

第 15 章 2019 秋微分方程 (I) 期末参考解答 (宁班)(By 黄天一)

问题 15.1(每小题 5 分, 共 30 分)

1. 偏微分方程 $u_{xx} - 2\sin y u_{xy} - \cos^2 y u_{yy} + xu_x - yu_y + u = 0$ 的类型是 ().
2. 波动方程初值问题 $u_{tt} - 4u_{xx} = 0, u|_{t=0} = x^2, u_t|_{t=0} = 2x$ 的解是 ().
3. 热方程定解问题 $u_t = 2u_{xx}, 0 < x < 1, t > 0; u|_{t=0} = x^2(1-x), u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=1} = \sin^2 t$ 的解 $u(x, t)$ 在 $[0, 1] \times [0, +\infty)$ 上的最大、最小值分别是 ().
4. 设函数 u 在有界区域 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n (n \geq 2)$ 内调和, 且在 \bar{D} 上有连续的一阶偏导数, 则 $\int_{\partial D} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} dS =$ ().
5. 设 $u(x, t)$ 满足 $u_t = 9\Delta u$ in $\mathbb{R}^n \times (0, \infty)$, $u|_{t=0} = e^{-9|x|^2}$, 则 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} u(0, t) =$ ().
6. 给出将方程 $u_t = 8u_{xx} + 2u_x^2$ 化为热方程 $v_t = 8v_{xx}$ 的一个变换 $v(u) =$ ().

解

1. 由于 $\Delta = (-\sin y)^2 + \cos^2 y = 1 > 0$, 故方程为双曲型.
2. 由 d'Alembert 公式可得解为

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2}[(x+2t)^2 + (x-2t)^2] + \frac{1}{4} \int_{x-2t}^{x+2t} 2s ds = x^2 + 4t^2 + 2xt.$$

3. 记 $Q = (0, 1) \times (0, +\infty)$, $\Gamma = \bar{Q} \setminus Q$, 由最值原理可得

$$\max_{\bar{Q}} u = \max_{\Gamma} u = \max\{\max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} x^2(1-x), \max_{t \geq 0} \sin^2 t, 0\} = 1.$$

$$\min_{\bar{Q}} u = \min_{\Gamma} u = \min\{\min_{0 \leq x \leq 1} x^2(1-x), \min_{t \geq 0} \sin^2 t, 0\} = 0.$$

4. 由 Green 公式可得

$$\int_{\partial D} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} dS = \int_D \Delta u dx = 0.$$

5. 借助 n 维热核可得

$$\begin{aligned} u(0, t) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K(-y, t) \varphi(y) dy = \frac{1}{(36\pi t)^{\frac{n}{2}}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-\frac{|y|^2}{36t} - 9|y|^2} dy \\ &= \frac{1}{(36\pi t)^{\frac{n}{2}}} \prod_{k=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-(\frac{1}{36t} + 9)|y_k|^2} dy_k = \frac{1}{(36\pi t)^{\frac{n}{2}}} \left(\frac{1}{36t} + 9\right)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \prod_{k=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-|z_k|^2} dz_k \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{1+324t}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \rightarrow 0 (t \rightarrow +\infty). \end{aligned}$$

6. 计算可得

$$u_t = u'(v)v_t, \quad u_x = u'(v)v_x, \quad u_{xx} = u''(v)v_x^2 + u'(v)v_{xx}.$$

代回原方程可得

$$v_t = 8v_{xx} + \frac{8u''(v) + 2u'(v)^2}{u'(v)} v_x^2.$$

只需令 $8u''(v) + 2u'(v)^2 = 0$, 由此可求得一解 $u = 4 \ln v$, 于是符合要求的一个变换为 $v = e^{\frac{u}{4}}$.

问题 15.2(10 分) 设 $u(x, t)$ 是如下三维波动方程初值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - c^2 \Delta u = 0, & x \in \mathbb{R}^3, t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \quad u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x), & x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \end{cases}$$

的光滑解, 其中 $c > 0$ 为常数, $\varphi(x), \psi(x) \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3)$. 证明: 存在常数 $C > 0$ 使得 $|u(x, t)| \leq \frac{C}{t} (x \in \mathbb{R}^3, t > 0)$.

