

2.

一阶线性方程 特征线法, 找 $X(t)$ 使 $\frac{d u(X(t), t)}{dt} = 0$.

波动方程: 用特征线得到一维时的 D'Alembert 公式.

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(x+at) + \varphi(x-at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} f(z) dz$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t d\tau \int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} f(z, \tau) dz,$$

$$\text{为方程} \begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = f(x) & x \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x) \\ u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$

的解.

高维基本解.

1) 边值问题和混合边值问题的转化 (有界域上)

2) 半无界问题的奇偶延拓.

能量不等式 例 2.3.13)

$$\text{Cauchy 不等式, } ab \leq \frac{1}{2m} a^2 + \frac{1}{2n} b^2.$$

Gronwall 不等式.

$$\text{设函数 } \Omega \text{ 满足 } \frac{d\Omega(\tau)}{d\tau} \leq c\Omega(\tau) + F(\tau)$$

$$\text{则有 } \Omega(\tau) \leq \Omega(0) e^{c\tau} + \int_0^\tau e^{c(\tau-t)} F(t) dt.$$

特征值

有界域, 分离变量法, 特征函数系

$$\text{广义解的定义 } \langle Lu, v \rangle = \langle u, L^*v \rangle$$

广义解唯一, 古典解为广义解.

例 2.3.13) 用分离变量法解.

$$\begin{cases} Lu = A, (x, t) \in \mathbb{R}, \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=l} = B, t \geq 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \frac{Bx}{l}, u_t|_{t=0} = 0, 0 \leq x \leq l. \end{cases}$$

证: 令 $v = u - \frac{Bx}{l}$ 齐次化方程, 分离变量 $v(x, t) = X(x)T(t)$

$$X \frac{dT}{dt} - a^2 \frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{T'}{aT} = \frac{X''}{X} = -\lambda, \Rightarrow$$

结合初值, $\lambda \geq 0$, $X_n(x) = \sin \beta_n x$, $\beta_n = \frac{n\pi}{l}$, $\lambda_n = \beta_n^2$,

令 $v(x, t) = \sum X_n(x) T_n(t)$, 有

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n(x) (T_n'' + \lambda_n a^2 T_n) = A, \\ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n(x) T_n(0) = 0, \\ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n(x) T_n'(0) = 0. \end{cases}$$

解得 $T_n'' + \lambda_n a^2 T_n = A_n$, $T_n(0) = T_n'(0) = 0$.

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

$$\Rightarrow T_n(t) = \frac{A_n}{2\beta_n^2} + C_1 \cos(a\beta_n t) + C_2 \sin(a\beta_n t), \Rightarrow C_1 = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_2 = 0, n = 2k; \\ C_2 = \frac{4A l^2}{a^2 n^2 \pi^2}, n = 2k+1; \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow v(x, t) = \frac{B}{l} x + \sum_{n=1, 2, 4, \dots}^{\infty} \frac{4A l^2}{a^2 n^2 \pi^2} (1 - \cos \frac{n\pi t}{l}) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}.$$

例 2.3.14) 用特征线法解 $\begin{cases} u_t + 2u_x = 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = x^2. \end{cases}$

证: $\frac{dx}{dt} = 2$, $x(0) = l \Rightarrow x = x(t, l) = 2t + l$.

$$\frac{d(u(x(t, l), t))}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow u(x(t, l), t) = u(l, 0) = l^2 \Rightarrow u(x, t) = (x - 2t)^2.$$

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3.1.

Fourier 变换: $f \rightarrow \hat{f}$

若 $f \in L(-\infty, \infty)$, 则 $\hat{f}(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-i\lambda x} dx$,

若 $f \in L(-\infty, \infty) \cap C(-\infty, \infty)$, 则逆变换 $\hat{f} \rightarrow (f)^{\vee} = f$.

$$(\hat{f})^{\vee} = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-N}^N \hat{f}(\omega) e^{i\omega x} d\omega$$

性质: 1). 线性, $a\hat{f}_1 + b\hat{f}_2 = (af_1 + bf_2)^{\wedge}$

2). 微分, $(\frac{d\hat{f}}{d\lambda})^{\wedge} = i\lambda \hat{f}$, $(\Delta \hat{f})^{\wedge} = -|\lambda|^2 \hat{f}$,

