

第二章 波动方程

主讲人 马啸

西北工业大学 应用数学系

2021 年 3 月 26 日

§1 一阶线性方程的特征线解法 I

运动流体的连续性方程

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \bullet (\rho \mathbf{v}) = 0, \quad \mathbf{x} \in \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n, t > 0. \quad (1.1)$$

- 以 $n = 1$ 情况为例, 若 $v(x, t) \equiv a$ 已知, 且 $\Omega \equiv \{-\infty < x < +\infty\}$, 即求解 Cauchy 问题

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + a \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} = 0, \quad (1.2)$$

$$\rho(x, 0) = \rho_0(x). \quad (1.3)$$

其中 $\rho_0(x) \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$.

§1 一阶线性方程的特征线解法 II

称如下 ODE 初值问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = a, \\ x(0) = c \end{cases}$$

的解 $x(t, c) = at + c$ ($c \equiv \text{const.}$) 为方程 (1.2) 的特征线

沿特征线 $x = x(t, c)$, $\rho = \rho(x(t, c), t)$ 满足如下 ODE

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt} = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} = 0,$$

说明 $\rho(x, t)$ 沿特征线取常数.

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(x(t, c), t) &= \rho(x(0, c), 0) = \rho(c, 0) = \rho_0(c) \\ &\implies \rho(x, t) = \rho_0(x - at) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = a, \\ x(0) = c \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + a \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} = 0, & (1.2) \\ \rho(x, 0) = \rho_0(x). & (1.3) \end{cases}$$

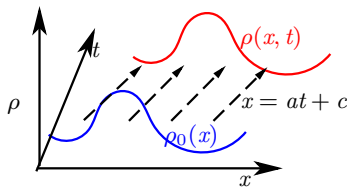


图: 方程 (1.2) 的特征线和解 ($a > 0$)

考虑更一般的变系数方程

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(v(x)\rho) = 0 \quad (1.4)$$

其中 $v(x) \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$. 以上方程变形为

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + v(x) \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} + v'(x)\rho = 0. \quad \boxed{\text{如何构造特征线?}}$$

构造特征线 $x = x(t, c)$ 满足 ODE 初值问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = v(x(t)), \\ x(0) = c, \end{cases} \quad (1.5)$$

可得沿该特征线 $x(t, c) = c + \int_0^t v(x(\tau)) d\tau$, $\rho = \rho(x(t, c), c)$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\rho}{dt} = -v'(x(t, c))\rho, \\ \rho_{x=c, t=0} = \rho(x(0, c), 0) = \rho(c, 0) = \rho_0(c) \end{cases} \quad (1.6)$$

求解以上 ODE 的初值问题

$$\int_{\rho_0(c)}^{\rho(x(t,c),t)} \frac{d\rho}{\rho} = \int_0^t -v'(x(\tau, c)) d\tau$$

$$\ln \rho(x(t, c), t) - \ln \rho_0(c) = \int_c^{x(t,c)} -v'(x(\tau, c)) \frac{d\tau}{dx} dx$$

变量替换 $x = x(\tau, c)$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln \rho(x(t, c), t) &= \ln \rho_0(c) + \int_c^{x(t,c)} \frac{-v'(x(\tau, c))}{v(x(\tau, c))} dx \\ &= \ln \rho_0(c) - \ln v(x(t, c)) + \ln v(c) \end{aligned}$$

假设 $v(x) \neq 0$

$$\rho(x(t, c), t) = \rho_0(c) \frac{v(c)}{v(x(t, c))}$$

从特征线方程中反解出 $c = \varphi(x, t)$

$$\rho(x, t) = \rho_0(\varphi(x, t)) \frac{v(\varphi(x, t))}{v(x)}.$$

作业：验证这是原 PDE 的解

总结特征线方程法解一阶 PDE 的过程

- ① 求特征线 $x = x(t, c)$
- ② 沿特征线将原方程化为关于 $\rho = \rho(x(t, c), t)$ 的 ODE, 并求出 $\rho = u(t, c)$
- ③ 从特征线方程解出 $c = \varphi(x, t)$, 则所求的解为 $\rho = u(t, \varphi(x, t))$

例 求下列 Cauchy 问题的解

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + (x + t) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u = x, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^1, t > 0 \quad (1.7)$$

$$u(x, 0) = x. \quad (1.8)$$

作业：P100, 3(2).

§2 初值问题 (一维情形)

2.1 问题的简化

考虑波动方程的初值问题

$$\begin{cases} \square u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f(x, t), & \mathbb{R} \times (0, \infty), \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), & x \in \mathbb{R}, \\ u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x), & x \in \mathbb{R}. \end{cases} \quad (2.1)$$

叠加原理

若 \diamond 是一个线性算子, 则

$$\diamond u_i = p_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, m \implies \diamond \sum_{i=1}^m u_i = \sum_{i=1}^m p_i \quad (2.2)$$

$$\begin{cases} \square u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f(x, t), & \mathbb{R} \times (0, \infty), \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), & x \in \mathbb{R}, \\ u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x), & x \in \mathbb{R}. \end{cases} \quad (2.1)$$

由叠加原理, 以上问题可以分解为如下三个问题

$$\begin{cases} \square u_1 = 0, \\ u_1(x, 0) = \varphi(x), \\ (u_1)_t(x, 0) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (\text{I})$$

$$\begin{cases} \square u_3 = f(x, t), \\ u_3(x, 0) = 0, \\ (u_3)_t(x, 0) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (\text{III})$$

$$\begin{cases} \square u_2 = 0, \\ u_2(x, 0) = 0, \\ (u_2)_t(x, 0) = \psi(x). \end{cases} \quad (\text{II})$$

定理 2.1

设 $u_2 = M_\psi(x, t)$ 是 (II) 的解, 则另两个问题的解可分别表为

$$u_1 = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} M_\varphi(x, t), \quad (2.3)$$

$$u_3 = \int_0^t M_{f_\tau}(x, t - \tau) d\tau, \quad (2.4)$$

其中 $f_\tau = f(x, \tau)$, 且假定 $M_\varphi(x, t)$ 和 $M_{f_\tau}(x, t - \tau)$ 分别在区域 $\{x \in \mathbb{R}, 0 \leq t < \infty\}$ 和 $\{x \in \mathbb{R}, 0 \leq \tau \leq t < \infty\}$ 上对变量 x, t 和 τ 充分光滑.

Proof. 思路: 将解的表达式代入定解问题 (II) 和 (III) 中验证是定解问题的解. 首先, 有:

$$\begin{cases} \square M_\varphi = 0, \\ M_\varphi(x, t)|_{t=0} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} M_\varphi(x, t)|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \square M_{f_\tau}(x, t - \tau) = 0, \\ M_{f_\tau}(x, t - \tau)|_{t=\tau} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} M_{f_\tau}(x, t - \tau)|_{t=\tau} = f(x, \tau), \end{cases}$$

(I):

$$\begin{cases} \square u_1 = \square \frac{\partial}{\partial t} M_\varphi(x, t) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \square M_\varphi(x, t) = 0 \\ u_1(x, 0) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} M_\varphi(x, t)|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \\ (u_1)_t(x, 0) = \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} M_\varphi(x, t) \right) |_{t=0} = \left(a^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} M_\varphi(x, t) \right) |_{t=0} \\ \quad = a^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} (M_\varphi|_{t=0}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

(III):

$$u_3(x, 0) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial u_3}{\partial t} = M_{f_\tau}(x, t - \tau)|_{\tau=t} + \int_0^t \frac{\partial}{\partial t} M_{f_\tau}(x, t - \tau) d\tau$$

$$(u_3)_t(x, 0) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial t^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} M_{f_\tau}(x, t - \tau) \Big|_{\tau=t} + \int_0^t \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} M_{f_\tau}(x, t - \tau) d\tau \\
&= f(x, t) + a^2 \int_0^t \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} M_{f_\tau}(x, t - \tau) d\tau \\
&= f(x, t) + a^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \int_0^t M_{f_\tau}(x, t - \tau) d\tau \\
&= f(x, t) + a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial x^2}, \quad \square
\end{aligned}$$

附注 PDE 的求解过程常采取如下步骤:

- ① 求形式解: 先假定所有运算 (如积分号下求导、积分号下取极限、交换积分次序、级数与求导积分可交换等) 都合法
- ② 验证解的合法性: 考虑对定解资料加什么条件才能保证所得的形式解确实是真正的解 (足够的连续可微性 + 代入方程和定解条件等号成立)

2.1 解的表达式

由以上讨论, 只需解如下定解问题即可

$$\begin{cases} \square u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0, & \mathbb{R} \times (0, \infty), \\ u(x, 0) = 0, & x \in \mathbb{R}, \\ u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x), & x \in \mathbb{R}. \end{cases} \quad (\text{II})$$

由 $\square = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + a\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} - a\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)$, 可以将方程 $\square u = 0$ 分解为两个一阶方程:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - a\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = v, \quad (2.5)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + a\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0. \quad (2.6)$$

u, v 分别满足的定解问题为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - a\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = v, \\ u(x, 0) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (a)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + a\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \\ v(x, 0) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\bigg|_{t=0} - a\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\bigg|_{t=0} = \psi(x). \end{cases} \quad (b)$$

特征线方程为:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + a \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \\ v(x, 0) = \psi(x). \end{cases} \quad (b)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx_1}{dt} = a \\ x_1(0) = c \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得 } x_1(t) = at + c, c = x_1 - at$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dv(x_1(t), t)}{dt} = 0 \\ v(x_1(0), 0) = \psi(x_1(0)) \end{cases}$$

$$\implies v(x_1(t), t) = v(x_1(0), 0) = \psi(c)$$

$$v(x, t) = \psi(x - at).$$

特征线方程为:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - a \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = v, \\ u(x, 0) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (a)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx_2}{dt} = -a \\ x_2(0) = c \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得 } x_2(t) = -at + c, c = x_2 + at$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \begin{cases} \frac{du(x_2(t), t)}{dt} = v(x_2(t), t) \\ u(x_2(0), 0) = 0. \end{cases} & \implies u(x_2(t), t) = \int_0^t \psi(x_2(\tau) - a\tau) d\tau \\
 & = \int_0^t \psi(c - 2a\tau) d\tau \\
 & \stackrel{\xi=c-2a\tau}{\iff} -\frac{1}{2a} \int_c^{c-2at} \psi(\xi) d\xi
 \end{aligned}$$

最终得到 (II) 的解

$$u_2(x, t) = -\frac{1}{2a} \int_c^{c-2at} \psi(\xi) d\xi = \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\xi) d\xi \quad \boxed{M_\psi(x, t)} \quad (2.7)$$

由定理 2.1 得到

$$u_1 = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} M_\varphi(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(x + at) + \varphi(x - at)], \quad (2.8)$$

$$u_3 = \int_0^t M_{f_\tau}(x, t - \tau) d\tau = \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t d\tau \int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} f(\xi, \tau) d\xi, \quad (2.9)$$

原 Cauchy 问题的解可表示为:

$$\begin{aligned} u = & \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(x + at) + \varphi(x - at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\xi) d\xi \\ & + \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t d\tau \int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} f(\xi, \tau) d\xi \end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

当 $f \equiv 0$, 该表达式称为 **D'Alembert 公式**.

