

§3. 二阶线性偏微分方程

$$au_{xx} + 2bu_{xy} + cu_{yy} + du_x + eu_y + fu + g = 0 \quad (u_x \triangleq \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, a, \dots, g \text{为 } x, y \text{ 的函数})$$

分类: $\Delta = b^2 - ac$. $\Delta > 0$: 双曲型 $\Delta = 0$: 抛物型 $\Delta < 0$: 椭圆型

波动	$u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0$	$\Delta = a^2$ 双曲
传导	$u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = 0$	$\Delta = 0$ 抛物
泊松	$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$	$\Delta = -1$ 椭圆

若 a, b, c 为函数 不同区间类型不同 (混合型)

$$u(x, y) \rightarrow u(\xi, \eta). \quad J = \frac{\partial(\xi, \eta)}{\partial(x, y)} \neq 0 \quad (\xi, \eta \text{ 为独立变量})$$

$$u_x = u_\xi \xi_x + u_\eta \eta_x \quad u_y = u_\xi \xi_y + u_\eta \eta_y$$

$$u_{xx} = u_{\xi\xi} \xi_x^2 + 2u_{\xi\eta} \xi_x \eta_x + u_{\eta\eta} \eta_x^2 + u_\xi \xi_{xx} + u_\eta \eta_{xx}$$

$$u_{xy} = u_{\xi\xi} \xi_x \xi_y + u_{\xi\eta} (\xi_x \eta_y + \xi_y \eta_x) + u_{\eta\eta} \eta_x \eta_y + u_\xi \xi_{xy} + u_\eta \eta_{xy}$$

$$u_{yy} = u_{\xi\xi} \xi_y^2 + 2u_{\xi\eta} \xi_y \eta_y + u_{\eta\eta} \eta_y^2 + u_\xi \xi_{yy} + u_\eta \eta_{yy}$$

$$\Rightarrow Au_{\xi\xi} + 2Bu_{\xi\eta} + Cu_{\eta\eta} + Du_\xi + Eu_\eta + Fu + G = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = a\xi_x^2 + 2b\xi_x \xi_y + c\xi_y^2 \\ B = a\xi_x \eta_x + b(\xi_x \eta_y + \xi_y \eta_x) + c\xi_y \eta_y \\ C = a\eta_x^2 + 2b\eta_x \eta_y + c\eta_y^2 \\ D = a\xi_{xx} + 2b\xi_{xy} + c\xi_{yy} + d\xi_x + e\xi_y \\ E = a\eta_{xx} + 2b\eta_{xy} + c\eta_{yy} + d\eta_x + e\eta_y \\ F = f \quad G = g \end{array} \right.$$

$$B^2 - AC = J^2(b^2 - ac) \Rightarrow \text{非退化 变量替换不改变 方程类型}$$

特征方程

$$a \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 - 2b \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) + c = 0 \quad \xrightarrow{\text{一组或2组}} \text{确定特征线簇 (待定常数 } \gamma \text{ 为参数)}$$

$\gamma(x, y)$ 确定了 1 个函数, 在某确定特征线上为常数

(一族特征线 确定一个这样的函数)

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

1. 若 $\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow$ 两组特征线簇，2个 $\gamma(x,y)$ ，分别取为 $\xi(x,y), \eta(x,y)$

| 某特征线上 $\gamma(x,y) = \gamma \quad \gamma_x dx + \gamma_y dy = 0 \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\gamma_x}{\gamma_y}$ 代入特征方程即
 $a\gamma_x^2 + 2b\gamma_x\gamma_y + c\gamma_y^2 = 0$. 在全平面成立.

这样选取的 $\xi(x,y), \eta(x,y)$ 使得 $A = C = 0 \Rightarrow B \neq 0$

即 $u_{\xi\eta} + \bar{\psi}(\xi, \eta, u, u_\xi, u_\eta) = 0$. (双曲线方程第一标准形式)

| 入变换 $\varsigma = \alpha + \rho \quad \eta = \alpha - \rho$

$u_{\alpha\alpha} - u_{\rho\rho} + \bar{\psi}_2(\alpha, \rho, u, u_\alpha, u_\rho) = 0$. (双曲线方程第二标准形式).

2. 抛物型方程 一组特征线簇 取为 $\xi(x,y) = k \quad A = 0 \Rightarrow B = 0$

任取一个与 $\xi(x,y)$ 无关的 $\eta(x,y)$

$u_{\eta\eta} + \bar{\psi}(\xi, \eta, u, u_\xi, u_\eta) = 0$ (抛物型方程标准形式)

若 $\bar{\psi} = -u_\xi \Rightarrow$ 传导方程

3. 椭圆型方程 两组特征线簇取为 $\xi(x,y) = k \quad \eta(x,y) = k^* \quad \begin{cases} A = 0, C = 0 \\ B \neq 0 \end{cases}$

$u_{\xi\eta} + \bar{\psi}(\xi, \eta, u, u_\xi, u_\eta) = 0$. 但其中有复数，与双曲线不同.

| $\lambda \quad \alpha = \operatorname{Re}\varsigma = \frac{1}{2}(\xi + \eta) \quad \beta = \operatorname{Im}\varsigma = \frac{1}{2i}(\xi - \eta)$

$\Rightarrow u_{\alpha\alpha} + u_{\beta\beta} + \bar{\psi}(\alpha, \beta, u, u_\alpha, u_\beta) = 0$ (椭圆型方程标准形式)

小结 $au_{xx} + 2bu_{xy} + cu_{yy} + du_x + eu_y + fu + g = 0 \quad \Delta = b^2 - ac$.

特征方程 $\alpha \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 - 2b \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) + c = 0$ 确定一组或两组特征线簇 $\xi(x,y) = k_1, \eta(x,y) = k_2$

$\Delta > 0$ 取 ξ, η 为新变量. $\Delta = 0$, 取 ξ 和与 ξ 无关的任一函数为新变量

$\Delta < 0$ 取 $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}(\xi + \eta) \quad \beta = \frac{1}{2}(\xi - \eta)$ 为新变量

一阶线性偏微分方程通解

无u项

$$\text{例如 } A_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} + A_2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} + \dots + A_n \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_n} = 0$$

A_1, \dots, A_n 连续可微, 一阶齐次式的方程, 且没有含 u 项.

特征方程组: $\frac{dx_1}{A_1} = \frac{dx_2}{A_2} = \dots = \frac{dx_n}{A_n} (= k)$

确定特征曲线簇 L : $x_i = x_i(t)$

定义: 如果函数 $\psi(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 沿任一特征曲线 L : $x_i = x_i(t)$ 取常数值, 且 $\psi(x_1(t), \dots, x_n(t))$ 为特征方程组的一个一般积分.

定理: 连续可微函数 $u = \psi(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 为一阶线性齐次方程的解 \Leftrightarrow 它为特征方程组的一个一般积分.

证明: $\psi(x_1, \dots, x_n) = C \Leftrightarrow$ 沿特征曲线 $d\psi = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_i} dx_i = 0$

$$dx_i = k A_i dt \Rightarrow d\psi = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_i} A_i \right) k dt = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_i} A_i = 0$$

即 $u = \psi(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 为一阶线性齐次方程的一个解

定理: 设 $\psi_i(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ ($i=1, \dots, n-1$) 为特征方程组 $n-1$ 个连续可微无关的一般积分, 则 $u = \Phi(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_{n-1})$ 为线性齐次方程的通解.

常系数线性齐次偏微分方程的通解

$$A_0 \frac{\partial^n u}{\partial x^n} + A_1 \frac{\partial^{n-1} u}{\partial x^{n-1} \partial y} + \dots + A_n \frac{\partial^n u}{\partial y^n} + B_0 \frac{\partial^{n-1} u}{\partial x^{n-1}} + \dots + M \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + N \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + P u = 0.$$

设 $L(D_x, D_y)$ 则 $L(D_x, D_y)u = [A_0 D_x^n + A_1 D_x^{n-1} D_y + \dots + A_n D_y^n + B_0 D_x^{n-1} + \dots + M D_x + N D_y + P]u = 0$

1. $L(D_x, D_y)$ 为 D_x, D_y 齐次式. $L(D_x, D_y) = A_0 D_x^n + A_1 D_x^{n-1} D_y + \dots + A_n D_y^n$

因式分解 $L(D_x, D_y) = A_0 (D_x - \alpha_1 D_y) (D_x - \alpha_2 D_y) \dots (D_x - \alpha_n D_y)$ $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 为常数

取试解 $u = \phi(y + \alpha x)$. $D_x^k u = \alpha^k \phi^{(k)}(y + \alpha x)$ $D_y^k u = \phi^{(k)}(y + \alpha x)$ 且

$$\Rightarrow (A_0 \alpha^n + A_1 \alpha^{n-1} + \dots + A_n) \phi^{(n)}(y + \alpha x) = 0 \Rightarrow A_0 \alpha^n + A_1 \alpha^{n-1} + \dots + A_n = 0 \text{ (辅助方程)}$$

解为 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 如不相等, 方程通解为 $u = \phi_1(y + \alpha_1 x) + \dots + \phi_n(y + \alpha_n x)$.

例: $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \alpha^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$ $\Leftrightarrow u = \phi(y + \alpha x)$ 辅助方程为 $\alpha^2 - \alpha^2 = 0$ $\alpha = \pm \alpha$.

$$\Rightarrow u = \phi(y + \alpha x) + \phi(y - \alpha x).$$

若方程有2重根, 通解为 $u = x\phi_1(y + \alpha x) + \phi_2(y + \alpha x)$.

若为n重根, 通解为 $u = x^{n-1}\phi_1(y + \alpha x) + x^{n-2}\phi_2(y + \alpha x) + \dots + \phi_n(y + \alpha x)$.

-阶偏微分方程 非齐次式的齐次方程 $(D_x - \alpha D_y - \beta) z = 0$ $z = z(x, y)$

若 $V(x, y, z) = C$ 为 $z(x, y)$ 与 x, y 的一个关系, $dv = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} dz = 0$

$$\Rightarrow dz = -\frac{\partial v / \partial x}{\partial v / \partial z} dx - \frac{\partial v / \partial y}{\partial v / \partial z} dy$$

$$\Rightarrow D_x z = -\frac{\partial v / \partial x}{\partial v / \partial z}, D_y z = -\frac{\partial v / \partial y}{\partial v / \partial z}$$
 为原方程

$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \alpha \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \beta z \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = 0$. $\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{1} = \frac{dy}{-\alpha} = \frac{dz}{\beta z}$ (拉格朗日辅助方程)

求解: $y + \alpha x = C$ $\alpha x = \ln z - \ln C' \Rightarrow z = C'e^{\alpha x} = e^{\alpha x} \phi(y + \alpha x)$ 为方程的解.

(重新组合微分关系组, 求出两个曲面, 一般积分曲线即两曲面之交)

例: 求 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$ 的通解

即 $(D_x + D_y)(D_x - 2D_y + 2)u = 0$ 通解 $u = \phi(x-y) + e^{-2x} \psi(y+2x)$

若 $(D_x - \alpha D_y - \beta)^2 u = 0$ 通解为 $u = x e^{\beta x} \phi(y + \alpha x) + e^{\beta x} \psi(y + \alpha x)$

常系数线性非齐次偏微分方程通解

非齐次通解 = 齐次通解 + 非齐次的一个特解

寻找特解的形式方法: $L(D_x, D_y) u = f(x, y) \Rightarrow$ 特解 $u_0 = L^{-1}(D_x, D_y) f(x, y)$

1. 若 $f(x, y) = e^{ax+by}$ 且 $L(a, b) \neq 0$ $L^{-1}(D_x, D_y) e^{ax+by} = L^{-1}(a, b) e^{ax+by}$

2. 若 $f(x, y) = e^{i(ax+by)}$ $L^{-1}(D_x, D_y) e^{i(ax+by)} = L^{-1}(ia, ib) e^{i(ax+by)}$

$\begin{cases} L^{-1}(D_x, D_y) \sin(ax+by) = \operatorname{Im}[L^{-1}(ia, ib) e^{i(ax+by)}] \\ L^{-1}(D_x, D_y) \cos(ax+by) = \operatorname{Re}[L^{-1}(ia, ib) e^{i(ax+by)}] \end{cases}$

若 $L(D_x, D_y) = G(D_x^2, D_x D_y, D_y^2)$ $G^{-1}(D_x^2, D_x D_y, D_y^2) \begin{pmatrix} \sin(ax+by) \\ \cos(ax+by) \end{pmatrix} = G^{-1}(-a^2, -ab, -b^2) \begin{pmatrix} \sin(ax+by) \\ \cos(ax+by) \end{pmatrix}$

3. 若 $f(x, y) = e^{ax+by} g(x, y)$

$L^{-1}(D_x, D_y) e^{ax+by} g(x, y) = e^{ax+by} L^{-1}(D_x+a, D_y+b) g(x, y)$

推导: $D_x e^{ax+by} g(x, y) = e^{ax+by} (D_x+a) g(x, y)$. $D_y e^{ax+by} g(x, y) = e^{ax+by} (D_y+b) g(x, y)$.

4. 若 $f(x, y) = x^n y^n$ 且 $L(D_x, D_y)$ 为 D_x, D_y 的幂级数 \Rightarrow 特解

例: $(D_x^2 - 2D_x D_y + D_y^2) u = 12xy$ 特解

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \frac{12}{D_x^2 - 2D_x D_y + D_y^2} xy = \frac{12}{(D_x - D_y)^2} xy = \frac{12}{D_x^2} \left(1 - \frac{D_y}{D_x}\right)^{-2} xy = \frac{12}{D_x^2} \left(1 + \frac{2D_y}{D_x} + \dots\right) xy \\ &= \frac{12}{D_x^2} \left(xy + \frac{2}{D_x} x\right) = 12 \left(y D_x^{-2} x + 2 D_x^{-3} x\right) = 12 \left[\frac{1}{6} x^3 y + \frac{1}{12} x^4\right] = x^4 + 2x^3 y \end{aligned}$$

5. 若非齐次项为 $f(ax+by)$ 且 $L(D_x, D_y)$ 为 D_x, D_y 的 n 次齐次式. $D_x^r g(ax+by) = a^r g^{(r)}(ax+by)$ $D_y^s g(ax+by) = b^s g^{(s)}(ax+by)$

$\Rightarrow L(D_x, D_y) g(ax+by) = L(a, b) g^{(n)}(ax+by) = f(ax+by)$ 若 $L(a, b) \neq 0 \Rightarrow L^{-1}(D_x, D_y) g^{(n)}(ax+by) = L^{-1}(a, b) g(ax+by)$

例: $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 12(x+y)$. 即 $(D_x^2 + D_y^2) u = 12(x+y)$ $u_0 = \frac{12}{D_x^2 + D_y^2} (x+y) = \frac{12}{(1^2 + 1^2)} \frac{1}{3!} (x+y)^3 = (x+y)^3$

$L(a, b) = 0$ 时, 上述方法失效 设 $L(D_x, D_y) = bD_x - aD_y$ $(bD_x - aD_y) u = e^{ax+by}$

辅助方程组 $\frac{dx}{b} = \frac{dy}{-a} = \frac{du}{e^{ax+by}}$ 且直线满足 $ax+by=C$. $adu + e^{ax+by} dy = 0 \Rightarrow adu + e^C dy = 0 \Rightarrow u = -\frac{1}{a} y e^C$ ($C=ax+by$)

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{bD_x - aD_y} e^{ax+by} = -\frac{1}{a} y e^{ax+by}$

