行波法与积分变换法

费哥佛堂÷数学物理方程不開第3讲 Phaedo Classes



4大模块



8道题目



行波法与 积分变换法

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一维波动方程的达朗贝尔公式

小节1 达朗贝尔公式的推导

小节2/特征变换

小节3 二阶线性偏微分方程的特征方程

对于一维波动方程 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ 我们作代换 $\xi = x + at$ $\eta = x - at$

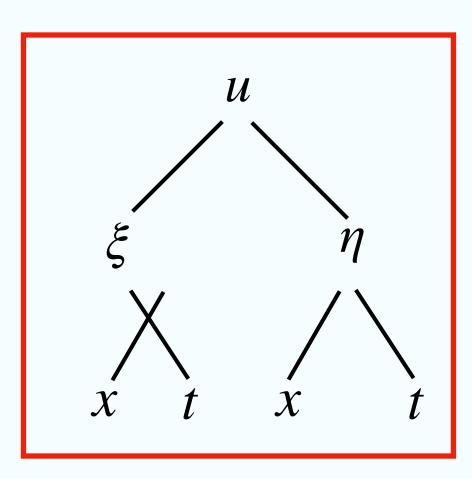
利用复合函数求导法则

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}$$

同理,
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \left[\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} \right]$$

代回方程,可得
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0$$



在
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0$$
 两端同时对 η 积分,则有 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} = f(\xi)$

继续对 ξ 积分,则有:

$$u(x,t) = \int f(\xi)d\xi + f_2(\eta) = f_1(x+at) + f_2(x-at)$$
 其中 f_1, f_2 均为任意二次连续可微函数

这个式子就是一维波动方程的通解。

我们进一步考虑定解条件,从而确定两个函数的具体形式,接下来我们讨论**无限长弦的自由横振动**。

设弦的初始状态为已知,即已知定解条件为 $\begin{cases} u \Big|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) - \infty < x < + \infty \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = \psi(x) - \infty < x < + \infty \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} u \Big|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) - \infty < x < + \infty \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = \psi(x) - \infty < x < + \infty \end{cases}$$

代入
$$u(x,t) = f_1(x+at) + f_2(x-at)$$
,有
$$\begin{cases} f_1(x) + f_2(x) = \varphi(x) \\ af'_1(x) - af'_2(x) = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$

对 $af'_1(x) - af'_2(x) = \psi(x)$ 两端对 x 积分一次,有 $f_1(x) - f_2(x) = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^x \psi(\xi) d\xi + C$

根据
$$\begin{cases} f_1(x) + f_2(x) = \varphi(x) \\ f_1(x) - f_2(x) = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^x \psi(\xi) d\xi + C \end{cases}$$
 可解得
$$f_1(x) = \frac{1}{2} \varphi(x) + \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^x \psi(\xi) d\xi + \frac{C}{2}$$

$$f_2(x) = \frac{1}{2} \varphi(x) - \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^x \psi(\xi) d\xi - \frac{C}{2}$$

$$f_1(x) = \frac{1}{2}\varphi(x) + \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^x \psi(\xi)d\xi + \frac{C}{2} \qquad f_2(x) = \frac{1}{2}\varphi(x) - \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^x \psi(\xi)d\xi - \frac{C}{2}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(x+at) + \varphi(x-at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\xi) d\xi$$

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2}[\varphi(x+at) + \varphi(x-at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\xi)d\xi$$
 无限长弦自由振动的达朗贝尔公式

一维波动方程的达别贝尔公式

小节1 | 达朗贝尔公式的推导

小节2/特征变换

小节3 二阶线性偏微分方程的特征方程

雙哥彌堂中 数学物理方程 個腦 / 3.行波法与积分变换法 / 1.一维波动方程的达朗贝尔公式 / 2.特征变换

特征变换

一维波动方程
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$
 的特征方程为 $(dx)^2 - a^2 (dt)^2 = 0$

其积分曲线(特征线)为 $x \pm at = Const$

因此我们称 $\xi = x + at$ $\eta = x - at$ 为特征变换,行波法也称为特征线法

一维波动方程的达朗贝尔公式

小节1 达朗贝尔公式的推导

小节2/特征变换

小节3/二阶线性偏微分方程的特征方程

二阶线性偏微分方程的特征方程

一般情况下,二阶线性偏微分方程 $A\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2B\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + C\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + D\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + E\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + Fu = 0$ 的特征方程为

$$A(dy)^2 - 2Bdxdy + C(dx)^2 = 0$$

这个常微分方程的积分曲线称为线性偏微分方程的特征曲线;

