偏微分复习(第二部分)

Fourier法

Fourier变换简介

记 \mathbb{R}^n 上的Fourier变换(有处定义不采用 $(2\pi)^{-n/2}$)为

$$\mathscr{F}: f(x) \mapsto \hat{f}(\xi) = (2\pi)^{-n/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) e^{-i\xi \cdot x} \mathrm{d}x.$$

相应地逆变换为

$$\mathscr{F}^{-1}: f(x) \mapsto \check{f}(\xi) = (2\pi)^{-n/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) e^{i \xi \cdot x} \mathrm{d}x.$$

对速降空间(Schwarz space) \mathcal{S} , $\mathscr{F}:\mathcal{S}\to\mathcal{S}$ 为双射. 同时, $\mathscr{F}:L^2(\Omega)\to L^2(\Omega)$ 亦为双射(设函数在相差零测集的意义下相同). 一般地, 对任意 $p\in(1,\infty)$, 有双射关系

$$\mathscr{F}:L^p(\Omega) o L^{p^*}(\Omega).$$

其中共轭指标满足 $p^{-1}+(p^*)^{-1}=1$. 该定理为Riesz-Thorin定理.

当
$$p=p^*=rac{1}{2}$$
时 ${\mathscr F}$ 保距,即对任意 $f,g\in L^2(\Omega)$ 均有

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \langle \mathscr{F}[f], \mathscr{F}[g] \rangle.$$

简单的Fourier变换

考虑 $\mathscr{F}:L^2(\mathbb{R}^n) o L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 则

- 罗保持线性,即保持自变量的加和与数乘.
- $\mathscr{F}[f \circ (-x_0)](\xi) = \hat{f}(\xi) \cdot e^{-ix_0 \cdot \xi}$.
- $\bullet \ \mathscr{F}[f\circ (c\cdot)](\xi)=c^{-n}\hat{f}(c^{-1}\xi).$
- (接上条) 对非奇异常矩阵 $A,\mathscr{F}[f\circ (A\cdot)]=(\det A)^{-1}\hat{f}(^tA^{-1}\xi).$
- $\bullet \ \ \mathscr{F}[f*g] = (2\pi)^{n/2} \mathscr{F}[f] \cdot \mathscr{F}[g].$
- $\bullet \ \ \mathscr{F}[f\cdot g]=(2\pi)^{-n/2}\mathscr{F}[f](\xi)*\mathscr{F}[g](\xi).$
- $\mathscr{F}[\partial_{x_j}f]=i\xi_j\cdot \mathscr{F}[f]$. 常以方便故记 $\mathcal{D}_{x_j}:=rac{\partial_{x_j}}{i}$.
- $\mathscr{F}[(\prod_{\alpha} i^{-k} \xi_k) \cdot f](\xi) = \partial^{\alpha} \mathscr{F}[f].$
- (接上条) 设 $lpha=(lpha(1),lpha(2),\ldots,lpha(n))$ 为指标,并定义 $\mathcal{D}^lpha=\prod_k\mathcal{D}_{x_k}^{lpha(k)}$, $\xi^lpha=\prod_k\xi_k^{lpha(k)}$.则

$$\mathscr{F}[\mathcal{D}^{lpha}f]=\xi^{lpha}\mathscr{F}[f].$$

同理, 对关于若干lpha的多项式 $P(\Lambda)=P(lpha,eta,\cdots,\gamma)$, 有

$$\mathscr{F}[\mathcal{D}^{P(\Lambda)}f]=\xi^{P(\Lambda)}\mathscr{F}[f].$$

• $\mathscr{F}^2:f(x)\mapsto f(-x).\,\mathscr{F}^4$ 恒等。

• (广义函数)
$$\mathscr{F}[\delta](\xi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}^n}$$
.

Fourier变换法应用

对以下方程

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} + a^2 u_{xxxx} = 0 \\ t = 0 : u = \varphi(x), u_t = a\psi''(x) \end{cases}$$

关于x做Fourier变换得

$$egin{cases} \hat{u}_{tt} + a^2 \xi^4 \hat{u} &= 0 \ t = 0: \hat{u} = \hat{arphi}(\xi), \hat{u}_t = -a \xi^2 \hat{\psi}(\xi) \end{cases}$$

解得
$$\hat{u}(t,\xi)=\hat{arphi}(\xi)\cos a\xi^2t-\hat{\psi}(\xi)\sin a\xi^2t$$
. 从而

$$\begin{split} u(t,x) = & \mathcal{F}^{-1}[\hat{u}(t,\cdot)](\xi) \\ = & \mathcal{F}^{-1}[\hat{\varphi}(\xi) \cdot \cos at\xi^2] - \mathcal{F}^{-1}[\hat{\psi}(\xi) \cdot \sin at\xi^2] \\ = & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\varphi * \mathcal{F}^{-1}[\cos at\xi^2] - \psi * \mathcal{F}^{-1}[\sin at\xi^2] \right) \\ = & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2at}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \varphi(\xi) \left[\cos \frac{(\xi - x)^2}{4at} + \sin \frac{(\xi - x)^2}{4at} \right] \mathrm{d}\xi \\ & + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2at}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \psi(\xi) \left[\cos \frac{(\xi - x)^2}{4at} - \sin \frac{(\xi - x)^2}{4at} \right] \mathrm{d}\xi \\ = & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{at}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \varphi(\xi) \left[\cos \frac{(\xi - x)^2 - at\pi}{4at} \right] \mathrm{d}\xi \\ & + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{at}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \psi(\xi) \left[\cos \frac{(\xi - x)^2 + at\pi}{4at} \right] \mathrm{d}\xi \end{split}$$

