数学物理方程



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数学物理方程

- 1. 数学建模和基本 原理介绍
- 2. 分离变量法
- 3. Bessel函数
- 4. 积分变换法
- 5. Green函数法
- 6. 特征线法
- 7. Legendre多项式

- 1.1 数学模型的建立
- 1.2 定解问题的适定性
- 1.3叠加原理
- 1.4 齐次化原理
- 1.5 二阶线性方程的分 类和化简

弦振动方程和定解条件

热传导方程和定解条件

Poisson方程和定解条件

①明确对象

【未知函数 以哪个变量为未知函数?→本课程仅研究1个未知函数 自变量 时间/空间3维度→以哪些为自变量→PDE→自变量>=2个

2 简化假设

现象均匀/各向同性/忽略高阶小量.....

时 是否考虑未知函数随时间变化?

空 空间维度是否可以降低?→尽可能用低维度解决

3数理推导

建立空间坐标系→几维? 3维 笛卡尔系/柱

明确研究区域/边界/选取微元

选取基本物理定律→区域内部/边界 往往服从不同物理定律

微元法→中值定理→PDE控制方程

4年解条件

绝大多数PDE难以求通解→PDE更关心特解

PDE仅描述区域内部的时空演化→匹配初始条件/边界条件→

建立定解问题

弦振动方程

物理现象 细弦一根,均匀/柔软/绷紧,在垂直于弦的外力作用下做微小横振动,求弦上任意点/任意时刻的位移



1.明确对象 弦上任意点的横向位移(位置,时间) u(x,t)

- 1. 明确对象
- 2. 简化假设
- 3. 数理推导
- 4. 定解条件

任意时刻

- 1. 细弦忽略重力
- 2. 均匀线密度一致
- 2.简化假设
- 3. 柔软 张力只抗伸长/不抗弯曲→忽略弯曲力矩
- 4. 微小 忽略高阶小量
- 5. 横振动 位移与平衡位置垂直→振动在同一平面内

任意位置

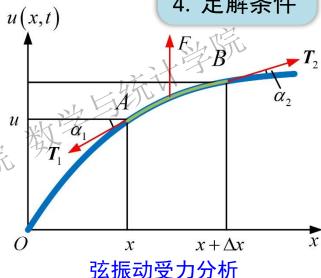
弦振动方程

- 1. 以弦线的平衡位置为x轴,垂直于弦线且通过弦线左端 点的直线为u轴建立坐标
- 2. 微元法 任取一小段弦 $(x,x+\Delta x)$ 作为研究对象→质点 →Newton第二定律→导出方程
- 3. 强调 微元不包含弦的两个端点 x=0, x=l , 端点运动情 况受控于边界条件→已知

水平方向 张力的水平分量平衡 $-|T|\cos\alpha_1 + |T_2|\cos\alpha_2 = 0$

學直方向 Newton第二定律 $\sum F = m \frac{d^2u}{dt^2}$

- 1. 明确对象
- 简化假设
- 数理推导
- 4. 定解条件



强迫外力用力密度表示
$$F = \int_{x}^{x+\Delta x} f_0(x,t) \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2} dx$$
 $ds = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2} dx$ 弧微分

$$\left\lceil \frac{\mathrm{kg}}{\mathrm{m}} \right\rceil$$

弦振动方程

原始控制方程

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\{ -\left| \boldsymbol{T}_{1} \right| \cos \alpha_{1} + \left| \boldsymbol{T}_{2} \right| \cos \alpha_{2} = 0 \right. \\ & \left. -\left| \boldsymbol{T}_{1} \right| \sin \alpha_{1} + \left| \boldsymbol{T}_{2} \right| \sin \alpha_{2} + \int_{x}^{x + \Delta x} f_{0}\left(x, t\right) \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^{2}} \, dx = \rho \Delta s \frac{\partial^{2} u\left(x_{2}, t\right)}{\partial t^{2}} \right. \end{aligned}$$

1. 明确对象

- 2. 简化假设
- 3. 数理推导
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水平方向的化简

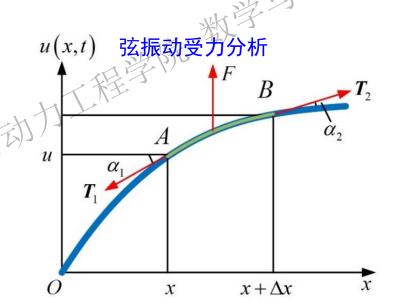
根据假设 微小横振动

$$\alpha_{1} \approx \alpha_{2} \approx 0,$$

$$\cos \alpha_{1} \approx \cos \alpha_{2} \approx 1,$$

$$\sin \alpha_{1} \approx \tan \alpha_{1} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\Big|_{x}, \sin \alpha_{2} \approx \tan \alpha_{2} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\Big|_{x+\Delta x}$$

$$\Delta s = \int_{x}^{x+\Delta x} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^{2}} dx \approx \Delta x$$



水平方向 $-|T_1|\cos\alpha_1 + |T_2|\cos\alpha_2 = 0 \Rightarrow |T_1| = |T_2| = T_0$

各点张力大小相等

弦振动方程

竖直方向的化简

 $\alpha_1 \approx \alpha_2 \approx 0$, $\cos \alpha_1 \approx \cos \alpha_2 \approx 1$, $\sin \alpha_1 \approx \tan \alpha_1 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\Big|_{x}$

微小横振动

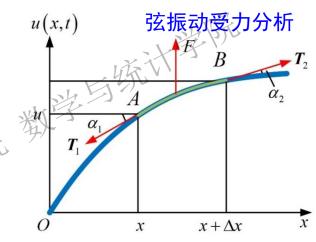
$$\sin \alpha_2 \approx \tan \alpha_2 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\Big|_{x + \Delta x}, \ \Delta s = \int_x^{x + \Delta x} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2} dx \approx \Delta x$$

$$-|T_1|\sin\alpha_1 + |T_2|\sin\alpha_2 + \int_x^{x+\Delta x} f_0(x,t) \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2} dx = \rho \Delta s \frac{\partial^2 u(x_2,t)}{\partial t^2}$$

根据张力大小相等 $|T_1| = |T_2| = T_0$, 代入正弦近似值

$$-T_{0} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\Big|_{x} + T_{0} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\Big|_{x+\Delta x} + \int_{x}^{x+\Delta x} f_{0}(x,t) \cdot 1 \cdot dx = \rho \Delta x \frac{\partial^{2} u(x_{2},t)}{\partial t^{2}}$$

积分中值定理 $F = \int_{x}^{x+\Delta x} f_0(x,t) dx = f_0(x_1,t) \Delta x, x_1 \in [x,x+\Delta x]$



$$T_{0}\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\Big|_{x+\Delta x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\Big|_{x}\right) + f_{0}\left(x_{1}, t\right)\Delta x = \rho \Delta x \frac{\partial^{2} u\left(x_{2}, t\right)}{\partial t^{2}} \qquad \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial t^{2}} = \frac{T_{0}}{\rho} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{f_{0}\left(x, t\right)}{\rho}$$

$$T_0 \frac{\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\Big|_{x+\Delta x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\Big|_{x}}{\Delta x} + f_0(x_1, t) = \rho \frac{\partial^2 u(x_2, t)}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\Delta x \to 0, x_1, x_2 \to x, T_0 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f_0(x, t) = \rho \frac{\partial^2 u(x, t)}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{T_0}{\rho} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{f_0(x,t)}{\rho}$$



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

揭示了弦质点位移加速度 加速度的线性关系



J.R.D'Alembert French Math. Astronomer **Physical Scientist**

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

弦振动方程

定

解

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边

界条件

方程的推导仅针对弦内部,具体运动规律还依赖于初始状态和边界约束

1. 明确对象

简化假设

数理推导

4. 定解条件

初始位移 $u(x,0) = \varphi(x), 0 \le x \le l$ 初始速度 $u_t(x,0) = \psi(x), 0 \le x \le l$ 始条

件了第一类边界,Dirichlet边界,已知两端点位移

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

当
$$g_1(0,t) = g_2(l,t) = C$$
时,称弦有固定端

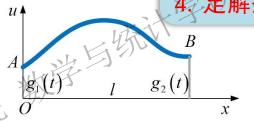
第二类边界,Neumann边界,已知端点垂直外力

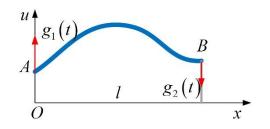
$$-T_0 \frac{\partial u(0,t)}{\partial x} = g_1(t), \ T_0 \frac{\partial u(l,t)}{\partial x} = g_2(t), \ t \ge 0$$

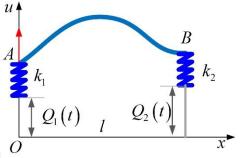
 $g_1(0,t) = g_2(l,t) = 0$ 时,称弦有自由端

三类边界, Robin边界, 端点与弹性物体相连接

$$\frac{\partial u(0,t)}{\partial x} - \sigma_1 u(0,t) = g_1(t), \quad \frac{\partial u(l,t)}{\partial x} - \sigma_2 u(l,t) = g_2(t), \quad t \ge 0$$







第三类边界条件推导 弦振动方程

第三类边界, Robin边界, 端点与弹性物体相连接

弹簧长度与劲度系数 k_1, l_1, k_2, l_3

弹簧安装位置 $Q_1(t), Q_2(t)$

左端点 竖直方向满足Newton第二定律

$$T_0 \frac{\partial u(\Delta x, t)}{\partial x} - k_1 \left[u(0, t) - l_1 - Q_1(t) \right] + f_0(x_1, t) \Delta x = \rho \Delta x \frac{\partial u^2(x_2, t)}{\partial t^2}$$
力竖直分量 弹簧弹力 强迫外力 位移加速

