

1 积分变换法

1.1 傅里叶变换法

设 $f(x)$ 为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 得函数, 则傅里叶变换定义为

$$F[f] = F(\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)e^{i\lambda x} dx.$$

一般来说, 我们会要求 f 是绝对可积的, 即

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(x)| dx < \infty.$$

如果需要的话, 我们一般还会假设 $f(\pm\infty) = 0, f'(\pm\infty) = 0 \dots$, 我们默认需要的时候这些条件都是自动成立。(在广义下很多条件都可以无视, 所以一般形式演算流程没有错误的话, 结果也不会有错误。) 在绝对可积性假设下, $F(\lambda)$ 是 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上的有界连续函数。并且有反演公式

$$\frac{f(x+0) + f(x-0)}{2} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\lambda)e^{-i\lambda x} d\lambda.$$

特别地, 如果 f 还是连续的, 则

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\lambda)e^{-i\lambda x} d\lambda.$$

傅里叶变换有很多和拉普拉斯变换相似的性质。以下列出部分性质。

(1) 线性性质: $F[C_1 f + C_2 g] = C_1 F[f] + C_2 F[g]$;

(2) 频移性质: $F[f(x)e^{i\lambda_0 x}] = F(\lambda + \lambda_0)$;

$$F[f(x)e^{i\lambda_0 x}] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)e^{i\lambda_0 x} e^{i\lambda x} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)e^{i(\lambda+\lambda_0)x} dx = F(\lambda + \lambda_0).$$

(3) 位移性质: $F[f(x+a)] = F(\lambda) \times e^{-i\lambda a}$;

$$F[f(x+a)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x+a)e^{i\lambda x} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)e^{i\lambda(x-a)} dx = e^{-i\lambda a} F(\lambda).$$

(4) 相似性质: $a > 0, F[f(ax)] = \frac{1}{a} F(\frac{\lambda}{a})$;

$$F[f(ax)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(ax)e^{i\lambda x} dx = \frac{1}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)e^{i\lambda \frac{x}{a}} dx = \frac{1}{a} F(\frac{\lambda}{a}).$$

(5) 微分性质: $F[f^{(n)}(x)] = (-i\lambda)^n F(\lambda)$;

仅需说明 $n = 1$ 的情形即可:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f'(x)e^{i\lambda x} dx = f(x)e^{i\lambda x} \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} - i\lambda \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)e^{i\lambda x} dx = -i\lambda F(\lambda).$$

(6) 卷积性质: $F[f * g] = F[f] \times F[g]$ 。这里的卷积定义为

$$f * g = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(s)g(x-s)ds.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(s)g(x-s)ds \right) e^{i\lambda x} dx &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(s) \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x-s)e^{i\lambda x} dx ds \right) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(s)F[g]e^{i\lambda s} ds = F[f]F[g]. \end{aligned}$$

常用的是它的反变换,

$$F^{-1}[fg] = F^{-1}[f] * F^{-1}[g].$$

一些经典的傅里叶变换与反变换: 设 $a > 0$, 则:

$$F[e^{-ax^2}] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ax^2} e^{i\lambda x} dx = e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{4a}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-a(x-\frac{\lambda}{2\sqrt{a}}i)^2} dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{4a}}.$$

反之

$$F^{-1}[e^{-a\lambda^2}] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-a\lambda^2} e^{-i\lambda x} d\lambda = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi a}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a}}.$$

高维傅里叶变换: 设 $f(x, y, z)$ 为 \mathbb{R}^3 上的函数, 满足

$$\int \int \int |f| dx dy dz < \infty.$$

则有傅里叶变换

$$F(\lambda, \mu, \nu) = \int \int \int f(x, y, z) e^{i(\lambda x + \mu y + \nu z)} dx dy dz.$$

傅里叶反变换为

$$f(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int \int \int F(\lambda, \mu, \nu) e^{-i(\lambda x + \mu y + \nu z)} d\lambda d\mu d\nu.$$

