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第二章 位势方程

$$\Delta u = f \quad \text{in } \Omega \quad \begin{cases} f = 0 & \text{Laplace} \\ f \neq 0 & \text{Poisson} \end{cases}$$

u 仅为 x 函数

Dirichlet $u|_{\partial\Omega} = \varphi$

Neumann $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}|_{\partial\Omega} = \varphi$

Robin $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} + \sigma u|_{\partial\Omega} = \varphi$

Rmk. 波方程 $\partial_t^2 u - \Delta u = f$, u 若不随 t 变化, 则此为位势方程

位势方程可视为波动方程稳态解

§ 2.1 调和函数

def 1. 调和函数

$u: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, 有 2 阶连续偏导数, $\Delta u = 0$

def. u 为调和函数

Recall. 公式

1. $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) dx = \int_0^\infty \int_{\partial B(x_0, r)} f(y) dS(y) dr$$

$$(y = x_0 + rw) = \int_0^\infty \int_{|w|=1} f(x_0 + rw) dS(w) r^{n-1} dr$$

$$\int_{B_{r_0}(x_0)} f(x) dx = \int_0^{r_0} \int_{|w|=1} f(x_0 + rw) dS(w) r^{n-1} dr$$

2. $\frac{d}{dr} \int_{B(x_0, r)} f(y) dy = \int_{\partial B(x_0, r)} f(y) dS(y)$

def 2. 平均值性质

$u \in C(\Omega)$, u 满足平均值:

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$$\forall B_r(x) \subset \Omega, \text{ 有 } u(x) = \frac{1}{|B_r(x)|} \int_{B_r(x)} u(y) dy \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\Omega \in \mathbb{R}^3, |B_r(x)| = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

u 满足第二平均性质:

$$\forall B_r(x) \subset \Omega, \text{ 有 } u(x) = \frac{1}{|\partial B_r(x)|} \int_{\partial B_r(x)} u(y) dS(y) \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\Omega \in \mathbb{R}^3, |\partial B_r(x)| = 4\pi r^2, u(x) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{|w|=1} u(x+rw) dw$$

claim: $\textcircled{1} \Leftrightarrow \textcircled{2}$

$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \textcircled{1}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall B_r(x) \subset \Omega, \int_{B_r(x)} u(y) dy &= \int_0^r \left(\int_{\partial B(x,\rho)} u(y) dS(y) \right) d\rho \\ &\stackrel{\textcircled{2}}{=} \int_0^r |\partial B(x,\rho)| u(x) d\rho \\ &= u(x) \int_0^r |\partial B(x,\rho)| d\rho = u(x) |B(x,r)| \Rightarrow \textcircled{1} \end{aligned}$$

$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow \textcircled{2}$:

$$\text{(注意到: } |B(x,r)| = \int_0^r |\partial B(x,\rho)| d\rho \text{)}$$

$$\forall B_r(x) \subset \Omega, |B_r(x)| u(x) = \int_{B_r(x)} u(y) dy$$

$$\text{对 } r \text{ 微分, 有 } |\partial B(x,r)| u(x) = \int_{\partial B(x,r)} u(y) dS(y) \Leftrightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

thm 1. 调和函数 \Rightarrow 平均性质

$u \in C^2(\Omega)$, 为 Ω 上调和函数, 对任意 $B_r(x) \subset \Omega$,

$$u(x) = \frac{1}{|\partial B(x,r)|} \int_{\partial B(x,r)} u(y) dS(y)$$

pr: $\Delta u = 0$, in $\Omega \quad \forall B_r(x) \subset \Omega$

$$0 = \int_{B_r(x)} \Delta u dy = \int_{B_r(x)} \operatorname{div}(\nabla u) dy = \int_{\partial B(x,r)} \nabla u \cdot \bar{n} dS(y)$$

$$= \int_{|y-x|=r} \nabla u(y) \cdot \frac{y-x}{r} dS(y)$$

$$= \int_{|w|=1} \omega \cdot \nabla u(x+rw) r^{n-1} dw \quad (\omega \text{ 表示单位球面上面积元})$$

$$= r^{n-1} \int_{|w|=1} \frac{d}{dr} (u(x+rw)) dw$$

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$$= r^{n-1} \frac{d}{dr} \int_{|w|=1} u(x+rw) dw$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall r, \int_{|w|=1} u(x+rw) dw = \int_{|w|=1} u(x) dw = |\partial B(x,1)| u(x)$$

$$\text{故 } u(x) = \frac{1}{|\partial B(x,1)|} \int_{|w|=1} u(x+rw) dw$$

$$= \frac{1}{|\partial B(x,r)|} \int_{\partial B(x,r)} u(y) dS(y)$$

thm 2. 平均值 \Rightarrow 调和. 光滑

$u \in C(\Omega)$, 满足 $\forall B_r(x) \subset \Omega$,

$$u(x) = \frac{1}{|\partial B(x,r)|} \int_{\partial B(x,r)} u(y) dS(y)$$

则 u 光滑且为调和函数

Recall 卷积

$$(f * g)(x) \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \int f(x-y) g(y) dy$$

f, g 中若一者光滑, 则 $(f * g)(x)$ 光滑

pr: 令 $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(B_1(0))$ (在一个紧集外恒为0)

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \varphi(x) dx = 1 = \int_{B_1(0)} \varphi(x) dx$$