下一步: 验证形式解的合法性.

定理 2.2 证明留作习题

若 $\varphi \in C^2(\mathbb{R}), \psi \in C^1(\mathbb{R}), f \in C^1(\bar{Q}), Q = \{(x, t) \mid -\infty < x < \infty, t > 0\}$, 则由表达式 (3.10) 给出的函数 $u \in C^2(\bar{Q})$, 且是 Cauchy 问题 (2.1) 的解.

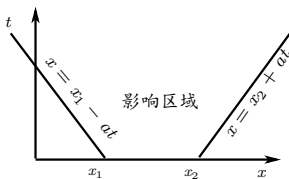
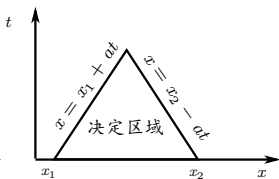
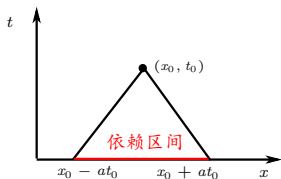
推论

若 φ, ψ, f 是 x 的偶 (奇, 周期) 函数, 则由表达式 (3.10) 给出的解 u 也是 x 的偶 (奇, 周期) 函数.

2.3 依赖区间、决定区域和影响区域

$f \equiv 0$ 时, 观察 D'Alembert 公式:

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

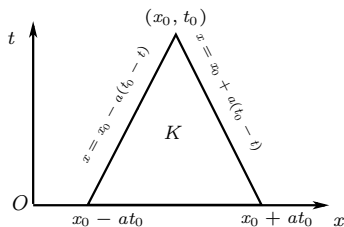


$x = c \pm at$ 称为波动方程的特征线, 在波动方程研究中起着重要作用。
 以上讨论中可以看出, a 就是波的传播速度。
 有限速度传播是波动方程的一个重要特点。

2.4 能量不等式 I

在上半平面 Q 任取一点 (x_0, t_0) , 通过该点向下作两条特征线 $x = x_0 \pm a(t_0 - t)$, 与 x 轴所围成的三角形区域称为以 (x_0, t_0) 为顶点的特征锥, 记为 K .

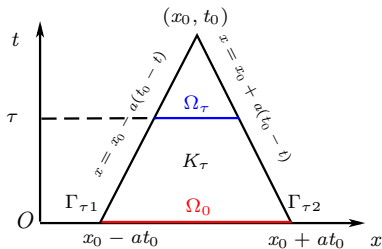
$u(x_0, t_0)$ 由 φ, ψ 在依赖区间 $[x_0 - at_0, x_0 + at_0]$ 上的值及 f 在 K 上的值确定.



定理 2.3 (能量不等式) 设 $u \in C^1(\bar{Q}) \cap C^2(Q)$ 是定解问题 (2.1) 的解, 则有估计

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega_\tau} [u_t^2(x, \tau) + a^2 u_x^2(x, \tau)] dx \\ & \leq M \left[\int_{\Omega_0} (\psi^2 + a^2 \varphi_x^2) dx + \iint_{K_\tau} f^2(x, t) dx dt \right], \end{aligned} \quad (2.11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_{K_\tau} [u_t^2(x, \tau) + a^2 u_x^2(x, \tau)] dx dt \\ & \leq M \left[\int_{\Omega_0} (\psi^2 + a^2 \varphi_x^2) dx + \iint_{K_\tau} f^2(x, t) dx dt \right] \end{aligned} \quad (2.12)$$



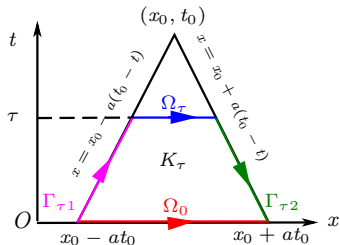
证明 在波动方程两边同乘以 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$ 并在 K_τ 上积分

$$\iint_{K_\tau} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right) dx dt = \iint_{K_\tau} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} f dx dt.$$

$$\iint_{K_\tau} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2)_t - a^2 (u_t u_x)_x \right\} dx dt = \iint_{K_\tau} u_t f dx dt$$

应用 Green 公式得: [go](#)

$$\begin{aligned} & - \oint_{\partial K_\tau} a^2 (u_t u_x) dt + \frac{1}{2} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx \\ &= \int_{\Gamma_{\tau 2} \cup \Gamma_{\tau 1}} a^2 u_t u_x dt + \frac{1}{2} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx \end{aligned}$$



$$\partial K_\tau = \Omega_0 \cup (-\Gamma_{\tau 2}) \cup (-\Omega_\tau) \cup (-\Gamma_{\tau 1})$$

$$- \int_{\Omega_0} \frac{1}{2} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx + \int_{\Omega_\tau} \frac{1}{2} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx = J_1 + J_2 + J_3$$

$$\Gamma_{\tau 1} : dx = a dt; \quad \Gamma_{\tau 2} : dx = -a dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_1 &= \int_{\Gamma_{\tau_1}} \frac{1}{2} a [2au_t u_x + u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2] dt + \int_{\Gamma_{\tau_2}} \frac{1}{2} a [2au_t u_x - u_t^2 - a^2 u_x^2] dt \\
 &= \int_{\Gamma_{\tau_1}} \frac{1}{2} a (u_t + au_x)^2 dt - \int_{\Gamma_{\tau_2}} \frac{1}{2} a (u_t - au_x)^2 dt
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_1 &= \int_{\Gamma_{\tau_1}} \frac{1}{2} a [2au_t u_x + u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2] dt + \int_{\Gamma_{\tau_2}} \frac{1}{2} a [2au_t u_x - u_t^2 - a^2 u_x^2] dt \\
 &= \int_{\Gamma_{\tau_1}} \frac{1}{2} a (u_t + au_x)^2 dt - \int_{\Gamma_{\tau_2}} \frac{1}{2} a (u_t - au_x)^2 dt
 \end{aligned}$$

而 Γ_{τ_1} 上 $dt > 0$, Γ_{τ_2} 上 $dt < 0$, 所以 $J_1 \geq 0$. 从而得到

$$J_3 \leq \iint_{K_\tau} u_t f dx dt - J_2$$

$$\text{即 } \int_{\Omega_\tau} \frac{1}{2} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx \leq \int_{\Omega_0} \frac{1}{2} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx + \iint_{K_\tau} u_t f dx dt$$

$$\int_{\Omega_\tau} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx \leq \int_{\Omega_0} (\psi^2 + a^2 \varphi_x^2) dx + \iint_{K_\tau} 2u_t f dx dt$$

$$\leq \int_{\Omega_0} (\psi^2 + a^2 \varphi_x^2) dx + \iint u_t^2 + f^2 dx dt$$

$$\int_{\Omega_\tau} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx \leq \int_{\Omega_0} (\psi^2 + a^2 \varphi_x^2) dx + \iint_{K_\tau} u_t^2 + f^2 dx dt$$

$$\text{令 } G(\tau) = \iint_{K_\tau} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx dt = \boxed{\int_0^\tau \int_{x_0-a(t_0-t)}^{x_0+a(t_0-t)} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx dt}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dG(\tau)}{d\tau} &= \int_{\Omega_\tau} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx \\ \implies \frac{dG(\tau)}{d\tau} &\leq G(\tau) + F(\tau) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中 } F(\tau) = \int_{\Omega_0} (\psi^2 + a^2 \varphi_x^2) dx + \iint_{K_\tau} f^2 dx dt$$

由 **Gronwall 不等式** 得定理 2.3 **不等式**.



● 附注 1

$\frac{1}{2}\rho u_t^2 dx$	弦元素 dx 在 t 时刻的动能
$\frac{T}{2}u_x^2 dx$	弦元素 dx 在 t 时刻的应变能 (势能)
$\int_{\Omega_\tau}(u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx$	弦段 Ω_τ 在 τ 时刻的机械能; 能量积分或 u 的能量模.

定理 2.3 就是初值问题解的能量模估计.

● 附注 1

$\frac{1}{2}\rho u_t^2 dx$	弦元素 dx 在 t 时刻的动能
$\frac{T}{2}u_x^2 dx$	弦元素 dx 在 t 时刻的应变能 (势能)
$\int_{\Omega_\tau} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx$	弦段 Ω_τ 在 τ 时刻的机械能; 能量积分或 u 的能量模.

定理 2.3 就是初值问题解的能量模估计.

● 附注 2 基于定理 2.3, 可对 u 本身的 L^2 模进行估计.

$$\int_{\Omega_\tau} u^2(x, \tau) dx \leq M_1 \left[\int_{\Omega_0} (\varphi^2 + \psi^2 + a^2 \varphi_x^2) dx + \iint_{K_\tau} f^2 dx dt \right]$$

$$\iint_{K_\tau} u^2(x, \tau) dx \leq M_1 \left[\int_{\Omega_0} (\varphi^2 + \psi^2 + a^2 \varphi_x^2) dx + \iint_{K_\tau} f^2 dx dt \right]$$

其中 $M_1 = e^{t_0}(e^{t_0} + 1)$, $\tau \in [0, t_0]$.

