第一章

Exercice: 1.1 节第 1 题

细杆(或弹簧)受某种外界原因而产生纵振动,,以 u(x,t) 表示静止时在 x 点处的点在时刻 t 离开原来位置的偏移。假设振动过程中所产生的张力服从胡克定律,试证明 u(x,t) 满足方程

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\rho(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(E \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)$$

其中 ρ 为杆的密度, E 为杨氏模量

注: (1) 此题杨氏模量 E 与 x 无论是否有关,都可导出相应结论,不妨令其有关,记为 E(x)

- (2) 胡克定律:在物体的弹性限度内,应力(单位面积受到的力)与应变(外力作用下的相对伸长量)成正比,比值即为杨氏模量
 - (3) 此题还需假设细杆均匀,即各点的截面面积相同

证明: 在细杆上取一小段 $(x,x+\Delta x)$,设在 x 处所受的张力为 T(x,t),设细杆的截面面积为 S,由胡克定律,在任意时刻 t,有

$$\frac{T(x,t)}{S} = E(x) \frac{[x + \Delta x + u(x + \Delta x,t)] - (x + u(x,t)) - \Delta x}{\Delta x}$$
$$= E(x) \frac{u(x + \Delta x) - u(x,t)}{\Delta x}$$

 $\diamondsuit \Delta x \to 0$,得 $T(x,t) = SE(x) \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial x}$

在 t 时刻, 小段 $(x,x+\Delta x)$ 受到的外力为 $T(x+\Delta x,t)-T(x,t)$

故在 $(t,t+\Delta t)$ 时间段内,作用于该小段的冲量为

$$\int_{t}^{t+\Delta t} SE(x+\Delta x) \frac{\partial u(x+\Delta x,t)}{\partial x} - SE(x) \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial x} dt = \int_{t}^{t+\Delta t} \int_{x}^{x+\Delta x} S \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(E(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) dx dt$$

又在 $(t,t+\Delta t)$ 时间段内,该小段的动量变化为

$$\int_{x}^{x+\Delta x} S\rho(x) \left[\frac{\partial u(x,t+\Delta t)}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t} \right] dx = \int_{x}^{x+\Delta x} \int_{t}^{t+\Delta t} S\rho(x) \frac{\partial^{2} u(x,t)}{\partial t^{2}} dt dx$$

由冲量定理(即动量变化等干冲量),得

$$\int_{t}^{t+\Delta t} \int_{x}^{x+\Delta x} S \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(E(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) dx dt = \int_{x}^{x+\Delta x} \int_{t}^{t+\Delta t} S \rho(x) \frac{\partial^{2} u(x,t)}{\partial t^{2}} dt dx$$

由 Δx , Δt 的任意性,得 $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\left(\rho(x)\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\right)=\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(E\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)$

Exercice: 1.1 节第 3 题

试证: 圆锥形枢轴的纵振动方程为

$$E\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left[(1-\frac{x}{h})^2\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right] = \rho(1-\frac{x}{h})^2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$$

其中 h 为圆锥的高

注:(1) 此题中, x 表示枢轴上的点到底面的距离

(2) 此题杨氏模量 E 与 x 无关

证明: 参照上一题的证明过程,只需注意到此时面积与S有关,设为S(x),即得

$$S(x)\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\left(\rho(x)\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\right) = E\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(S(x)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)$$

由相似性,容易计算 $S(x) = \pi(1-\frac{x}{h})^2$,代入上式即得所求

Exercice: 1.1 节第 7 题

一柔软均匀的细弦,一端固定,另一端是弹性支承,设该弦在阻力与速度成正比的介质中作微小横振动,试写出弦的位移所满足的定解问题。

相应的定解问题为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = k \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \\ (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \sigma u)|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u(0, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Exercice: 1.2 节第 1 题

证明方程

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left[(1-\frac{x}{h})^2\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right] = \frac{1}{a^2}(1-\frac{x}{h})^2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}(h>0, 常数)$$

的通解可以写成

$$u = \frac{F(x - at) + G(x + at)}{h - x}$$

其中, F,G 为任意的具有二阶连续导数的单变量函数,并由此求它满足初始条件

$$t = 0 : u = \varphi(x), \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \psi(x)$$

的初值问题的解

证明: 作代换
$$v = (h - x)u$$
,原方程变为 $\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = 0$ 作代换 $\xi = x - at$, $\eta = x + at$,方程化为 $v_{\xi\eta} = 0$,积分得 v 具有如下形式: $v(x,t) = F(x - at) + G(x + at)$ 即为 $u = \frac{F(x - at) + G(x + at)}{h - x}$

Exercice: 1.2 节第 3 题

利用传播波法,求解波动方程的古尔萨(Goursat)问题

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

解: 由传播波法,存在单变量函数 F,G, 使得 u(x,t) = F(x-at) + G(x+at) 分别代入 x-at = 0, x+at = 0, 得

$$\begin{cases} \varphi(x) = F(0) + G(2x) \\ \psi(x) = F(2x) + G(0) \end{cases}$$

解得

$$\begin{cases} F(x) = \psi(\frac{x}{2}) - G(0) \\ G(x) = \varphi(\frac{x}{2}) - F(0) \end{cases}$$

代入
$$x = 0$$
 得 $F(0) + G(0) = \varphi(0) = \psi(0)$
则 $u(x,t) = \varphi(\frac{x+at}{2}) + \psi(\frac{x-at}{2}) - \varphi(0)$

Exercice: 1.2 节第 5 题

求解

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0 & (x > 0, t > 0) \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), u_t|_{t=0} = 0 \\ (u_x - ku_t)|_{x=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

其中 k 为正常数

注: (1) 由于 $\varphi(x)$ 只在 $x \ge 0$ 处有定义, 若直接对原来的方程使用达朗贝尔公式, 则只能得到定义在 $x \ge at$ 的 u, 故使用延拓法

解: 作 $\varphi(x)(x \ge 0)$ 在 $(-\infty, \infty)$ 上的延拓 Φ(x)

则对初值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0 & (t > 0) \\ u|_{t=0} = \Phi(x), u_t|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

使用达朗贝尔公式,得

$$u(x,t) = \frac{\Phi(x-at) + \Phi(x+at)}{2}$$

则

$$u_x - ku_t|_{x=0} = \frac{1}{2} \left[(1 - ak)\Phi'(at) + (1 + ak)\Phi'(-at) \right] = 0$$

作代换 x = at, 得 $(1 - ak)\Phi'(x) + (1 + ak)\Phi'(-x) = 0$

这说明 Φ 在 x < 0 处的值可由在 x > 0 处的值表示 即 $\Phi'(-x) = \frac{ak-1}{ak+1}\Phi'(x)$

$$\mathbb{P}\Phi'(-x) = \frac{ak-1}{ak+1}\Phi'(x)$$

对上式两端同时在区间 [0,x] 上积分得

$$\int_0^x \Phi'(-\alpha) d\alpha = \int_0^x \frac{ak-1}{ak+1} \varphi'(\alpha) d\alpha$$

得
$$\Phi(x) = \begin{cases} \varphi(x), & x \ge 0 \\ \frac{1-ak}{1+ak}\varphi(-x) + \frac{2ak}{1+ak}\varphi(0), & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbb{M} \ u(x,t) = \begin{cases} \frac{\varphi(x-at) + \varphi(x+at)}{2}, & x \ge at \\ \frac{\varphi(x+at)}{2} + \frac{1-ak}{2(1+ak)}\varphi(at-x) + \frac{ak}{1+ak}\varphi(0), & 0 \le x < at \end{cases}$$

Exercice: 1.2 节第 6 题

求解初边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - u_{xx} = 0 & (0 < t < kx, k > 1) \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi_0(x) & (x \ge 0) \\ u_t|_{t=0} = \varphi_1(x) & (x \ge 0) \\ u|_{t=kx} = \psi(x) & (x \ge 0) \end{cases}$$

其中 $\varphi_0(0) = \psi(0)$

解: 分别作 $\varphi_0(x)$, $\varphi_1(x)$ 在 $(-\infty,\infty)$ 上的延拓 $\Phi_0(x)$, $\Phi_1(x)$ 则对 Cauchy 问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - u_{xx} = 0 & (k > 1) \\ u|_{t=0} = \Phi_0(x), u_t|_{t=0} = \Phi_1(x) \end{cases}$$

使用达朗贝尔公式,得

$$u(x,t) = \frac{\Phi_0(x-t) + \Phi_0(x+t)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{x-t}^{x+t} \Phi_1(s) ds$$

则

$$u|_{t=kx} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\Phi_0((1+k)x) + \Phi_0((1-k)x) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \int_{(1-k)x}^{(1+k)x} \Phi_1(s) ds = \psi(x)$$

这说明若设 Φ_1 为 φ_1 的偶延拓,则可解出 Φ_0 在 x < 0 处的值

$$\psi(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\varphi_0((1+k)x) + \Phi_0((1-k)x) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^{(1+k)x} \Phi_1(s) ds + \int_{(1-k)x}^0 \Phi_1(-s) ds \right]$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\varphi_0((1+k)x) + \Phi_0((1-k)x) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^{(1+k)x} \varphi_1(s) ds + \int_0^{(k-1)x} \varphi_1(s) ds \right]$$

解得

$$\Phi_0((1-k)x) = 2\psi(x) - \varphi_0((1+k)x) - \int_0^{(1+k)x} \varphi_1(s) ds - \int_0^{(k-1)x} \varphi_1(s) ds$$

作代换 t = (1 - k)x, 可解出 $\Phi_0(t)(t < 0)$

故

$$\Phi_0(x) = \begin{cases} \varphi_0(x), & x \ge 0 \\ 2\psi(\frac{x}{1-k}) - \varphi_0(\frac{1+k}{1-k}t) - \int_0^{\frac{1+k}{1-k}t} \varphi_1(s) ds - \int_0^{-t} \varphi_1(s) ds, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

则

$$u(x,t) = \begin{cases} \frac{\varphi_0(x-t) + \varphi_0(x+t)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{x-t}^{x+t} \varphi_1(s) ds, & x \ge t \\ \psi(\frac{x-t}{1-k}) + \frac{1}{2} \left[\varphi_0(x+t) - \varphi_0(\frac{1+k}{1-k}(x-t)) \right] - \frac{1}{2} \int_{x+t}^{\frac{1+k}{1-k}(x-t)} \varphi_1(s) ds, & x < t \end{cases}$$

Exercice: 1.2 节第 7 题

求边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - u_{xx} = 0 & (f(t) < x < t, t > 0) \\ u|_{x=t} = \varphi(t) & (t > 0) \\ u|_{x=f(t)} = \psi(t) & (t > 0) \end{cases}$$

的解,其中 $\varphi(0)=\psi(0)$, x=f(t) 为由原点出发的,介于 x=t 和 x=-t 之间的光滑曲线,且 $|f'(t)|\neq 1$ 对一切 t 成立

解: 易知齐次方程 $u_{tt} - u_{xx} = 0$ 的通解具有如下形式

$$u(x,t) = F(x-t) + G(x+t)$$

其中 F,G 为单变量函数

故
$$\begin{cases} u|_{x=t} = F(0) + G(2t) = \varphi(t) \\ u|_{x=f(t)} = F(f(t) - t) + G(f(t) + t) = \psi(t) \end{cases}$$
 设 $y = f(t) - t$,因为 $\forall t, |f'(t)| \neq 1$,由隐函数定理,可解出 $t = g(y)$

设 y = f(t) - t,因为 $\forall t, |f'(t)| \neq 1$,由隐函数定埋,可解出 t = g(y)则由上述方程组可解出 F, G

$$\begin{cases} F(x) = \psi(g(x)) - \varphi(\frac{2g(x) + x}{2}) + F(0) \\ G(x) = \varphi(\frac{x}{2}) - F(0) \end{cases}$$

故

$$u(x,t) = \psi(g(x-t)) - \varphi(\frac{2g(x-t) + x - t}{2}) + \varphi(\frac{x+t}{2})$$

Exercice: 1.2 节第 9 题

求解波动方程的初值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} + \frac{tx}{(1+x^2)^2} & (t > 0, -\infty < x < \infty) \\ u|_{t=0} = 0 & (-\infty < x < \infty) \\ u_t|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{1+x^2} & (-\infty < x < \infty) \end{cases}$$

注: (1)
$$\int \arctan x dx = x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln (1 + x^2) + C$$

解: 作代换 $V(x,t) = u(x,t) - \frac{t}{2a^2} \arctan x$,原问题化为

$$\begin{cases} V_{tt} - a^2 v_{xx} = 0 \\ v|_{t=0} = 0 \\ v_t|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{\arctan x}{2a^2} \end{cases}$$

则由达朗贝尔公式

$$v(x,t) = \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \frac{1}{1+s^2} - \frac{\arctan x}{2a^2} ds$$

整理得

$$u(x,t) = \frac{t}{2a^2}\arctan x + \frac{1}{4a^3}\left[(2a^2 - x - at)\arctan(x + at) - (2a^2 - x + at)\arctan(x - at)\right] + \frac{1}{8a^3}\ln\frac{1 + (x + at)^2}{1 + (x - at)^2}$$

Exercice: 1.3 节第 1 题

用分离变量法求下列问题的解

(1)
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \\ u|_{t=0} = \sin \frac{3\pi x}{l}, & \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = x(l-x) \\ u(0,t) = u(l,t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

(2)
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0\\ u(0, t) = 0, & \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(l, t) = 0\\ u(x, 0) = \frac{h}{l}x\\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x, 0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解:

(1) 由分离变量法,具有齐次 Dirichlet 边界条件的齐次方程通解形如

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (A_k \cos \frac{k\pi a}{l} t + B_k \sin \frac{k\pi a}{l} t) \sin \frac{k\pi}{l} x$$

其中 A_k , B_k 为待定系数 代入初值条件,则

$$\begin{cases} u|_{t=0} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k \sin\frac{k\pi}{l} x = \sin\frac{3\pi x}{l} \\ u_t|_{t=0} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k\pi a}{l} B_k \sin\frac{k\pi}{l} x = x(l-x) \end{cases}$$

故 A_k , $\frac{k\pi a}{l}B_k$ 分别是函数 $\sin\frac{3\pi x}{l}$, x(l-x) 在 [0,l] 上的傅里叶正弦级数观察到 $\sin\frac{3\pi x}{l}$ 本身具有傅里叶级数的形式,

由傅里叶级数的唯一性,得 $A_k = \begin{cases} 0, & k \neq 3 \\ 1, & k = 3 \end{cases}$

由 x(l-x) 在 [0,l] 上的傅里叶正弦级数的形式,可得

$$\frac{k\pi a}{l}B_k = \frac{2}{l}\int_0^l x(l-x)\sin\frac{k\pi x}{l}dx$$

解得
$$B_k = \frac{4l^3(1+(-1)^{k+1})}{ak^4\pi^4}$$

$$u(x,t) = \cos \frac{3\pi a}{l} t \sin \frac{3\pi x}{l} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{4l^3 (1 + (-1)^{k+1})}{ak^4 \pi^4} \sin \frac{k\pi a}{l} t \sin \frac{k\pi}{l} x$$

(2) 由分离变量法,设齐次方程的通解形如 u(x,t) = X(x)T(t),

其中
$$T'' + \lambda a^2 T = 0$$
, $X'' + \lambda X = 0$, λ 为常数

当
$$\lambda < 0$$
 时, $X(x) = C_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}x} + C_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}x}$
代入边界条件,得
$$\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 0 \\ C_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}l} - C_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}l} = 0 \end{cases}$$
由于
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}l} & -e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}l} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$
,此时方程只有零解

当
$$\lambda = 0$$
 时, $X(x) = C_1 + C_2 x$
代入边界条件,得
$$\begin{cases} C_1 = 0 \\ C_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