基本解理论

基本解

记微分算子
$$L(\partial_t,\partial_x)=\partial_t^m+\sum_{i=0}^{m-1}\sum_{|x|\leq N_i}a_{j,\alpha}(t,x)\partial_t^j\partial_x^\alpha$$

考虑方程Lu=f, t>0, $x\in\mathbb{R}^n$, 初值 $\partial_t^ju|_{t=0}=arphi_j$,

$$Lu = f \quad t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

 $\partial_t^j u|_{t=0} = \varphi_j, \quad 1 \le j \le m-1$

基本解E = E(t, x)满足

$$egin{aligned} LE = 0 & t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^n \ \partial_t^j E|_{t=0} = 0, & 1 \leq j \leq m-2 \ \partial_t^{m-1} E|_{t=0} = \delta(x) \end{aligned}$$

从而

$$u = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \partial_t^{m-1-j} [E(t,\cdot) st arphi_j](x) + \int_0^t [E(t- au,\cdot) st f(t,\cdot)](x) \mathrm{d} au$$

热传导方程的基本解

以热方程为例, 记 $L(\partial_t,\partial_x):u\mapsto=\partial_t u-a^2\partial_{xx}u$. 则PDE问题为转化为

$$LE = 0 \quad t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

 $E|_{t=0} = \delta(x)$

Fourier变化得

$$egin{split} rac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\hat{E}(t,\cdot)(\xi) + a^2\xi^2\hat{E}(t,\cdot)(\xi) &= 0 \quad t>0, x\in\mathbb{R}^n \ \hat{E}(0,\cdot)(\xi) &= rac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n} \end{split}$$

解得 $\hat{E}(t,\cdot)(\xi)=e^{-ta^2\xi^2}$. Fourier逆变换得

$$egin{aligned} E(t,x) = & rac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-ta^2 \xi^2} e^{ix\cdot \xi} \mathrm{d} \xi \ = & rac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \prod_{k=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-ta^2 (\xi_k - ix_k/2a^2t)} \cdot e^{-x_k^2/4a^2t} \mathrm{d} \xi \ = & rac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \cdot \sqrt{rac{\pi}{a^2t}} \cdot e^{-x^2/4a^2t} \ = & rac{e^{-x^2/4a^2t}}{(2a\sqrt{\pi t})^n} \end{aligned}$$

波动方程的基本解

考虑全空间内波动方程基本解

$$egin{cases} (\partial_{tt}-a^2\Delta_n)E(t,x)=0\ E(0,x)=0\ E_t(0,x)=\delta(x) \end{cases}$$

Fourier变换得

$$egin{cases} (\partial_{tt}+a^2\xi^2)\hat{E}=0\ \hat{E}(0,\xi)=0\ \partial_t\hat{E}(0,\xi)=rac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}^n} \end{cases}$$

解得
$$\hat{E}(t,\xi)=rac{\sin(a|\xi|t)}{a|\xi|\sqrt{2\pi}^n}=rac{t}{\sqrt{2\cdot\pi}^n}\sum_{k\geq0}rac{(-a^2\xi^2t^2)^k}{(2k+1)!}$$
 . Fourier逆变换得

$$E(t,x) = rac{t}{(2\cdot\pi)^n} \sum_{k\geq 0} rac{(-a^2t^2)^k}{(2k+1)!} \prod_{d=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{(\xi_d^2)^k} e^{i\xi_d x_d} \mathrm{d}\xi_d.$$

对低维简单情形, 可直接求解.

全空间上的热传导方程

对方程

$$egin{cases} u_t - a^2 \Delta u = f(t,x), t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^n \ t = 0: u = arphi(x) \end{cases}$$

考虑对x做Fourier变化所得的PDE问题

$$egin{cases} \partial_t \hat{u}(t,\xi) + a^2 |\xi|^2 \hat{u}(t,\xi) = \hat{f}(t,\xi) \ t = 0: \hat{u}(t,\xi) = \hat{arphi}(\xi) \end{cases}$$

解ODE问题得

$$egin{aligned} u(t,x) = &(2a\sqrt{\pi})^{-n}\int_{\mathbb{R}^n}rac{e^{-|x-y|^2/4at}}{\sqrt{t}}arphi(y)\mathrm{d}y \ &+(2a\sqrt{\pi})^{-n}\int_0^t\int_{\mathbb{R}^n}rac{e^{-|x-y|^2/4a(t- au)}}{\sqrt{t- au}}f(au,y)\mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d} au \end{aligned}$$

设基本解
$$E(t,x)=rac{\exprac{-|x|^2}{4at}}{(2a\sqrt{\pi t})^n}$$
, 从而

$$u(t,x) = [E(t,\cdot)*arphi](x) + \int_0^t [E(t- au,\cdot)*f(au,\cdot)](x)\mathrm{d} au.$$

基本解关于 $t \to 0$ 为光滑的good kernel, 即满足如下性质:

- $E(t,x) \in C^{\infty}(\{t>0\}).$
- t > 0时, $\partial_t E(t,x) = a^2 \Delta_x E(t,x)$.
- $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} E(t,x) \mathrm{d}x = 1$. 注意到E(t,x)恒正, 故绝对积分一致有界.
- 对任意 $\delta>0$, $\lim_{t o 0^+}\int_{\mathbb{R}^n-B_n(0,\delta)}|E(t,x)|\mathrm{d}x=0$.

