

微分方程

一般的一阶偏微分方程

内容:

1. 一阶偏微分方程
2. 全积分，包络与奇积分
3. 特征方程与Cauchy问题
4. 作业

1. 一阶偏微分方程

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

其中 $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n, n \geq 2,$

$u = u(x)$ 为未知函数, Du 为 u 的梯度.

为记号方便, 令

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

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

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

2. 全积分，包络与奇积分

定义： 称 $u = u(x; a)$ 为 (F) 的全积分，若

(i) $u(x; a)$ 满足 (F) , $\forall a = (a_1, \dots, a_n) \in A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$,

其中 A 为参数集合；

(ii) $\text{rank}(D_a u, D_{xa}^2 u) = n$, 其中

$$(D_a u, D_{xa}^2 u) = \begin{pmatrix} u_{a_1} & u_{x_1 a_1} & \cdots & u_{x_n a_1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ u_{a_n} & u_{x_1 a_n} & \cdots & u_{x_n a_n} \end{pmatrix}_{n \times (n+1)}.$$

➤ 第二个条件保证了 $u(x; a)$ 依赖 n 个独立参数 a_1, \dots, a_n .

见 Evans “Partial Differential Equations” P93.

例. (几何光学方程) $|Du| = 1, i.e., \sum_{j=1}^n u_{x_j}^2 = 1.$

全积分为 $u(x; a, b) = a \cdot x + b, a \in S^1$ (单位球面), $b \in \mathbb{R}.$

定义: 若可微函数族 $u = u(x; a)$ 满足的向量方程

$D_a u(x; a) = 0, a \in A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 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。

定理. 设 $u = u(x; a) (a \in A)$ 为 (F) 的解, $v(x)$ 为

$\{u(x; a)\}_{a \in A}$ 的包络, 则 $v(x)$ 满足 (F) (也称奇积分).

证: $1 \leq j \leq n, v_{x_j} = u_{x_j}(x; \phi(x)) + \sum_{k=1}^n u_{a_k}(x; \phi(x)) \phi_{x_j}^k(x)$

$$= u_{x_j}(x; \phi(x)), \quad \phi = (\phi^1, \dots, \phi^n) \Rightarrow$$

$$F(x, v(x), Dv(x)) = F(x, u(x; \phi(x)), Du(x; \phi(x))) = 0.$$

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

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

$D_a u(x; a) = \mp(x - a) / \sqrt{1 - |x - a|^2} = 0 \Rightarrow a = x = \phi(x)$
 $\Rightarrow v(x) = u(x; x) = \pm 1$ (包络, 奇积分).

定义: 若任意可微函数 $\omega: A' \rightarrow \mathbb{R} (A' \subset \mathbb{R}^{n-1})$ 满足
 $(a', \omega(a')) \in A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, 其中

$a = (a_1, \dots, a_n) = (a', a_n) \in A, a' \in A', a_n = \omega(a'),$

则称 $\{u(x; a', \omega(a'))\}_{a' \in A'}$ 的包络 $v'(x)$ 为 (A) 的通积分

➤ 实际上此包络包含任意函数的.

例. (几何光学方程) $|Du|=1, n=2.$

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

令 $a_2 = \omega(a_1) \equiv 0, \forall a_1 \in \mathbb{R}.$ **则**

$$u(x; a_1, 0) = x_1 \cos a_1 + x_2 \sin a_1,$$

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

$$\Rightarrow a_1 = \arctan \frac{x_2}{x_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{通积分 } v'(x) = u(x; \arctan \frac{x_2}{x_1}, 0)$$

$$= x_1 \cos(\arctan \frac{x_2}{x_1}) + x_2 \sin(\arctan \frac{x_2}{x_1}) = \pm |x|$$

满足 $|Dv'(x)|=1, x \neq 0.$

3. 特征方程与Cauchy问题

与一阶线性和拟线性偏微分方程类似，为了在某曲线上计算未知函数，记 $z(t) = u(x(t))$, $p(t) = Du(x(t))$,

令
$$\frac{dx_j(t)}{dt} = F_{p_j}(x(t), z(t), p(t)), 1 \leq j \leq n,$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dz(t)}{dt} &= \sum_{j=1}^n u_{x_j}(x(t)) \frac{dx_j(t)}{dt} = \sum_{j=1}^n p_j(t) F_{p_j}(x(t), z(t), p(t)) \\ &= D_p F(x(t), z(t), p(t)) \cdot p(t), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dp_j(t)}{dt} &= \sum_{k=1}^n u_{x_j x_k}(x(t)) \frac{dx_k(t)}{dt} = \sum_{k=1}^n u_{x_j x_k}(x(t)) F_{p_k}(x(t), z(t), p(t)) \\ &= -F_{x_j}(x(t), z(t), p(t)) - F_z(x(t), z(t), p(t)) p_j(t), \end{aligned}$$

上页最后的等式来自对方程 (F) 关于 x_j 的微分.

