

# 微分方程

## 二阶偏微分方程的 分类与标准型

# 一、一般理论

考虑 $n$ 个自变量的二阶偏微分方程

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij}(x) u_{x_i x_j} + f(x, u, Du) = 0 \quad (\text{I})$$

其中 $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $n \geq 2$ ,  $A(x) = (a_{ij}(x))_{1 \leq i, j \leq n}$  : 实对称阵

➤ (I)的线性主部  $\sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij}(x) u_{x_i x_j}$  是方程分类的判别关键

➤  $f(x, u, Du) = \sum_{j=1}^n b_j(x) u_{x_j} + c(x) + d(x)$  时 (I) 为线性PDE

## (I) 在 $x^0$ 点的分类方法:

1. 若  $A(x^0)$  的所有特征值非零且仅有一个异号，则方程(I)为双曲型；

若  $A(x^0)$  的所有特征值非零且正负特征值个数均大于1，则方程(I)为超双曲型；

2. 若  $A(x^0)$  有一个特征值为零，则方程(I)为抛物型；

3. 若  $A(x^0)$  的所有特征值非零且同号，则方程(I)为椭圆型。

- 双曲型代表：波动方程
- 抛物型代表：热方程
- 椭圆型代表：场位方程

## (I)在 $x^0$ 点的标准型:

若经过自变量的某种线性变换 $\xi = Bx$ 后由(I)得到的方程

$$\sum_{i=1}^m A_{ii}(x^0) u_{\xi_i \xi_i} + F(\xi, u, Du) = 0, \quad m \leq n$$

其中 $A_{ii}(x^0) = \pm 1$ ,

称为方程(I)在 $x^0$ 点的**标准型**。

- 此类线性变换是可逆的但**非唯一**
- 标准型是相对简单的形式，有些方程化简后能很快求出通解，再求定解问题的特解，此所谓“**通解法**”

## 二、两个自变量的情形

考虑两个自变量的二阶偏微分方程

$$a_{11}u_{xx} + 2a_{12}u_{xy} + a_{22}u_{yy} + f(x, y, u, u_x, u_y) = 0 \quad (\text{II})$$

➤ 假定所有已知函数在给定区域内连续可微

➤ 主部系数满足  $a_{11}^2 + a_{12}^2 + a_{22}^2 \neq 0$

令  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$ : 实对称阵

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \det(A - \lambda I) &= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} - \lambda & a_{12} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} - \lambda \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \lambda^2 - (a_{11} + a_{22})\lambda + a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2 \end{aligned}$$

## 分类的判别依据:

确定特征值  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  符号

↔ 判别式  $\Delta = a_{12}^2 - a_{11}a_{22} (= -\lambda_1\lambda_2)$

➤ 两特征值均为实数

$$\Delta \equiv a_{12}^2 - a_{11}a_{22} = \begin{cases} > 0, \text{ 双曲型} \\ = 0, \text{ 抛物型} \\ < 0, \text{ 椭圆型} \end{cases}$$

- 双曲型: 两特征值异号
- 抛物型: 有特征值为零
- 椭圆型: 两特征值同号

# 1. 两个自变量方程的化简

**目的：**通过自变量的可逆变换来简化方程的线性主部，从而可据此分类。

$$\text{作变量变换: } \begin{cases} \xi = \xi(x, y) \\ \eta = \eta(x, y) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{满足} \textit{Jacobi} \text{行列式} \frac{\partial(\xi, \eta)}{\partial(x, y)} = \begin{vmatrix} \xi_x & \xi_y \\ \eta_x & \eta_y \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

则在可逆变换下方程(II)的线性主部变为

$$a_{11}u_{xx} + 2a_{12}u_{xy} + a_{22}u_{yy} = A_{11}u_{\xi\xi} + 2A_{12}u_{\xi\eta} + A_{22}u_{\eta\eta} \quad (\text{III})$$

## 具体的变换过程①:

$$\begin{cases} \xi = \xi(x, y) \\ \eta = \eta(x, y) \end{cases}$$
$$u(x, y) \longleftrightarrow u(\xi, \eta)$$

