

模型建立

1. $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$, $\Delta u(x) = u_{x_1 x_1} + u_{x_2 x_2} + u_{x_3 x_3}$

2. 弦振动方程

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

$$a^2 = \frac{T_0}{\rho}$$

$$f(x, t) = \frac{f_0(x, t)}{\rho}$$

$f_0(x, t)$ → 所受外力的力密度
 a → 弦的张力大小
 ρ → 弦的线密度

$u(0, t) = g_1(t), \quad u(l, t) = g_2(t), \quad t > 0$ 边界条件
 $u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), \quad u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x), \quad 0 \leq x \leq l$ 初值条件

初值条件: u —初始位移, u_t —初始速度

边界条件: ① 已知端点位移变化

弦两端固定: $u(0, t) = u(l, t) = 0$

$u(0, t) = g_1(t), \quad u(l, t) = g_2(t)$

② 已知端点在垂直弦线平衡位置的外力作用下振动

$-T_0 u_x(0, t) = \bar{g}_1(t)$

$T_0 u_x(l, t) = \bar{g}_2(t)$

③ 端点与弹性弹簧连接

$x=0: u_x(0, t) - \epsilon_1 u(0, t) = g_1(t)$

$\epsilon_1 = \frac{k_1}{T_0}, \quad g_1(t) = -\epsilon_1(Q_1(t) + l_1)$

$x=l: u_x(l, t) + \epsilon_2 u(l, t) = g_2(t)$

$\epsilon_2 = \frac{k_2}{T_0}, \quad g_2(t) = \epsilon_2(Q_2(t) + l_2)$

k_1, k_2 : 弹性系数, l_1, l_2 : 弹簧长度, $Q_1(t), Q_2(t)$: t 时刻弹簧下端位移

3. 热传导方程

$$u_t = a^2 \Delta u + f$$

$$a^2 = \frac{k}{\rho c}$$

$$f(x, y, z, t) = \frac{f_0(x, y, z, t)}{c}$$

k : 导热系数, ρ : 密度, c : 比热容, $f_0(x, y, z, t)$: 热源强度

初值条件: $t=0$ 时刻的温度分布

$u(x, y, z, 0) = \varphi(x, y, z), \quad (x, y, z) \in \bar{\Omega}$

内部无热源: $f=0$

边界条件: ① 第一类: $\partial \Omega$ 边界上的温度分布 狄利克雷条件

$u|_{\Sigma} = g(x, y, z, t)$

② 第二类: 单位时间内通过单位界面流入导热体的热量 一阶导 诺伊曼问题

$k \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \Big|_{\Sigma} = g(x, y, z, t) \quad g=0$ 表示绝热

③ 第三类: 导热体置于介质中, 介质温度已知 第一类+第二类线性组合 诺伊曼条件

$(\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} + \epsilon u)|_{\Sigma} = g(x, y, z, t)$

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} + \epsilon u = g \quad \epsilon = \frac{k_1}{\delta}, \quad g = \epsilon u_1$

k : 导热系数, k_1 : 介质之间热交换系数, u_1 : 边界外介质的温度

(1) $u_t = 0$ 区域内各点温度不随时间变化

$-\Delta u = \frac{1}{a^2} f$ 泊松方程 $f=0$ 拉普拉斯方程

4. 边界条件 $u(0,t)=g_1(t)$, $u(l,t)=g_2(t)$, $t \geq 0$

齐次: $g_1(t)=g_2(t)=0$

非齐次: 齐次化处理 $u(x,t)=v(x,t)+w(x,t)$

$w(0,t)=g_1(t)$, $w(l,t)=g_2(t)$

① $u_x(0,t)=g_1(t)$, $u(l,t)=g_2(t)$

$w(x,t)=g_1(t)(x-l)+g_2(t)$

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

且 w 在两端点中须满足同齐次的条件

② $u(0,t)=g_1(t)$, $u_x(l,t)=g_2(t)$

$w(x,t)=g_2(t)(x+g_1(t))$

③ $u_x(0,t)=g_1(t)$, $u_x(l,t)=g_2(t)$

$w(x,t)=g_1(t)x+\frac{g_2(t)-g_1(t)}{2l}x^2$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_{tt}-a^2 u_{xx}=f(x,t), 0 < x < l, t > 0 \\ u(0,t)=u(l,t)=0, t > 0 \end{cases} \quad f_1(x,t)=f-w_{tt}$

$u(x,0)=u(l,0)=0, t > 0$

$u_x(x,0)=\varphi_1(x), u_x(x,l)=\varphi_2(x), 0 \leq x \leq l \quad \varphi_1(x)=u_x(x,0)-w_x(x,0)$

