

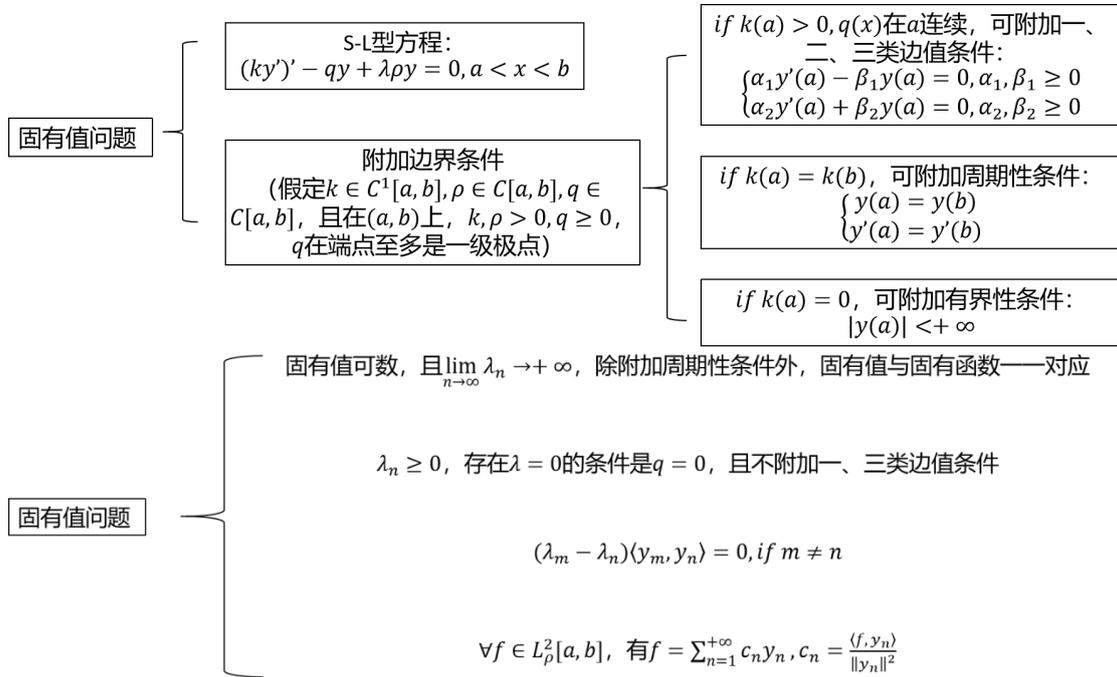
偏微分方程定解问题

- 1.三个基本方程（波动、传导、场位方程）、初值、边值条件
- 2.一阶线性偏微分方程（利用特征线法化为一元，积分时注意积分常数是其他变量的函数）
- 3.二元二阶线性偏微分方程（利用特征线法化为标准型，部分方程分解后可解）
- 4.半无界一端固定的弦问题需要按边界延拓初值（注意初值导数奇偶性不变!）。
- 5.叠加原理
- 6.齐次化原理（非齐次泛定方程零初值问题化为齐次方程含初值问题）

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial^m u}{\partial t^m} = Lu + f(t, \mathbf{x}), t > 0, \mathbf{x} \in R^n \\ u|_{t=0} = \dots = \frac{\partial^{m-1} u}{\partial t^{m-1}}|_{t=0} = 0 \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{u = \int_0^t \omega(t, \mathbf{x}; \tau) d\tau} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial^m \omega}{\partial t^m} = L\omega, t > \tau > 0, \mathbf{x} \in R^n \\ \omega|_{t=\tau} = \dots = \frac{\partial^{m-2} \omega}{\partial t^{m-2}}|_{t=\tau} = 0, \frac{\partial^{m-1} \omega}{\partial t^{m-1}}|_{t=\tau} = f(t, \mathbf{x}) \end{array} \right.$$