若 $(D_x - \alpha D_y) u = x^r \psi(y + \alpha x)$ $\frac{dx}{1} = \frac{dy}{-\alpha} = \frac{du}{x^r \psi(y + \alpha x)}$ $\Rightarrow u = \frac{1}{r+1} x^{r+1} \psi(y + \alpha x)$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{D_x - \alpha D_y} x^r \psi(y + \alpha x) = \frac{1}{r+1} x^{r+1} \psi(y + \alpha x)$ $\frac{1}{(D_x - \alpha D_y)^k} x^r \psi(y + \alpha x) = \frac{r!}{(r+k)!} x^{r+k} \psi(y + \alpha x)$

机记：对一般非齐次项 $f(x,y)$

$$(D_x - \alpha D_y) u = f(x,y) \quad \frac{dx}{T} = \frac{dy}{-\alpha} = \frac{du}{f(x,y)} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y + \alpha x = C \\ dx = \frac{du}{f(x,y)} \end{cases}$$

$$du = f(x,y)dx = f(x, c - \alpha x)dx$$

$$u = \int f(x, c - \alpha x) dx \Big|_{c=y+\alpha x}$$

特殊的变数分离性齐次偏微分方程

$$\underbrace{x^m y^n \frac{\partial^{m+n}}{\partial x^m \partial y^n}}_{x^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}} \quad \text{令 } x = e^t, y = e^s \quad t = \ln x, s = \ln y \quad D_t = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = x D_x \quad D_s = y D_y$$

$$x^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} = D_t(D_t - 1). \quad \Rightarrow \quad x^m y^n D_x^m D_y^n = D_t(D_t - 1) \cdots (D_t - m+1) D_s(D_s - 1) \cdots (D_s - n+1).$$

行波法

达朗贝尔公式

弦-纵无界波动方程 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0$ ($-\infty < x < \infty, t > 0$) 初值给定

$$u(x, t)|_{t=0} = \phi(x) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = \psi(x)$$

通解 $u = f(x-at) + g(x+at)$ 且 $\begin{cases} f(x) + g(x) = \phi(x) \\ f'(x) - g'(x) = -\frac{1}{a}\psi(x) \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\phi(x) - \frac{1}{a} \int_0^x \psi(\xi) d\xi + C \right]$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\phi(x) + \frac{1}{a} \int_0^x \psi(\xi) d\xi - C \right]$$

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} [\phi(x-at) + \phi(x+at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\xi) d\xi \quad (\text{达朗贝尔公式})$$

物理意义

初始波形分别向左向右传播



初始波形的影响以速度向两边弥散

反射波和延拓法

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \quad \text{但 } 0 \leq x < +\infty, t > 0$$

$$\text{边界条件: } u(0, t) = 0 \quad t > 0$$

$$u(x, t)|_{t=0} = \phi(x) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = \psi(x)$$

进行奇延拓 $\bar{\phi}(x) = \begin{cases} \phi(x) & x \geq 0 \\ -\phi(-x) & x < 0 \end{cases}$

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

则消去边界条件, 化为达朗贝尔问题,

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

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} [\phi(x+at) + \phi(x-at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\xi) d\xi & t < \frac{x}{a} \\ \frac{1}{2} [\phi(x+at) - \phi(at-x)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{at-x}^{x+at} \psi(\xi) d\xi & t \geq \frac{x}{a} \end{cases}$$

半波损失

强迫振动和冲量原理法

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f(x, t) \quad -\infty < x < +\infty, \quad t > 0 \quad u(x, t)|_{t=0} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = 0$$

齐次初值问题

$$f(x, t) \text{ 分解为 } \infty \text{ 个瞬时作用} \quad f(x, t) = \int_0^\infty f(x, \tau) \delta(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$u(x, t, \tau) = v(x, t, \tau) d\tau \quad u(x, t) = \int_0^\infty v(x, t, \tau) d\tau$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = f(x, \tau) \delta(t-\tau) \quad v(x, t, \tau)|_{t=0} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = 0$$

$$v(x, t, \tau)|_{t<\tau} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial t}|_{t<\tau} = 0$$

$$\tau - dt \rightarrow \tau \text{ 间作用瞬时力} \quad v_t|_{t=\tau} = -f(x, \tau) \quad v|_{t=\tau} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow v(x, t, \tau)|_{t>\tau} = \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} f(\xi, \tau) d\xi$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t dz \int_{x-a(t-z)}^{x+a(t-z)} f(\xi, z) d\xi$$

无界三维空间球对称的波动方程的解

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) = 0 & r \geq 0, \quad t \geq 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \phi(r) \\ u_r|_{t=0} = \psi(r) \end{cases}$$

$$3|\lambda v = ur \quad \begin{cases} v_{tt} - a^2 v_{rr} = 0 & r \geq 0, \quad t \geq 0 \\ v|_{r=0} = 0, \quad t \geq 0 \\ v|_{t=0} = r\phi(r) \quad v_r|_{t=0} = r\psi(r), \quad r \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$v = f(r-at) + g(r+at) \quad u = \frac{v}{r} \quad f: \text{发散波} \quad g: \text{收敛波}$$

$$\text{代入定解条件} \quad f(-at) + g(at) = 0 \quad t \geq 0 \quad \Rightarrow f(-r) = -g(r), \quad r \geq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} f(r) + g(r) = r\phi(r) & r \geq 0 \\ a[g'(r) - f'(r)] = r\psi(r) & r \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(r) = \frac{1}{2} [r\phi(r) - \frac{1}{a} \int_0^r s\psi(s) ds - C] & r \geq 0 \\ g(r) = \frac{1}{2} [r\phi(r) + \frac{1}{a} \int_0^r s\psi(s) ds + C] & r \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$g(r+at) = \frac{1}{2} \left[(r+at) \phi(r+at) + \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{r+at} s \psi(s) ds + c \right]$$

$$f(r-at) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \left[(r-at) \phi(r-at) - \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{r-at} s \psi(s) ds - c \right] & r-at \geq 0 \\ -g(at-r) = \frac{-1}{2} \left[(at-r) \phi(at-r) + \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{at-r} s \psi(s) ds + c \right] & r-at < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow u(r,t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2r} \left[(r-at) \phi(r-at) + (r+at) \phi(r+at) + \frac{1}{a} \int_{r-at}^{r+at} s \psi(s) ds \right] & r-at \geq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2r} \left[(r+at) \phi(r+at) - (at-r) \phi(at-r) + \frac{1}{a} \int_{at-r}^{at+r} s \psi(s) ds \right] & r-at < 0 \end{cases}$$

波的耗散与色散

理想波 $u(x,t) = f(x-at)$ $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + a \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$ 若出现高阶效应 $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + a \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \alpha \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0$

谐波解 $u(x,t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A(k) e^{i(kx-wt)} dk$ 代入方程 $w = ka - i\alpha k^2$ ($\alpha > 0$)

$$u(x,t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A(k) e^{-\alpha k^2 t} e^{i(kx-wt)} dk$$

波的耗散

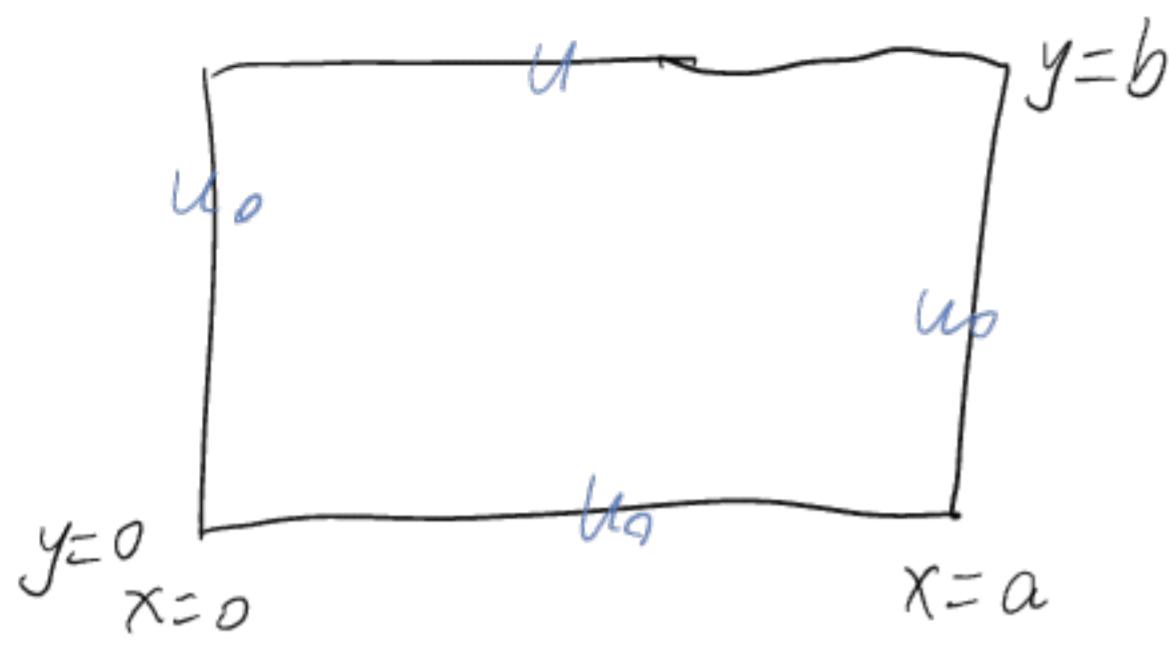
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + a \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \rho \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} = 0 \Rightarrow w = k(a - \rho k^2)$$

$$u(x,t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A(k) e^{ik[x - (a - \rho k^2)t]} dk$$

相速度 $v = \frac{\omega}{k} = a - \rho k^2$ 波的色散

分离变量法

矩形区域的稳定问题



$$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0 \quad 0 < x < a, 0 < y < b$$

$$u|_{x=0} = u_0 \quad u|_{x=a} = u_a \quad u|_{y=0} = u_0 \quad u|_{y=b} = u_b$$

$$\because u = v + w \quad \nabla^2 v = 0, \quad \nabla^2 w = 0$$

$$v|_{x=0} = u_0 \quad v|_{x=a} = u_a \quad v|_{y=0} = 0 \quad v|_{y=b} = 0$$

$$w|_{x=0} = 0 \quad w|_{x=a} = 0 \quad w|_{y=0} = u_0 \quad w|_{y=b} = v$$

$$\text{或者 } u(x,y) = u_0 + v(x,y) \quad \nabla^2 v = 0 \quad v|_{x=0} = v|_{x=a} = v|_{y=0} = 0 \quad v|_{y=b} = v - u_0$$

$$\because v(x,y) = X(x)Y(y) \quad X'' + \lambda X = 0 \quad Y'' - \lambda Y = 0$$

$$\text{特征值 } \lambda_n = \frac{n^2\pi^2}{a^2} \quad n=1, 2, 3, \dots \quad X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a} \quad Y_n(y) = A \sinh \frac{n\pi y}{a} + B \cosh \frac{n\pi y}{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow v(x,y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(A_n \sinh \frac{n\pi y}{a} + B_n \cosh \frac{n\pi y}{a} \right) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a}$$

$$v|_{y=0} = 0 \Rightarrow B_n = 0 \quad v|_{y=b} = v - u_0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sinh \frac{n\pi b}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a} = v - u_0$$

$$\Rightarrow A_n \sinh \frac{n\pi b}{a} = \frac{2}{a} \int_0^a (v - u_0) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a} dx = \begin{cases} 0 & n \text{ 为偶数} \\ \frac{4}{n\pi} (v - u_0) & n \text{ 为奇数} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x,y) = u_0 + \frac{4(v - u_0)}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} \frac{\sinh \frac{(2n+1)\pi y}{a}}{\sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{a}}$$

多于两个变量的方程

$$\text{散热片 四周绝热. } \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \kappa \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) = 0 \quad 0 < x < a, 0 < y < b, t > 0$$

$$u_x|_{x=0} = 0 \quad u_x|_{x=a} = 0 \quad u_y|_{y=0} = 0 \quad u_y|_{y=b} = 0 \quad u|_{t=0} = \phi(x, y)$$

$$\because u(t, x, y) = T(t) X(x) Y(y) \quad \frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} + \frac{Y''(y)}{Y(y)} - \frac{1}{\kappa} \frac{T'(t)}{T(t)} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow X''(x) + \mu X(x) = 0 \quad Y''(y) + \nu Y(y) = 0 \quad T'(t) + \lambda \kappa T(t) = 0 \quad \lambda = \mu + \nu$$

$$\mu = 0 \quad X(x) = Ax + B, A = 0 \quad \mu \neq 0 \quad X(x) = A \sin \sqrt{\mu} x + B \cos \sqrt{\mu} x \quad A = 0, B \neq 0, \mu = \left(\frac{n\pi}{a}\right)^2$$

$$Y(y) \text{ 和 } \nu \text{ 同理 } V_m = \left(\frac{m\pi}{b}\right)^2 \quad Y_m(y) = \cos \frac{m\pi y}{b} \quad \lambda_{nm} = \mu_n + V_m$$

$$u(t, x, y) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} A_{nm} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{m\pi y}{b} \exp \left\{ -\left[\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{m\pi}{b}\right)^2 \right] \kappa t \right\}$$

$$\text{利用 } \int_0^a X_n(x) X_{n'}(x) dx = \frac{a}{2} (\delta_{nn'}) \delta_{nn'} \quad \int_0^b Y_m(y) Y_{m'}(y) dy = \frac{b}{2} (\delta_{mm'}) \delta_{mm'}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{mn} = \frac{4}{ab(1+\delta_{m0})(1+\delta_{n0})} \int_0^a dx \int_0^b dy \phi(x,y) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{m\pi y}{b}.$$

非齐次方程有界问题

本征函数法 (本征函数完备) 混合原理法 (把方程的非齐次项变为非齐次边界条件) 特解法

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

$$u|_{t=0} = \phi(x) \quad u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x).$$

(1) 本征函数法

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

$$A^* \lambda \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \{ T_n''(t) X_n(x) - a^2 T_n(t) X_n''(x) \} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} g_n(t) X_n(x) \quad \lambda X_n'' + \lambda_n X_n(x) = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow T_n''(t) + \lambda_n a^2 T_n(t) = g_n(t) \quad \text{由初始条件 } T_n(0) = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \phi(\xi) \sin \frac{n\pi \xi}{l} d\xi = \phi_n$$

$$T_n'(0) = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \psi(\xi) \sin \frac{n\pi \xi}{l} d\xi = \psi_n$$

(2) 混合原理法

$$u(x,t) = \int_0^{\infty} v(x,t,\tau) d\tau \quad u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0 \quad 0 < x < l, t > \tau \quad v|_{t=\tau} = 0 \quad v_t|_{t=\tau} = f(x,\tau)$$

(3) 特解法

$$\text{特解 } w_{tt} - a^2 w_{xx} = f(x,t). \quad \text{设 } u(x,t) = w(x,t) + v(x,t) \quad u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0.$$

$$v|_{x=0} = -w|_{x=0} = 0 \quad v|_{x=l} = -w|_{x=l} = 0 \quad v|_{t=0} = \phi(x) - w|_{t=0} \quad v_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x) - w_t|_{t=0}$$

$$\text{若 } f(x,t) = f(x), \text{ 取 } w(x,t) = w(x) \quad \text{使 } -a^2 w_{xx} = f(x) \quad w|_{x=0} = 0 \quad w|_{x=l} = 0.$$

非齐次边界条件齐次化：以方程非齐次化为代价

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

$$u|_{t=0} = \phi(x) \quad u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \quad 0 < x < l.$$

$$\exists \lambda \quad u(x,t) = v(x,t) + w(x,t) \quad w(x,t) \text{ 满足 } w|_{x=0} = \mu(t) \quad w|_{x=l} = \nu(t).$$

$$v(x,t) \text{ 满足 } v_{tt} - a^2 v_{xx} = -(w_{tt} - a^2 w_{xx}). \quad v|_{x=0} = 0 \quad v|_{x=l} = 0$$

$$v|_{t=0} = \phi(x) - w(x,0) \quad v_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x) - w_t(x,0)$$

$w(x, t)$ 选取: ① $w(x, t) = A(t)x + B(t)$. $B(t) = \mu(t)$ $A(t) = \frac{1}{t}(v(t) - \mu(t))$.

