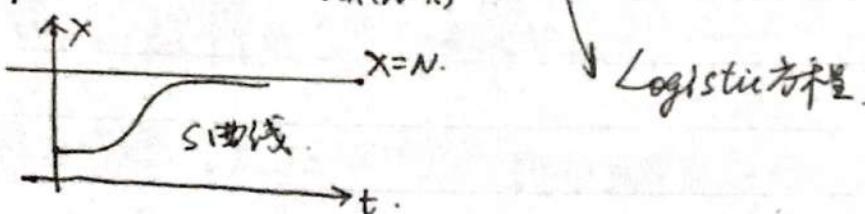


例 新产品销售模型

令 $x(t)$ 为 t 时刻销量. 因性能良好具有宣传效应, 销量增长率 $\frac{dx}{dt}$ 与 $x(t)$ 成正比. 同时考虑市场容量 N , $\frac{dx}{dt}$ 与未销量 $N-x(t)$ 成正比, 从而 $\frac{dx}{dt} = kx(t)(N-x(t))$ ($k>0$ 为常数).

即 分离型 $\frac{dx}{kx(N-x)} = dt \quad \text{积分} \rightarrow x(t) = \frac{N}{1+ce^{-kt}}$



由 $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = k \frac{dx}{dt}(N-2x)$ 知 $x = \frac{N}{2}$ 时, $\frac{dx}{dt}$ 最大. 最初 $x < \frac{N}{2}$ 时 $\frac{dx}{dt} > 0$; $x > \frac{N}{2}$ 时 $\frac{dx}{dt} < 0$.

初期: 小批量生产并加强宣传

用户: 20% ~ 80% 大批量生产.

用户: > 80% 适时生产

§2 - P_1 方程的初等解法

$$M(t, x) dt + N(t, x) dx = 0 \quad \text{... (1)}$$

§2.1 分离变量法

定义: 若 $M(t, x) = T_1(t) X_1(x)$, $N(t, x) = T_1(t) X_1(x)$ 则称 (1) 为分离变量方程

$$T_1(t) X_1(x) dx + T_1(t) X_1(x) dx = 0. \quad (2)$$

1° $T_1(t), X_1(x)$ 不同时有 $\frac{T_1(t)}{T_1(t)} dt + \frac{X_1(x)}{X_1(x)} dx = 0. \quad (3)$

即 $\frac{T_1(t)}{T_1(t)} dt = -\frac{X_1(x)}{X_1(x)} dx. \quad \text{积分} \rightarrow$

$$\int \frac{T_1(t)}{T_1(t)} dt = - \int \frac{X_1(x)}{X_1(x)} dx + C.$$

2° 存在数 a (或 b) 使 $T_1(a) = 0$ 或 $X_1(b) = 0$. 且 $\underline{t=a}$ 或 $\underline{x=b}$ 为 (2) 的解. 但不都是 (3) (可能遗漏的特解).

故 (2) 通积分 $\int \frac{T_1(t)}{T_1(t)} dt + \int \frac{X_1(x)}{X_1(x)} dx = C$ 而 $\underline{t=a_i}$ ($i=1, 2, \dots$) 和 $\underline{x=b_j}$ ($j=1, 2, \dots$) 为特解. 其中 a_i, b_j 为 $T_1(t)=0$, $X_1(x)=0$ 的零点.

若特解包含于通积分中则可省略

例 $(t^2+1)(x^2-1)dt + txdx = 0$

$t(x^2-1) \neq 0$ 时 $\frac{t^2+1}{t} dt = -\frac{x}{x^2-1} dx$

移项

特解 $t=0, x=\pm 1$

通解 $x^2 = 1 + C \frac{e^{-t^2}}{t^2}$, C 为常数, $t=0$ 为特解.

△ 通过适当变换化为变量分离方程.

例 $\frac{dx}{dt} = f(t+x)$

令 $t+x=u$ $\frac{du}{dt} - 1 = f(u)$

① 定义: 若 $M(st, sx) = s^m M(t, x)$, $N(st, sx) = s^m N(t, x)$, $m \in \mathbb{R}$.
则称 (1) 为 m 次齐次方程

作变换 $x = tu$, $dx = tdu + udt$, $M(t, x) = M(t, tu) = t^m M(1, u)$
 $N(t, x) = N(t, tu) = t^m N(1, u)$

$\Rightarrow t^m [M(1, u) + uN(1, u)]dt + t^{m+1}N(1, u)du = 0$. 分离型

$t=0$ 为上述方程的解, 但不一定为原方程的解.

另外, 齐次方程 $\Leftrightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = g(\frac{x}{t})$.

记: $\frac{dx}{dt} = -\frac{M(t, x)}{N(t, x)} = -\frac{s^m M(t, x)}{s^m N(t, x)} = -\frac{M(st, sx)}{N(st, sx)} \stackrel{t \neq 0}{\underset{\exists s \neq 0}{\sim}} -\frac{M(1, \frac{x}{t})}{N(1, \frac{x}{t})} = g(\frac{x}{t})$

例 $\frac{dx}{dt} = f(\frac{ax+bx+c}{a_1x+b_1x+c_1})$

1° $c=c_1=0$. 齐次方程.

2° $c^2+c_1^2 \neq 0$ (c, c_1 不同时为 0).

$\Delta = ab_1 - ba_1 \neq 0$. 由 $\begin{cases} a_1x_0 + b_1x_0 = c \\ a_1x_0 + b_1x_0 = c_1 \end{cases}$ 解得 $t_0 = \frac{c_1 - bc_1}{\Delta}$, $x_0 = ay_0 - ac$.

$\Rightarrow \frac{ax+bx+c}{a_1x+b_1x+c_1} = \frac{a_1(t+t_0)+b_1(x+x_0)}{a_1(t+t_0)+b_1(x+x_0)} = \frac{a\hat{t}+b\hat{x}}{a_1\hat{t}+b_1\hat{x}}$

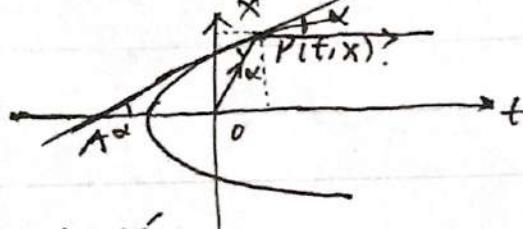
$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = f\left(\frac{at+bx}{a_1t+b_1x}\right) \text{ 为 } 1^{\circ}$$

$$27 \Delta = ab_1 - a_1 b = 0.$$

$$\therefore \frac{a_1}{a} = \frac{b_1}{b} = \lambda, \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = f\left(\frac{at+bx+c}{\lambda(at+bx)+c_1}\right). \quad \underline{\lambda u = at+bx}$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = a+b \frac{dx}{dt} = a+b f\left(\frac{u+c}{\lambda u + c_1}\right) = g(u). \quad \text{分离型.}$$

例. 探照灯反射镜形状.



$$OP = OA. \quad \cdots \quad (1)$$

$$OA = AR - OR = x \cot \alpha - t \quad \tan \alpha = x'$$

$$OP = \sqrt{x^2 + t^2} \quad \text{代入得} \quad \frac{x}{x'} - t = \sqrt{x^2 + t^2} \quad \text{由对称性不妨设 } x > 0.$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{t}{x} + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{t}{x}\right)^2} \quad \text{齐次方程}$$

$$\therefore t = xu. \Rightarrow \frac{dt}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx} = u + \sqrt{1+u^2}. \quad \text{分离型}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(u + \sqrt{1+u^2}) = \ln x - \ln C. \Rightarrow u + \sqrt{1+u^2} = \frac{x}{C} \text{ 或 } \left(\frac{x}{C} - u\right)^2 = 1+u^2$$

$$\text{代入 } t = xu \quad x^2 = 2C\left(1 + \frac{t}{2}\right) \quad \text{"抛物线"}$$

P21 5.8.9. 30(理)

附加作业: 设 A 湖水量为 V. 每年排入 A 中含砷的污水量与不含砷的水量均为 $\frac{V}{3}$. 流出水量为 $\frac{2}{3}V$. 已知 2016 年度 A 中含砷量为 3 mg . 超过国家标准. 为治理污染. 从 2017 年起限制排入 A 含砷浓度不超过 $\frac{m_0}{V}$. 假定砷在 A 中均匀分布.

1) 求第 t 年含砷最大量 $m(t)$ 满足的微分方程.

2) 至少经多少年使 A 中含砷含量降至 m_0 ?

§2.2 一阶线性方程

$$\frac{dx}{dt} + P(t)x = Q(t) \quad \dots \quad (4)$$

$Q(t) \equiv 0$ 称为齐次方程, $Q(t) \neq 0$ 非齐次方程.

齐次方程分离变量得通解 $x = C e^{-\int P(t) dt}$.

积分因子法: 若 $\exists \mu(t, x) \neq 0$, 使 $\mu(t, x)[M(t, x)dt + N(t, x)dx] = 0$, 则可求积分的方程. 称 $\mu(t, x)$ 为积分因子.

非齐次:

$$(4) \quad \mu(x, t) = e^{\int P(t) dt} \neq 0 \Rightarrow e^{\int P(t) dt} \left(\frac{dx}{dt} + xP(t) \right) = \frac{d}{dt}(x e^{\int P(t) dt}) = e^{\int P(t) dt} Q(t)$$

积分 $\Rightarrow x e^{\int P(t) dt} = \int Q(t) e^{\int P(t) dt} dt + C$.

$$\Rightarrow \text{通解 } x = e^{-\int P(t) dt} [C + \int Q(t) e^{\int P(t) dt} dt] = C(t) e^{-\int P(t) dt}$$

常数变易法.

* 初值问题 $x(t_0) = x_0$ 的解

$$x = e^{-\int_{t_0}^t P(s) ds} \left[x_0 + \int_{t_0}^t Q(s) e^{\int_s^{t_0} P(r) dr} ds \right]$$

通过变换化为线性方程, Bernoulli. $\frac{dx}{dt} + p(t)x = Q(t)x^\alpha$. 对 $\alpha \neq 0, 1$

$x=0$, 特解.

$$x \neq 0, \text{ 令 } y = (1-\alpha)x^{-\alpha} \Rightarrow (1-\alpha)x^{-\alpha} \frac{dy}{dt} + (1-\alpha)x^{1-\alpha} p(t) = (1-\alpha)Q(t).$$

$$y = x^{1-\alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dt} + (1-\alpha)p(t)y = (1-\alpha)Q(t).$$

$$\text{例 } \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{x^2 + \sin t}{2x} \quad \text{即 } \frac{dx}{dt} - \frac{1}{2}x = \frac{\sin t}{2} \cdot x^{-1}$$

$$\text{解: } x \neq 0 \quad y = x^2 \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = 2xy = x^2 \sin t \Rightarrow y = e^{-\int \frac{1}{2} dt} \left[C + \int \sin t e^{\frac{1}{2} dt} dt \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= e^{\frac{t}{2}} \left[C + \int \sin t e^{\frac{t}{2}} dt \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} > 0 \quad \therefore x = \pm e^{\frac{t}{2}} \left[C + \int \sin t e^{\frac{t}{2}} dt \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Riccati 方程 $\frac{dx}{dt} = t^2 + x^2$

§2.3 全微分方程与积分因子法 4.3 当方程

定义：若 U 可微函数 $U(t, x)$ 使 $dU(t, x) = M(t, x)dt + N(t, x)dx$.
即 $\frac{\partial U}{\partial t} = M, \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = N$. 则称 U 为全微分方程.
 $\Rightarrow U \equiv C \Rightarrow x = \varphi(t)/t = \varphi'(x)$ (急函数定理.)

定理：设 $M(t, x), N(t, x) \in C(D)$. 且 $\frac{\partial M}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial N}{\partial t} \in C(D)$, 且
区域 D 上连续

$$(1) \text{4.3 当} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial M}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{此时通解 } U(t, x) &= \int_{t_0}^t M(t, x) dt + \int_{x_0}^x N(t, x) dx \\ &= \int_{t_0}^t M(t, x_0) dt + \int_{x_0}^x M(t, x) dx = C. \end{aligned} \quad \text{其中 } (t_0, x_0) \in D \text{ 且 } t_0 \neq 0$$

证：由 4.3 当 $\Rightarrow \exists U \in C^1(D)$ 使 $\frac{\partial U}{\partial t} = M, \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = N$.

$$\text{从而 } \frac{\partial M}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x \partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial t \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 N}{\partial t}$$

$$(2) \text{设 } \frac{\partial M}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial t}. \text{构造 } U(t, x) \text{ 使 } \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} = M, \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = N$$

$$\sum U(t, x) = \int_{t_0}^t M(t, x) dt + \varphi(x), \text{ 考虑 } \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = N,$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_{t_0}^t M(t, x) dt + \varphi'(x) \stackrel{-\text{吸收常数}}{=} \int_{t_0}^t \frac{\partial M(t, x)}{\partial x} dt + \varphi'(x) = \int_{t_0}^t \frac{\partial N(t, x)}{\partial t} dt$$

$$+ \varphi'(x) = N(t, x) - N(t_0, x) + \varphi'(x) \Rightarrow N(t, x). \text{ 又 } \varphi(x) = \int_{x_0}^x N(t_0, x) dx.$$

即得 $\sum U(t, x) = 0$.

同样构造 U 时先考虑 $\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = N$ 得 $\tilde{U}(t, x) = \int_{x_0}^x N(t, x) dx + \int_{t_0}^t M(t, x) dt$
使 $dU(t, x) - d\tilde{U}(t, x) = 0$. 知 U, \tilde{U} 至多差一个常数

$$\therefore U(t_0, x_0) = \tilde{U}(t_0, x_0) = 0. \therefore U \equiv \tilde{U}$$

积分因子求法

由积分因子定义及上述定理知, $M(t, x) \neq 0$ 为积分因子 \Leftrightarrow

$$\frac{\partial(M\mu)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial(MN)}{\partial t} \quad \text{即 } N \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - M \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial t} \right) \mu. \quad (18)$$

可考虑特殊情形 1° μ 仅依赖于 t 或 x . (18) 为常微分方程.

$$M(t) = e^{\int \frac{\frac{\partial M}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial t}}{N} dt} \quad (\text{或 } \mu(x) = e^{\int \frac{\frac{\partial M}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial t}}{N} dx})$$

2° 若 (1) 具有形式 $\mu = \mu(t^a + x^b)$ 积分因子 $\Leftrightarrow \mu = \mu(t^a + x^b) = e^{\int \frac{\frac{\partial M}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial t}}{bx^b - aat^a} dt} (t^a + x^b)$

实际上令 $z = t^a + x^b$, 则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = a + a^{-1}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = b x^{b-1}$.

$$\frac{\partial(M\mu)}{\partial x} = M \frac{du}{dz} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \mu \frac{\partial M}{\partial z} = b x^{b-1} M \frac{du}{dz} + \mu \frac{\partial M}{\partial z}.$$

$$\frac{\partial(M\mu)}{\partial t} = at^{a-1} N \frac{du}{dz} + \mu \frac{\partial N}{\partial t}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{du}{dz} = \frac{\frac{\partial N}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial z}}{b x^{b-1} M - a t^{a-1} N}.$$

△ 里卡蒂方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = p(x)y^2 + q(x)y + r(x). \quad (1)$

$p(x) \neq 0$.

定理. (1) 的特解 $y = \varphi_1(x)$, 则可用积分法求其通解.

对 (1) 作变换 $y = u + \varphi_1(x)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{d(\varphi_1)}{dx} &= p(x)[u^2 + 2\varphi_1(x)u + \varphi_1^2(x)] + q(x)[u + \varphi_1(x)] + r(x) \\ \frac{du}{dx} &= p(x)[u^2 + 2\varphi_1(x)u] + q(x)u = [2p(x)\varphi_1(x) + q(x)]u + p(x)u^2 \end{aligned}$$

伯努利方程

$$\text{且 } \mu(pdx + qdy) = d\Phi.$$

△ 积分因子的分组求法: 若 $\mu(x, y)$ 是 $P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = 0$ 的积分因子

且 $\mu(x, y)g(\Phi(x, y))$ 也是积分因子. $g(\cdot)$ 为一可微函数

μ_1, μ_2 . 寻找 g_1, g_2 s.t. $\mu_1 g_1(\Phi_1) = \mu_2 g_2(\Phi_2)$.

△ 齐次方程的积分因子 $\mu(x, y) = \frac{1}{xP(x, y) + yQ(x, y)}$

§3. 一阶隐式方程 $F(t, x, x') = 0$.

i) $x = g(t, p)$, $p = x' = \frac{dx}{dt}$

对t微分 $p = g't + g'p \frac{dp}{dt} \Rightarrow (g't - p)dt + g'p dp = 0$. (1)

若(i)有通解 $p = \varphi(t, c) \Rightarrow x = g(t, \varphi(t, c))$ 未得P后代入原方程
而得是再次积分.

若(ii)有通解 $t = \psi(p, c)$ 则原方程通解为 $\begin{cases} t = \psi(p, c) \\ x = g(\psi(p, c), p) \end{cases}$ (P:参数)

例 Clairaut 方程:

对t微分 $x = tp + f(p)$, $p = x'$, $f''(p) \neq 0$ (凸函数).
 $R = R + t \frac{dp}{dt} + f'(p) \frac{dp}{dt}$
 $\Rightarrow (t + f'(p)) \frac{dp}{dt} = 0$.

$t + f'(p) = 0$ 时. 特解为 $\begin{cases} t = -f'(p) \\ x = -f'(p)p + f(p) \end{cases}$ (P:参数)

由 $f''(p) \neq 0$ 及 $t = -f'(p)$. 由反函数定理可知 $p = w(t)$.

\Rightarrow 特解 $x = -tw(t) + f(w(t))$.

而 $\frac{dp}{dt} = 0$ 知 $p = c$. 通解 $x = tc + f(c)$.

另外. $w'(t) = \frac{dp}{dt} = \frac{1}{\frac{dt}{dp}} = -\frac{1}{f''(p)} \neq 0$. 非常数.

特解不包含在通解中.

而过特解任一点 (t_0, x_0) 的切线方程为 $x = x_0 + w(t_0)(t - t_0)$.

$= t_0 w(t_0) + f(w(t_0)) + w(t_0)t - w(t_0)t_0 = C_0t + f_1(c_0)$.

与通解形式相同.

\Rightarrow 在特解的任一点, 均有通解中某一直线与特解相切. 称此特解为原方程的奇解.

ii) $t = h(x, p)$, $p = \frac{dx}{dt}$ 即 $dp/dt = \frac{dx}{p}$.

对t微分 $1 = h'x \cdot p + h'p \frac{dp}{dt} = ph'x + h'p \frac{dp}{dx}$ (2)

若(i)有通解 $p = \varphi_1(x, c) \Rightarrow$ 通解 $t = h(x, \varphi_1(x, c))$

若(ii)有通解 $x = \psi_1(p, c) \Rightarrow$ 通解 $\begin{cases} t = h(\psi_1(p, c), p) \\ x = \psi_1(p, c) \end{cases}$

(iii) $F(x, p) = 0$. (或 $F(t, p) = 0$).

因方程在 $0 \times p$ (或 $0 + p$) 表示曲线，没有参数表示 $\begin{cases} x = a(s) \\ p = b(s) \end{cases}$ (或)

$\begin{cases} t = a(s) \\ p = b(s) \end{cases}$ (s: 参数). 由 $dt = \left(\frac{dx}{p}\right) = \frac{a'(s)ds}{b(s)}$ (或 $dx = pdt = b(s)a'(s)ds$).
($p \neq 0$). 找到 dt/dx 与 ds 的关系式.

从而解为 $\begin{cases} t = \int \frac{a'(s)}{b(s)} ds + C \\ x = a(s) \end{cases}$ 或 $\begin{cases} t = as \\ x = \int b(s)a'(s) ds + C \end{cases}$.

例 $p^2 + x^2 = 1$.

令 $x = \cos s$, $p = -\sin s$. 则 $\begin{cases} t = \int \frac{(-\sin s)'}{\cos s} ds + C = -s + C \\ x = \cos s \end{cases}$ (s: 参数)

消去 s 有 $x = \cos(t - C)$. 另有解 $p = 0$, $x = \pm 1$.

§4. 高阶方程的降阶.

$F(t, x, x', \dots, x^{(n)}) = 0$. $n \geq 2$.

i) $F(t, x^{(k)}, \dots, x^{(n)}) = 0$. ($1 \leq k \leq n$). 不显含 x .

令 $y = x^{(k)} \Rightarrow F(t, y, \dots, y^{(n-k)}) = 0$ $n-k$ 阶.

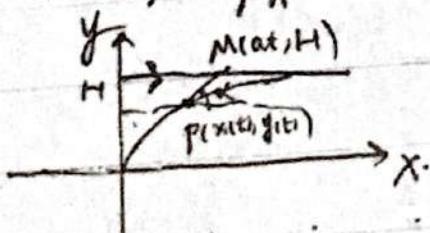
若上述

ii) $F(x, x', \dots, x^{(n)}) = 0$. (2) “自治系统” 不显含 t .

令 $y = x$. 易由归纳法证 $x^{(k)}$ 可用 $y, y', \dots, y^{(k+1)}$ 表示. $k \leq n$.

(2) 写成 $G(x, y, y', \dots, y^{(n+1)}) = 0$ $n-1$ 阶

例 导弹追踪问题：某导弹基地发现正北方向 $H = 120$ km 处海面上有敌舰以 $a = 90$ km/h 速度向正东方向行驶后立即发射导弹 $v = 630$ km/h 且在任一时刻对准敌舰的导弹，导弹可击中敌舰？



易知 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right)^2 = v^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt}, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{v}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dy} \right)^2}} \quad (*) \\ \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{H - y(t)}{at - x(t)} \Rightarrow \text{对称方程}. \end{array} \right.$

即 $\frac{dx}{dy} + H - y(t) = at - x(t)$ $\frac{d^2x}{dy^2} \frac{dy}{dt} (H - y(t)) + \frac{dx}{dy} \left(-\frac{dy}{dt} \right) = a - \frac{dx}{dt}$ $(**) \quad (***)$

$(*) + (**) \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{d^2x}{dy^2} \frac{H - y}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dy} \right)^2}} = \frac{a}{v} \quad \text{— 特殊系统} \\ \frac{dx}{dy} \Big|_{y=0} = 0 \quad x \Big|_{y=0} = 0. \end{array} \right.$

令 $P = \frac{dx}{dy}, \lambda = \frac{a}{v} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dp}{dy} \frac{H - y}{\sqrt{1 + p^2}} = \lambda \Rightarrow \frac{dp}{dy} = \frac{\lambda \sqrt{1 + p^2}}{H - y} \quad \text{分离变量} \\ P \Big|_{y=0} = 0. \end{array} \right.$

$P + \sqrt{p^2 + 1} = \left(\frac{H}{H - y} \right)^\lambda. \quad \text{即} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dx}{dy} = P = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{H}{H - y} \right)^\lambda - \left(\frac{H - y}{H} \right)^\lambda \right] \\ x \Big|_{y=0} = 0. \end{array} \right.$

$\Rightarrow \text{解得 } x = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{(H - y)^{\lambda+1}}{H^\lambda (\lambda + 1)} - \frac{H^\lambda (H - y)^{1-\lambda}}{1-\lambda} \right] + \frac{\lambda H}{1-\lambda^2}$

设导弹击中点 $(L, H), L = \frac{\lambda H}{1-\lambda^2} = 17.5 \text{ km.}$

击中时刻 $T = \frac{L}{a} = 0.19 \text{ h}$

作业: $p^3 - 4xtp + 8x^2 = 0, p = x'$

P40 8.11.21

P50 1.3

$$(iii) F(t, x, x', \dots, x^{(n)}) = \frac{d}{dt} \Phi(t, x, x', \dots, x^{(n-1)}) = 0 \text{ 全微分方程}$$

积分
 $\Rightarrow \Phi(t, x, x', \dots, x^{(n-1)}) = C.$

类似1阶齐次方程引入积分因子 $M(t, x, x', \dots, x^{(n-1)})$ 使 $MF=0$ 成为全微分方程。

例 1) $mx'' - f(x) = 0.$

$\therefore p = x'$. $x'' = p' = \frac{dp}{dx} \cdot p \Rightarrow mp \frac{dp}{dx} = f(x)$. 分离型。

$$2) x'(mx'' - f(x)) = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{1}{2} m(x')^2 - \int_{x_0}^x f(s) ds \right] = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m(x')^2 - \frac{1}{2} m(x')^2 \Big|_{x=x_0} = \int_{x_0}^x f(s) ds.$$

§5. 微分方程组的初等积分法与首次积分。

任意向量式方程(组)均可化为标准的一阶微分方程组。

$$\frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = \vec{F}(t, \vec{x}), \quad \cdots \cdots (1)$$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{f}(t, \vec{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ \vdots \\ f_n \end{pmatrix} \quad (t, x_1, \dots, x_n) \in C^1(D), \quad D \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$$

例 1. $\begin{cases} \frac{du}{dt^2} = F(t, u, \frac{du}{dt}, v, w, \frac{dw}{dt}, \frac{dv}{dt^2}), \\ \frac{dv}{dt} = G(t, \dots, \dots) \\ \frac{dw}{dt^3} = H(t, \dots, \dots) \end{cases}$

$\therefore x_1 = u \quad x_2 = \frac{du}{dt} \quad x_3 = v \quad x_4 = w \quad x_5 = \frac{dw}{dt} \quad x_6 = \frac{dv}{dt^2}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx_1}{dt} = x_2.$$

$$\frac{dx_2}{dt} = F \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = \vec{f}(t, \vec{x})$$

$$\frac{dx_3}{dt} = G$$

$$\frac{dx_4}{dt} = x_5$$

$$\frac{dx_5}{dt} = x_6$$

$$\frac{dx_6}{dt} = H$$

$$\vec{f} = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ F \\ G \\ x_5 \\ x_6 \\ H \end{pmatrix}$$

方法1：化为高阶方程。利用(1)化为某个未知函数的n阶方程。

例 $\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = -y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = x \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ 对t微分 $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\frac{dy}{dt} = -x.$

$\Rightarrow p^2 + x^2 = A^2 \Rightarrow$ 积分 $\Rightarrow \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + x = 0.$ 分离型。
 $x = A \sin(t+B)$ 或 $x = C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t$
 $y = -\frac{dx}{dt} = C_1 \sin t - C_2 \cos t.$

定义：若标量函数 $\varphi(t, \vec{x}) \in C^1(D)$ 非常数且(1)在 $D \cap D$ 内任一曲线 $T: \vec{x} = \vec{x}(t)$ 函数 φ 取常数，则 $\varphi(t, \vec{x}) = C$ 为(1)在 D 内的一个首次积分。

n 个首次积分独立 $\Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n)}{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)} \neq 0$

上例中有 $\frac{d(x^2+y^2)}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow x^2+y^2=C$ 为一个首次积分。

定理1. 若 $p_0(t_0, \vec{x}) \in D$ 则 $\exists P_0$ 某邻域 $D_0 \subset D$ 使 (1) 在 D_0 内有且只有 n 个独立首次积分。

略记：V初值 $\vec{x}(t_0) = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{pmatrix} = \vec{c}$ 使 (t, \vec{c}) 在 P_0 某邻域内 $\xrightarrow{\text{解对初值可微性定理}}$

(1) + $\left\{ \vec{x}(t_0) = \vec{c} \right\}$ 的解 $\vec{x} = \vec{\varphi}(t, \vec{c})$ 对 (t, \vec{c}) 连续可微且

\Rightarrow 除正数定理 $\varphi_j = \varphi_j(t, \vec{x})$ 在某邻域 D_0 内成立。 $\Rightarrow \varphi_j(t, \vec{x}) = C_j$ 在 D_0 内的 n 个独立首次积分。

若(1)在 D_0 内有 $n+1$ 个首次积分。 $\varphi_j(t, \vec{x}(t)) = C_j \quad 1 \leq j \leq n+1$. 则

$$\frac{d\varphi_j}{dt} = \frac{\partial \varphi_j}{\partial t} + \nabla \vec{x} \cdot \frac{\partial \varphi_j}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \varphi_j}{\partial t} + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial \varphi_j}{\partial x_k} f_k = 0.$$

易知 $(1, f_1, \dots, f_n)$ 为上述线性方程组的非零解。

系数行列式 $\frac{\partial(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_{n+1})}{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)} = 0$

\Rightarrow 任何 $n+1$ 个首次积分函数相关。

定理2 由 n 个在 D 内的独立首次积分 $\varphi_j(t, \vec{x}(t)) = C_j \quad 1 \leq j \leq n$. 可得到
 ① 在 D 内的通解 $\vec{x} = \vec{\varphi}(t, c_1, \dots, c_n)$.

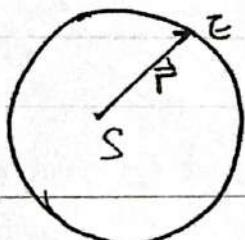
上例中将第1个首次积分 $\downarrow x = \pm \sqrt{c_1^2 - y^2} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dt} = \pm \sqrt{c_1^2 - y^2} \Rightarrow \pm \arcsin \frac{y}{c_1} = t + C_2$
 即 $\pm \arcsin \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - t = C_2$. “第1首次积分”.

定理2 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = c_1 \\ \pm \arcsin \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - t = C_2. \end{cases}$

例二 体问题.

设 M (太阳)静止于原点, 地球 m 向量坐标 $\vec{r}(t) = (x(t), y(t), z(t))$.

$$m\ddot{\vec{r}} = -\frac{GMm}{|\vec{r}|^2} \cdot \frac{\vec{r}}{|\vec{r}|}$$



$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \ddot{x} = -\frac{GMx}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \\ \ddot{y} = -\frac{GMy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \\ \ddot{z} = -\frac{GMz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \end{cases} \quad (A_1).$$

由(A₁) $z\ddot{y} - y\ddot{z} = 0 = \frac{d}{dt}(z\dot{y} - y\dot{z}) \Rightarrow$ 第4首次积分 $z\dot{y} - y\dot{z} = C_1 \quad (A_2)$
 焦耳类似 $x\ddot{z} - z\ddot{x} = C_2 \quad (A_3)$,
 $y\ddot{x} - x\ddot{y} = C_3 \quad (A_4)$.

$$\Rightarrow C_1x + C_2y + C_3z = 0 \quad (\text{见第3章}) \quad \text{平面方程 不妨令 } z=0. \quad \therefore \mu = GM.$$

由(A₁)得 $\begin{cases} \ddot{x} = -\frac{\mu x}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} \\ \ddot{y} = -\frac{\mu y}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} \end{cases} \quad (A_5)$

$$\ddot{x}\dot{x} + \ddot{y}\dot{y} = -\frac{\mu(x\ddot{x} + y\ddot{y})}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left[\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \frac{2\mu}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right] = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 - \frac{2\mu}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = C_4$$

由极坐标 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta. \quad (A_6)$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{r}^2 + (r\dot{\theta})^2 - \frac{2\mu}{r} = C_4 \quad (A_7)$$

(A₄) 有 $-r\dot{\theta} = C_3 > 0$ (A₈). 开普勒第二定律.

$$(A_7) + (A_8) \Rightarrow \frac{dr}{d\theta} = \pm \frac{r^2}{C_3} \sqrt{C_4 + \left(\frac{\mu}{C_3}\right)^2} \text{ 分离型.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{通解 } \frac{\frac{C_3}{r} - \frac{\mu}{C_3}}{\sqrt{C_4 + \left(\frac{\mu}{C_3}\right)^2}} = \cos(\theta + C_5)$$

$$\text{即 } r = \frac{P}{1 + e \cos(\theta - \theta_0)} \quad P = \frac{C_3^2}{\mu} > 0. \quad \theta_0 = C_5. \quad e = \frac{C_3}{\mu} \sqrt{C_4 + \left(\frac{\mu}{C_3}\right)^2} > 0.$$

$0 < e < 1$ 和椭圆.

P₅₀ 10. 13. 15

P₆₂ 5. 9

P₆₃ 14.

第二章 线性微分方程组

§1 高阶常系数线性微分方程

$$\sum_{k=0}^n a_k x^{(k)} = f(t) \quad (1)$$

$$n \geq 2, \sum_{k=0}^n a_{nk} x^{(k)} = 0 \quad (2) \text{ 齐次}$$

$a_{nk} (0 \leq k \leq n)$ 复值常数 $a_0 \neq 0, f \in C(I)$.

叠加原理. 设 λ 为线性微分算子. B 为某线性算子.

则 $\begin{cases} \lambda u = f \text{ in } D. \text{ 的解} \\ Bu|_{\partial D} = \varphi \end{cases}$ 其中 v, w 是

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda v = 0 \text{ in } D \\ Bv|_{\partial D} = \varphi \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda w = f \\ Bw|_{\partial D} = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \lambda u = \lambda v + \lambda w = 0 + f = f \\ Bu|_{\partial D} = Bv|_{\partial D} + Bw|_{\partial D} = \varphi + 0 = \varphi. \end{array} \right.$$

结论 (1) 通解 = (2) 通解 + (1) 特解

定义. 称 $P(\lambda) = \sum_{k=0}^n \overset{CR.}{(a_{nk})} \lambda^k = 0$ (3) 为 (2) 的特征方程.

定理: 设特征方程 (3) 有 m 个互不相同的特征根 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m$.

相应重数为 n_1, \dots, n_m . $\sum_{k=1}^m n_k = n$. 则函数组 $t^j e^{\lambda_k t}, (0 \leq j \leq n_{k-1}, 1 \leq k \leq m)$ 是 (2) 的一个线性无关解组. 即 (2) 的通解为

$$x(t) = \sum_{\substack{0 \leq j \leq n_{k-1} \\ 1 \leq k \leq m}} c_{jk} t^j e^{\lambda_k t} \quad c_{jk} \text{ 为复常数} \in \mathbb{C}.$$

证明: 由 $P(\lambda) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_{nk} \lambda^k = a_0 \prod_{k=1}^m (\lambda - \lambda_k)^{n_k}$.

$$P'(\lambda_k) = P'(\lambda_k) = \dots = P^{(n_k-1)}(\lambda_k) = 0, \quad P^{(n_k)}(\lambda_k) \neq 0.$$

$$\because \mathcal{L}[e^{\lambda_k t}] = P(\lambda) e^{\lambda_k t}, \quad \frac{d^j}{dt^j} e^{\lambda_k t} = t^j e^{\lambda_k t} \quad (0 \leq j \leq n_{k-1})$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{L}[t^j e^{\lambda_k t}] = \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{d^j}{dt^j} e^{\lambda_k t} \Big|_{\lambda=\lambda_k}\right] = \frac{d^j}{dt^j} \left[\mathcal{L}[e^{\lambda_k t}] \right] \Big|_{\lambda=\lambda_k}$$

$$= \frac{d^j}{dt^j} [P(\lambda) e^{\lambda_k t}] \Big|_{\lambda=\lambda_k}$$

$$= \sum_{l=0}^j \frac{j!}{l!(j-l)!} P^{(l)}(\lambda_k) t^{j-l} e^{\lambda_k t} \Big|_{\lambda=\lambda_k} = 0.$$

$\Rightarrow t^j e^{\lambda_k t}$ 为 (2) 的解.

下记线性无关 者 $\sum_{k=1}^m \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} c_{jk} t^j e^{\lambda_k t} = 0$ 且 $c_{jk} = 0$.
 若多项式 $\sum_{k=0}^N c_k t^k = 0$ 对 $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ 成立. 则 $c_k = 0$ $0 \leq k \leq N$.
 故只需证 $\sum_{k=1}^m b_k(t) e^{\lambda_k t} = 0$. $b_k(t)$ 为多项式, 则必有 $b_k(t) = 0$.
 $1 \leq k \leq m$.

对 m 归纳法. $m=1$ 时 成立.

设 $\sum_{k=1}^m b_k(t) e^{\lambda_k t} = 0 \Rightarrow b_k(t) = 0 \quad 1 \leq k \leq m$.

若 $\sum_{k=1}^{m+1} b_k(t) e^{\lambda_k t} = 0$. λ_k 互不相等, 则 $\sum_{k=1}^m b_k(t) e^{(\lambda_k - \lambda_{m+1})t} + b_{m+1}(t) = 0$
 $\therefore b_{m+1}(t)$ 为多项式. $\exists s \in \mathbb{N}$. 又 $\frac{ds}{dt^s} b_{m+1}(t) = 0$. 对上式微分 s 次.
 $\sum_{k=1}^m g_k(t) e^{(\lambda_k - \lambda_{m+1})t} = 0$. $g_k(t)$ 为多项式.

由假设 $g_k(t) = 0$. 由此必有 $b_k(t) = 0$. $1 \leq k \leq m$.

若不然 由 $\frac{d}{dt} [b_k(t) e^{(\lambda_k - \lambda_{m+1})t}] = [b'_k(t) + (\lambda_k - \lambda_{m+1})b_k(t)] e^{(\lambda_k - \lambda_{m+1})t} \neq 0$

知 $g_k(t)$ 与 $b_k(t)$ 同次. $\Rightarrow g_k \neq 0$ 矛盾.

再可知 $b_{m+1}(t) = 0$, 得证.

例 ① $x'' - x - 2 = 0$.

特征方程 $\lambda^2 - \lambda - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda+1)(\lambda-2) = 0$

线性无关解组为 e^{-t}, e^{2t}

② $x^{(5)} - 3x^{(4)} + 4x^{(3)} - 4x'' + 3x' - x = 0$.

特征方程 $\lambda^5 - 3\lambda^4 + 4\lambda^3 - 4\lambda^2 + 3\lambda - 1 = 0 = (\lambda-1)^3(\lambda^2+1)$.

$\lambda_1 = 1$ ($n_1 = 3$) $\lambda_2 = i$ $\lambda_3 = -i$ ($n_2, n_3 = 1$).