证明 由 Kirchhoff 公式可得初值问题的解为

$$u(x, t) = t \oint_{\partial B(x, ct)} \psi(y) dS(y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(t \oint_{\partial B(x, ct)} \varphi(y) dS(y) \right)^1.$$

整理可得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\oint_{\partial B(x, ct)} \varphi(y) dS(y) \right) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\oint_{\partial B(0, 1)} \varphi(x + ctz) dS(z) \right) \\ &= \oint_{\partial B(0, 1)} cz \cdot \nabla \varphi(x + ctz) dS(z) \\ &= \oint_{\partial B(x, ct)} \nabla \varphi(y) \cdot \frac{y - x}{t} dS(y). \end{aligned}$$

由此可得

$$u(x, t) = \oint_{\partial B(x, ct)} (t\psi(y) + \varphi(y) + \nabla \varphi(y) \cdot (y - x)) dS(y).$$

进而成立估计

$$\begin{aligned} |tu(x, t)| &\leq \frac{1}{4\pi c^2 t} \int_{\partial B(x, ct)} (t|\psi(y)| + |\varphi(y)| + |\nabla \varphi(y)| |y - x|) dS(y) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{4\pi c^2} \int_{\partial B(x, ct)} (|\psi(y)| + c|\varphi(y)|) dS(y) + \frac{1}{4\pi c^2 t} \int_{\partial B(x, ct)} |\varphi(y)| dS(y) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{4\pi c^2} (\|\psi\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^3)} + c\|\varphi\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^3)}) + \frac{1}{4\pi c^2 t} \int_{\partial B(x, ct)} |\varphi(y)| dS(y). \end{aligned}$$

注意到有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{4\pi c^2 t} \int_{\partial B(x, ct)} |\varphi(y)| dS(y) &\leq \frac{1}{4\pi c^2 t} \|\varphi\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^3)}, \\ \frac{1}{4\pi c^2 t} \int_{\partial B(x, ct)} |\varphi(y)| dS(y) &\leq t\|\varphi\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3)}. \end{aligned}$$

由此可得

$$\frac{1}{4\pi c^2 t} \int_{\partial B(x, ct)} |\varphi(y)| dS(y) \leq \min \left\{ \frac{1}{4\pi c^2 t} \|\varphi\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^3)}, t\|\varphi\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3)} \right\} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4\pi c^2} \frac{\|\varphi\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^3)}}{\|\varphi\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3)}}}.$$

综上可得存在 $C > 0$, 使得 $|tu(x, t)| \leq C, \forall t > 0$.

问题 15.3(10 分) 找出所有的 $\omega \in \mathbb{R}$ 使得如下一维波动方程初边值问题的解 $u(x, t)$ 在 $[0, 1] \times [0, +\infty)$ 上有界:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = 4u_{xx} + \sin(\pi x) \sin(\omega t), & 0 < x < 1, t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, u_t|_{t=0} = 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=1} = 0 \end{cases}$$

¹这里 f 表示平均积分, 即

$$\oint_U f = \frac{1}{|U|} \int_U f.$$

解 利用齐次化原理求解. 设函数 $z(x, t; \tau)$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} z_{tt} = 4z_{xx}, & 0 < x < 1, t > \tau \\ u|_{t=\tau} = 0, u_t|_{t=\tau} = \sin(\pi x) \sin(\omega\tau) \\ u|_{x=0} = u|_{x=1} = 0 \end{cases}$$

考虑上述初边值问题的分离解 $T(t - \tau)X(x)$, 则

$$\frac{T''(t - \tau)}{4T(t - \tau)} = \frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} =: -\lambda.$$

求解 X 关于 x 的边值问题可得特征值、特征函数为 $\lambda_n = n^2\pi^2$, $X_n(x) = \sin(n\pi x)$. 代回得

$$T_n''(t - \tau) + (2n\pi)^2 T_n(t - \tau) = 0 \Rightarrow T_n(t - \tau) = A_n \cos(2n\pi(t - \tau)) + B_n \sin(2n\pi(t - \tau)).$$

因此

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin(n\pi x) = 0, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2n\pi B_n \sin(n\pi x) = \sin(\pi x) \sin(\omega\tau).$$

作 Fourier 展开可得

$$A_n = 0, \quad B_n = \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_0^1 \sin(\omega\tau) \sin(\pi x) \sin(n\pi x) dx = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin \omega\tau}{2\pi}, & n = 1 \\ 0, & n \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