② $w(x, t) = A(t)x^2 + B(t)$. ③ $w(x, t) = A(t)(t-x)^2 + B(t)x^2$ 等.

若能选取 $w_{tt} - a^2 w_{xx} = 0$ 则可以使方程和边界同时齐次化.

正交曲面坐标系

曲面坐标系 (x^1, x^2, x^3) 坐标面为三簇曲面 $x^i = \text{常数}$ ($i=1, 2, 3$)

为了保证 x^1, x^2, x^3 相互独立 $\frac{\partial(x^1, x^2, x^3)}{\partial(x, y, z)} \neq 0$

若过某点的三个坐标曲面相互垂直, 称为正交曲面坐标.

$$ds^2 = dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2 = g_{ij} dx^i dx^j \quad g_{ij} = g_{ji} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x^j} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x^j} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x^j}$$

$(\frac{\partial x}{\partial x^i}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial x^i}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x^i})$ 为 x^i 坐标面的法向量. 坐标面相互垂直 $\Leftrightarrow g_{ij}$ 为对角矩阵, 称为空间的度规

$$\text{令 } g_i = \sqrt{g_{ii}} \quad x^i \text{ 坐标面垂直方向单位弧长 } ds_i = g_i dx^i$$

$$\nabla u = \sum_i \frac{1}{g_i} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x^i}$$

$$\text{散度 } \nabla \cdot \vec{A} = \lim_{V \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{V} \oint_V A_i d\vec{r} = \sum_i \frac{1}{g_1 g_2 g_3} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \left(\frac{g_1 g_2 g_3}{g_i} A_i \right)$$

$$\nabla^2 u = \frac{1}{g_1 g_2 g_3} \sum_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \left(\frac{g_1 g_2 g_3}{g_i^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x^i} \right)$$

Laplace 算符 ∇^2 有空间对称性: 平移, 转动, 反射.

圆形区域的稳定问题

$$\nabla^2 u = 0 \quad r < a \quad u|_{r=a} = f(\theta)$$

$$\nabla^2 u = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} = 0 \quad u(r, \varphi)|_{r=a} = f(\varphi)$$

$$\text{令 } u(r, \varphi) = R(r) \Xi(\varphi) \Rightarrow \frac{r}{R} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dR}{dr} \right) = -\frac{1}{\Xi} \Xi'' = \lambda$$

$$r \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dR}{dr} \right) - \lambda R = 0 \quad \Xi'' + \lambda \Xi = 0 \quad \text{由 } u(r, \varphi) = u(r, \varphi + 2\pi) \quad u'(r, \varphi) = u'(r, \varphi + 2\pi)$$

自然边界条件: $u(r, \varphi)|_{r=0}$ 有界.

$$\text{本征值 } \lambda_0 = 0 \quad \Xi_0(\varphi) = 1 \quad \lambda > 0 \quad \lambda_m = m^2 \quad \Xi_m(\varphi) = \begin{cases} \cos mx \\ \sin mx \end{cases}$$

$$r^2 R'' + rR' - \lambda R = 0 \text{ 这是欧拉方程, } \text{令 } t = \ln r \quad \frac{d^2 R}{dt^2} - \lambda R = 0.$$

$$\lambda_0 = 0, \quad R_0(r) = C_0 + D_0 \ln r \quad \lambda_m = m^2 \quad R_m(r) = C_m r^m + D_m r^{-m}$$

$R|_{r=0}$ 有界 $\Rightarrow D_0 = 0, D_m = 0$.

$$u(r, \varphi) = C_0 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} r^m (C_m \sin m\varphi + C_{m+} \cos m\varphi)$$

$$\text{由 } u(a\varphi) = f(\varphi). \quad C_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(\varphi) d\varphi \quad C_m = \frac{1}{a^m \pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(\varphi) \sin m\varphi d\varphi \quad C_{m+} = \frac{1}{a^{m+1} \pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(\varphi) \cos m\varphi d\varphi$$

一个 $\lambda_m \Rightarrow 2$ 个本征函数，在周期性边界条件出现的简并。

§7.3.亥姆霍兹方程及其变量分离

$$\text{波动方程 } u_{tt} - a^2 \nabla^2 u = 0 \quad \text{分离时间变量 } u(x, y, z, t) = T(t) v(x, y, z)$$

$$\Rightarrow T''(t) + a^2 k^2 T(t) = 0 \quad \nabla^2 v + k^2 v = 0. \quad (\text{亥姆霍兹方程})$$

$$\text{热传导方程 } u_t - D \nabla^2 u = 0 \quad \text{分离} \Rightarrow T' + D k^2 T = 0 \quad \nabla^2 v + k^2 v = 0$$

空间部分都是亥姆霍兹方程。

柱坐标系中亥姆霍兹方程的变量分离。

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + k^2 u = 0 \quad \text{令 } u(r, \varphi, z) = v(r, \varphi) Z(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 Z}{dz^2} + \lambda Z = 0. \quad \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \varphi^2} + (k^2 - \lambda) v = 0. \quad \text{令 } v(r, \varphi) = R(r) \bar{v}(\varphi)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 \bar{v}}{d\varphi^2} + \mu \bar{v} = 0. \quad \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dR}{dr} \right) + (k^2 - \lambda - \frac{\mu}{r^2}) R = 0.$$

周期条件: $\mu = m^2$. ($m = 0, 1, \dots$) $\bar{v} = \begin{cases} \cos m\varphi \\ \sin m\varphi \end{cases}$ Bessel 方程。

若 $r=0$ 在求解空间内, $R|_{r=0}$ 有界 (根据具体问题)

球坐标系的分离变量

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} + k^2 u = 0 \quad \text{令 } u(r, \theta, \varphi) = R(r) S(\theta, \varphi).$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{dR}{dr} \right) + (k^2 - \frac{\lambda}{r^2}) R = 0 \quad \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial S}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial \varphi^2} + \lambda S = 0. \quad \text{令 } S(\theta, \varphi) = \Theta(\theta) \bar{S}(\varphi).$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{d\Theta}{d\theta} \right) + \left(\lambda - \frac{\mu}{\sin^2 \theta} \right) \Theta = 0 \quad \frac{d^2 \bar{S}}{d\varphi^2} + \mu \bar{S} = 0. \quad (\text{周期条件} \Rightarrow \mu = m^2)$$

连带 Legendre 方程

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{d\Theta}{d\theta} \right) + \lambda \Theta = 0 \quad \text{Legendre 方程}$$

§8 常微分方程的本征值问题

§8.1 内积空间

Bessel 不等式: $(\vec{x}, \vec{x}) \geq \sum_{i=1}^k |(\vec{x}_i, \vec{x})|^2$

§8.2 函数空间

在一定区域 (a, b) 上的复平方可积函数 $f(x)$ 构成 \mathbb{C} 上的线性空间 H .

$$(f_1, f_2) = \int_a^b f_1^*(x) f_2(x) dx$$

若对 H 的任一函数 $f(x)$, 总可表示为正交归一集 $\{f_i, i=1, \dots\}$ 的线性组合, 则这组基是完备的.

§8.3 自伴算符的本征值问题 \rightarrow 线性

设 L, M 为 H 上的算符, $Mu, v \in H$, 有 $(v, Lu) = (Mv, u)$.

称 L 与 M 互为伴算符, L 伴算符记为 L^+ .

例: $L = i \frac{d}{dx}$ 遵守条件 $u(a) = u(b)$, $L^+ = L$.

若 $L = L^+$, 称 L 是自伴算符. 方程 $Ly(x) = \lambda y(x)$ 称为自伴算符的本征值问题.

性质1 自伴算符的本征值必为实数.

性质2 不同本征值的本征函数正交.

性质3 L 的全体本征函数构成完备的函数组, 即任何一个 $[a, b]$ 中有连续二阶导数且满足与自伴算符 L 相应边界条件的函数 $f(x)$ 均可按本征函数展开成绝对且一致收敛的级数

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n y_n(x). \quad c_n = \frac{\langle y_n(x), f(x) \rangle}{\langle y_n(x), y_n(x) \rangle}$$

若函数空间为实数空间, 自伴算符也称对称算符. 在复数空间自伴算符也称厄米算符.

§8.4 施图姆-利乌尔 (S-L) 型方程的本征值问题

S-L型方程: $\frac{d}{dx} \left[p(x) \frac{dy}{dx} \right] + [\lambda p(x) - q(x)] y = 0$ λ 为参数
 p, q, p 为实函数

Bessel 方程, 环 Bessel 方程, (连带) Legendre 方程都是 S-L 型方程.

对一般的二阶常微分方程 $y'' + a(x)y' + b(x)y + \lambda c(x)y = 0$

可化为: $\frac{d}{dx} \left(e^{\int a(x) dx} \frac{dy}{dx} \right) + [b(x) e^{\int a(x) dx}] y + \lambda [c(x) e^{\int a(x) dx}] y = 0$

是 S-L 型方程.

$$3) \lambda \hat{L} = -\frac{d}{dx} \left[p(x) \frac{dy}{dx} \right] + q(x) \Rightarrow SL型方程 \hat{L}y(x) = \lambda p(x) y(x).$$

加上齐次一、二、三类边界条件或周期条件或自然边界条件，构成SL型方程本征值问题

$$\hat{L}u(x) = \sqrt{p(x)} y(x), \quad \hat{L}u(x) = \lambda u(x), \quad \hat{L} = -\frac{d}{dx} \left[\tilde{p}(x) \frac{dy}{dx} \right] + \tilde{q}(x).$$

$$\tilde{p}(x) = \frac{P(x)}{p(x)}, \quad \tilde{q}(x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{p(x)}} \frac{d}{dx} p(x) \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{\sqrt{p(x)}} + \frac{q(x)}{p(x)}.$$

$$\text{设 } p(x) = 1. \quad \text{各式一、二、三类齐次边界条件} \quad \begin{cases} \alpha_1 y'(a) + \alpha_2 y(a) = 0 \\ \beta_1 y'(b) + \beta_2 y(b) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2 \text{ 为实数}, \quad |\alpha_1|^2 + |\alpha_2|^2 \neq 0, \quad |\beta_1|^2 + |\beta_2|^2 \neq 0.$$

若 $u(x), v(x)$ 满足上述边界条件

$$\int_a^b u^* L v dx = \int_a^b [Lu]^* v dx \Rightarrow L \text{ 为自伴算符}.$$

§8.5 SL型方程本征值的简并现象

定理1：若 SL型方程本征值问题的一个本征函数为复函数，且其实部与虚部线性无关，则此本征值问题是二重简并的。

$$(L(f+ig)) = \lambda(f+ig) \Rightarrow Lf = \lambda f \quad Lg = \lambda g$$

(注意，SL型方程是二阶，最高项互简并。物理意义：若 $[H, H] = 0$ ，能级不简并则能量本征函数是实的，反之若是复的说明能级简并)

定理2：设 $y_1(x)$ 与 $y_2(x)$ 为 SL型方程本征值的两个实的且线性无关的本征函数，且满足各式一、二、三类边界条件，则 $y_1(x)$ 与 $y_2(x)$ 对应不同本征值 λ 。

\Rightarrow 在一、二、三类边界条件或有界条件下 SL型方程本征值问题不可能有简并，只有在周期条件下才有可能发生简并。

§9. 球函数

$$(\nabla^2 + k^2)u = 0 \quad \text{连带 Legendre 方程: } \frac{1}{\sin\theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\sin\theta \frac{dy}{d\theta} \right) + \left(\lambda - \frac{\mu}{\sin^2\theta} \right) y = 0.$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \cos\theta, \\ y = \theta \end{cases} \quad \frac{d}{dx} \left[(1-x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} \right] + \left[\lambda - \frac{\mu}{1-x^2} \right] y = 0 \quad (-1 \leq x \leq 1)$$

§9.1 Legendre 方程的解

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[(1-x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} \right] + \lambda y = 0 \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \frac{2x}{1-x^2} \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{\lambda y}{1-x^2} = 0$$

三个奇点: $x = \pm 1, \infty$. 在奇点外 方程解在复平面解析.

$x=0$ 为奇点, $|x| < 1$ 圆内解析, $x=0$ 处展开 $y(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k x^k$

$$\Rightarrow c_{k+2} = \frac{k(k+1)}{(k+2)(k+1)} c_k$$

$$y_1(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_{2k} x^{2k}, \quad y_2(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_{2k+1} x^{2k+1} \quad \text{收敛半径为 1}$$

$$x \rightarrow \pm 1 \quad c_n = \frac{(n-1)(n-2) \dots -\lambda}{n(n-1)} c_{n-2} = \dots = \frac{1}{n} \left[1 - \frac{\lambda}{(n-1)(n-2)} \right] \dots \left[1 - \frac{\lambda}{n(n+1)} \right] c_0$$

$$\text{当 } n \text{ 足够大, } c_n \sim \frac{M}{n} \quad y_1(x) \sim \sum_{k=N}^{\infty} \frac{M}{2n} x^{2n} \quad y_2(x) \sim \sum_{k=N}^{\infty} \frac{M}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$$

$\Rightarrow x \rightarrow 1$ 时 $y_1(x)$ 与 $y_2(x)$ 级数都发散

但若 $\lambda = l(l+1)$ ($l=0, 1, 2, \dots$) 时 $y_1(x)$ 与 $y_2(x)$ 其中之一被截断, 成为 l 次多项式

$$\begin{cases} c_l = \frac{(2l)!}{2^l (l!)^2} \\ c_k = \frac{(k+2)(k+1)}{k(k+1) - l(l+1)} c_{k+2} = - \frac{(k+2)(k+1)}{(l-k)(l+k+1)} c_{k+2} \end{cases}$$

$$c_{l-2} = - \frac{l(l-1)}{2(2l-1)} c_l = - \frac{(2l-2)!}{2^l (l-1)! (l-2)!}$$

$$\Rightarrow c_{l-2n} = (-1)^n \frac{(2l-2n)!}{2^l (l-n)! (l-2n)! n!} \quad n=0, 1, 2, \dots, \left[\frac{l}{2} \right]$$

$$P_l(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{l}{2} \right]} (-1)^k \frac{(2l-2k)!}{2^k k! (l-k)! (l-2k)!} x^{l-2k}$$

$$P_0(x) = 1 \quad P_1(x) = x \quad P_2(x) = \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1) \quad P_l(1) = 1$$

§3. 第二类勒让德函数

$$a_l(x) = P_l(x) \int \frac{e^{\int 2x dx}}{[P_l(x)]^2} dx = P_l(x) \int \frac{dx}{(1-x^2) P_l(x)^2}$$

$x=\pm 1$ 时发散.