$\varphi(x) = \varphi(|x|)$ (镜像, 球面对称, 仅为 r 函数, 与角度无关)

$$\text{则 } \int_0^1 \int_{|w|=1} \varphi(r) r^{n-1} dw dr$$

$$= \omega_n \int_0^1 \varphi(r) r^{n-1} dr \quad (\omega_n \text{ 表示 } n \text{ 维单位球面面积})$$

$$= 1 \quad (\text{利用了镜像对称})$$

$$\text{def: } \varphi_\varepsilon(x) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^n} \varphi\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon}\right)$$

$$\varphi_\varepsilon \in C_0^\infty(B_\varepsilon(0))$$

$$\text{且 } \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \varphi_\varepsilon(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{\varepsilon^n} \varphi\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon}\right) dx \stackrel{x=\varepsilon y}{=} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \varphi(y) dy = 1$$

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claim:

$\forall x \in \Omega$, 取 $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{4} \text{dist}(x, \partial\Omega)$, 则

$$u(x) = (u * \varphi_\varepsilon)(x)$$

$$(u * \varphi_\varepsilon)(x) = \int_{\Omega} u(y) \varphi_\varepsilon(x-y) dy$$

$$= \int_{\Omega \cap B_\varepsilon(x)} u(y) \frac{1}{\varepsilon^n} \varphi\left(\frac{x-y}{\varepsilon}\right) dy$$

$$= \int_{B_\varepsilon(x)} u(y) \frac{1}{\varepsilon^n} \varphi\left(\frac{x-y}{\varepsilon}\right) dy$$

$$\stackrel{y=x+r\omega}{=} \int_0^\varepsilon \int_{|\omega|=1} u(x+r\omega) \frac{1}{\varepsilon^n} \varphi\left(\frac{r}{\varepsilon}\right) r^{n-1} dr d\omega$$

$$\stackrel{\frac{r}{\varepsilon}=p}{=} \int_0^1 \int_{|\omega|=1} u(x+p\omega) d\omega p^{n-1} \varphi(p) dp$$

$$\int_{|\omega|=1} u(x+p\omega) d\omega = \int_{|\omega|=1} u(x) d\omega = \omega_n u(x)$$

$$\text{故 } (u * \varphi_\varepsilon)(x) = \omega_n \int_0^1 p^{n-1} \varphi(p) dp u(x) = u(x)$$

φ_ε 光滑, 由卷积性质 u 光滑

下说明 u 调和

step 1 $u \in C^2(\Omega)$

step 2 $\Delta u = 0$

claim: $\forall x, r > 0$, $\int_{B_r(x)} \Delta u(y) dy = 0$

则 $\Delta u \equiv 0$

否则, $\exists x_0$ st. $(\Delta u)(x_0) \neq 0$, 不妨 $= c > 0$

则 $\exists r_0 > 0$, $(\Delta u)(x) > \frac{c}{2} \quad \forall x \in B_{r_0}(x_0)$

则 $\int_{B_{r_0}(x_0)} \Delta u(y) dy \geq \frac{c}{2} |B_{r_0}(x_0)| > 0$

事实上, $\int_{B_r(x)} \Delta u(y) dy = \int_{B_r(x)} \text{div}(\nabla u)(y) dy = \int_{\partial B(x,r)} \nabla u \cdot \frac{y-x}{r} dS(y)$

$$= \int_{|\omega|=1} \omega \cdot \nabla u(x+r\omega) r^{n-1} d\omega = r^{n-1} \frac{d}{dr} \int_{|\omega|=1} u(x+r\omega) d\omega \stackrel{\uparrow}{=} 0$$

↑
平均值性质

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Rmk. 平均值性质即函数值 = 邻域内/球面上函数值的平均

满足平均值性质只需可积

满足调和需要二阶连续可微

调和函数必然光滑

thm 3. (Harnack 不等式)

设 u 为 Ω 上非负连续函数, u 调和, 对 Ω 上任意连通紧集 V ,

$$\exists C = C(\text{dist}(V, \partial\Omega), n), \text{ st. } \text{dist}(V, \partial\Omega) = \inf_{\substack{x \in V \\ y \in \partial\Omega}} |x - y|$$

$$\sup_V u \leq C \inf_V u$$

Rmk. C 与 V, n 有关, 与函数 u 无关

pr: claim: $u(y) \leq C u(x)$

$$\text{令 } r = \frac{1}{4} \text{dist}(V, \partial\Omega)$$

① $\forall x, y, |x - y| < r$, 则 $B(x, 2r) \supset B(y, r)$

($\forall z \in B(y, r), |y - z| < r$)

$$|z - x| \leq |z - y| + |y - x| < 2r, z \in B(x, 2r)$$

u 调和, 则 u 满足平均值性质

$$\begin{aligned} u(x) &= \frac{1}{|B_{2r}(x)|} \int_{B_{2r}(x)} u(z) dz \\ &\geq \frac{1}{2^n} \frac{1}{|B_r(y)|} \int_{B_r(y)} u(z) dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2^n} u(y) \Leftrightarrow u(y) \leq 2^n u(x) \end{aligned}$$

② $\forall x, y \in V$

$\exists B_1, \dots, B_N, B_i \cap B_{i+1} \neq \emptyset$, 半径为 $\frac{r}{2}$, $x \in B_1, y \in B_N$

$\forall x_1, x_2 \in B_i$, 有 $|x_1 - x_2| < r$. 由 ①, $u(y) \leq 2^{nN} u(x)$

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N 仅与 V 有关

$$\text{由 } x, y \text{ 任意性, } \sup_{x \in V} u \leq 2^{nN} \inf_{x \in V} u$$

Rmk. 有限覆盖来源于 $\bigcup_{x \in V} B_{\frac{r}{2}}(x)$

thm 4. (梯度估计)