1. 只包含初始条件, 而没有边界条件 = 柯西问题

2. $-a^2 u = \frac{1}{a^2} f$ 泊松方程

$\Delta u = 0$ 拉普拉斯方程

3. 泊松方程第一边值问题

$\begin{cases} -\Delta u = f(x,y,z), (x,y,z) \in \Omega \\ u = \varphi(x,y,z), (x,y,z) \in \partial\Omega \end{cases}$

狄利克雷问题

$\begin{cases} -\Delta u = f(x,y,z), (x,y,z) \in \Omega \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = \varphi(x,y,z), (x,y,z) \in \partial\Omega \end{cases}$

诺伊曼问题

4. 初值条件: $(x,y,z) \in \bar{\Omega}, t=0, 0 \leq x \leq l$

边界条件: $(x,y,z) \in \partial\Omega, t > 0$

微分方程: $(x,y,z) \in \Omega, t > 0, 0 < x < l$

分离变量法

特征值问题

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

$$X(0) = 0, X(l) = 0$$

其中 i, j 均取 0 或 1, 则所有特征值 λ 非负

$$\textcircled{1} \lambda = 0 \quad X(x) = C_1 + C_2 x$$

代入边界条件求 C_1, C_2 , 若 $X(x) = 0$ 则舍

$$\textcircled{2} \lambda > 0 \quad X(x) = C_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x + C_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x$$

利用边界条件求 λ_n, C_1, C_2 可取对任意值 (C_1, C_2 不能同时为 0)

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_n, X_n(x)$$

系数行列式不为 0

2. 弦振动方程定解问题

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

$$u_x(0, t) = 0, u_x(l, t) = 0, t > 0$$

$$u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x), 0 \leq x \leq l$$

① 求特征函数

a. 设 $u(x, t) = X(x)T(t)$ 代入 $u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0$ 得

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = \frac{T''(t)}{a^2 T(t)} = -\lambda$$

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

b. $u(0, t) = X(0)T(t) = 0, u(l, t) = X(l)T(t) = 0, T(t) \neq 0$

$$\Rightarrow X(0) = X(l) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0, 0 < x < l \\ X(0) = X(l) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2, X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

② 求特征函数

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(t) X_n(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

$$\varphi_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(x) X_n(x) dx \quad \text{广义傅里叶系数}$$

$$\psi_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \psi(x) X_n(x) dx$$

$$f_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l A X_n(x) dx$$

$$\text{综上可得: } u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(t) X_n(x)$$

③ 待定系数确定 $T_n(t)$

$$T''(t) + \lambda_n a^2 T(t) = f_n \quad \text{①}$$

$$T_n(0) = \varphi_n, T'_n(0) = \psi_n$$

④ 求解 $T_n(t)$

方程 ① 的基础解系 $\cos(a\sqrt{\lambda_n} t), \sin(a\sqrt{\lambda_n} t)$

若 f_n 为常数, 则特征方程为常系数 $T_n(t) = \frac{f_n}{a^2 \lambda_n}$

$$\Rightarrow \text{通解 } T_n(t) = c_n \cos \frac{n\pi a}{l} t + d_n \sin \frac{n\pi a}{l} t + \frac{f_n}{a^2 \lambda_n}$$

边界条件分类

(1) $u(0,t)=0, u(l,t)=0$

$\lambda_n = (\frac{n\pi}{l})^2, X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$

(2) $u_x(0,t)=0, u(l,t)=0$

$\lambda_n = (\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l})^2, X_n(x) = \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l} x$

(3) $u(0,t)=0, u_x(l,t)=0$

$\lambda_n = (\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l})^2, X_n(x) = \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l} x$

圆域边界条件

(4) $\Phi(\theta) = \Phi(2\pi + \theta)$

$\lambda_n = n^2, \Phi_n(\theta) = \{\cos n\theta, \sin n\theta\}$

$\lambda_n = 0, \Phi_n(\theta) = 1$

边界条件非齐次

eg. $u(0,t)=u_0, u_x(l,t)=\sin \omega t$ 非齐次

设 $v = u - u_0 \Rightarrow v(x,t) = u_0 + \sin \omega t \cdot x$

特解求法

① f_n 为常数, 见上

② f_n 非常数 \Rightarrow 用单三角函数

若 $f_n = E_n \sin \omega t$, 可设 $T_n(t) = A_n \sin \omega t$

第三步 $Y''_{yy} \ominus \lambda Y_{yy} = 0 \quad (\lambda_n = (\frac{n\pi}{2})^2)$

区别: "+" 变 "-"