当
$$\lambda > 0$$
 时, $X(x) = C_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x + C_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x$ 代入边界条件,得
$$\begin{cases} C_1 = 0 \\ -\sqrt{\lambda} C_1 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} l + \sqrt{\lambda} C_2 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} l = 0 \end{cases}$$
 解得 $\cos \sqrt{\lambda} l = 0$, $\lambda_k = (\frac{2k+1}{2l})^2 \pi^2$, $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ 则 $X_k(x) = C_2 \sin \frac{2k+1}{2l} \pi x$

将 λ_k 代入 $T'' + \lambda a^2 T = 0$,解出 $T_k(t)$,可得

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

代入初值条件可得

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k \sin \frac{2k+1}{2l} \pi x = \frac{h}{l} x \\ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} B_k \frac{2k+1}{2l} a \pi \sin \frac{2k+1}{2l} \pi x = 0 \end{cases}$$

断言
$$\left\{\sqrt{\frac{2}{l}}\sin\frac{2k+1}{2l}\pi x\right\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$$
 是 $L^{2}[0,l]$ 空间上的一组正规正交集容易验证

$$\int_0^l \sin \frac{2m+1}{2l} \pi x \cdot \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x dx = \begin{cases} 0, & m \neq n \\ \frac{l}{2}, & m = n \end{cases}$$

则

$$A_k = \sqrt{\frac{2}{l}} < \frac{h}{l}x, \sqrt{\frac{2}{l}}\sin\frac{2k+1}{2l}\pi x > = \frac{2}{l}\int_0^l \frac{h}{l}x\sin\frac{2k+1}{2l}\pi x dx$$
$$= \frac{8h}{(2k+1)^2\pi^2}(-1)^k$$

$$B_k = 0$$

则

$$u(x,t) = \frac{8h}{\pi^2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)^2} \cos \frac{2k+1}{2l} a\pi t \cdot \sin \frac{2k+1}{2l} \pi x$$

Exercice: 1.3 节第 2 题

设弹簧一端固定,一端在外力作用下作周期振动,此时定解问题归结为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \\ u(0,t) = 0, u(l,t) = A \sin^2 \omega t \\ u(x,0) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x,0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

求解此问题

作代换
$$v(x,t) = u(x,t) - \sin^2 \omega t \frac{A}{L} x$$

则原问题化为
$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} - a^2 v_{xx} = -\frac{A}{l} x \cdot 2\omega^2 \cos 2\omega t = f(x,t) \\ v(0,t) = v(l,t) = 0 \\ v(x,0) = \frac{\partial v}{\partial t}(x,0) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 令 $B_k(\tau) = \frac{2}{k\pi a} \int_0^l f(\xi,\tau) \sin \frac{k\pi}{l} \xi d\xi = \frac{4A\omega^2 l}{(k\pi)^2 a} \cos 2\omega \tau (-1)^k$ 则

$$\begin{split} v(x,t) &= \int_0^t \sum_{k=1}^\infty B_k(\tau) \sin\frac{k\pi a}{l} (t-\tau) \sin\frac{k\pi}{l} x \mathrm{d}\tau \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^\infty \frac{4A\omega^2 l}{(k\pi)^2 a} (-1)^k \sin\frac{k\pi}{l} x \int_0^t \sin\frac{k\pi a}{l} (t-\tau) \cos 2\omega \tau \mathrm{d}\tau \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^\infty \frac{4A\omega^2 l}{(k\pi)^2 a} (-1)^k \sin\frac{k\pi}{l} x \cdot \frac{lk\pi a}{(k\pi a)^2 - 4\omega^2 l^2} (\cos 2\omega t - \cos\frac{k\pi a}{l} t) \sin\frac{k\pi}{l} x \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^\infty \frac{4A\omega^2 l^2}{k\pi} (-1)^k \frac{1}{(k\pi a)^2 - 4\omega^2 l^2} (\cos 2\omega t - \cos\frac{k\pi a}{l} t) \sin\frac{k\pi}{l} x \end{split}$$

则

$$u(x,t) = \sin^2 \omega t \frac{A}{l} x + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{4A\omega^2 l^2}{k\pi} (-1)^k \frac{1}{(k\pi a)^2 - 4\omega^2 l^2} (\cos 2\omega t - \cos \frac{k\pi a}{l} t) \sin \frac{k\pi}{l} x$$

Exercice: 1.3 节第 3 题

求弦振动方程

$$u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0 \quad (0 < x < l, t > 0)$$

满足以下定解条件的解:

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

$$u|_{t=0} = \sin\frac{3}{2l}\pi x, u_t|_{t=0} = \sin\frac{5}{2l}\pi x$$

(2)
$$u_x|_{x=0} = u_x|_{x=l} = 0$$

$$u|_{t=0} = x, u_t|_{t=0} = 0$$

解: (1) 由分离变量法,设齐次方程的通解形如 u(x,t)=X(x)T(t),其中 $T''+\lambda a^2T=0, X''+\lambda X=0, \lambda$ 为常数

当
$$\lambda < 0$$
 时, $X(x) = C_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}x} + C_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}x}$ 代入边界条件,得
$$\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 0 \\ C_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}l} - C_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}l} = 0 \end{cases}$$
 由于
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}l} & e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}l} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$
,此时方程只有零解

当
$$\lambda = 0$$
 时, $X(x) = C_1 + C_2 x$
代入边界条件,得
$$\begin{cases} C_1 = 0 \\ C_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

当
$$\lambda > 0$$
 时, $X(x) = C_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x + C_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x$ 代入边界条件,得
$$\begin{cases} C_1 = 0 \\ -\sqrt{\lambda} C_1 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} l + \sqrt{\lambda} C_2 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} l = 0 \end{cases}$$
 解得 $\cos \sqrt{\lambda} l = 0$, $\lambda_k = (\frac{2k+1}{2l})^2 \pi^2$, $k = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$ 则 $X_k(x) = C_2 \sin \frac{2k+1}{2l} \pi x$

将 λ_k 代入 $T'' + \lambda a^2 T = 0$,解出 $T_k(t)$,可得

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

代入初值条件可得

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k \sin \frac{2k+1}{2l} \pi x = \sin \frac{3}{2l} \pi x \\ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} B_k \frac{2k+1}{2l} a \pi \sin \frac{2k+1}{2l} \pi x = \sin \frac{5}{2l} \pi x \end{cases}$$

断言 $\left\{\sqrt{\frac{2}{l}}\sin\frac{2k+1}{2l}\pi x\right\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$ 是 $L^{2}[0,l]$ 空间上的一组正规正交集

容易验证

$$\int_0^l \sin \frac{2m+1}{2l} \pi x \cdot \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x dx = \begin{cases} 0, & m \neq n \\ \frac{l}{2}, & m = n \end{cases}$$

则

$$A_k = \begin{cases} 1, & k = 1 \\ 0, & k \neq 1 \end{cases} \qquad B_k = \begin{cases} \frac{2l}{5a\pi}, & k = 2 \\ 0, & k \neq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$u(x,t) = \cos\frac{3a\pi}{2l}t\sin\frac{3\pi}{2l}x + \frac{2l}{5a\pi}\sin\frac{5a\pi}{2l}t\sin\frac{5\pi}{2l}x$$

(2) 由分离变量法,设齐次方程的通解形如 u(x,t) = X(x)T(t),其中 $T'' + \lambda a^2T = 0$, $X'' + \lambda X = 0$, λ 为常数

当
$$\lambda < 0$$
 时, $X(x) = C_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}x} + C_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}x}$
代入边界条件,得
$$\begin{cases} C_1 - C_2 = 0 \\ C_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}l} - C_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}l} = 0 \end{cases}$$
由于
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}l} & -e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}l} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$
,此时方程只有零解

当
$$\lambda = 0$$
 时, $X(x) = C_1 + C_2 x$
代入边界条件,得 $C_2 = 0$, $X(x) = C_1$

当
$$\lambda > 0$$
 时, $X(x) = C_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x + C_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x$
代入边界条件,得
$$\begin{cases} C_2 = 0 \\ C_1 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} l = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得
$$\lambda_k = (\frac{k\pi}{l})^2, k = 1, 2, ...$$

则
$$X_k(x) = C_1 \cos \frac{k\pi}{L} x$$

将 λ_k 代入 $T'' + \lambda a^2 T = 0$,解出相应的 $T_k(t)$

则

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

代入初值条件可得

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k \cos \frac{k\pi}{l} x = x \\ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} B_k \frac{k\pi a}{l} \cos \frac{k\pi}{l} x = 0 \end{cases}$$

则 A_k 为 x 在区间 [0,l] 上的傅里叶余弦级数的系数,即

$$A_{k} = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{l} \int_{0}^{l} x \cdot \cos \frac{k\pi}{l} x dx = \frac{2l}{(k\pi)^{2}} ((-1)^{k} - 1), & k \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{l} \int_{0}^{l} x dx = \frac{l}{2}, & k = 0 \end{cases}$$

 $B_k = 0$

则

$$u(x,t) = \frac{l}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2l}{(k\pi)^2} ((-1)^k - 1) \cos \frac{k\pi a}{l} t \cos \frac{k\pi}{l} x$$

Exercice: 1.3 节第 4 题

用分离变量法求解初边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = g \\ u|_{x=0} = u_x|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, u_t|_{t=0} = \sin \frac{\pi x}{2l} \end{cases}$$

其中g为常数

法一 (变量代换法): 作代换
$$v(x,t) = u(x,t) + \frac{gx(x-2l)}{2a^2}$$

原问题化为

$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} - a^2 v_{xx} = 0 \\ v|_{x=0} = v_x|_{x=l} = 0 \\ v|_{t=0} = \frac{gx(x-2l)}{2a^2}, v_t|_{t=0} = \sin\frac{\pi x}{2l} \end{cases}$$

则由分离变量法,设齐次方程的通解形如 v(x,t) = X(x)T(t) 其中 $T'' + \lambda a^2T = 0$, $X'' + \lambda X = 0$, λ 为常数

当
$$\lambda < 0$$
 时, $X(x) = C_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}x} + C_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}x}$
代入边界条件,得
$$\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 0 \\ C_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}l} - C_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}l} = 0 \end{cases}$$
由于
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}l} & -e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}l} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$
,此时方程只有零解

当
$$\lambda = 0$$
 时, $X(x) = C_1 + C_2 x$
代入边界条件,得
$$\begin{cases} C_1 = 0 \\ C_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

当
$$\lambda > 0$$
 时, $X(x) = C_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x + C_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x$ 代入边界条件,得
$$\begin{cases} C_1 = 0 \\ -\sqrt{\lambda} C_1 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} l + \sqrt{\lambda} C_2 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} l = 0 \end{cases}$$
 解得 $\cos \sqrt{\lambda} l = 0$, $\lambda_k = (\frac{2k+1}{2l})^2 \pi^2$, $k = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$ 则 $X_k(x) = C_2 \sin \frac{2k+1}{2l} \pi x$ 将 λ_k 代入 $T'' + \lambda a^2 T = 0$,解出 $T_k(t)$,可得

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

代入初值条件可得

$$\begin{cases} & \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k \sin \frac{2k+1}{2l} \pi x = \frac{gx(x-2l)}{2a^2} \\ & \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} B_k \frac{2k+1}{2l} a\pi \sin \frac{2k+1}{2l} \pi x = \sin \frac{\pi x}{2l} \end{cases}$$

断言
$$\left\{\sqrt{\frac{2}{l}}\sin\frac{2k+1}{2l}\pi x\right\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$$
 是 $L^{2}[0,l]$ 空间上的一组正规正交集

容易验证

$$\int_0^l \sin \frac{2m+1}{2l} \pi x \cdot \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x dx = \begin{cases} 0, & m \neq n \\ \frac{l}{2}, & m = n \end{cases}$$

$$A_k = \sqrt{\frac{2}{l}} < \frac{gx(x-2l)}{2a^2}, \sqrt{\frac{2}{l}} \sin \frac{2k+1}{2l} \pi x > = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \frac{gx(x-2l)}{2a^2} \sin \frac{2k+1}{2l} \pi x dx$$
$$= \frac{-16l^2 g}{a^2 (2k+1)^3 \pi^3}$$

$$B_k = \begin{cases} \frac{2l}{a\pi}, & k = 0\\ 0, & k \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

则可得 v(x,t), 进而

$$\begin{split} u(x,t) &= -\frac{gx(x-2l)}{2a^2} + \frac{2l}{a\pi}\sin\frac{a\pi}{2l}t\sin\frac{\pi}{2l}x - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{16l^2g}{a^2(2k+1)^3\pi^3}\cos\frac{2k+1}{2l}a\pi t\sin\frac{2k+1}{2l}\pi x \\ &= \frac{2l}{a\pi}\sin\frac{a\pi}{2l}t\sin\frac{\pi}{2l}x + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{16l^2g}{a^2(2k+1)^3\pi^3}\sin\frac{2k+1}{2l}\pi x - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{16l^2g}{a^2(2k+1)^3\pi^3}\cos\frac{2k+1}{2l}a\pi t\sin\frac{2k+1}{2l}\pi x \\ &= \frac{2l}{a\pi}\sin\frac{a\pi}{2l}t\sin\frac{\pi}{2l}x + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{16l^2g}{a^2(2k+1)^3\pi^3}(1-\cos\frac{2k+1}{2l}a\pi t)\sin\frac{2k+1}{2l}\pi x \end{split}$$

法二 (齐次化原理): 设 $u_1(x,t), u_2(X,t)$ 分别为如下两个问题的解

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0, & 0 < x < l, & t > 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = u_x|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, u_t|_{t=0} = \sin\frac{\pi x}{2l} \end{cases}$$
 (1)

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = g, & 0 < x < l, & t > 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = u_x|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, u_t|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (2)

对问题 (1),由分离变量法,设齐次方程的通解形如 $u_1(x,t)=X(x)T(t)$,其中 $T''+\lambda a^2T=0$, $X''+\lambda X=0$, λ 为常数

当
$$\lambda < 0$$
 时, $X(x) = C_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}x} + C_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}x}$ 代入边界条件,得
$$\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 0 \\ C_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}l} - C_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}l} = 0 \end{cases}$$
 由于
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}l} & -e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}l} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$
,此时方程只有零解

当
$$\lambda = 0$$
 时, $X(x) = C_1 + C_2 x$
代入边界条件,得
$$\begin{cases} C_1 = 0 \\ C_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

当
$$\lambda > 0$$
 时, $X(x) = C_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x + C_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x$ 代入边界条件,得
$$\begin{cases} C_1 = 0 \\ -\sqrt{\lambda} C_1 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} l + \sqrt{\lambda} C_2 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} l = 0 \end{cases}$$
解得 $\cos \sqrt{\lambda} l = 0$, $\lambda_k = (\frac{2k+1}{2l})^2 \pi^2$, $k = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$ 则 $X_k(x) = C_2 \sin \frac{2k+1}{2l} \pi x$

将 λ_k 代入 $T'' + \lambda a^2 T = 0$, 解出 $T_k(t)$, 可得

$$u_1(x,t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(A_k \cos \frac{2k+1}{2l} a \pi t + B_k \sin \frac{2k+1}{2l} a \pi t \right) \sin \frac{2k+1}{2l} \pi x$$

代入初值条件可得

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k \sin \frac{2k+1}{2l} \pi x = 0\\ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} B_k \frac{2k+1}{2l} a \pi \sin \frac{2k+1}{2l} \pi x = \sin \frac{\pi x}{2l} \end{cases}$$

断言
$$\left\{\sqrt{\frac{2}{l}}\sin\frac{2k+1}{2l}\pi x\right\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$$
 是 $L^{2}[0,l]$ 空间上的一组正规正交集容易验证

