



< 一阶 PDE >

1 一阶非齐次 ODE

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x) \quad \text{通解为 } y(x) = e^{-\int P(x)dx} \int e^{\int P(x)dx} Q(x)dx \quad (\text{积分因子法})$$

2 一阶非齐次 PDE $A\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + B\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + Cu = f(x, y)$

(1) 将 $(x, y) \Rightarrow (\xi, \eta)$ 以降维
 (2) 选取 η , η 需满足:

$$\underbrace{\left(A\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + B\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y}\right)}_{\frac{A\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + B\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \left(A\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} + B\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y}\right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + Cu = f(x, y)$$

$$\begin{cases} A\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + B\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} = 0 \\ \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\xi_x}{\xi_y} \end{cases} \iff \frac{dx}{A} = \frac{dy}{B} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{其解为 } \varphi(x, y) = r \\ \text{取 } \xi = \varphi(x, y) \text{ 即可} \end{array}$$

1. 与 ξ 线性无关
 2. 使 $f(x, y)$ 变换为 $f(\xi, \eta)$ 好表示

< 二阶 PDE 的通解 >

[二阶 PDE 标准型]

1 特征方程的引出

$$A\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2B\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + C\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + D\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + E\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + Fu = G$$

$$\underbrace{a\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2}}_{a=\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2}} + b\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + c\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} + d\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + e\frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + Fu = G \implies$$

$$\implies \text{特征方程 } A\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 - 2B\frac{dy}{dx} + C = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{B + \sqrt{B^2 - AC}}{A} = \xi(x, y)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{B + \sqrt{B^2 + AC}}{A} = \eta(x, y)$$

$$\implies \Delta = 4(B^2 - AC)$$

2 标准型方程

$$\bullet \Delta > 0 \implies a = c = 0 \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = -\frac{1}{2b} \left(d\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + e\frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + Fu - G \right) \xrightarrow[\eta=\mu-\nu]{\xi=\mu+\nu} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \mu^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \nu^2} = \dots$$

$$\bullet \Delta = 0 (B^2 = AC) \implies a = b = 0$$
 特征方程的解为重根 $\xi(x, y)$, 取与 $\xi(x, y)$ 线性无关的 $\eta(x, y)$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} = -\frac{1}{c} \left(d\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + e\frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + Fu - G \right)$$

$$\bullet \Delta < 0 \implies a = c, b = 0$$
 特征方程的解为 $\psi(x, y) = \psi_1(x, y) + i\psi_2(x, y)$
 取 $\xi = \psi_1(x, y), \eta = \psi_2(x, y)$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} = -\frac{1}{a} \left(d\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + e\frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + Fu - G \right)$$

[泛定方程的通解]

1 常系数齐次

ODE: $y^{(n)} + a_{n-1}y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_0y = 0$
 特征方程: $\lambda^n + a_{n-1}\lambda^{n-1} + \dots + a_0 = 0$
 若 λ 为 k 重根, 则基为 $e^{\lambda x}, xe^{\lambda x}, \dots, x^{k-1}e^{\lambda x}$
 PDE: $\mathbf{L}(D_x, D_y)u = 0$

(1): D_x, D_y 是齐 n 次式
 $\mathbf{L}u = [A_0D_x^n + A_1D_x^{n-1}D_y + \dots + A_nD_y^n]u = 0$
 附加方程: $A_0\alpha^n + A_1\alpha^{n-1} + \dots + A_n = 0$
 若 α 为 k 重根, 则基为:
 $\varphi_1(y + \alpha x), x\varphi_2(y + \alpha x), \dots, x^{k-1}\varphi_k(y + \alpha x)$

(2): $L(D_x, D_y) = \prod_{i=1}^n (D_x - \alpha_i D_y - \beta_i)$
 若对应 k 重因子, 则基为:
 $e^{\beta x} \varphi_1(y + \alpha x), \dots, x^{k-1} e^{\beta x} \varphi_k(y + \alpha x)$

2 欧拉型 $x^m y^n D_x^m D_y^n$

令 $x = e^t, y = e^s \Rightarrow xD_x = D_t \implies x^m D_m = D_t(D_t - 1) \dots (D_t - m + 1)$

3 常系数非齐次

常系数非齐次方程 $\mathbf{L}u = f(x, y)$ 可以通过求非齐次特解与齐次通解实现:

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{L}u_1 = f(x, y) & u_1 \text{ 为特解} \\ \mathbf{L}u_2 = 0 & u_2 \text{ 为通解} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} u = u_1 + u_2 \\ \text{为通解} \end{array}$$

其中 $\mathbf{L}u_2 = 0$ 为第一节中讨论过的二阶常系数齐次 PDE, 因此只需找到非齐次方程的特解即可:

(1): 若 $\mathbf{L}(D_x, D_y) = \prod_{i=1}^n (D_x - \alpha_i D_y - \beta_i)$ (2): 若 $f(x, y) = x^m y^n$ (多项式型)

