

北京大学数学学院 2012-2013 学年第一学期 偏微分方程 期末试题

系别 _____ 姓名 _____ 学号 _____ 成绩 _____

注意: 答案一律写在答题纸, 否则不计分. 试卷和答题纸一起上交.

1. (15 分) 假设 $u \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$. 证明 u 是 \mathbb{R}^n 上的调和函数当且仅当平均值公式

$$u(x) = \int_{B(x,r)} u(y) dy, \quad \forall B(x,r) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$$

成立.

2. (15 分) 设 $u \in C^{2,1}(Q_T) \cap C^{1,0}(\bar{Q}_T)$ 是热方程混合问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t - u_{xx} = f(x, t), & (x, t) \in Q_T = (0, l) \times (0, T], \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), & x \in [0, l], \\ u|_{x=0} = g_1(t), \quad \underline{(u_x + u)|_{x=l} = g_2(t)}, & t \in [0, T] \end{cases}$$

的解. 证明

$$\max_{\bar{Q}_T} |u| \leq C(F + B),$$

其中 C 是正常数, $F = \sup_{Q_T} |f|$, $B = \max\{\max_{[0,l]} |\varphi|, \max_{[0,T]} |g_1|, \max_{[0,T]} |g_2|\}$.

3. (15 分) 利用分离变量法求解热方程混合问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t - 4u_{xx} = 0, & 0 < x < \pi, t > 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = 1 - \cos x + \sin^2 x, & 0 \leq x \leq \pi, \\ u_x|_{x=0} = 0, \quad u_x|_{x=\pi} = 0, & t \geq 0, \end{cases}$$

并验证所得的表达式是上述问题的古典解.

4. (20 分) 设 a 是正常数, $\varphi(x) \in C^2(\mathbb{R})$, $\psi(x) \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$. 利用特征线法求解下列问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0, & (x, t) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^+, \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), \quad u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x), & x \in \mathbb{R}, \end{cases}$$

并验证得到的解是上述问题的古典解.

5. (15 分) 设 a 是正常数, $\varphi(x) \in C^2(\mathbb{R})$, $\psi(x) \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$. 证明波动方程初值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0, & (x, t) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^+, \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), \quad u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x), & x \in \mathbb{R}. \end{cases}$$

的解 $u = u(x, t)$ 满足不等式

$$\int_{b-at}^{c+at} [u_t^2(x, t) + a^2 u_x^2(x, t)] dx \geq \int_b^c [\psi^2(x) + a^2 |\varphi'(x)|^2] dx, \quad \forall t > 0,$$

其中 b, c 为任意固定的两个实数, 且 $b < c$, 并解释不等式的物理意义.

6. (20 分) 设 $\phi(x) \in C^3(\mathbb{R}^3)$, $\psi(x) \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$. 证明由 Kirchhoff 公式给出的表达式是波动方程初值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 \Delta u = 0, & x \in \mathbb{R}^3, \quad t > 0, \\ u(x, 0) = \phi(x), & x \in \mathbb{R}^3, \\ u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x), & x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \end{cases}$$

的古典解. 如果还假设 $\phi(x), \psi(x)$ 在 \mathbb{R}^3 上具有紧支集, 证明

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^3} |u(x, t)| = 0.$$

1. (i) 设 $u \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 上任意球 $B(x, r)$ 满足平均值公式,

$$u(x) = \int_{B(x, r)} u(y) dy. \quad (1.1)$$

于是 $\alpha(n)r^n u(x) = \int_{B(x, r)} u(y) dy = \int_0^r \left(\int_{\partial B(x, t)} u(y) dS(y) \right) dt$

两边对 r 求导, 得

$$n\alpha(n)r^{n-1}u(x) = \int_{\partial B(x, r)} u(y) dS(y).$$

即 $u(x) = \int_{\partial B(x, r)} u(y) dS(y). \quad (1.2)$

令 $\varphi(r) = \int_{\partial B(x, r)} u(y) dS(y), \quad \geq 1$

$$\varphi'(r) = \int_{\partial B(0, 1)} u(x+rz) dS(z)$$

于是

$$\varphi'(r) = \int_{\partial B(0, 1)} Du(x+rz) \cdot z dS(z)$$

$$= \int_{\partial B(x, r)} Du(y) \cdot \vec{n} dS(y)$$

$$\vec{n} = \frac{y-x}{r} \text{ 为 } \partial B(x, r) \text{ 上的法向量.}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n\alpha(n)r^{n-1}} \int_{B(x, r)} \Delta u(y) dS(y)$$

$$= \frac{r}{n} \int_{B(x, r)} \Delta u(y) dy. \quad (1.3)$$

由 (1.2) 及 (1.3) 得

$$\int_{B(x, r)} \Delta u(y) dy = 0.$$

由于 $u \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^n), \Delta u \in C(\mathbb{R}^n), \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \int_{B(x, r)} \Delta u(y) dy = 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n.$

因此 u 是 \mathbb{R}^n 上的调和函数.