 $\int_0^l \sin \frac{2m+1}{2l} \pi x \cdot \sin \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi x dx = \begin{cases} 0, & m \neq n \\ l, & m = n \end{cases}$

则

$$A_k = 0, B_k = \begin{cases} \frac{2l}{\pi a}, & k = 0\\ 0, & k \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

则

$$u_1(x,t) = \frac{2l}{\pi a} \sin \frac{a\pi t}{2l} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2l}$$

对问题 (2), 若设 $w(x,t,\tau)$ 为如下问题的解

$$\begin{cases} w_{tt} - a^2 w_{xx} = 0, & 0 < x < l, \quad t > \tau \\ w|_{x=0} = w_x|_{x=l} = 0 \\ w|_{t=\tau} = 0, w_t|_{t=\tau} = g \end{cases}$$
(3)

则 $u_2(x,t) = \int_0^t w(x,t,\tau) d\tau$ 作代换 $t' = t - \tau$, 问题 (3) 化为

$$\begin{cases} w_{t't'} - a^2 w_{xx} = 0, & 0 < x < l, & t' > 0 \\ w|_{x=0} = w_x|_{x=l} = 0 \\ w|_{t'=0} = 0, w_{t'}|_{t'=0} = g \end{cases}$$
(4)

类似问题(1)的求解可得 $A_k = 0$, $B_k = \frac{8lg}{a\pi^2(2k+1)^2}$ 则

$$w(x,t,\tau) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} B_k(\tau) \sin \frac{2k+1}{2l} a \pi(t-\tau) \sin \frac{2k+1}{2l} \pi x$$
$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{8lg}{a \pi^2 (2k+1)^2} \sin \frac{2k+1}{2l} a \pi(t-\tau) \sin \frac{2k+1}{2l} \pi x$$

则

$$u_2(x,t) = \int_0^t w(x,t,\tau) d\tau$$

= $\sum_{k=0}^\infty \frac{16l^2 g}{a^2 (2k+1)^3 \pi^3} (1 - \cos \frac{2k+1}{2l} a \pi t) \sin \frac{2k+1}{2l} \pi x$

由叠加原理,

$$u(x,t) = u_1(x,t) + u_2(x,t)$$

$$= \frac{2l}{a\pi} \sin \frac{a\pi}{2l} t \sin \frac{\pi}{2l} x + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{16l^2 g}{a^2 (2k+1)^3 \pi^3} (1 - \cos \frac{2k+1}{2l} a\pi t) \sin \frac{2k+1}{2l} \pi x$$

Exercice: 1.3 节第 6 题

用分离变量法求下面问题的解:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + 2b \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} & (b > 0) \\ u|_{x=0} = u|_{x=1} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \frac{h}{l} x, \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

注: 这道题须限定 b 的范围为 $b < \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{l}} \cdot a$,否则会导致复杂的讨论(产生可数多个情形)

解: 由分离变量法,设 u(x,t) = X(x)T(t) 代入方程 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + 2b\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$,得

$$\frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = \frac{T''(t) + 2bT'(t)}{a^2T(t)}$$

设上述方程两端均等于一个常数 λ ,则有

$$X''(x) - \lambda X(x) = 0, T''(t) + 2bT'(t) - \lambda a^2 T(t) = 0$$

当
$$\lambda > 0$$
 时, $X(x) = C_1 e^{\sqrt{\lambda}x} + C_2 e^{-\sqrt{\lambda}x}$ 代入边界条件得
$$\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 0 \\ C_1 e^{\sqrt{\lambda}l} + C_2 e^{-\sqrt{\lambda}l} = 0 \end{cases}$$
 由
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ e^{\sqrt{\lambda}l} & e^{-\sqrt{\lambda}l} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$
,则方程只有零解

当
$$\lambda = 0$$
 时, $X(x) = C_1 + C_2 x$
代入边界条件得
$$\begin{cases} C_1 = 0 \\ C_1 + C_2 l = 0 \end{cases}$$
 则 $C_1 = C_2 = 0$,方程只有零解

当
$$\lambda < 0$$
 时, $X(x) = C_1 \cos \sqrt{-\lambda} x + C_2 \sin \sqrt{-\lambda} x$ 代入边界条件得
$$\begin{cases} C_1 = 0 \\ C_2 \sin \sqrt{-\lambda} l = 0 \end{cases}$$

则 $\lambda_k=-(rac{k\pi}{l})^2, k=1,2,3,\ldots$,相应地, $X_k(x)=C_2\sinrac{k\pi}{l}x$ 将 λ_k 代入方程 $T''(t)+2bT'(t)-\lambda a^2T(t)=0$,可得

$$\begin{split} u(x,t) &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} T_k(t) X_k(x) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(A_k \cos \left(\sqrt{(\frac{k\pi a}{l})^2 - b^2} \right) x + B_k \sin \left(\sqrt{(\frac{k\pi a}{l})^2 - b^2} \right) x \right) e^{-bt} \cdot \sin \frac{k\pi}{l} x \end{split}$$

代入初值条件,得

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k \sin \frac{k\pi}{l} x = \frac{h}{l} x \\ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(-bA_k + B_k \sqrt{\left(\frac{k\pi a}{l}\right)^2 - b^2} \right) \sin \frac{k\pi}{l} x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A_k = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \frac{h}{l} x \sin \frac{k\pi}{l} x dx = -\frac{2h}{k\pi} (-1)^k$$

$$B_k = -\frac{2h}{k\pi}(-1)^k \cdot \frac{b}{\sqrt{(\frac{k\pi a}{l})^2 - b^2}}$$

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\cos \left(\sqrt{(\frac{k\pi a}{l})^2 - b^2} \right) x + \frac{b}{\sqrt{(\frac{k\pi a}{l})^2 - b^2}} \sin \left(\sqrt{(\frac{k\pi a}{l})^2 - b^2} \right) x \right) \frac{2h}{k\pi} (-1)^{k+1} e^{-bt} \sin \frac{k\pi}{l} x$$

Exercice: 1.4 节第 1 题

利用泊松公式求解波动方程的柯西问题

(1)
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2(u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz}) \\ u_{t=0} = 0, \quad u_t|_{t=0} = x^2 + yz \end{cases}$$
 (2)
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2(u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz}) \\ u_{t=0} = x^3 + y^2z, \quad u_t|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx = \begin{cases} \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1, & n$$
为奇数
$$\frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, & n$$
为偶数

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin^n x dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \cos^n x dx = \begin{cases} 0, & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ 2 \cdot \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$$

(3)
$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^{n} x dx = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos^{n} x dx = \begin{cases} 0, & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ 4 \cdot \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$$

(1) 由泊松公式得

$$u(x,y,z,t) = \frac{1}{4\pi a^2 t} \iint_{\partial B(M,at)} \xi^2 + \eta \zeta dS$$

作球坐标代换
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \xi - x = at\sin\theta\cos\varphi \\ \\ \eta - y = at\sin\theta\sin\varphi \\ \\ \zeta - z = at\cos\theta \end{array} \right.$$

得

$$u = \frac{1}{4\pi a^2 t} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left[(x + at \sin\theta \cos\varphi)^2 + (y + at \sin\theta \sin\varphi)(z + at \cos\theta) \right] (at)^2 \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi$$
$$= x^2 t + yzt + \frac{1}{3}a^2 t^3$$

(2) 由泊松公式得

$$u(x,y,z,t) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{1}{4\pi a^2 t} \iint_{\partial B(M,at)} \xi^3 + \eta^2 \zeta dS \right)$$

作球坐标代换
$$\begin{cases} \xi - x = at \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ \eta - y = at \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ \zeta - z = at \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

得

$$\begin{split} \frac{1}{4\pi a^2 t} \iint\limits_{\partial B(M,at)} \xi^3 + \eta^2 \zeta \mathrm{d}S &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \left[(x + at\sin\theta\cos\varphi)^3 + (y + at\sin\theta\sin\varphi)^2 (z + at\cos\theta) \right] (at)^2 \sin\theta \mathrm{d}\theta \mathrm{d}\varphi \\ &= x^3 t + y^2 z t + x a^2 t^3 + \frac{z a^2 t^3}{3} \end{split}$$

则

$$u(x, y, z, t) = x^3 + y^2z + 3xa^2t^2 + za^2t^2$$

Exercice: 1.4 节第 2 题

试用降维法导出弦振动方程的达朗贝尔公式

证明:考虑一维弦振动方程的 Cauchy 问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{zz} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(z), \quad u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(z) \end{cases}$$

若设 $\tilde{u}(x,y,z,t) = u(z,t)$,则 \tilde{u} 满足三维波动方程的 Cauchy 问题

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{u}}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 \tilde{u}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{u}}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{u}}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ \tilde{u}|_{t=0} = \varphi(z), \quad \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = \psi(z) \end{array} \right.$$

由泊松公式得,

$$u(x,y,z,t) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{1}{4\pi a^2 t} \iint_{\partial B(M,at)} \varphi(\zeta) dS \right) + \frac{1}{4\pi a^2 t} \iint_{\partial B(M,at)} \psi(\zeta) dS$$

作代换 $\zeta = z + at \cos \theta$, 得到

$$u = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{1}{4\pi a^2 t} \cdot 2\pi \cdot \int_0^{\pi} \varphi(z + at \cos \theta) (at)^2 \sin \theta d\theta \right) + \frac{1}{4\pi a^2 t} \cdot 2\pi \cdot \int_0^{\pi} \psi(z + at \cos \theta) (at)^2 \sin \theta d\theta$$

作代换 $\alpha = z + at \cos \theta$

$$u = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{1}{4\pi a^2 t} \cdot 2\pi a t \int_{z-at}^{z+at} \varphi(\alpha) d\alpha \right) + \frac{1}{4\pi a^2 t} \cdot 2\pi a t \int_{z-at}^{z+at} \psi(\alpha) d\alpha$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\varphi(z+at) - \varphi(z-at) \right) + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{z-at}^{z+at} \psi(\alpha) d\alpha$$

Exercice: 1.4 节第 3 题

求解 (2)
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - 3(u_{xx} + u_{yy}) = x^3 + y^3 \\ u|_{t=0} = 0 \\ u_t|_{t=0} = x^2 \end{cases}$$

解:设 u_1, u_2 分别为如下两个问题的解

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - 3(u_{xx} + u_{yy}) = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, \quad u_t|_{t=0} = x^2 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} u_{tt} - 3(u_{xx} + u_{yy}) = x^3 + y^3 \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, \quad u_t|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

由二维波动方程的泊松公式得

$$u_1(x, y, t) = \frac{1}{2\pi a} \int_0^{at} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(x + r\cos\theta)^2}{\sqrt{(at)^2 - r^2}} r d\theta dr$$
$$= tx^2 + \frac{1}{3}a^2t^3$$
$$= tx^2 + t^3$$

由齐次化原理,

$$u_2(x,y,t) = \frac{1}{2\pi a} \int_0^t \int_0^{a(t-\tau)} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(x + r\cos\theta)^3 + (y + r\sin\theta)^3}{\sqrt{a^2(t-\tau)^2 - r^2}} r d\theta dr d\tau$$

作代换 $\rho = a(t - \tau)$,则

$$u_2(x,y,t) = \frac{1}{2\pi a} \int_0^{at} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\rho} \frac{(x+r\cos\theta)^3 + (y+r\sin\theta)^3}{\sqrt{\rho^2 - r^2}} r dr d\theta (\frac{1}{a}d\rho)$$

$$= \frac{(x^3 + y^3)t^2}{2} + \frac{(x+y)a^2t^4}{4}$$

$$= \frac{(x^3 + y^3)t^2}{2} + \frac{3(x+y)t^4}{4}$$

则

$$u = u_1 + u_2$$

= $tx^2 + t^3 + \frac{(x^3 + y^3)t^2}{2} + \frac{3(x+y)t^4}{4}$

注: 计算上述积分的比较好的方法: 先对 θ 积分,再作代换 $s=\sqrt{\rho^2-r^2}$

Exercice: 1.4 节第 4 题

求二维波动方程的轴对称解(即二维波动方程的形如 u=u(r,t) 的解,其中 $r=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$)

解.

对二维波动方程作代换 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, 得到

$$u_{tt} = a^2(u_{rr} + \frac{1}{r}u_r)$$

由分离变量法,设 u(r,t) = R(r)T(t),代入方程得

$$\frac{T''(t)}{a^2T(t)} = \frac{R''(r) + \frac{1}{r}R'(r)}{R(r)}$$

设上述方程两端均等于一个常数 λ ,解得

$$\begin{cases} T(t) = A(\lambda)\cos a\sqrt{\lambda}t + B(\lambda)\sin a\sqrt{\lambda}t \\ R(r) = J_0(\sqrt{\lambda}r) \end{cases}$$

$$u(r,t) = \int_0^\infty (A(\mu)\cos a\mu t + B(\mu)\sin a\mu t) J_0(\mu r) d\mu$$

Exercice: 1.4 节第 5 题

求解下列 Cauchy 问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2(u_{xx} + u_{yy}) + c^2 u \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x, y) \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = \psi(x, y) \end{cases}$$

解:(降维法)

令
$$v(x,y,z,t) = e^{\frac{cz}{a}}u(x,y,t)$$

原问题化为
$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} - a^2(v_{xx} + v_{yy} + v_{zz}) = 0 \\ v_{t=0} = e^{\frac{cz}{a}}\varphi(x,y) \\ v_{t}|_{t=0} = e^{\frac{cz}{a}}\psi(x,y) \end{cases}$$

由泊松公式。

$$u(x,y,z,t) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{1}{4\pi a^2 t} \iint_{\partial B(M,at)} e^{\frac{cz}{a}} \varphi dS \right) + \frac{1}{4\pi a^2 t} \iint_{\partial B(M,at)} e^{\frac{cz}{a}} \psi dS$$

记球面 $\partial B(M,at)$ 在 $\xi O\eta$ 平面上的投影为 $\Sigma(M,at)$, 则

$$dS = \frac{at}{\sqrt{a^2t^2 - (\xi - x)^2 - (\eta - y)^2}} d\xi d\eta$$

则

$$\begin{split} \iint_{S_{at}^{M}} e^{\frac{c\zeta}{a}} \, \varphi(\xi,\eta) dS &= \iint_{\Sigma_{at}^{M}} \frac{e^{\frac{c\left(z+\sqrt{a^{2}t^{2}-(\xi-x)^{2}-(\eta-y)^{2}}\right)}{a}} \varphi(\xi,\eta)}{\sqrt{a^{2}t^{2}-(\xi-x)^{2}-(\eta-y)^{2}}} r d\xi d\eta \\ &+ \iint_{\Sigma_{at}^{M}} \frac{e^{\frac{c\left(z-\sqrt{a^{2}t^{2}-(\xi-x)^{2}-(\eta-y)^{2}}\right)}{a}} \varphi(\xi,\eta)}{\sqrt{a^{2}t^{2}-(\xi-x)^{2}-(\eta-y)^{2}}} r d\xi d\eta \\ &= 2e^{\frac{cz}{a}} \iint_{\Sigma_{at}^{M}} \frac{\text{ch}\left[\frac{c}{a}\sqrt{a^{2}t^{2}-(\xi-x)^{2}-(\eta-y)^{2}}\right]}{\sqrt{a^{2}t^{2}-(\xi-x)^{2}-(\eta-y)^{2}}} \varphi(\xi,\eta) r d\xi d\eta \\ &= 2e^{\frac{cz}{a}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{at} \frac{\text{ch}\sqrt{c^{2}t^{2}-(\xi-x)^{2}-(\eta-y)^{2}}}{\sqrt{a^{2}t^{2}-r^{2}}} \varphi(x+r\cos\theta,y+r\sin\theta) r^{2} dr d\theta. \end{split}$$