$u \in C(\overline{B_R(x_0)})$ 是调和的, 则

$$|\nabla u(x_0)| \leq \frac{n}{R} \max_{\overline{B_R(x_0)}} |u| \quad (\text{度量为最大分量})$$

pr: 设 $u \in C^1(\overline{B_R(x_0)})$

(u 调和 $\Rightarrow u \in C^\infty(B_R(x_0))$ 但未知边界光滑性)

u 调和, 则 u 在 B_R 上光滑 ($\overline{B_R(x_0)} = \overline{B_R}$)

故 $\partial_{x_i} u$ 也调和

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由平均值恒等式 } \partial_{x_i} u(x_0) &= \frac{1}{|B_R(x_0)|} \int_{B_R(x_0)} \partial_{x_i} u(y) dy \\ &= \frac{1}{|B_R(x_0)|} \int_{\partial B_R(x_0)} u \cdot n_i dS(y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow |\partial_{x_i} u(x_0)| &\leq \frac{1}{|B_R(x_0)|} \int_{\partial B_R(x_0)} |u(y)| dS(y) \\ &\leq \max_{\overline{B_R}} |u| \cdot \frac{n}{R} \end{aligned}$$

thm 5.

若 $u \in C(\overline{B_R})$ 为非负调和函数, 则

$$|\nabla u(x_0)| \leq \frac{n}{R} u(x_0)$$

$$\text{pr: } |\nabla u(x_0)| \leq \frac{1}{|B_R(x_0)|} \int_{\partial B_R(x_0)} u(y) dS(y) = \frac{|\partial B_R(x_0)|}{|B_R(x_0)|} u(x_0) = \frac{n}{R} u(x_0)$$

↑
平均值恒等式

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Cor. (Liouville)

\mathbb{R}^n 上的上有界/下有界调和函数为常数

pr: $u \leq M \Rightarrow u = \text{const}$

令 $v = M - u$, 则 v 调和, $v \geq 0$

$\forall x_0, R > 0$, 对 v , $|\nabla v(x_0)| \leq \frac{n}{R} v(x_0) = \frac{n}{R} (M - u(x_0))$

令 $R \rightarrow \infty$, $|\nabla v(x_0)| = 0$, 则 $\nabla v \equiv 0$, 即 v 为常数

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§ 2.2 基本解和 Green 函数

def 1. 基本解

若 $\Delta u = \delta$, 称 u 为基本解

δ 类似于点电荷, δ 为算子, $\langle \delta, f \rangle = f(0)$

特别地, $\Delta u = 0, \forall x \neq 0$

想观察方程特殊的解的形式

镜像对称 $u(x) = u(|x|)$

$$\Delta u = \partial_r^2 u + \frac{n-1}{r} \partial_r u + \frac{1}{r^2} \Delta_s u = \partial_r^2 u + \frac{n-1}{r} \partial_r u$$

$$\text{令 } v = \partial_r u, \text{ 则 } \partial_r v + \frac{n-1}{r} v = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow v = C_1 r^{-(n-1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow u(r) = \begin{cases} C_1 r^{-(n-2)} + C_2 & n \geq 3 \\ C_1 \ln r + C_2 & n = 2 \end{cases}$$

def 2. 基本解

$$\text{对 } x \in \mathbb{R}^n, x \neq 0, \Gamma(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln|x| & n=2 \\ \frac{1}{\omega_n} \frac{1}{|x|^{n-2}} & n \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Km. } \Delta \Gamma = \delta \neq 0$$

thm 1. (Green)

$u \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C^1(\bar{\Omega})$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} u \Delta v \, dx &= \int_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot (u \nabla v) - \nabla u \cdot \nabla v \, dx = \int_{\partial \Omega} u \nabla v \cdot \bar{n} \, ds - \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v \, dx \\ &= \int_{\partial \Omega} u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} \, ds - \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v \, dx \quad (\text{第一 Green}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{\Omega} u \Delta v - v \Delta u \, dx = \int_{\partial \Omega} u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \, ds \quad (\text{第二 Green})$$

进一步观察方程解的表达形式

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thm 2. 三维下 $\Delta u = 0$ in Ω 的解

$$u \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C(\bar{\Omega}), \Delta u = 0 \text{ in } \Omega$$

$$\forall x_0 \in \Omega, \text{ 有 } u(x_0) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{\partial\Omega} \left[-u \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left(\frac{1}{|x-x_0|} \right) + \frac{1}{|x-x_0|} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right] dS(x) \quad (**)$$

pr: 尝试利用 Green 公式, 但 $\frac{1}{|x-x_0|}$ 具有奇性

在 $\Omega_\varepsilon = \Omega \setminus \overline{B_\varepsilon(x_0)}$ 用第二 Green 公式

事实上 Laplace 方程满足平移不变性, 则不妨设 $x_0 = 0$

$$\text{只需证: 若 } 0 \in \Omega, u(0) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{\partial\Omega} \left[-u \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left(\frac{1}{|x|} \right) - \frac{1}{|x|} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right] dS(x) \quad (***)$$

若 (**)(*) 成立, 对 $u(x+x_0)$ 应用 (***)

$$\begin{aligned} u(x_0) &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{\partial(\Omega-x_0)} \left[-u(x+x_0) \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left(\frac{1}{|x|} \right) - \frac{1}{|x|} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} (x+x_0) \right] dS \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{\partial\Omega} \left[-u(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left(\frac{1}{|x-x_0|} \right) - \frac{1}{|x-x_0|} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right] dS \end{aligned}$$

