15-16学年冬季学期《偏微分方程》期未试卷答案

-.(15分)在区域 $\{t>1,-\infty< x<+\infty\}$ 内指出二阶线性偏微分方程

$$t^2 u_{tt} + 2t x u_{tx} + x^2 u_{xx} = 0$$

的类型(即说明是双曲型、抛物型还是椭圆型方程)?作变换 $\xi=x/l,\eta=x,u(\xi,\eta)=u(t,x)$ 求 $u(\xi,\eta)$ 所满足的方程,并求满足条件 $u(1,x)=x^2,u_t(1,x)=0$ 的特解。

解: 方程为抛物型方程:

 $u(\xi,\eta)$ 所满足 $u_{\eta\eta}=0$,解得通解为

$$u(t,x)=u(\xi,\eta)=\eta f(\xi)+g(\xi)=xf(x/t)+g(x/t)$$

由定解条件得

$$\begin{cases} u(1,x) = xf(x) + g(x) = x^2 \\ u_t(1,x) = -x^2f'(x) - xg'(x) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} f(x) + xf'(x) + \xi'(x) = 2x \\ xf(x) + \xi'(x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得 $f(x) = 2x, g(x) = -x^2$, 从而

$$u(t,x) = \frac{2x^2}{t} - \frac{x^2}{t^2} = \frac{x^2}{t^2} (2t - 1).$$

二.(15分)试用幂级数解法讨论: 当p是何值时Hermite方程

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2x\frac{dy}{dx} + \rho y = 0$$

存在多项式类型的解?并分别求出一个3次多项式和一个4次多项式类型的解。

解:幂级数解为 $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$,代入Hermite方程得

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[(n+2)(n+1)a_{n+2} + \rho a_n - 2na_n \right] x^n = 0.$$

比较系数得

$$a_{n+2} = \frac{2n-\rho}{(n+2)(n+1)}$$
, $n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$

从而, 当 $\rho = 2n$ 时存在多项式类型的解. $\rho = 6$ 时有3次多项式类型的解

$$y = a_1 \left(x - \frac{2}{3} x^3 \right),$$
 (2 Owe 0)

当p=8时有4次多项式类型的解

$$y = a_0 \left(1 - 4x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x^4 \right)$$
. $\alpha_1 = 0$

三. (15分)设A是给定的常数,试用分离变量法求解下列定解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0, \ 0 < x < 1, \ y > 0 \\ u(0, y) = 0, \ u(1, y) = A \\ u(x, 0) = 0, \ \lim_{y \to +\infty} u(x, y) \neq \infty. \end{cases}$$

解: 取v = u - Ax, 则v(x, y)满足

$$\begin{cases} v_{xx} + v_{yy} = 0, \ 0 < x < 1, \ y > 0 \\ v(0, y) = 0, \ v(1, y) = 0 \\ v(x, 0) = -Ax, \lim_{y \to +\infty} v(x, y) \neq \infty. \end{cases}$$

分离变量v(x,y) = X(x)Y(y)且代入方程及条件v(0,y) = 0, v(1,y) = 0及 $\lim_{y \to +\infty} v(x,y) \neq \infty$ 得,

$$\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0, 0 < x < 1, \\ X(0) = X(1) = 0, \end{cases} \begin{cases} Y'' - \lambda Y = 0, y > 0 \\ \lim_{y \to \infty} Y(y) \neq +\infty \end{cases}$$

当 $\lambda = n^2 \pi^2 \; (n=1,2,\cdots)$ 时有非零解

$$X_n(x) = A_n \sin n\pi x, Y_n(y) = C_n e^{-n\pi y}.$$

取

$$v(x,y) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} v_n(x,y) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} D_n e^{-n\pi y} \sin n\pi x$$

它满足条件 $v(0,y)=0,\ v(1,y)=0$ 以及 $\lim_{y\to +\infty}v(x,y)\neq \infty,\$ 取 D_n 满足

$$-Ax = v(x,0) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} D_n \sin n\pi x$$

即

$$D_n = -2A \int_0^1 x \sin n\pi x dx = (-1)^n \frac{2A}{n\pi}$$

从而得解

$$u(x,y) = v(x,y) + Ax = Ax + \frac{2A}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} e^{-n\pi y} \sin n\pi x.$$

四. (15分) (1). 求证函数 $w(t,x) = t^2 + (x+1)^2$ 满足

$$w_{tt} - w_{xx} = 0, w(t, -1) = t^2.$$

(2). 用延拓法求解下列半无界初边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - u_{xx} = 0, x > -1, t > 0 \\ u(t, -1) = t^2, \\ u(0, x) = 0, u_t(0, x) = x + 1. \end{cases}$$

解: (1). 省略。

(2).
$$idy = x + 1$$
, $v(t, y) = u(t, y - 1) - t^2 - y^2$, 则函数 $v(t, y)$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} - v_{yy} = 0, y > 0, t > 0 \\ v(t, 0) = 0, \\ v(0, y) = -y^2, v_t(0, y) = y. \end{cases}$$