所以,

$$v(x,y,z,t) = \frac{1}{2\pi a} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(e^{\frac{cz}{a}} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{at} \frac{\operatorname{ch} \sqrt{c^2 t^2 - \left(\frac{c}{a}r\right)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - r^2}} \varphi(x + r\cos\theta, y + r\sin\theta) r dr d\theta \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2\pi a} e^{\frac{cz}{a}} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{at} \frac{\operatorname{ch} \sqrt{c^2 t^2 - \left(\frac{c}{a}r\right)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - r^2}} \psi(x + r\cos\theta, y + r\sin\theta) r dr d\theta.$$

于是

$$u(x,y,t) = \frac{1}{2\pi a} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{at} \frac{\operatorname{ch} \sqrt{c^2 t^2 - \left(\frac{c}{a}r\right)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - r^2}} \varphi(x + r\cos\theta, y + r\sin\theta) r dr d\theta \right]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2\pi a} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{at} \frac{\operatorname{ch} \sqrt{c^2 t^2 - \left(\frac{c}{a}r\right)^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - r^2}} \psi(x + r\cos\theta, y + r\sin\theta) r dr d\theta,$$

Exercice: 1.4 节第 9 题

求解以下 Cauchy 问题

(1)
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = 4(u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz}) \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, \quad u_t|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{1 + (x + y + z)^2} \end{cases}$$
 (2)
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = 4(u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz}) \\ u|_{t=0} = \sin x + e^{2z}, \quad u_t|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

解: (1) 作代换 r = x + y + z, 将变换后的函数 \mathbf{u} 仍记为 \mathbf{u} , 则原问题变为

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = 12u_{rr} \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, \quad u_t|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{1+r^2} \end{cases}$$

故可设齐次方程的解 $u(r,t)=F(r-2\sqrt{3}t)+G(r+2\sqrt{3}t)$,其中 F,G 均为单变量函数 代入初值条件 $u|_{t=0}=0,u_t|_{t=0}=\frac{1}{1+r^2}$,得

$$\begin{cases} F(r) + G(r) = 0 \\ -2\sqrt{3}F'(r) + 2\sqrt{3}G'(r) = \frac{1}{1+r^2} \end{cases}$$

解得
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F(r) = -\frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}}\arctan r + C \\ G(r) = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}}\arctan r - C \end{array} \right. , \;\; 其中 \; C \; 为常数$$

则

$$u = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}}(\arctan\left(x + y + z + 2\sqrt{3}t\right) - \arctan\left(x + y + z - 2\sqrt{3}t\right))$$

(2) 设 u_1, u_2 分别是如下两个问题的解

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = 4(u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz}) \\ u|_{t=0} = \sin x, \quad u_t|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} u_{tt} = 4(u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz}) \\ u|_{t=0} = e^{2z}, \quad u_t|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

由三维泊松公式,

$$u_1(x,t) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{1}{4\pi a^2 t} \iint_{\partial B(M,at)} \sin \xi dS \right)$$

若作球面坐标代换,不妨令 $\xi = x + r \cos \theta$,则

$$u_{1} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{1}{4\pi a^{2}t} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin(x + r\cos\theta) r^{2} \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi \right)$$
$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{1}{4\pi a^{2}t} 2\pi \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin(x + r\cos\theta) r^{2} \sin\theta d\theta \right)$$

作代换 $\alpha = x + r \cos \theta$,则

$$u_1 = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{1}{4\pi a^2 t} 2\pi a t \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \sin \alpha d\alpha \right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin \left(x + a t \right) + \sin \left(x - a t \right) \right)$$

类似地

$$u_2(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{(z+at)} + e^{(z-at)} \right)$$

则解为

$$u(x,y,z,t) = u_1(x,y,z,t) + u_2(x,y,z,t)$$

= $\frac{1}{2} \left(\sin(x+at) + \sin(x-at) + e^{(z+at)} + e^{(z-at)} \right)$

Exercice: 1.6 节第 1 题

对受摩擦力作用且具有固定端点的有界弦振动,满足方程

$$u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} - c u_t$$

其中常数 c>0,证明其能量是减少的,并由此证明方程

$$u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} - c u_t + f$$

的初边值问题解的唯一性以及关于初始条件及自由项的稳定性

证明:

(1) 能量是减少的:

设有界弦长度为 0 < x < l, $E(t) = \int_0^l (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx$ 端点固定即为符合第一类边界条件: $u|_{x=0} = u|_{x=l} = 0$,则 $u_t|_{x=0} = u_t|_{x=l} = 0$ 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\mathrm{d}E(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} &= 2 \int_0^l \left(u_t \cdot u_{tt} + a^2 u_x u_{xt} \right) \mathrm{d}x \\ &= 2 \int_0^l \left(u_t u_{tt} - a^2 u_t u_{xx} \right) \mathrm{d}x + 2a^2 \int_0^l u_t u_{xx} + u_x u_{xt} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= 2 \int_0^l u_t (u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx}) \mathrm{d}x + 2a^2 \int_0^l \frac{\partial (u_x u_t)}{\partial x} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= 2 \int_0^l u_t (u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx}) \mathrm{d}x \\ &= 2 \int_0^l u_t (u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx}) \mathrm{d}x \\ &= -2c \int_0^l u_t^2 \mathrm{d}x < 0 \end{aligned}$$

即说明能量是减少的

(2) 解的唯一性

设 u_1, u_2 为该问题的两个解,则 $u = u_1 - u_2$ 满足齐次方程,齐次初边值条件由于能量是减少的,则 $0 \le E(t) \le E(0) = 0$ 得 $E(t) \equiv 0$,进而 $u_t = u_x = u_y = 0$,即 u 为常数又由于 u 的初值为 0,则 u 恒为 0,解唯一

(3) 解的稳定性

对于问题
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} - c u_t + f \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \quad u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \\ u|_{x=0} = u|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$$

建立该方程的能量不等式,设 $E_0(t) = \int_0^l u^2(x,t) dx$

$$\frac{dE(t)}{dt} = 2 \int_0^l u_t (u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx}) dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^l u_t (f - cu_t) dx$$

$$\leq 2 \int_0^l u_t f dx$$

$$\leq \int_0^l u_t^2 dx + \int_0^l f^2 dx$$

$$\leq E(t) + \int_0^l f^2 dx$$

用 e^{-t} 乘上式左右两端,得

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}[e^{-t}E(t)] \le e^{-t} \int_0^l f^2 \mathrm{d}x$$

再从 0 到 t 积分,得

$$E(t) \le e^t \left[E(0) + \int_0^t e^{-\tau} \int_0^l f^2 dx d\tau \right]$$

于是,对 $0 \le t \le T$,有

$$E(t) \le C_0 \left[E(0) + \int_0^T \int_0^t f^2 dx dt \right]$$

$$\le C_0 \left[E(0) + E_0(0) + \int_0^T \int_0^t f^2 dx dt \right]$$

其中 C_0 是一个仅与 T 有关的正常数 又对 $E_0(t)$

$$\frac{dE_0(t)}{dt} = 2 \int_0^l u \cdot u_t dx$$

$$\leq \int_0^l u^2 dx + \int_0^l u_t^2 dx$$

$$\leq E_0(t) + E(t)$$

用 e^{-t} 乘上式左右两端,得

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}[e^{-t}E_0(t)] \le e^{-t}E(t)$$

再从 0 到 t 积分,得

$$E_{0}(t) \leq e^{t} \left[E_{0}(0) + \int_{0}^{t} e^{-\tau} E(\tau) d\tau \right]$$

$$\leq e^{t} E_{0}(0) + e^{t} \left(\int_{0}^{t} e^{-\tau} d\tau \right) C_{0}(E(0) + \int_{0}^{T} \int_{0}^{l} f^{2} dx dt)$$

$$\leq C'_{1} E_{0}(0) + C''_{1}(E(0) + \int_{0}^{T} \int_{0}^{l} f^{2} dx dt)$$

$$\leq C_{1}(E_{0}(0) + E(0) + \int_{0}^{T} \int_{0}^{l} f^{2} dx dt)$$

其中 C_1', C_1'', C_1 均为仅与 T 有关的正常数

从而得能量不等式

$$E(t) + E_0(t) \le C \left[E_0(0) + E(0) + \int_0^T \int_0^l f^2 dx dt \right]$$

添加对初始条件及自由项的扰动,

在区间 [0,1] 上,

$$||\varphi_1 - \varphi_2||_{L^2} \le \eta$$
, $||\varphi_{1x} - \varphi_{2x}||_{L^2} \le \eta$, $||\psi_1 - \psi_2||_{L^2} \le \eta$

在区间 $[0,l] \times (0,T)$ 上, $||f_1 - f_2|| \le \eta$

其中 η 为充分小的正数

由能量不等式

$$E(t) + E_0(t) = \int_0^l u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2 dx + \int_0^l u^2 dx$$

$$\leq C(E(0) + E_0(0) + \int_0^T \int_0^l f^2 dx dt)$$

$$= C(\int_0^l \psi^2 + a^2 \varphi_x^2 dx + \int_0^l \varphi^2 dx + \int_0^T \int_0^l f^2 dx dt)$$

故 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,只需 $\eta < \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{C(a^2 + T + 2)}}$,即可得到

$$||u_{1t} - u_{2t}||^2 + a^2||u_{1x} - u_{2x}||^2 + ||u_1 - u_2||^2 \le C(a^2 + T + 2)\eta^2 < \epsilon$$

即 $||u_{1t}-u_{2t}||^2$, $||u_{1x}-u_{2x}||^2$, $||u_1-u_2||^2$ 均小于 ε 解是稳定的

Exercice: 1.6 节第 5 题

考虑波动方程的第三类初边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2(u_{xx} + u_{yy}) = 0, & t > 0, (x, y) \in \Omega \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x, y), & u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x, y) \\ \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} + \sigma u\right)|_{\Gamma} = 0 \end{cases}$$

其中 $\sigma > 0$ 是常数, Γ 为 Ω 的边界, n 为 Γ 上的单位外法线向量, 对于上述定解问题的解, 定义能量积分

$$E(t) = \iint\limits_{\Omega} \left[u_t^2 + a^2(u_x^2 + u_y^2) \right] dxdy + a^2 \int_{\Gamma} \sigma u^2 ds$$

试证明 $E(t) \equiv$ 常数,并由此证明上述定解问题解的唯一性

证明:由 Green 公式,

$$\begin{split} \frac{\mathrm{d}E(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} &= 2 \iint\limits_{\Omega} u_t u_{tt} + a^2 (u_x u_{xt} + u_y u_{yt}) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y + 2a^2 \int_{\Gamma} \sigma u u_t \mathrm{d}S \\ &= 2 \iint\limits_{\Omega} u_t \left[u_{tt} - a^2 (u_{xx} + u_{yy}) \right] \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &+ 2a^2 \iint\limits_{\Omega} (u_{xx} u_t + u_{yy} u_t + u_x u_{xt} + u_y u_{yt}) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y + 2a^2 \int_{\Gamma} \sigma u u_t \mathrm{d}S \\ &= 2 \iint\limits_{\Omega} u_t \left[u_{tt} - a^2 (u_{xx} + u_{yy}) \right] \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &+ 2a^2 \int_{\Gamma} (u_x u_t \cos(n, x) + u_y u_t \cos(n, y)) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y + 2a^2 \int_{\Gamma} \sigma u u_t \mathrm{d}S \\ &= 2 \iint\limits_{\Omega} u_t \left[u_{tt} - a^2 (u_{xx} + u_{yy}) \right] \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &+ 2a^2 \int_{\Gamma} u_t \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} + \sigma u \right) \mathrm{d}S \\ &= 0 \end{split}$$

故 E(t) 恒为常数,下证解的唯一性

设 u_1,u_2 为该问题的两个解,则 $u=u_1-u_2$ 满足齐次方程,齐次初边值条件 又 E(t)=E(0)=0,即 $u_t=u_x=u_y=0$,则说明 u 恒为常数,由边界条件得 $u\equiv0$

解是唯一的

Exercice: 1.6 节第 6 题

设有界区域 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ 的边界由 Γ_0 , Γ_1 两部分组成, u 为如下初边值问题的解:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 \triangle u = 0, & (x, y, z) \in \Omega, \quad t > 0 \\ u|_{\Gamma_0} = 0, & \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} + \sigma \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{\Gamma_1} = 0, \quad \sigma > 0 \text{ \neq} \text{ \text{if }} \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x, y, z), \quad u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x, y, z) \end{cases}$$

试证明总能量

$$E(t) = \frac{1}{2} \iiint_{\Omega} (u_t^2 + a^2 |\nabla u|^2) dx dy dz$$

随时间增加而减少

证明:

$$\frac{dE(t)}{dt} = \iiint_{\Omega} u_t u_{tt} + a^2 (u_x u_{xt} + u_y u_{yt} + u_z u_{zt}) dx dy dz$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} u_t (u_{tt} - a^2 \triangle u) dx dy dz + a^2 \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial (u_t u_x)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (u_t u_y)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial (u_t u_z)}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz$$

$$= a^2 \iint_{\Gamma_0 + \Gamma_1} u_t (u_x \cos(n, x) + u_y \cos(n, y) + u_z \cos(n, z)) dS$$

$$= a^2 \iint_{\Gamma_1} u_t (-\sigma u_t) dS$$

$$= -\sigma a^2 \iint_{\Gamma_1} u_t^2 dS$$

Exercice: 1.6 节第 7 题

设 u(x,t) 是 $[0,1] \times [0,\infty)$ 中初边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - u_{xx} = 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = u|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, \quad u_t|_{t=0} = x^2(1-x) \end{cases}$$

的解,求
$$\int_0^1 [u_t^2(x,t) + u_x^2(x,t)] dx$$

解:

由于总能量恒为常数,则 $E(t) = E(0) = \int_0^1 (x^2(1-x))^2 dx = \frac{1}{105}$

Exercice: 1.6 节第 8 题

设设 u(x,t) 是 $[0,1] \times [0,\infty)$ 中初边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - u_{xx} = 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = u|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, \quad u_t|_{t=0} = x(1-x) \end{cases}$$

的解,求 $\lim_{t\to\infty} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} [u_t^2(x,t) + u_x^2(x,t)] dx$

解: 容易发现上述问题的解 u(x,t) 关于 $x=\frac{1}{2}$ 对称

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} [u_t^2(x,t) + u_x^2(x,t)] dx = \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} E(t) = \frac{1}{2} E(0) = \frac{1}{60}$$

第二章

Exercice: 2.2 节第 1 题

用分离变量法求下列定解问题的解:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, & (t > 0, 0 < x < \pi) \\ u(0, t) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(\pi, t) = 0 & (t > 0) \\ u(x, 0) = f(x) & (0 < x < \pi) \end{cases}$$

解: 由分离变量法,设
$$u(x,t) = X(x)T(t)$$

其中 $X'' + \lambda X = 0$, $T' + \lambda a^2T = 0$, λ 为常数

当
$$\lambda < 0$$
 时, $X(x) = C_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}x} + C_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}x}$ 代入边界条件,得
$$\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 0 \\ \sqrt{-\lambda}C_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}\pi} - \sqrt{-\lambda}C_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}\pi} = 0 \end{cases}$$
 由
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \sqrt{-\lambda}e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}\pi} & -\sqrt{-\lambda}e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}\pi} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$
,得 $X(x)$ 只有零解

当
$$\lambda=0$$
 时, $X(x)=C_1+C_2x$
代入边界条件,得
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} C_1=0\\ C_2=0 \end{array} \right.$$

当
$$\lambda > 0$$
 时, $X(x) = C_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x + C_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x$
代入边界条件,得
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} C_1 = 0 \\ \sqrt{\lambda} C_2 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} \pi = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