从物理角度而言, 热方程之解应当具有以下性质(不难验证):

• 齐次热传导方程之解满足 $u(t,x)\in [\inf \varphi(x),\sup \varphi(x)].$

再论迭代法

就以下方程为例

$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2(u_{xx} + 4u_{yy}) = y^2 t^2 \\ t = 0 : u = x^2 y \end{cases}$$

记算子 $P: u \mapsto \partial_t u - a^2(\partial_{xx} + 4\partial_{yy})u$. 注意到

$$egin{array}{ccc} rac{t^3}{3}y^2 & & \mapsto y^2t^2-rac{8a^2t^3}{3} \ rac{2a^2t^4}{3} & & \mapsto rac{8a^2t^3}{3} \ x^2y & & \mapsto -2a^2y \ 2a^2ty & & \mapsto 2a^2y \end{array}$$

从而
$$u=x^2y+2a^2ty+rac{t^3}{3}y^2+rac{2a^2t^4}{3}.$$

对较复杂的方程(设 α 与 β 相关加和在定义域内一致收敛)

$$egin{cases} u_t - a^2 \Delta_n u = \sum_{k \geq 0} \prod_{l=1}^n lpha_{k,l}(t,x^l) & x \in \Omega, t > 0 \ t = 0: u = \sum_{k \geq 0} \prod_{l=1}^n eta_{k,l}(x^l) \end{cases}$$

则 $u = \sum_{k \geq 0} \sum_{l=1}^n (v_{k,l} + w_{k,l})$,其中 $v_{k,l}$ 为方程

$$egin{aligned} \partial_t v_{k,l}(t,x^l) - a^2 \partial_{x^l x^l} v_{k,l}(t,x^l) &= 0 \ t = 0: v_{k,l}(t,x^l) &= eta_{k,l}(x^l) \end{aligned}$$

之解, 即 $v_{k,l} = [\beta_{k,l} * E(t,\cdot)](x). v_{k,l}$ 为方程

$$egin{aligned} \partial_t v_{k,l}(t,x^l) - a^2 \partial_{x^l x^l} v_{k,l}(t,x^l) &= lpha_{k,l}(t,x^l) \ t = 0: v_{k,l}(t,x^l) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

之解. 综上

$$u = \sum_{k \geq 0} \sum_{l=1}^n [lpha_{k,l} st E(t,\cdot)(x^l) + \int_0^t eta_{k,l}(au,\cdot) st E(t- au,\cdot)(x^l) \mathrm{d} au].$$

无量纲量法

考虑热方程

$$u_t - a^2 \Delta_n u = 0$$
 $x \in \Omega, t > 0$
some given boundary conditions

记无量纲量 $\xi = rac{r}{a\sqrt{t}}$,则

$$egin{align} u_t &= u_\xi \cdot \xi_t = u_\xi \cdot rac{-r}{2at\sqrt{t}} \ \Delta_n u &= r^{1-n}\partial_r(r^{n-1}\partial_r u) = rac{n-1}{ar\sqrt{t}}u_\xi + rac{r}{a^2t}u_{\xi\xi} \end{split}$$

从而PDE化为

$$u_{\xi}((n-1)/\xi + \xi/2) + u_{\xi\xi} = 0.$$

当n=1时,解得

$$u=u_0+(u_\infty-u_0)\cdotrac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}\int_0^{x/2a\sqrt{t}}e^{-s^2}\mathrm{d}s.$$

当 $n \geq 2$ 时,解得

$$u=u_0+(u_\infty-u_0)\cdotrac{2}{\Gamma(-n/2)}\cdot\int_0^{x/2a\sqrt{t}}s^{1-n}e^{-s^2}\mathrm{d}s.$$

分离变量法

一维闭区域上情形

对热传导方程

$$\left\{ egin{aligned} u_t - a^2 u_{xx} &= 0, \quad 0 < x < l, t > 0 \ t &= 0 : u = arphi(x) \ ext{some given boundary conditions} \end{aligned}
ight.$$

Stepl: 寻找一个仅满足边值条件的函数v,下考虑w=u-v. 分离变量得特征方程 $\frac{X''}{X}=\frac{T'}{a^2T}=-\lambda_k$,考虑正交基 $\{e_k\}_{k\geq 0}$ 使得 $e_k(x)$ 满足边值条件,且 $e_k''(x)+\lambda_k e_k(x)=0$. 注意: 当满足Newman条件时应补上0特征值.

Step II: 设解具有一般形式(u(t,x)=0时 $\theta_k\equiv 0$):

$$\sum_{\exists \lambda=0} arphi(0) + \sum_{k\geq 1} A_k e^{-\lambda_k t} \sin(\sqrt{-\lambda}x + heta_k).$$

其中

$$A_k = rac{2}{l} \int_0^l arphi(x) \sin(\sqrt{-\lambda}x + heta_k) \mathrm{d}x.$$

二维矩形上情形

考虑方程

$$egin{aligned} u_t - \Delta_2 u &= f \ t &= 0 : u = arphi(x) \ x &= 0 : u = \mu_1(y) \quad x = a : u = \mu_2(y) \ y &= 0 : u = \psi_1(x) \quad y = b : u = \psi_2(x) \end{aligned}$$