3). 平移与指数交换, $\tau_h f = f(x+h)$, 则

$$(\tau_h f)^{\wedge} = e^{i\lambda h} \hat{f}^{\wedge}, (e^{-i\lambda h} \hat{f})^{\wedge} = \tau_h f^{\wedge}$$

4). 多项式, 由 (2), 设 p 为一多项式, 则有

$$(p(x)f)^{\wedge} = p(i\frac{d}{d\lambda}) \hat{f}$$

$$(p(\frac{d}{dx} f))^{\wedge} = p(i\lambda) \hat{f}$$

5). 伸缩, $(f(kx))^{\wedge} = \frac{1}{|k|} \hat{f}(\frac{\lambda}{k})$

6). 乘法与卷积交换.

$$(f * g)^{\wedge} = \sqrt{2\pi} \hat{f} \hat{g}, (f \cdot g)^{\wedge} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \hat{f} * \hat{g}$$

例: 1). $f_1(x) = \chi_{[-A, A]} \Rightarrow \hat{f}_1(\lambda) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{\sin \lambda A}{\lambda}$

2). $f_2(x) = e^{-x} \chi_{[0, \infty)} \Rightarrow \hat{f}_2(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{1+i\lambda}$

3). $f_3(x) = e^{-|x|} \Rightarrow \hat{f}_3(\lambda) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{1+\lambda^2}$

4). $f_4(x) = e^{-x^2} \Rightarrow \hat{f}_4(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{4}}$

高维 Poisson 核. $K(x, y, t) = \frac{1}{(4\pi at)^{\frac{n}{2}}} e^{-\frac{|x-y|^2}{4at}}$, n 维时 $\begin{cases} u_t - au\Delta u = f \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow u(x, t) = \int K(x, y, t) \varphi(y, 0) dy + \int_0^t \left(\int K(x, y, t-s) f(y, s) dy \right) ds$$

广义函数:

广义函数空间. $D'(\Omega)$ 定义为 $D(\Omega)$ 的对偶空间, 其中 $D(\Omega)$ 拓扑由 $C_0^\infty(\Omega)$, $k=1, \dots, \infty$ 决定, 即对 $\forall V_k \in D(\Omega)$, 有,

$$1). V_i = V_j \Leftrightarrow V_i(\varphi) = V_j(\varphi), \forall \varphi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$$

$$2). V_k \rightarrow V_0 \Leftrightarrow \lim V_k(\varphi) = V_0(\varphi), \forall \varphi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$$

例: $f_n(x) = \sqrt{n} e^{-nx^2} \in D(-\infty, \infty)$, $f_n \rightarrow \delta_0$.

例: $\delta_x(\varphi) = \varphi(x)$, 有 $\delta_x \in D'(\Omega)$

定义运算: 设 $u, v \in D'(\Omega)$, $f \in C^\infty(a, b)$

则 1). $f u \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f u(\varphi) = u(f \varphi)$:

3) $f * u \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f * u(\varphi) = u(f * \varphi)$. $f \delta_0 = f(x)$

2). $D u \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} D u(\varphi) = -u(D \varphi)$

4) $D(u \cdot v) = Du \cdot v + Dv \cdot u$

例: $H(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$ $H' = \delta_0$

广义 Fourier 变换 $\hat{f}(\varphi) = f(\varphi)$ 对 $\forall \varphi$ 为递减函数.

基解: $\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 \Delta u = f \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi \end{cases}$ 的基本解为 $H(x, y, t)$ 使

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial H(x, y, t, s)}{\partial s} - a^2 \Delta_y H(x, y, t, s) = \delta_{y, s}(x, t) \\ H(x, 0, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

例 3.5 (3). $x \delta^{(m)}(\varphi) = \delta^{(m)}(x \varphi) = (-1)^m \delta(D^m(x \varphi)) = (-1)^m D^m(x \varphi)(0) = (-1)^m m D^{m-1} \varphi(0)$
 $= -m \delta^{(m-1)}(\varphi)$

(5). $(H \rho)'(\varphi) = -H \rho(\varphi)' = -H(\rho \varphi)' = -H(\rho \varphi)' - \rho' \varphi = \rho \varphi(0) + H \rho'(\varphi)$
 $= (\delta \rho + H \rho')(\varphi)$

例 3.6 (1). $|x|^{(m)}(\varphi) = (-1)^m \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x| \varphi^{(m)} = 2 \langle \delta^{(m-2)}, \varphi \rangle, m \geq 2$

$|x|' = H(x) - H(-x)$

(3) $(H e^{\rho x})^{(2)} = \rho^2 H e^{\rho x} + 2 \rho \delta + \delta' e^{\rho x}$.