位移加速度

$$\Rightarrow \Delta x \rightarrow 0$$
 微元法

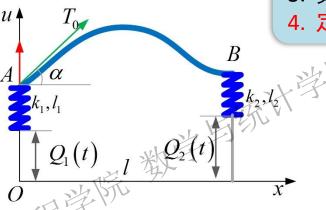
$$T_0 \frac{\partial u(0,t)}{\partial x} - k_1 \left[u(0,t) - l_1 - Q_1(t) \right] = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial u(0,t)}{\partial x} - \sigma_1 u(0,t) = g_1(t), \ t \ge 0$$
 同理可得右端点的第三类边界条件

$$\frac{\partial u(0,t)}{\partial x} - \sigma_1 u(0,t) = g_1(t), \quad \frac{\partial u(l,t)}{\partial x} - \sigma_2 u(l,t) = g_2(t), \quad t \ge 0$$

第三类边界 规定了边界处未知函数值与未知函数空间变化率线性组合的函数关系

- 简化假设
- 数理推导
- 4. 定解条件



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

弦振动方程

定解问题 PDE+定解条 件组成有唯 一确定解的 问题

混合问题 包含初始条件+边界条件

 $\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} + f(x,t), \ 0 < x < l, \ t > 0 \ \text{ PDE 不含端点/0时刻} \\ u(0,t) = g_1(t), \ u(l,t) = g_2(t), \ t \ge 0 \ 边界条件 含0时刻, 两端可不同类型 \\ u(x,0) = \varphi(x), \ u_t(x,0) = \psi(x), \ 0 \le x \le l \ \text{初始条件 含端点} \end{cases}$

Cauchy问题 无界区域初值问题,仅有初始条件,如无界弦振动

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} + f(x,t), -\infty < x < \infty, t > 0 \\ u(x,0) = \varphi(x), \ u_t(x,0) = \psi(x), \ -\infty < x < \infty \end{cases}$$



A.L.Cauchy 1789-1857 French Math. Physical Scientist

波动方程

弦振动方程→一维波动方程→杆的纵振动/高频传输线/波动光学

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

f(x,t)=0 弦的自由振动/齐次一维波动方程

 $f(x,t)\neq 0$ 弦的受迫振动/非齐次一维波动方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \Delta u + f(x, t)$$



Leonhard Euler 1707-1783 Swiss Math. Physical Scientist

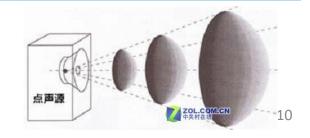


J.L.Lagrange 1736-1813 French Math. Physical Scientist

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



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

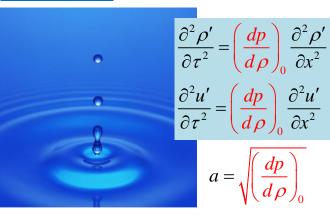


波动方程的应用

$\frac{\partial^2 u(x,\tau)}{\partial \tau^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u(x,\tau)}{\partial x^2}$

流体力学

1887 弱扰动/可压缩介质/传播



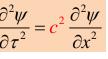


E.Mach 1838-1916 Austria Aerodynamics

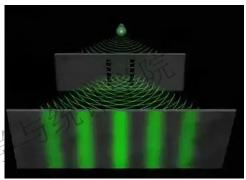
波动光学

1807 光路尺寸/波长/可比拟





T.Young 1773-1829 British Physics Scientist



电场

电磁波

交变电/磁场时空演化遵守波动方程

→且能相互产生→预言电磁波



J.Maxwell 1831-1879 British Math. Physics Scientist

1864

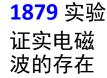
电磁场方程组

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \cdot D = \rho \\ \nabla \cdot B = 0 \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{cases} \nabla \times E = -\frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \times H = J + \frac{\partial D}{\partial t} \end{cases}$$

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times B) = \nabla (\nabla \cdot B) - \nabla^2 B$$

$$\nabla \cdot B = 0, \ \nabla \cdot E = 0$$

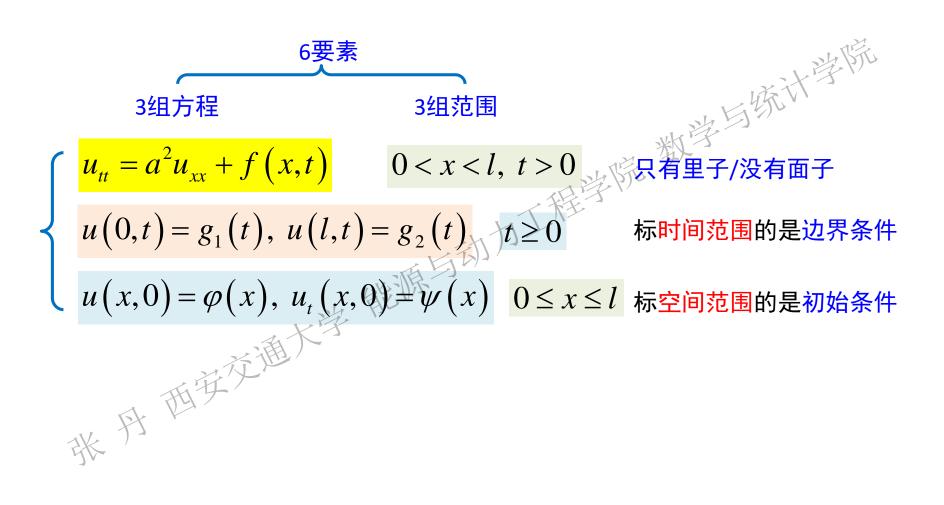
$$\begin{cases}
\frac{\partial^2 B}{\partial t^2} = \frac{1}{\mu \varepsilon} \Delta B = \frac{1}{\mu \varepsilon} \left(\frac{\partial^2 B}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 B}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 B}{\partial z^2} \right) \\
\frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial t^2} = \frac{1}{\mu \varepsilon} \Delta E = \frac{1}{\mu \varepsilon} \left(\frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial z^2} \right)
\end{cases}$$



H.Hertz 1857-1894 German Physics Scientist



定解问题的表达



数学模型的建立

例1

若方程 $u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} + f(x,t)$ 描述弦振动, 请解释各项物理意义

$$a = \sqrt{\frac{T_0}{\rho}} = \sqrt{\left[\frac{\mathbf{N} \cdot \mathbf{m}}{\mathbf{kg}}\right]} = \sqrt{\left[\frac{\mathbf{kg} \cdot \mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{m}}{\mathbf{kg} \cdot \mathbf{s}^2}\right]} = \left[\frac{\mathbf{m}}{\mathbf{s}}\right]$$
 波速

$$a = \sqrt{\frac{r_0}{\rho}} = \sqrt{\left[\frac{r_1 \text{ M}}{\text{kg}}\right]} = \sqrt{\left[\frac{r_2 \text{ M}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^2}\right]} = \left[\frac{r_2 \text{ M}}{\text{s}}\right]$$

$$f(x,t) = \frac{f_0(x,t)}{\rho} = \left[\frac{N \cdot \text{m}}{\text{m} \cdot \text{kg}}\right] = \left[\frac{N}{\text{kg}}\right] \quad \text{单位质量所受外力}$$

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

 $u_{tt} = \frac{\partial^2 u(x,t)}{\partial x^2}$

弦上任意点的位移加速度

u(x,0)

初始位移/弦的初始形状

$$u_{t}(x,0) = \frac{\partial u(x,0)}{\partial t}$$

初始速度

左/右端点的位移

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

横位移在左/右端点的空间变化率

例2 一根长为 *l* 两端张紧的细弦;

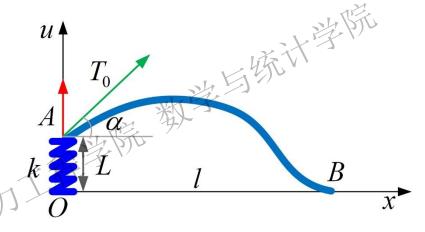
弦左端系于本长为 L, 弹性系数为 k 的弹簧上, 弹簧下端固定在弦的平衡位置;

弦右端固定在平衡位置;

整根弦初始速度为0, 初始位移为 $\varphi(x)$;

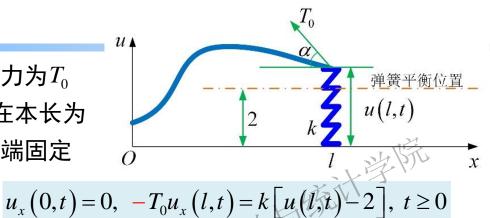
则描述该弦振动的定解问题可表示为

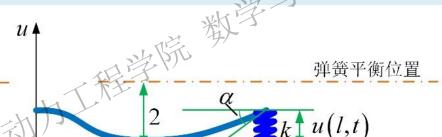
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2}u_{xx}, & 0 < x < l, \ t > 0 \\ u_{x}(0,t) = \frac{k}{T_{0}} \left[u(0,t) - L \right], & u(l,t) = 0, \ t \ge 0 \\ u(x,0) = \varphi(x), & u_{t}(x,0) = 0, \ 0 \le x \le l \end{cases}$$



例3

一根长为 l 两端张紧的细弦,弦上张力为 T_0 左端 x=0 为自由端; 右端 x=l 系在本长为 2, 劲度系数为 k 的弹簧上, 弹簧另一端固定 在平衡位置, 则边界条件可表示为





右端张力竖直分量向上 $\sin \alpha = -u_x(l,t)$

弹簧拉伸 +k[u(t,t)-2]

$$T_0 \left[-u_x(l,t) \right] = +k \left[u(l,t) - 2 \right]$$

右端张力竖直分量向下 $\sin \alpha = +u_x(l,t)$

弹簧压缩
$$-k \left[u(l,t) - 2 \right]$$

$$T_0 \cdot \left[-u_x(l,t) \right] = -k \left[u(l,t) - 2 \right]$$

 $-T_0 u_x(l,t) = k \left[u(l,t) - 2 \right]$

微元段倾角 $\sin \alpha = \pm u_x(l,t)$ 需分类讨论

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热传导方程和定解条件

Poisson方程和定解条件

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

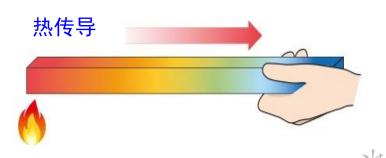
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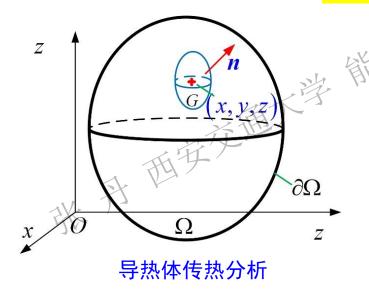
热传导方程



