



频移和时移 (位移) 设 $f(x)$ 的 Fourier 变换为 $\hat{f}(\lambda)$, 则 $\forall \lambda_0, x_0 \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} F[f(x)e^{i\lambda_0 x}] &= \hat{f}(\lambda - \lambda_0), \\ F[f(x - x_0)] &= \hat{f}(\lambda)e^{-ix_0\lambda}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.1.6)$$

相似性质 设 $f(x)$ 的 Fourier 变换为 $\hat{f}(\lambda)$, 则对不为 0 的实数 α , 有

$$F[f(\alpha x)] = \frac{1}{|\alpha|} \hat{f}\left(\frac{\lambda}{\alpha}\right). \quad (4.1.7)$$

积分公式 设 $f(x)$ 的 Fourier 变换为 $\hat{f}(\lambda)$, $\int_{-\infty}^x f(\xi)d\xi$ 的 Fourier 变换存在, 则

$$F\left[\int_{-\infty}^x f(\xi)d\xi\right] = \frac{1}{i\lambda} \hat{f}(\lambda). \quad (4.1.8)$$

卷积公式 设 $f(x), g(x)$ 的 Fourier 变换分别为 $\hat{f}(\lambda)$ 与 $\hat{g}(\lambda)$, 则它们的卷积函数

$$f(x) * g(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi)g(x - \xi)d\xi = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x - \xi)g(\xi)d\xi \quad (4.1.9a)$$

的 Fourier 变换也存在, 且

$$F[f(x) * g(x)] = \hat{f}(\lambda)\hat{g}(\lambda). \quad (4.1.9b)$$

反射性 设 $f(x)$ 的 Fourier 变换为 $\hat{f}(\lambda)$, 则

$$F[\hat{f}(x)] = 2\pi f(-\lambda). \quad (4.1.10)$$

线性关系

$$L[\alpha f(t) + \beta g(t)] = \alpha L[f(t)] + \beta L[g(t)].$$

微分公式

$$L[f^{(n)}(t)] = p^n \hat{f}(p) - p^{n-1}f(+0) - p^{n-2}f'(+0) - \dots - pf^{(n-2)}(+0) - f^{(n-1)}(+0). \quad (4.2.3)$$

与 Fourier 变换相同, Laplace 变换把求导运算变成了代数运算, 但是 n 阶导函数的 Laplace 变换需要知道相应的从 0 阶到 $n-1$ 阶导函数的初始值.

延迟定理

$$L[f(t - \tau)] = L[f(t - \tau)H(t - \tau)] = e^{-p\tau} \hat{f}(p), \quad \tau > 0. \quad (4.2.4)$$

复频移公式 对任何一个复常数 p_0 , 有

$$L[f(t)e^{p_0 t}] = \hat{f}(p - p_0). \quad (4.2.5)$$

相似定理 对任意常数 $\alpha > 0$, 有

$$L[f(\alpha t)] = \frac{1}{\alpha} \hat{f}\left(\frac{p}{\alpha}\right). \quad (4.2.6)$$

积分公式

$$L\left[\int_0^t f(\tau)d\tau\right] = \frac{\hat{f}(p)}{p}. \quad (4.2.7)$$

卷积公式

$$L[f(t) * g(t)] = \hat{f}(p) \cdot \hat{g}(p), \quad (4.2.8)$$

这里, 卷积

$$f(t) * g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t - \tau)g(\tau)d\tau = \int_0^t f(t - \tau)g(\tau)d\tau. \quad (4.2.9)$$

像函数的微分公式

$$L[(-t)^n f(t)] = \hat{f}^{(n)}(p). \quad (4.2.10)$$

像函数的积分公式

$$L\left[\frac{f(t)}{t}\right] = \int_p^\infty \hat{f}(p)dp, \quad \text{积分路径取在半平面 } \text{Rep} > \sigma_0 \text{ 内}. \quad (4.2.11)$$

$$\delta(x) * f(x) = f(x),$$

$$\delta'(x) * f(x) = \delta(x) * f'(x) = f'(x),$$

$$\delta^{(n)}(x) * f(x) = \delta(x) * f^{(n)}(x) = f^{(n)}(x),$$

$$L(f(x) * g(x)) = (Lf) * g = f * Lg,$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{\pm i\lambda x} dx = 2\pi\delta(\lambda),$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos \lambda x dx = 2\pi\delta(\lambda),$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x e^{-i\lambda x} dx = 2\pi i \delta'(\lambda).$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} = 0, & r < a, \\ u|_{r=a} = F(a \cos \theta, a \sin \theta) \triangleq f(\theta). \end{cases}$$

由叠加原理, 设

$$u(r, \theta) = \frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^n (A_n \cos n\theta + B_n \sin n\theta), \quad (2.1.12a)$$

代入边界条件 (2.1.8b) 式得

$$u(a, \theta) = \frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (A_n \cos n\theta + B_n \sin n\theta) = f(\theta).$$

这是 $f(\theta)$ 在 $[0, 2\pi]$ 上的 Fourier 展开式, 故对 $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ 都有

$$A_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(\varphi) \cos n\varphi d\varphi, \quad (2.1.12b)$$

$$B_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(\varphi) \sin n\varphi d\varphi. \quad (2.1.12c)$$

过程可见, 圆外 ($r > a$) Laplace 方程有界解的一般形式为

$$u(r, \theta) = \frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{a}{r}\right)^n (A_n \cos n\theta + B_n \sin n\theta), \quad r > a,$$

而环域 $a_1 < r < a_2$ 内 Laplace 方程解的一般形式则为

$$u(r, \theta) = \frac{C_0}{2} + \frac{D_0}{2} \ln r + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (C_n r^n + D_n r^{-n}) (A_n \cos n\theta + B_n \sin n\theta),$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(t, x), & t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty, \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$

$$u(t, x) = \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(x - at) + \varphi(x + at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\xi) d\xi$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t d\tau \int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} f(\tau, \xi) d\xi.$$

常系数二阶线性齐次ODE(常微分方程)

$$y''(t) + by'(t) + cy(t) = 0, (b, c \text{ 常数, 与 } t \text{ 无关.}) \quad (2.0)$$

特征方程 $\mu^2 + b\mu + c = 0$.

1. 当 $b^2 - 4c > 0$ 时, 特征方程有两互异实根:

$$\mu_1 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4c}}{2}, \quad \mu_2 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4c}}{2}.$$

(2.0) 通解 $y(t) = Ae^{\mu_1 t} + Be^{\mu_2 t}$, A, B 是任意常数.

2. 当 $b^2 - 4c = 0$ 时, 特征方程两相同实根: $\mu_{1,2} = -\frac{b}{2}$.

$$(2.0) \text{ 通解 } y(t) = (At + B)e^{\mu_{1,2} t} = (At + B)e^{-\frac{b}{2}t}, \quad \begin{matrix} A, B \text{ 是} \\ \text{任意常数.} \end{matrix}$$

3. 当 $b^2 - 4c < 0$ 时, 特征方程一对共轭复根:

$$\mu_1 = \frac{-b + i\sqrt{4c - b^2}}{2}, \quad \mu_2 = \frac{-b - i\sqrt{4c - b^2}}{2}.$$

$$(2.0) \text{ 通解 } y(t) = e^{-\frac{b}{2}t} (A \cos \frac{\sqrt{4c - b^2}}{2} t + B \sin \frac{\sqrt{4c - b^2}}{2} t),$$

A, B 是任意常数.

欧拉方程: $r^2 R''(r) + p r R'(r) + q R(r) = 0$, p, q 为常数.

(1) 当 $r > 0$ 时, 作变量代换 $r = e^s$, 则 $s = \ln r$.

$$R'(r) = \frac{dR}{ds} \frac{ds}{dr} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{dR}{ds},$$

$$R''(r) = \frac{d}{dr} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{dR}{ds} \right) = -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{dR}{ds} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d^2 R}{ds^2} \frac{ds}{dr} = \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{d^2 R}{ds^2} - \frac{dR}{ds} \right).$$

$$\text{代入方程得 } \frac{d^2 R}{ds^2} + (p-1) \frac{dR}{ds} + qR = 0. \quad (*)$$

特征方程 $\mu^2 + (p-1)\mu + q = 0$, 求出特征值, 据此可写出方程(*)通解.