证 $(\delta' e^{\rho x} + \rho \delta)(\varphi) = \delta'(e^{\rho x} \varphi) + \delta(\rho \varphi) = -\delta'(\varphi)$.

例 3.7 (3) $(x^2 \chi_{[-1, 1]})' = 2x \chi_{[-1, 1]} + x^2 [H(x+1) - H(x-1)]' = 2x \chi_{[-1, 1]} + x^2 (\delta_1 - \delta_{-1})$

例 3.8 (1). $\hat{\delta}(x-x_0) \varphi = \langle \delta(x-x_0), \varphi \rangle = e^{-ix_0 x} (\varphi)$.

例 3.9 (5), 设 u 满足

$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 u_{xx} + h(u-u_0) = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \\ u_x|_{x=0, l} = 0. \end{cases}$$

证: $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} u(x, t) = u_0$.

有令 $v = e^{ht}(u-u_0)$ 则

$$\begin{cases} v_t - a^2 v_{xx} = 0 \\ v|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) - u_0 \\ v_x|_{x=0, l} = 0. \end{cases}$$

解得: $v(x, t) = (\varphi - u_0) + \sum (\varphi_n - u_0) e^{-(\frac{a n \pi}{l})^2 t} \cos \frac{n \pi}{l} x \rightarrow \varphi - u_0$
由 $h > 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} u = u_0$.

补充题

$f(x) = \begin{cases} \log |x| & n=2 \\ 1/|x|^{n-2} & n \geq 3. \end{cases}$ 满足 $\Delta f = \delta_0 \in C$

证: 知 f 可积在 0 点外, f 光滑且

$$\Delta f = \sum \partial_i^2 \left(\frac{x_i^2}{r^n} \right) = \sum \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} - n \frac{x_i x_j}{r^{n+2}} \right) = \sum \frac{1}{r^n} - \frac{n}{r^n} = 0,$$

对 $\forall \varphi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f \Delta \phi = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus B_\varepsilon(0)} f \Delta \phi = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(\int_{\partial B_\varepsilon(0)} f \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} ds + \int_{\partial B_\varepsilon(0)} \phi \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} ds \right) + \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus B_\varepsilon(0)} \Delta \phi = 0$$

$T \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 但 $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\partial B_\varepsilon(0)} \left(f \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} + \phi \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \right) d's' = C \phi(0)$

另: 设 T 为一分布, 且 $T' = 0$, 证 $T = \text{const}$.

证: $\forall \varphi$ 速降函数 $\langle \hat{T}, \varphi \rangle = \langle T', \hat{\varphi} \rangle = -\langle T, \hat{\varphi}' \rangle = -\langle T, i x \varphi \rangle = \langle \hat{T}, i x \varphi \rangle = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \hat{T} = C \delta_0 \Rightarrow T = \text{const. } C$

3.3

弱极值原理:

1) 设算子 $Lu = u_t - a^2 \Delta u$, 若 $u \in C^{2,1}(\bar{Q}) \cap C(\bar{Q})$ 满足;

$$Lu = f \leq 0,$$

$$\text{则 } \sup_{\bar{Q}} u \leq \sup_{\Gamma} u \quad \Gamma = \partial Q$$

2) 设算子: $Lu = u_t - a^2 \Delta u + b_i u_i + c u$, 若

$$Lu = f \leq 0.$$

$$\text{则 } \sup_{\bar{Q}} u^+ \leq \sup_{\Gamma} u^+$$

2.2) 设 $c \geq -c_0$, 且 $f \leq 0$, $\sup_{\Gamma} u \leq 0$, 则 $\sup_{\bar{Q}} u \leq 0$.

