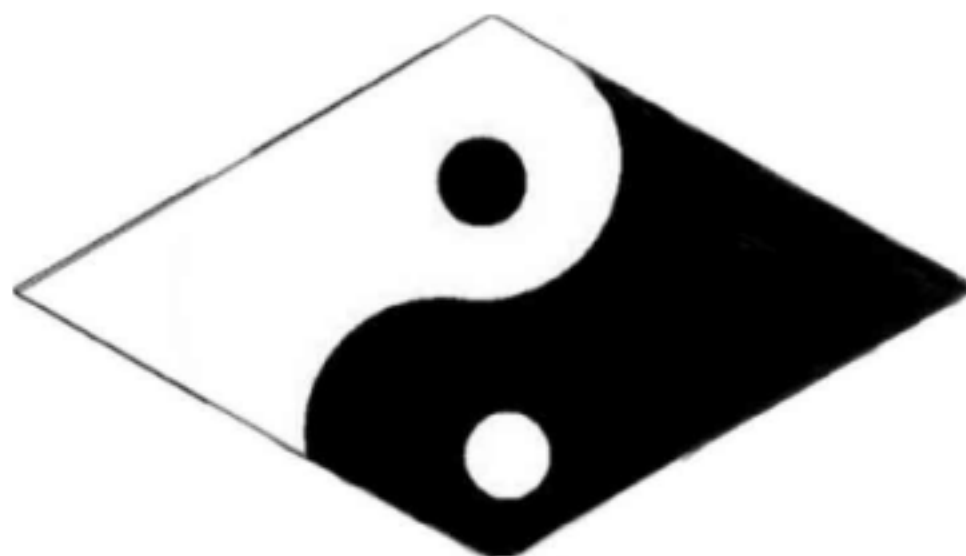


数学物理方程讲义答案

第三版

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前言

在阅读《数学物理方程讲义》(姜礼尚等)的过程中,鄙人对其中的课后习题进行了书写,并汇总于此。借此希望能对阅读该书的读者起到一个借鉴的作用,最好是基于自我思考之后,再结合鄙人所写。

实在是因鄙人水平有限,其中答案必然存在不少疏漏或者错误之处,然而大丈夫说出去的话一泼出去的水,对于鄙人的任何言论不负任何责任,言下之意,错了别来找我。

更加幸运的是,由于个人惫懒,此次不注重排版,并且习题求解过程未必严谨,重在解释。一言以蔽之,凑合着看吧~

不过鄙人倒是留了个私人微信公众号(见页脚即可),对于数学有关问题或者人生诸如钱财过多的苦恼,欢迎联系鄙人进行瞎谈,另公众号将不定性发布一些关于数学题目的分析及乱七八糟的东西。

最后衷心地祝愿足下的成绩越来越好,中国的数学越来越强。

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第一章方程的导出和定解条件

1. 解:

以弦的左端为原点, 弦为 x 轴建系~

由题可知外力为 0, 即 $f(x, t) = 0$

又初始位移存在函数

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2a}{l}x & 0 \leq x < \frac{l}{2} \\ \frac{2a}{l}(l-x) & \frac{l}{2} \leq x < l \end{cases}$$

故定解问题为:

$$1^0. \text{泛定方程: } \rho \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - T \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0, x \in (0, l), t \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$2^0. \text{初始条件: } u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), x \in [0, l]$$

$$u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x) = 0, x \in [0, l]$$

$$3^0. \text{边界条件: } u(0, t) = u(l, t) = 0 \text{ (弦线两端固定)}$$

2. 解:

由动量定理及已知条件

$$\int_{x_1}^{x_2} \rho(u_t(x, t_2) - u_t(x, t_1)) dx$$

$$= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f(x, t) dx dt + T \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (u_x(x_2, t) - u_x(x_1, t)) dt + \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left(\int_{t_1}^{t_2} k u_t dt \right) dx$$

$$\text{于是有 } \rho u_{tt} - T u_{xx} + k u_t = f(x, t)$$

3. 解:

设 $u = u(x, t)$ 为 t 时刻 x 点伸长量, 设横截面积为 S , 考查 $[x, x + \Delta x]$ 一段, 则有

$$\rho S \Delta x u_{tt} = ES u_x|_{x+\Delta x} - ES u_x|_x$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho S u_{tt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} ES u_x$$

$$\Rightarrow u_{tt} - \frac{E}{\rho} u_{xx} = 0$$

4. 解:

上端固定说明 $u(0,t)=0$, 下端悬有质量为 P 的重物可得

$Eu_x(l,t)=pg/s$, 即有边界条件

$$\begin{cases} u(0,t)=0 \\ u_x(l,t)=\frac{p}{E} \end{cases}$$

5. 解:

在圆锥形杆上, 取 $[x, x+\Delta x]$ 上一段, 在 t 时刻振动, x 处有位移 $u(x,t)$, 此时这段杆的两端横坐标分别为 $x+u(x,t)$, $x+\Delta x+u(x+\Delta x,t)$, 从而有相对伸长量等于

$$\frac{[x+\Delta x+u(x+\Delta x,t)]-[x+u(x,t)]}{\Delta x}=u_x(x+\theta x,t)$$

取 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$, 即得在点 x 处, 相对伸长为 $u_x(x,t)$.

由胡克定理, 张力 $T(x,t)=Eu_x(x,t)$

此外容易得知圆锥在 x 点处的截面面积存在函数:

$$S(x)=\pi r^2(x)=\pi\left(\frac{h-x}{h}R\right)^2=\pi R^2\left(1-\frac{x}{h}\right)^2$$

从而由动量守恒及胡克定律可知:

$$\rho S(x)\Delta x u_{tt}(x,t)=ES(x)(u_x|_{x+\Delta x}-u_x|_x)$$

再令 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$, 即有

$$\rho\left(1-\frac{x}{h}\right)^2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}=E\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left[\left(1-\frac{x}{h}\right)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right]$$

6. 解:

设 $u=u(x,y,z,t)$ 为 t 时刻在 (x,y,z) 处的温度, k 为导热系数, α_0 为热交换系数, 于是有如下定解问题:

$$1^0. \text{泛定方程: } u_t - a^2 \Delta u = 0$$

$$2^0. \text{初始条件: } u(x, y, z, 0) = 100$$

$$3^0. \text{边界条件: } k \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \Big|_{\Sigma} = \alpha_0 (37 - u) \Big|_{\Sigma}$$

7. 解:

由题可知, 对于该热传导问题 $f=0$, 存在如下定解问题:

$$1^0. \text{泛定方程: } u_t - a^2 \Delta u = 0 \left(a^2 = 6 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}^2/\text{s} \right)$$

$$2^0. \text{初始条件: } u|_{t=0} = 1200$$

$$3^0. \text{边界条件: } u|_{\partial\Omega} = 0$$

8. 解:

设 $u = u(x, y, z, t)$ 为 t 时刻在 (x, y, z) 处的分子浓度, k 为扩散系数。

结合散度定理, 有如下关系式:

$$\begin{aligned} & \iiint_D u|_{t=t_2} dx dy dz - \iiint_D u|_{t=t_1} dx dy dz \\ &= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \iint_D -\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} ds dt \\ &= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \iint_{\partial D} (k \nabla u) \cdot \vec{n} ds dt \\ &= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \iiint_D \operatorname{div}(k \nabla u) dv dt \\ &\Rightarrow u_t - k \Delta u = 0 \end{aligned}$$

9. 解:

$$1^0. \text{泛定方程: } c \rho u_t - k \Delta u = 0$$

$$2^0. \text{初始条件: } u(x, y, z, 0) = 0$$

$$3^0. \text{边界条件: } u(x, y, 0, t) = u_0$$

$$k \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = \alpha (u_1 - u)$$

10. 解:

取传送带所在直线为 x 轴, 起点为原点, 任取一段传送带 $[x_1, x_2]$, 时间段 $[t_1, t_2]$.

$$\text{由质量守恒: } \int_{x_1}^{x_2} (\rho|_{t_2} - \rho|_{t_1}) dx = - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} dt \int_{x_1}^{x_2} a \left(\rho|_{x_2} - \rho|_{x_1} \right)$$

$$\text{即 } \int_{x_1}^{x_2} dx \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} dt = - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} dt \int_{x_1}^{x_2} a \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} dx$$

由 x 和 t 的任意性得

$$\text{泛定方程: } \rho_t + a\rho_x = 0$$

$$\text{又有初始条件: } \rho(x, 0) = 0 \quad (x \geq 0)$$

$$\text{边界条件: } \rho_t(0, t) = A(1 + \sin \omega t) \quad (t \geq 0)$$

11. 解: 设 $A(a, \alpha), B(b, \beta)$, 连接 A 和 B 的短程线方程为 $y = f(x)$

则 A, B 距离为 $d(f) = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} dx$, 则目标函数 f^* :

$$d(f^*) = \min_{f \in M} d(f) \quad (\text{Where } M = \{f | f \in C^1[a, b], f(a) = \alpha, f(b) = \beta\})$$

$$\text{又可设 } M_0 = \{f | f \in C^1[a, b], f(a) = f(b) = 0\}$$

则

$$\forall f \in M, \forall \varepsilon \in R, \text{ We have}$$

$$j(\varepsilon) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} d(f^* + \varepsilon f) \geq d(f^*) = j(0)$$

$$\text{So } j(\varepsilon) = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + (f^* + \varepsilon f)'^2} dx$$

$$\text{We can get } \left(f_x^* / \sqrt{1 + f_x^{*2}} \right)' = 0 \text{ by calculate } j'(0) = 0$$

$$\text{So } f_x^* = \text{Const} \Rightarrow f^* = c + dx$$

因此当 $A(0, 0), B(3, 5)$ 可得短程线方程 $f = 5/3x$

12.

解:

$$j(\varepsilon) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} J(u + \varepsilon y) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (u' + \varepsilon y')^2 dx - 2 \int_0^1 (u + \varepsilon y) dx - u(0) - \varepsilon y(0)$$

$$\Rightarrow j'(\varepsilon) = \int_0^1 y'^2 dx \cdot \varepsilon + \int_0^1 u' y' dx - 2 \int_0^1 y(x) dx - y(0)$$

$$\Rightarrow j'(0) = \int_0^1 u' y' dx - 2 \int_0^1 y(x) dx - y(0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -u'(0)y(0) - \int_0^1 u'' y dx - 2 \int_0^1 y dx - y(0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} u'' + 2 = 0 \\ u'(0) + 1 = 0 \\ u(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow u = -x^2 + x + 2$$

13. 解:

$$\begin{aligned} j(\varepsilon) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} J(u + \varepsilon y) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 [(u' + y')^2 + (u + y)^2] dx + \\ &\quad \frac{1}{2} [(u(0) + \varepsilon y(0))^2 + (u(1) + \varepsilon y(1))^2] - 2u(0) - 2\varepsilon y(0) \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$j'(0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 u' y' + u y dx + u(0)y(0) + u(1)y(1) - 2y(0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u'(1)y(1) - u'(0)y(0)$$

$$- \int_0^1 (u'' - u)y(x) dx + u(0)y(0) + u(1)y(1) - 2y(0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} u'' - u = 0 \\ -u'(0) + u(0) - 2 = 0 \\ u'(1) + u(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow u = e^{-x}$$

14. 解:

(1) 问题1 \Rightarrow 问题2:

$$\begin{aligned} j(\varepsilon) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} J(u + \varepsilon v) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \left[|\nabla u + \varepsilon \nabla v|^2 + (u + \varepsilon v)^2 \right] dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} f(u + \varepsilon v) dx \\ &\quad - \int_{\partial\Omega} g(u + \varepsilon v) ds \end{aligned}$$

令

$$j'(0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \nabla v + uv dx + \int_{\Omega} \alpha(x) uv ds - \int_{\Omega} f v dx - \int_{\partial\Omega} g v ds = 0$$

$$\text{整理得 } \int_{\Omega} (\nabla u \nabla v + uv - fv) dx + \int_{\partial\Omega} (\alpha(x) uv - gv) ds = 0 \quad (1)$$

问题2 \Rightarrow 问题1:

$\forall w \in M$. 若 u 满足 (1), 则

$$\begin{aligned} J(w) - J(u) &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} (|\nabla w|^2 + w^2) - (|\nabla u|^2 + u^2) dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\partial\Omega} \alpha(x) (w^2 - u^2) ds \\ &\quad - \int_{\Omega} f(w - u) dx - \int_{\partial\Omega} g(w - u) ds \end{aligned}$$

令 $v = w - u$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} J(u+v) - J(u) &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla v|^2 + v^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\partial\Omega} \alpha(x) v^2 ds \\ &\quad + \int_{\Omega} (\nabla u \nabla v + uv - fv) dx + \int_{\partial\Omega} (\alpha(x) uv - gv) ds \\ &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

故得证 $J(U)$ 为最小值

(2)

由 (1) 已证问题 1 与问题 2 等价, 故在此只需证明问题 2 与问题 3 等价即可.

问题2 \Rightarrow 问题3:

由 Gauss 公式得

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{\Omega} (\nabla u \nabla v + uv - fv) dx + \int_{\partial\Omega} (\alpha(x)uv - g(v)) ds \\
&= \int_{\partial\Omega} v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds - \int_{\Omega} v u dx + \int_{\Omega} uv - fv dx + \int_{\partial\Omega} (\alpha(x)uv - gv) ds \\
&= \int_{\Omega} (-\Delta u + u - f)v dx + \int_{\partial\Omega} v \left(\alpha(x)u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - g \right) ds = 0 \quad (2)
\end{aligned}$$

由 v 任意性, 先取 $v \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ 则 $v|_{\partial\Omega} = 0$ 得

$$\int_{\Omega} (-\Delta u + u - f)v dx = 0$$

又由引理 2.1 知

$$-\Delta u + u - f = 0 \quad (3)$$

再将 (3) 式代入 (2) 式, 得

$$\int_{\partial\Omega} v \left(\alpha(x)u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - g \right) ds = 0$$

再取 $\bar{v} \in C_0^\infty(\partial\Omega)$, 令 $\bar{v} = v|_{\partial\Omega}$, 由引理 2.1 得

$$\alpha(x)u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - g = 0$$

问题3 \Rightarrow 问题2:

由

$$\begin{aligned}
& u \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C^1(\bar{\Omega}), v \in C^1(\bar{\Omega}) \\
& \int_{\Omega} (\nabla u \cdot \nabla v + uv - fu) dx + \int_{\partial\Omega} (\alpha(x)uv - gv) ds \\
& \stackrel{Green}{=} \int_{\Omega} (-\nabla u + u - f)v dx + \int_{\partial\Omega} \left(\alpha(x)u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - g \right) v ds
\end{aligned}$$

因而由问题 3 可知该式=0, 证毕.

15. 解:

(1)

(a). 令 $v = u - xg(t)$

则边界条件化为 $v_x(0, t) = 0$

(b). 由题 $w(0, t) = g_1(t), w(l, t) = g_2(t)$

$$\text{因而 } w(x, t) = \frac{g_2(t) - g_1(t)}{l} x + g_1(t)$$

(c).

与(b)同理, 可得 $w(x, t) = -g_1(t)x + g_1(t)(1+l) + g_2(t)$

(2).