最后在通解中换回 $s = \ln r$.

• S-L 型方程: $[k(x)X'(x)]' - q(x)X(x) + \lambda \rho(x)X(x) = 0$.

$$b_0(x)X''(x) + b_1(x)X'(x) + b_2(x)X(x) + \lambda b_3(x)X(x) = 0,$$

若 $b_0(x) \neq 0$, 则它可化为 S-L 型方程. 方法如下:

(1) 把二阶导项系数化为 1. 两边除以 $b_0(x)$,

$$\rho(x) = \frac{1}{b_0(x)} \exp \left\{ \int \frac{b_1(x)}{b_0(x)} dx \right\}$$
$$X''(x) + \frac{b_1(x)}{b_0(x)} X'(x) + \frac{b_2(x)}{b_0(x)} X(x) + \lambda \frac{b_3(x)}{b_0(x)} X(x) = 0.$$

(2) 两边乘以 $e^{\int \frac{b_1(x)}{b_0(x)} dx}$, 得 S-L 型方程: ★★★

$$\left\{ e^{\int \frac{b_1(x)}{b_0(x)} dx} X'(x) \right\}' + \frac{b_2(x)}{b_0(x)} e^{\int \frac{b_1(x)}{b_0(x)} dx} X(x) + \lambda \frac{b_3(x)}{b_0(x)} e^{\int \frac{b_1(x)}{b_0(x)} dx} X(x) = 0.$$

$$k(x) = e^{\int \frac{b_1(x)}{b_0(x)} dx}, \quad q(x) = -\frac{b_2(x)}{b_0(x)} k(x), \quad \rho(x) = \frac{b_3(x)}{b_0(x)} k(x).$$

定理 2.2.1 (常点情形下的 S-L 定理) (P60-61)

$$\begin{cases} [k(x)X'(x)]' - q(x)X(x) + \lambda \rho(x)X(x) = 0, & -\infty < a < x < b < +\infty, & (2.2.6a) \\ \alpha_1 X(a) - \beta_1 X'(a) = 0, & \alpha_2 X(b) + \beta_2 X'(b) = 0. & (2.2.6b) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{设 } \begin{cases} (1). k(x) \in C^1[a, b], q(x), \rho(x) \in C[a, b]; & (2.2.6c) \\ (2). k(x) > 0, \rho(x) > 0, q(x) \geq 0, \forall x \in [a, b], & (2.2.6d) \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha_j, \beta_j \geq 0, j=1, 2, \alpha_1^2 + \beta_1^2 \neq 0, \alpha_2^2 + \beta_2^2 \neq 0, \text{ 则}$$

(1) 固有值, 固有函数可数 (2.2.6a, b) 有一串固有值和相应一串固有函数:

$$(0 = \lambda_0 < \lambda_1 < \lambda_2 < \dots < \lambda_n < \dots, \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \lambda_n = +\infty, (X_0(x), X_1(x), X_2(x), \dots, X_n(x), \dots))$$

(2) 固有值非负 所有固有值 $\lambda_n \geq 0, n = (0, 1, 2, \dots)$, 且

$$\lambda_0 = 0 \text{ 是 } (2.2.6a, b) \text{ 固有值} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (i). q(x) = 0, \forall x \in [a, b]; \\ (ii). \text{不出现 I, III 类边界条件.} \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{(只出现 II 类边界条件)} \\ \text{或周期条件.} \end{matrix}$$

$\lambda_0 = 0$ 是 (2.2.6a, b) 固有值时, 相应固有函数 $X_0(x) \equiv 1$.

(3) (正交性) 当 $n \neq m$ 时, $\langle X_n(x), X_m(x) \rangle = \int_a^b \rho(x) X_n(x) X_m(x) dx = 0$.

(4) (完备性) 全体固有函数 $\{X_n(x)\}$ 构成 $L^2_\rho[a, b]$ 的一组正交基,

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(4) (完备性) 全体固有函数 $\{X_n(x)\}$ 构成 $L^2_\rho[a, b]$ 的一组正交基,

$$\text{则 } \forall f(x) \in L^2_\rho[a, b], f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} c_n X_n(x), \text{ 即 } \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \left| f(x) - \sum_{n=1}^N c_n X_n(x) \right| = 0,$$

$$c_k = \frac{\langle f(x), X_k(x) \rangle}{\langle X_k(x), X_k(x) \rangle} = \frac{\langle f(x), X_k(x) \rangle}{\int_a^b \rho(x) f(x) X_k(x) dx} = \frac{\int_a^b \rho(x) f(x) X_k(x) dx}{\int_a^b \rho(x) X_k(x)^2 dx} \quad (2.2.11b)$$

在外力作用下的有界弦微振动方程的一般混合问题 (非零初值)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - L_x u = f(t, x), & t > 0, a < x < b, \\ \left. \begin{aligned} a_1 u - \beta_1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=a} = 0, & \left(a_2 u + \beta_2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) \Big|_{x=b} = 0, \\ u \Big|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), & \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = \psi(x). \end{aligned} \right\} \end{cases}$$

解 先由线性叠加原理, 分解为

$$(I.1) \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 v_1}{\partial t^2} - L_x v_1 = 0, & t > 0, a < x < b, \\ \left. \begin{aligned} (a_1 v_1 - \beta_1 \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x}) \Big|_{x=a} = 0, & (a_2 v_1 + \beta_2 \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x}) \Big|_{x=b} = 0, \\ v_1 \Big|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), & \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = \psi(x). \end{aligned} \right\} = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$(I.2) \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 v_2}{\partial t^2} - L_x v_2 = f(t, x), & t > 0, a < x < b, \\ \left. \begin{aligned} (a_1 v_2 - \beta_1 \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x}) \Big|_{x=a} = 0, & (a_2 v_2 + \beta_2 \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x}) \Big|_{x=b} = 0, \\ v_2 \Big|_{t=0} = 0, & \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = 0. \end{aligned} \right\} \end{cases}$$

先用分离变量法求 v_1 .

然后用冲量原理和 (I.1) 的结论求 v_2 .

最后 $u = v_1 + v_2$. #

热传导方程也可类似求解.

定理 1.6.2 (齐次化原理) 设 L 是关于 t 与 $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 中各分量的线性偏微分算子, 其中关于 t 的最高阶导数不超过 $m-1$ 阶. 若 $w(t, x; \tau)$ 满足齐次方程初值问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^m w}{\partial t^m} = Lw, & t > \tau > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \\ \left. \begin{aligned} w \Big|_{t=\tau} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=\tau} = \dots = \frac{\partial^{m-2} w}{\partial t^{m-2}} \Big|_{t=\tau} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial^{m-1} w}{\partial t^{m-1}} \Big|_{t=\tau} = f(\tau, x), \end{aligned} \right\} \end{cases} \quad (1.6.6)$$

$$\text{则 } u(t, x) = \int_0^t w(t, x; \tau) d\tau \quad (1.6.7)$$

是非齐次方程初值问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^m u}{\partial t^m} = Lu + f(t, x), & t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \\ \left. \begin{aligned} u \Big|_{t=0} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = \dots = \frac{\partial^{m-1} u}{\partial t^{m-1}} \Big|_{t=0} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \end{cases} \quad (1.6.8)$$

的解.

例 2 含内热源侧面绝热的有限长杆上热传导方程的混合问题.

$$(I.2) \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - L_x u = f(t, x), & t > 0, a < x < b, \\ \left. \begin{aligned} (a_1 u - \beta_1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}) \Big|_{x=a} = 0, & (a_2 u + \beta_2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}) \Big|_{x=b} = 0, \\ u \Big|_{t=0} = 0. & L_x: \text{只依赖 } x \text{ 的二阶或以上微分算子.} \end{aligned} \right\} \end{cases}$$

解: 考虑 $\left. \begin{aligned} (a_1 w - \beta_1 \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}) \Big|_{x=a} = 0, & (a_2 w + \beta_2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}) \Big|_{x=b} = 0, \\ w \Big|_{t=0} = f(\tau, x). \end{aligned} \right\}$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} - L_x w = 0, \quad t' > 0, a < x < b,$$

(w 和 u 满足相同的边界条件.)

