

数学物理方法

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教材：

《数学物理方法讲义》 杨明、石佩虎编

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5. 非齐次边界条件

- 构造满足非齐次边界条件的辅助函数
- 特殊情况下,可将PDE和B.C.同时齐次化

例1. 非齐次方程+非齐次边界条件问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = f(x, t), & 0 < x < l, t > 0, \\ u(0, t) = u_1(t), u(l, t) = u_2(t), & t \geq 0, \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x), & 0 \leq x \leq l. \end{cases}$$

推广到其它类型的边界条件.

基本的想法: 令 $u(x,t) = v(x,t) + w(x,t)$, 其中

$$w(x,t) = u_1(t) + \frac{u_2(t) - u_1(t)}{l}x,$$

计算 $v(x,t)$ 满足的条件

$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} - a^2 v_{xx} = \tilde{f}(x,t), & 0 < x < l, \quad t > 0, \\ v(0,t) = 0, \quad v(l,t) = 0, & t \geq 0, \\ v(x,0) = \tilde{\varphi}(x), \quad v_t(x,0) = \tilde{\psi}(x), & 0 \leq x \leq l, \end{cases}$$

$$\tilde{f}(x,t) = f(x,t) - w_{tt}, \quad \tilde{\varphi}(x) = \varphi(x) - w(x,0),$$

$$\tilde{\psi}(x) = \psi(x) - w_t(x,0).$$

- $w(0,t) = u_1(t), \quad w_x(l,t) = u_2(t),$

则取 $w(x,t) = u_1(t) + u_2(t)x;$

- $w_x(0,t) = u_1(t), \quad w_x(l,t) = u_2(t),$

则取 $w(x,t) = u_1(t)x + \frac{u_2(t)-u_1(t)}{2l}x^2;$

- $w(0,t) = u_1(t), \quad (w_x + \sigma w)(l,t) = u_2(t),$

则取 $w(x,t) = u_1(t) + \frac{u_2(t)-\sigma u_1(t)}{1+\sigma l}x.$

课堂练习

求解非齐次波动方程初边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = -\frac{\omega^2 x}{l} \sin \omega t, & 0 < x < l, \quad t > 0, \\ u(0, t) = \omega t, \quad u(l, t) = \sin \omega t, & t \geq 0, \\ u(x, 0) = 0, \quad u_t(x, 0) = \omega, & 0 \leq x \leq l. \end{cases}$$

例2.考虑如何求解下面的问题？

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

其中 A, B 都是常数.

解 令 $u(x, t) = v(x, t) + w(x)$, 此时构造 $w(x)$ 使其满足

$$-a^2 w_{xx} = A, \quad w(0) = 0, \quad w(l) = B.$$

解之得 $w(x) = -\frac{A}{2a^2}x^2 + \left(\frac{Al}{2a^2} + \frac{B}{l}\right)x,$

则 $v(x, t)$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} - a^2 v_{xx} = 0, & 0 < x < l, \quad t > 0, \\ v(0, t) = 0, \quad v(l, t) = 0, & t \geq 0, \\ v(x, 0) = -w(x), \quad v_t(x, 0) = 0, & 0 \leq x \leq l. \end{cases}$$

思考：用多种方法求解问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} = f(x, y), & 0 < x < a, 0 < y < b, \\ u(0, y) = g(y), \quad u(a, y) = h(y), & 0 \leq y \leq b, \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), \quad u(x, b) = \psi(x), & 0 \leq x \leq a. \end{cases}$$

解 方法1. 边界条件齐次化结合特征函数展开法.

构造函数 $w(x, y) = g(y) + \frac{x}{a}(h(y) - g(y))$

令 $v(x, y) = u(x, y) - w(x, y)$, 则

$$\begin{cases} v_{xx} + v_{yy} = \tilde{f}(x, y), & 0 < x < a, \quad 0 < y < b, \\ v(0, y) = 0, \quad u(a, y) = 0, & 0 \leq y \leq b, \\ v(x, 0) = \tilde{\varphi}(x), \quad v(x, b) = \tilde{\psi}(x), & 0 \leq x \leq a, \end{cases}$$

其中 $\tilde{f}(x, y) = f(x, y) - w_{yy}(x, y)$,

$$\tilde{\varphi}(x) = \varphi(x) - w(x, 0), \quad \tilde{\psi}(x) = \psi(x) - w(x, b).$$

方法2. 线性拆分法.