计算 n 个一阶非齐次 PDE 的特解即可 (详见例 1) 将 $\mathbf{L}(D_x, D_y)$ 形式地展开即可 (详见例 2)

(3): 若 $f(x, y) = f(ax + by)$, 且 $\mathbf{L}(D_x, D_y)$ 是齐 n 次式
 则可找 $g(ax + by)$ s.t. $g^{(n)}(ax + by) = f(ax + by)$, 特解 $u(x, y) = \frac{g(ax + by)}{L(a, b)}$

< 定解问题 >

1 通解与定解关系

泛定方程 $u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0 \quad \begin{cases} -\infty < x < \infty \\ -\infty < t < \infty \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0 & -\infty < x < \infty \quad t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \phi(x) \quad u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases} \quad (\text{达朗贝尔解})$

通解为 $u = f_1(x + at) + f_2(x - at)$

达朗贝尔解:

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2}[\phi(x+at) + \phi(x-at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\xi) d\xi \quad \begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = f(x, y) & 0 < x < l \quad t > 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = h(t) \quad u|_{x=l} = g(t) \\ u|_{t=0} = \phi(x) \quad u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases} \quad (\text{一维波动通式})$$

2 S-L 型本征值问题

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{L}y + \lambda \rho(x)y = 0, \mathbf{L} = \frac{d}{dx} \left[k(x) \frac{d}{dx} \right] - q(x) \quad (a < x < b) \\ \alpha_1 y(a) - \beta_1 y'(a) = 0 \quad \alpha_2 y(b) - \beta_2 y'(b) = 0 \quad (\text{齐次边界条件}) \\ k(x) > 0, \rho(x) > 0, q(x) \geq 0 \\ \alpha, \beta \geq 0 \text{ 且不全为 } 0 \end{cases}$$

- $\lambda \geq 0$, 对一、三类齐次边界条件有 $\lambda > 0$
- 每个 λ_n 有一个与之对应的特征函数 $y_n(x)$
- $\int_a^b y_n(x) y_m^*(x) \rho(x) dx = 0$ (注意有权 $\rho(x)$)
- 对区间在 $[a, b]$ 上的 $f(x)$, $f(x) = \sum C_n y_n(x)$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{\|y_n\|^2} \int_a^b \rho(x) y_n^*(x) f(x) dx$$

3 一维方程通法

- 齐次化边界条件 $u = v + P$, 使 P 满足边界条件: $P|_{x=0} = h(t)$ $P|_{x=L} = g(t)$

此时 v 为齐边界的:

表 1: 齐次化边界条件 (P 的选取)

$\begin{cases} v_{tt} - a^2 v_{xx} = f - (P_{tt} - a^2 P_{xx}) \\ v _{x=0} = 0 \quad v _{x=L} = 0 \\ v _{t=0} = \phi - P _{t=0} \quad v_t _{t=0} = \psi - P_t _{t=0} \end{cases}$	$\begin{array}{lll} u _{x=0} = h(t) & u _{x=L} = g(t): & P = \frac{g(t)-h(t)}{l}x + h(t) \\ u _{x=0} = h(t) & u_x _{x=L} = g(t) & P = g(t)x + h(t) \\ u_x _{x=0} = h(t) & u _{x=L} = g(t) & P = h(t)x + g(t) - lh(t) \\ u_x _{x=0} = h(t) & u_x _{x=L} = g(t) & P = \frac{g(t)-h(t)}{2l}x^2 + h(t)x \end{array}$
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再令 $v = w_1 + w_2$, w_1 , w_2 分别满足:

$$\begin{cases} w_{1tt} - a^2 w_{1xx} = F(x, t) & (F = f - (P_{tt} - a^2 P_{xx})) \\ w_1|_{x=0} = 0 \quad w_1|_{x=L} = 0 & \text{(非齐次方程)} \\ w_1|_{t=0} = 0 \quad w_{1t}|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} w_{2tt} - a^2 w_{2xx} = 0 \\ w_2|_{x=0} = 0 \quad w_2|_{x=L} = 0 & \text{(齐次方程)} \\ w_2|_{t=0} = \phi - P|_{t=0} \quad w_{2t}|_{t=0} = \psi - P_t|_{t=0} \end{cases}$$

- 齐次化原理

若 $\xi(x, t; \tau)$ 满足
$$\begin{cases} \xi_{tt} - a^2 \xi_{xx} = 0 & t > \tau \\ \xi|_{x=0} = 0 \quad \xi|_{x=L} = 0 \\ \xi|_{t=0} = 0 \quad \xi_t|_{t=0} = F(x, \tau) \end{cases} \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow t - \tau} w_1 = \int_0^t \xi(x, t - \tau; \tau) d\tau$$