用分离变量法, 求出 $w(t', x; T) = w(t - T, x; T)$.

$$u(t, x) = \int_0^t w(t - T, x; T) dT. \quad \# \quad \star \star \star \star \star$$

$$\begin{cases} L_t u - L_x u = f(t, x), & t > t_0, a < x < b, & (1.a) \\ (a_1 u - \beta_1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x})|_{x=a} = g_1(t), (a_2 u + \beta_2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x})|_{x=b} = g_2(t), & (1.b) \\ u|_{t=t_0} = \varphi_1(x), (a_2(t) \neq 0 \text{ 时}) u_t|_{t=t_0} = \varphi_2(x). & (1.c) \end{cases}$$

$$L_t = a_2(t) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} + a_1(t) \frac{\partial}{\partial t}, L_x = b_2(x) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + b_1(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + b_0(x), b_2(x) > 0.$$

(A)特解法. (I)若 $f(t, x) = 0, g_1(t) \equiv h, g_2(t) \equiv m,$

h, m : 常数, $h^2 + m^2 \neq 0,$ 则

则(1)设特解 $v = v(x),$ 代入(1.a), (1.b), 求出 $v(x);$

(2)令 $w(t, x) = u(t, x) - v(x),$ 得 w 定解问题, 求出 $w;$ (3) $u(t, x) = v(x) + w(t, x).$ #

(II)若 $f(t, x) = 0, g_1(t) \equiv hg(t), g_2(t) \equiv mg(t),$

且 $L_t g(t) = kg(t), g(t) \neq 0, h, m, k$ 任意给定常数, $h^2 + m^2 \neq 0,$

则(1)设 $v(x, t) = X(x)g(t),$ 代入(1.a), (1.b), 除以 $g(t),$ 解出 $X(x);$

(2)令 $w(t, x) = u(t, x) - X(x)g(t),$ 得 w 定解问题, 求出 $w;$

(3) $u(t, x) = X(x)g(t) + w(t, x).$ #

(B)一般法.
$$\begin{cases} L_t u - L_x u = f(t, x), & t > t_0, a < x < b, & (1.a) \\ (a_1 u - \beta_1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x})|_{x=a} = g_1(t), (a_2 u + \beta_2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x})|_{x=b} = g_2(t), & (1.b) \\ u|_{t=t_0} = \varphi_1(x), (a_2(t) \neq 0 \text{ 时}) u_t|_{t=t_0} = \varphi_2(x). & (1.c) \end{cases}$$

先处理边界项.(P75)

解 (1)求仅满足边界条件(1.b)的任一函数 $v(x, t):$

1)若 a_1, a_2 不同时为0 设 $v(x, t) = A(t)x + B(t);$

2) $a_1 = a_2 = 0$ 时 设 $v(x, t) = A(t)x^2 + B(t)x.$

将 $v(x, t)$ 代入边界条件(1.b), 求 $A(t), B(t),$ 得 $v(x, t).$

(2)令 $w = u - v,$ 得 w 的定解问题(方程非齐次, 边界条件齐次);

(3) 线性分解, 用分离变量法和冲量原理分别求解, 合并得 $w(t, x),$ 或用 Fourier 展开法求出 $w(t, x);$

(4) $u(t, x) = v(t, x) + w(t, x) = \dots$ #

本例中采用的 Fourier 展开法, 可用于一般的非齐次问题

$$\begin{cases} L_t u + L_x u = f(t, x), & t > 0, a < x < b, & (2.3.9a) \\ (\alpha_1 u - \beta_1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x})|_{x=a} = 0, (\alpha_2 u + \beta_2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x})|_{x=b} = 0, & (2.3.9b) \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = \psi(x), & (2.3.9c) \end{cases}$$

其中, L_t, L_x 分别是关于 t, x 的二阶线性常微分算子.

第一步 分离变量法, 求出 (2.3.9) 式相应的齐次问题 ($f(t, x) = 0$) 的固有值问题, 解出该问题相应的固有值 $\{\lambda_n\}$ 及固有函数系 $\{X_n(x)\}.$

第二步 据 S-L 定理判断 $\{X_n(x)\}$ 的完备性, 并将未知函数 $u(t, x)$ 及已知函数 $f(t, x), \varphi(x)$ 和 $\psi(x)$ 按固有函数系 $\{X_n(x)\}$ 作广义 Fourier 展开

$$u(t, x) = \sum_n T_n(t)X_n(x),$$

$$f(t, x) = \sum_n f_n(t)X_n(x),$$

$$\varphi(x) = \sum_n \varphi_n X_n(x), \quad \psi(x) = \sum_n \psi_n X_n(x),$$

代入方程 (2.3.9a) 及初始条件 (2.3.9c) 式, 利用 $L_x X_n(x) = -\lambda X_n(x),$ 得到未知函数 $u(t, x)$ 的广义 Fourier 系数 $T_n(t)$ 的初值问题

$$\begin{cases} L_t T_n(t) + \lambda_n T_n(t) = f_n(t), \\ T_n(0) = \varphi_n, \quad T_n'(0) = \psi_n. \end{cases}$$

第三步 解此初值问题, 确定 $T_n(t),$ 给出 $u(t, x)$ 的级数表达式.

背熟: $xJ_0(x) = (xJ_1(x))', J_1(x) = -J_0'(x).$

1) m, n 一个是奇数, 另一个是偶数时, $\int_{-1}^1 x^m P_n(x) dx = 0. \quad \star \star \star \star$

2) $0 \leq m < n$ 时, $\int_{-1}^1 x^m P_n(x) dx = 0. \quad \star \star \star$

v 阶 Bessel 方程 $x^2 y'' + xy' + (x^2 - v^2)y = 0 (v \geq 0)$ 在 $0 < |x| < +\infty$ 通解为

$$y(x) = CJ_V(x) + DN_V(x), \quad C, D \text{ 为任意常数,}$$

$$J_V(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! \Gamma(k+V+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k+V}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} J_0(x) = J_0(0) = 1,$$

---第一类 Bessel 函数

$v > 0$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} J_V(x) = J_V(0) = 0.$

$$N_V(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\cos v\pi}{\sin v\pi} J_V(x) - \frac{1}{\sin v\pi} J_{-V}(x), & \text{当 } v \neq m \text{ (非负整数) 时,} \\ \lim_{m \rightarrow v} \frac{(\cos m\pi)J_m(x) - J_{-m}(x)}{\sin m\pi}, & \text{当 } v = m \text{ (非负整数).} \end{cases}$$

---第二类 Bessel 函数

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} N_V(x) = \infty.$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 y'' + xy' + (x^2 - v^2)y = 0, & 0 < |x| < +\infty, \\ |y(0)| < +\infty \end{cases} \quad \text{解为 } y(x) = CJ_V(x). \quad \star \star \star \star \star$$

$$(3.3.7) \begin{cases} \{(1-x^2)y'(x)\}' + \lambda y(x) = 0, & x \in [-1, 1], & (3.1.13) \\ |y(\pm 1)| \text{ 有界.} & (3.3.7b) \end{cases} \quad \leftarrow -1 \text{ 和 } 1 \text{ 是正则奇点. } \quad \rho(x) = 1 > 0.$$

回顾: 当 $\lambda \geq 0$ 时, 当且仅当 $\lambda = n(n+1), n = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$ (3.3.7) 有非零解 $P_n(x).$

由 S-L 定理, 固有值问题 (3.3.7) 的固有值 $\lambda \geq 0.$

证明和定理 2.2.1 中相应结论证明方法类似. 参见此 PPT 的 P29-P30. # 因此, (3.3.7) 固有值 $\lambda_n = n(n+1), n = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$ 相应固有函数为 $P_n(x)$ (Legendre 多项式)

• $\{P_n(x), n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ 是 $L^2[-1, 1]$ 的完备正交基.