解得
$$\lambda_k = (\frac{2k+1}{2})^2$$
 $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

则
$$X(x) = C_2 \sin \frac{2k+1}{2} x$$

将
$$\lambda_k$$
 代入 $T' + \lambda a^2 T = 0$,解得相应的 $T_k(t)$

则
$$u(x,t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k e^{-(\frac{2k+1}{2})^2 a^2 t} \sin \frac{2k+1}{2} x$$

代入初值条件,得
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k \sin \frac{2k+1}{2} x = f(x)$$

断言
$$\left\{\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}\sin\frac{2k+1}{2}x\right\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$$
 是 $L^{2}[0,\pi]$ 上的正规正交集容易验证

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin \frac{2m+1}{2} x \sin \frac{2n+1}{2} x dx = \begin{cases} 0, & m \neq n \\ \frac{\pi}{2}, & m = n \end{cases}$$

则

$$A_k = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left\langle f(x), \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \sin \frac{2k+1}{2} x \right\rangle$$
$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin \frac{2k+1}{2} x dx$$

故

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) \sin \frac{2k+1}{2} x dx \cdot e^{-(\frac{2k+1}{2})^{2} a^{2} t} \sin \frac{2k+1}{2} x dx$$

Exercice: 2.2 节第 2 题

用分离变量法求解热传导方程的初边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, & (t > 0, 0 < x < 1) \\ u(x,0) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 < x \le \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 - x, & \frac{1}{2} < x < 1 \end{cases} \\ u(0,t) = u(1,t) = 0 \quad (t > 0) \end{cases}$$

解:由分离变量法,设 u(x,t) = X(x)T(t)其中 $X'' + \lambda X = 0$, $T' + \lambda T = 0$, λ 为常数

当
$$\lambda < 0$$
 时, $X(x) = C_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}x} + C_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}x}$ 代入边界条件,得
$$\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 0 \\ C_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}} - C_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}} = 0 \end{cases}$$
 由
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}} & -e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 , \ \ \mathcal{X}(x) \ \ \mathcal{Y}$$
有零解

当
$$\lambda=0$$
 时, $X(x)=C_1+C_2x$
代入边界条件,得
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} C_1=0 \\ C_1+C_2=0 \end{array} \right.$$
, $X(x)$ 只有零解

当
$$\lambda > 0$$
 时, $X(x) = C_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x + C_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x$ 代入边界条件,得
$$\begin{cases} C_1 = 0 \\ C_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得
$$\lambda_k = (k\pi)^2$$
 $k = 1, 2, ...$

则 $X(x) = C_2 \sin k\pi x$

将 λ_k 代入 $T' + \lambda T = 0$, 解得相应的 $T_k(t)$

则
$$u(x,t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k e^{-(k\pi)^2 t} \sin k\pi x$$
 代入初值条件,得

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k \sin k\pi x = \begin{cases} x, & 0 < x \le \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 - x, & \frac{1}{2} < x < 1 \end{cases} = f(x)$$

则 A_k 为 f(x) 在区间 [0,1] 上的傅里叶正弦级数的系数,即

$$A_{k} = 2 \int_{0}^{1} f(x) \sin k\pi x dx$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} x \sin k\pi x dx + 2 \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} (1 - x) \sin k\pi x dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{k^{2} \pi^{2}} \sin \frac{k\pi}{2}$$

故

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{k^2 \pi^2} \sin \frac{k\pi}{2} \cdot e^{-(k\pi)^2 t} \sin k\pi x$$

Exercice: 2.2 节第 3 题

如果有一长度为 1 的均匀细棒,其周围以及两端 x = 0, x = l 均为绝热的,初始温度分布为 u(x,0) = f(x),问以后时刻的温度分布如何?且证明当 f(x) 等于常数 u_0 时,恒有 $u(x,t) = u_0$

注: 绝热说明不产生热交换,即为齐次的 Neumann 边界条件 建立定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx} \\ u_x|_{x=0} = u_x|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = f(x) \end{cases}$$

由分离变量法,设 u(x,t) = X(x)T(t)其中 $X'' + \lambda X = 0$, $T' + \lambda a^2T = 0$, λ 为常数

当
$$\lambda < 0$$
 时, $X(x) = C_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}x} + C_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}x}$
代入边界条件,得
$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{-\lambda}C_1 - \sqrt{-\lambda}C_2 = 0\\ \sqrt{-\lambda}C_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}l} - \sqrt{-\lambda}C_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}l} = 0 \end{cases}$$
 由
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}l} & -e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}l} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$
,得 $X(x)$ 只有零解

当
$$\lambda = 0$$
 时, $X(x) = C_1 + C_2 x$
代入边界条件,得 $C_2 = 0$, $X(x) \equiv C_1$

当
$$\lambda > 0$$
 时, $X(x) = C_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x + C_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x$
代入边界条件,得
$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{\lambda} C_2 = 0 \\ -\sqrt{\lambda} C_1 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} l = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得
$$\lambda_k = (\frac{k\pi}{l})^2$$
 $k = 1, 2, ...$

则
$$X(x) = C_1 \cos \frac{k\pi}{l} x$$

将
$$\lambda_k$$
 代入 $T' + \lambda a^2 T = 0$,解得相应的 $T_k(t)$

则
$$u(x,t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k e^{-\left(\frac{k\pi}{l}\right)^2 a^2 t} \cos\frac{k\pi}{l} x$$

代入初值条件, 得
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k \cos \frac{k\pi}{L} x = f(x)$$

则 A_k 为 f(x) 在区间 [0,l] 上的傅里叶余弦级数的系数,即

$$A_{k} = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{l} \int_{0}^{l} f(x) \cos \frac{k\pi}{l} x dx, & k = 1, 2, \dots \\ \frac{1}{l} \int_{0}^{l} f(x) dx, & k = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l f(x) dx + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x) \cos \frac{k\pi}{l} x dx \cdot e^{-\left(\frac{k\pi}{l}\right)^2 a^2 t} \cos \frac{k\pi}{l} x$$

当
$$f(x) \equiv u_0$$
 时, $A_k = \begin{cases} u_0, & k = 0 \\ 0, & k = 1, 2, \dots \end{cases}$

则此时,
$$u(x,t) = u_0$$

Exercice: 2.2 节第 7 题

设 u(x,t) 是 $(0,\frac{\pi}{2})\times(0,\infty)$ 中初边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t = u_{xx} \\ u(0,t) = 1, \quad u(\frac{\pi}{2},t) = 4 \\ u(x,0) = \cos^4 x + 4\sin^5 x \end{cases}$$

的解,求 $\lim_{t\to\infty} u(x,t)$

解:

作代换 $v(x,t) = u(x,t) - (\frac{6}{\pi}x + 1)$

则原问题化为

$$\begin{cases} v_t = v_{xx} \\ v(0,t) = v(\frac{\pi}{2},t) = 0 \\ v(x,0) = \cos^4 x + 4\sin^5 x - \frac{6}{\pi}x - 1 \end{cases}$$

由分离变量法,设v(x,t) = X(x)T(t)

其中 $X'' + \lambda X = 0$, $T' + \lambda T = 0$, λ 为常数

当
$$\lambda < 0$$
 时, $X(x) = C_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}x} + C_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}x}$
代入边界条件,得
$$\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 0 \\ C_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}\frac{\pi}{2}} + C_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}\frac{\pi}{2}} = 0 \end{cases}$$
 由
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}\frac{\pi}{2}} & e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}\frac{\pi}{2}} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$
,得 $X(x)$ 只有零解

当
$$\lambda=0$$
 时, $X(x)=C_1+C_2x$ 代入边界条件,得
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} C_1=0 \\ C_1+\frac{\pi}{2}C_2=0 \end{array} \right., \; X(x) \; 只有零解$$

当
$$\lambda > 0$$
 时, $X(x) = C_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x + C_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x$ 代入边界条件,得
$$\begin{cases} C_1 = 0 \\ C_2 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} \frac{\pi}{2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得
$$\lambda_k = (2k+1)^2$$
 $k = 0, 1, 2, ...$

则
$$X(x) = C_2 \sin(2k+1)x$$

将 λ_k 代入 $T' + \lambda T = 0$,解得相应的 $T_k(t)$

则
$$v(x,t)=\sum\limits_{k=0}^{\infty}A_ke^{-(2k+1)^2t}\sin{(2k+1)}x$$
代入初值条件,得

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k \sin{(2k+1)}x = \cos^4{x} + 4\sin^5{x} - \frac{6}{\pi}x - 1 = f(x)$$

断言
$$\left\{\sqrt{\frac{4}{\pi}}\sin{(2k+1)x}\right\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$$
 是 $L^2[0,\frac{\pi}{2}]$ 上的正规正交集 容易验证

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(2m+1)x \sin(2n+1)x dx = \begin{cases} 0, & m \neq n \\ \frac{\pi}{4}, & m = n \end{cases}$$

则

$$A_k = \sqrt{\frac{4}{\pi}} \left\langle f(x), \sqrt{\frac{4}{\pi}} \sin(2k+1)x \right\rangle$$
$$= \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) \sin(2k+1)x dx$$

故

$$u(x,t) = v(x,t) + \frac{6}{\pi}x + 1$$

$$= \frac{6}{\pi}x + 1 + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{4}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) \sin(2k+1)x dx \cdot e^{-(2k+1)^{2}t} \sin(2k+1)x$$

則 $\lim_{t\to\infty} u(x,t) = \frac{6}{\pi}x + 1$

Exercice: 2.3 节第 1 题

求下述函数的傅里叶变换

(1)
$$e^{-\eta x^2}$$
 $(\eta > 0)$

(2)
$$e^{-a|x|}$$
 ($a > 0$)

(2)
$$e^{-a|x|}$$
 ($a > 0$)
(3) $\frac{x}{(a^2 + x^2)^k}$, $\frac{1}{(a^2 + x^2)^k}$ ($a > 0$, k 为自然数)

(1) $f(x) = e^{-\eta x^2}$ 的傅里叶变换为

$$\begin{split} \tilde{f}(\lambda) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\eta x^2} \cdot e^{-i\lambda x} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{4\eta}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\eta (x + \frac{i\lambda}{2\eta})^2} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\eta}} e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{4\eta}} \end{split}$$

(2) $f(x) = e^{-a|x|}$ 的傅里叶变换为

$$\begin{split} \tilde{f}(\lambda) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-a|x|} \cdot e^{-i\lambda x} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{ax} \cdot e^{-i\lambda x} \mathrm{d}x + \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-ax} \cdot e^{-i\lambda x} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{1}{a - i\lambda} + \frac{1}{a + i\lambda} \\ &= \frac{2a}{a^2 + \lambda^2} \end{split}$$

(3) $f(x) = \frac{1}{(a^2 + x^2)^k}$ 的傅里叶变换为

$$\tilde{f}(\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-i\lambda x}}{(a^2 + x^2)^k} dx$$

将这个积分视为复平面上的积分,设 $g(z) = \frac{e^{-i\lambda z}}{(a^2 + z^2)^k}$

则 $\tilde{f}(\lambda)$ 即为 g(z) 在实轴 Γ 上的积分

不妨设复平面中的上半平面 Ω 为实轴 Γ 所围成的区域,

容易发现 g(z) 在 Ω 中有奇点 z = ai

则由柯西留数定理

$$\tilde{f}(\lambda) = \int_{\Gamma} g(z) dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}_{z=ai} g(z)$$

又奇点 z = ai 为 k 阶奇点,设 $g(z) = \frac{\frac{e^{-\lambda z}}{(z+ai)^k}}{(z-ai)^k} = \frac{\varphi(z)}{(z-ai)^k}$

厠

$$\begin{split} \operatorname*{Res}_{z=ai} g(z) &= \frac{\varphi^{(k-1)(ai)}}{(k-1)!} \\ &= \frac{1}{(k-1)!} \left[\sum_{m=0}^{k-1} C_{k-1}^m \left((z+ai)^{-k} \right)^{(m)} \cdot \left(e^{-i\lambda z} \right)^{(k-m-1)} \right] \bigg|_{z=ai} \\ &= \frac{1}{(k-1)!} \left[\sum_{m=0}^{k-1} C_{k-1}^m \left(\frac{(-1)^m (k+m-1)!}{(k-1)! (2ai)^{k+m}} \right) \left((-i\lambda)^{k-m-1} \cdot e^{a\lambda} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{(k-1)!} \sum_{m=0}^{k-1} \frac{(k+m-1)! (-1)^{k-m-1}}{m! (k-m-1)! i (2a)^{k+m}} \cdot \lambda^{k-m-1} e^{a\lambda} \end{split}$$

则

$$\tilde{f}(\lambda) = \frac{2\pi i}{(k-1)!} \sum_{m=0}^{k-1} \frac{(k+m-1)!(-1)^{k-m-1}}{m!(k-m-1)!i(2a)^{k+m}} \cdot \lambda^{k-m-1} e^{a\lambda}$$

注: (1) 柯西留数定理: f(z) 在周线或复周线 C 所围成的区域 D 内,除 a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_n 外解析,在闭域 $\overline{D} = D + C$ 上除 a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_n 外连续,则

$$\int_{C} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^{n} \operatorname{Res}_{z=a_{k}} f(z)$$

(2)
$$(f \cdot g)^{(k)} = \sum_{m=0}^{k} C_k^m f^{(m)} \cdot g^{(k-m)}$$

Exercice: 2.3 节第 3 题

用傅里叶变换求解三维热传导方程的柯西问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x, y, z) \end{cases}$$

解: 对齐次方程及初始条件均作用关于 x,y,z 的傅里叶变换,记 $F(u) = \tilde{u}(\lambda,\mu,\nu,t)$,则

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d}\tilde{u}}{\mathrm{d}t} = -a^2(\lambda^2 + \mu^2 + \nu^2)\tilde{u} \\ \tilde{u}(\lambda, \mu, \nu, 0) = \tilde{\varphi}(\lambda, \mu, \nu, 0) \end{cases}$$

解这个关于 t 的常微分方程,得到 $\tilde{u} = \tilde{\varphi} \cdot e^{-a^2(\lambda^2 + \mu^2 + \nu^2)t}$ 方程两端同时作用傅里叶逆变换,

由于

$$F^{-1}(e^{-a^2(\lambda^2 + \mu^2 + \nu^2)t}) = (\frac{1}{2\pi})^3 \iiint_{\mathbb{R}^3} e^{-a^2(\lambda^2 + \mu^2 + \nu^2)t} \cdot e^{i(\lambda x + \mu y + \nu z)} d\lambda d\mu d\nu$$

$$= (\frac{1}{2\pi})^3 e^{-\frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{4a^2t}} (\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a^2t}})^3$$

$$= (\frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}})^3 e^{-\frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{4a^2t}}$$

$$u = \left(\frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}}\right)^3 \iiint_{\mathbb{R}^3} \varphi(\xi, \eta, \zeta) e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2 + (z-\zeta)^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi d\eta d\zeta$$

Exercice: 2.3 节第 5 题

求解热传导方程(3.17)的柯西问题,已知

- (1) $u|_{t=0} = \sin x$
- (2) 用延拓法求解半有界直线上的热传导方程(3.17),假设

$$\begin{cases} u(x,0) = \varphi(x) & (0 < x < \infty) \\ u(0,t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解:

(1) 考虑如下定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx} \\ u|_{t=0} = \sin x \end{cases}$$

由傅里叶变换法,该问题的解为

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sin \xi e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \cdot \frac{1}{2i} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2t} + i\xi} - e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2t} - i\xi} d\xi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \cdot \frac{1}{2i} \left(2a\sqrt{\pi t} \cdot e^{-a^2t + ix} - 2a\sqrt{\pi t} \cdot e^{-a^2t - ix} \right)$$

$$= e^{-a^2t} \sin x$$

(2) 考虑如下定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx} \\ u(x,0) = \varphi(x) \quad (0 < x < \infty) \\ u(0,t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