J.Fourier 1768-1830 French Math. Physical Scientist



- 1. 热量如何传递 向哪里传》传多快?
- 2. 传热过程中→导热体温度随时间/空间如何演化



物理现象

三维导热体,

均质/各向同性/

有内热源/

有外部热交换

求内部温度场随时间的变化

Hamilton算子

预备知识梯度/方向导数/散度

$$\nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \mathbf{k}$$

W. Hamilton 1805-1865 Ireland Math. **Physical Scientist**



标量f → ∇ → 矢量 → 梯度

$$\nabla f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \mathbf{k} = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right)$$

矢量
$$\mathbf{u}$$
 → \mathbf{V} → 标量 → 散皮

矢量
$$u \to \nabla \to$$
 标量 \to 散度

$$\nabla \cdot u = \nabla \cdot (u_x, u_y, u_z) = \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial z}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \nabla f = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}$$



P.Laplace 1749-1827 French Math. **Physical Scientist**

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方向导数 标量场沿给定方向变化率

$$\frac{df}{dn} = \nabla f \cdot \mathbf{n} = |\nabla f| \cdot \cos \theta$$

梯度方向是标量场增速最快方向

分量 标量沿各维增大的 等值面法线/ 方向 方向 变化率最大的方向 大小 标量沿各维变化率 标量最大变化率

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

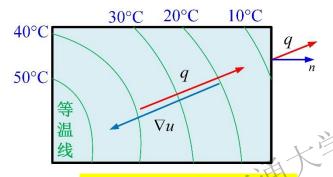
预备知识 传热基本定律

'方向: 热量由高温→低温

万问: 然里田同畑 / INVIEW q, $\left[\frac{J}{m^2 \cdot s}\right] = \left[\frac{W}{m^2}\right] \rightarrow 依赖传热形式$

导热 Fourier导热定律 1821

$$q = -k\nabla u$$



壁面

$$\mathbf{q}_{w} = -k\nabla u \cdot \mathbf{n} = -k\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}}$$

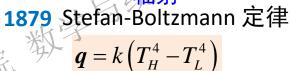


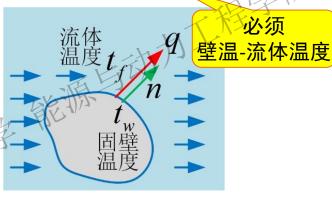
J.Fourier 1768-1830 French Math. **Physical Scientist**

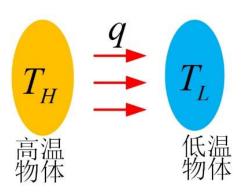
对流

Newton冷却定律 1701

$$\boldsymbol{q} = k \left(t_w - t_f \right)$$







以边界外法线为参考方向



$$[k] = \left[\frac{W}{m^2 \cdot K} \right]$$

I.Newton 1643-1727 **British Physical** Scientist



J.Stefan 1835-1893 **Austria Physical** Scientist

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

热传导方程

物理现象 三维导热体,均质/各向同性/有内热 源/有外部热交换, 求内部温度场随时间的变化

明确对象 温度场(位置, 时间) u(x,y,z,t)

简化假设

任意点

任意时刻

- 均质 体密度均匀
- 各向同性 导热系数为常数,不随方向变化
- 内部 有内热源
- 边界 有热交换

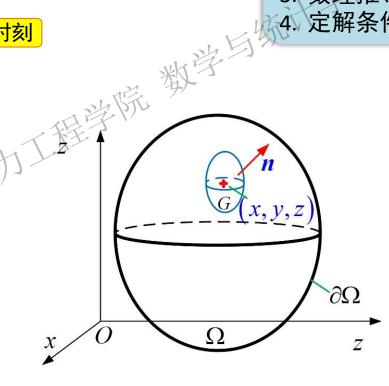
变量及单位

体密度
$$\rho$$
, $\left[\frac{kg}{m^3}\right]$ 比热容 $\left[\frac{J}{kg \cdot K}\right]$

内热源强度 $f_0(x, y, z, t)$, $\left[\frac{\mathbf{W}}{\mathbf{kg}}\right]$



- 简化假设
- 数理推导
- 4. 定解条件



导热体传热分析

1. 建立如图坐标系, 导热体占据的

2. 微元法: 任取点(x, y, z)及充分小

的邻域 $G \subset \Omega$ →能量守恒→导热

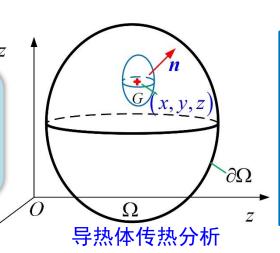
空间为 Ω , 边界为 $\partial\Omega$

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

热传导方程

- 1. 明确对象
- 2. 简化假设
- 3. 数理推导
- 4. 定解条件

方程



变量及单位

体密度 ρ , $\left[\frac{kg}{m^3}\right]$ 比热容 c, $\left[\frac{J}{kg \cdot K}\right]$ 导热系数 k, $\left[\frac{W}{m \cdot K}\right]$ 热流密度 q, $\left[\frac{W}{m}\right]$ 内热源强度 $f_0(x,y,z,t)$, $\left[\frac{W}{kg}\right]$

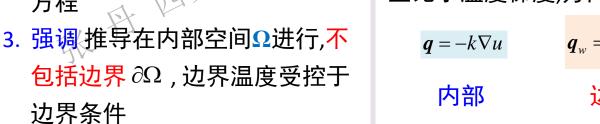


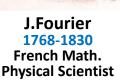
物理原理

- 纠正课本!!!
- 1. 能量守恒(热力学第一定律)
- 邻域内显热变化=边界净流入热量+内热源产热量
- 2. Fourier导热定律 热流密度大小正比于温度梯度,方向与梯度相反

$$\boldsymbol{q}_{w} = -k \frac{\partial u}{\partial \boldsymbol{n}}$$

边界





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

热传导方程

以邻域G为控制体运用能量守恒

邻域内显热变化=内热源产热量+边界净流入热量







邻域G上, 充分小的时间段 $[t_1,t_2]$ 内, 显热的变化

現の上,元分分間が同時では
$$[t_1,t_2]$$
 下分,如此然間の支化
$$Q_2 - Q_2 = \rho V_G cu(x_1,y_1,z_1,t_2) - \rho V_G cu(x_1,y_1,z_1,t_2)$$

$$[J] = \left[\frac{kg}{m^3} \cdot m^3 \cdot \frac{J}{kg \cdot K} \cdot K\right] = [J]$$

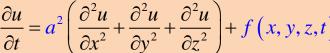
内热源的产热量

2

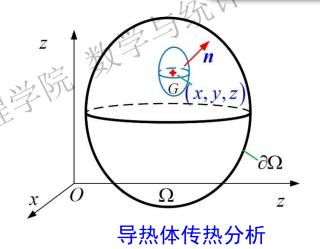
$$W = f_0(x_1, y_1, z_1, \overline{t_1}) \rho V_G(t_2 - t_1)$$

其中 $(x_1, y_1, z_1) \in G, \ \overline{t_1} \in [t_1, t_2]$

$$[J] = \left[\frac{W}{kg} \cdot \frac{kg}{m^3} \cdot m^3 \cdot s \right] = [W \cdot s] = [J]$$



- 1. 明确对象
- 简化假设
- 数理推导
- 4. 定解条件



变量及单位

体密度
$$\rho$$
, $\left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}\right]$ 比热容 c , $\left[\frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}}\right]$

导热系数
$$k$$
, $\left[\frac{W}{m \cdot K}\right]$ 热流密度 q , $\left[\frac{W}{m^2}\right]$

内热源强度
$$f_0(x,y,z,t)$$
, $\left\lfloor \frac{W}{kg} \right\rfloor$

邻域内显热变化=内热源产热量+边界净流入热量

热传导方程

时间段 $[t_1,t_2]$ 内

Fourier导热定律 $q = -k\nabla u$

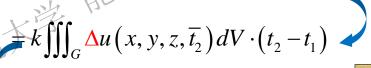
$$= \iint_{\partial G} -k \nabla u(x, y, z, \overline{t_2}) \cdot (-\mathbf{n}) ds \cdot (t_2 - t_1)$$

$$Gauss公式$$
 $\iint_{\partial G} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} ds = \iiint_{G} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} dV$ 规避矢量方向

$$= k \iint_{\partial G} \nabla u(x, y, z, \overline{t_2}) \cdot \boldsymbol{n} \cdot d\boldsymbol{s} \cdot (t_2 - t_1)$$

$$= k \iiint_{G} \nabla \cdot \nabla u(x, y, z, \overline{t_2}) \cdot d\boldsymbol{V} \cdot (t_2 - t_1)$$

$$\nabla u = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \boldsymbol{i} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \boldsymbol{j} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \boldsymbol{k}$$



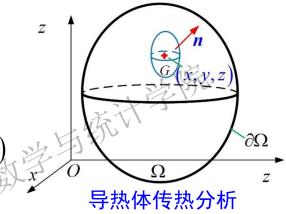
积分中值定理

$$= k \cdot \Delta u\left(x_2, y_2, z_2, \overline{t_2}\right) \cdot V_G\left(t_2 - t_1\right)$$

$$\iiint_{G} f(x, y, z) dV = f(\overline{x}, \overline{y}, \overline{z}) V_{G},$$
$$(\overline{x}, \overline{y}, \overline{z}) \in G$$

$$[J] = \left[\frac{W}{m \cdot K} \cdot \frac{K}{m^2} \cdot m^3 \cdot s \right] = [J]$$