在 $\Omega_2 = \Omega \setminus \overline{B_\varepsilon(0)}$ 上应用第二 Green, 对 $u, v = \frac{1}{4\pi|x|}$

$$\int_{\Omega_2} (u\Delta v - v\Delta u) dx = 0$$

$$= \int_{\partial\Omega_2} u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{\partial\Omega} u \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left(\frac{1}{|x|} \right) - \frac{1}{|x|} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS - \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{\partial B_\varepsilon} u \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left(\frac{1}{|x|} \right) - \frac{1}{|x|} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS \stackrel{(*)}{=} I$$

$$I = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{|x|=\varepsilon} u \cdot \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} dS - \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{|x|=\varepsilon} \frac{1}{|x|} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon^2} \int_{|x|=\varepsilon} u(x) dS - \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon} \int_{B(0,\varepsilon)} \Delta u dx$$

$$\text{令 } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0, I = -u(0)$$

Rmk. 也可利用估计

$$\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon^2} \int_{|x|=\varepsilon} u(x) - u(0) dS \leq \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon^2} \int_{|x|=\varepsilon} |(Du)(z)| |x| dS \leq \max_{z \in \bar{\Omega}} |(Du)(z)| \frac{\varepsilon}{4\pi\varepsilon^2} \cdot 4\pi\varepsilon^2 \rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{|x|=\varepsilon} \frac{1}{|x|} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS \leq \max_{x \in \bar{\Omega}} \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right| \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon} \cdot 4\pi\varepsilon^2 \rightarrow 0$$

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需要 u 在边界的值, 但通常不给定

若 g 在 Ω 内调和, $g|_{\partial\Omega} = \frac{1}{4\pi|x-x_0|}$, 则对 u, g 在 Ω 上用第二 Green

$$0 = \int_{\partial\Omega} (u \frac{\partial g}{\partial n} - g \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}) ds$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x_0) = \int_{\partial\Omega} [u \frac{\partial}{\partial n} (g - \frac{1}{4\pi|x-x_0|}) - (g - \frac{1}{4\pi|x-x_0|}) \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}] ds$$

$$= \int_{\partial\Omega} u \frac{\partial}{\partial n} (g - \frac{1}{4\pi|x-x_0|}) ds$$

$$\text{令 } \bar{g}(x, x_0) = -g(x) + \frac{1}{4\pi|x-x_0|}$$

$$\text{则 } u(x_0) = - \int_{\partial\Omega} u(x) \frac{\partial \bar{g}}{\partial n}(x, x_0) dS(x) \quad \text{Poisson 公式 (2.1)}$$

g 的表达式应同样被给出

def 3. Green 函数

Ω 上的算子 $-\Delta$ 的 Green 函数, 满足

(1) $\bar{g}(x)$ 在 Ω 内除 x_0 点外二阶连续可微且调和

(2) $\bar{g}(x) = 0, \forall x \in \partial\Omega$

(3) $-\bar{g}(x) + \frac{1}{4\pi|x-x_0|}$ 在 x_0 有限, 处处二阶连续可微且调和

thm 3. 性质: $\bar{g}(x, x_0) = \bar{g}(x_0, x)$

对 $u = \bar{g}(x, a), v = \bar{g}(b, x)$ 在 $\Omega_\varepsilon = \Omega \setminus (\overline{B_\varepsilon(a)} \cup \overline{B_\varepsilon(b)})$ 应用第二 Green

$$\text{则 } 0 = \int_{\partial\Omega_\varepsilon} (u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}) ds$$

$$= \int_{\partial\Omega} (u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}) ds + \int_{|x-a|=\varepsilon} (u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}) ds + \int_{|x-b|=\varepsilon} (u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}) ds$$

$$A_\varepsilon = \int_{|x-a|=\varepsilon} [(u - \frac{1}{4\pi|x-a|}) \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} - v \frac{\partial}{\partial n} (u - \frac{1}{4\pi|x-a|})] ds + \int_{|x-a|=\varepsilon} \frac{1}{4\pi|x-a|} \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} ds - \int_{|x-a|=\varepsilon} v \frac{\partial}{\partial n} (\frac{1}{4\pi|x-a|}) ds$$

$$\textcircled{1} = - \int_{|x-a|<\varepsilon} [\Delta (u - \frac{1}{4\pi|x-a|}) v - (u - \frac{1}{4\pi|x-a|}) \Delta v] dx = 0$$

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$$\textcircled{2} = \frac{1}{42\varepsilon} \int_{|x-a|=\varepsilon} \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} ds = \frac{1}{42\varepsilon} \int_{|x-a|<\varepsilon} \Delta v dx = 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} = \int_{|x-a|=\varepsilon} v \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{42r} \right) ds = \frac{-1}{42\varepsilon^2} \int_{|x-a|=\varepsilon} v ds \rightarrow -v(a) = -G(b, a)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{即 } A_\varepsilon \rightarrow -G(b, a) \\ \text{同理 } B_\varepsilon \rightarrow G(a, b) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow G(a, b) = G(b, a)$$

若给出了 G 的表达式, 则给出了 g 的表达式, 下考虑 Green 函数求法

1. 半空间

$$\text{取 } x_0^* = (x_0^1, x_0^2, -x_0^3)$$

$$\text{def } G(x, x_0) = \frac{1}{42|x-x_0|} - \frac{1}{42|x-x_0^*|}$$

则 G 满足 (1)(2)(3)