● 证明

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega_\tau} u^2(x, \tau) - u^2(x, 0) dx &= \int_{\Omega_\tau} \int_0^\tau \frac{\partial u^2(x, t)}{\partial t} dt dx = \int_{\Omega_\tau} \int_0^\tau 2u u_t dt dx \\ &\leq \int_{\Omega_\tau} \int_0^\tau u^2 + u_t^2 dt dx \leq \iint_{K_\tau} u^2 + u_t^2 dt dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因此 } \int_{\Omega_\tau} u^2(x, \tau) dx \leq \iint_{K_\tau} u^2 dx dt + \int_{\Omega_\tau} \varphi(x)^2 dx + \iint_{K_\tau} u_t^2 dx dt$$

● 证明

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega_\tau} u^2(x, \tau) - u^2(x, 0) dx &= \int_{\Omega_\tau} \int_0^\tau \frac{\partial u^2(x, t)}{\partial t} dt dx = \int_{\Omega_\tau} \int_0^\tau 2uu_t dt dx \\ &\leq \int_{\Omega_\tau} \int_0^\tau u^2 + u_t^2 dt dx \leq \iint_{K_\tau} u^2 + u_t^2 dt dx \end{aligned}$$

因此 $\int_{\Omega_\tau} u^2(x, \tau) dx \leq \iint_{K_\tau} u^2 dx dt + \int_{\Omega_\tau} \varphi(x)^2 dx + \iint_{K_\tau} u_t^2 dx dt$

● 证明

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega_\tau} u^2(x, \tau) - u^2(x, 0) dx &= \int_{\Omega_\tau} \int_0^\tau \frac{\partial u^2(x, t)}{\partial t} dt dx = \int_{\Omega_\tau} \int_0^\tau 2u u_t dt dx \\ &\leq \int_{\Omega_\tau} \int_0^\tau u^2 + u_t^2 dt dx \leq \iint_{K_\tau} u^2 + u_t^2 dt dx \end{aligned}$$

因此 $\int_{\Omega_\tau} u^2(x, \tau) dx \leq \iint_{K_\tau} u^2 dx dt + \int_{\Omega_\tau} \varphi(x)^2 dx + \iint_{K_\tau} u_t^2 dx dt$



令 $G(\tau) = \iint_{K_\tau} u^2(x, t) dx dt \geq 0$, 满足: $G(0) = 0$,

$$\frac{dG(\tau)}{d\tau} \leq G(\tau) + F(\tau)$$

其中 $F(\tau) = \int_{\Omega_\tau} \varphi(x)^2 dx + \iint_{K_\tau} u_t^2 dx dt$

- 因此, 根据 Gronwall 不等式可得:

$$\int_{\Omega_\tau} u^2(x, \tau) dx \leq e^{t_0} \left(\int_{\Omega_\tau} \varphi(x)^2 dx + \iint_{K_\tau} u_t^2 dx dt \right)$$

$$\iint_{K_\tau} u^2(x, \tau) dx \leq e^{t_0} \left(\int_{\Omega_\tau} \varphi(x)^2 dx + \iint_{K_\tau} u_t^2 dx dt \right)$$

- 因此, 根据 Gronwall 不等式可得:

$$\int_{\Omega_\tau} u^2(x, \tau) dx \leq e^{t_0} \left(\int_{\Omega_\tau} \varphi(x)^2 dx + \iint_{K_\tau} u_t^2 dx dt \right)$$

$$\iint_{K_\tau} u^2(x, \tau) dx \leq e^{t_0} \left(\int_{\Omega_\tau} \varphi(x)^2 dx + \iint_{K_\tau} u_t^2 dx dt \right)$$

- Q: 如何得到结论不等式?

- 因此, 根据 Gronwall 不等式可得:

$$\int_{\Omega_\tau} u^2(x, \tau) dx \leq e^{t_0} \left(\int_{\Omega_\tau} \varphi(x)^2 dx + \iint_{K_\tau} u_t^2 dx dt \right)$$

$$\iint_{K_\tau} u^2(x, \tau) dx \leq e^{t_0} \left(\int_{\Omega_\tau} \varphi(x)^2 dx + \iint_{K_\tau} u_t^2 dx dt \right)$$

- Q: 如何得到结论不等式?
- A: 利用定理 2.3 第二个不等式即得.

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{K_\tau} u_t^2 dx dt &\leq \iint_{K_\tau} u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2 dx dt \\ &\leq e^{t_0} \left[\int_{\Omega_0} (\psi^2 + a^2 \varphi_x^2) dx + \iint_{K_\tau} f^2(x, t) dx dt \right] \end{aligned}$$

□.

附注 3 能量不等式 \implies 解的唯一性和稳定性?

附注 3 能量不等式 \implies 解的唯一性和稳定性?

定理 2.4 解的唯一性

波动方程初值问题的解在 $C^1(\bar{Q}) \cap C^2(Q)$ 中是唯一的.

附注 3 能量不等式 \implies 解的唯一性和稳定性?

定理 2.4 解的唯一性

波动方程初值问题的解在 $C^1(\bar{Q}) \cap C^2(Q)$ 中是唯一的.

证明.

设 $u_1, u_2 \in C^1(\bar{Q}) \cap C^2(Q)$ 是初值问题的解, 则 $u = u_1 - u_2$ 是齐次初值问题的解, 由能量不等式可证 $u \equiv 0$. □

附注 3 能量不等式 \implies 解的唯一性和稳定性?

定理 2.4 解的唯一性

波动方程初值问题的解在 $C^1(\bar{Q}) \cap C^2(Q)$ 中是唯一的.

证明.

设 $u_1, u_2 \in C^1(\bar{Q}) \cap C^2(Q)$ 是初值问题的解, 则 $u = u_1 - u_2$ 是齐次初值问题的解, 由能量不等式可证 $u \equiv 0$. □

定理 2.4 解的稳定性 (作业)

波动方程初值问题的解在下述意义下连续依赖于 f, φ, ψ :

$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$, 使得 $\|\varphi_1 - \varphi_2\|_{L^2(\Omega_0)} \leq \delta$,

$\|\varphi'_1 - \varphi'_2\|_{L^2(\Omega_0)} \leq \delta, \|\psi_1 - \psi_2\|_{L^2(\Omega_0)} \leq \delta, \|f_1 - f_2\|_{L^2(K_\tau)} \leq \delta$

那么对应于 (φ_i, ψ_i, f_i) 的解 $u_i, (i = 1, 2)$ 满足:

$\|u_1 - u_2\|_{L^2(\Omega_\tau)} \leq \epsilon, \|(u_1)_x - (u_2)_x\|_{L^2(\Omega_\tau)} \leq \epsilon, \|(u_1)_t - (u_2)_t\|_{L^2(\Omega_\tau)} \leq \epsilon,$

$\|u_1 - u_2\|_{L^2(K_\tau)} \leq \epsilon, \|(u_1)_x - (u_2)_x\|_{L^2(K_\tau)} \leq \epsilon, \|(u_1)_t - (u_2)_t\|_{L^2(K_\tau)} \leq \epsilon.$

作业:P102, 13

2.5 半无界问题

在区域 $\bar{Q} = \{0 \leq x < \infty, 0 \leq t < \infty\}$ 求解定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} \square u = f(x, t) & 0 < x < \infty, 0 < t < \infty, \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), & 0 \leq x < \infty, \\ u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x), & 0 \leq x < \infty, \\ u|_{x=0} = g(t), & t > 0. \end{cases} \quad (2.13)$$

A. $g(t) \equiv 0$ 的情形

思路: 设法将问题延拓至全空间 $(-\infty, +\infty) \times [0, +\infty)$, 并使得

$u(0, t) = 0$ 能够自然地得到满足。 \implies 对问题关于 x 作奇延拓。

定义 $\bar{\varphi}(x)$, $\bar{\psi}(x)$, $\bar{f}(x, t)$ 使得

$$\bar{\varphi}(x) = \begin{cases} \varphi(x), & x \geq 0 \\ -\varphi(-x), & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{\psi}(x) = \begin{cases} \psi(x), & x \geq 0 \\ -\psi(-x), & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{f}(x, t) = \begin{cases} f(x, t), & x \geq 0, t \geq 0 \\ -f(-x, t), & x < 0, t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

验证这样定义的 $\bar{\varphi}, \bar{\psi}, \bar{f}$ 是关于 x 的奇函数.

进而求解如下全空间上的 Cauchy 问题:

$$\begin{cases} \square \bar{u} = \bar{f}(x, t), & -\infty < x < \infty, t > 0, \\ \bar{u}|_{t=0} = \bar{\varphi}(x), & -\infty < x < \infty, \\ \bar{u}_t|_{t=0} = \bar{\psi}(x), & -\infty < x < \infty. \end{cases}$$

它的解为:

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{u}(x, t) = & \frac{1}{2} [\bar{\varphi}(x + at) + \bar{\varphi}(x - at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \bar{\psi}(\xi) d\xi \\ & + \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t d\tau \int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} \bar{f}(\xi, \tau) d\xi.\end{aligned}\quad (2.14)$$

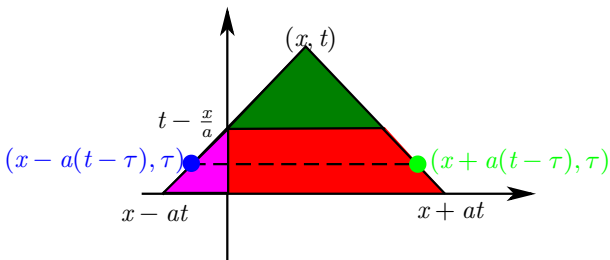
它必然是 x 的奇函数, 你的依据是什么?

原问题的解 $u = \bar{u}|_{\bar{Q}}$

$$\begin{aligned}x \geq at: u(x, t) = & \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(x + at) + \varphi(x - at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\xi) d\xi \\ & + \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t d\tau \int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} f(\xi, \tau) d\xi.\end{aligned}\quad (2.15)$$

$x < at$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 u(x, t) = & \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(x + at) - \varphi(at - x)] + \frac{1}{2a} \left(\int_{x-at}^0 -\psi(-\xi) d\xi + \int_0^{x+at} \psi(\xi) d\xi \right) \\
 & + \frac{1}{2a} \left[\int_{t-x/a}^t d\tau \int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} f(\xi, \tau) d\xi \right. \\
 & \left. + \int_0^{t-x/a} d\tau \left(\int_0^{x+a(t-\tau)} f(\xi, \tau) d\xi + \int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^0 -f(-\xi, \tau) d\xi \right) \right].
 \end{aligned}$$



\implies

$$\begin{aligned}
 u(x, t) &= \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(x + at) - \varphi(-x + at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \left(\int_{at-x}^0 \psi(\xi) d\xi + \int_0^{x+at} \psi(\xi) d\xi \right) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2a} \left[\int_{t-x/a}^t d\tau \int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} f(\xi, \tau) d\xi \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \int_0^{t-x/a} d\tau \left(\int_0^{x+a(t-\tau)} f(\xi, \tau) d\xi + \int_{-x+a(t-\tau)}^0 f(\xi, \tau) d\xi \right) \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(x + at) - \varphi(at - x)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{at-x}^{x+at} \psi(\xi) d\xi \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2a} \left[\int_{t-x/a}^t d\tau \int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} f(\xi, \tau) d\xi \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \int_0^{t-x/a} d\tau \int_{-x+a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} f(\xi, \tau) d\xi \right]. \tag{2.16}
 \end{aligned}$$

以上解法称为对称开拓法.