线性无关解组. $e^t, te^t, t^2e^t, e^{-it}, e^{it}$

为求实解. 若 $\varphi(t)$ 为原方程复值解 令 $\varphi(t) = u(t) + i v(t)$.

则 $0 = \frac{d}{dt} [\varphi] = \frac{d}{dt}[u] + i \frac{d}{dt}[v]$

u, v 均为原方程的实解.

取 e^{it} 実部 cost. 虚部 sint (线性无关).
 実通解 $x = C_1 e^{it} + C_2 t e^{it} + C_3 t^2 e^{it} + C_4 \cos t + C_5 \sin t$

定理2. $x'' + p(t)x' + q(t)x = f(t)$ 的通解为

$$x = C_1 \varphi_1(t) + C_2 \varphi_2(t) + \int_{t_0}^t \frac{\varphi_1(s)\varphi_2'(t) - \varphi_1'(s)\varphi_2(t)}{\varphi_1(s)\varphi_2'(s) - \varphi_1'(s)\varphi_2(s)} f(s) ds.$$

$\varphi_1(t), \varphi_2(t)$ 为 $x'' + p(t)x' + q(t)x = 0$ 的两个线性无关解

证. 令 $x(t) = C_1(t)\varphi_1(t) + C_2(t)\varphi_2(t)$ (**)

$$x'(t) = C_1' \varphi_1 + C_1 \varphi_1' + C_2' \varphi_2 + C_2 \varphi_2' \quad (***) \quad \hat{C}_1' \varphi_1 + C_2' \varphi_2 = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1' \varphi_1' + C_2' \varphi_2' = f \\ C_1' \varphi_1 + C_2' \varphi_2 = 0. \end{cases} \quad \text{由 } x'(t) = C_1' \varphi_1' + C_1 \varphi_1'' + C_2' \varphi_2' + C_2 \varphi_2''$$

$$C_1' = -\frac{\varphi_2 f}{w}, C_2' = \frac{\varphi_1 f}{w}, w = \begin{vmatrix} \varphi_1 & \varphi_2 \\ \varphi_1' & \varphi_2' \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{Wronsky 行列式.}$$

积分即得结论

例] $a_0 x'' + a_1 x' + a_2 x = f(t)$ 且 $a_0 \neq 0$.

$x'' + a_1 x' + a_2 x = 0$ 两个线性无关解 $\varphi_1(t) = e^{\lambda_1 t}, \varphi_2(t) = e^{\lambda_2 t} (\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2)$

$$\text{且 } w(s) = \begin{vmatrix} \varphi_1 & \varphi_2 \\ \varphi_1' & \varphi_2' \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} e^{\lambda_1 s} & e^{\lambda_2 s} \\ \lambda_1 e^{\lambda_1 s} & \lambda_2 e^{\lambda_2 s} \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) e^{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)s} \neq 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\varphi_1(s)\varphi_2(t) - \varphi_1(t)\varphi_2(s)}{w(s)} = K(t-s).$$

$$\therefore x = C_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + C_2 e^{\lambda_2 t} + \int K(t-s) f(s) ds.$$

P74 2 P84 4(5)

P85 9

P96 4(2). 5

$$f(t) = \int_{a(t)}^{b(t)} g(t, x) dx. \quad f'(t) = \int_{a(t)}^{b(t)} \frac{\partial g(t, x)}{\partial t} dx + b'(t) g(t, b(t)) - a'(t) g(t, a(t)).$$

微分方程

$$P40. 8. (\dot{x}-1)t + x\dot{x}(\dot{x}-1) = 0.$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \dot{x}-1=0, \frac{dx}{dt}=1 \quad x=c+t.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \dot{x}-1 \neq 0, \quad \frac{1}{2} p = \dot{x}, \quad t = \frac{x(p^2-p)}{p-1} = -px \\ \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{p} = -\left(\frac{dp}{dx} \cdot x - p\right)$$



$$11. \dot{x}^4 = 4x(t\dot{x}-2x)^2$$

$$\text{令 } \dot{x} = p, \quad t = \pm \frac{p}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{2x}{p} \quad (x=0 \text{ 为奇数解}).$$

$$\text{i) } t = \frac{p}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{2x}{p} \text{ 时.}$$

$$\text{对 } x \text{ 微分. } (2p^2\sqrt{x} - 8x^2) \frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{p^3}{\sqrt{x}} - 4xp.$$

i) $2p^2\sqrt{x} - 8x^2 = 0$ 时. 特解 $x = \frac{1}{16}t^4$ (元常数. 需代回方程求解).

$$\text{ii) } 2p^2\sqrt{x} - 8x^2 \neq 0 \text{ 时. 有 } \frac{p}{2x} = \frac{dp}{dt} \Rightarrow p = c\sqrt{x} \quad (c \neq 0).$$

$$x = (31t+4)^2$$

$$21. \dot{x} = p, \quad (xp)^2 + x^2 = a^2. \quad \text{令 } \begin{cases} x = a \sin u \\ p = \frac{a \cos u}{\sin u}. \end{cases}$$

$$P50. 3. a^2 \left(\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} \right)^2 = [1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2]^3 \quad (a > 0).$$

$$\text{令 } y = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$a^2 \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right)^2 = [1 + y^2]^3.$$

$$\text{令 } y = \tan u.$$

$$\text{例. i) } \underline{4x^2 = 0 \text{ 时. }} \quad t = \left(\frac{27}{4} x \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad (\text{元常数. 特殊情况求出的特解})$$

一阶微分方程总结.

$$F(x, y, y') = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y = f(x, y') \\ x = f(y, y') \\ F(x, y') = 0 \\ F(y, y') = 0 \end{cases}$$

一般常见

- 1) $y' = g(x)h(y)$
- 2) $y' = f(x)y + Q(x)$
- 3) $y' = \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ [待定变换]
- 4) $y' = g\left(\frac{ax+by+c_1}{dx+ey+f_2}\right)$
- 5) $y' = -P(x)y + Q(x)y^n$ 伯努利方程.
- 6) $y' = P(x)y^2 + Q(x)y + R(x)$. Riccati
- 7) $P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = 0$. 一阶齐次方程.

1). $h(y) = 0$ 特解

$$2) y = e^{-\int_{x_0}^x P(x)dx} \left[y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x Q(x) e^{\int_{x_0}^x P(x)dx} dx \right].$$

3) 有特解 因积分因子法.

$$7) \text{ 设: } \frac{\partial Q(x, y)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P(x, y)}{\partial y}$$

$$M(x, y) = \int_{(x_0)}^x P(x, y_0) dx + \int_{y_0}^y Q(x, y) dy = C.$$

视情况取值

$$\text{或 } \int_{y_0}^y Q(x_0, y) dy + \int_{x_0}^x P(x, y) dx = C.$$

$$\begin{cases} y = f(x, p) & \text{微分法.} \\ x = f(y, p) & \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} F(x, y') = 0 \\ F(y, y') = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{参变量法.} \\ \text{参数法.} \end{matrix}$$

解的存在唯一性定理. 解的延拓性.

$\mathcal{L}x = \sum_{k=0}^n a_{nk} x^{(k)} = f(t)$ (1) 特征方程 $P(\lambda) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_{nk} \lambda^k = 0$. (2)
 对一般 $f(t)$ 较难求解. 但对某些情况可用待定系数法

1° $f(t) = P_L(t) e^{kt}$. $P(t)$: l 次多项式

a) λ 为 (2) 的根. 可令 $Q_L(t) e^{kt}$ 为特解. 代入 (1) 确定 $Q_L(t)$ 系数.

b) λ 为 (2) 的 k 重特征根. 可令 $t^k Q_L(t) e^{kt}$ 为特解.

$$Q_L(t) e^{kt} \stackrel{P_L(t) e^{kt}}{\longrightarrow} [P'_L(t) \cos \beta t + Q'_L(t) \sin \beta t] e^{kt}$$

2° $f(t) = [P_L(t) \cos \beta t + Q_L(t) \sin \beta t] e^{kt}$ P_L, Q_L 多项式

令 $t^k [C_L(t) \cos \beta t + D_L(t) \sin \beta t] e^{kt}$ 不确定多项式 ($C_L(t), D_L(t)$) 系数.

其中 k 为 (2) 特征根 $\alpha \pm \beta i$ 的重数. (非特征根 $k=0$). $s = \max\{l, m\}$.

(2° 为 1° 的推广)

$$(3): x''' + 3x'' + 3x' + x = e^{-t}(t-5) + e^t + s.t.$$

特征方程 $\lambda^3 + 3\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 1 = (\lambda + 1)^3 = 0 \quad \lambda = -1$ (三重)

3 个性元特解组, $e^{-t}, te^{-t}, t^2 e^{-t}$

利用叠加原理: 1) 对应 1°(b). $k=3$. 令特解 $x_1 = t^3 Q_1(t) e^{-t}$

$$= t^3 (a_1 + b_1 t) e^{-t}. \text{ 代入方程. } (6a_1 + 24b_1 t) e^{-t} = e^{-t}(t-5), a_1 = -\frac{5}{6}, b_1 = \frac{1}{24}$$

2) 对应 1°(a), $k=0$. 令特解 $x_2 = a_2 e^{-t} \Rightarrow 8a_2 e^{-t} = e^{-t}, a_2 = \frac{1}{8}$

3) 对应 2° $k=0$. 令 $x_3 = a_3 \cos t + b_3 \sin t$

$$\Rightarrow (2b_3 - 2a_3) \cos t - (2a_3 + 2b_3) \sin t = \sin t \Rightarrow a_3 = b_3 = -\frac{1}{4}$$

非齐次方程通解 $x = (a_1 t^3 + a_2 t + a_3 t^2) e^{-t} + (\frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{24}t) e^{-t} + \frac{1}{8} e^{-t} - \frac{1}{4} \cos t - \frac{1}{4} \sin t$.

B-方法: $K(t)$ 是齐次常系数线性方程

$a_0 \frac{d^n x}{dt^n} + \dots + a_n x = 0$ 的解且满足

$$K(0) = K'(0) = \dots = K^{(n-2)}(0) = 0, K^{(n-1)}(0) = 1.$$

则 $x(t) = \int_0^t K(t-s) \frac{f(s)}{a_n} ds$ 是非齐次的解.

§2. 运筹方法.

$\mathcal{L} X = P(D)X = f(t) \dots \text{if } P(D) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_{n-k} D^k$.
为求 (1) 特解, 我们设已知 $X = \frac{f(t)}{P(D)}$

算子 $P(D)$ 满足 (加法和乘法).

$$(a) P(D)e^{at} = p(a)e^{at}$$

$$(b) P(D)[e^{at}x(t)] = e^{at}P(D+a)x(t).$$

$$(c) P(D^2)\sin wt = P(-w^2)\sin wt$$

$$P(D^2)\cos wt = P(-w^2)\cos wt.$$

例 1. \checkmark $P(D)x = e^{at}$. 例 2. $P(D)\left[\frac{e^{at}}{P(a)}\right] = e^{at}$ 且 $x = \frac{e^{at}}{P(a)}$ 为特解.

$$\text{且 } a=1, P(D) = D^2 + 1. \text{ 特解 } x = \frac{et}{P(1)} = \frac{1}{2}et$$

例 3. $P(D)x = Q_k(t)$, $Q_k(t)$: k 次多项式

设 $P(\lambda) = \lambda^l g(\lambda)$, $g(\lambda) \neq 0$. 在 $\lambda = 0$ 处有 Taylor 展开.

$$\frac{1}{g(\lambda)} = \sum_{j=0}^k g(\lambda)^j + \underbrace{\frac{g'(0)}{g(0)}}_{g(0) \neq 0} \lambda^{k+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } g(\lambda) \sum_{j=0}^k g(\lambda)^j + g'(0)\lambda^{k+1} = 0 \Rightarrow [g(D) \sum_{j=0}^k g(D)^j + g'(D)D^{k+1}]Q_k(t) = Q_k(t) \\ \therefore P(D) = D^l g(D). \therefore P(D) \underbrace{\left[\frac{1}{g(D)} \sum_{j=0}^k g(D)^j Q_k(t) \right]}_x = Q_k(t) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{特解: } x = \frac{1}{D^l} \sum_{j=0}^k g(D)^j Q_k(t), \frac{1}{D^l} : l \text{ 重积分.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{如 } (D^3 - D)x = t, \text{ 特解: } x = \frac{1}{D(D^2 - 1)}t = \frac{1}{D(D+1)(D-1)}t = -\frac{1}{D} \left(\frac{1}{D+1} + \frac{1}{D-1} \right) t \\ = -\frac{1}{D}t = -\frac{1}{2}t^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{如上节例 } P(D) = D^3 + 3D^2 + 3D + 1 = (D+1)^3.$$

3) $P(D)x = e^{at} \cdot g(t)$ 任意给定的连续可微函数.
 特解: $x = e^{at} \frac{1}{P(D+a)} g(t)$

实际上. $P(D)[e^{at} \frac{1}{P(D+a)} g(t)] \xrightarrow{(b)} e^{at} P(D+a) \cdot \frac{1}{P(D+a)} g(t) = e^{at} g(t)$

~~如~~ $P(D) = D^2 + 1$. $f(t) = t e^{it} \sin t$. $a = H+i$. $g(t) = t$.
 先考虑. $P(D)x = t e^{(H+i)t} = t e^t \cdot e^{it} = t e^t (\cos t + i \sin t)$, 的特解.
 $x = \frac{F(t)}{P(D)} = e^{(H+i)t} \frac{1}{P(D+H+i)} t = e^{(H+i)t} \frac{1}{(H+i)^2 + 1} t$.
 $= e^{(H+i)t} \left\{ \frac{1-2i}{5} t + \frac{-2+i4i}{25} \right\}$.

取虚部即得特解 $x = \frac{e^t}{25} [(14-10t)\cos t + (-2+5t)\sin t]$.

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§3 常系数线性方程组.

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax \quad (4)$$

A: n阶常数矩阵.

$n=1$. (4) 通解 $x = e^{At} \cdot c$.

$n \geq 2$ $\vec{x} = e^{\vec{A}t} \cdot \vec{c}$?

§3.1 矩阵的范数函数

令 $M_n = \{A \mid A \text{ 为 } n \text{ 阶矩阵}\}$. $\forall A, B \in F^{m \times n}$ 内积 $\langle A, B \rangle = \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^n a_{jk} \bar{b}_{jk}$.
 定义模 (范数). $\|A\| = \sum_{j,k} |a_{jk}|$ 或 $\max_{j,k} |a_{jk}|$ 或 $(\sum_{j,k} |a_{jk}|^2)^{1/2} = \sqrt{\langle A, A \rangle}$.
 三种模等价. $\| \cdot \|_1, \| \cdot \|_2 \Leftrightarrow \exists M > 0 \text{ s.t. } M\| \cdot \|_1 \leq \| \cdot \|_2 \leq M\| \cdot \|_1$.

本节的性质: 1° (非负) $\|A\| \geq 0$ 且 $\|A\| = 0 \Leftrightarrow A = 0$.

2° (三角不等式) $\forall A, B \in M_n$. $\|A+B\| \leq \|A\| + \|B\|$.

3° (Cauchy-Schwarz 不等式) $\|AB\| \leq \|A\| \cdot \|B\|$. (或 $\max: \|AB\| \leq n\|A\|\|B\|$)

易证 $\forall k \in N$ $\|A^k\| \leq \|A\|^k$. (max $\|A^k\| \leq n^{k+1} \|A\|^k$).
 大致定 $A^k = E$ (平分率) $\Rightarrow \|KA, B\| \leq \|A\| \|B\|$.

命题1 矩阵A的幂级数 $E + A + \frac{A^2}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{A^k}{k!} + \cdots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{A^k}{k!} + M_n$ 收敛.

记: $\forall m \in N$. $\left\| \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{A^k}{k!} \right\| \stackrel{2}{\leq} \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{\|A^k\|}{k!} \stackrel{3}{\leq} \|E\| + \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\|A\|^k}{k!} \leq n + e^{\|A\|}$.
 $m \rightarrow \infty$ 得证.

定义 称 $e^{At} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{A^k t^k}{k!}$ 为 A 的矩阵指数函数.

命题 \checkmark 1) $\forall A, B \in M_n$. 若 $AB = BA$ 则 $e^{A+Bt} = e^{At} e^{Bt}$

\checkmark 2) $\forall A \in M_n$ e^{At} 逆 $(e^{At})^{-1} = e^{-At}$

\checkmark 3) 若 $P \in M_n$. $\det P \neq 0$. 则 $e^{PAP^{-1}} = Pe^{Ap}P^{-1}$

§ 3.2 基本矩阵

Thm3 e^{At} 为 (4) 的基本矩阵.

记 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{A^{k+k}}{(k-1)!}$ 在 t 轴上任一闭区间一致收敛. 故 e^{At} 在 t 轴处可微且其导数可逐项求得得出

$$\frac{de^{At}}{dt} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{A^{k+k}}{k!} \right) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{A^{k+k-1}}{(k-1)!} = A \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{A^{k+k}}{k!} = Ae^{At}.$$

另外. $\det e^{A_0} = \det E = 1$. 及 Liouville 公式 $\det e^{At} = \det E \cdot e^{\int_0^t t(A) ds} > 0$
 $\Rightarrow e^{At}$ 为基本矩阵 (线性无关). $\vec{e}^{At} = (\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_n)$.

$$c = (c_1, \dots, c_n)^T.$$

讨论: $\frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = A\vec{x} + \vec{f}(t)$ (5) 通解.

$$\vec{x} = e^{At} \vec{c} + \int_{t_0}^t e^{A(t-s)} \vec{f}(s) ds.$$

而 (5) 在初值 $\vec{x}(t_0) = \vec{x}_0$ 下的解 $\vec{x} = e^{A(t-t_0)} \vec{x}_0 + \int_{t_0}^t e^{A(t-s)} \vec{f}(s) ds$
 记此解的待定 $\vec{x} = e^{At} \vec{c} + \vec{x}^*$, \vec{x}^* : 待定.

利用常数变易法 $\vec{x}^* = e^{At} \vec{c}^* + \vec{c}^*(t)$ 待定. 代入 (5).

$$\vec{c} \cdot \frac{d e^{At}}{dt} + \frac{d e^{At}}{dt} \vec{c}^*(t) + e^{At} \frac{d \vec{c}^*(t)}{dt} = A e^{At} (\vec{c} + \vec{c}^*(t)) + \vec{f}(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d \vec{c}^*(t)}{dt} = e^{-At} \vec{f}(t)$$

$$\text{取 } \vec{c}^*(t) = \int_{t_0}^t e^{-As} \vec{f}(s) ds$$

$$\therefore (5) \text{ 通解 } \vec{x} = e^{At} \vec{c} + \int_{t_0}^t e^{A(t-s)} \vec{f}(s) ds.$$

$$\text{初值问题 } \vec{x}(t_0) = \vec{x}_0, \text{ 有 } \vec{c} = e^{-At_0} \vec{x}_0 \quad \vec{x} = e^{A(t-t_0)} \vec{x}_0 + \int_{t_0}^t e^{A(t-s)} \vec{f}(s) ds$$

例: 1° $A = \text{diag}(a_1, \dots, a_n)$. $\frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & a_n \end{pmatrix} \vec{x}$

$$A^k = \begin{pmatrix} a_1^k & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & a_n^k \end{pmatrix} \quad e^{At} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(At)^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \text{diag}\left(\frac{a_1^k}{k!}, \dots, \frac{a_n^k}{k!}\right) = \text{diag}(e^{at_1}, \dots, e^{at_n})$$

$$2^\circ A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \vec{x}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = E + Z \quad Z \begin{cases} \text{零矩阵 } \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, Z^k = 0 \\ \text{2次零矩阵} \end{cases}$$

$$e^{At} = e^{(E+z)t} = e^{Et} \cdot \underbrace{e^{zt}}_{\text{有 } k \geq 2} = \begin{pmatrix} e^t & 0 \\ 0 & e^t \end{pmatrix} (E + zt) \quad (z^k=0, k \geq 2)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} e^t & te^t \\ 0 & e^t \end{pmatrix}$$

§3.3. 利用 Jordan 标准型 求基解矩阵.

Jordan 定理 $\forall A \in M_n$. $\exists P$ st. $A = PJP^{-1}$ $\det P \neq 0$.

其中 $J = \begin{pmatrix} J_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & J_m \end{pmatrix}$ 为 Jordan 型. $J_i = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_i & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_i \end{pmatrix}$ 为 n_j 阶矩阵.

且 $\sum_{j=1}^m n_j = n$. λ_j 为 A 的特征值.

由命题 2 及上例知 $e^{At} = e^{(PJP^{-1})t} = Pe^{Jt}P^{-1} = P \text{diag}(e^{J_1 t}, \dots, e^{J_m t})P^{-1}$.

而 $J_i = \lambda_i E_{n_j} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_i E_{n_j} + Z_{n_j}$ $\boxed{Z_{n_j}^{n_j}=0}$ n_j 为零.

$$e^{J_i t} = e^{\lambda_i Z_{n_j} t} \cdot e^{Z_{n_j} t} = e^{\lambda_i t} E_{n_j} \left\{ E_{n_j} + Z_{n_j} t + \frac{Z_{n_j}^2 t^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{Z_{n_j}^{n_j-1} t^{n_j-1}}{(n_j-1)!} \right\}.$$

$$= e^{\lambda_i t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t & \frac{t^2}{2} & \cdots & \frac{t^{n_j-1}}{(n_j-1)!} \\ 0 & 1 & t & \cdots & \frac{t^{n_j-2}}{(n_j-2)!} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow \Phi(t) := e^{At} P = P \begin{pmatrix} e^{\lambda_1 t} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & e^{\lambda_m t} \end{pmatrix}$ 为 (4) 的基解矩阵.

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3.4 待定指数函数法

(1) A 只有单特征值

设 A 的特征值 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ 互不相同. 则 A 的 Jordan 标准形

$J = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$. 基解矩阵 $\Phi(t) = e^{At} P = P \begin{pmatrix} e^{\lambda_1 t} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & e^{\lambda_n t} \end{pmatrix}$.

(令 \vec{r}_j 为 P 的第 j 列, 即 $P = (\vec{r}_1, \dots, \vec{r}_n)$.)

$$= (e^{\lambda_1 t} \vec{r}_1, \dots, e^{\lambda_n t} \vec{r}_n)$$

定理 4. 没 $n \times n$ 阵 A 有 n 个互不相同的特征值 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$, 则 $\Phi(t)$ 是 (4) 的基解矩阵. 其中 \vec{r}_j ($1 \leq j \leq n$) 为 A 对应 λ_j 的特征向量.

记: 由 $A \vec{r}_j = \lambda_j \vec{r}_j$ 知 $\frac{d\vec{r}_j}{dt} = (\lambda_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} \vec{r}_1, \dots, \lambda_n e^{\lambda_n t} \vec{r}_n)$.

$$= (e^{\lambda_1 t} (\lambda_1 \vec{r}_1), \dots, e^{\lambda_n t} (\lambda_n \vec{r}_n)) = (e^{\lambda_1 t} A \vec{r}_1, \dots, e^{\lambda_n t} A \vec{r}_n).$$

$$= A(e^{\lambda_1 t} \vec{r}_1, \dots, e^{\lambda_n t} \vec{r}_n) = A \Phi(t).$$

$\Rightarrow \Phi(t)$ 为方程组 (4) 的解矩阵.

另外, 由线性代数知识知, $\vec{r}_1, \dots, \vec{r}_n$ 线性无关.

$$\det \Phi(0) = \det P = \det(\vec{r}_1, \dots, \vec{r}_n) \neq 0.$$

$$\text{由 Liouville 定理, } \det \Phi(t) = \det \Phi(0) e^{\int_0^t \text{tr} A ds} \neq 0.$$

$\Rightarrow \Phi(t)$ 为 (4) 的基解矩阵.

例 $\frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \vec{x}$

特征方程: $\det(A - \lambda E) = 0$.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 \\ -1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)^2 + 1 = 0, \text{ 特征值 } \lambda_{1,2} = 1 \pm i.$$

$$\text{对 } \lambda_1 = 1+i. \text{ 求 } \vec{r}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} r_{11} \\ r_{21} \end{pmatrix} \text{ s.t. } (A - \lambda_1 E) \vec{r}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -i & 1 \\ -1 & -i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} r_{11} \\ r_{21} \end{pmatrix} = 0.$$

(求解待定系数). 取 $\vec{r}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix}$

类似对 $\lambda_2 = 1-i$ 取 $\vec{r}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

(为求实的通解)

$\Phi(t)$ 的第一列为 $e^{\lambda_1 t} \vec{r}_1 = e^{(1+i)t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix} = e^t \begin{pmatrix} \cos t \\ -\sin t \end{pmatrix} + i e^t \begin{pmatrix} \sin t \\ \cos t \end{pmatrix}$

显然实部、虚部线性无关且均为(4)的解.

则实通解 $\vec{x} = c_1 e^t \begin{pmatrix} \cos t \\ -\sin t \end{pmatrix} + c_2 e^t \begin{pmatrix} \sin t \\ \cos t \end{pmatrix}, (c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R})$

(二) A 有相重特征值.

定理5: 设 A 有互不相同的特征值 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m$, 对应重数 n_1, \dots, n_m .

$\sum_{j=1}^m n_j = m$. 则(4)有基向量矩阵.

$$\Phi(t) = (e^{\lambda_1 t} \vec{r}_1(t), \dots, e^{\lambda_1 t} \vec{r}_{n_1}(t), \dots, e^{\lambda_m t} \vec{r}_1^{(m)}(t), \dots, e^{\lambda_m t} \vec{r}_{n_m}(t))$$

$$\text{其中 } \vec{r}_k^{(i)}(t) = \vec{r}_{k0}^{(i)} + t \vec{r}_{k1}^{(i)} + \dots + \frac{t^{n_i-1}}{(n_i-1)!} \vec{r}_{kn_i-1}^{(i)}$$

$\vec{r}_{k0}^{(i)}$ ($1 \leq k \leq n_i$) 为 $(A - \lambda_i E)^{n_i} \vec{r} = 0$ 的 n_i 个线性无关解.

$$\text{而 } \vec{r}_{kl}^{(i)} (1 \leq k \leq n_i, 1 \leq l \leq n_i-1, 1 \leq j \leq m) \text{ 为: } \vec{r}_{kl}^{(i)} = (A - \lambda_i E) \vec{r}_{k0}^{(i)}$$

证: 对 $\Phi(t)$ 的任一列 $\vec{q}_k^{(i)}(t) = e^{\lambda_i t} \vec{r}_{k0}^{(i)} (1 \leq k \leq n_i, 1 \leq j \leq m)$ 有.

$$\frac{d \vec{q}_k^{(i)}}{dt} = \lambda_i e^{\lambda_i t} \vec{r}_{k0}^{(i)} + e^{\lambda_i t} (\vec{r}_{k1}^{(i)} + \dots + \frac{t^{n_i-2}}{(n_i-2)!} \vec{r}_{kn_i-1}^{(i)})$$

$$= \lambda_i \vec{q}_k^{(i)} + e^{\lambda_i t} (A - \lambda_i E) \cdot (\vec{r}_{k0}^{(i)} + t \vec{r}_{k1}^{(i)} + \dots + \vec{r}_{kn_i-2}^{(i)} \cdot \frac{t^{n_i-2}}{(n_i-2)!} \vec{r}_{kn_i-1}^{(i)})$$

$$= \lambda_i \vec{q}_k^{(i)} + e^{\lambda_i t} (A - \lambda_i E) \cdot (\vec{r}_{k0}^{(i)} + t \vec{r}_{k1}^{(i)} + \dots + \frac{t^{n_i-2}}{(n_i-2)!} \vec{r}_{kn_i-2}^{(i)} + \frac{t^{n_i-1}}{(n_i-1)!} \vec{r}_{kn_i-1}^{(i)})$$

$$(e^{\lambda_i t} (A - \lambda_i E) \vec{r}_{kn_i-1}^{(i)}) = e^{\lambda_i t} (A - \lambda_i E) \cdot (A - \lambda_i E)^{n_i-1} \vec{r}_{k0}^{(i)} = e^{\lambda_i t} (A - \lambda_i E)^{n_i} \vec{r}_{k0}^{(i)} = 0$$

$$= \lambda_i \vec{q}_k^{(i)} + e^{\lambda_i t} \cdot \vec{r}_{k0}^{(i)}(t) = \lambda_i \vec{q}_k^{(i)} + (A - \lambda_i E) \cdot \vec{q}_k^{(i)}(t) = A \vec{q}_k^{(i)}(t).$$

$\Rightarrow \vec{q}_k^{(i)}$ 为(4)的解矩阵. 由 Liouville 公式知, 若 $\vec{q}_k^{(i)} \neq 0$, 则 $\vec{q}_k^{(i)}(0) \neq 0$.

由代数基本定理: 设 V 为 n 维列向量组成的线性空间, 则

a) $V_j = \{ \vec{r} \in V \mid (A - \lambda_j E)^{n_j} \vec{r} = 0 \}$ 是 A 的 n_j 维不变子空间. 即 $A V_j = V_j$

b) $V = V_1 \oplus \dots \oplus V_m$.

由此在 V_j 中选取线性无关的一组基 $\{ \vec{r}_{kj}^{(i)} \}_{1 \leq k \leq n_j}$. 则 $\Phi(0) =$

$$(\vec{r}_{10}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{r}_{n10}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{r}_{100}^{(m)}, \dots, \vec{r}_{nmo}^{(m)})$$

由此知 $\Phi(t)$ 为由构成线性无关的一组基.

$$(3) \frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & -8 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \vec{x} = A\vec{x}$$

特征方程: $\det(A - \lambda E) = \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & -1-\lambda & 0 \\ 4 & -8 & -2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -(\lambda+2)(\lambda-1)^2$.

$$\lambda_1 = -2 (n_1=1), \lambda_2 = 1 (n_2=2).$$

$$\lambda_1 = -2 \text{ 时, 特征向量 } \vec{\eta}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\lambda_2 = 1 \text{ 时 } (A - \lambda_2 E)^2 \vec{r} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 28 & 44 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \vec{r} = 0, \text{ 其中 } \vec{r} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}$$

有 $28a + 44b + 9c = 0$. 又 $\vec{r}_1 = (a_1, b_1, c_1)^T, \vec{r}_2 = (a_2, b_2, c_2)^T$. 使 $\vec{r}_1 \cdot \vec{r}_2 \neq 0$

$$\text{取 } \left| \begin{array}{cc} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{array} \right| \neq 0. \quad a_1 = 11, b_1 = -7 \Rightarrow c_1 = 0$$

$$a_2 = 3, b_2 = -6 \Rightarrow c_2 = 20.$$

$$\text{即 } \vec{r}_{10} = (11, -7, 0)^T, \vec{r}_{20} = (3, -6, 20)^T.$$

$$\text{从而 } \vec{r}_{11} = (A - \lambda_2 E) \vec{r}_{10} = \begin{pmatrix} 15 \\ -30 \\ 100 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{r}_{21} = \vec{0}.$$

由定理 5, 基解矩阵 $\Phi(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & e^{t(11+15t)} & 3e^{t} \\ 0 & e^{t(-7-30t)} & -be^{t} \\ e^{-2t} & e^{t/100t} & 20e^{t} \end{pmatrix}$.

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 $t=0$
t).

定理 6 如 $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$. 特征值 λ_j , $\operatorname{Re} \lambda_j \leq a$ ($j=1, 2, \dots, n$).

且 $\operatorname{Re} \lambda_j = a$ 的 λ_j 对应的 $R_{k(j)}$ 次数为 0 则 $\exists M > 0$.

$$|x(t)| \leq M |x(0)| e^{at}.$$

特别的若 $\operatorname{Re} \lambda_j < a$ ($j=1, 2, \dots, n$) 则上式成立.

若 $\exists M > 0$ s.t. $\|\vec{x}(t)\| \leq M \|x(0)\| e^{\alpha t}$ 则 $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ 有 $\Re \lambda \geq \alpha$ 的特征值 λ 存在

证明：(1) 任一解满足 $(\forall t) \vec{x}(t) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \Re \lambda < 0$. $\forall \lambda$ 的特征值成立
记，(充分性) 若 $\Re \lambda < 0 \exists \alpha > 0$ s.t. $\Re \lambda < -\alpha$.

由定理可知 $\vec{q}(t)$ 任一列可写成 $e^{\lambda t} \vec{p}(t)$, $\vec{p}(t)$ 为多项式.
 易知 $\exists M > 0$ s.t. $|\vec{p}(t)| \leq M e^{\alpha t}$, $\forall t \geq 0 \Rightarrow |e^{\lambda t} \vec{p}(t)| \leq e^{\Re \lambda t} |\vec{p}(t)|$
 $\leq M e^{(\Re \lambda + \alpha)t} \leq M e^{-\alpha t} \rightarrow 0$ ($t \rightarrow +\infty$)
 $\Rightarrow |\vec{q}(t)| \rightarrow 0$ ($t \rightarrow +\infty$). $|\vec{x}(t)| = |\vec{q}(t) \vec{c}| \rightarrow 0$ ($t \rightarrow +\infty$).

(必要性) 设 (1) 任一解 $\vec{x}(t) \rightarrow 0$ ($t \rightarrow +\infty$) 而 $\vec{x}(t) = \vec{q}(t) \cdot \vec{c} \Rightarrow |\vec{q}(t)| \rightarrow 0$.
 任一列 $|e^{\lambda t} \vec{p}(t)| \rightarrow 0$, $\vec{p}(t)$ 多项式 $\Rightarrow e^{\Re \lambda t} = |e^{\lambda t}| \rightarrow 0$.
 $\Rightarrow \Re \lambda < 0$.

§ 4 线性微分方程组解的结构.

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = A(t) \vec{x} \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = A(t) \vec{x} + f(t) \quad (6) \quad A(t), f(t) \text{ 在 } I \text{ 上连续.}$$

齐次方程组基本解组定理.

(5) 在 I 上有 n 个线性无关的解 $\vec{\varphi}_1(t), \dots, \vec{\varphi}_n(t)$.

其通解为 $\vec{x}(t) = \sum_{j=1}^n c_j \vec{\varphi}_j(t)$ c_j 为常数.

证：先证一个引理.

令 $S = \{ \vec{x}(t) \mid \frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = A(t) \vec{x}, t \in I \}$. 则 S 为线性空间. $\dim S = n$.

由解的存在唯一性定理

叠加原理

知 \forall 固定 $t_0 \in I$. $\forall \vec{x}_0 \in R^n$ 在 S 中存在唯一元素 $\vec{x}(t)$ s.t. $\vec{x}(t_0) = \vec{x}_0$.

即 \exists 映射 $H: R^n \rightarrow S$, $H(\vec{x}_0) = \vec{x}(t)$ (下记 H 可移除 t).

$\forall \vec{x}(t) \in S$. 有 $\vec{x}(t_0) \in R^n$ 且 $H(\vec{x}(t_0)) = \vec{x}(t)$. $\Rightarrow H$ 为

$\forall \vec{x}_0, \vec{x}_0^* \in R^n$ 若 $\vec{x}_0 \neq \vec{x}_0^*$ 由解的唯一性. $H(\vec{x}_0) \neq H(\vec{x}_0^*) \Rightarrow H$ 为

另外：由叠加原理及解的唯一性知 H 线性.

$$\therefore \dim S = \dim R^n = n$$

已知 S 存在一组基，设为 $\{\vec{\varphi}_1(t), \dots, \vec{\varphi}_n(t)\}$ ，且 $A(t) \in S$ 表示为
 $\vec{x}(t) = \sum_{j=1}^n c_j \vec{\varphi}_j(t)$

定义：设 $\vec{\varphi}_1(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_{11} \\ \varphi_{21} \\ \vdots \\ \varphi_{n1} \end{pmatrix}(t), \dots, \vec{\varphi}_n(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_{1n} \\ \varphi_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ \varphi_{nn} \end{pmatrix}(t)$ 为 S 的向量。

$$\text{称行列式 } W(t) = \begin{vmatrix} \varphi_{11}(t) & \cdots & \varphi_{1n}(t) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \varphi_{n1}(t) & \cdots & \varphi_{nn}(t) \end{vmatrix}$$

为解组 $\{\vec{\varphi}_1(t), \dots, \vec{\varphi}_n(t)\}$ 的 Wronsky 行列式。

Liouville 公式 $W(t) = W(t_0) e^{\int_{t_0}^t \operatorname{tr} A(s) ds}$. ($t \in I_0$). $\operatorname{tr} A(s) = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{kk}(s)$
 (讨论) $W(t)$ 且为 0 或 $W(t_0) \neq 0$.

证：由行列式性质及 (5) 有

$$\frac{dW(t)}{dt} = \sum_{k=1}^n \begin{vmatrix} \varphi_{11} & \cdots & \varphi_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \varphi_{n1} & \cdots & \varphi_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \left| \begin{array}{c} \frac{d\varphi_{11}}{dt} \cdots \frac{d\varphi_{1n}}{dt} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{d\varphi_{n1}}{dt} \cdots \frac{d\varphi_{nn}}{dt} \end{array} \right| = \sum_{k=1}^n \begin{vmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{kj} \varphi_{j1} & \cdots & \sum_{j=1}^n a_{kj} \varphi_{jn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$\forall j \neq k, n - a_{kj} \text{ 乘第 } j \text{ 行加到 } k \text{ 行}$

$$\vec{\varphi}_k = (\varphi_{1k}, \dots, \varphi_{nk})^T.$$

$$\frac{d\vec{\varphi}_k}{dt} = A(t) \vec{\varphi}_k \quad \frac{d\vec{\varphi}_k}{dt} = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{kj}(t) \cdot \vec{\varphi}_{jk}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \begin{vmatrix} a_{kk} \varphi_{k1} & \cdots & a_{kk} \varphi_{kn} \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{kk}^{(t)} W(t) = W(t) \cdot \operatorname{tr} A(t)$$

积分 \Rightarrow 讨论。

def $\vec{\varphi}_1(t) \dots \vec{\varphi}_n(t)$ 为无关
 若 $c_1 \vec{\varphi}_1(t) + c_2 \vec{\varphi}_2(t) + \dots + c_n \vec{\varphi}_n(t)$ 为零 $\Leftrightarrow c_1 = c_2 = \dots = c_n = 0$.

