

微分方程

一般情形下的Green函数

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一、问题的引入:

设有界区域 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n (n \geq 2)$ 的边界 ∂D 分片光滑, 考虑Poisson方程的边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = f(x), & x \in D \subset \mathbb{R}^n \\ \left(\alpha u + \beta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} \right) \Big|_{\partial D} = \varphi(x) \end{cases}$$

其中 $f(x) \in C(D), \varphi(x) \in C(\partial D)$ 且 $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 \neq 0$: $\beta = 0$ 对应第I (Dirichlet) 边值问题, $\alpha = 0$ 对应第II (Neumann) 边值问题, 其它情形对应第III (Robin) 边值问题

当 $f \equiv 0$ 且 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ 为长方体、球体和柱体时, 求解此边值问题可以用分离变量法, 但 $f \neq 0$ 或 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ 为一般有界区域时

分离变量法失效!

二、基本积分公式：

1.全空间中 $\Delta U(x) = \delta(x)$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 的基本解(用Fourier变换求出)为

$$U(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln |x|, & n=2 \\ -\frac{|x|^{2-n}}{n(n-2)\omega_n}, & n \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

其中 $|x| = \sqrt{x_1^2 + \cdots + x_n^2}$, ω_n 为 n 维单位球体积：

$$\omega_n = \frac{\pi^{n/2}}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2} + 1)} = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi^m}{m!}, & n = 2m \\ \frac{2^{m+1} \pi^m}{(2m+1)!!}, & n = 2m+1 \end{cases}, \quad \omega_3 = \frac{4}{3} \pi.$$

可以验证函数 $u(x) = U(x) * f(x)$ 为 $\Delta u = f(x)$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 的广义解

2.Green公式的应用:

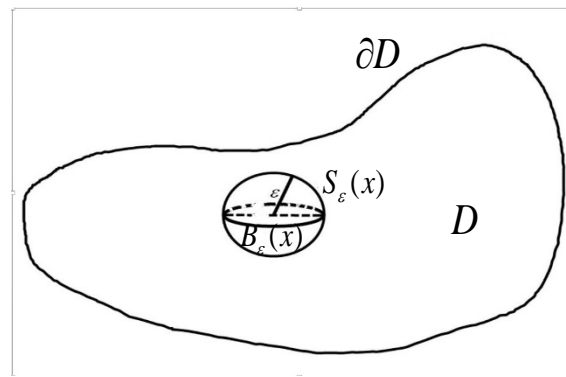
$$\text{令 } V = V(x-y) = V(y-x) := U(x-y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln |x-y|, & n=2 \\ -\frac{|x-y|^{2-n}}{n(n-2)\omega_n}, & n \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

显然 $V(x-y)$ 仅在 $x=y$ 处有奇性且满足:

$$\Delta V = \Delta_x V = \Delta_y V = \delta(x-y), \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad (\text{由对称性})$$

令 $B_a(x), S_a(x)$ 分别为半径 a 球心在 x 点的球和球面,
则对 $\forall u(x) \in C^2(\bar{D})$ 和充分小 $\varepsilon > 0$ 成立Green第二公式:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\partial D - S_\varepsilon(x)} \left[u(y) \frac{\partial V(y-x)}{\partial \nu} - V(y-x) \frac{\partial u(y)}{\partial \nu} \right] dS(y) \\ &= \int_{D - B_\varepsilon(x)} [u(y) \Delta V(y-x) - V(y-x) \Delta u(y)] dy \end{aligned}$$



3. 对左端做估计:

首先, 在 $S_\varepsilon(x)$ 上 $\left|\frac{\partial u(y)}{\partial \nu}\right|$ 有界, 球面积 $|S_\varepsilon(x)| = n\omega_n \varepsilon^{n-1} = C\varepsilon^{n-1}$,
这里和下文中 C 为不依赖于 ε 的各种常数, 从而

$$\left| \int_{S_\varepsilon(x)} V(y-x) \frac{\partial u(y)}{\partial \nu} dS(y) \right| \leq C\varepsilon^{n-1} \max_{S_\varepsilon(0)} |V| = \begin{cases} C\varepsilon |\ln \varepsilon|, & n=2 \\ C\varepsilon^{n-1} \varepsilon^{2-n}, & n \geq 3 \end{cases}$$
$$\rightarrow 0 \quad (\varepsilon \rightarrow 0)$$

其次, 在 $S_\varepsilon(x)$ 上

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial V(y-x)}{\partial \nu} &= \nabla V(y-x) \cdot \vec{\nu} = \nabla_y \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln |y-x|, & n=2 \\ -\frac{|y-x|^{2-n}}{n(n-2)\omega_n}, & n \geq 3 \end{cases} \cdot \frac{y-x}{|y-x|} \\ &= \frac{1}{n\omega_n} \frac{y-x}{|y-x|^n} \cdot \frac{y-x}{|y-x|} = \frac{1}{n\omega_n} \frac{1}{|y-x|^{n-1}} \quad (n \geq 2) \\ &= \frac{1}{n\omega_n \varepsilon^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{|S_\varepsilon(x)|} \end{aligned}$$