\Rightarrow 基础函数系 $e^{\frac{n\pi}{2}y}, e^{-\frac{n\pi}{2}y}$

但是设通解形式为 $Y_n(y) = C_n \frac{e^{\frac{n\pi}{2}y} - e^{-\frac{n\pi}{2}y}}{2} + d_n \frac{e^{\frac{n\pi}{2}y} + e^{-\frac{n\pi}{2}y}}{2}$

3. 圆域扇形域拉普拉斯方程

设 $x = \rho \cos \theta, y = \rho \sin \theta, R(\rho)$ $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = u_{\rho\rho} + \frac{1}{\rho} u_{\rho} + \frac{1}{\rho^2} u_{\theta\theta} = 0$

令 $u(\rho, \theta) = R(\rho) \Phi(\theta) \Rightarrow R''(\rho) \Phi(\theta) + \frac{1}{\rho} R'(\rho) \Phi(\theta) + \frac{1}{\rho^2} R(\rho) \Phi''(\theta) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\rho^2} R(\rho) \Phi''(\theta) = -(\frac{R''(\rho)}{R(\rho)} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{R'(\rho)}{R(\rho)}) \Phi(\theta)$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\Phi''(\theta)}{\Phi(\theta)} = \frac{R''(\rho) + \frac{1}{\rho} R'(\rho)}{-\frac{1}{\rho^2} R(\rho)} = -\lambda$

$\Rightarrow \Phi''(\theta) + \lambda \Phi(\theta) = 0$

$\rho^2 R''(\rho) + \rho R'(\rho) - \lambda R(\rho) = 0$ — 欧拉方程

令 $\rho = e^t, R'(\rho) = \frac{1}{\rho^2} (R'(t) - R(t))$ $R'(\rho) = \frac{1}{\rho} R'(t)$

$\Rightarrow R''(t) - \lambda R(t) = 0 \Rightarrow R(t) = C_1 e^{\sqrt{\lambda} t} + C_2 e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} t} \Rightarrow R_1(\rho) = C_1 \rho^{\sqrt{\lambda}} + C_2 \rho^{-\sqrt{\lambda}} (\lambda > 0)$

★ 由 $|R(\omega)| < \infty \Rightarrow C_2 = 0$ 同理



$\lambda = 0, R_0(\rho) = A_0 + B_0 t$

$= A_0 + B_0 \ln \rho$

又由 $|u(0, \theta)| < \infty \Rightarrow B_0 = 0$

$\Rightarrow R_0(\rho) = A_0$

贝塞尔函数

1. Γ 函数

$$\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} x^{\alpha-1} dx$$

$$(1) \Gamma(1) = 1, \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$(2) \Gamma(\alpha+1) = \alpha \Gamma(\alpha)$$

$$2. \rho^2 R''(\rho) + \rho R'(\rho) + (\lambda \rho^2 - n^2) R(\rho) = 0 \quad \text{贝塞尔方程} (n=0 \text{ 是})$$

$$\rho^2 R''(\rho) + \rho R'(\rho) + \lambda R = 0 \quad \text{欧拉方程}$$

3. n 阶贝塞尔方程的边值问题

$$\rho^2 R''(\rho) + \rho R'(\rho) + (\lambda \rho^2 - n^2) R(\rho) = 0, \quad 0 < \rho < \rho_0$$

$$R(\rho_0) = 0, |R(\rho)| < +\infty$$

$$\lambda_m = \left(\frac{\mu_m^{(n)}}{\rho_0}\right)^2, \quad R_m(\rho) = J_n\left(\frac{\mu_m^{(n)}}{\rho_0} \rho\right), m=1, 2, \dots$$

$$4. T'(at) + a\lambda T(at) = 0 \Rightarrow T_m(at) = A_m e^{-a\lambda_m t}$$

$$\xi T(\omega) = \varphi(\rho)$$

$$A_m = \frac{2}{[\rho_0 J_n'(\mu_m^{(n)})]^2} \int_0^{\rho_0} \rho \varphi(\rho) J_n\left(\frac{\mu_m^{(n)}}{\rho_0} \rho\right) d\rho$$

$$5. \text{贝塞尔方程 } x^2 u''(x) + x u'(x) + (x^2 - n^2) u(x) = 0$$

$$\text{通解 } y(x) = C_1 J_n(x) + C_2 N_n(x) \quad n > 0 \text{ 且不为整数 } y(x) = C_1 J_n(x) + C_2 J_{-n}(x)$$

$$6. J_{n+1}(x) + J_{n-1}(x) = \frac{2n}{x} J_n(x)$$

$$J_{n+1}(x) - J_{n-1}(x) = 2J_n'(x)$$

$$J_n(x) = (-1)^n J_n(-x)$$

$$(x^n J_n(x))' = x^n J_{n+1}(x) \quad J_0'(x) = -J_1(x)$$

1. $U=U(r)$, $r=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$, \vec{n} 为该圆域单位外法向量

$$\text{则 } U_{xx}+U_{yy}=0 \Rightarrow U_{rr}+\frac{1}{r}U_r=0$$

$$\vec{n}=\frac{1}{r}(x,y)$$

2. $U=U(r)$, $r=\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}$, \vec{n} 为该球面单位外法向量