2. $B_R(0)$

$$G(x, x_0) = \frac{1}{42|x-x_0|} - \frac{C}{42|x-x_0^*|}$$

x_0^* 在球外, 此时 (1)(3) 自然满足

由 (2), $\forall |x|=R$, 有 $G(x, x_0) = 0$

$$\text{令 } |x-x_0| = \rho, |x-x_0^*| = \rho^* \Rightarrow \frac{\rho^*}{\rho} = C$$

$$\text{若 } \triangle_{小} \sim \triangle_{大}, \text{ 则 } \frac{\rho^*}{\rho} = \frac{|x_0^*|}{R} = \frac{R}{|x_0|}$$

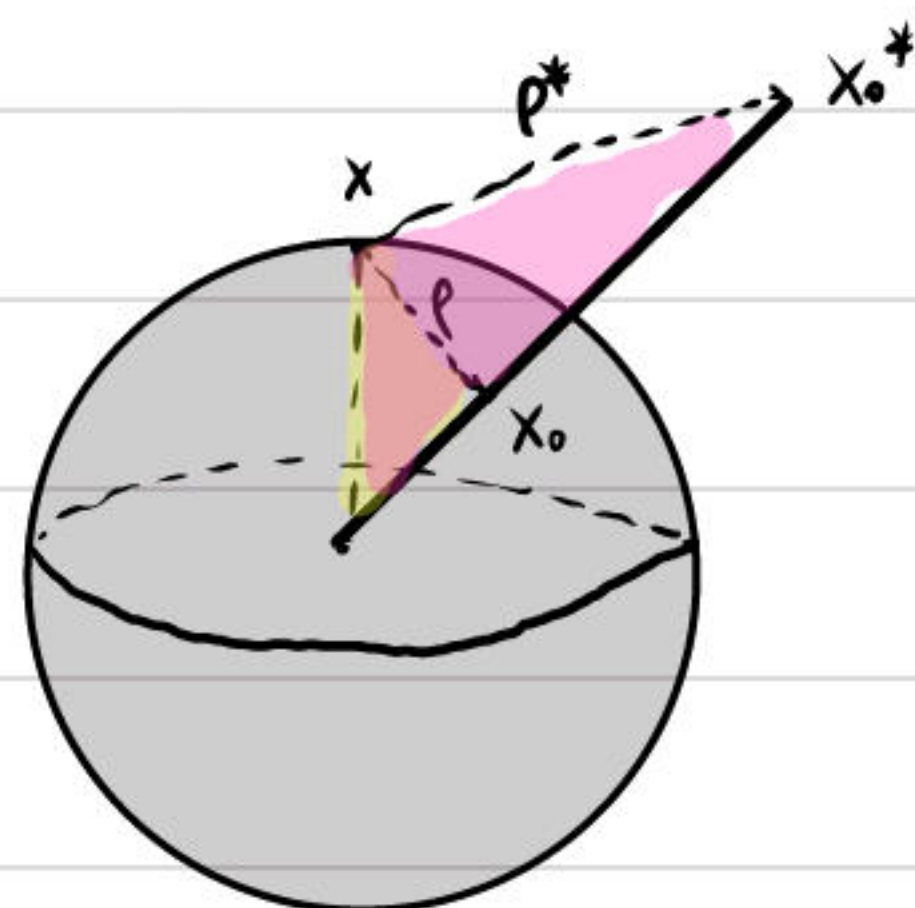
$$\text{取 } x_0^* \text{ 满足 } x_0^* = \frac{R^2}{|x_0|^2} x_0 \text{ 即可}$$

$$\text{则 } G(x, x_0) = \frac{1}{42|x-x_0|} - \frac{C}{42|x-x_0^*|}$$

$$C = \frac{R}{|x_0|}, x_0^* = \frac{R^2}{|x_0|^2} x_0 \text{ 即可}$$

将 $B_R(0)$ 下的 Green 函数带入 (2.1), $x \in \partial\Omega$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla G(x, x_0) &= -\frac{x-x_0}{42|x-x_0|^3} + \frac{C(x-x_0^*)}{42|x-x_0^*|^3} = -\frac{x-x_0}{42|x-x_0|^3} + \frac{|x_0|^2}{42R^2} \frac{x-x_0^*}{|x-x_0^*|^3} \\ &= -\frac{x}{42|x-x_0|^3} \left(1 - \frac{|x_0|^2}{R^2} \right) + \frac{1}{42|x-x_0|^3} \left(x_0 - \frac{|x_0|^2}{R^2} x_0^* \right) = -\frac{x}{42|x-x_0|^3} \left(1 - \frac{|x_0|^2}{R^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$



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$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial n} = n \cdot \nabla G = \frac{x}{|x|} \cdot \left(\frac{R^2 - |x_0|^2}{R^2} \frac{x}{42|x-x_0|^3} \right) = \frac{R^2 - |x_0|^2}{R} \frac{1}{42|x-x_0|^3}$$

$$\text{故 } u(x_0) = \frac{R^2 - |x_0|^2}{42R} \int_{|x|=R} \frac{\varphi(x)}{|x-x_0|^3} dS(x) \quad (\varphi \text{ 为边值})$$

$$\text{即 } u(x) = \frac{R^2 - x^2}{42R} \int_{|y|=R} \frac{\varphi(y)}{|x-y|^3} dS(y) \quad \text{Poisson 公式}$$

thm 4. (Harnack 不等式)