有类似的微分性质:

$$F\left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right] = -i\lambda F[f], F\left[\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}\right] = -\lambda^2 F[f].$$

特别地:

$$F[\Delta_3 f] = -(\lambda^2 + \mu^2 + \nu^2)F[f].$$

例子1. 用傅里叶变换求解热传导方程的初始问题。

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx}, -\infty < x < +\infty, 0 \leq t < +\infty \\ u(0, x) = \varphi(x), -\infty < x < +\infty \end{cases}$$

解. 设

$$\bar{u}(t, \lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(t, x) e^{i\lambda x} dx.$$

则

$$\bar{u}_t = -\lambda^2 a^2 \bar{u}.$$

$$\bar{u}(0, \lambda) = F[\varphi].$$

得

$$\bar{u}(t, x) = C(\lambda)e^{-\lambda^2 a^2 t}.$$

由初始条件

$$C(\lambda) = F[\varphi].$$

所以

$$\bar{u} = F[\varphi]e^{-\lambda^2 a^2 t}.$$

所以

$$u(t, x) = F^{-1}[F[\varphi]] * F^{-1}[e^{-\lambda^2 a^2 t}] = \varphi * \left(\frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2 t}} \right) = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(x-s) e^{-\frac{s^2}{4a^2 t}} ds.$$

稍微变换一下:

例子2. 用傅里叶变换求解热传导方程的初始问题。

$$\begin{cases} u_t = u_{xx} + u, -\infty < x < +\infty, 0 \leq t < +\infty \\ u(0, x) = e^{-x^2}, -\infty < x < +\infty \end{cases}$$

解. 设

$$\bar{u}(t, \lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(t, x) e^{i\lambda x} dx.$$

则

$$\bar{u}_t = -\lambda^2 \bar{u} + \bar{u}.$$

$$\bar{u}(0, \lambda) = F[e^{-x^2}].$$

得

$$\bar{u}(t, \lambda) = C(\lambda)e^{-(\lambda^2-1)t}.$$

由初始条件

$$C(\lambda) = F[e^{-x^2}].$$

所以

$$\bar{u} = F[e^{-x^2}]e^{-(\lambda^2-1)t}.$$

所以

$$u(t, x) = F^{-1}[F[\varphi]] * F^{-1}[e^{-(\lambda^2-1)t}] = e^{-x^2} * \left(\frac{e^t}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4t}} \right) = \frac{e^t}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(x-s)^2} e^{-\frac{s^2}{4t}} ds.$$

最后结果

$$u(t, x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4t}} e^{t - \frac{1}{1+4t} x^2}.$$

例子3. 用傅里叶变换推导达朗贝尔公式。

解. 设

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx}, -\infty < x < +\infty, 0 \leq t < +\infty \\ u(0, x) = g_1(x), u_t(0, x) = g_2(x), -\infty < x < +\infty \end{cases}$$

设

$$\bar{u}(t, \lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(t, x) e^{i\lambda x} dx.$$

则

$$\bar{u}_{tt} = -\lambda^2 a^2 \bar{u}.$$

$$\bar{u}(0, \lambda) = F[g_1], \bar{u}_t(0, \lambda) = F[g_2].$$

得

$$\bar{u}(t, x) = C_1(\lambda) e^{i\lambda at} + C_2(\lambda) e^{-i\lambda at}.$$

由初始条件

$$\begin{cases} C_1(\lambda) + C_2(\lambda) = F[g_1] \\ i\lambda a C_1(\lambda) - i\lambda a C_2(\lambda) = F[g_2]. \end{cases}$$