由此可得

$$z(x, t; \tau) = \frac{\sin \omega\tau}{2\pi} \sin(2\pi(t - \tau)) \sin(\pi x).$$

积分可得

$$u(x, t) = \int_0^t z(x, t; \tau) d\tau = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(\pi x)}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{2\pi \sin(\omega t) - \omega \sin(2\pi t)}{4\pi^2 - \omega^2}, & \omega \neq \pm 2\pi \\ \frac{\sin(\pi x)}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{\sin(2\pi t) - 2\pi t \cos(2\pi t)}{2\pi}, & \omega = 2\pi \\ \frac{\sin(\pi x)}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{2\pi t \cos(2\pi t) - \sin(2\pi t)}{2\pi}, & \omega = -2\pi \end{cases}$$

由此可得当 $\omega \neq \pm 2\pi$ 时, $|u(x, t)|$ 有上界 $\frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{2\pi + |\omega|}{|4\pi^2 - \omega^2|}$; 当 $\omega = \pm 2\pi$ 时, $u(x, t)$ 无界.

问题 15.4(10 分) 令 $c \leq 0$ 为常数, 考虑如下热方程的初边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t = u_{xx} + cu, & 0 < x < 1, t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = x \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=1} = 1 \end{cases}$$

证明: $0 \leq u(x, t) \leq 1$ 对所有 $x \in [0, 1], t \geq 0$ 均成立.

证明 任取 $T > 0$, 我们只需证明: 对所有 $x \in [0, 1], 0 \leq t \leq T$, 均成立 $0 \leq u(x, t) \leq 1$. 实则只需证明 u 在 \overline{Q}_T 上的最值均在抛物边界上取到.

假设 $\max_{\overline{Q}_T} u > \max_{\Gamma_T} u$, 则当 $\varepsilon > 0$ 充分小时, $v \triangleq u - \varepsilon t$ 同样满足 $\max_{\overline{Q}_T} v > \max_{\Gamma_T} v$. 设 v 在 \overline{Q}_T 上的最大值点为 $(x_0, t_0) \in Q_T$, 则 $v_{xx}(x_0, t_0) \leq 0$ 且 $v_t(x_0, t_0) \geq 0$. 注意到 v 满足

$$v_t = u_t - \varepsilon = u_{xx} + cu - \varepsilon = v_{xx} + cv + \varepsilon(ct - 1).$$

结合 v 的最大值大于 1 可得

$$0 \leq v_t(x_0, t_0) = v_{xx}(x_0, t_0) + cv(x_0, t_0) + \varepsilon(ct_0 - 1) \leq \varepsilon(ct_0 - 1) < 0.$$

矛盾! 因此 $\max_{\overline{Q_T}} u = \max_{\Gamma_T} u$. 类似可以证明 $\min_{\overline{Q_T}} u = \min_{\Gamma_T} u$ (留作练习).

问题 15.5(10 分) 令 $k > 0$ 与 c 均为常数, 求解如下热方程初值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t = k\Delta u + cu + f(x, t), & x \in \mathbb{R}^3, t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \end{cases}$$

解 首先考虑齐次方程

$$\begin{cases} v_t = k\Delta v + cv, & x \in \mathbb{R}^3, t > 0 \\ v(x, 0) = \varphi(x), & x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \end{cases}$$

作变换 $\bar{v} = ve^{-ct}$, 则有 $\bar{v}_t = (v_t - cv)e^{-ct}$, $\Delta \bar{v} = \Delta v \cdot e^{-ct}$, 因此

$$\bar{v}_t = k\Delta \bar{v}, \quad \bar{v}(x, 0) = \varphi(x).$$

由此可得

$$v(x, t) = \bar{v}(x, t)e^{ct} = \frac{e^{ct}}{(4k\pi t)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} e^{-\frac{|x-y|^2}{4kt}} \varphi(y) dy.$$

然后考虑齐次边界下的非齐次方程

$$\begin{cases} w_t = k\Delta w + cw + f(x, t), & x \in \mathbb{R}^3, t > 0 \\ w(x, 0) = 0, & x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \end{cases}$$

考虑初值问题

$$z_t = k\Delta z + cz \quad (t > \tau > 0), \quad z(x, \tau) = f(x, \tau).$$

类似前者可求得

$$z(x, t; \tau) = \frac{e^{c(t-\tau)}}{(4k\pi(t-\tau))^{\frac{3}{2}}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} e^{-\frac{|x-y|^2}{4k(t-\tau)}} \varphi(y) dy.$$

