数学物理方程整理

一、行波法

对于偏微分方程 $(rac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}-a^2rac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2})u=0$,存在通解:

$$u = f_1(x+at) + f_2(x-at)$$

其中 $f_1(x+at)$ 指代向x负方向运动的行波,则 $f_2(x-at)$ 指代向x正方向运动的行波,其中 f_1 、 f_2 为任意函数。对于不存在边界条件的情况,考虑其初始条件为 $u|_{t=0}=\phi(x)$ 和 $u_t|_{t=0}=\psi(x)$,则其通解为:

$$u(x,t) = rac{1}{2}igl[\phi(x+at) + \phi(x-at)igr] + rac{1}{2a}\int_{x-at}^{x+at}\psi(x)dx$$

使用该法得到的无边界条件波动方程的解即为达朗贝尔公式

二、分离变数法

1

全齐次方程

- 1.波动方程
- 1.第一类边界条件

泛定方程:

$$u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0$$

边界条件:

$$\begin{cases} u|_{x=0} = 0 \\ u|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$$

初始条件:

$$\begin{cases} u|_{t=0} = \phi(x) \\ u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$

假设方程的解为

$$u(x,t) = X(x)T(t)$$

代入泛定方程,有

$$XT'' = a^2TX''$$
 $\frac{X''}{X} = \frac{T''}{a^2T} = -\lambda$

根据第一类边界条件,并将(1.1.4)变形,有:

$$f(x) = egin{cases} X'' + \lambda X &= 0 \ T'' + a^2 \lambda T &= 0 \end{cases}$$
 $X(0) = 0, \ X(l) = 0$

当且仅当 $\lambda > 0$ 时X的解有意义,此时X, T解为:

$$X \ = \ C \sin rac{n \pi x}{l}, \ T \ = \ A \cos rac{n \pi a}{l} t + B \sin rac{n \pi a}{l} t$$

则此时u(x,t)的解应表示为:

$$egin{align} u(x,t) &= \sum_{n=1}^\infty X_n(x) T_n(t) \ &= \sum_{n=1}^\infty (A_n \cos rac{n\pi a}{l} t + B_n \sin rac{n\pi a}{l} t) \sin rac{n\pi x}{l} \ \end{aligned}$$

根据初始条件,有;

$$\left\{egin{array}{l} \displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}A_n\sinrac{n\pi x}{l} &=& \phi(x) \ \displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}B_nrac{n\pi a}{l}\sinrac{n\pi x}{l} &=& \psi(x) \end{array}
ight.$$

不难观察发现, $A_n \ \& \ B_n imes rac{n\pi a}{l}$ 即为 $\phi(x) \ \& \ \psi(x)$ 的傅里叶正弦级数展开的系数,有:

$$\begin{cases} A_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \phi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \\ B_n = \frac{2}{n\pi a} \int_0^l \psi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \end{cases}$$

至此解得u(x,t)

2.第二类边界条件

第二类边界条件的处理基本同第一类边界条件,本征函数族变为

$$X(x) = C \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l}, \ n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

至于T(t)则和第一类边界条件具有相同形式解,同理解得

$$\begin{cases} A_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \phi(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx & A_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l \phi(x) dx \\ B_n = \frac{2}{n\pi a} \int_0^l \psi(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx & B_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l \psi(x) dx \end{cases}$$

3.混合边界条件

第三类边界条件的处理基本同第1,2类边界条件,本征函数族变为

$$X(x) = C \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{2l}, \ n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$$

至于T(t)则和第一类边界条件具有类似形式解,同理可解。

2.输运方程

泛定方程:

$$u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = 0$$

边界条件:

$$\begin{cases} u|_{x=0} = 0 \\ u|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$$

初始条件:

$$u|_{t=0} = \phi(x)$$

输运方程与波动方程的不同仅在于 u_t & u_{tt} ,因此波动方程中有关于边界条件的讨论在此均成立,二者区别仅在于T(t)方程的求解,具体对输运方程而言:

$$T' + \lambda a^2 T = 0$$

 $T(t) = C_1 e^{a\sqrt{\lambda}t} + C_2 e^{-a\sqrt{\lambda}t}$

对于不同的边界存在不同的 λ , 具体有:

$$\left\{ egin{aligned} \lambda &= (rac{n\pi}{l})^2 & Dirichlet/Neumann \ \lambda &= rac{(2n+1)^2\pi^2}{4l^2} & Mixed \end{aligned}
ight.$$