解得

$$C_1(\lambda) = \frac{1}{2} \left(F[g_1] - \frac{F[g_2]}{-i\lambda a} \right) = \frac{1}{2} F[g_1] - \frac{1}{2a} \left(F \left[\int_{-\infty}^x g_2 \right] + \pi F[g_2](0) \delta(\lambda) \right),$$

$$C_2(\lambda) = \frac{1}{2} \left(F[g_1] + \frac{F[g_2]}{-i\lambda a} \right) = \frac{1}{2} F[g_1] + \frac{1}{2a} \left(F \left[\int_{-\infty}^x g_2 \right] + \pi F[g_2](0) \delta(\lambda) \right).$$

所以

$$\bar{u} = \frac{1}{2} F[g_1] (e^{i\lambda at} + e^{-i\lambda at}) - \frac{1}{2a} F \left[\int_{-\infty}^x g_2 \right] (e^{i\lambda at} - e^{-i\lambda at}).$$

分别求傅里叶逆变换

$$F^{-1}[F[g_1] e^{i\lambda at}] = g_1(x - at),$$

$$F^{-1} \left[F \left[\int_{-\infty}^x g_2 dx \right] e^{i\lambda at} \right] = \int_{-\infty}^{x-at} g_2 dx,$$

$$F^{-1}[F[g_1] e^{-i\lambda at}] = g_1(x + at),$$

$$F^{-1} \left[F \left[\int_{-\infty}^x g_2 dx \right] e^{-i\lambda at} \right] = \int_{-\infty}^{x+at} g_2 dx.$$

线性组合得到

$$u = \frac{g_1(x - at) + g_2(x + at)}{2} + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} g_2(x) dx.$$

例子4. 解定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} + a^2 u_{xxxx} = 0, -\infty < x < +\infty, 0 \leq t < +\infty \\ u(0, x) = \varphi(x), u_t(0, x) = 0, -\infty < x < +\infty \end{cases}$$

解. 设

$$\bar{u}(t, \lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(t, x) e^{i\lambda x} dx.$$

则

$$\bar{u}_{tt} + a^2 \lambda^4 \bar{u} = 0.$$

$$\bar{u}(0, \lambda) = F[\varphi],$$

$$\bar{u}_t(0, \lambda) = 0.$$

得

$$\bar{u}(t, x) = C_1(\lambda) \cos(a\lambda^2 t) + C_2(\lambda) \sin(a\lambda^2 t).$$

由初始条件

$$\begin{cases} C_1(\lambda) = F[\varphi] \\ C_2(\lambda) = 0. \end{cases}$$

所以

$$\bar{u} = F[\varphi] \cos(a\lambda^2 t).$$

所以

$$u(t, x) = F^{-1}[F[\varphi]] * F^{-1}[\cos(a\lambda^2 t)].$$

需要计算 $F^{-1}[\cos(a\lambda^2 t)]$, 即为

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cos(a\lambda^2 t) e^{-i\lambda x} d\lambda = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ia\lambda^2 t - i\lambda x} d\lambda = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-i\frac{x^2}{4at}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{iat(\lambda - \frac{x}{2at})^2} d\lambda = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-i\frac{x^2}{4at}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{iat\lambda^2} d\lambda.$$

要计算 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{iat\lambda^2} d\lambda$. 即

$$2 \int_0^{\infty} e^{iat\lambda^2} d\lambda = 2e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-at\mu^2} d\mu = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{at}} e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i}.$$

所以

$$F^{-1}[\cos(a\lambda^2 t)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-i\frac{x^2}{4at}} \times \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{at}} e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i} = \frac{\cos(\frac{x^2}{4at}) + \sin(\frac{x^2}{4at})}{2\sqrt{2\pi at}}.$$

所以由傅里叶变换的卷积性质, 得

$$u(t, x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(x-s) \frac{\cos(\frac{s^2}{4at}) + \sin(\frac{s^2}{4at})}{2\sqrt{2\pi at}} ds.$$

正弦变换与余弦变换: 当我们只有半弦得时候, 我们可以用正弦变换或者余弦变换. 设 f 为 $[0, \infty)$ 上的绝对可积函数, 正余弦变换分别定义为:

$$f_s(\lambda) = \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin(\lambda x) dx;$$

$$f_c(\lambda) = \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \cos(\lambda x) dx.$$

f_s 为奇函数, f_c 为偶函数。相应的正余弦反变换分别定义为:

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f_s(x) \sin(\lambda x) d\lambda;$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f_c(x) \cos(\lambda x) d\lambda.$$

正余弦变换可以看做傅里叶变换的某种变形, 实际上我们将 f 偶展开, 设

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & x \geq 0 \\ f(-x), & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

则

$$F[g] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) e^{i\lambda x} dx = 2 \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \cos(\lambda x) dx = 2f_c(\lambda).$$

反之, 对于 $x \geq 0$, 有

$$f(x) = g(x) = F^{-1}[F[g]] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2f_c(\lambda) e^{-i\lambda x} d\lambda = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f_c(\lambda) \cos(\lambda x) d\lambda.$$

同样对于正弦变换, 我们可以做奇展开, 设

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & x \geq 0 \\ -f(-x), & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

则

$$F[h] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) e^{i\lambda x} dx = 2i \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin(\lambda x) dx = 2if_s(\lambda).$$

反之, 对于 $x \geq 0$, 有

$$f(x) = h(x) = F^{-1}[F[h]] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2if_s(\lambda) e^{-i\lambda x} d\lambda = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f_s(\lambda) \sin(\lambda x) d\lambda.$$

正余弦变换有如下微分性质

$$(f')_s = -\lambda f_c;$$

$$(f')_c = \lambda f_s - f(0).$$

实际上

$$(f')_s = \int_0^{\infty} f'(x) \sin(\lambda x) dx = f(x) \sin(\lambda x)|_0^{\infty} - \lambda \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \cos(\lambda x) dx = -\lambda f_c.$$

$$(f')_c = \int_0^{\infty} f'(x) \cos(\lambda x) dx = f(x) \cos(\lambda x)|_0^{\infty} + \lambda \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin(\lambda x) dx = \lambda f_s - f(0).$$

所以

$$(f'')_s = -\lambda(f')_c = -\lambda^2 f_s + \lambda f(0),$$

$$(f'')_c = \lambda(f')_s - f'(0) = -\lambda^2 f_c - f'(0).$$

特别地, 如果 $f(0) = 0$, 则 $(f')_c = \lambda f_s, (f'')_s = -\lambda(f')_c = -\lambda^2 f_s$ 。如果 $f'(0) = 0$, 则 $(f'')_c = -\lambda^2 f_c$ 。

例子5. 用余弦变换解定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx}, x > 0, 0 \leq t < +\infty \\ u(0, x) = 0, u_x(t, 0) = Q, \\ u(t, +\infty) = u_x(t, +\infty) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解. 设

$$\bar{u}(t, \lambda) = \int_0^{\infty} u(t, x) \cos(\lambda x) dx.$$

则

$$(u_{xx})_c = \lambda(u_x)_s - u_x(t, 0) = -\lambda^2 \bar{u} - Q.$$

即

$$\bar{u}_t = -\lambda^2 a^2 \bar{u} - a^2 Q.$$

先找一个特解 $v(t, \lambda) = -\frac{Q}{\lambda^2}$. 再令 $w(t, \lambda) = \bar{u} - v$. 得到

$$w_t = -\lambda^2 a^2 w.$$

得到通解 $w(t, \lambda) = C(\lambda)e^{-\lambda^2 a^2 t}$, 所以

$$\bar{u} = C(\lambda)e^{-\lambda^2 a^2 t} - \frac{Q}{\lambda^2}.$$

令 $t = 0$ 得到

$$C(\lambda) = \frac{Q}{\lambda^2}.$$

所以

$$\bar{u} = \frac{Q}{\lambda^2} e^{-\lambda^2 a^2 t} - \frac{Q}{\lambda^2} = -a^2 Q \int_0^t e^{-\lambda^2 a^2 \tau} d\tau.$$