从而得如下特征方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = D_p F(x(t), z(t), p(t)) \\ \frac{dz(t)}{dt} = D_p F(x(t), z(t), p(t)) \cdot p(t) \\ \frac{dp(t)}{dt} = -D_x F(x(t), z(t), p(t)) - D_z F(x(t), z(t), p(t)) p(t) \end{cases}$$

➤ 包含 $2n+1$ 个常微分方程.

例. (Hamilton-Jacobi 方程)

$$F(x, t, u, D_x u, u_t) = u_t + H(x, D_x u) = 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^n, t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

令 $y = (x, t), z = u(x, t), p = D_x u, p_{n+1} = u_t, q = (p, p_{n+1}),$

则 $F(y, z, q) = p_{n+1} + H(x, p), D_y F = (D_x H(x, p), 0),$

$$D_z F = 0, D_q F = (D_p H(x, p), 1).$$

从而得到特征方程 ((a) (b) 称为 Hamilton 方程)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx(s)}{ds} = D_p H(x(s), p(s)) & (a) \\ \frac{dz(s)}{ds} = D_p H(x(s), p(s)) \cdot p(s) - H(x(s), p(s)) \\ \frac{dp(s)}{ds} = -D_x H(x(s), p(s)) & (b) \end{cases}$$

例. Cauchy问题
$$\begin{cases} u_x u_y = u, x > 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = y^2 \end{cases}$$

令 $z = u(x, y), p_1 = u_x, p_2 = u_y, p = (p_1, p_2),$

则 $F(x, y, z, p) = p_1 p_2 - z = 0,$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = p_2, \frac{dy(t)}{dt} = p_1 \\ \frac{dz(t)}{dt} = 2p_1 p_2 \\ \frac{dp_1(t)}{dt} = p_1, \frac{dp_2(t)}{dt} = p_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_1(t) = C_1 e^t, p_2(t) = C_2 e^t,$$

$$x(t) = C_2 (e^t - 1), y(t) = y_0 + C_1 (e^t - 1),$$

$$z(t) = z_0 + C_1 C_2 (e^{2t} - 1) = y_0^2 + C_1 C_2 (e^{2t} - 1)$$

而 $C_2 = p_2|_{t=0} = u_y|_{t=0} = 2y|_{t=0} = 2y_0,$

$$C_1 C_2 = p_1 p_2|_{t=0} = u|_{t=0} = z_0 = y_0^2$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1 = \frac{1}{2} y_0,$$

$$x(t) = 2y_0(e^t - 1), y(t) = \frac{1}{2} y_0(e^t + 1), z(t) = y_0^2 e^{2t}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_0 = y - \frac{1}{4}x, e^t = \frac{x + 4y}{4y - x}$$

故解

$$u(x, y) = z = \left(y - \frac{1}{4}x\right)^2 \left(\frac{x + 4y}{4y - x}\right)^2.$$

例. 初值问题
$$\begin{cases} u_t + u_x^2 = 0, x \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

显然有零解 $u_1(x, t) = 0$.

而函数

$$u_2(x, t) = \begin{cases} 0, & |x| > t \\ x - t, & 0 \leq x \leq t \\ -x - t, & -t \leq x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

是Lipschitz连续的且几乎处处满足方程,
除了在三条线 $x = 0, \pm t$.

4. 作业

P319. 4, 7

附加作业：1. 说明Burgers方程的Cauchy问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t + uu_x = 0, x, t \in \mathbb{R} \\ u|_{t=0} = x^2 \end{cases}$$

在何处有唯一解并给出此唯一解。

2. 求解Burgers方程的Cauchy问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t + uu_x = 0, x \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = e^{-x^2} \end{cases}$$

并给出爆破时间(即满足 u 无穷大的 t)。