同样, 对含源项采用齐次化原理. 无源时, 考虑u=T(t)X(x), 则

$$\frac{\Delta X(x)}{X} = \frac{T'(t)}{T} = -\lambda.$$

则原问题转化为特征值问题

$$egin{aligned} \Delta_2 u + \lambda u &= 0 \ x &= 0 : u = \mu_1(y) \quad x = a : u = \mu_2(y) \ y &= 0 : u = \psi_1(x) \quad y = b : u = \psi_2(x) \end{aligned}$$

拆分u = v + w, 其中v在 $x \in \{0, a\}$ 时取值为0, w在 $y \in \{0, b\}$ 时取值为0. 考虑

$$\frac{X''}{X} + \frac{Y''}{Y} + \lambda = 0$$
$$X(0) = X(a) = 0$$

解得 $X(x) \in \operatorname{span}_{k \geq 1}(\sin k\pi x/a)$. 从而

热稳态

(数学物理方法P56-6) 半径为a的半圆形平板, 其表面绝热, 在板的周围边界上保持常温 u_0 , 而在直径边界上保持常温 u_1 , 求板的稳恒状态.

解: 稳恒时, 温度分布函数u满足 $\partial_t u = 0$, 从而 $\Delta u = 0$. 定解问题为

$$egin{cases} \partial_{rr}u+rac{\partial_{r}}{r}u+rac{\partial_{ heta heta}}{r^{2}}u=0\ u(a, heta)=u_{0},\quad 0< heta<\pi\ u(r,0)=u(r,\pi)=u_{1},\quad 0\leq r\leq a \end{cases}$$

 $\diamondsuit v = R(r)\Theta(\theta) + u_1$, 从而

$$r^2 rac{R''}{R} + rac{rR'}{R} = -rac{\Theta''}{\Theta} = \lambda.$$

由 $\Theta'' + \lambda_k \Theta = 0$ 及 $\Theta(0) = \Theta(\pi) = 0$ 知 $\lambda_k = k^2$. 解Euler方程

$$r^2R_k'' + rR_k' - \lambda_k R_k = 0$$

得

$$\left\{ egin{aligned} R_k &= B_k r^k + C_k r^{-k} & k > 0 \ R_0 &= C_0 + D_0 \ln r & k - 0 \end{aligned}
ight.$$

实际上, 由有界性知 $C_k=0$. 从而解具有形式

$$u=u_1+\sum_{k\geq 1}B_kr^k\sin(k heta).$$

故

$$rac{2}{\pi}\int_0^\pi \sin(k heta)(u_0-u_1)\mathrm{d} heta=B_ka^k.$$

解得
$$B_k = \frac{2(u_0 - u_1)}{a^k k \pi} [1 - (-1)^k].$$
故

$$u(r, heta) = u_1 + rac{4(u_0 - u_1)}{\pi} \sum_{n \geq 1} rac{\sin\left[(2n-1) heta
ight]}{2n-1} \cdot \left(rac{r}{a}
ight)^{2n-1}.$$

极值原理

无释热源的极值原理

考虑 $\Omega\subset\mathbb{R}^n$ 为有界区域, $\forall T>0$, $\Omega_T:=(0,T)\times\Omega$. 定义抛物边界

$$\partial'\Omega := \{(t, x) : t = 0 \lor x \in \partial\Omega\}.$$

若 $u \in C^0(\overline{\Omega_T}) \cap C^{1,2}(\Omega)$, 则u在 Ω_T 可取到最大值. 若u在 Ω_T 内部满足 $\partial_t u - a^2 \Delta u \leq 0$, 则根据物理学意义, u最大值在抛物边界取到.

实际上, 若u在非抛物点 (t_0, x_0) 上取到最大值, 则

1.
$$\partial_t u(t_0, x_0) > 0$$
, 取大于若且仅若 $t_0 = T$.

2. 对固定的 t_0 , u局部次调和, 即 $\Delta u < 0$.

因此 $(\partial_t - a^2 \Delta)u \geq 0$. 取等若且仅若 $\Delta u \equiv 0$, 即u为常函数.

热方程的极值原理

极值定理的导出

考虑有界区域Ω上的热方程

$$Lu=\partial_t u-\left(\sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij}u_{x^i,x^j}+\sum_{i=1}^n b_iu_{x^i}+cu
ight)\quad x\in\Omega, t>0$$

Some given initial and boundary conditions

其中 a_{ij} , b_i , c均为关于x, t的连续函数, (a_{ij}) 恒正定, c恒非负. 则对任意T>0, u在

$$\Gamma_T := \partial(\Omega \times T) - \Omega^{\circ} \times \{T\}$$

上取非负最大值. 不妨设最大值点 $(t_0,x_0)\in (\Omega\times T)^\circ$, 即 $\Omega\times T$ 内部取得最大值M. 设m为u在抛物边界上的最大值, 则M>m. 考虑函数

$$v := u + \varepsilon(\|x - x_0\|)^2$$

其中arepsilon可取得充分小使得v在 Γ_T 上取值不超过 $v(t_0,x_0)=M$. 注意到

$$egin{align} Lv = &\partial_t v - \left(\sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} u_{x^i,x^j} + \sum_{i=1}^n b_i u_{x^i} + cu
ight) \ = &-arepsilon \left(2\sum_i (a_{ii} + b_i x_i + c(x^i - x_0^i))^2
ight) \end{aligned}$$

而v在内部取最大值, 从而最大值点处Lv为负. 而当v取得非负最大值时, Lv应为非负数, 矛盾.

