

# 微分方程

一般的非齐次方程边值问题

# 内容:

## 1. 三类典型问题

- 有界弦的受迫振动问题
- 有限长杆的有源热传导问题
- 二维泊松方程的边值问题

## 2. 三种主要方法

- Fourier展开法(特征函数展开法)
- 特解法
- 齐次化原理法(Duhamel原理, 冲量原理)

## 3. 方法比较

# 一、有界弦的受迫振动问题

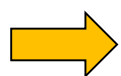
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = c^2 u_{xx} + f(x, t), & 0 < x < l, t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \quad u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \\ u|_{x=0} = g_1(t), \quad u|_{x=l} = g_2(t) \end{cases} \quad (u)$$

$$u(x, t) = ?$$

思路：1. 先边界条件齐次化，即引入辅助函数

$$h(x, t) = \begin{cases} A(t)x + B(t) & (\text{对一、三类边界, 线性拟合}) \\ A(t)x^2 + B(t)x & (\text{对二类边界, 二次拟合}) \end{cases}$$

2. 再利用叠加原理求解  $v(x, t) = u(x, t) - h(x, t)$



$$u(x, t) = h(x, t) + v(x, t)$$

## 第一类边界下具体函数式:

辅助函数  $h(x,t) = \frac{g_2(t) - g_1(t)}{l}x + g_1(t)$

则函数  $v(x,t) = u(x,t) - h(x,t)$  满足

$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} = c^2 v_{xx} + \tilde{f}(x,t), & 0 < x < l, t > 0 \\ v|_{t=0} = \tilde{\varphi}(x), \quad v_t|_{t=0} = \tilde{\psi}(x) \\ v|_{x=0} = 0, \quad v|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (\text{v})$$

其中  $\tilde{f}(x,t) = f(x,t) - h_{tt}(x,t),$

$$\tilde{\varphi}(x) = \varphi(x) - h|_{t=0}, \quad \tilde{\psi}(x) = \psi(x) - h_t|_{t=0}$$

## 用叠加原理分解问题:

由叠加原理, (v) 的解  $v(x,t) = w(x,t) + p(x,t)$ ,

$w(t,x)$  和  $p(t,x)$  分别满足如下定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} w_{tt} = c^2 w_{xx} + \tilde{f}(x,t), & 0 < x < l, t > 0 \\ w|_{t=0} = 0, \quad w_t|_{t=0} = 0 \\ w|_{x=0} = 0, \quad w|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (\text{w})$$

$$\begin{cases} p_{tt} = c^2 p_{xx}, & 0 < x < l, t > 0 \\ p|_{t=0} = \tilde{\varphi}(x), \quad p_t|_{t=0} = \tilde{\psi}(x) \\ p|_{x=0} = 0, \quad p|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (\text{p})$$

问题(p)描述弦自由振动，其解为

$$p(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (C_n \cos \frac{cn\pi}{l} t + D_n \sin \frac{cn\pi}{l} t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

$$C_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \tilde{\varphi}(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx, D_n = \frac{2}{cn\pi} \int_0^l \tilde{\psi}(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx$$

未知!

➡ 为求原问题的解  $u(x,t) = h(x,t) + w(x,t) + p(x,t)$

只须考察纯受迫振动问题(w)，主要方法有三种：

- Fourier展开法(特征函数展开法)：通用方法
- 特解法：特殊方法
- 齐次化原理法(Duhamel原理，冲量原理)：经典方法

# Fourier展开法(特征函数展开法):

下面讨论齐次初始与边界条件下纯受迫振动问题:

$$\begin{cases} w_{tt} = c^2 w_{xx} + \tilde{f}(x, t), & 0 < x < l, t > 0 \\ w|_{t=0} = 0, \quad w_t|_{t=0} = 0 \\ w|_{x=0} = 0, \quad w|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (\text{w})$$

1. 求出与 (w) 相应的齐次方程在齐次边界下的特征值和特征函数:

$$\lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2, X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \quad (n \geq 1)$$

2. 将  $w$  及  $\tilde{f}$  按完备正交特征函数系  $\{X_n(x)\}$  作广义Fourier展开

$$w(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}, \quad \tilde{f}(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tilde{f}_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