$\forall f(x) \in L^2[-1, 1], f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} C_n P_n(x),$ 其中

$$C_n = \frac{\langle f(x), P_n(x) \rangle}{\langle P_n(x), P_n(x) \rangle} = \frac{\int_{-1}^1 f(x) P_n(x) dx}{\int_{-1}^1 |P_n(x)|^2 dx} = \frac{2n+1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 f(x) P_n(x) dx.$$

• 若 $f(x)$ 是分段函数, 利用 P96 递推公式 (3.3.6a) - (3.3.6d) 求 $\int_{-1}^1 f(x) P_n(x) dx.$

• 若 $f(x)$ 是多项式, 用比较系数法求 $C_n.$

$$\forall f(x) \in L^2[-1, 1], f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} C_n P_n(x), \int_{-1}^1 |P_n(x)|^2 dx = \frac{2}{2n+1}, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad \star \star \star \star$$

$$C_n = \frac{\langle f(x), P_n(x) \rangle}{\langle P_n(x), P_n(x) \rangle} = \frac{\int_{-1}^1 f(x) P_n(x) dx}{\int_{-1}^1 |P_n(x)|^2 dx} = \frac{2n+1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 f(x) P_n(x) dx.$$

• 若 $f(x)$ 是分段函数, 利用 P96 递推公式 (3.3.6a) - (3.3.6d) 求 $\int_{-1}^1 f(x) P_n(x) dx.$

• 若 $f(x)$ 是多项式, 用比较系数法求 $C_n.$ 利用 P132 习题的 4(1) 结论:

(1) m, n 一个是奇数, 另一个是偶数时, $\int_{-1}^1 x^m P_n(x) dx = 0;$ (2) $n > m \geq 0$ 时, $\int_{-1}^1 x^m P_n(x) dx = 0.$ 故

$$a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n = \sum_{k=0}^n C_k P_k(x). \quad \star \star \star \star \star$$

$P_{2m}(x)$ 是 $2m$ 次的只含偶次幂的多项式, $P_{2m+1}(x)$ 是 $2m+1$ 次的只含奇次幂的多项式.

$$a_0 + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_{2m} x^{2m} = C_0 P_0(x) + C_2 P_2(x) + \dots + C_{2m} P_{2m}(x), \quad \star \star$$

$$a_1 x + a_3 x^3 + \dots + a_{2m+1} x^{2m+1} = C_1 P_1(x) + C_3 P_3(x) + \dots + C_{2m+1} P_{2m+1}(x). \quad \star \star$$

(5) $|P_n(x)| \leq 1, \forall x \in [-1, 1]; P_n(1) = 1, P_n(-1) = (-1)^n.$ 记熟

(6) 母函数表示: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2xt+t^2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} P_n(x)t^n, |x| < 1, |t| < 1.$

(7) 递推公式: $(n+1)P_{n+1}(x) - (2n+1)xP_n(x) + nP_{n-1}(x) = 0, (3.3.6a)$ (P96)

$nP_n(x) = xP_n'(x) - P_{n-1}'(x), (3.3.6b)$ $P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2n+1} \{P_{n+1}'(x) - P_{n-1}'(x)\}. (3.3.6d)$

(8) $\{P_n(x), n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ 在 $L^2[-1, 1]$ 内彼此正交: $n \neq m$ 时, $\int_{-1}^1 P_n(x) P_m(x) dx = 0.$

$$\int_{-1}^1 |P_n(x)|^2 dx = \frac{2}{2n+1}, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

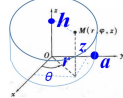
3.2.2 贝塞尔方程固有值问题

(3.1.2节 P84-85)柱坐标系下的 Helmholtz 方程:

$$\Delta_3 v + k^2 v = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} + k^2 v = 0. \quad (3.1.5)$$

设 $v(r, \theta, z) = R(r) \cdot (\theta) Z(z)$, 代入方程, 除以 $v = R \cdot Z$, 得

$$\frac{1}{R} (rR'(r))' + \frac{1}{r^2} \left[\begin{matrix} \dots \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{matrix} \right] + \frac{Z''(z)}{Z(z)} + k^2 = 0.$$



记 $\sigma = \sqrt{v^2}$, 乘以 rR , 得 $\lambda = -\mu + k^2$, $\frac{1}{R} (rR'(r))' - \frac{\nu^2}{r^2} + \lambda = 0$.

$$(rR'(r))' + (\lambda r - \frac{\nu^2}{r}) R(r) = 0, \quad (3.1.7) \text{ (P85)} \quad \star \star \star$$

$0 < r < a$,

特别注意 $\nu = 0$ 时, (3.1.7) 为 $(rR'(r))' + \lambda rR(r) = 0$.

柱坐标系下 Helmholtz 方程 (特别 $\Delta_3 u = 0$) 分离变量得 $R(r)$ 方程:

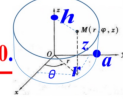
$$(rR'(r))' + (\lambda r - \frac{\nu^2}{r}) R(r) = 0, \quad 0 < r < a, \quad (3.1.7) \text{ (P85)}$$

$$|R(0)| < +\infty, \quad aR(a) + \beta R'(a) = 0. \quad (3.1.7a) \quad \leftarrow \text{加边界条件}$$

$r = 0$: 正则奇点 (P86) $r = a$: 常点 (P85) $a \geq 0, \beta \geq 0, a^2 + \beta^2 \neq 0$

(圆柱中轴, 在内部) (圆柱侧面, 在边界)

$$(3.1.7): \text{S-L型}, \quad k(r) = \rho(r) = r \geq 0, \quad q(r) = \frac{\nu^2}{r} \geq 0.$$



记熟(3.1.7)特征

由 S-L 定理 3.3.1 (P97, P60-61) 知, (1) 固有值 $\lambda \geq 0$.

当且仅当 $\nu = 0, a = 0$ 时, $\lambda_0 = 0$ 是固有值, 相应固有函数 $R_0(r) = 1$.

(2) 固有值可数, 一个固有值只对应一个固有函数.

(3)(4) 固有函数全体构成 $L^2_r [0, a]$ 的正交基.

$$\left\{ \begin{matrix} (rR'(r))' + (\lambda r - \frac{\nu^2}{r}) R(r) = 0, \quad 0 < r < a, \quad (3.1.7) \text{ (P85)} \\ |R(0)| < +\infty, \quad aR(a) + \beta R'(a) = 0. \quad (3.1.7a) \end{matrix} \right. \quad \text{固有值 } \lambda \geq 0. \quad L^2_r [0, a]$$

当 $\lambda > 0$ 时, 记 $\lambda = \omega^2, \omega = \sqrt{\lambda} > 0$. 根据 3.1.2 节 (P86),

令 $x = \sqrt{\lambda} r = \omega r, r = \frac{x}{\omega}, y(x) = R(\frac{x}{\omega})$, (3.1.7) 化为

$$x^2 y''(x) + xy'(x) + (x^2 - \nu^2) y(x) = 0. \quad (3.1.8) \quad \nu \text{ 阶 Bessel 方程}$$

(3.1.8) 通解 $y(x) = CJ_\nu(x) + DN_\nu(x)$. $x = \omega r$

R 方程 (3.1.7) 通解: $R(r) = CJ_\nu(\omega r) + DN_\nu(\omega r)$.

$$J_0(0) = 1; \nu > 0 \text{ 时}, J_\nu(0) = 0. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} N_\nu(x) = \infty, \text{ 无界}, \forall \nu \geq 0.$$

因 $|R(0)| < +\infty$, 故 $D = 0$, $R(r) = J_\nu(\omega r)$. (取 $C = 1$)

注意 $\nu = 0$ 时, (3.1.7) 为 $(rR'(r))' + \lambda rR(r) = 0$, 满足 $|R(0)|$ 有界解为 $J_0(\sqrt{\lambda} r)$.

$L^2_r [0, a]$ 代入另一边界条件, 分情形讨论.

(3.3.10) 固有值 $\lambda_n = n(n+1), n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, 固有函数 $\cdot (\theta) = P_n(\cos \theta)$.