二阶线性偏微分方程的特征弦仅与该方程中的**二阶导数项系数**有关,而与其低阶项系数无关。

 $B^2 - AC > 0$

双曲型方程: 如波动方程

 $B^2 - AC = 0$

抛物型方程: 如热传导方程

 $B^2 - AC < 0$

椭圆型方程: 如拉普拉斯方程, 泊松方程

不论方程为什么形式,我们都可以通过适当的自变量之间的代换将其化为标准形式。

例题3-1 / 求下列初值问题的解

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} - 3\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0 - \infty < x < \infty, y > 0 \\ u\Big|_{y=0} = 3x^2, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\Big|_{y=0} = 0, -\infty < x < \infty \end{cases}$$

解析3-1 / 先确定所给方程的特征线,它的特征方程为: $(dy)^2 - 2(dxdy) - 3(dx)^2 = 0$

$$\exists \exists (dy + dx)(dy - 3dx) = 0$$

故他的积分曲线为:
$$3x - y = C_1$$
, $x + y = C_2$

作特征变换得
$$\begin{cases} \xi = 3x - y \\ \eta = x + y \end{cases}$$

$$\text{III} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = 3 \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} (3\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta})\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} (3\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta})\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = 9\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + 6\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \xi} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left(-\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left(-\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} - 2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \xi} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}$$

例题3-1 / 求下列初值问题的解

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} - 3\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0 - \infty < x < \infty, y > 0 \\ u\Big|_{y=0} = 3x^2, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\Big|_{y=0} = 0, -\infty < x < \infty \end{cases}$$

解析3-1 /
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} (3\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}) \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} (3\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}) \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = -3\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + 2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \xi} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}$$

代入方程
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} - 3\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

将
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0$$
对 η 积分,有 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} = f(\xi)$,再对 ξ 积分,有 $u(\xi, \eta) = \int f(\xi)d(\xi) + f_2(\eta) = f_1(\xi) + f_2(\eta)$ f_1, f_2 为两个任意二次连续可微的函数

故
$$u(x, y) = f_1(3x - y) + f_2(x + y)$$

例题3-1 / 求下列初值问题的解

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} - 3\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0 - \infty < x < \infty, y > 0 \\ u\Big|_{y=0} = 3x^2, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\Big|_{y=0} = 0, -\infty < x < \infty \end{cases}$$

解析3-1 / 故
$$u(x,y) = f_1(3x - y) + f_2(x + y)$$

将其带入
$$u \mid_{y=0} = 3x^2, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \mid_{y=0} = 0$$

可得
$$\begin{cases} f_1(3x) + f_2(x) = 3x^2 \\ -f_1'(3x) + f_2'(x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

可得
$$\begin{cases} f_1(3x) + f_2(x) = 3x^2 \\ -f_1'(3x) + f_2'(x) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 由 $-f_1'(3x) + f_2'(x)$ 积分,可得 $-\frac{1}{3}f_1(3x) + f_2(x) = C$

根据
$$\begin{cases} f_1(3x) + f_2(x) = 3x^2 \\ -\frac{1}{3}f_1(3x) + f_2(x) = C \end{cases}$$
 可得
$$\begin{cases} f_1(3x) = \frac{9}{4}x^2 - C' \\ f_2(x) = \frac{3}{4}x^2 + C' \end{cases}$$
, 即
$$\begin{cases} f_1(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^2 - C' \\ f_2(x) = \frac{3}{4}x^2 + C' \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore u(x,y) = \frac{1}{4}(3x - y)^2 + \frac{3}{4}(x + y)^2 = 3x^2 + y^2$$

例题3-2 / 用行波法求解下列柯西问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} - 2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 1 & -\infty < x < \infty, y > 0 \\ u\Big|_{y=0} = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\Big|_{y=0} = 2x, -\infty < x < \infty \end{cases}$$

解析3-2 $\Big/$ 非齐次方程通过特征变换求解得到的结果不是 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0$,需具体情况具体分析

