

**定理 1 (Gauss-Green 公式).** 设  $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}^n$  为有界开集, 且  $\partial\Omega \in C^1$ , 若  $U = (u_1, \dots, u_n)^T : \bar{\Omega} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  且  $u \in C^1(\Omega) \cap C(\bar{\Omega})$ , 则

$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot U \, dx = \int_{\partial\Omega} U \cdot \mathbf{n} \, ds,$$

其中  $\mathbf{n}$  为  $\partial\Omega$  的单位外法向.

**题目 1.** 利用 Gauss-Green 公式证明:

(1). 若  $u, v \in C^1(\Omega) \cap C(\bar{\Omega})$ , 则

$$\int_{\Omega} u_{x_i} v \, dx = - \int_{\Omega} uv_{x_i} \, dx + \int_{\partial\Omega} uvn_i \, ds.$$

(2). 若  $u \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C^1(\bar{\Omega})$ , 则

$$\int_{\Omega} \Delta u \, dx = \int_{\partial\Omega} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} \, ds,$$

其中  $\Delta u = \nabla \cdot (\nabla u) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i^2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} = \nabla u \cdot \mathbf{n}$ .

(3). 若  $u, v \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C^1(\bar{\Omega})$ , 则

$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v \, dx = - \int_{\Omega} u \nabla v \, dx + \int_{\partial\Omega} u \frac{\partial v}{\partial \mathbf{n}} \, ds.$$

(4). 若  $u, v \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C^1(\bar{\Omega})$ , 则

$$\int_{\Omega} (u \Delta v - v \Delta u) \, dx = \int_{\partial\Omega} \left( u \frac{\partial v}{\partial \mathbf{n}} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} \right) \, ds.$$

证明. (1). 令  $U = (0, \dots, 0, uv, 0, \dots, 0)^T$ , 即  $U_j = \begin{cases} uv, & j = i, \\ 0, & j \neq i. \end{cases}$  则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot U \, dx &= \int_{\Omega} \frac{\partial uv}{\partial x_i} \, dx = \int_{\Omega} u_{x_i} v \, dx + \int_{\Omega} uv_{x_i} \, dx \\ &\stackrel{\text{Gauss-Green}}{=} \int_{\partial\Omega} U \cdot \mathbf{n} \, ds = \int_{\partial\Omega} uvn_i \, ds \Rightarrow \int_{\Omega} u_{x_i} v \, dx = - \int_{\Omega} uv_{x_i} \, dx + \int_{\partial\Omega} uvn_i \, ds. \end{aligned}$$

(2).

$$\int_{\Omega} \Delta u \, dx = \int_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot (\nabla u) \, dx \stackrel{\text{Gauss-Green}}{=} \int_{\partial\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \mathbf{n} \, ds = \int_{\partial\Omega} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} \, ds.$$

(3). 由 (1) 知, 令  $v = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i}$ , 可得

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_i} \, dx = - \int_{\Omega} u \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x_i^2} \, dx + \int_{\partial\Omega} u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_i} n_i \, ds, \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n),$$

对上式左右两端同时对  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$  求和可得

$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v \, dx = - \int_{\Omega} u \Delta v \, dx + \int_{\partial\Omega} u \frac{\partial v}{\partial \mathbf{n}} \, ds.$$

(4). 由 (3) 知, 交换  $u, v$  可得

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

则

$$\int_{\Omega} (u \Delta v - v \Delta u) \, dx = \int_{\partial\Omega} \left( u \frac{\partial v}{\partial \mathbf{n}} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} \right) \, ds.$$

□

**题目 2.** 将下列方程化为标准型:

$$(1) \sum_{i=1}^n u_{x_i x_i} + \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} u_{x_i x_j} = 0,$$

$$(2) u_{xx} + 2u_{xy} + 2u_{yy} = 0.$$

**解答.** (1). 该方程的系数矩阵为  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & \cdots & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1 & \cdots & 1/2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ , 则  $A$  的有  $n-1$  重特征值为

$\lambda_{1,2,\dots,n-1} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\lambda_n = \frac{n+1}{2}$ , 于是该方程为**椭圆形**, 通过变量代换

$$\nabla v = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \cdots & \frac{1}{\sqrt{n(n-1)}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \cdots & \frac{1}{\sqrt{n(n-1)}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \\ 0 & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & 1 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{n(n-1)}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \end{bmatrix} \nabla u$$

可得标准型为  $\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i v_{x_i x_i} = 0$ .

(2). 该方程的系数矩阵为  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ , 则  $A$  的特征值为  $\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$ , 则该方程为**椭圆**

形, 通过变量代换

$$\nabla v = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{\frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{10}} & \sqrt{\frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{10}} \\ -\sqrt{\frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{10}} & \sqrt{\frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{10}} \end{bmatrix} \nabla u$$

可得标准型为  $\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i v_{x_i x_i} = 0$ .