分离变量法

1. 固有值问题



2. 非齐次边界问题先设特解化为齐次, 对非齐次泛定方程混动问题可用特解法 (消非齐次项)、齐次化原理 (消初值)、固有函数展开法。

特殊函数

一、Bessel

1. v 阶 Bessel 方程:

$$(rR)' + (\lambda r - \frac{v^2}{r})R = 0 \xrightarrow{\lambda=\omega^2, x=\omega r} v \text{阶 Bessel 方程: } x^2 y'' + xy' + (x^2 - v^2)y = 0$$

它有幂级数解

$$y(x) = CJ_v(x) + DN_v(x)$$

$$J_v(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! \Gamma(k+v+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k+v}$$

$$N_v(x) = \frac{\cos v\pi}{\sin v\pi} J_v(x) - \frac{1}{\sin v\pi} J_{-v}(x)$$

$J_v(x)$ 和 $N_v(x)$ 称为第一类和第二类 Bessel 函数。

2. Bessel 函数

Bessel 函数的基本性质	递推公式	$\begin{aligned} (x^v J_v)' &= x^v J_{v-1} \\ (x^{-v} J_v)' &= -x^{-v} J_{v+1} \\ 2J_v' &= J_{v-1} - J_{v+1} \\ 2vx^{-1} J_v &= J_{v-1} + J_{v+1} \\ \left(\frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx}\right)^n (x^v J_v) &= x^{v-n} J_{v-n} \\ \left(\frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx}\right)^n (x^{-v} J_v) &= (-1)^n x^{-(v+n)} J_{v+n} \end{aligned}$
	极限性质:	$J_v(0) = \begin{cases} 1, v=0 \\ 0, v \geq 1 \end{cases}, N_v(0) = \infty, J_v(+\infty) = N_v(+\infty) = 0$
	零点和震荡性:	$J_v, J_v', J_v + xJ_v' \text{ 有无穷可数个非负零点}$
	整数阶 Bessel 函数的母函数和积分表示:	$\exp\left\{\frac{x}{2}(\xi - \xi^{-1})\right\} = \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} J_n \xi^n$ $J_n(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{i(x \sin \theta - n\theta)} d\theta$

3. Bessel 固有值问题

$$\begin{cases} (rR)' + (\lambda r - \frac{v^2}{r})R = 0, r \in (0, a) \\ |R(0)| < +\infty, \alpha R(a) + \beta R'(a) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_n = \omega_{kn}^2 \\ R_n(r) = J_v(\omega_{kn} r) \end{cases}$$

其中 ω_{kn} 是边界条件的第 n 个正根，固有函数模:

$$\|J_v(\omega_{kn} r)\|^2 = \begin{cases} \frac{a^2}{2} J_{v+1}^2(\omega_{1n} a), k=1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \left(a^2 - \frac{v^2}{\omega_{2n}^2}\right) J_v^2(\omega_{2n} a), k=2 \\ \frac{1}{2} \left(a^2 - \frac{v^2}{\omega_{2n}^2} + \frac{a^2 \alpha^2}{\beta^2 \omega_{3n}^2}\right) J_v^2(\omega_{3n} a), k=3 \end{cases}$$

对于第二类边界条件， $v=0$ 时，需要增加 $\lambda_0 = 0, R_0 = 1$ 。

需要注意，权函数 r 。

4. 虚变量的 Bessel 方程

$$x^2 y'' + xy' - (x^2 + v^2)y = 0 \xrightarrow{\xi=ix} y(x) = CJ_v(ix) + DN_v(ix)$$

虚变量 Bessel 函数

$$I_v = e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}v} J_v(ix) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{k! \Gamma(k+v+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k+v}$$
$$K_v = \frac{\pi}{2 \sin v\pi} (-I_v + I_{-v})$$

于是，

$$y(x) = AI_v(x) + BK_v(x)$$

5. 球 Bessel 函数

$$x^2 y'' + 2xy' + [x^2 - l(l+1)]y = 0 \xrightarrow{z=\sqrt{x}y} x^2 z'' + xz' + [x^2 - (l + \frac{1}{2})^2]z = 0$$

6. 可化为 Bessel 函数

对于 Bessel 方程作变量代换

$$y = zt^\alpha, x = \lambda t^\beta$$

有

$$t^2 z'' + (1 + 2\alpha)tz' + (\lambda^2 \beta^2 t^{2\beta} + \alpha^2 - \beta^2 v^2)z = 0$$