$\{P_n(\cos \theta), n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ 是 $L^2_{\sin \theta} [0, \pi]$ 的正交基. $\star \star \star \star \star$

球坐标 (r, θ, φ) 下, $\Delta_3 v = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \varphi^2}$. (3.1.9) (P85)

$$(r^2 R')' - \lambda R = 0, \quad 0 \leq r \leq a. \quad (3.3.11) \quad \rho(\theta) = \sin \theta \geq 0.$$

(3.3.10) $\left\{ \begin{matrix} (\sin \theta) \cdot (\theta)' + \lambda (\sin \theta) \cdot (\theta) = 0, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi, \quad (3.3.10a) \\ |\cdot (0)| < +\infty, \quad |\cdot (\pi)| < +\infty. \quad (3.3.10b) \end{matrix} \right. \quad \leftarrow 0, \pi \text{ 是正则奇点.}$

$$(3.3.7) \left\{ \begin{matrix} \{(1-x^2)y'(x)\}' + \lambda y(x) = 0, \quad x \in (-1, 1), \quad (3.1.13) \\ |y(\pm 1)| \text{ 有界}. \quad (3.3.7b) \end{matrix} \right.$$

1) 当 $\lambda = n(n+1)$ 时, 方程 (3.1.13) 通解 $y(x) = C_n P_n(x) + D_n Q_n(x), n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, (3.2.10) (P89)

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k (2n-2k)!}{k! 2^k (n-k)! (n-k)!} x^{n-2k}. \quad (3.2.8) \quad P_n(x) \text{ 是 } n \text{ 次多项式.}$$

$$Q_n(x) = \frac{1}{2} P_n(x) \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} - \sum_{k=1}^{(n+1)/2} \frac{2n-4k+3}{(2k-1)(n-k+1)!} P_{n-2k+1}(x).$$

2) 当 $\lambda = l(l+1), l \neq n$ (非负整数) 时, (3.1.13) 没有满足 $|y(\pm 1)|$ 有界的非零解. 由 S-L 定理, (3.3.7) 固有值 $\lambda \geq 0$. 因此,

(3.3.7) 固有值 $\lambda_n = n(n+1), n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, 相应固有函数为 $P_n(x)$ (Legendre 多项式).

$\{P_n(x), n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ 是 $L^2[-1, 1]$ 正交基. $\int_{-1}^1 |P_n(x)|^2 dx = \frac{2}{2n+1}, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

$$P_0(x) = 1, P_1(x) = x, P_2(x) = \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}, P_3(x) = \frac{5}{2}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x.$$

球坐标下轴对称 $\Delta_3 v = 0$ 的一般解 $v(r, \theta) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (C_n r^n + D_n r^{-(n+1)}) P_n(\cos \theta)$.

(1) 球内轴对称 $\Delta_3 v = 0$ 解的一般形式: $v(r, \theta) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} A_n \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^n P_n(\cos \theta)$.

(2) 球外: $\Delta_3 v = 0, r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}, r > a$, 轴对称 $\Delta_3 v = 0$ 球外 ($r > a$) 边值问题, $|v|_{r=a} = f(\theta)$. 须 $|v|_{r \rightarrow +\infty}$ 有界, 故 $n \geq 1$ 时, $C_n = 0$.

故 $v(r, \theta) = A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} A_n \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^{-(n+1)} P_n(\cos \theta)$. 令 $r = +\infty$ 得 $A_0 = v|_{r \rightarrow +\infty}$.

$(P_n(\cos \theta) = 1)$ $\star \star \star \star \star$ 代入边界条件求 A_0, A_n .

(3) 空心球: $\Delta_3 v = 0, r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}, 0 < a_1 < r < a_2$, $|v|_{r=a_1} = f_1(\theta), |v|_{r=a_2} = f_2(\theta)$. 轴对称 $\Delta_3 v = 0$ 空心球边值问题.

$v(r, \theta) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (C_n r^n + D_n r^{-(n+1)}) P_n(\cos \theta)$. 代入边界条件求 C_n, D_n .

ν 阶 Bessel 方程 $x^2 y'' + xy' + (x^2 - \nu^2) y = 0 (\nu \geq 0)$ (3.1.8) (P85) 在 $0 < |x| < +\infty$ 通解为

$$y(x) = CJ_\nu(x) + DN_\nu(x), \quad C, D \text{ 为任意常数}, \quad (3.2.20) \text{ (P92)}$$

$$J_\nu(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! \Gamma(k + \nu + 1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k + \nu}, \quad (3.2.13) \text{ (P90)}$$

--- 第一类 Bessel 函数 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} J_0(x) = J_0(0) = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} J_\nu(x) = J_\nu(0) = 0, \nu > 0$ 时.

$N_\nu(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\cos \nu \pi}{\sin \nu \pi} J_\nu(x) - \frac{1}{\sin \nu \pi} J_{-\nu}(x), & \text{当 } \nu = m \text{ (非负整数) 时,} \\ \lim_{\mu \rightarrow m} \frac{(\cos \mu \pi) J_\mu(x) - J_{-\mu}(x)}{\sin \mu \pi}, & \text{当 } \nu = m \text{ (非负整数) 时.} \end{cases}$ (P92) --- 第二类 Bessel 函数

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} N_\nu(x) = \infty$.

解为 $y(x) = CJ_\nu(x)$.

$$\begin{cases} x^2 y'' + xy' + (x^2 - \nu^2) y = 0, \quad 0 < |x| < +\infty, \\ |y(0)| < +\infty \end{cases}$$

的解为 $y(x) = C J_0(x)$, 其中 C 为任意常数. $J_0(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! \Gamma(k+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k}$.

背熟: $xJ_0(x) = (xJ_1(x))', J_1(x) = -J_0'(x)$.

1) m, n 一个是奇数, 另一个是偶数时, $\int_{-1}^1 x^m P_n(x) dx = 0. \quad \star \star \star \star \star$

2) $0 \leq m < n$ 时, $\int_{-1}^1 x^m P_n(x) dx = 0. \quad \star \star \star \star \star$

(7) $\{P_n(x), n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ 在 $L^2[-1, 1]$ 内彼此正交: $n \neq m$ 时, $\int_{-1}^1 P_n(x) P_m(x) dx = 0$.

令 $x = \cos \theta, y(x) = \theta(\arccos x)$, 得 $\star \star \star \star \star$

$$(3.3.7) \left\{ \begin{matrix} \{(1-x^2)y'(x)\}' + \lambda y(x) = 0, \quad x \in [-1, 1], \\ |y(\pm 1)| \text{ 有界}. \quad (3.3.7b) \end{matrix} \right. \quad \leftarrow 1, -1 \text{ 都是正则奇点.}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} (rR'(r))' + (\lambda r - \frac{v}{r})R(r) &= 0, \quad 0 < r < a, \quad (3.1.7)(P85) \\ R(0) < +\infty, \quad aR(a) + \beta R'(a) &= 0, \quad (3.1.7a) \quad \text{固有值 } \lambda \geq 0. \end{aligned} \right.$$

当 $\lambda > 0$ 时, 记 $\lambda = \omega^2, \omega = \sqrt{\lambda} > 0, R(r) = J_\nu(\omega r), R'(r) = \omega J_\nu'(\omega r)$.

注意 $v=0$ 时, (3.1.7) 为 $(rR'(r))' + \lambda r R(r) = 0$, 满足 $R(0)$ 有界解为 $J_0(\sqrt{\lambda}r)$. ★

(I) 若 a 端 I 类边界条件: $R(a) = 0 (\beta = 0)$, 则 $J_\nu(\omega a) = 0$.

记 ω_{1n} 是 $J_\nu(\omega a) = 0$ 的第 n 个正根, $J_\nu(\omega_{1n} a) = 0$, ★★ (P117)

则固有值 $\lambda_{1n} = \omega_{1n}^2$, 固有函数 $R_{1n}(r) = J_\nu(\omega_{1n} r), n = 1, 2, \dots$

(II) 若 a 端 II 类边界条件: $R'(a) = 0 (a = 0)$, 则 $\omega J_\nu'(\omega a) = 0$.