$$a_0(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} \quad a_1(x) = \frac{1}{2} P_1(x) \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} - 1$$

$$a_2(x) = \frac{1}{2} P_2(x) \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} - \frac{3}{2}x \quad a_3(x) = \frac{1}{2} P_3(x) \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} - \frac{5}{2}x^2 + \frac{2}{3}$$

方程通解 $y_l(x) = \underbrace{C_1 P_l(x)}_{x=\pm 1 \text{ 有界}} + \underbrace{C_2 a_l(x)}_{x=\pm 1 \text{ 发散}}$

§4 勒让德多项式的微积分表示

$$P_l(x) = \frac{1}{2^l l!} \frac{d^l}{dx^l} (x^2 - 1)^l \quad (\text{Rodrigues公式, 罗巨格公式})$$

由高阶导数公式, $f^{(n)}(z) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(\eta) d\eta}{(\eta - z)^{n+1}}$

$$P_l(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \frac{1}{2^l} \oint \frac{(x^2 - 1)^l}{(\eta - x)^{l+1}} d\eta \quad (\text{施列夫利积分})$$

令 C 为圆周, 圆心在 $x > 1$, 半径为 $\sqrt{x^2 - 1}$ $C \perp \eta - x = \sqrt{x^2 - 1} e^{i\varphi}$ $d\eta = i \sqrt{x^2 - 1} e^{i\varphi} d\varphi$

$$P_l(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \frac{1}{2^l} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{[(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1} e^{i\varphi})^2 - 1]^l}{(\sqrt{x^2 - 1})^{l+1} (e^{i\varphi})^{l+1}} (i \sqrt{x^2 - 1} e^{i\varphi}) d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{x^2 + 2x\sqrt{x^2 - 1} e^{i\varphi} + (x^2 - 1) e^{2i\varphi} - 1}{2\sqrt{x^2 - 1} e^{i\varphi}} d\varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow P_l(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi (x + i\sqrt{1-x^2} \cos \varphi)^l d\varphi. \quad (\text{拉普拉斯积分})$$

令 $x = \cos \theta$, $P_l(\cos \theta) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta \cos \varphi)^l d\varphi$

不难看出 $P_l(1) = 1$ $P_l(-1) = (-1)^l$

$$|P_l(\cos \theta)| \leq \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi |\cos \theta + i \sin \theta \cos \varphi|^l d\varphi \leq 1 \quad (|x| < 1 \text{ 时})$$

由 $(x^2 - 1)^l = (x - 1)^l (2 + (x - 1))^l = \sum_{n=0}^l \frac{l!}{n!(l-n)!} 2^{l-n} (x - 1)^{l+n}$

$$P^{(l)}(x) = \frac{1}{2^l l!} \frac{d^l}{dx^l} (x^2 - 1)^l = \sum_{n=0}^l \frac{1}{n!(l-n)!} 2^{-n} \frac{d^l}{dx^l} (x - 1)^{l+n} = \sum_{n=0}^l \frac{1}{n!(l-n)!} \frac{(l+n)!}{n!} \left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right)^n$$

$$P^{(l)}(x) = \sum_{n=0}^l \frac{1}{(n!)^2} \frac{(l+n)!}{(l-n)!} \left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right)^n$$

§ 9.5 勒让德多项式的正交归一性

$$\boxed{\int_{-1}^1 P_k(x) P_l(x) dx = \delta_{kl} \frac{2}{2l+1}}$$

证明如下：

定理：若 $f(x)$ 为 k 次多项式， $k < l$ ，则 $f(x)$ 与 $P_l(x)$ 正交。

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^1 f(x) P_l(x) dx &= \frac{1}{2^l l!} \int_{-1}^1 f(x) \frac{d^l}{dx^l} (x^2 - 1)^l dx = \frac{1}{2^l l!} \left[\left[f(x) \frac{d^{l-1}}{dx^{l-1}} (x^2 - 1)^l \right]_{-1}^1 \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \int_{-1}^1 f'(x) \frac{d^{l-1}}{dx^{l-1}} (x^2 - 1)^l dx \right]. \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d^k}{dx^k} (x^2 - 1)^l = 0 \quad (x = \pm 1, k < l)$$

继续递归，假设 $k < l$ ， $f^{(k)}(x) = \text{常数}$ ，

$$\int_{-1}^1 f(k) P_l(x) dx = \frac{(-1)^k}{2^k k!} f^{(k)}(x) \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d^{k-k}}{dx^{k-k}} (x^2 - 1)^k dx = \frac{(-1)^k f^{(k)}(x)}{2^k k!} \left[\frac{d^{k-k-1}}{dx^{k-k-1}} (x^2 - 1)^k \right]_{-1}^1 = 0$$

$k < l$ 时 $f(x) = P_k(x)$ ； $k > l$ 时 $f(x) = P_l(x)$ 。由上得 $\int_{-1}^1 P_k(x) P_l(x) dx = 0 \quad (k \neq l)$

$$N_l^2 = \int_{-1}^1 P_l(x)^2 dx = \frac{(-1)^l}{2^l l!} \frac{d^l P_l(x)}{dx^l} \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 - 1)^l dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 - 1)^l dx &= (-1)^l \int_{-1}^1 (1+x)^l (1-x)^l dx \stackrel{t=\frac{1+x}{2}}{=} (-1)^l \int_0^1 2^{2l+1} t^l (1-t)^l dt \\ &= (-1)^l 2^{2l+1} B(l+1, l+1) = (-1)^l 2^{2l+1} \frac{(l!)^2}{(2l+1)!} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d^l P_l(x)}{dx^l} = C_l \cdot l! = \frac{(2l)!}{2^l l!} \Rightarrow N_l^2 = \frac{2}{2l+1}$$

$[-1, 1]$ 分段连续的函数 $f(x)$ 可展开为 $f(x) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} c_l P_l(x)$ ， $c_l = \frac{2l+1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 f(x) P_l(x) dx$ 。

$$\text{例: } \int_0^1 x^\alpha P_l(x) dx \quad (\alpha > 1)$$

$$P_l(x) = a_0 x^l + a_1 x^{l-1} + a_2 x^{l-2} + \dots \quad \# \left[\frac{l}{2} \right] + 1 \text{ 项}$$

$$\int_0^1 x^\alpha P_l(x) dx = \frac{a_0}{l+\alpha+1} + \frac{a_1}{l+\alpha-1} + \frac{a_2}{l+\alpha-2} + \dots = \frac{f(\alpha)}{(\alpha+l+1)(\alpha+l-1)\dots(\alpha+1)}$$

$$P_l(1) = a_0 + a_1 + \dots = 1 \Rightarrow f(\alpha) \text{ 最高次幂系数为 1}$$

$$\alpha = -2 \text{ 时, } \int_0^1 x^\alpha P_l(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^\alpha P_l(x) dx = 0$$

$\Rightarrow f(\alpha)$ 中有 $(\alpha - l+2)$ 的因子，同理有 $(\alpha - l+4) \dots$ $\alpha \not\equiv (\alpha-1)$ 的因子。

$$\text{为偶数 } l \rightarrow 2l \quad \int_0^1 x^\alpha P_{2l}(x) dx = \frac{(\alpha-2l+2)(\alpha-2l+4)\dots\alpha}{(\alpha+2l+1)(\alpha+2l-1)\dots(\alpha+1)}$$

$$\text{为偶数 } l \rightarrow 2l+1 \quad \int_0^1 x^\alpha P_{2l+1}(x) dx = \frac{(\alpha-2l+1)(\alpha-2l+3)\dots(\alpha-1)}{(\alpha+2l+2)(\alpha+2l)\dots(\alpha+2)}$$

§9.6 勒让德多项式的生成函数

定义：设函数 $g(t)$ 在 $t=0$ 某邻域内展开为收敛级数 $g(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n t^n$ 则 $g(t)$ 为序列 $\{a_n\}$ 的生成函数或母函数。

若 $K(z, t)$ 在 (z, t) 某区域内展开为 z, t 的收敛级数 $K(z, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n(z) t^n$, 则 $K(z, t)$ 为函数序列 $\{f_n(z)\}$ 的生成函数。

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2xt+t^2}} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(x) t^l}$$

设 $t \in \mathbb{C}$, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2xt+t^2}}$ 在 $t=0$ 邻域解析, 展开为 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n(x) t^n$

$$c_n(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{(1-2xt+t^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{t^{n+1}} dt \quad \leftarrow (1-2xt+t^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 - tu.$$

$$t = \frac{2(u-x)}{u^2-1} \quad dt = -2 \frac{1-2xu+u^2}{(u^2-1)^2} du \quad (1-2xt+t^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{u^2-1}{1-2xu+u^2}.$$

$$c_n(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{(u^2-1)^n}{2^n (u-x)^{n+1}} du = P_n(x).$$

$$x=\pm 1, \quad (1-2t+t^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = (1-t)^{-1} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (\pm t)^l \Rightarrow P_l(1) = 1 \\ P_l(-1) = (-)^l.$$

§9.7 勒让德多项式的递推关系

$$(1-2xt+t^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(x) t^l \quad ①$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \quad \Rightarrow \quad (x-t)(1-2xt+t^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} l P_l(x) t^{l-1} \quad ②$$

$$② \times (1-2xt+t^2) \quad (x-t) \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(x) t^l = (1-2xt+t^2) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} l P_l(x) t^{l-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{(l+1)P_{l+1}(x) + lP_{l-1}(x)}_{P_l(x) - xP_0(x) = 0} = (2l+1)xP_l(x). \quad l \geq 1, \quad ③$$

$$P_0(x) - xP_0(x) = 0 \quad l=0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Rightarrow t(1-2xt+t^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l'(x) t^l.$$

$$\Rightarrow t \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(x) t^l = (1-2xt+t^2) \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l'(x) t^l.$$

$$\Rightarrow P_l(x) = P_{l+1}'(x) - 2xP_l'(x) + P_{l-1}'(x) \quad ④$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \textcircled{③} \text{ 与 } ④ \Rightarrow P_{l+1}'(x) = xP_l'(x) + (l+1)P_l(x). \quad \textcircled{⑤}$$

$$④ \text{ 与 } ⑤ \text{ 相减 } P_{l+1}'(x) \Rightarrow xP_l'(x) - P_{l-1}'(x) = lP_l(x) \quad \textcircled{⑥}$$

$$③ \text{ 与 } ⑥ \text{ 相除 } P_l'(x) \Rightarrow (2l+1)P_l(x) = P_{l+1}'(x) - P_{l-1}'(x) \quad \textcircled{⑦}$$

$$③ \text{ 中 } l \rightarrow l-1 \text{ 与 } ⑦ \text{ 相除 } P_{l-1}'(x) \Rightarrow (x^2-1)P_l'(x) = l x P_l(x) - l P_{l-1}(x) \quad \textcircled{⑧}$$

例: $\int_{-1}^1 x P_m(x) P_n(x) dx$. 由 ③, $x P_m(x) = \frac{1}{2m+1} [(m+1) P_{m+1}(x) + m P_{m-1}(x)]$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-1}^1 x P_m(x) P_n(x) dx = \begin{cases} \frac{2n}{4n^2-1} & m=n-1 \\ \frac{2(n+1)}{(2n+3)(2n+1)} & m=n+1 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$\int_x^1 P_n(x) P_m(x) dx = \frac{(1-x^2) [P_n'(x) P_m(x) - P_m'(x) P_n(x)]}{n(n+1) - m(m+1)}$$

证明: 勒让德方程 $\frac{d}{dx} \left[(1-x^2) \frac{dP_n}{dx} \right] + n(n+1) P_n = 0 \quad \textcircled{①} \quad \frac{d}{dx} \left[(1-x^2) \frac{dP_m}{dx} \right] + m(m+1) P_m = 0 \quad \textcircled{②}$

$$\int_x^1 [P_m \times \textcircled{①} - P_n \times \textcircled{②}] dx = [n(n+1) - m(m+1)] \int_x^1 P_m(x) P_n(x) dx = (1-x^2) [P_n'(x) P_m(x) - P_m'(x) P_n(x)],$$

§9.8 应用

§9.9 连带勒让德函数.

$$\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{d\Phi}{d\theta} \right) + \left(\lambda - \frac{\mu}{\sin^2 \theta} \right) \Phi = 0 \quad \frac{d^2 \Phi}{d\theta^2} + \mu \Phi = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \mu = m^2 \quad (\text{固有解})$$

$$\lambda = l(l+1) \quad (\text{自然边界条件 } \Phi(\theta=0) \text{ 有解}) \quad \text{令 } x = \cos \theta, \quad \Phi(x) = (1-x^2)^{\frac{m}{2}} Y(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-x^2) Y'' - 2(m+1)x Y' + [l(l+1) - m(m+1)] Y = 0$$

勒让德方程 $(1-x^2) p'' - 2xp' + l(l+1)p = 0 \quad \text{对 } x \text{ 的 } m \text{ 阶微分},$

$$(1-x^2) p^{(m)''} - 2(m+1)x p^{(m)'} + [l(l+1) - m(m+1)] p^{(m)} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow P_l^{(m)}(x) = (1-x^2)^{\frac{m}{2}} \frac{d^m P_l(x)}{dx^m} \quad m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, l.$$

微分表示 $P_l^{(m)}(x) = (1-x^2)^{m/2} \frac{1}{2^l l!} \frac{d^{l+m}}{dx^{l+m}} (x^2-1)^l$

$m \rightarrow -m$, 方程不变, 扩广微分表示为 $P_l^{-m}(x) = (1-x^2)^{-m/2} \frac{1}{2^l l!} \frac{d^{l-m}}{dx^{l-m}} (x^2-1)^l$

$$P_l^{-m}(x) = (-1)^m \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!} P_l^m(x).$$

$$\text{正交性: } \int_{-1}^1 P_l^m(x) P_k^m(x) dx = \frac{2}{2l+1} \frac{(l+m)!}{(l-m)!} \delta_{lk}.$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 P_l^m(x) P_l^n(x) dx = \frac{1}{m} \frac{(l+m)!}{(l-m)!} \delta_{mn} \quad (m, n \geq 0).$$

$$\text{广义傅里叶展开} \quad f(\theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} f_l^m P_l^m(\cos\theta) \quad l > m.$$

注: 连带勒让德方程的本征值是 l , m 是固定的.

