工程数学

Engineering Mathematics

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- ② 热传导方程 方程的建立 方程的求解 三类边界条件
- ③ 拉普拉斯方程 方程的建立 方程的求解 区域边界条件



第二章 三大偏微分方程 (6 学时)

Definition

偏微分方程 (PDE) 指未知函数是多元函数的微分方程,方程的函数(物理量)多以时间和空间为变量,这些方程的来源和应用通常具有物理学背景。又称为数学物理方程。

三大偏微分方程:

• 波动方程

$$u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx}$$

• 热传导方程

$$u_t = a^2 \nabla^2 u$$

• 拉普拉斯方程

$$\nabla^2 u = 0$$



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方程的建立

自然界普遍存在各种振动,振动的传播形成波,服从统一 的方程。

例 1、求弦振动方程

考虑均匀柔软的细弦线, 二端固定, 受到扰动后在平衡位置作微小运动。分析位移函数 u(x, t) 满足的方程。





解: 建立坐标系, 取任意微元 ds, 临近拉力 T_1, T_2 :

水平: $T_2 \cos \alpha_2 = T_1 \cos \alpha_1 = T_0$

竖直: $T_2 \sin \alpha_2 - T_1 \sin \alpha_1 = ma = \rho ds \ u_{tt}$

有: $T_0(\tan \alpha_2 - \tan \alpha_1) = \rho ds \ u_{tt}$ $T_0[u_x(x+dx,t) - u_x(x,t)] = \rho dx \ u_{tt}$ $\frac{T_0}{\rho} \times \frac{u_x(x+dx,t) - u_x(x,t)}{dx} = u_{tt}$

$$u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx}$$

定解条件:

- (1) 初始条件 $u(x,t)|_{t=0} = \psi(x), u_t(x,t)|_{t=0} = \Psi(x)$
- (2) 边界条件 $u(x,t)|_{x=0} = 0$, $u(x,t)|_{x=l} = 0$

若质点受外力作用,有:

$$u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} + f(x, t)$$

Remark

波动方程描述了围绕平衡态小幅震荡的规律,它不仅可描述琴弦、鼓膜、耳机的震动,也描述着光波、声波、地震波、引力波,甚至弦论中弦的运动。

例 2、求一维波动方程

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} \\ u(x,t)|_{t=0} = \psi(x), & u_t(x,t)|_{t=0} = \Psi(x) \\ u(x,t)|_{x=0} = 0, & u(x,t)|_{x=l} = 0 \end{cases}$$

解: (傅里叶) 设 u(x,t) = T(t)X(x), 代回方程, 得:

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

可分离变量



$$\frac{T''}{a^2T} = \frac{X''}{X} = -\lambda$$

转化为两常微分方程

方程 (I):
$$\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 , 0 < x < l \\ X(0) = 0 , X(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$
方程 (II):
$$\begin{cases} T'' + \lambda a^2 T = 0 \\ \dots \end{cases}$$

Remark

偏微分方程与常微分方程的分离变量法有何不同?



$$\mu^2 + \lambda = 0$$

根为:
$$\begin{cases} \mu_1 = +\sqrt{-\lambda} \\ \mu_2 = -\sqrt{-\lambda} \end{cases}$$

分情况讨论:

(1) 相异实根 (λ < 0) 有通解: $X = Aexp^{\sqrt{-\lambda}x} + Bexp^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}x}$ 分别取 x = 0, x = l, 得定解方程组:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ exp \sqrt{-\lambda} & l & exp \sqrt{-\lambda} & l \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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有解条件为:
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ exp \sqrt{-\lambda} & l \\ exp -\sqrt{-\lambda} & l \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

很明显,这个行列式不等于0,所以只有零解(A=0,B=0)