定理 6. 解组 $\vec{\varphi}_1(t), \dots, \vec{\varphi}_n(t)$ 为无关 $\Leftrightarrow W(t) \neq 0$. $\forall t \in I$.

“无关” $\Leftrightarrow \exists t_0 \in I$ $W(t_0) \neq 0$

记由 Liouville 公式 $W(t) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow W(t_0) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \text{常数 } \sum_{k=1}^n c_k \vec{\varphi}_k(t_0) = \vec{0}$
 无关。

即若 $\sum_{k=1}^n c_k \vec{\varphi}_k(t) = 0$ 且 $c_k = 0$ ($1 \leq k \leq n$)

由引理 2 且 $H(\sum_{k=1}^n c_k \vec{\varphi}_k(t_0)) = \sum_{k=1}^n c_k H(\vec{\varphi}_k(t_0)) = \sum_{k=1}^n c_k \vec{\varphi}_k(t_0)$

故 $\vec{\varphi}_1(t_0), \dots, \vec{\varphi}_n(t_0)$ 无关 $\Leftrightarrow \vec{\varphi}_1(t_0), \dots, \vec{\varphi}_n(t_0)$ 无关。

$$\Phi(t) \text{ 由 } \begin{cases} \text{DERSITY BEGINS} \\ \text{常数} \end{cases} = U(t-s) = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1(t-s) & \varphi_2(t-s) \\ \varphi_1'(t-s) & \varphi_2'(t-s) \end{pmatrix}$$

常数解公式. 一阶齐次的. φ_1, φ_2 都是 (7) 的解. 且 $\varphi_1(s, s) = 1 \quad \frac{\partial \varphi_1(s, s)}{\partial t} = 0 \quad \varphi_2(s, s) = 0 \quad \frac{\partial \varphi_2(s, s)}{\partial t} = 0$

结论. 设 $\vec{x}(t) = (\varphi_1(t), \dots, \varphi_n(t))$ 为 (5) 的基础矩阵.

且 (b) 通解为 $\vec{x}(t) = \vec{\varphi}(t) \left(\vec{C}_0 + \int_{t_0}^t \vec{\varphi}^{-1}(s) \vec{f}(s) ds \right)$.

§ 5. 二阶线性微分方程

定理 7. 设 $\psi(t)$ 为 $x'' + p(t)x' + q(t)x = 0$. (7)

的一个非零特解. $p(t), q(t) \in C(I)$. 则 (7) 通解

$$\vec{x}(t) = \psi(t) [c_1 + c_2 \int_{t_0}^t \psi^{-2}(s) e^{\int_{t_0}^s p(u) du} ds]$$

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记. 不妨设 $\psi(t) \neq 0$. 令 $x(t)$ 为任一解. 由 Liouville 公式.

$$W(t) = \begin{vmatrix} \psi(t) & x(t) \\ \psi'(t) & x'(t) \end{vmatrix} = W(t_0) e^{\int_{t_0}^t -p(s) ds}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi x' - \psi' x = c_2 e^{-\int_{t_0}^t p(s) ds} \quad (c_2 = W(t_0))$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{x}{\psi} \right) = \frac{c_2}{\psi^2} e^{-\int_{t_0}^t p(s) ds}$$

积分
结论.

定理 8 (广义幂级数解). 设 $p(t), q(t)$ 在 t_0 点附近可展开成 $(t-t_0)$ 的收敛幂级数. $p^2(t_0) + q^2(t_0) \neq 0$. 则 $\underbrace{(t-t_0)^2 x'' + (t-t_0)p(t)x' + q(t)x = 0}$ 在 t_0 的邻域有收敛的广义幂级数解 $x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k (t-t_0)^k$. c_0, c_1 为常数.

△ 对 (7) 若 $p(t), q(t)$ 在 $|t| < r$ ($r > 0$) 内可展开为收敛的幂级数.

$p(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p_k t^k$, $q(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} q_k t^k$. 那么 (7) 的每一解在 $|t| < r$ 内也可展开为收敛的幂级数 $x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k t^k$.

$$\frac{t \cdot s}{t+s} = 0$$

$$\frac{t \cdot s}{t+s} = 1. \quad \text{Bessel 方程 } t^2 x'' + t x' + (t^2 - n^2) x = 0, \quad n \geq 0.$$

由定理 8. 方程有广义幂级数解.

$$x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_k t^{k+p} \quad C_k, p \text{ 待定, 且 } C_0 \neq 0.$$

$$\text{代入方程有 } C_0(p^2 - n^2) + p + C_1[(1+p)^2 - n^2] + p^m + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \{C_k[(k+p)^2 - k^2] + C_{k-2}\} = 0.$$

$$p_{1,2} = \pm n, \quad C_1(n \pm 2n) = 0, \quad C_k k(k+2n) + C_{k-2} = 0 \quad (k \geq 2).$$

$$\therefore p_1 = n \geq 0, \quad \text{且 } C_1 = 0, \quad C_k = \frac{C_{k-2}}{k(k+2n)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_{2k+1} = 0 \\ C_{2k} = -\frac{C_{2k-2}}{2k(2k+2n)} = \frac{(-1)^k T(n+k)}{2^{2k} k! (k+n+1)} \end{cases} \quad C_0, \quad k \in \mathbb{N}.$$

$$(P 函数: P(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{s-1} e^{-t} dt, \quad s > 0, \quad P(s+1) = s P(s))$$

$$\text{取 } C_0 = \frac{1}{2^n P(n+1)} \text{ 有幂级数解 } J_n(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! P(k+n+1)} \left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^{2k+n}.$$

$$\text{且 } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} J_n(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & n > 0 \\ 1 & n = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{第一类 Bessel 函数 收敛半径 } +\infty.$$

$$\Sigma^0 \quad p_2 = -n \quad (n \geq 0)$$

$$\text{① } 2n \text{ 偶数. } C_k = \frac{C_{k-2}}{-k(k-2n)} \quad C_1 = 0 \quad \text{类似有另二类方解}$$

$$J_{-n}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! P(k-n+1)} \left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^{2k-n} \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} J_{-n}(t) = +\infty$$

$$J_n(t) \text{ 与 } J_{-n}(t) \text{ 一线无关, 通解 } x = C J_n(t) + D J_{-n}(t).$$

$$\text{② } 2n = 2m+1 \text{ 奇数) 又需令 } C_{2m+1} = 0, \quad \text{仍有一类解 } J_{-n}(t),$$

$$\text{③ } n=m \text{ 时. 易验证 } J_{-n}(t) = (-1)^n J_n(t).$$

$$\text{另一类奇数解可用定理 7 求出. } J_m(t) \int J_{m+1}(t) e^{-\frac{p_0 t}{2}} dt.$$

文

3° 第一方法表示通解.

$$\text{① } n \neq m. \quad \text{令 } N_n(t) = \frac{\cosh \gamma}{\sinh \gamma} J_n(t) - \frac{1}{\sinh \gamma} J_{-n}(t). \quad \text{第二类 Bessel 函数.}$$

$$\text{② } n = m \quad \text{令 } N_m(t) = \lim_{n \rightarrow m} N_n(t) \quad \text{由洛必达法则.}$$

$$N_m(t) = \frac{2}{\pi} J_m(t) \left(\ln \frac{t}{2} + \gamma\right) - \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{(m-k-1)!}{k!} \left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^{2k+m} - \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{(-1)^k}{k!(k+m)!} \cdot \left(\sum_{l=0}^{m+k-1} \frac{1}{l+1} t^{\sum_{l=0}^{k-1} \frac{1}{l+1}}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^{2k+m} \quad \gamma = 0.5772 \quad (\text{Euler 常数})$$

由 $x = \int_{t_0}^t k(t,s) f(s) ds$ 是那齐次方程 $x'(t_0) = x_1(t_0) = 0$ 的解，
为此，求解非齐次二阶微分方程要知道 Ω 的两个线性非零解。若已知 Ω 的解
由类推得 Ω 的通解。

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} N_m(t) = -\infty$$

$\therefore N_m(t)$ 与 $J_m(t)$ 为线性无关。

$\therefore x = C J_m(t) + D N_m(t)$ 为通解。

§ 6 Sturm-Liouville 边值问题

S-L 问题

$$\begin{cases} [k(x)x'(x)]' - q(x)x'(x) + \lambda p(x)x(x) = 0, & a < x < b, \text{ 令 } L(x) = \lambda x \\ \alpha_1 x(a) - \beta_1 x'(a) = 0, \quad \alpha_2 x(b) + \beta_2 x'(b) = 0 & (\#) \\ x(a) = x(b), \quad x'(a) = x'(b) & (\#*) \text{ 周期边界型} \end{cases}$$

其中 $0 < k(x) \in C^1[a, b]$, $0 \leq q(x)$, $0 < p(x) \in C[a, b]$,

$$\alpha_j, \beta_j \geq 0, \quad \alpha_j^2 + \beta_j^2 \neq 0, \quad j=1, 2.$$

定义：称 S-L 有非零解的常数 λ 为 S-L 的特征值。相应非零解
为特征函数。

所谓 $L^2[a, b] = \{f(x) \mid \int_a^b |f(x)|^2 dx < +\infty\}$

L^2 内积： $\langle f, g \rangle = \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx$ $\|f\| = (\int_a^b |f(x)|^2 dx)^{1/2}$.

L^2 正交基：称 $\{x_j(x)\}$ 为正交基。 $(L^2[a, b])^\perp$

$$\text{若 } \langle x_j, x_k \rangle = \|x_j\|^2 \delta_{jk}, \quad \delta_{jk} = \begin{cases} 0 & j \neq k \\ 1 & j = k. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{且 } \forall f \in L^2[a, b], \quad f(x) = \sum_j c_j x_j(x), \quad c_j = \frac{\langle f, x_j \rangle}{\|x_j\|^2}.$$

“ f 在 Fourier 展开”。其中 $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \|f(x) - \sum_{j=1}^N c_j x_j(x)\| = 0$
为弱收敛。

Δ 自共轭算子： $L^2[a, b]$ (或其子空间) 上的线性变换 L :

$$\langle Lf, g \rangle = \langle g, Lf \rangle$$

在 $L_p^2[a, b] = \{f(x) \mid \int_a^b |f(x)|^2 p(x) dx < +\infty\}$ 定义加权内积

$$\langle f, g \rangle_p = \int_a^b f(x)g(x)p(x) dx. \quad \text{且易验证}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = - \frac{d}{p(x)dx} \left(K(x) \frac{d}{dx} \right) + \frac{q(x)}{p(x)}$$

在 $\{f(x) \in L_p^2[a, b] \cap C^2[a, b] \mid f(x) \text{ 落进} (\star)\}$ 上是自共轭算子.

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S-L定理. (S-L) 问题所有特征值 $\{\lambda_n\}$ 均为非零实数 (若为零当且仅当 $q(x)=0$, 且 $\alpha_1=\alpha_2=0$) 且满足 $\lambda_1 < \lambda_2 < \dots < \lambda_n < \dots \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n = +\infty$
相应的特征函数 $\{x_{n(t)}\}$ 在 $L_p^2[a, b]$ 上构成一组正交基.

(仅证非负性和正交性)

$$\text{非负性 } \lambda \|x\|^2 = \lambda \langle x, x \rangle = \langle \lambda x, x \rangle = \langle \mathcal{L}x, x \rangle.$$

$$= \int_a^b \left\{ -[K(x)x'(x)]'x(x) + q(x)x^2(x) \right\} dx$$

$$= \underbrace{-\int_a^b K(x)x'(x)x(x) dx}_{\geq 0 \text{ (利用 (*))}} + \underbrace{\int_a^b K(x)x'(x)dx}_{\geq 0} + \underbrace{\int_a^b q(x)x^2(x)dx}_{\geq 0}. \geq 0 \Rightarrow \lambda \geq 0.$$

$$\text{正交性 } \lambda \neq \hat{\lambda} \text{ 时 } (\lambda - \hat{\lambda}) \langle x, \tilde{x} \rangle_p = \lambda \langle x, \tilde{x} \rangle_p - \hat{\lambda} \langle x, \tilde{x} \rangle_p$$

$$= \langle \mathcal{L}x, \tilde{x} \rangle_p - \langle x, \mathcal{L}\tilde{x} \rangle_p = 0 \text{ (自共轭). } \therefore \lambda - \hat{\lambda} \neq 0.$$

$$\therefore \langle x, \tilde{x} \rangle_p = 0. \quad x \text{ 与 } \tilde{x} \text{ 正交.}$$

对周期条件 (**), 讨论类似. 除了每个特征值对应两个正交特征向量简并

$$\begin{cases} x''(x) + \lambda x'(x) = 0, & 0 < x < 1. \\ x'(0) = x'(1) = 0. \end{cases}$$

S-L定理. $\Rightarrow \lambda \geq 0$.

i) $\lambda = 0 \quad x(x) = Ax + B \Rightarrow A = B = 0$. 无非零解,

ii) $\lambda = w^2 > 0, w > 0$. 通解 $x(x) = A \cos wx + B \sin wx$ (= 阶梯系数)

$$x'(0) = A = 0, \quad x'(1) = B \sin w = 0. \quad \overline{B \neq 0} \Rightarrow w = n\pi, \quad n \in N^+.$$

∴ 特殊值 $\lambda = w^2 = (n\pi)^2$. 特殊函数 $X_n(x) = \sin nx$. ($A=B=1$).

第三章 常微分方程基本(书第四章). 理论

§1 初值问题解的存在性-唯一性.

定义: 若 $\vec{f}(t, \vec{x})$ 在区域 D 内满足 $|\vec{f}(t, \vec{x}_1) - \vec{f}(t, \vec{x}_2)| \leq L(\vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_2)$

$L > 0$ 常数, 称 $\vec{f}(t, \vec{x})$ 在 D 内满足 Lipschitz 条件. (L 条件)
(连续, 但不可微)

例 $|f'|$ 满足 L 条件, 连续, 但不可微

Picard 定理. 若 $\vec{f}(t, \vec{x})$ 在矩形区域 $D = \{(t, \vec{x}) \in R^{n+1} \mid |t-t_0| < a, |x-x_0| \leq b\}$ 内连续且满足 L 条件, 则

在区间 $I = [t_0-h, t_0+h]$ 上存在唯一的解 $\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = \vec{f}(t, \vec{x}), \\ \vec{x}(t_0) = \vec{x}_0 \end{cases}$

$$h = \min(a, \frac{b}{M}) \quad M = \max_{(t, \vec{x}) \in D} |\vec{f}(t, \vec{x})|$$

⇒ 局部唯一性定理 (存在 t_0-h 的范围较小).

证明方法一: (逐次逼近法).

首先易知, (1) 与积分方程 $\vec{x}(t) = \vec{x}_0 + \int_{t_0}^t \vec{f}(s, \vec{x}(s)) ds$ 等价.

构造 Picard 序列. 令 $\vec{x}_0(t) = \vec{x}_0$, $\vec{x}_{k+1}(t) = \vec{x}_0 + \int_{t_0}^t \vec{f}(s, \vec{x}_k(s)) ds$.

$$t \in I, k \geq 1.$$

从而由条件知, $\vec{x}_k(t)$ 连续可微, 且 $|\vec{x}_k(t) - \vec{x}_0| = \left| \int_{t_0}^t \vec{f}(s, \vec{x}_{k-1}(s)) ds \right| \leq \int_{t_0}^t M ds \leq M|t-t_0| \leq Mh \leq b \Rightarrow (t, \vec{x}_k(t)) \in D, \forall t \in I$.

$$M = \max_{(t, \vec{x}) \in D} |\vec{f}(t, \vec{x})|$$

若能证 Picard 序列 $\{\vec{x}_k(t)\}$ 在 I 上一致收敛于某可微函数 $\vec{\varphi}(t)$.

则令 $k \rightarrow +\infty$. 即知 $\vec{\varphi}(t)$ 为 (1) 的解.

因 $\vec{x}_k(t) = \vec{x}_0 + \sum_{j=1}^k [\vec{x}_j(t) - \vec{x}_{j-1}(t)]$. 且 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [\vec{x}_{k+1}(t) - \vec{x}_k(t)]$ 在 I 上一致收敛.

P177 1 P205 1 (2). P206 4, 7(1). (*)
 下证 $|\vec{x}_{k+1}(t) - \vec{x}_k(t)| \leq \frac{M}{k!} \frac{(L|t-t_0|)^k}{k!}, \forall k \geq 1$. (被证明项满足(*))

$k=1$ 显然成立 $|\vec{x}_1(t) - \vec{x}_0(t)| = \left| \int_{t_0}^t \vec{f}(s, \vec{x}_0(s)) ds \right| \leq M|t-t_0|$

假设对 k 成立. 则

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{x}_{k+1}(t) - \vec{x}_k(t)| &= \left| \int_{t_0}^t [\vec{f}(s, \vec{x}_k(s)) - \vec{f}(s, \vec{x}_{k-1}(s))] ds \right| \\ &\leq \left| \int_{t_0}^t L |\vec{x}_k(s) - \vec{x}_{k-1}(s)| ds \right| \\ &\stackrel{\text{假设}}{\leq} L \left| \int_{t_0}^t \frac{M}{k!} \frac{(L|s-t_0|)^k}{k!} ds \right| = M L^k \frac{|t-t_0|^{k+1}}{(k+1)!} = \frac{M}{k+1} \frac{(L|t-t_0|)^{k+1}}{(k+1)!} \Rightarrow (*) \text{ 成立} \\ &\therefore \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |\vec{x}_{k+1}(t) - \vec{x}_k(t)| \leq \frac{M}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(L|t-t_0|)^k}{k!} \leq \frac{M}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(L|t-t_0|)^k}{k!} = \frac{M}{2} (e^{Lt} - 1) \end{aligned}$$

故上述论断成立.

$$\text{即 } \vec{x} = \vec{y}(t) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \vec{x}_k(t)$$

由 3-4 生. 设小有两解 $\vec{x}_1(t), \vec{x}_2(t)$. 令 $J = [t_0-d, t_0+d]$ 为共同的存在区间

($0 \leq d \leq L$). 则由 (2) 有

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{x}_1(t) - \vec{x}_2(t)| &= \left| \int_{t_0}^t [\vec{f}(s, \vec{x}_1(s)) - \vec{f}(s, \vec{x}_2(s))] ds \right| \\ &\leq \left| \int_{t_0}^t |\vec{x}_1(s) - \vec{x}_2(s)| ds \right| \leq K|t-t_0|. \quad K = \max_{t \in J} |\vec{x}_1(t) - \vec{x}_2(t)| \end{aligned}$$

再用上式. 有 $|\vec{x}_1(t) - \vec{x}_2(t)| \leq K \frac{(L|t-t_0|)^2}{2!}$, 如此递推有

$$|\vec{x}_{N+1}(t) - \vec{x}_N(t)| \leq K \frac{(L|t-t_0|)^N}{N!} \leq K \frac{(Ld)^N}{N!} \rightarrow 0^* \quad (N \rightarrow \infty).$$

由 3-4 的第二部分用 "Gronwall 不等式"

设连续函数 $a(t) > 0$. 连续函数 g 与常数 C 的乘积.

若 $g(t) \leq C + \int_{t_0}^t a(s) g(s) ds$.

$$\begin{cases} t \geq t_0 & \\ t < t_0 & \end{cases}$$

且 $g(t) \leq C e^{\int_{t_0}^t a(s) ds}$. (说明: 不等式两边同乘 $a(t) e^{-\int_{t_0}^t a(s) ds}$)

由前知. $|\vec{x}_1(t) - \vec{x}_2(t)| \leq \left| \int_{t_0}^t (\vec{x}_1(s) - \vec{x}_2(s)) ds \right|$. 令 $g(t) = |\vec{x}_1(s) - \vec{x}_2(s)|$,

$$C = 0, a(t) \equiv L, 0 \leq g(t) \leq 0, g(t) \equiv 0 \Rightarrow \vec{x}_1(t) \equiv \vec{x}_2(t)$$

Picard 理论: 设 $f(t, x)$ 在 D 内连续. 且在 D 的任一有界闭子区域 \bar{D} 上 $f(t, x)$ 满足 x 满足 L 条件. (L 可能与 D 有关) 那么对于 $(t_0, x_0) \in D$, (1) 的解 $x = \varphi(t)$

存在且唯一

证明方法二. (压缩映射原理)

设 X 为完备距离空间(假设), 映射 $A: X \rightarrow X$ 是压缩映射, 即 $\exists \theta \in (0, 1)$

$\forall x, y \in X$ 都有 $\|A(x) - A(y)\| \leq \theta \|x - y\|$. 则 A 在 X 中存在唯一的不动点.

即 $x = Ax$

证明 存在性 $\forall x_0 \in X$, 考虑序列 $\{x_k\} \subset X: x_{k+1} = Ax_k$ $k \geq 0$.

由条件有 $\|x_{k+1} - x_k\| = \|Ax_k - Ax_{k-1}\| \leq \theta \|x_k - x_{k-1}\| \leq \dots \leq \theta^k \|x_1 - x_0\|$.

三重不等式 $= \theta^k \|Ax_0 - x_0\|$.

$\Rightarrow \|x_{k+m} - x_k\| \leq \sum_{j=1}^m \theta^{k+j-1} \|x_{k+m-j} - x_{k+m-j-1}\| \leq \sum_{j=1}^m \theta^{k+j-1} \|Ax_0 - x_0\|$. $\forall m \in \mathbb{N}$.

$\rightarrow 0$ ($k \rightarrow +\infty$)

则 $\{x_k\}$ 是 Cauchy 序列.

$\xrightarrow{X \text{ 完备}} \exists x \in X$ s.t. $x_k \rightarrow x$.

易知 A 连续. 故在 $x_{k+1} = Ax_k$ 两边取极限, $k \rightarrow +\infty$. 得 $x = Ax$.

x 为若数列时 $\{x_{k+1}\}$ 一致收敛.

例 4: 设 x_1, x_2 为 A 的不动点. $x_j = Ax_j$ $j = 1, 2$.

由 $\|x_1 - x_2\| = \|Ax_1 - Ax_2\| \leq \theta \|x_1 - x_2\|$. 由 $\underbrace{(1-\theta)}_{>0} \underbrace{\|x_1 - x_2\|}_{>0} \leq 0$

$\therefore \|x_1 - x_2\| = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$

Picard定理的证明:

(1) 与(2)等价. (同上一种证明的第一步)

$\exists X = \{\vec{x}(t) \in (C([0, T]))^n \mid \|\vec{x}(t) - \vec{x}_0\| \leq b\}$. 在 X 中定义距离.

$\|\vec{x}_1(t) - \vec{x}_2(t)\| = \max_{t \in [0, T]} \left| e^{-L(t-t_0)} |\vec{x}_1(t) - \vec{x}_2(t)| \right|$.

易验证 X 为完备的距离空间.

定义在 X 中的映射 $A: X \rightarrow X$. $A(\vec{x}(t)) = \vec{x}_0 + \int_{t_0}^t \vec{f}(s, \vec{x}(s)) ds$.

由 $\vec{x}(t) \in (C([0, T]))^n$. 知 $A(\vec{x}(t)) \in (C([0, T]))^n$.

$|A(\vec{x}(t)) - \vec{x}_0| \leq \left| \int_{t_0}^t \left| \vec{f}(s, \vec{x}(s)) \right| ds \right| \leq M |t - t_0| \leq mh \leq b \Rightarrow A(\vec{x}(t)) \in X$.

对 $\forall \vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2 \in X$. 由 $A(\vec{x}_1(t)) - A(\vec{x}_2(t)) = \int_{t_0}^t [\vec{f}(s, \vec{x}_1(s)) - \vec{f}(s, \vec{x}_2(s))] ds \in X$.

且 $e^{-L(t-t_0)} |A(\vec{x}_1(t)) - A(\vec{x}_2(t))| \leq L \left| \int_{t_0}^t e^{-L(s-t_0)} |\vec{x}_1(s) - \vec{x}_2(s)| ds \right|$

$\leq (1 - e^{-L(t-t_0)}) \|\vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_2\|. \leq (1 - e^{-Lh}) \|\vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_2\|$.

$\Rightarrow \|A(\vec{x}_1(t)) - A(\vec{x}_2(t))\| \leq (1 - e^{-Lh}) \|\vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_2\|$. 压缩映射.

故由压縮映射原理知 A 3! 不动点 $\vec{x}(t) : \vec{x}(t) = \vec{x}_0 + \int_{t_0}^t \vec{f}(s, \vec{x}(s)) ds$
是 II) 的一个解。

Osgood 条件. $|f(t, x_1) - f(t, x_2)| \leq F(|x_1 - x_2|)$. 其中 $F(r) > 0$ 连续且
 $\int_0^{r_1} \frac{dr}{F(r)} = +\infty$. ($r_1 > 0$: 常数).

Osgood 定理: 设 $f(t, x)$ 在区域 D 对 x 满足 O 条件. 则 $\forall t_0, x_0$.
 $\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = f(t, x) \\ x(t_0) = x_0 \end{cases}$ 解存在且唯一.

证: (方法一) Peano 定理.

(方法二). 设两解 $x_1(t), x_2(t)$, 且 $\exists t_1 \neq t_0, x_1(t_1) \neq x_2(t_2)$.
不妨设 $t_1 > t_2, x_1(t_1) > x_2(t_2)$.

令 $r(t) = x_1(t) - x_2(t)$ $\bar{t} := \sup_{t \in [t_0, t_1]} \{t \mid r(t) = 0\} \Rightarrow r(t_0) = 0 = r(\bar{t})$.
由条件知 $t \in [\bar{t}, t_1]$ 时

$$r'(t) = x_1'(t) - x_2'(t) = f(t, x_1(t)) - f(t, x_2(t)) \leq F(|x_1(t) - x_2(t)|) = F(r(t)).$$

即 $\frac{dr}{F(r(t))} \leq dt \quad \overbrace{\text{从 } \bar{t} \text{ 到 } t_1 \text{ 积分}} \quad \underbrace{\int_0^{r(t_1)} \frac{dr}{F(r(s))}}_{= +\infty} \leq t_1 - \bar{t} \leq t_1 - t_0 < +\infty$. 矛盾.

解的延伸:

延伸定理: 设 $\vec{f}(t, \vec{x})$ 在区域 D 内连续且 T 为 $\frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = \vec{f}(t, \vec{x})$ 在 D 内任一点 $P_0(t_0, \vec{x}_0)$ 的任一积分曲线(解). 则 T 在 D 内可延伸到 D 的边界.
(此讨论基于 Peano 定理).

例 3. Gronwall 不等式

* P207 13. P214 1 P217 3

(Peano 定理) $f(t, x)$ 在 D 上连续. 则微分方程 $\frac{dx}{dt} = f(t, x)$

在 D 内任一点 (t_0, x_0) 至少存在一个解.

与 D 的性质有关
 ① D 有界, 则可延边界
 ② 若 D 无界, 则可能延不到边界

③ 我们讲的方程组解的存在区间是方程系数在其上连续的区间.

丁: $\vec{x} = \vec{\varphi}(t)$, $t \in J$. 丁为 \vec{f} 的最大存在区间, 考虑右侧及延伸. $J^* := J \cap [t_0, t]$

1) $J^* = [t_0, +\infty)$ 显然.

2) $J^* = [t_0, t_1]$, $t_0 < t_1 < +\infty$. 因为开集 \triangle 区域 $R_1 = \{(t, \vec{x}) \mid |t - t_1| \leq a_1, |\vec{x} - \vec{\varphi}(t)| \leq b_1\}$.

$\subset D$, 其中 $a_1, b_1 > 0$ 充分小.

由 Picard 定理 知 方程在 R_1 内至少有一解 $\vec{x} = \vec{\psi}(t)$ 而且 $\vec{\psi}(t_1) = \vec{\varphi}(t_1)$

$$|t - t_1| \leq h_1 = \min(a_1, \frac{b_1}{\max|\vec{f}|}).$$

$\therefore \vec{x}(t) = \begin{cases} \vec{\varphi}(t), & t_0 \leq t \leq t_1 \\ \vec{\psi}(t), & t_1 \leq t \leq t_1 + h_1. \end{cases}$ 满足方程 即 J 存在区间 $[t_0, t_1 + h_1]$

与 J^* 矛盾

3) $J^* = [t_0, t_1], t_1 < +\infty$.

若 \vec{f} 不能延伸到 D 的边界, 则 \exists 有界闭区域 $D_1 \subset D$, s.t. $(t, \vec{\varphi}(t)) \in D_1$
 $\forall t \in J^*$. 由中值定理 $|\vec{\varphi}(t) - \vec{\varphi}(t')| = |\vec{f}(t)(t-t')| = |\vec{f}(t, \vec{\varphi}(t))| |t-t'|$
 $\leq k |t-t'| \quad \forall t, t' \in J^*. \quad (k = \max_{D_1} |\vec{f}|)$

由函数极限的 Cauchy 收敛准则, $\lim_{t \rightarrow t_1^-} \vec{\varphi}(t) = \vec{x}_1$ 存在.

则 $\vec{\varphi}^*(t) = \begin{cases} \vec{\varphi}(t), & t_0 \leq t \leq t_1, 在 [t_0, t_1] 连续且满足 \\ \vec{x}_1, & t = t_1. \end{cases}$

$\vec{\varphi}^*(t) = \vec{x}_0 + \int_{t_0}^t \vec{f}(s, \vec{\varphi}(s)) ds$. 故 J 可延伸到 $[t_0, t_1]$

例 $\frac{dx}{dt} = t^2 + x^2$ 有一解的存在区间有界.

记: 由 $f(t, x) = t^2 + x^2$ 光滑. 考虑 $x(t_0) = x_0$ 的解 $x = x(t)$ 在平面为
 延伸到无穷远处. 设 $J^* = [t_0, +\infty)$, $a = |t_0| + 1 \leq t < +\infty$

$$t^2 + x^2 \geq a^2 + x^2 \geq 1 \text{ 而 } \frac{x'}{a^2 + x^2} \geq 1 \xrightarrow{\text{积分}} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2} \geq \int_0^{+\infty} dt$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{x}{a} \geq \frac{1}{a} (\arctan \frac{x(t)}{a} - \arctan \frac{x(0)}{a}) \geq +\infty \quad \text{矛盾}$$

解一定是有界区间
 不存在区间 J

若 $f(t, x)$ 满足 Picard 定理讨论中的条件, 则 ① $J^* = [\alpha, \beta] \xrightarrow{\text{右侧延展}} J = [\alpha, \beta+h]$

② $J^* = (\alpha, \beta]$ 若 $\vec{\varphi}(\beta-0)$ 存在且 $(\beta, \vec{\varphi}(\beta-0)) \in D$ 则 $\xrightarrow{\text{右侧延展}} J = (\alpha, \beta) \quad \beta > \alpha$.

$$\left(\exists \{t_n\} \subset (\alpha, \beta) \quad t_n \rightarrow \beta-0 \text{ 且 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \vec{\varphi}(t_n) \text{ 存在 } (\beta, c) \in D \right).$$

定理 | 设 $\vec{f}(t, \vec{x})$ 在区域 $S = \{(t, \vec{x}) \mid \alpha < t < \beta, |\vec{x}| < \infty\}$ 内连续
且 $|\vec{f}(t, \vec{x})| \leq A(t)|\vec{x}| + B(t)$, $A(t), B(t) \geq 0$. 在 (α, β) 连续.
且 $\frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = \vec{f}(t, \vec{x})$ 的解均以 (α, β) 为最大存在区间

\vec{x} 对初值的连续依赖性和可微性定理.

定义: 设 $\frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = \vec{f}(t, \vec{x})$ 的解 $\vec{x} = \vec{\varphi}(t, t_0^*, \vec{x}_0^*)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上存在.
 $\vec{x}(t_0^*) = \vec{x}_0^*$

若 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta = \delta(\varepsilon, t_0^*, \vec{x}_0^*) > 0$ s.t: 对满足 $|t_0 - t_0^*| < \delta$, $|\vec{x}_0 - \vec{x}_0^*| < \delta$.

" " $\frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = \vec{f}(t, \vec{x})$ 的解 $\vec{x} = \vec{\varphi}(t, t_0, \vec{x}_0)$ 均在 $[a, b]$ 上存在. 且
 $\vec{x}(t_0) = \vec{x}_0$

$$|\vec{\varphi}(t, t_0, \vec{x}_0) - \vec{\varphi}(t, t_0^*, \vec{x}_0^*)| < \varepsilon, \forall t \in [a, b].$$

则称 "(1)" 的解 $\vec{x} = \vec{\varphi}(t, t_0, \vec{x}_0)$ 在 (t_0^*, \vec{x}_0^*) 连续依赖于初值 (t_0, \vec{x}_0)

\vec{x} 对初值连续依赖定理: 设 $\vec{f}(t, \vec{x})$ 在区域 D 满足 \square 条件.

若 $(t_0^*, \vec{x}_0^*) \in D$ 且 $\frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = \vec{f}(t, \vec{x})$ 有解 $\vec{x} = \vec{\varphi}(t, t_0^*, \vec{x}_0^*)$ 且 $t \in [a, b]$
 $\vec{x}(t_0^*) = \vec{x}_0^*$

对 $(t, \vec{\varphi}(t, t_0^*, \vec{x}_0^*)) \in D$ 由 "(1)" 的解 $\vec{x} = \vec{\varphi}(t, t_0, \vec{x}_0)$ 在 (t_0^*, \vec{x}_0^*) 连续
依赖于 (t_0, \vec{x}_0)

记: $\forall \delta > 0$. 存 $0 < \delta_1 < \delta$ 使闭区域 $U = \{(t, \vec{x}) \mid a \leq t \leq b, |\vec{x} - \vec{\varphi}(t, t_0^*, \vec{x}_0^*)| \leq \delta_1\} \subset D$ (D 为开集). 取 $0 < \delta < \frac{\delta_1}{M+1} e^{-L(b-a)}$, $M = \max |\vec{f}(t, \vec{x})|$.

$$\text{且 } R = \{(t, \vec{x}) \mid |t - t_0^*| \leq \delta, |\vec{x} - \vec{x}_0^*| \leq \delta\} \subset U$$

由 Picard 定理. $\forall (t_0, \vec{x}_0) \in R$ 在 t_0 附近域 "(1)" 有唯一解.

$\vec{x} = \vec{\varphi}(t, t_0, \vec{x}_0)$. 且在其有意义的区间上 $\vec{\varphi}(t, t_0, \vec{x}_0) = \vec{x}_0 + \int_{t_0}^t \vec{f}(s, \vec{\varphi}(s, t_0, \vec{x}_0)) ds$

$$\text{另外: } \vec{\varphi}(t, t_0^*, \vec{x}_0^*) = \vec{x}_0^* + \int_{t_0^*}^t \vec{f}(s, \vec{\varphi}(s, t_0^*, \vec{x}_0^*)) ds.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由上式及条件. } & |\vec{\varphi}(t, t_0, \vec{x}_0) - \vec{\varphi}(t, t_0^*, \vec{x}_0^*)| \leq |\vec{x}_0 - \vec{x}_0^*| + \left| \int_{t_0^*}^t [\vec{f}(s, \vec{\varphi}(s, t_0, \vec{x}_0)) - \vec{f}(s, \vec{\varphi}(s, t_0^*, \vec{x}_0^*))] ds \right| + \left| \int_{t_0^*}^t \vec{f}(s, \vec{\varphi}(s, t_0, \vec{x}_0)) ds \right| \\ & \leq \delta + \left(\int_{t_0^*}^t |\vec{f}(s, \vec{\varphi}(s, t_0, \vec{x}_0)) - \vec{f}(s, \vec{\varphi}(s, t_0^*, \vec{x}_0^*))| ds \right) + M |t_0^* - t_0| \\ & = (1+M)\delta + \left(\int_{t_0^*}^t |\vec{f}(s, \vec{\varphi}(s, t_0, \vec{x}_0)) - \vec{f}(s, \vec{\varphi}(s, t_0^*, \vec{x}_0^*))| ds \right). \end{aligned}$$

由 Gronwall 不等式得 $\leq (Lm) \delta e^{L|t-t_0|} \leq (Lm) \delta e^{L(b-a)} \leq \delta_1 < \varepsilon$.
故解 $\vec{x} = \vec{\varphi}(t, t_0, \vec{x}_0)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上有定义.

(下仅记在 $[t_0, b]$ 上有定义)

因解 $\vec{x} = \vec{\varphi}(t, t_0, \vec{x}_0)$ 不能越过曲线 $\vec{x} = \vec{\varphi}(t, t_0^*, \vec{x}_0^*) + \varepsilon$ (理由略)
而因延伸 t 则 \vec{x} 可延伸到 D 的边界. 故其在延伸后由 $t=t_0$ 穿出 U .
从而 $\vec{x} = \vec{\varphi}(t, t_0, \vec{x}_0)$ 仅在 $[t_0, b]$ 上有定义.

定理 2. 设 $f(t, \vec{x})$ 在区域 D 内连续且对 \vec{x} 满足 L 条件. 则解

$\vec{x} = \vec{\varphi}(t, \vec{x}_0)$ 在 D 内关于 t, \vec{x}_0 连续.