- 本征函数展开法

表 2: 本征方程 $X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0$ 的本征函数集

$u _{x=0} = 0 \quad u _{x=L} = 0$	$\lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2$	$X_n(x) = B_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l}x, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$
$u_x _{x=0} = 0 \quad u_x _{x=L} = 0$	$\lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2$	$X_n(x) = A_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{l}x, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$
$u _{x=0} = 0 \quad u_x _{x=L} = 0$	$\lambda_n = \left[\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l}\right]^2$	$X_n(x) = B_n \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l}x, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$
$u_x _{x=0} = 0 \quad u _{x=L} = 0$	$\lambda_n = \left[\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l}\right]^2$	$X_n(x) = A_n \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l}x, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

< 正交曲面坐标系 >

1 Laplace 算符

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{H} \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\partial}{\partial q_i} \left(\frac{H}{H_i^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_i} \right)$$
$$H_i = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial q_i}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial q_i}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial q_i}\right)^2}$$
$$H = H_1 H_2 H_3 \text{(拉梅系数)}$$

柱坐标 (r, φ, z) :

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

极坐标 (r, φ) :

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2}$$

球坐标 (r, θ, φ)

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

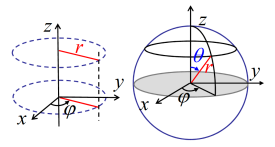


图 1: From 伟大的陈黎教授

2 二维稳态 Laplace 问题 (圆形区域)

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0 & 0 < r < a \\ u|_{\varphi=0} = u|_{\varphi=2\pi} \\ u_\varphi|_{\varphi=0} = u_\varphi|_{\varphi=2\pi} \end{cases}$$

$$u = C_0 + D_0 \ln r + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (C_{m1} r^m + D_{m1} r^{-m}) \sin m\varphi + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (C_{m2} r^m + D_{m2} r^{-m}) \cos m\varphi$$

3 Helmholtz 方程 $\Delta u + \kappa u = 0$

- 柱坐标
$$\begin{cases} r^2 R'' + r R' + (\eta^2 r^2 - \mu) R = 0 \\ \Theta'' + \mu \Theta = 0 \quad (\eta^2 = \kappa - \lambda) \\ Z'' + \lambda Z = 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow[\mu = \eta^2]{x = \eta r, y = R} x^2 y'' + xy' + (x^2 - n^2)y = 0$$

n 阶 Bessel 方程

- 球坐标
$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{dR}{dr} \right) + \left(\kappa - \frac{\lambda}{r^2} \right) R = 0 \\ \Phi'' + \mu \Phi = 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{d\Theta}{d\theta} \right) + \left(\lambda - \frac{\mu}{\sin^2 \theta} \right) \Theta = 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow[y = \Theta]{x = \cos \theta} \frac{d}{dx} \left[(1-x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} \right] + \left(\lambda - \frac{\mu}{1-x^2} \right) y = 0$$

连带 Legendre 方程

4 Legendre 方程

- Legendre 方程

方程关于 z 轴对称时, $\mu = 0$, 连带 Legendre 方程简化为 Legendre 方程 $\mathbf{L}y + \lambda y = 0, \mathbf{L} = \frac{d}{dx} \left[(1-x^2) \frac{d}{dx} \right]$

- $\mathbf{x} = 0$ 邻域内的解 $y(x) = C_0 y_0(x) + C_1 y_1(x)$

$$y_0(x) = 1 - \frac{l(l+1)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{(l-2)l(l+1)(l+3)}{4!}x^4 - \frac{(l-4)(l-2)l(l+1)(l+3)(l+5)}{6!}x^6$$

$$y_1(x) = x - \frac{(l-1)(l+2)}{3!}x^3 + \frac{(l-3)(l-1)(l+2)(l+4)}{5!}x^5 - \frac{(l-5)(l-3)(l-1)(l+2)(l+4)(l+6)}{7!}x^7$$

取 $l = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ 截断 Legendre 函数, 使其在 $x = \pm 1$ 上有界 (对应 $\theta = n\pi$) 被截断的部分称为 Legendre 多项式

$$P_l(x) = \frac{1}{2^l} \sum_{m=0}^{\lfloor \frac{l}{2} \rfloor} (-1)^m \frac{(2l-2m)!}{m!(l-m)!(l-2m)!} x^{l-2m}$$

- $\mathbf{x} = 1$ 邻域内的解 $y(x) = C_1 P_\nu(x) + C_2 Q_\nu(x)$

$$w'' + p(z)w' + q(z) = 0, \quad z_0 \text{ 为其正则奇点} \xrightarrow{\text{指标方程}} \begin{cases} \rho(\rho-1) + p_{-1}\rho + q_{-2} = 0 \quad \text{解为 } \rho_1, \rho_2 \\ p_{-1} = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} (z-z_0)p(z) \quad q_{-2} = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} (z-z_0)^2 q(z) \end{cases}$$