由齐次化原理即可得

$$w(x, t) = \int_0^t z(x, t; \tau) d\tau = \int_0^t \frac{e^{c(t-\tau)}}{(4k\pi(t-\tau))^{\frac{3}{2}}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} e^{-\frac{|x-y|^2}{4k(t-\tau)}} \varphi(y) dy d\tau.$$

由叠加原理可得原方程的解为

$$u(x, t) = \frac{e^{ct}}{(4k\pi t)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} e^{-\frac{|x-y|^2}{4kt}} \varphi(y) dy + \int_0^t \frac{e^{c(t-\tau)}}{(4k\pi(t-\tau))^{\frac{3}{2}}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} e^{-\frac{|x-y|^2}{4k(t-\tau)}} \varphi(y) dy d\tau.$$

问题 15.6(10 分) 设区域 $D_0 \subset D \subset \mathbb{R}^n (n \geq 2)$ 均有界, 证明如下边值问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0 & \text{in } D \setminus \overline{D_0} \\ \left(u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu}\right)\Big|_{\partial D} = 0, \quad \left(u - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu}\right)\Big|_{\partial D_0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

的解为零.

证明 设 u 是边值问题的解, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \int_{D \setminus \overline{D_0}} |\nabla u|^2 dx = \int_{\partial D} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} dS - \int_{\partial D_0} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} dS - \int_{D \setminus \overline{D}} u \Delta u dx \\ &= - \int_{\partial D} u^2 dS - \int_{\partial D_0} u^2 dS \leq 0. \end{aligned}$$

另一方面, $E \geq 0$, 所以 $E = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla u \equiv 0 \Rightarrow u$ 恒为常数. 结合边值条件即可得 u 为零解.

问题 15.7(10 分) 设区域 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n (n \geq 2)$ 有界, 证明:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u + u^2(1-u) = 0 & \text{in } D \\ u|_{\partial D} = 0 \end{cases}$$

的任一解 $u(x)$ 满足 $0 \leq u(x) \leq 1, x \in D$.

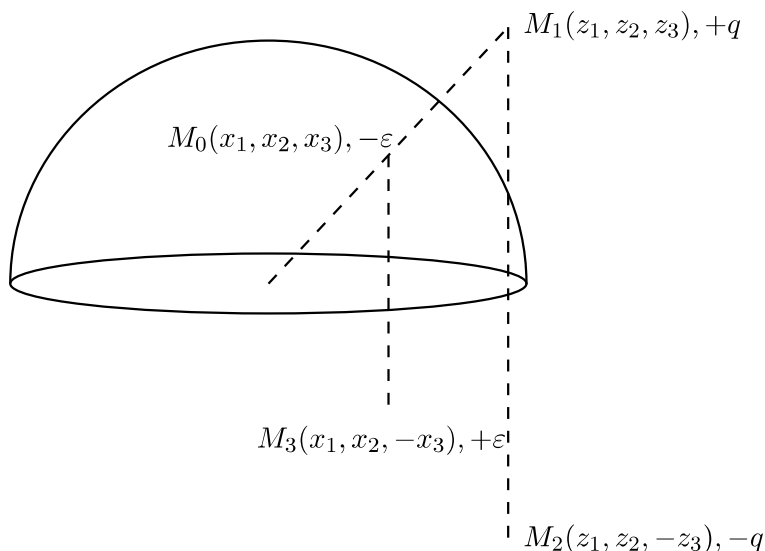
证明 设 $x_1, x_2 \in \bar{D}$ 分别是 u 在 \bar{D} 上的最小值、最大值点.

假设 $u(x_1) < 0$, 由边界条件可得 $x_1 \in D$. 此时 Hessian 矩阵 D^2u 半正定, 因此 $\Delta u(x_1) = \text{tr}(D^2u(x_1)) \geq 0$, 但 $\Delta u(x_1) = u(x_1)^2(u(x_1) - 1) < 0$, 矛盾!

假设 $u(x_2) > 1$, 由边界条件可得 $x_2 \in D$. 此时 Hessian 矩阵 D^2u 半负定, 因此 $\Delta u(x_2) = \text{tr}(D^2u(x_2)) \leq 0$. 但 $\Delta u(x_2) = u(x_2)^2(u(x_2) - 1) > 0$, 矛盾!