略证: $|\vec{\varphi}(t, \vec{x}_0) - \vec{\varphi}(t, \vec{x}_0^*)| \leq |\vec{x}_0 - \vec{x}_0^*| + L \left| \int_{t_0}^t [\vec{\varphi}(s, \vec{x}_0) - \vec{\varphi}(s, \vec{x}_0^*)] ds \right|$.

$$G \leq |\vec{x}_0 - \vec{x}_0^*| e^{L|t-t_0|}$$

初值点不变
初值改变

P206 8

P206 例题: 1, $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{t^2+x^2}$ 最大存在区间.

$$2, \frac{dx}{dt} = t \sin x$$

P222 1(1)(3)

解对初值的可微性定理.

设 $\vec{\varphi}(t, \vec{x})$ 与 $\nabla_{\vec{x}} f(t, \vec{x})$ 在定义域 D : $|t-t_0| \leq a$, $|\vec{x}-\vec{x}_0^*| \leq b$ 上连续.
则初值问题 小的解 $\vec{x} = \vec{\varphi}(t, \vec{x}_0)$ 在区域 U : $|t-t_0| \leq \frac{a}{2}$, $|\vec{x}_0-\vec{x}_0^*| \leq \frac{b}{2}$
上连续可微.

一阶微分

方程组的平衡位置. 奇点

解的稳定性

$$\frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = \vec{f}(t, \vec{x}) \quad (3)$$

$\vec{f}: t, \vec{x} \in C(R \times G)^{CR^N}$, $\vec{x} \in R^N$ 时 \vec{x} 满足 L 条件.

设(3)有一解 $\vec{x} = \vec{\varphi}(t)$ 在 $t_0 \leq t < +\infty$ 有定义.
(平衡解)

定义: 若 $\exists \delta > 0$, $\exists \varepsilon > 0$, s.t.: $|\vec{x}_0 - \vec{\varphi}(t_0)| < \delta$ 时, (3) 从 $\vec{x}(t_0) = \vec{x}_0$ 为初值
的解 $\vec{x}(t; t_0; \vec{x}_0)$ 在 $t \geq t_0$ 上有定义且满足 $|\vec{x}(t; t_0; \vec{x}_0) - \vec{\varphi}(t)| < \varepsilon$.

$\forall t \geq t_0$, 则称(3)解 $\vec{x} = \vec{\varphi}(t)$ 是稳定的.

而不稳定指 $\exists \delta_0 > 0$, $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \vec{x}_0$ 满足 $|\vec{x}_0 - \vec{\varphi}(t_0)| < \delta_0$, 从 $\vec{x}(t_0) = \vec{x}_0$
为初值的解 $\vec{x}(t; t_0; \vec{x}_0)$ 至少在某时刻 $t_1 > t_0$ 时, $|\vec{x}(t_1; t_0; \vec{x}_0) - \vec{\varphi}(t_1)|$
 $> \varepsilon_0$.

例 $\begin{cases} x' = \pm x \\ y' = \pm y \end{cases}$

解 $\Rightarrow y(t) - x(t) = \varepsilon e^{\pm t} \quad \begin{cases} y(t) - x(t) = \varepsilon e^t & \text{不稳定} \\ y(t) - x(t) = \varepsilon e^{-t} & \text{稳定} \end{cases}$

定义: 若(3)解 $\vec{x} = \vec{\varphi}(t)$ 稳定且存在 δ_1 ($0 < \delta_1 < \delta$) 只要 $|\vec{x}_0 - \vec{\varphi}(t_0)| < \delta_1$,

就有 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} |\vec{x}(t; t_0; \vec{x}_0) - \vec{\varphi}(t)| = 0$. 则称 $\vec{x} = \vec{\varphi}(t)$ 渐近稳定.

称 D 为解 $\vec{x} = \vec{\varphi}(t)$ 的渐近稳定域(吸引域).

满足 $|\vec{x} - \vec{\varphi}(t)| < \delta$ 的区域.

不妨设 $\vec{f}(t, \vec{0}) = \vec{0}$ [若 $\vec{\varphi}(t)$ 为(3)的解, 令 $\vec{y} = \vec{x} - \vec{\varphi}(t)$ 且 $\frac{d\vec{y}}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} - \vec{f}(t, \vec{x})$,
 $= \vec{f}(t, \vec{y} + \vec{\varphi}(t)) - \vec{f}(t, \vec{\varphi}(t)) := \vec{F}(t, \vec{y})$, 且满足 $\vec{F}(t, \vec{0}) = \vec{0}$].

故只考虑零解的稳定性.

方法1: 线性化.

将 $\vec{f}(t, \vec{x})$ 在 $\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ 展开 $\vec{f}(t, \vec{x}) = \vec{f}(t, \vec{0}) + A(t) \vec{x} + N(t, \vec{x}) = A(t) \vec{x} + N(t, \vec{x})$

$A(t)$: 连续 n 阶矩阵函数. $N(t, \vec{x})$ 在 $[0, +\infty) \times G$ 上连续.

$G := \{ \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid |\vec{x}| \leq n \}$. 并对 \vec{x} 满足条件且 $\vec{N}(t, \vec{x}) = \vec{0}$

$$\lim_{|\vec{x}| \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\vec{N}(t, \vec{x})|}{|\vec{x}|} = 0 \quad (4) \text{ 对 } t \geq t_0 \text{ 一致成立.}$$

则 (3) 为 $\frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = A(t)\vec{x} + \vec{N}(t, \vec{x}) \quad (5)$

称 $\frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = A(t)\vec{x}$ 为 (5) 的线性化方程.

定理 3. 设 (5) 中 $A(t) \equiv A$ (常矩阵). A 所有特征值的实部 < 0 , 则 (5) 的零解渐近稳定. 若 A 有一实部为正的特征值, 则 (5) 的零解不稳定. 仅证第一步结论.

第一步: 先证引理. 设 A 的所有特征值满足 $\operatorname{Re}\lambda < \alpha$, 则 $|e^{At}| \leq Ce^{\alpha t}$ $\forall t \geq 0$, $C > 0$. 由线性方程组理论知 $\frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = A\vec{x}$ 的基解矩阵 $\Phi(t)$ 由 (3) 可写成 $e^{\lambda t} \vec{P}(t)$ 形式. 知 $\exists \tilde{\alpha} > 0$, s.t. $|\vec{P}(t)| \leq \tilde{C} e^{(\alpha - \operatorname{Re}\lambda)t} \forall t \geq 0$.
 即 $|e^{\lambda t} \vec{P}(t)| \leq \tilde{C} e^{\alpha t}$
 $\Rightarrow |\Phi(t)| \leq \tilde{C} e^{\alpha t}, |e^{\lambda t}| = |\Phi(t) \Phi^{-1}(0)| \leq C e^{\alpha t}$.

第二步: 由条件及引理知 $\exists C > 0$, 及 $\beta > 0$ s.t. $\operatorname{Re}\lambda < -\beta$.

$$|e^{At}| \leq Ce^{-\beta t} \quad (6) \quad \text{由 (4) 知 } \exists \delta, |\vec{x}| < \delta, t \geq 0 \text{ 有}$$

$$|\vec{N}(t, \vec{x})| \leq \frac{\beta}{2C} |\vec{x}| \quad (7) \quad \text{(嵌套应用)}$$

另设: 若 $|\vec{x}(0)| \leq \varepsilon < \frac{\delta}{2C}$, 则 $|\vec{x}(t)| \leq C\varepsilon e^{-\beta t} \quad (8)$
 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} |\vec{x}(t)| = 0$.

第三步: 易知 (5) 落是 $\vec{x}(0) = \vec{x}_0$ 的解为

$$\vec{x}(t) = e^{At} \vec{x}_0 + \int_0^t e^{A(t-s)} \vec{N}(s, \vec{x}(s)) ds$$

由 (6) (7) 知. 只要 $|\vec{x}| \leq \delta$, 则 $|\vec{x}(t)| \leq (e^{-\beta t} |\vec{x}_0| + \int_0^t e^{-\beta(t-s)} \frac{\beta}{2C} |\vec{x}(s)| ds) \leq C\varepsilon e^{-\beta t} + C\varepsilon \int_0^t e^{-\beta(t-s)} \frac{\beta}{2C} ds \leq C\varepsilon e^{-\beta t}$

$$\text{即 } |\vec{x}(t)| \leq C\varepsilon e^{-\beta t}$$

更确切的方法应为追踪 $\vec{x}(t)$ 的存在区间而不是先假设 $|\vec{x}| < \delta$.

方程组的平衡位置. 奇点

解的稳定性

$$\frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = \vec{f}(t, \vec{x}) \quad (3)$$

$\vec{f}: t, \vec{x} \geq t \in C([R \times G], CR^N)$, $\vec{x} \in R^N$ 对 \vec{x} 满足 L 条件.

设(3)有一解 $\vec{x} = \vec{\varphi}(t)$ 在 $t_0 \leq t < +\infty$ 有定义.
(平衡解)

定义: 若 $\exists \gamma > 0$. $\exists \delta = \delta(\gamma) > 0$. s.t.: $|\vec{x}_0 - \vec{\varphi}(t_0)| < \delta$ 时. (3) 以 $\vec{x}(t_0) = \vec{x}_0$ 为初值的解 $\vec{x}(t; t_0; \vec{x}_0)$ 在 $t \geq t_0$ 上有定义且满足 $|\vec{x}(t; t_0; \vec{x}_0) - \vec{\varphi}(t)| < \gamma$.

$\forall t \geq t_0$. 则称(3)解 $\vec{x} = \vec{\varphi}(t)$ 是稳定的.

而不稳定指 $\exists \epsilon_0 > 0$. $\forall \delta > 0$. $\exists \vec{x}_0$ 满足 $|\vec{x}_0 - \vec{\varphi}(t_0)| < \delta$, 以 $\vec{x}(t_0) = \vec{x}_0$ 为初值的解 $\vec{x}(t; t_0; \vec{x}_0)$ 至少在某时刻 $t_1 > t_0$ 时. $|\vec{x}(t_1; t_0; \vec{x}) - \vec{\varphi}(t_1)| \geq \epsilon_0$.

例 $\begin{cases} x' = \pm x \\ x(0) = y \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y' = \pm y \\ y(0) = y + \varepsilon \end{cases}$

解 $\Rightarrow y(t) - x(t) = \varepsilon e^{\pm t} \quad \begin{cases} y(t) - x(t) = \varepsilon e^t \text{ 不稳定} \\ y(t) - x(t) = \varepsilon e^{-t} \text{ 稳定.} \end{cases}$

定义: 若(3)解 $\vec{x} = \vec{\varphi}(t)$ 稳定且存在 δ_1 ($0 < \delta_1 < \delta$) 只要 $|\vec{x}_0 - \vec{\varphi}(t_0)| < \delta_1$.
就有 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} |\vec{x}(t; t_0; \vec{x}_0) - \vec{\varphi}(t)| = 0$. 则称 $\vec{x} = \vec{\varphi}(t)$ 渐近稳定.
称 D 为解 $\vec{x} = \vec{\varphi}(t)$ 的渐近稳定域(吸引域).
满足 $|\vec{x} - \vec{\varphi}(t)| < \delta$ 的区域.

不妨设 $\vec{\varphi}(t, \vec{0}) = \vec{0}$ (若 $\vec{\varphi}(t)$ 为(3)的解. 令 $\vec{y} = \vec{x} - \vec{\varphi}(t)$ 有 $\frac{d\vec{y}}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} - \vec{\varphi}'(t)$
 $= \vec{f}'(t, \vec{y} + \vec{\varphi}(t)) - \vec{f}'(t, \vec{\varphi}(t)) = \vec{F}(t, \vec{y})$. 且满足 $\vec{F}(t, \vec{0}) = \vec{0}$).

* 放入零解的稳定性.

方法1: 代数逼近.

$$A(t) = \left. \frac{\partial \vec{f}(t, \vec{x})}{\partial \vec{x}} \right|_{\vec{x}=\vec{0}}$$

将 $\vec{f}(t, \vec{x})$ 在 $\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ 展开 $\vec{f}(t, \vec{x}) = \vec{f}(t, \vec{0}) + A(t) \vec{x} + N(t, \vec{x}) = A(t) \vec{x} + N(t, \vec{x})$
 $A(t)$: 连续 n 阶矩阵函数. $N(t, \vec{x})$ 在 $[0, +\infty) \times G$ 上连续.

$G := \{ \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid |\vec{x}| \leq m \}$. 并对 \vec{x} 考虑一条件. 且 $\vec{N}(t, \vec{0}) = \vec{0}$

$$\lim_{|\vec{x}| \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\vec{N}(t, \vec{x})|}{|\vec{x}|} = 0 \quad (4). \text{ 对于 } t \neq t_0 \text{ 一致成立.}$$

则 (3) 化为 $\frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = A(t)\vec{x} + \vec{N}(t, \vec{x}) \quad (5)$

称 $\frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = A(t)\vec{x}$ 为 (5) 的线性化方程.

定理 3. 设 (5) 中 $A(t) \equiv A$ (常矩阵). A 所有特征值的实部 < 0 , 则 (5) 的零解 渐近稳定. 若 A 有一实部为正的特征值, 则 (5) 的零解不穩定. 仅证第一部分结论.

(第一步) 先证引理. 设 A 的所有特征值入满足 $\operatorname{Re}\lambda < \alpha$, 则 $|e^{At}| \leq Ce^{\alpha t}$. $\forall t \geq 0, C > 0$. 由线性方程组理论知 $\frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = A\vec{x}$ 的基解矩阵 $\Phi(t)$ 由 (3) 可写成 $e^{\lambda t} \vec{P}(t)$ 多项式. 知 $\exists \tilde{C} > 0$. s.t. $|\vec{P}(t)| \leq \tilde{C} e^{(\alpha - \operatorname{Re}\lambda)t} \forall t \geq 0$. 即 $|e^{\lambda t} \vec{P}(t)| \leq \tilde{C} e^{\alpha t}$

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{\Phi}(t)| \leq \tilde{C} e^{\alpha t}, |e^{At}| = |\vec{\Phi}(t) \vec{\Phi}^{-1}(0)| \leq Ce^{\alpha t}.$$

(第二步) 由条件及引理知 $\exists C > 0$. 及 $\beta > 0$ s.t. $\operatorname{Re}\lambda < -\beta$.

$$|e^{At}| \leq Ce^{-\beta t} \quad (6) \quad \text{由 (4) 知 } \exists \delta. |\vec{x}| < \delta, t \geq 0 \text{ 有}$$

$$|\vec{N}(t, \vec{x})| \leq \frac{\beta}{2C} |\vec{x}| \quad (7) \quad \text{(欲证)}.$$

只须证: 若 $\frac{|\vec{x}(0)|}{(|\vec{x}_0|)}$ ≤ ε < δ/2C, 则 $|\vec{x}(t)| \leq C\varepsilon e^{-\beta t} \quad (8)$.

(第三步) 易知 (5) 满足 $\vec{x}(0) = \vec{x}_0$ 的解为

$$\vec{x}(t) = e^{At} \vec{x}_0 + \int_0^t e^{A(t-s)} \vec{N}(s, \vec{x}(s)) ds$$

由 (6) (7) 知. 只要 $|\vec{x}| \leq \delta$. 则 $|\vec{x}(t)| \leq Ce^{-\beta t} |\vec{x}_0| + \int_0^t Ce^{-\beta(t-s)} \frac{\beta}{2C} |\vec{x}(s)| ds$

$$\text{令 } \varphi(t) = e^{\beta t} |\vec{x}(t)| \Rightarrow \varphi(t) \leq C\varepsilon t \frac{\beta}{2} \int_0^t \varphi(s) ds \Rightarrow \varphi(t) \leq C\varepsilon e^{\beta t}.$$

$$\text{即 } |\vec{x}(t)| \leq C\varepsilon e^{-\beta t}$$

更确切的方法应为选取 $\vec{x}(t)$ 的存在区间而不是先假设 $|\vec{x}| < \delta$.

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例 $\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = \sin x + ay - \cos t(x^2 + y^2) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = -ax - 2y + \sin t(x^2 - y^2). \end{cases}$

具有零解 $(x, y) = \vec{0}$
 线性化方程 $\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = x + ay \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = -ax - 2y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{9-4a^2}}{2}$ 定理3

$\begin{cases} \text{渐近稳定} & |a| > \sqrt{2} \\ \text{不稳定} & |a| < \sqrt{2} \end{cases} \quad ? |a| = \sqrt{2} \text{ 无法判断.}$

方法二: (Lyapunov 第二方法) $\frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = \vec{v}(\vec{x}) \quad (9) \quad \vec{v}(\vec{0}) = \vec{0}$.
 定义 考虑量函数 $V(\vec{x}) \in C(G)$ 且满足 $V(\vec{0}) = \vec{0}, V(\vec{x}) > 0$
 $\frac{dV(\vec{x}(t))}{dt} = V'(\vec{x}) = \vec{v}(\vec{x}) \cdot \nabla V(\vec{x}) \leq 0 \quad (V(\vec{0}) = 0)$

定理1 若 $\varphi_j(x) = \varphi_j(j=1, \dots, n-1)$ 为 (2) 在 D 内的 $n-1$ 个独立首次积分.
 $\sum_{j=1}^n b_j \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_j}$ 对 $u(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n)$ 的常数分方程 $\left(\sum_{j=1}^n b_j \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_j} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi_n} + cu = f$
 $u = u(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n)$ 具有便可行得小通解. 特别地, $C=f=0$ 时 (1) 通解为

$u = g(\varphi_1(x), \dots, \varphi_{n-1}(x))$, $g \in C^1$: 任意可微函数. $\varphi_j = \varphi_j, j=1, \dots, n$,
 $\varphi_n(x)$ 为满足 Jacobian 行列式 $D(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n) \neq 0$ 的任意函数
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi_k} = \sum_{j=1}^n b_j \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial x_j}$

证明. $k=1, \dots, n-1$ 为条件及 (2) 有.

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \frac{d\varphi_k(x(t))}{dt} = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial x_j} \frac{dx_j(t)}{dt} = \sum_{j=1}^n b_j \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial x_j} \quad (k=1, \dots, n-1) \\ &\therefore \sum_{j=1}^n b_j \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_j} = \sum_{j=1}^n b_j \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi_k} \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial x_j} \right) = \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\sum_{j=1}^n b_j \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial x_j} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi_k} = \left(\sum_{j=1}^n b_j \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi_k} \end{aligned}$$

$$= f - cu$$

$\Rightarrow u$ 为 (1) 的解. $C=f=0$ 时 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi_n} = 0 \Rightarrow u = g(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_{n-1})$

$$(3): \sqrt{x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \sqrt{y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0, x, y, z > 0.$$

特征方程 $\frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{dy}{\sqrt{y}} = \frac{dz}{z}$ 首次积分: $\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y} = c_1$ 独立.
 \Rightarrow 通解 $u = g(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y}, 2\sqrt{y} - \ln z)$.

$$(3): \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + u + xy & (t, x, y) \in R^3 \\ u|_{t=0} = a(x, y) \end{cases}$$

$$b_1 = 1, b_2 = -x, b_3 = -y, C = -1, f = xy.$$

$$\text{特征方程: } \frac{dt}{1} = \frac{dx}{-x} = \frac{dy}{-y}$$

$$\text{首次积分: } xe^t = c_1, ye^t = c_2.$$

$$\text{令 } \varphi_1 = xe^t, \varphi_2 = ye^t, \varphi_3 = t \quad \text{Jacobian 行列式 } \frac{\partial(\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3)}{\partial(t, x, y)} = e^{2t} > 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi_3} = u(\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3) + \varphi_1 \varphi_2 e^{-2\varphi_3} \Leftrightarrow C$$

$$\text{通解为 } u = e^{\varphi_3} [g_1(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) + \int -\varphi_1 \varphi_2 e^{-2\varphi_3} e^{\varphi_3} d\varphi_3]$$

$$= g_1(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) e^{\varphi_3} - \frac{1}{3} \varphi_1 \varphi_2 e^{-3\varphi_3}$$

$$\text{由 } u|_{t=0} = a(x, y) = g(x, y) - \frac{1}{3} xy \Rightarrow g(x, y) = \frac{1}{3} xy + a(x, y)$$

$$\therefore u = u(t, x, y) = [\frac{1}{3} xy e^{2t} + a(xe^t, ye^t)] e^t - \frac{1}{3} xy e^{-t}$$

§ - PDE 以及 4 阶偏微分方程.

$$\sum_{j=1}^n b_j(x, u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_j} = c(x, u) \quad (4) \quad x \in D \subset \mathbb{R}^n, n \geq 2$$

与上节类似, 只须求解 } $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dx_j(t)}{dt} = b_j(x(t), u(x(t))) \\ \frac{du(x(t))}{dt} = c(x(t), u(x(t))) \end{array} \right. \quad (5')$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{dx_1(t)}{b_1(x, u)} = \frac{dx_2}{b_2(x, u)} = \dots = \frac{dx_n}{b_n(x, u)} = dt = \frac{du}{c(x, u)} \quad (5)$$

“完全齐次方程”

有 n 个独立首次积分. $\varphi_j(x, u) = C_j \quad j = 1, \dots, n$.

设 (5) 的解 $x_{n+1} = u(x)$ 为 P 意函数 $V(x, x_{n+1}) = 0$. 得到 V

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} V = \frac{\partial V(x, x_{n+1})}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_{n+1}} \frac{\partial x_{n+1}}{\partial x_j} = 0 \quad \text{即} \quad \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_j} = - \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_{n+1}} \left(\frac{\partial x_{n+1}}{\partial x_j} \right)^{-1}$$

$$\stackrel{(4)}{\Rightarrow} - \sum_{j=1}^n b_j(x, x_{n+1}) \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_j} \left(\frac{\partial x_{n+1}}{\partial x_j} \right)^{-1} = c(x, x_{n+1}) \quad \text{令 } x = (x, x_{n+1})^T.$$

有 $\sum_{j=1}^n b_j(x') \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_j} + c(x') \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_{n+1}} = 0 \quad (6) \quad \text{关于 } V \text{ 的线性偏微分方程.}$

由定理 1 知 (6) 的通解 $V = g(\varphi_1(x, u), \dots, \varphi_n(x, u))$.

\Rightarrow (4) 的通解为 $g = 0$.

例 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} xu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + yu \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + xy = 0 \\ u | xy = a^2 = h \end{array} \right.$

特征方程: $\frac{dx}{xu} = \frac{dy}{yu} = \frac{du}{-xy}$, 由前式得一个首次积分. $\frac{y}{x} = C_1$

将 $y = C_1 x$ 代入 $\frac{dx}{xu} = \frac{du}{-xy}$ 有另一个首次积分 $xy + u^2 = C_2$ (成立)

从而该大通解为 $g\left(\frac{u}{x}, xy + u^2\right) = 0$. 由条件 $g\left(\frac{a^2}{x^2}, a^2 + h^2\right) = 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0$.

$$\Rightarrow g(xy + u^2) = g(a^2 + h^2) = 0 \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$$

$$\therefore xy + u^2 = a^2 + h^2 \quad \text{即} \quad u = \sqrt{a^2 + h^2 - xy}$$

考慮 Cauchy 問題 (7) $\begin{cases} \sum_{j=1}^n b_j(x,u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_j} = c(x,u) \\ u|_{x=\alpha(s)} = \theta(s) \end{cases}$ 初值
 $S = (s_1, \dots, s_{n-1})$
 $x = \alpha(s)$ 由 (7)
 $= (\alpha_1(s), \dots, \alpha_{n-1}(s))$

(4) 的 1 2 - 部分 $z = u(x)$ 在 $R^{n+1} = \{(x, z)\}$ 表示一曲面 Σ

易知 Σ 在 $(x_0, z_0), z_0 = u(x_0)$ 的 法向量 $\vec{n}(\bar{u}(x_0), \dots, \bar{u}_{n-1}(x_0), -1)$

且 $\vec{b}(x,u) = (b_1(x,u), \dots, b_n(x,u))$ 由 (4) 知

$$(\vec{b}(x,u), c(x,u)) \text{ 与 } \vec{n} \text{ 在 } (x_0, z_0) \text{ 垂直. 即 } \langle (\vec{b}, \vec{c}), \vec{n} \rangle|_{(x_0, z_0)} = \sum_{j=1}^n b_j(x_0, z_0) \bar{u}_{x_j} - c(x_0, z_0) = 0$$

定義: 特解 (5') 的 解 $(x, u) = (x(t), z(t))$ 为 (4) 的 特解即 特解.

等价定理: $U(x)$ 为 (4) 在 D 内的解, $\Leftrightarrow \forall x_0 \in D$. 过点 $(x_0, U(x_0))$ 的 特解即 特解
在点 x_0 位于 $U(x)$ 上.

定理 2. 設 $(x_0, z_0) = (\alpha(s_0), \theta(s_0))$ 且 (\bar{x}) $\bar{J} = \det(\bar{b}^T(x, z), D_S \alpha(s)) \neq 0$ 满足 (7) 有唯一解
 $= \begin{vmatrix} b_1(x_0, z_0), \frac{\partial \alpha_1(s_0)}{\partial s_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial \alpha_1(s_0)}{\partial s_{n-1}} \\ \vdots \\ b_n(x_0, z_0) \end{vmatrix} \neq 0.$

則 (7) 的解在 $x = x_0$ 某邻域存在且唯一. (局部定理)

記. 設 (5') 在初值条件 $|x, u\rangle|_{t=t_0} = (\alpha(s), \theta(s))$ 下的解为 $|x(t, s), z(t, s)\rangle$
由 (5') 及 (7) $\frac{\partial x(t, s)}{\partial t}|_{t=t_0, s_0} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial s_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial s_{n-1}} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial s_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial s_{n-1}} \end{vmatrix}|_{(t_0, s_0)} = J \neq 0$.

由反函数定理.

此時令 $U(x) = z(t, x)$. 则对 x_0 某邻域任一 x^* . 过 $(x^*, U(x^*))$ 的 特解即 特解在点 x^* 位于 $U(x)$ 上. 由等价定理知 $U(x)$ 滿足于 (4). 再由 $U(\alpha(s)) = z(t_0, s) = \theta(s)$ 知 $U(x)$ 亦滿足初值条件.

另外. 由常微分方程解的唯一性知 $x(t, s)$ 和 $z(t, s)$ 是唯一的再由等价定理知 $U(x)$ 亦是唯一的.

求解用的步骤.

1° 从初值条件找出表征给定曲线的参数表示: $U(\alpha(s)) = \theta(s)$, $S = (s_1, \dots, s_m)$.

2° 引入记 $J = \det(\vec{b}^T(x_0, z_0), D_s(\alpha(s))) \neq 0$. $\det(\vec{b}^T(\alpha(s), u(s)), D_s(\alpha(s)))$

3° 求出 $\begin{cases} \frac{dx(t,s)}{dt} = \vec{b}(x,z), \\ \frac{dz(t,s)}{dt} = C(x,z) \end{cases}$ 的解 $(x(t,s), z(t,s))$.
 $(x,z)|_{t=t_0} = (\alpha(s_2), \theta(s_2))$ (s 看成参数常微分方程).

4° 从 $x = x(t,s)$ 算出 $(t,s) = (\varphi(x), \psi(x))$.

5° 解 $U(x) = \Sigma(\psi(x), \varphi(x))$.
 $U(x,y)$.

例 1. $\begin{cases} (p-y-Nu) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = CNn \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + C, \\ U|_{x=0} = 0. \end{cases}$ 常数

考虑 $s = s_1$. $\Rightarrow U|_{x=0} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha(s) = (0, s)$ $\theta(s) = 0$. $U(\alpha(s)) = \theta(s)$

而 $b_1(\alpha(s), u(s)) = p - s - N\theta(s) = p - s$.

$$b_2(\alpha(s), u(s), x) = -CNn$$

$$C = c.$$

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} p-s & 0 \\ -CNn & 1 \end{vmatrix} = p-s > 0 (\because y=s < p).$$

解 $\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = p-y-Nu, \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = -CNn, \\ \frac{du}{dt} = c. \end{cases}$
 $(x,y,z)|_{t=t_0} = (0, s, 0)$.

有 $\begin{cases} x = (p-s)t + \frac{1}{2}CN(n+1)t^2, \\ y = -CNnt + s, \\ z = ct. \end{cases}$

从前两式解出 t 代入第三式:

$$U(x,y) = [p - y - \sqrt{(y-p)^2 - 2CN(n+1)x}] / N(n+1).$$

例 2. $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = u^2, \\ U|_{y=0} = g(x) \end{cases}$

$$\alpha(s) = (\alpha_1(s), \alpha_2(s)) = (s, \alpha), \theta(s) = g(s).$$

$$b_1 = b_2 = 1, \quad C = u^2, \quad J = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0.$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = 1, \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = 1, \\ \frac{du}{dt} = u^2. \end{cases} \quad (x,y,u)|_{t=0} = (s, 0, g(s)).$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = t+s \\ y = t \\ u = \frac{g(s)}{1+g(s)} \end{cases}$$

由前两式, $t = y$, $s = x - y$

$$\text{解: } u = u(x, y) = z = \frac{g(x-y)}{1-yg(x-y)}.$$

§3 - 一般情况

$$F(x, u, Du) = 0 \quad (8)$$

令 $F = F(x, z, p) = F(x_1, \dots, x_n, z, p_1, \dots, p_n)$ 光滑.

$$z = u(x), \quad p = Du(x) = \nabla u(x) = (u_{x_1}, \dots, u_{x_n}) = (p_1, \dots, p_n)$$

$$\begin{cases} D_x F = (F_{x_1}, \dots, F_{x_n}) \\ D_z F = F_z \\ D_p F = (F_{p_1}, \dots, F_{p_n}) \end{cases}$$

§3.1 合积分, 包络, 奇积分

定义. 称 $u = u(x; a)$ 为 (8) 的合积分若.

1°. $u(x; a)$ 满足 (8). $\forall a = (a_1, \dots, a_n) \in A \subset R^n$. A: 参数集.

2°. $\text{rank}(Du, D^2_{x,a}u) = n$. 其中 $(Du, D^2_{x,a}u)$
 $= \begin{pmatrix} u_a & u_{x_1 a_1} & \dots & u_{x_n a_1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ u_{a_n} & u_{x_1 a_n} & \dots & u_{x_n a_n} \end{pmatrix}$ $n \times (n+1)$.

第 1 个保证 $u(x; a)$ 依赖于 n 个独立参数 a_1, \dots, a_n .

实际上, 若 $u(x; a)$ 仅依赖于 $n-1$ 个独立参数 b_1, \dots, b_{n-1}

即 $\exists \psi: A \rightarrow B \subset R^{n-1}$, $\psi = (\psi^1, \dots, \psi^n)$. $(\psi_1(a), \dots, \psi_{n-1}(a)) = (\varphi^1, \dots, \varphi^{n-1})$.

使 $u(x; a) = v(x; \psi(a))$. v 满足 (8).

由 $u_{x_j a_k}(x; a) = \sum_{l=1}^{n-1} v_{x_j b_l}(x; \psi(a)) \psi_{a_k}^l(a)$ ($1 \leq j, k \leq n$).

又 $\det(D^2_{x,a}u) = \sum_{l_1, l_2, \dots, l_n=1}^{n-1} V_{x_1 b_{l_1}}^l \dots V_{x_n b_{l_n}}^l \det \begin{pmatrix} \psi_{a_1}^{l_1} & \dots & \psi_{a_n}^{l_1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \psi_{a_1}^{l_n} & \dots & \psi_{a_n}^{l_n} \end{pmatrix} = 0$

即 $u_{a_j}(x; a) = \sum_{l=1}^{n-1} V_{a_l}(x; \psi(a)) \psi_{a_j}^l(a)$ ($1 \leq j \leq n$) 表明对上述可得 $(Du, D^2_{x,a}u)$

任一n阶子阵的行列式为 $\Rightarrow \text{rank}(D_u u, D_x^2 u) < n$.

例. 几何充要方程 $|Du| = 1$. 即 $\sum_{j=1}^n u_{x_j}^2 = 1$

令积分 $U(x; a, b) = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{x} + b$.

其中 a 在 n 维单位球面, $b \in \mathbb{R}$. ((a, b) 依赖于 n 个独立参数)

定义 若可微函数 $u(x; a)$ 满足的方程 $D_u u(x; a) = 0 \quad a \in \mathbb{C} R^n$

有可微解 $a = \phi(x)$ 则称 $v(x) := u(x; \phi(x))$ 为 $\{u(x; a)\}_{a \in A}$ 的包络.

$$u = u(x; a) \quad F(x, u(x; a), Du(x; a)) = 0$$

定理 3 $\{u(x; a)\}_{a \in A}$ 为 (18) 的解, $v(x)$ 为 $\{u(x; a)\}_{a \in A}$ 的包络.

且 $v(x)$ 为 (18) 的解 (奇积分).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } \forall 1 \leq j \leq n. \quad v_{x_j}(x) &= u_{x_j}(x; \phi(x)) + \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^n u_{ak}(x; \phi(x)) \phi_{x_j}^k(x)}_{=0} \\ &\equiv u_{(x)}(x; \phi(x)). \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow F(x, v(x), Dv(x)) = 0.$$

$$\text{例 } u^2(1 + |Du|^2) = 1 \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

$$\text{令积分 } u(x; a) = \pm \sqrt{1 - |x-a|^2}, \quad |x-a| < 1.$$

$$\text{而 } D_a u = \frac{\mp(x-a)}{\sqrt{1-|x-a|^2}} = 0. \Rightarrow a = \phi(x) = x.$$

$\Rightarrow v(x) = u(x; x) = \pm 1$. 为原方程的奇积分 (包络).

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P310 20. P319 4. 7.

P320 9.

包络面: 曲面族 (含参) $\varPhi(x, z, a) = 0$

则由 $\varPhi(x, z, a) = 0, \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \varPhi(x, z, a) = 0$ 确定的曲面 (消去 a 得 $f(x, z) = 0$)

为曲面族的包络面的判别准则 (若 $\varPhi(x, z, a)$ 不同时为 0, 则为包络面)

固定 a , $f(x, z) = 0$ 与 $\varPhi(x, z, a)$ 相交的曲线为特征曲线.

该曲面沿特征线与包络面相切

通积分: $F(x, y, z, p, q) = 0$.
 令积分 $\underline{z} = \varphi(x, y, a, b)$ a, b 为独立参数
 且参数 a, b 满足方程 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial a} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial b} = 0$
 (设 $b = w(a)$) $\Rightarrow \underline{z} = \varphi(x, y, a, w(a))$ 的解.
 包络面: $\underline{z} = \varphi(x, y, a, w(a))$ $\varphi_a + \varphi_b w'(a) = 0$ 请去 a 可得.
 于是得到含有任意函数的积分曲面族, 称为通积分.
 (二元函数).

令 $A' \subset R^n$, 定义可微函数 $w: A' \rightarrow R$. s.t. $(a', w(a')) \in A$.
 其中 $a = (a_1, \dots, a_n) = (a', a_n) \in A$. $a' = (a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}) \in A'$, $a_n = w(a')$
 这称 $\{u(x; a', w(a'))\}_{a' \in A'}$ 的包络 $v'(x)$ 为通积分.

例: $|Du| = 1$, $n=2$.

全积分. $u(x; a) = x_1 \cos a_1 + x_2 \sin a_1 + a_2 \cdot x, q \in R^2$.

令 $a_2 = w(a_1) = 0 \quad \forall a_1 \in R \quad u(x; a, 0) = x_1 \cos a_1 + x_2 \sin a_1$.