由题将 $u = v + w$ 代入定解问题, 得

$$v_t + w_t = v_{xx} + w_{xx} + f(x)$$

$$v(0, t) + w(0, t) = 0, v(l, t) + w(l, t) = 0$$

$$v(x, 0) + w(x, 0) = \varphi(x)$$

因此为满足题意, 令

$$\begin{cases} w_t = 0 \\ w_{xx} + f(x) = 0 \\ w(0, t) = w(l, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

可以得到

$$w(x, t) = -\int_0^x \int_0^s f(t) dt ds + \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l (l-z) f(z) dz * l$$

(3)

设 $u = ve^{cx+dt}$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} u_t - u_{xx} + au_x + bu &= [v_t - v_{xx} + (-2c+a)v_x + (d-c^2+ac+b)v]e^{cx+dt} \\ &= [v_t - v_{xx} + (-2c+a)v_x + (d-c^2+ac+b)v]e^{cx+dt} \end{aligned}$$

(都是慢慢算了整理出来的, 没有技巧性, 又懒得慢慢敲公式了, 跳一跳而已……同时, 该句在此起到了承上启下的作用~~~~~)

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2c+a=0 \\ d-c^2+ac+b=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u = ve^{\frac{a}{2}x - \left(\frac{a^2}{4}+b\right)t} \\ \tilde{f} = fe^{-\frac{a}{2}x + \left(\frac{a^2}{4}+b\right)t} \end{cases}$$

这题可能计算有点问题, 大概就是这样形式

16. 解

(1) 由题得

$$u_x = u_\xi + u_\eta \Rightarrow u_{xx} = u_{\xi\xi} + 2u_{\xi\eta} + u_{\eta\eta}$$

$$u_t = -au_\xi + au_\eta \Rightarrow u_{tt} = a^2 u_{\xi\xi} - 2a^2 u_{\xi\eta} + a^2 u_{\eta\eta}$$

代入波动方程可得 $-4a^2 u_{\xi\eta} = 0$, 即 $u_{\xi\eta} = 0$

又由此

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} = f(\xi)$$

$$\Rightarrow u = \int f(\xi) d\xi + g(\eta)$$

即 u 为 ξ and η 各自作为变量的函数的和

(2) 很 easy, 看看(1)吧, 就是死算, 步得森么技巧

17. 解:

由题可知 $u = u(\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2}) = u(r)$

则

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} = u'(r) \frac{x_i}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i^2} = u''(r) \frac{x_i^2}{r^2} + u'(r) \frac{r^2 - x_i^2}{r^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta u = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i^2} = u'' + (n-1)u' = 0$$

18. 解:

由题

$$u_t = \tilde{u}' \cdot -\frac{1}{2} x t^{-3/2}$$

$$u_x = \tilde{u}' \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \Rightarrow u_{xx} = \tilde{u}_{\xi\xi} \frac{1}{t}$$

因而

$$u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} x t^{-3/2} \tilde{u}' - a^2 \tilde{u}'' \frac{1}{t} = 0 \Rightarrow \tilde{u}'' + \frac{\xi}{2a^2} \tilde{u}' = 0$$

则定解问题转化为

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{u}'' + \frac{\xi}{2a^2} \tilde{u}' = 0 \\ \tilde{u}|_{\xi=0} = 0 \\ \tilde{u}|_{\xi=\infty} = u_0 \end{cases}$$

求解 ODE 后回代可得

$$u(x, t) = \frac{u_0}{2a\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{\frac{x}{\sqrt{t}}} e^{-\frac{\eta^2}{4a^2}} d\eta$$

19. 解:

利用 18 题结果, 再将边界条件代入进去, 容易得到

$$t = 2.7 * 10^7 \text{ year}$$

第二章 波动方程

1. 解:

将初值问题化为三部分来考虑:

$$\begin{cases} -y_1'' + y_1 = 0 \\ y_1(0) = a \\ y_1'(0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (\text{i})$$

$$\begin{cases} -y_2'' + y_2 = 0 \\ y_2(0) = 0 \\ y_2'(0) = b \end{cases} \quad (\text{ii})$$

$$\begin{cases} -y_3'' + y_3 = f(x) \\ y_3(0) = 0 \\ y_3'(0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (\text{iii})$$

由已知, 易得(ii)解为: $y_2(x) = bY(x)$

则(i)解为: $y_1(x) = aY'(x)$

而(iii)解为: $y_3(x) = -\int_0^x f(\xi)Y(x-\xi)d\xi$

代入各问题易验证确实成立。

则 ODE 的解由线性叠加原理可知 $y = y_1 + y_2 + y_3$

2. 解:

先考虑简单情形: $k = 2$

设 Y 满足

$$\begin{cases} y'' + a_1 y' + a_2 y = 0 \\ y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

显然 Y' 也是齐次方程的解

构造 Y 和 Y' 的线性组合

$$\tilde{y} = \beta_0 Y + \beta_1 Y'$$

用于表示 $\begin{cases} y'' + a_1 y' + a_2 y = 0 \\ y(0) = b_0, y'(0) = b_1 \end{cases}$ 的解

代入, 可以求得 $\begin{cases} \beta_0 = a_1 b_0 + b_1 \\ \beta_1 = b_0 \end{cases}$

从而 $\tilde{y} = (a_1 b_0 + b_1)Y + b_0 Y'$

由此对一般的 k , 我们有齐次解

$$\tilde{y} = b_0 Y^{(k-1)} + (b_0 a_1 + b_1) Y^{(k-2)} + \cdots + (b_0 a_{k-1} + b_1 a_{k-2} + \cdots + b_{k-1}) Y$$

再考虑非齐次解

$$y_p = \int_0^x f(\tau)Y(x-\tau)d\tau$$

故解为 $y = \tilde{y} + y_p$

3. 解:

(1). 特征线方程 $\frac{dx}{dt} = 2$, 又 $X(0) = C$

解得 $x(t) = 2t + C$

沿特征线有 $\frac{dU(x(t), t)}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow U = U(x(0), 0) = U(c, 0) = c^2$

又 $c = x - 2t \Rightarrow u = (x - 2t)^2$

(2). 特征线方程 $\frac{dx}{dt} = 2$, 又 $X(0) = C$

解得 $x(t) = 2t + C$

沿特征线有 $\frac{dU}{dt} + U = (2t + c)t$

即有 ODE:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dv}{dt} + v = (2t + c)t \\ v(0) = 2 - c \end{cases}$$

解此 ODE, 得

$$\begin{aligned} v(t) &= -2e^{-t} + 2t^2 + (c-4)t + c - 4 \\ \Rightarrow u(x, t) &= -2e^{-t} + 2t^2 + (x-2t-4)(t-1) \end{aligned}$$

(3). 同上, 可以得知特征线

$$x(t) = -\frac{1}{2}t + C$$

沿特征线有

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{cases} \frac{dU}{dt} = \left(\frac{t}{4} - \frac{c}{2}\right)U \\ U(0) = u(x(0), 0) = u(c, 0) = 2ce^{c^2/2} \end{cases} \\ \Rightarrow U &= 2ce^{\frac{c^2}{2}} e^{\frac{t^2}{8} - \frac{c}{2}t} \\ \Rightarrow u(x, t) &= (2x+t)e^{x^2/2} \end{aligned}$$

(4) 同上得特征线 $x = \tan(t + \arctan c)$

沿特征线有

$$\begin{cases} dU/dt = U \\ U(0) = u(x(0), 0) = u(c, 0) = \arctan c \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow U = \arctan ce^t$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x, t) = (\arctan x - t)e^t$$

4. 证:

对原方程进行变形, 得

$$\left(1 - \frac{x}{h}\right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 2a^2 \frac{x-h}{h^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + a^2 \left(\frac{x-h}{h}\right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-h) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 2a^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + a^2 (x-h) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 (h-x)u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 (h-x)u}{\partial x^2}$$

由第一章习题 16(1) 可得

$$(h-x)u = F(x-at) + G(x+at)$$

5. 解:

由 *d'Alembert* 公式, 得

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(x+at) + \varphi(x-at)] + \frac{1}{2a} [\phi(x+at) - \phi(x-at)]$$

$$\text{其中 } \phi(x) = \int_0^x \psi(\xi) d\xi$$

为满足题意, 应当有

$$\frac{1}{2} \varphi(x+at) + \frac{1}{2a} \phi(x+at) \equiv \text{Const}$$

微商之, 得到

$$\varphi'(x+at) + \frac{1}{a} \phi'(x+at) \equiv 0$$

6. 解:

$$\text{设 } u(x, t) = F(x+t) + G(x-t)$$

代入初始条件, 得到

$$F(x+ax) + G(x-ax) = u_0(x) \quad (1)$$

$$F'(x+ax) - G'(x-ax) = u_1(x) \quad (2)$$

对于(2), 令其在 $[0, x]$ 上积分, 得

$$\frac{1}{1+a}F(x) - \frac{1}{1-a}G(x-ax) = \int_0^x u_1(\xi) d\xi + C \quad (3)$$

联立(1)与(3)求解得

$$F(x+ax) = \left[\frac{u_0}{1-a} \frac{x}{1+a} + \int_0^{\frac{x}{1+a}} u_1(\xi) d\xi + C \right] \bigg/ \frac{2}{1-a^2}$$

$$G(x-ax) = \left(\frac{u_0}{1+a} - \int_0^x u_1(\xi) d\xi - C \right) \bigg/ \frac{2}{1-a^2}$$

回代得

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} \left[(1+a)u_0\left(\frac{x+t}{1+a}\right) + (1-a)u_0\left(\frac{x-t}{1-a}\right) \right] + \frac{1-a^2}{2} \int_{\frac{x-t}{1-a}}^{\frac{x+t}{1+a}} u_1(\xi) d\xi$$

7. 解:

1⁰ 必要性:

设 Cauchy 问题有解, 初条件有 $u(t,t)=0, u_t(t,t)=u_1(x)$

对 t 求微商, 得

$$u_t(t,t) + u_x(t,t) = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$u_{tx}(t,t) + u_{tt}(t,t) = u_1'(t) \quad (2)$$

由此知 $u_x(t,t) = -u_t(t)$

$$\text{再微分此式, 得到 } u_{xx}(t,t) + u_{xt}(t,t) = -u_1'(t) \quad (3)$$

$$\text{联立(2)与(3)得, } u_{tt}(t,t) - u_{xx}(t,t) = 2u_1'(t)$$

结合问题中的泛定方程, 得到

$$2u_1'(t,t) = 12t \Rightarrow u_1(t,t) = 3t^2 + \text{Const}$$

2⁰ 充分性:

不妨取 $U = U(t), V = V(x)$

使得 $U_{tt} = 6t, -V_{xx} = 6x$

即有 $U = t^3 + c_1 t + c_2, V = -(x^3 + c_3 x + c_4)$

令 $u = U + V$

则其满足非齐次方程，为了使之满足初条件，只需取

$$c_1 = c_3 = \text{const}, c_2 = c_4 = 0$$

3⁰ 解不唯一，例如 $(x-t)^2$ 就是个意外

至于解是否唯一，可以考虑当 $\Gamma: t = ax$ 是不是特征线时，从任一点引其特征线与 Γ 交点个数不同

8. 解:

将问题拆分为 3

$$\begin{cases} U_{tt} - a^2 U_{xx} = 0 \\ U|_{t=0} = f(x) \\ U_t|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} V_{tt} - a^2 V_{yy} = 0 \\ V|_{t=0} = g(y) \\ V_t|_{t=0} = \varphi(y) \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{cases} W_{tt} - a^2 W_{zz} = 0 \\ W|_{t=0} = 0 \\ W_t|_{t=0} = \psi(z) \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

由 *D'Alembert* 公式，可得

$$U = \frac{1}{2} (f(x+at) + f(x-at))$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2} (g(y+at) + g(y-at)) + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{y-at}^{y+at} \varphi(\xi) d\xi$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2a} \int_{z-at}^{z+at} \psi(\xi) d\xi$$

由叠加原理， $u = U + V + W$ 即为原问题解

9. 解:

$$\text{令 } u(x, t) = v(x, y, t) e^{i \frac{\sqrt{c}}{a} y}$$

$$\text{则问题变为} \begin{cases} v_{tt} - a^2(v_{xx} + v_{yy}) = f(x, t)e^{-i\frac{\sqrt{c}}{a}y} \\ v|_{t=0} = \varphi(x)e^{-i\frac{\sqrt{c}}{a}y} \\ v_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x)e^{-i\frac{\sqrt{c}}{a}y} \end{cases}$$

由公式(3.16)再回代可得其解。下面证明唯一性！

Pf:

原方程两边同时乘以 u_t ，得

$$\begin{aligned} & u_t [u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx}] + cuu_t = f u_t \\ \Rightarrow & \iint_{K_\tau} (u_t u_{tt} - a^2 u_t u_{xx}) dx dt + \iint_{K_\tau} cuu_t dx dt = \iint_{K_\tau} f u_t dx dt \\ \Rightarrow & \iint_{K_\tau} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{1}{2} u_t^2 + \frac{1}{2} cu^2 + \frac{a^2}{2} u_x^2 \right) - a^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (u_t u_x) \right) dx dt = \iint_{K_\tau} f u_t dx dt \\ \Rightarrow & - \int_{\partial K_\tau} \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2} u_t^2 + \frac{1}{2} cu^2 + \frac{a^2}{2} u_x^2 \right) dx + a^2 u_t u_x dt \right\} = \iint_{K_\tau} f u_t dx dt \\ \Rightarrow & \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega_\tau} (u_t^2 + cu^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx \\ & - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega_0} (\psi^2 + c\varphi^2 + a^2 \varphi_x^2) dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Gamma_{\tau_1} + \Gamma_{\tau_2}} \left\{ a^2 u_t u_x dt + \frac{1}{2} (u_t^2 + cu^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx \right\} = \iint_{K_\tau} f u_t dx dt \end{aligned}$$

进一步地

$$\begin{aligned} J_3 &= \int_{\Gamma_{\tau_1} + \Gamma_{\tau_2}} a^2 u_t u_x dt + \frac{1}{2} (u_t^2 + cu^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx \\ &= \int_{\Gamma_{\tau_1}} a^2 u_t u_x + \frac{a}{2} (u_t^2 + cu^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dt + \int_{\Gamma_{\tau_2}} a^2 u_t u_x - \frac{a}{2} (u_t^2 + cu^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dt \\ &= \int_{\Gamma_{\tau_1}} \frac{a}{2} (u_t + au_x)^2 + \frac{a}{2} cu^2 dt + \int_{\Gamma_{\tau_2}} \frac{a}{2} (u_t - au_x)^2 + \frac{a}{2} cu^2 \\ &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故} \int_{\Omega_\tau} (u_t^2 + cu^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx \leq \int_{\Omega_0} (\psi^2 + c\varphi^2 + a^2 \varphi_x^2) dx + \iint_{K_\tau} f^2 dx dt + \iint_{K_\tau} u_t^2 dx dt$$

$$\text{令} G(\tau) = \iint_{K_\tau} (u_t^2 + cu^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx$$

则有 $\frac{dG(\tau)}{d\tau} \leq G(\tau) + F(\tau)$

其中 $F(\tau) = \int_{\Omega_0} (\psi^2 + c\varphi^2 + a\varphi_x^2) dx + \iint_{K_\tau} f^2 dx dt$

由 Gronwall 不等式

$$G(\tau) \leq (e^\tau - 1)F(\tau)$$

\Rightarrow 当 $\varphi = \psi = f = 0$ 时, $u \equiv 0 \Rightarrow$ 解唯一

10. 解:

1⁰ 设 $u(x, t)$ 是问题的解, 令 $v(x, t) = u(-x, t)$

$$\text{则 } v = v_t - a^2 v_{xx} = u_t(-x, t) - a^2 u_{xx}(-x, t) = f(-x, t) = f(x, t)$$

$$v|_{t=0} = u(-x, t)|_{t=0} = \varphi(-x) = \varphi(x)$$

$$v_t|_{t=0} = u_t(-x, 0) = \psi(-x) = \psi(x)$$

故 v 也是问题的解, 由解的唯一性知 u 是偶函数

2⁰ 对于带齐次的 Neumann 条件的半无界问题, 令 $\tilde{f}(x, t)$ 是 f 关于 x 的偶延拓,

$$\text{则 } \tilde{u}(x, t) = \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t \int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} \tilde{f}(\xi, \tau) d\xi d\tau$$

$$\text{当 } x \geq at \text{ 时, } u(x, t) = \tilde{u} = \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t \int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} f(\xi, \tau) d\xi d\tau$$

当 $0 \leq x < at$ 时,

$$u(x, t) = \tilde{u} = \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^{t-\frac{x}{a}} \left(\int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^0 f(-\xi, \tau) d\xi + \int_0^{x+a(t-\tau)} f(\xi, \tau) d\xi \right) d\tau + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{t-\frac{x}{a}}^t \int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} f(\xi, \tau) d\xi d\tau$$

为使 f 关于 x 偶延拓所得 \tilde{f} 在 $x=0$ 可微, 应要求

$$f_x(0, t) = 0$$

此时, 上式给出的 u 是原问题的解

10. 解:

(1) 设 $u(x, t)$ 是问题的解, 令 $v(x, t) = u(-x, t)$

$$\text{则 } v = v_{tt} - a^2 v_{xx} = u_{tt}(-x, t) - a^2 u_{xx}(-x, t) = f(-x, t) = f(x, t)$$

$$v|_{t=0} = u(-x, t)|_{t=0} = \varphi(-x) = \varphi(x)$$

$$v_t|_{t=0} = u_t(-x, t)|_{t=0} = \psi(-x) = \psi(x)$$

这便证得 v 是问题的解, 又由解的唯一性, 可知 $v = u$ 即有命题成立

(2) 对于带齐次的 *Neumann* 条件的半无界问题, 令 $\tilde{f}(x, t)$ 是 f 关于 x 的偶延拓, 则

$$\tilde{u}(x, t) = \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t \int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} \tilde{f}(\xi, \tau) d\xi d\tau$$

为方程的解

更具体地讲, 当 $x \geq at$ 时, $u(x, t) = \tilde{u} = \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t \int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} f(\xi, \tau) d\xi d\tau$

而 $x < at$ 时,

$$u(x, t) = \tilde{u} = \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^{t-\frac{x}{a}} \left(\int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^0 f(-\xi, \tau) d\xi + \int_0^{x+a(t-\tau)} f(\xi, \tau) d\xi \right) d\tau \\ + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{t-\frac{x}{a}}^t \int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} f(\xi, \tau) d\xi d\tau$$

为使 f 关于 x 偶延拓所得 \tilde{f} 在 $x = 0$ 可微, 应要求 $f_x(0, t) = 0$

故若 $f \in C^1(x \geq 0, t \geq 0)$, $f_x(0, t) = 0$ 则上式给出的 u 是原问题的解

11. 解:

延拓法:

首先将边界条件齐次化. 令 $u = v + A \sin \omega t$, 则 v 满足

$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} - a^2 v_{xx} = A\omega^2 \sin \omega t & 0 < x < \infty, t > 0 \\ v|_{t=0} = 0 \quad v_t|_{t=0} = -A\omega & 0 \leq x < \infty \\ v|_{x=0} = 0 & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } f(x, t) = \begin{cases} A\omega^2 \sin \omega t & x > 0 \\ -A\omega^2 \sin \omega t & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\psi(x) = \begin{cases} -A\omega & x > 0 \\ A\omega & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则 } x > 0 \text{ 时, } v(x, t) = \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\xi) d\xi + \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t \int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} f(\xi, \tau) d\xi d\tau$$

求解后对 $x \geq at$ 与否分类讨论即可

注:此题亦可采用行波法, 速度更令人 high, you deserve it.