关于y作奇延拓

$$V(t,y) = \begin{cases} v(t,y), \ y \ge 0 \\ -v(t,-y), \ y < 0 \end{cases}, \phi(y) = \begin{cases} -y^2, \ y \ge 0 \\ y^2, \ y < 0 \end{cases}$$

则函数V(t,y)满足初值问题

$$\begin{cases} V_{tt} - V_{yy} = 0, -\infty < y < +\infty, t > 0 \\ V(0, y) = \phi(y), V_t(0, y) = y. \end{cases}$$

解得

$$V(t,y) = \frac{\phi(y+t) + \phi(y-t)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{y-t}^{y+t} y dy = \frac{\phi(y+t) + \phi(y-t)}{2} + yt.$$

从而得

$$u(t,x) = v(t,y) + t^2 + y^2 = V(t,y)|_{y \ge 0} + t^2 + y^2 = \begin{cases} -t(x+1), \ 0 < x+1 < t \ge 0 \\ -(x+1-t)^2 - t(x+1), \ x+1 \ge t > 0. \end{cases}$$

五. (20分) 给定常数T > 0, 记u(t,x)为

$$\begin{cases} u_t - u_{xx} = f(x), \ 0 < x < \pi, t > 0 \\ u_x(t, 0) = 0, \ u_x(t, \pi) = 0 \\ u(0, x) = h(x) \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, \ 0 \le x \le \frac{1}{2}, \\ 0, \ \frac{1}{2} < x \le \pi \end{cases}$$

的解。试用分离变量法求h(x)使得解满足u(T,x)=0.

解:由边界条件知本征(特征)函数为 $\{\cos nx\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$,取

$$u(t,x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u_n(t) \cos nx, \ f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n \cos nx, \ h(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h_n \cos nx$$

则满足

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[u'_n(t) + n^2 u_n(t) \right] \cos nx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n \cos nx \\ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u_n(0) \cos nx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h_n \cos nx \end{cases}$$

即

$$u'_n(t) + n^2 u_n(t) = f_n, u_n(0) = h_n$$

由u(T,x)=0得 $u_n(T)=0$,利用

$$f_n(\mathbf{b}) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi}, & n = 0\\ \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n}{2}, & n \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

解得

$$h_n = u_n(0) = -\int_0^T e^{n^2 t} f_n dt = \begin{cases} -\frac{T}{2\pi}, & n = 0\\ \frac{2(1 - e^{n^2 T})}{n^3 \pi} \sin \frac{n}{2}, & n \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

从而

$$h(x) = -\frac{T}{2\pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(1 - e^{n^2 T})}{n^3 \pi} \sin \frac{n}{2} \cos nx$$

六. (20分)(1). 试用傅里叶变换法求函数G(x,y, au)(格林函数)使得问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0, \ -\infty < x < +\infty, y > 0 \\ \lim_{x^2 + y^2 \to +\infty} u(x, y) = 0, \ u(x, 0) = f(x) \end{cases}$$

的解可以表示为 $u(x,y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} G(x,y,\tau) f(\tau) d\tau$ 。

(2). 试用上述表达式求证: 在区域 $\{-\infty < x < +\infty, y > 0\}$ 内解满足

$$\min_{-\infty < x < +\infty} f(x) \le u(x,y) \le \max_{-\infty < x < +\infty} f(x)$$

解: (1). $\ddot{\iota}u(x,y)$ 与f(x)关于x的Fourier变换分别为 $\ddot{u}(\lambda,y)$ 与 $\ddot{f}(\lambda)$ 。关于x作Fourier变换得

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{u}_{yy} - \lambda^2 \bar{u} = 0, \, -\infty < \lambda < +\infty, y > 0 \\ \lim_{\lambda^2 + y^2 \to +\infty} \bar{u}(\lambda, y) = 0, \, \bar{u}(\lambda, 0) = \bar{f}(\lambda) \end{array} \right.$$

解得

$$\bar{u}(\lambda, y) = \bar{f}(\lambda)e^{|\lambda|y}$$

关于λ作Fourier逆变换得

$$u(x,y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{yf(\tau)}{\pi[(x-\tau)^2 + y^2]} d\tau.$$

从而 $G(x,y,\tau) = \frac{y}{\pi[(x-\tau)^2+y^2]}$ 。

(2)记 $m = \min_{-\infty < x < +\infty} f(x)$ 及 $M = \max_{-\infty < x < +\infty} f(x)$,则

$$u(x,y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{yf(\tau)}{\pi[(x-\tau)^2 + y^2]} d\tau \ge m \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{y}{\pi[(x-\tau)^2 + y^2]} d\tau = m.$$

$$u(x,y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{yf(\tau)}{\pi[(x-\tau)^2 + y^2]} d\tau \le M \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{y}{\pi[(x-\tau)^2 + y^2]} d\tau = M.$$