§9.10. 球函数

$$\nabla^2 u - k^2 u = 0. \quad u(r, \theta, \varphi) = R(r) Y(\theta, \varphi).$$

$$Y_l^m(\theta, \varphi) \rightarrow P_l^m(\cos\theta) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sin m\varphi \\ \cos m\varphi \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} l=0, 1, \dots \\ m=0, 1, \dots, l. \end{array}$$

$$\text{又取 } Y_l^m = P_l^{lm}(\cos\theta) e^{im\varphi} \quad l=0, 1, \dots \quad m=0, \pm 1, \dots, \pm l.$$

$$\text{正交性} \quad \underbrace{\int_0^\pi \sin\theta d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi}_{\int d\Omega} \cdot Y_l^m(\cos\theta)^* Y_k^n(\cos\theta) = 0 \quad \text{除非 } l \neq k, m \neq n.$$

$$\int d\Omega |S_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)|^2 = \frac{(l+|m|)!}{(l-|m|)!} \frac{4\pi}{2l+1} \quad S_{lm} = P_l^{lm} e^{im\varphi}.$$

$$\text{广义傅里叶展开} \quad f(\theta, \varphi) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l C_l^m P_l^{lm}(\cos\theta) e^{im\varphi}$$

$$C_l^m = \frac{2l+1}{4\pi} \frac{(l-|m|)!}{(l+|m|)!} \int d\Omega P_l^{lm}(\cos\theta) e^{-im\varphi} f(\theta, \varphi).$$

$$\text{递推关系} \quad (2l+1) \times P_l(x) = (l+1) P_{l+1}(x) + l P_{l-1}(x) \quad ①$$

$$\frac{d^m \Phi}{dx^m} \Rightarrow (2l+1) \times P_l^{(m)}(x) + m(2l+1) P_l^{(m-1)}(x) = (l+1) P_{l+1}^{(m)}(x) + l P_{l-1}^{(m)}(x)$$

$$\times (1-x^2)^{\frac{m}{2}} \Rightarrow (2l+1) \times P_l^{(m)}(x) = (l+m) P_{l-1}^m + ((l-m+1)) P_{l+1}^m$$

$$\text{类似: } (2l+1) (1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} P_l^m(x) = P_{l+1}^{m+1} - P_{l-1}^{m+1}$$

$$(2l+1) (1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} P_l^m = (l+m)(l+m-1) P_{l-1}^{m-1} - (l-m+1)(l-m+2) P_{l+1}^{m-1}$$

$$(2l+1) (1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dP_l^m}{dx} = (l+1)(l+m) P_{l-1}^m - l(l-m+1) P_{l+1}^m$$

$$\text{正交归一表达式 } Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) = \frac{1}{N_l^m} Y_l^m(\theta, \varphi) = \sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{4\pi}} \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!} P_l^{(m)}(\cos\theta) e^{im\varphi}$$

$$\text{也有 } Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) = \frac{1}{N_l^m} (-1)^m Y_l^m(\theta, \varphi)$$

$$\text{应用: } \hat{L}^2 = -\hbar^2 \left[\frac{1}{\sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} \left(\sin\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial\varphi^2} \right] \quad \hat{L}^2 Y_{lm} = l(l+1)\hbar^2 Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)$$

$$\hat{L}_z = \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi} \quad \hat{L}_z Y_{lm} = m\hbar Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)$$

§9.12. 矢量谐函数叠加公式

$$(\theta, \varphi) \text{ 与 } (\theta', \varphi') \text{ 方向夹角 } \gamma \quad \cos\gamma = \cos\theta\cos\theta' + \sin\theta\sin\theta' \cos(\varphi-\varphi')$$

$$P_l(\cos\gamma) = \frac{4\pi}{2l+1} \sum_{m=-l}^l Y_{lm}(\theta) Y_{lm}^*(\theta')$$

$$\text{又写成 } P_l(\cos\gamma) = P_l(\cos\theta)P_l(\cos\theta') + 2 \sum_{m=1}^l \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!} P_l^m(\cos\theta) P_l^m(\cos\theta') \cos m(\varphi-\varphi')$$

$$\text{证明: } \delta(\lambda - \lambda') = \sum_{l,m} Y_{lm}^*(\lambda') Y_{lm}(\lambda) \quad \delta(\lambda - \lambda') \text{ 与夹角 } \gamma \text{ 有关, 取 } \lambda' \text{ 为 } \theta = 0 \text{ 方向}$$

$$\delta(\lambda - \lambda') = \sum_l d_l P_l(\cos\gamma) \quad d_l = \frac{2l+1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \delta(\lambda - \lambda') P_l(\cos\gamma) d(\cos\gamma)$$

$$= \frac{2l+1}{4\pi} \int d\lambda \delta(\lambda - \lambda') P_l(\cos\gamma)$$

$$= \frac{2l+1}{4\pi}$$

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{|r - r'|} = \begin{cases} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(\cos\gamma) \frac{r_e^l}{r_s^{l+1}} \\ \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l \frac{4\pi}{2l+1} Y_{lm}^*(\theta', \varphi') Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) \frac{r_e^l}{r_s^{l+1}} \end{cases}$$

§ 10. 柱函数

§ 10.1 Bessel 方程

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dR}{dr} \right) + \left(k^2 - \lambda - \frac{\mu}{r^2} \right) R = 0$$

若 $k^2 - \lambda \neq 0$, 令 $\lambda = \sqrt{k^2 - \mu}$ 令 $y(x) = R(r)$

$$\frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx} \left(x \frac{dy}{dx} \right) + \left(1 - \frac{\mu^2}{x^2} \right) y = 0 \quad (\mu = \nu^2 = m^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dx} + \left(1 - \frac{\mu^2}{x^2} \right) y = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{奇点 } x=0 \text{ 正IR奇点, } \rightarrow \infty \\ x=\infty \text{ 非正IR奇点.} \end{array}$$

§ 10.2 Bessel 函数与 Neumann 函数

$$\nu \notin \mathbb{Z} \text{ 时, } J_{\pm\nu}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-)^k}{k! \Gamma(k \pm \nu + 1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k \pm \nu} \quad \text{线性无关}$$

($\pm\nu$ 阶 第一类 Bessel 函数)

$$\nu \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ 时, } J_{\pm n}(x) \text{ 线性相关 } J_{-n}(x) = (-1)^n J_n(x) \quad \text{取其中一个解为 } J_n(x).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{第二个解 } h_n(x) &= \lim_{\nu \rightarrow n} \frac{\cos \nu \pi J_\nu(x) - J_{-\nu}(x)}{\sin \nu \pi} = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{\partial J_\nu}{\partial \nu} - (-1)^n \frac{\partial J_{-n}}{\partial \nu} \right]_{\nu=n} \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} J_n(x) h_n(x) - \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{(n-k-1)!}{k!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k-n} - \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-)^k}{k!(n+k)!} \left[\psi(n+k+1) + \psi(k+1) \right] \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k+1} \end{aligned}$$

(n 二类 Bessel 函数, Neumann 函数)

§ 10.3 Bessel 函数基本性质

对 $\nu^2 = m^2$ 的整数 m Bessel 函数

$$1. J_{-n}(x) \text{ 与 } J_n(x) \text{ 线性相关 } J_{-n}(x) = (-1)^n J_n(x)$$

$$\text{证: } J_{-n}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-)^k}{k! \Gamma(k-n+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k-n} \quad k < n \text{ 时 } \Gamma(k-n+1) \rightarrow \infty,$$

$$\begin{aligned} J_{-n}(x) &= \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} \frac{(-)^k}{k! \Gamma(k-n+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k-n} \stackrel{k=l+n}{=} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-)^{n+l}}{(n+l)! l!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2l+n} \\ &= (-1)^n J_n(x) \end{aligned}$$

2. $J_n(x)$ 具有奇偶性 $\underline{J_n(-x) = (-)^n J_n(x)}$

3. $J_n(x)$ 的生成函数 $\exp\left[\frac{x}{2}(t - \frac{1}{t})\right] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(x) t^n \quad 0 < |t| < \infty$

加法公式

$$J_n(x+y) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} J_k(x) J_{n-k}(y)$$

4. $J_n(x)$ 的积分表示.

$$J_n(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos(x \sin \theta - n\theta) d\theta$$

证. 令 $t = e^{i\theta}$, $e^{ix \sin \theta} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(x) e^{in\theta} \Rightarrow J_n(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{ix \sin \theta} (e^{in\theta})^n d\theta$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BP } J_n(x) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [\cos(x \sin \theta - n\theta) + i \sin(x \sin \theta - n\theta)] d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos(x \sin \theta - n\theta) d\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$J_0(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos(x \sin \theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(x \sin \theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{ix \sin \theta} d\theta \quad \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin(x \sin \theta) d\theta = 0 \right)$$

5. 令 $t = ie^{i\theta}$. $e^{ix \cos \theta} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(x) i^n e^{in\theta} = J_0(x) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [i^n J_n(x) e^{in\theta} + J_{-n}(x) i^{-n} e^{-in\theta}]$

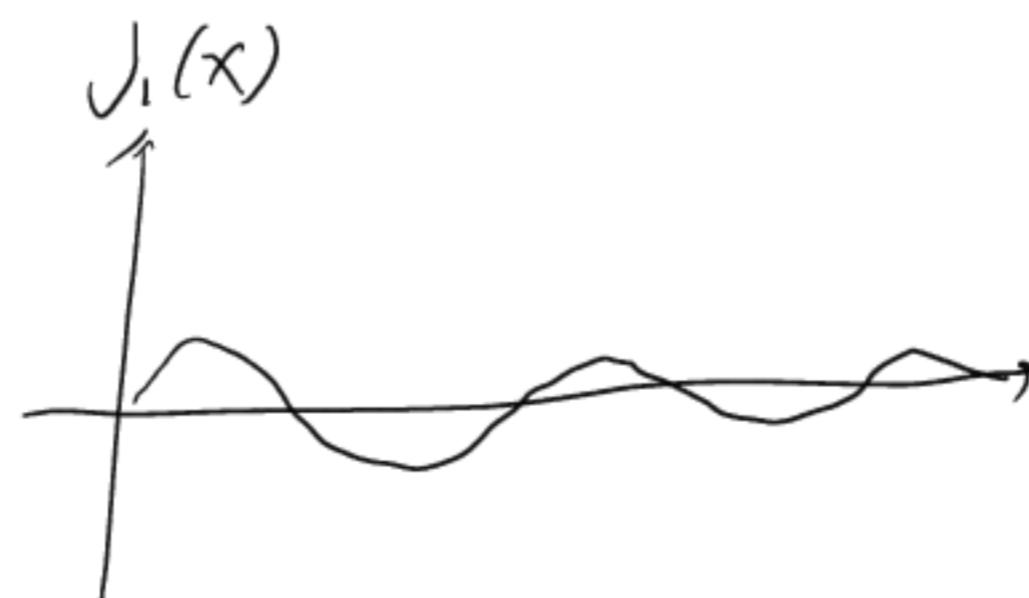
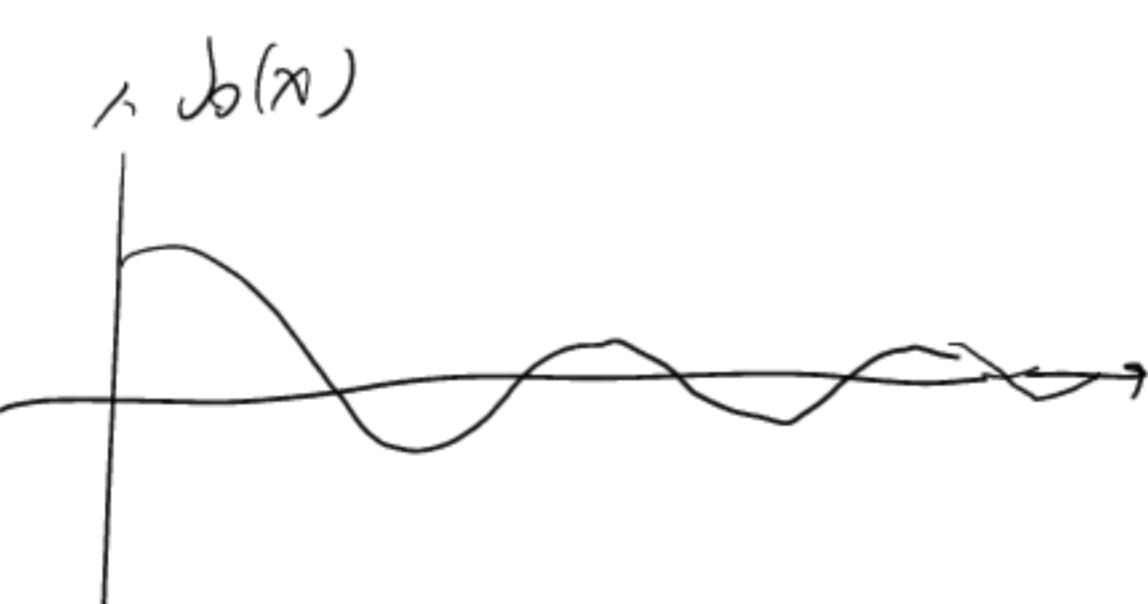
$$\begin{aligned} &= J_0(x) + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} i^n J_n(x) \cos n\theta. \quad \text{令 } x = kr, \\ &\quad e^{ikr \cos \theta} = J_0(kr) + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} i^n J_n(kr) \cos n\theta. \quad (\text{平面波按柱面波展开}) \end{aligned}$$

两边对 θ 积分

$$J_0(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{ix \cos \theta} d\theta$$

6. 实数阶 Bessel 函数的零点.

$v \in \mathbb{Z}$ 或为 $v > -1$ 的实数时, $J_v(x)$ 有 v 个零点, 全部为实数, 对称地分布在实轴两侧.



Bessel 函数为变形的正弦余弦函数, 其自身没有本征值问题.

§ 10.4 Bessel 函数的递推关系

$$\frac{d}{dx} [x^\nu J_\nu(x)] = x^\nu J_{\nu-1}(x) \quad \frac{d}{dx} [x^{-\nu} J_\nu(x)] = -x^{-\nu} J_{\nu+1}(x)$$

证明：从级数展开出发。从上面两式出发得到

$$J_{\nu-1}(x) - J_{\nu+1}(x) = 2J_\nu'(x) \quad J_{\nu-1}(x) + J_{\nu+1}(x) = \frac{2\nu}{x} J_\nu(x).$$

$J_0(x)$ 与 $J_1(x)$ 为基本的，其它函数如 $J_n(x)$ 均可从 $J_0(x)$ 与 $J_1(x)$ 导出。

$\nu=0$ 时又有 $J_0'(x) = -J_1(x)$.

$J_\nu(x)$ 与 $J_\nu(x)$ 递推关系完全一致。具有上述递推关系的函数定义为柱函数。柱函数一定满足 Bessel 方程。

$$\text{证: } \begin{cases} C_\nu'(x) + \frac{\nu}{x} C_\nu(x) = C_{\nu-1}(x) & \textcircled{5} \\ C_\nu'(x) - \frac{\nu}{x} C_\nu(x) = -C_{\nu+1}(x) & \textcircled{6} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{5}' \quad C_\nu'' + \frac{\nu}{x} C_\nu' - \frac{\nu}{x^2} C_\nu = C_{\nu-1}' \quad \textcircled{7}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \stackrel{\nu \rightarrow \nu-1}{\text{代入}} \textcircled{5}: \quad C_{\nu-1}' = \frac{\nu-1}{x} C_{\nu-1} - C_\nu = \frac{\nu-1}{x} \left[C_\nu' + \frac{\nu}{x} C_\nu \right] - C_\nu$$

$$\textcircled{7} \text{ 代入: } C_\nu'' + \frac{\nu}{x} C_\nu' - \frac{\nu}{x^2} C_\nu = \frac{\nu-1}{x} C_\nu' + \left(\frac{\nu(\nu-1)}{x^2} - 1 \right) C_\nu$$

$$\Rightarrow C_\nu'' + \frac{1}{x} C_\nu' + \left(1 - \frac{\nu^2}{x^2} \right) C_\nu = 0 \quad \text{即 Bessel 方程}$$

$$\text{例: 计算 } \int_0^1 (1-x^2) J_0(\mu x) x dx \quad (J_0(\mu) = 0)$$

$$\text{由第一个递推关系, } \text{原式} = \int_0^1 (1-x^2) \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{d}{dx} [x J_1(\mu x)] dx = \frac{2}{\mu} \int_0^1 x^2 J_1(\mu x) dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\mu^2} \left[x^2 J_2(\mu x) \right] \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{\mu^2} J_2(\mu)$$

$$\nu=1 \text{ 时有 } \begin{cases} J_0(\mu) - J_2(\mu) = 2J_1'(\mu) \\ J_0(\mu) + J_2(\mu) = \frac{2}{\mu^2} J_1(\mu) \end{cases} \quad \text{原式} = \frac{4}{\mu^3} J_1(\mu)$$

§10.5 Bessel 函数渐近展开

$$x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时}, J_\nu(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\nu+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^\nu + O(x^{\nu+2}). \quad \nu > 0 \text{ 时 } J_\nu(x) \rightarrow 0 \quad (x \rightarrow 0)$$

$$x \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时}, J_\nu(x) \sim \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos\left(x - \frac{\nu\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \quad |\arg x| < \pi.$$

($J_\nu(kr)$ 可理解为柱面波)

$J_0(0) > 0$, 但 $J_n(0) = 0 \quad (n \geq 1)$

若 $x \rightarrow 0$, $\operatorname{Re} \nu > 0$, $N_\nu(x)$ 行为由 $J_\nu(x)$ 决定 $N_\nu(x) \sim -\frac{\Gamma(\nu)}{\pi} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{-\nu}$

$$N_0(x) \sim \frac{2}{\pi} \ln \frac{x}{2} \quad \text{在 } x=0 \text{ 是发散的.}$$

若 $x \rightarrow \infty$, $N_\nu(x) \sim \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin\left(x - \frac{\nu\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \quad |\arg x| < \pi$

由 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 的渐近行为, 31 A Hankel 函数. (第三类 Bessel 函数)

$$H_\nu^{(1)}(x) = J_\nu(x) + i N_\nu(x) \sim \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} e^{i(x - \frac{\nu\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4})} \quad \text{发散波}$$

$$H_\nu^{(2)}(x) = J_\nu(x) - i N_\nu(x) \sim \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} e^{-i(x - \frac{\nu\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4})} \quad \text{会聚波.}$$

§10.6 Bessel 方程的本征值问题

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left[r \frac{dR(r)}{dr} \right] + \left(k^2 - \frac{m^2}{r^2} \right) R(r) = 0 \quad (k^2 \text{ 为本征值}) \right.$$

$$R(0) \text{ 有界} \quad R'(0) \sin \theta + R(0) \cos \theta = 0$$

方程 $J_m'(k_i a) \sin \theta + J_m(k_i a) \cos \theta = 0$ 的第 i 个非负 重点, k_i

上述本征值问题本征值为 k_i^2 本征函数为 $J_m(k_i r)$.