原方程对应的特征方程为: $(dy)^2 + dxdy - 2(dx)^2 = 0$

可分解为: (dy - dx)(dy + 2dx) = 0

求得特征线为: $y + 2x = C_1$, $y - x = C_2$

作特征变换可得: $\xi = y + 2x$, $\eta = y - x$

則有:
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} +$$

例题3-2 / 用行波法求解下列柯西问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} - 2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 1 & -\infty < x < \infty, y > 0 \\ u\Big|_{y=0} = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\Big|_{y=0} = 2x, -\infty < x < \infty \end{cases}$$

解析3-2 /
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} (2\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}) \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} (2\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}) \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = 2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \xi} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}$$

带回方程得:
$$-9\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 1$$
,故 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = -\frac{1}{9}$ 与上例标准型不同

经过两次偏积分,可求得原方程的通解为: $u(\xi,\eta) = f_1(\xi) + f_2(\eta) - \frac{1}{\Omega}\xi\eta$

$$\exists \exists : u(x,y) = f_1(y+2x) + f_2(y-x) - \frac{1}{9}(y+2x)(y-x)$$

代入边界条件可得:
$$u|_{y=0} = f_1(2x) + f_2(-x) - \frac{2}{9}x^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}|_{y=0} = f_1'(2x) + f_2'(-x) - \frac{1}{9}x = 2x$$

$$\begin{cases} f_1(2x) + f_2(-x) = \frac{2}{9}x^2 \\ f_1(2x) - 2f_2(-x) = \frac{19}{9}x^2 + C' \end{cases}$$
 $C' = 2C$

$$\begin{cases} f_1(2x) + f_2(-x) = \frac{2}{9}x^2 \\ f_1(2x) - 2f_2(-x) = \frac{19}{9}x^2 + C' \end{cases} \qquad C' = 2C$$

解得:
$$\begin{cases} f_1(2x) = \frac{23}{27}x^2 + \frac{c'}{3} \\ f_2(-x) = -\frac{17}{27}x^2 - \frac{11}{27}x^2 - \frac{c'}{3} \end{cases}$$

例题3-2 / 用行波法求解下列柯西问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} - 2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 1 & -\infty < x < \infty, y > 0 \\ u\Big|_{y=0} = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\Big|_{y=0} = 2x, -\infty < x < \infty \end{cases}$$

解析3-2 / 解得: $\begin{cases} f_1(2x) = \frac{23}{27}x^2 + \frac{c'}{3} \\ f_2(-x) = -\frac{17}{27}x^2 - \frac{11}{27}x^2 - \frac{c'}{3} \end{cases}$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} f_1(x) = \frac{23}{108}x^2 + \frac{c'}{3} \\ f_2(x) = -\frac{17}{27}x^2 - \frac{c'}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore u(x,y) = \frac{23}{108}(y+2x)^2 - \frac{17}{27}(y-x)^2 - \frac{1}{9}(y+2x)(y-x)$$

小节1/傅立叶变换的定义式

傅立叶变换

小节2/傅立叶变换的性质

小节3/ 狄拉克函数及其傅立叶变换

小节1/傅立叶变换的定义式

傅立叶变换 小节2/傅立叶变换的性质

小节3/ 狄拉克函数及其傅立叶变换

傅立叶变换的定义式

假设函数f(x)是定义在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上的实函数,它在任一有限区间上分段光滑且在定义区间上绝对可积

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |f(t)| dt < \infty$$
 所以根据傅立叶积分的有关理论(从略),我们有如下定义:

$$F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)e^{-i\omega x}dx \qquad f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\omega)e^{i\omega x}d\omega$$

记 f(x)与 $F(j\omega)$ 为一对傅里叶变换对,简写为 $f(x) \leftrightarrow F(\omega)$ 。

 $F(\omega)$ 为 f(x)的傅立叶正变换(象函数),f(x)为 $F(\omega)$ 的傅立叶逆变换(原函数)。

记为
$$F(\omega) = \mathcal{F}[f(x)]$$
 , $f(x) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(\omega)]$

例题3-3 / 求下列函数的傅立叶变换

(1)
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, x < 0 \\ e^{-\beta x}, x \ge 0 \end{cases}$$
 $(\beta > 0)$ (2) $f(x) = \begin{cases} 4, -2 < x < 2 \\ 0, others \end{cases}$

