

Partial Differential Equations

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由于学识有限，本文缺点和错误在所难免，欢迎批评指正，如有雷同，纯属巧合。
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1 偏微分方程解答

例 1.1 介绍双曲抛物椭圆方程的形式与特点.

Solution. 1. 弦振动 (双曲)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{一维: } u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} &= f(x, t) \\ \text{二维: } u_{tt} - a^2 (u_{xx} + u_{yy}) &= f(x, y, t) \\ \text{三维: } u_{tt} - a^2 (u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz}) &= f(x, y, z, t)\end{aligned}\tag{1}$$

2. 热传导 (抛物)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{一维: } u_t - a^2 u_{xx} &= f(x, t) \\ \text{二维: } u_t - a^2 (u_{xx} + u_{yy}) &= f(x, y, t) \\ \text{三维: } u_t - a^2 (u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz}) &= f(x, y, z, t)\end{aligned}\tag{2}$$

3.1 Laplace 方程 (椭圆)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{一维: } a^2 u_{xx} &= 0 \\ \text{二维: } a^2 (u_{xx} + u_{yy}) &= 0 \\ \text{三维: } a^2 (u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz}) &= 0\end{aligned}\tag{3}$$

3.2 Poisson 方程 (椭圆)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{一维} : a^2 u_{xx} &= f(x, t) \\ \text{二维} : a^2 (u_{xx} + u_{yy}) &= f(x, y, t) \\ \text{三维} : a^2 (u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz}) &= f(x, y, z, t)\end{aligned}\tag{4}$$

例 1.2 用分离变量法求初边值问题.

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0, & 0 < x < l, \quad t > 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} x, \quad u_t|_{t=0} = \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} x, & 0 \leq x \leq l, \\ x|_{x=0} = 0, \quad x|_{x=l} = 0, & t \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

Solution. 设解为 $u(x, t) = X(x)T(t)$, 则

$$T''X(x) - a^2 X''(x)T(t) = 0,$$

于是

$$\frac{X''}{X(x)} = \frac{T''}{a^2 T(t)} = -\lambda. \quad (\text{Constant})$$

即

$$X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0, \tag{5}$$

$$T''(x) + \lambda a^2 T(t) = 0, \tag{6}$$

由边界条件可知

$$X'(0)T(t) = 0, \quad X(l)T(t) = 0.$$

于是

$$X'(0) = X(l) = 0, \tag{7}$$

下面解特征值问题(5), (6),

情形 1. $\lambda < 0$, 则(5)的通解为:

$$X(x) = c_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}x} + c_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}x},$$

其中 c_1, c_2 是任意常数, 要使它满足边界条件 $X(0) = X(l) = 0$, 就必须有

$$\begin{cases} c_1 + c_2 = 0, \\ c_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}l} + c_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}l} = 0. \end{cases}$$

由于其系数行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}l} & e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}l} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

因此 c_1 和 c_2 必须同时为零, 从而 $X(x) \equiv 0$. 此时特征值问题(5),(7)只有平凡解.

情形 2. $\lambda = 0$, 方程 $X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0$ 的通解为

$$X(x) = c_1 + c_2 x,$$

由边界条件 $X(0) = X'(l) = 0$, 得

$$c_1 = 0, c_1 + c_2 l = 0.$$

所以 $c_1 = c_2 = 0$, 从而 $X(x) \equiv 0$. 此时该特征值问题(5),(7) 只有平凡解.

情形 3. $\lambda > 0$, 则(5)的通解为:

$$X(x) = c_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x + c_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x.$$

代入边界条件得

$$c_2 = 0, \quad c_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} = 0,$$

于是特征值为

$$\lambda_k = \left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \pi^2, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots$$

对应的特征函数为

$$X_k(x) = a_k \cos\left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi x, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots$$

对特征值 λ_k , 解方程(6)得:

$$T_k(t) = b_k \cos\left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi at + c_k \sin\left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi at.$$

于是

$$u_k(x, t) = \left(A_k \cos\left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi at + B_k \sin\left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi at \right) \cos\left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi x, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots$$

作级数

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(A_k \cos(k + \frac{1}{2})\pi at + B_k \sin(k + \frac{1}{2})\pi at \right) \cos(k + \frac{1}{2})\pi x$$

代入初始条件, 得

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k \cos(k + \frac{1}{2})\pi x = \cos \frac{1}{2}\pi x, \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} B_k (k + \frac{1}{2})\pi a \cos(k + \frac{1}{2})\pi x = \cos \frac{3}{2}\pi x.$$

$$\Rightarrow A_0 = 1, A_1 = A_2 = \cdots = 0, \quad B_0 = 0, B_1 = \frac{2}{3\pi a}, B_2 = B_3 = \cdots = 0.$$