正交性:

$$\int_0^a J_m(k_{ni} r) J_m(k_{nj} r) r dr = \delta_{ij} \frac{a^2}{2} [J_m'(k_{ni} a)]^2$$

完备性: 若 $f(r)$ 在 $[0, a]$ 上连续, 且只有有限个极点或极点, 则可按 $J_m(k_i r)$ 展开:

$$f(r) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} b_i J_m(k_i r) \quad b_i = \frac{\int_0^a f(r) J_m(k_i r) r dr}{\int_0^a J_m^2(k_i r) r dr}$$

10.10 变型 Bessel 函数

Bessel 方程 $\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dR(r)}{dr} \right) + \left(\kappa^2 - \lambda - \frac{\nu^2}{r^2} \right) R(r) = 0$

变型的 Bessel 方程 $\frac{dy}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{t} \frac{dy}{dt} - \left(1 + \frac{\nu^2}{t^2} \right) y(t) = 0$

解为 $J_\nu(x) = J_\nu(it) = i^\nu \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k! \Gamma(k+\nu+1)} \left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^{2k+\nu}$

其中实数部分 $I_\nu(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k! \Gamma(k+\nu+1)} \left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^{2k+\nu}$ 为虚部是 Bessel 函数
变型 Bessel 函数

$x \in \mathbb{R}$ 第一类变型 Bessel 函数 $I_\nu(x) = e^{-i\nu\pi/2} J_\nu(x e^{i\pi/2})$ $I_n(x) = i^{-n} J_n(ix)$

第二类变型 Bessel 函数 $K_\nu(x) = \frac{I_{-\nu}(x) - I_\nu(x)}{\sin \nu\pi}$

$x \rightarrow 0$ 时 $I_\nu(x) \sim \frac{1}{\Gamma(\nu+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^\nu$ 有界

$$K_\nu(x) \sim \begin{cases} -\ln \frac{x}{2} & \nu=0 \\ \frac{\Gamma(\nu)}{2} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{-\nu} & \nu \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$x \rightarrow \infty$ 时 $I_\nu(x) \sim \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi x}} e^x$ 发散

$K_\nu(x) \sim \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi x}} e^{-x}$ 趋于 0

$I_n(x)$ 单调递增, $K_n(x)$ 单调递减, 且二者 $x > 0$ 时均无零点.

§10.12 半奇数阶 Bessel 函数

$$\begin{aligned} J_{1/2}(x) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-)^k}{k! \Gamma(k+\frac{3}{2})} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k+\frac{1}{2}} \quad \text{由 } \Gamma(k+3/2) = \frac{\Gamma(2k+2) 2^{-2k-1} \sqrt{\pi}}{\Gamma(k+1)} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-)^k}{(2k+1)!} x^{2k+1} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin x \end{aligned}$$

$$J_{-1/2}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos x$$

两个递推关系可以写成 $\left(\frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx}\right) x^\nu J_\nu(x) = x^{\nu-1} J_{\nu-1}(x)$, $\left(-\frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx}\right) x^{-\nu} J_\nu(x) = x^{-(\nu+1)} J_{\nu+1}(x)$

$$\Rightarrow x^{-n+1/2} J_{-n+1/2}(x) = \left(\frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx}\right)^n x^{1/2} J_{1/2}(x) = \left(\frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx}\right)^n \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \sin x$$

$$x^{-n-1/2} J_{n+1/2}(x) = \left(-\frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx}\right)^n x^{-1/2} J_{1/2}(x) = \left(-\frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx}\right)^n \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

任意一个半奇数阶 Bessel 函数都是幂函数与三角函数的复合函数.

$$J_{n+1/2} \text{ 与 } J_{-(n+1/2)} \text{ 线性无关}, \quad N_{n+1/2} \text{ 与 } J_{-(n+1/2)} \text{ 线性相关} \quad N_{n+1/2} = (-)^{n+1} J_{-(n+1/2)}$$

§10.13. 球 Bessel 函数

$$\text{球 Bessel 方程} \quad \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{dy}{dr} \right) + \left(k^2 - \frac{\lambda}{r^2} \right) y = 0. \quad \text{一般 } \lambda = l(l+1)$$

$k=0$ 时解为 r^l 与 r^{-l-1} 若 $k \neq 0$, 令 $x = kr \quad y(x) = R(r)$, 则

$$\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{d}{dx} \left(x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} \right) + \left[1 - \frac{l(l+1)}{x^2} \right] y = 0.$$

$$\therefore y = x^{-1/2} v(x), \quad \frac{d^2v}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{dv}{dx} + \left[1 - \frac{(l+1/2)^2}{x^2} \right] v = 0 \quad \text{是 } l+1/2 \text{ 阶 Bessel 方程.}$$

$$\text{正方程解取为 } \begin{cases} j_l(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2x}} J_{l+1/2}(x) \\ n_l(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2x}} N_{l+1/2}(x) \end{cases}$$

球 Bessel 函数

$$n_l(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2x}} N_{l+1/2}(x) = (-)^{l+1} J_{l-1}(x) \quad \text{球 Neumann 函数.}$$

球 Hankel 函数

$$\begin{cases} h_l^{(1)}(x) = j_l(x) + i n_l(x) \\ h_l^{(2)}(x) = j_l(x) - i n_l(x) \end{cases}$$

$$j_0(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x} \quad n_0(x) = -\frac{\cos x}{x} \quad j_1(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} (\sin x - x \cos x)$$

$$n_1(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} (\cos x + x \sin x)$$

$$x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时} \quad j_0(x) = 1 \quad j_l(x) = 0 \quad (l \geq 1) \quad n_l(x) \rightarrow \infty$$

$$x \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时} \quad j_l(x) \sim \frac{1}{x} \cos \left(x - \frac{l+1}{2}\pi \right) \quad n_l(x) \sim \frac{1}{x} \sin \left(x - \frac{l+1}{2}\pi \right)$$

$$h_l^{(1)}(x) \sim \frac{1}{x} e^{ix} (-i)^{l+1} \quad h_l^{(2)}(x) \sim \frac{1}{x} e^{-ix} (+i)^{l+1}$$

平面波按球函数展开

$$e^{ikr \cos \theta} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (2l+1) i^l j_l(kr) P_l(\cos \theta)$$

§10.15. 合流超几何函数 与 超几何函数

$$x \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + (\gamma - x) \frac{dy}{dx} - \alpha y = 0. \quad \text{合流超几何方程} \quad x=0 \text{ 为正规奇点,}$$

$$\text{在 } x=0 \text{ 处展开 当 } \gamma \text{ 不为整数时 } y_1(x) = F(\alpha; \gamma; x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+n)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \frac{\Gamma(\gamma)}{\Gamma(\gamma+n)} x^n$$

$$y_2(x) = x^{1-\gamma} F(\alpha-\gamma+1; 2-\gamma; x)$$

$F(\alpha; \gamma; x)$ 全平面解析, 称为合流超几何函数.

当 α 为负整数时, $F(\alpha; \gamma; x)$ 在 $n=|\alpha|$ 后被截断 变为 n 阶多项式.

Bessel 函数 $J_\nu(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\nu+1)} e^{-ix} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right) F(\nu+\frac{1}{2}, 2\nu+1, 2ix)$

Bessel 方程 1个正则奇点, 1个非正则奇点.

$I_\nu(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\nu+1)} e^{-x} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right) F(\nu+\frac{1}{2}, 2\nu+1, 2x)$

超几何方程 $x(1-x) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + [y - (\alpha + \rho + 1)x] \frac{dy}{dx} - \alpha\rho y = 0$ 正则奇点为 $0, 1, \infty$

$x \rightarrow \frac{x}{b}$ $x(1-\frac{x}{b})y'' + [y - (\alpha + \rho + 1)\frac{x}{b}]y' - \frac{\alpha\rho}{b}y = 0$ 奇点 $0, b, \infty$.
 $\because b = \rho \rightarrow \infty$, 奇点 b 和 ∞ 合二为一, 方程变为合流超几何方程.

超几何方程解 $y_1(x) = {}_1F_1(\alpha, \rho, \gamma, x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+n) \Gamma(\rho+n) \Gamma(\gamma)}{\Gamma(\alpha) \Gamma(\rho) \Gamma(\gamma+n)} x^n$

$y_2(x) = x^{1-\gamma} F(\alpha-\gamma+1, \rho-\gamma+1, 2-\gamma, x)$

Lengendre 方程有 3 个正则奇点, 可由超几何方程推出.

$P_\nu(x) = F(-\nu; \nu+1; 1; \frac{1-x}{2})$ $\nu = l$ 为整数时 $P_\nu(x)$ 为多项式.

§11. 积分变换法

PDE \rightarrow ODE \rightarrow 代数方程

Laplace 变换常用于求解含时间的 PDE 定解问题.

Fourier 变换常对空间变量进行, 可选用(有限的)正弦、余弦变换.

条件: 对 $(-\infty, \infty)$ 上的 $f(x)$, $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$ 绝对收敛.

性质: $\mathcal{F}[f'(x)] = ik F(k)$

半无界空间: 可选用正弦变换 $F(k) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin kx dx$ $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} F(k) \sin kx dx$.

条件: 仅出现未知函数及其二阶偏导数, 且 $x=0$ 端给出第一类边值条件.

余弦变换: 仅出现未知函数及其二阶偏导数, 且 $x=0$ 端给出第二类边值条件.

一般可写为: $F(k) = \int_a^b K(k, x) f(x) dx$.

Hankel 变换: $K(k, x) = x J_n(kx) \quad 0 \leq x < \infty$

Mellin 变换: $K(k, x) = x^{k-1} \quad 0 \leq x < \infty$

原则: ①自变量变化区间与该变换一致, 积分变换在

② $f(x), f'(x), f''(x)$ 在变换下有简单代数关系.

③ 涉及的未知函数及其导数构造由定解条件给出.

泛定方程 $\frac{1}{\rho(x)} \hat{L}(x) u(x, y) + M(y) u(x, y) = f(x, y).$

$$\hat{L} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\rho(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) - g(x)$$

\Rightarrow λ 的积分变换 $V(k, y) = \int_a^b \rho(x) K(k, x) u(x, y) dx$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\int_a^b K(k, x) \hat{L} u(x, y) dx}_{\text{分离积分}} + \underbrace{\int_a^b \rho(x) K(k, x) M u(x, y) dx}_{= M V(k, y)} = F(k, y).$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\rho(x) \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} K - u \frac{\partial K}{\partial x} \right) \right] \Big|_a^b + \int_a^b u \hat{L} K dx + M V = F$$

\Rightarrow 方程 $\hat{L} K = \lambda \rho(x) K \quad (a < x < b). \quad (M + \lambda) V(k, y) = G(k, y)$

$$\Rightarrow G(k, y) = F(k, y) + \left[\rho(x) \left(u \frac{\partial K}{\partial x} - K \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) \right] \Big|_a^b$$

根据边界条件不同, 选取 K 的不同边界条件使这一项完全已知 \Rightarrow 构成本征值问题.

① x 为时间变量 t , $a=0, b=\infty$, 初始给出 $t=0$ 时 u , $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$ 之边界条件 $K|_{t \rightarrow \infty} = \frac{\partial K}{\partial t}|_{t \rightarrow \infty} = 0$. 可采用 Laplace 变换 $K = e^{-pt}$.

② x 为空间变量, 如给定 $u|_{x=a}$ 和 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}|_{x=b}$, $\therefore K|_{x=a} = \frac{\partial K}{\partial x}|_{x=a} = 0$

一般是 Fourier 变换 (无限空间)

或正余弦变换 (半无界空间).

③ 空间本征值问题的本征值连续, 有关空间本征值离散.