设 u 在 $B_R(x_0)$ 内调和且 $u \geq 0$, 则

$$\frac{R}{R+r} \frac{R-r}{R+r} u(x_0) \leq u(x) \leq \frac{R}{R-r} \frac{R+r}{R-r} u(x_0), \text{ 其中 } r = |x-x_0| < R$$

Remark. 2.1 中也有 Harnack 不等式, 均说明连通紧集中任意两点处函数值可互相比较, 区别在于该 thm 给出了具体的界

pr: 不妨设 $x_0 = 0$ (平移不变性)

则 $r = |x| < R$, 只需证:

$$\frac{R}{R+r} \frac{R-r}{R+r} u(0) \leq u(x) \leq \frac{R}{R-r} \frac{R+r}{R-r} u(0)$$

$$\text{由 Poisson 公式, } u(x) = \frac{R^2 - x^2}{42R} \int_{|y|=R} \frac{u(y)}{|x-y|^3} dS(y)$$

由于 $R-r \leq |x-y| \leq R+r$, 则

$$\frac{R^2 - r^2}{42R} \frac{1}{(R+r)^3} \int_{|y|=R} u(y) dS(y) \leq u(x) \leq \frac{R^2 - r^2}{42R} \frac{1}{(R-r)^3} \int_{|y|=R} u(y) dS(y)$$

u 调和, 由平均性质, 则 $\int_{|y|=R} u(y) dS(y) = 42R^2 u(0)$

$$\frac{R(R^2 - r^2)}{(R+r)^3} u(0) \leq u(x) \leq \frac{R(R^2 - r^2)}{(R-r)^3} u(0) \quad \text{即证}$$

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§ 2.3 极值原理和最大模估计

考虑方程 $\mathcal{L}u = -\Delta u + c(x)u = f(x)$, $c(x) \geq 0$, $x \in \Omega$

thm 1. 弱极大值原理

$c(x) \geq 0$, $f(x) < 0$, $u \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C(\bar{\Omega})$, 且满足以上方程, 则

$u(x)$ 不能在 Ω 上达到它在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 上的非负最大值,

即 $u(x)$ 只能在 $\partial\Omega$ 上达到非负最大值

(注意, 并不意味着在边界上一定能取到非负最大值)

pr: 假设 u 在 $x_0 \in \Omega$ 达到非负最大值 $M \geq 0$

则 $(\nabla u)(x_0) = 0$, $(\Delta u)(x_0) = \text{tr}(\text{Hesse } u(x_0)) \leq 0$

$(\mathcal{L}u)(x_0) = -\Delta u(x_0) + c(x_0)u(x_0) \geq 0$ 与 $f(x) < 0$ 矛盾

thm 2.

$c(x) \geq 0$, $f(x) \leq 0$, $u \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C(\bar{\Omega})$, 且满足以上方程

且在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 上存在正的最大值, 则 $u(x)$ 必在 $\partial\Omega$ 上达到在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 上的非负最大值

且 $\max_{x \in \bar{\Omega}} u(x) \leq \max_{\partial\Omega} u^+(x)$

$u^+ = \max\{u(x), 0\}$

pr: 不妨设 $0 \in \Omega$, 令 $d = \text{diam } \Omega$.

令 $v(x) = -(d^2 - |x|^2) \leq 0$ $u^\varepsilon(x) = u(x) + \varepsilon v(x)$

$\mathcal{L}u^\varepsilon = \mathcal{L}u + \varepsilon \mathcal{L}v = f + \varepsilon(-\Delta(d^2 - |x|^2) + c(x)(d^2 - |x|^2))$

$= f - 2n\varepsilon + \varepsilon c(x)(-d^2 + |x|^2) < 0$

应用 thm 1.

$\max_{\bar{\Omega}} u - \varepsilon d^2 = \max_{\bar{\Omega}} (u - \varepsilon d^2) \leq \max_{\bar{\Omega}} u^\varepsilon \leq \max_{\partial\Omega} (u + \varepsilon v)^+ \leq \max_{\partial\Omega} u^+$

令 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, $\max_{\bar{\Omega}} u \leq \max_{\partial\Omega} u^+$

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Rmk. 若 u 在 Ω 上最大值为负数, 与 thm 1.2 无关

下面我们应证明强极大值原理.

thm 3. (Hopf 引理)

设 B_R 为 \mathbb{R}^n ($n=2,3$) 上以 R 为半径的球, 在 B_R 上 $c(x) \geq 0$ 有界,

若 $u \in C^2(B_R) \cap C^1(\bar{B}_R)$ 满足

$$1) \quad \mathcal{L}u = -\Delta u + c(x)u \leq 0, \quad x \in B_R$$

2) $\exists x_0 \in \partial B_R$, st. u 在 x_0 处达到 \bar{B}_R 上的非负最大值

即 $u(x_0) = \max_{\bar{B}_R} u \geq 0$ 且当 $x \in B_R$ 时, $u(x) < u(x_0)$,

则

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} \Big|_{x=x_0} > 0$, ν 与 ∂B_R 在 x_0 点单位外法向量 n 夹角小于 $\frac{\pi}{2}$

pr: 由 2) 易知 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} \Big|_{x=x_0} \geq 0$