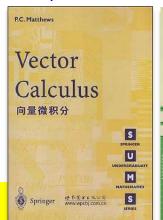
矢量代数大大简化了推导



Hamilton算子

$$\nabla u = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \mathbf{k}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \nabla u = \Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$$





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

热传导方程

邻域内显热变化=边界净流入热量+内热源产热量

1. 明确对象

$$Q_2 - Q_2 = \Phi + W$$

4. 定解条件

$$\rho V_G cu(x_1, y_1, z_1, t_2) - \rho V_G cu(x_1, y_1, z_1, t_1) = k \cdot \Delta u(x_2, y_2, z_2, \overline{t_2}) \cdot V_G(t_2 - t_1) + f_0(x_1, y_1, z_1, \overline{t_1}) \rho V_G(t_2 - t_1)$$

中值定理
$$\rho V_G c \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \left(x_1, y_1, z_1, \overline{t_3} \right) \cdot \left(t_2 - t_1 \right) = k \cdot \Delta u \left(x_2, y_2, z_2, \overline{t_2} \right) \cdot V_G \left(t_2 + t_1 \right) + f_0 \left(x_1, y_1, z_1, \overline{t_1} \right) \rho V_G \left(t_2 - t_1 \right)$$

$$oc\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x_1, y_1, z_1, \overline{t_3}) = k \cdot \Delta u(x_2, y_2, \overline{z_2}, \overline{t_2}) + f_0(x_1, y_1, z_1, \overline{t_1}) \mu$$

$$\diamondsuit G \to (x, y, z), t_2 \to t_1$$

令
$$G o (x, y, z), t_2 o t_1$$

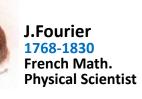
$$\rho c \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x_1, y_1, z_1, \overline{t_3}) = k \cdot \Delta u(x_2, y_2, z_2, \overline{t_2}) + f_0(x_1, y_1, z_1, \overline{t_1}) \rho$$
 令
$$\partial u(x_2, y_2, z_2, \overline{t_2}) + f_0(x_1, y_1, z_1, \overline{t_1}) \rho$$

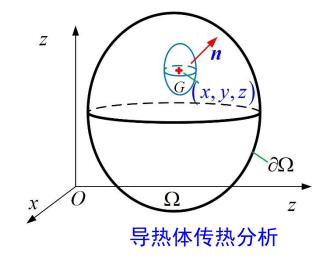
灯的任意性→此式对任意时间都成立





$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x, y, z, t) = \frac{a^2}{a^2} \cdot \Delta u(x, y, z, t) + f$$





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

1. 明确对象

2. 简化假设

3. 数理推导

4. 定解条件

热传导方程 关于 a^2

波动方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \cdot \Delta u + f$$

$$a = \sqrt{\frac{T_0}{\rho}} = \sqrt{\frac{N \cdot N}{k_s}}$$

 $\frac{a^2 \to a}{a} = \sqrt{\frac{T_0}{\rho}} = \sqrt{\left[\frac{\mathbf{N} \cdot \mathbf{m}}{\mathbf{kg}}\right]} = \sqrt{\left[\frac{\mathbf{kg} \cdot \mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{m}}{\mathbf{kg} \cdot \mathbf{s}^2}\right]} = \left[\frac{\mathbf{m}}{\mathbf{s}}\right]$

$$=\left[\frac{\mathbf{m}}{\mathbf{g}}\right]$$
 B

导热方程

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \cdot \Delta u + f$$

$$a^2 \rightarrow a$$
 无物理意义

$$a^{2} = \frac{k}{\rho c} = \left[\frac{W}{m \cdot K} \cdot \frac{m^{3}}{kg} \cdot \frac{kg \cdot K}{J} \right]$$

$$\begin{cases} a^2 \to a & \text{无物理意义} \\ a^2 = \frac{k}{pc} = \left[\frac{W}{m \cdot K} \cdot \frac{m^3}{kg} \cdot \frac{kg \cdot K}{J} \right] & \text{热扩散率} \\ = \left[\frac{J}{m \cdot K \cdot s} \cdot \frac{m^3}{kg} \cdot \frac{kg \cdot K}{J} \right] = \left[\frac{m^2}{s} \right] \end{cases}$$



$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{a^2}{\Delta u} \cdot \Delta u + f$$

方便研究方 程数学性质



$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{a}{\Delta u} \cdot \Delta u + f$$

有明确物理 意义

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

热传导方程

方程的推导仅针对导热体内部,温度场演化依赖于初始状态和边界约束

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初始温度分布 $u(x, y, z, 0) = \varphi(x, y, z), (x, y, z) \in \partial\Omega$

·第一类边界,Dirichlet边界,已知边界温度分布

$$u_{\partial\Omega} = g(x, y, z, t)$$
 规定了变量在边界上的数值

当
$$g(x, y, z, t) = C$$
 时, 恒温边界

第二类边界,Neumann边界,已知边界的热流密度

 $q_{\partial\Omega} = -k \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = g(x, y, z, t)$ 规定了变量沿边界外法线的方向导数值

当
$$g(x,y,z,t)=C$$
 时, 恒热流密度边界, $g(x,y,z,t)=0$ 时, 绝热边界

第三类边界, Robin边界, 对流边界, 导热体与外界对流传热

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} + \sigma u = g(t)$$
 规定了边界上的变量及其外法线方向导数线性组合的数值

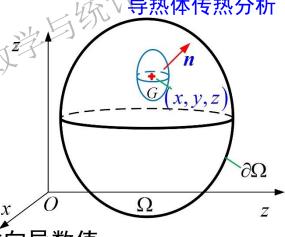
1. 明确对象

简化假设

数理推导

4. 定解条件

导热体传热分析



热传导方程。第三类边界条件推导

内部 导热服从Fourier导热定律

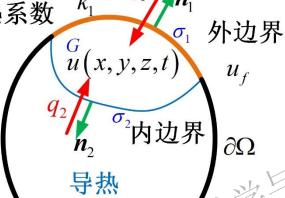
边界 对流传热服从Newton冷却定律



1701 Newton 冷却定律 $q_{\partial\Omega} = k \left(u - u_f \right)$

I.Newton 1643-1727 British Physical Scientist 对流热流密度正比 于固壁/流体温差

边界对流 传热系数



- 1. 明确对象
- 2. 简化假设
- 3. 数理推导
- 4. 定解条件

导热体边界传热分析

时间任意性两边可约去

$$\rho V_G c \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} (x_1, y_1, z_1, \overline{t}_3) = -k_1 \iint_{\sigma_1} (u - u_f) ds$$

$$+ \iint_{\sigma_2} k \frac{\partial u}{\partial n_2} ds + f_0 (x_1, y_1, z_1, \overline{t}_1) \rho V_G$$

微元法→令邻域趋于无穷小

$$V_G \rightarrow 0, \ \sigma_2 \rightarrow \sigma_1, \ \boldsymbol{n}_2 \rightarrow \boldsymbol{n}_1 = -\boldsymbol{n}$$

$$0 = -\iint_{\sigma_1} \left[k_1 \left(u - u_1 \right) + k \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right] ds$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} + \frac{k_1}{k} u = \frac{k_1}{k} u_f$$

<mark>导热传至边界的</mark> 热量以对流散出

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} + \sigma u = \mathbf{g}$$

规定了边界上未知函数及 其空间变化率组合的值

邻域显热变化=边界净流入热量+内热源产热量

$$Q_2 - Q_2 = \Phi + W$$

$$\boldsymbol{\Phi} = \iint_{\sigma_1} \boldsymbol{q}_1(-\boldsymbol{n}_1) ds \cdot (t_2 - t_1) + \iint_{\sigma_2} \boldsymbol{q}_2(-\boldsymbol{n}_2) ds \cdot (t_2 - t_1)$$

$$=-k_1 \iint_{\sigma_1} \left(u-u_f\right) ds \cdot \left(t_2-t_1\right) + \iint_{\sigma_2} k \frac{\partial u}{\partial n_2} ds \cdot \left(t_2-t_1\right)$$

$$\rho V_G c \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} (x_1, y_1, z_1, \overline{t_3}) \cdot (t_2 - t_1) = -k_1 \iint_{\sigma_1} (u - u_f) ds \cdot (t_2 - t_1)$$

$$+ \iint_{\sigma_2} k \frac{\partial u}{\partial n_2} ds \cdot \left(t_2 - t_1 \right) + f_0 \left(x_1, y_1, z_1, \overline{t_1} \right) \rho V_G \left(t_2 - t_1 \right)$$

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

热传导方程

定解问题 微分方程+ 定解条件组 成有唯一确 定解的问题

混合问题 包含初始条件+边界条件

 $u_t = a^2 u_{xx} + f(x, y, z, t), 0 < x < l, t > 0$ 微分方程 不含边界/0时刻 $\{u(x,y,z,t)=g(t), (x,y,z)\in\partial\Omega, t\geq 0$ 边界条件 含0时刻,可不同类型 $u(x,y,z,0) = \varphi(x,y,z), (x,y,z) \in \Omega \cup \partial \Omega$ 初始条件 含边界



Cauchy问题 仅有初始条件, 如无界热传导→无界区域上的初值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx} + f(x, y, z, t), -\infty < (x, y, z) < \infty, t > 0 \end{cases}$$
 较波动方程
$$u(x, y, z, 0) = \varphi(x), -\infty < (x, y, z) < \infty$$
 少1初始条件