例：半无界空间 $r \geq 0, z \geq 0$ 轴对称 Laplace 方程 $\nabla^2 u = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0$

$$\text{边界条件 } u|_{z=0} = h(r) \quad u|_{z \rightarrow \infty} = u|_{r \rightarrow \infty} = 0$$

解 以 r 为变量引入积分变换， $V(k, z) = \int_0^\infty \rho(r) K(k, r) u(r, z) dr$

$$L = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) \quad \rho(r) = r \quad p(r) = r \quad g(r) = 0$$

3) 右端为 $\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial K}{\partial r} \right) = \lambda r k$. λ 为 $-k^2$. \Rightarrow 定阶 Bessel 方程 有界解 $k = J_0(kr)$

$$V(k, z) = \int_0^\infty r J_0(kr) u(r, z) dr \quad (k > 0)$$

$$G(k, z) = \left[r \left(u \frac{\partial J_0(kr)}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} J_0(kr) \right) \right] \Big|_{r=0}^{r \rightarrow \infty}$$

$$J_0(kr)|_{r=0} = 1 \quad J_0(kr)|_{r \rightarrow \infty} \sim \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{\cos(kr - \pi/4)}{\sqrt{kr}} \quad \text{积分在条件 } \int r u|_{r \rightarrow \infty} \rightarrow 0$$

设 u 及其导数在 $r=0$ 有界，且 $u|_{r \rightarrow \infty} \sim r^{-\frac{1}{2}-\epsilon}$ ($\epsilon > 0$)

原方程变为： $\frac{d^2 V(k, z)}{dz^2} - k^2 V(k, z) = 0$ 边界 $V(k, z)|_{z=0} = \int_0^\infty r J_0(kr) h(r) dr = H(k) \quad V(k, z)|_{z \rightarrow \infty} = 0$

解为 $V(k, z) = H(k) e^{-kz}$. 取逆变换 $u(r, z) = \int_0^\infty k J_0(kr) V(k, z) dk = \int_0^\infty k J_0(kr) H(k) e^{-kz} dk$

有界 Fourier 变换 正弦变换 $k_n(x) = \sin nx \quad n=1, 2, \dots \quad 0 \leq x \leq \pi$

$$\text{余弦} \quad k_n(x) = \cos nx$$

$$\text{Legendre 变换} \quad k_n(x) = P_n(x) \quad -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

例：矩形区域的稳定值问题 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad 0 < x < a, 0 < y < b$

解： $L = \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \quad p(x) = 1, \rho(x) = 1, g(x) = 0$ 3) $\lambda \frac{d^2 k}{dx^2} = \lambda k \quad k(0) = k(a) = 0 \Rightarrow k_k(x) = \sin \frac{k \pi x}{a} \quad \lambda_k = -\frac{k^2 \pi^2}{a^2}$

正弦变换： $U_k = \int_0^a u(x, y) \sin \frac{k \pi x}{a} dx$ 反方程 $\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 U_k(y)}{dy^2} - \frac{k^2 \pi^2}{a^2} U_k(y) = 0$ 逆 $U_k(0) = 0 \quad U_k(b) = \begin{cases} 0, & k \text{ 偶} \\ \frac{2 u_0 a}{k \pi}, & k \text{ 奇} \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow U_k(y) = \frac{2 u_0 a}{k \pi} \frac{\sinh \frac{k \pi y}{a}}{\sinh \frac{k \pi b}{a}} \quad (k=2n+1) \quad U_k(y) = 0 \quad (k=2n)$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x, y) = \frac{2}{a} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} U_k(y) \sin \frac{k \pi x}{a} = \frac{4 u_0}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi y}{a}}{(2n+1) \sinh \frac{(2n+1)\pi b}{a}} \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{a}$$

Z 变换与差分方程

$f(t) \quad 0 \leq t < \infty \quad f(t < 0) = 0 \quad 3) \lambda$ 逆数 $\varphi(t) = f(t) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta(t-nT) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f(nT) \delta(t-nT) \rightarrow$ 离散信号

作 $\varphi(t)$ 作 Laplace 变换 $\bar{\varphi}(p) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f(nT) e^{-npt} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f(nT) z^{-n} = F(z) \quad z = e^{pT}$

记为 $F(z) = Z\{f(t)\} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f(nT) z^{-n} \quad |z| > R$ 收敛.

$\varphi(t) = Z^{-1}\{F(z)\}$ (只限到分立信号)

例：已知 $F(z) = \frac{z}{(z+1)^2} \quad (|z| > 1)$ 求 $Z^{-1}\{F(z)\}$.

解： $\frac{1}{z+1} = \frac{1}{z(1+z^{-1})} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k z^{-k-1}$ 两边求导 $\frac{z}{(z+1)^2} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k (k+1) z^{-k-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} n z^{-n}$

$$\Rightarrow f(n) = (-1)^{n-1} n, \quad n=1, 2, \dots \quad (T=1)$$

拉氏变换：设 $\mathcal{Z}[f(t)] = F(z)$ $m \in N$, $\mathcal{Z}[f(t+mT)] = z^m [F(z) - \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} f(kT) z^{-k}]$ $|z| > R$

$$y = f(t) \quad \Delta y = y(t+T) - y(t) \quad \text{差分} \quad \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta t} \text{ 差商} \quad \text{取 } \Delta t = T = 1$$

$$\text{第1阶差分 } \Delta y(n) = y(n+1) - y(n)$$

$$\text{第2阶差分 } \Delta^2 y(n) = \Delta y(n+1) - \Delta y(n) = y(n+2) - 2y(n+1) + y(n)$$

形如 $[n, y(n), \Delta y(n), \Delta^2 y(n), \dots, \Delta^k y(n)] = 0$ 的方程称为 差分方程
也可写成 $F[n, y(n), y(n+1), \dots, y(n+k)] = 0$

$$u = f(x, t) \quad \text{偏差分: } \Delta_x = u(x+1, t) - u(x, t) \quad \Delta_t = u(x, t+1) - u(x, t)$$

由 y 变换求差分方程

$$\text{例: 求 } y(n+2) + 2y(n+1) + y(n) = 0 \quad (n \geq 0) \quad \text{初值 } y(0) = 0, y(1) = 1$$

$$\text{解: 作 } z \text{ 变换, } \mathcal{Z}[F(z) - y(0) - y(1)z^{-1}] + 2\mathcal{Z}[F(z) - y(0)] + F(z) = 0 \Rightarrow F(z) = \frac{z}{(z+1)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(n) = (-1)^{n-1} n$$

$$\text{输入 } x(n) \approx \text{输出 } y(n). \quad \text{记为 } y(n) = T[x(n)] \quad \text{若可表示为差分方程: } a_0 x(n) + a_{-1} x(n-1) + \dots + a_{-n_0} x(n-n_0) \\ = b_0 y(n) + b_{-1} y(n-1) + \dots + b_{-n_1} y(n-n_1)$$

$$\text{作 } z \text{ 变换 } a_0 X(z) + a_{-1} z^{-1} X(z) + \dots + a_{-n_0} z^{-n_0} X(z) = b_0 Y(z) + b_{-1} z^{-1} Y(z) + \dots + b_{-n_1} z^{-n_1} Y(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{系统传递函数 } H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{a_0 + a_{-1} z^{-1} + \dots + a_{-n_0} z^{-n_0}}{b_0 + b_{-1} z^{-1} + \dots + b_{-n_1} z^{-n_1}}$$

$$\text{应用: 打 Boss, 施中毒魔法. } \text{Boss: } -3H_p \quad 15: -3H_p \quad 25: -2H_p \quad 35: -1H_p$$

$$\text{可写为 } h(t) = 3\delta(t-1) + 2\delta(t-2) + \delta(t-3).$$

$$H(z) = \mathcal{Z}\{h(t)\} = 3z^{-1} + 2z^{-2} + z^{-3}$$

$$\text{操作: A 打 Boss - 次, 15 后 A 与 B 各打 - 次. } \quad x(t) = 5\delta(t) + 2\delta(t-1) \quad X(z) = 1 + 2z^{-1}$$

$$\text{实际效果 } Y(z) = H(z)X(z) = 3z^{-1} + 8z^{-2} + 5z^{-3} + 2z^{-4}$$

$$y(t) = 3\delta(t-1) + 8\delta(t-2) + 5\delta(t-3) + 2\delta(t-4)$$

$$h(t) * x(t) \xrightarrow[z]{\text{卷积}} H(z)X(z)$$

§12. Green 函数法

Green 公式：设 $u(\vec{r})$ 与 $v(\vec{r})$ 在 V 及边界 Σ 上有连续一阶导数，在 V 中有连续二阶导数。

$$\int_{\Sigma} \left(u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) dS = \int_V (u \nabla^2 v - v \nabla^2 u) dV \quad (\text{即 Green 公式}).$$

$$\nabla^2 u = -4\pi\rho \quad \text{边界 } (\alpha \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} + \beta u) \Big|_{\Sigma} = f \quad \text{设 } G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}') \text{ 满足 } \nabla^2 G = -4\pi \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')$$

$$\Rightarrow u(\vec{r}') = \int_V G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}') \rho(\vec{r}') d\vec{r}' + \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{\Sigma} \left[G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}') \frac{\partial u(\vec{r}')}{\partial n'} - u(\vec{r}') \frac{\partial G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}')}{\partial n'} \right] d\Sigma'.$$

第一边值问题 $\alpha=0, \beta=1$. 即 $G|_{\Sigma}=0$

$$\text{第三边值问题 } \alpha \neq 0, \beta \neq 0 \quad \text{设 } (\alpha \frac{\partial G}{\partial n} + \beta G) \Big|_{\Sigma} = 0 \quad \text{与 } (\alpha \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} + \beta u) \Big|_{\Sigma} = f \text{ 联立} \Rightarrow \alpha(u \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - u \frac{\partial G}{\partial n}) \Big|_{\Sigma} = \alpha f.$$

$$\Rightarrow u(\vec{r}) = \int_V G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}') \rho(\vec{r}') d\vec{r}' + \frac{1}{4\pi\alpha} \int_{\Sigma} G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}') f d\Sigma'.$$

第二边值问题 求 $\int_{\Sigma} \frac{\partial G}{\partial n'} d\Sigma = -4\pi$

Green 函数对称性 空间 Helmholtz 方程 $\nabla^2 u + \lambda u = -f$. 且 $\nabla^2 G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}') + \lambda G = -\delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')$ $(\alpha \frac{\partial G}{\partial n} + \beta G) \Big|_{\Sigma} = 0$.

$$\int_V [G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}') \nabla^2 G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}'') - G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}'') \nabla^2 G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}')] dV = \int_S \left[G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}') \frac{\partial G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}'')}{\partial n} - G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}'') \frac{\partial G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}')}{\partial n} \right] dS = 0$$

$$= -G(\vec{r}'', \vec{r}') + G(\vec{r}', \vec{r}'') \Rightarrow G(\vec{r}', \vec{r}'') = G(\vec{r}'', \vec{r}') \quad (\alpha \neq 0)$$

无界区域 Green 函数（基本解）

二维情形 $\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dG}{dr} \right) = -4\pi \delta(\vec{r}) \quad \vec{r} \neq 0 \text{ 时 } G = C_1 \ln r + C_2 \quad \text{且 } \vec{r}=0 \text{ 附近半径 } \in \text{小圆}$,

$$\int_S \nabla^2 G dS = -4\pi = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{\partial G}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=\epsilon} \cdot 2\pi\epsilon = 2\pi C_1 \Rightarrow C_1 = -2. \quad \text{规定电势零点 } \vec{r}=1 \text{ 处, } C_2=0$$

$$\text{即 } G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}') = -2 \ln |\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|$$

用本征函数展开求 Green 函数

$$\nabla^2 G(p, p_0) + \lambda G(p, p_0) = -\delta(p - p_0) \quad G|_{\Sigma} = 0 \quad \text{本征值问题 } \nabla^2 \psi(p) + \lambda \psi(p) = 0 \quad \psi|_{\Sigma} = 0 \Rightarrow \psi_m, \psi_n$$

$$\text{设 } G(p, p_0) = \sum_n c_n(p_0) \psi_n(p) \text{ 代入方程 } \lambda \sum_n c_n \psi_n(p) - \sum_n \lambda c_n \psi_n(p) = -\delta(p - p_0).$$

$$\text{设 } \lambda \neq \lambda_n, \text{ 上式乘 } \psi_m^*(p) \text{ 积分} \Rightarrow c_m = \frac{1}{\lambda_m - \lambda} \psi_m^*(p_0) \Rightarrow G(p, p_0) = \sum_n \frac{1}{\lambda_n - \lambda} \psi_n^*(p_0) \psi_n(p)$$

例：求 Poisson 方程在矩形区域 $0 < x < a, 0 < y < b$ 内第一边值问题的 Green 函数

解：本征值问题 $\nabla^2 \psi(x, y) + \lambda \psi(x, y) = 0. \quad \psi|_{x=0} = \psi|_{x=a} = \psi|_{y=0} = \psi|_{y=b} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_{mn} = \pi^2 \left(\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right)$

$$\psi_{mn} = \frac{2}{ab} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \quad \text{Green 函数为 } G(p, p_0) = \sum_{m,n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\pi^2 \left(\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right)} \cdot \frac{4}{ab} \sin \frac{m\pi x_0}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y_0}{b} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b}$$

电像法求 Green 函数

$$\text{有界区域 } G = G_0 + G_1, \quad G_0: \text{基本解} \quad \nabla^2 G_0 = -4\pi \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0)$$

$$\text{若 } G|_{\Sigma} = 0, \text{ 则 } G_1|_{\Sigma} = -G_0|_{\Sigma}$$

二维情形 圆环半径为 a 类似于三维，取镜像点 \vec{r}_1 , $G_1 = -2 \ln \frac{a}{r_0 |\vec{r} - \vec{r}_1|} = -2 \ln \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_1|} - 2 \ln C \quad C = a/r_0$.

$$G = G_0 + G_1 = 2 \ln \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0|} - 2 \ln \frac{a}{r_0 |\vec{r} - \vec{r}_1|} \quad (\text{构造：阿氏圆}) \quad \vec{r}_1 = \frac{a^2}{r_0^2} \vec{r}_0$$

$$= 2 \ln \left[\frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0|} - \frac{a^2}{r_0^2} \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_1|} \right]$$

例：在半径为 a 的圆内求解 Laplace 方程第一边值问题是

$$\nabla^2 u = 0 \quad (r < a) \quad u|_{r=a} = f(\theta)$$

$$u(\vec{r}) = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \oint_C f(\vec{r}') \frac{\partial G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}')}{\partial n'} d\ell'$$

$$\Rightarrow u(\vec{r}) = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(\theta') \frac{2(r^2 - a^2)}{(r^2 + a^2 - 2ar \cos(\theta - \theta'))} d\theta'$$

$$\frac{\partial G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}')}{\partial n'} \Big|_{r'=a} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r'} \left[2 \ln \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} - 2 \ln \frac{1}{|\vec{r} \frac{r'}{a} - \vec{r}' \frac{a}{r'}|} \right] \Big|_{r'=a}$$

$$= \frac{2(r^2 - a^2)}{a(r^2 + a^2 - 2ar \cos(\theta - \theta'))}$$

含时 Green 函数 以有界空间三维波动方程为例 $u_{tt} - a^2 \nabla^2 u = f(\vec{r}, t) \quad (\alpha \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} + \rho u)|_{\Sigma} = \mu(\vec{r}, t) \quad u|_{t=0} = \phi(\vec{r})$

$$G_{tt} - a^2 \nabla^2 G = \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') \delta(t - t') \quad (\alpha \frac{\partial G}{\partial n} + \rho G)|_{\Sigma} = 0 \quad G|_{t < t'} = 0 \quad G_t|_{t < t'} = 0 \quad u|_{t=0} = \phi(\vec{r})$$

① $G(\vec{r}, t, \vec{r}', t')$ 对易性 $G(\vec{r}, t, \vec{r}', t') = G(\vec{r}', -t', \vec{r}, -t)$

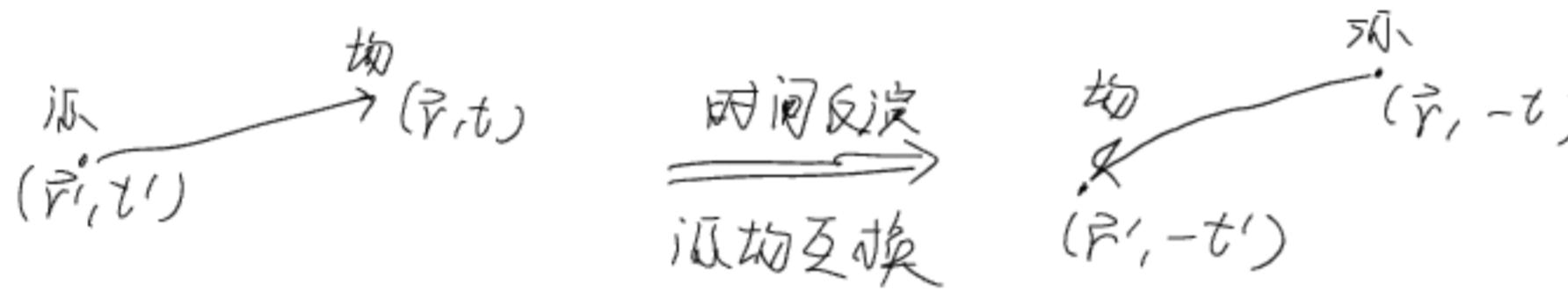
证明： $(t, \vec{r}', t') \rightarrow (-t, \vec{r}'', -t'')$ $G_{tt}(\vec{r}, -t, \vec{r}'', -t'') - a^2 \nabla^2 G(\vec{r}, -t, \vec{r}'', -t'') = \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}'') \delta(t - t'')$

$$G(\vec{r}, -t, \vec{r}'', -t'')|_{t > t''} = 0 \quad G(\vec{r}, -t, \vec{r}'', -t'')|_{t < t''} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_V d\vec{r} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt [G_{tt}(\vec{r}, t, \vec{r}', t') G(\vec{r}, -t, \vec{r}'', -t'') - G_{tt}(\vec{r}, -t, \vec{r}'', -t'') G(\vec{r}, t, \vec{r}', t')] - a^2 \nabla^2 G(\vec{r}, t, \vec{r}', t') G(\vec{r}, -t, \vec{r}'', -t'') + a^2 \nabla^2 G(\vec{r}, -t, \vec{r}'', -t'') G(\vec{r}, t, \vec{r}', t') = G(\vec{r}', -t', \vec{r}'', -t'') - G(\vec{r}'', t'', \vec{r}', t')$$

左式可分离积分 = 0. 既证.