3.稳定场方程

泛定方程:

$$\Delta u = 0$$

边界条件:

$$\begin{cases} u|_{x=0} = 0 \\ u|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$$



非齐次方程的处理

1.傅里叶级数法

通过一个例题来说明:

$$egin{aligned} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} &= A \cos rac{\pi x}{l} \sin \omega t & 0 < x < l \ u_x|_{x=0} &= 0 & u_x|_{x=l} &= 0 \ u|_{t=0} &= \phi(x) & u_t|_{t=0} &= \psi(x) \end{aligned}$$

解:

设解的形式为 $u(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} T_n(t) \cos rac{n\pi x}{l}$,将解代入方程,有:

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_n''(t) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} + a^2 \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{l^2} T_n(t) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} = A \cos \frac{\pi x}{l} \sin \omega t (1) \\ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_n(0) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} = \phi(x) \\ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_n'(0) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$
(2)

通过方程(1)可得:

$$egin{cases} T_{1}^{''}(t)+rac{\pi^{2}a^{2}}{l^{2}}T_{1}(t)=A\sin\omega t \ T_{n}^{''}(t)+rac{n^{2}\pi^{2}a^{2}}{l^{2}}T_{n}(t)=0 \;\; n
eq 1 \end{cases}$$

当 $n \neq 1$ 时很容易可以解得:

$$T_n(t) = A_n \cos rac{n\pi a}{l} t + B_n \sin rac{n\pi a}{l} t$$

当n=1时需要猜一个特解,根据观察 $k \sin \omega t$ 可以消去:

$$-k\omega^2\sin\omega t+rac{\pi^2a^2}{l^2}k\sin\omega t=A\sin\omega t
onumber \ k=rac{A}{rac{\pi^2a^2}{l^2}-\omega^2}=rac{Al^2}{\pi^2a^2-\omega^2l^2}$$

进而可以获得 T_1 的一个特解,从而获得 T_1 的形式:

$$T_1(t)=rac{Al^2}{\pi^2a^2-\omega^2l^2}\sin\omega t+A_1\cosrac{\pi a}{l}t+B_1\sinrac{\pi a}{l}t$$

再有傅里叶变换(注意n=0的情况)即可解得u

2.冲量定理法

冲量定理法运用的方程应该具有以下形式:

$$u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = f(x, t)$$

 $u|_{x=0} = 0 \quad u|_{x=l} = 0$
 $u|_{t=0} = 0 \quad u_t|_{t=0} = 0$

$$(1)$$

如果初始条件不为零,可以作变换 $u=u^I+u^{II}$,其中令 u^I 为初始条件不为零的齐次方程的解, u^{II} 为初始条件为零的非齐次方程的解,可以通过冲量定理法解得 u^{II} 。 冲量定理法可以证明,上述方程可以通过以下方式解决:

$$egin{align} u_{tt}^{ au} - a^2 u_{xx}^{ au} &= 0 \ u^{ au}|_{x=0} &= 0 \quad u^{ au}|_{x=l} &= 0 \ u|_{t= au+d au} &= 0 \quad u_t|_{t= au+d au} &= f(x, au)d au \ \end{pmatrix}$$

记 $u^{\tau}(x,t)=v(x,t;\tau)d\tau$, 则(2)变为:

$$egin{aligned} v_{tt}^{ au} - v^2 u_{xx}^{ au} &= 0 \\ v^{ au}|_{x=0} &= 0 \quad v^{ au}|_{x=l} &= 0 \\ v|_{t= au+d au} &= 0 \quad v_t|_{t= au+d au} &= f(x, au) \end{aligned}$$

方程(3)根据分离变量法容易解得,对每个时刻 τ 进行积分就从v得到了u:

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{ au=0}^t u^ au(x,t) = \int_0^t v(x,t; au) d au$$

同样以一道例题展示冲量定理法的用法:

$$u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = A \sin \omega t$$

 $u|_{x=0} = 0$ $u_x|_{x=l} = 0$
 $u|_{t=0} = 0$

原方程可以化为:

$$egin{aligned} v_t - a^2 v_{xx} &= 0 \ v|_{x=0} &= 0 \quad v_x|_{x=l} &= 0 \ v|_{t= au} &= A\sin\omega au \end{aligned}$$