综上可得 $0 \leq u(x) \leq 1$ 对任意 $x \in \bar{D}$ 都成立.

问题 15.8(10 分) 请找出半球 $D = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 < 1, x_3 > 0\}$ 的 Green 函数以及边值问题 $\Delta u = 0$ in $D, u|_{\partial D} = x_1 x_2 x_3$ 的解.



解 如图所示, 考虑半球内两点 $M_0(x_1, x_2, x_3), M(y_1, y_2, y_3)$. 设 M_0 处电荷为 $-\varepsilon$, 记 $M_1 = (z_1, z_2, z_3)$ 为 M_0 关于半球面的对称点, M_2, M_3 分别是 M_1, M_0 关于底面的对称点. 设 M_1 处电荷为 $+q$, 由于球面上电势为零, 且 $|x| \cdot |z| = 1$, 故

$$k \frac{-\varepsilon}{1 - |x|} + k \frac{q}{|z| - 1} = 0 \Rightarrow q = \frac{\varepsilon}{|x|}.$$

取 $\varepsilon = 1$, 则 M 处的电势, 即 Green 函数为

$$G(x, y) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{(x_1 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - y_2)^2 + (x_3 - y_3)^2}} + \frac{|x|}{\sqrt{(x_1 - |x|^2 y_1)^2 + (x_2 - |x|^2 y_2)^2 + (x_3 - |x|^2 y_3)^2}} - \frac{|x|}{\sqrt{(x_1 - |x|^2 y_1)^2 + (x_2 - |x|^2 y_2)^2 + (x_3 + |x|^2 y_3)^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x_1 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - y_2)^2 + (x_3 + y_3)^2}} \right).$$

当 $y \in \partial B(0, 1)$ 时, 成立

$$(x_1 - |x|^2 y_1)^2 + (x_2 - |x|^2 y_2)^2 + (x_3 - |x|^2 y_3)^2 = |x|^2 ((x_1 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - y_2)^2 + (x_3 - y_3)^2).$$

$$(x_1 - |x|^2 y_1)^2 + (x_2 - |x|^2 y_2)^2 + (x_3 + |x|^2 y_3)^2 = |x|^2 ((x_1 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - y_2)^2 + (x_3 + y_3)^2).$$

由此计算可得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial G}{\partial \nu} \Big|_{\partial D \cap \mathbb{R}_+^3} &= \sum_{i=1}^3 y_i \frac{\partial G}{\partial y_i} \\ &= \frac{1 - |x|^2}{4\pi} \left(\frac{1}{((x_1 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - y_2)^2 + (x_3 - y_3)^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{((x_1 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - y_2)^2 + (x_3 + y_3)^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right). \end{aligned}$$

所以边值问题的解为

$$u(x) = \frac{1 - |x|^2}{4\pi} \int_{\partial D \cap \mathbb{R}_+^3} y_1 y_2 y_3 \left(\frac{1}{((x_1 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - y_2)^2 + (x_3 - y_3)^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right. \\ \left. - \frac{1}{((x_1 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - y_2)^2 + (x_3 + y_3)^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right) dS(y).$$

参考公式:

1. Laplace 算子的极坐标形式:

$$\Delta_2 = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2}, \quad \Delta_3 = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2}.$$

2. Green 第一公式: $\int_D v \Delta u dx = \int_{\partial D} v \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} dS - \int_D \nabla v \cdot \nabla u dx$; n 维热核 $S(x, t) = \frac{1}{(4\pi kt)^{\frac{n}{2}}} e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{4kt}}$.

3. 调和方程基本解: $V(x - y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln |x - y| (n = 2)$, $V(x - y) = -\frac{1}{4\pi |x - y|} (n = 3)$.

4. 三维波动方程 Kirchhoff 公式: $x \in \mathbb{R}^3, t > 0$

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi c^2 t} \int_{S_{ct}(x)} \psi(y) dS(y) + \frac{1}{4\pi c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{S_{ct}(x)} \frac{\varphi(y)}{t} dS(y).$$

5. \mathbb{R}^n 中的 Fourier 变换和逆变换:

$$\mathcal{F}[f](\xi) = \hat{f}(\xi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) e^{-ix \cdot \xi} dx, \quad \mathcal{F}^{-1}[f](x) = \check{f}(x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(\xi) e^{ix \cdot \xi} d\xi.$$