令 $u = v + w$, 其中 v, w 分别满足边值问题

$$\begin{cases} v_{xx} + v_{yy} = 0, & 0 < x < a, \ 0 < y < b \\ v(0, y) = g(y), \ v(a, y) = h(y), & 0 \leq y \leq b, \\ v(x, 0) = 0, \ v(x, b) = 0, & 0 \leq x \leq a. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} w_{xx} + w_{yy} = f(x, y), & 0 < x < a, \ 0 < y < b \\ w(0, y) = 0, \ w(a, y) = 0, & 0 \leq y \leq b, \\ w(x, 0) = \varphi(x), \ w(x, b) = \psi(x), & 0 \leq x \leq a. \end{cases}$$

两个问题都可以用特征函数展开法求出.

6. 高维问题

- 二重傅里叶级数
- 高维问题

$$D = [0, a] \times [0, b], \quad L^2(D) := \{f \mid \iint_D |f(x, y)|^2 dx dy < \infty\},$$

设 $\{\phi_n(x)\}_1^\infty$ 是 $L^2[0, a]$ 的一组标准正交基,

$\{\psi_m(y)\}_1^\infty$ 是 $L^2[0, b]$ 的一组标准正交基,

则 $\{\phi_n(x)\psi_m(y)\}_{n,m=1}^\infty$ 构成 $L^2(D)$ 的标准正交基.

设函数 $f \in L^2(D)$,
$$f(x, y) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{nm} \phi_n(x) \psi_m(y),$$

A_{nm} 为二重傅立叶系数, 该级数称为二重傅立叶级数.

$$A_{nm} = \iint_D f(x, y) \phi_n(x) \psi_m(y) dx dy, \quad n, m = 1, 2, \dots.$$

如何求系数 A_{nm} 呢?

方法1.利用单重傅里叶级数的结论

$$f(x, y) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{nm} \phi_n(x) \psi_m(y)$$

$$f(x, y) \text{看成} y \text{的函数} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{nm} \phi_n(x) = \int_0^b f(x, y) \psi_m(y) dy$$

右端是 x 的函数, 记为 $h(x)$

$$A_{nm} = \int_0^a h(x) \phi_n(x) dx = \iint_D f(x, y) \phi_n(x) \psi_m(y) dx dy$$

方法2.利用正交基的正交性

例1.考虑正方形区域上的二维热方程

设 $D: 0 < x < \pi, 0 < y < \pi$,

$$\begin{cases} u_t = u_{xx} + u_{yy}, & \text{in } D, t > 0, \\ u = 0, & \text{on } \partial D, t \geq 0, \\ u(x, y, 0) = \varphi(x, y), & \text{in } D. \end{cases}$$

解 令 $u(x, y, t) = \phi(x, y)T(t)$, 代入方程得

$$T'(t)\phi(x, y) = kT(t)\Delta\phi(x, y)$$

变量分离得
$$\frac{T'(t)}{kT(t)} = \frac{\Delta\phi(x, y)}{\phi(x, y)} = -\lambda$$

结合边界条件得到特征值问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta\phi(x, y) + \lambda\phi(x, y) = 0, & (x, y) \in D, \\ \phi(x, y) = 0, & (x, y) \in \partial D, \end{cases}$$

继续用分离变量法, 令 $\phi(x,y) = X(x)Y(y)$, 代入

$$X''(x)Y(y) + X(x)Y''(y) + \lambda X(x)Y(y) = 0,$$

变量分离得
$$\frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} + \frac{Y''(y)}{Y(y)} + \lambda = 0.$$

上式中, 第一项是 x 的函数, 第二项是 y 的函数,
所以这两项必为常数.

设 $X''(x)/X(x) = -\mu$, μ 为常数,

结合边界条件得到子特征值问题(I)

$$X''(x) + \mu X(x) = 0, \quad 0 < x < \pi, \quad X(0) = X(\pi) = 0.$$

该问题的特征值 $\mu_n = n^2$,

对应的特征函数 $X_n(x) = \sin nx$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$.

