

第二章第一次作业

题目 1. 用特征线法求解下述 Cauchy 问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_t + 2u_x + u = xt, & t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}, \\ u|_{t=0} = 2 - x, & x \in \mathbb{R}. \end{cases}$$

解答. 令 $\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = 2, \\ x(0) = c. \end{cases}$ 则 $x = 2t + c$, $c = x - 2t$, 于是原问题等价于

$$\begin{cases} \frac{du}{dt} + u = xt = (2t + c)t, \\ u(0) = u(x(0), 0) = u(c, 0) = 2 - c. \end{cases}$$

求解一阶线性常微分方程 $\frac{d}{dt}(ue^t) = e^t(2t + c)t \Rightarrow ue^t = \int_0^t e^\tau(2\tau + c)\tau d\tau + c$, 可得

$$u = 2t^2 + (c - 4)t + 4 - c + (2c - 4)e^{-t},$$

代入 $c = x - 2t$, 得到原方程解

$$u = 2t^2 + (x - 2t - 4)(t - 1) + 2(x - 2t - 2)e^{-t}.$$

题目 2. 试证明 Cauchy 问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - u_{xx} = 6(x + t), & x \in \mathbb{R}, t > x, \\ u|_{t=x} = 0, u_t|_{t=x} = u_1(x), & x \in \mathbb{R}. \end{cases}$$

有解的充要条件是 $u_1(x) - 3x^2 = \text{const}$, 如果有解, 解不唯一. 试问: 若把初值给定在直线 $t = ax$ 上, 为什么在 $a = \pm 1$ 与 $a \neq \pm 1$ 的情况, 关于存在唯一性的结论不一样?

解答. 令 $\begin{cases} \xi = x - t, \\ \eta = x + t \end{cases}$, 则 $u_{tt} - u_{xx} = -2u_{\xi\eta} = 6\eta \Rightarrow u_{\xi\eta} = -3\eta$, 解得

$$u = -\frac{3}{2}\xi\eta^2 + F(\xi) + G(\eta) = -\frac{3}{2}(x - t)(x + t)^2 + F(x - t) + G(x + t).$$

于是

$$\begin{cases} u|_{t=x} = F(0) + G(2x) = 0 \Rightarrow G'(2x) = 0, \\ u_t = -\frac{3}{2}(x - 3t)(x + t) - F'(x - t) + G'(x + t), \\ u_t|_{t=x} = 6x^2 - F'(0) + G'(2x) = u_1(x) \end{cases}$$

则有解的充要条件为 $u_1(x) - 6x^2 = F'(0) = \text{const}$, 由于无法确定 F 的具体表达式, 故解不唯一. 一般的, 令初值为 $t = ax$, 可得

$$\begin{cases} u|_{t=ax} = \frac{3}{2}(a-1)(a+1)^2x^3 + F((1-a)x) + G((1+a)x) = 0, \\ u_t|_{t=ax} = \frac{3}{2}(3a-1)(a+1)x^2 - F'((1-a)x) + G'((1+a)x) = u_1(x). \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

当 $a = -1$ 时, 可得 $F'(2x) = 0$, $-F'(2x) + G'(0) = u_1(x) \Rightarrow u_1(x) = G'(0)$, 所以无法确定 G 的具体表达式, 故解不唯一.

当 $a \neq \pm 1$ 时, 则 (1) 式中函数 F, G 均与 x 相关, 可通过对 (1) 中第二式进行积分, 然后与第一式进行联立求解得到函数 F, G , 所以解唯一存在.

题目 3. 若 $u = u(x, y, z, t)$ 是波动方程初值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2(u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz}) = 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = f(x) + g(y), \\ u_t|_{t=0} = \varphi(y) + \psi(z) \end{cases}$$

的解, 式求解的表达式.

解答. 设 $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$, 则由三维波动方程解的一般表达式可知

$$\begin{aligned} u(\mathbf{x}, t) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{1}{4\pi a^2 t} \int_{\partial B(\mathbf{x}, at)} (f(x) + g(y)) \, dS \right) + \frac{1}{4\pi a^2 t} \int_{\partial B(\mathbf{x}, at)} (\varphi(y) + \psi(z)) \, dS \\ &\stackrel{\text{球坐标变换}}{=} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{t}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi (f(x_1 + at \sin \phi \cos \theta) + g(x_2 + at \sin \phi \sin \theta)) \sin \phi \, d\phi \, d\theta \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{t}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi (\varphi(x_2 + at \sin \phi \sin \theta) + \psi(x_3 + at \cos \phi)) \sin \phi \, d\phi \, d\theta \end{aligned}$$

题目 4. 试利用唯一性结果直接证明: 当初值 $\varphi(x), \psi(x)$ 是偶函数, 非齐次项 $f(x, t)$ 是 x 的偶函数时, 非齐次波动方程初值问题的解 $u(x, t)$ 关于 x 也是偶函数.