其中  $\tilde{f}_n(t) = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \tilde{f}(x, t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx$ , 代入 (w) 并利用正交性得

$$\begin{cases} T_n''(t) + \left(\frac{cn\pi}{l}\right)^2 T_n(t) = \tilde{f}_n(t) \\ T_n(0) = 0, T_n'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

3. 利用常数变易法求出上述常微分方程初值问题的解

$$T_n(t) = \frac{l}{cn\pi} \int_0^t \tilde{f}_n(\tau) \sin \frac{cn\pi(t-\tau)}{l} d\tau$$

$$\Rightarrow w(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{l}{cn\pi} \int_0^t \tilde{f}_n(\tau) \sin \frac{cn\pi(t-\tau)}{l} d\tau \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x, t) = h(x, t) + w(x, t) + p(x, t)$$



## 两点注记:

- **Fourier展开法**同样适用于求解问题(v), 此时

$$\begin{cases} T_n''(t) + \left(\frac{cn\pi}{l}\right)^2 T_n(t) = \tilde{f}_n(t) \\ T_n(0) = \tilde{\varphi}_n, T_n'(0) = \tilde{\psi}_n \end{cases}$$
$$\Rightarrow T_n(t) = \tilde{\varphi}_n \cos \frac{cn\pi t}{l} + \frac{l}{cn\pi} \tilde{\psi}_n \sin \frac{cn\pi t}{l}$$
$$+ \frac{l}{cn\pi} \int_0^t \tilde{f}_n(\tau) \sin \frac{cn\pi(t-\tau)}{l} d\tau$$
$$\Rightarrow v(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \Rightarrow u(x,t) = h(x,t) + v(x,t)$$

- 边界条件的齐次化, 一般将导致方程的非齐次化, 故 **Fourier展开法**具有普适性

# 特解法:

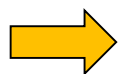
由叠加原理, 非齐次方程通解=齐次方程通解+非齐次方程特解

- 对一般非齐次定解问题, 先边界齐次化再用特解法较好
- 对一般非齐次项, 很难找到特解。但在某些特殊情况下能找到。例如, 若问题(v)中  $\tilde{f}(x, t) = F(x)$  时取  $y(x)$  满足常微分方程
$$\begin{cases} c^2 y''(x) + F(x) = 0, & 0 < x < l \\ y(0) = y(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$

则  $V(x, t) = v(x, t) - y(x)$  满足

$$\begin{cases} V_{tt} = c^2 V_{xx}, & 0 < x < l, t > 0 \\ V|_{t=0} = \tilde{\varphi}(x) - y(x), & V_t|_{t=0} = \tilde{\psi}(x) \\ V|_{x=0} = 0, & V|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$$

易求解!



$$u(x, t) = h(x, t) + y(x) + V(x, t)$$

# 齐次化原理法(Duhamel原理,冲量原理):

对有界区间上满足齐次边界条件的混合问题, 齐次化原理仍然成立, 可将非齐次方程化为齐次方程, 例如

$$\begin{cases} w_{tt} = c^2 w_{xx} + \tilde{f}(x, t), & 0 < x < l, t > 0 \\ w|_{t=0} = 0, \quad w_t|_{t=0} = 0 \\ w|_{x=0} = 0, \quad w|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (w)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} z_{tt} = c^2 z_{xx}, & 0 < x < l, t > \tau \\ z|_{t=\tau} = 0, \quad z_t|_{t=\tau} = \tilde{f}(x, \tau) \\ z|_{x=0} = 0, \quad z|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$$

作时间变量  
平移后求解

$$\Rightarrow w(x, t) = \int_0^t z(x, t; \tau) d\tau \Rightarrow u(x, t) = h(x, t) + w(x, t) + p(x, t)$$

# 三种方法的比较：

- 三种方法均需要先边界齐次化，本质上还是“化偏为常”
- 三者中特解法相对来说比较简单，但只能处理特殊的非齐次项
- Fourier展开法和齐次化原理法计算比较繁琐，却是普适的方法，重点推荐
- 对一般线性非齐次定解问题，Fourier展开法从数值计算角度看比较合适，类似高维偏微分方程中的Galerkin方法
- 处理特殊情形时加强培养观察能力，边界条件和方程配合得好可以快速简化问题