令 $v(x) = e^{-\alpha|x|^2} - e^{-\alpha R^2}$ $\alpha > 0$ 待定

$$w(x) = u(x) - u(x_0) + \varepsilon v(x) \quad \varepsilon > 0$$

$$\nabla v = e^{-\alpha|x|^2} \cdot (-2\alpha \bar{x})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta v &= \sum_i \partial x_i (-2\alpha x_i e^{-\alpha|x|^2}) = \sum_i (-2\alpha + 4\alpha^2 x_i^2) e^{-\alpha|x|^2} \\ &= (-2\alpha n + 4\alpha^2 |x|^2) e^{-\alpha|x|^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{L}w = \mathcal{L}u - c(x)u(x_0) + \varepsilon \mathcal{L}v$$

$$= \mathcal{L}u - c(x)u(x_0) + \varepsilon \left[(-4|\alpha|^2|x|^2 + 2\alpha n) e^{-\alpha|x|^2} + c(x)(e^{-\alpha|x|^2} - e^{-\alpha R^2}) \right]$$

$$= \mathcal{L}u - c(x)u(x_0) + \varepsilon \left[\underbrace{(-4|\alpha|^2|x|^2 + 2\alpha n)}_{\leq 0} + \underbrace{c(x)}_{\geq 0} \right] e^{-\alpha|x|^2} - \underbrace{c(x)}_{\geq 0} e^{-\alpha R^2}$$

$$\leq \varepsilon (-4|\alpha|^2|x|^2 + 2\alpha n + c) e^{-\alpha|x|^2} \quad c \text{ 为 } c(x) \text{ 的界}$$

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在 $B_R^* = \{\frac{R}{2} \leq |x| \leq R\}$ 上做估计,

$$\leq \varepsilon(-R^2\alpha^2 + 2\alpha n + c) e^{-\alpha|x|^2}$$

< 0 (α 充分大)

由 thm 1, 在 B_R^* 对 w 应用极大值原理,

w 在 \bar{B}_R 上的非负最大值, 在边界上取到

$$|x| = \frac{R}{2} \text{ 时, } w(x) = u(x) - u(x_0) + \varepsilon(e^{-\alpha \cdot \frac{R^2}{4}} - e^{-\alpha R^2})$$

$$\Rightarrow w(x) \leq \max_{|x| = \frac{R}{2}} u(x) - u(x_0) + \varepsilon(e^{-\alpha \cdot \frac{R^2}{4}} - e^{-\alpha R^2})$$

< 0 (ε 充分小)

$|x| = R$ 时, $w(x)$ 在 x_0 处取得最大值

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial w}{\partial \mu} \geq 0$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mu} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial v}{\partial \mu} \geq 0$$

$$\text{而 } \frac{\partial v}{\partial \mu} = \mu \cdot \nabla v = \mu \cdot e^{-\alpha|x|^2} (-2\alpha \bar{x}) < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mu} > 0$$

thm 4. 强极大值原理

假设 Ω 为 \mathbb{R}^n 中有界联通开集, $c(x) \geq 0$ 有界

若 $u \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C(\bar{\Omega})$ 在 Ω 上满足 $\mathcal{L}u \leq 0$, 且 u 在 Ω 内达到在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 上非负最大值, 则 u 在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 上恒为常数.

pr: 令 $M = \max_{x \in \bar{\Omega}} u(x) \geq 0$, 令 $O = \{x \in \Omega \mid u(x) = M\}$, 即证 $O = \bar{\Omega}$

step 1. $O \neq \emptyset$.

step 2. O 闭. 即 $x_n \in O, x_n \rightarrow \bar{x}$, 则 $\bar{x} \in O$

u 连续, 则 $u(\bar{x}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u(x_n) = M$, 则 $\bar{x} \in O$

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Step 3. O 开.

若不为开集, 则 $\exists x_0 \in \Omega \setminus O$ (Ω 开而 O 不开, $O \subseteq \Omega$)

$\Omega \setminus O$ 开, $\exists R > 0$, st. $B_R(x_0)$ 与 $\partial\Omega$ 相切于 y_0 .

Claim: ① u 在 y_0 达到 $\bar{\Omega}$ 上的非负最大值

② $\forall x \in B_R(x_0), u(x) < M$

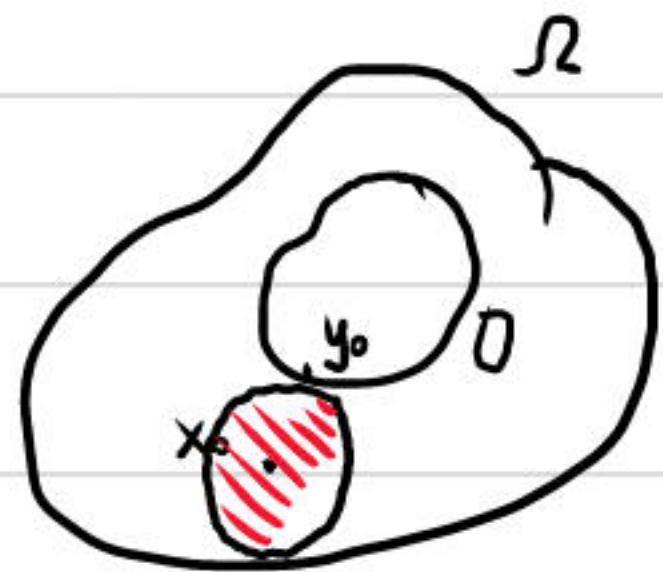
由 Hopf 引理, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}(y_0) > 0$

($y_0 \in \Omega$, 由于 $\Omega^c \cap O = \emptyset$, $\Omega^c \setminus O$ 闭, $\text{dist}(\Omega^c, O) > 0$)

而 $y_0 \in \Omega$ 达到最大值, $\nabla u(y_0) = 0$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}(y_0) = 0$ 矛盾

则 O 为开集

结合 1.2.3 知 $O = \Omega$



Rm. ① 若 $-\Delta u < 0$, 则 u 只在边界处达到最大值.