由 $D_{a_1} u(x; a_1, 0) = -x_1 \sin a_1 + x_2 \cos a_1 = 0 \Rightarrow a_1 = \arctan \frac{x_2}{x_1}$

通积分 $v'(x) = u(x; \arctan \frac{x_2}{x_1}, 0) = x_1 \cos(\arctan \frac{x_2}{x_1}) + x_2 \sin(\arctan \frac{x_2}{x_1}) = \pm |x|$.
 $x \in R^2$. 故 $|Dv'| = 1 (x \neq 0)$

§3.2 导数链式法则与 Cauchy 问题. $F(x, z, p) = 0$.
 → 一般的方法分析

与前两节类似. 令 $\underline{z}(t) = u(x(t))$. $p(t) = D_u(x(t))$

$$\text{由 } \frac{dz}{dt} = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial u(x(t))}{\partial x_j} \frac{dx_j(t)}{dt} = \sum_{j=1}^n p_j(t) \frac{\partial F}{\partial p_j}(x(t), z(t), p(t))$$

$$= D_p F(x(t), z(t), p(t)) \cdot p(t). \left[\left(\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial x_j(t)}{dt} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial p_j}(x(t), z(t), p(t)) \right) \right]_{j=1 \dots n}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dp_k(t)}{dt} &= \sum_{j=1}^n U_{x_k x_j}(x(t)) \frac{dx_j(t)}{dt} = \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{\partial F}{\partial p_j}(x(t), z(t), p(t)) \cdot U_{x_k x_j}(x(t)) \\ &= -\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_k}(x(t), z(t), p(t)) - \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(x(t), z(t), p(t)) p_k(t) \end{aligned}$$

上式中对 $F(x, u, Du) = 0$ 关于 x_k 微分:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_k}(x, u, Du) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(x, u, Du) + \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial F}{\partial p_j}(x, u, Du) U_{x_j x_k}(x)}_{U_{x_k x_k}(x)} = 0.$$

3.11) \Rightarrow 特殊方程 (9) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{d\vec{x}(t)}{dt} = (D_p F(x(t), z(t), p(t))) \\ \frac{d\vec{z}(t)}{dt} = (D_p F(x(t), z(t), p(t))) \cdot \vec{p}(t). \\ \frac{d\vec{p}(t)}{dt} = - (D_x F(x(t), z(t), p(t))) - (D_z F(x(t), z(t), p(t))) \vec{p}(t) \end{array} \right.$

例 1: Hamilton-Jacobi 方程.

$$F(x, t, u, D_x u, u_t) = u_t + H(x, D_x u) = 0.$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{m 量} \\ \text{q} \in (\vec{p}, p_{n+1}) \\ \vec{z} = u(s) \end{cases} \quad y \in (x, t). \quad \text{by } F(y, z, q) = p_{n+1} + H(x, \vec{p}) = 0.$$

\downarrow \text{变量分离} \quad F \text{ by } y, z, q \text{ 求偏导}

$$D_q F = (D_p H(x, p), 1), \quad D_y F = (D_x H(x, p), 0).$$

$$D_z F = 0. \quad \text{引入变量 } s \text{ 由 } F \text{ 可得特殊方程. (只考虑 } \vec{p} \text{ 量)}$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{由 }} \begin{cases} \dot{x}(s) = D_p H(x(s), p(s)) & (a) \\ \dot{z}(s) = D_p H(x(s), p(s)) \cdot \vec{p}(s) + p_{n+1} \\ \dot{p}(s) = - D_x H(x(s), p(s)) & (b) \end{cases}$

(a), (b) 合称为 Hamilton 方程

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例 2 Cauchy 问题 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_x u_y = u, \quad x > 0. \\ \text{对称 - 一阶偏微分} \\ \text{分方程} \end{array} \right. \quad u|_{x=0} = y^2$

$$F(x, y, \vec{z}, \vec{p}) = p_1 p_2 - \vec{z}(t) \text{ 特殊方程} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dot{x} = p_2, \dot{y} = p_1 \\ \dot{z} = 2p_1 p_2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$D_{\vec{p}} F = (p_2, p_1), \quad \vec{p} = (p_1, p_2).$$

$$D_z F = -1$$

$$(x, y, z)|_{t=0} = (0, y_0, y_0^2).$$

$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = (2(e^t - 1)), y = y_0 + C_1(e^t - 1) \\ z = z_0 + C_1(2(e^t - 1)) \frac{y_0^2}{2} + C_2(e^t - 1) \\ p_1 = C_1 e^t, p_2 = C_2 e^t \end{array} \right.$

$$C_2 = p_2|_{t=0} = \frac{dy}{dx}|_{t=0} = 2y|_{t=0} = 2y_0, \quad C_1(2 = p_1 p_2)|_{t=0} = u|_{t=0} = y_0^2.$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x(t) = 2y_0(e^t - 1) \\ y(t) = \frac{y_0}{2}(e^t + 1) \\ z(t) = y_0^2 e^{2t} \\ p_1(t) = \frac{y_0}{2} e^t \quad p_2(t) = 2y_0 e^t \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } u(x, y) = z = \left(\frac{4y-x}{4}\right)^2 \left(\frac{x+4y}{4y-x}\right)^2 = \frac{(x+4y)^2}{16}$$

例 $\begin{cases} u_t + u_x = 0, \quad t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}, \\ u|_{t=0} = 0. \end{cases}$

$u=0$ 为简单. 而 $u_2(t, x) = \begin{cases} x & |x| > t \\ x-t & 0 \leq x \leq t \\ -x-t & -t \leq x \leq 0. \end{cases}$ 是 Lipschitz 连续且几乎处处满足方程
 \downarrow 强解.

附加作业:

Burger 方程: $\begin{cases} u_t + u u_x = 0, \quad t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}, \\ u|_{t=0} = x^2. \end{cases}$

在何处有强解?

期末 1月 19 日.

Chapter 1~10 (除 5, 8).

第五章 三类典型的二阶偏微分方程

§1. 三类典型偏微分方程(PDE)的导出.

例: 波动方程: $U_{tt} = c^2 \Delta U$. c : 波速.

$$\Delta = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_j^2} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + \dots + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_n^2}$$

热方程: $U_t = k \Delta U$. $\xrightarrow{\text{扩散系数}}$

位势方程: $\Delta U = f$. (Poisson 方程)

$$f = 0 \quad (\text{调和方程, Laplace 方程})$$

Schrödinger 方程 $iU_t + \Delta U = gU$. $i = \sqrt{-1}$
 Δ 势函数.

极小曲面方程 $(1+U_y^2)U_{xx} - 2U_x U_y U_{xy} + (1+U_x^2)U_{yy} = 0$.

KdV 方程 $U_t + 6U U_x + U_{xxx} = 0$.

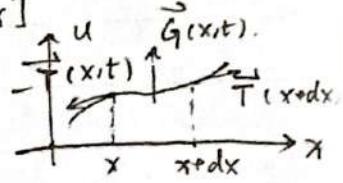
Monge-Ampère 方程 $\det(\nabla^2 U) = f$

Maxwell 方程

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{E}_t = \nabla \times \vec{B} \\ \vec{B}_t = -\nabla \times \vec{E} \end{array} \right.$$

波动方程，考虑弦的微小振动。取x轴为平衡位置，则 $u(x,t)$ 表示质点x时刻t的横向位移。取一微元 $[x, x+dx]$ 由牛顿定律 $\vec{F} = m\vec{a}$ 有。

$$\begin{aligned} -T(x,t) + \vec{T}(x+dx,t) + \vec{G}(x,t)dx \\ = \rho dx \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \vec{u}_0 \\ \approx \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} dx + g(x,t) dx \vec{u}_0 \quad g \text{ 外力密度} \end{aligned}$$



令 T_1, T_2 分别为 T 在 x_0, u_0 方向的分量。上式化为

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial T_1}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial T_2}{\partial x} + g(x,t) = \rho \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}. \end{array} \right.$$

因张力沿x方向作用 $\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \tan \alpha$ 代入上式。

$$\rho \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = g(x,t) + T_1(t) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x^2}$$

由假设 $|\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}| \ll 1$ 知张力大小 $T = \sqrt{T_1^2 + T_2^2} = T_1 \sqrt{1 + (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})^2} \approx T_1$ 。

而弦长 $ds = \sqrt{dx^2 + du^2} = dx \sqrt{1 + (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})^2} \approx dx$.

由胡克定律知 T 不变，为常数

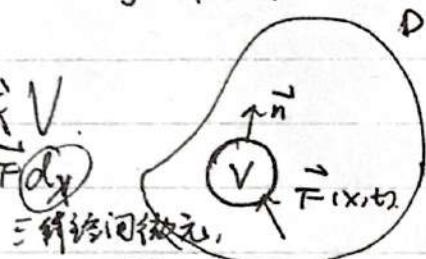
$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x,t). \quad c = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\rho}}: \text{波速}, f: \text{外力}$$

\Rightarrow 弦4维本的微小自由振动。且取子区域 V 。

$$\begin{aligned} - \int_{\partial V} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} ds &= \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \int_V u dx = - \int_V \nabla \cdot \vec{F} dx \\ &= \int_V \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} dx. \end{aligned}$$

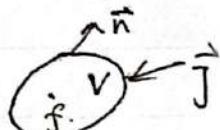
由 V 的任意性， $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = -\nabla \cdot \vec{F}$ $|\nabla u| \ll 1$ 时， $\vec{F} = -c^2 \nabla u$. $c > 0$ 常数

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \cdot \nabla(\nabla \cdot u) = c^2 \Delta u.$$



热方程。令 $u(x,t)$ 为物体在 x 处 t 时刻的温度。 $\vec{J}(x,t)$ 为热流密度。 $f(x,t)$ 为热源的变化率。设密度、比热均为1。

$$\begin{aligned} \int_V \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} dx &= \frac{d}{dt} \int_V u dx = - \int_{\partial V} \vec{J} \cdot \vec{n} ds + \int_V f(x,t) dx. \\ &= \int_V (-\nabla \cdot \vec{J} + f) dx. \end{aligned}$$



$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot \vec{J} + f.$$

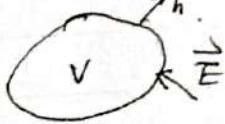
由Fourier热传导定律，有 $\vec{J} = -k \nabla u$, $k > 0$. 常数 $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = k \Delta u + f$.

示 位势方程. 考虑真空静电场. $\varphi(x)$. 电荷密度. $\vec{E}(x)$ 电场. ϵ_0 介电常数.
任取子区域 V . 由 Gauss 定律

$$\int_{\partial V} \vec{E} \cdot \vec{n} ds = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int_V \rho(x) dx.$$

$$= \int_V \nabla \cdot \vec{E} dx. \Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \rho(x) / \epsilon_0.$$

由高斯定理及 Stokes 公式知 \vec{E} 无旋. 习势函数 φ 使 $\vec{E} = -\nabla \varphi$.
 $\Rightarrow \Delta \varphi = -\frac{\rho(x)}{\epsilon_0} = f(x)$. Poisson 方程. 若 $f(x) \equiv 0$. Laplace 方程.



双定解问题与适定问题.

定解条件.

初值(值)条件:

边界条件. 空间区域 D . 边界 ∂D .

(D) 第一类边界条件 (Dirichlet) 边界条件. $u|_{\partial D} = \varphi$.

(N) 第二类边界条件 (Neumann) 边界条件. $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}|_{\partial D} = \psi$.

(R) 第三类边界条件 (Robin) 边界条件. 单位外法向

$$(au + b \frac{\partial u}{\partial n})|_{\partial D} = R.$$

适定性. 称某偏微分方程的定解问题是适定. 若:

1° 解存在. 2° 解唯一. 3° 解连续依赖于问题所给数据(稳定性).

例. (1) 适定) $\begin{cases} u_t = u_{xx}, & 0 \leq t < T, x \in \mathbb{R} \\ u|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow u|_{t=T} = \frac{\sin Nx}{N}.$$

反向热方程问题

$$u_N(x, t) = \frac{e^{N^2(T-t)}}{N} \sin Nx \rightarrow 0 \quad (N \rightarrow +\infty).$$

§3 二阶PDE的分类.

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^n \underbrace{a_{ij}(x)}_{\downarrow \text{平线性方程的线性主部}} u_{x_i x_j} + F(x, u, Du) = 0$$

$A(m) = (a_{ij}(x))_{1 \leq i, j \leq n}$: 实对称阵 $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in R^n$, $n \geq 2$
 其线性主部 $\sum a_{ij} u_{x_i x_j}$ 是方程分类的判别关键点

在 x° 上分类如下:

- 1° 者 $A(x^\circ)$ 所有特征值非零且同号: 椭圆型方程
- 2° 者 $A(x^\circ)$ 所有特征值只有一对异号: 双曲型方程
- 3° 者 $A(x^\circ)$ 有特征值为零: 抛物型方程

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例如 $a_{11}u_{xx} + 2a_{12}u_{xy} + a_{22}u_{yy} + F(x, y, u) = 0$

令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$ $\det(A - \lambda E) = \lambda^2(a_{11} + a_{22}) - (a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2)$

为确定 λ_1, λ_2 符号, 计算判别式 $d = -\lambda_1 \lambda_2 = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2$

$d < 0$ 椭圆型 方程

$d = 0$ 抛物型 方程

$d > 0$ 双曲型 波动方程

§4.1 波与扩散

§4.1 波动方程

初值问题

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}, \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \quad u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x). \end{array} \right. \quad (1)$$

方法 1° 方程分离解 $\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} - c \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) u = 0.$

考虑 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + b \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = d(x, t) \\ w|_{t=0} = \beta(x) \end{array} \right. \quad b: 常数.$

任意固定 x, t . 令 $\Xi(s) = w(x+bs, t+s)$. $\frac{d\Xi(s)}{ds} = b \frac{\partial w(x+bs, t+s)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial t}(x+bs)$
 $= \alpha(x+bs, t+s)$ $\int_{-t}^0 d\Xi(s) = \Xi(0) - \Xi(-t) = w(x, t) - w(x-bt, 0)$
 $= \underline{w(x, t)} - \beta(x-bt) = \int_{-t}^0 \alpha(x+bs, t+s) ds = \int_0^t \alpha(x+b(s-t), s) ds.$

$$\Rightarrow w(x, t) = \beta(x-bt) + \int_0^t \alpha(x+b(s-t), s) ds.$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \\ v|_{t=0} = \psi(x) - c\varphi'(x) \end{cases} \Rightarrow v(x, t) = \psi(x-ct) - c\varphi'(x-ct).$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - c \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = v \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} u(x, t) &= \varphi(x+ct) + \int_0^t v(x-c(s-t), s) ds \\ &= \varphi(x+ct) + \int_0^t [\psi(x-c(s-t)-s) - c\varphi'(x-s)] ds \\ &= \varphi(x+ct) + \frac{1}{c} \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} [\psi(s) - c\varphi'(s)] ds \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\psi(x+ct) + \psi(x-ct)] + \frac{1}{c} \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} \psi(s) ds. \quad \square$$

d'Alembert 公式.

方法 2° 令 $\xi = x-ct$, $\eta = x+ct$, $x = \frac{\xi+\eta}{2}$, $t = \frac{\eta-\xi}{2c}$.

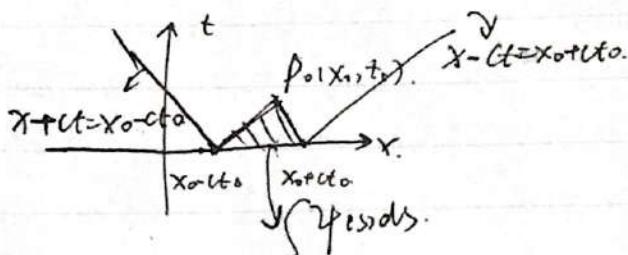
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} = \frac{\partial t}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{2c} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} - c \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} = \frac{1}{2c} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right).$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0 \Rightarrow u = f(\eta) + g(\xi) = f(x+ct) + g(x-ct)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{代入条件 } u|_{t=0} = f(x) + g(x) = \varphi(x) \\
 & \quad ? \quad u_t|_{t=0} = c f'(x) - c g'(x) = \psi(x) \quad \Rightarrow \quad f'(x) - g'(x) = \frac{1}{c} \int_0^x \psi(s) ds + A \\
 \Rightarrow \quad & f(x) = \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(x) + \frac{1}{c} \int_0^x \psi(s) ds + A] \\
 & g(x) = \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(x) - \frac{1}{c} \int_0^x \psi(s) ds - A] \\
 \therefore \text{解得 } \quad & u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(x+ct) + \varphi(x-ct)] + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} \psi(s) ds.
 \end{aligned}$$

由上式可知.



$\forall p_0(x_0, t_0)$ 称 $J_0 = [x_0 - c t_0, x_0 + c t_0]$ 为 p_0 的 依赖区间.

区域称为 J_0 的 确定区域.

无界区域为 J_0 的 影响区域.

若在 II 中 $\varphi, \psi \in C_0^\infty(R)$ 光滑且支撑有界.
在 R 的 非零区间 上不为 0. 非支撑

(支撑) $\text{Supp } \varphi = \{x \in R \mid \varphi(x) \neq 0\}$

对此问题意义：“能量”

$$E(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_R (U_t^2 + c^2 U_x^2) dx.$$

该条件及 II 知 $E(t)$ 关于 t 一致收敛

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{dE(t)}{dt} &= \int_R (U_t U_{tt} + c^2 U_x U_{xt}) dx \\
 &\stackrel{(1)}{=} c \int_R (U_t U_{tt} + U_x U_{xt}) dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{又 } & c^2 U_{tt} + U_{xx} \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} + c^2 \int_R (-U_{tx} U_{xt} + U_x U_{xt}) dx \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow E(t) = E(0) = E_0. \text{ 能量守恒}$$

§4.2 热方程

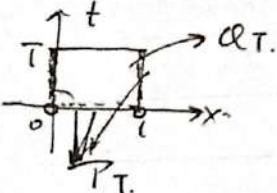
$$(3) \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = k \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad t > 0, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad k > 0. \quad \text{散热, } (t) \text{ 散系数.}$$

$$\sum Q_T = (0, l) \times (0, T]$$

$$T_T = \overline{Q_T} / Q_T \quad \checkmark$$

$$= (0, l) \times 1_0 + \{0, l\} \times 2_0 T]$$

底成 + 侧成



最大值原理 (3) 的任一解 u 满足 $\max_{\overline{Q_T}} u = \max_{T_T} u$.
仅此, $\max_{\overline{Q_T}} u = \max_{T_T} u$ 显然正确.

反证 设 $\max_{\overline{Q_T}} u > \max_{T_T} u$, 令 $v = u + \varepsilon x^2$. By $\varepsilon > 0$ 充分小. 则

$\max_{\overline{Q_T}} v > \max_{T_T} v$ 令 (x_0, t_0) 为 V 在 $\overline{Q_T}$ 中的最大值点. 则 $(x_0, t_0) \notin T_T$

又 $0 < x_0 < l, 0 < t_0 \leq T$. 且 $\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2}(x_0, t_0) \leq 0$ 驻点条件

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \frac{\partial v}{\partial t}(x_0, t_0) &= \frac{\partial v}{\partial t}(x_0, t_0) \geq k \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2}(x_0, t_0) = k \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(x_0, t_0) + 2\varepsilon k \\ &> k \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(x_0, t_0) \end{aligned}$$

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最大值原理的应用 (4)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = k \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t), & 0 < x < l, t > 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), & 0 \leq x \leq l, \\ u|_{x=0} = g(t), \quad u|_{x=l} = h(t), & t > 0. \end{cases}$$

至多有一解 (由 3-4).

证. 设有两解 u_1, u_2 令 $w = u_1 - u_2$. 且 w 不恒

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = k \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} & \text{for } x \in [0, l], t > 0, \\ w|_{t=0} = w|_{x=0} = w|_{x=l} = 0, & \end{cases} \quad \text{由最大值原理} \\ \max_{\Omega} |w| = \max_{\bar{\Omega}} |w| = 0 \Rightarrow w = 0.$$

能量法. 考虑 $E(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l w^2(x, t) dx$. 由 $\frac{dE(t)}{dt} = \int_0^l w w_t dx$.

$$= k \int_0^l w w_{xx} dx \stackrel{\text{分离变量}}{=} \frac{k w w_x|_0^l}{w_0} - k \int_0^l w_x^2 dx \leq 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq E(t) \leq E(0) = 0. \Rightarrow w \equiv 0, u_1 \equiv u_2.$$

稳定性 设(4)中 $f=g=h=0$. u_1, u_2 为初值 φ_1, φ_2 . 为 $w = u_1 - u_2$.

由最大值原理 $\max_{\bar{\Omega}} |w| = \max_{\bar{\Omega}} |w| \Rightarrow \max_{0 \leq x \leq l} |u_1(x, t) - u_2(x, t)| \leq \max_{\bar{\Omega}} |u_1 - u_2|$

$$= \max_{0 \leq x \leq l} |\varphi_1(x) - \varphi_2(x)| \quad \text{由 } T > 0 \text{ 稳定. 故上式对 } H^2 \text{ 亦成立.}$$

从而(4)在最大模($\sup_{\bar{\Omega}} |\cdot|$)下稳定.

又, 由能量法知 $\int_0^l (u_1(x, t) - u_2(x, t))^2 dx \leq \int_0^l [\varphi_1(x) - \varphi_2(x)]^2 dx$

\Rightarrow (4) 在 L^2 模的意义下稳定.

初值问题

$$(5) \quad \int \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = k \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0.$$

$$u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x).$$

Dirac- δ 函数. $\forall v(x) \in C(\mathbb{R})$ 都满足下式的线性性质:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \delta(x) v(x) dx = \langle \delta, v \rangle = v(0). \quad \text{为 } \delta \text{ 函数} \quad (\text{唯一性})$$

易知: i) $\delta(x) \equiv 0 (x \neq 0), \delta(0) = +\infty$. ($\exists x=0$ 的邻域)

$$\text{ii) } \int_{\mathbb{R}} \delta(x) = 1. \quad (\forall x, v(x) \equiv 1).$$

$$\text{iii) } \mu \delta(\mu x) = \delta(x).$$

$$\text{i)} \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) v(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} g(x) (v(x) - v(0)) dx = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{supp } g(x) = \{0\}.$$

$$\text{iii)} \int_{\mathbb{R}} u f(\mu x) v(x) dx \stackrel{y=\mu x}{=} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \delta(y) v\left(\frac{y}{\mu}\right) dy = v(0).$$

定义(5)的基本解. $S(x, y, t) := \begin{cases} \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = 1 - \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial x^2}, & x, y \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0. \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} S(x, y, t) = \delta(x-y) \end{cases}$ (y :参数)

令 $K(x, t)$ 为 $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial K}{\partial t} = \left(1 - \frac{\partial^2 K}{\partial x^2}\right), & x \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0. \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} K(x, t) = \delta(x) \end{cases}$ 的 归一化 ($\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{3}(1/\sqrt{3}-4\sqrt{3}/6)$).
 $\Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} K(x-y, t) = S(x-y, t)$.
证明对称性.

下证. $\forall \lambda > 0. \underbrace{K(\lambda x, \lambda^2 t)}_{\text{对称性}} = G(|x|, t). (*)$

实际上. 令 $\tilde{K}(x, t) = \lambda K(\lambda x, \lambda^2 t)$ 有 $\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \tilde{K}}{\partial t} &= \lambda^3 \frac{\partial K(\lambda x, \lambda^2 t)}{\partial t} \\ &= \lambda^3 \frac{\partial^2 K(\lambda x, \lambda^2 t)}{\partial x^2} \\ &= \lambda^3 K(\lambda x, \lambda^2 t) \end{aligned}$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \tilde{K}}{\partial x^2} = \lambda^3 \frac{\partial^2 K(\lambda x, \lambda^2 t)}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{K}}{\partial t} = K \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{K}}{\partial x^2}, \text{ 而 } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \tilde{K}(x, t) = \lambda \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0^+} K(\lambda x, \lambda^2 t) = \lambda \delta(\lambda x) = \delta(x).$$

证毕 $\tilde{K}(x, t) = K(x, t)$

(*) 第二式可由方程及初值条件的稳定性不直接得到.

由(*) 令 $\lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}$ 有. $K(x, t) = t^{-\frac{1}{2}} \tilde{K}\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{t}}, 1\right)$. (***)

另外. $0 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} K(x, t) \Big|_{\lambda=1} = K(\lambda x, \lambda t^2) + \lambda x \frac{\partial K}{\partial x}(\lambda x, \lambda t^2) + \lambda \cdot 2t \frac{\partial K}{\partial t}(\lambda x, \lambda t^2)$

整理 $K(x, t) + x \frac{\partial K}{\partial x}(x, t) + 2t k \frac{\partial^2 K}{\partial x^2}(x, t) = 0$.

再令 $t=1$ 有 $K(x, 1) + x \frac{\partial K}{\partial x}(x, 1) + 2k \frac{\partial^2 K}{\partial x^2}(x, 1) = 0$.

令 $w(x) = K(x, 1)$. 即得常微分方程.

由 2kw''(x) + xw'(x) + w = 0. 为齐次方程.

$$(2kw')' + (xw)' = 0 \Rightarrow \text{通解 } w(x) = C_1 e^{\frac{-x^2}{4k}} + C_2 e^{\frac{-x^2}{4k}} \int_0^x e^{\frac{s^2}{4k}} ds.$$

由能量守恒. $\int_{\mathbb{R}} K(x, t) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} K(x, 0) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \delta(x) dx = 1$.

$$\Rightarrow i = \int_R w(x) dx = C_1 \underbrace{\int_R e^{-\frac{x^2}{4k}} dx}_{\text{积分等于根号下}} + C_2 \underbrace{\int_R e^{-\frac{x^2}{4k}} \int_0^x e^{\frac{s^2}{4k}} ds dx}_{\text{发散}}.$$

$$= \sqrt{4\pi k}.$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi k}}, C_2 = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow K(x, t) = t^{-\frac{1}{2}} K\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{t}}, 1\right) = t^{-\frac{1}{2}} w\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{t}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi k t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4kt}}$$

基本解 $S(x, y, t) = K(x-y, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi k t}} e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4kt}}$

从解(5)得 $u(x, t) = \int_R S(x, y, t) \varphi(y) dy$.

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi k t}} \int_R e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4kt}} \varphi(y) dy.$$

(说明 u 为(5)的解).

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - k \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \int_R \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} - k \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial x^2} \right) \varphi(y) dy \xrightarrow{\text{有关}\delta\text{函数的性质}} = 0$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} u(x, t) = \int_R \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} S(x, y, t) \varphi(y) dy = \int_R S(x-y, 0) \varphi(y) dy = \varphi(x).$$

§4 波与扩散的比较

	波	扩散
速度	有限	无限
$t > 0$ 奇异性	沿半径线	瞬间消失
$t > 0$ 选定性	成立	成立
$t < 0$ 选定性	成立	不成立
数值物理	不成立	成立
$t \rightarrow +\infty$	不衰减	衰减
信息	传播	逐渐消失

§5 反射与源

§5.1 反射 (半直线问题)

(1) $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, & x > 0, t > 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \quad u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x), & x \geq 0, \text{ 初值} \\ u|_{x=0} = 0. & \text{边界.} \end{cases}$

相容条件: $\varphi(0) = \psi(0) = 0$.

“反拓扑法” 将 u, φ, ψ 作奇延拓.

$$U = \begin{cases} u & x \geq 0, t \geq 0 \\ -u & x < 0, t \geq 0. \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \varphi(x) & x \geq 0 \\ -\varphi(-x) & x < 0. \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \psi(x) & x \geq 0 \\ -\psi(-x) & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow U(x, t) \stackrel{\text{奇延拓}}{\sim} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2}, & x \in R, t \geq 0. \end{cases}$

(2) $\begin{cases} U|_{t=0} = \varPhi(x), \quad U_t|_{t=0} = \Psi(x), & x \in R. \end{cases}$

$$U(x, t) = U(x, t) \Big|_{x \geq 0} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} [\varPhi(x+ct) + \varPhi(x-ct)] + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} \varphi(s) ds, & 0 \leq t \leq \frac{x}{c} \\ \frac{1}{2} [\varPhi(x+ct) - \varPhi(ct-x)] + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{ct-x}^{ct+x} \varphi(s) ds, & t > \frac{x}{c}. \end{cases}$$

若边界条件为 $u_x|_{x=0} = 0$, 则考虑偶函数

$$u(x,t) = \begin{cases} u(x,t) & x \geq 0, t > 0 \\ u(-x,t) & x < 0, t > 0. \end{cases}$$

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

$$\psi(x,t) = \begin{cases} u(x) & \\ \psi(-x) & \end{cases}$$

则 $u_x|_{x=0} = 0$ 自动成立。

$$(f'(0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = - \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-\Delta x) - f(0)}{-\Delta x} = -f'(0) = 0)$$

同样 $\varphi'_t(0) = 0$

$$\text{待解 } u(x,t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(x+ct) + \varphi(x-ct)] + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} \psi(s) ds, & 0 \leq t \leq T, \\ \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(x+ct) + \varphi(ct-x)] + \frac{1}{2c} \left[\int_0^{x+ct} \psi(s) ds - \int_0^{ct-x} \psi(s) ds \right], & t > T \end{cases}$$

类似地. (3) $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} & x > 0, t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \end{cases}$

B) 解 $u(x,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi ct}} \int_0^{+\infty} [e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4ct}} - e^{-\frac{(1x+yt)^2}{4ct}}] \varphi(y) dy$ (待证)

(或) $u(x,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi ct}} \int_0^{+\infty} [e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4ct}} + e^{-\frac{(1x+yt)^2}{4ct}}] \varphi(y) dy$ (待证)

§ 5.2 例题 (待证)

(4) $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x,t) & x \in R, t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \quad u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x). \end{cases}$

Duhamel 原理. (首次化原理. 即量原理).

若 $z(x,t,z)$ 是首次方程 $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} & x \in R, t > z > 0, \\ z|_{t=z} = 0, \quad z|_{t=0} = f(x,t) \end{cases}$

则 $W(x,t) = \int_0^t z(x,t,z) dz$. 而是

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} = k \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t) & x \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0 \\ w|_{t=0} = W_t|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

注. w 可视作外力冲量 $f(x, t) dt$ ($0 \leq z \leq t$) 在 (x, t) 处引起的位移 $Z(x, t, z) dt$ 之和 $\int_0^t dz$ 加上 $f(x, t) dt$ 。

证. $w|_{t=0}$ 有3边成立. $w_t|_{t=0} = Z(x, t, t)|_{t=0} + \int_0^t \frac{\partial Z(x, t, z)}{\partial t} dz|_{t=0} = 0$.
 而 $\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial Z(x, t, z)}{\partial t}|_{t=0} + \int_0^t \frac{\partial^2 Z(x, t, z)}{\partial z^2} dz$
 $= f(x, t) + c^2 \int_0^t \frac{\partial^2 Z(x, t, z)}{\partial z^2} dz = f(x, t) + c^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}$.
 于是 x -致收敛.

一般的 Duhamel 定理.

设 L 为 t 与 x 的线性微分算子且关于 t 最高阶导数 $= m-1$. 且.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^m w}{\partial t^m} = Lw + f(x, t) & x \in \mathbb{R}^n, t > 0 \\ w|_{t=0} = w_t|_{t=0} = \dots = \frac{\partial^{m-1} w}{\partial t^{m-1}}|_{t=0} = 0. \end{cases}$$

的解 $w(x, t) = \int_0^t Z(x, t, z) dt$

其中 $Z(x, t, z)$ 满足. $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^m z}{\partial t^m} = Lz & x \in \mathbb{R}^n, t > 0 \\ z|_{t=0} = \dots = \frac{\partial^{m-2} z}{\partial t^{m-2}}|_{t=0} = 0, \frac{\partial^{m-1} z}{\partial t^{m-1}}|_{t=0} = f(x, z). \end{cases}$

位置加定理和 Duhamel 定理. (4) $u = v + w$.

v 问题 $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} \\ v|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), v_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x). \end{cases}$

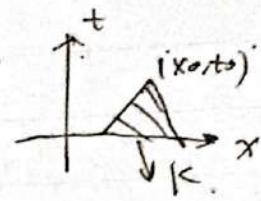
\rightarrow d'Alembert 公式

w 问题 $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t) \\ w|_{t=0} = 0, w_t|_{t=0} = 0. \end{cases}$

\rightarrow 转化为齐次问题.

在 Z 的表达中, 令 $t \rightarrow t' = t - z$. 亦有 $Z(x, t, z) = g(x, t') = \frac{1}{2c} \int_{x-c(t-z)}^{x+c(t-z)} f(s, t) ds$.

$$(4) \text{解 } u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(x+c(t)) + \varphi(x-c(t))] + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{x-c(t)}^{x+c(t)} \varphi(s) ds + \frac{1}{2c} \int_0^t \int_{x-c(t-z)}^{x+c(t-z)} f(s, z) ds dz. \quad (5)$$



定理. 问题 4) 在有限时间 T 内选定.

记. 不在半轴 (5) 得出.

下记可至一生. 只需证. $\int \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ $x \in K, t > 0$ 只有零解.

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

\forall 固定 $x_0 \in R$, $t_0 > 0$. 考虑 "半径为 δ " $K = \{(x, t) \in R^2 \mid |x - x_0| \leq c(t - t_0), 0 \leq t \leq t_0\}$

定义 16) 能量 $E(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\substack{\text{有界} \\ |x-x_0| \leq c(t-t_0)}} (u_t^2 + c^2 u_x^2) dx, 0 \leq t \leq t_0$.

$$\text{由 } \frac{dE(t)}{dt} = \int_K (2u_t u_{tt} + 2c^2 u_x u_{xt}) dx - \frac{c}{2} (u_t^2 + c^2 u_x^2) \Big|_{|x-x_0|=c(t-t_0)},$$

$$\frac{\text{全部积分}}{\text{部分积分}} \frac{2}{2} \int_{|x-x_0| \leq c(t-t_0)} \underbrace{u_t (u_{tt} - c^2 u_{xx}) dx}_{=0} + c(c u_x u_t - \frac{u_t^2}{2} - \frac{c^2}{2} u_x^2) \Big|_K \leq 0. \quad (\text{Cauchy 不等式})$$

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稳定性 令 u_1, u_2 分别对应 f_1, φ_1, ψ_1 与 f_2, φ_2, ψ_2 的解. $w = u_1 - u_2$.

$$\text{由 (5) 知. } |w(x, t)| \leq \max_{QR} |\varphi_1 - \varphi_2| + \frac{1}{2c} \max_{QR} |\psi_1 - \psi_2| \cdot 2ct +$$

$$\text{仅用 sup 定义 } \frac{1}{2c} \max_{(x,t) \in R \times [t_0, T]} |\psi_1 - \psi_2| \text{ ct.t. } \leq \frac{T^2}{2} \max |f_1 - f_2| < \delta.$$

$$\leq (1 + T + \frac{T^2}{2}) \delta \rightarrow 0 \quad (\text{as } \delta \rightarrow 0)$$

△ 有界时间.

半直线源问题

$$(7) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t) \quad x \geq 0, t > 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \quad x \geq 0. \end{array} \right.$$

$$u|x=0 = h(t) \quad (\text{或 } u_x|x=0 = h'(t)).$$

初值条件 $\varphi(0) = h(0), \psi(0) = h'(0)$ ($\varphi'(0) = h(0), \psi'(0) = h'(0)$)

先考虑边界条件 $v(x, t) = u(x, t) - h(t)$ ($v(x, t) = u(x, t) - xh'(t)$)

$$\text{由 } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} - h''(t) + f(x, t) = f(x, t), \\ v|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) - h(0) = \tilde{\varphi}(x), \quad v_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x) - h'(0) = \tilde{\psi}(x), \\ v|x=0 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow v_{xx}|_{x=0} = u_{xx}|_{x=0} - h(t)|_{x=0}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_x(x, t)|_{x=0} - v_x(0, t) = 0$$

定理2 存在 Lyapunov 函数 $V(\vec{x})$ 且零解稳定，若 $\dot{V}(\vec{x}) < 0$, ($\vec{x} \in G, \vec{x} \neq \vec{0}$)
 则零解渐近稳定，若存在函数 $V(\vec{x}) \in C^1(G)$ 满足 $V(\vec{0}) = 0$, $\dot{V}(\vec{x}) > 0$, ($\vec{x} \neq \vec{0}$)
 $\dot{V}(\vec{x}) = \vec{v}(\vec{x}) \cdot \nabla V(\vec{x}) > 0$, ($\vec{x} \in G, \vec{x} \neq \vec{0}$) 则零解不稳定。

证明 1° 稳定。 $\forall \epsilon < \eta < M \wedge \ell := \inf_{\{\vec{x}\} = \epsilon, \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n} V(\vec{x})$

设 $\vec{x}(t)$ 为 $\frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = \vec{v}(\vec{x})$ 的解，其中 $0 < |\vec{x}_0| \leq \eta < \epsilon$ 及充分小 t : $V(\vec{x}(t)) < \ell$ 由 $\dot{V}(\vec{x}(t)) \leq 0$ 知

$$V(\vec{x}(t)) \leq V(\vec{x}(0)) = V(\vec{x}_0) < \ell, \forall t \in [0, \frac{\eta}{\|\vec{v}\|}] \subseteq M. \quad (\Delta)$$

故必有 $|\vec{x}(t)| < \epsilon$, $\forall t \geq 0$ 。事实上因 $\eta < \epsilon$ 由 $\vec{x}(t)$ 连续性知 (Δ) 对充分大成立。

若 $\exists T > 0$ s.t. $|\vec{x}(T)| = \epsilon \leq M \Rightarrow V(\vec{x}(T)) \geq \ell$ 与 (Δ) 矛盾。由稳定性定义及 (Δ) 得证。

2° 渐近稳定。由 1° 知零解稳定 故 $\dot{V}(\vec{x}(t)) < 0$, $\forall t \geq 0$ (否则 $\vec{x}(T) = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{x}(t) = \vec{0}, \forall t \geq T$)

下证 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} V(\vec{x}(t)) = 0$ 。反证: (需证 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \vec{x}(t) = \vec{0}$) 若 $\alpha = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} V(\vec{x}(t)) > 0$ 由 (Δ) 知

$$|\vec{x}(t)| \geq \beta > 0 \text{ 且 } b := \sup_{\{\beta \leq |\vec{x}(t)| \leq M\}} \dot{V}(\vec{x}(t)) \text{ 存在。即 } \dot{V}(\vec{x}(t)) \leq -\beta b (b > 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow V(\vec{x}(t)) &= V(\vec{x}(0)) + \int_0^t \dot{V}(\vec{x}(s)) ds \leq V(\vec{x}_0) - bt, \forall t \geq 0 \\ &\rightarrow +\infty. \text{ 上式与 } V \geq 0 \text{ 矛盾} \end{aligned}$$

3° 不稳定: 记 $H_f > 0 \exists \vec{x}_0: 0 < |\vec{x}_0| \leq \delta$ s.t. $\frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = \vec{v}(\vec{x}) < 0$ 且 $|\vec{x}(t)| > M, t \geq T > 0$

反证法: 设 $|\vec{x}(t)| \leq M, \forall t \geq 0$ (矛盾)。因 $\dot{V}(\vec{x}(t)) > 0$, $V(\vec{x}(t)) > V(\vec{x}_0) > 0$, $\forall t \geq 0$ 。

故由 V 的连续性及 $V(\vec{0}) = 0$ 知 $\exists \vec{x}^* \text{ s.t. } |\vec{x}^*| \geq \delta$ 或 $\forall t \geq 0$ 。

$$\Rightarrow \dot{V}(\vec{x}(t)) \geq \gamma > 0, t \geq 0 \quad \therefore V(\vec{x}(t)) = V(\vec{x}_0) + \int_0^t \dot{V}(\vec{x}(s)) ds \geq V(\vec{x}_0) + \gamma t$$

令 $t \rightarrow +\infty$, $V(\vec{x}(t)) \rightarrow +\infty$ 与 $|\vec{x}(t)| \leq M$ 矛盾。

第1章 一阶偏微分方程

§ 1. 一阶线性偏微分方程与首次积分

$F(x, u, Du, \dots, D^k u) = 0$, $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $n \geq 2$, $u = u(x)$ 未知函数。

线性偏微分方程: $\sum_{|\alpha| \leq k} P_\alpha(x) D^\alpha u = f(x)$, $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$ 多重指标, $\alpha_i \geq 0$, $|\alpha| = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i$.