12. 证:

只需证 $f = \psi = \varphi = \mu = 0$ 时, 解必为 0. 采用能量不等式方法.

任取 $T > 0$, 从 $(0, T)$ 往右下方引特征线 $x + at = aT$, 它和 t 轴, x 轴一起围成三角形区域, 采用能量不等式.

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega_t} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega_0} (\psi^2 + a^2 \varphi_x^2) dx - \int_{\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2} \left\{ a^2 u_t u_x dt + \frac{1}{2} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx \right\} \\ &= \iint_{K_T} f u_t dx dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{定义 } - \int_{\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2} \left\{ a^2 u_t u_x dt + \frac{1}{2} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx \right\} = J_3$$

根据“边界”的实际情况, 容易证明 $J_3 \geq 0$

后续和课本一致(事实上前面基本也和课本一致。。。)

13. 证:

若 u_1, u_2 都是 Cauchy 问题的解, 则 $u = u_1 - u_2$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} + b(x, t) u_x + c(x, t) u_t = 0 & x \in R, t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = 0, u_t(x, 0) = 0 & x \in R \end{cases}$$

又由方程可得

$$\begin{aligned}
& \iint_{K_\tau} u_t (u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} + b(x, t) u_x + c(x, t) u_t) dx dt = 0 \\
& \Rightarrow \iint_{K_\tau} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{1}{2} u_t^2 + \frac{a^2}{2} u_x^2 \right)}{\partial t} - a^2 \frac{\partial (u_x u_t)}{\partial x} dx dt + \iint_{K_\tau} b(x, t) u_x u_t + c(x, t) u_t^2 dx dt = 0 \\
& \Rightarrow \int_{\partial K_\tau} \left(-\frac{1}{2} u_t^2 - \frac{a^2}{2} u_x^2 \right) dx - a^2 u_x u_t dt + \iint_{K_\tau} (b(x, t) u_x u_t + c(x, t) u_t^2) dx dt = 0 \\
& \Rightarrow \int_{\Omega_\tau} \left(\frac{1}{2} u_t^2 + \frac{a^2}{2} u_x^2 \right) dx - \int_{\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2} \left(\frac{1}{2} u_t^2 + \frac{a^2}{2} u_x^2 \right) dx - \int_{\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2} a^2 u_x u_t dt \\
& \quad + \iint_{K_\tau} (b(x, t) u_x u_t + c(x, t) u_t^2) dx dt = 0
\end{aligned}$$

又

$$\begin{aligned}
J_3 &= - \int_{\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2} \left(\frac{1}{2} u_t^2 + \frac{a^2}{2} u_x^2 \right) dx - \int_{\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2} a^2 u_x u_t dt \\
&= - \int_{\Gamma_1} \frac{a}{2} (u_t + a u_x)^2 dt + \int_{\Gamma_2} \frac{a}{2} (u_t - a u_x)^2 dt \\
&\geq 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因此 } \int_{\Omega_\tau} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx \leq - \iint_{K_\tau} 2b(x, t) u_x u_t + 2c(x, t) u_t^2 dx dt$$

又 $b(x, t), c(x, t)$ 有界

$$\text{设 } |b(x, t)| \leq B, |c(x, t)| \leq C$$

$$\text{则 } \int_{\Omega_\tau} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx \leq \iint_{K_\tau} B(u_x^2 + u_t^2) + 2C u_t^2 dx dt$$

$$\text{令 } C_0 = \max \{ B + 2C, B/a^2 \}$$

$$\text{则有 } \int_{\Omega_\tau} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx \leq C_0 \iint_{K_\tau} u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2 dx dt$$

$$\text{再令 } G(\tau) = \iint_{K_\tau} u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2 dx dt$$

从而有

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dG(\tau)}{d\tau} &\leq C_0 G(\tau) \\ \Rightarrow \iint_{\Omega_\tau} u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2 dx &\leq 0 \\ \iint_{K_\tau} u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2 dx &\leq 0\end{aligned}$$

进一步地,

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_{K_\tau} u_t u dx dt &= \iint_{K_\tau} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{1}{2} u^2 \right)}{\partial t} dx dt \\ &= \int_0^\tau \int_{x_0-a(t_0-t)}^{x_0+a(t_0+t)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{1}{2} u^2 \right)}{\partial t} dx dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega_\tau} u^2(x, \tau) - \varphi^2(x) dx \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} \iint_{K_\tau} u_t^2 + u^2 dx dt \\ \Rightarrow \int_{\Omega_\tau} u^2(x, \tau) dx &\leq \iint_{K_\tau} u^2(x, t) dx dt\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{再令 } G(\tau) = \iint_{K_\tau} u^2(x, t) dx dt$$

故有

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dG(\tau)}{d\tau} &\leq G(\tau) \\ \Rightarrow \iint_{K_\tau} u^2(x, t) dx dt &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow u &\equiv 0 \\ \Rightarrow \text{解唯一}\end{aligned}$$

14.

解:

由二维齐次波动方程的求解公式, 点 (x, y, t) 的依赖区域是 $x-y$ 平面上以 (x, y) 为中心, 以 at 为半径的圆. 当且仅当此圆落在 Ω 内, $u(x, y, t) \equiv 0$ 为此, 需

$$\begin{cases} -1 \leq x - at \leq 1 \\ -1 \leq x + at \leq 1 \\ -1 \leq y - at \leq 1 \\ -1 \leq y + at \leq 1 \\ t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

这表示一个以 Ω 为底，高度为 $1/a$ 的正四棱锥

15.

解:

由 Cauchy 问题和 Darboux 问题的决定区域知

$$a \geq 1 \text{ 时, } \begin{cases} 0 \leq t \leq -\frac{1}{a}x + \frac{1}{a} \\ 0 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases} \text{ 上 } u(x, t) \equiv 0$$

$$a < 1 \text{ 时, } \begin{cases} 0 < t < 1 \\ t < -\frac{1}{a}x + \frac{1}{a}, 0 < x < 1 \end{cases} \text{ 上 } u(x, t) \equiv 0$$

16.

解:

不能采用对称法。不难验证当 φ, ψ 为奇(偶)函数时, $u(x, t)$ 不为奇(偶)函数.

如提示言, Let us 求解

$$\begin{cases} u_t - u_x + u = v \\ v_t + v_x = 0 \end{cases}$$

此时初条件为

$$\begin{cases} u(x, 0) = \varphi(x) \\ v(x, 0) = \psi(x) - \varphi'(x) + \varphi(x) \end{cases}$$

沿特征线 $\Gamma_1: \frac{dx}{dt} = 1$, 即 $x_1(t) = t + c$ 有

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow v = \text{Const}$$

故 $v(x_1(t), t) = v(x(0), 0) = v(c, 0) = \psi(c) - \varphi'(c) + \varphi(c)$

令 $x_1(t) = x$, 则 $c = x - t$, so

$$v(x, t) = \psi(x - t) - \varphi'(x - t) + \varphi(x - t)$$

又沿特征线 $\Gamma_2: \frac{dx}{dt} = -1$, 即 $x_2(t) = -t + c$, 有

$$\begin{cases} \frac{du}{dt} + u = v(x_2(t), t) \\ u(x_2(0), 0) = \varphi(c) \end{cases}$$

解之, 得

$$\begin{aligned} u(x_2(t), t) &= \varphi(c)e^{-t} + \int_0^t e^{-(t-\tau)} v(x_2(\tau), \tau) d\tau \\ &= \varphi(c)e^{-t} + \int_0^t e^{-(t-\tau)} [\psi(-2\tau + c) - \varphi'(-2\tau + c) + \varphi(-2\tau + c)] d\tau \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\varphi(c)e^{-t} + \varphi(-2t + c)) + \int_0^t e^{-(t-\tau)} \left[\psi(-2\tau + c) + \frac{1}{2}\varphi(-2\tau + c) \right] d\tau \end{aligned}$$

令 $x_2(t) = -t + c = x \Rightarrow c = x + t$, 代入得

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{-t}\varphi(x+t) + \varphi(x-t)) + \frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{x-t}{2}} \int_{x-t}^{x+t} e^{-\xi/2} [1/2\varphi(\xi) + \psi(\xi)] d\xi$$

17. 解:

此题可采用行波法, 即设 $u(x, t) = F(x+t) + G(x-t)$

$x \geq 0$ 时, 令 $t = x$, 得

$$F(2x) + G(0) = \psi(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow F(x) = \psi\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - G(0)$$

$x \leq 0$ 时, 令 $t = -x$, 得

$$F(0) + G(2x) = \varphi(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow G(x) = \varphi(x/2) - F(0)$$

$t \geq |x|$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} u(x,t) &= \psi\left(\frac{x+t}{2}\right) + \varphi\left(\frac{x-t}{2}\right) - [F(0) + G(0)] \\ &= \psi\left(\frac{x+t}{2}\right) + \varphi\left(\frac{x-t}{2}\right) - \varphi(0) \end{aligned}$$

此式说明 $u(x,t)$ 在点 (x,t) 的值是由过这点往下的两条特征线与 $t=-x$ 和 $t=x$ 交点上的 φ, ψ 决定.

18. 解:

$$\text{设 } u(x,t) = F(x+t) + G(x-t)$$

令 $t=x$ 得

$$\psi(x) = F(2x) + G(0)$$

$$F(x) = \psi\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - G(0)$$

令 $x=0$ 得

$$F(t) + G(-t) = \varphi(t)$$

因而有

$$G(t) = \varphi(-t) - F(-t) = \varphi(-t) - \psi\left(-\frac{t}{2}\right) + G(0)$$

故

$$u(x,t) = \psi\left(\frac{x+t}{2}\right) + \varphi(t-x) - \psi\left(\frac{t-x}{2}\right)$$

19. 解:

由球面平均法

$$u(x,y,z,t) = \frac{1}{4\pi a^2 t} \iint_{S_{at}(M)} (u^3 + v^3 w) ds$$

其中 $S_{at}(M)$ 是以 (x,y,z) 为球心, at 为半径的球面

则

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \frac{1}{4\pi a^2 t} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi (x + \sin\theta \cos\varphi at)^3 + (y + \sin\theta \cos\varphi at)^3 (z + \cos\theta at) d\theta d\varphi \\ &= (x^3 + yz)t + (x+t/3)a^2 t^3 \end{aligned}$$

20. 证:

设 $u(x, t)$ 是下列问题的解

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = f(x, t) & x \in R, t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) & x \in R \\ u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x) & x \in R \end{cases}$$

记 $u(x, t) = \tilde{u}(x, y, t)$, 则 \tilde{u} 满足

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{u}_{tt} - a^2 (\tilde{u}_{xx} + \tilde{u}_{yy}) = f(x, t) \\ \tilde{u}|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \\ \tilde{u}_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$

由二维 Poisson 公式

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{u}(x, y, t) = & \frac{1}{2\pi a} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\iint_{\Sigma_{at}(x, y)} \frac{\varphi(\xi)}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - (\xi - x)^2 - (\eta - y)^2}} d\xi d\eta \right] + \\ & \frac{1}{2a} \iint_{\Sigma_{at}(x, y)} \frac{\psi(\xi)}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - (\xi - x)^2 - (\eta - y)^2}} d\xi d\eta \\ & + \frac{1}{2\pi a} \int_0^t \iint_{\Sigma_{a(t-\tau)}(x, y)} \frac{f(\xi, \tau)}{\sqrt{a^2 (t-\tau)^2 - (\xi - x)^2 - (\eta - y)^2}} d\xi d\eta \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_{\Sigma_{at}(x, y)} \frac{\psi(\xi)}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - (\xi - x)^2 - (\eta - y)^2}} d\xi d\eta \\ &= 2 \iint_{\Sigma_{at}^+(x, y)} \frac{\psi(\xi)}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - (\xi - x)^2 - (\eta - y)^2}} d\xi d\eta \\ &= 2 \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\xi) d\xi \int_y^{y+\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - (\xi-x)^2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - (\xi-x)^2 - (\eta-y)^2}} d\eta \\ &= \pi \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\xi) d\xi \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\tilde{u}(x, y, t) = \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(x+at) + \varphi(x-at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\xi) d\xi + \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t \int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} f(\xi, \tau) d\xi d\tau$$

21. 解:

由二维 Poisson 公式容易得到

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y, t) &= \frac{1}{2\pi a} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\iint_{\Sigma_{at}(x, y)} \frac{\xi^2 (\xi + \eta)}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - (\xi - x)^2 - (\eta - y)^2}} \right] \\ &= x^2 (x + y) + (3x + y) a^2 t^2 \end{aligned}$$

22. 解:

本题实际就是考察 ODE.

考虑 ODE: $X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0$

由其特征方程 $\gamma^2 + \lambda \gamma = 0 \Rightarrow \gamma = \pm \sqrt{\lambda} i$

$$\Rightarrow X(x) = C_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x + C_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x$$

再结合各边界条件, 待定系数法求出特征值 λ 与特征函数 $X(x)$

下面直接给结果.

$$(1). \quad \lambda_n = \left(\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l} \right)^2$$

$$X_n(x) = \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l} x$$

$$(2). \quad \lambda_n = \left(\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l} \right)^2$$

$$X_n(x) = \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l} x$$

$$(3). \quad \lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l} \right)^2$$

$$X_n(x) = \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

$$(4). \quad \text{记 } \xi: \operatorname{tg} \xi = -\frac{\xi}{hl}$$

$$\text{则 } \lambda_n = \left(\frac{\xi_n}{l} \right)^2$$

$$X_n = \sin \frac{\xi_n}{l} x$$

$$(5). \quad \text{记 } \xi: \operatorname{tg} \xi = \frac{hl}{\xi}$$

$$\text{则 } \lambda_n = \left(\frac{\xi_n}{l} \right)^2$$

$$X_n(x) = \cos \left(\frac{\xi_n}{l} \right)^2 x$$

23. 解:

此题各小题内在结构略有差异, 实属“一胎生九崽, 连母十个样”, 索幸在终为同一品种, 因而在此仅述“老大”之样貌, 其余可观此状而及之。

$$(1) \quad \text{令 } u(x, t) = X(x)T(t)$$

$$\text{代入方程有 } X(x)T''(t) = a^2 X''(x)T(t)$$

此处 $X(x)T(t) \neq 0$ 即有

$$\frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{T''(t)}{T(t)}$$

左边仅与 x 有关, 右边仅与 t 有关, 因此存在常数 λ , 使得

$$\begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0 \\ T''(t) + a^2 \lambda T(t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

又由边界条件及 $T(t) \neq 0$ 知

$$X(0) = X(l) = 0$$

因此考虑如下的 *Sturm - Liouville* 问题:

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

显然 $\lambda > 0$ 否则仅有平凡解, 此时

$$X(x) = c_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x + c_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x$$

$$\text{又 } X(0) = X(l) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_k = \left(\frac{k\pi}{l} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow X_k(x) = c_k \sin \frac{k\pi x}{l}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_k(t) = a_k \cos \frac{k\pi a}{l} t + b_k \sin \frac{k\pi a}{l} t$$

因而存在常数列 $A_k = a_k c_k, B_k = b_k c_k$

无穷级数

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(A_k \cos \frac{k\pi a}{l} t + B_k \sin \frac{k\pi a}{l} t \right) \sin \frac{k\pi}{l} x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k\pi a}{l} \left(-A_k \sin \frac{k\pi a}{l} t + B_k \cos \frac{k\pi a}{l} t \right) \sin \frac{k\pi}{l} x$$