方程在 $0 < |z - z_0| < R$ 有两个正则解

$$\begin{cases} w_1(z) = (z-z_0)^{\rho_1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k (z-z_0)^k \\ w_2(z) = g w_1(z) \ln(z-z_0) + (z-z_0)^{\rho_2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} d_k (z-z_0)^k \end{cases}$$

- $\rho_1 - \rho_2 \neq \text{整数}$ 时, w_2 不含对数项
- $\rho_1 = \rho_2$ 时, w_2 一定有对数项
- w_2 中 g 与 d_k 的系数要重代回方程中确定

$$P_\nu(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(\nu+n+1)}{(n!)^2 \Gamma(\nu-n+1)} \left(\frac{x-1}{2} \right)^n$$

$$Q_\nu(x) = \frac{1}{2} P_\nu(x) \ln \frac{x+1}{x-1} - \sum_{n=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n+1}{2} \rfloor} \frac{2\nu-4n+3}{(2n-1)(\nu-n+1)} P_{\nu-2n+1}(x)$$

$Q_\nu(x)$ 在 $x = \pm 1$ 总发散, 取 $C_2 = 0$, 并取 $\nu = l = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ 使 $P_\nu(x)$ 在 $x = \pm 1$ 收敛, $P_l(x)$ 为 Legendre 多项式:

$$P_l(x) = \sum_{n=0}^l \frac{1}{(n!)^2} \frac{(l+1)!}{(l-1)!} \left(\frac{x-1}{2} \right)^n$$

- 轴对称 Laplace 方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{dR}{dr} \right) - l(l+1)R = 0 \\ \mathbf{L}y + l(l+1)y = 0 \quad (y = \Theta) \end{cases} \xrightarrow{u = R(r)\Theta(\theta)} u = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (A_l r^l + B_l r^{-(l+1)}) P_l(\cos \theta)$$

5 Legendre 多项式

- 微分表述 $P_l(x) = \frac{1}{2^l l!} \frac{d^l}{dx^l} (x^2 - 1)^l$ (Rodrigues 公式)
- 生成函数 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 2rx + r^2}} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(x) r^l$
- 递推公式 $\begin{aligned} n = 1, 2, 3, \dots \\ \S (n+1)P_{n+1}(x) &= (2n+1)xP_n(x) - nP_{n-1}(x) \\ \S P_n(x) &= P'_{n+1}(x) - 2xP'_n(x) + P'_{n-1}(x) \\ \S nP_n(x) &= xP'_n(x) - P'_{n-1}(x) \end{aligned}$
- 正交完备性 $\left\| P_l(x) \right\|^2 = \frac{2}{2l+1} \xrightarrow{f(x)=\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} C_l P_l(x)} C_l = \frac{1}{\left\| P_l(x) \right\|^2} \int_{-1}^1 f(x) P_l(x) dx$
- 特殊性质

$\S f(x)$ 为 k 次多项式, $k < l$ 则 $\int_{-1}^1 f(x) P_l(x) dx = 0$ (利用 Rodrigues 公式分部积分)

$\S \int_{-1}^1 P_l(x) P_k(x) dx = (1 - x^2) \frac{P'_k(x) P_l(x) - P'_l(x) P_k(x)}{k(k+1) - l(l+1)}$ (重要积分)

6 连带 Legendre 方程

- 与 Legendre 方程的关联 $\frac{d}{dx} \left[(1 - x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} \right] + \left(\lambda - \frac{m^2}{1 - x^2} \right) y = 0 \xrightarrow{\frac{y(x) = (1 - x^2)^{m/2} \xi(x)}{\xi(x) = u^{(m)}(x)}} (1 - x^2) \xi'' - (2m + 1)x \xi' + (\lambda - m(m + 1)) \xi = 0 \xrightarrow{\frac{d}{dx} \left[(1 - x^2) \frac{d}{dx} \right] + \lambda u = 0} \text{(Legendre 方程)}$
 - 连带勒让德函数的性质
- 正交性: 同阶不同次正交 $\int_{-1}^1 P_l^m(x) P_k^m(x) dx = 0 \quad (k \neq l) \quad \left\| P_l^m(x) \right\|^2 = \frac{(l+m)!}{(l-m)!} \frac{2}{2l+1}$
- 显然有 $m \leq l$
- $\xrightarrow{\text{取 } c_1 = (-)^m} y(x) = (-)^m (1 - x^2)^{m/2} P_l^{(m)}(x) \xrightarrow{\text{记作}} P_l^m(x)$ 警告: $P_l^{(m)}(\cos \theta)$ 是对 $\cos \theta$ 整体求导