解析3-3 / (1)
$$F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)e^{-i\omega x}dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\beta x}e^{-i\omega x}dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-(\beta+i\omega)x}dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\beta+i\omega} e^{-(\beta+i\omega)x} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{\beta+i\omega} = \frac{\beta-i\omega}{\beta^2-\omega^2}$$

例题3-3 / 求下列函数的傅立叶变换

(1)
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, x < 0 \\ e^{-\beta x}, x \ge 0 \end{cases}$$
 ($\beta > 0$) (2) $f(x) = \begin{cases} 4, -2 < x < 2 \\ 0, others \end{cases}$

解析3-3 / (2)
$$F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)e^{-i\omega x}dx$$

$$= \int_{-2}^{2} 4e^{-i\omega x}dx = 4\int_{-2}^{2} e^{-i\omega x}dx$$

$$= 4\left[-\frac{1}{i\omega}e^{-i\omega x}\right]_{-2}^{2} = 4\frac{e^{2i\omega} - e^{-2i\omega}}{i\omega}$$

$$= \frac{8\sin 2\omega}{\omega}$$
欧拉公式: $\sin \theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{2i}$

小节1/傅立叶变换的定义式

傅立叶变换

小节2/傅立叶变换的性质

傅立叶变换的性质

线性性质
$$C_1f_1(x) + C_2f_2(x) \leftrightarrow C_1F_1(\omega) + C_2F_2(\omega)$$

位移性质
$$f(x \pm x_0) \leftrightarrow F(\omega)e^{\pm i\omega x_0}$$

延迟性质
$$f(x)e^{\pm i\omega_0x} \leftrightarrow F(\omega \mp \omega_0)$$

微分性质
$$f^{(n)}(x) \leftrightarrow (i\omega)^n F(\omega)$$

积分性质
$$\int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t)dt \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{i\omega} F(\omega)$$

卷积性质
$$f_1(x) * f_2(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(t) f_2(x-t) dt$$

$$f_1(x) * f_2(x) \leftrightarrow F_1(\omega) \cdot F_2(\omega)$$
 $f_1(x) \cdot f_2(x) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} F_1(\omega) * F_2(\omega)$

小节1/傅立叶变换的定义式

傅立叶变换 小节2/傅立叶变换的性质

小节3/ 狄拉克函数及其傅立叶变换

δ 函数及其傅立叶变换 \lceil 弱收敛 \rfloor

 δ 函数又称单位脉冲函数,它是一个广义函数,不能用我们现有的知识进行严格定义,我们引入 弱收敛这一概念,对 δ 函数进行简单的定义。

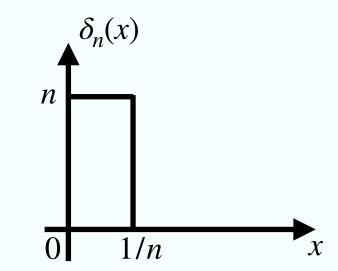
设 $\{f_n(x)\}(n=0,1,2,\cdots)$ 是区间 [a,b] (也可能是无界的)上的一个函数列,如果存在函数 f(x) 使得对于任意一个在 [a,b] 上连续的函数 $\varphi(x)$,都有

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{a}^{b} f_{n}(x)\varphi(x)dx = \int_{a}^{b} f(x)\varphi(x)dx$$

则称 $\{f_n(x)\}(n=0,1,2,\cdots)$ 在区间 [a,b]上弱收敛于f(x),而满足上式的函数f(x) 称为 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 的弱极限。

δ 函数及其傅立叶变换 $\lceil \delta$ 函数的定义 \rceil

考虑矩形脉冲序列
$$\delta_n(x) = \begin{cases} 0, x < 0 \text{ or } x > \frac{1}{n} \\ n, 0 \le x \le \frac{1}{n} \end{cases}$$



则称 $\{\delta_n(x)\}(n=1,2,3,\cdots)$ 在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 内的弱极限称为 δ 函数,记作 $\delta(x)$,即:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(x)\varphi(x)dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta_n(x)\varphi(x)dx$$