又由初始条件, 得

$$u|_{t=0} = \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{l} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k \sin \frac{k\pi}{l} x$$

$$u_t|_{t=0} = x(l-x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} B_k \frac{k\pi a}{l} \sin \frac{k\pi}{l} x$$

$$\Rightarrow A_k = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \sin \frac{k\pi}{l} x \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{l} dx$$

$$B_k = \frac{2}{k\pi a} \int_0^l x(l-x) \sin \frac{k\pi x}{l} dx$$

24. 解:

先使边条件齐次化

$$f(x) = \frac{S\rho}{E} x$$

令 $v = u - f(x)$, 则 v 满足齐次边条件, 此时 $Lv \equiv g$

再求 $w = w(x)$ 使之满足

$$\begin{cases} -a^2 w''(x) = g \\ w(0) = 0, w'(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$w(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{g}{a^2} x^2 + \frac{gl}{a^2} x$$

则 $\tilde{v} = u - f(x) - w(x)$ 即满足齐次方程齐次边条件。

25. 解:

(1)

$$U_1(x, t) = -u_x + \alpha u - u_1(t)$$

$$U_2(x, t) = u_x - \beta u - u_2(t)$$

$$\text{令 } U = \frac{l-x}{l}U_1 + \frac{x}{l}U_2$$

$\tilde{u} = u + U$ 代入即化边条件为齐次

(2)

令(1)中 $\alpha = \beta = 0$ 即可

26. 解:

这题呐, 太懒了……在此只写(1), (2)两题, 其余类同~

(1) 先化方程为齐次方程

因此求一函数 $v = v(x)$ 使之满足

$$\begin{cases} -a^2 v''(x) = bshx \\ v(0) = v(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解之得 } v(x) = -\frac{b}{a^2}shx + \left(\frac{b}{la^2}shl\right)x$$

再令 $w = u - v$ 则 w 满足

$$\begin{cases} Lw = 0 \\ w|_{x=0} = w|_{x=l} = 0 \\ w|_{t=0} = \frac{b}{a^2}\left(shx - \frac{shl}{l}x\right), w_t|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则 } w(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \cos \frac{an\pi}{l}t \sin \frac{n\pi}{l}x$$

其中

$$B_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \frac{b}{a^2} \left(shx - \frac{shl}{l} x \right) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx$$

$$= \frac{2bl^2 (-1)^n shl}{a^2 n\pi (n^2 \pi^2 + l^2)}$$

(2) 易知特征函数 $X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$

$$\text{令 } u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

比较系数可得 $T_n(t)$ 是下列问题的解

$$\begin{cases} T_n'' + 2bT_n' + a^2 \lambda_n T_n = g_n \\ T_n(0) = 0, T_n'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{其中 } g_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l g \frac{\sin n\pi x}{l} dx = \begin{cases} 0 & n = 2k \\ 4g / n\pi & n = 2k - 1 \end{cases}$$

T_n 的特征方程为

$$\alpha^2 + 2b\alpha + a^2 \lambda_n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = -b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - a^2 \lambda_n}$$

为简单计, 设 $a^2 \lambda_1 > b^2$, 即 $\frac{a^2 \pi^2}{l^2} > b^2$

这时 $\alpha = -b \pm q_n i$

$$T_n(t) = \frac{g_n}{q_n} \int_0^t e^{-b(t-\tau)} \sin q_n (t - \tau) d\tau$$

$$= \frac{g_n - e^{-bt} (b \sin q_n t + q_n \cos q_n t)}{b^2 + q_n^2} \times \frac{g_n}{q_n}$$

27. 解:

由定理 4.2, 当 $\varphi \in C^3[0, l]$, $\psi \in C^2[0, l]$, $\varphi(0) = \varphi(l) = \varphi''(0) = \varphi''(l) = \psi(0) =$

$\psi(l)=0$ 时, 齐次方程的 *Fourier* 级数的系数有估计 $o\left(\frac{\alpha_n}{n^3}\right), o\left(\frac{\beta_n}{n^3}\right)$, α_n 和 β_n 分别为

φ'' 和 ψ'' 的 *Fourier* 系数, 对非齐次方程只需考虑

$$g_n(t) = \frac{l}{an\pi} \int_0^t f_n(\tau) \sin \frac{an\pi}{l}(t-\tau) d\tau$$

关于 n 的阶. 设 $f(0,t) = f(l,t) = 0, f \in C^2[0,l]$

$$\text{则 } f_n(t) = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x,t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = o\left(\frac{\gamma_n}{n^2}\right)$$

$$\gamma_n = \gamma_n(t) = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f_{xx}(x,t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx$$

由 *Bessel* 不等式

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \gamma_n^2(t) \leq \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f_{xx}^2(x,t) dx \leq C, C \text{ 与 } t \text{ 无关}$$

$$\left| D^\alpha g_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \right| = o\left(\frac{\gamma_n}{n}\right)$$

其中 D^α 表示对 x, t 不超过二阶的任一偏微商

$$\sum_{n=m}^N \frac{|\gamma_n|}{n} \leq \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{n=m}^N \gamma_n^2 \right)^{1/2} \left(\sum_{n=m}^N \frac{1}{n^2} \right)^{1/2} \leq C \left(\sum_{n=m}^N \frac{1}{n^2} \right)^{1/2} \rightarrow 0 (m, N \rightarrow \infty)$$

故逐项微商后级数一致收敛, 从而形式解是古典解.

28.

证:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = f(x,t) & x \in (0,l) \quad t > 0 \\ u(x,0) = \varphi(x) & x \in [0,l] \\ u_t(x,0) = \psi(x) & x \in [0,l] \\ -\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \alpha u \Big|_{x=0} = g_1(t), \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \beta u \Big|_{x=l} = g_2(t) & t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

设 u_1, u_2 均是以上定解问题的解, 则 $u = u_1 - u_2$ 是齐次定解问题的解, 即满足

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0 & x \in (0, l) \quad t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = 0 & x \in [0, l] \\ u_t(x, 0) = 0 & x \in [0, l] \\ -\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \alpha u \Big|_{x=0} = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \beta x \Big|_{x=l} = 0 & t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

下面证明 $u \equiv 0$

$$\int_0^\tau \int_0^l (u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx}) u_t dx dt = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^\tau \int_0^l \frac{1}{2} (u_t^2)_t + \frac{a^2}{2} (u_x^2)_t - a^2 (u_x u_t)_x dx dt = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^l \frac{1}{2} u_t^2(x, \tau) - \frac{1}{2} u_t^2(x, 0) + \frac{a^2}{2} u_x^2(x, \tau) - \frac{a^2}{2} u_x^2(x, 0) dx - a^2 \int_0^\tau [-\beta u(l, t) u_t(l, t) - \alpha u(0, t) u_t(0, t)] dt = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^l u_t^2(x, \tau) + a^2 u_x^2(x, \tau) dx + a^2 \int_0^\tau \beta u^2(l, t) + \alpha u^2(0, t) dt = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^l u_t^2(x, \tau) + a^2 u_x^2(x, \tau) dx + a^2 \beta (u^2(l, \tau) - u^2(l, 0)) + a^2 \alpha (u^2(0, \tau) - u^2(0, 0)) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^l u_t^2(x, \tau) + a^2 u_x^2(x, \tau) dx + a^2 \beta u^2(l, \tau) + a^2 \alpha u^2(0, \tau) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^l u_t^2(x, \tau) + a^2 u_x^2(x, \tau) dx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u_t = u_x \equiv 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\tau \int_0^l u u_t dx dt &= \int_0^\tau \int_0^l \left(\frac{1}{2} u^2 \right)_t dx dt = \int_0^l \frac{1}{2} u^2(x, \tau) - \frac{1}{2} u^2(x, 0) dx \\ &= \int_0^l \frac{1}{2} u^2(x, \tau) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{而 } \int_0^\tau \int_0^l u u_t dx dt \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\tau \int_0^l u^2 + u_t^2 dx dt$$

$$\text{得 } \int_0^l u^2(x, \tau) dx \leq \int_0^\tau \int_0^l u^2 dx dt + \int_0^\tau \int_0^l u_t^2 dx dt$$

$$\text{令 } G(\tau) = \int_0^\tau \int_0^l u^2 dx dt$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{dG(\tau)}{d\tau} \leq \int_0^l u^2 dx$$

$$F(\tau) = \int_0^\tau \int_0^l u_t^2 dx dt$$

$$\frac{dG(\tau)}{d\tau} \leq G(\tau) + F(\tau)$$

$$\Rightarrow G(\tau) \leq M(\tau)F(\tau)$$

$$\text{由于 } \int_0^\tau \int_0^l u_t^2 dx dt \equiv 0$$

$$\Rightarrow G(\tau) = 0 \Rightarrow \int_0^l u^2(x, \tau) dx = 0 \Rightarrow u \equiv 0 \Rightarrow \text{解唯一}$$

29. 解:

若 $u \in L^2(Q)$, 对任意 $\xi \in Z = \{\xi \in C^2(Q) | \xi|_{t=\tau} = \xi_t|_{t=\tau} = 0, \xi|_{x=0} = \xi|_{x=l} = 0\}$, 有

$$\iint_Q u \xi dx dt = \iint_Q f \xi dx dt + \int_0^l [\varphi(x) \xi(x, 0) - \varphi(x) \xi_t(x, 0)] dx, \text{ 则称 } u \text{ 混合问题的广义}$$

解.

设 φ, ψ 满足定理 4.5 条件, 又 $f \in C^1(\bar{Q})$, $f(0, t) = f(l, t) = 0$,

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

则 $u_N = \sum_{n=1}^N T_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$ 是下列问题的解

$$\begin{cases} u_N = F_N \\ u_N|_{x=0} = u_N|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u_N|_{t=0} = u_{Nt}|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

S_N^φ, S_N^ψ 表示 φ, ψ 的 Fourier 展开的第 N 个部分和

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

后仿 T_{27} 可证 u 是广义解

30.

解:

对于第一个方程上述边值问题提法正确.

因为它的特征值是正的, 而在 t 轴上每点向区域内引的特征线总是往上的, 而对第二

个问题特征值是负数, 从正 t 轴上每点可以引一条特征线跟正 x 轴有关, 从而 t 轴上每点值可由 x 轴上相应点的值确定, 从而在 t 轴上不可能任意给值。

现求解第一题

设 (x, t) 给定在 t 轴和特征线 $x = at$ 之间, 则从 (x, t) 引的特征线和 t 轴上相交于

$(0, t - x/a)$, 沿着这条特征线 $\frac{du}{dt} = 0, u = c$, 从而 $u(x, t) = u(0, t - x/a) = u(t - x/a)$

当 $x > at$ 时, 从点 (x, t) 引的特征线与 x 轴交于 $(x - at, 0)$, 从而 $u(x, t) = \varphi(x - at)$

由于古典解必然属于 $C^1(\bar{Q})$, $Q = \{(x, t) | x > 0, t > 0\}$

故 $u \in C^1([0, \infty))$, $\varphi \in C^1([0, \infty))$ 且 $u(0) = \varphi(0)$, 又在 $(0, 0)$ 满足方程. 故 $u'(0) + a\varphi'(0) = 0$.

31. 解:

令 $v = x + u$, 则方程化为

$$\begin{cases} v_t = \frac{1}{1-v} v_x & -\infty < x < \infty, t > 0 \\ v(x, 0) = \varphi(x) & -\infty < x < \infty \end{cases}$$

沿特征线 Γ_a 过 x 轴上点 $(a, 0)$, 则沿 Γ_a , 有

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{1-a} \Rightarrow x = \frac{t}{1-a} + a$$

$$v\left(\frac{t}{1-a} + a, t\right) = v(a, 0) = a$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{t}{1-a} + a = x$$

$$\text{则 } a = \frac{1+x \pm \sqrt{(1-x)^2 + \varphi t}}{2}$$

$$v(x, t) = \frac{1+x \pm \sqrt{(1-x)^2 + \varphi t}}{2}$$

考虑到 $v(x, 0) = x$

故取

$$v(x,t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1+x+\sqrt{(1-x)^2+\varphi t}}{2} & x \geq 1 \\ \frac{1+x-\sqrt{(1-x)^2+\varphi t}}{2} & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

第三章 热传导方程

1. 解:

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{f}(\lambda) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-a}^a |x| e^{-i\lambda x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\int_{-a}^0 |x| (\cos \lambda x - i \sin \lambda x) dx + \int_0^a |x| (\cos \lambda x - i \sin \lambda x) dx \right) \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left(\frac{a \sin \lambda a}{\lambda} + \frac{\cos \lambda a - 1}{\lambda^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{f}(\lambda) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-a}^a \left(1 - \frac{|x|}{a} \right) e^{-i\lambda x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\int_{-a}^a (\cos \lambda x - i \sin \lambda x) dx - \frac{2 \sin \lambda a}{\lambda} - 2 \frac{\cos \lambda a - 1}{\lambda^2} \right] \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1 - \cos a\lambda}{a\lambda^2} \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{f}(\lambda) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-a}^a \sin \lambda_0 x (\cos \lambda x - i \sin \lambda x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-a}^a \frac{\sin(\lambda_0 + \lambda)x + \sin(\lambda_0 - \lambda)x}{2} - i \frac{\cos(\lambda_0 - \lambda)x - \cos(\lambda_0 + \lambda)x}{2} dx \\ &= \frac{i}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\frac{\sin(\lambda_0 + \lambda)a}{\lambda_0 + \lambda} - \frac{\sin(\lambda_0 - \lambda)a}{\lambda_0 - \lambda} \right] \end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{f}(\lambda) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\int_{-\infty}^0 e^{(a-i\lambda)x} dx + \int_0^{\infty} e^{(-a-i\lambda)x} dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{2a}{a^2 + \lambda^2}\end{aligned}$$

(5)

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{f}(\lambda) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\int_{-\infty}^0 \cos xe^{(a-i\lambda)x} dx + \int_0^{\infty} \cos xe^{(-a-i\lambda)x} dx \right] \\ &= \frac{a}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\frac{1}{a^2 + (\lambda+1)^2} + \frac{1}{a^2 + (\lambda-1)^2} \right)\end{aligned}$$

2.

解:这一题题目也缩了考察的是 Fourier 变换的性质,注意到这些题目中所需要变换的函数大多与前一题或者书本例题已经得到 Fourier 变换结果的函数有关,因而基于此对该问进行 Solve。

(1)

$$f_1(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & (|x| < a) \\ 0 & (|x| \geq a) \end{cases} \quad (\text{例 1})$$

$$\hat{f}_1(\lambda) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{\sin a\lambda}{\lambda}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{f}(\lambda) &= (x^2 f_1)^{\wedge} = i^2 \frac{d^2}{d\lambda^2} \hat{f}_1 \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left(\frac{a^2 \sin a\lambda}{\lambda} + \frac{2 \sin a\lambda}{\lambda^3} - 2a \frac{\cos a\lambda}{\lambda^2} \right)\end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{f}(\lambda) &= (xg(x))^{\wedge} = i \frac{d}{d\lambda} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{2a}{a^2 + \lambda^2} \right) \\ &= -i2\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{a\lambda}{(a^2 + \lambda^2)^2}\end{aligned}$$

其中, ……emm, 前一题的第(4)问

(3)

由例 1 得

$$\hat{f}(\lambda) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{\sin(\lambda + ui)a}{\lambda + ui}$$

(4)

结合 $T_1(3)$ 、(4)

$$\hat{f}(\lambda) = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2\pi i}} \left(\frac{1}{a^2 + (\lambda - \lambda_0)^2} - \frac{1}{a^2 + (\lambda + \lambda_0)^2} \right)$$

(5)

由 (3) 直接得到结果

(6)

利用例 4 与 (3)

(7)

$$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{a} e^{-a|\lambda|}$$

(8)

利用 (7)

$$\hat{f}(\lambda) = -\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-a|\lambda|} \text{sign} \lambda$$

(9)

$$\lambda > 0, \hat{f}(\lambda) = \frac{1}{2a^3} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-a\lambda} (1 + a\lambda)$$

$$\text{由于 } f \text{ 是偶函数, 故 } \hat{f}(\lambda) = \frac{1}{2a^3} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-a|\lambda|} (1 + a|\lambda|)$$

3. 解:

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-a^2 \lambda^2 t} e^{i\lambda x} d\lambda \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2ta}} e^{-x^2/4a^2t} \end{aligned}$$

(2), (3) 略, believe in yourself. .

4.