7 三维稳态 Laplace 问题 (球坐标) $\Delta u = 0$

- 球谐函数 $\{Y_{lm}^{(1)}(\theta, \varphi), Y_{lm}^{(2)}(\theta, \varphi)\}$ 构成二维完备函数

$$\begin{cases} r^2 R'' + 2r R' - \lambda R = 0 & \text{(Euler 方程)} \\ \Phi'' + \mu \Phi = 0 & \text{(周期条件的 S-L 问题)} \\ \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{d\Theta}{d\theta} \right) + \left(\lambda - \frac{\mu}{\sin \theta} \right) \Theta = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \text{本征值: } \mu = m^2 \quad m = 0, 1, 2, \dots \\ \text{本征函数: } \Phi_1 = \cos m\varphi \quad \Phi_2 = \sin m\varphi \\ \text{本征值: } \lambda_l = l(l+1) \quad l = m, m+1, m+2, \dots \\ \text{本征函数: } P_l^m = (-)^m \sin \theta P_l^{(m)}(\cos \theta) \end{cases}$$

其中, 关于 Φ, Θ 构成本征值问题

本征值: $\lambda = l(l+1)$ 共 $2l+1$ 个本征函数

本征函数: $Y_{lm}^{(1)}(\theta, \varphi) = P_l^m(\cos \theta) \cos m\varphi \quad m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, l$
 $Y_{lm}^{(2)}(\theta, \varphi) = P_l^m(\cos \theta) \sin m\varphi \quad m = 1, 2, \dots, l$

- 球谐函数性质

正交性: l 或 m 不同的球谐函数在整个 4π 立体角上正交 $\left\| Y_{l0}^{(1)} \right\|^2 = \frac{4\pi}{2l+1} \quad \left\| Y_{l0}^{(2)} \right\|^2 = 0 \quad \left\| Y_{lm}^{(i)} \right\|^2 = \frac{(l+m)!}{(l-m)!} \frac{2\pi}{2l+1}$

- 三维稳态 Laplace 问题的通解

$$u(r, \theta, \varphi) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^l (C_{lm} r^l + D_{lm} r^{-(l+1)}) \left(A_{lm} Y_{lm}^{(1)}(x) + B_{lm} Y_{lm}^{(2)}(x) \right)$$

8 补充: 超几何方程

- 超几何方程 $z(1-z)w''(z) + [\gamma - (\alpha + \beta + 1)z]w'(z) - \alpha\beta w(z) = 0$
 - 合流超几何方程 $zw''(z) + (\gamma - z)w'(z) - \alpha z = 0$
- 级数解: $\begin{cases} w_1(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha)_n (\beta)_n}{n! (\gamma)_n} z^n \equiv F(\alpha, \beta, \gamma; z), |z| < 1 \\ w_2(z) = F(\alpha - \gamma + 1, \beta - \gamma + 1, 2 - \gamma; z) \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\frac{\xi = \beta z}{\beta \rightarrow \infty}} \text{级数解: } \begin{cases} w_1(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha)_n}{n! (\gamma)_n} z^n = F(\alpha, \gamma; z) \\ w_2(z) = z^{1-\gamma} F(\alpha - \gamma + 1, 2 - \gamma; z) \end{cases}$

< 特殊函数 >

Γ 函数

- 定义: $\Gamma(z) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} t^{z-1} dt$
 - Γ 函数的性质
- $\Gamma(1) = 1$
 - $\Gamma(z+1) = \Gamma(z)$
 - $\Gamma(z)\Gamma(1-z) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi z}$
 - $\Gamma(2z) = \frac{2^{2z-1}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \Gamma(z)\Gamma(\frac{1}{2} + z)$
 - $\Gamma(z) \sim z^{z-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-z} \sqrt{2\pi}$ (物理中常用 $\ln n! \sim n \ln n - n$)
 - $z = 0, -1, \dots$ 为 Γ 函数一阶奇点
- $\text{Res } \Gamma(z) = (-)^k \frac{1}{k!}$

Ψ 函数

- 定义: $\Psi(z) = \frac{d \ln z}{dz} = \frac{\Gamma'(z)}{\Gamma(z)}$
 - Ψ 函数的性质
- $\Psi(z+1) = \Psi(z) + \frac{1}{z}$
 - $\Psi(z) = \Psi(1-z) + \pi \cot \pi z$
 - $\Psi(z) - \Psi(-z) = -\frac{1}{z} - \pi \cot \pi z$
 - $\Psi(2z) = \frac{1}{2} \Psi(z) + \frac{1}{2} \Psi(z + \frac{1}{2}) + \ln 2$
 - $z = 0, -1, \dots$ 为 Ψ 函数一阶奇点
- $\text{Res } \Psi(z) = -1$

B 函数

- 定义: $B(p, q) = \int_0^1 t^{p-1} (1-t)^{q-1} dt$
 - B 函数的性质
- $B(p, q) = \frac{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)}{\Gamma(p+q)}$
 - 利用 B 函数易证 Γ 函数性质 3、4 (见附录)