记 ω_{2n} 是 $J_\nu'(\omega a) = 0$ 的第 n 个正根, $J_\nu'(\omega_{2n} a) = 0$, ★★

则固有值 $\lambda_{2n} = \omega_{2n}^2$, 固有函数 $R_{2n}(r) = J_\nu(\omega_{2n} r), n = 1, 2, \dots$

当 (且仅当) $a = 0, v = 0$ 时, $\lambda_{20} = 0$ 是固有值, 固有函数 $R_{20}(r) = 1 = J_0(0)$.

此时记 $\omega_{20} = 0$.

$k \neq 2$ 或 $v > 0$ 时, $\{J_\nu(\omega_{kn} r), n = 1, 2, \dots\}$ 是 $L^2_r[0, a]$ 的正交基.

$k = 2$ 且 $v = 0$ 时, $\{J_0(\omega_{2n} r), n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ 是 $L^2_r[0, a]$ 正交基. $\omega_{20} = 0, J_0(0) = 1$.

记 $N^2_{vkn} = \|J_\nu(\omega_{kn} r)\|^2 = \int_0^a r |J_\nu(\omega_{kn} r)|^2 dr$. (P118)

(1) $k = 1$ 时, $J_\nu(\omega_{1n} a) = 0$,

$N^2_{v1n} = \frac{a^2}{2} J_{\nu+1}^2(\omega_{1n} a)$, ★ $v \geq 0, n = 1, 2, \dots$ (3.4.12a)

(2) $k = 2$ 时, $n \geq 1$ 时, $J_\nu'(\omega_{2n} a) = 0$,

$N^2_{v2n} = \frac{1}{2} (a^2 - \frac{v^2}{\omega_{2n}^2}) J_\nu^2(\omega_{2n} a)$, $v > 0$ 时, $n = 1, 2, \dots$, (3.4.12b)

★ $v = 0$ 时, $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

解问题时最后结果须用 (P112)(3.4.3b) 递推为 $J_0(x)$ 和 $J_1(x)$ 的函数. ★

微分关系、递推公式 (P112)

$$\{x^\nu J_\nu\}' = x^\nu J_{\nu-1}, \quad (3.4.1a) \quad xJ_\nu' + \nu J_\nu = xJ_{\nu-1}, \quad (3.4.2a)$$

$$v = 1 \text{ 时, } xJ_0(x) = (xJ_1(x))', \quad (3.4.1b) \quad xJ_\nu' - \nu J_\nu = -xJ_{\nu+1}, \quad (3.4.2b)$$

$$\text{用来算 } \int x^m J_0(x) dx, m \geq 1. \quad (3.4.3a) \quad 2J_\nu' = J_{\nu-1} - J_{\nu+1}, \quad (3.4.3a)$$

$$\{x^{-\nu} J_\nu\}' = -x^{-\nu} J_{\nu+1}, \quad (3.4.1b) \quad 2\nu x^{-1} J_\nu = J_{\nu-1} + J_{\nu+1}. \quad (3.4.3b)$$

可 (3.4.1b) 用来算 $\int x^m J_{\nu+1}(x) dx, \nu \geq 0, m \geq 1$. ★★ 特别是,

(3.4.1b) 中取 $v = 0$ 得, $J_1(x) = -J_0'(x)$, 用于计算 $\int x^m J_1(x) dx$.

(3.4.3a) $\Rightarrow J_{\nu+1} = J_{\nu-1} - 2J_\nu', \nu \geq 1$. ★★

用 (3.4.3a) 来算 $\int J_{\nu+1}(x) dx (\nu \geq 1 \text{ 时})$ (记到书中). ★★

(3.4.3b) $\Rightarrow J_{\nu+1} = 2\nu x^{-1} J_\nu - J_{\nu-1}, \nu \geq 1$.

用 (3.4.3b) 将 $J_{\nu+1}(x)$ 递推为 $J_0(x)$ 和 $J_1(x)$ 的函数 ($\nu \geq 1$ 时). (记到书中)

$$\forall f(r) \in L^2_r[0, a], f(r) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} C_n J_\nu(\omega_{kn} r),$$

$$C_n = \frac{\langle f(r), J_\nu(\omega_{kn} r) \rangle}{\|J_\nu(\omega_{kn} r)\|^2} = \frac{1}{N^2_{vkn}} \int_0^a r f(r) J_\nu(\omega_{kn} r) dr. \quad \text{令 } S = \omega_{kn} r$$

$$\int_0^a r f(r) J_\nu(\omega_{kn} r) dr = \frac{1}{\omega_{kn}^2} \int_0^{\omega_{kn} a} s f(\frac{s}{\omega_{kn}}) J_\nu(s) ds.$$

$$\text{令 } S = \omega_{kn} r \quad r = \frac{S}{\omega_{kn}} \quad dr = \frac{1}{\omega_{kn}} dS \quad \text{(用 P112 微分公式、递推公式求积分)}$$

4.1.1 Fourier 变换 (针对空间变量的变换)

1. Fourier 变换定义 $F[f(x)] = \hat{f}(\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-i\lambda x} dx$. (4.1.1)(P135)

2. Fourier 变换性质 (3) 反变换: f 在点 x 连续时, $f(x) = F^{-1}[\hat{f}(\lambda)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{f}(\lambda) e^{i\lambda x} d\lambda$. (P136)

— 反演公式 (4.1.4)(P136)

(1) Fourier 变换 F 和反变换 F^{-1} 都为线性变换 (P135). ★★★★★

$$F[c_1 f_1(x) + c_2 f_2(x)] = c_1 F[f_1(x)] + c_2 F[f_2(x)], c_1, c_2 \text{ 与 } x \text{ 无关.}$$

$$F^{-1}[a_1 g_1(\lambda) + a_2 g_2(\lambda)] = a_1 F^{-1}[g_1(\lambda)] + a_2 F^{-1}[g_2(\lambda)], a_1, a_2 \text{ 与 } \lambda \text{ 无关.}$$

(2) 微分公式: 若 $F[f^{(n)}(x)]$ 存在, $f^{(j)}(\pm\infty) = 0, j = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$, 则

$$F[f^{(n)}(x)] = (i\lambda)^n F[f(x)] = (i\lambda)^n \hat{f}(\lambda). \quad (4.1.3)(P136)$$

$$F[f'(x)] = i\lambda F[f(x)] = i\lambda \hat{f}(\lambda), \quad F[f''(x)] = (i\lambda)^2 F[f(x)] = -\lambda^2 \hat{f}(\lambda).$$

$$(4.1.3)(P136) \Rightarrow F^{-1}[(i\lambda)^n \hat{f}(\lambda)] = f^{(n)}(x). \quad \star \star$$

$$F[f(x)] = \hat{f}(\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-i\lambda x} dx. \quad (4.1.1)(P135)$$

(2) 微分公式: $F[f^{(n)}(x)] = (i\lambda)^n F[f(x)]$. (4.1.3)(P136) ★★

$$F[f'(x)] = i\lambda F[f(x)] = i\lambda \hat{f}(\lambda), \quad F[f''(x)] = (i\lambda)^2 F[f(x)] = -\lambda^2 \hat{f}(\lambda).$$

(4) * 频移公式 (P136): $F[f(x) e^{i\lambda_0 x}] = \hat{f}(\lambda - \lambda_0)$. (4.1.6.1) ★

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

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-i(\lambda - \lambda_0)x} dx = \hat{f}(\lambda - \lambda_0). \quad \#$$

* 位移公式 (P136): $F[f(x - x_0)] = \hat{f}(\lambda) e^{-i\lambda x_0}$. (4.1.6.2) ★★

$$\text{证明: } F[f(x - x_0)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x - x_0) e^{-i\lambda x} dx \quad \text{令 } y = x - x_0$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(y) e^{-i\lambda(y+x_0)} dy = e^{-i\lambda x_0} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(y) e^{-i\lambda y} dy = e^{-i\lambda x_0} \hat{f}(\lambda). \quad \#$$

$$(4.1.6.2)(P136) \Rightarrow F^{-1}[\hat{f}(\lambda) e^{-i\lambda x_0}] = f(x - x_0). \quad \star \star \star$$

(5) 相似性质 $F[f(ax)] = \frac{1}{|a|} \hat{f}(\frac{\lambda}{a}), a \neq 0$ 是实数. (4.1.7)

