

数学模型 期中考试 (2) 参考答案

Exam Date: June 9. Time: 8:05 pm to 09:45 pm. (100 minutes)

答题时请注意：

- 计算题需要有完整的解题步骤，证明题需要严密的论证过程。
- 没有出现在答题纸上的要点，视为答题人不知道或者没有能力阐述清楚。
- 答题纸上不需要抄题目。但是请标好答题序号。
- 请大家严格遵守考试纪律。祝大家考试顺利！

1、最优控制 (20分)

(a) 变分得

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x'} \right) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial u} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \lambda} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x'} (T) = 0.$$

(b) 求解得

$$u = \frac{1}{2(1-t)}, \quad x = t - \frac{1}{4(1-t)} + \frac{5}{4}.$$

是极大值。

(c) 合理就行。可能的问题是状态函数 x 和控制函数 u 在 $t=1$ 时发散。

2、边值问题及应用 (30分)

(a) 直接求解得

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_n &= \left[\frac{(n-\frac{1}{2})\pi}{L} \right]^2, \quad \phi_n = c \sin \left(\frac{(n-\frac{1}{2})\pi x}{L} \right), \quad n = 1, 2, \dots \\ G(x, x_0) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\phi_n(x)\phi_n(x_0)}{-\lambda_n \int_a^b \phi_n^2(x') dx'}. \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$G(x, x') = \begin{cases} -x, & 0 < x < x', \\ -x', & x' < x < L. \end{cases}$$

(c) 由 Green's formula

$$\int_0^L u(x) \mathcal{L}G(x, x') - G(x, x') \mathcal{L}u(x) dx = (uG' - Gu')|_0^L,$$

利用Green's function的对称性，整理得

$$u(x') = \int_0^L G(x', x) f(x) dx + c_2 x' + c_1.$$

3、渐进分析 (30分)

(a)

$$x_A \sim \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \quad x_B \sim \frac{2}{\varepsilon}.$$

(b) 直接展开得

$$P_0 : \begin{cases} u'_0 + u_0 = 0 \\ u_0(0) = 1, \end{cases} \quad P_n : \begin{cases} u'_n + u_n = -x u_{n-1}, \\ u_n(0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad n \geq 1$$

求解得

$$\begin{aligned} u_0 &= e^{-x}, \\ u_n(x) &= -e^{-x} \int_0^x \xi e^\xi u_{n-1}(\xi) d\xi, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned}$$

再递推知

$$u_n(x) = -e^{-x} \int_0^x \xi \left[\frac{(-1)^{n-1} \xi^{2(n-1)}}{2^{n-1} (n-1)!} \right] d\xi = \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{2^n n!} e^{-x}.$$

于是得到

$$u(x, \varepsilon) \sim \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{2^n n!} e^{-x} \varepsilon^n.$$

(c) 直接计算得

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t r + \nu \partial_x j &= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \mathcal{L}(r) \\ \partial_t j + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \nu \partial_x r &= -\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} j \end{aligned}$$

对 r 的方程关于 ν 积分, 再利用渐进展开得

$$\rho_t = D \rho_{xx}, \quad D = \int_{\mathbb{R}} v^2 M(v) dv.$$

4、概率模型 (20分)

(a) 参考讲义。

(b) 由 Ito's lemma

$$\begin{aligned} dg(t, X_t) &= \frac{\partial g(t, X_t)}{\partial t} dt + \frac{\partial g(t, X_t)}{\partial x} dX_t + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 g(t, X_t)}{\partial x^2} \sigma(X_t)^2 dt \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial g(t, X_t)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial g(t, X_t)}{\partial x} b(X_t) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 g(t, X_t)}{\partial x^2} \sigma(X_t)^2 \right) dt + \frac{\partial g(t, X_t)}{\partial x} \sigma(X_t) dW_t \end{aligned}$$

取期望, 得

$$d\mathbb{E}g(t, X_t) = \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{\partial g(t, X_t)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial g(t, X_t)}{\partial x} b(X_t) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 g(t, X_t)}{\partial x^2} \sigma(X_t)^2 \right) dt$$

所以, 由条件知, g 需要满足

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} g(t, x) + b(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} g(t, x) + \frac{1}{2} \sigma(x)^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} g(t, x) = 0.$$