用反余弦变换

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \left(-a^2 Q \int_0^t e^{-\lambda^2 a^2 \tau} d\tau \right) \cos(\lambda x) d\lambda = -\frac{2a^2 Q}{\pi} \int_0^t \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\lambda^2 a^2 \tau} \cos(\lambda x) d\lambda d\tau \\ &= -\frac{2a^2 Q}{\pi} \int_0^t \frac{1}{2a} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\tau}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2 \tau}} d\tau \\ &= -\frac{aQ}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^t \frac{1}{\sqrt{\tau}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2 \tau}} d\tau. \end{aligned}$$

做变量替换 $y = \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{4a^2 \tau}}$, 则 $\tau = \frac{x^2}{4a^2 y^2}$. 带入得

$$u = -\frac{xQ}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{+\infty}^{\frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}}} \frac{1}{y^2} e^{-y^2} dy.$$

1.2 拉普拉斯变换法

傅里叶变换需要绝对可积, 适用范围不够大, 为此一种方法是乘上一个衰减项。

拉普拉斯变换: 设 $f(t)$ 为定义在 $[0, \infty)$ 上的分段连续函数, f 的拉普拉斯变换定义为

$$L[f] = \int_0^{\infty} f(t)e^{-pt} dt.$$

$L[f](p)$ 一般是定义在 $\text{Re} p > c$ 上. f 也可以看作是 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上的函数, 其在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 上得取值为零. 设 $p = \sigma + i\lambda$, 则拉普拉斯变换和傅里叶变换有如下关系

$$L[f] = L(\sigma + i\lambda) = F[f(t)e^{-\sigma t}].$$

所以

$$f(t)e^{-\sigma t} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} L(\sigma + i\lambda)e^{i\lambda t} d\lambda.$$

拉普拉斯变换得反演公式为

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} L(\sigma + i\lambda)e^{\sigma+i\lambda t} d\lambda = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\sigma-i\infty}^{\sigma+i\infty} L(p)e^{pt} dp$$

特别地, 如果 $\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} L(p) = 0$, 则有

$$f(t) = \sum \text{Res}(L(p)e^{pt}, p_i).$$

其中 p_i 为左半平面 $\text{Re} p < c$ 的所有奇点。

和傅里叶变换一样, 拉普拉斯变换也有类似性质, 包括

(1) 线性性质: $L[C_1 f + C_2 g] = C_1 L[f] + C_2 L[g];$

(2) 频移性质: $L[f(t)e^{\lambda t}] = L(p - \lambda);$

$$L[f(t)e^{\lambda_0 t}] = \int_0^{\infty} f(t)e^{-(p-\lambda_0)t} dt = L(p - \lambda_0).$$

(3) 延迟性质: $\tau > 0, L[f(t - \tau)h(t - \tau)] = L(p) \times e^{-p\tau}$, 其中 $h(t) = 1, t \geq 0; h(t) = 0, t < 0;$

$$L[f(t - \tau)] = \int_0^{\infty} f(t - \tau)e^{-pt} dt = e^{-p\tau} \int_0^{\infty} f(t)e^{-pt} dt = e^{-p\tau} L(p).$$

(4) 相似性质: $a > 0, L[f(at)] = \frac{1}{a} L\left(\frac{p}{a}\right);$

$$L[f(at)] = \int_0^{\infty} f(at)e^{-pt} dt = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{\infty} f(t)e^{-p\frac{t}{a}} dt = \frac{1}{a} L\left(\frac{p}{a}\right).$$

(5) 微分性质: $L[f^{(n)}(t)] = p^n L(p) - p^{n-1} f(0+) - p^{n-2} f'(0+) - \dots$

仅需说明 $n = 1$ 的情形即可:

$$\int_0^{\infty} f'(t)e^{-pt} dt = f(t)e^{-pt} \Big|_0^{\infty} + p \int_0^{\infty} f(t)e^{-pt} dt = pL[f] - f(0+).$$

(6) 像函数微分: $L[f(t)]^{(n)} = L[(-t)^n f]$.

$$L[f(t)]^{(n)} = \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \frac{\partial^n e^{-pt}}{\partial p^n} dt = L[(-t)^n f].$$

(7) 本函数积分: $L[\int_0^t f(s) ds] = \frac{L[f]}{p}$.