证明 根据 Fourier 变换定义和作变换 $y = ax$ 证明. (此 PPT 的 P31). #

$$F[f(x)] = \hat{f}(\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-i\lambda x} dx. \quad (4.1.1)(P135)$$

(7) 卷积公式 (P137)

$$\text{卷积定义: } f(x) * g(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) g(x - \xi) d\xi \quad \star \star \star$$

$$= g(x) * f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x - \xi) g(\xi) d\xi. \quad (4.1.9a)$$

(a) 若 $F[f(x)], F[g(x)]$ 存在, 则

$$\bullet F[f(x) * g(x)] = F[f(x)] F[g(x)] = \hat{f}(\lambda) \hat{g}(\lambda). \quad (4.1.9b)$$

$$\bullet F^{-1}[\hat{f}(\lambda) \hat{g}(\lambda)] = F^{-1}[\hat{f}(\lambda)] * F^{-1}[\hat{g}(\lambda)] = f(x) * g(x).$$

(记书上)

(6) 积分公式 (137): 设 $F[f(x)], F[\int_{-\infty}^x f(\xi) d\xi]$ 存在, $\hat{f}(0) = 0$, 则

$$F[\int_{-\infty}^x f(\xi) d\xi] = \frac{1}{i\lambda} F[f(x)]. \quad (4.1.8)(P137)$$

证明: 记 $g(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(\xi) d\xi$, 则 $g'(x) = f(x)$.

$g(-\infty) = 0, g(+\infty) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) d\xi = \hat{f}(0) = 0$, 由微分公式得,

$F[f(x)] = F[g'(x)] = i\lambda F[g(x)]$. 除以 $i\lambda$ 得结论 (4.1.8). #

δ 函数及其性质 [熟记]

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

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

• 若 $F[f'(x)]$, $F[f''(x)]$ 存在, $f(\pm\infty) = f'(\pm\infty) = 0$, 则

$F[f'(x)] = i\lambda \widehat{f}(\lambda)$, $F[f''(x)] = -\lambda^2 \widehat{f}(\lambda)$.

$F^{-1}[\widehat{f}(\lambda)e^{i\lambda x_0}] = f(x+x_0)$, $F^{-1}[\frac{1}{i\lambda} \widehat{f}(\lambda)] = \int_{-\infty}^x f(\xi) d\xi$.

卷积 $f(x)*g(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x-\xi)g(\xi) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi)g(x-\xi) dx$,

$F^{-1}[\widehat{f}(\lambda)\widehat{g}(\lambda)] = f(x)*g(x)$.

记熟此页内容.

Fourier 正弦变换 定义: $F_s[f(x)] = \widehat{f}_s(\lambda) \triangleq \int_0^{+\infty} f(x)\sin \lambda x dx$.

反演公式: $f(x) = F_s^{-1}[\widehat{f}_s(\lambda)] \triangleq \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \widehat{f}_s(\lambda)\sin \lambda x d\lambda$.

- I 类边界条件半无界问题用 **Fourier 正弦变换** 求解.
- II 类边界条件半无界问题用 **Fourier 余弦变换** 求解.

$f(t)$ 的 Laplace 变换: (4.2.1)(P145)

$L[f(t)] = \bar{f}(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t)e^{-pt} dt = F[f(t)H(t)e^{-\sigma t}]$.

• **Laplace 变换反演公式:** 记 $p = \sigma + i\lambda$.

$f(t)H(t) = L^{-1}[\bar{f}(p)] = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\sigma-i\infty}^{\sigma+i\infty} \bar{f}(p)e^{pt} dp$, $\sigma > \sigma_0$

定义: (1) $\delta(x-\xi) = \begin{cases} +\infty, & x = \xi \text{ 时,} \\ 0, & x \neq \xi \text{ 时,} \end{cases}$ (2) $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(x-\xi) dx = 1$.

筛选性: $\forall \varphi(x) \in C(\mathbb{R})$, $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(x-\xi)\varphi(x) dx = \varphi(\xi)$.

1. $\delta(x-\xi) = \delta(\xi-x)$, $\delta(x) = \delta(-x)$.

4. $\delta^{(n)}(x)\varphi(x) > = (-1)^n < \delta(x), \varphi^{(n)}(x) > = (-1)^n \varphi^{(n)}(0)$, $\forall \varphi(x) \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$.

5. $H'(x) = \delta(x)$, 方程 $y'(x) = \delta(x)$ 的通解是 $y(x) = H(x) + c$, 其中

$H(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \geq 0, \\ 0, & x < 0, \end{cases}$ c 是任意实常数.

2. $\forall a(x) \in C(\mathbb{R})$, $a(x)\delta(x-\xi) = a(\xi)\delta(x-\xi)$.

3. $\forall u(x) \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$, 若 $u(x)$ 在实轴只有单零点 $x_k (k=1,2,\dots,N)$, 即 $u(x_k) = 0, u'(x_k) \neq 0, 1 \leq k \leq N$, 则 $\delta(u(x)) = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{\delta(x-x_k)}{|u'(x_k)|}$.

$F[\delta(x,y,z)] = 1$. ★ $\Rightarrow F^{-1}[1] = \delta(x,y,z)$.

$F[1] = (2\pi)^3 \delta(\lambda, \mu, \nu)$. ★ $\Rightarrow F^{-1}[\delta(\lambda, \mu, \nu)] = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3}$.

$F[e^{iax}] = (2\pi)^3 \delta(\lambda-a, \mu, \nu)$. $\Rightarrow F^{-1}[\delta(\lambda-a, \mu, \nu)] = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} e^{iax}$.

$F[e^{iby}] = (2\pi)^3 \delta(\lambda, \mu-b, \nu)$. $\Rightarrow F^{-1}[\delta(\lambda, \mu-b, \nu)] = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} e^{iby}$.

$F[\cos ax] = \frac{1}{2}(2\pi)^3 \{\delta(\lambda-a, \mu, \nu) + \delta(\lambda+a, \mu, \nu)\}$ P172

$F[x] = (2\pi)^3 i \frac{\partial \delta(\lambda, \mu, \nu)}{\partial \lambda}$. $\Rightarrow F^{-1}[\frac{\partial \delta(\lambda, \mu, \nu)}{\partial \lambda}] = \frac{x}{(2\pi)^3} i$.

$F[x^2] = -(2\pi)^3 \frac{\partial^2 \delta(\lambda, \mu, \nu)}{\partial \lambda^2}$. $\Rightarrow F^{-1}[\frac{\partial^2 \delta(\lambda, \mu, \nu)}{\partial \lambda^2}] = -\frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} x^2$.

$F[y^2] = -(2\pi)^3 \frac{\partial^2 \delta(\lambda, \mu, \nu)}{\partial \mu^2}$. $\Rightarrow F^{-1}[\frac{\partial^2 \delta(\lambda, \mu, \nu)}{\partial \mu^2}] = -\frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} y^2$.

$F[z^2] = -(2\pi)^3 \frac{\partial^2 \delta(\lambda, \mu, \nu)}{\partial \nu^2}$. $\Rightarrow F^{-1}[\frac{\partial^2 \delta(\lambda, \mu, \nu)}{\partial \nu^2}] = -\frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} z^2$.

$F[x^2 + y^2 + z^2] = -(2\pi)^3 \Delta_3 \delta(\lambda, \mu, \nu)$. $\Rightarrow F^{-1}[\Delta_3 \delta(\lambda, \mu, \nu)] = -\frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$.

$M = (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$, L 是关于 M 常系数线性偏微分算子.

定义 5.2.1(P174) 称 $LU(M) = \delta(M)$ 任一解 $U(M)$ 为 $LU(M) = 0$ 基本解. ★

定理 5.2.1(P174) 设 $U = U(M)$ 是 $LU(M) = 0$ 的基本解, 则 $u(M) \triangleq U(M) * f(M) = \iiint_{\mathbb{R}^3} U(M-M_0)f(M_0) dM_0$ 是非齐次方程 $Lu(M) = f(M)$ 的一个解.