根据以上事实, 用延拓法求解半无界问题

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

并说明当 $f(x, t)$ 满足什么条件时, 导出的公式确实是问题的解.

解答. 设 φ, ψ, f 均为关于 x 的偶函数, 则一维波动方程初值问题的解满足

$$\begin{aligned} u(-x, t) &= \frac{1}{2}(\varphi(-x + at) + \varphi(-x - at)) + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{-x-at}^{-x+at} \psi(-\xi) \, d\xi + \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t d\tau \int_{-x-a(t-\tau)}^{-x+a(t-\tau)} f(-\xi, \tau) \, d\xi \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\varphi(x + at) + \varphi(x - at)) + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\xi) \, d\xi + \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t d\tau \int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} f(\xi, \tau) \, d\xi = u(x, t), \end{aligned}$$

所以 $u(x, t)$ 也为关于 x 的偶函数.

令 \bar{f} 为 f 关于 x 的偶延拓, 则对应波动方程初值问题的解 \bar{u} 也为关于 x 的偶函数, 于是 $\bar{u}_x|_{x=0} = 0$, 满足题目要求, 于是半无界问题的解为 $u = \bar{u}|_{x \geq 0}$.

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

当 $0 \leq x < at$ 时, 有

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

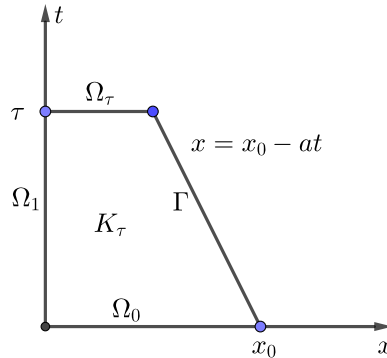
当 $f \in C^2([0, \infty)^2)$ 时, 且 $\lim_{(x,t) \rightarrow (0,0)} (\square u - f) = 0 \Rightarrow f(0, 0) = 0$ 导出的公式是原问题的解.

题目 5. 证明半无界问题

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

解的唯一性.

解答. 在区域 $\{0 \leq x \leq x_0 - at, 0 \leq t \leq \tau\}$, $(0 < \tau \leq \frac{x_0}{a})$ 上考虑唯一性问题, 如下图所示, $\Omega_0, \Omega_1, \Gamma, \Omega_\tau$ 构成梯形的边界, K_τ 表示梯形边界及其内部, 梯形斜边为 $x = x_0 - at$.



考虑对波动方程进行变换

$$\int_{K_\tau} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right) dx dt = \int_{K_\tau} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} f(x, t) dx dt.$$

对左式进行化简

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左式} &= \int_{K_\tau} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right)^2 + a^2 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right) - a^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right) \right\} dx dt \\ &\stackrel{\text{Green 公式}}{=} - \int_{\partial K_\tau} \frac{1}{2} \left(\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right)^2 + a^2 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right) dx + a^2 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right) dt \\ &= \int_{\Omega_\tau} \frac{1}{2} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx - \int_{\Omega_0} \frac{1}{2} (\psi^2 + a^2 \varphi_x^2) dx + \int_{\Omega_1} a^2 \mu_x \mu_t dt - \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{2} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx + a^2 (u_x u_t) dt. \end{aligned}$$

在 Γ 上有 $dx = -a dt$, 则右式第四项等于 $\int_0^\tau \frac{a}{2} (u_t + au_x)^2 dt \geq 0$.