(2) 相同实根 $(\lambda = 0)$, 则通解为: X = Ax + B分别取 x = 0, x = l, 得定解方程组: $\begin{cases} B = 0 \\ Al + B = 0 \end{cases}$ 也只有零解 (3) 虚根 ($\lambda > 0$), 即: $\mu_1 = i\sqrt{\lambda}$, $\mu_2 = -i\sqrt{\lambda}$ 通解为: $X = A\cos\sqrt{\lambda}x + B\sin\sqrt{\lambda}x$ 分别取 x = 0, x = l, 得定解方程组: $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \cos(\sqrt{\lambda} \ l) & \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} \ l) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

系数行列式要为零

$$\sin(\sqrt{\lambda} \ l) = 0$$
$$\sqrt{\lambda} \ l = n \ \pi(n = 1, 2, 3, ...)$$

固有值:
$$\lambda_n = \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{1^2}$$

固有解:
$$X_n = B_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{1} x = B_n \sin \omega_n x$$

求解方程 II:
$$T'' + \lambda a^2 T = 0$$

代入
$$\lambda_n$$
, 得: $T'' + \lambda_n a^2 T = 0$

变形成:
$$T'' + \omega_n^2 a^2 T = 0$$

特征方程有虚根,通解:

$$T_n = C_n \cos \omega_n \ a \ t + D_n \sin \omega_n \ a \ t$$

原方程的基本解:

$$u_n(x,t) = T_n(t)X_n(x)$$

$$= (a_n \cos \omega_n at + b_n \sin \omega_n at) \sin \omega_n x$$

$$= (a_n \cos \frac{n\pi at}{t} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi at}{t}) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{t}$$

叠加解 (解函数):

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x,t)$$
$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos \frac{n\pi at}{l} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi at}{l}) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$



Remark

叠加解的思考与讨论:

- 数学理解: 线性方程解的线性组合, 依然是方程的解
- **物理理解**: It is not complicated. It is just a lot of it.
- 核心成果: 傅里叶级数与傅里叶变换

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos \frac{n\pi at}{l} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi at}{l}) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

代入定解条件:

(1)
$$u(x,0) = \varphi(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

(2)
$$u_t(x,0) = \Psi(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \frac{n\pi a}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

由傳里叶变换公式(非对称). 写出系数:

$$a_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx$$

$$b_n = \frac{l}{n\pi a} \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \Psi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = \frac{2}{n\pi a} \int_0^l \Psi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx$$



例 3、试证明固有函数的正交性

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

解: 固有函数是固有方程的解:

$$X_n'' + \lambda_n X_n = 0$$

$$X_m'' + \lambda_m X_m = 0$$

用 X_m 乘第一式, X_n 乘第二式,

$$X_m X_n'' + \lambda_n X_m X_n = 0$$

$$Y_n Y_n'' + \lambda_n Y_n Y_n = 0$$

$$X_n X_m'' + \lambda_m X_n X_m = 0$$

两式相减:

$$(\lambda_n - \lambda_m) X_n X_m = X_n X_m'' - X_m X_n''$$



$$(\lambda_n - \lambda_m) \int_0^l X_n X_m dx = \int_0^l [X_n X_m'' - X_m X_n''] dx$$
$$= [X_n X_m' - X_m X_n']_0^l - \int_0^l [X_n' X_m' - X_m' X_n'] dx$$

等式右边的两项分别为零,有

$$(\lambda_n - \lambda_m) \int_0^l X_n X_m dx = 0$$

$$\int_{0}^{l} X_n X_m dx = 0 \quad , \quad (n \neq m)$$



当
$$n = m \neq 0$$
 时,

$$\int_{0}^{1} X_{n} X_{m} dx = \int_{0}^{1} X_{n} X_{n} dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \sin^{2} \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx$$
$$= \frac{l}{2}$$

归一化系数:

$$A = \sqrt{\frac{l}{2}}$$

例 4、求解零初边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = u_{xx} &, \ 0 < x < 1, t > 0 \\ u(0, t) = u(1, t) = 0 \\ u(x, 0) = \sin \pi x, u_t(x, 0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解: 固有值:
$$\lambda_n = \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{l^2} = n^2 \pi^2$$