2.3) 比较原理, 同 2.2), $c \geq -c_0$

设 $Lu \leq Lv$, $(u-v)|_{\Gamma} \leq 0$, 则 $(u-v)|_{\bar{Q}} \leq 0$.

由此推最大模估计:

例 13: 设 $u \in C^{2,1}(\bar{Q}_T)$, $u_t \in C^{1,1}(\bar{Q}_T)$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} u_t - u_{xx} = f(x, t) \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \\ u|_{x=0} = u|_{x=l} = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则 } v = u_t \text{ 满足 } \begin{cases} v_t - v_{xx} = f_t \\ v|_{t=0} = \varphi_{xx} + f \\ v|_{x=0} = v|_{x=l} = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sup_{\bar{Q}} |u_t| = \sup_{\bar{Q}} |v| \leq C(\|f\|_{C^1} + \|\varphi''\|_{C^0})$$

例 20: 设 $u \in C(\bar{Q}_T) \cap C^{1,1}(\bar{Q}_T)$ 满足

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

$\varphi \in [0, 1]$, $a(x, t) \in C(\bar{Q}_T)$, $\varphi \geq 0$.

则 $0 \leq u(x, t) \leq M \varphi(x)$

证: 由 u 连续及 $u|_{\Gamma} \geq 0$, 考虑到

$$Lu = u_t - u_{xx} + (u-a)u = 0 \Rightarrow (u-a)_t - (u-a)_{xx} + (u-a)u = 0$$

知在 t 小时有 $\inf_{Q_t} (u-a) \leq C$,

令 $v(x, t) = u-a$, 则 $-u$ 满足

$$(-u)_t - a^2(-u)_{xx} + C(-u) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sup_{Q_t} -u \leq \sup_{\partial Q_t} -u \leq 0 \Rightarrow \text{在 } Q_t \text{ 上 } u \geq 0.$$

由 t 任意性, $u \geq 0$.

从而令 $C = \sup |a(x, t)|$ 得到: 对 $v = u e^{Ct}$.

$$v_t - a^2 v_{xx} + (C - a(x, t))v \leq 0.$$

$$\text{从而 } u(x, t) \leq e^{Ct} \sup_{Q_t} v \leq e^{Ct} \sup_{\Gamma} v \leq e^{Ct} \|\phi\|_{L^\infty}.$$

例 8.24: 半无界问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = f \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi & x \in \mathbb{R}^+ \\ u|_{x=0} = u & t \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

的解是唯一的, (不妨设 $f = \varphi = u = 0$)

证: 在 $Q_{L,T} = [0, L] \times [0, T]$ 上考虑. 上下解

$$w_{\pm} = \frac{K}{L^2} (2a^2 t + x^2) \pm u, \quad K = \sup |u|$$

$$\begin{cases} L(w_{\pm}) = 0, \\ w_{\pm}|_{\partial Q_{L,T}} \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow |u| \leq \frac{K}{L^2} (2a^2 t + x^2) \quad \text{令 } L=0 \Rightarrow u \equiv 0.$$

极值原理:

考虑椭圆算子:

$$L(u) = -a_{ij} u_{ij} + b_i u + cu = f \quad \text{on } \Omega.$$

其中: a_{ij} 为半正定矩阵, $c \geq 0$.假设 u 满足给定边界条件. 我们想控制 u 在内部的 L^∞ 模.
假设 $u \in C^2(\bar{\Omega}) \cap C^1(\bar{\Omega})$. $-a_{ij} u_{ij} = \Delta u$.

1). 极值原理.

设 $u = \varphi$ on $\partial\Omega$, $f \leq 0$, 则 $\sup_{\Omega} u^+ \leq \sup_{\partial\Omega} u^+$

2). 弱极值原理.