复合求导

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y}$$



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

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

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



## 具体的变换过程②:

$$a_{11}u_{xx} + 2a_{12}u_{xy} + a_{22}u_{yy}$$



$$A_{11}u_{\xi\xi} + 2A_{12}u_{\xi\eta} + A_{22}u_{\eta\eta}$$

系数之间的关系

$$\begin{cases} A_{11} = a_{11}\xi_x^2 + 2a_{12}\xi_x\xi_y + a_{22}\xi_y^2 \\ A_{12} = a_{11}\xi_x\eta_x + a_{12}(\xi_x\eta_y + \xi_y\eta_x) + a_{22}\xi_y\eta_y \\ A_{22} = a_{11}\eta_x^2 + 2a_{12}\eta_x\eta_y + a_{22}\eta_y^2 \end{cases}$$

## 对系数关系式的考察:

$$A_{11} = a_{11}\xi_x^2 + 2a_{12}\xi_x\xi_y + a_{22}\xi_y^2$$

$$A_{12} = a_{11}\xi_x\eta_x + a_{12}(\xi_x\eta_y + \xi_y\eta_x) + a_{22}\xi_y\eta_y$$

$$A_{22} = a_{11}\eta_x^2 + 2a_{12}\eta_x\eta_y + a_{22}\eta_y^2$$

由上面第一和第三式知，若如下一阶偏微分方程

$$a_{11}\varphi_x^2 + 2a_{12}\varphi_x\varphi_y + a_{22}\varphi_y^2 = 0 \quad (\text{IV})$$

有两特解  $\xi, \eta$ ，则  $A_{11}=A_{22}=0 \Rightarrow$  (III) 仅余一项，最简单！

故亦称方程 (IV) 是 (II) 的特征方程。

## 特征方程的求解:

$$a_{11}\varphi_x^2 + 2a_{12}\varphi_x\varphi_y + a_{22}\varphi_y^2 = 0 \quad (\text{IV})$$

**定理:** 设  $\varphi_x^2 + \varphi_y^2 \neq 0$ , 则  $z = \varphi(x, y)$  为 (IV) 的解

$\longleftrightarrow \varphi(x, y) = h(\text{常数})$  为常微分方程

$$a_{11}(dy)^2 - 2a_{12}dxdy + a_{22}(dx)^2 = 0 \quad (\text{V})$$

的通积分。

证: 若  $\varphi(x, y(x)) = h$  为 (V) 的通积分, 设  $\varphi_y \neq 0$ , 对  $x$  微分有

$$\varphi_x + \varphi_y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0, \text{ 即 } \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\varphi_x}{\varphi_y}$$

代入 (V) 即得 (IV)。反之, 若  $z = \varphi(x, y)$  为 (IV) 的解,

则对  $\varphi(x, y(x)) = h$  微分得  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\varphi_x}{\varphi_y}$ , 代入 (IV) 得 (V)。

## 特征方向的求解:

$$a_{11}(dy)^2 - 2a_{12}dxdy + a_{22}(dx)^2 = 0 \quad (V)$$

- 由定理，常微分方程(V)亦称偏微分方程 (II)的**特征方程**。
- 称  $\varphi(x, y(x)) = h$  为(V)的**特征(曲)线**。
- 称由得到(V)的 $\frac{dy}{dx}$  为(II)的**特征方向**。

利用二次方程得:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a_{12} \pm \sqrt{a_{12}^2 - a_{11}a_{22}}}{a_{11}} \quad (VI)$$

# 特征线与判别式:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a_{12} \pm \sqrt{a_{12}^2 - a_{11}a_{22}}}{a_{11}} \Rightarrow \varphi_1(x, y) = h_1, \varphi_2(x, y) = h_2$$

分类关键

特征线

特征方向

令  $\Delta = \Delta(x, y) = a_{12}^2 - a_{11}a_{22}$

- $\Delta > 0$ : (II) 为双曲型方程
- $\Delta = 0$ : (II) 为抛物型方程
- $\Delta < 0$ : (II) 为椭圆型方程

# 双曲型:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a_{12} \pm \sqrt{a_{12}^2 - a_{11}a_{22}}}{a_{11}}$$

右端为两相异的实函数

(VI)

当  $\Delta = a_{12}^2 - a_{11}a_{22} > 0$  时(VI)有两相异特征方向, 积分得两族实特征线  $\varphi_1(x, y) = h_1$ ,  $\varphi_2(x, y) = h_2$ , 满足  $\frac{\partial(\varphi_1, \varphi_2)}{\partial(x, y)} \neq 0$ 。

令  $\xi = \varphi_1(x, y)$ ,  $\eta = \varphi_2(x, y)$ , 由定理知  $A_{11} = A_{22} = 0, A_{12} \neq 0$

→ 方程(II)化为

$$u_{\xi\eta} + \frac{f}{2A_{12}} := u_{\xi\eta} + F_1(\xi, \eta, u, u_\xi, u_\eta) = 0$$