不能依赖于 u : $D^\alpha u = \partial_{x_1}^{\alpha_1} \cdots \partial_{x_n}^{\alpha_n} u$, $\partial_{x_j}^\alpha u = u$.

半线性偏微分方程: $\sum_{|\alpha| \leq k} P_\alpha(x) D^\alpha u + G(x, u, Du, \dots, D^{k-1} u) = 0$.
 最高阶系数不依赖未知函数 u .

拟线性偏微分方程: $\sum_{|\alpha| \leq k} P_\alpha(x, u, Du, \dots, D^{k-1} u) D^\alpha u + g(x, u, Du, \dots, D^{k-1} u) = 0$.
 最高阶系数依赖于 x 和 u 的低阶偏导数

一般的-阶线性偏微分方程: $\sum_{j=1}^n b_j(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_j} + c(x) u = f(x)$, $n \geq 2$.

$b_j(x), c(x), f(x) \in C(D)$, $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 开区域。

解 $u = u(x)$, 视为 \mathbb{R}^{n+1} 空间中的函数。

“牛顿法”化为常微分方程问题，找一曲线在其上可计算 u .

设此曲线有参数表示 $x(t)$.

$$\text{由 } \frac{du(x(t))}{dt} = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial u(x(t))}{\partial x_j} \frac{dx_j(t)}{dt} \stackrel{\frac{dx_j(t)}{dt} = b_j(x(t)) \quad (2)}{=} f(x(t)) - C(x(t))U(x(t)) \quad (3)$$

为求解 (1). 先级求解 $\begin{cases} \frac{dx_j(t)}{dt} = b_j(x(t)), \quad j=1, 2, \dots, n. \\ \frac{du(x(t))}{dt} = f(x(t)) - C(x(t))U(x(t)) \end{cases} \quad (2) \rightarrow (x_1, \dots, x_n, t) \text{ 自洽条件}$

$$\text{而 } (2) \Leftrightarrow \frac{dx_1(t)}{b_1(x(t))} = \dots = \frac{dx_n(t)}{b_n(x(t))} = (dt). \quad (2') \text{ “对称形式”}$$

称为 (1) 的牛顿方程.

例. $m(t, x)dt + N(t, x)dx = 0$ 的积分离子 $\mu(t, x)$. 落是二阶线性偏微分方程

$$N \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial t} - M \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial t} \right) \mu. \quad \text{其特征方程 } (2') \text{ 中系数是 } \mu \text{ 常微分方程.}$$

$$\frac{dx}{ds} = -M \quad \frac{dx}{ds} = \frac{dt}{N} = ds$$

$$\frac{dt}{ds} = N \quad Ndx + mdt = 0.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial t^2} = C^2 \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t) - x h''(t) = C \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} + \tilde{f}(x, t) \\ V|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) - x h(0) = \tilde{\varphi}(x) \quad V_t|_{t=0} = \varphi'(x) - x h'(0) = \tilde{\varphi}'(x) \\ V_x|_{x=0} = 0. \end{array} \right.$$

再利用逆指标法化为直线问题，利用 15) 得出 (7) 解的表达式。

(先逆指标再分解)

对热方程的非齐次问题。

$$(8) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = k \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t), \quad x \in R, t > 0. \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \end{array} \right.$$

类似于波动方程，利用叠加原理和齐次化原理，(8) 的解 $u = v + w$ 。

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = k \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} \\ v|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = k \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t) \\ w|_{t=0} = 0. \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{其中 } w(x, t) = \int_0^t z(x, t, z) dz = \int_0^t \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi k(t-z)}} \int_R e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4k(t-z)}} f(y, z) dy dz.$$

$$z(x, t, v) : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = k \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}, \quad x \in R, t > v > 0. \\ z|_{t=v} = f(x, v). \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow (8) \text{ 的解 } u(x, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi kt}} \int_R e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4kt}} \varphi(y) dy + \int_0^t \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi k(t-z)}} \int_R e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4k(t-z)}} f(y, z) dy dz$$

5.3

§ 扩散的光滑性(正则性)

光滑性定理。若 $\varphi(x)$ 在 R 上有界。由 (9) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = k \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad x \in R, t > 0.$

$$u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x)$$

的解 $u(x, t)$ 关于 $x \in R, t > 0$ 是光滑的 (C^∞)

$$\text{记: } \frac{1}{2} \|\varphi\|_\infty = \sup_{R^+} |\varphi(x)|$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &\stackrel{\rightarrow}{=} S * \varphi \\ u_x, u_t &\text{ 与 } \varphi \text{ 无关.} \\ \text{且 } S &\text{ 只有在 } t=0 \text{ 处有奇性.} \end{aligned}$$

去掉 $\varphi(x)$ 的零测集。

$$\text{由基本解知 (9) 解 } u(x, t) = S * \varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi kt}} \int_R e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4kt}} \varphi(y) dy.$$

$$\text{而 } \frac{\partial S(x, y, t)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial K(x-y, t)}{\partial x} = -\frac{x-y}{2kt} K(x-y, t) = O\left(\frac{|x-y|}{t^{3/2}} e^{-\frac{|x-y|^2}{4kt}}\right).$$

故 A 为 $x \in R, t > 0$ 上式作为 y 的函数在 $y \rightarrow \infty$ 处递降为 0.

$$\text{故. } \int_R \frac{\partial S(x, y, t)}{\partial x} \varphi(y) dy \text{ 关于 } x \in R \text{ 一致收敛.} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u(x, t)}{\partial x} = \int_R \frac{\partial S}{\partial x} \varphi(y) dy.$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right| = \int_R \left| \frac{\partial S(x,y,t)}{\partial x} \right| |\varphi(y)| dy \leq \|\varphi\|_{L^\infty} \int_R \frac{|x-y|}{t^{3/2}} e^{-\frac{|x-y|^2}{4kt}} dy$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{4\sqrt{k}}{\sqrt{t}}}_{M_1} \|\varphi\|_{L^\infty} \int_R |z| e^{-\frac{|z|^2}{4t}} dz = \frac{M_1}{\sqrt{t}} \|\varphi\|_{L^\infty} \quad \forall x \in R.$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\| \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial x} \right\|_{L^\infty} \leq \frac{M_1}{\sqrt{t}} \|\varphi\|_{L^\infty}.$$

同理可得 $\left\| \frac{\partial^2 u(x,t)}{\partial x^2} \right\|_{L^\infty} \leq \frac{M_2}{\sqrt{t}} \|\varphi\|_{L^\infty}$. ----- 常数 M_2 与 $\varphi(x)$ 无关.

$$\left\| \frac{\partial^2 u(x,t)}{\partial t^2} \right\|_{L^\infty} \leq \frac{M_3}{\sqrt{t}} \|\varphi\|_{L^\infty}.$$

不断重复此类估计可得结论.

§ 6 边值问题.

§ 6.1 分离变量法 Direct 边界条件 ✓

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad 0 < x < l, \quad t > 0. \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \quad u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \\ u|_{x=a_l} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

相容条件. $\varphi(0) = \varphi(l) = \psi(0) = \psi(l) = 0$

先考虑主波解. 即 $X(x)T(t)$ 为 0 且 $X(0) = X(l) = 0$ 的特解.

$$\text{代入方程 } X(x)T''(t) = c^2 X''(x)T(t)$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{T''(t)}{c^2 T(t)} = \frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} := -\lambda.$$

\Rightarrow 特征值问题.

$$(D) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0 \\ X(0) = X(l) = 0 \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{\text{特征值}} \lambda \geq 0.$$

$$i) \lambda = 0, \text{ 通解 } X(x) = Ax + B \Rightarrow A = 0, B = 0.$$

$$ii) \lambda = \omega^2 > 0, \text{ 通解 } X(x) = A \cos \omega x + B \sin \omega x \Rightarrow A = 0, B \sin \omega l = 0.$$

$$\omega l = n\pi, \quad n \geq 1. \quad \therefore \text{特征值 } \lambda_n = \omega_n^2 = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2, \quad n \geq 1.$$

$$\text{特征函数. } X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x.$$

$$\text{对每个 } \lambda_n, \quad T_n = C_n \cos \frac{n\pi c}{l} t + D_n \sin \frac{n\pi c}{l} t.$$

以 λ 为参数.

$$\text{令 } u(x,t) = \sum_{n \geq 1} X_n(x) T_n(t) = \sum_{n \geq 1} \left(C_n \cos \frac{n\pi c}{l} t + D_n \sin \frac{n\pi c}{l} t \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x.$$

为 u 的“形式解” 其次级数通过 L^2 范数及齐次边界条件.

$$U|_{t=0} = \sum_{n \geq 1} C_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} = \varphi(x).$$

Fourier

$$\Rightarrow C_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \varphi(x) dx.$$

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$$U|_{t=0} = \sum_{n \geq 1} D_n \frac{n\pi c}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} = \psi(x). \Rightarrow D_n = \frac{2}{n\pi c} \int_0^l \psi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx.$$

II) 该式解为 $\sum C_n D_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$.

综上, [证明 φ, ψ 先满足上式定义函数为 II) 的经典解].



对一般情况:

$$(2) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t) \quad 0 < x < l, t > 0.$$

$$U|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), U|_{t=0} = \psi(x), \quad 0 \leq x \leq l. \quad \begin{cases} \varphi(0) = g(0) \\ \varphi(l) = h(0), \quad \psi(0) = g'(0) \end{cases}$$

$$U|x=0 = g(t), \quad U|x=l = h(t) \quad | \text{ (redundant).} \quad \begin{cases} \psi(l) = h'(0) \end{cases}$$

求解分三步. ① 边界齐次化. 令 $P(x, t) = (1 - \frac{x}{l}) g(t) + \frac{x}{l} h(t)$.

$$\text{易知 } P|x=0 = g(t), P|x=l = h(t).$$

② 叠加原理 $u = p + q$, q 满足

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial^2 q}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 q}{\partial x^2} + f - h''(t) := c^2 \frac{\partial^2 q}{\partial x^2} + \tilde{f} \quad 0 < x < l, t > 0. \\ q|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) - P|_{t=0} = \widetilde{\varphi}(x), \quad q|_{t=0} = \psi(x) - P|_{t=0} = \widetilde{\psi}(x) \\ \cdot \quad q|x=0, l = 0 \quad (1) \text{ 此可利用 II) 的解法). } \end{array} \right.$$

$$q = v + w. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} \quad 0 < x < l, t > 0. \\ v|_{t=0} = \widetilde{\varphi}(x), \quad v|_{t=0} = \widetilde{\psi}(x). \end{array} \right. \quad \checkmark$$

$$v|x=0, l = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \tilde{f}(x, t) \\ w|_{t=0} = W|_{t=0} = W|x=0, l = 0. \end{array} \right. \quad \checkmark$$

③ Duhamel 原理. $w = \int_0^t z(x, t, \tau) d\tau. \quad \int \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \quad 0 < x < l, t > 0$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (2) \text{ 的解 } \\ U(x, t) = P(x, t) + V(x, t) + \int_0^t z(x, t, \tau) d\tau \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} z|_{t=0} = 0, \quad z|_{t=0} = \tilde{f}(x, 0) \\ \therefore z|x=0, l = 0 \\ w|x=0, l = 0 \end{array} \quad \checkmark$$

考慮熱方程

$$(3) \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = k \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, & 0 < x < l, t > 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \end{cases}$$

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

相容條件: $\varphi(0) = \varphi(l) = 0$.

考慮分離解 $X_1(x)T_1(t) \neq 0$, 且 $X_1(0) = X_1(l) = 0$.

$$\text{代入方程有 } \frac{T'(t)}{kT(t)} = \frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = -\lambda.$$

\Rightarrow 特殊值問題

$$\begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0, & 0 < x < l, \\ X_1(0) = X_1(l) = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{特征值 } \lambda = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2, \quad \text{特征函數 } X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}, \quad n \geq 1.$$

$$\text{而 } T_n(t) = C_n e^{-\lambda_n kt}$$

$$\text{令 (3) 形式解 } u(x,t) = \sum_{n \geq 1} X_n(x) T_n(t), = \sum_{n \geq 1} C_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} e^{-\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2 kt}.$$

$$\Rightarrow u|_{t=0} = \sum_{n \geq 1} C_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} = \varphi(x) \xrightarrow{\text{Fourier}} C_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx.$$

\Rightarrow 得形式解 $u(x,t)$

§ 6.2 Neumann & Robin 边界条件

對 Neumann 型特值問題 (N)

$$\begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0, & 0 < x < l, \\ X'(0) = X'(l) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (\text{非齊次的 S-邊值問題})$$

$$\text{特征值 } \lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2 \quad \text{特征函數 } X_n(x) = \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} \quad (n \geq 0).$$

$$\text{从而 (4) } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, & 0 < x < l, t > 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \end{cases} \quad (k=1)$$

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

$$\text{形式解 } u(x,t) = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(x) dx + \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx - e^{-\frac{n^2 \pi^2 t}{l^2}} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l}.$$

對混合型特值問題 (R)

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

$$\boxed{a_l > 0}$$

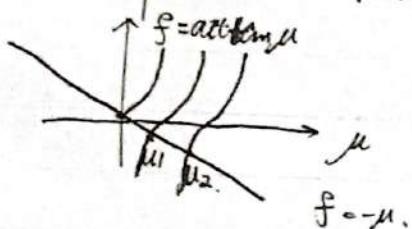
$\text{由 S-L 定理 } \lambda = w^2 > 0, w > 0.$

通解 $X_1(x) = A \cos wx + B \sin wx.$

$$X(0) = A = 0.$$

$$X'(l) + \alpha X(l) = B_l \cos wl + \alpha B \sin wl = 0 \Rightarrow -w = \alpha \tan wl, \text{ BP} \begin{cases} -\mu = \alpha \tan wl \\ \mu = wl \\ (\mu > 0) \end{cases}$$

由图解法知此方程有无穷多解 $\lambda_n \neq 0, n \geq 1$.



$$\text{特征值 } \lambda_n = \left(\frac{\mu_n}{l}\right)^2.$$

$$\text{特征函数 } X_n(x) = \sin \frac{\mu_n}{l} x, n \geq 1 \quad (\text{且 } B=1).$$

$$\text{LAP (5)} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, 0 < x < l, t > 0 \quad (k=1)$$

$$u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x).$$

$$u|_{x=0} = 0, (u_x + \alpha u)|_{x=l} = 0.$$

$$\text{解 } u(x,t) = \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{\int_0^l \varphi(x) \sin \frac{\mu_n x}{l} dx}{\int_0^l \sin^2 \frac{\mu_n x}{l} dx} e^{-\frac{\mu_n^2}{l^2} t} \sin \frac{\mu_n x}{l}.$$

Robin型 特征值问题 $\begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0, & 0 < x < l, \\ (k) \quad X'(0) - \alpha_0 X(0) = 0, \quad X'(l) + \alpha_l X(l) = 0. \end{cases}$

仅考虑正特征值 $\lambda = w^2 > 0$.

1) $\alpha_0 > 0, \alpha_l > 0$. 由 S-L 定理 $\lambda_n > 0, n \geq 1$. \checkmark

2) $\alpha_0 < 0, \alpha_l > 0$. 先考虑正特征值 $\lambda = w^2 > 0$.

通解 $X(x) = A \cos wx + B \sin wx$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} X'(0) - \alpha_0 X(0) = Bw - \alpha_0 A = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$X'(l) + \alpha_l X(l) = (Bw + \alpha_0 A) \cos wl + (-Aw + \alpha_l B) \sin wl = 0.$$

消去 B 有 $A(\alpha_0 + \alpha_l) \cos wl + (-w + \frac{\alpha_0 \alpha_l}{w}) \sin wl = 0$.

令 $A \neq 0$ 则 $\tan wl = \frac{(\alpha_0 + \alpha_l)w}{w^2 - \alpha_0 \alpha_l}$ 由图解法知此方程有无穷多解.

$W_n:$

$$i) \alpha_0 + \alpha_l > -\alpha_0 \alpha_l, \lambda_n > 0, n \geq 1. \quad \checkmark$$

$$ii) \alpha_0 + \alpha_l = -\alpha_0 \alpha_l, \lambda_0 = 0, \lambda_n > 0, n \geq 1. \quad \checkmark$$

$$iii) \alpha_0 + \alpha_l < -\alpha_0 \alpha_l, \lambda_0 < 0, \lambda_n > 0, n \geq 1. \quad \checkmark$$

(?)
§ 6.3 一般化問題

(6) $\begin{cases} L_t U + L_x U = f(x,t) & a < x < b, t > 0; L_t, L_x \text{ 为线性算子.} \\ U|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \quad U_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \quad (\text{若 } L_t \text{ 为 } P_t \text{ 的线性算子}) \\ (\alpha_1 U - \beta_1 \frac{\partial U}{\partial x})|_{x=a} = g_1(t), \quad (\alpha_2 U + \beta_2 \frac{\partial U}{\partial x})|_{x=b} = g_2(t). \end{cases}$

求解与应用:

1° 边界齐次化: 取 x 的一次函数 $h(x,t) = A(t)x + B(t)$.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\alpha_1 a - \beta_1) A(t) + \alpha_1 B(t) = g_1(t) \\ (\alpha_2 b + \beta_2) A(t) + \alpha_2 B(t) = g_2(t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow A(t), B(t).$$

若上式无解: 取 x 的二次函数

2° 叠加原理 $u = h + v, v$ 满足 $\begin{cases} L_t V + L_x V = f(x,t) - L_t h - L_x h := \tilde{f}(x,t) \\ V|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) - h|_{t=0} = \tilde{\varphi}(x) \\ V_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x) - h_t|_{t=0} = \tilde{\psi}(x). \end{cases}$

边界条件齐次 ($g_1, g_2 = 0$). λ_n

3° 分离变量法. 对(7)对应的齐次化问题是求解特征值与特征函数 $\{X_n(x)\}$.

(即 $L_x X_n = \lambda_n X_n, a < x < b.$)
齐次边界.

再作广义 Fourier 展开. $V(x,t) = \sum_n X_n(x) T_n(t),$
 $\tilde{f}(x,t) = \sum_n \tilde{f}_n(t) X_n(x),$
 $\tilde{\varphi}(x,t) = \sum_n \tilde{\varphi}_n X_n(x),$
 $\tilde{\psi}(x,t) = \sum_n \tilde{\psi}_n X_n(x).$

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$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} L + T_n(t) + \lambda_n T_n(t) = f_n(t) \\ T_n(0) = \tilde{\psi}_n \quad T'_n(0) = \tilde{\psi}'_n \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow T_n(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{形式解 } v(x, t) = \sum_n X_n(x) T_n(t).$$

考慮二維 Poisson 方程 $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = -f(x, y) \quad (x, y) \in D \subset R^2$

及對某些特徵區域（如矩形、圓盤扇形）可用變量分離法求解。

例：穩态溫場。 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0, \quad x^2 + y^2 < a^2 \\ u|x^2+y^2=a^2=F(x, y). \end{array} \right.$

令 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta \quad \Delta = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2}$
 有 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} = 0 \quad r < a \\ u|r=a = F(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) = f(\theta) \quad \text{OGR.} \end{array} \right.$

分離解 $X(\theta) T(r)$ 代入方程 $X_{1(\theta+2\pi)} = X_{1(\theta)}$ 代入方程

$$\frac{1}{r} T'(r) X(\theta) + \frac{1}{r^2} T(r) X''(\theta) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } -\frac{r^2 T''(r) + r T'(r)}{T(r)} = \frac{X''(\theta)}{X(\theta)} = -\lambda \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} X''(\theta) + \lambda X(\theta) = 0 \\ X_{1(\theta+2\pi)} = X_{1(\theta)} \end{array} \right.$$

1° $\lambda < 0$ 通解 $X(\theta) = A e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}\theta} + B e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}\theta}$ 无非零周期解。

2° $\lambda = 0$. $X(\theta) = A\theta + B$ 周期解 $X_{1(\theta)} = 1$.

3° $\lambda > 0$. $X(\theta) = A \cos \sqrt{\lambda} \theta + B \sin \sqrt{\lambda} \theta, \lambda_n = n^2, n \geq 1$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \lambda_n = n^2 \\ n \geq 0. \end{array} \right.$

且由 $r^2 T''(r) + r T'(r) - n^2 T(r) = 0$ Euler 方程。

令 $r \rightarrow t = \ln r$ 上式化为 $\frac{d^2 T}{dt^2} - n^2 T = 0$ 通解。

$$T_0^{n+2} = C_0 + D_0 t \Rightarrow T_0(r) = C_0 + D_0 \ln r$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} T_n(t) = C_n e^{nt} + D_n e^{-nt} \Rightarrow T_n(r) = C_n r^n + D_n r^{-n} \\ \therefore T_0 = 1, \quad T_n(r) = r^n \quad (\because \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} T_n(r) < +\infty \therefore D_n = 0, n \geq 1) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{令 } U(r, \theta) = \frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{n \geq 1} \left(\frac{r}{a} \right)^n (A_n \cos n\theta + B_n \sin n\theta).$$

$$\text{代入边界条件, } \frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{n \geq 1} (A_n \cos n\theta + B_n \sin n\theta) = f(\theta).$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Fourier 级数} \quad A_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(\varphi) \cos n\varphi d\varphi \quad B_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(\varphi) \sin n\varphi d\varphi. \quad (n \geq 1)$$

$$\text{形式解 } U(r, \theta) = \frac{a^2 - r^2}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{f(\varphi)}{a^2 + r^2 - 2ar \cos(\varphi - \theta)} d\varphi \quad \text{"Poisson 公式"}$$

$$(U(r, \theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(\varphi) [1 + 2 \sum_{n \geq 1} \left(\frac{r}{a} \right) \cos(n\varphi - n\theta)] d\varphi \quad \dots)$$

注 1. 圆外 ($r > a$) $U(r, \theta) = \frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{n \geq 1} \left(\frac{a^n}{r} \right) (A_n \cos n\theta + B_n \sin n\theta)$

2. 圆环 ($a_1 < r < a_2$) $U(r, \theta) = \frac{A_0}{2} + \frac{A_0}{2} \ln r + \sum_{n \geq 1} (C_n r^n + D_n r^{-n})$

§7 振动方程 (解为调和函数)

与 Green 函数

§7.1 Laplace 方程

$$\Delta u = 0, \quad x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad n \geq 2.$$

$$\Delta = \sum_{i,j=1}^n \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} = \sum_{i,j=1}^n \delta_{ij} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$$

△ 旋转变换性. 设 B 为正交阵 ($n \times n$). ($BB^T = E$). 在新坐标.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{若 } X = BX \text{ 下 Laplace 方程 } \Delta u = \sum_{1 \leq k, l \leq n} (\sum_{i, j \leq n} b_{ki} \delta_{ij} b_{lj}) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_k \partial x_l} \\ & = \sum_{k, l} (\sum_{i, j} b_{ki} b_{lj}) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_k \partial x_l} = \sum_{k, l} (BB^T)_{kl} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_k \partial x_l} = \sum_{k, l=1}^n \delta_{kl} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_k \partial x_l} \\ & = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_k^2} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

△ 的极坐标形式 (二阶) $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta, \\ y = r \sin \theta. \end{cases}$

$$\text{由 Jacobian 矩阵} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -r \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{逆变换矩阵} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\frac{\sin \theta}{r} \\ \sin \theta & \frac{\cos \theta}{r} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{从而 } \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} = \cos^2 \theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} - \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} = \sin^2 \theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2}$$

$$\therefore \Delta_2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} = \left(\cos^2 \theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} - \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \right)^2 + \left(\sin^2 \theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \right)^2$$

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

(3) $x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \quad y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \quad z = r \cos \theta \quad r \geq 0 \Rightarrow r \in [0, \infty)$
 $v(r, \theta, \varphi) \in C_c^\infty(R^3)$ $\int v \Delta u \, dx dy dz$ 分部积分
有界支集函数

$$= - \int \nabla v \cdot \nabla u \, dx dy dz. \quad \text{三重积分球坐标变换} \quad - \int \left[\frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right] \, dx dy dz$$

$$\Delta u = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} \right].$$

$$\Delta v = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} (r^2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} (\sin \theta \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \varphi^2}.$$

最大值原理. 设 $D \subset R^n$ 有界. $u \in C^2(D) \cap C(\bar{D})$. 在 D 上同和.

$$\max_{\bar{D}} u = \max_{\partial D} u, \quad \min_{\bar{D}} u = \min_{\partial D} u.$$

证. 仅证式(1)反证. 设 $\max_{\bar{D}} u > \max_{\partial D} u$. 令 $v = u + \varepsilon |\vec{x}|^2$. $\varepsilon > 0$. 之后.

$$\max_{\bar{D}} v > \max_{\partial D} v \quad \text{令 } x_0 \text{ 为 } \bar{D} \text{ 中最大值点, 则 } x_0 \notin \partial D. \quad \Delta v(x_0) \leq 0.$$

$$\text{而 } \Delta v(x_0) = \Delta u(x_0) + 2n\varepsilon = 2n\varepsilon > 0. \quad \text{矛盾} \quad \therefore \max_{\bar{D}} u = \max_{\partial D} u.$$

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第4题 $f \in C(D), g \in C(\partial D)$ 且 Poisson 方程边值问题 $\begin{cases} \Delta u = f & x \in D \\ u|_{\partial D} = g \end{cases}$
 至多有一个解 $u \in C^2(D) \cap C(\bar{D})$.

证明方法1. 设两解 u_1, u_2 且令 $w = u_1 - u_2$ 为调和函数. 且 $w|_{\partial D} = 0$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{最大值原理.}} 0 = \min_{\partial D} w \leq w(x) \leq \max_{\bar{D}} w = 0 \Rightarrow w = 0. \quad u_1 = u_2.$$

方法2. 定义 w 的能量: $E = \int_D |\nabla w|^2 \, dx$.

由 Green 公式 $\int_D \nabla(w \Delta w) \, dx = \int_{\partial D} w \Delta w \cdot \vec{\gamma} \, ds = \int_{\partial D} w \frac{\partial w}{\partial \vec{\gamma}} \, ds$

$$\int_D (w \Delta w + |\nabla w|^2) \, dx$$

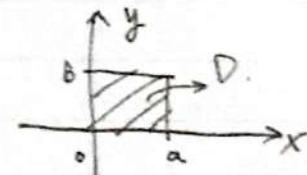
$$\therefore 0 \leq E = \int_{\partial D} w \frac{\partial w}{\partial \vec{\gamma}} \, ds - \int_D w \Delta w \, dx = 0 \Rightarrow |\nabla w| = 0 \Rightarrow w \equiv \text{常数} = 0.$$

附加作业 没 $u \in C^2(D) \cap C^1(\bar{D})$ ($D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 有界光滑, $n \geq 2$) 为
 $\sum_{i,j=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (a_{ij} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i}) + c(x)u = f(x), \quad x \in D.$
 $u|_{\partial D} = \varphi.$

的解. 其中 a_{ij}, c, f, φ 适当光滑, $c(x) \leq 0$. $(a_{ij}(x))_{1 \leq i, j \leq n}$ 在 D 内对称且
 正定. 证明: 解唯一.

§ 7.2 分离变量法.

例 1. (矩形) 问题. $\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0, & 0 < x < a, 0 < y < b \\ u|_{y=0} = 0, \quad u|_{x=a} = f(y). \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}|_{y=a} = 0. \end{cases}$



先考虑分离解. $X(x), Y(y) \neq 0$. 代入方程

$$-\frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = \frac{Y''(y)}{Y(y)} := -\lambda.$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} Y''(y) + \lambda Y(y) = 0, & 0 < y < b, \\ Y'(0) = Y'(b) = 0. \end{cases}$$

特征值 $\lambda_n = (\frac{n\pi}{b})^2$.

特征函数 $Y_n(y) = \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b}, \quad n \geq 0$.

相应的 $X_n = C_0 + D_n x, \quad X_n(x) = C_n \cosh \frac{n\pi x}{b} + D_n \sinh \frac{n\pi x}{b}, \quad n \geq 1$.

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

全形式解 $u(x, y) = \sum_{n \geq 0} X_n(x) Y_n(y) = C_0 + D_0 x + \sum_{n \geq 1} \left(C_n \cosh \frac{n\pi x}{b} + D_n \sinh \frac{n\pi x}{b} \right) \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b}$

由条件 $u|_{x=0} = C_0 + \sum_{n \geq 1} C_n \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} = 0 \Rightarrow C_0 = 0, (n \geq 0)$

$u|_{x=a} = D_0 a + \sum_{n \geq 1} D_n \sinh \frac{n\pi a}{b} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} = f(y)$

$\Rightarrow D_0 = \frac{1}{ab} \int_0^b f(y) dy, \quad D_n = \frac{2}{b \sinh \frac{n\pi a}{b}} \int_0^b f(y) \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} dy \quad (n \geq 1)$

\Rightarrow 形式解 $u(x, y) = \frac{1}{ab} \int_0^b f(y) dy + \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{2}{b} \left(\sinh \frac{n\pi a}{b} \right)^{-1} \int_0^b f(y) \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} dy \cdot \left(\sinh \frac{n\pi x}{b} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} \right)$

例2 (扇形问题)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta_2 u = 0 \quad r < e, 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ u|_{r=1, \theta=0} = 0 \quad (\text{首次边界条件}), \\ u|_{\theta=0} = 0 \quad u|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}} = g(r) \\ \Delta_2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} \left(r \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} \right) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \Rightarrow r^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + r \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r \partial \theta} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} = 0. \end{array} \right.$$



考虑分离解. $R(r)\Theta(\theta) \neq 0$ 代入方程有

$$-\frac{\Theta''(\theta)}{\Theta(\theta)} = \frac{r^2 R''(r) + r R'(r)}{R(r)} = -\lambda \Rightarrow \begin{cases} r^2 R''(r) + r R'(r) + \lambda R(r) = 0 \\ R(1) = R(e) = 0. \end{cases}$$

作变换 $r \rightarrow t = \ln r$ 记 $Z(t) = R(r) = R(e^t)$ 则 $\begin{cases} Z''(t) + \lambda Z(t) = 0, 0 < t < 1 \\ Z(0) = Z(1) = 0 \end{cases}$

即 $\begin{cases} R(r) = \sin(n\pi \ln r) \end{cases}$ 为 $\angle^2 + [0, e]$ 的正交基.

相应地 $\Theta_n(\theta) = A_n \cosh(n\pi \theta) + B_n \sinh(n\pi \theta)$

全形式解 $u(r, \theta) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n \cosh(n\pi \theta) + B_n \sinh(n\pi \theta)) \sin(n\pi \ln r)$

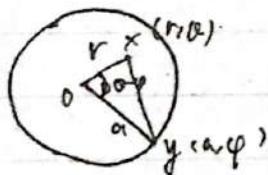
由条件 $u|_{\theta=0} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin(n\pi \ln r) = 0 \quad A_n = 0.$

$$u|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sinh \frac{n\pi^2}{2} \sin(n\pi \ln r) = g(r) \xrightarrow{\text{用 Fourier 展开}}$$

$$B_n = \frac{\langle g(r), \sinh(n\pi \ln r) \rangle}{\sinh \frac{n\pi^2}{2} \| \sinh(n\pi \ln r) \|^2}$$

注: 对圆内问题由二维 Poisson 公式给出

且 $u(\vec{x}) = \frac{a^2 - |\vec{x}|^2}{2\pi a} \int_D \frac{|u(\vec{y})|}{|\vec{x}-\vec{y}|^2} d\sigma(\vec{y}) \quad \vec{x} = (x_1, x_2) \in \{|\vec{x}| < a\}$



§7.3 Green 第一与第二公式

设 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 为有界区域, \vec{v} 为 ∂D 的单位外法向. 在 Gauss 公式

$$\int_D \nabla \cdot \vec{F} dx = \int_{\partial D} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} ds \text{ 中 分别取 } \vec{F} = v \nabla u \text{ 及 } \vec{F} = u \nabla v \text{ 有}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \int_D v \nabla u dx &= \int_{\partial D} u \frac{\partial v}{\partial \vec{n}} ds - \int_D v \nabla \cdot \nabla u dx. \\ \int_D u \nabla v dx &= \int_{\partial D} u \frac{\partial v}{\partial \vec{n}} ds - \int_D \nabla u \cdot \nabla v dx \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Green 1st}$$

$$\int_D (v \Delta u - u \Delta v) dx = \int_{\partial D} \left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial \nu} \right) ds. \quad \text{Green 2nd}$$

平均值公式：设 $D \subset R^n$ 为开集， $u \in C^2(D)$ 则

$u(x)$ 连续 $\Leftrightarrow \forall B_r(x) \subset D$ 成立

$$u(x) = \frac{1}{n w_n r^{n-1}} \int_{\partial B_r(x)} u(y) dS(y) \quad \text{球面平均}$$

$$= \frac{1}{w_n r^n} \int_{B_r(x)} u(y) dy \quad \text{球体平均}$$

其中 w_n 为单位球的体积， $w_n = \pi^{n/2} / (\frac{n}{2} + 1)$ 单位球面积 $n w_n$.

$$\begin{cases} n=2, w_2 = \pi \\ n=3, w_3 = \frac{4}{3}\pi \end{cases}$$

证明：(主要4步) 令 $\varphi(r, x) = \frac{1}{n w_n r^{n-1}} \int_{\partial B_r(x)} u(y) dS(y)$

$y = x + r z$ $\frac{1}{n w_n} \int_{\partial B_1(0)} u(x + r z) d\tilde{S}(z), dS(y) = r^{n-1} d\tilde{S}(z).$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{n w_n} \int_{\partial B_1(0)} \nabla u(x + r z) \cdot z d\tilde{S}(z).$$

$$y = x + r z \quad \frac{1}{n w_n r^{n-1}} \int_{\partial B_r(x)} \nabla u(y) \cdot \frac{y-x}{r} dS(y).$$

$$= \frac{1}{n w_n r^{n-1}} \int_{\partial B_r(x)} \frac{\partial u(y)}{\partial \nu} dS(y)$$

Green 1st $\frac{1}{n w_n r^{n-1}} \int_{B_r(x)} \frac{\Delta u(y)}{r^n} dy = 0,$

$$\therefore \varphi(r, x) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \varphi(r, x) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{n w_n} \int_{\partial B_1(0)} u(x + r z) d\tilde{S}(z) = u(x). \quad \text{①} = u(x).$$

而 $\frac{1}{w_n r^n} \int_{B_r(x)} u(y) dy = \frac{1}{w_n r^n} \int_0^r dt \int_{\partial B_t(x)} u(y) dS(y)$
~~逐面逐点~~ $= \frac{1}{w_n r^n} \int_0^r n w_n t^{n-1} u(x) dt = u(x)$

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Green 1st $\frac{1}{2} V=1.$

(反证)

充分性 若 $\Delta u \neq 0$, 不妨设 $\exists x_0 \in D$ s.t. $\Delta u(x_0) > 0$ 由 Δu 的连续性 $\exists B_{r}(x_0)$ ($r > 0$ 充分小) 使得 $\Delta u(y) > 0 \quad \forall y \in B_{r}(x_0)$

由平均值公式及充分性的证明知

$$0 = \frac{\partial u(x)}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial \psi(r, x)}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{n w_n r^{n-1}} \int_{B_r(x_0)} \underbrace{\Delta u(y) dy}_{>0} \geq 0 \quad \text{矛盾.}$$

强最大值原理, 设 $D \subset R^n$ 为有界连通区域 $\stackrel{(闭)}{U \in C^2(\bar{D}) \cup C(\bar{D})}$ 且和且

$$\exists x_0 \in D \text{ st: } u(x_0) = \max_D u \quad (\text{或 } u(x_0) = \min_D u)$$

且 $u \equiv \text{常数 in } D$ 记: 反证 $\max u$ 不成立. 令 $M = u(x_0) = \max u$. 由平均值公式.

$$\forall 0 < r < \text{dist}(x_0, \partial D) \text{ 有 } M = u(x_0) = \frac{1}{w_n r^n} \int_{B_r(x_0)} u(y) dy \leq M.$$

等号成立 $\Leftrightarrow u(y) = M \quad \forall y \in B_r(x_0)$. $\forall \forall x \in D \exists \text{有限个开球 } B_{r_i}(x_i) \quad (0 \leq i \leq m)$ 使得 $x_i \in B_{r_{i-1}}(x_{i-1}) \subset D$.且 $x_m = x$. 由前述知每个球内 $u \equiv M$ 由充分性知 $u \equiv M \text{ in } D$.

由强最大值原理可得得最大值原理

密度集.