最后，由上式及变量变换有

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\int_{S_\varepsilon(x)} u(y) \frac{\partial V(y-x)}{\partial \nu} dS(y) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{n\omega_n \varepsilon^{n-1}} \int_{S_1(0)} u(x+\varepsilon z) \varepsilon^{n-1} d\tilde{S}(z) \quad (\because |S_1(0)| = n\omega_n, dS = \varepsilon^{n-1} d\tilde{S}) \\
 &\rightarrow -u(x) \quad (\varepsilon \rightarrow 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

4. 取极限得结论:

利用上述估计以及

$$\Delta V(y-x) = 0 \text{ in } D - B_\varepsilon(x),$$

在Green第二公式中取极限，有

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_{\partial D - S_\varepsilon(x)} \left[u(y) \frac{\partial V(y-x)}{\partial \nu} - V(y-x) \frac{\partial u(y)}{\partial \nu} \right] dS(y) \\
 &= \int_{D - B_\varepsilon(x)} [u(y) \Delta V(y-x) - V(y-x) \Delta u(y)] dy
 \end{aligned}$$

$$u(x) = \int_D V(y-x) \Delta u(y) dy + \int_{\partial D} \left[u(y) \frac{\partial V(y-x)}{\partial \nu} - V(y-x) \frac{\partial u(y)}{\partial \nu} \right] dS(y)$$

(基本积分公式)

三、Green函数的引入:

$$u(x) = \int_D V(y-x) \Delta u(y) dy + \int_{\partial D} [u(y) \frac{\partial V(y-x)}{\partial \nu} - V(y-x) \frac{\partial u(y)}{\partial \nu}] dS(y)$$

观察基本积分公式，可以分三种情形讨论：

1. 第I边值问题: $\alpha = 1, \beta = 0$, (D) $\begin{cases} \Delta u = f(x), x \in D \\ u|_{\partial D} = \varphi(x) \end{cases}$

引入修正函数 $H(y, x)$ 满足 $\Delta_y H(y, x) = 0, x, y \in D; H|_{\partial D} = -V(y, x)$,

则 $\int_D [H(y-x) \Delta u(y) - u(y) \Delta H(y-x)] dy = \int_{\partial D} [H(y-x) \frac{\partial u(y)}{\partial \nu} - u(y) \frac{\partial H(y-x)}{\partial \nu}] dS(y) \Rightarrow$

$$\int_{\partial D} -V(y-x) \frac{\partial u(y)}{\partial \nu} dS(y) = \int_{\partial D} H(y-x) \frac{\partial u(y)}{\partial \nu} dS(y) = \int_D H(y-x) f(y) dy + \int_{\partial D} u(y) \frac{\partial H(y-x)}{\partial \nu} dS(y).$$

称满足 $\begin{cases} \Delta_y G(x, y) = \delta(x-y), x, y \in D \\ G|_{\partial D} = 0 \end{cases}$

的解 $G(x, y) = V(y-x) + H(y, x)$

为Poisson方程第一边值问题的**Green函数**,边值问题(D)的解为

$$u(x) = \int_D G(x, y) f(y) dy + \int_{\partial D} \varphi(y) \frac{\partial G(x, y)}{\partial \nu} dS(y) \quad (\text{Poisson公式})$$

$$u(x) = \int_D V(y-x) \Delta u(y) dy + \int_{\partial D} [u(y) \frac{\partial V(y-x)}{\partial \nu} - V(y-x) \frac{\partial u(y)}{\partial \nu}] dS(y)$$

从物理意义看，Green函数是

边界接地条件下 y 点电荷 $-\varepsilon$ 在 x 点产生的电场，具有倒易性

2.第II边值问题: $\alpha = 0, \beta = 1, (N)$
$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = f(x), x \in D \\ \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} \right|_{\partial D} = \varphi(x) \end{cases} \quad (\text{解不唯一!})$$

如果仍像第一种情形一样定义 (G)
$$\begin{cases} \Delta_y G(x, y) = \delta(x-y), x, y \in D \\ \left. \frac{\partial G}{\partial \nu} \right|_{\partial D} = 0 \end{cases}$$

的解为Poisson方程第II边值问题的Green函数，似乎可得问题(N)的解为
$$u(x) = \int_D G(x, y) f(y) dy - \int_{\partial D} \varphi(y) G(x, y) dS(y).$$

然而，定解问题(G)的解不存在! 实际上从物理角度看内部放热而边界绝热，温度分布不可能稳定。

如果内部增加均匀分布的冷源，则可抵消放热，因此重新定义场位方程第二边值问题的Green函数为

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_y G(x, y) = \delta(x - y) - \frac{1}{|D|}, & x, y \in D \\ \left. \frac{\partial G}{\partial \nu} \right|_{\partial D} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(0 = \int_{\partial D} \frac{\partial G}{\partial \nu} dS = \int_D \Delta G dy = \int_D (\delta - \frac{1}{|D|}) dy)$$