由于 $\int_{K_\tau} 2u_t f dx dt \leq \int_{K_\tau} u_t^2 dx dt + \int_{K_\tau} f^2 dx dt$, 于是有

$$\int_{\Omega_\tau} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx \leq \int_{\Omega_0} (\psi^2 + a^2 \varphi_x^2) dx - 2 \int_{\Omega_1} a^2 \mu_x \mu_t dt + \int_{K_\tau} f^2 dx dt + \int_{K_\tau} u_t^2 dx dt$$

令 $G(\tau) = \int_{K_\tau} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx = \int_0^\tau \int_{\Omega_\tau} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx dt$, 所以有 $G(0) = 0$ 且

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

其中 $F(\tau) = \int_{\Omega_0} (\psi^2 + a^2 \varphi_x^2) dx - 2 \int_{\Omega_1} a^2 \mu_x \mu_t dt + \int_{K_\tau} f^2 dx dt$. 由 Gronwall 不等式可知 $G(\tau) \leq MF(\tau)$, 于是可得到类似能量不等式结果

$$\int_{\Omega_\tau} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx \leq M_1 \left(\int_{\Omega_0} (\psi^2 + a^2 \varphi_x^2) dx - 2 \int_{\Omega_1} a^2 \mu_x \mu_t dt + \int_{K_\tau} f^2 dx dt \right)$$

进一步, 可得到能量模估计

$$\int_{\Omega_\tau} u^2(x, \tau) dx \leq M_2 \left(\int_{\Omega_0} (\varphi^2 + \psi^2 + a^2 \varphi_x^2) dx - 2 \int_{\Omega_1} a^2 \mu_x \mu_t dt + \int_{K_\tau} f^2 dx dt \right)$$

不难得到, 当 $\varphi = \psi = \mu = f = 0$ 时, 该问题只有零集, 所以上式说明了该问题解的唯一性.

题目 6. 证明以下 Cauchy 问题

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

解的唯一性, 其中 $b(x, t)$, $c(x, t)$ 都是有界连续函数.

解答. 类似于能量不等式证明, 首先对第一式左右同乘 u_t , 再在 K_τ 上进行积分可得

$$\int_{K_\tau} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) - a^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (u_x u_t) \right\} dx dt + \int_{K_\tau} b(x, t) u_x u_t + c(x, t) u_t^2 dx dt = \int_{K_\tau} u_t f dx dt.$$

对左式第一项进行变化并使用 Green 公式转化为第二型曲线积分, 再证明 $J_3 \geq 0$, 于是可得

$$\int_{\Omega_\tau} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx \leq \int_{\Omega_0} (\psi^2 + a^2 \varphi_x^2) dx - 2 \int_{K_\tau} (b(x, t) u_x u_t + c(x, t) u_t^2) dx dt + \int_{K_\tau} u_t^2 dx dt + \int_{K_\tau} f^2 dx dt.$$

由于 $b(x, t)$, $c(x, t)$ 有界, 不妨令 $C = \sup_{(x, t) \in K_\tau} 2|b(x, t)| + 2|c(x, t)|$, $C_0 = \max\{\frac{C}{a^2}, 2C\}$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} -2 \int_{K_\tau} (b(x, t) u_x u_t + c(x, t) u_t^2) dx dt &\leq C \int_{K_\tau} (u_x u_t + u_t^2) dx dt \leq \int_{K_\tau} C(2u_t^2 + u_x^2) dx dt \\ &\leq \int_{K_\tau} C_0(u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx dt. \end{aligned}$$

记 $G(\tau) = \int_{K_\tau} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx dt$, $F(\tau) = \int_{\Omega_0} (\psi^2 + a^2 \varphi_x^2) dx + \int_{K_\tau} f^2 dx dt$, 于是有

$$\frac{dG(\tau)}{d\tau} \leq (C_0 + 1)G(\tau) + F(\tau)$$

由 Gronwall 不等式可知 $G(\tau) \leq MF(\tau)$, 于是可以得到能量不等式, 进一步, 可以得到能量模不等式, 从而说明该 Cauchy 问题具有唯一解.

题目 7. 试问下述半无界问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - u_{xx} + u_t + u_x = 0, & x > 0, t > 0, \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, & t \geq 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x), & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

能否直接用对称开拓法求解? 为什么? 试用特征线法求解.

解答. 通过下求求解的表达式可知, 该问题的解无法保证与 φ, ψ 保持相同的奇偶性, 因此无法使用对称开拓法进行求解. 下面使用特征线法进行求解.