Dirichlet 原理 令 $E[w] = \frac{1}{2} \int_D |\nabla w|^2 dx$. $w \in A := \{w \in C^2(\bar{D}) \mid w|_{\partial D} = f(x)\}$.
$$\forall u \in C^2(\bar{D}) \text{ 为 } \begin{cases} -\Delta u = 0 \text{ in } D \\ u|_{\partial D} = f(x) \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow E[u] = \min_{w \in A} E[w]$$
记(必要性). 任取 $w \in A$ 则

$$0 = \int_D (u-w)(-\Delta u) dx \stackrel{\text{Green 2st}}{=} - \int_{\partial D} (u-w) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} ds + \int_D \nabla(u-w) \cdot \nabla u dx$$

$$= \int_D (|\nabla u|^2 - \nabla w \cdot \nabla u) dx.$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_D |\nabla u|^2 dx = \int_D \nabla w \cdot \nabla u dx \leq \int_D |\nabla w| \cdot |\nabla u| dx \leq \int_D (\frac{1}{2} |\nabla w|^2 + \frac{1}{2} |\nabla u|^2) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow E[u] \leq E[w] \quad \forall w \in A.$$

(充分性) $\forall v \in C_0^\infty(D)$, 令 $e(t) = E[u+tv] + t \in R$ 易见 $u+tv \in A$, $t \in R$
 $e(t)$ 在 $t=0$ 处取得极小. $e'(0) = 0$.

$$\text{而 } e(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_D |x u + t \nabla v|^2 dx = \int_D (\frac{1}{2} |x u|^2 + t x u \cdot \nabla v + \frac{t^2}{2} |\nabla v|^2) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = e'(0) = \int_D \nabla u \cdot \nabla v dx \stackrel{\text{Green 1st}}{=} \int_{\partial D} v \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} ds + \int_D (-\Delta u) v dx.$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_D v(-\Delta u) dx = 0. \quad \text{由 } V \text{ 在 } D \text{ 上为零, } -\Delta u = 0 \quad \text{且 } u|_{\partial D} = h(x) \therefore u \text{ 为解.}$$

§ 7.4 Green函數.

$$(1) \begin{cases} \Delta u = 0 \text{ in } D \subset R^n \\ u|_{\partial D} = h(x) \end{cases}$$

$u \in C^2(D) \setminus \{x\}$, 令 $\varepsilon > 0$ 充分小, 由 Green 第二公式有

$$\int_D [B_\varepsilon(x) \{u(y) \frac{\partial v(y-x)}{\partial n} - v(y-x) \Delta u(y)\}] dy = \left(\int_D - \int_{\partial B_\varepsilon(x)} \right) [u(y) \frac{\partial v(y-x)}{\partial n} - v(y-x) \frac{\partial u(y)}{\partial n}] ds(y) \quad (2)$$

兩面單位外法向與邊界法向相反

其中 $v(y-x) = V(x-y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln|x-y| & n=2 \\ -\frac{|x-y|^{2-n}}{n(n-2)W_n} & n \geq 3 \end{cases}$ Δu 在全空間的基本解
在 $y=x$ 处同零

仅考慮 $n=3$ 且 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, $V(y-x) = -\frac{1}{4\pi|x-y|}$, $x, y \in R^3$.

△ 易知 $V|_{\partial B_\varepsilon(x)} = -\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon}$.

對 (2) 有 不等式 \leq 下估計.

$$\left| \int_{\partial B_\varepsilon(x)} [v(y-x) \frac{\partial u(y)}{\partial n}] ds(y) \right| \leq \| \nabla u \|_{L^\infty(\partial B_\varepsilon(x))} \| v \|_{L^\infty(\partial B_\varepsilon(x))} \cdot \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon} \cdot 4\pi\varepsilon^2$$

$$\leq \| \nabla u \|_{L^\infty(D)} \cdot \varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \quad (\text{as } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0)$$

在區域上的 max

$\Delta \int_{\partial B_\varepsilon(x)} \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} |_{\partial B_\varepsilon(x)} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon^2}$.

$$-\int_{\partial B_\varepsilon(x)} [u(y) \frac{\partial v(y-x)}{\partial n}] ds(y) \stackrel{y=x+\varepsilon z}{=} -\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon^2} \int_{\partial B_\varepsilon(0)} u(x+\varepsilon z) \varepsilon^2 \delta(S(z)) \rightarrow -u(x) \quad (\text{as } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0)$$

在 (2) 中令 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. $u(x) = \int_{\partial D} [u(y) \frac{\partial v(y-x)}{\partial n} - v(y-x) \frac{\partial u(y)}{\partial n}] ds(y) + \int_D v(y-x) \Delta u(y) dy$ (3)

若要求解 (1) 需解次 $\frac{\partial u(y)}{\partial n}$

3) 入: 修正函數 $H(y, x)$: $\begin{cases} \Delta_y H(y, x) = 0, y \in D, x \in D \text{ 之處} \\ H|_{\partial D} = -V(y-x). \end{cases}$

$$0 = \int_D [H(y, x) \Delta u(y) - u(y) \Delta_y H(y, x)] dx \stackrel{G_2}{=} \int_D [H(y, x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - u(y) \frac{\partial H(y, x)}{\partial n}] ds(y)$$

$$= \int_{\partial D} [-V(y-x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - u(y) \frac{\partial H(y, x)}{\partial n}] ds(y).$$

$$\Rightarrow - \int_{\partial D} [V(y-x) \frac{\partial u(y)}{\partial n}] ds(y)$$

$$= \int_{\partial D} u(y) \frac{\partial H(y, x)}{\partial n} ds(y)$$

由(3)知解

$$U(x) = \int_{\partial D} h(y) \frac{\partial}{\partial \nu} [v(y-x) + H(y-x)] dS(y) := \int_{\partial D} h(y) \frac{\partial G(x,y)}{\partial \nu} dS(y)$$

"Poisson's formula"

定义: D 上 Green 函数为 $G(x,y) := v(y-x) + H(y-x)$, $x, y \in \bar{D}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{易知 } & \Delta_y G(x,y) = \Delta_y v(y-x) = \delta(x-y) \\ & G|_{\partial D} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

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Green 函数性质:

$$1^\circ \int_{\partial D} \frac{\partial G}{\partial \nu} dS = 1 \quad (\because u=1)$$

$$2^\circ v(y-x) < G(x,y) < 0, \forall x \in D, x \neq y$$

$\Delta_y G(x,y) = \delta(x-y) \geq 0$ (下同和函数), 由强最大值原理及

$$G|_{\partial D} = 0 \Rightarrow G(x,y) < \sup G = 0.$$

$$\text{而 } H(y,x) \text{ 有界} \Rightarrow H(y,x) > \min_{\partial D} (-v(y-x)) > 0 \Rightarrow v(y-x) - H(y,x) < G(x,y)$$

$$3^\circ \text{ 对称性 } G(x,y) = G(y,x) \quad \forall x, y \in D, x \neq y.$$

对固定 $x, y \in D, x \neq y$. 令 $\varphi(z) = G(x,z) - G(y,z)$

则 $\Delta \varphi(z) = 0$ ($z \neq x$), $\varphi(z) = 0$ ($z \neq y$) 且 $\varphi|_{\partial D} = \psi|_{\partial D} = 0$. 由 φ, ψ 于 D .

$$\text{对称性} \Rightarrow \int_{\partial B_\varepsilon(x)} \left(\varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \nu} - \varphi \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \nu^2} \right) dS = \int_{\partial B_\varepsilon(y)} \left(\varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \nu} - \varphi \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \nu^2} \right) dS \quad (4)$$

$$\text{因 } \varphi \text{ 在 } x \text{ 处连续可微, } \left| \int_{\partial B_\varepsilon(x)} \varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \nu} dS \right| \leq C \|\varphi\|_{C^\infty(\partial B_\varepsilon(x))} \varepsilon^2 \rightarrow 0. \quad (\varepsilon \rightarrow 0).$$

$$\varphi(z) = G(x,z) = v(x,z) + H(x,z)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } \int_{\partial B_\varepsilon(x)} \varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \nu} dS &= \int_{\partial B_\varepsilon(x)} \varphi \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \nu^2} dS + \int_{\partial B_\varepsilon(x)} \varphi \frac{\partial H}{\partial \nu} dS \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon^2} \int_{\partial B_{1/\varepsilon}(0)} \varphi(x+\varepsilon z) \varepsilon^2 d\tilde{S}(z) + \int_{\partial B_\varepsilon(x)} \varphi \frac{\partial H}{\partial \nu} dS \rightarrow \varphi(x) \quad (\varepsilon \rightarrow 0). \end{aligned}$$

左端 $\rightarrow \varphi(x) \quad (\varepsilon \rightarrow 0)$

右端 $\rightarrow \varphi(y) \quad (\varepsilon \rightarrow 0)$

$$\therefore G(x,y) = \varphi(y) = \varphi(x) = G(y,x).$$

$$\int_{\partial B_\varepsilon(x)} \varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \nu} dS = \varphi(x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \nu} dS(x).$$

$$\int_{\partial B_\varepsilon(x)} \varphi \frac{\partial H}{\partial \nu} dS = \varphi(x) \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon^2} \varepsilon^2 d\tilde{S}(x).$$

形式说明: 对固定 $x_0 \in D$, 由(3)及 Green 函数定义知.

$$U(x) = \int_{\partial D} u(y) \frac{\partial G(x,y)}{\partial \nu} dS(y) + \int_D G(x,y) \Delta u(y) dy.$$

$$\text{令 } u(y) = G(x_0, y), y=y_0. \text{ 则 } G(x_0, y_0) = \int_D G(y_0, y) \Delta G(x_0, y) dy. \\ = \int_D G(y_0, y) g(x_0 - y) dy = G(y_0, x_0).$$

§7.5 3空间及球上的Green函数.

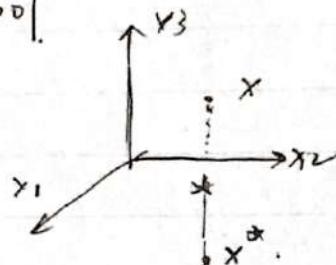
仅考虑 $n=3$ 情形.

$$\text{半空间 } R_+^3 = \{x = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x_3 > 0\}.$$

$$(5) \quad \begin{cases} \Delta u = 0 \text{ in } R_+^3 \\ u|_{\partial R_+^3} = h(x_1, x_2) \end{cases}$$

定义 $\tilde{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in R_+^3$ 关于 $\{x_3 = 0\}$

的对称点为 $x^* = (x_1, x_2, -x_3)$.



$$\sqrt{2} H(y, x) = -V(y - x^*) \quad y, x \in R_+^3. \quad \because x^* \notin R_+^3, \quad x^* \neq y.$$

$$\therefore \Delta_y H(y, x) = 0.$$

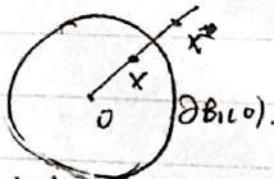
$$\begin{aligned} \text{若 } y \in \partial R_+^3 \text{ 则 } H(y, x) &= -V(y - x^*) = -V(|y - x^*|) = -V(|y - x|) \\ &= -V(y - x) \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow H(y, x)$ 满足修正函数条件.

$$\text{设 } G(x, y) = V(y - x) + H(y, x) = V(y - x) - V(y - x^*) = -\frac{1}{4\pi|y-x|} + \frac{1}{4\pi|y-x^*|}. \\ \text{而 } \frac{\partial G(x, y)}{\partial y} \Big|_{y \in \partial R_+^3} = \frac{\partial G(x, y)}{\partial y_3} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left(-\frac{y_3 - x_3}{|y-x|^3} + \frac{y_3 + x_3}{|y-x^*|^3} \right) = \frac{x_3}{2\pi|y-x|^3}.$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{Poisson}} u(x) = \frac{x_3}{2\pi} \int_{\partial R_+^3} \frac{h(y_1, y_2)}{|y-x|^3} dS(y) = \frac{x_3}{2\pi} \int_{R^2} \frac{h(y_1, y_2)}{[(x_1 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - y_2)^2 + x_3^2]^{3/2}} dy_1 dy_2$$

$$\text{求先考虑单位球 } (6) \quad \begin{cases} \Delta u = 0 \text{ in } B_{1,0} \\ u|_{\partial B_{1,0}} = h(x) \end{cases}$$



定义若 $x \in R^3 \setminus \{0\}$ 称 $x^* = \frac{x}{|x|^2}$ 为 x 关于单位球的对称点.

$$\text{即 } x \cdot x^* = 1.$$

$$\text{先找修正函数 } H(y, x): \quad \begin{cases} \Delta_y H(y, x) = 0 \quad y \in B_{1,0}, x \in B_{1,0} \\ H|_{\partial B_{1,0}} = -V(y - x) \end{cases}$$

易知 $V(y - x^*)$ 调和

$$y \in \partial B_{1,0}, x \neq 0 \text{ 时. } |y - x|^2 = 1 - 2y \cdot x + |x|^2 = |x|^2 \left(\frac{1}{|x|^2} - \frac{2y \cdot x}{|x|^2} + \frac{|y|^2}{|x|^2} \right).$$

$$= |x|^2 |y - \frac{x}{|x|^2}|^2 = |x|^2 |y - x^*|^2. \quad (*)$$

$$\Rightarrow |y-x|^{-1} = (|x| |y-x^*|)^{-1} \Rightarrow -V(y-x) = -V(|x|(y-x^*)).$$

令 $H(y, x) = -V(|x|(y-x^*))$ 即为所求之函数.

$$\text{即 } G(x, y) = V(y-x) + H(y, x) = -\frac{1}{4\pi|y-x|} + \frac{1}{4\pi|x|(y-x^*)}$$

$$\text{且 } \left. \frac{\partial G(x, y)}{\partial B_{1(0)}} \right|_{\partial B_{1(0)}} = \sum_{i=1}^3 v_i \frac{\partial g_i(x, y)}{\partial y_i} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \sum_{i=1}^3 y_i \left[\frac{y_i - x_i}{|y-x|^3} - \frac{y_i |x|^2 - x_i^2}{(4\pi |y-x|)^3} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{4\pi} \sum_{i=1}^3 y_i \frac{y_i (|x|^2)}{|y-x|^3} = \frac{1-|x|^2}{4\pi |y-x|^3} \sum_{i=1}^3 y_i^2 = 1$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{Poisson}} u(x) = \int_{\partial B_{1(0)}} h(y) \frac{\partial g(x, y)}{\partial \nu} dS(y) = \frac{1-|x|^2}{4\pi} \int_{\partial B_{1(0)}} \frac{h(y)}{|y-x|^3} dS(y).$$

$$\text{对 } (*) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta u = 0 \text{ in } B_{1(0)}, \alpha > 0. \\ u|_{\partial B_{1(0)}} = h(x) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{令 } x' = \frac{x}{\alpha} \text{ 由 } \tilde{u}(x') := u(\alpha x') = u(x). \text{ 且 } \Delta_x \tilde{u}(x') = 0 \text{ in } B_{1(0)} \Rightarrow \tilde{u}|_{\partial B_{1(0)}} = h(\alpha x').$$

$$(7) \text{ 从而 } \tilde{u}(x') = \frac{1-|x'|^2}{4\pi} \int_{\partial B_{1(0)}} \frac{h(ay')}{|y'-x'|^3} d\tilde{S}(y')$$

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= \frac{x}{\alpha} & \frac{a^2 - |x|^2}{4\pi a} \int_{\partial B_{1(0)}} \frac{h(y)}{|y-x|^3} dS(y) \\ y' &= \frac{y}{\alpha} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha^2(a^2 - r^2)}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \frac{h(r a \sin \theta \cos \phi, a \sin \theta \sin \phi, a \cos \theta) \sin \theta d\theta d\phi}{[a^2 + r^2 - 2ar(\cos \theta \cos \phi + \sin \theta \sin \phi \cos(\phi - \phi_0))]^{3/2}}$$

其中 x 对应坐标 (r, θ_0, ϕ_0) .

= Poisson 公式

$$\text{相应 Green 函数 } G(x, y) = -\frac{1}{4\pi|y-x|} + \frac{a}{4\pi|x|(y-x^*)}.$$

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§8. 空间中的波

§8.1 高维波动方程初值问题解的唯一性

Pf 3-4引理 小) $U_{tt} - c^2 \Delta U = f(x, t), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^3, t > 0.$

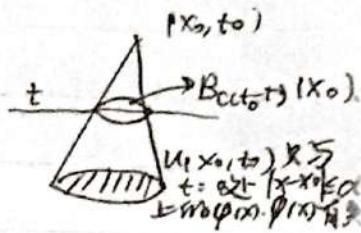
$$U|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \quad U_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x)$$

证. 仅证明

$$(2) \quad \begin{cases} U_{tt} - c^2 \Delta U = 0 \\ U|_{t=0} = U_t|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{只有零解.}$$

任意固定 $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^3, t_0 > 0$. 在 \mathbb{R}^3 上 \exists $C = C(x_0, t_0) \in \mathbb{R}^4$ 使得 $|x - x_0| \leq C(t_0 - t), 0 \leq t \leq t_0$.

中定义(2)的能量为 $E(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{B_C(t_0-t)(x_0)} (U_t^2 + c^2 |\nabla U|^2) dx, 0 \leq t \leq t_0$.



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dE(t)}{dt} &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int_0^{C(t_0-t)} dr \int_{\partial B_r(x_0)} (U_t^2 + c^2 |\nabla U|^2) ds \\ &= \int_{B_C(t_0-t)(x_0)} (U_{tt} U_{tt} + c^2 \nabla U \cdot \nabla U) dx - \frac{c}{2} \int_{\partial B_C(t_0-t)(x_0)} (U_t^2 + c^2 |\nabla U|^2) ds. \\ \stackrel{(1)}{=} & \int_{B_C(t_0-t)(x_0)} U_{tt} (U_{tt} - c^2 \Delta U) dx + c \int_{\partial B_C(t_0-t)(x_0)} \left(C U_t \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} - \frac{U_t^2}{2} - \frac{c^2}{2} |\nabla U|^2 \right) ds. \\ &\leq 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq E(t) \leq E(t_0) = 0. \text{ 故 } C \nmid U_{tt} = 0, \nabla U \equiv 0. \text{ 由 } U \text{ 为常函数} = 0. \quad \begin{aligned} &\leq |U_t| |C \frac{\partial U}{\partial r}| \\ &\leq |U_t| |C \cdot \nabla U| \\ &\leq \frac{|U_t|^2}{2} + \frac{|C \cdot \nabla U|^2}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

即 x_0, t_0 处初值 $U \equiv 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^3, t > 0$.

注: $\partial \Omega$ 是 Neumann 或 Robin 边界条件的解为

$$E_N(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{B_C(t_0-t)(x_0)} (U_t^2 + c^2 |\nabla U|^2) dx$$

$$E_R(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{B_C(t_0-t)(x_0)} (U_t^2 + c^2 |\nabla U|^2) dx + \frac{c^2}{2} \int_{\partial B_C(t_0-t)(x_0)} b U^2 ds.$$

§8.2 高维波动方程初值问题的解.

$$(3) \quad \begin{cases} U_{tt} - c^2 \Delta U = 0, & x \in \mathbb{R}^3, t > 0 \\ U|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \quad U_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$

利用 \rightarrow 反而 \rightarrow 得到 \rightarrow 问题

任意固定 $x \in \mathbb{R}^3$. $U(r, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \int_{\partial B_r(x)} U(y, t) dS(y)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由} \quad & \int_{|y-x| \leq r} U_t(y, t) dy = \int_{|y-x| \leq r} c^2 \Delta U(y, t) dy = \int_0^r dp \int_{\partial B_p(x)} U_{tt}(y, t) dS(y) \\ & \stackrel{\text{Gauss}}{=} c^2 \int_{|y-x|=r} \nabla U(y, t) \cdot \nu dS(y). \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow c^2 r^2 \int_{|z|=1} \frac{\partial U(x+rz, t)}{\partial r} dS(z) = 4\pi c^2 r^2 \int_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{\partial U(x+rz, t)}{r} dS(z).$$

$$\text{极坐标} \frac{1}{2\pi c} \int_0^c \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{r \phi(x_1 + r \cos\theta, x_2 + r \sin\theta)}{\sqrt{(cr)^2 - r^2}} dr d\theta + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{1}{2\pi c} \int_0^c \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{r \phi(x_1 + r \cos\theta, x_2 + r \sin\theta)}{\sqrt{(cr)^2 - r^2}} dr \right] = \text{Poisson 方程}$$

注：对称齐次方程 $\begin{cases} u_{tt} - c^2 \Delta u = f(x, t) & x \in \mathbb{R}^3, t > 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \quad u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x). \end{cases}$

可用齐次化原理，(Duhamel 原理)

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi c^2 t} \int_{\partial B(tx)} \psi(y) ds(y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{1}{4\pi c^2 t} \int_{\partial B(tx)} \varphi(y) ds(y) \right] + \frac{1}{4\pi c^2} \int_{|y-x| \leq ct} \frac{f(y, t - \frac{|y-x|}{c})}{|y-x|} dy.$$

P222 6. 8(a).

P228 7.9.

P229 19.

§8.3 波动方程的特征曲面与几何光学近似

定义 三维波动方程 (6) $u_{tt} = c^2 \Delta u$ 的特征曲面 $S: \psi(x, t) = 0$ 是，满足 $\psi_t^2 - c^2 |\nabla \psi|^2 = 0$ 的曲面。若 $\psi = \psi(x, t)$ 为 (7) 的一个解，则 $\psi(x, t) = \text{常数} = k$ 为 3 维波动方程的特征曲面族。对 (7) 的一个解 $\psi = \psi(x, t)$ ，考虑 $F(\psi_t, \nabla \psi) = \frac{1}{2} (\psi_t^2 - c^2 |\nabla \psi|^2) = 0$ 的平行化方程组 $\frac{dt}{ds} = F_{\psi_t}(\psi_t, \nabla \psi) = \psi_t(x, t)$
 $\frac{dx}{ds} = F_{\nabla \psi}(\psi_t, \nabla \psi) = -c^2 \nabla \psi \quad x = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 。

由 (7) 得 $t = t(s), x = x(s)$ 为 (6) 的光度。

定理 1. (6) 的光度为直线： $x - x_0 = c\alpha(t-t_0)$, $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$, $|\alpha| = \sqrt{\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2 + \alpha_3^2} = 1$.

$$\text{证} \quad \frac{d^2}{ds^2} \left| \frac{dx}{dt} \right| = c^2.$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{ds^2} = \frac{d}{ds} \psi_t(x(s), t(s)) = \psi_{tt}(x(s), t(s)) \frac{dt(s)}{ds} + \sum_{j=1}^3 \psi_{txj}(x(s), t(s)) \frac{dx_j(s)}{ds} = c^2 \psi_{tt}(x, t).$$

类似有 $\frac{d^2x_j}{ds^2} = 0$.

∴一切光度均为直线。即沿任一光度 $\psi_t = \tilde{\psi}_0 = \text{const.}$, $\psi_{xj} = \tilde{\psi}_j$, $j = 1, 2, 3$ 。
 从而 $\tilde{\psi}_0^2 - c^2 \sum_{j=1}^3 \tilde{\psi}_j^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d\tilde{\psi}_j}{dt} = -c^2 \frac{\tilde{\psi}_j}{\tilde{\psi}_0} \approx c^2 \frac{\alpha_j}{\alpha_0} := c\alpha_j$.
 $\sum_{j=1}^3 \alpha_j^2 = 1$.

$$= 4\pi c^2 r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} U(r, t).$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^r d\rho \int_{\partial B_\rho(x)} U_t(y, t) dy = 4\pi c^2 r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} U(r, t) \quad \text{对 } r \neq 0.$$

$$\frac{4\pi c^2}{4\pi r^2} U_{tt} = \int_{\partial B_r(x)} U_t(y, t) dy = 4\pi c^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 U_r)$$

$$(4\pi c^2 r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r^2} \int_{\partial B_r(x)} \frac{1}{4\pi r^2} U(y, t) dy) = 4\pi c^2 (2r U_r + r^2 U_{rr}) \\ = 4\pi c^2 r (U_r + r U_{rr}).$$

$$\Rightarrow (rU)_{tt} = c^2 (rU)_{rr}. \quad rU = rU(r, t) = (rU)(r, t).$$

通解. $rU = f(r+ct) + g(r-ct) \quad \forall r > 0$.

$$- f'(ct) = g(-ct) \Rightarrow rU = f(r+ct) - f(ct-r) \quad (4).$$

$$\therefore U(x, t) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} U = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(r+ct) - f(ct-r)}{r} = 2f'(ct).$$

(4) 对 $r+t$ 分析 $\forall t \geq 0$. 有.

$$(rU)_r|_{t=0} = f'(r) + f'(-r) \quad (rU)_t|_{t=0} = cf'(r) - cf'(-r)$$

$$\therefore 2f'(r) = \frac{1}{c} (rU)_t|_{t=0} + (rU)_r|_{t=0}.$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi c r} \int_{\partial B_r(x)} U_t(y, 0) dS(y) + (\frac{1}{4\pi c r} \int_{\partial B_r(x)} U(y, 0) dS(y)) r$$

$$\Rightarrow (5) \text{ 解. } U(x, t) = 2f'(ct) = \frac{1}{4\pi c^2 t} \int_{\partial B_0(x)} \psi(y) dS(y).$$

$$+ \frac{2}{ct} \left[\frac{1}{4\pi c^2 t} \int_{\partial B_0(x)} \psi(y) dS(y) \right] = \text{Kirchhoff 公式.}$$

二、 $\frac{1}{4}\int_{\partial B_0(x)}$ 的情形.

$$(5) \begin{cases} U_{tt} - c^2 (U_{xx_1} + U_{xx_2}) = 0, & (x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2, t > 0. \\ U|_{t=0} = \varphi(x_1, x_2), \quad U_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x_1, x_2) \end{cases}$$

"平行法" $\Leftrightarrow \sum_{ct}(x_1, x_2) = \{(x, \eta) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid (\eta-x_1)^2 + (\eta-x_2)^2 \leq (ct)^2\}$.

$$\text{由第一型曲面积分公式及上下球面之差 } \Delta_{ct}^{\pm} = \iint_{\sum_{ct}(x_1, x_2)} (\varphi, \eta, \zeta) cR^3 \Big| \zeta = \pm \sqrt{(\eta-x_1)^2 + (\eta-x_2)^2} \\ \text{知} \int_{\sum_{ct}(x_1, x_2)} \frac{\psi}{4\pi c^2 t} ds = \frac{1}{4\pi c} \iint_{\sum_{ct}(x_1, x_2)} \frac{\psi(x, \eta)}{ct} \sqrt{1 + \frac{x_1^2 + x_2^2}{c^2 t^2}} d\eta d\eta \Big| (x, \eta) \in \sum_{ct}(x_1, x_2) \\ = \frac{1}{4\pi c} \iint_{\sum_{ct}(x_1, x_2)} \frac{\psi(x, \eta)}{\sqrt{(ct)^2 - r^2}} d\eta d\eta.$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\partial B_0(x)} \frac{\psi}{4\pi c^2 t} ds = \frac{1}{4\pi c} \iint_{\sum_{ct}(x_1, x_2)} \frac{\psi(x, \eta)}{\sqrt{(ct)^2 - r^2}} d\eta d\eta. \quad \text{类似处理第 2 项.}$$

(5) 的解

$$U(x_1, x_2, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi c} \iint_{\sum_{ct}(x_1, x_2)} \frac{\psi(x, \eta)}{\sqrt{ct^2 - r^2}} d\eta d\eta + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{1}{4\pi c} \iint_{\sum_{ct}(x_1, x_2)} \frac{\varphi(x, \eta)}{\sqrt{ct^2 - r^2}} d\eta d\eta \right]$$

$$\frac{d\eta^2}{(ct-r)^2} = (x_1-\eta)^2 + (x_2-\eta)^2$$

定理 2.16) 的任一平行曲面均由光线组成，从而是直线而
 记： $\frac{d\varphi(x(s), t(s))}{ds} = \varphi_t(x(s), t(s)) \frac{dt}{ds} + \nabla \varphi(x(s), t(s)) \cdot \frac{dx(s)}{ds}$
 $= \varphi_t^2(x(s), t(s)) - c^2 |\nabla \varphi(x(s), t(s))|^2 = 0.$

$\therefore \varphi(x, t) = k$ 是平行于平行的，从而若某光线有一在平行曲面 $\varphi(x, t) = k_0$ 上，则此光线必在此曲面上。

几何光学近似。16) 高频振幅解 $u(x, t) = e^{iwt} v(x)$ $w \gg 1$.

代入 16) 有 $\Delta v(x) + \frac{w^2}{c^2} v = 0$. Helmholtz 方程

且 $v(x) = e^{-iwt} \sum_{j \geq 0} g_j(x) (iw)^{-j}$, 有

$$\Delta v + \frac{w^2}{c^2} v = e^{-iwt} \left\{ -i w \Delta \gamma - w^2 \sum_{k=1}^3 \left[\left(\frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial x_k} \right)^2 + \frac{w^2}{c^2} \right] \sum_{j \geq 0} g_j(x) (iw)^{-j} \right. \\ \left. + -2iw \sum_{k=1}^3 \sum_{j \geq 0} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial x_k} \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial x_k} (iw)^{-j} + \sum_{j \geq 0} \Delta g_j (iw)^{-j} \right\} = 0.$$

比较 w^{-j} 系数有 $\left(\sum_{k=1}^3 \left(\frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial x_k} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \right) g_j = 0$. $g_j \neq 0$
 $\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^3 \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial x_k} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial x_k} + \Delta \gamma g_j - \Delta g_j = \left(\sum_{k=1}^3 \left(\frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial x_k} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \right) g_j = 0$

$\Rightarrow |\Delta \gamma| = \frac{1}{c} \Rightarrow \text{曲面 } \varphi(x, t) = t - \gamma(x) = \text{常数为 16) 的平行曲面}.$

若 γ 可微，则沿任一光线，或之 $\frac{2}{c^2} \frac{dg_j}{dt} + \Delta \gamma g_j = \Delta g_j$, $j \geq 0$.

若在 x 方向中与这些光线横截的一块曲面上给定 g_j ，则便可求解 g_j .

§8.4 高阶热方程与 Schrödinger 方程

热方程 18) $\begin{cases} u_t = k \Delta u & x \in R^3, t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) & \in C^\infty(R^3) \cap C(R^3). \end{cases}$

热方程基本解 S 定义 $\begin{cases} S_t = k \Delta S & x, y \in R^3, t > 0 \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} S(x, y, t) = \delta(x-y) = \delta(x_1-y_1) \delta(x_2-y_2) \delta(x_3-y_3) \end{cases}$

一个热方程基本解 $S_j(x_j, y_j, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi kt}} e^{-\frac{(x_j-y_j)^2}{4kt}}$
 定义 $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial S_j}{\partial t} = k \frac{\partial^2 S_j}{\partial x_j^2} & j = 1, 2, 3. \end{cases}$

$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} S_j(x_j, y_j, t) = \delta(x_j-y_j)$

$\begin{aligned} \sum_j S_j(x, y, t) &= \prod_{j=1}^3 S_j(x_j, y_j, t) \quad \text{且 } \tilde{S}_t = \frac{\partial S_1}{\partial t} S_2 S_3 + \frac{\partial S_2}{\partial t} S_1 S_3 + \frac{\partial S_3}{\partial t} S_1 S_2 \\ &= k \frac{\partial^2 S_1}{\partial x_1^2} S_2 S_3 + k \frac{\partial^2 S_2}{\partial x_2^2} S_1 S_3 + k \frac{\partial^2 S_3}{\partial x_3^2} S_1 S_2 = k \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial x_j^2} = k \Delta S. \end{aligned}$

而 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \tilde{S}_t = \delta(x, y, t) \Rightarrow S = \tilde{S}$.

$$18) \text{解 } u(x,t) = S * \varphi = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} S(x,y,t) \varphi(y) dy = \frac{1}{(2\pi k t)^{3/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} e^{-\frac{|x-y|^2}{4kt}} \varphi(y) dy$$

$$\text{Schrödinger 方程 } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -i \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta u \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^3, t \in \mathbb{R}, \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{记号化 } U_t = \frac{i}{2} \Delta u := k \Delta u \quad (\text{由上式得})$$

$$U(x,t) = \frac{1}{(2\pi i t)^{3/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} e^{-\frac{|x-y|^2}{2it}} \varphi(y) dy, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^3, t \in \mathbb{R}. \quad \text{其中 } i^{\frac{1}{2}} = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= e^{i \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} i$$

Fourier 变换方法.

Ex. 设 $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^3)$ ($\Rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |f(x)| dx < +\infty$). f 的 Fourier 变换

$$\mathcal{F}_f = \hat{f}(\xi) := \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} e^{-ix \cdot \xi} f(x) dx, \quad \xi \in \mathbb{R}^3.$$

$$\text{Fourier 逆变换为 } f(x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} e^{ix \cdot \xi} \hat{f}(\xi) d\xi.$$

重要性质: 1) 微分 $\widehat{D^\alpha f}(\xi) = i^{|\alpha|} \xi^\alpha \hat{f}(\xi), \quad \alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$

$$2) 卷积 \quad \widehat{f * g}(\xi) = \hat{f}(\xi) \cdot \hat{g}(\xi)$$

$$(f * g)(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f(x-y) g(y) dy = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f(y) g(x-y) dy$$

P235 3.7.9

P240 1.

f, g, fg 可积, f, g 在无穷远处速降为 0.

证. 由条件知. $e^{-ix \cdot \xi} f(x-y) g(y)$ 在 $\mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3$ 上可积.

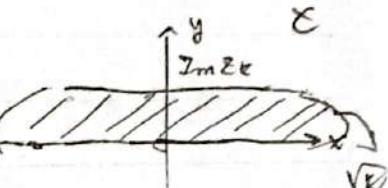
$$\begin{aligned} &\text{由 Fubini 定理} \quad \widehat{f * g}(\xi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (f * g)(x) e^{-ix \cdot \xi} dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f(x-y) g(y) dy e^{-ix \cdot \xi} dx \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} g(y) \widehat{e^{-iy \cdot \xi}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f(x-y) e^{-i(x-y) \cdot \xi} dx dy = \hat{f}(\xi) \cdot \hat{g}(\xi). \end{aligned}$$

$$3) \widehat{f} = f.$$

对 Schrödinger 方程关于 x 作 Fourier 变换.

$$\text{物理意义} \quad -i \frac{du}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} i^2 |\psi|^2 u$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{du}{dt} + \frac{i}{2} |\psi|^2 u = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \hat{\psi}(\varphi) \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow u = e^{-\frac{i}{2} |\psi|^2 t} \hat{\psi}(\varphi).$$



$$\text{物理意义} \quad U(x,t) = \left(e^{-\frac{i}{2} |\psi|^2 t} \hat{\psi}(\varphi) \right)^V = \varphi * g, \quad \hat{g}(\varphi) = e^{-\frac{i}{2} |\psi|^2 t}.$$

$$g = (e^{-\frac{i}{2} |\psi|^2 t})^V = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \right)^3 \int_{R^3} e^{-\frac{i}{2} |\psi|^2 t + i x \cdot \varphi} d\varphi.$$

$$\text{物理意义} \quad \operatorname{Re} a > 0, \text{ a 为常数.} \quad \int_{R^3} e^{ix \cdot \varphi - a|\varphi|^2/2} d\varphi = \left(\frac{2\pi}{a} \right)^{3/2} e^{-|x|^2/2a}.$$

$$\operatorname{Re} a > 0, \quad g = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_R e^{ix \cdot \varphi - a|\varphi|^2/2} d\varphi = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{2a}} \int_R e^{-a(\varphi_k - \frac{(x_k)}{a})^2/2} d\varphi_k.$$

$$\overline{g} = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{2a}} \int_{R^3} e^{-a|\varphi|^2/2} d\varphi. \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{复变函数 Cauchy 定理} \\ (\text{今年的证明}) \end{array}$$

$$= \left(\frac{2\pi}{a} \right)^{3/2} e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{2a}}$$

$\operatorname{Re} a = 0$, 考虑对 $\operatorname{Re} a > 0$ 取极限

$$\text{在 3D 中令 } a = it \quad g = (2\pi it)^{-3/2} e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{2it}}$$

[用 Fourier 变换解第 18)

$$\therefore (g, \text{解 } u(x,t)) = (\varphi * g)$$

$$\text{一维波动方程} \quad -iut = u_{xx} - x^2 u, \quad x \in R \quad u \rightarrow 0 \quad (|x| \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\text{若分离变量解 } u = V(x) T(t) \quad \frac{-iT'}{T} = \frac{V'' - x^2 V}{V} = -\lambda \Rightarrow V'' + (x^2 - \lambda) V = 0.$$

$$|x| \rightarrow \infty \text{ 有界解 } V(x) \sim e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}. \text{ 故只取本征函数 } V(x) = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} H(x) \text{ 为解.}$$

$$\text{代入方程 } H'' - 2xH' + (\lambda - 1)H = 0 \quad \text{"Hermite" 方程.}$$

$$\text{若底界解 } H(x) = \sum_{k \geq 0} a_k x^k, \quad \text{易知 } (k+2)(k+1) a_{k+2} = (2k+1) a_k$$

$$\text{故使 } V \text{ 有界, 级数包含有限项, 其条件为 } \lambda = 2k+1 \quad k \geq 0. \quad H \text{ 是 } k \text{ 次多项式.}$$

$$\text{此时波函数 } u(x,t) = H_k(x) e^{-\frac{x^2}{2} - i(2k+1)t}$$

§8.6 有界区域上的定解问题

仅以高维热方程为例

$$(10) \quad \begin{cases} u_t = k \Delta u & x \in D \subset R^n, t > 0, n \geq 2, \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \\ u|_{\partial D} = 0 \end{cases}$$

若令 $u = V(x)T(t)$ 的分离解，有

$$\frac{T'(t)}{kT(t)} = \frac{\Delta V(x)}{V(x)} = -\lambda \Rightarrow \text{特征问题} \quad \begin{cases} \Delta V + \lambda V = 0 & x \in D \\ V|_{\partial D} = 0 \end{cases}$$

与 S-L 定理类似成立。

(1) 所有特征值 λ_j 为实数且 $0 < \lambda_1 < \lambda_2 < \dots < \lambda_j \nearrow \infty$

(2) 相应特征函数系 $\{v_j(x)\}_{j \geq 1}$ 为 $L^2(D)$ 的完备正交基。

从而 (10) 式解 $u(x,t) = \sum_{j \geq 1} c_j v_j(x) e^{-\lambda_j kt}$

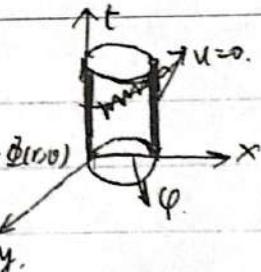
代入初值条件 $\sum c_j v_j(x) = \varphi(x)$

$$c_j = \frac{\langle \varphi, v_j(x) \rangle}{\|v_j\|^2} \quad \text{其中 } \langle f, g \rangle = \int_D f(x)g(x)dx \quad \|f\|^2 = \langle f, f \rangle$$

例圆柱体定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t = k \Delta_2 u \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) = \varphi(r, \theta) \\ u|_{r=a} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u_t = k \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} \right]$$



分离变量解 $R(r) \Theta(\theta) T(t)$ 分入三部分逐次分离。

$$\begin{cases} T' + \lambda k T = 0 \\ T = (e^{-\lambda kt}) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \Theta'' + \mu \Theta = 0 \\ \Theta(\theta) = \Theta_m(\theta + 2\pi), \quad \text{特征函数 } \Theta_m(\theta) = \cos m\theta, \sin m\theta \end{cases} \quad \mu_m = m^2, m \geq 0.$$

$$\text{及 } (11) \quad \frac{1}{r} (r K')' + \left(\lambda - \frac{\mu}{r^2} \right) R = 0 \quad r < a.$$

$$|R(r)| < +\infty, R(a) = 0$$

由 S-L 定理知 $\lambda = w^2 > 0, w > 0$. 令 $x = wr$, $y(x) = R(\frac{x}{w}) = R(r)$.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 y'' + xy' + (x^2 - m^2)y = 0 & 0 < x < wa \\ y(0) < +\infty, y(wa) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{Bessel 方程}$$

$$y(x) = A J_m(x) + B N_m(x)$$

通解 $y(x) = A J_m(x) + B N_m(x)$ 满足条件及 $N_m(x) \rightarrow (-\infty)$ ($x \rightarrow 0$) $\Rightarrow B = 0$.