所以解为:

$$u(x, t) = \cos \frac{\pi at}{2} \cos \frac{\pi x}{2} + \frac{2}{3\pi a} \sin \frac{3\pi at}{2} \cos \frac{3\pi x}{2}.$$

例 1.3 求解下列定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + 2\cos x u_{xy} - \sin^2 x u_{yy} = 0, & -\infty < x < \infty, y > \sin x, \\ u|_{y=\sin x} = \varphi(x), u_y|_{y=\sin x} = \psi(x), & -\infty < x < \infty \end{cases}$$

Solution. 特征方程为

$$0 = dy^2 - 2\cos x dx dy - \sin^2 x dx^2 = [dy - (\cos x - 1)dx][dy - (\cos x + 1)dx]$$

而

$$y - \sin x + x = C_1 \text{ 或 } y - \sin x - x = C_2.$$

作自变量变换

$$\xi = y - \sin x + x \text{ 或 } \eta = y - \sin x - x,$$

则原方程化为

$$u_{\xi\eta} = 0 \Rightarrow u = f(\xi) + g(\eta) = f(y - \sin x + x) + g(y - \sin x - x).$$

又由初始条件,

$$f(x) + g(-x) = \varphi(x),$$

$$f'(x) + g'(-x) = \phi(x),$$

$$f(x) - g(-x) = \int_0^x \phi(t) dt + C,$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}[\varphi(x) + \int_0^x \phi(t) dt + C],$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{2}[\varphi(-x) + \int_{-x}^0 \phi(t) dt - C],$$

$$u(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}[\varphi(y - \sin x + x) + \varphi(-y + \sin x + x)] + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-y + \sin x + x}^{y - \sin x + x} \phi(t) dt.$$

例 1.4 不详

Solution. 部分指数函数积分表

$$\begin{aligned}\int e^{cx} dx &= \frac{1}{c} e^{cx}, \quad \int a^{cx} dx = \frac{1}{c \ln a} a^{cx} \quad (a > 0, a \neq 1) \\ \int x e^{cx} dx &= \frac{e^{cx}}{c^2} (cx - 1), \quad \int x^2 e^{cx} dx = e^{cx} \left(\frac{x^2}{c} - \frac{2x}{c^2} + \frac{2}{c^3} \right) \\ \int x^n e^{cx} dx &= \frac{1}{c} x^n e^{cx} - \frac{n}{c} \int x^{n-1} e^{cx} dx, \quad \int x e^{cx^2} dx = \frac{1}{2c} e^{cx^2} \\ \int e^{cx} \sin bx dx &= \frac{e^{cx}}{c^2 + b^2} (c \sin bx - b \cos bx), \quad \int e^{cx} \cos bx dx = \frac{e^{cx}}{c^2 + b^2} (c \cos bx + b \sin bx)\end{aligned}$$

例 1.5 求方程

$$x^2 u_{xx} - 2xy u_{xy} + y^2 u_{yy} + xu_x + yu_y = 0 \quad (8)$$

的通解.

Solution. 特征方程为

$$x^2 dy^2 - 2xy dx dy + y^2 dx^2 = 0$$

其中 $a = x^2, b = -xy, c = y^2$, 则

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - ac}}{a} = -\frac{y}{x}$$

进而

$$xy = c. \quad (c \text{ 为常数})$$

令 $\xi = xy, \eta = y$, 则

$$u_x = u_\xi \cdot \xi_x + u_\eta \cdot \eta_x = yu_\xi,$$

$$u_{xx} = (yu_\xi)_\xi \cdot \xi_x + (yu_\xi)_\eta \cdot \eta_x = y^2 u_{\xi\xi},$$

$$u_y = u_\xi \cdot \xi_y + u_\eta \cdot \eta_y = xu_\xi + u_\eta,$$

$$u_{yy} = (xu_\xi + u_\eta)_\xi \cdot \xi_y + (xu_\xi + u_\eta)_\eta \cdot \eta_y = x^2 u_{\xi\xi} + 2xu_{\xi\eta} + u_{\eta\eta},$$

$$u_{xy} = (xu_\xi + u_\eta)_\xi \cdot \xi_x + (xu_\xi + u_\eta)_\eta \cdot \eta_x = xyu_{\xi\xi} + yu_{\xi\eta}.$$

代入(8)有

$$y^2 u_{\eta\eta} + 2xyu_\xi + yu_\eta = 0,$$

化简得

$$\eta^2 u_{\eta\eta} + 2\xi u_\xi + \eta u_\eta = 0.$$