二、Legendre

$$\frac{1}{\sin\theta} (\sin\theta\theta')' + \left(\lambda - \frac{\mu}{\sin^2\theta}\right)\theta = 0 \xrightarrow{\mu=m^2, x=\cos\theta} m\text{阶伴随Legendre方程} [(1-x^2)y']' + \left(\lambda - \frac{m^2}{1-x^2}\right)y = 0$$

1.m 阶 Legendre 方程

(1) 当 $m = 0$ 时，有级数解：

$$y = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2, x \in [-1, 1]$$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{2^{2k} \Gamma(k - \frac{l}{2}) \Gamma(k + \frac{l+1}{2})}{(2k)! \Gamma(-\frac{l}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{l+1}{2})} x^{2k} \\ y_2 = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{2^{2k} \Gamma(k + \frac{1-l}{2}) \Gamma(k + \frac{2+l}{2})}{(2k+1)! \Gamma(\frac{1-l}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{2+l}{2})} x^{2k+1} \end{cases}, \text{其中 } \lambda = l(l+1)$$

如果 l 不为整数, 则 y_1 和 y_2 在 $x = \pm 1$ 发散。当 $l = n$, 可以得到多项式解,

$$\begin{cases} P_n = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^k (2n-2k)!}{2^n k! (n-k)! (n-2k)!} x^{n-2k} \\ Q_n = \frac{1}{2} P_n \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} - \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n+1}{2} \rfloor} \frac{2n-4k+3}{(2k-1)(n-k+1)} P_{n-2k+1} \end{cases}$$

P_n 称为 Legendre 函数, 在 $x = \pm 1$ 收敛, Q_n 在 $x = \pm 1$ 发散。

(2) 设 $v(x)$ 是 $m = 0$ 的解, 则 $m \neq 0$ 的解为

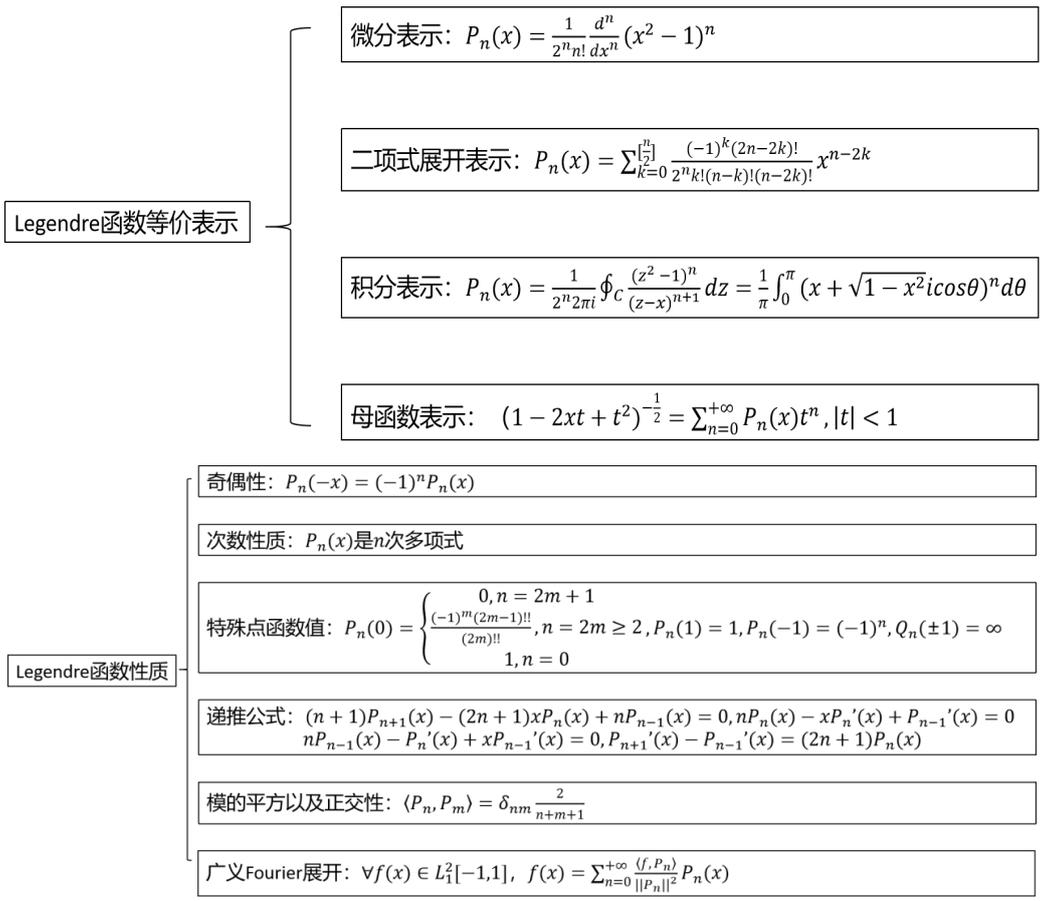
$$y = (1-x^2)^{\frac{m}{2}} \frac{d^m}{dx^m} v(x)$$