(ii) 设 u 是 \mathbb{R}^n 上的调和函数. 由 (1.3) 式得 $\varphi'(r) = 0, \forall r > 0$.

因此 $\varphi(r)$ 是常数, 从而有

$$\varphi(r) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \varphi(r) = u(x).$$

即 (1.2) 式成立. 因此

$$\alpha(n)r^{n-1}u(x) = \int_{\partial B(x,r)} u(y) dS(y), \quad \forall r > 0.$$

对于上式在 $[0, r]$ 上积分, 得

$$\alpha(n)r^n u(x) = \int_{B(x,r)} u(y) dy.$$

从而有

$$u(x) = \int_{B(x,r)} u(y) dy, \quad \forall B(x,r) \subset \mathbb{R}^n.$$

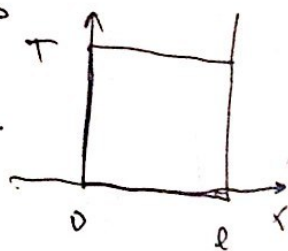
因此平均性公式在所有球上成立. 即证.

2. 证明: 我们先证如下结论: 设 $w \in C^{2,1}(\bar{Q}_T) \cap C^{0,1}(\bar{Q}_T)$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} w_t - w_{xx} \leq 0, & (x,t) \in Q_T, \\ w(x,0) \leq 0, & x \in [0,l], \\ w|_{x=0} \leq 0, & (x,t)|_{x=l} \leq 0, t \in [0,T], \end{cases} \quad \text{且} \begin{cases} \text{在 } \bar{Q}_T \text{ 上} \\ w(x,t) \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

由第一个条件知 w 在 \bar{Q}_T 上的最大值一定在抛物边界 \bar{Q}_T 上达到.

假设 w 有正的最大值, 则此最大值不可能在 $t=0$ 和 $x=0$ 这两条边界上达到. 因此只能在 $x=l$ 上达到.



设 $w(l, t_0) = \max_{\bar{Q}_T} w > 0, \quad t_0 \in [0, T].$

于是 $w_x(l, t_0) \geq 0.$

从而

$$w_x(l, t_0) + w(l, t_0) > 0$$

这与第二个条件 $(w_x + w)|_{x=0} \leq 0, t \in [0, T]$ 矛盾.

因此 w 没有正最大值. 从而

$$w(x,t) \leq 0, \quad \forall (x,t) \in \bar{Q}_T.$$

令

$$v(x,t) = F + B + \cancel{\frac{B}{2e} (x-e)^2}.$$

2) 有

$$\begin{cases} v_t - v_{xx} = F, & (x,t) \in Q_T \\ v(x,0) \geq B, & x \in [0,e] \\ v|_{x=0} \geq B, \quad (v_x + v)|_{x=e} \geq B, & t \in [0,T]. \end{cases}$$

令

$$w = u - v. \quad 2) \quad$$

$$\begin{cases} w_t - w_{xx} = f - F \leq 0, & (x,t) \in Q_T, \\ w(x,0) \leq \varphi(x) - B \leq 0, & x \in [0,e], \\ w|_{x=0} \leq g_1(t) - B \leq 0, \quad (w_x + w)|_{x=e} = g_2(t) - B \leq 0, & t \in [0,T]. \end{cases}$$

由此 2) 有 $w \leq 0$ in \bar{Q}_T . 从而有

$$u(x,t) \leq v(x,t) \leq FT + B, \quad (x,t) \in \bar{Q}_T$$

13) 有

$$-u(x,t) \leq v(x,t) \leq FT + B, \quad (x,t) \in \bar{Q}_T$$

于 2.

$$|u(x,t)| \leq C(F+B), \quad (x,t) \in \bar{Q}_T.$$

从而

$$\max_{\bar{Q}_T} |u(x,t)| \leq C(F+B).$$

3. 解: 设 $u(x,t) = T(t)X(x)$, 则

$$T'(t)X(x) - 4T(t)X''(x) = 0.$$

即 $\frac{T'(t)}{4T(t)} = \frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = -\lambda.$