作 $\varphi(x)$ 在整个区间上的延拓 $\Phi(x)$,则由傅里叶变换法。

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Phi(\xi) e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{0} \Phi(\xi) e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi + \int_{0}^{\infty} \Phi(\xi) e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \left(\int_{0}^{\infty} \Phi(-\xi) e^{-\frac{(x+\xi)^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi + \int_{0}^{\infty} \Phi(\xi) e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi \right)$$

代入边界条件,可得

$$0 = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_0^\infty (\Phi(-\xi) + \Phi(\xi))e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi$$

若使上式成立, 只需令 $\Phi(x)$ 为 $\varphi(x)$ 的奇延拓,

此时

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_0^\infty \varphi(\xi) \left(e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2t}} - e^{-\frac{(x+\xi)^2}{4a^2t}}\right) d\xi$$

Exercice: 2.3 节第 6 题

证明: 函数

$$v(x,y,t;\xi,\eta,\tau) = \frac{1}{4\pi a^2(t-\tau)} e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2+(y-\eta)^2}{4a^2(t-\tau)}}$$

对于变量 (x,y,t) 满足方程

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = a^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

而对于变量 (ξ,η,τ) 满足方程

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial \tau} + a^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \eta^2} \right) = 0$$

证明:

直接计算,容易验证

$$v_{t} = v \left(\frac{-1}{t - \tau} + \frac{(x - \xi)^{2} + (y - \eta)^{2}}{4a^{2}(t - \tau)^{2}} \right)$$
$$v_{x} = v \cdot \frac{-2(x - \xi)}{4a^{2}(t - \tau)}$$
$$v_{xx} = v \left(\frac{(x - \xi)^{2}}{4a^{4}(t - \tau)^{2}} - \frac{2}{4a^{2}(t - \tau)} \right)$$

$$\mathbb{I} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = a^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

$$v_{\tau} = v \cdot \left(\frac{1}{t - \tau} - \frac{(x - \xi)^2 + (y - \eta)^2}{4a^2(t - \tau)^2}\right)$$
$$v_{\xi} = v \cdot \frac{(x - \xi)}{2a^2(t - \tau)}$$
$$v_{\xi\xi} = v \cdot \left(\frac{(x - \xi)^2}{4a^4(t - \tau)^2} - \frac{1}{2a^2(t - \tau)}\right)$$

$$\text{III } \frac{\partial v}{\partial \tau} + a^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \eta^2} \right) = 0$$

Exercice: 2.3 节第 7 题

证明: 如果 $u_1(x,t), u_2(y,t)$ 分别是下述两个定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x^2} \\ u_1|_{t=0} = \varphi_1(x) \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial y^2} \\ u_2|_{t=0} = \varphi_2(x) \end{cases}$$

的解,则 $u(x,y,t) = u_1(x,t)u_2(y,t)$ 是定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi_1(x)\varphi_2(y) \end{cases}$$

的解

直接验证即可

Exercice: 2.4 节第 1 题

证明方程 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + cu(c \ge 0)$ 具有 Dirichlet 边界条件的初边值问题解的唯一性与稳定性

证明: 作代换 $v = e^{-ct}u$, 则原方程化为齐次方程 $v_t = a^2v_{xx}$, 且具有 Dirichlet 边界条件

(1) 解的唯一性:

(2) 解的稳定性:

若 $|u_1-u_2| \le \varepsilon$ 在边界处成立,则 $|v_1-v_2| \le e^{-ct}\varepsilon$ 在边界处成立 由极值原理, $|v_1-v_2| \le e^{-ct}\varepsilon$ 在整个区域成立,则 $|u_1-u_2| \le \varepsilon$ 在整个区域成立

Exercice: 2.4 节第 3 题

设 u(x,t) 为热传导方程

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

在矩形 $R = \{(x,t) | 0 < x < l, 0 < t < T\}$ 中的解,其中 c > 0 为常数。如果

$$|u(0,t)|, |u(l,t)| \le M, t \in [0,T]$$

$$|u(x,0)| \le M, \quad x \in [0,l]$$

试证:

$$|u(x,t)| \leq Me^{ct}, \quad (x,t) \in R$$

由此给出该方程的第一初边值问题的解对初值与边值的连续依赖性

证明: 作代换 $v = e^{-ct}u$, 则原方程化为齐次方程 $v_t = a^2v_{xx}$

 $\mathbb{E}|v(0,t)|, |v(l,t)|, |v(x,0)| \le |e^{-ct}M| \le M$

由极值原理,在整个矩形 R 内, $|v(x,t)|=e^{-ct}|u(x,t)|\leq M$,即 $|u(x,t)|\leq Me^{ct}$

稳定性:

若问题的两个解 u_1, u_2 满足 $|u_1(x,0)-u_2(x,0)| \leq \varepsilon$, $|u_1(0,t)-u_2(0,t)| \leq \varepsilon$, $|u_1(l,t)-u_2(l,t)| \leq \varepsilon$, 则相应地 $|v_1(x,0)-v_2(x,0)| \leq \varepsilon$, $|v_1(0,t)-v_2(0,t)| \leq e^{-ct}\varepsilon$, $|v_1(l,t)-v_2(l,t)| \leq e^{-ct}\varepsilon$ 由极值原理,在整个矩形 R 内, $|v_1(x,t)-v_2(x,t)| = e^{-ct}|u_1(x,t)-u_2(x,t)| \leq e^{-ct}\varepsilon$

则 $|u_1(x,t)-u_2(x,t)| \leq \varepsilon$ 在整个矩形 R 内成立

Exercice: 2.4 节第 4 题

证明无界区域上热传导方程的极值原理: 设 u(x,t) 在带形区域 $\{(x,t)|x\in R,0\leq t\leq T\}$ 上连续有界, 当 0< t< T 时满足热传导方程 $u_t-a^2u_{xx}=0$,则

$$\sup_{0 \le t \le T, x \in R} u(x, t) = \sup_{x \in R} u(x, 0)$$

$$\inf_{0 \le t \le T, x \in R} u(x, t) = \inf_{x \in R} u(x, 0)$$

证明: 记 $\sup_{x \in R} u(x,0) = A, |u(x,t)| \le 2B$

构造函数
$$v(x,t)=\frac{4B-2A}{L^2}[\frac{(x-x_0)^2}{2}+a^2t]+A$$
,则 $v_t=a^2v_{xx}$ 考虑区域 $R_0=\{(x,t)|0\leq t\leq t_0,|x-x_0|\leq L\}$,则

$$v(x,0) = \frac{4B - 2A}{L^2} \left[\frac{(x - x_0)^2}{2} \right] + A \ge A$$
$$v(x_0 \pm L, t) = \frac{4B - 2A}{L^2} \left[\frac{L^2}{2} + a^2 t \right] + A \ge 2B \ge u(x_0 \pm L, t)$$

由极值原理, $v(x,t) \ge u(x,t)$ 在 R_0 上恒成立

妆

$$\sup_{0 \le t \le T, x \in R} u(x, t) = \sup_{x \in R} u(x, 0)$$

同理,

$$\inf_{0 \le t \le T, x \in R} u(x, t) = \inf_{x \in R} u(x, 0)$$

Exercice: 2.4 节第 6 题

设 u(x,t) 是 $\{0 \le x \le l, 0 \le t \le T\}$ 中边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t = u_{xx} + f(x) \\ u|_{x=0} = u|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

的经典解,其中 $f(x) \le 0$ 在 $0 \le x \le l$ 上成立。试证明: 对任意的 $x_0 \in (0,l)$,函数 $u(x_0,t)$ 关于 t 是非增的

注: 教材 86 页注: 由极值原理的证明可见,若 u 是非齐次热传导方程 $u_t-u_{xx}=f$ 的解,且 $f\leq 0$,则仍成立 $\max u=\max u$

证明:

由极值原理,上述问题的解的最大值只在抛物边界处取到,即为0

任意的 $x_0 \in (0,l), t_0 \in (0,T), \ u(x_0,t_0) < 0 = u(x_0,0)$

则显然 $u(x_0,t)$ 关于 t 是非增的

Exercice: 2.5 节第 4 题

设 u(x,t) 是区域 $\{-\infty < x < \infty, t > 0\}$ 中柯西问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t = u_{xx}, & t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = e^{-x^2} \end{cases}$$

的解,求
$$\lim_{t\to\infty}\int_0^\infty u(x,t)\mathrm{d}x$$

解:由傅里叶变换法,

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\xi^2} e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4t}} d\xi$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{4t+1}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4t+1}}$$

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} \int_0^\infty u(x, t) dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4t + 1}} \sqrt{4t + 1} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$
$$= \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

Exercice: 2.5 节第 5 题

设 u(x,t) 是 $(0,l) \times (0,\infty)$ 中初边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t = u_{xx} \\ u(0,t) = u(l,t) = t \\ u(x,0) = \varphi(x) \end{cases}$$

的解,其中 $\varphi(x)$ 在 [0,l] 上连续可微, $\varphi(0)=\varphi(l)=0$,求 $\lim_{t\to\infty}t^{-1}u(x,t)$

解:作代换 $v = u - t - \frac{x(x-1)}{2}$ 原问题化为

$$\begin{cases} v_t = v_{xx} \\ v(0,t) = v(l,t) = 0 \\ v(x,0) = \varphi(x) - \frac{x(x-l)}{2} \end{cases}$$

则由分离变量法,具有齐次 Dirichlet 边界条件的齐次方程的解形如

$$v(x,t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k e^{-(\frac{k\pi}{l})^2 t} \sin \frac{k\pi}{l} x$$

代入初值条件,得

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k \sin \frac{k\pi}{l} x = \varphi(x) - \frac{x(x-l)}{2}$$

则容易发现 $A_k=rac{2}{l}\int_0^l(\varphi(x)-rac{x(x-l)}{2})\sinrac{k\pi}{l}x\mathrm{d}x$ 有界,设 $|A_k|\leq M$

当 t 充分大时,不妨设 $t \ge t_0$,则

$$|v(x,t)| \le \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |A_k| e^{-\frac{k^2 \pi^2}{l}t} \le C(t_0)$$

其中 $C(t_0)$ 为仅与 t_0 有关的常数

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} t^{-1} u(x, t) = \lim_{t \to \infty} t^{-1} v(x, t) + 1 + \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{x(x - l)}{2t} = 1$$

第三章

Exercice: 3.1 节第 1 题

设 $u(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n) = f(r)$ (其中 $r = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2}$ 是 n 维调和函数 (即满足方程 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_2^2} + \cdots + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_n^2} = 0$),试证明:

$$f(r) = c_1 + \frac{c_2}{r^{n-2}} (n \neq 2)$$

$$f(r) = c_1 + c_2 \ln \frac{1}{r} (n = 2)$$

其中 c₁, c₂ 为任意常数

证明:

容易验证

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} = \frac{f'(r)}{r} x_1$$

$$\frac{\partial^u}{\partial x_1^2} = \frac{f''(r)}{r^2} x_1^2 - \frac{f'(r)}{r^3} x_1^2 + \frac{f'(r)}{r}$$

则

$$\Delta u = f''(r) + \frac{n-1}{r}f'(r)$$

容易验证

$$f(r) = c_1 + \frac{c_2}{r^{n-2}} (n \neq 2)$$

$$f(r) = c_1 + c_2 \ln \frac{1}{r} (n = 2)$$

满足上述等式

注:或者通过如下的命题解出 f(r)

(常微分方程,柳彬,193 页)命题: 设 $y = \varphi(x) \neq 0$ 是二阶齐次线性 ode

$$y'' + a(x)y' + b(x)y = 0$$

的一个解,则方程的通解为

$$y = c_1 \varphi(x) + c_2 \varphi(x) \int_{x_0}^x \frac{e^{-\int_{x_0}^x a(x) dt}}{\varphi^2(s)} ds$$

其中 c_1, c_2 为常数, x_0 为给定的初值

Exercice: 3.1 节第 3 题

证明: 拉普拉斯算子在柱面坐标 (r,θ,z) 下可以写成

$$\Delta u = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$$

注: 典型错误:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} = \cos\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \sin\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} = -r\sin\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + r\cos\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} = \cos^2\theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \sin^2\theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + 2\cos\theta\sin\theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} = r^2\sin^2\theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + r^2\cos^2\theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} - 2r^2\cos\theta\sin\theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x\partial y} \end{cases}$$

错误原因在于忽略了 θ 与 x,y 有关

证明: 由链式法则,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r}$$
$$= \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$$
$$= \frac{1}{r} (x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y})$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \\ &= -r \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + r \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ &= -y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \end{split}$$

再求一次偏导,得到

$$r\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r\frac{\partial}{\partial r}) = x^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + x\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + xy\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x\partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + y\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + xy\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x\partial y}$$
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}) = y^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - x\frac{\partial}{\partial x} - xy\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x\partial y} + x^2\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} - y\frac{\partial}{\partial y} - xy\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x\partial y}$$

容易验证,

$$\triangle u = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$$

Exercice: 3.1 节第 11 题

证明: 若 $u \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C^1(\overline{\Omega})$, 使泛函

$$J[v] = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{\Omega} (|\nabla v|^2 + cv^2) dx dy - \iint_{\Omega} Fv dx dy - \int_{\partial \Omega} gv dS$$

取极小,则它满足

$$\begin{cases} -\triangle u + cu = F \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} \Big|_{\partial \Omega} = g \end{cases}$$

证明: 任取 $w \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C^1(\overline{\Omega})$,

则 $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, J(u + \lambda w) \geq J(w)$

 $\varphi(\lambda) = J(u + \lambda w)$,则 $\varphi(\lambda) \ge \varphi(0)$,可得 $\varphi'(0) = 0$

由 Green 第一公式,

$$\varphi'(0) = \iint_{\Omega} (u_x w_x + u_y w_y) + cuw d\Omega - \iint_{\Omega} Fw dx dy - \int_{\partial \Omega} gw dS$$
$$= \int_{\partial \Omega} w (\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} - g) dS + \iint_{\Omega} w (cu - \Delta u - F) dx dy$$
$$= 0$$

由 w 的任意性,可说明
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} -\triangle u + cu = F \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} \Big|_{\partial \Omega} = g \end{array} \right.$$

不妨取 w 在 $\partial\Omega$ 上为 0, 若设 $cu - \Delta u - F$ 在 M 点取值不为 0, 不妨设为正

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由 $cu-\Delta u-F$ 的连续性,其在 M 的某个小邻域 N 内均为正值 则进一步取 w 在 N 内为正,N 外为 0,可得 $\varphi'(0)=\iint\limits_{\Omega}w(cu-\Delta u-F)\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y>0$,矛盾 故 $cu-\Delta u-F\equiv 0$,类似地,可得 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}}|_{\partial\Omega}-g\equiv 0$

Exercice: 3.1 节第 12 题

设

CSDN

$$J(v) = \iiint\limits_{\Omega} \frac{1}{2} \left[(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial v}{\partial y})^2 + (\frac{\partial v}{\partial z})^2 \right] \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + \iint\limits_{\Gamma} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sigma v^2 - gv \right) \mathrm{d}S$$

变分问题的提法为: 求 $u \in V$, 使

$$J(u) = \min_{v \in V} J(v)$$

其中 $V = C^2(\Omega) \cap C^1(\overline{\Omega})$, 试导出与此变分问题等价的边值问题,并证明它们的等价性

证明: 任取 $w \in V, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, 设 $\varphi(\lambda) = J(u + \lambda w)$ u 为变分问题的解,等价于 $\varphi(\lambda) \geq \varphi(0)$