从而由 $J_m(wa) = 0$ 的第 j 个正根 w_{mj} 及 $(*)$ 特征值 $\lambda_{mj} = w_{mj}$
 特征函数 $y_{mj}(x) = R_{mj}(r) = J_m(w_{mj} \cdot r)$. 由 S-L 定理及 $f(r) \in L^2_{[0, a]}$
 有 f 为 Fourier 级数. $f(r) = \sum_{j \geq 1} \frac{\langle f(r), J_m(w_{mj} \cdot r) \rangle}{\|J_m(w_{mj} \cdot r)\|^2} J_m(w_{mj} \cdot r).$

$$\text{形式解 } u(r, \theta, t) = \sum_{m \geq 0} \sum_{j \geq 1} (C_{mj} \cos - D_{mj} \sin) J_m(w_{mj} \cdot r) e^{-kw_{mj}^2 t}.$$

代入条件确定 C_{mj}, D_{mj} .

P2405, P2417

波动方程的弱解(第4回)

$$U_{tt} - a^2 \Delta U = 0, \quad x \in [0, +\infty)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial n} U + \sigma U = 0, \quad \partial D \times [0, +\infty)$$

$$U|_{t=0} = \psi_1(x), \quad U_t|_{t=0} = \psi_1'(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} (U_{tt} - a^2 \Delta U) U_t dx = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}} U_t^2 dx - a^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}} \Delta U \cdot U_t dx \right] \\ &= \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}} U_t^2 dx \right) - a^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}} U_t \frac{\partial U}{\partial n} ds + a^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}} \Delta U \cdot U_t dx \\ &\quad \frac{a^2 \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}} |\nabla U|^2 dx}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha = 0, \quad u|_{\partial D} = 0, \quad \cancel{U_t|_{\partial D} = 0}$$

$$0 = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}} U_t^2 + a^2 |\nabla U|^2 dx \right]. \quad \tilde{E}(t) \equiv E(0),$$

$$\Downarrow = E(t).$$

$$d \neq 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = -\frac{\sigma}{\alpha} u \quad = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}} U_t^2 ds \right).$$

$$0 = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}} U_t^2 + |\nabla U|^2 dx \right] + \frac{\alpha^2 \sigma}{\alpha} \int_{\mathbb{R}} U U_t ds,$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}} U_t^2 + |\nabla U|^2 dx + \frac{\alpha^2 \sigma}{2\alpha} \int_{\mathbb{R}} U^2 ds \right] \quad \tilde{E}(t) \equiv E(0).$$

$$\Delta u = f, \quad \Delta = \sum_{ij=1}^n a_{ij} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} + \sum_{j=1}^n b_j \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} + c.$$

边界条件 $\begin{cases} \text{初值条件 (n)}: u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \\ \text{边界条件 } |\partial u| \\ \text{D. N. R} \end{cases}$

叠加原理. 有限级数. 积分

齐次化原理. \rightarrow Sturm-Liouville 定理.

~~变量分离法~~ $X(x) T(t), \quad ut_t + u_{xx} = 0, \quad ut + a^2 u_{xx} = 0.$

$$R(t) \oplus (0), \quad \Delta u = 0.$$

$$\Delta_2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2},$$

$$\Delta_3 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} (\sin \theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2}.$$

Sturm-Liouville 方法

$$\text{Green 公式 I: } \int_V v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds = \int_V v \Delta u + u \nabla v \cdot \nabla dx.$$

$$\text{II: } \int_{\partial V} v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} = \int_V v \Delta u - u \nabla v \cdot \nabla dx.$$

$$ut_t = c^2 u_{xx} = c^2 \Delta u.$$

波动方程 2 种能量.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{热方程.} & \frac{1}{2} \int u^2 dx. \\ \text{热方程.} & \frac{1}{2} \int u^2 dx. \end{aligned}$$

调和函数 Dirichlet 原理. (D 边界条件的解).

$$A = \{u \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C(\bar{\Omega}) \mid u|_{\partial \Omega} = f\}.$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0 \\ u|_{\partial \Omega} = f \end{cases} \text{解 } u(x), \quad E(u) = \frac{1}{2} \int_D |\nabla u|^2 dx, \quad E(u) = \min_{V \in A} E(V)$$

Sturm-Liouville 方法. 最大值原理.

调和函数. (3 具) 最大值原理.

热方程

其它方法.

- ① 波动方程 D'Alembert 公式
- ② 把偏微分方程归常微分方程求解.

Fourier 系数的方法.

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_m &= \int_0^L f(x) \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{L}x\right) dx = \int_0^L a_m \sin^2\left(\frac{m\pi}{L}x\right) dx \\ &= a_m \int_0^L \sin^2\left(\frac{m\pi}{L}x\right) dx \end{aligned}$$

偏微分方程 知识总结

(参照教材 [Walter. A. Strauss] 及笔记整理).

(一) 调和函数、格林公式、格林函数.

(教材 Chapter 6.7. 笔记 §7).

① Laplace 方程与调和函数. (2.3.3) $\Delta u = \nabla \cdot \nabla u$

静力学、波动方程中 $u_t = 0, u_{tt} = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta u = 0$.

• Laplace 方程的解称为调和函数.

• 次齐次 Laplace 方程 $\Delta u = f$ 称为 Poisson 方程.

• 性质:

A 最大值原理. (调和函数的性质)

D 为连通有界开集, $u \in C^2(D) \cap C(\bar{D})$ u 在 D 中调和, 则 u 的最大(小)值在边界取到 ($\max_D u = \max_{\partial D} u, \min_D u = \min_{\partial D} u$)

② 且若 $\exists x_0 \in D$ st: $u(x_0) = \max_D u$, $\forall u \equiv \text{const} \text{ in } D$ (强最大值原理)

\Rightarrow 可证 $\begin{cases} \Delta u = f & \text{in } D \\ u = h & \text{on } \partial D \end{cases}$ 齐次的唯一性.

B 不变性 (under all rigid motions. = 平移、旋转). (Laplace 方程的性质)

旋转不变性:

$$(x, y) \rightarrow (x', y') \Rightarrow u_{xx} + u_{yy} = u_{x'x'} + u_{y'y'} \\ \Delta = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_j^2} = \sum_{i,j=1}^n \delta_{ij} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_j^2}, (x_1, \dots, x_n) \xrightarrow{\text{旋转}} (x'_1, \dots, x'_n)$$

$\Rightarrow \Delta$ 在极坐标下的形式:

$$\Delta_2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2}.$$

$$\Delta_3 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} \\ = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2}$$

\Rightarrow 半径角的调和函数 (自身旋转不变). (u_r)_r

$$2.3.3: u(r, \theta) = u(r), \quad 0 = \Delta u = u_{rr} + \frac{1}{r} u_r \Rightarrow u = c_1 \boxed{\ln r} + c_2$$

$$3.3.3: u(r, \theta, \phi) = u(r) \quad 0 = \Delta u = (r^2 u_r)_r \Rightarrow u = -c_1 \boxed{r^{-1}} + c_2$$

C 平均值原理 (调和函数)

$$D \subset R^n \quad u \in C^2(D) \quad \text{and} \quad \Delta u = 0 \text{ in } D$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall B_r(x) \subset D \quad \begin{cases} \forall x \in D \\ u(x) = \frac{1}{nW_n r^{n-1}} \int_{\partial B_r(x)} u(y) dS(y) & \text{面平均} \\ u(x) = \frac{1}{W_n r^n} \int_{B_r(x)} u(y) dy & \text{体平均} \end{cases}$$

$W_n: n$ 维单位球体积

$$W_n = \pi^{\frac{n}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2} + 1) \quad n=2 \quad W_n = \pi \quad n=3 \quad W_n = \frac{4}{3}\pi.$$

D 可得出 $\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0 \text{ in } D \\ u = 0 \text{ on } \partial D \end{cases}$ 的另一方法 = 能量法.

能量: $\left[\int_D |\nabla u|^2 dx = \int_{\partial D} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS(x) \right]$

$$\int_D |\nabla u|^2 + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dx = \int_D \nabla \cdot (u \nabla u) dx \stackrel{\text{Gauss}}{=} \int_{\partial D} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS(x)$$

(2) 牛顿区域或 D 上用分离变量法求解 $\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0 \text{ in } D \\ \text{rectangle and cube, circle, wedge, annuli} \end{cases}$

exterior of a circle. $\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0 \text{ out of } D \\ u = h(r) \end{cases}$

圆环区域 D 上的 Dirichlet 问题的解 (Poisson 公式). $\begin{cases} u = h(r) \\ r=a \end{cases}$

$$u(r, \theta) = \frac{(a^2 - r^2)}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{h(\phi)}{a^2 - 2ar\cos(\theta - \phi) + r^2} d\phi.$$

另一种表达:

$$u(x) = \frac{a^2 - |x|^2}{2\pi a} \int_{|x|=a} \frac{u(x')}{|x-x'|^2} dS(x') = a \delta(x)$$

$h(\phi) = u(x') \in C_0 \text{ on } \partial D$. Poisson 公式给出 $\begin{cases} \text{的调和函数} \\ \text{的 Dirichlet 问题} \end{cases}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} u(x) = h(x_0) \quad \forall x_0 \in \partial D.$$

✓ 2) 格林公式与格林函数.

A Green's 1 st:

$$\begin{cases} \int_D V \Delta U dx = \int_{\partial D} V \frac{\partial U}{\partial n} ds - \int_D \nabla V \cdot \nabla U dx. \\ \int_D U \Delta V dx = \int_{\partial D} U \frac{\partial V}{\partial n} ds - \int_D \nabla U \cdot \nabla V dx. \end{cases}$$

记号: $\nabla f = \nabla f = (f_x, f_y, f_z)$
 (3维场的) $\operatorname{div} \vec{F} = \nabla \cdot \vec{F} = \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial z}$

$$\Delta U = \operatorname{div}(\nabla u) = U_{xx} + U_{yy} + U_{zz}$$

$$|\nabla u|^2 = U_x^2 + U_y^2 + U_z^2$$

散度定理: $\iiint_D \operatorname{div} \vec{F} dx = \iint_{\partial D} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} ds.$

\Rightarrow Dirichlet 原理. 对于边值问题 (*) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta u = 0 \text{ in } D \\ u = h(x) \text{ on } \partial D \end{array} \right.$

$$\text{令 } E[w] = \frac{1}{2} \int_D |\nabla w|^2 dx$$

$$\mathcal{A} := \{w \in C^2(\bar{D}) \mid w|_{\partial D} = f(x)\}$$

若 $u \in C^2(\bar{D})$ 为 (*) 的解 $\Leftrightarrow E[u] = \min_{w \in \mathcal{A}} E[w]$

\Rightarrow 令 $V=1$ $\int_D \Delta u dx = \int_{\partial D} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds.$ 考虑 (*) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta u = f(x) \text{ in } D \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = h(x) \text{ on } \partial D. \end{array} \right.$

$$\Rightarrow \int_D f dx = \int_{\partial D} h ds(x) \quad (*) \text{ 的解不具有唯一性且 (*) 不适定.}$$

B Green's 2 st:

$$\int_D (U \Delta V - V \Delta U) dx = \int_{\partial D} (U \frac{\partial V}{\partial n} - V \frac{\partial U}{\partial n}) ds.$$

Def. 边界条件对称(关于 Δ): $\forall u, v$: 满足条件 $\int_{\partial D} (U \frac{\partial V}{\partial n} - V \frac{\partial U}{\partial n}) ds = 0$
 D. N. R. 都对称.

\Rightarrow 代表方程. $\Delta U = 0 \text{ in } D$ by $\exists x \in D$

$$U(x) = \iint_D \left(U(x) \frac{\partial V(x-x_0)}{\partial n} + V(x-x_0) \frac{\partial U(x)}{\partial n} \right) dS(x). \quad (**)$$

$$n=2 \quad V(x-y) = V(y-x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln |x-y|.$$

$$n \geq 3 \quad V(x-y) = V(y-x) = \frac{1}{(n-2)\omega_n} \cdot \frac{1}{|x-y|^{n-2}} \quad n=3 \quad V(x-y)^2 = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{1}{|x-y|}.$$

\Rightarrow Green 函数的导出.

为研究 Dirichlet 问题 $\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0 \text{ in } D, \\ u|_{\partial D} = h(x) \end{cases}$

引进 $V(y-x)$ 函数使得 $(**)$ 中未知项 $\frac{\partial u(y)}{\partial n}$ 消失.

Def: 格林函数 $G(x)$ (关于 Δ, D 与 $x_0 \in D$) 是 $\forall x \in D$ 上的函数满足:

(i) $x \neq x_0; G(x) \in C^2(D)$ 且 $\Delta G = 0 \text{ in } D$.

(ii) $G(x)|_{\partial D} = 0$.

(iii) $G(x) - V(x-x_0)$ 在 D 上连续且无奇点.

$G(x, x_0)$ 存在且唯一.

$\Leftrightarrow G(x, x_0) = V(x-x_0) + H(x, x_0)$, 其中 $\begin{cases} \Delta_x H(x, x_0) = 0 \text{ in } D \\ H|_{\partial D} = -V(x-x_0) \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = \int_D \left(U(x) \frac{\partial H(x, x_0)}{\partial n} - H(x, x_0) \frac{\partial U(x)}{\partial n} \right) dS(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow U(x_0) = \int_D \left[U(x) \frac{\partial G(x, x_0)}{\partial n} - G(x, x_0) \frac{\partial U(x)}{\partial n} \right] dS(x) \\ = \int_{\partial D} h(x) \underbrace{\frac{\partial G(x, x_0)}{\partial n}}_{=0} dS(x).$$

格林函数的性质:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \int_{\partial D} \frac{\partial G(x, x_0)}{\partial n} dS(x) = 1.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad V(x-x_0) < G(x, x_0) < 0. \quad \forall x \in D, x \neq x_0.$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad G(x, x_0) = G(x_0, x). \quad \forall x, x_0 \in D, x \neq x_0.$$

D $\begin{cases} \Delta u = f \text{ in } D \\ u|_{\partial D} = h. \end{cases} \quad u(x_0) = \int_{\partial D} h(x) \frac{G(x, x_0)}{\partial n} dS + \int_D f(x) G(x, x_0) dx.$

✓13) 格林函数的运用.

单空间: $G(x, x_0) = -\frac{1}{4\pi|x-x_0|} + \frac{1}{4\pi|x-x_0^*|}$.

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial n}\Big|_{x_0} = -\frac{\partial G}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left(\frac{z+z_0}{|x-x_0^*|^3} - \frac{z-z_0}{|x-x_0|^3} \right) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{z_0}{|x-x_0|^3}$$

$$U(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \frac{z_0}{2\pi} \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} [(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z_0)^2]^{-\frac{3}{2}} h(x, y) dx dy.$$

球面 $x_0^* = \frac{a^2 x_0}{|x_0|^2}$.

$$G(x, x_0) = -\frac{1}{4\pi\rho} + \frac{1}{4\pi\rho^*} \cdot \frac{a}{|x_0|}, \rho = |x-x_0|, \rho^* = |x-x_0^*|.$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4\pi|x-x_0|} + \frac{1}{4\pi} \left| \frac{r_0}{a} x - \frac{a}{r_0} x_0 \right|. r_0 = |x_0|. (x_0 \neq 0)$$

$$G(x, 0) = -\frac{1}{4\pi|x|} + \frac{1}{4\pi a}.$$

$$\frac{\partial G(x, x_0)}{\partial n} = \nabla_x G(x, x_0) \cdot \vec{n} \quad \vec{n} = \frac{\vec{x}}{a} \quad \left| \text{D. } (\vec{x}) = a \right..$$

$$\nabla G = \frac{x-x_0}{4\pi\rho^3} - \frac{a}{r_0} \frac{x-x_0^*}{4\pi\rho^{*3}} \quad \rho^* = \frac{a}{r_0} \cdot \rho.$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\rho^3} \left[x-x_0 - \left(\frac{r_0}{a} \right)^2 x + x_0 \right].$$

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial n} = \frac{x}{a} \cdot \nabla G = \frac{a^2 - r_0^2}{4\pi a \rho^3}$$

$$\therefore U(\vec{x}_0) = \frac{a^2 - |\vec{x}_0|^2}{4\pi a} \int_{|\vec{x}|=a} \frac{h(x)}{|x-x_0|^3} dS(x). \equiv \iint \text{Poisson's Eqn.}$$

二) 波与扩散.

(1) 一维直线上的波动方程. 热方程.

① 波动方程 $U_{tt} = c^2 U_{xx}$

初值问题 $U_{tx} = c^2 U_{xx}$ $-\infty < x < +\infty$

$$U|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \quad U_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x)$$

d'Alembert 公式

$$U(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(x+ct) + \varphi(x-ct)] + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} \psi(s) ds.$$

\Rightarrow 不确定区域: 影响区域

依赖区间.

假设 φ, ψ 有界支集 $|x| \leq R$, $U(x,t), U_t(x,t)$ 在 $|x| > R+ct$ 处为 0.

\Rightarrow 能量. $E(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_R^\infty (U_t^2 + c^2 U_x^2) dx$. 方程 $P_U U_{tt} = T U_{xx}$.

$$KE = \frac{1}{2} \varphi \int u_x^2 dx.$$

$$\frac{dKE}{dt} = \varphi \int u_t u_{xt} dx = T \int u_t u_{xx} dx = T u_t u_x \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - T \int u_{tx} u_{xx} dx.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dKE}{dt} = - \frac{d}{dt} \int \frac{1}{2} T u_x^2 dx.$$

$$\frac{1}{2} PE = \frac{1}{2} T \int u_x^2 dx. E = PE + KE = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (P u_t^2 + T u_x^2) dx$$

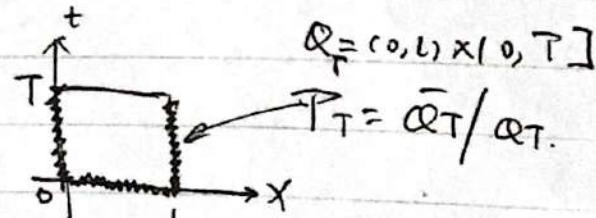
$$\frac{dE(t)}{dt} = 0. \text{ 能量守恒.}$$

② 热方程 $U_t = k U_{xx}$.

因最大值原理(强也成立).

$$U_t = k U_{xx}. (0 \leq x \leq L, 0 \leq t \leq T.)$$

$$U(x,t) \text{ 适定: } \max_{\partial\Omega} U = \max_{T} U \quad (\min \text{ 原理})$$



$$B) \begin{cases} U_t - k U_{xx} = f(x,t) & 0 < x < L, t > 0. \\ BC \begin{cases} U|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \\ U|_{x=0} = g(t) \end{cases} & \end{cases}$$

$$BC \begin{cases} U|_{x=L} = h(t) \end{cases}$$

↓

C) 讨论 y3+y4 的第3步: 用“能量法” $W = u_1 - u_2$

$$E(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^L w^2(x,t) dx. \frac{dE(t)}{dt} \leq 0.$$

四稳定性

(*) $f_2 g_2 - h = 0$. u_1, u_2 分别为初值 φ_1, φ_2 的解
则方程在 $(\sup_{t>0} | \cdot |)$ 及 L^2 模下稳定.
稳定性: a. 在 b. $\sqrt{3}$ - c. 稳定.

四 初值问题(全解)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_t = k u_{xx} \quad (-\infty < x < \infty, \underline{0 < t < \infty}) \\ u(x, 0) = \phi(x), \quad \exists \end{array} \right.$$

$$u(x, t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S(x-y, t) \phi(y) dy.$$

$$S(x-y, t) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi k t}} e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4kt}} \quad (t > 0).$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi k t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4kt}} \phi(y) dy.$$

(2) 反射问题、半直线上的波动方程、热方程 ✓

A 波动:

$$DE: V_{tt} - c^2 V_{xx} = 0 \quad 0 < x < +\infty, -\infty < t < +\infty$$

$$IC: V(x, 0) = \phi(x), \quad V_t(x, 0) = \psi(x) \quad 0 < x < +\infty.$$

$$BC: \begin{cases} V(0, t) = 0 & ① \\ V_x(0, t) = 0 & ② \end{cases} \quad -\infty < t < +\infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} ① \quad x > ct, \quad V(x, t) &= \frac{1}{2} [\phi(x+ct) + \phi(x-ct)] + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} \psi(y) dy \\ 0 < x < ct \quad (t > 0) \quad V(x, t) &= \frac{1}{2} [\phi(x+ct) - \phi(ct-x)] + \frac{1}{2c} \int_0^{x-ct} \psi(y) dy + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{x-ct}^0 \psi(-y) dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [\phi(ct+x) - \phi(ct-x)] + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{ct-x}^{ct+x} \psi(y) dy. \end{aligned}$$

$$② \quad x > ct \quad V(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} [\phi(x+ct) + \phi(x-ct)] + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} \psi(y) dy.$$

$$0 < x < ct \quad V(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} [\phi(ct+x) + \phi(ct-x)] + \frac{1}{2c} \left[\left(\int_0^{x-ct} \psi(y) dy + \int_{x-ct}^0 \psi(-y) dy \right) \right] \\ = \frac{1}{2} [\phi(ct+x) + \phi(ct-x)] + \frac{1}{2c} \left[\left(\int_0^{x-ct} \psi(y) dy + \int_0^{ct-x} \psi(y) dy \right) \right]$$

B 热方程问题.

$$u(x, t) = \int_0^\infty S(x-y, t) \phi(y) dy - \int_{-\infty}^0 S(x-y, t) \phi_1(-y) dy \\ = \int_0^\infty [S(x-y, t) - S(x+y, t)] \phi_1(y) dy.$$

$$u(x, t) = \int_0^\infty S(x-y, t) \phi_1(y) dy + \int_{-\infty}^0 S(x-y, t) \phi_1(-y) dy \\ = \int_0^\infty [S(x-y, t) + S(x+y, t)] \phi_1(y) dy.$$

(3) 源问题、半直线源问题 ✓

C Duhamel 原理.

$\frac{\partial^m w}{\partial t^m}$ 对 $x+t$ 的线性组合分算子且关于 t 的最高阶导数 $\leq m-1$

$$DE: \frac{\partial^m w}{\partial t^m} = f(x, t) \quad x \in R^n, t > 0.$$

$$IC: W|_{t=0} = W_t|_{t=0} = \dots = \frac{\partial^{m-1} W}{\partial t^{m-1}}|_{t=0} = 0 \quad x \in R^n.$$

$$\text{设 } w = \int_0^t z(x, t-\tau) d\tau.$$

$$z(x, t-z) \text{ 满足: } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^m z}{\partial t^m} = f(z) \\ z|_{t=0} = \dots = \frac{\partial^{m-2} z}{\partial t^{m-2}}|_{t=0} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^{m-1} z}{\partial t^{m-1}}|_{t=0} = f(x, z). \end{cases}$$

方程边界条件均为齐次的半直线问题.

② 边界奇次化. (叠加原理 + Duhamel 原理) 变换法.

③ 源问题 $\begin{cases} u_t - c^2 u_{xx} = f(x, t) & 0 < x < \infty, t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \quad u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases}$ 在有限时间 T 内是 连续的
右在 y_3 -连续.

④ 波动方程的半直线源问题

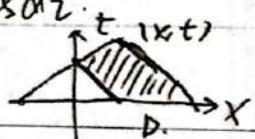
$$\begin{cases} v_t - c^2 v_{xx} = f(x, t) & 0 < x < \infty, t > 0 \\ v(x, 0) = \phi(x) \quad v_t(x, 0) = \psi(x) \\ v(0, t) = h(t), \quad BC \end{cases}$$

$x > ct$ 时 BC 不起作用.

$$v(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} [\phi(x+ct) + \phi(x-ct)] + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} \psi(s) ds + \frac{1}{2c} \int_0^t \int_{x-c(t-s)}^{x+c(t-s)} f(s, z) dz ds$$

$x < ct$ 时

$$v(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} [\phi(x+ct) + \phi(x-ct)] + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} \psi(s) ds + \frac{1}{2c} \left[\int_0^t \int_{x-c(t-s)}^{x+c(t-s)} f(s, z) dz ds \right] + h(t - \frac{x}{c})$$



(3) 热传导的正则性

(三) 边值问题 ✓

分离变量法求解. 方程: $U_{tt} = c^2 U_{xx}$, $0 < x < l$.

$$\text{I.C.: } u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x).$$

(1) Dirichlet 边界.

① $u(0, t) = u(l, t) = 0$. (非奇次)

$$\begin{cases} u(x, t) = T(t)X(x) \\ u(x, t) = T(t)X(x) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{T''}{c^2 T} = \frac{X''}{X} = -\lambda.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{特征值问题} \quad \begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0 \\ X(0) = X(l) = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda = 0 \Leftrightarrow X'(0) = X'(l) \Rightarrow [k_X X'(x)]' + \lambda p_{10} X(x) = 0,$$

$$\text{SL 定理: } \lambda \geq 0. \quad \lambda_n = w_n^2 = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2, n \geq 1 \Rightarrow \text{代入解 } T_n(t)$$

$$X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x, (n \text{ 为正整数})$$

$$\therefore u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n(x) \cdot T_n(t) \quad (\because C_n, D_n \text{ 为定}) \quad T_n(t) = C_n \cos(\sqrt{\lambda_n} \omega t) + D_n \sin(\sqrt{\lambda_n} \omega t)$$

代入 I.C. 求解 C_n, D_n (Fourier 展开).

② $\begin{cases} U_{tt} = c^2 U_{xx} + f(x, t), \\ \text{B.C. } u(0, t) = g(t), u(l, t) = h(t) \end{cases}$ (非奇次)

$$\text{边界齐次化. } P(x, t) = (1 - \frac{x}{l}) g(t) + \frac{x}{l} h(t)$$

再用叠加原理 $u = p + q$

再令

$$q = v + w.$$

q: 非齐次的边界条件齐次.

v: 3维. 边界条件齐次可变量分离.

w: 再用齐次化原理且满足齐次边界条件.

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^l v(x, t, z) dz, 对 z 轴加齐次边界$$

③ 热方程: $U_t = k U_{xx}, 0 < x < l, t > 0$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{T'(t)}{k T(t)} = \frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = -\lambda. \quad \lambda_n = w_n^2 = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2 \quad X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x, n \geq 1.$$

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

(2) Neumann 边界

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

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0 \\ X'(0) = X'(l) = 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{S.L.}} \lambda > 0 \quad \lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2 \quad X_n(x) = \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} (n \geq 0)$$

[A]

(k=1)

$$\text{对于热方程} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_t = u_{xx} \quad 0 < x < l, t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \end{array} \right.$$

$$u_x(0, t) = u_x(l, t) = 0 \quad T_n(t) = C_n e^{-\lambda_n t} \quad (n \geq 0).$$

$$U(x, t) = \sum_{n \geq 0} X_n(x) T_n(t) = \sum_{n \geq 0} C_n e^{-\lambda_n t} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

$$U(x, 0) = \sum_{n \geq 0} C_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} = \varphi(x). \quad C_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx. \quad (n \geq 1)$$

$$C_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(x) dx.$$

[B] 波动方程

$$n=0, T''_n(t) = 0 \Rightarrow T_n(t) = A + Bt$$

$$U(x, t) = A_0 + B_0 t + \sum_{n \geq 1} T_n(x) \cdot \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

(3) $\sqrt{\rho}$ 型边界.

D+N. D+R.

(4) Robin 边界 \star

$$\begin{cases} x - a_0 x = 0 \\ x + a_1 x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x=0$$

$$x=l$$

 $a_0 > 0, a_1 > 0$ radiation $a_0 < 0, a_1 < 0$ absorption $a_0 = a_1 = 0$ insulation[A] $\lambda > 0, \sqrt{\rho} \lambda = \beta^2$.

$$\Rightarrow (\beta^2 - a_0 a_1) \tan \beta l = (a_0 + a_1) \beta. \quad \boxed{\cos \beta l = 0 \Rightarrow \beta = \sqrt{a_0 a_1}}$$

$$a_0 \pm i a_1 X(x) = C \left(\cos \beta x + \frac{a_0}{\beta} \sin \beta x \right) \quad (Vc \neq 0)$$

$$\beta = \sqrt{a_0 a_1} \Rightarrow \tan \beta l = \frac{\pm a_1}{\beta^2 - a_0 a_1}.$$

$$(n \geq 0).$$

$$\text{Case 1: } \begin{cases} a_0 > 0, a_1 > 0, \\ (r, r) \end{cases} \quad \left(\frac{n\pi}{l} \right)^2 < \lambda_n < \left[(n+1) \frac{\pi}{l} \right]^2. \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n = n \frac{\pi}{l}.$$

$$\text{Case 2: } \begin{cases} a_0 < 0, a_1 > 0, \\ (a < r) \end{cases}, \quad a_0 + a_1 > 0. \quad \begin{cases} \text{if } \beta l \text{ is integer} \\ \text{if } \beta l \text{ is not integer} \end{cases} \quad (n \geq 0, \text{ if } n \geq 1)$$

$$n \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{a_0 + a_1}{a_0 a_1} > l \Leftrightarrow a_0 + a_1 > -a_0 a_1 \text{ much more than a}$$

Other Case

$$[B] \quad \lambda = 0 \Leftrightarrow a_0 + a_1 = -a_0 a_1 \quad a_0 a_1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow l = -\frac{a_0 a_1}{a_0 + a_1}$$

$$[C] \quad \lambda < 0 \quad \tanh \gamma l = -\frac{(a_0 + a_1) l}{l^2 + a_0 a_1}$$

$$= -l^2 \quad X(x) = \cosh \gamma x + \frac{a_0}{\gamma} \sinh \gamma x$$

Case 1: $a_0 > 0, a_1 > 0$ 无根.

Case 2: $a_0 < 0, a_1 > 0, a_0 + a_1 > 0$

$\Rightarrow a_0 + a_1 < -a_0 a_1 \Leftrightarrow$ 有 1 个非负特征值.

Case 1: 只有正特征值

$$\text{Case 2: } \begin{cases} a_0 + a_1 > -a_0 a_1 \cdot l & \lambda_n > 0 \ (n \geq 0) \\ a_0 + a_1 = -a_0 a_1 \cdot l & \lambda_0 = 0 \ \lambda_n > 0 \ (n \geq 1) \\ a_0 + a_1 < -a_0 a_1 \cdot l & \lambda_0 < 0 \ \lambda_n > 0 \ (n \geq 1) \end{cases}$$

(5) 一般化问题 (推广)

DE: $L_t U + L_x U = f(x, t), a < x < b, t > 0$. (L_t 为二阶线性微分算子)

IC: $\left. \begin{array}{l} U|_{t=0} = \psi_1(x) \\ U_t|_{t=0} = \psi_1'(x) \end{array} \right\}$

BC: $\left. \begin{array}{l} (\alpha_1 U - \beta_1 \frac{\partial U}{\partial x}) \\ (\alpha_2 U - \beta_2 \frac{\partial U}{\partial x}) \end{array} \right|_{x=a} = g_1(t) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} (\alpha_1 U - \beta_1 \frac{\partial U}{\partial x}) \\ (\alpha_2 U - \beta_2 \frac{\partial U}{\partial x}) \end{array} \right|_{x=b} = g_2(t)$

① 边界齐次化 (找 U 而是 BC 的特解).

设 $h(x, t) = A(t)x + B(t)$ 求解 $A(t), B(t)$

若无解, 设 h 为 x 的二次函数.

② $U = h + V$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} L_t V + L_x V = f(x, t) \\ V|_{t=0} = \psi_1(x), V_t|_{t=0} = \psi_1'(x) \end{array} \right.$
边界条件齐次.

③ 令离散量 对 (*) 对应的齐次问题 ($L_t V + L_x V = 0$). 找特征值 特征函数.
 $\{\lambda_n\}, \{X_n(x)\}$.

④ 广义 Fourier 展开 $\hat{f}, \hat{\varphi}, \hat{\psi}$ $\hat{f} = \sum_n f_n(t) X_n(x), \hat{\varphi} = \sum_n \varphi_n X_n(x)$
设 $V = \sum_n X_n(x) \cdot T_n(t)$

⑤ 代入 (*) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} L_t T_n(t) + \lambda_n T_n(t) = f_n(t) \\ T_n(0) = \psi_n, T_n'(0) = \psi_n' \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow T_n(t).$

(四) 高维波动方程.

[A] 三维-4维定理.

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - c^2 \Delta u = f(x, t) & x \in \mathbb{R}^3, t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \quad u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x), \end{cases}$$

有4维-4维解.

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} u_{tt} - c^2 \Delta u = 0 & \text{只有零解. (在类 II 下的解)} \\ u|_{t=0} = u_t|_{t=0} = 0 \quad (\text{IC}) \end{cases}$$

① 论证思路与一维波动方程下类似, + 固定点 (x_0, t_0)

取特征锥 $C = \{(x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid |x - x_0| \leq c(t_0 - t), 0 < t \leq t_0\}$.

定义 能量 $E(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{B(x_0, t)(x_0)} (u_t^2 + c^2 |\nabla u|^2) dx$. 且 $\frac{dE(t)}{dt} \leq 0$. $E(0) = 0 \Rightarrow E(t) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow u \equiv 0.$$

② 关于能量

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (u_{tt} - c^2 \Delta u) u_t dx = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_t^2 dx \right] - c^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \Delta u u_t dx \\ &= \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_t^2 dx \right] - c^2 \int_{\partial \Omega} u_t \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS(x) + c^2 \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla u_t dx \\ &= \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} (u_t^2 + c^2 |\nabla u|^2) dx \right] - c^2 \int_{\partial \Omega} u_t \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS(x). \end{aligned}$$

设边界条件为 $a \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} + bu = 0$. on $\partial \Omega$.

$$a \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = -\frac{b}{a} u \quad = \frac{c^2 b}{2a} \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\partial \Omega} u^2 dS$$

$$0 = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} (u_t^2 + c^2 |\nabla u|^2) dx \right] + \frac{c^2 b}{a} \int_{\partial \Omega} u_t u dS(x).$$

$$0 = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} (u_t^2 + c^2 |\nabla u|^2) dx}_{E(t)} + \underbrace{\frac{c^2 b}{2a} \int_{\partial \Omega} u^2 dS}_{E_{\partial}(t)} \right].$$

$E(t)$ 守恒.

若给定 BC:

则 $N: E_N(t)$

$R: E_R(t)$

[B] 施加波动方程初值问题的解.

① $n=3$

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - c^2 \Delta u = 0 & x \in \mathbb{R}^3, t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \quad u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x). \end{cases}$$

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{4\pi c^2 t} \int_{\partial B(x,t)} \psi(y) dS(y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{1}{4\pi c^2 t} \int_{\partial B(x,t)} \phi(y) dS(y) \right]$$

② $n=2$

$$u(x_1, x_2, t) = \frac{1}{2\pi c} \iint \frac{\psi(y, \eta)}{\sqrt{(ct)^2 - (y-x)^2 - (\eta-x)^2}} dy d\eta + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{1}{2\pi c} \iint \frac{\phi(y, \eta)}{\sqrt{(ct)^2 - (y-x)^2 - (\eta-x)^2}} dy d\eta \right]$$

$$\stackrel{\sum_{ct(x_1, x_2)}}{\text{圆面.}} u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2\pi c} \iint_{|y-x| \leq ct} \frac{\psi(y)}{\sqrt{ct^2 - |y-x|^2}} dy + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iint_{|y-x| \leq ct} \frac{\phi(y)}{\sqrt{ct^2 - |y-x|^2}} dy.$$

□ 非齐次高维波动方程

$n=3$

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi c^2 t} \int_{\partial B(x,t)} \psi(y) dS(y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{1}{4\pi c^2 t} \int_{\partial B(x,t)} \phi(y) dS(y) \right]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4\pi c^2} \int_{\substack{|y-x| \leq ct \\ \partial B(x,t)}} \frac{f(y, t - \frac{|y-x|}{c})}{|y-x|} dy.$$

□ 高维热方程 $ut = k \Delta u$

$$\text{-维热方程基本解 } S(x-y, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi kt}} e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4kt}}$$

$$= \text{维 } S(x, y, t) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi kt}} \right)^2 e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{4kt}}$$

$$= \text{维 } S(x, y, z, t) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi kt}} \right)^3 e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2+z^2}{4kt}}$$