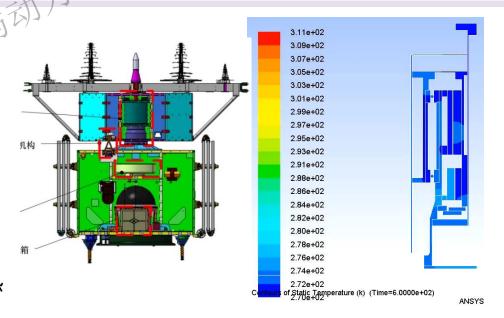
较波动方程

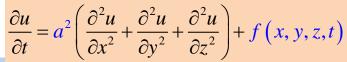
导热方程的拓展

 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \Delta u + f$ $\begin{cases} f = 0 \text{ 齐次方程/无内热源} \\ f \neq 0 \text{ 非齐次方程/有内热源} \end{cases}$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x,t)$$
 一维, 细杆导热

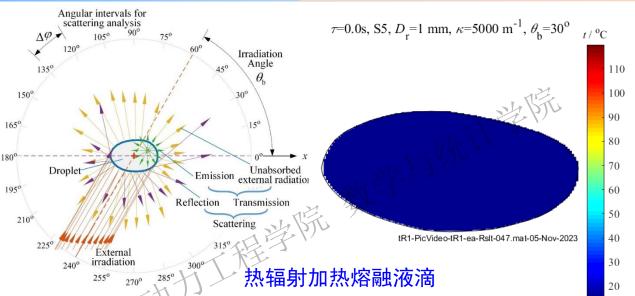
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) + f(x, y, t)$$
 二维, 薄板导热



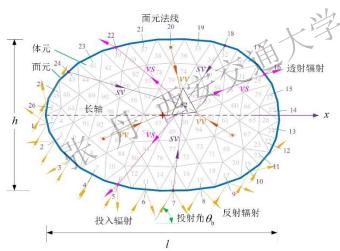


导热方程与新能源



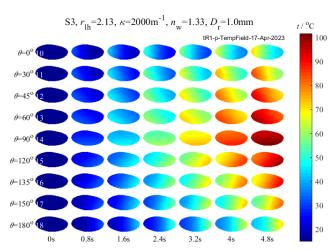


熔融液滴吸收太阳辐射→液滴温度场演化服从导热方程



$$\frac{\partial T_i}{\partial \tau} = \frac{k}{\rho_w c_p} (\nabla \cdot \nabla T) + \frac{S_R(i)}{\rho_w c_p \cdot dV_i}$$

$$S_{R}(i) = \sum_{j=1}^{n_{s}} sv(i,j) + \sum_{j=1}^{n_{v}} vv(i,j)$$
$$-\sum_{j=1}^{n_{s}} vs(j,i) - \sum_{j=1}^{n_{v}} vv(j,i)$$



不同投射方向下液滴 温度场的时空演化

例1

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

导热方程 $\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u(x,t)}{\partial x^2} + f(x,t)$ 描述一维杆热传导,解释各项物理意义

$$a^2$$

$$a^{2} = \frac{k}{\rho c} = \left[\frac{\mathbf{W}}{\mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{K}} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{m}^{3}}{\mathbf{kg}} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{kg} \cdot \mathbf{K}}{\mathbf{J}} \right] = \left[\frac{\mathbf{J}}{\mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{s}} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{m}^{3}}{\mathbf{kg}} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{kg} \cdot \mathbf{K}}{\mathbf{J}} \right] = \left[\frac{\mathbf{m}^{2}}{\mathbf{s}} \right]$$
热扩散率

$$f(x,t) = \frac{f_0(x,t)}{c} = \left[\frac{W}{kg} \cdot \frac{kg \cdot K}{J}\right] = \left[\frac{J}{kg \cdot s} \cdot \frac{kg \cdot K}{J}\right] = \left[\frac{K}{s}\right]$$
 内热源导致的温升

$$u_{t} = \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t}$$

 $u_{t} = \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t}$ 杆上任意点的温度变化率

u(x,0)

杆上初始温度分布

$$u_x(0,t)$$

$$u(0,t), u(l,t)$$
 杆左/右端点的温度
$$q = -k \frac{\partial u(0,t)}{\partial n} = k \frac{\partial u(0,t)}{\partial x} \longrightarrow \frac{\partial u(0,t)}{\partial x} = \frac{q}{k}$$
 表征左端点热流密度

$$\frac{u_x(l,t)}{u_x(l,t)} \qquad q = -k \frac{\partial u(l,t)}{\partial n} = -k \frac{\partial u(l,t)}{\partial x} \implies \frac{\partial u(l,t)}{\partial x} = -\frac{q}{k}$$
 表征右端点热流密度大小

例2 一维细杆导热系数为 k , 左侧 x=0 处热流密度为 $2+\sin t$, $\left|\frac{W}{m^2}\right|$ 的热量持

续<mark>传入</mark>;右侧 x=l 绝热,则该一维杆的边界条件可表示为

$$q_{in} = 2 + \sin t$$
 绝热 $q = 0$
外法线 $Q = 0$

左端点
$$q = -(2 + \sin t) = -k \frac{\partial u(0,t)}{\partial n} = -k \frac{\partial u(0,t)}{\partial x} = k \frac{\partial u(0,t)}{\partial x} = k u_x(0,t)$$

- 1. 边界传热涉及3种方向: 热流方向//温度梯度方向 / 边界外法线方向
- 2. 边界为传入→热流方向与外法线方向相反

边界上热流密度的方向以外法线为参考

讨论 若该热流密度改为从右端点持续传入呢?

右端点
$$q = -\left(2 + \sin t\right) = -k\frac{\partial u(l,t)}{\partial n} = -k\frac{\partial u(l,t)}{\partial x} = -ku_x(l,t) \implies ku_x(l,t) = 2 + \sin t, \ t \ge 0$$

例3

一个半径为R的铁球占据的空间为 B(x,y,z), 其外表面可表示为 $\partial B(x,y,z)$, 铁球的导热系数为 k, 初始温度为 200° C, 放在空气中自然冷却, 若空气的温度 伝球的寺然系数为 k , 初始温度为 200° C , 放在空气中自然冷却, 右空气的温度恒定为 27° C , 铁球表面与空气的传热系数为 h , 则该铁球内温度分布 u(x,y,z) 所满足的边界条件为 $-k\frac{\partial u(x,y,z,t)}{\partial n} = h \Big[u(x,y,z,t) - 27 \Big] , \quad (x,y,z) \in \partial B, \ t \geq 0$

$$-k\frac{\partial u(x,y,z,t)}{\partial n} = h\left[u(x,y,z,t) - 27\right], \quad (x,y,z) \in \partial B, \ t \ge 0$$

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例4

一根长为 l 的细杆, 侧面与外界无热交换, 杆内热源为 f(x,t), 初始温度为 $\varphi(x)$,

杆左端保持
$$0$$
 °C, 右端绝热,则描述杆内温度演化的定解问题可表示为
$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx} + f(x,t), \ 0 < x < l, \ t > 0 \\ u(0,t) = 0, \ u_x(l,t) = 0, \ t \ge 0 \\ u(x,0) = \varphi(x), \ 0 \le x \le l \end{cases}$$

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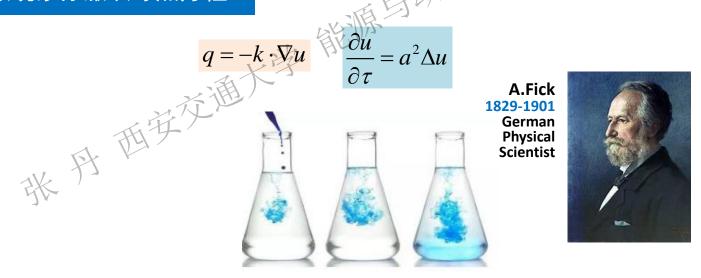
例5 一根长为l的细管,两端封闭.管外大气含有某种浓度为 u_0 的气体. 0时刻打开左端,气体向管内扩散,右端保持封闭,则描述管内气体浓度u(x,t)所满足的定解问题可表示为



$$\begin{cases} u_{t} = a^{2}u_{xx}, & 0 < x < l, t > 0 \\ u(0,t) = u_{0}, u_{x}(l,t) = 0, t \ge 0 \\ u(x,0) = 0, & 0 \le x \le l \end{cases}$$

扩散现象亦服从导热方程

1855, 不可压缩/低浓度, Fick扩散定律



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- 1.2 定解问题的适定 性
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- 1.4 齐次化原理
- 1.5 二阶线性方程的 分类和化简

弦振动方程和定解条件 热传导方程和定解条件 Poisson方程和定解条件

Poisson方程/Laplace方程

变量:空间分布→时域演化的影响

波动
方程
$$a^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) + f(x, y, z) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \tau^2}$$

导热
$$a^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) + f(x, y, z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \tau}$$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 0$

若自由项ƒ/边 界条件均与时 间t无关→当时 间充分大时→u 亦与时间无关

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 0, \ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

描述稳态时, 变量各空 间维度上变化率的关系

Poisson方程(位势方程)

$$f(x, y, z) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$$



$$\mathbf{0} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$$



S.Poisson 1781-1840 French Math. **Physical Scientist**



P.Laplace 1749-1827 French Math. **Physical Scientist**

第一类边界,Dirichlet边界。

 $u_{\partial\Omega} = g, (x, y, z) \in \partial\Omega$ 规定了变量在边界上的数值

第二类边界,Neumann边界

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = g, (x, y, z) \in \partial \Omega$$
 规定了变量在边界外法线方向导数值

第三类边界, Robin边界

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} + \sigma u = g, \ (x, y, z) \in \partial \Omega$$

规定了边界上变量及其外法线方向导数线性组合的数值

1.1 数学模型的建立

	波动方程	导热方程	Poisson方程
PDE	$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \Delta u + f$	$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \cdot \Delta u + f$	$0 = \Delta u + \mathcal{F}$
发现	J.R.D'Alembert 1717-1783 French Math. Physical Scientist	J.Fourier 1768-1830 French Math. Physical Scientist	S.Poisson 1781-1840 French Math. Physical Scientist
物理原理	Newton第二定律	能量守恒/Fourier导热定律	-
推导方法	微元法: 微小弦段	微元法: 微小邻域	导热充分发展
定解条件	初始条件: 未知函数/ 变化率的初始分布 边界条件: 3类	初始条件:未知函数初始分布 边界条件: 3类	初始条件: 无 边界条件: 3类
物理意义	变量变化加速度与变量二阶空间变化率的 线性关系	变量变化 <mark>速度</mark> 与变量二阶 空间变化率的线性关系	稳态时变量的空间 分布