则 $\varphi'(0) = 0$

由 Green 第一公式,

$$\varphi'(0) = \iiint_{\Omega} (u_x w_x + u_y w_y + u_z w_z) d\Omega + \iint_{\Gamma} (\sigma u w - g w) dS$$
$$= \iint_{\Gamma} w (\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} + \sigma u - g) dS - \iiint_{\Omega} w \cdot \Delta u d\Omega$$
$$= 0$$

由 w 的任意性,可说明 $\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0 \\ (\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} + \sigma u)|_{\Gamma} = g \end{cases}$

不妨取 w 在 Γ 上为 0,若设 Δu 在 M 点取值不为 0,不妨设为正

由 Δu 的连续性, 其在 M 的某个小邻域 N 内均为正值

则进一步取 w 在 N 内为正,N 外为 0,可得 $\varphi'(0) = - \iiint\limits_{\Omega} w \cdot \Delta u d\Omega < 0$,矛盾

故 $\Delta u \equiv 0$,类似地,可得 $(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} + \sigma u)|_{\Gamma} = g$

所以, 若 u 是变分问题的解, 则 u 也是如下边值问题的解

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0 \\ (\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} + \sigma u)|_{\Gamma} = g \end{cases}$$

下证其反面,设 u 是上述边值问题的解,则由 Green 第一公式

$$\begin{split} \varphi(\lambda) &= J(u + \lambda w) \\ &= J(u) + \lambda^2 \left(\iiint_{\Omega} \frac{1}{2} \left[(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial w}{\partial y})^2 + (\frac{\partial w}{\partial z})^2 \right] d\Omega + \iint_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{2} \sigma w^2 dS \right) \\ &+ \lambda \left(\iiint_{\Omega} (u_x w_x + u_y w_y + u_z w_z) d\Omega + \iint_{\Gamma} \sigma u w dS - \iint_{\Gamma} g w dS \right) \\ &= J(u) + \lambda^2 \left(\iiint_{\Omega} \frac{1}{2} \left[(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial w}{\partial y})^2 + (\frac{\partial w}{\partial z})^2 \right] d\Omega + \iint_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{2} \sigma w^2 dS \right) \\ &+ \lambda \left(\iint_{\Gamma} w (\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} + \sigma u - g) dS - \iiint_{\Omega} w \cdot \Delta u d\Omega \right) \\ &\geq J(u) = \varphi(0) \end{split}$$

注:在 Robin 边界条件中, σ 为已知正数

Exercice: 3.2 节第 3 题

设 u(M) 在 Ω 内调和, M_0 是 Ω 中的任意点, B_α 是以 M_0 为球心,a 为半径的球体,其体积为 $|B_\alpha|$,证明:成立

 $u(M_0) = \frac{1}{|B_{\alpha}|} \iiint_{B_{\alpha}} u dV$

证明:对任意半径为r < a的球面,由平均值公式,有

$$4\pi r^2 u(M_0) = \iint_{\partial B(M_0,r)} u dS$$

对上述方程两端同时从 0 到 a 积分,即得所求

Exercice: 3.2 节第 6 题

对于二阶偏微分方程

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^{n} a_{ij} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x_{i} \partial x_{j}} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_{i} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_{i}} + cu = 0$$

其中 $a_{ij},b_i,c(i,j=1,2,\ldots,n)$ 均为常数,假设矩阵 (a_{ij}) 是正定的,即对任何实数 $\lambda_i(i=1,2,\ldots,n)$,成立

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^{n} a_{ij} \lambda_i \lambda_j \ge \alpha \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i^2 \quad (\alpha 为正的常数)$$

则称它为椭圆型方程,又设 c<0,试证明该方程的解也成立如下的极值原理: 若 u 在 Ω 中满足方程,在 $\Omega\cup\Gamma$ 上连续,则 u 不能在 Ω 的内部达到正的最大值或负的最小值

证明: 反证法,设 u 在 Ω 内部一点 M_0 达到正最大值,则在 M_0 点处,cu < 0, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} = 0$

下面不妨证
$$\sum_{i,j=1}^{n} a_{ij} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} |_{M_0} \le 0$$

由于矩阵 $(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}|_{M_0})_{n \times n}$ 是非正定的,即

$$\forall \lambda_i \in \mathbb{R}, \sum_{i,j=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \Big|_{M_0} \lambda_i \lambda_j \le 0$$

由于矩阵 $(a_{ii})_{n\times n}$ 是正定的,则 $\lambda^T A \lambda$ 可以写成 $\lambda^T (B^T B) \lambda$ 的形式,即

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^{n} a_{ij} \lambda_i \lambda_j = \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} b_{ki} b_{kj} \right) \lambda_i \lambda_j$$

则

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^{n} a_{ij} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} |_{M_0} = \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} b_{ki} b_{kj} \right) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} |_{M_0} \le 0$$

故在 M_0 点,

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^{n} a_{ij} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x_{i} \partial x_{j}} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_{i} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_{i}} + cu < 0$$

得出矛盾

Exercice: 3.2 节第 8 题

举例说明对于方程 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + cu = 0 (c > 0)$,不成立极值原理

解: 考虑在
$$[0,\sqrt{\frac{2}{c}}\pi] \times [0,\sqrt{\frac{2}{c}}\pi]$$
 上的 $u = \sin\sqrt{\frac{c}{2}}x\sin\sqrt{\frac{c}{2}}y$

Exercice: 3.3 节第 2 题

证明格林函数的对称性: $G(M_1, M_2) = G(M_2, M_1)$

证明: 设 $M_1, M_2 \in \Omega$,记球 $B_1 = B(M_1, \varepsilon), B_2 = B(M_2, \varepsilon), \Omega_{\varepsilon} = \Omega/(B_1 \cup B_2)$ 其中 ε 为充分小的正数,使得 $B_1 \cap B_2 = \varnothing$ 在 Ω_{ε} 中,有

由于 $G(M, M_2)$ 在 $\overline{B_1}$ 内调和,则 $\frac{\partial G(M, M_2)}{\partial \mathbf{n}}$ 在 $\overline{B_1}$ 内有界,则 $\left| \iint_{\partial B_1} G(M, M_1) \frac{\partial G(M, M_2)}{\partial \mathbf{n}} \mathrm{d}S \right|$ $\leq K \left| \iint_{\partial B_1} G(M, M_1) \mathrm{d}S \right|$ $\leq K \iint_{\partial B_1} \frac{1}{4\pi r_{MM_1}} - g(M, M_1) \mathrm{d}S$ $= \frac{k}{4\pi s} \cdot 4\pi \varepsilon^2 - kg^* 4\pi \varepsilon^2$

其中 g^* 即为 g 在 ∂B_1 上的平均值 对 (1) 式两端取极限 $\varepsilon \to 0$,即得 $G(M_1, M_2) = G(M_2, M_1)$

Exercice: 3.3 节第 5 题

求半圆区域上狄利克雷问题的格林函数

证明: 设半圆区域 $\Omega = \{(x,y)|x^2+y^2 \le R^2, y>0\}$,

任取 $M_0 \in \Omega$, M_0 相对于 Ω 的对称点记为 M_1, M_2, M_3 ,

其中 M_1 为 M_0 关于圆周的对称点,

 M_2 为 M_0 关于 x 轴的对称点,

 M_3 为 M_1 关于 x 轴的对称点,

记 $ho = r_{0M}$, $ho_0 = r_{0M_0}$, $ho_1 = r_{0M_1}$, $\gamma = <
ho$, $ho_1 >$, lpha = <
ho, $ho_2 >$

则相应地 Green 函数为

$$G(M, M_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\ln \frac{1}{r_{MM_0}} - \ln \frac{R}{\rho_0} \frac{1}{r_{MM_1}} - \ln \frac{1}{r_{MM_2}} + \ln \frac{R}{\rho_0} \frac{1}{r_{MM_3}} \right)$$

其中

$$r_{MM_0} = \sqrt{\rho^2 + \rho_0^2 - 2\rho\rho_0\cos\gamma}$$
 $r_{MM_1} = \sqrt{\rho^2 + \rho_1^2 - 2\rho\rho_1\cos\gamma}$
 $r_{MM_2} = \sqrt{\rho^2 + \rho_0^2 - 2\rho\rho_0\cos\alpha}$ $r_{MM_3} = \sqrt{\rho^2 + \rho_1^2 - 2\rho\rho_1\cos\gamma}$

故由 $R^2 = \rho_0 \rho_1$ 可消去 ρ_1 , 得

$$G(M, M_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho^2 + \rho_0^2 - 2\rho\rho_0 \cos \gamma}} - \ln \frac{R}{\sqrt{\rho^2 \rho_0^2 + R^4 - 2\rho\rho_0 R^2 \cos \gamma}} - \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho^2 + \rho_0^2 - 2\rho\rho_0 \cos \alpha}} + \ln \frac{R}{\sqrt{\rho^2 \rho_0^2 + R^4 - 2\rho\rho_0 R^2 \cos \alpha}} \right)$$

Exercice: 3.3 节第 6 题

利用泊松公式求边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz} = 0, & x^2 + y^2 + z^2 < 1 \\ u(r, \theta, \varphi)|_{r=1} = 3\cos 2\theta + 1 & (r, \theta, \varphi \overline{\&} \pi \overline{\&} \pi \underline{\&} \pi \underline{\&} \pi) \end{cases}$$

的解

注: ledengre 多项式的性质:

????

Exercice: 3.3 节第 7 题

求泊松方程狄利克雷问题

$$\begin{cases} \triangle u = x^2 y, & x^2 + y^2 < a^2 \\ u = 0, & x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \end{cases}$$

的解

????

Exercice: 3.3 节第 9 题

利用半空间 R^3_+ 的格林函数导出半空间中调和方程狄利克雷问题有界解的公式

????

Exercice: 3.4 节第 1 题

用 B_r 记以原点为球心,半径为 \mathbf{r} 的球。若 \mathbf{u} 是 B_1 上的调和函数,且在 $B_{\frac{1}{2}}$ 上恒为零,证明: \mathbf{u} 在 B_1

Exercice: 3.4 节第 2 题

证明二维调和函数的可去奇点定理: 若 A 是调和函数 u(M) 的孤立奇点, 在点 A 的邻域中成立着

$$u(M) = o(\ln \frac{1}{r_{AM}})$$

则此时可以重新定义 u(M) 在 M = A 的值, 使它在点 A 亦是调和的

Exercice: 3.4 节第 3 题

证明: 如果三维调和函数 u(M) 在奇点 A 附近能表示为 $\frac{N}{r_{AM}^{\alpha}}$, 其中常数 $0 < \alpha \le 1$, 而 N 是不为零的 光滑函数,则当 $M \to A$ 时它趋于无穷大的阶数必与 $\frac{1}{r_{AM}}$ 同阶,即 $\alpha = 1$

Exercice: 3.4 节第 7 题

证明:处处满足平均值公式(2.13)的连续函数一定是调和函数

Exercice: 3.5 节第 4 题

设 Ω 为 R^3 的有界区域, 边界为 Γ , u 为定解问题

$$\begin{cases} -\triangle u + cu = f, & \text{ } \sharp + c > 0, f > 0 \\ \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} + \sigma u \right) \bigg|_{\partial \Omega} = g & \text{ } \sharp + \sigma > 0, g > 0 \end{cases}$$

的解,证明:在 $\overline{\Omega}$ 上u>0

证明:

不妨先证在 $\overline{\Omega}$ 上 u 不可能恒为非负值, 反设 $u \leq 0$ 恒成立 对函数 u 和 1 使用 Green 第一公式,得到

$$\iiint_{\Omega} \Delta u d\Omega = \iint_{\partial \Omega} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} dS$$

一方面, $\iiint_{\Omega} \Delta u d\Omega = \iiint_{\Omega} cu - f d\Omega < 0$ 另一方面, $\iint_{\partial\Omega} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} dS = \iint_{\partial\Omega} g - \sigma u dS > 0$ 两者显然不等,得到矛盾;即 u 在 $\overline{\Omega}$ 上必能取到正值

反设 $\overline{\Omega}$ 上 u > 0 不恒成立,则最小值一定为负

不妨设在 Ω 内部取到最小值,则此时 $\Delta u \geq 0$,这与 cu - f < 0矛盾

若 $\partial\Omega$ 上取到最小值,则 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} \leq 0$,这与 $g - \sigma u > 0$ 矛盾

则 $\overline{\Omega}$ 上 u > 0 恒成立

Exercice: 3.5 节第 5 题

举例说明: 当 $\sigma > 0$ 不成立时(但 σ 不恒等于零),调和方程满足边界条件 $\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} + \sigma u\right)\bigg|_{\partial\Omega} = g$ 的解可以不唯一

解: 考虑问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0 \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} + \sigma u = 0 \end{cases}$$

原问题有唯一解,等价于该问题只有零解

不妨设该问题在二维区域 B(0,1) 上成立,则容易发现 u(x,y)=x 是上述问题取 $\sigma=-1$ 的非零解

Exercice: 3.5 节第 7 题

设 Ω 是具有光滑边界的有界区域,边值问题

$$\begin{cases} \triangle u - u = 0 & 在 \Omega 内 \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} \Big|_{\partial \Omega} = 0 \end{cases}$$

的解 $u \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C^1(\Omega)$ 在 Ω 内是否可能是严格正的

证明:结论:不可能严格正

(法 1): 若设 \mathbf{u} 是严格正的,对函数 \mathbf{u} 和 1 使用 Green 第一公式,得到

$$0 = \iint_{\partial\Omega} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} ds = \iiint_{\Omega} \Delta u d\Omega = \iiint_{\Omega} u d\Omega > 0$$

得到矛盾

(法 2): 反设 u 是严格正的,若 u 在内部达到最大值,则在最大值点处 $\Delta u < 0$,这与 $\Delta u = u > 0$ 矛盾若 u 在边界达到最大值,则由 Hopf 极值原理, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}}|_{\partial\Omega} > 0$ 矛盾

Exercice: 3.5 节第 8 题

设 Ω 为平面上的椭圆环 $\{(x,y)|1 \le x^2 + 2y^2 \le 2\}$, $u(x,y) \in C^2(\overline{\Omega})$ 是如下的边值问题的解:

$$\begin{cases} \triangle u = 0, & (x,y) \in \overline{\Omega} \\ u(x,y) = x + y, & x^2 + 2y^2 = 2 \\ \frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial \mathbf{n}} + (1 - x)u(x,y) = 0, & x^2 + 2y^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

求 $\max_{\overline{\Omega}} |u(x,y)|$

解: 首先由极值原理,最值不在 Ω 内部取到,

设最大值在边界 $x^2+2y^2=1$ 上一点 M_0 取到,由 Hopf 极值原理, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}}|_{M_0}<0$,

则
$$\frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial \mathbf{n}} + (1-x)u(x,y)|_{M_0} < 0$$
,矛盾

这说明
$$\max_{\Omega} |u(x,y)| = \max_{x^2 + 2y^2 = 2} |x + y| = \sqrt{3}$$

第四章

Exercice: 4.1 节第 1 题

证明:两个自变量的二阶线性方程组经过自变量的可逆变换后,其类型不会改变,即变换后 $\Delta=a_{12}^2-a_{11}a_{22}$ 的符号不变

证明:

$$\begin{split} \tilde{\Delta} &= \overline{a_{12}}^2 - \overline{a_{11}a_{22}} \\ &= (a_{11}\xi_x\eta_x + a_{12}\xi_x\eta_y + a_{12}\xi_y\eta_x + a_{22}\xi_y\eta_y)^2 \\ &- (a_{11}\xi_x^2 + 2a_{12}\xi_x\xi_y + a_{22}\xi_y^2)(a_{11}\eta_x^2 + 2a_{12}\eta_x\eta_y + a_{22}\eta_y^2) \\ &= \Delta \cdot (\xi_x\eta_y - \xi_y\eta_x)^2 \end{split}$$