固有函数: $X_n = B_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{1} x = B_n \sin n\pi x$

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos \frac{n\pi at}{l} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi at}{l}) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

解函数:

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos n\pi t + b_n \sin n\pi t) \sin n\pi x$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 \sin(\pi x) \sin n\pi x dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 \sin(\pi x) \sin \pi x dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 \sin(\pi x) \sin \pi x dx$$

$$= 1 \quad (n = 1)$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{n\pi a} \int_0^l \Psi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^1 0 \sin n\pi x dx = 0$$

解函数: $u(x,t) = \cos(\pi t)\sin(\pi x)$

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求解波动方程初边值问题

1.
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2}u_{xx} &, \ 0 < x < l, t > 0 \\ u(0,t) = u(l,t) = 0 \\ u(x,0) = \sin\frac{\pi x}{l}, u_{t}(x,0) = \sin\pi x \end{cases}$$
2.
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^{2}u_{xx} &, \ 0 < x < l, t > 0 \\ u(0,t) = u(l,t) = 0 \\ u(x,0) = 3\sin\frac{3\pi x}{2l} + 6\sin(\frac{5\pi x}{2l}), u_{t}(x,0) = 0 \end{cases}$$
3.
$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = u_{xx} &, \ 0 < x < 1, t > 0 \\ u(0,t) = u(l,t) = 0 \\ u(x,0) = \sin 2\pi x, u_{t}(x,0) = x(1-x) \end{cases}$$

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实验发现,热量总是从温度高的地方传向温度低的地方, 服从傅里叶热传导定律:

$$q = -k\nabla u$$

式中,q 是热流强度(定义为单位时间通过单位横截面积的热量);k 是材料的导热系数; ∇ 是梯度算子 $(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z})$ 。对于介质中任意小体积($d\tau$),试建立温度函数 u(x,y,z,t) 所满足的方程。

$$q_{x_i} = -k \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} u$$

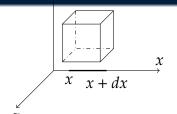
考虑单位时间 x 方向的净流入:

考虑单位时间
$$x$$
 方向的
$$-(q_x|_{x+dx} - q_x|_x)dydz$$

$$= -\frac{\partial q_x}{\partial x} dx dy dz$$
$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (k \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}) dx dy dz$$

总的净流入为:

$$[\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(k_x\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})+\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(k_y\frac{\partial u}{\partial y})+\frac{\partial}{\partial z}(k_z\frac{\partial u}{\partial z})]dxdydz$$



流入的热量导致介质温度发生变化(热量守恒定律)

$$c\rho\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}dxdydz = [\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(k_x\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(k_y\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(k_z\frac{\partial u}{\partial z})]dxdydz$$

其中 c 是比热, ρ 是质量密度。对于各向同性介质:

$$\begin{split} c\rho\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= k[\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z})] \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= \frac{k}{c\rho}[\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z})] \\ u_t &= a^2[u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz}] \\ u_t &= a^2\nabla^2 u = a^2\triangle u \end{split}$$

对于一维导线: $u_t = a^2 u_{xx}$ 如果有热源 F(x,y,z,t), 令 $f = \frac{F}{c\rho}$: $u_t = a^2 u_{xx} + f$

如果时间足够长,温度应不再随时间变化 $(u_t = 0)$,

得无源 Laplace 方程: $\nabla^2 u = 0$ 和有源 Poisson 方程: $\nabla^2 u = -f$

Remark

传导方程描述了热、电、声、磁、光等传输的基本规律, 也 称输运方程

例 2、求解热传导方程

对于有限长导线, 求解一维热传导方程初边值问题

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

 \mathbf{M} : 方程可分离变量,设 u(x,t) = T(t)X(x),代回方程

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

$$\frac{T'}{a^{2}T} = \frac{X''}{X} = -\lambda$$

即偏微分方程转化为两常微分方程 方程(I):

$$\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 \ , \ 0 < x < l \end{cases}$$
 $\begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 \ , \ 0 < x < l \end{cases}$ 方程 (II): $\begin{cases} T' + \lambda a^2 T = 0 \end{cases}$