< 本征值大杂烩 > $\mathbf{L}u + \lambda u = 0$

- $\mathbf{L} = \frac{d^2}{dx^2}$ (齐次边界条件): 见表 2
 - $\mathbf{L} = \frac{d^2}{dx^2}$ (周期边界条件)
- 本征值: $\lambda = m^2 \quad m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$
- 本征函数: $X_1(x) = \sin mx \quad X_2(x) = \cos mx$ \implies 除 $m = 0$ 外, 每个本征值对应两个本征函数
- $\mathbf{L} = \frac{d}{dx} \left[(1 - x^2) \frac{d}{dx} \right]$
 - $\mathbf{L} = \frac{d}{dx} \left[(1 - x^2) \frac{d}{dx} \right] - \left(\frac{m^2}{1 - x^2} \right)$
- 本征值: $\lambda = l(l+1)$
- 本征函数 $X(x) = P_l(x)$
- 本征值: $\lambda = l(l+1) \quad l = m, m+1, m+2, \dots$
- 本征函数 $X(x) = P_l^m(x)$

常见 Legendre 与连带 Legendre 多项式:

$P_0(x) = 1$	$P_3(x) = \frac{1}{2}(5x^2 - 3x)$	$P_0^0(\theta) = 1$	$P_2^0(\theta) = \frac{1}{4}(1 + \cos 2\theta)$
$P_1(x) = x$	$P_4(x) = \frac{1}{8}(35x^4 - 30x^2 + 3)$	$P_1^0(\theta) = \cos \theta$	$P_2^1(\theta) = -\frac{3}{2} \sin 2\theta$
$P_2(x) = \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1)$	$P_5(x) = \frac{1}{8}(63x^5 - 70x^3 + 15x)$	$P_1^1(\theta) = -\sin \theta$	$P_2^2(\theta) = \frac{3}{2}(1 - \cos 2\theta)$

< 附录 >

1 积分因子法

一阶线性 ODE 标准型: $\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)$

两边同乘积分因子 $V(x)$ 将左式构造为 $\frac{d}{dx}[V(x) \cdot y(x)]$

$$V(x)\frac{dy}{dx} + V(x)P(x)y = Q(x)V(x) \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}[V(x) \cdot Q(x)] = \frac{dV(x)}{dx}y(x) + V(x)\frac{dy(x)}{dx} \quad (\text{比对目标形式}) \quad (2)$$

$$\implies \frac{dV(x)}{dx} = V(x)P(x) \quad \text{既} \quad V(x) = e^{\int P(x)dx} \quad (3)$$

因此确实存在积分因子 $V(x) = e^{\int P(x)dx}$ 使得标准型两边同乘 $V(x)$ 后, 左式变为 $\frac{d}{dx}[V(x) \cdot y(x)]$

$$\frac{d}{dx}[V(x) \cdot y(x)] = Q(x)V(x) \quad (4)$$

$$V(x)y(x) = \int V(x)Q(x)dx \quad (5)$$

$$y(x) = e^{-\int P(x)dx} \int e^{\int P(x)dx} Q(x)dx \quad (6)$$

2 分离变量法与本征函数展开法辨析

以顾樵先生课本上例题 (P225) 为例:

$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = 0 & (0 < x < L, t > 0) \\ u|_{t=0} = \cos \frac{3\pi}{2L} x \\ u_x|_{x=0} = 0, \quad u_x|_{x=L} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

• 分离变量法

x 是齐边界的, 考虑用分离变量法构建关于 x 的本征值问题, 设 $u(x, t) = X(x)T(t)$ 带入泛定方程中有

$$X(x)T'(t) - a^2 X''(x)T(t) = 0 \quad (8)$$

$$\implies \frac{T'(t)}{T(t)} - a^2 \frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = 0 \quad (9)$$

$$\implies \frac{T'(t)}{a^2 T(t)} = \frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = -\lambda \quad (10)$$

此处移动 a^2 与设置成 $-\lambda$ 均是为了构成 x 的本征值问题:

$$\begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0 \\ X'(x) = 0, \quad X(L) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

这是一个由简单的二阶齐次 ODE 构成的本征值问题, 其特征方程为 $r^2 + \lambda = 0$, $\Delta = -4\lambda$

1. $\lambda > 0$ ($\Delta < 0$): 泛定方程通解为 $X(x) = A \cos \sqrt{\lambda}x + B \sin \sqrt{\lambda}x$

带入边界条件解得 $X(x) = A \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2L}x$, 对应本征值为 $\lambda = \left[\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2L}\right]^2$

2. $\lambda = 0$ ($\Delta = 0$): 泛定方程通解为 $X(x) = Ax$, 带入边界条件解得 $A = 0$ 对应平凡解, 舍

3. $\lambda < 0$ ($\Delta > 0$): 泛定方程通解为 $X(x) = Ae^{\sqrt{-\lambda}x} + Be^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}x}$

带入边界条件解得 $A = B = 0$, 仅有平凡解, 舍

综上所述, 对应每一个 $\lambda = \left[\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2L}\right]^2$ ($n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$), 有一个本征函数 $X(x) = A \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2L}x$