(1)

对于该定解问题等式两边关于变量 x 做 *Fourier* 变换.

$$\text{得} \begin{cases} \frac{d\hat{u}}{dt} + a^2 \lambda^2 \hat{u} - ib\lambda \hat{u} - c\hat{u} = \hat{f}(\lambda, t) \\ \hat{u}(\lambda, 0) = \hat{\varphi}(\lambda) \end{cases}$$

其中, $\hat{u}(\lambda, t)$ 为解 $u(x, t)$ 关于 x 的 *Fourier* 变换式, 求解该 *ODE* 得

$$\hat{u}(\lambda, t) = \hat{\varphi} e^{(-a^2 \lambda^2 + ib\lambda + c)t} + \int_0^t \hat{f}(\lambda, \tau) e^{(a^2 \lambda^2 - ib\lambda - c)(\tau - t)} d\tau$$

再对上式两边反演

$$\begin{aligned} u(\lambda, t) &= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(\xi) e^{(t - (x - \xi + bt))^2 / 4a^2 t} d\xi \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^t \frac{1}{\sqrt{t - \tau}} d\tau \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\xi, \tau) e^{c(t - \tau) - \frac{(x - \xi + b(t - \tau))^2}{4a^2(t - \tau)}} d\xi \end{aligned}$$

(2) 给答案, 给答案...敲公式真的累死了

$$u(x, y) = \frac{y}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\varphi(\xi)}{(x - \xi)^2 + y^2} d\xi$$

5. 证: ☹️花 D 不会打, 全打 D.....后续同

(1) $\forall \psi \in D(R)$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \varphi(x) \delta(x), \psi \rangle &= \langle \delta(x), \varphi \psi \rangle = \varphi(0) \psi(0) \\ &= \varphi(0) \langle \delta, \psi \rangle \\ &= \langle \varphi(0) \delta, \psi \rangle \Rightarrow \varphi(x) \delta(x) = \varphi(0) \delta(x) \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\forall \psi \in D(R)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle \varphi(x) \delta'(x), \psi \rangle \\ &= \langle \delta'(x), \varphi \psi \rangle \\ &= - \langle \delta(x), (\varphi \psi)' \rangle \\ &= -(\varphi \psi)'(0) \\ &= -\varphi(0) \psi'(0) - \varphi'(0) \psi(0) \\ &= -\varphi(0) \langle \delta, \psi' \rangle - \varphi'(0) \langle \delta, \psi \rangle \\ &= \varphi(0) \langle \delta', \psi \rangle - \varphi'(0) \langle \delta, \psi \rangle \\ &= \langle -\varphi'(0) \delta(x) + \varphi(0) \delta'(x), \psi \rangle \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\forall \varphi \in D(R)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle x \delta^{(m)}(x), \varphi \rangle \\ &= \langle \delta^{(m)}(x), x \varphi \rangle \\ &= (-1)^m \langle \delta(x), (x \varphi)^{(m)} \rangle \\ &= (-1)^m \langle \delta(x), x \varphi^{(m)} + m \varphi^{(m-1)} \rangle \\ &= (-1)^m [0 \cdot \varphi^{(m)} + m \varphi^{(m-1)}(0)] \\ &= (-1)^m \langle \delta(x), m \varphi^{(m-1)} \rangle \\ &= (-1)^m (-1)^{m-1} \langle \delta^{(m-1)}(x), m \varphi \rangle \\ &= \langle -m \delta^{(m-1)}(x), \varphi \rangle \end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$\forall \varphi \in D(R)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle x^m \delta^{(m)}(x), \varphi \rangle \\ &= \langle \delta^{(m)}(x), \varphi x^m \rangle = (-1)^m \left\langle \delta(x), \sum_{i=1}^m \varphi^{(i)}(x) x^{m-i} \right\rangle \\ &= (-1)^m m! \varphi(0) = (-1)^m m! \langle \delta(x), \varphi(x) \rangle \end{aligned}$$

(5)

$$\begin{aligned}& \left\langle \left(H(x) \rho(x)' , \varphi \right) \right\rangle \\&= -\langle H(x) \rho(x), \varphi' \rangle \\&= -\langle H(x), \rho(x) \varphi' \rangle \\&= -\left\langle H(x), (\rho \varphi)' - \rho' \varphi \right\rangle \\&= \langle H', \rho \varphi \rangle + \langle H \rho', \varphi \rangle \\&= \langle \delta, \rho \varphi \rangle + \langle H \rho', \varphi \rangle \\&= \langle \rho(0) \delta, \varphi \rangle + \langle H \rho', \varphi \rangle \\&= \langle \rho(0) \delta + H \rho', \varphi \rangle\end{aligned}$$

6. 解:

(1) 注意到

$$\begin{aligned}(|x|)' &= (x(H(x) - H(-x)))' \\&= H(x) - H(-x) \\(|x|)^{(m)} &= (H(x) - H(-x))^{(m-1)} = (2\delta(x))^{(m-2)} = 2\delta^{(m-2)}(x)\end{aligned}$$

(2) 由第五题的第二小问啊啊

$$(H(x) \sin x)' = \delta(x) \cdot 0 + H(x) \cos x = H(x) \cos x$$

$$(3) (H(x) e^{ax})'' = (\delta(x) + aH(x) e^{ax})' = \delta'(x) + a\delta(x) + a^2 H(x) e^{ax}$$

7. 解

(1)

$$f'(x) = (\sin x H(x))' = \cos x H(x)$$

(2)

$$f'(x) = (\cos x H(x))' = \delta(x) - \sin x H(x)$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned}f(x) &= x^2 [H(x+1) - H(x-1)] \\ \Rightarrow f'(x) &= [H(x+1) - H(x-1)] 2x + \delta(x+1) - \delta(x-1)\end{aligned}$$

8. 解:

(1)

$$\text{令 } z = \frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}}$$

容易验证 $\Phi_t - a^2 \Phi_{xx} = 0$

令 $v = u - U_0$, 则问题转化为

$$\begin{cases} v_t - a^2 v_{xx} = 0 & x > 0, t > 0 \\ v(x, 0) = -U_0 & x \geq 0 \\ v(0, t) = 0 & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

令 $v = c\Phi\left(\frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}}\right)$, 则 v 满足 $v_t - a^2 v_{xx} = 0$ 与 $v(0, t) = 0$

则可利用 $v(x, 0) = -U_0$ 反解:

$$\begin{aligned} c \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\xi^2} d\xi &= c = -U_0 \\ \Rightarrow u(x, t) &= -U_0 \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{\frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}}} e^{-\xi^2} d\xi + U_0 \end{aligned}$$

(2)

作偶延拓

$$\text{使 } \bar{u}(x, 0) = \begin{cases} U_0 & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & x > 1 \\ U_0 & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ 0 & x < -1 \end{cases}$$

考虑问题

$$\begin{cases} \bar{u}_t - a^2 \bar{u}_{xx} = 0 & -\infty < x < \infty \\ \bar{u}_x(0, t) = 0 & t > 0 \\ \bar{u}(x, 0) = \text{as the above} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } \bar{u} = C_1 \left[\Phi\left(\frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}}\right) + \Phi\left(\frac{-x}{2a\sqrt{t}}\right) \right] + C_2 \left[\Phi\left(\frac{x-1}{2a\sqrt{t}}\right) + \Phi\left(\frac{-x-1}{2a\sqrt{t}}\right) \right]$$

易知其满足方程和边界条件, 再由初始条件可以求得 $C_2 = -U_0/2$

$$\text{故 } u = -\frac{U_0}{2} \left[\Phi\left(\frac{X-1}{2a\sqrt{t}}\right) + \Phi\left(\frac{-x-1}{2a\sqrt{t}}\right) \right] + C \left[\Phi\left(\frac{X}{2a\sqrt{t}}\right) + \Phi\left(\frac{-x}{2a\sqrt{t}}\right) \right]$$

(3)/(4) 与 (2) 同理, 所以就略喽

9. 此题只推选了 (1), (2), (5) 作为典型模范, 其余题目同志向三者学习即可
(1)

$$\text{令 } u(x, t) = X(x)T(t)$$

把它代入泛定方程有

$$X(x)T'(t) - X''(x)T(t) = X(x)T(t)$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{T'(t) - T(t)}{T(t)} = \frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = -\lambda$$

又有边条件, 可得 *Sturm-Liouville* 问题

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

由书籍讲解已知特征值为

$$\lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

对应特征函数为

$$X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

$$\text{于是有 } T_n'(t) + (\lambda_n - 1)T_n(t) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow T_n(t) = C_n e^{\left[1 - \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2\right]t}$$

$$\Rightarrow u = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n e^{\left[1 - (n\pi/l)^2\right]t} (\sin n\pi/l)x$$

又由初始条件知

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} = 1 \Rightarrow C_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = \frac{2}{n\pi} [1 - (-1)^n]$$

(2)

解:

$$\text{令 } u(x, t) = X(x)T(t)$$

$$\text{把它代入泛定方程有 } X(x)T'(t) - a^2 X''(x)T(t) = 0$$

$$\text{因有 } \frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = \frac{T'(t)}{a^2 T(t)} = -\lambda$$

Sturm - Liouville 问题:

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

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_n = n^2$$

$$X_n(x) = C_n \cos nx$$

$$\text{又 } T_n'(t) + a^2 n^2 T_n(t) = 0$$

$$\text{可得 } T_n(t) = e^{-a^2 n^2 t}$$

$$\text{从而有 } u(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n e^{-a^2 n^2 t} \cos nx$$

$$\text{又 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n \cos nx = \sin x$$

$$C_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin \xi \cos n \xi d \xi$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1}{1-n^2} & n \text{ is odd} \\ \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{1}{1-n^2} & n \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

(5)

求 $v = v(x)$ 使之满足

$$\begin{cases} -a^2 v'' = x(l-x) \\ v(0) = v'(l) = 1 \end{cases}$$

解之得

$$v(x) = \frac{x^4}{12a^2} - \frac{lx^3}{6a^2} + \left(1 + \frac{l^3}{6a^2}\right)x$$

令 $u = v + w$, 则 w 满足

$$\begin{cases} w_t - a^2 w_{xx} = 0 \\ w|_{t=0} = \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} - \left(\frac{x^4}{12a^2} - \frac{lx^3}{6a^2} + \left(1 + \frac{l^3}{6a^2}\right)x \right) \quad \varphi(x) \\ w|_{x=0} = w_x|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$$

解之得

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

$$\begin{aligned} C_n &= \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(x) \sin \frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2l} x dx \\ &= \frac{8(-1)^n}{\pi^2 (2n-3)(2n+1)} + \frac{8l(-1)^n}{[(2n-1)\pi]^2} + \frac{32(-1)^n l^4}{[(2n-1)\pi]^4 a^2} + \frac{128l^4}{[(2n-1)\pi]^5 a^2} \end{aligned}$$

10. 略, 与第九题同宗

11. 解:

设 $Q_T = \{(x, t) | 0 < x < l, 0 < t \leq T\}$

Γ 是 Q_T 抛物边界

定解问题如下

$$\begin{cases} u_t - a_1^2 u_{xx} = 0 & 0 < x < l_1, t > 0 \\ u_t - a_2^2 u_{xx} = 0 & l_1 < x < l_1 + l_2, t > 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = u|_{x=l} = 0 & t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) & 0 < x < l_1 + l_2 \\ k_1 u_x(l_1 - 0, t) = k_2 u_x(l_1 + 0, t) & t > 0 \\ u(l_1 - 0, t) = u(l_1 + 0, t) & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

among them, $a_i^2 = k_i / c_i \rho_i$

12. $\varepsilon = (\text{' o ' *}))$ 唉 套公式题

13. 证明:

令 $v = u_t$, 则问题转化为

$$\begin{cases} v_t - v_{xx} = f_t(x, t) & (x, t) \in Q \\ v|_{t=0} = u_t|_{t=0} = f(x, 0) - \varphi''(x) & 0 \leq x \leq l \\ v|_{x=0} = v|_{x=l} = 0 & 0 \leq t \leq T \end{cases}$$

由第一边值问题的最大模估计知

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{\bar{Q}} |v| &\leq \sup_{\bar{Q}} |f_t| T + \sup_{[0, l]} |f(x, 0) - \varphi''(x)| \\ &\leq \sup_{\bar{Q}} |f_t| T + \sup_{[0, l]} |f(x, 0)| + \sup_{[0, l]} |\varphi''(x)| \\ &\leq \sup_{\bar{Q}} |f_t| T + \sup_{\bar{Q}} |f| + \sup_{[0, l]} |\varphi''| \end{aligned}$$

$$\|f\|_{C^1(\bar{Q})} = \sup_{\bar{Q}} |f| + \sup_{\bar{Q}} |f_t|$$

$$\|\varphi''\|_{C[0, l]} = \sup_{[0, l]} |\varphi''|$$

令 $C = \max\{T, 1\}$ 即得所证

14. 证:

(1)

令 $v = Cx$

则 $v|_{x=0} = 0, v|_{x=l} = cl > 0$

$$Lv = v_t - v_{xx} = 0$$

取 $C > 0$, 使 $|\varphi(x)| \leq Cx$

只需令 $C = \max |\varphi'|$ 即可

这是因为 $|\varphi(x)| = |\varphi(x) - \varphi(0)| = |\varphi'(\xi)|x \leq \max |\varphi'|x$

由比较原理得

$$u(x, t) \leq v(x) = \frac{u(x, t) - u(0, t)}{x} \leq \frac{v(x) - v(0)}{x} = C$$

令 $x \rightarrow 0^+$, 即得 $u_x(0, t) \leq C$

类似可证 $-u_x(0, t) \leq C$, 因而有 $\max_{(0, T)} |u_x(0, t)| \leq C$

同理可证 $\max_{(0, T)} |u_x(l, t)| \leq C$

(2)

令 $v = u_x$, 则

$$\begin{cases} v_t - v_{xx} = 0 \\ v|_{t=0} = \varphi'(x) \\ v|_{x=0} = u_x(0, t) \\ v|_{x=l} = u_x(l, t) \end{cases}$$

最大模估计

$$\max_{\bar{Q}} |v| \leq C \max \left\{ \|\varphi'\|_{C[0, l]}, \|u_x(0, t)\|_{C[0, T]}, \|u_x(l, t)\| \right\} \leq \tilde{C}$$

结合(1)可说明 \tilde{C} 仅依赖于 $\|\varphi\|_{C^1(0, l)}$

15. 这题写个思路, 老套路了, 令 $v = u_x$ 后用第一边值的最大模估计给个结果, 再对结果运用第三边值的最大模估计整一下, 就得到最终的 answer 了.

16.

证:

令 $v = u_{l_2} - u_{l_1}$, 并考虑 $[0, l_1] \times [0, T]$ 上定解问题

$$\begin{cases} v_t - v_{xx} = 0 \\ v|_{t=0} = 0 \\ v(0, t) = 0, v(l_1, t) = u_{l_2}(l_2, t) - 0 \end{cases}$$

再考虑

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u_{l_2}}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial^2 u_{l_2}}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ u_{l_2}|_{t=0} = 0 \\ u_{l_2}(0, t) = g_1(t), u_{l_2}(l_2, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

由弱极值原理, u_{l_2} 在 Q^{l_2} 上最大、最小值都在 Γ 上达到, 即有

$$u_{l_2} \text{ 在 } Q^{l_2} \text{ 上取值 } \geq 0$$

$$u_{l_2}(l, t) \geq 0$$

再由弱极值原理知

$$v \text{ 在 } Q^h \text{ 上取值 } \geq 0$$

即有命题得证

物理解释: 在一根长杆左端放置一热源, 其热量沿杆传输, 至杆的右端时热量恰好“分发”结束, 即右端位置温度为 0. 因温度分布连续, 故当杆越长, 其上每一处的温度越高.

17. 证:

(1) 令 $u_0 - u = v$ 则 v 满足

$$\begin{cases} v_t - v_{xx} = 0 \\ v|_{t=0} = U_0 \geq 0 \\ v|_{x=l} = U_0 \geq 0 \\ v_x - hv|_{x=0} = -u_x - h(u_0 - u) = 0 \end{cases}$$

由极值原理可知 $v \geq 0$, 同理可知 $u \geq 0$

(2) $v = u_{h_2} - u_{h_1} (h_2 > h_1)$

$$\begin{cases} v_t - v_{xx} = 0 \\ v|_{t=0} = 0 \\ v|_{x=l} = 0 \\ v_x + h_2(u_0 - u_{h_2}) - h_1(u_0 - u_{h_1})|_{x=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$v_x - h_1(u_{h_2} - u_{h_1}) = (h_2 - h_1)(u_0 - u_{h_2}) \leq 0$$

Hence, $v \geq 0 \Rightarrow u_{h_2} \geq u_{h_1}$

物理解释:一根没有热源的杆,初始温度为 0°C , 一段保持 0°C , 另一端保持与温度为 $u_0^\circ\text{C}$ 介质接触, 其温度不会超过 $u_0^\circ\text{C}$, 也不会低于 0°C 。而热交换系数 h 越大, 杆的分布温度自然越高。

18.