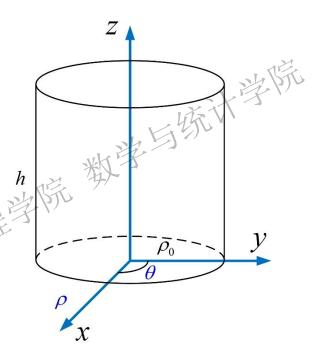
1.1 数学模型的建立

例1

导体内电位分布满足Laplace方程,有圆柱体半径为 ρ_0 ,高为h,其下底面/侧面电位为0,上底面电位分布为 x^2+y^2 ,则描述圆柱体内的电位分布的定解问题可表示为

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = u_{\rho\rho} + \frac{1}{\rho} u_{\rho} + u_{zz} = 0, \ 0 \le \rho < \rho_0, \ 0 < z < h \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u(\rho, 0) = 0, \ \rho \le \rho_0 \\ u(\rho, h) = \rho^2, \ \rho \le \rho_0 \end{cases}$$
上底面
$$u(\rho_0, z) = 0, \ 0 \le z < h$$
侧面



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基本概念 适定性

基本概念

偏微分方程 PDE

含有未知函数+未知函数偏导数的等式

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \Delta u + f$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \Delta u + f$$

$$\Delta u = f$$

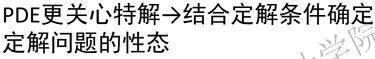
阶数 方程中未知函数导数的最高阶数

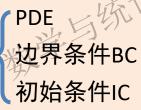
线性 未知函数/各阶偏导数均为一次 非线性 未知函数/各阶偏导数非一次

自由项 不含未知函数 =0 <mark>齐次</mark>PE 及其各阶导数的项 自由项 ≠0 非齐次

古典解存在函数+各阶导数→PDE→恒等式 弱解一阶PDE/u微分不存在 通解解中含有与 PDE阶数相同个数的独立 常数 的解

定解问题





阶数 PDE的阶数

线性 PDE/定解条件 均线性 非线性 PDE/定解条件 任意为非线性

定解问题 不提 齐次/非齐次 需分别指明 PDE/边界条件 是否齐次

解(特解)存在函数+各阶导数→PDE/定解条件→同时成为恒等式

本课程以线性定解问题为主



例1

判断下列方程的类型

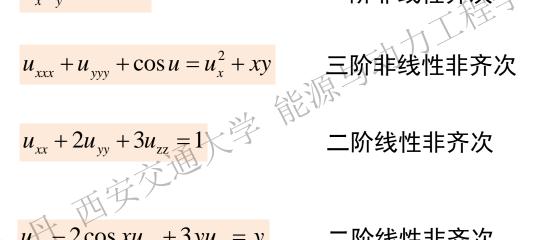
$$x^2 u_{xx} + y^2 u_{yy} + \frac{1}{2} u_y = x^2 y$$

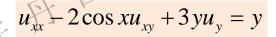
一阶非线性齐次学术 二阶线性非齐次

$$\cos x \cdot u_{tt} - u_{xx} = 0$$

$$u_x u_y + 2u = 0$$

$$u_{xxx} + u_{yyy} + \cos u = u_x^2 + xy$$





二阶线性非齐次

例2

验证函数 $u = A\cos\omega\left(t - \frac{x}{a}\right)$ 是方程 $u_{tt} = a^2u_{xx}$ 的古典解

解

$$u_t = -\omega A \sin \omega \left(t - \frac{x}{a} \right), \quad u_{tt} = -\omega^2 A \cos \omega \left(t - \frac{x}{a} \right)$$

$$u_{x} = \frac{\omega}{a} A \sin \omega \left(t - \frac{x}{a} \right), \quad u_{tt} = -\omega A \cos \omega \left(t - \frac{x}{a} \right)$$

$$u_{x} = \frac{\omega}{a} A \sin \omega \left(t - \frac{x}{a} \right), \quad u_{xx} = -\frac{\omega^{2}}{a^{2}} A \cos \omega \left(t - \frac{x}{a} \right)$$

$$u_{tt} = -\omega^{2} A \cos \omega \left(t - \frac{x}{a} \right)$$

$$u_{tt} = -\omega^{2} A \cos \omega \left(t - \frac{x}{a} \right)$$

$$u_{tt} = -\omega^2 A \cos \omega \left(t - \frac{x}{a} \right) = a^2 u_{xx}$$

例3

验证函数 $u_1(x,t) = F(x+at), u_2(x,t) = G(x-at)$ 是方程 $u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx}$ 的古典解

解

$$\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} = aF'(x+at), \quad \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial t^2} = a^2 F''(x+at)$$
 1.u1, u2都是该方程古典解

$$\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} = F'(x+at), \quad \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x^2} = F''(x+at)$$

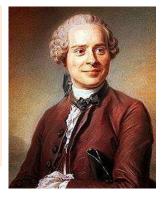
$$\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} = -aG'(x-at), \quad \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial t^2} = a^2G''(x-at)$$

$$\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} = G'(x-at), \quad \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x^2} = G''(x-at)$$

$$\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} = G'(x-at), \quad \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x^2} = G''(x-at)$$

2.F是左传波,G是右传波

3.u1, u2的线性组合也是波动 方程的解→ D'Alembert公式



J.R.D'Alembert 1717-1783 French Math. Astronomer **Physical Scientist**

$$u(x,\tau) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\varphi(x+a\tau) + \varphi(x-a\tau) \right] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-a\tau}^{x+a\tau} \psi(\xi)$$

例4

验证函数 $u(x,y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \frac{1}{r}, \quad r = \sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2}$ 在 $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(x_0,y_0)\}$ 上 是方程 $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$ 的古典解

解

$$u_{xx} = \frac{(x - x_0)^2}{\pi r^4} - \frac{1}{2\pi r^2}, \quad u_{yy} = \frac{(y - y_0)^2}{\pi r^4} - \frac{1}{2\pi r^2}$$
 代入原方程得证
$$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = \frac{(x - x_0)^2}{\pi r^4} - \frac{1}{2\pi r^2} + \frac{(y - y_0)^2}{\pi r^4} - \frac{1}{2\pi r^2} = \frac{r^2}{\pi r^4} - \frac{1}{\pi r^2} = 0$$

例5

Laplace方程在圆域/球域上的基本解

验证函数 $u(x,y,z) = \frac{1}{4\pi r}$, $r = \sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2}$ 在 $\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{(x_0,y_0,z_0)\}$ 上是 方程 $u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz} = 0$ 的古典解

解

$$u_{xx} = \frac{2(x - x_0)^2 - (y - y_0)^2 - (z - z_0)^2}{4\pi r^5}$$

$$u_{yy} = \frac{2(y - y_0)^2 - (x - x_0)^2 - (z - z_0)^2}{4\pi r^5}$$

$$u_{zz} = \frac{2(z - z_0)^2 - (x - x_0)^2 - (y - y_0)^2}{4\pi r^5}$$
Physical Physics in the property of the property

British Math. **Physical Scientist**



以上例题验证的仅是PDE的解→如何找出定解问题的解是本课程核心内容

本课程默认定解问题都是适定的

适定性

定解问题。 的<mark>适定性</mark> 存在性 定解问题的解是否存在? 唯一性 定解问题的解是否唯一? 稳定性 定解条件微小变动→解 亦微小变动.

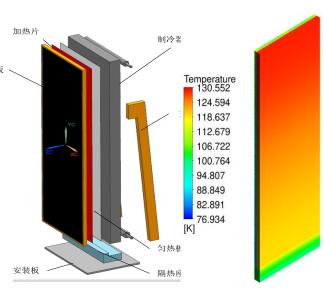
- 许多物理问题以适定的定解问题圆满解决 使人们认为不适定数学物理问题无意义
- 实际问题中经常遇到不适定的问题
- 现不适定问题已成为PDF重要研究方向

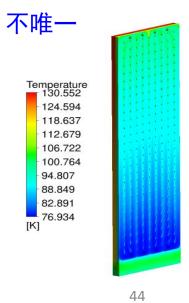
例如,卫星观测ccD的地面标定→构造均匀稳定的面温度场→已知终了条件→反推初始条件→数学物理问题的反问题











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性

二阶线性PDE解的叠加原理

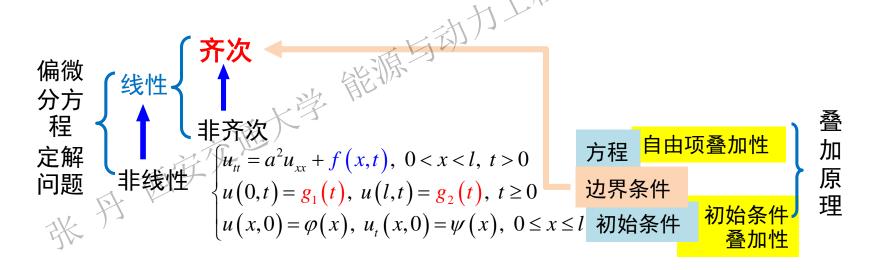
1.3叠加原理

ODE的齐次化原理

- 1.4 齐次化原理
- PDE的齐次化原理
- 1.5 二阶线性方程的 分类和化简

叠加原理的意义

- 1. 叠加原理 多种不同外因共同作用结果=各外因单独作用结果之和
- 2. 线性问题的解满足叠加原理,而非线性问题一般不满足
- 3.叠加→线性偏微分方程求解便利性→尽可能将非线性问题转换为线性问题
- 非齐次混合问题,非齐次PDE/非齐次边界条件→叠加原理→在更大范围内寻 找满足定解条件的解→边界齐次化