设 $u = \varphi$ on $\partial\Omega$, $f \leq 0$, c, b 有界, 则

$$w = u + \frac{1}{2} a u^2 \quad \text{对 } a \text{ 较大满足 1).}$$

$$\text{令 } \lambda \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \sup_{\Omega} u \leq \sup_{\partial\Omega} u^+$$

3). Hopf 引理:

设 $f \leq 0$, b, c 有界, $u = \varphi$ on $\partial\Omega$, φ 在 $x_0 \in \partial\Omega$ 取严格极大值 $\varphi(x_0) \geq 0$
 Ω 满足内球条件, $\langle \nu, n \rangle > \frac{\pi}{2}$, n 为 x_0 处外法向,

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} \Big|_{x=x_0} > 0.$$

4). 强极值原理.

设 Ω 有界, b, c 有界; u 在内部达到极大值, 则 u 恒为常数.

5). Dirichlet 问题的先验估计.

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u = f(x), & \text{on } \Omega, \\ u|_{\partial\Omega} = \varphi(x) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sup_{\Omega} |u| \leq C \sup_{\Omega} |f| + \sup_{\partial\Omega} |\varphi|$$

例 4.1 (2). 设 u 满足
$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u + cu = f & \text{on } \Omega \\ u|_{\partial\Omega} = 0 \end{cases}$$

证: 若 $c(x) \geq 0$, 且有界, 令 $Lw = -\Delta w + cw$, $w = C|f|_{L^2}(d^2 - |x|^2)$, $d = \text{diam } \Omega$.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} Lu \leq Lw & \text{in } \Omega \\ u \leq w & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sup_{\Omega} u \leq \sup_{\Omega} (u-w) + |w|_{L^\infty} \leq \sup_{\partial\Omega} (u-w)^+ + |w|_{L^\infty} \leq C|f|_{L^2}$$

类似: $\sup_{\Omega} -u \leq C|f|_{L^2}$.

例 4.2 (2). 设 u 满足
$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u + cu = f & \text{on } \Omega \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} + au = \varphi_1 & \text{on } \partial\Omega_1 \\ u = \varphi_2 & \text{on } \partial\Omega_2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \partial\Omega_1 \cup \partial\Omega_2 = \partial\Omega \\ \partial\Omega_2 \neq \emptyset \end{matrix}$$

若 $c \geq 0$, $a \geq 0$, c 有界, $\partial\Omega$ 满足内球条件, 则解唯一;

证: 不妨设 $\varphi_1 = \varphi_2 = f = 0$. 下证 $u = 0$.

设 $\sup_{\Omega} u > 0$, 类似强极值原理, 知 u 极大值在 $x_0 \in \partial\Omega$, 取到且严格

$$\Rightarrow 0 = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} + au \right) \Big|_{x_0} > \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \Big|_{x_0} > 0 \quad \text{Hopf's.}$$

例 4.4 设定解问题
$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u + \varepsilon b_i u_i + cu = f, & \text{on } \Omega \\ u = 0, & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \end{cases}$$

且 $c > \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon b_i^2$, 则解唯一,

证: 有 $\int_{\Omega} (-\Delta u + \varepsilon b_i u_i + cu) u = \int_{\Omega} f u \leq \left(\int_{\Omega} u^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int_{\Omega} f^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

而 $\int_{\Omega} (-\Delta u + \varepsilon b_i u_i + cu) u \geq \int_{\Omega} (|u|^2 + cu^2 - \varepsilon (\frac{1}{4} b_i^2 u^2 + u_i^2))$

即 $\int_{\Omega} (c - \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon b_i^2) u^2 < \left(\int_{\Omega} u^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int_{\Omega} f^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

若 $c - \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon b_i^2 \geq c_0 > 0$, 即证!

4.2

定理: (Green 公式) 对 $u, v \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C^1(\bar{\Omega})$, $\partial\Omega$ 分段光滑.

$$\int_{\Omega} (u \Delta v - v \Delta u) = \int_{\partial\Omega} (u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}),$$

定义: 基本解,
$$\Gamma(x, z) = \begin{cases} \ln|x-z| & n=2 \\ \frac{1}{(n-2)!} |x-z|^{2-n} & n \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

为 Laplace 算子的基本解, 即在分布意义下.

$$\Delta_x \Gamma(x, z) = \delta_z$$

设 Ω 分段光滑, $u \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C^1(\bar{\Omega})$, 则

$$u(x) = - \int_{\Omega} \Gamma(x, y) \Delta u(y) dy + \int_{\partial\Omega} \Gamma(x, y) \frac{\partial u(y)}{\partial n} - \int_{\partial\Omega} \frac{\partial \Gamma(x, y)}{\partial n} u(y)$$