## 两个例子:

例1 求解定解问题: 令常数  $A, \omega > 0$

$$\begin{cases} w_{tt} = c^2 w_{xx} + A \sin \omega t, & 0 < x < l, t > 0 \\ w|_{t=0} = 0, & w_t|_{t=0} = 0 \\ w_x|_{x=0} = 0, & w_x|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$$

(i) Fourier展开法: 对应的齐次方程特征值问题为

$$\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 \\ X'(0) = 0, X'(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2, X_n(x) = \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l}, n \geq 0$$

$$\text{令 } w(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_n(t) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l}, \text{ 则}$$

$$\begin{cases} T_0''(t) = A \sin \omega t \\ T_0(0) = T_0'(0) = 0 \end{cases} (n=0) \Rightarrow T_0(t) = \frac{A}{\omega} \left( t - \frac{\sin \omega t}{\omega} \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} T_n''(t) + \left( \frac{cn\pi}{l} \right)^2 T_n(t) = 0 \\ T_n(0) = T_n'(0) = 0 \end{cases} (n \geq 1) \Rightarrow T_n(t) \equiv 0 \quad (n \geq 1)$$

➡ 解

$$w(x, t) = \frac{A}{\omega} \left( t - \frac{\sin \omega t}{\omega} \right)$$

➤ 观察:  $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} w(x, t) = +\infty$

(ii) 特解法: 令  $y(t)$  满足常微分方程

$$\begin{cases} y''(t) = A \sin \omega t \\ y(0) = y'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

→  $y(t) = \frac{A}{\omega} \left( t - \frac{\sin \omega t}{\omega} \right)$

→  $w(x, t) = y(t) = \frac{A}{\omega} \left( t - \frac{\sin \omega t}{\omega} \right)$

∴ 
$$\begin{cases} \bar{w}_{tt} = c^2 \bar{w}_{xx}, 0 < x < l, t > 0 \\ \bar{w}|_{t=0} = 0, \quad \bar{w}_t|_{t=0} = 0 \\ \bar{w}_x|_{x=0} = 0, \quad \bar{w}_x|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{只有零解!}$$

(iii) 齐次化原理法:

$$\begin{cases} z_{tt} = c^2 z_{xx}, & 0 < x < l, t > \tau \\ z|_{t=\tau} = 0, & z_t|_{t=\tau} = A \sin \omega \tau \\ z_x|_{x=0} = 0, & z_x|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$$

令  $t' = t - \tau$ , 对齐次方程的特征值问题有

$$\lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2, X_n(x) = \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l}, n \geq 0$$

令  $z(x, t; \tau) = C_0 + D_0(t - \tau)$

$$+ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( C_n \cos \frac{cn\pi(t - \tau)}{l} + D_n \sin \frac{cn\pi(t - \tau)}{l} \right) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

代入有初始条件得  $C_n = 0, n \geq 0; D_0 = A \sin \omega \tau, D_n = 0, n \geq 1$

→  $w(x, t) = \int_0^t z(x, t; \tau) d\tau = \frac{A}{\omega} \left( t - \frac{\sin \omega t}{\omega} \right)$



例2 求解定解问题：令常数  $A, \omega > 0$

$$\begin{cases} w_{tt} = c^2 w_{xx} + A \sin \omega t \cos \frac{\pi x}{l}, & 0 < x < l, t > 0 \\ w|_{t=0} = 0, \quad w_t|_{t=0} = 0 \\ w_x|_{x=0} = 0, \quad w_x|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$$

Fourier展开法：易有  $\lambda_n = (\frac{n\pi}{l})^2, X_n(x) = \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l}, n \geq 0$

$$\text{令 } w(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_n(t) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l},$$

代入方程并比较等式两边系数即得

$$T_n'' + (\frac{cn\pi}{l})^2 T_n = 0 \quad (n \neq 1), T_1'' + (\frac{c\pi}{l})^2 T_1 = A \sin \omega t$$

