

第八周作业报告

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第一问

对于一般的椭圆型方程, $Lu = -\nabla \cdot (A\nabla u) + (b \cdot \nabla)u + cu = f \in \Omega \subset R^d$, 类似书中引理 3.1.4 的条件: $c - \frac{1}{2}\text{div}(b) \geq c_0 > 0$, 证明相应的 Lax-Milgram 引理.

证明: 由 $(f, u) = (Lu, u)$, 可知

$$(f, u) = (-\nabla \cdot (A\nabla u), u) + ((b \cdot \nabla)u, u) + (cu, u)$$

先考虑 $(-\nabla \cdot (A\nabla u), u)$, 可知

$$\begin{aligned} (-\nabla \cdot (A\nabla u), u) &= \int_{\Omega} -\nabla \cdot (A\nabla u) u dx \\ &= \int_{\Omega} -\nabla \cdot (u A \nabla u) dx + \int_{\Omega} (A \nabla u) \cdot \nabla u dx \end{aligned}$$

由于 $\int_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot (u(A\nabla u)) dx = \int_{\partial\Omega} u(A\nabla u) \cdot \vec{n}_x dS_x$, 以及 $u|_{\partial\Omega} = 0$, 从而 $\int_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot (u(A\nabla u)) dx = 0$.

为了对等式右边第二项进行下有界控制, 需要 A 的强制性: 即 A 满足 $(Au, u) \geq \alpha_0(u, u)$, 其中 $\alpha_0 > 0$. 那么, 此时就有

$$\begin{aligned} (-\nabla \cdot (A\nabla u), u) &= \int_{\Omega} -\nabla \cdot (A\nabla u) u dx \\ &\geq \alpha_0 \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 dx \end{aligned}$$

再考虑 $((b \cdot \nabla)u, u)$

$$2 \int_{\Omega} u(b \cdot \nabla)u dx = \int_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot (u^2 b) dx - \int_{\Omega} u^2 \operatorname{div}(b) dx$$

类似地, $\int_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot (u^2 b) dx = \int_{\partial\Omega} u^2 b \cdot \vec{n}_x dS_x \stackrel{u|_{\partial\Omega}=0}{=} 0$, 从而 $((b \cdot \nabla)u, u) = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} u^2 \operatorname{div}(b) dx$. 那么有以下

$$\begin{aligned} (f, u) &\geq \alpha_0 \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 dx + \int_{\Omega} (c - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{div}(b)) u^2 dx \\ &\geq \alpha_0 \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 dx + \int_{\Omega} c_0 u^2 dx \\ &\geq \alpha \|u\|_{H^1(\Omega)}^2 \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\alpha = \min\{\alpha_0, c_0\}$ 最终由 Hölder 不等式: $(f, u) \leq \|f\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \|u\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq \|f\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \|u\|_{H^1(\Omega)}$, 可得

$$\alpha \|u\|_{H^1(\Omega)} \leq \|f\|_{L^2(\Omega)}$$

第二问

给出下列 Poisson 方程两点边值问题的 Green 函数

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} = f, & x \in (0, 1) \\ u(0) = u'(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解: 设上述两点边值问题的 Green 函数 G 具有以下分段形式

$$G(x; x_0) = \begin{cases} G_1(x; x_0), & 0 < x < x_0 \\ G_2(x; x_0), & x_0 < x < 1 \end{cases}$$

首先考虑形式解满足 $(u, \Delta G) = -u(x_0)$, 由 Green 第二公式或分部积分公式可得

$$\begin{aligned}(u, \Delta G) - (\Delta u, G) &= \int_0^1 \nabla \cdot (u \nabla G) dx - \int_0^1 \nabla \cdot (G \nabla u) dx \\ -u(x_0) + (f, G) &= u(1) \frac{dG}{dx}(1; x_0) + u'(0)G(0; x_0)\end{aligned}$$

若有 $G_1(0; x_0) = \frac{dG}{dx}(1; x_0) = 0$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}u(x_0) &= (f, G) \\ &= \int_0^{x_0} f(x)G_1(x; x_0)dx + \int_{x_0}^1 f(x)G_2(x; x_0)dx\end{aligned}$$