证:

① 设 $Lu = u_t - a^2 u_{xx} + c(x, t)u < 0$

证明 u 在 \bar{Q} 上的非负最大值一定不能在 Q 内达到。

反证法:假设在 Q 内一点 $P_0(x_0, t_0)$ 达到了 \bar{Q} 上的非负最大值, 那么必有

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{P_0} = 0 \quad \left. \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right|_{P_0} \leq 0 \quad \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right|_{P_0} \geq 0$$

$$\text{且 } Lu|_{P_0} = \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right|_{P_0} - a^2 \left. \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right|_{P_0} + c(x, t)u|_{P_0} \geq 0$$

这与 $Lu < 0$ 矛盾, 假设不成立, 结论成立。

即有 $\max_{\bar{Q}} u^+ = \max_{\Gamma} u^+ \quad u^+ = \max\{u, 0\}$

② 下面证明 $Lu \leq 0$ 结论, 引入辅助函数

$$v = u - \varepsilon t \quad (\varepsilon > 0)$$

则 $Lv = Lu - \varepsilon < 0$ 满足①中情形, 即

$$\max_{\bar{Q}} v^+ = \max_{\Gamma} v^+$$

$$\text{而 } \max_{\bar{Q}} u^+ = \max_{\bar{Q}} (v + \varepsilon t)^+ \leq \max_{\bar{Q}} v^+ + \varepsilon t = \max_{\Gamma} v^+ + \varepsilon T$$

又

$$\max_{\Gamma} v^+ \leq \max_{\Gamma} (u - \varepsilon t)^+ \leq \max_{\Gamma} u^+$$

$$\Rightarrow \max_{\bar{Q}} u^+ \leq \max_{\Gamma} u^+ \leq \max_{\bar{Q}} u^+$$

$$\Rightarrow \max_{\bar{Q}} u^+ = \max_{\Gamma} u^+$$

19. 证:

为了使问题归结为 18 题, 需使 $v_t - a^2 v_{xx} + c'(x, t)v \leq 0$

其中 $c'(x, t)$ 有界且 $c'(x, t) \geq 0$

这就需要 $c'(x, t) = c(x, t) + c_0$

代入 $v_t = z(t)u(x, t)$ 及 $c'(x, t) = c(x, t) + c_0$

得 $z(t)(u_t - a^2 u_{xx} + c(x, t)u) + [z'(t) + c_0 z(t)]u \leq 0$

为了使不等式成立, 需

$$\begin{cases} z(t) \geq 0 \\ [z'(t) + c_0 z(t)]u \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

因 u 无法确定正负, 可令 $z'(t) + c_0 z(t) = 0$

$\Rightarrow z(t) = \text{const} e^{-c_0 t}$ 又 $z(t) \geq 0$ 取 $\text{const} = 1$

则问题归结为 18 题

此时显然 $u(x, t) \text{ in } \bar{Q} \leq \max_{\bar{Q}} u(x, t)$

又 $\max_{\bar{Q}} (e^{-c_0 t} u)^+ = \max_{\bar{Q}} v^+ = \max_{\Gamma} v^+ = \max_{\Gamma} e^{-c_0 t} u \leq 0$

$\Rightarrow u(x, t) \text{ in } \bar{Q} \leq 0$

20.

证:

把方程改写为

$$u_t - u_{xx} + [u - a(x, t)]u = 0$$

由比较原理可得

$$u \geq 0$$

令 $\bar{c} = \max |a(x, t)|, u = e^{\bar{c}t} v$

则 v 满足 $v_t - v_{xx} + (\bar{c} - a(x, t))v \leq 0$

$w = \max_{\bar{Q}} \varphi(x)$ 显然满足

$$\begin{cases} w_t - w_{xx} + [\bar{c} - a(x, t)]w \geq 0 \\ w|_{t=0} = \max_{[0, l]} \varphi(x) \geq v|_{t=0} \\ w|_{x=0} \geq 0, w|_{x=l} \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

由比较原理, $w \geq v$ in \bar{Q} , 即

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-\bar{c}t} u &\leq \max_{[0, l]} \varphi(x) \\ u &\leq e^{\bar{c}t} \max_{[0, l]} \varphi(x) \end{aligned}$$

21.

证:

设 $|u| \leq k$, f, φ, μ 皆为 0, 令

$$Q_L = \{(x, t) | 0 < x < L, 0 < t \leq L\}$$

构造辅助函数

$$w(x, t) = v_L(x, t) \pm u(x, t)$$

$$v_L(x, t) = \frac{k}{L^2}(x^2 + 2a^2t)$$

$$\begin{cases} (v_L)_t - a^2(v_L)_{xx} = 0 \\ v_L(x, 0) = \frac{k}{L^2}x^2 \geq 0 \\ v_L(l, t) \geq k \geq |u(x, t)|, v_L(0, t) = \frac{k}{L^2}2a^2t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

若 $u|_{x=0} = 0, t > 0$ 由比较原理在 Q_L 内 $w(x, t) \geq 0$

$$\text{从而 } |u(x, t)| \leq \frac{k}{L^2}(x^2 + 2a^2t)$$

对任意点 $(x_0, t_0) \in Q = \{(x, t) | x > 0, t > 0\}$

当 L 充分大时, 有 $(x_0, t_0) \in Q_L$

$$\text{于是 } |u(x_0, t_0)| \leq \frac{k}{L^2} (x_0^2 + 2a^2 t_0)$$

令 $L \rightarrow \infty$ 则有 $u(x_0, t_0) = 0$

$$\text{若 } -\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \alpha u \Big|_{x=0} = 0$$

$$\text{由于 } -(v_L)_x + \alpha v_L \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{k}{L^2} 2a^2 t \geq 0$$

同理可得结论.

22. 证:

方程两端乘以 u_t 并在 Q_τ 上积分得

$$-\int_0^\tau \int_0^l u_{xx} u_t dx dt + \iint_{Q_\tau} u_t^2 dx dt = \iint_{Q_\tau} f u_t dx dt$$

注意到 $u_t|_{x=0} = u_t|_{x=l} = 0$

故

$$\begin{aligned} -\int_0^\tau \int_0^l u_{xx} u_t dx dt &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^\tau dt \int_0^l u_t du_x \\ &= -\int_0^\tau \left(u_t u_x \Big|_0^l - \int_0^l u_x u_{xt} dx \right) dt \\ &= \int_0^\tau \int_0^l u_x u_{xt} dx dt \end{aligned}$$

又

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^\tau \int_0^l u_x u_{xt} dx dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l \int_0^\tau (u_x)_t^2 dt dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l u_x^2 \Big|_{t=\tau} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l \varphi'^2 dx \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^l u_x^2 \Big|_{x=\tau} dx + 2 \iint_{Q_\tau} u_t^2 dx dt \\
&= \int_0^l \varphi'^2 dx + 2 \iint_{Q_\tau} f u_t dx dt \\
&\leq \int_0^l \varphi'^2 dx + \iint_{Q_\tau} f^2 dx dt + \iint_{Q_\tau} u_t^2 dx dt \\
&\Rightarrow \int_0^l u_x^2 \Big|_{t=\tau} dx + \iint_{Q_\tau} u_t^2 dx dt \leq \int_0^l \varphi'^2 dx + \iint_{Q_\tau} f^2 dx dt
\end{aligned}$$

两边关于 τ 取上确界即得所证

23. 证:

方程两端乘以 u 并在 Q_τ 上积分得

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^\tau \int_0^l (u_t^2 - a^2 u_{xx}) u dx dt = \int_0^\tau \int_0^l f u dx dt \\
&\Rightarrow \int_0^\tau \int_0^l \frac{1}{2} (u^2)_t - a^2 (u_x u)_x + a^2 u_x^2 dx dt = \iint_{Q_\tau} f u dx dt \\
&\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l u^2(x, \tau) dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l \varphi^2 dx - a^2 \int_0^\tau u_x(l, t) u(l, t) dt \\
&\quad + a^2 \int_0^\tau u_x(0, t) u(0, t) dt + a^2 \iint_{Q_\tau} u_x^2 dx = \iint_{Q_\tau} f u dx dt \\
&\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l u^2(x, \tau) dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l \varphi^2 dx + a^2 \int_0^\tau \beta u^2(l, t) dt \\
&\quad + a^2 \int_0^\tau \alpha u^2(0, t) dt + a^2 \iint_{Q_\tau} u_x^2 dx = \iint_{Q_\tau} f u dx dt \\
&\Rightarrow \int_0^l u^2(x, \tau) dx + 2a^2 \iint_{Q_\tau} u_x^2 dx dt \leq 2 \iint_{Q_\tau} f u dx dt + \int_0^l \varphi^2 dx \\
&\Rightarrow \int_0^l u^2(x, \tau) dx + 2a^2 \iint_{Q_\tau} u_x^2 dx dt \leq \iint_{Q_\tau} f^2 dx dt + \iint_{Q_\tau} u^2 dx dt + \int_0^l \varphi^2 dx \\
&\Rightarrow \int_0^l u^2(x, \tau) dx \leq \iint_{Q_\tau} f^2 dx dt + \iint_{Q_\tau} u^2 dx dt + \int_0^l \varphi^2 dx \quad \textcircled{1}
\end{aligned}$$

令

$$\begin{aligned}
G(\tau) &= \int_0^\tau \int_0^l u^2 dx dt \\
F(\tau) &= \iint_{Q_\tau} f^2 dx dt + \int_0^l \varphi^2 dx
\end{aligned}$$

由 Gronwall 不等式可知

$$\int_0^l u^2(x, \tau) dx \leq e^\tau \left(\iint_{Q_\tau} f^2 dx dt + \int_0^l \varphi^2 dx \right) \quad (2)$$

$$\int_0^\tau \int_0^l u^2 dx dt \leq (e^\tau - 1) \left(\iint_{Q_\tau} f^2 dx dt + \int_0^l \varphi^2 dx \right)$$

再由①式知

$$\begin{aligned} 2a^2 \iint_{Q_\tau} u_x^2 dx dt &\leq \iint_{Q_\tau} f^2 dx dt + \iint_{Q_\tau} u^2 dx dt + \int_0^l \varphi^2 dx \\ &\leq e^\tau \left(\iint_{Q_\tau} f^2 dx dt + \int_0^l \varphi^2 dx \right) \\ \Rightarrow \iint_{Q_\tau} u_x^2 dx dt &\leq \frac{e^\tau}{2a^2} \left(\iint_{Q_\tau} f^2 dx dt + \int_0^l \varphi^2 dx \right) \quad (3) \end{aligned}$$

②+③再关于 $\tau \in [0, T]$ 取上确界即有命题得证.

第四章 位势方程

1. 证:

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \text{ 令 } v(x) &= C_0^{-1} \sup_{\Omega} |f(x)|, \text{ 则有 } v|_{\partial\Omega} \geq 0 = u|_{\partial\Omega} \\ -\Delta v + c(x)v &= c(x)C_0^{-1} \sup_{\Omega} |f(x)| \geq \pm f(x) = -\Delta(\pm u) + c(x)(\pm u) \end{aligned}$$

由比较原理得 $v(x) \geq \pm u(x)$, 即

$$C_0^{-1} \sup_{\Omega} |f(x)| \geq \max_{\Omega} |u(x)|$$

(2) 不妨设 Ω 包含原点, 令 $d = \text{diam}\Omega$, 做函数

$$v(x) = \sup_{\Omega} |f(x)| \left(d^2 - |x|^2 \right) / 2n$$

注意到 $c(x) \geq 0, v(x) > 0$, 我们有

$$-\Delta v(x) + cv \geq \sup_{\Omega} |f(x)| \geq \pm f(x) = -\Delta(\pm u) + c(\pm u)$$

又显然 $v|_{\partial\Omega} \geq 0$, 由比较原理得

$$|u(x)| \leq v(x) \leq \frac{d^2}{2n} \sup_{\Omega} |f(x)|$$

(3) 例如 $u = \sin x$ 满足 $-u'' \pm u = 0, u(0) = u(\pi) = 0$ 但 $u \neq 0$

2. 证:

$$\text{记 } F = \sup_{\Omega} |f|, \Phi_1 = \sup_{\Gamma_1} |\varphi_1|, \Phi_2 = \sup_{\Gamma_2} |\varphi_2|$$

$$\text{令 } w(x) = \Phi_1/\alpha_0 + \Phi_2 + \frac{F}{2n} \left(\frac{1+d^2}{\alpha_0} + d^2 - |x|^2 \right) \pm u$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} Lw &= -\frac{F}{2n}(-2n) + c(x) \left[\frac{\Phi_1}{\alpha_0} + \Phi_2 + \frac{F}{2n} \left(\frac{1+d^2}{\alpha_0} + d^2 - |x|^2 \right) \right] \pm f \\ &= F \pm f + c(x) \left[\frac{\Phi_1}{\alpha_0} + \Phi_2 + \frac{F}{2n} \left(\frac{1+d^2}{\alpha_0} + d^2 - |x|^2 \right) \right] \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial n} + \alpha(x)w \right) \Big|_{\Gamma_1} &= \frac{F}{2n} \left[-2 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \beta_i(x) + \alpha(x) \left(\frac{1+d^2}{\alpha_0} + d^2 - |x|^2 \right) \right] \Big|_{\Gamma_1} \\ &\quad + \left[\alpha(x) \left(\frac{\Phi_1}{\alpha_0} + \Phi_2 \right) \right] \Big|_{\Gamma_1} \pm \varphi_1 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow w \geq 0 \text{ in } \Omega$$

$$\Rightarrow |u| \leq \frac{\Phi}{\Omega_0} + \Phi_2 + \frac{1}{2n} \left(\frac{1+d^2}{\alpha_0} + d^2 - |x|^2 \right) F$$

3. 证:

不妨设 $u(x^0) = 0$, 令 $w(x) = |x|^{-a} - r^{-a}, w(x^0) = 0$

$$w_{x_i} = -a|x|^{-a-2} x_i, w_{x_i x_i} = -a(a-2)|x|^{-a-4} x_i^2 - a|x|^{-a-2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Lw &= -a(a-2)|x|^{-a-2} + an|x|^{-a-2} - a|x|^{-a-2} \sum_{i=1}^n b_i x_i + c(x)|x|^{-a} \\
&\leq \left[-a(a-2)|x| + an - a \sum_{i=1}^n b_i x_i + c(x)|x|^2 \right] |x|^{-a-2} \\
&\leq \left[-a(a-2) + an + aBr + Cr^2 \right] |x|^{-a-2}
\end{aligned}$$

其中, $B = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2 \right)^{1/2}$, $C = \sup_{\Omega} c(x)$. 取 a 充分大, 可使 $Lw < 0$, 又取 ε 充分小, 使

$$\varepsilon w(x) \Big|_{|x|=\frac{r}{2}} = \varepsilon \left[\left(\frac{r}{2} \right)^{-a} - r^{-a} \right] = -\max_{|x|=\frac{r}{2}} u(x)$$

$$L(-\varepsilon w) > 0, -\varepsilon w|_{\partial B} = 0, -\varepsilon w|_{|x|=\frac{r}{2}} \geq u|_{|x|=\frac{r}{2}} = \frac{r}{2}$$

由比较原理得 $-\varepsilon w \geq u, r/2 < |x| < r, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} \geq \frac{\partial}{\partial r}(-\varepsilon w)$

令 $\rho = |x|$, 得

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \nu}(-\varepsilon w) = -\varepsilon \frac{\partial w}{\partial \rho} \cos(n, \nu) \Big|_{\rho=r} = \varepsilon \alpha r^{-\alpha-1} \cos(n, \nu) > 0$$

证毕

4. 证:

$$\text{假设 } Lu = -\sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij}(x) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} + \sum_{i=1}^n b_i(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} + c(x)u > 0$$

则 u 在 Ω 内不能取非正最小值 m . 因若不然, 设有 $x^0 \in \Omega, u(x^0) = m \leq 0$

由极值必要条件 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x^0) = 0$, Hesse 矩阵非正定, 又 $[a_{ij}(x^0)]$ 正定, 故

$$-\sum a_{ij} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(x^0) \leq 0$$

又 $c(x^0)u(x^0) \leq 0$, 此与 $Lu(x^0) > 0$ 矛盾, 若仅设 $Lu \geq 0$, 对 $u + \varepsilon$ 有

$L(u+\varepsilon)=Lu+c(x)\varepsilon>0$, 仿书上定理 2.2 证明即可.

5.