(8) 卷积性质: $L[f * g] = L[f] \times L[g]$ 。这里的卷积定义为

$$f * g = \int_0^t f(s)g(t-s)ds.$$

常用的是它的反变换,

$$L^{-1}[fg] = L^{-1}[f] * L^{-1}[g].$$

我们可以计算一些简单的拉普拉斯变换。

$$L[e^{\lambda t}] = \frac{1}{p - \lambda};$$

$$L\left[\frac{t^n}{n!}\right] = \frac{1}{p^{n+1}};$$

$$L[\sin(\omega t)] = \frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2};$$

$$L[\cos(\omega t)] = \frac{p}{p^2 + \omega^2}.$$

例子6. 解混合问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} + f(t), x > 0, 0 \leq t < +\infty \\ u(0, x) = 0, u_t(0, x) = 0, \\ u(t, 0) = 0, u(t, +\infty) \text{ 有界.} \end{cases}$$

解. 做拉普拉斯变换, 设

$$U(p, x) = \int_0^{\infty} u(t, x)e^{-pt} dt.$$

由微分关系

$$p^2 U(p, x) = a^2 U_{xx}(p, x) + L[f(t)].$$

有特解 $V(p, x) = \frac{L[f(t)]}{p^2}$ 。设 $W(p, x) = U(p, x) - V(p, x)$, 得到

$$p^2 W(p, x) = a^2 W_{xx}(p, x).$$

所以

$$W(p, x) = C_1(p)e^{\frac{px}{a}} + C_2(p)e^{-\frac{px}{a}}.$$

所以

$$U(p, x) = \frac{L[f(t)]}{p^2} + C_1(p)e^{\frac{px}{a}} + C_2(p)e^{-\frac{px}{a}}$$

因为 $u(t, +\infty)$ 有界, 所以 $U(p, +\infty)$ 也有界。所以

$$U(p, x) = \frac{L[f(t)]}{p^2} + C_2(p)e^{-\frac{px}{a}}.$$

令 $x = 0$, 得 $C_2(p) = -\frac{L[f(t)]}{p^2}$. 所以

$$U(p, x) = \frac{L[f(t)]}{p^2} - \frac{L[f(t)]}{p^2} e^{-\frac{px}{a}}.$$

做拉普拉斯逆变换:

$$L^{-1}\left[\frac{L[f(t)]}{p^2}\right] = L^{-1}[L[f(t)]] * L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{p^2}\right] = \int_0^t f(t-s) s ds.$$

由延迟定理

$$L^{-1}\left[\frac{L[f(t)]}{p^2} e^{-\frac{px}{a}}\right] = \int_0^{t-\frac{x}{a}} f(t-\frac{x}{a}-s) s ds \times h\left(t-t-\frac{x}{a}\right).$$

整理得:

$$u(t, x) = \begin{cases} \int_0^t f(t-s) s ds, & t < \frac{x}{a} \\ \int_0^t f(t-s) s ds - \int_0^{t-\frac{x}{a}} f(t-\frac{x}{a}-s) s ds, & t \geq \frac{x}{a}. \end{cases}$$

例子7. 一条半无限长的杆, 无热源, 温度有界, 端点的温度变化已知, 杆的初始温度为零, 求杆的温度变化.