从而 и 在边界上取得非负最大值及非正最小值.

解的稳定性分析

为方便起见,以下讨论标准形式的热方程.

Dirichlet条件

考虑一般热方程

$$egin{aligned} (\partial_t - a^2 \Delta) u &= f(t,x) \quad x \in \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n, t > 0 \ t &= 0: u = arphi(x) \ u|_{(0,\infty) imes \partial \Omega} = \mu(t,x) \end{aligned}$$

方程解至多唯一.

 $iu = \mathcal{S}(f, \varphi, \mu)$ 为解, 则当发生微扰 δf , $\delta \varphi = \delta \mu$ 时, 新方程满足

$$egin{aligned} (\partial_t - a^2 \Delta) u &= f(t,x) + \delta f(t,x) \ t &= 0 : u = arphi(x) + \delta arphi(x) \ u|_{(0,\infty) imes \partial \Omega} &= \mu(t,x) + \delta \mu(t,x) \end{aligned}$$

 $\|g\|:=\sup_{(t,x)\in\Omega_T}|g|$. 因此对任意T>0均有(对源分析采用齐次化原理)

$$\begin{split} & \|\mathscr{S}(f,\varphi,u) - \mathscr{S}(f+\delta f,\varphi+\delta\varphi,\mu+\delta\mu)\| \\ \leq & \|\delta\varphi\| + \|\delta\mu\| + \int_0^T \|\delta f(\tau,x)\| \mathrm{d}\tau \\ \leq & \|\delta\varphi\| + \|\delta\mu\| + T\|\delta f(\tau,x)\| \end{split}$$

即解关于初边值与源稳定.

Robin条件

$$egin{aligned} &(\partial_t - a^2 \Delta) u = f(t,x) \quad x \in \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n, t > 0 \ &t = 0: u = arphi(x) \ &(\sigma u + \partial_n u)|_{\partial \Omega imes (0,\infty)} = \mu(t,x) \end{aligned}$$

对任意T>0, u在 Γ_T 上取得最大值. 若在 $\partial\Omega imes[0,T]$ 上取得最大值, 则最大值点 x_0 处函数的法向导数应不小于0, 因此 $u(x)\leq \frac{\|\mu\|}{\sigma}$. 从而

$$\begin{split} & \|\mathscr{S}(f,\varphi,u) - \mathscr{S}(f+\delta f,\varphi+\delta \varphi,\mu+\delta \mu)\| \\ \leq & \|\delta \varphi\| + \sigma^{-1} \|\delta \mu\| + \int_0^T \|\delta f(\tau,x)\| \mathrm{d}\tau \\ \leq & \|\delta \varphi\| + \sigma^{-1} \|\delta \mu\| + T \|\delta f(\tau,x)\| \end{split}$$

实际上, 若 $\sigma(x)$ 作为x的函数在 $\partial\Omega$ 上有正下界或负上界, 则稳定性仍得证.

Newmann条件

$$egin{aligned} (\partial_t - a^2 \Delta) u &= f(t,x) \quad x \in \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n, t > 0 \ t &= 0 : u = arphi(x) \ (\partial_n u)|_{\partial \Omega imes (0,\infty)} &= \mu(t,x) \end{aligned}$$

不妨设O在 Ω 内部, 令 $v=ue^{-r^2}$. 原方程化为

$$egin{aligned} v_t - \left(\Delta v + \sum_i 4x_i v_{x_i} + (2+4|
abla v|^2)v
ight) &= f(t,x)e^{-r^2} \quad x \in \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n, t > 0 \ t = 0: v = arphi(x)e^{-r^2} \ (\partial_n u - 2rv)|_{\partial \Omega imes (0,\infty)} &= \mu(t,x)e^{-r^2} \end{aligned}$$

由于 $(2+4|\nabla v|)$ 恒正, 2r有严格大于零的下界, 故

$$\begin{split} & \|\mathscr{S}(f,\varphi,u) - \mathscr{S}(f+\delta f,\varphi+\delta \varphi,\mu+\delta \mu)\| \\ \leq & \|\delta \varphi\| + (\sigma^{-1})_{\min} \|\delta \mu\| + \int_0^T \|\delta f(\tau,x)\| \mathrm{d}\tau \\ \leq & \|\delta \varphi\| + r_{\min}^{-1} \|\delta \mu\| + T \|\delta f(\tau,x)\| \end{split}$$

基本解理论

记微分算子
$$L(\partial_t,\partial_x)=\partial_t^m+\sum_{j=0}^{m-1}\sum_{|x|\leq N_j}a_{j,\alpha}(t,x)\partial_t^j\partial_x^{\alpha}$$
考虑方程 $Lu=f,\,t>0,\,x\in\mathbb{R}^n$,初值 $\partial_t^ju|_{t=0}arphi_j,$
$$Lu=f\quad t>0,\,x\in\mathbb{R}^n$$
 $\partial_t^ju|_{t=0}=arphi_i,\quad 1\leq j\leq m-1$

基本解E = E(t, x)满足

$$egin{aligned} LE = 0 & t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^n \ \partial_t^j E|_{t=0} = 0, & 1 \leq j \leq m-2 \ \partial_t^{m-1} E|_{t=0} = \delta(x) \end{aligned}$$

从而

$$u = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \partial_t^{m-1-j} [E(t,\cdot) st arphi_j](x) + \int_0^t [E(t- au,\cdot) st f(t,\cdot)](x) \mathrm{d} au$$

调和方程

Lapalce方程

设 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 为有界区域,且区域上 $\Delta u(x) \equiv 0$,且u满足相应边界条件.若满足上述条件的解 $u \in C^0(\overline{\Omega}) \cap C^2(\Omega)$,则u为调和方程的解.该类在 Ω 内部求解的方程为内问题.