由初始条件得  $T_n(0) = T_n'(0) = 0, n \geq 0$

➡  $T_n(t) = 0 \quad (n \neq 1)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_1(t) &= \frac{l}{c\pi} \int_0^t A \sin \omega \tau \sin \frac{c\pi(t-\tau)}{l} d\tau \\
 &= \frac{Al}{2c\pi} \left\{ \int_0^t \cos \left[ \left( \omega + \frac{c\pi}{l} \right) \tau - \frac{c\pi}{l} t \right] d\tau - \int_0^t \cos \left[ \left( \omega - \frac{c\pi}{l} \right) \tau + \frac{c\pi}{l} t \right] d\tau \right\} \\
 &= \frac{Al}{c\pi} \cdot \frac{\omega \sin \frac{c\pi t}{l} - \frac{c\pi}{l} \sin \omega t}{\omega^2 - \left( \frac{c\pi}{l} \right)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

➡ 
$$w(x,t) = \frac{Al}{c\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{\omega^2 - \left( \frac{c\pi}{l} \right)^2} \left( \omega \sin \frac{c\pi t}{l} - \frac{c\pi}{l} \sin \omega t \right) \cos \frac{\pi x}{l}$$

➤ 观察：  $\omega = c\pi / l$  发生共振！

## 二、有限长杆的有源热传导问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx} + f(x, t), & 0 < x < l, t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, \quad u|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$$

令  $u(x, t) = v(x, t) + w(x, t)$ , 满足

$$\begin{cases} v_t = a^2 v_{xx} + f(x, t), & 0 < x < l, t > 0 \\ v|_{t=0} = 0 \\ v|_{x=0} = v|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} w_t = a^2 w_{xx}, & 0 < x < l, t > 0 \\ w|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \\ w|_{x=0} = w|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$$

利用标准分离变量法易得

$$w(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(s) \sin \frac{n\pi s}{l} ds e^{-\left(\frac{an\pi}{l}\right)^2 t} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

作广义Fourier展开

$$v(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}, f(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l},$$

$$f_n(t) = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x, t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx$$

$$\text{代入原方程得 } T'_n(t) + \left(\frac{an\pi}{l}\right)^2 T_n(t) = f_n(t), \quad T_n(0) = 0$$

$$\text{利用常数变易法得 } T_n(t) = \int_0^t f_n(\tau) e^{-\left(\frac{an\pi}{l}\right)^2 (t-\tau)} d\tau \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$u(x, t) = v(x, t) + w(x, t)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \int_0^t f_n(\tau) e^{-\left(\frac{an\pi}{l}\right)^2 (t-\tau)} d\tau + \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(s) \sin \frac{n\pi s}{l} ds e^{-\left(\frac{an\pi}{l}\right)^2 t} \right] \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

### 三、二维泊松方程的边值问题

对某些特殊区域如矩形，圆盘，扇形等可用分离变量法求解。

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = F(x, y), & 0 < x < a, & 0 < y < b \\ u|_{x=0} = f_1(y), u|_{x=a} = f_2(y) \\ u|_{y=0} = g_1(x), u|_{y=b} = g_2(x) \end{cases}$$

**思路：**在两种边界上分别取线性拟合函数

$$h_1(x, y) = \frac{f_2(y) - f_1(y)}{a} x + f_1(y),$$

$$h_2(x, y) = \frac{g_2(x) - g_1(x)}{b} y + g_1(x)$$

➡  $v(x, y) = u(x, y) - h_1(x, y), w(x, y) = u(x, y) - h_2(x, y)$

必定满足某边界齐次条件，用Fourier展开法求解即可

## 一个例子:

例 
$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = -2x, & x^2 + y^2 < 1 \\ u|_{x^2+y^2=1} = 0 \end{cases}$$

Fourier展开法: 因区域是圆域, 作极坐标变换

$$x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta, 0 < r < 1, \theta \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

仍记  $u = u(r, \theta) = u(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$ , 则

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{r}(ru_r)_r + \frac{1}{r^2}u_{\theta\theta} = -2r \cos \theta, & 0 < r < 1 \\ u|_{r=1} = 0 \end{cases}$$

考虑齐次方程  $u_{rr} + \frac{1}{r}u_r + \frac{1}{r^2}u_{\theta\theta} = 0$  的分离解  $R(r)\Theta(\theta)$  满足

$$\Theta'' + \lambda\Theta = 0, \quad \Theta(\theta + 2\pi) = \Theta(\theta)$$

→  $\lambda_n = n^2, \Theta_n(\theta) = \cos n\theta \ (n \geq 0)$  或  $\sin n\theta \ (n \geq 1)$