类似设 $Y''(y)/Y(y) = -v$, v 为常数,

结合边界条件得到子特征值问题(II)

$$Y''(y) + vY(y) = 0, \quad 0 < y < \pi, \quad Y(0) = Y(\pi) = 0.$$

该问题的特征值 $v_m = m^2$,

对应的特征函数 $Y_m(y) = \sin my$, $m = 1, 2, \dots$.

综合这两个子特征值问题的结果, 可得

- 特征值 $\lambda_{nm} = n^2 + m^2$, $n, m = 1, 2, \dots$,
- 特征函数 $\phi_{nm}(x, y) = \sin nx \sin my$, $n, m = 1, 2, \dots$.

将特征值代入 t 的方程 $T'(t) + k\lambda_{nm}T(t) = 0$,

解得 $T_{nm}(t) = e^{-k\lambda_{nm}t}$.

$$\text{令 } u(x, y, t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{nm} e^{-k\lambda_{nm}t} \sin nx \sin my,$$

代入初始条件得

$$g(x, y) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{nm} \sin nx \sin my$$

$$\text{其中 } A_{nm} = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} g(x, y) \sin nx \sin my \, dx \, dy$$

例2. 设 $D: 0 < x < \pi, 0 < y < \pi, 0 < z < \pi,$

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz} = 0, & \text{in } D, \\ B.C. \quad u(\pi, y, z) = g(y, z), \\ u(0, y, z) = u(x, 0, z) = u(x, \pi, z) = u(x, y, 0) = u(x, y, \pi) = 0. \end{cases}$$

解 令 $u(x, y, z) = X(x)\phi(y, z)$, 代入方程得

$$X''(x)\phi(y, z) + X(x)\Delta\phi(y, z) = 0.$$

分离变量得
$$-\frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = \frac{\Delta\phi(y, z)}{\phi(y, z)} = -\lambda$$

结合边界条件得特征值问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta\phi(y, z) + \lambda\phi(y, z) = 0, & (y, z) \in (0, \pi)^2, \\ \phi(y, z) = 0, & (y, z) \in \partial(0, \pi)^2 \end{cases}$$

- 特征值 $\lambda_{nm} = n^2 + m^2$, $n, m = 1, 2, \dots$,
- 特征函数 $\phi_{nm}(y, z) = \sin ny \sin mz$, $n, m = 1, 2, \dots$.

将特征值代入 x 的方程得

$$X''(x) - \lambda_{nm}X(x) = 0, \quad 0 < x < \pi, \quad X(0) = 0,$$

解得 $X_{nm}(x) = \sinh(\sqrt{n^2 + m^2}x).$

令

$$u(x, y, z) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{nm} \sinh(\sqrt{n^2 + m^2} x) \sin ny \sin mz.$$

则

$$g(y, z) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{nm} \sinh(\sqrt{n^2 + m^2} \pi) \sin ny \sin mz$$

其中

$$A_{nm} = \frac{4}{\pi^2 \sinh(\sqrt{n^2 + m^2} \pi)} \int_0^\pi \int_0^\pi g(y, z) \sin ny \sin mz \, dy \, dz.$$

课堂练习

设 $D: 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1, 0 < z < 1$, 求解

$$\begin{cases} u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz} = 0, & (x, y, z) \in D, \\ u_x(0, y, z) = u_x(1, y, z) = 0, & (y, z) \in [0, 1]^2, \\ u_y(x, 0, z) = u_y(x, 1, z) = 0, & (x, z) \in [0, 1]^2, \\ u_z(x, y, 0) = 0, \quad u_z(x, y, 1) = g(x, y), & (x, y) \in [0, 1]^2, \end{cases}$$

其中 $g(x, y) = 5 \cos 3\pi x \cdot \cos 4\pi y$.

思考题

考虑热方程逆时问题

$$\begin{cases} u_t - ku_{xx} = 0, & 0 < x < l, \quad 0 \leq t < T, \\ u(0, t) = u(l, t) = 0, & 0 \leq t \leq T, \\ u(x, T) = \varphi(x), & 0 \leq x \leq l. \end{cases}$$

(1) 求出该逆时问题的解并分析解的稳定性,

(2) 思考如何得到近似的稳定解?