**题目 3.** 设

$$J(v) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} (|\nabla v|^2 + v^2) \, dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\partial\Omega} \alpha(x) v^2 \, ds - \int_{\Omega} f v \, dx - \int_{\partial\Omega} g v \, ds,$$

其中  $\alpha(x) \geq 0$ . 考虑一下三个问题:

问题 I (变分问题): 求  $u \in M = C^1(\bar{\Omega})$ , 使得

$$J(u) = \min_{v \in M} J(v).$$

问题 II: 求  $u \in M = C^1(\bar{\Omega})$ , 使得它对于任意  $v \in M$ , 都满足

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

问题 III (第三边值问题): 求  $u \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C^1(\bar{\Omega})$ , 满足以下边值问题

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u + u = f, & x \in \Omega, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} + \alpha(x) u = g, & x \in \partial\Omega. \end{cases}$$

(1) 证明问题 I 与问题 II 等价.

(2) 当  $u \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C^1(\bar{\Omega})$  时, 证明问题 I、II、III 等价.

**解答.** (1)  $\forall v \in M, \forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 则  $u + \varepsilon v \in M$ , 记

$$j(\varepsilon) = J(u + \varepsilon v),$$

则

$$j'(\varepsilon) = \int_{\Omega} ((u_x + \varepsilon v_x) v_x + (u_y + \varepsilon v_y) v_y + (u + \varepsilon v) v) \, dx + \int_{\partial\Omega} \alpha(x) (u + \varepsilon v) v \, ds - \int_{\Omega} f v \, dx - \int_{\partial\Omega} g v \, ds.$$

问题 I 的必要性条件为  $j'(0) = 0$ , 即

$$\begin{aligned} j'(0) &= \int_{\Omega} (u_x v_x + u_y v_y + u v) \, dx + \int_{\partial\Omega} \alpha(x) u v \, ds - \int_{\Omega} f v \, dx - \int_{\partial\Omega} g v \, ds \\ &= \int_{\Omega} (\nabla u \cdot \nabla v + u v - f v) \, dx + \int_{\partial\Omega} (\alpha(x) u v - g v) \, ds = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

由于

$$j''(\varepsilon) = \int_{\Omega} (v_x^2 + v_y^2 + v^2) \, dx + \int_{\partial\Omega} \alpha(x) v^2 \, ds \geq 0.$$

说明 (1) 式为问题 I 的充要条件, 则问题 I 与问题 II 等价.

(2) 由于  $u \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C^1(\bar{\Omega})$ , 由 Guass-Green 公式可知

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

于是 (1) 式等价于

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

取  $v \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ , 由引理 2.1 可知

$$\begin{cases} u = \Delta u + f, & x \in \Omega, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} + \alpha(x)u = g, & x \in \partial\Omega. \end{cases}$$

综上, 问题 I 与问题 III 等价, 由 (1) 问可知, 问题 I、II、III 等价.

**题目 4.** (1) 证明在自变量代换

$$\begin{cases} \xi = x - at, \\ \eta = x + at \end{cases}$$

下, 波动方程  $u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0$  具有的形式

$$u_{\xi\eta} = 0,$$

并由此求出波动方程的通解.

(2) 证明在自变量代换

$$\begin{cases} \xi = x - \alpha t, \\ \tau = t \end{cases}$$

下, 方程  $u_t + \alpha u_x = a^2 u_{xx}$  具有的形式

$$u_\tau = a^2 u_{\xi\xi}.$$

**解答.** (1) 由于  $\xi_t = -a$ ,  $\xi_x = 1$ ,  $\eta_t = a$ ,  $\eta_x = 1$ , 则

$$u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = u_{\xi\eta} \cdot \xi_t \eta_t - a^2 u_{\xi\eta} \cdot \xi_x \eta_x = -2a^2 u_{\xi\eta} = 0$$

则  $u_{\xi\eta} = 0$ . 对  $\xi$  进行积分可得  $u_\eta = c + f(\eta)$ , 对  $\eta$  进行积分可得

$$u = c\eta + \int f(\eta) \, d\eta + f_2(\xi),$$

记  $f_1(\eta) = c\eta + \int f(\eta) \, d\eta$ , 则

$$u(x, y) = f_1(x + at) + f_2(x - at).$$

其中  $f_1, f_2$  为任意的标量函数.

(2) 由于  $\xi_x = 1$ ,  $\tau_x = 0$ ,  $\tau_t = 1$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}u_t + \alpha u_x &= u_\tau \tau_t + \alpha u_\tau \tau_x = u_\tau, \\ \alpha^2 u_{xx} &= \alpha^2 u_{\xi\xi} (\xi_x)^2 = \alpha^2 u_{\xi\xi},\end{aligned}$$

所以原方程等价于  $u_\tau = \alpha^2 u_{\xi\xi}$ .

**题目 5.** 若  $u$  是 Laplace 方程  $\Delta u = 0$  的解, 如果  $u(x)$  只是向径  $r = |x|$  的函数, 即  $u(x) = \tilde{u}(r)$ , 试写出  $\tilde{u}(r)$  适合的常微分方程.

**解答.** 设  $r = \sqrt{x_1^2 + \cdots + x_n^2}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} &= \frac{\partial r}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} = \frac{x_i}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r}, \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} &= \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} \left( \frac{x_i}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} \left( \frac{x_i}{r} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \left( \frac{x_i}{r} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} = \frac{r^2 - x_i^2}{r^3} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{x_i^2}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2}.\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\Delta u = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} u = \left( \frac{nr^2 - r^2}{r^3} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{r^2}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} \right) u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{n-1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}.$$