第二标准型

再令  $s = \frac{1}{2}(\xi + \eta), t = \frac{1}{2}(\xi - \eta)$ , 则上述方程化为

$$u_{tt} - u_{ss} + F(t, s, u, u_t, u_s) = 0$$

第一标准型

# 抛物型: $\Delta = a_{12}^2 - a_{11}a_{22} = 0$ ,

1. 若  $a_{11} = 0$ , 则  $a_{12} = 0$ , 此时方程(II)是标准型。
2. 若  $a_{11} \neq 0$ , 不妨设  $a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{22} > 0$ , 则  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}} > 0$ ,

积分后得一族实特征线  $\varphi(x, y) = h$ 。令  $\xi = \varphi(x, y)$ ,

另取  $\eta = \eta(x, y)$  满足  $\frac{\partial(\xi, \eta)}{\partial(x, y)} \neq 0$ 。例如可取  $\eta = x$  或  $y$ 。

$$\Rightarrow A_{11} = a_{11}\xi_x^2 + 2a_{12}\xi_x\xi_y + a_{22}\xi_y^2 = (\sqrt{a_{11}}\xi_x + \sqrt{a_{12}}\xi_y)^2 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow A_{12} &= a_{11}\xi_x\eta_x + a_{12}(\xi_x\eta_y + \xi_y\eta_x) + a_{22}\xi_y\eta_y \\ &= (\sqrt{a_{11}}\xi_x + \sqrt{a_{12}}\xi_y)(\sqrt{a_{11}}\eta_x + \sqrt{a_{12}}\eta_y) = 0\end{aligned}$$

另外,  $A_{22} = a_{11}\eta_x^2 + 2a_{12}\eta_x\eta_y + a_{22}\eta_y^2 \neq 0$ , 从而方程(II)化为

$$u_{\eta\eta} + \frac{f}{A_{22}} := u_{\eta\eta} + F(\xi, \eta, u, u_\xi, u_\eta) = 0$$

标准型

# 椭圆型:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a_{12} \pm \sqrt{a_{12}^2 - a_{11}a_{22}}}{a_{11}}$$

右端为两共轭的复函数

(VI)

当  $\Delta = a_{12}^2 - a_{11}a_{22} < 0$  时由(VI)得两族共轭复特征线

$$\varphi_1(x, y) + i\varphi_2(x, y) = h_1, \quad \varphi_1(x, y) - i\varphi_2(x, y) = h_2,$$

满足  $\frac{\partial(\varphi_1, \varphi_2)}{\partial(x, y)} \neq 0$  (其证明可参考陈祖墀老师的PDE)

令  $\xi = \varphi_1(x, y), \eta = \varphi_2(x, y)$ , 则将  $\xi + i\eta$  代入(IV)易得

$$A_{11} = A_{22} \neq 0, A_{12} = 0$$

→ 方程(II)化为

$$u_{\xi\xi} + u_{\eta\eta} + \frac{f}{A_{11}} := u_{\xi\xi} + u_{\eta\eta} + F(\xi, \eta, u, u_\xi, u_\eta) = 0$$

标准型



# 三类典型二阶偏微分方程的主要特性:

以两个自变量为例:

$$u_{tt} - u_{xx} = 0(\text{波}), \quad u_t - u_{xx} = 0(\text{热}), \quad u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0(\text{场})$$

- 弦振动方程（双曲型）描述波的传播现象，特性：对时间可逆，不衰减，最大值原理不成立；
- 一维热传导方程（抛物型）反映热的传导、物质的扩散等不可逆现象，特性：随时间衰减，瞬间光滑化，最大值原理成立；
- 调和方程（椭圆型）描述平衡或定常状态，特性：最大值原理成立，不会剧变。

非线性方程更复杂，知之甚少！

## 2.各种例子

**例1** 设区域  $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ , 讨论空气动力学Tricomi方程  $y u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$  的类型及上半平面的标准型

**解** 判别式  $\Delta = a_{12}^2 - a_{11}a_{22} = 0^2 - y \cdot 1 = -y$   
由此可得：在上半平面Tricomi方程为椭圆型，  
下半平面Tricomi方程为双曲型，而在  $x$  轴上  
Tricomi方程为抛物型。