由特征线理论知: 一维波动方程的初始条件的奇性必沿着特征线传播, 因此, 必须要求解在包含 $(0, 0)$ 在内的 $\bar{Q} = \{0 \leq x < \infty, t \geq 0\}$ 上二次连续可微. 因此需增加如下相容性条件:

①

$$\begin{aligned} u \in C(\bar{Q}) &\implies \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} u(0, t) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} u(x, 0) \\ 0 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} g(t) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \varphi(x) \\ \varphi(0) &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2.17)$$

②

$$u \in C^1(\bar{Q}) \implies u_t \text{ 必须在角点 } (0, 0) \text{ 处连续} \implies \psi(0) = g'(0) = 0. \quad (2.18)$$

3

$$\begin{aligned}
 u \in C^2(\bar{Q}), u \text{ 在 } Q \text{ 内部适合弦振动方程} &\implies \lim_{(x,t) \rightarrow (0,0)} (\square u - f) = 0. \\
 \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} u_{tt}(0, t) - a^2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} u_{xx}(x, 0) - f(0, 0) &= 0. \\
 \implies g''(0) - a^2 \varphi''(0) = f(0, 0). &\implies a^2 \varphi''(0) + f(0, 0) = 0.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2.19}$$

定理 2.5 若 $\varphi(x) \in C^2[0, \infty), \psi(x) \in C^1[0, \infty), f(x, t) \in C^1(\bar{Q})$, 且适合相容性条件 (2.17)-(2.19), 那么半无界问题 (2.13) 必有解 $u(x, t) \in C^2(\bar{Q})$, 且由表达式 (2.15), (2.16) 给出.

B. $g(t) \neq 0$
作函数代换

$$u = v + g(t),$$

v 在区域 \bar{Q} 上适合以下齐次边值的定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} \square v = \square u - \square g(t) = f(x, t) - g''(t), \\ v(0, t) = 0, \\ v(x, 0) = \varphi(x) - g(0), \\ v_t(x, 0) = \psi(x) - g'(0). \end{cases}$$

将问题转化为 **A.** $g(t) \equiv 0$ 的情形.

定理 2.6 若

$g(t) \in C^3[0, \infty), \varphi(x) \in C^2[0, \infty), \psi(x) \in C^1[0, \infty), f(x, t) \in C^1(\bar{Q})$, 且
适合相容性条件 $\varphi(0) = g(0), \psi(0) = g'(0), g''(0) - a^2\varphi''(0) = f(0, 0)$,
那么半无界问题 (2.13) 有解 $u(x, t) \in C^2(\bar{Q})$.

- 思考 当半无界问题取第二类边界条件 $u_x(0, t) = g(t)$ 时, 应该如何求解?

作函数代换 $u = xg(t) + v \implies v_x(0, t) = 0$. 之后, 对关于 v 的
半无界问题进行偶开拓。 (留作作业)

§3 初值问题 (高维情形)

3.1 解的表达式

本节将首先利用球面平均法推导三维波动方程 Cauchy 问题解的表达式, 再利用降维法推导二维波动方程 Cauchy 问题解的表达式.

$n = 3$ 三维波动方程的 Cauchy 问题如下:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_3^2} \right) = f(x, t), & \mathbb{R}^3 \times (0, \infty), \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x_1, x_2, x_3), & x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \\ u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x_1, x_2, x_3), & x \in \mathbb{R}^3. \end{cases} \quad (3.1)$$

利用叠加原理, 只须考虑 $f = \varphi = 0$ 的情形。

球平均法 I

- 考虑函数 $h(x)$ 在以 x 为球心, r 为半径的球面上的平均值:

$$I(x, r; h) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{|y|=1} h(x + ry) dS_y, \quad \text{自变量为 } (x, r) \quad (3.2)$$

$$\text{满足: } \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} I(x, r; h) = h(x) \quad (3.3)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial R} I(x, R; h) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{|y|=1} y_i \frac{\partial h}{\partial x_i}(x + Ry) dS_y \quad (3.4)$$

球平均法 II

推导 $I(x, r; h)$ 满足的方程, 首先:

$$\begin{aligned}\iiint_{|z| \leq R} h(x+z) dz &= \int_0^R r^2 dr \iint_{|y|=1} h(x+ry) dS_y \\ &= \int_0^R 4\pi r^2 I(x, r; h) dr\end{aligned}$$

因此若 $h(x) \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$, 则:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \Delta \int_0^R 4\pi r^2 I(x, r; h) dr \\
 &= \iiint_{|z| \leq R} \Delta_x h(x+z) dz = \iiint_{|z| \leq R} \Delta_z h(x+z) dz \\
 &= \iint_{|z|=R} \frac{\partial h}{\partial n_z}(x+z) dS_z = \iint_{|z|=R} \frac{\partial h}{\partial z_i} \frac{z_i}{R} dS_z \\
 &= \iint_{|y|=1} R^2 y_i \frac{\partial h}{\partial x_i}(x+Ry) dS_y \quad \boxed{z = Ry; \frac{\partial h}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial h}{\partial z_i}} \\
 &= 4\pi R^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial R} I(x, R; h),
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial}{\partial R} \Delta \int_0^R 4\pi r^2 I(x, r; h) dr &= \frac{\partial}{\partial R} \int_0^R 4\pi r^2 \Delta I(x, r; h) dr \\ &= 4\pi R^2 \Delta I(x, R; h)\end{aligned}$$

则由前式: $\frac{\partial}{\partial R} \left[4\pi R^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial R} I(x, R; h) \right] = 4\pi R^2 \Delta I(x, R; h)$

$$2R \frac{\partial}{\partial R} I + R^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial R^2} I = R^2 \Delta I(x, R; h)$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial^2}{\partial R^2} (RI(x, R; h)) = 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial R} I + R \frac{\partial^2}{\partial R^2} I = \Delta RI(x, R; h)}$$

$$\boxed{u \text{ 是 } f=0, \varphi=0 \text{ 时方程的解}} \quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} (rI(x, r; u)) = \Delta rI(x, r; u)$$

令: $M(x, r; t) = rI(x, r; u)$

那么有:

$$a^2 \frac{\partial^2 M}{\partial r^2} = a^2 \Delta M = \frac{a^2 r}{4\pi} \iint_{|y|=1} \Delta u(x + ry, t) dS_y$$

$$= \frac{r}{4\pi} \iint_{|y|=1} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}(x + ry, t) dS_y = \frac{\partial^2 M}{\partial t^2},$$

M 满足的方程

$$\text{又有: } \left. \begin{aligned} M(x, r, t)|_{t=0} &= rI(x, r; 0) = 0, \\ M_t(x, r, t)|_{t=0} &= rI(x, r; \psi), \end{aligned} \right\}$$

初始条件

$$M(x, r, t)|_{r=0} = 0,$$

边界条件

$\forall x, M(x, r, t)$ 满足以下半无界问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 M}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 M}{\partial r^2} = 0, & r > 0, t > 0 \\ M|_{t=0} = 0, \\ M_t|_{t=0} = rI(x, r; \psi). \\ M|_{r=0} = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\implies 0 \leq r \leq at : M(x, r, t) = \frac{1}{2a} \int_{at-r}^{at+r} \xi I(x, \xi; \psi) d\xi,$$

$$\boxed{u(x, t) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{r} M(x, r, t)} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2ar} \int_{at-r}^{at+r} \xi I(x, \xi; \psi) d\xi$$

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{a} [\xi I(x, \xi; \psi)]|_{\xi=at} = tI(x, at; \psi) = \frac{t}{4\pi} \iint_{|y|=1} \psi(x + aty) dS_y.$$

再经过换元 $aty = y'$ 得:

$$u_2(x, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi a^2 t} \iint_{S_{at}(0)} \psi(x + y) dS. \quad \boxed{f = 0, \varphi = 0}$$

其中: $S_{at}(0) = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid |y| = at\}$.

$$u_1(x, t) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{1}{4\pi a^2 t} \iint_{S_{at}(0)} \varphi(x + y) dS \right] \quad \boxed{f = 0, \psi = 0}$$

$$u_3(x, t) = \int_0^t \left[\frac{1}{4\pi a^2 (t - \tau)} \iint_{S_{a(t-\tau)}(0)} f(x + y, \tau) dS \right] d\tau. \quad \boxed{\varphi = 0, \psi = 0}$$

则原三维波动方程的解为:

$$\begin{aligned}
 u(x, t) &= u_1(x, t) + u_2(x, t) + u_3(x, t) \\
 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{1}{4\pi a^2 t} \iint_{S_{at}(\mathbf{x})} \varphi(\mathbf{y}) dS \right] + \frac{1}{4\pi a^2 t} \iint_{S_{at}(\mathbf{x})} \psi(\mathbf{y}) dS \\
 &\quad + \int_0^t \left[\frac{1}{4\pi a^2 (t-\tau)} \iint_{S_{a(t-\tau)}(\mathbf{x})} f(\mathbf{y}, \tau) dS \right] d\tau \quad (3.5)
 \end{aligned}$$

上式称为 **Kirchhoff** 公式.