证:

$\forall \varepsilon>0, \exists R_0>0$, 使 $|x|\geq R_0$ 时, $u(x)<l+\varepsilon$, 不妨设任取点 $x^0\in R^3\setminus\bar{\Omega}_0$, 取

$R>R_0$,

使 $x^0\in B_R(0), \Omega_0\subset B_R(0)$, 在 $B_R(0)-\bar{\Omega}_0$ 上用极值原理得

$$u(x^0)<\max\left(l+\varepsilon, \max_{\partial\Omega_0}\varphi\right)$$

$$\text{令 } \varepsilon\rightarrow 0 \text{ 得 } u(x^0)\leq\max\left(l, \max_{\partial\Omega_0}\varphi\right)$$

$$\text{同理 } u(x^0)\geq\min\left(l, \min_{\partial\Omega_0}\varphi\right)$$

证毕.

6.

证:

$$\text{令 } v=\frac{1}{\alpha_0}\max_{\partial\Omega}|\varphi(x)|$$

$$\text{则 } \begin{cases} -\Delta v+v^3\geq 0 \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial n}+\alpha(x)v|_{\partial\Omega}\geq \varphi(x) \end{cases}$$

由比较原理得 $v\geq|u|$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{\alpha_0}\max_{\partial\Omega}|\varphi(x)|\geq\max_{\bar{\Omega}}|u(x)|$$

7.

证:

$\forall \varepsilon>0, \exists \delta>0$ 使 $Q\in\partial B_\delta(P_0)\cap\Omega$ 时, $|u(Q)|<M_0+\varepsilon$,

不妨设 $P\in\Omega\setminus\bar{B}_\delta(P_0)$, 在 $\Omega\setminus\bar{B}_\delta(p_0)$ 上用极值原理得

$$\pm u(p) \leq \max \left\{ M_0 + \varepsilon, \sup_{\partial\Omega} |\varphi| \right\}$$

$$\text{令 } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \text{ 再取 } \sup, \text{ 得 } \sup_{\Omega} |u(x)| \leq \max \left\{ M_0, \sup_{\partial\Omega} |\varphi| \right\}$$

8.

证:

$$(1) \quad \text{设 } v = \frac{1}{C_0} \sup_{B^+} |f(x, y)| + \max_{\partial B^+} |\varphi(x, y)|$$

$$\text{则 } -\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} - y \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + c(x, y)v \geq f(x, y) = -\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \dots$$

$$v|_{\partial B^+} \geq \varphi = u|_{\partial B^+}$$

由比较原理即得证

$$(2) \quad \text{取 } v(x) = \frac{1-x^2}{2} \sup_{\Omega} |f| + \max_{\partial B^+} |\varphi(x, y)|$$

由比较原理即得证

9.

证:

$$\text{设 } f \equiv 0, \varphi \equiv 0, \text{ 对 } \varepsilon > 0, \text{ 取 } L_0 > 0, \text{ 使得 } \varepsilon \ln L_0 \geq M = \sup_{R_+^2} |u|.$$

$$\text{考虑矩形域 } \Omega_L = \{(x, y) \mid |x| < L, 0 < y < L\} \quad (L > L_0),$$

$$\text{作函数 } v = \varepsilon \ln [x^2 + (y+1)^2],$$

$$\text{在 } |x| = L, |y| = L \text{ 和 } |x| \leq L, y = L \text{ 上, } v \geq \varepsilon \ln L \geq \sup_{R_+^2} |u|,$$

$$\text{在 } |x| < L, y = 0 \text{ 上 } v \geq \varepsilon \ln 1 = 0 = \pm u$$

$$\text{由比较原理得 } v \geq \pm u, \text{ 在 } \Omega_L \text{ 上, } L > L_0, \text{ 从而在 } R_+^2 \text{ 上 } v \geq \pm u.$$

$$\text{令 } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0, L_0 \rightarrow +\infty, \text{ 即得 } u \equiv 0$$

10. 证:

设 $f \equiv 0, \varphi \equiv 0, |u| \leq M$, 只需证 $u \equiv 0$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 取 $r_0 > 0$ 充分小, 使得 $\varepsilon \ln \frac{d}{r_0} > M$

考虑区域 $\Omega \setminus B_r(p_0)$, 其中 $0 < r < r_0$, 易见在 $\Omega \setminus B_r(p_0)$ 边界上 $\varepsilon \ln \frac{d}{r} \geq \pm u$, 又

在区域 $\Omega \setminus B_r(p_0)$ 上 $-\Delta \left(\varepsilon \ln \frac{d}{r} \right) = 0$, 由比较原理得 $\varepsilon \ln \frac{d}{r} \geq \pm u$

由 $0 < r < r_0$ 在 Ω 上的任意性, $\varepsilon \ln \frac{d}{r} \geq \pm u$, 再令 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, 即得证.

11.

证:

(1) 设 $Q = \sup_{(0,1)} |q|, F = \sup_{(0,1)} |f|$, 由方程知 $|u''(x)| \leq F + M_0 Q$

作函数 $v(x) = \frac{1}{2}x(1-x)(F + M_0 Q)$, 显然 $v(0) = v(1) = 0$

$-v''(x) = (F + M_0 Q) \geq -(\pm u)''$, 由比较原理得 $\pm u(x) \leq v(x)$

从而

$$|u'(0)| \leq |v'(0)| = \frac{1}{2}(F + M_0 Q)$$

$$|u'(1)| \leq |v'(1)| = \frac{1}{2}(F_0 + MQ)$$

(2) 由方程得 $u'(x) = u'(0) + \int_0^x (qu - f) dx$

$$\text{故 } |u'(x)| \leq |u'(0)| + QM_0 + F \leq \frac{3}{2}(QM_0 + F)$$

12. 证:

令 $F = \sup_{\Omega} |f|, G = \sup_{\Omega} |g(x)|, U = \sup_{\Omega} |u|, V = \sup_{\Omega} |v|$

不妨设 $F \geq G$, 由第一边值问题的最大模估计

$$U \leq \frac{1}{2}(F+V)$$

$$V \leq \frac{1}{2}(F+U)$$

解之得, $U \leq F, V \leq F$

13. 证:

方程两端乘以 u , 并在 Ω 上积分, 得

$$\int_{\Omega} (-\Delta u + c(x)u) u dx = \int_{\Omega} f(x) u dx$$

由 Green 第一公式

$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla u \nabla v + u \Delta v dx = \int_{\partial\Omega} u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} ds$$

知

$$\int_{\Omega} (\nabla u)^2 dx - \int_{\partial\Omega} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds + \int_{\Omega} c(x) u^2 dx = \int_{\Omega} f u dx$$

由边条件 $-\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = \alpha u$, 又 $c(x) \geq c_0 > 0$, 故

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla u(x)|^2 dx + \int_{\partial\Omega} \alpha u^2 ds + C_0 \int_{\Omega} u^2 dx \leq \frac{1}{2C_0} \int_{\Omega} f^2 dx + \frac{C_0}{2} \int_{\Omega} u^2 dx$$

14. 证:

设 $f \equiv 0$, 方程两端乘以 u 并在 Ω 上积分得

$$\int_{\Omega} -\Delta u \cdot u + \sum_{i=1}^n b_i(x) u_{x_i} u + c(x) u^2 dx = 0$$

由 Green 第一公式得

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 dx + \int_{\Omega} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} u + c(x) u^2 \right) dx = 0$$

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 dx + \int_{\Omega} \left(- \left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2 u^2 \right)^{1/2} |\nabla u| + cu^2 \right) dx = 0$$

由不等式 $ab \leq \frac{a^2}{4} + b^2$ 得

$$\int_{\Omega} \left(c - \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2 \right) u^2 dx \leq 0$$

而 $c - \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2 > 0$, 故 $u \equiv 0$

15. 证:

$$\text{方程两端平方得 } \int_{\Omega} (\Delta u)^2 dx = \int_{\Omega} f^2 dx$$

$$\text{由 Green 第一公式得 } \int_{\Omega} (\Delta u)^2 dx = - \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla (\Delta u) dx = - \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\Omega} u_{x_i} \Delta (u_{x_i}) dx$$

$$\text{对每一项应用 Green 公式得 } \int_{\Omega} (\Delta u)^2 dx = \sum_{i,j=1}^n \int_{\Omega} u^2_{x_i x_j} dx$$

16. 证:

(1) 设 $U(x, y) = X(x)Y(y)$

代入方程 $X''Y + XY'' = 0$

$$\text{令 } \frac{X''}{X} = -\frac{Y''}{Y} = \lambda$$

则有 *Sturm-Liouville* 问题

$$\begin{cases} Y'' + \lambda Y = 0 \\ Y(0) = 0, Y(B) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解之得, } Y_n = \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b}, \lambda = \lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2$$

$$\text{又 } X'' - \lambda X = 0 \Rightarrow X_n = a_n e^{\frac{n\pi}{b}x} + b_n e^{-\frac{n\pi}{b}x}$$

$$\text{解有形式 } u(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n e^{\frac{n\pi}{b}x} + b_n e^{-\frac{n\pi}{b}x} \right) \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b}$$

$$\text{又 } x=0 \text{ 时, } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n + b_n) \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} = v_0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow a_n + b_n &= \int_0^b \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \cdot v_0 dy / \int_0^b \sin^2 \frac{n\pi y}{b} dy \\ &= \frac{2v_0}{n\pi} [1 - (-1)^n] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又 } x=a \text{ 时, } a_n e^{\left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)a} + b_n e^{-\left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)a} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{2n} = b_{2n} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_{2n-1} &= -\frac{4v_0}{(2n-1)\pi} e^{-\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{b}a} / \left(e^{\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{b}a} - e^{-\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{b}a} \right) \\ b_{2n-1} &= \frac{4v_0}{(2n-1)\pi} e^{\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{b}a} / \left(e^{\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{b}a} - e^{-\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{b}a} \right) \end{aligned}$$

(2), (3) 略, 见 (1) 状

17.

解:

(1) (ξ, η) 关于 $y=0$ 的对称点 $(\xi, -\eta)$, 故 *Green* 函数为

$$\begin{aligned} G(x, y; \xi, \eta) &= \Gamma(x, y; \xi, \eta) - \Gamma(x, y; \xi, -\eta) \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \sqrt{\frac{(x-\xi)^2 + (y+\eta)^2}{(x-\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2}} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 在二三四象限虚设点源, 其中, 第二象限中点源与一中类型相同, 三四相反, 即有 *Green* 函数为

$$\begin{aligned} G(x, y; \xi, \eta) &= \Gamma(x, y; \xi, \eta) + \Gamma(x, y; -\xi, \eta) - \Gamma(x, y; -\xi, -\eta) - \Gamma(x, y; \xi, -\eta) \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \sqrt{\frac{(x-\xi)^2 + (y+\eta)^2}{(x+\xi)^2 + (y+\eta)^2} \frac{(x+\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2}{(x-\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2}} \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} G(x, y; \xi, \eta) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [\Gamma(x, y; \xi, \eta + na) - \Gamma(x, y; -\xi, -\eta - na)] \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \frac{(x - \xi)^2 + (y + \eta + na)^2}{(x - \xi)^2 + (y - \eta - na)^2} \end{aligned}$$

18. 参见 18.3 一节, 在此不做赘述

19. 解:

$$\begin{aligned} u(\xi, \eta) &= \iint_{B^+(R)} f \cdot G dx dy + \int_{\partial B^+(R)} G \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - u \frac{\partial G}{\partial n} ds \\ &= \iint_{B^+(R)} f \cdot G dx dy + \int_{\partial B^+(R) \cap \{y>0\}} G \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - u \frac{\partial G}{\partial n} ds + \int_{\{y=0\} \cap \{-R < x < R\}} G \psi - u \frac{\partial G}{\partial n} ds \end{aligned}$$

需使 G 满足

$$\begin{cases} G|_{\partial B^+(R) \cap \{y>0\}} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial n} = -\frac{\partial G}{\partial y} \Big|_{\{y=0\} \cap \{-R < x < R\}} = 0 \end{cases}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} G(x, y; \xi, \eta) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x - \xi)^2 + (y - \eta)^2}} - \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \frac{R}{\sqrt{(x - \xi^*)^2 + (y - \eta^*)^2}} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2a} \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x - \xi)^2 + (y - \eta)^2}} - \frac{1}{2a} \ln \frac{R}{\sqrt{(x - \xi^*)^2 + (y - \eta^*)^2}} \end{aligned}$$

其中, (ξ^*, η^*) 是关于 $\partial B^+(R) \cup \partial B^-(R)$ 与 (ξ, η) 的反演点

20. 解:

(1) 由 T17(1) 知

$$G(x, y; \xi, \eta) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \ln \frac{(x - \xi)^2 + (y + \eta)^2}{(x - \xi)^2 + (y - \eta)^2}$$

在 $y=0$ 上

$$-\frac{\partial G}{\partial n} = \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[\frac{2(y+\eta)}{(x-\xi)^2 + (y+\eta)^2} - \frac{2(y-\eta)}{(x-\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2} \right]_{y=0}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\eta}{(x-\xi)^2 + \eta^2}$$

因而 $u = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\eta u_0}{(x-\xi)^2 + \eta^2} dx$

(2).

$$u = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_a^b \frac{\eta}{(x-\xi)^2 + \eta^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\operatorname{tg}^{-1} \frac{b-\xi}{\eta} - \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \frac{a-\xi}{\eta} \right)$$

(3)

$$u(\xi, \eta) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\eta}{(x-\xi)^2 + \eta^2} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

21. 解:

(1) 令 $\varphi(x, y) = \varphi(\alpha) = \varphi(R \cos \alpha, R \sin \alpha)$

$$\varphi(2\pi - \alpha) = -\varphi(\alpha) \quad 0 < \alpha < \pi$$

$$u(\rho, \theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{R^2 - \rho^2}{R^2 + \rho^2 - 2R\rho \cos(\theta - \alpha)} \varphi(\alpha) d\alpha$$

$$= 0$$

(2) 令 $\varphi(\alpha) = \varphi(-\alpha) \quad 0 < \alpha < \pi$

$$u(\rho, \theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \left[\frac{R^2 - \rho^2}{R^2 + \rho^2 - 2R\rho \cos(\theta - \alpha)} + \frac{R^2 - \rho^2}{R^2 + \rho^2 - 2R\rho \cos(\theta + \alpha)} \right] \varphi(\alpha) d\alpha$$

对(1)的验证:

$$u(\rho, \theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{R^2 - \rho^2}{R^2 + \rho^2 - 2R\rho \cos(\theta - \alpha)} \varphi(\alpha) d\alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned} u(\rho, -\theta) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{R^2 - \rho^2}{R^2 + \rho^2 - 2R\rho \cos(-\theta - \alpha)} \varphi(\alpha) d\alpha \\ &\stackrel{\alpha \rightarrow -\alpha}{=} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{(R^2 - \rho^2) \varphi(-\alpha)}{R^2 + \rho^2 - 2R\rho \cos(\theta - \alpha)} d\alpha \\ &= -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{(R^2 - \rho^2) \varphi(\alpha)}{R^2 + \rho^2 - 2R\rho \cos(\theta - \alpha)} d\alpha \end{aligned}$$

对 $\partial B^+(R) \cap \{y > 0\}$ 的边值用定理 2.6 结果, 对 $y=0$ 边值利用 u 在 $y=0$ 上连续性

(2) 的验证: 由表达式直接算出 $\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right|_{y=0} = 0$

22.

(1) $\frac{A}{R} \rho \cos \theta$ 是解析函数 $\frac{A}{R} z$ 实部且边值为 $A \cos \theta$

$$\text{故 } u(\rho, \theta) = \frac{A}{R} \rho \cos \theta = \frac{A}{R} x$$

(2) 类似可得 $u(\rho, \theta) = A + \frac{B}{R} \rho \sin \theta = A + \frac{B}{R} y$

$$(3) u(R, \theta) = \frac{A+B}{2} - \frac{A}{2} \cos 2\theta + \frac{B}{2} \cos 2\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} u(\rho, \theta) &= \frac{A+B}{2} + \frac{B-A}{2R^2} \rho^2 \cos 2\theta \\ &= \frac{A+B}{2} + \frac{B-A}{2R^2} (x^2 - y^2) \end{aligned}$$

23. 证:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = -\frac{a}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \varphi(\alpha) \frac{2r - 2a \cos(\alpha - \theta)}{a^2 + r^2 - 2ar \cos(\alpha - \theta)} d\alpha$$

$$\because \int_0^{2\pi} \varphi(\alpha) d\alpha = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} &= -\frac{a}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \varphi \frac{2r^2 - 2ar \cos(\alpha - \theta)}{a^2 + r^2 - 2ar \cos(\alpha - \theta)} d\alpha \\ &= \frac{a}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \varphi \frac{a^2 - r^2}{a^2 + r^2 - 2ar \cos(\alpha - \theta)} d\alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{\substack{r \rightarrow a \\ \theta \rightarrow \theta_0}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \varphi(\theta_0)$$

24. 经典题, wait for you

25. 证:

由极值原理, 在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 内, $|u_N(x) - u_{N'}(x)| \leq \max_{\partial\Omega} |u_N - u_{N'}| \rightarrow 0 (N, N' \rightarrow \infty)$

由此得 $\{u_N\}$ 在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 上一致收敛

$$u_N(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \int_{B_R(x)} u_N(y) dl$$

$\forall B_R(x) \subset \Omega$, 令 $N \rightarrow \infty$, 得

$$u(x) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} u_N(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \int_{B_R(x)} u(y) dl$$

u 有平均值性质, 故 u 调和

26. 证:

在 Ω 内每点 P , w 具有平均值性质, 即 $R_0 = R_0(P) > 0$, 使得 $0 < R < R_0$ 时, $B_R(p) \subset \Omega$

时, $B_R(p) \subset \Omega$, $\frac{1}{2\pi R} \int_{B_R(p)} w(y) dl = w(p)$, 在内亦如此. 又对每点 $P \in (a, b) \setminus \{0\}$, 平均值性质

显然成立, 由 24 题结论, w 调和.