由边界条件 $u_x|_{x=0} = 0, u_x|_{x=\pi} = 0$ 得特征问题

$$X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0, \quad x \in [0, \pi]$$

$$X_x(0) = X_x(\pi) = 0.$$

此特征问题之所有特征值为 $\lambda_n = n^2 (n=0, 1, 2, \dots)$ 对应特征函数为 $\cos nx = X_n(x)$. 于是, 对于

$$T_n'(t) + 4n^2 T_n(t) = 0.$$

于是 $T_n(t) = e^{-4n^2 t} T_n(0).$

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u_n(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_n(t) X_n(x)$$

初值 $u(x,0) = 1 - \cos x + \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} = \frac{3}{2} - \cos x - \frac{\cos 2x}{2}.$

2) 有 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_n(0) \cos nx = \frac{3}{2} - \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x.$

由展成一致收敛性有

$$T_0(0) = \frac{3}{2}, \quad T_1(0) = -1, \quad T_2(0) = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

于是 $u(x,t) = \frac{3}{2} - e^{-4t} \cos x - \frac{1}{2} e^{-16t} \cos 2x.$

验证 $u \in C^\infty([0, \pi] \times [0, +\infty))$ 且

$$u_t - 4u_{xx} = 4e^{-4t} \cos x + 8e^{-16t} \cos 2x - 4(e^{-4t} \cos x + 2e^{-16t} \cos 2x) = 0.$$

$$(1) u(x, 0) = \frac{3}{2} - \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x = 1 - \cos x + \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2x) = 1 - \cos x + \sin^2 x.$$

$$u_x = e^{-4t} \sin x + e^{-16t} \sin 2x.$$

$$(1/2) u_x|_{x=0} = u_x|_{x=\pi} = 0.$$

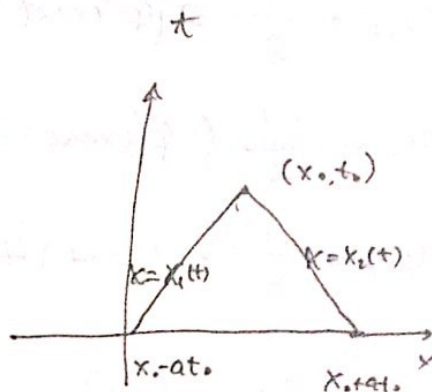
证 $u(x, t)$ 是 T 的周期函数.

$$4. \text{ 证: } \frac{1}{2} v = u_t - a u_x, \quad 2) \quad v_t + a v_x = 0.$$

$$(3/2) \quad v_t + a v_x = 0.$$

$$\text{由 } u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), \quad u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x), \quad 2) \quad$$

$$(3/2) \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} v(x, 0) &= u_t(x, 0) - a u_x(x, 0) \\ &= \psi(x) - a \varphi'(x). \end{aligned} \right.$$



对于 $(x_0, t_0) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}_+$, (x_0, t_0) 的邻域内 $x_1(t) = x_0 - at_0 + at$.

$$2) \quad \frac{dv(x_1(t), t)}{dt} = 0.$$

$$\text{于是 } v(x_0, t_0) = v(x_1(t_0), t_0) = v(x_0 - at_0, 0) \\ = \psi(x_0 - at_0) - a \varphi'(x_0 - at_0).$$

$$(3/2) \text{ 于是 } v(x, t) = \psi(x - at) - a \varphi'(x - at).$$

(x_0, t_0) 的邻域内 $x_2(t) = x_0 + at_0 - at$. 在邻域内,

$$(3/2) \quad \frac{dv(x_2(t), t)}{dt} = v(x_2(t), t) = \psi(x_2(t) - at) - a \varphi'(x_2(t) - at) \\ = \psi(x_0 + at_0 - 2at) - a \varphi'(x_0 + at_0 - 2at)$$

于是

$$(4/2) \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} u(x_0, t_0) &= u(x_2(t_0), t_0) = u(x_0 + at_0, 0) + \int_0^{t_0} [\psi(x_0 + at_0 - 2at) - a \varphi'(x_0 + at_0 - 2at)] dt \\ &= \varphi(x_0 + at_0) + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x_0 - at_0}^{x_0 + at_0} \psi(\xi) d\xi - \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x_0 - at_0}^{x_0 + at_0} \varphi'(\xi) d\xi \\ &= \frac{\varphi(x_0 + at_0) + \varphi(x_0 - at_0)}{2} + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x_0 - at_0}^{x_0 + at_0} \psi(\xi) d\xi. \end{aligned} \right.$$

证. $u(x,t) = \frac{\phi(x+at) + \phi(x-at)}{2} + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(z) dz, \quad \forall (x,t) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}_+^*$