$n=2$ 维时的有界区域上格林函数 $G(z_1, z_2)$, $z_1 = (x_1, y_1)$, $z_2 = (x_2, y_2)$ 若 G 满足

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_{z_1} G(z_1, z_2) = \delta_{z_2} & \text{广义解意义下} \\ G|_{\partial\Omega} = 0 \end{cases}$$

单位圆上格林函数为 $G(z_1, z_2) = \frac{1}{2\pi} (\ln|z_1 - z_2| - \ln|z_1 - z_2/\bar{z}_2|)$

例 4.17. 求下列区域上的格林函数 (关于 Dirichlet 边值).

1). Ω 为上半平面, 取 $z = x + iy$

对称开拓 $\Rightarrow G(z_1, z_2) = \frac{1}{2\pi} (\ln|z_1 - z_2| - \ln|z_1 - \bar{z}_2|)$

2). Ω 为第一象限.

对称开拓 $\Rightarrow G(z_1, z_2) = \frac{1}{4\pi} (\ln|z_1 - z_2| + \ln|z_1 + z_2| - \ln|z_1 - \bar{z}_2| - \ln|z_1 + \bar{z}_2|)$

3). Ω 为带形区域, $\{x, y \mid -\infty < x < \infty, a < y < b\}$

$F: \ln \frac{z-b}{z-a}$, $w(z_1, z_2) = (F(z_1) - F(z_2)) / (F(z_1) - F(z_2))$, $G = \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \frac{1}{|w(z_1, z_2)|}$

设 $F: D_1 \rightarrow \Omega$ 是全纯映射. 则有 $\Delta u(F) = \Delta u \cdot |DF|^2$, 故二维时对单连通区域只需找出相应共形变换 F 即可.

例 4.20. 求 $R_2^+ = \{(x, y) \mid -\infty < x < \infty, y > 0\}$ 上的 Dirichlet 问题.

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0, & (x, y) \in R_2^+ \\ u|_{y=0} = u_0(x), & -\infty < x < \infty. \end{cases}$$

的有界解:

解 有格林函数 $G(z, z_2) = \frac{1}{2\pi} (\ln|z - z_2| - \ln|z - \bar{z}_2|)$.

$$\text{从而 } \frac{\partial G}{\partial n} \Big|_{\partial R_2^+} = -\frac{y_2}{\pi(x - x_2)^2 + y_2^2}.$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x, y) = - \int_{\partial R_2^+} \frac{\partial G}{\partial n} u_0 = \frac{y_2}{\pi} \int \frac{u_0(x)}{(x - x_2)^2 + y_2^2} dx =$$

(3) 当 $u_0 = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \frac{y}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x-t)^2 + y^2} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = 2y^2 \left(\frac{1}{2i} \frac{1}{(z-x)^2 + y^2} + \frac{1}{2iy(1+(x+iy)^2)} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{(y+1)^2 + x^2} \end{aligned}$$

4.3.

性质: 设 u 为调和函数在 Ω 上, 则对 $\forall B_R(p_0) \subset \Omega$ 有:

$$u(p_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \int_{\partial B_R(p_0)} u \, dl.$$

反之也成立.

例 4.24. 若 u 满足平均值性质, 则 $u \in C^\infty(\Omega)$ 且 $\Delta u = 0$.

证明: 1) 取磨光对称函数 J , 令 $J_\varepsilon(x) = J(\frac{x}{\varepsilon}) \frac{1}{\varepsilon^n}$.

则有 $u = u * J_\varepsilon \in C^\infty(\Omega)$

再对 $\phi(r) = \frac{1}{2\pi r} \int_{\partial B_r(p_0)} u \, dl$ 微分有

$$\phi'(r) = \frac{1}{2\pi r} \int_{\partial B_r(p_0)} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \, dl = \int_{\partial B_r(p_0)} \Delta u \, dl \quad \text{令 } r \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \Delta u \equiv 0$$

2) 构造 v 使

$$\begin{cases} \Delta v = 0, \text{ on } B_r(p_0) \\ v = u \text{ on } \partial B_r(p_0) \end{cases}$$

则 $u-v$ 满足平均值性质 $\Rightarrow \sup_{\partial B_r(p_0)} |u-v| = \sup_{\partial B_r(p_0)} |u-v| = 0 \Rightarrow u \equiv v$.