解. 首先写出定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx}, & x > 0, 0 \leq t < +\infty \\ u(t, 0) = f(t) \\ u(0, x) = 0, u(t, +\infty) \text{ 有界.} \end{cases}$$

做拉普拉斯变换, 设

$$U(p, x) = \int_0^{\infty} u(t, x) e^{-pt} dt.$$

由微分关系

$$pU(p, x) = a^2 U_{xx}(p, x).$$

所以

$$U(p, x) = C_1(p) e^{\frac{\sqrt{p}x}{a}} + C_2(p) e^{-\frac{\sqrt{p}x}{a}}.$$

因为 $u(t, +\infty)$ 有界, 所以 $U(p, +\infty)$ 也有界。所以

$$U(p, x) = C_2(p) e^{-\frac{\sqrt{p}x}{a}}.$$

令 $x = 0$, 得 $C_2(p) = L[f]$. 所以

$$U(p, x) = L[f] e^{-\frac{\sqrt{p}x}{a}}.$$

做拉普拉斯逆变换:

$$u(t, x) = f * L^{-1}\left[e^{-\frac{\sqrt{p}x}{a}}\right] = f * \left(\frac{x}{2a\sqrt{\pi t^3}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4at}}\right) = \int_0^t f(t-\tau) \frac{x}{2a\sqrt{\pi \tau^3}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a\tau}} d\tau.$$

例子8. 解以下定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx}, & 0 < x < l, 0 \leq t < +\infty \\ u(t, 0) = 0, u_x(t, l) = A \sin(\omega t), \\ u(0, x) = 0, u_t(0, x) = 0. \end{cases}$$

这里 $\omega \neq \frac{2k-1}{2l} a\pi, (k = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$.

解. 做拉普拉斯变换

$$U(p, x) = \int_0^{\infty} u(t, x)e^{-pt} dt.$$

以及边界条件

$$U(p, 0) = 0, U(p, l) = L[A \sin(\omega t)].$$

则

$$p^2 U = a^2 U_{xx}.$$

解得

$$U(p, x) = C_1(p)e^{\frac{p}{a}x} + C_2(p)e^{-\frac{p}{a}x}.$$

代入边界条件, 有

$$\begin{cases} C_1(p) + C_2(p) = 0, \\ C_1(p)e^{\frac{p}{a}l} - C_2(p)e^{-\frac{p}{a}l} = \frac{a}{p}L[A \sin(\omega t)]. \end{cases}$$

解得:

$$\begin{cases} C_1(p) = \frac{e^{\frac{p}{a}l}}{e^{\frac{2p}{a}l} + 1} \frac{a}{p} L[A \sin(\omega t)], \\ C_2(p) = -\frac{e^{-\frac{p}{a}l}}{e^{\frac{2p}{a}l} + 1} \frac{a}{p} L[A \sin(\omega t)]. \end{cases}$$

所以

$$U(p, x) = \frac{e^{\frac{p}{a}l}}{e^{\frac{2p}{a}l} + 1} \frac{a}{p} L[A \sin(\omega t)] (e^{\frac{px}{a}} - e^{-\frac{p}{a}x}) = \frac{Aa\omega sh(\frac{p}{a}x)}{p(p^2 + \omega^2)ch(\frac{pl}{a})}.$$

它的奇点为

$$0, \pm\omega i, \pm \frac{2k+1}{2l} a\pi i, k = 0, 1, \dots$$

其中0 为可去奇点。所以

$$u(t, x) = \sum_{p_i} Res\left(\frac{Aa\omega sh(\frac{p}{a}x)}{p(p^2 + \omega^2)ch(\frac{pl}{a})}, p_i\right) = \text{略}.$$

作业: 用傅里叶变换解下列问题:

(1)

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_2 u = 0, -\infty < x < \infty, y > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = f(x), \\ \lim_{x^2+y^2 \rightarrow \infty} u(x, y) = 0. \end{cases}$$

(2)

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

(3)

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx}, 0 < x < \infty, y > 0 \\ u(t, 0) = \varphi(x), u(0, x) = 0, \\ u(t, +\infty) = u_x(t, +\infty) = 0 \end{cases}$$

作业, 第四章1 (3), 2, (2) (3)。