由分离变数法可知, $X_n(x)=\sinrac{\left(n+rac{1}{2}
ight)\pi}{l}x$,代入方程,可以算得 $T_n(t)=C_ne^{rac{\left(n+rac{1}{2}
ight)\pi a}{l}t}\sinrac{\left(n+rac{1}{2}
ight)}{l}\pi x$,则:

$$v(x,t; au) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n e^{rac{\left(n+rac{1}{2}
ight)\pi a}{l}(t- au)} \sinrac{\left(n+rac{1}{2}
ight)}{l}\pi x$$

代入初始条件,有:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n \sin rac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x = A \sin \omega au$$

根据傅里叶变换可以求得 C_n 见下:

$$C_n = rac{2}{l} \int_0^l A \sin \omega au \sin rac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x dx \ = -rac{4A \sin \omega au}{(2n+1)\pi} \cos rac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x |_0^l \ = rac{4A \sin \omega au}{(2n+1)\pi}$$

从而解得 v_n , 通过进一步对 τ 积分即可求得u。

$$v_n(x,t; au) = rac{4A\sin\omega au}{(2n+1)\pi}e^{rac{\left(n+rac{1}{2}
ight)\pi a}{l}(t- au)}\sinrac{\left(n+rac{1}{2}
ight)}{l}\pi x$$

(3)

非齐次边界条件的处理

对于一般的方程:

$$egin{aligned} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} &= f(x,t) \ u|_{x=0} &= \mu(t) \ u|_{x=l} &=
u(t) \ u|_{t=0} &= \phi(x) \ u_t|_{t=0} &= \psi(x) \end{aligned}$$

为了齐次化边界条件,设一个满足非齐次边界条件的函数v(x,t)=A(t)x+B(t),有:

$$\begin{cases} B(t) = \mu(t) \\ A(t)l + B(t) = \nu(t) \end{cases}$$

解得
$$v(x,t)=rac{
u(t)-\mu(t)}{l}x+\mu(t)$$
,设 $u=v+w$,则有:
$$w_{tt}-a^2w_{xx}=f(x,t)+a^2v_{xx}-v_{tt}=f(x,t)+rac{\mu''(t)-
u''(t)}{l}x-\mu''(t)$$
 $w|_{x=0}=0$ $w|_{x=l}=0$
$$u|_{t=0}=\phi(x)-v(x,0)$$
 $u_t|_{t=0}=\psi(x)-v_t(x,0)$

对于第二类边界条件的情况则要考虑设 $v(x,t)=A(t)x^2+B(t)x$,对应才能凑出来v(x,t),如果是混合边界的话也可以用v(x,t)=A(t)x+B(t)。对于特殊的波动方程,可以观察其非齐次部分的特征进而猜出分离变数的形式。

球坐标系下的解形式:

$$u(
ho,\phi)=C_0+D_0\ln
ho+\sum_{m=1}^\infty
ho^m(A_m\cos m\phi+B_m\sin m\phi)+
ho^{-m}(C_m\cos m\phi+D_m\sin m\phi)$$

三、复杂方程的导出和归纳

1.勒让德方程

Laplace Eq: $\Delta u = 0$ 球坐标系下Laplace Eq:

$$\frac{1}{r^2}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(r^2\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\right) + \frac{1}{r^2\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}\left(\sin\theta\frac{\partial u}{\partial\theta}\right) + \frac{1}{r^2\sin^2\theta}\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial^2\phi} = 0 \tag{4}$$

Let $u(r, \theta, \phi) = R(r)Y(\theta, \phi)$:

$$\frac{Y}{r^2}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r^2\frac{\partial R}{\partial r}) + \frac{R}{r^2\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}(\sin\theta\frac{\partial Y}{\partial\theta}) + \frac{R}{r^2\sin^2\theta}\frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial^2\phi} = 0$$
 (5)

对(2)式两边同乘 $\frac{r^2}{RV}$,有:

$$\frac{1}{R}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r^2\frac{\partial R}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{Y\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}(\sin\theta\frac{\partial Y}{\partial\theta}) + \frac{1}{Y\sin^2\theta}\frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial^2\phi} = 0$$
 (6)

由(3)不难得到:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \frac{\partial R}{\partial r}) - l(l+1)R = 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \theta}) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial^2 \phi} + l(l+1)Y = 0(8) \end{cases}$$