这些本征函数对应一个本征函数集 $\left\{\cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2L}x\right\}$, 确定了这个定解问题的解

$$X(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2L}x \quad (12)$$

本征值问题

本征值问题就是在通解对应的整个函数空间中, 寻找满足边界条件的解

泛定方程的通解对应一个函数空间, 所有满足泛定方程的解都在这个空间内。但这些解并不都满足边界条件, 因此还需进一步筛选出满足边界条件的解, 也可以理解成**剔除不满足边界条件的解**。

”寻找”或者”剔除”, 其实还隐含本征值问题的另两个特点: **1: λ 是一个参数而非给定的值** **2: 本征值问题是线性的**, 正因此, 解的形式才是由本征函数集叠加而成的。

接着我们来解另一个常微分方程 $T'(t) + \lambda a^2 T(t) = 0$, 其通解为 $T(t) = e^{-\lambda a^2 t}$

注意此处的 $\lambda = \left[\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2L}x\right]^2$ $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, 因为要满足上述本征值问题。综上, 方程的解为:

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \cos \left(\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2L}x\right) e^{-\lambda a^2 t} \quad (13)$$

比对初始条件

$$u(x, 0) = \cos \frac{3\pi}{2L}x \quad (14)$$

$$u(x, 0) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2L}x \quad (15)$$

$\cos \frac{3\pi}{2L}x$ 恰为函数空间的一个“基”, 因此有 $A_1 = 0$, $A_{n \neq 1} = 0$

注意: 此处可以直接比对源于其各基线性无关 (更进一步说, S-L 型方程的本征函数集在一维函数上是完备的), 不要误以为只有正交的基才能这么进行比对。综上:

$$u(x, t) = \cos \frac{3\pi}{2L}x e^{-\left(\frac{3\pi a}{2L}\right)^2 t} \quad (16)$$

• 本征函数展开法

由方程的形式写出一组本征函数集 $\left\{\cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2L}x\right\}$, 设形式解为:

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_n(t) \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2L}x \quad (17)$$

$$u_t(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T'_n(t) \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2L}x \quad (18)$$

$$u_{xx}(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} -\left(\frac{2n+1}{2L}\right)^2 T_n(t) \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2L}x \quad (19)$$

代入泛定方程中有

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_n'(t) \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2L} x + a^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2n+1}{2n} \right)^2 T_n(t) \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2L} x = 0 \quad (20)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(T_n'(t) + \left(\frac{(2n+1)a\pi}{2L} \right)^2 T_n(t) \right) \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2L} x = 0 \\ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_n(0) \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2L} x = \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} x \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

整理得到关于 $T_n(t)$ 的常微分问题初值问题:

$$\begin{cases} T_1'(t) + \left(\frac{3a\pi}{2L} \right)^2 T_1(t) \\ T_1(0) = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} T_n'(t) + \left(\frac{(2n+1)a\pi}{2L} \right)^2 T_n(t) \\ T_n(0) = 0 \quad (n \neq 1) \end{cases} \quad (22)$$

左方程组的解为 $T_1(t) = e^{-\frac{3a\pi}{2L}t}$, 右方程组的解为 $T_n(t) = 0 \quad (n \neq 1)$, 因此定解问题的解为:

$$u(x, t) = \cos \frac{3\pi}{2L} x e^{-\left(\frac{3a\pi}{2L}\right)^2 t} \quad (23)$$

本征函数展开法

本征函数展开法是建立在分离变量法的结论之上, 借助分离变量的思路, 更广泛更一般的方法。在面对一些非齐次 PDE 时效果更好。

本征函数展开法的思路是寻找一组**完备的本征函数集** $\{X(x)\}$, 将非齐次项, 初始条件等展开为本征函数的形式 $u(x, t) = \sum T_n(t)X_n(x) \quad f(x, t) = \sum f_n(t)X_n(x)$, 通过比对系数获得关于 $T_n(t)$ 的**常微分方程的初值问题**。对复杂问题一般会采用拉普拉斯变换法。(注意: 非齐次方程是无法分离变量的)

如果将原定解问题改为非齐次定解问题, 引入 $f(x, t) = A \sin \omega t \cos \frac{3\pi}{2L} x$:

$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 u_{xx} = A \sin \omega t \cos \frac{3\pi}{2L} x & (0 < x < L, t > 0) \\ u|_{t=0} = \cos \frac{3\pi}{2L} x \\ u_x|_{x=0} = 0, \quad u_x|_{x=L} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (24)$$

将 $u(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} g_n(t) \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2L} x \quad f(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n(t) \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2L} x$ 代入方程中有:

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(g_n'(t) + \left[\frac{(2n+1)\pi a}{2L} \right]^2 g_n(t) \right) \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2L} x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n(t) \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2L} x \\ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} g_n(0) \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2L} x = \cos \frac{3\pi}{2L} x \end{cases} \quad (25)$$