在上半平面的特征方程：

$$y(dy)^2 + (dx)^2 = 0 = (dx + i\sqrt{y}dy)(dx - i\sqrt{y}dy).$$

取  $dx + i\sqrt{y}dy = 0$  的复解  $x + i\frac{2}{3}y^{\frac{3}{2}} = 0$

令  $\xi = x, \eta = \frac{2}{3}y^{\frac{3}{2}},$

则标准型为  $u_{\xi\xi} + u_{\eta\eta} + \frac{1}{3\eta}u_{\eta} = 0$

**例2** 判断下面常系数偏微分方程的类型并化简

$$u_{xx} - 2u_{xy} - 3u_{yy} + 2u_x + 6u_y = 0$$

**解：**  $a_{11} = 1, a_{12} = -1, a_{22} = -3 \Rightarrow \Delta = a_{12}^2 - a_{11}a_{22} = 4 > 0$

故该方程为双曲型偏微分方程，其特征方程

$$(dy)^2 + 2dx dy - 3(dx)^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -3 \text{ 和 } \frac{dy}{dx} = 1$$

故有  $y + 3x = h_1$  和  $y - x = h_2$ 。

令  $\xi = 3x + y, \eta = -x + y$ ，则

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 3 \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 9 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} - 6 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}$$

代入原方程得

$$-16 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + 12 \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + 4 \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} = 0$$

即

$$u_{\xi\eta} = \frac{3}{4} u_{\xi} + \frac{1}{4} u_{\eta}$$

可进一步化简，消去一阶偏导数项

$$u_{\xi\eta} = \frac{3}{4}u_{\xi} + \frac{1}{4}u_{\eta}$$

令  $u = V(\xi, \eta)e^{\lambda\xi + \mu\eta}$  
$$\begin{cases} u_{\xi} = (V_{\xi} + \lambda V)e^{\lambda\xi + \mu\eta} \\ u_{\eta} = (V_{\eta} + \mu V)e^{\lambda\xi + \mu\eta} \\ u_{\xi\eta} = (V_{\xi\eta} + \lambda V_{\eta} + \mu V_{\xi} + \lambda\mu V)e^{\lambda\xi + \mu\eta} \end{cases}$$

代入上述方程得

$$V_{\xi\eta} + (\lambda - \frac{1}{4})V_{\eta} + (\mu - \frac{3}{4})V_{\xi} + (\lambda\mu - \frac{3}{4}\lambda - \frac{1}{4}\mu)V = 0$$

取  $\lambda = \frac{1}{4}, \mu = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow V_{\xi\eta} = \frac{3}{16}V$

**例3** 把方程  $x^2 u_{xx} + 2xy u_{xy} + y^2 u_{yy} = 0$  分类并化为标准型求通解

**解：**该方程的  $\Delta = (xy)^2 - x^2 y^2 = 0$ , 故该方程是抛物型的。

特征方程: 
$$x^2 \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 - 2xy \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) + y^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dx}{x} \Rightarrow \ln y = \ln hx$$

从而得到方程的一族特征线为:  $\frac{y}{x} = h$

作自变量变换  $\xi = \frac{y}{x}, \eta = y$  (可取最简单的函数形式, 即  $\eta=x$  或  $\eta=y$ )

原方程化简后的标准型为  $u_{\eta\eta} = 0$ .

积分两次得通解  $u = \eta F(\xi) + G(\xi) = yF\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + G\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$

#### 例4 判断下面偏微分方程的类型并化简

$$u_{xx} - 2\cos x u_{xy} - (3 + \sin^2 x)u_{yy} - yu_y = 0$$

解:  $a_{11} = 1, \quad a_{12} = -\cos x, \quad a_{22} = -(3 + \sin^2 x)$

$$\Delta = \cos^2 x + 3 + \sin^2 x = 4 > 0 \quad \text{双曲型方程}$$

特征方程  $(\frac{dy}{dx})^2 + 2\cos x \frac{dy}{dx} - (3 + \sin^2 x) = 0$

特征方向:  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\cos x - 2, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = -\cos x + 2$

特征线:  $y + \sin x + 2x = h_1, \quad y + \sin x - 2x = h_2$

令  $\xi = y + \sin x + 2x, \quad \eta = y + \sin x - 2x \Rightarrow u_{\xi\eta} + \frac{\xi + \eta}{32}(u_{\xi} + u_{\eta}) = 0$

令  $s = \frac{1}{2}(\xi + \eta), \quad t = \frac{1}{2}(\xi - \eta) \Rightarrow u_{tt} - u_{ss} - \frac{s}{4}u_s = 0$