对于方程(4),不难发现他其实就是欧拉型常微分方程:

$$r^2 \frac{d^2 R}{dr^2} + 2r \frac{dR}{dr} - l(l+1)R = 0 (9)$$

$$R(r) = Cr^{l} + D\frac{1}{r^{l+1}} {10}$$

对于方程(5),可以进一步分离变量:

$$Y(\theta,\phi) = \Theta(\theta)\Phi(\phi)$$

代入方程(5):

$$\frac{\Phi}{\sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin\theta \frac{\partial\Theta}{\partial \theta}) + \frac{\Theta}{\sin^2\theta} \frac{\partial^2\Phi}{\partial^2\phi} + l(l+1)\Phi\Theta = 0 \tag{11}$$

对(8)式两边同乘 $\frac{\sin^2\theta}{\Theta\Phi}$,得:

$$\frac{\sin \theta}{\Theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \theta}) + \frac{1}{\Phi} \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial^2 \phi} + l(l+1) \sin^2 \theta = 0 \tag{12}$$

$$\frac{\sin \theta}{\Theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \theta}) + l(l+1) \sin^2 \theta = -\frac{1}{\Phi} \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial^2 \phi} = \lambda$$
 (13)

这样就可以方便的把Φ扔掉了,有:

$$\Phi(\phi) = A \cos m\phi + B \sin m\phi$$
, where $\lambda = m^2$

最后对付未来的Legendre方程,即:

$$\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} (\sin \theta \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \theta}) + \left[l(l+1) - \frac{m^2}{\sin^2 \theta} \right] = 0 \tag{14}$$

做变量代换 $x = \cos \theta, or \theta = \arccos x$:

$$\frac{d\Theta}{d\theta} = \frac{d\Theta}{dx}\frac{dx}{d\theta} = -\sin\theta\frac{d\Theta}{dx}$$

代入(11):

$$\frac{1}{\sin\theta} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{dx}{d\theta} (\sin\theta \frac{d\Theta}{d\theta}) + [l(l+1) - \frac{m^2}{1-x^2}]\Theta = 0 \tag{15}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}[(1-x^2)\frac{d\Theta}{dx}] + [l(l+1) - \frac{m^2}{1-x^2}]\Theta = 0$$
 (16)

$$(1-x^2)\frac{d^2\Theta}{dx^2} - 2x\frac{d\Theta}{dx} + [l(l+1) - \frac{m^2}{1-x^2}]\Theta = 0$$
 (17)

式(14)即连带勒让德方程,取m=0,即得l阶勒让德方程:

$$(1-x^2)\frac{d^2\Theta}{dx^2} - 2x\frac{d\Theta}{dx} + l(l+1)\Theta = 0 (18)$$

2.贝塞尔方程

Laplace Eq: $\Delta u = 0$ 柱坐标系下Laplace Eq:

$$\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} (\rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho}) + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \phi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0 \tag{19}$$

Let $u(\rho, \phi, z) = R(\rho)\Phi(\phi)Z(z)$:

$$\frac{\Phi Z}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\rho \frac{\partial R}{\partial \rho} \right) + \frac{RZ}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial \phi^2} + R\Phi \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial z^2} = 0 \tag{20}$$

对(2)式两边同乘 $\frac{\rho^2}{R\Phi Z}$,有:

$$\frac{\rho}{R}\frac{d}{d\rho}(\rho\frac{dR}{d\rho}) + \frac{1}{\Phi}\frac{d^2\Phi}{d\phi^2} + \frac{\rho^2}{Z}\frac{d^2Z}{dz^2} = 0 \tag{21}$$

由(3)不难得到:

$$\begin{cases} \Phi'' + \lambda \Phi = \Phi'' + m^2 \Phi = 0 \ (22) \\ \rho^2 \frac{R''}{R} + \rho \frac{R'}{R} + \rho^2 \frac{Z''}{Z} = m^2 (23) \end{cases}$$

对于方程(4)可以直接解出:

$$\Phi(\phi) = A\cos m\phi + B\sin m\phi \tag{24}$$

对于方程(5),两边同除以 ρ^2 并整理:

$$\frac{R''}{R} + \frac{R'}{\rho R} - \frac{m^2}{\rho^2} = -\frac{Z''}{Z} = -\mu$$

由此得到:

$$\begin{cases} Z'' - \mu Z = 0 & (25) \\ \frac{R''}{R} + \frac{R'}{\rho R} + (\mu - \frac{m^2}{\rho^2}) = 0 (26) \end{cases}$$

下面进行分类讨论: $1.\mu = 0$ $2.\mu > 0$ $3.\mu < 0$

1.