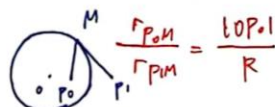
$$\text{则 } U_{xx}+U_{yy}+U_{zz}=0 \Rightarrow U_{rr}+\frac{2}{r}U_r=0$$

3. 圆域上的狄利克雷问题

$P_0(\xi, \eta)$, $P_1(\frac{R^2}{\xi}, \frac{R^2}{\eta})$ 为关于圆域目的对称点

$$\text{格林函数 } G(P_0, P_1) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \frac{1}{r_0} - \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \left(\frac{R}{r_{01}} \cdot \frac{1}{r_1} \right)$$

$$P_1 = \left(\frac{R^2 \xi}{\xi^2 + \eta^2}, \frac{R^2 \eta}{\xi^2 + \eta^2} \right)$$



$$\frac{r_{01}}{r_1} = \frac{R}{r_0}$$

4. 拉普拉斯方程的狄利克雷问题

$$\Delta u = 0$$

$$u|_{\Gamma} = \varphi$$

若解存在, 则解一定表示为 $u = -\iint_{\Gamma} \varphi \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial n} ds$ 空间域

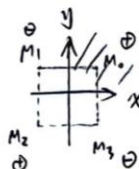
$$u = -\int_{\Gamma} \varphi \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial n} ds \quad \text{平面域}$$

基本步骤: ① 写出格林函数 G

② 写出边界 Γ 上的积分 (不求出积分为)

5. 平面内的格林函数

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



特征线法

一维波动方程的特征线法

$$\text{考虑波动方程柯西问题 } \Delta u - a^2 u_{xx} = 0$$

$$u(x,0) = \varphi(x), u_t(x,0) = \psi(x)$$

$$\text{① 写出特征方程 } \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 - a^2 = 0$$

$$\text{特征线 } x-at = c_1, x+at = c_2$$

$$\text{② 变量代换 } \begin{cases} \xi = x-at \\ \eta = x+at \end{cases}$$

$$\text{③ 偏导数代入得 } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0$$

$$\text{④ 积分求通解 } u(x,t) = f(\xi) + g(\eta)$$

$$= f(x-at) + g(x+at)$$

⑤ 根据初始条件确定解

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

1. 线性偏微分方程: 函数和若阶函数之间不能有加或以外的运算.

$$g(x,t) \cdot u_{xx} \checkmark \quad u_x \cdot u_{xx} \times \quad \cos u \times$$

只与 x, t 有关

齐次偏微分方程: 不含 $f(x,t)$ 项
与未知函数 u 无关的项

2. $x=y$ 为边界, 则 $\frac{\partial G}{\partial n} \Big|_{x=y} = \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \Big|_{x=y}$

3. 注意边界条件是否齐次

4. $\cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}, \quad \sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$
 $(\cosh x)' = \sinh x, \quad (\sinh x)' = \cosh x$

5. $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = u_{pp} + \frac{1}{p^2} u_p + \frac{1}{p^2} u_{\theta\theta}$

6. 欧拉方程 $R(p) = A_n p^{\sqrt{n}} + B_n p^{-\sqrt{n}}$

对于 $\lambda_0 = 0 \Rightarrow R_0(p) = A_0 + B_0 \ln p$

7. 周期函数条件: $\Phi(\omega) = \Phi(\omega + 2\pi)$

8. 函数 $\Gamma(\omega) = \int_0^\infty x^{\omega-1} e^{-x} dx, \quad \Gamma(n + \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{2^n} \sqrt{\pi}$

9. $T_n(t)$ = 齐次通解 + 特解, 后代入初值条件得系数

10. $J_r(x) = \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^r \sum_{k=0}^\infty (-1)^k \frac{1}{k! \Gamma(k+r+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k}$ r 为奇: 奇函数, r 为偶: 偶函数

$N_r(x) = \frac{J_r(x) \cos(n\pi) - J_{-r}(x)}{\sin(n\pi)}$

无界函数