$u_t = \frac{1}{2} (a\phi'(x+at) - a\phi'(x-at)) + \frac{1}{2a} (a\psi(x+at) + a\psi(x-at))$

$u_{tt} = \frac{1}{2} a^2 (\phi''(x+at) + \phi''(x-at)) + \frac{1}{2} (a\psi'(x+at) - a\psi'(x-at))$

(2分) $u_x = \frac{1}{2} (\phi'(x+at) + \phi'(x-at)) + \frac{1}{2a} (\psi(x+at) - \psi(x-at))$

$u_{xx} = \frac{1}{2} (\phi''(x+at) + \phi''(x-at)) + \frac{1}{2a} (\psi'(x+at) - \psi'(x-at)).$

证. $u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0.$

$\Rightarrow u(x,0) = \frac{\phi(x) + \phi(x)}{2} + 0 = \phi(x)$ (1分)

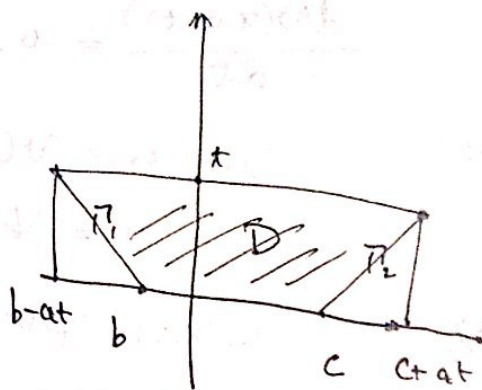
$u_t(x,0) = \frac{a}{2} (\phi'(x) - \phi'(x)) + \frac{1}{2} (\psi(x) + \psi(x)) = \psi(x).$ (1分)

证. $u(x,t)$ 是 ~~波动方程~~.

5. 证. 方程两端乘以 u_t 得

$u_t(u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx}) = 0.$

(2分) 即 $\left[\frac{1}{2} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) \right]_t - a^2 (u_x u_t)_x = 0.$



在右端 $\left\{ \frac{1}{2} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) \right\}_t$ 求积分, 得

$\iint_D \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) \right)_t - a^2 (u_x u_t)_x \right] dx dt = 0.$

(3分) 由 Green 公式, 得

$\iint_D (-a^2 u_x u_t) dx dt - \frac{1}{2} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx = 0$

其 2D 区域 计算 示 意。 于 2.

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^-} \frac{1}{2} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx + a^2 u_x u_t dt = 0 \quad l = \mathbb{R}^-.$$

其 2D 区域 计算 示 意。 于 2.

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \int_{b-at}^{c+at} (u_t^2(x,t) + a^2 u_x^2(x,t)) dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_b^c (u^2(x) + a^2 |\varphi'(x)|^2) dx \\ & + \int_{\Pi_1} \frac{1}{2} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx + a^2 u_x u_t dt + \int_{\Pi_2} \frac{1}{2} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) + a^2 u_x u_t dt = 0 \end{aligned} \right.$$

在 Π_1 上 $dx = -adt$. 在 Π_2 上 $dx = a dt$. 于 2.

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2'} \int_{\Pi_1} \frac{1}{2} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx + a^2 u_x u_t dt &= \int_0^t \left[-\frac{a}{2} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) + a^2 u_x u_t \right] dt \\ &= -\frac{a}{2} \int_0^t (u_t - a u_x)^2 dt \leq 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2'} \int_{\Pi_2} \frac{1}{2} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) dx + a^2 u_x u_t dx &= \int_t^0 \left[\frac{a}{2} (u_t^2 + a^2 u_x^2) + a^2 u_x u_t \right] dt \\ &= -\frac{a}{2} \int_t^0 (u_t - a u_x)^2 dt \\ &\leq 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{于 2.} \quad \frac{1}{2} \int_{b-at}^{c+at} [u_t^2(x,t) + a^2 u_x^2(x,t)] dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_b^c (u^2(x) + a^2 |\varphi'(x)|^2) dx \geq 0.$$

$$\text{于 2.} \quad \int_{b-at}^{c+at} (u_t^2(x,t) + a^2 u_x^2(x,t)) dx \geq \int_b^c (u^2(x) + a^2 |\varphi'(x)|^2) dx.$$

3分 物理意义为：弦 $[b, c]$ 段上的波动从 0 到 t 的时间内只能传播到弦段 $[b+at, c+at]$ 上。因此弦段 $[b, c]$ 上的能量完全被 $[b+at, c+at]$ 吸收，因此 $Q(t)$ ，弦段 $[b+at, c+at]$ 上的能量比初始时刻弦段 $[b, c]$ 上的能量大。