记

$$P_n^m(x) = (1-x^2)^{\frac{m}{2}} \frac{d^m}{dx^m} P_n(x)$$

为 m 阶 Legendre 函数。

2. Legendre 函数



m 阶 Legendre 函数的模:

$$\langle P_n^m, P_l^m \rangle = \delta_{nl} \frac{2}{2n+1} \frac{(n+m)!}{(n-m)!}$$

常用公式:

$$\int_0^1 x^m P_n(x) dx = \frac{m}{n+m+1} \int_0^1 x^{m-1} P_{n-1}(x) dx, n, m \geq 1$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 x^m P_n(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0, m < n \\ \frac{m! [1 + (-1)^{m-n}]}{(m-n)!! (m+n+1)!!}, m \geq n \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^1 P_n(x) dx = \begin{cases} 1, n = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}, n = 1 \\ 0, n = 2k \\ \frac{(-1)^k (2k-1)!!}{(2k+2)!!}, n = 2k+1 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 x P_n(x) P_m(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0, |m-n| \neq 1 \\ \frac{2(n+1)}{(2n+1)(2n+3)}, m = n+1 \\ \frac{2n}{4n^2-1}, m = n-1 \end{cases}$$

3. Legendre 固有值问题

$$\begin{cases} [(1-x^2)y']' + \lambda y = 0, x \in [-1, 1] \\ |y(\pm 1)| < +\infty \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_n = n(n+1) \\ y_n = P_n(x) \end{cases}$$

三、球函数固有值问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_{\theta\varphi} Y + \lambda Y = 0, 0 < \theta < \pi \\ |Y(0, \varphi)| < +\infty, |Y(\pi, \varphi)| < +\infty \\ Y(\theta, \varphi) = Y(\theta, \varphi + 2\pi) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \Phi'' + \mu\Phi = 0 \\ \Phi(\varphi + 2\pi) = \Phi(\varphi) \\ \frac{1}{\sin\theta} (\sin\theta\theta)' + (\lambda - \frac{\mu}{\sin^2\theta})\theta = 0 \\ |\theta(0)| = |\theta(\pi)| < +\infty \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \mu = m^2 \\ \lambda = n(n+1) \\ Y_{nm}^{(1)} = P_n^m(\cos\theta)\cos m\varphi \\ Y_{nm}^{(2)} = P_n^m(\cos\theta)\sin m\varphi \end{cases}$$

球函数模：

$$\langle Y_{nm}^{(i)}, Y_{nm}^{(i)} \rangle = \begin{cases} \frac{4\pi}{2n+1}, m = 0 \\ \frac{2\pi}{2n+1} \frac{(n+m)!}{(n-m)!}, m \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

需要注意，球函数空间有权 $\sin\theta$ ，这里需要声明，作变量代换后，权函数会发生变化。

积分变换方法

一、Fourier 变换求解法

1. 定义:

正变换:

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

反变换:

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

2. 性质:

Fourier变换性质
 $F[f(x)] = F(\lambda)$

线性: $F[c_1 f_1(x) + c_2 f_2(x)] = c_1 F[f_1(x)] + c_2 F[f_2(x)]$

奇偶性: $F[f^*(x)] = F^*(-\lambda)$

尺度变换: $F[f(ax)] = \frac{1}{|a|} F(\frac{\lambda}{a}), a \neq 0$

翻转: $F[f(-x)] = F(-\lambda)$

时移: $F[f(x + x_0)] = F(\lambda)e^{i\lambda x_0}$

频移: $F[f(x)e^{i\lambda_0 x}] = F(\lambda - \lambda_0)$

时域微分: $F[f^{(n)}(x)] = (i\lambda)^n F(\lambda), f(\pm\infty) = \dots = f^{(n-1)}(\pm\infty) = 0$

时域积分: $F[\int_0^x f(\xi)d\xi] = \frac{1}{i\lambda} F(\lambda),$ 如果 $F[\int_0^x f(\xi)d\xi]$ 存在

频域微分: $F[-ixf(x)] = F'(\lambda)$

时域卷积: $F[f_1 * f_2(x)] = F_1(\lambda)F_2(\lambda)$

频域卷积: $F[2\pi f_1(x)f_2(x)] = F_1 * F_2(\lambda)$

3. 高维 Fourier 变换

$$F(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) = \int_{(-\infty, +\infty)^n} f(x_1, \dots, x_n) e^{-i\sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k x_k} dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int_{(-\infty, +\infty)^n} F(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) e^{i\sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k x_k} d\lambda_1 \dots d\lambda_n$$

$$F[\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{j_1} \dots \partial x_{j_k}} f(x_1, \dots, x_n)] = i^k \lambda_{j_1} \dots \lambda_{j_k} F(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$$

4. 正余弦变换

正弦变换: $\bar{f}_s(\lambda) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(x)\sin\lambda x dx, f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \bar{f}_s(\lambda)\sin\lambda x d\lambda$

余弦变换: $\bar{f}_c(\lambda) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(x)\cos\lambda x dx, f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \bar{f}_c(\lambda)\cos\lambda x d\lambda$

5. 常用结果

$$F[\frac{1}{a^2 + x^2}] = -\frac{\pi}{a} e^{a\lambda}$$

$$F[e^{-ax^2}] = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} \exp(-\frac{\lambda^2}{4a})$$

二、Laplace 变换

1.定义:

$$F(p) = L[f(t)] = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t)e^{-pt} dt, p \in \mathbb{C}$$

Fourier 变换处理全空间问题, Laplace 变换域正余弦变换处理半空间问题。

2.性质:

Laplace变换性质 $L[f(t)] = F(p)$	}	线性: $L[c_1 f_1(t) + c_2 f_2(t)] = c_1 L[f_1(t)] + c_2 L[f_2(t)]$
		位移定理: $L[f(t)e^{\lambda t}] = F(p - \lambda)$
		像函数微分法: $L[t^n f(t)] = (-1)^n F^{(n)}(p)$
		微分性质: $L[f^{(n)}(t)] = p^n F(p) - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} p^k f^{(n-1-k)}(+0)$
		本函数积分法: $L[\int_0^t f(\xi) d\xi] = \frac{F(p)}{p}$
		卷积性质: $L[f * g(t)] = F(p)G(p)$
		延时定理: $L[f(t - \tau)H(t - \tau)] = e^{-p\tau} F(p)$

3.常用结果:

常用结果	}	$L[1] = \frac{1}{p}, L[e^{at}] = \frac{1}{p-a}, L[\cos \omega t] = \frac{p}{p^2 + \omega^2}, L[\sin \omega t] = \frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2}$
		$f(t) = L^{-1}[F(p)] = \sum_{k=1}^n \text{Res}[F(p)e^{pt}, p_k], p_k \text{ 是 } F(p) \text{ 的所有奇点, 且 } \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} F(p) = 0$

注: 若 a 是 $f(z)$ 的 m 级极点, 则 $\text{Res}[f(z), a] = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \frac{d^{m-1}}{dz^{m-1}} [(z-a)^m f(z)]$ 。