其中 $\varphi(x)$ 为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内的任意连续函数,代入 $\delta_n(x)$ 的表达式,根据积分中值定理,则有:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(x)\varphi(x)dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta_n(x)\varphi(x)dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{n}} n\varphi(x)dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \varphi(\theta_n \frac{1}{n}) = \varphi(0) \qquad (0 < \theta_n < 1)$$

因此,有些材料中直接用该式作为 δ 函数的定义: $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x)\varphi(x)dx = \varphi(0)$

此时,关于函数 $\varphi(x)$ 的条件更强,要求其无穷次连续可微,且在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 的某个有限闭区间之外恒为零。

δ 函数及其傅立叶变换 $\lceil \delta$ 函数的傅立叶变换 \rceil

因此通过 δ 函数的定义,我们有重要结论 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(x)\varphi(x)dx = \varphi(0)$ $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(x-x_0)\varphi(x)dx = \varphi(x_0)$ 我们可以求得 δ 函数的傅立叶变换为 $\mathscr{F}[\delta(x)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(x)e^{-i\omega x}dx = e^{-i\omega x}\Big|_{x=0} = 1$ $\mathscr{F}[\delta(x\pm x_0)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(x\pm x_0)e^{-i\omega x}dt = e^{-i\omega x}\Big|_{x=\mp x_0} = e^{\pm i\omega x_0}$

我们还可以求出 $2\pi\delta(\omega-\omega_0)$ 的傅立叶逆变换

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}[2\pi\delta(\omega-\omega_0)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 2\pi\delta(\omega-\omega_0) e^{i\omega x} d\omega = e^{i\omega x} \Big|_{\omega=\omega_0} = e^{i\omega_0 x}$$

因此我们得出 $\delta(x)$ 与1是一对傅立叶变换, $e^{i\omega_0x}$ 和 $2\pi\delta(\omega-\omega_0)$ 为一对傅立叶变换

但是,此时1与 $e^{i\omega_0x}$ 并不满足傅立叶变换存在时需满足的绝对可积条件,因此这里所讲的傅立叶变换是广义函数意义下的傅立叶变换,因此称为广义傅立叶变换。

例题3-4 / 求函数 $f(x) = \cos(\omega_0 x)$ 与 $f(x) = \sin(\omega_0 x)$ 的广义傅立叶变换。

解析3-4 /
$$\cos \omega_0 x = \frac{e^{i\omega_0 x} + e^{-i\omega_0 x}}{2}$$

已知
$$e^{\pm i\omega_0 x} \leftrightarrow 2\pi\delta(\omega \mp \omega_0)$$
, 故 $\mathscr{F}\left[\cos\omega_0 x\right] = \pi \left[\delta\left(\omega - \omega_0\right) + \delta\left(\omega + \omega_0\right)\right]$

$$\sin \omega_0 x = \frac{e^{i\omega_0 x} + e^{-i\omega_0 x}}{2i}$$

已知
$$e^{\pm i\omega_0 x} \leftrightarrow 2\pi\delta(\omega \mp \omega_0)$$
, 故 $\mathscr{F}\left[\sin\omega_0 x\right] = \pi i \left[\delta\left(\omega + \omega_0\right) - \delta\left(\omega - \omega_0\right)\right]$

小节1/拉普拉斯变换定义式

拉普拉斯变换

小节2/拉普拉斯变换性质

小节1/拉普拉斯变换定义式

拉普拉斯变换

小节2 拉普拉斯变换性质

拉普拉斯变换定义式

实际情况中函数只在 $[0, + \infty)$ 上有定义,或函数在实轴上不满足绝对可积条件,或我们不关心 $(-\infty,0)$ 的情形,此时我们用拉普拉斯变换对问题进行分析。

假设函数f(t) 是定义在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上的函数,且积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} f(t)e^{-pt}dt$ 在p的某个区域内收敛,其中p是复参数,则这个积分在上述区域内就确定了一个以p为变量的函数,记作F(p) ,即

$$F(p) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t)e^{-pt}dt$$

F(p)称为f(t)的拉普拉斯变换,记为 $F(p) = \mathcal{L}[f(t)]$

f(t) 称为F(p)的拉普拉斯逆变换,记作 $f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(p)]$

例题3-5 / 计算下列函数的拉普拉斯变换

(1)
$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 0, t \le 0 \\ 1, t > 0 \end{cases}$$
 (2) $f(t) = e^{kt} \ k \in R$