6. 证明：Kirchhoff 公式

4分

$$u(x, t) = \int_{\partial B(x, at)} [\varphi(y) + D\varphi(y) \cdot (y-x) + t\psi(y)] dS(y).$$

$$= \int_{\partial B(0,1)} [\varphi(x+atz) + at \varphi_i(x+atz) \cdot z_i + t\psi(x+atz)] dS(z)$$

$$= \int_{\partial B(0,1)} [\varphi(x+atz) + t\psi(x+atz)] dS(z) + \frac{1}{4\pi at} \int_{B(x, at)} \Delta \varphi(y) dy.$$

2分 $u \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}_+)$

$$u_t = \int_{\partial B(0,1)} (a \varphi_i(x+atz) z_i + \psi(x+atz) + at \varphi_i(x+atz) z_i) dS(z) - \frac{1}{4\pi at^2} \int_{B(x, at)} \Delta \varphi(y) dy$$

$$+ \frac{a}{4\pi at} \int_{\partial B(x, at)} \Delta \varphi(y) dS(y)$$

2分

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi t} \int_{\partial B(x, at)} \Delta \varphi(y) dS(y) + \int_{\partial B(0,1)} \psi(x+atz) dS(z) + \frac{1}{4\pi at} \int_{B(x, at)} \Delta \psi(y) dy$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{4\pi t} \int_{\partial B(0,1)} \Delta \varphi(x+atz) dS(z) + \int_{\partial B(0,1)} \psi(x+atz) dS(z) + \frac{1}{4\pi at} \int_{B(x, at)} \Delta \psi(y) dy$$

$$u_{tt} = a^2 \int_{\partial B(0,1)} \Delta \varphi(x+atz) dS(z) + a^2 \int_{\partial B(0,1)} a \Delta \varphi_i(x+atz) \cdot z_i dS(z)$$

3分

$$+ \int_{\partial B(0,1)} a \psi_i(x+atz) z_i dS(z) - \frac{1}{4\pi at^2} \int_{B(x, at)} \Delta \psi(y) dy + \frac{a}{4\pi at} \int_{\partial B(x, at)} \Delta \psi(y) dS(y)$$

$$= a^2 \int_{\partial B(0,1)} (\Delta \varphi(x+at z) + at z_i \Delta \varphi_i(x+at z)) dS(z)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4\pi t} \int_{\partial B(x,at)} \Delta \psi(y) dS(y)$$

$$u_{xx} = \int_{\partial B(0,1)} [(\Delta \varphi(x+at z) + at z_i \Delta \varphi_i(x+at z)) + t \Delta \psi(x+at z)] dS(z)$$



$$= \int_{\partial B(0,1)} (\Delta \varphi(x+at z) + at z_i \Delta \varphi_i(x+at z)) dS(z) + \frac{1}{4\pi at} \int_{\partial B(x,at)} \Delta \psi(y) dS(y)$$

for

$$u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0+} u(x,t) = \int_{\partial B(0,1)} \varphi(x) dS(z) = \varphi(x) \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow 0+} u_t(x,t) = \int_{\partial B(0,1)} \psi(x) dS(z) = \psi(x). \end{array} \right.$$

Let $u(x,t)$ be the solution.

Let $\varphi, \psi \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3)$ and $\text{supp } \varphi, \text{supp } \psi \subset B(0,R)$.

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{4\pi a^2 t^2} \int_{\partial B(x,at) \cap B(0,R)} [\varphi(y) + D\varphi(y) \cdot (y-x) + t \psi(y)] dS(y)$$

By

$$\max_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\varphi|, \max_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\psi|, \max_{\mathbb{R}^3} |D\varphi| \leq M.$$

$$|u(x,t)| \leq \frac{1}{4\pi a^2 t^2} \int_{\partial B(0,R) \cap \partial B(x,at)} (M + M \cdot at + t M) dS(y)$$

$$\leq \frac{(1+at)M}{4\pi a^2 t^2} (1+t) \cdot |\partial B(0,R)| \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0+} \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^3} |u(x,t)| = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_t(x,0) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0+} \frac{u(x,t) - \varphi(x)}{t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0+} \left[\int_{\partial B(0,1)} \psi(x+at z) dS(z) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_{\partial B(0,1)} \frac{\varphi(x+at z) - \varphi(x)}{t} dS(z) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{4\pi at^2} \int_{\partial B(x,at)} \Delta \psi(y) dy \right] \\ &= \psi(x). \end{aligned}$$

