at}{l} + C_2 \sin \frac{n\pi at}{l} + \frac{l}{n\pi a} \int_0^t f_n(\tau) \sin \frac{n\pi a(t-\tau)}{l} d\tau$

边界代入又有: $\begin{cases} T_n(0) = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \phi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx := a_n \\ T_n'(0) = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \psi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx := b_n \end{cases}$ 故: $T_n(0) = \mathbf{C_1} = \mathbf{a_n}, \ T_n'(0) = \mathbf{C_2} = \frac{l}{n\pi a} \mathbf{b_n}$

最终得到: $T_n(t) = a_n \cos \frac{n\pi at}{l} + \frac{lb_n}{n\pi a} \sin \frac{n\pi at}{l} + \frac{l}{n\pi a} \int_{0}^{t} f_n(\tau) \sin \frac{n\pi a(t-\tau)}{l} d\tau$

给出原问题的解 由于有: $u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{t}$, 所以: 第七步

> $u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos \frac{n\pi at}{l} + \frac{b_n l}{n\pi a} \sin \frac{n\pi at}{l} \right) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{l}{n\pi a} \left[\int_0^t f_n(\tau) \sin \frac{n\pi a(t-\tau)}{l} d\tau \right] \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$ 齐次方程部分

典型模型-共振现象

 $u_{tt} = u_{xx} + \sin wt \sin 2x \qquad 0 < x < \pi$ $\begin{cases} u(x,0) = 0, u_t(x,0) = 0, \end{cases}$ $u(0,t) = u(\pi,t) = 0$

 $f_n(t) = \frac{2}{i} \int_0^1 f(x, t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{i} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^x \sin wt \sin 2x \sin nx \, dx = \begin{cases} \sin wt & n = 2\\ 0 & n \neq 2 \end{cases}$ 解

 $u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{l}{n\pi a} \int_0^t f_n(\tau) \sin\frac{n\pi a}{l} (t-\tau) d\tau \sin\frac{n\pi x}{l} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \sin w\tau \sin 2(t-\tau) d\tau \sin 2x$

 $u(x,t) = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{8}\sin 2t - \frac{1}{4}t\cos 2t\right)\sin 2x, & w = 2\\ -\frac{2\sin wt - w\sin 2t}{2(w^2 - 4)}\sin 2x, & w \neq 2 \end{cases}$ (固有频率 $\frac{2\pi a}{l}$)

这表明. 当w=2时. 位移随时间增加线性增长,不断增大,实际应用中为避免共振的发生,常常要控 物理 制自由项的振动频率. 让它w≠2

4.3.2 非齐次方程+非齐次边界条件 [必考]

4.3.2.1 非齐次项与时间有关

问题
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} + f(x,t), & 0 < x < l, t > 0 \\ u(x,0) = \phi(x), & u_t(x,0) = \psi(x) \\ u(\mathbf{0},t) = p(t), & u(l,t) = q(t) \end{cases}$$
 求解 引入边界齐次化函数 $\omega(x,t) \leftarrow \begin{cases} \omega(0,t) = p(t) \\ \omega(l,t) = q(t) \end{cases}$

其中:
$$\omega(x,t) = \frac{1}{l}[q(t)-p(t)]x+p(t)$$
 直线方程

其中:
$$\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{t}) = \begin{cases} v_{tt} = a^2 v_{xx} + \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{t}) - \omega_{tt} & 0 < x < l, t > 0 \\ v(x, 0) = \phi(x) - \omega(x, 0), & v_t(x, 0) = \psi(x) - \omega_t(x, 0) & 0 \le x \le l \\ v(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{t}) = v(\mathbf{l}, \mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{0} & t \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

4.3.2.2 非齐次项与时间无关

问题
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} + f(x) \\ u(x,0) = \phi(x), \ u_t(x,0) = \psi(x) \\ \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{0},\mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{A}, \quad \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{l},\mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{B} \end{cases}$$

求解
$$u(x,t) = v(x,t) + w(x,t)$$
 引入边界齐次化函数 $w(x)$

$$\begin{cases} a^2 w_{xx} + f(x) = 0 \\ w(0) = A \quad w(l) = B \end{cases} \begin{cases} v_{tt} = a^2 v_{xx} + a^2 w_{xx} + f(x) \\ v(x,0) = u(x,0) - w(x) = \phi(x) - w(x), \\ v(0,t) = u(0,t) - w(0) = A - w(0) = 0 \\ v(l,t) = u(l,t) - w(l) = B - w(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$

即取
$$w(x) = A + \frac{(B-A)x}{l} + \frac{x}{a^2l} \int_0^l \left[\int_0^{\eta} f(\xi) d\xi \right] d\eta - \frac{1}{a^2} \int_0^{\pi} \left[\int_0^{\eta} f(\xi) d\xi \right] d\eta$$

4.3.2.3 其他类型边界条件

(1)
$$u(0,t) = p(t), u_x(l,t) = q(t)$$
 $w(x,t) = q(t)x + p(t)$

③
$$u_x(0,t) = p(t), u_x(l,t) = q(t)$$
 $w(x,t) = p(t)x + \frac{q(t) - p(t)}{2l}x^2$