解析3-5 / (1)
$$\mathcal{L}[u(t)] = \int_0^{+\infty} u(t)e^{-pt}dt = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt}dt$$

当 $Re[p] > 0$ 时,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt}dt$ 收敛,且 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt}dt = -\frac{1}{p}e^{-pt}\Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{p}$
故: $\mathcal{L}[u(t)] = \frac{1}{p}$ $Re[p] > 0$

补充: 收敛原因: 当
$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(\sigma+i\omega)t} dt \text{ 收敛时,}$$

$$f: \int_0^{+\infty} \left| e^{-pt} \right| dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \left| e^{-\sigma t} \right| \left| e^{-i\omega t} \right| dt < \infty$$

$$\left| e^{-i\omega t} \right| = 1 \text{ 故此时: } \sigma > 0 \text{ 即 } Re[p] > 0$$

例题3-5 / 计算下列函数的拉普拉斯变换

(1)
$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 0, t \le 0 \\ 1, t > 0 \end{cases}$$
 (2) $f(t) = e^{kt} \ k \in R$

补充:收敛原因:当
$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(p-k)t} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(\sigma-k)t} e^{-i\omega t} dt$$
 收敛时,
$$f: \int_0^{+\infty} |e^{-(p-k)t}| dt = \int_0^{+\infty} |e^{-(\sigma-k)t}| |e^{-i\omega t}| dt$$

$$|e^{-i\omega t}| = 1$$
 故此时: $\sigma > k$ 即 $Re[p] > k$

小节1 拉普拉斯变换定义式

拉普拉斯变换

小节2/拉普拉斯变换性质

拉普拉斯变换性质

线性性质
$$af_1(t)+bf_2(t)\leftrightarrow aF_1(p)+bF_2(p)$$
 延迟性质
$$f(t)e^{\pm\alpha t}\leftrightarrow F(p\mp\alpha)$$
 位移性质
$$f(t\pm t_0)\leftrightarrow F(p)e^{\pm pt_0}$$
 积分性质
$$\int_0^t f(x)dx\leftrightarrow \frac{1}{p}F(p)$$
 微分性质
$$f'(t)\leftrightarrow pF(p)-f(0)$$

$$f''(t)\leftrightarrow p^2F(p)-pf(0)-f'(0)$$

$$f^{(n)}(t)\leftrightarrow p^nF(p)-p^{n-1}f(0)-p^{n-2}f'(0)-\cdots-pf^{(n-2)}(0)-f^{(n-1)}(0)$$

若 $f(0) = f'(0) = \dots = f^{(n-1)}(0) = 0$ 则 $f^{(n)}(t) \leftrightarrow p^n F(p)$

常见函数的拉普拉斯变换

$$\delta(t) \leftrightarrow 1$$
 $u(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{p}$ $e^{kt} \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{p-k}$

$$\sin \omega t \leftrightarrow \frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2} \qquad \cos \omega t \leftrightarrow \frac{p}{p^2 + \omega^2} \qquad t^n \leftrightarrow \frac{n!}{p^{n+1}}$$

其余函数的拉普拉斯变换,可查拉普拉斯变换表

解析3-6/首先介绍弱导数的概念。

对在区间[a, b](可以是无限的)上给定的函数f(t), 如果存在一个函数g(t), 使得对任意一次连续可微且在端点a, b附近为零的函数 $\varphi(t)$ 有:

$$\int_{a}^{b} g(t)\varphi(t)dt = -\int_{a}^{b} f(t)\varphi'(t)dt$$

则称g(t)为f(t)的弱导数,记为f'(t)

根据这个定义,我们可以证 δ 函数是单位阶跃函数的弱导数。

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u'(t)\varphi(t)dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(t)d[u(t)] \Longrightarrow u(t)\varphi(t)\Big|_a^b - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u(t)\varphi'(t)dt$$

由于 $\varphi(t)$ 在端点a,b附近为零,故 $u(t)\varphi(t)\Big|_a^b = 0$, $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u(t)\varphi'(t)dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \varphi'(t)dt = -\varphi(0)$

$$\therefore \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u'(t) \varphi(t) dt = \varphi(0)$$
 其中 $\varphi(t)$ 为 $[+\infty, -\infty]$ 内任意一次连续可微且在某个有界闭区间外为 θ 的函数