基本解方法

一、 δ 函数

1. 定义:

$$\delta(x) = \begin{cases} +\infty, & x = 0 \\ 0, & x \neq 0 \end{cases}, \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(x) dx = 1$$

2. 运算性质

- (1) 筛选性: $\forall \varphi(x) \in C(R), \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(x)\varphi(x)dx = \varphi(0)$, 且 $\int_a^b \delta(x-\xi)\varphi(x)dx = \begin{cases} \varphi(\xi), & \xi \in [a, b] \\ 0, & \xi \notin [a, b] \end{cases}$
- (2) 对称性: $\delta(x) = \delta(-x)$
- (3) 卷积性质: $\delta(x) * \varphi(x) = \varphi(x) * \delta(x) = \varphi(x)$
- (4) Fourier变换: $F[\delta(x)] = 1$, 反变换 $\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i\lambda x} dx = \delta(x)$
- (5) Fourier展开: when $x, \xi \in (-l, l), \delta(x-\xi) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l})$, 式中 $a_n = \frac{1}{l} \cos \frac{n\pi \xi}{l}, b_n = \frac{1}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi \xi}{l}$
- (6) 导数: if $\varphi(x) \in C^n(R), \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta^{(n)}(x)\varphi(x)dx = (-1)^n \varphi^{(n)}(0)$
- (7) 原函数: $H(x) + C$, 其中 $H(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$

3. 高维 δ 函数

$$\delta(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \delta(x_1) \cdots \delta(x_n)$$

4. 坐标变换

$$\delta(X) = \delta(Y) \left| \frac{\partial Y}{\partial X} \right|$$

二、 $Lu=0$ 型方程基本解

1. 若 $LU = \delta(M)$, 则 $u = U * f$ 是 $Lu = f(M)$ 的解。

2. 常用基本解结论:

$$\Delta_3 U = \delta(x, y, z) \Rightarrow U = -\frac{1}{4\pi r}$$
$$\Delta_2 U = \delta(x, y) \Rightarrow U = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \frac{1}{r}$$

3. 格林公式:

$$\oiint (u \frac{\partial v}{\partial \bar{n}} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{n}}) dS = \iiint (u \Delta_3 v - v \Delta_3 u) dV$$
$$\oint (u \frac{\partial v}{\partial \bar{n}} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{n}}) dl = \iint (u \Delta_3 v - v \Delta_3 u) dA$$

三、边值问题的格林函数法

1. 问题转化

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta u = -f(M), M \in V \\ u|_{\partial V} = \varphi \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{u = \int_V f(M') G(M, M') dV' - \int_{\partial V} \varphi(M') \frac{\partial G}{\partial n'}(M, M') dS'} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta G = -\delta(M - M'), M, M' \in V \\ G|_{\partial V} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

2. 格林函数解法

求解格林函数	{	镜像法
		保形变换法: D 为 z 平面上单连通区域, 如果 $\omega = \omega(z, z_0)$ 将 D 映射为 ω 平面上单位圆, 且 z_0 映射为 0 , 则 $G(z, z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \frac{1}{ \omega(z) }$.
		Fourier变换法: 构造同边界条件的固有值问题, 广义Fourier展开后利用原方程定系数

四、初值问题的基本解法

1. 传导类

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_t = Lu + f(t, M), t > 0, M \in V \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(M) \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{u = U * \varphi + \int_0^t U(t-\tau, M) * f(\tau, M) d\tau} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} U_t = LU, t > 0, M \in V \\ U|_{t=0} = \delta(M) \end{array} \right.$$

2. 波动类

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_{tt} = Lu + f(t, M), t > 0, M \in V \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(M), u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(M) \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{u = U * \psi + \frac{\partial}{\partial t}[U * \varphi] + \int_0^t U(t-\tau, M) * f(\tau, M) d\tau} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} U_{tt} = LU, t > 0, M \in V \\ U|_{t=0} = 0, U_t|_{t=0} = \delta(M) \end{array} \right.$$

3. 降维法