方程(I)是固有值问题,有解:

固有值:
$$\lambda_n = \frac{n^2\pi^2}{1^2}$$

固有函数: $X_n = \sin \frac{n\pi}{1} x$

解方程 II: $T' + \lambda a^2 T = 0$ 代入 λ_n , 得: $T' + \lambda_n a^2 T = 0$

变形成: T' + rT = 0

这是衰减数学模型,有公式:

$$T = Bexp(-rt)$$

通解: $T_n = B_n \exp(-(\frac{n\pi a}{l})^2 t)$

原方程的基本解为:

$$u_n(x,t) = T_n(t)X_n(x)$$

= $B_n \exp(-(\frac{n\pi a}{l})^2 t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$

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代入定解条件:

$$u(x,0) = \psi(x) =>$$

$$\psi(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

由傳里叶变换公式(非对称), 得系数:

$$B_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \psi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx, \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, ...)$$

例 3、求解热传导方程

对于有限长的导线, 求解如下一维热传导方程

$$\begin{cases} u_t = u_{xx}, & 0 < x < L, & t > 0 \\ u(0, t) = 0, & u(L, t) = 0 \\ u(x, 0) = x(L - x) \end{cases}$$

解: 零边界条件确定的固有值和固有函数:

固有值:
$$\lambda_n = \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{l^2} = (\frac{n\pi}{L})^2$$

固有函数:
$$X_n = \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x = \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x$$



解函数:

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \exp(-(\frac{n\pi a}{l})^2 t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \exp(-(\frac{n\pi a}{l})^2 t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

$$B_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \psi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{l} \int_0^L x (L - x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{l} \times 2 \times (\frac{L2}{n\pi})^3 [1 - \cos n\pi]$$

$$= 4 \frac{L^2}{(n\pi)^3} [1 - (-1)^n]$$

解函数:

$$u(x,t) = (\frac{4L^2}{\pi^3}) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3} [1 - (-1)^n] \exp(-(\frac{n\pi a}{L})^2 t) \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x$$



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例 4、求解第二类边界条件热传导方程

$$\begin{cases} u_t = u_{xx} &, & 0 < x < l, t > 0 \\ u_x(0, t) = 0, u_x(l, t) = 0 \\ u(x, 0) = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$

解: 分离变量后,偏微分方程可转化为

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注意到方程(I)是导数边界条件(二类边界条件),不是原 固值问题。

先求方程 (I): 根据以前的讨论, 只有在 $\lambda > 0$ 即特征方程 有虚根时,方程才有非零解。 诵解为:

$$X = A\cos\sqrt{\lambda}x + B\sin\sqrt{\lambda}x$$

求导:

$$X'(x) = \sqrt{\lambda} [-A \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x + B \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x]$$

代入导数边界条件(分别取 x = 0, x = l), 得方程组

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\sin(\sqrt{\lambda} l) & \cos(\sqrt{\lambda} l) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



固有值:

$$\lambda_n = (\frac{n\pi}{l})^2$$
 , $(n = 0, 1, 2,)$

代回方程组,得待定系数: $[A,B]^T = [1,0]^T$ 固有函数:

$$X_n = \cos \frac{n\pi}{1} x$$
, $(n = 0, 1, 2,)$

级数解:

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n \exp(-(\frac{n\pi a}{l})^2 t) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

系数:
$$\begin{cases} B_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l \psi(x) dx \\ B_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \psi(x) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx, & (n = 1, 2,) \end{cases}$$

级数解:

$$u(x,t) = \frac{B_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \exp(-(\frac{n\pi a}{l})^2 t) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

Remark

导致边界条件导致:

- 固有函数: $X_n = \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \to X_n = \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x$
- 存在 n=0 项: $\cos \frac{n\pi}{l} = \cos \frac{0\pi}{l} = 1$



例 5、求解如下初边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t = u_{xx} &, \quad 0 < x < \pi, t > 0 \\ u_x(0, t) = 0, u_x(l, t) = 0 \\ u(x, 0) = x^2(\pi - x)^2 \end{cases}$$

解: 这是导数边界条件,确定的固有值和固有函数为:

固有值:
$$\lambda_n = \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{l^2} = (\frac{n\pi}{\pi})^2 = n^2$$

固有函数: $X_n = \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x = \cos nx$

固有函数:
$$X_n = \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x = \cos nx$$

解函数:

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n \exp(-(\frac{n\pi a}{l})^2 t) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

解函数: $u(x,t) = \frac{\pi^4}{30} - 24 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n + 1}{n^4} \exp(-(na)^2 t) \cos nx$

直接计算 no 项

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n \exp(-(\frac{n\pi a}{l})^2 t) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

代入初值条件:
$$x^2(\pi - x)^2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

取出第 0 项:
$$x^2(\pi - x)^2 = B_0 \cos \frac{0\pi}{l} x$$

积分:
$$\int_{0}^{\pi} x^{2}(\pi - x)^{2} dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} B_{0} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \int_{0}^{\pi} (\pi - x)^4 dx = B_0 \pi$$

$$B_0 = \frac{1}{6\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\pi - x)^4 dx = \frac{\pi^4}{30}$$



定积分计算细节

令
$$\psi(x) = x^{2}(\pi - x)^{2}$$
 , 求导:
 $\psi'(x) = 2x(2x - \pi)(x - \pi)$
 $\psi''(x) = 2\pi^{2} - 12\pi x + 12x^{2}$
 $\psi'''(x) = 24x - 12\pi$
 $\psi^{(4)}(x) = 24$
令 $v^{(4)}(x) = \cos nx$, 则:
 $v'''(x) = \frac{1}{n}\sin nx$
 $v''(x) = -\frac{1}{n^{2}}\cos nx$
 $v'(x) = \frac{1}{n^{3}}\sin nx$
 $v(x) = \frac{1}{n^{4}}\cos nx$

得:

$$\int_0^\pi \psi^{(4)}(x) \nu(x) dx = \frac{24}{n^4} \int_0^\pi \cos nx dx = 0$$

应用分部积分公式,有

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \psi(x) v^{(4)}(x) dx$$

$$= [\psi v''' - \psi' v'' + \psi'' v' - \psi''' v]|_{0}^{\pi} + \int_{0}^{\pi} \psi^{(4)}(x) v(x) dx$$

$$= [\psi v''' - \psi' v'' + \psi'' v' - \psi''' v]|_{0}^{\pi}$$
PM.

所以:

$$\int\limits_{0}^{\pi}\psi(x)\nu^{(4)}(x)dx=[-\psi'''\nu]|_{0}^{\pi}=-\frac{12\pi}{n^{4}}[\cos n\pi+1]$$



第三类边界条件

求第三类边界条件的固有值问题 III $\begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X = 0 & , & 0 < x < L \\ X'(0) = 0, X(L) = 0 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} \lambda_n = \frac{(2n+1)^2 \pi^2}{4l^2} \\ X_n(x) = \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x \end{cases}$ *IV* $\begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X = 0 &, 0 < x < L \\ X(0) = 0, X'(L) = 0 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} \lambda_n = \frac{(2n+1)^2 \pi^2}{4l^2} \\ X_n(x) = \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x \end{cases}$

作业-1

1、求解热传导方程初边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx} &, 0 < x < l, t > 0 \\ u(0,t) = u(l,t) = 0 \\ u(x,0) = x(l-x) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx} &, 0 < x < l, t > 0 \\ u_x(0,t) = u_x(l,t) = 0 \\ u_x(0,t) = u_x(l,t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