例题3-6 / 求 δ 函数的拉普拉斯变换

解析3-6 /
$$\therefore \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u'(t)\varphi(t)dt = \varphi(0)$$

$$\delta$$
函数定义
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t)\varphi(t)dt = \varphi(0)$$
 故: $u'(t) = \delta(t)$

:.根据拉普拉斯变换的微分性质: $\mathcal{L}[\delta(t)] = \mathcal{L}[u'(t)] = p \cdot \mathcal{L}[u(t)] - u(0) = p \cdot \frac{1}{p} = 1$

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积分变换法举例 小节1/积分变换法举例

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积分变换法举例 小节1/积分变换法举例

积分变换法举例

傅里叶变换常应用于无界的初值问题(针对空间变量居多)

拉普拉斯变换常应用于带边界条件的定解问题(针对时间变量居多,且多为因果函数)

本节我们将通过两道例题来介绍积分变换法的应用。

例题3-7 / 利用积分变换法求解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \infty < x < + \infty \\ u \Big|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$

解析3-7 / 记: $U(\omega,t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u(x,t)e^{-i\omega x}dx$ $\Phi(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(x)e^{-i\omega x}dx$ $\Psi(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi(x)e^{-i\omega x}dx$

对方程和初始条件关于x做傅立叶变换,得: $\begin{cases} \frac{d^2U(\omega,t)}{dt^2} = -a^2\omega^2U(\omega,t) \\ U\big|_{t=0} = \Phi(\omega) & \frac{dU(\omega,t)}{dt} \bigg|_{t=0} = \Psi(\omega) \end{cases}$

方程的通解为: $U(\omega,t) = A(\omega)e^{ia\omega t} + B(\omega)e^{-ia\omega t}$ 只对t求,与 ω 无关,故应保留 ω

利用初始条件
$$\begin{cases} U(\omega,t)\big|_{t=0} = A(\omega) + B(\omega) = \Phi(\omega) \\ \frac{dU(\omega,t)}{dt}\big|_{t=0} = ia\omega[A(\omega) - B(\omega)] = \Psi(\omega) \end{cases} \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} A(\omega) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\Phi(\omega) + \frac{\Psi(\omega)}{ia\omega}\right] \\ B(\omega) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\Phi(\omega) - \frac{\Psi(\omega)}{ia\omega}\right] \end{cases}$$

例题3-7 / 利用积分变换法求解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \infty < x < + \infty \\ u \Big|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$

解析3-7 / 故:
$$U(\omega,t) = \frac{1}{2} [\Phi(\omega) + \frac{\Psi(\omega)}{ia\omega}] e^{ia\omega t} + \frac{1}{2} [\Phi(\omega) - \frac{\Psi(\omega)}{ia\omega}] e^{-ia\omega t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \Phi(\omega) e^{ia\omega t} + \frac{1}{2} \Phi(\omega) e^{-ia\omega t} + \frac{1}{2a\omega i} \Psi(\omega) e^{ia\omega t} - \frac{1}{2a\omega i} \Psi(\omega) e^{-ia\omega t}$$

根据傅立叶变换的位移性质与微分性质

$$\mathcal{F}[\varphi(x+at)] = \Phi(\omega)e^{ia\omega t}$$

$$\mathcal{F}[\varphi(x-at)] = \Phi(\omega)e^{-ia\omega t}$$

$$\mathcal{F}\left[\int_0^x \psi(\xi)d\xi\right] = \frac{1}{i\omega}\Psi(\omega)$$

$$\mathcal{F}\left[\int_0^{x+at} \psi(\xi)d\xi\right] = \frac{1}{i\omega}\Psi(\omega)e^{i\omega at}$$

$$\mathcal{F}\left[\int_0^{x-at} \psi(\xi)d\xi\right] = \frac{1}{i\omega}\Psi(\omega)e^{-i\omega at}$$

例题3-7 / 利用积分变换法求解定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \infty < x < + \infty \\ u \Big|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$

解析3-7 / 故对 $U(\omega,t)$ 的 ω 取傅立叶逆变换,得:

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2}\varphi(x+at) + \frac{1}{2}\varphi(x-at) + \frac{1}{2a}\int_0^{x+at} \psi(\xi)d\xi - \frac{1}{2a}\int_0^{x-at} \psi(\xi)d\xi$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}[\varphi(x+at) + \varphi(x-at)] + \frac{1}{2a}\int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\xi)d\xi$$

即达朗贝尔公式

例题3-8 / 设 x > 1, y > 0, 利用积分变换法求解定解问题。

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = x^2 y \\ u \Big|_{y=0} = x^2 \\ u \Big|_{x=1} = \cos y \end{cases}$$

解析3-8 / 法一: 对方程两端积分可得其通解,先对y积分 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x^2y^2}{2} + \psi_0(x)$ 再对x积分 $u(x,y) = \frac{x^3y^2}{6} + \int \varphi_0(x)dx + \varphi_2(y)$ $= \frac{x^3y^2}{6} + \varphi_1(x) + \varphi_2(y)$ 由 $\begin{cases} u|_{y=0} = \varphi_1(x) + \varphi_2(0) = x^2 \\ u|_{x=1} = \varphi_1(1) + \varphi_2(y) + \frac{y^2}{6} = \cos y \end{cases}$ 解得: $\varphi_2(y) = \cos y - \frac{y^2}{6} - \varphi_1(1)$ 且 $\varphi_1(1) = 1 - \varphi_2(0)$

$$\therefore \varphi_2(y) = \cos y - \frac{y^2}{6} - 1 + \varphi_2(0) \quad \boxed{\exists} \ \varphi_1(x) = x^2 - \varphi_2(0)$$
代入 $u(x,y)$ 则: $u(x,y) = \frac{x^2y^2}{6} + x^2 + \cos y - \frac{y^2}{6} - 1$

例题3-8 / 设 x > 1, y > 0, 利用积分变换法求解定解问题。

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = x^2 y \\ u \Big|_{y=0} = x^2 \\ u \Big|_{x=1} = \cos y \end{cases}$$

解析3-8 / 法二: 记 U(x,p) 是 u(x,y) 关于y的拉普拉斯变换,即 $U(x,p) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} u(x,y)e^{-py}dy$

方程 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = x^2 y$ 对y取拉普拉斯变换,并利用微分性质得:

方程
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x \partial y} = x^2 y$$
 对y取拉普拉斯变换,并利用微分性质得:
$$p\mathscr{L} \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] - \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] \bigg|_{y=0} = \frac{x^2}{p^2}$$
 由 $u \big|_{y=0} = x^2$ 得 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \bigg|_{y=0} = 2x$

故
$$p\mathscr{L}\left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right] - 2x = \frac{x^2}{p^2}$$

曲
$$u|_{x=1} = cosy$$
 故 $U(1,p) = \frac{p}{p^2 + 1}$

例题3-8 / 设 x > 1, y > 0, 利用积分变换法求解定解问题。

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = x^2 y \\ u \Big|_{y=0} = x^2 \\ u \Big|_{x=1} = \cos y \end{cases}$$

解析3-8/ 法二:
$$p\mathscr{L}\left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right] - 2x = \frac{x^2}{p^2}$$
 $U(1,p) = \frac{p}{p^2 + 1}$

解得:
$$\begin{cases} U(x,p) = \int \left(\frac{x^2}{p^3} + \frac{2x}{p}\right) dx = \frac{x^2}{3p^3} + \frac{x^2}{p} + C \\ U(1,p) = \frac{p}{p^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{3p^3} + \frac{1}{p} + C \end{cases} \qquad C = \frac{p}{p^2 + 1} - \frac{1}{3p^3} - \frac{1}{p} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore U(x,p) = \frac{x^3}{3p^3} + \frac{x^2}{p} + \frac{p}{p^2 + 1} - \frac{1}{3p^3} - \frac{1}{p}$$

取反变换:
$$u(x,y) = \frac{x^3y^2}{6} + x^2 + \cos y - \frac{y^2}{6} - 1$$

补充:
$$y^n \leftrightarrow \frac{n!}{p^{n+1}}$$
 则 $y^2 \leftrightarrow \frac{2}{p^3}$ $y \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{p^2}$
$$\cos y \leftrightarrow \frac{p}{p^2 + 1}$$

行波法与积分变换法

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