物理意义：



② 解的积分公式 $u_{tt'}(\vec{r}, t') - a^2 \nabla'^2 u(\vec{r}, t') = f(\vec{r}, t') \quad (i)$

再写出 $G(\vec{r}', -t', \vec{r}, -t)$ 满足方程，并利用对易关系 $G_{tt'}(\vec{r}, t, \vec{r}', t') - a^2 \nabla' G(\vec{r}, t, \vec{r}', t') = \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') \delta(t - t') \quad (ii)$

$G(\vec{r}, t, \vec{r}', t') \times (i) - u(\vec{r}', t') \times (ii)$, 对 \vec{r}' 在 V 上积分，对 t' 在 $[0, t+G]$ 上积分 $\epsilon > 0$

$$\Rightarrow u(\vec{r}, t) = \int_V \int_0^t G(\vec{r}, t, \vec{r}', t') f(\vec{r}', t') dV' dt' + \int_V [\psi(\vec{r}') G(\vec{r}, t, \vec{r}', t')|_{t'=0} - \phi(\vec{r}') G_t(\vec{r}, t, \vec{r}', t')|_{t'=0}] dV'$$

$$+ a^2 \int_{\Sigma} \int_0^t \frac{\mu(\vec{r}', t')}{\alpha} G(\vec{r}, t, \vec{r}', t') ds' dt'$$

③ 三维无界空间的含时 Green 函数

$$g_{tt} - a^2 \nabla^2 g = \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') \delta(t - t') \quad g = g(R, t - t') \quad R = |\vec{r} - \vec{r}'| \quad g|_{t=t'} = 0 \quad g_t|_{t=t'} = 0$$

$R \neq 0$ 时， $g(R, t - t') = \frac{1}{R} \{ f_1(t - t' - \frac{R}{a}) + f_2(t - t' + \frac{R}{a}) \}$. $g(R, t - t') \sim \frac{1}{4\pi a^2 R} \delta(t - t' - \frac{R}{a}) \quad (R \rightarrow 0)$

$$\Rightarrow f_1(x) = \frac{1}{4\pi a^2} \delta(x). \quad f_2 = 0 \quad (\text{因果律}) \Rightarrow G(\vec{r}, t, \vec{r}', t') = g(R, t - t') = \frac{1}{4\pi a^2 R} \delta(t - t' - \frac{R}{a})$$

或取方程的 Laplace 变换， $\tilde{g} = \int_0^{\infty} g e^{-pt} dt \quad p^2 \tilde{g} - a^2 \nabla^2 \tilde{g} = \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') e^{-pt} \quad (Re p > 0)$

$R \neq 0$ 时 $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial R^2} (R \tilde{g}) - \frac{p^2}{a^2} (R \tilde{g}) = 0 \Rightarrow \tilde{g} = \frac{A}{R} e^{\pm pR/a} \xrightarrow{R \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{g} = \frac{A}{R} e^{-pR/a} \quad R \rightarrow 0 \quad \tilde{g} \sim \frac{e^{-pt}}{4\pi a^2} \frac{1}{R}$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{g} = \frac{1}{4\pi a^2 R} e^{-p(t+t'+\frac{R}{a})} \Rightarrow g = \frac{\delta(t-t'-\frac{R}{a})}{4\pi a^2 R}$$

另一个解 $G = \frac{\delta(t-t'+\frac{R}{a})}{4\pi a^2 R}$ 为超前 Green 函数，是非物理的。

例：求解 $u_{tt} - a^2 \nabla^2 u = f(\vec{r}, t)$ $u|_{t=0} = \phi(\vec{r})$ $u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(\vec{r})$. 三维空间

$$u(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi a^2} \int_{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'| \leq at} \frac{f(\vec{r}', t - \frac{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|}{a})}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|} d^3 r' + \frac{1}{4\pi a} \left[\int_{B'} \frac{\psi(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|} d\Sigma' + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{B'} \frac{\phi(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|} d\Sigma' \right]$$

其中 B' 为以 \vec{r} 为圆心，半径为 at 的球面 $|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'| = at$.

$$\text{若 } u|_{t=0} = 0 \quad u_t|_{t=0} = 0 \Rightarrow u(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi a^2} \int_{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'| \leq at} \frac{f(\vec{r}', t - \frac{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|}{a})}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|} d^3 r'$$

④ 二维空间的全时 Green 函数. 加上 z 轴变成了 3 维. $R^2 = |\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|^2 + (z-z')^2$

$$\begin{aligned} G(\vec{r}, t, \vec{r}', t') &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4\pi a^2 R} \delta(t-t'-\frac{R}{a}) dz' = 2 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{4\pi a^2 R} \delta(t-t'-\frac{R}{a}) dz' \quad dz' = \frac{R dR}{\sqrt{R^2 - |\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi a^2} \int_{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 - |\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|^2}} \delta(\frac{R}{a} - t - t') dR \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi a} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2(t-t') - |\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|^2}} H(a(t-t') - |\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|) \end{aligned}$$

$$H(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ 1, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

保角变换简介 (适用于 2D PDE)

设解析函数 $w = f(z) = \xi + iy$. $z = x + iy$. 坐标变换 $(x, y) \rightarrow (\xi, \eta)$.

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

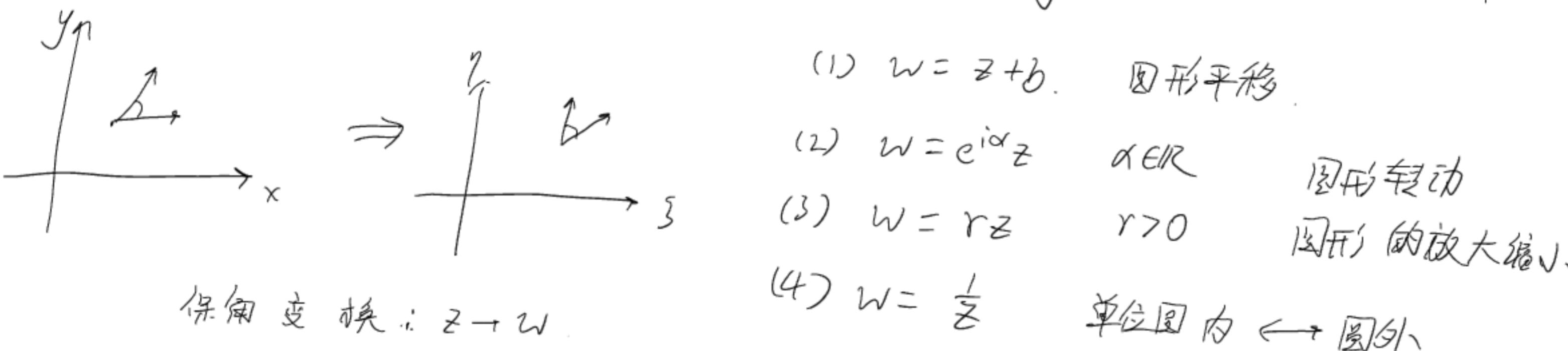
利用柯西-黎曼条件 $\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y}$ $\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x}$.

$$\Rightarrow \nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} = |f'(z)|^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta^2} \right) \quad \text{只要 } f'(z) \text{ 不处处为 0}$$

即有 3D Laplace 方程 $\nabla^2 u(x, y) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} = 0$

对 Poisson 方程, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -4\pi \rho(x, y) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} = -4\pi \rho^*(\xi, \eta) \quad \rho^*(\xi, \eta) = |f'(z)|^{-2} \rho(x, y)$

对 Helmholtz 方程 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + k^2 u = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} + k^2 |f'(z)|^{-2} u = 0$



更一般情况变换可用公式 $w = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$ $ab-bc \neq 0$ 即 $z_1 = cz+d$ $z_2 = \frac{1}{z_1}$ $w = \frac{a}{c} + \left(b - \frac{ad}{c}\right) z_2$
变换前后圆仍为圆, 且反演点对称性不变. (反演关系不变)

任选一个单连通区域, 原则上都可变为一个单位圆.

应用举例: 与地面平行的无穷长导体高度为 h , 单位长度电荷为 q , 求空间电势分布

$$\begin{aligned} P &= (0, ih) \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -4\pi q \delta(x) \delta(y-h), \quad u|_{y=0} = 0 \quad \text{设 } w = \frac{z-ih}{z+ih} = \xi + iy \\ &\quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} = -4\pi q \delta(\xi) \delta(\eta), \quad u|_{w=1} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow u(\xi, \eta) = 2g/h \frac{1}{\xi} = 2g/h \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x, y) = 2g/h \left| \frac{x+i\eta}{x-i\eta} \right| = g \ln \frac{x^2 + (y+h)^2}{x^2 + (y-h)^2}$$

$$\text{等势面 } x^2 + (y - \frac{c+1}{c-1}h)^2 = \frac{4c}{(c-1)^2}h^2$$

变分法 求泛函极值近似方法 —— 里兹(Ritz) 法

$$\delta J[y(x)] = 0 \quad \text{取完全基为 } \phi_1(x), \phi_2(x), \dots \text{ 至 } n \text{ 个, 设 } y(x) = f(\phi_1, \phi_2, \dots, \phi_n; c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n)$$

$$\text{即 } J[y(x)] = \bar{\Phi}(c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n) \quad \text{取极值 } \frac{\partial \bar{\Phi}}{\partial c_i} = 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, n) \quad \text{确定参数}$$

微分方程的变分形式

例: $S = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} dt \int_{x_0}^{x_1} \frac{1}{2} \left[p \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 - T \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 \right] dx \quad \delta S = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \dot{u}}{\partial t^2} - \frac{T}{p} \frac{\partial \dot{u}}{\partial x^2} = 0 \quad \text{设 } \dot{u} = \frac{dy}{dx}$

例: 常微分方程 $\frac{d}{dx} \left[p(x) \frac{dy}{dx} \right] + g(x)y(x) = f(x)$

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_1} \left\{ \frac{d}{dx} \left[p(x) \frac{dy}{dx} \right] + g(x)y(x) - f(x) \right\} dy(x) dx = 0 \quad \text{即 } \int_{x_0}^{x_1} g(x)y(x) \delta y dx = \frac{1}{2} \delta \int_{x_0}^{x_1} g(x)y'(x) dx.$$

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_1} \frac{d}{dx} \left[p(x) \frac{dy}{dx} \right] \delta y dx = \left[p(x) \frac{dy}{dx} \delta y \right]_{x_0}^{x_1} - \int_{x_0}^{x_1} p(x) \frac{dy}{dx} \delta y' dx = - \frac{1}{2} \delta \int_{x_0}^{x_1} p(x) \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 dx.$$

$$\Rightarrow - \delta \int_{x_0}^{x_1} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left[p(x) \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 - g(x)y'(x) \right] + f(x)y(x) \right\} dx = 0.$$

$$\text{即 } J[y] = \int_{x_0}^{x_1} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left[p \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 - g y^2 \right] + f y \right\} dx.$$

例: 偏微分方程定解问题

$$\nabla^2 u(r) + k^2 u(r) = -\rho(r) \quad r \in V \quad u(r)/\bar{u} = f(r)$$

$$\int_V [\nabla^2 u + k^2 u + \rho] \delta u \, d^3r = 0. \quad \int_V \nabla \cdot (\nabla u \delta u) \, dV = \int_V \delta u \nabla u \cdot d\vec{z} = 0 = \int_V [\nabla^2 u \delta u + \nabla u \cdot \delta (\nabla u)] \, dV$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_V \nabla^2 u \delta u \, d^3r = - \frac{1}{2} \int_V (\nabla u)^2 \, d^3r = 0 \quad \text{即 } J[u] = \int_V \left\{ \frac{1}{2} [(\nabla u)^2 - k^2 u^2] - \rho u \right\} \, d^3r$$

例如: $\rho(r) = 0, f(\bar{u}) = 0, k^2 = \lambda$. $J[u] = \frac{1}{2} \int_V [(\nabla u)^2 - \lambda u^2] \, d^3r$ 即 $\int_V (\nabla u)^2 \, d^3r$ 在约束 $\int_V u^2 \, d^3r = \text{const}$ 下的条件极值.

应用: 圆膜横振动的本征频率 $\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} - \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad a = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\rho}}$

分离变量 $u = v(r, \theta) e^{int}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \theta^2} + \lambda v = 0. \quad \lambda = \frac{\omega^2}{a^2}$. 且 $v|_{r=b} = 0$ 为限制.

若 v 与 θ 无关 $v(r, \theta) = R(r)$ $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dR}{dr} \right) + \lambda R = 0 \quad 0 < r < b \quad R(b) = 0$.

设 $\lambda x = r/b$, $R(r) = y(x)$ $\lambda b^2 = K$ $\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \left(x \frac{dy}{dx} \right) + Ky = 0 \quad y(1) = 0$.

当价泛函 $J[y] = \int_0^1 x \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 dx$. 在条件 $J[y] = \int_0^1 xy^2 dx = 1$ (归一化) 下的极值

$x=0 \Rightarrow y'(0)=0$ 即 $y(x)$ 具有偶函数性质 且 $y(1)=0$ 取试探解 $y_h(x) = \alpha_1(1-x^2) + \alpha_2(1-x^2)^2 + \dots$

只取前2项, $J[y] = \alpha_1^2 + \frac{4}{3}\alpha_1\alpha_2 + \frac{2}{3}\alpha_2^2 \quad J_1[y] = \frac{1}{6}\alpha_1^2 + \frac{1}{4}\alpha_1\alpha_2 + \frac{1}{12}\alpha_2^2 = 1 \quad \text{设 } K' \text{ 为拉格朗日乘子,}$

即 $\frac{\partial[J - K'J_1]}{\partial \alpha_1} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial[J - K'J_1]}{\partial \alpha_2} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow K' = \begin{cases} 5.784 \\ 36.883 \end{cases} \quad \alpha_1 = 1.650 \quad \alpha_2 = 1.054$

$$\Delta = \int_0^1 [y_h(x) - y(x)]^2 dx = 1.66 \times 10^{-5}$$