2、求第三类边界条件固有值问题,并求固有函数的正交性

$$\begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X = 0 &, 0 < x < L \\ X'(0) = 0, X(L) = 0 \\ X''(x) + \lambda X = 0 &, 0 < x < L \\ X(0) = 0, X'(L) = 0 \end{cases}$$

- 3. 什么是固有值? 有何用处?
- 4. 什么是固有函数? 与固有值有何关系?
- 5. 分离变量法的数学思想是什么?
- 6. 什么是叠加原理? 与分离变量法有何关系
- 7. 正交性是什么意思? 有何用处?
- 8. 较复杂的分部积分法怎么用?

- ① 波动方程 方程的建立 方程的求解 固有函数正交
- ② 热传导方程 方程的建立 方程的求解 三类边界条件
- 3 拉普拉斯方程 方程的建立 方程的求解 区域边界条件

例 1、建立拉普拉斯方程

对于位于原点的质量为 M 的质点, 试建立其引力势函数 u(x,y,z,t) 所满足的方程.

解:建立如图坐标系,

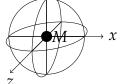
在空间任一点(x,y,z)放置试验质点 m

m 感受的力为:

$$\vec{F} = -G \frac{Mm}{r^3} \vec{r}$$
 , $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$

M 激发的引力场强为

$$\vec{A} = \frac{GM}{r^3} \vec{r}$$



取无穷远处场强为零,则引力势为

$$u = -\int_{r}^{\infty} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{r} = -\int_{r}^{\infty} \frac{GM}{r^{2}} dr = -\frac{GM}{r}$$

即有: $\vec{A} = -\nabla u$

封闭球面 S 内的质量通量为

$$\oint_{S} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{GM}{r^2} 4\pi r^2 = \int 4\pi G \rho d\tau$$

由高斯定理可知:

$$\oint_{S} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int \nabla \cdot \vec{A} d\tau$$

因此:

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = 4\pi G \rho$$

由于 $\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = \nabla \cdot (-\nabla u) = -\nabla^2 u$ 得泊松方程:

$$\nabla^2 u = -4\pi G \rho$$



$$\nabla^2 u = 0$$

定义拉普拉斯算子:

$$\Delta = \nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

拉普拉斯方程为:

$$\Delta u = 0$$

Remark

拉普拉斯方程和泊松方程是描述各种势场的基本方程。



例 2、求解矩形区域拉普拉斯方程

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

解: 这是第一类边界条件, 但不是零边界条件, 可转化为

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

$$(u_x + u_y) = 0 \quad (0 < x < a, 0 < y < b)$$

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

当然,还可以进一步分解成四个边值问题!

$$(I) \begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0, & (0 < x < a, 0 < y < b) \\ u(x,0) = 0, u(x,b) = 0 \\ u(0,y) = g_1(y), u(a,y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(II) \begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0, & (0 < x < a, 0 < y < b) \\ u(x,0) = 0, u(x,b) = 0 \\ u(0,y) = 0, u(a,y) = g_2(y) \end{cases}$$

$$(III) \begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0, & (0 < x < a, 0 < y < b) \\ u(x,0) = f_1(x), u(x,b) = 0 \\ u(0,y) = 0, u(a,y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(IV) \begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0, & (0 < x < a, 0 < y < b) \\ u(x,0) = 0, u(x,b) = f_2(x) \\ u(0,y) = 0, u(a,y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

以方程(I)为例求解

以为程(1)为例来解

$$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$$
, $(0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1)$
 $u(x,0) = 0$, $u(x,1) = 0$
 $u(0,y) = g_1(y) = \sin \pi y$, $u(1,y) = 0$
解:设有 $u(x,y) = X(x)Y(y)$, 代回原方程,得
 $X''(x)Y(y) + X(x)Y'' = 0$
 $-\frac{X''}{X} = \frac{Y''}{Y} = -\lambda$