相应地外问题满足

$$egin{cases} \Delta u \equiv 0 \quad x \in (\overline{\Omega})^c \ ext{some boundary conditions} \ \lim_{|x| o \infty} u(x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Green公式与基本解

设 $\Omega\subset\mathbb{R}^n$ 为有界区域,且 $\partial\Omega\in C^1$. 设 \vec{n} 为单位外法向量. 则对任意 $u,v\in C^1(\overline{\Omega})\cap C^2(\Omega)$ 都有Green第一公式成立

$$egin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} u \Delta v &= \int_{\Omega} u
abla \cdot (
abla v) \ &= \int_{\Omega}
abla \cdot (u
abla v) -
abla u \cdot
abla v \ &= \int_{\partial \Omega} u
abla v \cdot \vec{n} \cdot \mathrm{d}S - \int_{\Omega}
abla u \cdot
abla v \ &= \int_{\partial \Omega} u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} \mathrm{d}S - \int_{\Omega}
abla u \cdot
abla v
\end{aligned}$$

Poisson公式(Green第二公式)为

$$\int_{\Omega} u \Delta v - v \Delta u = \int_{\partial \Omega} u rac{\partial v}{\partial n} - v rac{\partial u}{\partial n}$$

据基本解理论, 今考察n维Poisson方程基本解 $E_n(x)$ 满足 $\Delta E_n(x)=\delta(x)$.

显然 E_n 径向对称, 不妨设 $\Delta E_n(r)$ 为径向函数, 相应的Laplace算子为 $r^{1-n}\partial_r r^{n-1}\partial_r$. 解得(假设 E_n 非常数)

$$E_n(r) = egin{cases} rac{1}{2\pi} \ln rac{1}{r} & n = 2, \ rac{1}{n(n-2)|B_n(0,1)|} \cdot rac{1}{r^{n-2}} & n \geq 3. \end{cases}$$

从而对任意 $y\in\Omega^\circ$, $\int_\Omega u(x)\Delta E_n(y-x)\mathrm{d}x=u(y)$. 代入Poisson方程, 解得

$$egin{aligned} u(x) &= \int_{\Omega} \Delta u(y) E_n(x-y) \mathrm{d}x + \int_{\partial \Omega} rac{\partial u(y)}{\partial n} E_n(x-y) - rac{\partial E_n(y)}{\partial n} u(x-y) \mathrm{d}S \ &= \int_{\partial \Omega} rac{\partial u(y)}{\partial n} E_n(x-y) - rac{\partial E_n(y)}{\partial n} u(x-y) \mathrm{d}S \end{aligned}$$

实际上, 定义 x_0 在 Ω 内的测度:

$$\chi(x_0) = egin{cases} 1 & x_0 \in \Omega^\circ \ 1/2 & x_0 \in \partial \Omega \ 0 & x_0 \in (\overline{\Omega})^c \end{cases}$$

则

$$\chi(x)\cdot u(x) = \int_{\partial\Omega} rac{\partial u(y)}{\partial n} E_n(x-y) - rac{\partial E_n(x-y)}{\partial n} u(y) \mathrm{d}S.$$

平均值公式与极值定理

置公式

$$\int_{\Omega} u \Delta v - v \Delta u = \int_{\partial \Omega} u \partial_n v - v \partial_n u$$

中 $\Omega=B(x,R)$, u为调和函数, v=1, 则 $\int_{\partial B(x,R)}\partial_n u=0$. 据基本解公式

$$u(x) = \int_{\partial B(x,R)} E_n(x-y) \partial_n u(y) - u(y) \partial_n E_n(x-y) \mathrm{d}S_y.$$

从而u(x)为 $\frac{\int_{\partial B(x,R)}u(y)\mathrm{d}S_y}{\int_{\partial B(x,R)}\mathrm{d}S_y}$, 即球面上的平均积分.

容易见得, 球面平均与球体平均等价. 设 $\varphi(x)$ 为仅与r=|x|相关之函数, 则在积分收敛时有

$$[arphist u](x)=u(x)\int_{\mathbb{R}^n}arphi.$$

对任意开集 $\Omega\subset\mathbb{R}^n$ 上具有局部均值性质的函数u, 置 φ_ε 为以 $B(0,\varepsilon)$ 为紧支撑的磨光函数, 则可证得u在 $\{x:d(x,\partial\Omega)<\varepsilon\}$ 上光滑. 令 $\varepsilon\to0$ 即得 $u\in C^\infty(\Omega)$. 由于

$$\Delta_n u(x) = r^{1-n} \partial_r r^{n-1} \partial_r \int_{B(0,r)} u = 0.$$

从而u调和. 因此开集上的调和函数等价于满足局部均值性质的函数.

Green函数

端详公式 Ω 内Dirichlet问题解所满足的方程

$$u(x) = \int_{\partial\Omega} \frac{\partial u(y)}{\partial n} E_n(x-y) - \frac{\partial E_n(x-y)}{\partial n} u(y) dS.$$

对给定的初边值问题而言,u与 $\partial_n u$ 不可兼得. 就Dirichlet问题而言,应当消去公式中的 $\partial_n u$ 项. 下推导 Dirichlet问题的Green函数.