降维法 I

$n=2$ 二维波动方程的 Cauchy 问题如下:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_2^2} \right) = f(x, t), & \mathbb{R}^2 \times (0, \infty), \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x_1, x_2), & x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \\ u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x_1, x_2), & x \in \mathbb{R}^2. \end{cases} \quad (3.6)$$

降维法 II

令 $\tilde{u}(x_1, x_2, x_3, t) = u(x_1, x_2, t)$, 则 \tilde{u} 满足如下三维波动方程:

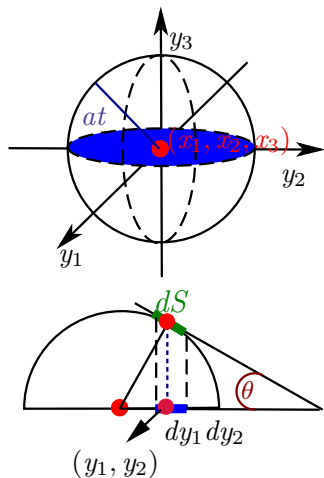
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{u}}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 \tilde{u}}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{u}}{\partial x_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{u}}{\partial x_3^2} \right) = f(x_1, x_2, t) \\ \tilde{u}|_{t=0} = \varphi(x_1, x_2) \\ \tilde{u}_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x_1, x_2). \end{cases}$$

则有解:

降维法 III

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tilde{u}(x_1, x_2, x_3, t) = & \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{1}{4\pi a^2 t} \iint_{S_{at}(x)} \varphi(y_1, y_2) dS \right] \\
 & + \frac{1}{4\pi a^2 t} \iint_{S_{at}(x)} \psi(y_1, y_2) dS \\
 & + \int_0^t \left[\frac{1}{4\pi a^2 (t-\tau)} \iint_{S_{a(t-\tau)}(x)} f(y_1, y_2, \tau) dS \right] d\tau
 \end{aligned}$$

降维法 IV



将球面 $S_{at}(x)$ 上的积分转化为关于圆平面 $\Sigma_{at}(x)$ 内的积分，为求 Jacobi 行列式，注意到积分微元存在如下关系：

$$\cos \theta dS = dy_1 dy_2$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - (y_1 - x_1)^2 - (y_2 - x_2)^2}}{at}$$

降维法 V

最后得到二维波动方程 Cauchy 问题的解, 称为 **Poisson** 公式:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tilde{u}(x_1, x_2, x_3, t) &= u(x_1, x_2, t) \\
 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{1}{2\pi a} \iint_{\Sigma_{at}(x)} \frac{\varphi(y)}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - (y_1 - x_1)^2 - (y_2 - x_2)^2}} dy \right] \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2\pi a} \iint_{\Sigma_{at}(x)} \frac{\psi(y)}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - (y_1 - x_1)^2 - (y_2 - x_2)^2}} dy \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2\pi a} \int_0^t \iint_{\Sigma_{a(t-\tau)}(x)} \frac{f(y, \tau)}{\sqrt{a^2 (t-\tau)^2 - (y_1 - x_1)^2 - (y_2 - x_2)^2}} dy d\tau \quad (3.7)
 \end{aligned}$$

降维法 VI

定理 3.1 若

$\varphi \in C^3(\mathbb{R}^n), \psi \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^n), f \in C^2(\bar{Q}), Q = \{(x, t) | x \in \mathbb{R}^n, t > 0\}$, 则由表达式 (3.8), (3.9) 给出的函数 $u \in C^2(\bar{Q})$ 分别是定解问题 (3.1) 和 (3.6) 的解。

Proof: 略.

作业:P101, 9

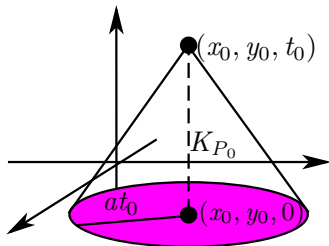
(提示: 进行函数代换: $v(x, y, t) = u(x, t) \exp(-i\frac{\sqrt{c}}{a}y)$)

P103,19

3.2 特征锥与惠更斯原理 I

以二维波动方程为例说明:

$$\text{Poisson 公式: } u(x_1, x_2, t) = \iint_{\Sigma_{at}(x)} \bullet dy + \iint_{\Sigma_{at}(x)} \bullet dy + \int_0^t \iint_{\Sigma_{a(t-\tau)}(x)} \bullet dy d\tau$$



$$K_{P_0} = \left\{ (x, y, t) \mid \sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2} \leq a(t_0 - t), 0 \leq t \leq t_0 \right\}: \text{特征锥}$$

3.2 特征锥与惠更斯原理 II

$u(x_0, y_0, t_0)$ 只依赖于 $K_{P_0} \cap \{t=0\}$ 内 φ 及 ψ 的取值以及 K_{P_0} 内 f 的取值. $K_{P_0} \cap \{t=0\}$: 点 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 对初值的依赖区域. 点 P 的依赖区域记为 D_P .

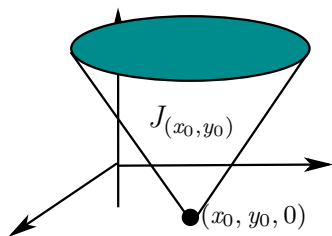
依赖区域之外的区域的初值, 对 P_0 点的解毫无影响: 扰动的传播速度有限.

给定 xy 平面上的一块区域 D

决定区域: $F_D = \{P(x, y, t) | D_P \subset D\}$

影响区域: $J_D = \{P(x, y, t) | D_P \cap D \neq \emptyset\}$

3.2 特征锥与惠更斯原理 III



点 $(x_0, y_0, 0)$ 的影响区域:

$$J_{(x_0, y_0)} = \left\{ P(x, y, t) \mid \sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2} \leq at, t \geq 0 \right\}$$

对于三维波动方程:

$$\text{Kirchhoff 公式: } u(x_1, x_2, x_3, t) = \iint_{S_{at}(x)} \bullet dy + \iint_{S_{at}(x)} \bullet dy + \int_0^t \iint_{S_{a(t-\tau)}(x)} \bullet dy d\tau$$

3.2 特征锥与惠更斯原理 IV

点 P_0 依赖区域为: $D_{P_0} =$

$$\left\{ (x, y, z, t) \mid \sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2} \leq a(t_0 - t), 0 \right.$$

当 $f = 0$ 时

二维波动方程: 点 $P_0(x_0, y_0, t_0)$ 的解依赖于:

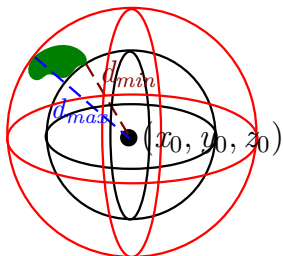
$$\Sigma_{at_0}(x_0, y_0) = \left\{ (x, y, 0) \mid \sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2} \leq at_0 \right\}$$

三维波动方程: 点 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0, t_0)$ 的解依赖于:

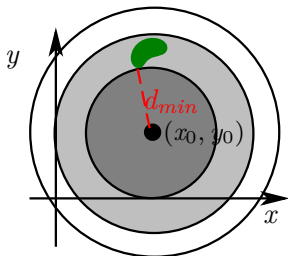
$$S_{at_0}(x_0, y_0, z_0) =$$

$$\left\{ (x, y, z, 0) \mid \sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2} = at_0 \right\}$$

3.2 特征锥与惠更斯原理 V



三维 当 $\frac{d_{min}}{a} < t < \frac{d_{max}}{a}$ 时
 $u(x_0, y_0, z_0, t) \neq 0$. 惠更斯
 原理或无后效现象.



二维 当 $t > \frac{d_{min}}{a}$ 时
 $u(x_0, y_0, t) \neq 0$. 波的弥散或
 波具有后效现象.

波动方程解的渐进衰减性质:

(考虑 $f=0$ 时, 初始条件 φ, ψ 产生的扰动的衰减性, 假设 φ, ψ 具有紧支集 支 (撑) 集: $\text{spt}(f) = \{x|f(x) \neq 0\}$, 支集是紧的)

三维

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) &= u_1(x, t) + u_2(x, t) + u_3(x, t) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{1}{4\pi a^2 t} \iint_{S_{at}(x)} \varphi(y) dS \right] + \frac{1}{4\pi a^2 t} \iint_{S_{at}(x)} \psi(y) dS \end{aligned} \quad (3.8)$$

$$|u(x, t)| < Ct^{-1}$$

二维

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tilde{u}(x_1, x_2, x_3, t) &= u(x_1, x_2, t) \\
 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{1}{2\pi a} \iint_{\Sigma_{at}(x)} \frac{\varphi(y)}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - (y_1 - x_1)^2 - (y_2 - x_2)^2}} dy \right] \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2\pi a} \iint_{\Sigma_{at}(x)} \frac{\psi(y)}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - (y_1 - x_1)^2 - (y_2 - x_2)^2}} dy \quad (3.9)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$|u(x, t)| < Ct^{-1/2}$$

一维

$$u = \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(x + at) + \varphi(x - at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\xi) d\xi \quad (3.10)$$

无衰减.

§4 混合问题

4.1 分离变量法

考虑两端固定的弦振动方程混合问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0, & Q = \{0 < x < l, t > 0\}, \\ u(0, t) = u(l, t) = 0, & t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), & 0 \leq x \leq l \\ u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x), & 0 \leq x \leq l \end{cases} \quad (4.1)$$

设法找到所有具有变量分离形式的非零特解, 即:

$$u(x, t) = X(x) T(t)$$

$$\text{代入方程得: } XT'' - a^2 X'' T = 0, \text{ 或 } \frac{T''}{a^2 T} = \frac{X''}{X} \boxed{= a(x) = a(t)} = -\lambda.$$

$$T'' + a^2 \lambda T = 0, \quad (t > 0) \quad (4.2)$$

$$X'' + \lambda X = 0, \quad (0 < x < l). \quad (4.3)$$

再代入边界条件 $u(0, t) = u(l, t) = 0, t > 0$,

$$\implies X(0)T(t) = X(l)T(t) = 0, t > 0$$

$$\implies X(0) = X(l) = 0.$$

由此得到关于 X 的 ODE 齐次边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0, & (0 < x < l) \\ X(0) = X(l) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \boxed{\text{Sturm-Liouville 问题}} \quad (4.4)$$

使得以上问题取非零解的 λ 称为该边值问题的特征值；相应的非零解称为特征函数. 寻求该方程所有特征值与特征函数的问题称为特征值问题或 **Sturm-Liouville** 问题.

定理 4.1 在 $[0, l]$ 上特征值问题

$$\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0, & 0 < x < l, \\ -\alpha_1 X'(0) + \beta_1 X(0) = 0, \\ \alpha_2 X'(l) + \beta_2 X(l) = 0, \end{cases}$$

(其中 $\alpha_i, \beta_i \geq 0, \alpha_i + \beta_i \neq 0$) 具有如下性质: **1.** 所有特征值都是非负实数, 特别当 $\beta_1 + \beta_2 > 0$ 时, 所有特征值都是正数.