得两个常微分方程:

方程(1):
$$\begin{cases} Y'' + \lambda Y = 0 \ , \ 0 < y < 1 \\ Y(0) = 0 \ , \ Y(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 方程(2):
$$\begin{cases} X' - \lambda X = 0 \ , \ 0 < x < 1 \\ X(0) = \sin \pi y \ , \ X(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 方程(I)是固有值问题 I,有公式: 固有值:
$$\lambda_n = \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{l^2} = n^2 \pi^2$$
 固有函数:
$$Y_n = \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} y = \sin n\pi y$$

解方程 II: 代入 λ_n , 得: $X'' - n^2 \pi^2 X = 0$

特征方程有两相异实根,通解为:

$$X_n(x) = C_n exp(n\pi x) + D_n exp(-n\pi x)$$

结合(1)(2), 方程(I)的基本解:

$$u_n(x,y) = [C_n exp(n\pi x) + D_n exp(-n\pi x)] \sin(n\pi y)$$

= $[a_n \cosh(n\pi x) + b_n \sinh(n\pi x)] \sin(n\pi y)$

叠加解:

$$u(x,y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [a_n \cosh(n\pi x) + b_n \sinh(n\pi x)] \sin(n\pi y)$$



代入定解条件: u(0,y) = 0, 得

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin(n\pi y) = 0 , => a_n = 0$$

因此:

$$u(x,y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sinh(n\pi x) \sin(n\pi y)$$

代入定解条件: $u(1,y) = \sin \pi y$, 得

$$u(1,y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sinh(n\pi) \sin(n\pi y) = \sin \pi y$$

正交性,得: $b_1 \sinh \pi = 1$, $b_n = 0$, (n > 1)

原方程得解:

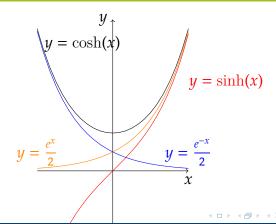
$$u(x,y) = \frac{\sinh \pi x}{\sinh \pi} \sin(\pi y)$$



$$u(x,y) = u_{I}(x,y) + u_{II}(x,y) + u_{III}(x,y) + u_{IV}(x,y)$$

注: 双曲函数:

$$\sinh(x) = -i\sin(ix) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$
$$\cosh(x) = \cos(ix) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$



拉普拉斯算符在不同坐标系中的具体形式

直角坐标
$$(x,y,z)$$
: $\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$

球坐标 (r, θ, φ) :

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2}$$

极坐标
$$(r,\theta)$$
: $\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2}$



例 3、求圆域拉普拉斯方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} = 0, & 0 < r < r_0 \\ u(r_0, \theta) = f(\theta), & 0 < \theta < 2\pi \end{cases}$$

 \mathbf{M} : 方程可分离变量,令 $u(r,\theta) = R(r)\Theta(\theta)$,代回原方程

$$R''\Theta + \frac{1}{r^2}R\Theta'' + \frac{1}{r}R'\Theta = 0$$

$$\frac{r^2R'' + rR'}{R} = -\frac{\Theta''}{\Theta} = \lambda$$

得两常微分方程:

I.
$$\Theta'' + \lambda \theta = 0$$

定解条件:
$$\Theta(\theta + 2\pi) = \Theta(\theta)$$

II,
$$r^2R'' + rR' - \lambda R = 0$$

解方程 I: 根据以前的分析,在 $\lambda > 0$ 时,有通解

$$\Theta(\theta) = A\cos\sqrt{\lambda}\theta + B\sin\sqrt{\lambda}\theta$$

由定解条件: $\Theta(2\pi) = \Theta(0)$, $\Theta'(2\pi) = \Theta'(0)$ 得方程:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos(\sqrt{\lambda}2\pi) - 1 & \sin(\sqrt{\lambda}2\pi) \\ -\sin(\sqrt{\lambda}2\pi) & \cos(\sqrt{\lambda}2\pi) - 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