上式两边对参变量 x_0 求导, 则

$$\begin{aligned}u'(x_0) &= f(x_0)G_1(x_0; x_0) + \int_0^{x_0} f(x) \frac{\partial G_1}{\partial x_0}(x; x_0)dx \\ &\quad - f(x_0)G_2(x_0; x_0) + \int_{x_0}^1 f(x) \frac{\partial G_2}{\partial x_0}(x; x_0)dx\end{aligned}$$

此时又若 G_1, G_2 满足: $\frac{\partial G_1}{\partial x_0}(x_0; x_0) - \frac{\partial G_2}{\partial x_0}(x_0; x_0) = -1$, $G_1(x_0; x_0) = G_2(x_0; x_0)$ 以及 $\frac{\partial^2 G_1}{\partial x_0^2}(x; x_0) = \frac{\partial^2 G_2}{\partial x_0^2}(x; x_0) = 0$, 那么

$$\begin{aligned}u''(x_0) &= f(x_0) \left(\frac{\partial G_1}{\partial x_0}(x_0; x_0) - \frac{\partial G_2}{\partial x_0}(x_0; x_0) \right) \\ &\quad + \int_0^{x_0} f(x) \frac{\partial^2 G_1}{\partial x_0^2}(x; x_0)dx + \int_{x_0}^1 f(x) \frac{\partial^2 G_2}{\partial x_0^2}(x; x_0)dx \\ &= -f(x_0)\end{aligned}$$

此时定义 Green 函数 G 为以下

$$G(x; x_0) \triangleq \begin{cases} x, & 0 < x < x_0 \\ x_0, & x_0 < x < 1 \end{cases}$$

则容易得知 G 满足上述所有要求, 此即 Poisson 方程混合边值问题的 Green 函数.

第三问

说明极值原理中的 $c(x)$ 为负时, 极值原理可能不成立. 考虑一维的 Helmholtz 方程, 找 u 满足

$$\frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} + k^2 u = 1, \quad u(0) = u(1) = 0.$$

证明: 记 $Lu = -\frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} - k^2 u = -1 < 0$, 并且易知当 $k = 2\pi$ 时, $u = \frac{1}{4\pi^2}(1 - \cos(2\pi x) - \sin(2\pi x)) = \frac{1}{4\pi^2}(1 - \sqrt{2}\cos(2\pi x - \frac{\pi}{4}))$ 是下列边值问题的一个特解

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} + 4\pi^2 u = 1, & x \in (0, 1) \\ u(0) = u(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

同时容易知道 $\max_{x \in [0, 1]} u(x) = \frac{1}{4\pi^2}(1 + \sqrt{2}) > 0$, $\min_{x \in [0, 1]} u(x) = \frac{1}{4\pi^2}(1 - \sqrt{2}) < 0$, 即最大值在区间内部取到, 但不在边界取到, 从而极值原理不成立.

第四问

设 $u(0) = u(1) = 0$ 且满足 $-\frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} = f(x)$. 利用 Green 函数表达式 (3.1.19), 证明

$$u(x) = \int_0^1 G(x; x_0) f(x_0) dx_0.$$

证明: 记 $u(x) = \int_0^1 G(x; y) f(y) dy$, 要验证其满足以下 Poisson 方程边值问题

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} = f(x), & x \in (0, 1) \\ u(0) = u(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

由 Green 函数定义

$$G(x; y) = \begin{cases} (1-y)x, & x \in (0, y) \\ y(1-x), & x \in (y, 1) \end{cases}$$

可知

$$u(0) = \int_0^1 f(y)(1-y) \cdot 0 \cdot dy = 0$$

$$u(1) = \int_0^1 f(y)y \cdot 0 \cdot dy = 0$$

而 $\forall x \in (0, 1)$

$$\begin{aligned} u(x) &= \int_0^1 G(x; y)f(y)dy \\ &= \int_0^x f(y)y(1-x)dy + \int_x^1 f(y)(1-y)x dy \end{aligned}$$

对上式两边关于 x 求导, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{du}{dx} &= f(x)x(1-x) - \int_0^x f(y)y dy \\ &\quad - f(x)(1-x)x + \int_x^1 f(y)(1-y) dy \\ &= \int_x^1 f(y) dy - \int_0^1 f(y)y dy \end{aligned}$$

从而 $-\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} = f(x)$.