二阶偏微分算子

叠加性适于所有线性PDE→为简化理论表达→引入二阶微分算子L

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

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = f$$

波算子
$$\Box = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \tau^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$$
 热算子 $H = \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$ Laplace算子 $\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$

热算子
$$H = \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$$

Laplace算子
$$\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$$

二阶线性PDE—般形式
$$a_{11} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2a_{12} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + a_{22} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + b_1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + b_2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + cu = f$$

二阶线性偏微分算子

$$L = a_{11} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + 2a_{12} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} + a_{22} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + b_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + b_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + c$$

设 α,β 是任意常数 $u_1(x,y),u_2(x,y)$ 具有二阶连续偏导数,则有

$$L(\alpha u_1 + \beta u_2) = \alpha L u_1 + \beta L u_2$$

函数线性组合的偏微分运算=函数偏微分运算的线性组合

$$L = a_{11} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + 2a_{12} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} + a_{22} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + b_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + b_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + c$$

叠加原理1 PDE自由项拆分为有限和

若 α_i 为n个任意常数, $f_i(x,y)$ 为平面区域Ω内的n个已知函数,且 $f = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i f_i(x,y)$ 有限和

若 $u_i(x,y)$ 为方程 $Lu = f_i$ 在区域Ω内的解, 则 $u = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i u_i(x,y)$ 必是方程 $Lu = f = \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(x,y)$ 的解

$$Lu = f$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} Lu = f_1 & \dots & u_1 \\ Lu = f_2 & \dots & u_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ Lu = f_n & \dots & u_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u = \sum_{1}^{n} \alpha_i u_i$$

例1

分解方程 化繁为简
$$Lu = 2f_1 - 3f_2$$

$$\begin{cases} Lu = f_1, \Rightarrow u_1 \\ Lu = f_2, \Rightarrow u_2 \end{cases} \quad u = 2u_1 - 3u_2$$

- 本原理仅讨论了PDE的叠加性, 而非定解问题
- PDE的可叠加性由自由项的可拆分体现
- 本原理仅将自由项拆分为有限和

叠加原理2 PDE自由项拆分为无穷级数

推广 将自由项拆分为 \rightarrow 无穷级数 $f = \sum f_i(x, y)$ 需满足

- ① 可展开 自由项 $f = \sum f_i$
- 2 能收敛 在区域Ω内收敛
- 3 可求导 解的和函数 $u = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} u_i$ 可逐项求一阶/二阶偏导,

且各阶偏导数在Ω内亦收敛

$$f = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \alpha_i f_i$$

$$Lu = f$$

- 1. 通过一组解线性组合→在更大范围内寻找解/表示解→对求解定解问题十分有利
- 叠加原理1 对三元函数 u(x,y,z) 也成立, 此时算子为

$$L = a_{11} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + 2a_{12} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} + a_{22} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + 2a_{13} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial z} + 2a_{23} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z \partial y} + a_{33} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + b_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + b_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + b_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + c$$

本课后续涉及自

由项无穷级数分

解默认均成立

叠加原理3

定解问题的拆分

❶ <mark>边界齐次</mark> 自由项/初始条件[®]

- 2可展开 为无穷级数
- 3 能收敛
- 4 可求导 可逐项求二阶偏导

/初始条件

PDE自由项/初始条件 可 拆分为无穷级数/有限和 →分而解之

$$f = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} f_i(x,t),$$

$$\varphi(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \varphi_i(x),$$

$$\psi(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \varphi_i(x),$$

$$\psi(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \psi_i(x),$$

$$\psi(x) = \sum_{i=1}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2}u_{xx} + f_{1}, \ 0 < x < l, \ t > 0 \\ u(0,t) = 0, \ u(l,t) = 0, \ t \ge 0 \\ u(x,0) = \varphi_{1}(x), \ u_{t}(x,0) = \psi_{1}(x), \ 0 \le x \le l \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2}u_{xx} + f_{2}, \ 0 < x < l, \ t > 0 \\ u(0,t) = 0, \ u(l,t) = 0, \ t \ge 0 \\ u(x,0) = \varphi_{2}(x), \ u_{t}(x,0) = \psi_{2}(x), \ 0 \le x \le l \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2}u_{xx} + f_{i}, \ 0 < x < l, \ t > 0 \\ u(0,t) = 0, \ u(l,t) = 0, \ t \ge 0 \\ u(0,t) = 0, \ u(l,t) = 0, \ t \ge 0 \\ u(x,0) = \varphi_{i}(x), \ u_{t}(x,0) = \psi_{i}(x), \ 0 \le x \le l \end{cases}$$

则原定解问题的解

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} u_i(x,t)$$

解的合并

若每个子定解 问题存在解



$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^{2}u_{xx} = f(x,t), & 0 < x < l, \ t > 0 \\ u(0,t) = 0, & u(l,t) = 0, \ t \ge 0 \\ u(x,0) = \varphi(x), & u_{t}(x,0) = \psi(x), \ 0 \le x \le l \end{cases}$$

例2
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = f(x,t), \ 0 < x < l, \ t > 0 \\ u(0,t) = 0, \ u(l,t) = 0, \ t \ge 0 \\ u(0,t) = 0, \ u(l,t) = 0, \ t \ge 0 \end{cases} \\ u(0,t) = 0, \ u(l,t) = 0, \ t \ge 0 \\ u(0,t) = 0, \ u(l,t) = 0, \ t \ge 0 \end{cases} \\ u(x,0) = \varphi(x), \ u_t(x,0) = \psi(x), \ 0 \le x \le l \end{cases}$$

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

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$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0, \ 0 < x < l, \ t > 0 \\ u(x,0) = \varphi(x), \ u_t(x,0) = 0, \ 0 \le x \le l \end{cases}$$

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

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$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0, \ 0 < x < l, \ t > 0 \\ u(0,t) = 0, \ u(l,t) = 0, \ t \ge 0$$
 拆分自由项

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

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

$$\begin{matrix} \text{拆分初始条件} \\ u(x,0) = 0, \ u_{t}(x,0) = \psi(x), \ 0 \le x \le l \end{matrix}$$



例3

若 u_1 , u_2 是方程 $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = xy$ 的两个解, λ 是任意常数, β 是 x, y 的任 意函数 $\beta = \beta(x, y)$,则下列()组合也一定是该方程的解

意函数
$$\beta=\beta(x,y)$$
,则下列()组合也一定是该方程的解
$$\lambda u_1+\beta u_2$$

$$\beta u_1+\lambda u_2$$

$$\beta(u_1-u_2)+u_1$$

$$\lambda(u_1-u_2)+u_2$$

边界条件的齐次化

目的 简化后续特征值问题的求解



定解问题的预处理

边界条件² $u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} + f(x,t), \ 0 < x < l, \ t > 0$ $u(0,t) = g_1(t), \ u(l,t) = g_2(t), \ t \ge 0$ $\left[u(x,0) = \varphi(x), u_t(x,0) = \psi(x), 0 \le x \le t$ 初始条件

1 PDE自由项

满足叠加 原理 化繁为简

齐次化原理/步骤

- 构造辅助函数 u(x,t) = v(x,t) + w(x,t)
- 辅助函数/原函数满足同样的边界条件 $w(0,t) = g_1(t), w(l,t) = g_2(t)$
- 原以 u(x,t) 为未知函数的定解问题转化为以 v(x,t) 为未知函数的定解问题

线性二阶PDE 边界条件

第一类边界 规定函数边界值 u(0,t) = g(t), u(l,t) = g(t)

第二类边界 规定函数边界导数值 $u_x(0,t) = g(t), u_x(l,t) = g(t)$

第三类边界 规定边界处函数+导数值

- 两端边界条件类型可不同,有4种组合方式需分类讨论
- 函数代换后原PDE自由项/初始条件均变化

边界条件的齐次化 [1,1]

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{B}_{1,2}(t) = 0}{\partial \mathcal{B}_{1,2}(t)}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{B}_{1,2}(t)}{\partial \mathcal{B}_{1,2}(t)}$$

Step1 构造辅助函数 u(x,t) = v(x,t) + w(x,t)

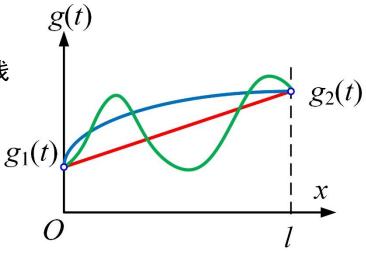
将以u 为未知函数的非齐次定解问题 \rightarrow 以v 为未知函数的齐次定解问

题→原非齐次边界由 w 承担

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

满足此条件的辅助函数多样, 最简单的是直线

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



边界条件的齐次化 [1,1]

Step2 函数变换

边界条件齐次化的同时→PDE/初始条件也发生了变化

自由项变化

$$u_{tt} = a^{2}u_{xx} + f(x,t)$$
 尽量简单
$$v_{tt} + w_{tt} = a^{2}(v_{xx} + w_{xx}) + f(x,t)$$

$$v_{tt} = a^{2}v_{xx} + f(x,t) - w_{tt}$$

$$v_{tt} = a^{2}v_{xx} + f_{1}(x,t)$$

变量初始分布变化

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

$$v(x,0) + w(x,0) = \varphi(x)$$

$$v(x,0) = \varphi(x) - w(x,0)$$

$$v(x,0) = \varphi(x)$$

变量初始变化率分布变化

$$u_{t}(x,0) = \psi(x)$$

$$v_{t}(x,0) + w_{t}(x,0) = \psi(x)$$

$$v_{t}(x,0) = \psi(x) - w_{t}(x,0)$$

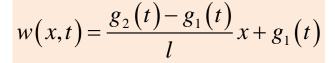
$$v_{t}(x,0) = \psi_{1}(x)$$

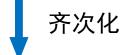
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2}u_{xx} + f(x,t), & 0 < x < l, t > 0 \\ u(0,t) = g_{1}(t), & u(l,t) = g_{2}(t), t \ge 0 \\ u(x,0) = \varphi(x), & u_{t}(x,0) = \psi(x), & 0 \le x \le l \end{cases}$$



$$u(x,t) = v(x,t) + w(x,t)$$

求解后 回代





$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} = a^{2}v_{xx} + f_{1}(x,t), & 0 < x < l, \ t > 0 \\ v(0,t) = 0, & v(l,t) = 0, \ t \ge 0 \\ v(x,0) = \varphi_{1}(x), & v_{t}(x,0) = \psi_{1}(x), \ 0 \le x \le l \end{cases}$$