考虑函数g(x,y)使得对任意给定的 $x\in\Omega$, g(x,y)在 $\partial\Omega$ 上取值与E(x-y)相同. 且g(x,y)在 Ω 内部调和. 从而

$$\int_{\Omega}u(y)\Delta g(x,y)-g(x,y)\Delta u(y)=\int_{\partial\Omega}u(y)\partial_n g(x,y)-g(x,y)\partial_n(y)=0.$$

令
$$G(x,y)=E_{n}(x-y)-g(x,y)$$
, 则有

$$u(x) = \int_{\partial \Omega} G(x,y) \partial_n u(y) - u(y) \partial_n G(x,y) \mathrm{d}S_y.$$

其中 $G(x,y)|_{\partial\Omega}\equiv 0$. 从而当 $u(x)|_{\partial\Omega}=\mu(x)$ 时, 解得

$$u(x) = -\int_{\partial\Omega} \mu(y) \partial_n G(x,y) \mathrm{d}S_y.$$

对Newman条件, 只需构造满足 $\partial_n[g(x,y)-E_n(y-x)]_{\partial\Omega}\equiv 0$ 的调和函数g(x,y)即可. 记 G(x,y)=E(x-y)-g(x,y), $\partial_n u\equiv \mu(x)$, 则

$$u(x) = \int_{\partial\Omega} \mu(y) G(x,y) \mathrm{d}S_y.$$

对Robin条件, 构造g满足 $(\partial_n + \sigma \cdot \mathrm{id})[g(x,y) - E_n(y-x)] \equiv 0$ 即可. 下不赘述.

检验得Green函数满足以下性质(以Dirichlet问题对应的Green函数为例)

1. 对给定的x, G(x,y)在 $\Omega-\{x\}$ 调和, 在 $x'\to x$ 时以 $E(x-x')\sim [\|x-x'\|^{n-1}]'$ 速度趋向无穷. 同时 Ω 内有

$$0 < G(x, y) < E(x - y).$$

边界上有 $G(x,y) \equiv 0$.

2. 由于Green函数与u无关. 置 $u|_{\partial\Omega}\equiv 1$, 得

$$\int_{\partial\Omega}\partial_n G(x,y)\mathrm{d}S_y=-1.$$

3. Green函数G(x,y)指标可交换. 任取 $x,y\in\Omega$, $0<arepsilon\ll {
m diam}(\Omega)$, 则

$$\begin{split} 0 &= \int_{\Omega - B(x,\varepsilon) - B(y,\varepsilon)} G(x,t) \Delta G(y,t) - G(y,t) \Delta G(z,t) \mathrm{d}t \\ &= \int_{\partial [B(x,\varepsilon) \cup B(y,\varepsilon)]} G(x,t) \partial_n G(y,t) - G(y,t) \partial_n (x,t) \mathrm{d}S_t \\ &+ \int_{\partial \Omega} G(x,t) \partial_n G(y,t) - G(y,t) \partial_n (x,t) \mathrm{d}S_t \\ &\stackrel{\varepsilon \to 0}{\to} \int_{\partial B(x,\varepsilon)} G(x,t) \partial_n G(y,x) \mathrm{d}S_t - \int_{\partial B(y,\varepsilon)} G(y,t) \partial_n G(x,y) \mathrm{d}S_t \\ &\int_{\partial B(y,\varepsilon)} G(x,y) \partial_n G(y,t) \mathrm{d}S_t - \int_{\partial B(x,\varepsilon)} G(y,x) \partial_n G(x,t) \mathrm{d}S_t \\ &= 0 + 0 + (-1)G(x,y) - (-1)G(y,x) \end{split}$$

其中 $\int_{\partial B(x,arepsilon)} G(x,t) \mathrm{d} S_t \sim E_n(arepsilon) \cdot |\partial B(0,arepsilon)| \sim arepsilon^1 o 0.$

特别地, 对球面B(O,R)中点x, G(x,y)为点电荷x在空球导体内的生成电场. 设 $x'=\dfrac{R^2}{x^2}\cdot x$, 则

$$G(x,y)=E_n(y-x)-E_n(rac{R}{|x|}(y-x')).$$

解得

$$u(x) = rac{R - \|x\|^2/R}{|\partial B_n(0,1)|} \cdot \int_{\partial B_n(O,R)} rac{f(y)}{\|y-x\|^n} \mathrm{d}S_y.$$

特别地, 上半平面的Green函数即 $G(x,y)=E_n(y-x)-E_n(y-x')$. 其中 $x=(x_1,\ldots,x_n)$, $x'=(x_1,\ldots,x_{n-1},-x_n)$. 解得

$$u(x) = rac{x_n \Gamma(n/2)}{\pi^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} rac{f(y)}{\sqrt{(ilde{x}_{n-1} - y)^2 + (x_n)^2}^n} \mathrm{d}y.$$

二维单连通区域的Dirichlet问题

考虑Dirichlet问题

$$egin{aligned} \Delta u &= 0 \quad x \in \Omega, t > 0 \ u|_{\partial \Omega} &= arphi(x) \end{aligned}$$