2. 所有特征值组成一个单调递增以无穷远点为凝聚点的序列:

$$0 \leq \lambda_1 < \lambda_2 < \dots < \lambda_n < \dots, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n = \infty.$$

3. 不同特征值对应的特征函数必正交:

$$\int_0^l X_\lambda(x) X_\mu(x) dx = 0 \text{ if } \lambda \neq \mu.$$

4. $\forall f(x) \in L_2[0, l]$ 可以按特征函数系 $\{X_n(x)\}$ 展开, 即:

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n X_n(x),$$

$$\text{其中 } C_n = \frac{\int_0^l f(x) X_n(x) dx}{\int_0^l X_n^2(x) dx}$$

$$\text{即 } \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \|f(x) - \sum_{n=1}^N C_n X_n(x)\|_{L^2[0, l]} = 0.$$

证明: (1) 设 $X_\lambda(x)$ 是特征函数则有:

$$\int_0^l X_\lambda'' X_\lambda + \lambda X_\lambda X_\lambda dx = 0 \implies \int_0^l (X_\lambda' X_\lambda)' - (X_\lambda')^2 + \lambda X_\lambda^2 = 0$$

$$\implies \lambda = \frac{\int_0^l (X_\lambda')^2 dx - X_\lambda X_\lambda'|_0^l}{\int_0^l X_\lambda^2 dx}$$

$$- X_\lambda X_\lambda'|_0^l = X_\lambda(0) X_\lambda'(0) - X_\lambda(l) X_\lambda'(l) \text{ 由边值条件得:}$$

$$\alpha_1 X_\lambda'(0) X_\lambda'(0) = \beta_1 X_\lambda(0) X_\lambda'(0), \beta_1 X_\lambda(0) X_\lambda'(0) = \alpha_1 X_\lambda'(0) X_\lambda'(0),$$

$$\text{两式相加: } X_\lambda'(0) X_\lambda(0) = \frac{1}{\alpha_1 + \beta_1} [\alpha_1 (X_\lambda'(0))^2 + \beta_1 (X_\lambda(0))^2]$$

$$\text{同理得到: } X_\lambda'(l) X_\lambda(l) = \frac{-1}{\alpha_2 + \beta_2} [\alpha_2 (X_\lambda'(l))^2 + \beta_2 (X_\lambda(l))^2]$$

$$\implies \lambda \geq 0.$$

$$\boxed{\lambda = 0} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{X_\lambda'(x) = 0 \text{ 且 } \frac{\beta_1}{\alpha_1 + \beta_1} (X_\lambda(0))^2 + \frac{\beta_2}{\alpha_2 + \beta_2} (X_\lambda(l))^2 = 0}$$

$$\text{由 } X'_\lambda(x) = 0 \implies X_\lambda(x) = C \neq 0 \implies \beta_1 + \beta_2 = 0$$

因此, 当 $\beta_1 + \beta_2 \neq 0$ 时有 $\lambda > 0$.

只有当 $\beta_1 + \beta_2 = 0$ 即特征值问题取第二类边界条件时 $\lambda = 0$ 是特征值.

(3):

$$\int_0^l X''_\lambda X_\mu + \lambda X_\lambda X_\mu dx = 0 \implies X_\mu X'_\lambda \Big|_0^l - \int_0^l X'_\mu X'_\lambda dx + \lambda \int_0^l X_\lambda X_\mu dx = 0$$

$$\int_0^l X''_\mu X_\lambda + \mu X_\mu X_\lambda dx = 0 \implies X'_\mu X_\lambda \Big|_0^l - \int_0^l X'_\mu X'_\lambda dx + \mu \int_0^l X_\lambda X_\mu dx = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{两式相减得: } (\lambda - \mu) \int_0^l X_\lambda X_\mu dx &= X_\mu(l) X'_\lambda(l) - X_\mu(0) X'_\lambda(0) \\ &\quad - X_\lambda(l) X'_\mu(l) + X_\lambda(0) X'_\mu(0). \end{aligned}$$

考虑关于 α_1, β_1 的线性方程组:
$$\begin{cases} -\alpha_1 X'_\mu(0) + \beta_1 X_\mu(0) = 0 \\ -\alpha_1 X'_\lambda(0) + \beta_1 X_\lambda(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } \alpha_1 + \beta_1 \neq 0 \implies & \begin{vmatrix} -X'_\mu(0) & X_\mu(0) \\ -X'_\lambda(0) & X_\lambda(0) \end{vmatrix} \\ & = -X'_\mu(0)X_\lambda(0) + X_\mu(0)X'_\lambda(0) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

同理可证 $X_\mu(l)X'_\lambda(l) - X_\lambda(l)X'_\mu(l) = 0$, 再由 $\lambda \neq \mu$ 可知

$$\int_0^l X_\lambda X_\mu dx = 0.$$

即 X_μ 和 X_λ 在 $L_2[0, l]$ 中正交.

$\{X_n(x)\}$ 组成了 $L_2[0, l]$ 空间的一组完备正交基.

现在解由混合问题导出的 Sturm-Liouville 问题

$$\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0, & (0 < x < l) \\ X(0) = X(l) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (4.4)$$

由 $\lambda > 0$, 得到问题通解为:

$$X(x) = C_1 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x + C_2 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x.$$

$$\text{代入边界条件: } C_2 = 0 \quad C_1 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} l = 0$$

$$\text{为使其非零, 须有: } \sqrt{\lambda} l = n\pi \implies \lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2, n = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\text{对应的特征函数: } X_n(x) = C \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x, n = 1, 2, \dots$$

每个特征值 λ_n 都对应一个 T 满足的方程:

$$T_n'' + a^2 \lambda_n T_n = 0$$

$$\implies T_n(t) = A_n \sin \frac{an\pi}{l} t + B_n \cos \frac{an\pi}{l} t, n = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\text{因此: } u_n(x, t) = \left(A_n \sin \frac{an\pi}{l} t + B_n \cos \frac{an\pi}{l} t \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x.$$

由叠加原理 $u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x, t)$ 满足方程与边值条件.

利用初始条件求解 A_n , B_n :

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(A_n \sin \frac{an\pi}{l} t + B_n \cos \frac{an\pi}{l} t \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x.$$

$$u(x, 0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x = \varphi(x).$$

$$u_t(x, 0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{an\pi}{l} A_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x = \psi(x).$$

$$B_n: \int_0^l \varphi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx = \int_0^l \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} B_k \sin \frac{k\pi}{l} x \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx$$

$$\int_0^l \varphi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx = \int_0^l B_n \sin^2 \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx \quad \boxed{\int_0^l \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \sin \frac{k\pi}{l} x dx = 0, k \neq n}$$

$$B_n = \int_0^l \varphi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx / \int_0^l \sin^2 \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx$$

同理可得:

$$A_n = \frac{2}{an\pi} \int_0^l \psi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx.$$

至此, 我们已经完整给出了混合问题的解的级数表达式.

分离变量法的步骤:

- ① 令 $u(x, t) = X(x)T(t)$ 适合方程及边界条件, 从而得到 X 对应的 Sturm-Liouville 问题, 以及 $T(t)$ 适合的 ODE.
- ② 解 Sturm-Liouville 问题, 得到全部 λ_n 及对应的 X_n , 继而得到 T_n 的表达式.
- ③ 令 $u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x, t)$, 利用初始条件求出其中的待定系数.

下面证明形式解的确是混合问题的解

A: 须证实

$$\square \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \square u_n,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0, l} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0, l} u_n,$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\partial^m}{\partial t^m} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\partial^m u_n}{\partial t^m}, (m = 0, 1)$$

只需证明: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D u_n, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D^2 u_n$ 在 $\bar{Q} = \{0 \leq x \leq l, 0 \leq t \leq T\}$,

$(\forall T > 0)$ 上一致收敛.

为此需要对定解条件的光滑性提出相应要求.

B: 角点 $(0,0), (l,0)$ 处满足相容性条件. 为此, 提出如下定理:

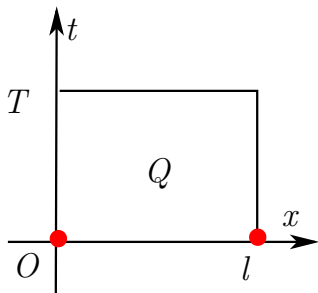
定理 4.2

若 $\varphi(x) \in C^3[0, l], \psi(x) \in C^2[0, l]$, 以及 $\varphi(x), \psi(x)$ 在定解区域的角点 $(0,0), (l,0)$ 适合相容性条件:

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(0) &= \varphi(l) = \varphi''(0) \\ &= \varphi''(l) = \psi(0) = \psi(l) = 0,\end{aligned}$$

则由级数解表达式给出的函数 $u(x, t)$ 确实是混合问题的解, 且 $u \in C^2(\bar{Q})$.

Proof. 略.



附注 1:边界条件必须齐次才能用变量分离法.

若边界条件非齐次, 则需作如下函数代换:

$$u(x, t) = v(x, t) + \frac{x}{l}g_2(t) + \frac{l-x}{l}g_1(t),$$

将它化为齐次的, 当然此时对于新的未知函数 v 来说, 微分方程将变成齐次的.

附注 2:如果方程 $\square u = f(x, t)$ 非齐次的 (边界条件齐次), 如何处理?

A. 利用叠加原理, 例如:

$$\begin{cases} \square u = f \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi, \\ u_t|_{t=0} = \psi, \\ u|_{x=0,l} = 0. \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \square u = f \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, \\ u_t|_{t=0} = 0, \\ u|_{x=0,l} = 0. \end{cases} + \begin{cases} \square u = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi, \\ u_t|_{t=0} = 0, \\ u|_{x=0,l} = 0. \end{cases} + \begin{cases} \square u = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, \\ u_t|_{t=0} = \psi, \\ u|_{x=0,l} = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$u = \int_0^t M_{f_\tau}(x, t - \tau) d\tau + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} M_\varphi + M_\psi$$

B. 利用特征函数的正交基特性:

- ① 将 $u = XT$ 代入齐次方程和边界条件中, 得到 Sturm-Liouville 问题的特征值 λ_n 与特征函数 X_n .