令形式解  $u(r, \theta) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [a_n(r) \cos n\theta + b_n(r) \sin n\theta]$ , 代入原方程并比较两端  $\cos n\theta, \sin n\theta$  的系数, 有

$$\begin{cases} a_1'' + \frac{1}{r} a_1' - \frac{1}{r^2} a_1 = -2r \\ a_n'' + \frac{1}{r} a_n' - \frac{n^2}{r^2} a_n = 0, \ n \neq 1 \\ b_n'' + \frac{1}{r} b_n' - \frac{n^2}{r^2} b_n = 0, \ n \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

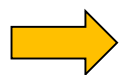
后两式是齐次Euler方程, 其通解形式为  $A_n r^n + B_n r^{-n}$

由边界条件  $a_n(1) = 0, |a_n(0)| < +\infty, b_n(1) = 0, |b_n(0)| < +\infty$

→  $a_n(r) = 0 \ (n \neq 1), \ b_n(r) = 0 \ (n \geq 0)$

另外，非齐次Euler方程通解  $a_1(r) = c_1 r + c_2 r^{-1} - \frac{1}{4} r^3$

由边界条件得  $c_1 = \frac{1}{4}, \ c_2 = 0$



$$\begin{aligned} u = u(r, \theta) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [a_n(r) \cos n\theta + b_n(r) \sin n\theta] \\ &= \frac{1}{4} (1 - r^2) r \cos \theta = \frac{1}{4} (1 - x^2 - y^2) x \end{aligned}$$



特解法: 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{r}(ru_r)_r + \frac{1}{r^2}u_{\theta\theta} = -2r\cos\theta, & 0 < r < 1 \\ u|_{r=1} = 0 \end{cases}$$

思路: 观察到方程有一个特解  $w = -\frac{1}{4}r^3\cos\theta$ ,

令  $u = u(r, \theta) = v(r, \theta) + w = v(r, \theta) - \frac{1}{4}r^3\cos\theta$ , 则

$$\begin{cases} v_{rr} + \frac{1}{r}v_r + \frac{1}{r^2}v_{\theta\theta} = 0, & 0 < r < 1 \\ v|_{r=1} = \frac{1}{4}\cos\theta \end{cases}$$

即 
$$\begin{cases} \Delta_2 v = 0, & x^2 + y^2 < 1 \\ v|_{x^2+y^2=1} = \frac{1}{4}x \end{cases} \quad \Rightarrow \quad v = \frac{1}{4}x$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad u = v(r, \theta) + w = \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{1}{4}(x^2 + y^2)x$$

# 回忆：常数变易法

1. 应用常数变易法求解二阶线性非齐次常微分方程

$$y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = f(x) \quad (*)$$

步骤：先写出方程(\*)所对应的齐次方程

$$y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0$$

的通解形式  $y = C_1 y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x)$ .

此时  $C_1, C_2$  为任意常数,  $y_1(x), y_2(x)$  线性无关.

假设非齐次方程(\*)的通解形式为

$$y = C_1(x)y_1(x) + C_2(x)y_2(x) \quad (**)$$

将(\*\*)式代入非齐次方程(\*)可得

$$\begin{cases} C_1'(x)y_1(x) + C_2'(x)y_2(x) = 0 \\ C_1(x)y_1'(x) + C_2(x)y_2'(x) = f(x) \end{cases} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{绿色箭头}} \quad C_1', C_2' \quad \xrightarrow{\text{绿色箭头}} \quad C_1, C_2$$

## 2. 如下常微分方程的初值问题

$$\begin{cases} T_n''(t) + \left(\frac{an\pi}{l}\right)^2 T_n(t) = f_n(t) \\ T_n(0) = T_n'(0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (n \geq 1)$$

的解为

$$T_n(t) = \frac{l}{an\pi} \int_0^t f_n(\tau) \sin \frac{an\pi(t-\tau)}{l} d\tau \quad (n \geq 1)$$

## 3. 如下常微分方程的初值问题

$$\begin{cases} T_n'(t) + \left(\frac{an\pi}{l}\right)^2 T_n(t) = f_n(t) \\ T_n(0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (n \geq 1)$$

的解为

$$T_n(t) = \int_0^t f_n(\tau) e^{-\left(\frac{an\pi}{l}\right)^2 (t-\tau)} d\tau \quad (n \geq 1)$$