(8)方程显然是欧拉方程, (7)(8)有解如下:

$$Z(z) = Cz + d \ R(
ho) = egin{cases} E + F \ln
ho & m = 0 \ E
ho^m + F
ho^{-m} & m
eq 0 \end{cases}$$

2.

首先方程(7)的解为 $Z(z)=Ce^{\sqrt{\mu}z}+De^{-\sqrt{\mu}z}$,为解方程(8),常作变量代换 $x=\sqrt{\mu}\rho$,代入方程(8):

$$\begin{split} \frac{dR}{d\rho} &= \frac{dR}{dx} \frac{dx}{d\rho} = \sqrt{\mu} \frac{dR}{dx} \\ \frac{d^2R}{d\rho^2} &= \frac{d}{d\rho} \sqrt{\mu} \frac{dR}{dx} = \mu \frac{d^2R}{dx^2} \\ \mu \frac{d^2R}{dx^2} + \mu \frac{dR}{dx} + (\mu - \mu \frac{m^2}{x^2})R &= 0 \\ x^2 \frac{d^2R}{dx^2} + x \frac{dR}{dx} + (x^2 - m^2)R &= 0 \end{split}$$

最后一步得到的即为 那阶贝塞尔方程,即:

$$x^2 \frac{d^2 R}{dx^2} + x \frac{dR}{dx} + (x^2 - m^2)R = 0$$

3.

对应得到虚宗量贝塞尔方程:

$$x^2 rac{d^2 R}{dx^2} + x rac{dR}{dx} - (x^2 + m^2)R = 0$$

此时 $Z(z) = C\cos hz + D\sin hz$

3.S-L本征值问题

1.S-L本征值问题的定义

S-L方程问题表达形式:

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[k(x) \frac{dy}{dx} \right] - q(x) + \lambda \rho(x) y = 0 \ (a \le x \le b)$$
 (27)

S-L本征值问题: S-L方程 + 边界条件, 常见的S-L本征值问题见下:

(1)
$$a = 0, b = l; k(x) = Const, q(x) = 0, \rho(x) = Const$$

$$\begin{cases} y'' + \lambda y = 0 \\ y(0) = y(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$

即为分离变数法里最常见的本征值问题,解为:

$$\left\{egin{array}{l} \lambda \ = \ n^2\pi^2/l^2 \ y_n \ = \ C_n\sinrac{n\pi x}{l} \end{array}
ight.$$

(2) a=-1, b=+1; $k(x)=1-x^2,$ $q(x)=\frac{m^2}{1-x^2},$ $\rho(x)=1$, 对应连带勒让德方程本征值问题,取自然边界条件:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dx} \left[(1 - x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} \right] - \frac{m^2}{1 - x^2} + \lambda y = 0 \\ y(-1) = y(+1) = Const \end{cases}$$

特别的,如果m=0,退化为勒让德方程本征值问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dx} \left[(1 - x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} \right] + \lambda y = 0 \\ y(-1) = y(+1) = Const \end{cases}$$

(3) $a=0,\ b=\xi_0;\ k(\xi)=\xi,\ q(\xi)=\frac{m^2}{\xi},\ \rho(\xi)=\xi$,对应贝塞尔方程本征值问题,取自然边界条件:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{d\xi} \left(\xi \frac{dy}{d\xi} \right) - \frac{m^2}{\xi} y + \lambda \xi y = 0 \\ y(0) = Const, \ y(\xi_0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(4) \ a=-\infty, \ b=+\infty; \ k(x) \ = \ e^{-x^2}, \ q(x)=0, \
ho(x)=e^{-x^2}$$
,对应埃尔米特方程本征值问题

(量子力学谐振子问题), 取自然边界条件:

$$egin{cases} rac{d}{dx}igg(e^{-x^2}rac{dy}{dx}igg) \ + \ \lambda e^{-x^2}y \ = \ 0 \ \lim_{x o\pm\infty}rac{y}{e^{rac{1}{2}x^2}} \ = \ Const \end{cases}$$