由于 $\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right) = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + 1\right) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)$. 令 $u_t + u_x = v$, 则上述半平

面问题等价于求解

$$\begin{cases} u_t + u_x = v, \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x). \end{cases} \quad (1) \quad \begin{cases} v_t - v_x = -v, \\ v(x, 0) = u_t(x, 0) + u_x(x, 0) = \psi(x) + \varphi'(x). \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

先求解 (2) 式, 令 $\begin{cases} \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = -1, \\ x(0) = c. \end{cases}$ 则 $x = -t + c$, $c = x + t$, 方程 (2) 转化为 $\frac{dv}{dt} = -v$, 于是

$$v = (\psi(c) + \varphi'(c))e^{-t} = (\psi(x+t) + \varphi'(x+t))e^{-t},$$

再求解方程 (1), 令 $\begin{cases} \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = 1, \\ x(0) = c. \end{cases}$ 则 $x = t + c$, $c = x - t$, 方程 (1) 转化为 $\frac{du}{dt} = (\psi(x+t) + \varphi'(x+t))e^{-t}$, 由于 $x > 0, t > 0$, 分两类情况讨论, 当 $x \geq t$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \varphi(x(0)) + \int_0^t \{\psi(x(\tau) + \tau) + \varphi'(x(\tau) + \tau)\} e^{-\tau} d\tau \\ &= \varphi(c) + \int_0^t \{\psi(c + 2\tau) + \varphi'(c + 2\tau)\} e^{-\tau} d\tau \\ &\stackrel{\xi=c+2\tau}{=} \varphi(c) + \frac{1}{2} \int_c^{c+2t} \{\psi(\xi) + \varphi'(\xi)\} e^{-\frac{\xi-c}{2}} d\xi \\ &= \varphi(x-t) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{x-t}^{x+t} \{\psi(\xi) + \varphi'(\xi)\} e^{-\frac{\xi-x+t}{2}} d\xi \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \varphi(x-t) + \frac{1}{2} \varphi(x+t) e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{x-t}^{x+t} \{\psi(\xi) + \varphi(\xi)\} e^{-\frac{\xi-x+t}{2}} d\xi \end{aligned}$$

当 $0 \leq x < t$ 时

$$\begin{aligned}
 u &= \int_{t-x}^t \{\psi(x(\tau) + \tau) + \varphi'(x(\tau) + \tau)\} e^{-\tau} d\tau \\
 &= \int_{t-x}^t \{\psi(c + 2\tau) + \varphi'(c + 2\tau)\} e^{-\tau} d\tau \\
 &\stackrel{\xi=c+2\tau}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int_{c+2t-2x}^{c+2t} \{\psi(\xi) + \varphi'(\xi)\} e^{-\frac{\xi-c}{2}} d\xi \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{t-x}^{t+x} \{\psi(\xi) + \varphi'(\xi)\} e^{-\frac{\xi-x+t}{2}} d\xi \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \varphi(x+t) e^{-t} - \frac{1}{2} \varphi(t-x) e^{-t+x} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{t-x}^{x+t} \{\psi(\xi) + \varphi(\xi)\} e^{-\frac{\xi-x+t}{2}} d\xi
 \end{aligned}$$

题目 8. 求解古尔沙问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = u_{xx}, & t > |x|, \\ u|_{t=-x} = \varphi(x), & x \leq 0, \\ u|_{t=x} = \psi(x), & x \geq 0, \end{cases}$$

其中 $\varphi(0) = \psi(0)$. 如果 $\varphi(x)$ 给定在 $(-a, 0]$, $\psi(x)$ 给定在 $[0, b]$, 指出此定解条件的决定区域.

解答. 使用行波法求解, 令 $\begin{cases} \xi = x - t, \\ \eta = x + t. \end{cases}$ 则 $u_{tt} = u_{xx} \Rightarrow u_{\xi\eta} = 0 \Rightarrow u = F(\xi) + G(\eta) = F(x-t) + G(x+t)$.

当 $x \leq 0$ 时, $u|_{t=-x} = u(x, -x) = F(2x) + G(0) = \varphi(x)$.

当 $x \geq 0$ 时, $u|_{t=x} = F(0) + G(2x) = \psi(x)$. 且 $F(0) + G(0) = \varphi(0) = \psi(0)$.

$$\text{于是 } \begin{cases} F(x) = \varphi(\frac{x}{2}) - G(0), \\ G(x) = \psi(\frac{x}{2}) - F(0). \end{cases} \Rightarrow u = \varphi(\frac{x-t}{2}) + \psi(\frac{x+t}{2}) - \varphi(0).$$

当给定 φ 在 $(-a, 0]$, ψ 在 $[0, b]$, 于是决定区域为

$$\begin{cases} -a < \frac{x-t}{2} \leq 0, \\ 0 \leq \frac{x+t}{2} \leq b. \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \leq t < x + 2a, \\ -x \leq t \leq 2b - x. \end{cases}$$