定理: Harnack 不等式.

设 u 在 $B_R(p_0)$ 内调和, 则对 $\forall p \in B_r(p_0)$, $r < R$ 有

$$\frac{R-r}{R+r} u(p_0) \leq u(p) \leq \frac{R+r}{R-r} u(p_0)$$

定理: Liouville 定理.

全平面上有上(下)界调和函数为常数.

例 4.25. 调和函数的一致极限为调和函数.

证: 因为平均值等式在一致极限下满足.

4.4.

把方程的求解转化为求变分问题的极小值.

例 $J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2$,

设 u_0 s.t. $J(u_0) = \inf_{u \in C_0^\infty, u|_{\partial\Omega} = \varphi} J(u)$.

则任取 $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$, $J(u_0 + t\varphi) \geq J(u_0)$.

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{J(u_0 + t\varphi) - J(u_0)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left(\int \nabla u_0 \cdot \nabla \varphi + o(t) \right) = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow -\int \Delta u \varphi = \int \nabla u \cdot \nabla \varphi = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta u = 0.$$

但通常变分问题极小值不一定在 $C^2(\Omega)$ 中存在, 引进空间 H .

定义: $u \in H_1(\Omega)$, 如果下式之一成立, 且 $u \in L^2(\Omega)$

1), $\exists u_k \in C^1(\bar{\Omega})$, s.t. $\exists \nabla u_k \in L^2(\Omega)$, 使

$$\|u_k - u\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \rightarrow 0, \quad \|\nabla u_k - \nabla u\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \rightarrow 0;$$

2), 对任意 $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\bar{\Omega})$,

$$\int u \cdot \nabla \varphi = - \int \nabla u \cdot \varphi$$

且 $\nabla u \in L^2(\Omega)$, 即 u 的广义导数可用 $L^2(\Omega)$ 中函数表示.

此时定义范数 $\|u\|_{H_1(\Omega)} = \left(\int_{\Omega} (u^2 + |\nabla u|^2) \right)^{1/2}$,

知 $H_1(\Omega)$ 是一完备空间, 类似定义 $H_0(\Omega)$ 为 $C_0^\infty(\bar{\Omega})$ 关于 $\|\cdot\|_{H_1}$ 的完备化,

我们寻求 $H_1(\Omega)$ 或 $H_0(\Omega)$ 上泛函 $J(u)$ 的存在性.

通常要求 $J(u)$ 满足:

1). 有正下界 $\inf_{u \in H_1(\Omega)} J(u) > \text{常数} C$,

2). 强制性, $\lim_{\|u\|_{H_1} \rightarrow \infty} J(u) = +\infty$, 保证可取 H_1 有界的极小化序列.

3). 一致凸性 $J(u) + J(v) - 2J(\frac{u+v}{2}) > c(\|u-v\|)$, 保证解的唯一性及极小化序列存在.

4). 连续性, 保证收敛到极小值点.

常用不等式

1). Friedrich 不等式

如果 $u \in \dot{H}_1(\Omega)$, 则 $\|u\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq \|u\|_{H_1(\Omega)}$

2). 平行四边形法则, $(a+b)^2 + (a-b)^2 = 2(a^2 + b^2)$

$$\|u+v\|_{L^2}^2 + \|u-v\|_{L^2}^2 = 2(\|u\|_{L^2}^2 + \|v\|_{L^2}^2)$$

$$\|u+v\|_{H_1}^2 + \|u-v\|_{H_1}^2 = 2(\|u\|_{H_1}^2 + \|v\|_{H_1}^2)$$

3). 迹定理

如果 $u \in H_1(\Omega)$, Ω 边界光滑, 则 $u|_{\partial\Omega}$ 是良定的, 且满足

$$\|u\|_{L^2(\partial\Omega)} \leq C \|u\|_{H_1(\Omega)}$$

特别地 $\dot{H}_1(\Omega) = \{u \in H_1(\Omega) \mid u|_{\partial\Omega} = 0\}$

(一维要会证明)