其中 Ω 可通过全纯函数f共性映照至 \mathbb{D} , i.e., $f:\Omega\to\mathbb{D}$ 全纯且同胚. 从而原PDE转化为(等同g(x,y)与 g(x+iy)):

$$egin{aligned} \Delta u \circ f^{-1} &= 0 \quad x \in \mathbb{D}, t > 0 \ u|_{\partial \mathbb{D}} &= arphi \circ f^{-1}(x) \end{aligned}$$

对任意 $f(x_0) \in \mathbb{D}$, 由Poisson积分公式得

$$u(x_0) = rac{1}{2\pi} \int_{S^1} rac{1 - |f(x_0)|^2}{|z - f(x_0)|^2} arphi \circ f^{-1}(z) \mathrm{d}z$$

记z = f(x), 则

$$u(x_0) = rac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\partial\Omega} rac{1 - |f(x_0)|^2}{|f(x) - f(x_0)|^2} arphi(x) rac{\partial f}{\partial t}(x) \mathrm{d}x.$$

实际上, $G_{\Omega}(\xi,\xi_0)=G_{\mathbb{D}}(f(\xi),f(\xi_0))$. 特别地, 若共性映照

$$\Phi(\cdot,z_0):\Omega o\mathbb{D},z_0\mapsto0,\partial\Omega o U_1.$$

则
$$G(z,z_0)=rac{1}{2\pi} ext{ln} \, rac{1}{|f(z,z_0)|}.$$

可去奇点定理

可取奇点定理本质上反应了调和函数阶数的某种间断性, 其本质仍是解析性. 若n维调和函数u在 $B(x,r)-\{x\}$ 内调和, 且 $x'\to x$ 时满足 $\dfrac{u(x')}{E_n(x-x')}\to 0$, 则u(x)可定义(即奇点可去).

不妨设r=2, x=O. 依Poisson积分公式延拓 $u|_{\partial B(O,1)}$ 为函数 $v|_{\overline{B(O,1)}}$. 作 $w_{\varepsilon}(x):=u(x)-v(x)+\varepsilon E_n(x)$, 其中 $\varepsilon\in(-1,1)-\{0\}$. 对足够小的 $\delta(\varepsilon)\ll 1$, $\varepsilon E_n(x)$ 项主导 w_{ε} . 记 $\delta(|\varepsilon|):=\inf_{t\geq |\varepsilon|}\min\{\delta(t),\delta(-t)\}$ (单调递减至0), 则 $w_{|\varepsilon|}(x)$ 在 $\partial B(O,1)\cup\partial B(O,\delta(|\varepsilon|))$ 上非负,即 w_{ε} 在 $B(O,1)-B(O,\delta(|\varepsilon|))$ 上非负.同理 $w_{-|\varepsilon|}$ 在 $B(O,1)-B(O,\delta(|\varepsilon|))$ 上非正.令 $\varepsilon\to 0$ 即得

$$(u-v)|_{B(O,1)-B(O,\delta(|arepsilon|))}\equiv 0.$$

而 $\delta \stackrel{\varepsilon o 0}{ o} 0$, 故 $u \equiv v$ 在B(O,1)上恒成立.

可采用可去奇点定理可估计定义域为B(O,R)外的调和函数的衰减速度. 对任意 $u\in {
m Har}(\overline{B(O,R)^c})$, $u|_{\partial B(O,R)}=\varphi(x)$, 考虑Kevin变换

$$v(x) = rac{\|x\|^{n-2}}{R^{n-2}} u(rac{R^2}{\|x\|^2} x) \quad \|x\| \geq R.$$

从而v(x)在 $0<\|x\|< R$ 时调和,且边界上取值 $v(x)=u(x)|_{x\in\partial B(O,R)}$.再若

$$\lim_{x o \infty} u(x) = 0.$$

$$\lim_{x o 0}v(x)\cdot (E_n(x))=0.$$

据可去奇点定理, v(0)为可取间断点. 据Poisson积分公式得

$$u(x) = rac{\|x\|^{n-2}}{R^{n-2}} \cdot rac{1}{|S^{n-1}|} \int_{S^{n-1}} rac{R^2 - R^4/\|x\|^2}{(y - xR^2/\|x\|^2)^n} u(y) \mathrm{d}S_y.$$

Harnack不等式

由于u(x)在 $\overline{B_n(O,R)}$ 内一致有界,故不妨设 $u|_{\overline{B_n(O,R)}}\geq 0$. 考察Poisson积分公式

$$u(x) = rac{R-\|x\|^2/R}{|\partial B_n(0,1)|} \cdot \int_{\partial B_n(O,R)} rac{f(y)}{\|y-x\|^n} \mathrm{d}S_y.$$

注意到 $R-\|x\|\leq \|y-x\|\leq R+\|x\|$, 从而

$$rac{R^2 - \|x\|^2}{(R + \|x\|)^n} u(O) \le u(x) \le rac{R^2 + \|x\|^2}{(R - \|x\|)^n} u(O).$$

同理, 对外问题有

$$u(x) = rac{\|x\|^{n-2}}{R^{n-2}} \cdot rac{1}{|S^{n-1}|} \int_{S^{n-1}} rac{R^2 - R^4/\|x\|^2}{(y - xR^2/\|x\|^2)^n} u(y) dS_y. \ rac{\|x\|^{2n-4}}{R^{2n-4}} \cdot rac{\|x\|^2 - R^2}{(\|x\| + R)^n} u(O) \le u(x) \le rac{\|x\|^{2n-4}}{R^{2n-4}} \cdot rac{\|x\|^2 - R^2}{(\|x\| - R)^n} u(O)$$