埃尔米特方程: $y'' - 2xy' + \lambda y = 0$

(5) $a=0,\ b=+\infty;\ k(x)=xe^{-x^2},\ q(x)=0,\ \rho(x)=e^{-x^2}$,对应拉盖尔方程本征值问题(量子力学),取自然边界条件:

$$egin{cases} rac{d}{dx}igg(xe^{-x^2}rac{dy}{dx}igg) \,+\, \lambda e^{-x^2}y \,=\, 0 \ y(0) \,=\, Const, \, \lim_{x o +\infty}rac{y}{e^{rac{1}{2}x}} \,=\, Const \end{cases}$$

拉盖尔方程: $xy'' + (1-x)y' + \lambda y = 0$

自然边界条件的存在性:端点处为k(x)的一级零点

S-L本征问题的补充

高斯方程: $x(x-1)y'' + [(1+\alpha+\beta)x - \gamma]y' + \alpha\beta\gamma = 0$

化为标准形式:

$$y'' + \frac{(1+\alpha+\beta)x - \gamma}{x(x-1)}y' + \frac{\alpha\beta}{x(x-1)}y = 0$$

存在

$$\frac{k'(x)}{k(x)} = \frac{(1+\alpha+\beta)x - \gamma}{x(x-1)}$$

解得

$$k(x) = e^{\int rac{(1+lpha+eta)x-\gamma}{x(x-1)}dx} = x^{\gamma}(x-1)^{1+lpha+eta-\gamma}$$

则原方程变换为S-L问题:

$$rac{d}{dx}igg[x^{\gamma}(x-1)^{1+lpha+eta-\gamma}igg]rac{dy}{dx}+ig[lphaeta x^{\gamma-1}x^{lpha+eta-\gamma}ig]y=0$$

汇合超几何级数微分方程: $xy+(\gamma-x)y'-\alpha y=0$

化为标准形式:

$$y + (\frac{\gamma}{x} - 1)y' - \frac{\alpha}{x}y = 0$$

快速解得k(x):

$$k(x) = e^{\gamma \int rac{1}{x} dx - \int dx} \ = x^{\gamma} e^{-x}$$

进而原方程变换为S-L问题:

$$rac{d}{dx}igg[x^{\gamma}e^{-x}igg]rac{dy}{dx}-ig[lpha x^{\gamma-1}e^{-x}ig]y=0$$

2.S-L本征值问题的性质

S-L本征值问题:

$$rac{d}{dx} \left[k(x) rac{dy}{dx}
ight] - q(x)y + \lambda
ho(x)y = 0 \ \ a \leq x \leq b$$

性质1: k(x), k'(x), q(x)连续或最多以端点为一阶极点,则存在无限多个本征值

$$\lambda_1 \le \lambda_2 \le \lambda_3 \le \lambda_4 \le \dots$$

对应存在无限多个本征函数

$$y_1(x), y_2(x), y_3(x), y_4(x), \dots$$

本征函数的排列正好使得节点个数依次增多

性质2: $\lambda_n \geq 0$, k(x), k'(x), q(x) > 0

性质3:相应于不同本征值 λ_n 和 λ_m 的本征态 y_n 和 y_m 带权重正交:

$$\int_a^b y_m(x)y_n(x)
ho(x)dx=N_m^2\delta_{mn}$$

更普适的写法:

$$\int_a^b y_m(x) y_n^*(x)
ho(x) dx = N_m^2 \delta_{mn}$$

定义第m个本征函数的模 N_m :

$$N_m^2 = \int_a^b y_m(x) y_m^*(x)
ho(x) dx$$

性质4:本征函数族完备,对具有连续一阶导数和分段连续二阶导数且满足边界条件的f(x),可以展开为绝对收敛且一致收敛的级数

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n y_n(x)$$

等式右边称为广义傅里叶级数,系数 f_n 叫做广义傅里叶展开系数,函数族 $y_n(x)$ 称为广义傅里叶级数展开的基。系数可以通过下式计算:

$$f_n=rac{1}{N_n^2}\int_a^bf(x)y_n^*(x)
ho(x)dx$$

广义傅里叶级数例题:

$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 u_{xx} + b u_x = 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \phi(x) \end{cases}$$
 (1)

使用分离变数法,设u = X(x)T(t),则:

$$XT' - a^2X''T + bX'T = 0$$
$$\frac{T'}{T} = \frac{a^2X'' - bX'}{X} = -\lambda$$

获得以下两个常微分方程:

$$\begin{cases} T' + \lambda T = 0 \\ a^2 X'' - bX' + \lambda X = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (2)