② 将混合问题的方程及初始条件按照特征函数系展开:

$$\begin{cases} \square \sum T_n(t) X_n(x) = \sum f_n(t) X_n(x) \\ \sum T_n(0) X_n(x) = \sum \varphi_n X_n(x) \\ \sum T'_n(0) X_n(x) = \sum \psi_n X_n(x) \end{cases} \implies$$

$$\begin{cases} T''_n(t) X_n - a^2 T_n X''_n = f_n(t) X_n \\ T_n(0) = \varphi_n \\ T'_n(0) = \psi_n \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} T''_n(t) + a^2 T_n \lambda_n = f_n(t) \\ T_n(0) = \varphi_n \\ T'_n(0) = \psi_n \end{cases}$$

③ 解关于 T 的 ODE 初值问题, 得:

$$\begin{aligned} T_n(t) = & \varphi_n \cos \frac{an\pi}{l} t + \frac{l}{an\pi} \psi_n \sin \frac{an\pi}{l} t \\ & + \frac{l}{an\pi} \int_0^t f_n(\tau) \sin \frac{an\pi}{l} (t - \tau) d\tau. \end{aligned}$$

代入 $u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(t) X_n(x)$

附注 3. 同样可以将混合问题进行周期延拓至全空间, 再利用 D'Alembert 公式求解.

附注 4. 对于其他边界条件, 会得到不同的特征值及特征函数.

例: 求解弦振动方程的混合问题

$$\begin{cases} \square u = 0, & 0 < x < l, t > 0, \\ -u_x + a_0 u = 0, & x = 0, t > 0, \\ u_x + a_l u = 0, & x = l, t > 0, \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), & 0 < x < l, \\ u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x), & 0 < x < l. \end{cases}$$

作业：P104, 22(2), 23(2), 25, 26(3)

4.2 物理意义, 驻波法与共振 I

$$\begin{aligned}u_n(x, t) &= \left(A_n \sin \frac{an\pi}{l} t + B_n \cos \frac{an\pi}{l} t \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \\&= N_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \sin \left(\frac{an\pi}{l} t + \alpha_n \right)\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中 } N_n = \sqrt{A_n^2 + B_n^2}, \alpha_n = \arctan \frac{B_n}{A_n}$$

上式可看做一个简谐振动方程, 其中: 振幅 = $N_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$, 圆频率 $\omega_n = \frac{an\pi}{l}$, 初相位为 α_n .

在 $\sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x = 0 \implies x = 0, \frac{l}{n}, \dots, \frac{(n-1)l}{n}, l$ 时, 振幅为 0

4.2 物理意义, 驻波法与共振 II

在 $\sin \frac{n\pi}{l}x = 1 \implies x = \frac{l}{2n}, \frac{3l}{2n}, \dots, \frac{(2n-1)l}{2n}, l$ 时, 振幅最大, 为 $\pm N_n$

这种形式的运动称为驻波. 物理上将分离变量法也称为驻波法.

波的运动可看成一系列不同频率的驻波的叠加.

基音 $\omega_1 = \frac{\pi}{l}\sqrt{\frac{T}{\rho}}$ 泛音 $\omega_n, n \geq 2$

一般来讲, 基音的振幅相对大得多, 决定着声音的音调, 而泛音部分构成了声音的音色.

4.2 物理意义, 驻波法与共振 III

共振现象 考虑定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} \square u = A(x) \sin \omega t, \\ u(0, t) = u(l, t) = 0, \\ u(x, 0) = u_t(x, 0) = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{其解可表示为 } u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n l}{an\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \int_0^t \sin \omega \tau \sin \frac{an\pi}{l} (t - \tau) d\tau.$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{\omega_n(\omega^2 - \omega_n^2)} (\omega \sin \omega_n t - \omega_n \sin \omega t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x,$$

$$\text{其中 } \omega_n = \frac{an\pi}{l}, a_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l A(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx$$

当 $A(x) \in C^1[0, l]$ 且 $A(0) = A(l) = 0$ 时, 上式的确是解. 若 $\omega \rightarrow \omega_k$ 则级数第 k 项的系数有:

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{\omega \rightarrow \omega_k} \frac{a_k}{\omega_k(\omega^2 - \omega_k^2)} (\omega \sin \omega_k t - \omega_k \sin \omega t) \\ &= \lim_{\omega \rightarrow \omega_k} \frac{a_k}{\omega_k(\omega^2 - \omega_k^2)} [(\omega - \omega_k) \sin \omega_k t + \omega_k (\sin \omega_k t - \sin \omega t)] \\ &= \lim_{\omega \rightarrow \omega_k} \frac{a_k}{\omega_k(\omega + \omega_k)} \sin \omega_k t - \frac{a_k}{\omega^2 - \omega_k^2} 2 \cos\left(\frac{\omega_k + \omega}{2} t\right) \sin\left(\frac{\omega_k - \omega}{2} t\right) \\ &= \frac{a_k}{2\omega_k^2} \sin \omega_k t - \frac{a_k}{2\omega_k} t \cos \omega_k t \end{aligned}$$

即第 k 项将随时间 t 的增长而无限增大.

共振现象在建筑工程、电子工程中有重要应用!

4.3 能量不等式 I

为证明混合问题解的唯一性和稳定性，对其建立能量不等式，以 $n = 1$ 情形为例：

定理 4.3(能量不等式) 若 $u(x, t) \in C^1(\bar{Q}_T) \cap C^2(Q_T)$ 是波动方程混合问题的解，其中 $Q_T = (0, l) \times (0, T)$ ，则存在只依赖于 T 的常数 M ，使得

$$\int_0^l u_t^2(x, \tau) + a^2 u_x^2(x, \tau) dx \leq M \left[\int_0^l \psi^2 + a^2 \varphi_x^2 dx + \iint_{Q_\tau} f^2 dx dt \right] \quad (4.5)$$

4.3 能量不等式 II

$$\iint_{Q_\tau} u_t^2(x, \tau) + a^2 u_x^2(x, \tau) dx dt \leq M \left[\int_0^l \psi^2 + a^2 \varphi_x^2 dx + \iint_{Q_\tau} f^2 dx dt \right] \quad (4.6)$$

其中 $0 \leq \tau \leq T$ 且在 (4.5) 中, 若 $f=0$, 则 $M=1$, \leq 由 $=$ 代替.

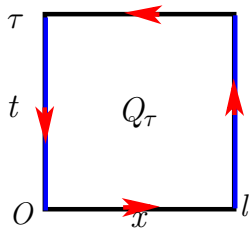
4.3 能量不等式 III

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_{Q_\tau} u_t(u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx}) dx dt = \iint_{Q_\tau} u_t f dx dt \\ \text{LHS} &= \iint_{Q_\tau} \frac{1}{2} (u_t^2)_t + \frac{1}{2} a^2 (u_x^2)_t - (a^2 u_t u_x)_x \\ &= - \oint_{\partial Q_\tau} \left(\frac{1}{2} u_t^2 + \frac{1}{2} a^2 u_x^2 \right) dx + a^2 u_t u_x dt = J \end{aligned}$$

4.3 能量不等式 IV

$$\begin{aligned}
 J &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l (u_t^2(x, \tau) + a^2 u_x^2(x, \tau)) dx \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l (\psi^2 + a^2 \varphi_x^2) dx \\
 &\quad + \int_0^\tau a^2 u_t u_x|_{x=0} dt - \int_0^\tau a^2 u_t u_x|_{x=l} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l (u_t^2(x, \tau) + a^2 u_x^2(x, \tau)) dx \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l (\psi^2 + a^2 \varphi_x^2) dx
 \end{aligned}$$



4.3 能量不等式 V

$$\begin{aligned} \text{得: } & \int_0^l (u_t^2(x, \tau) + a^2 u_x^2(x, \tau)) dx \\ &= \int_0^l (\psi^2 + a^2 \varphi_x^2) dx + 2 \iint_{Q_\tau} u_t f dx dt \\ &\leq \int_0^l (\psi^2 + a^2 \varphi_x^2) dx + \iint_{Q_\tau} f^2 dx dt + \iint_{Q_\tau} u_t^2 dx dt \end{aligned}$$

4.3 能量不等式 VI

利用 Gronwall 不等式, 令

$$G(\tau) = \iint_{Q_\tau} u_t^2(x, \tau) + a^2 u_x^2(x, \tau) dx dt$$

则以上不等式可改写为:

$$\frac{dG(\tau)}{d\tau} \leq G(\tau) + F(\tau)$$

其中 $F(\tau) = \int_0^l (\psi^2 + a^2 \varphi_x^2) dx + \iint_{Q_\tau} f^2 dx dt$

由 Gronwall 不等式立得能量不等式. \square

4.3 能量不等式 VII

附注 1. 当 $f=0$ 时, 以上证明过程中可知:

$$\int_0^l (u_t^2(x, \tau) + a^2 u_x^2(x, \tau)) dx = \int_0^l (\psi^2 + a^2 \varphi_x^2) dx$$

说明弦的总能量保持不变.

4.3 能量不等式 VIII

附注 2. 仿照 §2.4 中 Cauchy 问题能量不等式, 可得到 u 的 L_2 模的估计式, 从而得到:

$$\iint_{Q_\tau} u^2 + u_t^2(x, \tau) + a^2 u_x^2(x, \tau) dx dt \\ \leq M \left[\int_0^l \varphi^2 + \psi^2 + a^2 \varphi_x^2 dx + \iint_{Q_\tau} f^2 dx dt \right]$$

其中 M 为常数, 且只依赖于 T .

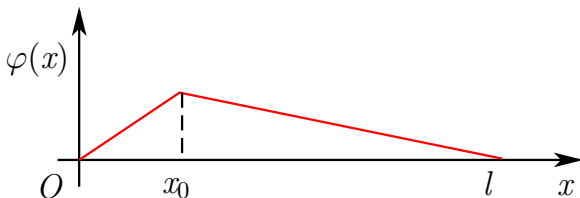
4.3 能量不等式 IX

附注 3. 由能量不等式可证明波动方程混合问题的解在 $C^1(\bar{Q}) \cap C^2(Q)$ 中是唯一的, 并且在能量模意义下连续依赖于定解资料.

作业:P106,28

4.4 广义解 I

以上得到的波动方程的解 $\in C^2(\Omega \times [0, \infty))$, 称为古典解, 均要求定解资料满足一定的光滑性条件 (例如 $\varphi(x) \in C^2(\Omega), \psi(x) \in C^1(\Omega)$) 及相容性条件.



4.4 广义解 II

对于定解资料不满足光滑性条件的情形，现实中也存在对应的解，但只有将求解的函数类扩大，才能找到，扩大函数类后求得的解称为广义解. 函数类应该如何扩大是一个值得研究的问题，应满足如下两原则：

- ① 古典解必是广义解；
- ② 广义解是唯一的，且按某种度量连续依赖于定解资料.