由于 $\xi_x \eta_y - \xi_y \eta_x \neq 0$, 则 $\tilde{\Delta}$ 与 Δ 同号

Exercice: 4.1 节第 2 题

判定下列方程的类型

(2)
$$u_{xx} + (x+y)^2 u_{yy} = 0$$

$$(4)\ u_{xx} - 4u_{xy} + 2u_{xz} + 4u_{yy} + u_{zz} = 0$$

(5)
$$u_{xx} + (\operatorname{sgn} y)u_{yy} = 0$$
, $\sharp + \operatorname{sgn} y = \begin{cases} 1, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y = 0 \\ -1, & y < 0 \end{cases}$

解:

(2)
$$\Delta = -(x+y)^2$$

方程在直线 x + y = 0 上为抛物型的,在其余处为椭圆型

$$(4) 考虑 A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $f(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I - A) = \lambda^3 - 6\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 4$,由于 f(-1) = -7, f(0) = 4, f(2) = -4, f(6) = 28 得 $f(\lambda)$ 的零点分布为 $-1 < \lambda_1 < 0 < \lambda_2 < 2 < \lambda_3 < 6$ 则方程为双曲型的

(5) $\Delta = -sgny$

方程在 y > 0 处为椭圆型; y = 0 处为抛物型, y < 0 处为双曲型

Exercice: 4.1 节第 3 题

化下列方程为标准形式:

(1)
$$u_{xx} + 4u_{xy} + 5u_{yy} + u_x + 2u_y = 0$$

(4)
$$u_{xx} - (2\cos x)u_{xy} - (3 + \sin^2 x)u_{yy} - yu_y = 0$$

(5)
$$(1+x^2)u_{xx} + (1+y^2)u_{yy} + xu_x + yu_y = 0$$

解:

(1) $\Delta = -1 < 0$,方程为椭圆型

特征方程 $(dy)^2 - 4dx \cdot dy + 5(dx)^2 = 0$ 的解为

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = 2 \pm i$$

得积分曲线族

$$\begin{cases} 2x - y + ix = C_1 \\ 2x - y - ix = C_2 \end{cases}$$

作代换
$$\begin{cases} & \xi = 2x - y \\ & \eta = x \end{cases}, \quad \text{则}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\overline{a_{11}} = a_{11}\xi_x^2 + 2a_{12}\xi_x\xi_y + a_{22}\xi_y^2 = 1 \\
\overline{a_{12}} = a_{11}\xi_x\eta_x + a_{12}(\xi_x\eta_y + \xi_y\eta_x) + a_{22}\xi_y\eta_y = 0 \\
\overline{a_{22}} = a_{11}\eta_x^2 + 2a_{12}\eta_x\eta_y + a_{22}\eta_y^2 = 1 \\
\overline{b_1} = (a_{11}\xi_{xx} + 2a_{12}\xi_{xy} + a_{22}\xi_{yy}) + (b_1\xi_x + b_2\xi_y) = 0 \\
\overline{b_2} = (a_{11}\eta_{xx} + 2a_{12}\eta_{xy} + a_{22}\eta_{yy}) + (b_1\eta_x + b_2\eta_y) = 1 \\
\overline{c} = c = 0 \\
\overline{f} = f = 0
\end{cases}$$

故标准形式为

$$u_{\xi\xi} + u_{\eta\eta} + u_{\eta} = 0$$

(4) $\Delta = 4 > 0$,方程为双曲型

特征方程 $(dy)^2 + 2\cos x dx \cdot dy - (3 + \sin^2 x)(dx)^2 = 0$ 的解为

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\cos x \pm 2$$

得积分曲线族

$$\begin{cases} y + \sin x + 2x = C_1 \\ y + \sin x - 2x = C_2 \end{cases}$$

作代换
$$\begin{cases} \xi = y + \sin x + 2x \\ \eta = y + \sin x - 2x \end{cases}, \quad \mathbb{M}$$

$$\overline{a_{11}} = 0, \overline{a_{12}} = -8, \overline{a_{22}} = 0$$

$$\overline{b_1} = -\frac{\xi + \eta}{2}, \overline{b_2} = -\frac{\xi + \eta}{2}$$

$$\overline{c} = c = 0, \overline{f} = f = 0$$

故标准形式为

$$u_{\xi\eta} = -\frac{\xi + \eta}{32}(u_{\xi} + u_{\eta})$$

(5) $\Delta = -(1+x^2)(1+y^2) < 0$,方程为椭圆型 特征方程 $(1+x^2)(\mathrm{d}y)^2 + (1+y^2)(\mathrm{d}x)^2 = 0$ 的解为

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \pm i\sqrt{\frac{1+y^2}{1+x^2}}$$

得积分曲线族

$$\begin{cases} \ln(y + \sqrt{1 + y^2}) + i \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) = C_1 \\ \ln(y + \sqrt{1 + y^2}) - i \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) = C_2 \end{cases}$$

作代换
$$\begin{cases} & \xi = \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) \\ & \eta = \ln(y + \sqrt{1 + y^2}) \end{cases}, \quad 则$$

$$\overline{a_{11}} = 1$$
, $\overline{a_{12}} = 0$, $\overline{a_{22}} = 1$

$$\overline{b_1} = 0, \overline{b_2} = 0$$
 $\overline{c} = c = 0, \overline{f} = f = 0$

故标准形式为

$$u_{\xi\xi} + u_{\eta\eta} = 0$$

Exercice: 4.1 节第 5 题

给定含参数 α 的二阶偏微分方程

$$u_{xx} + 4u_{xy} - \alpha u_{yy} = 0$$

当 α 取值在什么范围时,该方程可以通过自变量的线性变换 $(x,y) \rightarrow (t,z)$ 变成弦振动方程

$$u_{tt} - u_{zz} = 0$$

证明:

 $\Delta = 4 + \alpha$

首先令
$$\alpha > -4$$
,使方程成为双曲型的作代换
$$\begin{cases} t = ax + by \\ z = cx + dy \end{cases}$$
,其中 $ad - bc \neq 0$ 则
$$\begin{cases} \overline{a_{11}} = a^2 + 4ab - \alpha b^2 \\ \overline{a_{12}} = ac + 2(ad + bc) - \alpha bd \\ \overline{a_{22}} = c^2 + 4cd - \alpha d^2 \end{cases}$$

于是方程能化为 $u_{tt} - u_{xx} = 0$ 当且仅当

$$\begin{cases} ac + 2(ad + bc) = \alpha bd \\ a^2 + c^2 + 4(ab + cd) = \alpha(b^2 + d^2) \end{cases}$$

有解 α

当且仅当

$$\begin{cases} (a-c)^2 + 4(a-c)(b-d) = \alpha(b-d)^2 \\ (a+c)^2 + 4(a+c)(b+d) = \alpha(b+d)^2 \end{cases}$$

有解 α

当且仅当

$$\begin{cases} (\frac{a-c}{b-d})^2 + 4(\frac{a-c}{b-d}) = \alpha \\ (\frac{a+c}{b+d})^2 + 4(\frac{a+c}{b+d}) = \alpha \end{cases}$$

有解 α

又由于 $\frac{a-c}{b-d} \neq \frac{a+c}{b+d}$,则上述问题等价说 $x^2+4x-\alpha=0$ 有两个解即 $\Delta=16+4\alpha>0$,即 $\alpha>-4$

Exercice: 4.2 节第 1 题

求下列方程的特征方程和特征方向:

(1)
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_2^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_3^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_4^2}$$

(2)
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_3^2}$$

(3)
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$

解:

(1) 特征方程:

$$\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2 = \alpha_3^2 + \alpha_4^2$$

曲
$$\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2 + \alpha_3^2 + \alpha_4^2 = 1$$
,故可令
$$\alpha_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\cos\alpha, \alpha_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin\alpha, \alpha_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\cos\beta, \alpha_4 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin\beta$$
 得特征方向

$$(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\cos\alpha, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin\alpha, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\cos\beta, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin\beta)$$

(2) 特征方程:

$$\alpha_0^2 = \alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2 + \alpha_3^2$$

由 $\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2 + \alpha_3^2 + \alpha_0^2 = 1$,解得 $\alpha_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 则特征方向为与 t 轴夹角为 平 的任意方向

(3) 特征方程:

$$\alpha_1^2 - \alpha_2^2 = 0$$

由 $\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2 + \alpha_0^2 = 1$, 解得特征方向

$$(\cos\alpha, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin\alpha, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin\alpha)$$

Exercice: 4.2 节第 2 题

对波动方程 $u_{tt} - a^2(u_{xx} + u_{yy}) = 0$,求过直线 l: t = 0, y = 2x 的特征平面

解:

即解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_0^2 - a^2(\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2) = 0\\ \alpha_0^2 + \alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2 = 1\\ (\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \alpha_2) \cdot (0, 1, 2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得特征方向及特征平面为:

$$(\frac{a}{\sqrt{1+a^2}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5(1+a^2)}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5(1+a^2)}}), \sqrt{5}at - 2x + y = 0$$

或

$$(-\frac{a}{\sqrt{1+a^2}},-\frac{2}{\sqrt{5(1+a^2)}},\frac{1}{\sqrt{5(1+a^2)}}),\sqrt{5}at+2x-y=0$$

Exercice: 4.2 节第 7 题

说明方程 $u_{xy} + u_{yz} + u_{xz} = 0$ 是双曲型方程,并求出它过原点的特征锥面

考虑
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
,其特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$ (二重)

特征方向 $(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3)$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 \alpha_2 + \alpha_2 \alpha_3 + \alpha_3 \alpha_1 = 0 \\ \alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2 + \alpha_3^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

解得特征方向只有三种 (1,0,0), (0,1,0), (0,0,1)

则过原点与 x = 0, y = 0, z = 0 相切的锥面方程为

$$x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = \frac{(x+y+z)^{2}}{2}$$

Exercice: 4.3 节第1题

设 u(M) 为 R^3 中某区域 Ω 内的下调和函数, $M_0 \in \Omega$,以 M_0 为球心,a 为半径的球体 B_a 完全落在 Ω 内,证明:成立

$$u(M_0) \le \frac{3}{4\pi a^2} \iiint_{B_a} u \, \mathrm{d}V$$

证明:

Exercice: 4.3 节第 4 题

在 $Q_T = (0, l) \times (0, T)$ 中考察下列初边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} + b(x,t)u_x + b_0(x,t)u_t + c(x,t)u = f(x,t) \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, \quad (u_x + ku)|_{x=1} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \quad u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$

证明其解的唯一性及稳定性

Exercice: 4.3 节第 5 题

建立下列初边值问题的能量估计式:

$$u_t - \Delta u + \sum_{i=1}^n b_i(x,t)u_{x_i} + c(x,t)u = f(x,t)\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}}\Big|_{\Gamma} = 0u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x)$$

Exercice: 4.3 节第 7 题

考察边值问题

$$\Delta u + \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_i(x) u_{x_i} + c(x) u = f \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} \Big|_{\Gamma} = 0$$

试证当 c(x) 充分负时,其解在能量模意义下的稳定性

第五章

Exercice: 5.1 节第 1 题

把波动方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

带初始条件

$$\begin{cases} u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x, y, z) \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = \psi(x, y, z) \end{cases}$$

的柯西问题化为一个一阶方程组的柯西问题,并证明其解的等价性

解: 令 $u_1 = u_t, u_2 = u_x, u_3 = u_y, u_4 = u_z$, 得一阶方程组 Cauchy 问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{1t} = a^2(u_{2x} + u_{3y} + u_{4z}) \\ u_{2t} = u_{1x}, & u_{3t} = u_{1y}, & u_{4t} = u_{1z} \\ u_{2y} = u_{3x}, & u_{2z} = u_{4x}, & u_{3z} = u_{4y} \\ u_1|_{t=0} = \psi(x, y, z) \\ u_2|_{t=0} = \varphi_x, & u_3|_{t=0} = \varphi_y, & u_4|_{t=0} = \varphi_z \end{cases}$$

下证等价性,

 \Rightarrow : 当 u 是原问题的 C^2 解时,上述 Cauchy 问题显然成立

 \leftarrow : 当 $(u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4)^T$ 是上述 Cauchy 问题的解时,令

$$u(x,y,z,t) = \varphi(0,0,0,0) + \int_{(0,0,0,0)}^{(x,y,z,t)} u_1 dt + u_2 dx + u_3 dy + u_4 dz$$

由

$$\begin{cases} u_{2t} = u_{1x}, & u_{3t} = u_{1y}, & u_{4t} = u_{1z} \\ u_{2y} = u_{3x}, & u_{2z} = u_{4x}, & u_{3z} = u_{4y} \end{cases}$$

得积分与路径无关

于是存在唯一函数 $u(x,y,z,t) \in C^2$, 使得 $u_1 = u_t, u_2 = u_x, u_3 = u_y, u_4 = u_z$ 只需注意到

$$u(x,y,z,t)|_{t=0} = \varphi(0,0,0) + \int_{(0,0,0)}^{(x,y,z)} u_2|_{t=0} dx + u_3|_{t=0} dy + u_4|_{t=0} dz$$
$$= \varphi(x,y,z)$$

容易验证此时确定的 u 的确是原问题的解

Exercice: 5.1 节第 2 题

把方程

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

带初始条件

$$\begin{cases} u|_{t=0} = 0\\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = e^x \sin y \end{cases}$$

的柯西问题化为一个一阶偏微分方程组的柯西问题

Exercice: 5.2 节第 1 题

求一阶方程

(1)
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + a(x,t)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + b(x,t)u + c(x,t) = 0$$

(2)
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + a(x,t)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + b(x,t,u) = 0$$

的特征线和解沿特征线应成立的关系式

解:
$$(a^{ij}) = a(x,t)$$
, $\det\left(a^{ij} - \delta_{ij}\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}\right) = 0$, 即得 $a(x,t) - \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = 0$

解出 $\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = a(x(t), t)$

沿特征曲线方程为

$$\frac{du(x(t),t)}{dt} + b(x(t),t)u + c(x(t),t) = u_x x'(t) + u_t + b(x(t),t)u + c(x(t),t) = 0$$

Exercice: 5.2 节第 2 题

求下列一阶方程带初始条件 $u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x)$ 的柯西问题的解:

$$(1) \ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$(2) \ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = u$$

解:

(1) 方程特征线满足 $\frac{dx}{dt} = 1$, 得特征线族为 x - t = C, 则

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}u(x(t),t)}{\mathrm{d}t} = 0 = u_x + u_t$$

于是 $u(x,t) = u(x-t,0) = \varphi(x-t)$

(2) 方程特征线满足 $\frac{dx}{dt} = 1$, 得特征线族为 x - t = C, 则

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}u(x(t),t)}{\mathrm{d}t} = u_x + u_t = u$$

$$u(x,t) = Ce^{Ct}$$
 代入 $t = 0$ 得

$$u(x,t) = u(x-t,0) = C = \varphi(x-t)$$

综上
$$u(x,t) = \varphi(x-t)e^t$$

Exercice: 5.2 节第 4 题

将下列各方程组化为对角型方程组:

(1)
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + (1 + \sin x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + x = 0 \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u = 0 \end{cases}$$

(2)
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + x \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, (a > 0) \end{cases}$$

(3)
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} + 6\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} + 5\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} = 0\\ \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} + 5\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} + 6\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} = 2u_1\\ 3\frac{\partial u_3}{\partial t} + 6\frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x} - 3\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} = 2u_2 + 3u_3 - 3u_1 \end{cases}$$