整理得到关于 $g_n(t)$ 的常微分方程初值问题:

$$\begin{cases} g_1'(t) + \left(\frac{3a\pi}{2L} \right)^2 g_1(t) = A \sin \omega t \\ g_1(0) = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} g_n'(t) + \left(\frac{(2n+1)a\pi}{2L} \right)^2 g_n(t) = 0 \\ g_n(0) = 0 \quad (n \neq 1) \end{cases} \quad (26)$$

右方程组的解为 $g_n(t) = 0 \quad (n \neq 1)$, 接下来利用拉普拉斯变换法求解左方程组, 取拉普拉斯变换, 注意到 $\frac{dg(t)}{dt} \longleftrightarrow pG(p) - g(0)$, $\mathcal{L}\{e^{-\alpha t}\} = \frac{1}{p+\alpha}$, $\mathcal{L}\{\sin \omega t\} = \frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2}$

$$pG(p) - 1 + \left(\frac{3a\pi}{2L} \right)^2 G(p) = \frac{A\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2} \quad (27)$$

$$G(p) = \left(\frac{1}{p + \left(\frac{3a\pi}{2L} \right)^2} \right) + \left(\frac{\frac{A\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2}}{p + \left(\frac{3a\pi}{2L} \right)^2} \right) \quad (28)$$

其中

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{p + \left(\frac{3a\pi}{2L} \right)^2} \right\} = e^{-\left(\frac{3a\pi}{2L} \right)^2 t} \quad (29)$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{\frac{A\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2}}{p + \left(\frac{3a\pi}{2L} \right)^2} \right\} = A \sin \omega t * e^{-\left(\frac{3a\pi}{2L} \right)^2 t} \quad (30)$$

因此

$$g_1(t) = e^{-\left(\frac{3a\pi}{2L} \right)^2 t} + A \sin \omega t * e^{-\left(\frac{3a\pi}{2L} \right)^2 t} \quad (31)$$

$$= e^{-\left(\frac{3a\pi}{2L} \right)^2 t} \left(1 + \int_0^t A \sin \omega t e^{\left(\frac{3a\pi}{2L} \right)^2 t} dt \right) \quad (32)$$

$$= e^{-\left(\frac{3a\pi}{2L} \right)^2 t} \left\{ 1 + \frac{A}{(1+\omega) \left(\frac{3a\pi}{2L} \right)} \left[e^{\left(\frac{3a\pi}{2L} \right)^2 t} \left(\sin \omega t - \frac{\omega}{\left(\frac{3a\pi}{2L} \right)^2 t} \cos \omega t \right) + \frac{\omega}{\left(\frac{3a\pi}{2L} \right)^2 t} \right] \right\} \quad (33)$$

综上:

$$u(x, t) = e^{-\left(\frac{3a\pi}{2L} \right)^2 t} \left\{ 1 + \frac{A}{(1+\omega) \left(\frac{3a\pi}{2L} \right)} \left[e^{\left(\frac{3a\pi}{2L} \right)^2 t} \left(\sin \omega t - \frac{\omega}{\left(\frac{3a\pi}{2L} \right)^2 t} \cos \omega t \right) + \frac{\omega}{\left(\frac{3a\pi}{2L} \right)^2 t} \right] \right\} \cos \frac{3a\pi}{2L} x \quad (34)$$

3 齐次化原理

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = A \cos \frac{\pi x}{l} \sin \omega t \\ u_x|_{x=0} = 0 \quad u_x|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = 0 \quad u_t|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (35)$$

先解:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0 \\ u_x|_{x=0} = 0 \quad u_x|_{x=l} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = 0 \quad u_t|_{t=0} = A \cos \frac{\pi x}{l} \sin \omega \tau \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{本征函数集} \left\{ \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x \right\} \quad \lambda = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l} \right)^2 \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots \\ \xrightarrow{\text{本征函数展开法}} u(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_n(t) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x, \quad T_1'(0) = A \sin \omega \tau \\ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(T_n''(t) + \left(\frac{n\pi a}{l} \right)^2 T_n(t) \right) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} T_1''(t) + \left(\frac{\pi a}{l} \right)^2 T_1(t) = 0 \\ T_1(0) = 0 \quad T_1'(0) = A \sin \omega \tau \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{带入初值条件}} \begin{cases} T_1(t) = \frac{LA}{\pi a} \sin \omega \tau \sin \frac{\pi a}{l} t \\ T_n(t) = 0 \quad (n \neq 1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow u(x, t; \tau) = \frac{LA}{\pi a} \sin \omega \tau \sin \frac{\pi a}{l} t \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

$$\begin{aligned} u^*(x, t) &= \int_0^t \frac{LA}{\pi a} \sin \omega \tau \sin \frac{\pi a}{l} (t - \tau) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x d\tau \\ &= \frac{LA}{\pi a} \left[\left(\frac{-\frac{\pi a}{l}}{\omega^2 - \left(\frac{\pi a}{l} \right)^2} \right) \sin \omega t + \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega^2 - \left(\frac{\pi a}{l} \right)^2} \right) \sin \frac{\pi a}{l} t \right] \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x \end{aligned}$$