

1. 用能量法证明下列问题的唯一性:

$$\begin{cases} u_t - \alpha^2 u_{xx} = f(x, t), & 0 < x < l, t > 0, \\ u_x(t, 0) = \lambda(t), & (u_x + \sigma u)(t, l) = \mu(t), \text{ 其中 } \sigma > 0, \\ u(0, x) = \varphi(x). \end{cases}$$

解:
$$\begin{cases} u_t - \alpha^2 u_{xx} = 0, & 0 < x < l, t > 0, \\ u_x(t, 0) = 0, & (u_x + \sigma u)(t, l) = 0, \text{ 其中 } \sigma > 0, \Rightarrow \text{有零解} \\ u(0, x) = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^l (u_t - \alpha^2 u_{xx}) u dx = 0 \Rightarrow \int_0^l (u u_t - \alpha^2 u_{xx} u) dx = 0 \Rightarrow \int_0^l u u_t dx - \alpha^2 \int_0^l u_{xx} u dx = 0$$

$$\int_0^l u u_t dx = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int_0^l u^2 dx = \frac{d}{dt} \int_0^l \frac{u^2}{2} dx \quad u_x(t, l) + \sigma u(t, l) = 0$$

$$\int_0^l u_{xx} u dx = \int_0^l u du_x = u u_x \Big|_0^l - \int_0^l u_x du \quad u_x(t, l) = -\sigma u(t, l)$$

$$= u(t, l) u_x(t, l) - u(t, 0) u_x(t, 0) - \int_0^l u_x^2 dx$$

$$= u(t, l) u_x(t, l) - \int_0^l u_x^2 dx$$

$$= -\sigma^2 u(t, l)^2 - \int_0^l u_x^2 dx$$

$$\int_0^l (u_t - \alpha^2 u_{xx}) u dx = \frac{d}{dt} \int_0^l \frac{u^2}{2} dx + \alpha^2 \sigma^2 u(t, l)^2 + \alpha^2 \int_0^l u_x^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} \int_0^l \frac{u^2}{2} dx + \alpha^2 \sigma^2 u(t, l)^2 + \alpha^2 \int_0^l u_x^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} \int_0^l \frac{u^2(t, x)}{2} dx + \alpha^2 \sigma^2 u(t, l)^2 + \alpha^2 \int_0^l u_x^2(t, x) dx$$

$$\leq \frac{d}{dt} \int_0^l \frac{u^2(t, x)}{2} dx + \frac{d}{dt} \int_0^l \frac{\alpha^2 \sigma^2}{2} u(t, l)^2 dx + \frac{d}{dt} \int_0^l \frac{1}{2} u^2(t, x) dx$$

$$E(t) \leq \int_0^l \left[\frac{u^2(t, x)}{2} + \frac{\alpha^2 \sigma^2}{2} u(t, l)^2 + \frac{1}{2} u^2(t, x) \right] dx \quad u(0, x) = 0, u(0, l) = 0$$

$$E(t) = E(0) = 0$$

$$E(t) \geq 0 \Rightarrow u(t, x) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{有零解}$$

2. 设 $u(x, t)$ 为热传导方程 $u_t - a^2 u_{xx} - cu = 0$ 在矩形 $R = \{(x, t) | 0 \leq x \leq l, 0 \leq t \leq T\}$ 中的解, 其中 $c > 0$ 为常数,

如果 $|u(0, t)| \leq M_1, |u(l, t)| \leq M_1, t \in [0, T], |u(x, 0)| \leq M_2, x \in [0, l]$, 证明: $|u(x, t)| \leq \max\{M_1 e^{ct}, M_2 e^{ct}\}$.

解: 对 $\forall 0 \leq t_1 \leq T$, 记 $R_{t_1} = \{0 \leq x \leq l, 0 \leq t \leq t_1\}$, I_{t_1} 为其抛物边界。可以断言, 若 $u(x, t)$ 在 R_{t_1} 上有正最大值, 则此最大值必在 I_{t_1} 上达到。

事实上, 假设 $\exists (x_0, t_0) \in R_{t_1}$, 满足 $0 < x_0 < l, 0 < t_0 \leq t_1$, 且 $0 < u(x_0, t_0) = \max_{R_{t_1}} u(x, t)$, 则

$\begin{cases} u_t(x_0, t_0) = 0 & (t_0 < t_1) \\ u_t(x_0, t_0) \geq 0 & (t_0 = t_1) \end{cases}, u(x_0, t_0) > 0, u_{xx}(x_0, t_0) \leq 0$, 从而 $(u_t - a^2 u_{xx} - cu)|_{(x_0, t_0)} > 0$, 与 u 的方程矛盾。

所以假设不成立, 即 u 的正极大值只能在 I_{t_1} 上达到。

$\because I_{t_1} = \{t=0, 0 \leq x \leq l\} \cup \{x=0, 0 \leq t \leq t_1\} \cup \{x=l, 0 \leq t \leq t_1\}$, 若 u 的正极大值在 $t=0$ 上达到, 则有

$$u(x, t) \leq \max_{0 \leq x \leq l} u(x, 0) \leq M_2 \leq M_2 e^{ct}$$

若 u 的正极大值在 $x=0$ 上达到, 则有

$$u(x, t) \leq \max_{0 \leq t \leq t_1} e^{ct} u(0, t) \leq e^{ct} |u(0, t)| \leq M_1 e^{ct}$$

若 u 的正极大值在 $x=l, t=t_0$ 点达到, 则有 $u(l, t_0) > 0$, 由边界条件知:

$$u(x, t) \leq u(l, t_0) \leq e^{ct_0} u(l, t_0) \leq \max_{0 \leq t \leq t_1} u(l, t) e^{ct} \leq e^{ct} |u(l, t)| \leq M_1 e^{ct}$$

从而有:

$$u(x, t) \leq \max\{0, M_2 e^{ct}, M_1 e^{ct}\}$$

$$\because M_1 \geq 0, M_2 \geq 0, \therefore M_1 e^{ct} \geq 0, M_2 e^{ct} \geq 0$$

$$\therefore u(x, t) \leq \max\{M_1 e^{ct}, M_2 e^{ct}\}$$

$$\therefore |u(x, t)| \leq \max\{M_1 e^{ct}, M_2 e^{ct}\}$$