系数行列式为零. 得

$$(\cos(\sqrt{\lambda}2\pi) - 1)^2 + \sin^2(\sqrt{\lambda}2\pi) = 0$$



$$\cos(\sqrt{\lambda}2\pi) = 1$$

固有值: $\lambda_n = n^2$, $(n = 0, 1, 2, ...)$
固有函数: $\Theta(\theta) = A_n \cos n\theta + B_n \sin n\theta$

解方程 II:
$$r^2R'' + rR' - \lambda R = 0$$

把 $\lambda_n = n^2$ 代入, 得
 $r^2R'' + rR' - n^2R = 0$
这是欧拉方程: 令 $r = exp(t)$,有 $t = \ln r$,求导
 $\frac{dR}{dr} = \frac{dR}{dt}\frac{dt}{dr} = \frac{1}{r}\frac{dR}{dt}$
 $\frac{d^2R}{dr^2} = -\frac{1}{r^2}\frac{dR}{dt} + \frac{1}{r}\frac{d}{dr}(\frac{dR}{dt})$
 $\frac{d^2R}{dr^2} = \frac{1}{r^2}(\frac{d^2R}{dt^2} - \frac{dR}{dt})$

代回方程,得:

$$\frac{d^2R}{dt^2} - n^2R = 0$$

由特征方程有两相异实根,得通解:

$$R = C_n exp(nt) + D_n exp(-nt)$$

把 $t = \ln r$ 代回,得

$$R = C_n r^n + D_n r^{-n}$$

$$R = C_n r^n$$
, $(n = 0, 1, 2,)$

基本解:

$$u_n(r,\theta) = (a_n \cos n\theta + b_n \sin n\theta)r^n$$



叠加解:

$$u(r,\theta) = \frac{1}{2}a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos n\theta + b_n \sin n\theta)r^n$$

代入定解条件:
$$u(r_0, \theta) = f(\theta)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos n\theta + b_n \sin n\theta)r_0^n$$

系数公式:

$$a_n = \frac{1}{r_0^n \pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(\theta) \cos n\theta d\theta$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{r_0^n \pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(\theta) \sin n\theta d\theta$$

例 4、求解如下边值问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} = 0, & 0 < r < r_0 \\ u(r_0, \theta) = A \cos(\theta), & 0 < \theta < 2\pi \end{cases}$$

解: 求系数:

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{r_0^1 \pi} \int_0^{2\pi} A \cos(\theta) \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{A}{r_0 \pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos^2(\theta) d\theta = \frac{A}{r_{\pi}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta = \frac{A}{r_0}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{r_0^n \pi} \int_0^{2\pi} A \cos(\theta) \cos n\theta d\theta = 0 , (n \neq 1)$$

叠加解:

$$u(r,\theta) = \frac{1}{2}a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos n\theta + b_n \sin n\theta)r^n$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}a_0 + a_1r \cos \theta$$
$$= \frac{A}{r_0}r \cos \theta$$

Remark

若将边界条件修改为: $A\cos 2\theta$, 或 $A\sin 2\theta$, 解会如何变化?

作业: 1、求解固有值问题

$$\begin{cases} Y'' + \lambda Y = 0 & , \ 0 < y < 2\pi \\ Y(0) = Y(2\pi), \ Y'(0) = Y'(2\pi) \end{cases}$$

2、求解圆域边值问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} = 0, & 0 < r < 1\\ u(1, \theta) = A \cos 2\theta + B \cos 4\theta \end{cases}$$

3、求解矩形域边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0, & (0 < x, y < 1) \\ u(x, 0) = u(0, y) = u(x, 1) = 0 \\ u(1, y) = \sin 2\pi y \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0, & (0 < x, y < 1) \\ u(1, y) = u(0, y) = u(x, 0) = 0 \\ u(x, 1) = \sin n\pi x \end{cases}$$