例: 4.36, Ω 习题, $f \in L_2(\Omega)$, $g \in L_2(\partial\Omega)$, 则变分问题

$$J(u) = \inf_{u \in H_1(\Omega)} J(u)$$

存在唯一解, 其中

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} (|\nabla u|^2 + u^2) - \int_{\Omega} f u - \int_{\partial\Omega} g u$$

且若 $u \in C^1(\bar{\Omega}) \cap C^2(\Omega)$, 则 u 满足,
$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u + u = f, & \Omega, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \Big|_{\partial\Omega} = g, & \partial\Omega. \end{cases}$$

证明: 1). 有下界与强制性, 由

$$\int_{\Omega} f u \leq \frac{1}{4} \int_{\Omega} u^2 + 2 \int_{\Omega} f^2$$

$$\int_{\partial\Omega} g u \leq \frac{1}{4C} \int_{\partial\Omega} u^2 + 4C \int_{\partial\Omega} g^2 \leq \frac{1}{4} \int_{\Omega} (|\nabla u|^2 + u^2) + 4C \int_{\partial\Omega} g^2$$

$$\Rightarrow J(u) \geq \frac{1}{8} \int_{\Omega} (|\nabla u|^2 + u^2) - 4C \int_{\partial\Omega} g^2 - 2 \int_{\Omega} f^2$$

2). 一致凸性, 由平行四边形法则即证. (及1))

$$-2J\left(\frac{u+v}{2}\right) + J(u) + J(v) = -\frac{1}{4} \|u-v\|_{H_1(\Omega)}^2$$

故由 u , 可取 u_k 使 $J(u_k) < \inf J + \frac{1}{k}$.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{l} = J(u_k) + J(u_l) - 2J\left(\frac{u_k + u_l}{2}\right) \geq \frac{1}{4} \|u_k - u_l\|_{H_1(\Omega)}$$

$\Rightarrow u_k$ 在 $H_1(\Omega)$ 中收敛到 u . 从而

$$J(u) = 2J(u_k) - J(2u_k - u) + \frac{1}{4} \|u_k - u\|_{H_1(\Omega)}$$

$$\leq \frac{2}{k} + \frac{1}{4} \|u_k - u\|_{H_1(\Omega)} + \inf J$$

$$\text{令 } k \rightarrow \infty \quad J(u) = \inf J.$$

由 u 为极小值点.

$$DJ(u) \cdot \phi = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{J(u+t\phi) - J(u)}{t} = 0. \text{ 对 } \forall \phi \in H_1(\Omega) \text{ 成立.}$$

$$\text{即 } \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \nabla \phi + \int_{\Omega} u \phi - \int_{\Omega} f \phi = \int_{\partial \Omega} g \phi \text{ 成立,}$$

若 $u \in C^2(\bar{\Omega}) \cap C^1(\bar{\Omega})$, 则

$$\int (\Delta u + u - f) \phi = \int_{\partial \Omega} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} + g \right) \phi.$$

由 ϕ 任意 u 满足

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u + u = f, & \text{on } \Omega, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = g, & \text{on } \partial \Omega. \end{cases}$$

例 4.31. 设 $f \in C^1(\bar{\Omega})$, 且 $f(x)$ 有界. 如果 $u \in H_1(\Omega)$, 则 $f \circ u \in H_1(\Omega)$.

证明: 取 u 的逼近列 $u_k \in H_1(\Omega)$.

$$\text{则 } \|f(u_k) - f(u_l)\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq \|f'\|_{L^\infty} \|u_k - u_l\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \rightarrow 0.$$

且下证 $f(u) Du = Df(u)$, 由 $\forall \varphi \in C_0^\infty(\bar{\Omega})$

$$\int_{\Omega} f(u) D\varphi = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} f(u_k) D\varphi = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} Du_k \cdot f'(u_k) \varphi = \int_{\Omega} Du \cdot f'(u) \varphi.$$

$$\text{但有 } f(u_k) \xrightarrow{L^2} f(u) \Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} Du f'(u_k) \varphi = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} Du f(u) \varphi.$$