的解，此时由**Green**第一公式边值问题(N)有解的必要条件为

$$\int_{\partial D} \varphi(y) dS(y) = \int_{\partial D} 1 \cdot \frac{\partial u(y)}{\partial \nu} dS(y) = \int_D 1 \cdot \Delta u(y) dy + \int_D \nabla 1 \cdot \nabla u(y) dy = \int_D f(y) dy.$$

而解为

$$u(x) = \int_D G(x, y) f(y) dy - \int_{\partial D} \varphi(y) G(x, y) dS(y) + C$$

3.第III边值问题: $\alpha \neq 0, \beta \neq 0, (R)$
$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = f(x), & x \in D \\ \left(\alpha u + \beta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} \right) \Big|_{\partial D} = \varphi(x) \end{cases}$$

与第一种情形类似，可以定义**Poisson**方程第III边值问题的**Green**函数为

$$\begin{cases} \Delta G(x, y) = \delta(x - y), \quad x, y \in D \\ (\alpha G + \beta \frac{\partial G}{\partial \nu}) \Big|_{\partial D} = 0 \end{cases}$$

的解，则在边界上

$$\varphi G = (\alpha G u + \beta G \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu}) - (\alpha G u + \beta u \frac{\partial G}{\partial \nu}) = \beta (G \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} - u \frac{\partial G}{\partial \nu})$$

$$\Rightarrow (G \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} - u \frac{\partial G}{\partial \nu}) = \frac{\varphi G}{\beta}$$

此时边值问题(R)的解为

$$\begin{aligned} u(x) &= \int_D G(x, y) f(y) dy - \frac{1}{\beta} \int_{\partial D} \varphi(y) G(x, y) dS(y) \\ &= \int_D G(x, y) f(y) dy + \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_{\partial D} \varphi(y) \frac{\partial G(x, y)}{\partial \nu} dS(y) \end{aligned}$$

四、Green函数的对称性(倒易性):

对称性(倒易性): $G(x, y) = G(y, x)$.

证: 任意固定 $x, y \in D, x \neq y$,

则 $u(z) = G(z, y), v(z) = G(z, x)$

在 $D - B_\varepsilon(y) - B_\varepsilon(x)$ 上均无奇点,

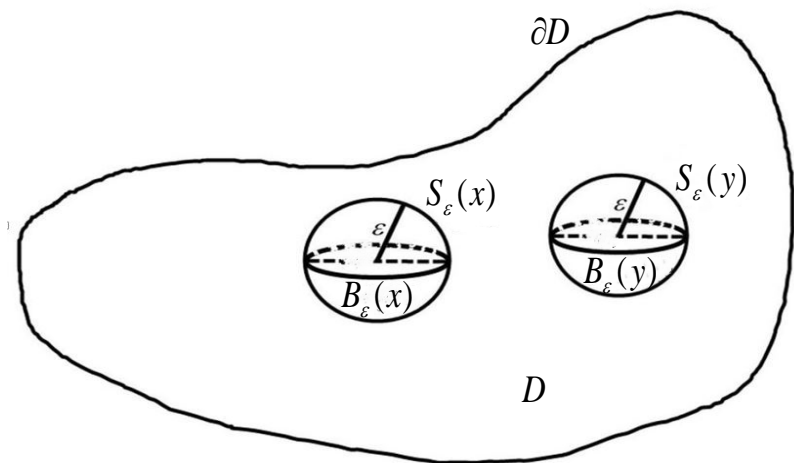
由Green第二公式有

$$\int_{\partial D - S_\varepsilon(y) - S_\varepsilon(x)} \left(u \frac{\partial v}{\partial \nu} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} \right) dS(z) = \int_{D - B_\varepsilon(y) - B_\varepsilon(x)} (u \Delta v - v \Delta u) dz = 0$$

对三种边界条件均有 $\int_{\partial D} \left(u \frac{\partial v}{\partial \nu} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} \right) dS(z) = 0$

$$\longrightarrow \int_{S_\varepsilon(y)} \left(u \frac{\partial v}{\partial \nu} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} \right) dS(z) + \int_{S_\varepsilon(x)} \left(u \frac{\partial v}{\partial \nu} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} \right) dS(z) = 0$$

$$\text{令 } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow 0 - v(y) + u(x) - 0 = 0 \longrightarrow G(x, y) = u(x) = v(y) = G(y, x).$$



五、讨论：

重点考察第I边值问题：
$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = f(x), & x \in D \subset \mathbb{R}^n, n \geq 2 \\ u|_{\partial D} = \varphi(x) \end{cases}$$

$$u(x) = \int_D G(x, y) f(y) dy + \int_{\partial D} \varphi(y) \frac{\partial G(x, y)}{\partial \nu} dS(y) \quad (\text{Poisson公式})$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_y G(x, y) = \delta(x - y), & x, y \in D \\ G|_{\partial D} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (\text{Green函数})$$

- 1.解的表示式有没有实际用途？Green函数容不容易找出来？
- 2.整个推导建立在解是二阶连续可导的基础上的，如果给定的函数不满足连续性，那么解的表达式还有没有意义？
- 3.这种方法能推广到其它方程吗？比如 $\Delta \rightarrow$ 线性偏微分算子？