**例5 求解** 
$$\begin{cases} 4y^2 u_{xx} + 2(1-y^2)u_{xy} - u_{yy} - \frac{2y}{1+y^2}(2u_x - u_y) = 0 \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), u_y(x, 0) = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$

**解:**  $a_{11} = 4y^2, \quad a_{12} = (1-y^2), \quad a_{22} = -1.$

$$\Delta = (1+y^2)^2 > 0 \quad \text{双曲型方程}$$

**特征方程**  $4y^2(dy)^2 - 2(1-y^2)dxdy - (dx)^2 = 0$

**特征方向:**  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2y^2}$

**特征线:**  $x + 2y = h_1, x - \frac{2y^3}{3} = h_2$   
令  $\xi = x + 2y, \quad \eta = x - \frac{2y^3}{3}.$

**方程化为**  $u_{\xi\eta} = 0.$  **两次积分, 通解为**

$$u = F(\xi) + G(\eta) = F(x + 2y) + G(x - \frac{2y^3}{3})$$



由条件得

$$\varphi(x) = u(x, 0) = F(x) + G(y), \psi(x) = u_y(x, 0) = 2F'(x).$$

求出

$$F(x) = F(0) + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x \psi(t) dt, G(x) = \varphi(x) - F(0) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x \psi(t) dt.$$

原方程的解为

$$u(x, y) = \varphi\left(x - \frac{2y^3}{3}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{x - \frac{2y^3}{3}}^{x+2y} \psi(t) dt.$$

### 三、多个自变量的情形

$n$ 个自变量的二阶线性偏微分方程的一般形式

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij}(x)u_{x_i x_j} + \sum_{i=1}^n b_i(x)u_{x_i} + c(x)u = f(x) \quad (\text{I})$$

通过合同变换, 有

$$A = (a_{ij}(x))_{n \times n} \rightarrow BAB^T = \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & i_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & i_n \end{pmatrix}$$

- 其中  $B$ : 可逆,  $i_k \in \{1, 0, -1\}$
- 正惯性指标  $p: \{i_1, \dots, i_k\}$  含 1 的个数
- 负惯性指标  $q: \{i_1, \dots, i_k\}$  含 -1 的个数

$$p \geq 0, q \geq 0, n - p - q \geq 0.$$

$$1) \quad p > 0, q > 0, p + q = n.$$

(I)超双曲型

$$p = n - 1, q = 1 \text{ or } p = 1, q = n - 1.$$

(I)双曲型

$$2) \quad p > 0, q > 0, p + q < n.$$

(I)超抛物型

$$p = n - 1, q = 0 \text{ or } p = 0, q = n - 1.$$

(I)抛物型

$$3) \quad p = n, q = 0 \text{ or } p = 0, q = n.$$

(I)椭圆型

作可逆线性变换 
$$\begin{cases} \xi_1 = b_{11}x_1 + \cdots + b_{1n}x_n \\ \dots\dots\dots \\ \xi_n = b_{n1}x_1 + \cdots + b_{nn}x_n \end{cases}.$$

## (I)化为标准型

$$\sum_{j=1}^p u_{\xi_j \xi_j} - \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} u_{\xi_j \xi_j} + \sum_{i=1}^n B_i u_{\xi_i} + Cu = F$$

$p=1, q=n-1$ . 双曲型标准型 
$$u_{\xi_1 \xi_1} - \sum_{j=2}^n u_{\xi_j \xi_j} + \sum_{i=1}^n B_i u_{\xi_i} + Cu = F$$

$p=n-1, q=0$ . 抛物型标准型 
$$\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} u_{\xi_j \xi_j} + \sum_{i=1}^n B_i u_{\xi_i} + Cu = F$$

$p=n, q=0$ . 椭圆型标准型 
$$\sum_{j=1}^n u_{\xi_j \xi_j} + \sum_{i=1}^n B_i u_{\xi_i} + Cu = F$$

**例** 判断下面偏微分方程的类型并化简

$$u_{xx} + 2u_{xy} - 2u_{xz} + 2u_{yy} + 6u_{zz} = 0$$

**解：**  $a_{11} = 1, a_{12} = a_{21} = 1, a_{22} = 2, a_{13} = a_{31} = -1, a_{33} = 6.$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow BAB^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

故该方程为椭圆型偏微分方程。

作可逆线性变换

$$\begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \\ \zeta \end{pmatrix} = B \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y - x \\ x - \frac{y}{2} + \frac{z}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

椭圆型标准型为  $u_{\xi\xi} + u_{\eta\eta} + u_{\zeta\zeta} = 0.$