4.4 广义解 III

扩大函数类的途径?

回到 PDE 的来源 \implies **守恒律**和**变分原理**. 先由古典解的性质来尝试构造广义解的定义. 考虑如下一维波动方程的混合问题:

$$\begin{cases} \square u = 0, x \in Q_T \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi, u_t(x, 0) = \psi, x \in [0, l] \\ u(0, t) = u(l, t) = 0, t \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad (4.7)$$

4.4 广义解 IV

$\forall \zeta \in C^2(\bar{Q}_T)$, 有:

$$\iint_{Q_T} (u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx}) \zeta \, dx dt = 0 \text{ 分部积分有:}$$

$$\iint_{Q_T} u(\zeta_{tt} - a^2 \zeta_{xx}) \, dx dt + \int_0^l (u_t \zeta - u \zeta_t) \Big|_0^T \, dx - a^2 \int_0^T (u_x \zeta) \Big|_0^l \, dt = 0$$

若令 $\zeta(x, T) = \zeta_t(x, T) = \zeta(0, t) = \zeta(l, t) = 0$ 则上式变为:

4.4 广义解 V

$$\iint_{Q_T} u(\zeta_{tt} - a^2 \zeta_{xx}) dx dt + \int_0^l \varphi \zeta_t(x, 0) dx - \int_0^l \psi \zeta(x, 0) dx = 0 \quad (4.8)$$

因此, 若 $u \in C^2(\bar{Q}_T)$ 是混合问题的古典解, 则 $\forall \zeta \in \mathcal{D} = \{\zeta(x, t) \in C^2(\bar{Q}_T) | \zeta(x, T) = \zeta_t(x, T) = \zeta(0, t) = \zeta(l, t) = 0\}$, 以上积分等式总成立, 且只要 $u \in C(\bar{Q}_T)$, 则积分等式中的每项均有意义. 由此启发, 我们定义混合问题的解如下:

定义 4.3 $u \in C(\bar{Q}_T)$ 称为定解问题 (4.7) 的广义解, 若对 $\forall \zeta \in \mathcal{D}$, 积分等式 (4.8) 总成立.

$\zeta(x, t)$ 称为试验函数; \mathcal{D} 称为试验函数集合.

4.4 广义解 VI

Q: 检验如此定义的广义解是否满足两个原则?

- ① 古典解 \implies 广义解: 由广义解的定义可知该项满足.
- ② 定理 4.4 混合问题 (4.7) 的广义解必唯一.

Proof. 若 u_1, u_2 均是该问题的广义解, 则 $u = u_1 - u_2$ 满足:

$$\iint_{Q_T} u(\zeta_{tt} - a^2 \zeta_{xx}) dx dt = 0, \forall \zeta \in \mathcal{D} \quad (4.9)$$

4.4 广义解 VII

设 $g(x, t) \in C_0^\infty(Q_T)$, 考虑定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} \square \zeta = g(x, t), \\ \zeta(l, t) = \zeta(0, t) = 0, \\ \zeta(x, T) = 0, \\ \zeta_t(x, T) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (4.10)$$

4.4 广义解 VIII

令 $\tau = T - t$, $\bar{\zeta}(x, \tau) = \bar{\zeta}(x, T - t) = \zeta(x, t)$, 易知 $\bar{\zeta}(x, \tau)$ 在 Q_T 上适合弦振动方程的混合问题:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \square \bar{\zeta} = g(x, T - \tau), & 0 < x < l, 0 < \tau \leq T \\ \bar{\zeta}(l, \tau) = \bar{\zeta}(0, \tau) = 0, & 0 \leq \tau \leq T, \\ \bar{\zeta}(x, 0) = 0, & 0 \leq x \leq l \\ \bar{\zeta}_\tau(x, 0) = 0, & 0 \leq x \leq l. \end{array} \right. \quad (4.11)$$

4.4 广义解 IX

由于 $g(x, t) \in C_0^\infty(Q_T)$, 在边界附近为 0, 因此在角点 $(0, 0), (0, l)$ 上适合相容性条件:

$$\bar{\zeta}(0, 0) = \bar{\zeta}_\tau(0, 0) = \bar{\zeta}(l, 0) = \bar{\zeta}_\tau(l, 0) = 0,$$

$$\square \bar{\zeta}|_{(0,0)} = g(0, T) = 0,$$

$$\square \bar{\zeta}|_{(l,0)} = g(l, T) = 0.$$

4.4 广义解 X

由定理 4.2 附注 2 知混合问题 (4.11) 存在解 $\bar{\zeta}(x, \tau) \in C^2(\bar{Q}_T)$, 因此 $\zeta(x, t) = \bar{\zeta}(x, T - t) \in \mathcal{D}$ 是定解问题 (4.10) 的解, 将该解代入积分等式 (4.9) 得到:

$$\iint_{Q_T} u g dx dt = 0, \forall g \in C_0^\infty(Q_T)$$

由第一章引理 2.1 立得 $u \equiv 0 \implies u_1 = u_2. \square$

4.4 广义解 XI

定理 4.5 若 $\varphi \in C[0, l]$, $\varphi(0) = \varphi(l) = 0$, $\varphi'(x)$ 、 $\psi(x)$ 在 $[0, l]$ 上分别除了有限个点以外连续, 而这些点两侧存在左右极限, 则定解问题 (4.7) 存在唯一的广义解, 且仍可表示成级数解

$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n X_n$ 的形式.

Proof. 仅需证明解的存在性.

4.4 广义解 XII

φ, ψ 可以按照特征函数系展开成级数形式:

$$\varphi(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \varphi_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x,$$

$$\psi(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \psi_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x.$$

$$\text{且: } \|\varphi(x) - S_N(x)\|_{L_2(0,l)} \rightarrow 0, \quad \|\psi(x) - T_N(x)\|_{L_2(0,l)} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{这里: } S_N(x) = \sum_{n=1}^N \varphi_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x,$$

$$T_N(x) = \sum_{n=1}^N \psi_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

4.4 广义解 XIII

解如下混合问题:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \square u_N = 0, & Q_T \\ u_N(0, t) = u_N(l, t) = 0, & 0 \leq t \leq T \\ u_N(x, 0) = S_N(x), & 0 \leq x \leq l, \\ (u_N)_t(x, 0) = T_N(x), & 0 \leq x \leq l. \end{array} \right. \quad (4.12)$$

4.4 广义解 XIV

由混合问题解的存在性定理 4.2 知它存在唯一解

$$u_N(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^N \left(A_n \sin \frac{an\pi}{l} t + B_n \cos \frac{an\pi}{l} t \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

$$\text{这里: } A_n = \frac{l}{an\pi} \psi_n, B_n = \varphi_n$$

在问题 (4.12) 的方程中, 两边乘以 $\zeta(x, t) \in \mathcal{D}$ 并分部积分得到:

$$\iint_{Q_T} u_N \square \zeta \, dx dt + \int_0^l S_N \zeta_t(x, 0) \, dx - \int_0^l T_N \zeta(x, 0) \, dx = 0$$

4.4 广义解 XV

两边令 $N \rightarrow \infty$, 令 $w_N(x, t) = u(x, t) - u_N(x, t)$, 可知

$$\|w_N\|_{C(\bar{Q}_T)} \rightarrow 0.$$

这是由于: $|w_N| = \left| \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{l}{an\pi} \psi_n \sin \frac{an\pi}{l} t + \varphi_n \cos \frac{an\pi}{l} t \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \right|$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{而: } \varphi_n &= \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx \\
 &= \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \left(-\varphi(x) \frac{l}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x \right)' + \varphi'(x) \frac{l}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx \\
 &= \frac{l}{n\pi} \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi'(x) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx = \frac{l}{n\pi} \varphi_n^{(1)} \\
 \implies |w_N| &= \left| \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \frac{l}{n\pi} \left(\frac{1}{a} \psi_n \sin \frac{an\pi}{l} t + \varphi_n^{(1)} \cos \frac{an\pi}{l} t \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \right|
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow |w_N| \leq \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \frac{l}{n\pi} \left[\frac{1}{a} |\psi_n| + |\varphi_n^{(1)}| \right]$$

由 Hölder 不等式得:

$$|w_N| \leq \left(\sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{l}{n\pi} \right)^2 \right)^{1/2} \left[\sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} (|\psi_n| + |\varphi_n^{(1)}|)^2 \right]^{1/2}$$

由 Cauchy-Schwarz 不等式得:

$$|w_N| \leq 2 \left[\sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{l}{n\pi} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} \left[\sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} |\psi_n|^2 + |\varphi_n^{(1)}|^2 \right]^{1/2}$$

由 Bessel 不等式  可知上式 $\rightarrow 0$. \square

引理 2.4(Gronwall 不等式)

若非负函数 $G(\tau)$ 在 $[0, T]$ 上连续可微, $G(0) = 0$, 且对 $\tau \in [0, T]$, 有

$$\frac{dG(\tau)}{d\tau} \leq CG(\tau) + F(\tau), \quad (5.1)$$

其中 $C > 0$ 为常数, $F(\tau)$ 为 $[0, T]$ 上不减的非负可积函数, 则

$$\frac{dG(\tau)}{d\tau} \leq e^{C\tau} F(\tau) \quad (5.2)$$

$$G(\tau) \leq C^{-1}(e^{C\tau} - 1)F(\tau) \quad (5.3)$$

► back to proof

Green 公式

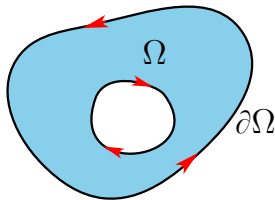


图: 区域 Ω 及其边界 $\partial\Omega$.

$$\iint_{\Omega} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right| d\sigma = \oint_{\partial\Omega} P dx + Q dt \quad (5.4)$$

or

$$\iint_{\Omega} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial P}{\partial t} d\sigma = \oint_{\partial\Omega} -Pdx + Qdt \quad (5.5)$$

► [back](#)

Bessel 不等式

设 $(H, (\cdot, \cdot))$ 是一个内积空间, 若 $\{e_\lambda | \lambda \in \Lambda\}$ 是 H 中的正交集, 则 $\forall x \in H$ 有

$$\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} |(x, e_\lambda)|^2 \leq \|x\|^2$$

▶ back