(若在 $x_0 \in \Omega$ 处达到, 则 $-\Delta u(x_0) \geq 0$ 矛盾)

② 若 u 调和 ($u \in C(\bar{\Omega})$ 满足平均值性质), 则 u 只在 $\partial\Omega$ 达到最大值和最小值, 除非 u 为常数 (即若最大值/最小值在内部取到, 则必为常数)

pr: 不妨最大值在内部取到, 设 $M = \max_{\bar{\Omega}} u(x)$

令 $O = \{x \in \Omega \mid u(x) = M\}$, O 非空闭

只需证 O 为开集

$\forall x_0 \in O, \exists B_R(x_0) \subseteq \Omega$, 由平均值性质

$$M = u(x_0) = \frac{1}{|B_R(x_0)|} \int_{B_R(x_0)} u(y) dy \leq M$$

$\Rightarrow u(x) \equiv M, x \in B_R(x_0)$, 则 $B_R(x_0) \subseteq O$

故 O 为开集

①②表明 $\Delta u \geq 0$, 则只能边界处达到最大值, 无非负性要求.

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下利用极值原理证明最大模估计.

$$\text{考虑 } \begin{cases} -\Delta u = f & \text{in } \Omega \\ u = g & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{cases} \quad (2.41)$$

thm 5. 最大模估计

$u \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C(\bar{\Omega})$ 为 (2.41) 的解, 则

$$\max_{\bar{\Omega}} |u(x)| \leq G + CF, \quad G = \max_{\partial\Omega} |g|, \quad F = \max_{\bar{\Omega}} |f|, \quad C = C(n, \text{diam}(\Omega))$$

idea. $\Delta u \geq 0, u|_{\partial\Omega} \leq 0 \Rightarrow u \leq 0$

pr: 不妨 $0 \in \Omega, \forall x \in \Omega, |x| < d$

$$\text{令 } w(x) = u - (G + \frac{F}{2n}(d^2 - |x|^2))$$

$$\text{则 } -\Delta w = -\Delta u - F = f - F \leq 0$$

$$w|_{\partial\Omega} = g - G - \frac{F}{2n}(d^2 - |x|^2) \leq g - G \leq 0$$

由弱极值原理, $\max_{\bar{\Omega}} w - \max_{\partial\Omega} w \leq 0$

$$0 \geq \max_{\bar{\Omega}} \left(u(x) - (G + \frac{F}{2n}d^2) + \frac{F}{2n}|x|^2 \right) \geq \max_{\bar{\Omega}} u(x) - (G + \frac{F}{2n}d^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x) \leq G + \frac{d^2}{2n}F$$

$$\text{再令 } \tilde{w}(x) = -u - (G + \frac{F}{2n}(d^2 - |x|^2))$$

$$\text{则 } -\Delta \tilde{w} = -f - F \leq 0$$

$$\tilde{w}|_{\partial\Omega} \leq -g - G \leq 0$$

由弱极值原理, $\max_{\bar{\Omega}} \tilde{w} - \max_{\partial\Omega} \tilde{w} \leq 0$

$$\Rightarrow -u(x) \leq G + \frac{d^2}{2n}F$$

$$\text{故 } |u(x)| \leq G + \frac{d^2}{2n}F \quad \forall x \in \Omega.$$

Rmk. 最大模估计蕴含解的唯一性与稳定性.

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设 u_1, u_2 为 (2.41) 的解, 设 $v = u_1 - u_2$

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta v = 0 \\ v|_{\partial\Omega} = 0 \end{cases}$$

由最大模估计 $\max_{\bar{\Omega}} |v(x)| \leq 0 + C \cdot 0 = 0 \Rightarrow u_1 = u_2$, 即唯一性

设 u_1, u_2 为

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u = f_1 \\ u|_{\partial\Omega} = g_1 \end{cases} \quad \text{与} \quad \begin{cases} -\Delta u = f_2 \\ u|_{\partial\Omega} = g_2 \end{cases}$$

的解

由最大模估计 $\max_{\bar{\Omega}} |u_1(x) - u_2(x)| \leq \max_{\partial\Omega} |g_1 - g_2| + C \max_{\bar{\Omega}} |f_1 - f_2|$

蕴含稳定性

而唯一性与稳定性可通过能量法给出

$$\text{考虑方程} \begin{cases} -\Delta u = f & \text{in } \Omega \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{\Omega} u(-\Delta u) dx = \int_{\Omega} f u dx = \int_{\Omega} -\operatorname{div}(u \nabla u) + |\nabla u|^2 dx = -\int_{\partial\Omega} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds + \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 dx$$

claim. (Friedrichs 不等式)

$$u \in C_0^1(\Omega), \text{ 则 } \int_{\Omega} |u(x)|^2 dx \leq 4d^2 \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u(x)|^2 dx \quad d = \operatorname{diam}(\Omega)$$

$$\text{则 } \int_{\Omega} f u dx \leq \varepsilon \int_{\Omega} |u|^2 dx + \frac{1}{4\varepsilon} \int_{\Omega} |f|^2 dx$$

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 dx \leq \varepsilon \cdot 4d^2 \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 dx + \frac{1}{4\varepsilon} \int_{\Omega} |f|^2 dx$$

$$\text{选取合适的 } \varepsilon \text{ 可 st. } \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 dx \leq C \int_{\Omega} |f|^2 dx$$

Rmk. 该表达式蕴含 $|\nabla u|, |u|$ 的控制, Poisson 方程的能量为方程两边 $\times u$.