27. 证:

(1) 首先由圆周平均值性质导出圆盘平均值性质

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{\pi R^2} \iint_{B_R(0)} u(x, y) dx dy &= \frac{1}{\pi R^2} \int_0^R dr \int_0^{2\pi} u(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) d\theta \\ &= \frac{2}{R^2} \int_0^R r u(0, 0) dr \\ &= u(0, 0)\end{aligned}$$

由 Cauchy-Schwarz 不等式

$$\begin{aligned}|u(0, 0)| &\leq \frac{1}{\pi R^2} \left(\iint_{B_R} u^2 \right)^{1/2} (\pi R^2)^{1/2} dx dy, \\ &= \frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{M}{\pi} \right)^{1/2}\end{aligned}$$

(2) 在以 (x, y) 为心, $R-r$ 为半径的圆上利用 (1) 的结论

28. 证:

只需证问题: $\Delta v = 0$, $(x, y) \in B(R) \setminus O$ 内, $v|_{\partial B(R)} = 0$ 的有界解恒等于 0

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 考虑函数 $v = \varepsilon \ln \frac{R}{r}$, $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, 此时 $v|_{\partial B(R)} = 0$

取 $R > r_0 > 0$, 使得 $\varepsilon \ln \frac{R}{r_0} > M = \sup_{B(R) \setminus \{0\}} |u|$, 考虑圆环 $B(R) - B(r)$ ($r < r_0$)

在其边界上 $v \geq \pm u$, 又 $\Delta v = 0$, 由比较原理 $v \geq |u|$ 在 $B(R) - B(r)$ 上成立.

从而在 $B(R) \setminus \{0\}$ 上 $|u| \leq v = \varepsilon \ln \frac{R}{r}$, 令 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, 即得结论成立.

29.

解:

Δu 写成极坐标形式是

$$u_{rr} + r^{-1}u_r + r^{-2}u_{\theta\theta} = 0$$

对 $v = u\left(\frac{R^2}{r}, \theta\right)$, 令 $r_1 = \frac{R^2}{r}$, 我们有

$$v_r = u_{r_1} \left(-\frac{R^2}{r^2}\right), v_{rr} = u_{r_1 r_1} \frac{R^4}{r^4} + u_{r_1} \frac{2R^2}{r^3}, v_{\theta\theta} = u_{\theta\theta}$$

故 $v_{rr} + r^{-1}v_r + r^{-2}v_{\theta\theta} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} v(r, \theta) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(a^2 - r^2)\varphi(\alpha)}{a^2 + r^2 - 2ar \cos(\theta - \alpha)} d\alpha \\ &= u\left(\frac{R^2}{r}, \theta\right) \end{aligned}$$

令 $R^2/r = r_1$

$$\text{则有 } u(r_1, \theta) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(a^2 - R^2/r^2)\varphi(\alpha)}{a^2 + R^4/r_1^2 - 2aR^2/r_1 \cos(\theta - \alpha)} d\alpha$$

30.

证:

设 $f \in C^1[a, b]$, 存在点 $\xi \in [a, b]$ 使 $f(\xi) = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$

$$\begin{aligned} |f(\xi)| &\leq \frac{1}{b-a} \left(\int_a^b f^2(x) dx \right)^{1/2} \left(\int_a^b 1^2 dx \right)^{1/2} \\ &\leq (b-a)^{-1/2} \|f\|_{H^1(a,b)} \end{aligned}$$

又 $f(x) = f(\xi) + \int_\xi^x f'(x) dx$

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x)| &\leq |f(\xi)| + \int_a^b |f'(x)| dx \\ &\leq |f(\xi)| + (b-a)^{1/2} \left(\int_a^b f'^2(x) dx \right)^{1/2} \\ &\leq \max\{(b-a)^{1/2}, (b-a)^{-1/2}\} \|f\|_{H^1(a,b)} \end{aligned}$$

对一般 $f \in H^1(a, b)$, 取 $f_n \in C^1[a, b]$

使得 $\|f_n - f\|_{H^1(a,b)} \rightarrow 0, \|f_n(x) - f_m(x)\| \leq c \|f_n - f_m\|_{H^1(a,b)} \rightarrow 0 (n, m \rightarrow \infty)$

故 $\{f_n\}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致收敛, $f_n \rightarrow g \in C[a, b]$, 但 $f_n \rightarrow f, a.e.$ 即 $f \in C[a, b]$

且 $|f_n(x)| \leq M \|f_n\|_{H^1(a,b)}$, 令 $n \rightarrow \infty$, 得 $|f(x)| \leq M \|f\|_{H^1(a,b)}$

即 $\|f(x)\|_{C[a,b]} \leq M \|f\|_{H^1(a,b)}$

31. 证:

设 $u_n \in C^1(\Omega)$, $\|u_n - u\|_{H^1(\Omega)} \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$

$$\begin{aligned} |f \circ u_n(x) - f \circ u(x)| &= |f'(\xi)| |u_n(x) - u(x)| \\ &\leq c |u_n(x) - u(x)| \end{aligned}$$

$$\|f \circ u_n - f \circ u\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq c \|u_n - u\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(f'(u_n(x)))_{x_i} - f'(u(x))_{x_i} \\ &= f'(u_n(x))u_{n,x_i}(x) - f'(u(x))u_{x_i}(x) \\ &= f'(u_n(x) - f'(u(x)))u_{x_i}(x) + f'(u_n(x))(u_{n,x_i}(x) - u_{x_i}(x)) \end{aligned}$$

不妨设 $u_n(x) \rightarrow u(x)$ a.e. 由于 f' 连续性

$f'(u_n(x)) \rightarrow f'(u(x))$ a.e. 由 $|(f'(u_n) - f'(u))u_{x_i}| \leq 2c|u_{x_i}|$ 及

Lebesgue 控制收敛定理得 $\|(f'(u_n) - f'(u))u_{x_i}\|_{L^2(a,b)} \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$

$$\text{又 } \|f'(u_n(x))(u_{n,x_i} - u_{x_i})\|_{L^2} \leq c \|u_{n,x_i} - u_{x_i}\|_{L^2} \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

由定义知命题成立.

32. 解:

$$J(v) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla v|^2 dx - \int_{\Omega} f(v - \varphi) dx + \int_{\Omega} f\varphi dx, v - \varphi \in H_0^1(\Omega)$$

由 Poincaré 不等式, $\|v - \varphi\|_{L_2} \leq c \|\nabla(v - \varphi)\|_{L_2} \leq c(\|\nabla v\|_{L_2} + \|\nabla \varphi\|_{L_2})$

$$\begin{aligned} J(v) &\geq \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla v|^2 dx - \|f\|_{L_2} c (\|\nabla v\|_{L_2} + \|\nabla \varphi\|_{L_2}) - \|f\|_{L_2} \|\varphi\|_{L_2} \\ &\geq -\frac{1}{2} c^2 \|f\|_{L_2}^2 - \|f\|_{L_2} (\|\varphi\|_{L_2} + \|\nabla \varphi\|_{L_2}) \end{aligned}$$

$J(v)$ 有下界, 即有 $m = \inf_{v \in M\varphi} J(v) > -\infty$

后续步骤仿定理 3.7 即可

33. 证:

$$\forall v \in H_0^1(\Omega)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
J(v) - J(u) &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla v|^2 dx - \int_{\Omega} f v dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 dx + \int_{\Omega} f u dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u + \nabla(v-u)|^2 dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 dx - \int_{\Omega} f(v-u) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla(v-u)|^2 dx + \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla(v-u) dx - \int_{\Omega} f(v-u) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla(v-u)|^2 dx \geq 0
\end{aligned}$$

34. 证:

$$\begin{aligned}
J(v) &\geq \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b \left[k_0 \left(\frac{dv}{dx} \right)^2 + p_0 v^2 \right] dx + \frac{\alpha}{2} v^2(b) + \frac{\beta}{2} v^2(a) - \frac{1}{2p_0} \int_a^b f^2 dx - \frac{p_0}{2} \int_a^b v^2 dx - \\
&\quad \frac{\alpha}{2} v^2(b) - \frac{g_1^2}{2\alpha} - \frac{\beta}{2} v^2(a) - \frac{g_2^2}{2\beta} \\
&\geq -\frac{1}{2p_0} \int_a^b f^2 dx - \frac{g_1^2}{2\alpha} - \frac{g_2^2}{2\beta}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow m = \inf_{v \in H^1(a,b)} J(v) > -\infty$$

$$\text{令 } J_1(v) = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b \left[k(x) \left(\frac{dv}{dx} \right)^2 + p(x) v^2 \right] dx + \frac{\alpha}{2} v^2(b) + \frac{\beta}{2} v^2(a)$$

$$\text{则 } J_1\left(\frac{v_1 - v_2}{2}\right) + J_1\left(\frac{v_1 + v_2}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} J_1(v_1) + \frac{1}{2} J_1(v_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&J_1\left(\frac{v_1 - v_2}{2}\right) + J_1\left(\frac{v_1 + v_2}{2}\right) + \int_a^b f \frac{v_1 + v_2}{2} dx + g_1 \frac{v_1 + v_2}{2}(b) + g_2 \frac{v_1 + v_2}{2}(a) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[J_1(v_1) + \int_a^b f v_1 dx + g_1 v_1(b) + g_2 v_1(a) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[J_1(v_2) + \int_a^b f v_2 dx + g_1 v_2(b) + g_2 v_2(a) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

后续步骤，仿定理 3.6 与 3.7 证明即可

35. 证:

设 $u \in C^1(\overline{\Omega})$, $\forall x \in (0, a)$, $\exists \xi = \xi(x)$ 满足

$$u(x, \xi) = \frac{1}{b} \int_0^b u(x, y) dy$$

$$|u(x, \xi)| \leq \frac{1}{b} \int_0^b |u(x, y)| dy$$

$$u(x, b) = u(x, \xi) + \int_{\xi}^b u_y(x, y) dy$$

$$\begin{aligned}
|u(x, b)| &\leq |u(x, \xi)| + \int_0^b |u_y(x, y)| dy \leq \frac{1}{b} \int_0^b |u(x, y)| dy + \int_0^b |u_y(x, y)| dy \\
\left(\int_0^b |u(x, b)|^2 dx \right)^{1/2} &\leq \frac{1}{b} \left(\int_0^a \left(\int_0^b |u(x, y)| dy \right)^2 dx \right)^{1/2} + \left(\int_0^a \left(\int_0^b |u_y| dy \right)^2 dx \right)^{1/2} \\
&\leq \frac{1}{b} \left(\int_0^a \int_0^b u^2 dy dx \right)^{1/2} + \left(\int_0^a \left(\int_0^b |u_y| dy \right)^2 dx \right)^{1/2} \leq 2 \max \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{b}}, \sqrt{b} \right) \|u\|_{H^1(\Omega)}
\end{aligned}$$

一般情况可以用逼近推理得到.

36. 证:

$$\begin{aligned}
J(v) &\geq \frac{1}{2} \iint_{\Omega} (|\nabla v|^2 + v^2) dx - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \iint_{\Omega} v^2 dx - \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} \iint_{\Omega} f^2 dx - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \|v\|_{L^2(\partial\Omega)}^2 - \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} \|g\|_{L^2(\partial\Omega)}^2 \\
&\geq \frac{1}{2} \iint_{\Omega} (|\nabla v|^2 + v^2) dx - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \iint_{\Omega} v^2 dx - \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} \iint_{\Omega} f^2 dx \\
&\quad - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} c (\|\nabla v\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \|v\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2) - \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} \|g\|_{L^2(\partial\Omega)}^2
\end{aligned}$$

取 ε 满足 $\varepsilon(c+1)=1$, 即得

$$J(v) \geq -\frac{1}{2\varepsilon} \iint_{\Omega} f^2 dx - \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} \|g\|_{L^2(\partial\Omega)}^2$$

又有

$$\iint_{\Omega} \left(\left| \nabla \left(\frac{v_1 - v_2}{2} \right) \right|^2 + \left(\frac{v_1 - v_2}{2} \right)^2 \right) dx = J(v_1) + J(v_2) - 2J\left(\frac{v_1 + v_2}{2}\right)$$

由此可证存在唯一 $u \in H^1(\Omega)$, 满足 $J(u) = \min_{v \in H^1(\Omega)} J(v)$, u 满足变分方程

$$\iint_{\Omega} (\nabla u \nabla v + uv) dx = \iint_{\Omega} f v + \oint_{\partial\Omega} g v dl, \quad \forall v \in C^1(\overline{\Omega}) \quad (*)$$

首先取 $v \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$, 有

$$\iint_{\Omega} (\nabla u \nabla v + uv) dx = \iint_{\Omega} f v dx$$

若 $u \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C^1(\overline{\Omega})$, 用 Green 第一公式得

$$\iint_{\Omega} (-\Delta u + v) dx = \iint_{\Omega} f v dx$$

由 $v \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ 的任意性得

$$-\Delta u + v = f \quad x \in R$$

两边乘以 $v \in C^1(\Omega)$, 再用 Green 第一公式得

$$\iint_{\Omega} (\nabla u \nabla v + uv) dx - \int_{\partial\Omega} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} v dl = \iint_{\Omega} f v dx \quad (**)$$

比较(*)与(**)两式, 可得

$$\int_{\partial\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - g \right) v dl = 0$$

由 $v \in C^1(\overline{\Omega})$ 的任意性得 $\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - g \right) \Big|_{\partial\Omega} = 0$

第五章 二阶线性偏微分方程的分类

1. 解:

该方程

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= (xy)^2 + y^2(l+x) \\ &= y^2(x^2 + x + l) \end{aligned}$$

双曲型区域:

$$\begin{cases} y^2 > 0 \\ x^2 + x + l > 0 \end{cases}$$

若 $1-4l < 0 \Leftrightarrow l > \frac{1}{4}$, 区域 $D = \{(x, y) | y \neq 0\}$

若 $1-4l = 0 \Leftrightarrow l = \frac{1}{4}$, 区域 $D = \{(x, y) | y \neq 0, x \neq -\frac{1}{2}\}$

若 $1-4l > 0 \Leftrightarrow l < \frac{1}{4}$, 区域 $D = \{(x, y) | y \neq 0, x < -\frac{1+\sqrt{1-4l}}{2} \text{ or } x > \frac{-1+\sqrt{1-4l}}{2}\}$

对于椭圆型和抛物型类似讨论即可~(偷个懒 $0(\cap_ \cap)0$)

2. 证:

首先写出两个自变量的二阶线性方程形式.

为了问题简化, 在此仅讨论常系数情况, 变系数与之同理.

$$a_{11}u_{xx} + 2a_{12}u_{xy} + a_{22}u_{yy} + b_1u_x + b_2u_y + cu + d = 0$$

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} \xi = a_1 x + b_1 y \\ \eta = a_2 x + b_2 y \end{cases} \text{ 且 } |J| = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

则进行变量代换可以得到新的 PDE 如下

$$(a_{11}a_1^2 + a_{22}b_1^2 + 2a_{12}a_1b_1)u_{\xi\xi} + (\dots)u_{\xi\eta} + \dots = 0$$

可得 $\Delta' = J^2\Delta$

又 $J^2 > 0$, 这就证得命题成立.

3. 可仿照课本例题, 在此直接给个答案(临近终点偷个懒, 再者题目不难)

- (1) 无需
- (2) 需要
- (3) 无需
- (4) 无需

后记

终于扯完了, 其中必然存在疏漏, 还望列位看官海涵. 最后, 送一首鄙人最喜欢的诗给诸位: “常恐秋节至, 焜黄华叶衰。人生不相见, 动如参与商。”

山流石不转, 江湖就此别过



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