边界条件的齐次化

核心是构造辅助函数 u(x,t) = v(x,t) + w(x,t)

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

直线可以满足
$$w_x(0,t) = g_1(t), w(l,t) = g_2(t)$$

$$\begin{cases} w_x(0,t) = C_1 = g_1(t) & \begin{cases} C_1 = g_1(t) \\ w(l,t) = C_1 l + C_2 = g_2(t) \end{cases} & \begin{cases} C_2 = g_2(t) - g_1(t) \end{cases}$$

辅助函数为 $w(x,t) = g_1(t)(x-l) + g_2(t)$

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

直线可以满足 $w(0,t) = g_1(t), w_x(l,t) = g_2(t)$

$$\begin{cases} w(0,t) = C_2 = g_1(t) \\ w_x(l,t) = C_1 = g_2(t) \end{cases}$$

辅助函数为 $w(x,t) = g_2(t)x + g_1(t)$

[2, 2]
$$u_x(0,t) = g_1(t), u_x(l,t) = g_2(t)$$

直线无法满足 $w_x(0,t) = g_1(t), w_x(l,t) = g_2(t)$

令辅助函数为二次函数

$$w(x,t) = C_1 x^2 + C_2 x + 0$$

$$w_x(x,t) = 2C_1x + C_2$$

$$\begin{cases} w_{x}(0,t) = C_{2} = g_{1}(t) \\ w_{x}(l,t) = 2C_{1}l + C_{2} = g_{2}(t) \end{cases} \begin{cases} C_{1} = \frac{g_{2}(t) - g_{1}(t)}{2l} \\ C_{2} = g_{1}(t) \end{cases}$$

辅助函数为

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

边界条件的齐次化 目的 简化特征值问题的求解



$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2}u_{xx} + f(x,t), \ 0 < x < l, \ t > 0 \\ u(0,t) = g_{1}(t), \ u(l,t) = g_{2}(t), \ t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$
 边界条件
$$\begin{cases} g_{1,2}(t) = 0 & \text{齐次化} \\ \mathbf{p}_{1,2}(t) = 0 & \text{齐次化} \\ \mathbf{p}_{1,2}(t) \neq 0 & \text{非齐次边界} \end{cases}$$
 边界条件齐次化常用辅助函数
$$u(x,t) = v(x,t) + w(x,t)$$

$$g_{1,2}(t)$$
=0 齐次边界
 $↑$ 齐次化

边界类型	边界条件	辅助函数
[1,1]	$u(0,t) = g_1(t), u(l,t) = g_2(t)$	$w(x,t) = \frac{g_2(t) - g_1(t)}{l}x + g_1(t)$
[2,1]	$u_x(0,t) = g_1(t), u(l,t) = g_2(t)$	$w(x,t) = g_1(t)(x-l) + g_2(t)$
[1,2]	$u(0,t) = g_1(t), u_x(l,t) = g_2(t)$	$w(x,t) = g_2(t)x + g_1(t)$
[2,2]	$u_x(0,t) = g_1(t), u_x(l,t) = g_2(t)$	$w(x,t) = \frac{g_2(t) - g_1(t)}{2l}x^2 + g_1(t)x$

例1

若定解问题的边界条件为 $u(0,t) = g_1(t)$, $u_x(l,t) = g_2(t)$, 则选择如 下辅助函数()可实现边界条件齐次化

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

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

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

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

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

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



边乔条件介次化常用辅助函数 $\frac{u(x,t)=v(x,t)+w(x,t)}{v(x,t)+v(x,t)}$		
边界类型	边界条件	辅助函数
	$u(0,t) = g_1(t), u(l,t) = g_2(t)$	$w(x,t) = \frac{g_2(t) - g_1(t)}{l}x + g_1(t)$
[2,1]	$u_x(0,t) = g_1(t), u(l,t) = g_2(t)$	$w(x,t) = g_1(t)(x-l) + g_2(t)$
[1,2]	$u(0,t) = g_1(t), u_x(l,t) = g_2(t)$	$w(x,t) = g_2(t)x + g_1(t)$
[2,2]	$u_x(0,t) = g_1(t), u_x(l,t) = g_2(t)$	$w(x,t) = \frac{g_2(t) - g_1(t)}{2l} x^2 + g_1(t) x$



例2 将如下定解问题的非齐次边界齐次化

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2}u_{xx} + f(x,t), & 0 < x < l, \ t > 0 \\ u_{x}(0,t) = \cos t, & u(l,t) = 3t, \ t \ge 0 \\ u(x,0) = \varphi(x), & u_{t}(x,0) = \psi(x), \ 0 \le x \le l \end{cases}$$

解 构造辅助函数 u(x,t) = v(x,t) + w(x,t)

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

= $(x-l)\cos t + 3t$

各阶偏导

$$w_t = -(x-l)\sin t + 3$$

$$w_{ii} = -(x-l)\cos t$$

 $w_{tt} = -(x-l)\cos t \qquad w_{xx} = 0$ $u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} + f(x,t)$

$$v_{tt} + w_{tt} = a^{2} (v_{xx} + w_{xx}) + f (x,t)$$

$$v_{tt} - (x-l)\cos t = a^{2} (v_{xx} + 0) + f (x,t)$$

$$v_{tt} = a^{2}v_{xx} + f (x,t) + (x-l)\cos t$$

边界条件齐次化常用辅助函数
$$u(x,t) = v(x,t) + w(x,t)$$

边界类型	边界条件	辅助函数		
[1,1]	$u(0,t) = g_1(t), u(l,t) = g_2(t)$	$w(x,t) = \frac{g_2(t)}{l} - \frac{g_1(t)}{l} x + g_1(t)$		
[2,1]	$u_x(0,t) = g_1(t), \ u(l,t) = g_2(t)$	$w(x,t) = g_1(t)(x-l) + g_2(t)$		
[1,2]	$u(0,t) = g_1(t), u_x(l,t) = g_2(t)$	$w(x,t) = g_2(t)x + g_1(t)$		
[2,2]	$u_x(0,t) = g_1(t), u_x(l,t) = g_2(t)$	$w(x,t) = \frac{g_2(t) - g_1(t)}{2l}x^2 + g_1(t)x$		

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

$$v(x,0) + w(x,0) = \varphi(x)$$

$$v(x,0) + (x-l) = \varphi(x)$$

$$v(x,0) = \varphi(x) - (x-l)$$

$$u_{t}(x,0) = \psi(x)$$

$$v_{t}(x,0) + w_{t}(x,0) = \psi(x)$$

$$v_{t}(x,0) + 3 = \psi(x)$$

$$v_{t}(x,0) = \psi(x) - 3$$

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$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} = a^{2}v_{xx} + f(x,t) + (x-l)\cos t, & 0 < x < l, \ t > 0 \\ v_{x}(0,t) = 0, & v(l,t) = 0, \ t \ge 0 \\ v(x,0) = \varphi(x) - (x-l), & v_{t}(x,0) = \psi(x) - 3, \ 0 \le x \le l \end{cases}$$

 $w_x = \cos t$

求方程 $\Delta u = u_{xx} + u_{yy} = \sin x + 4xy - 8x^2$ 的一个任意解 例3

解
$$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = \sin x + 4xy - 8x^2$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = \sin x \\ u_{xx} + u_{yy} = \sin x \\ u_{xx} + u_{yy} = xy \end{cases} \quad u_1(x,y) = -\sin x \\ u_2(x,y) = \frac{1}{6}xy^3 \\ u_{xx} + u_{yy} = x^2 \end{cases} \quad u(x,y) = -\sin x + \frac{2}{3}xy^3 - \frac{2}{3}x^4$$
例 4 将定解问题中的方程齐次化
$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = u_{xx} + u_{yy} = \sin x + 4xy - 8x^2, \ x^2 + y^2 < R^2 \\ u = xy, \ x^2 + y^2 = R^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta u = u_{xx} + u_{yy} = \sin x + 4xy - 8x^2, \ x^2 + y^2 < R^2$$

$$u = xy, \ x^2 + y^2 = R^2$$

欲使方程齐次化 $v_{xx}+v_{yy}=0$, w(x,y) 取方程的解即可, 根据上例辅助函数取

$$w(x,y) = -\sin x + \frac{2}{3}xy^3 - \frac{2}{3}x^4$$

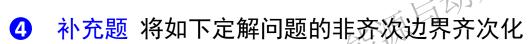
$$\begin{cases} \Delta v = v_{xx} + v_{yy} = 0, \ x^2 + y^2 < R^2 \\ v = xy + \sin x - \frac{2}{3}xy^3 + \frac{2}{3}x^4, \ x^2 + y^2 = R^2 \end{cases}$$

- 本例要求方程齐次化→而非边界齐次化→允许非齐次边界
- Poisson方程的Dirichlet问题→Laplace方程的Dirichlet问题
- 定解问题PDE方程齐次化亦是求解手段,但通用性远远不如边界齐次化

本章作业

习题1

- 2
- 3
- 14 (1)(2)(3)



$$\begin{cases} u_{t} - a^{2}u_{xx} = 0, \ 0 < x < l, \ t > 0 \\ u(0,t) = u_{0}, \ u_{x}(l,t) = \sin \omega t, \ t \ge 0 \\ u(x,0) = u_{0}, \ 0 \le x \le l \end{cases}$$