$\Delta_3(-\frac{1}{4\pi r}) = \delta(x,y,z)$, $\Delta_3(\frac{1}{4\pi r}) = -\delta(x,y,z)$, $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$.

$\Delta_2(-\frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \frac{1}{r}) = \delta(x,y)$, $\Delta_2(\frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \frac{1}{r}) = -\delta(x,y)$, $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$.

定义 5.4.1 称 $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} = LU, & t > 0, M = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n, n=1,2,3, \\ U|_{t=0} = \delta(M). \end{cases}$ (5.4.2)

的解 $U(t, M)$ 为 $u_t = Lu$ 型方程初值问题的基本解.

定理 5.4.1 设 $U(t, M)$ 为 $u_t = Lu$ 型方程初值问题的基本解, 则

$\begin{cases} u_t = Lu + f(t, M), & t > 0, M \in \mathbb{R}^n, n=1,2,3, \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(M), \end{cases}$ (5.4.1)

的解 $u(t, M) = U(t, M) * \varphi(M) + \int_0^t U(t-\tau, M) * f(\tau, M) d\tau$.

$$\begin{cases} u_t = Lu + f(t, M), t > 0, M \in \mathbb{R}^n, \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(M), \quad u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(M). \end{cases} \quad (5.4.5) \quad \begin{matrix} (L \text{ 关于 } M \text{ 的常系数线性} \\ \text{偏微分算子, 如 } L = a^2 \Delta) \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial t^2} = LU, \quad t > 0, M \in \mathbb{R}^n, \\ U|_{t=0} = 0, \quad U_t|_{t=0} = \delta(M). \end{cases} \quad (5.4.6)$$

称(5.4.6)的解 $U(t, M)$ 为 $u_t = Lu$ 型方程 **初值问题的基本解**.

定理5.4.2 设 $U(t, M)$ 为 $u_t = Lu$ 型方程 **初值问题的基本解**,

$$u(t, M) = U(t, M) * \varphi(M) + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} [U(t, M) * \varphi(M)] + \int_0^t U(t-\tau, M) * f(\tau, M) d\tau.$$

$$\bullet \hat{\delta}(\lambda) = F[\delta] \stackrel{\star}{=} 1. \Rightarrow F^{-1}[1] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i\lambda x} d\lambda = \delta(x).$$

$$\bullet F[1] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-i\lambda x} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos \lambda x dx = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \cos \lambda x dx = 2\pi \delta(\lambda).$$

$$\Rightarrow \bullet F^{-1}[\delta(\lambda)] = \frac{1}{2\pi}.$$

$$\bullet F[e^{iax}] = F[1 \cdot e^{iax}] = 2\pi \delta(\lambda - a). \Rightarrow \bullet F^{-1}[\delta(\lambda - a)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{iax}.$$

$$\bullet F[e^{-iax}] = F[1 \cdot e^{-iax}] = 2\pi \delta(\lambda + a). \Rightarrow \bullet F^{-1}[\delta(\lambda + a)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-iax}.$$

$$\bullet F[\cos ax] = \pi \delta(\lambda - a) + \pi \delta(\lambda + a). \quad \star$$

$$\bullet F[\sin ax] = i\pi [\delta(\lambda + a) - \delta(\lambda - a)]. \quad \star$$

$$\bullet F[x] = 2\pi i \delta'(\lambda). \Rightarrow \bullet F^{-1}[\delta'(\lambda)] = \frac{x}{2\pi i}.$$

D16Q $\star \star \star$

$$(5.3.1) \quad \begin{cases} \Delta u(M) = -f(M), M \in V, \\ u|_{\partial V} = \varphi(M), M \in \partial V. \end{cases} \quad (5.3.4) \quad \begin{cases} \Delta G(M; M_0) = -\delta(M - M_0), M \in V, \\ G|_{\partial V} = 0, M \in \partial V. \end{cases}$$

定理5.3.2: 设 $G(M; M_0)$ 是(5.3.1)的Green函数, 即是(5.3.4)的解, 则(5.3.1)解

$$u(M) = \int_V G(M; M_0) f(M_0) dM_0 - \oint_{\partial V} \varphi(M_0) \frac{\partial G(M; M_0)}{\partial n_0} dS_0. \quad (5.3.6)$$

n_0 : 关于变量 $M_0 = (\xi, \eta, \zeta)$ 或 (ξ, η) 在边界 ∂V 的单位外法向量, Poisson公式

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \Delta_3 U, \quad t > 0, \quad -\infty < x, y, z < +\infty, \\ U|_{t=0} = 0, \quad U_t|_{t=0} = \delta(x, y, z). \end{cases}$$

$$U(t, x, y, z) = \frac{\delta(r - at)}{4\pi ar}, \quad (5.3.1) \quad \begin{cases} \Delta u = -f(M) = -\delta, \\ u|_{\partial V} = \varphi(M). \end{cases}$$

$$u = u(x, y), \quad a(x, y) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + b(x, y) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + c(x, y) u = f(x, y). \quad (1.3.1)$$

求解步骤: $\star \star \star \star \star$ **熟记此页** a, b 不同时为0.

I. 写特征方程 $\frac{dx}{a(x, y)} = \frac{dy}{b(x, y)}$, 在 D 内求它隐式通解 $\varphi(x, y) = h$, (h : 任意常数, $\varphi(x, y)$ 不含任意常数)

II. 任取 $\psi(x, y)$, 使得 $J(\varphi, \psi) \neq 0$. 令 $\begin{cases} \xi = \varphi(x, y), \\ \eta = \psi(x, y), \end{cases}$ 求反变换 $\begin{cases} x = x(\xi, \eta), \\ y = y(\xi, \eta), \end{cases}$

由链式法则计算 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$, 代入(1.3.1)化简, 将新方程中 x, y 都换成 ξ, η 函数, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + p(\xi, \eta) u = q(\xi, \eta), \quad (1.3.7) \quad p = c / (a \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}), \quad q = f / (a \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}).$

III. (1.3.7) 乘以 $e^{\int p(\xi, \eta) d\eta}$ 得 $\frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} (e^{\int p(\xi, \eta) d\eta} u) = q(\xi, \eta) e^{\int p(\xi, \eta) d\eta}$, 故

$$u = e^{-\int p(\xi, \eta) d\eta} \left[\int q(\xi, \eta) e^{\int p(\xi, \eta) d\eta} d\eta + G(\xi) \right], \quad G(\xi) \text{ 是任意 } C^1(\mathbb{R}).$$

IV. 用 $\xi = \varphi(x, y), \eta = \psi(x, y)$ 将解换回原变量 x, y , 得(1.3.1)通解. #

• 若 $c \equiv f \equiv 0$ 时, 则方程化为 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} = 0$, 则 $u = G(\xi) = G(\varphi(x, y))$, $G(\xi)$ 是任意 $C^1(\mathbb{R})$.

$$u = u(x_1, \dots, x_n), \quad \sum_{j=1}^n b_j \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_j} + cu = f, \quad (1.3.9) \quad \begin{matrix} b_j = b_j(x_1, \dots, x_n), \\ c = c(x_1, \dots, x_n), \quad f = f(x_1, \dots, x_n). \end{matrix}$$

(1.3.9)的求解步骤: $\star \star \star \star \star$ **熟记此页**

I. (1.3.9)的特征方程: $\frac{dx_1}{b_1} = \frac{dx_2}{b_2} = \dots = \frac{dx_n}{b_n}$. (1.3.11)

从(1.3.11)凑出 $n-1$ 个相互独立的首次积分, 记为: $\varphi_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) = h_1, \varphi_2(x_1, \dots, x_n) = h_2, \dots, \varphi_{n-1}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = h_{n-1}$.

由定理1.3.1', 得 $\sum_{j=1}^n b_j \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial x_j} = 0, \quad \forall k = 1, \dots, n-1. \quad (1.3.10')$

II. 任选一个 C^1 函数 $\varphi_n(x_1, \dots, x_n)$, 使得 $J(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_{n-1}, \varphi_n) \neq 0$.

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} \xi_1 = \varphi_1(x_1, \dots, x_n), \quad \xi_2 = \varphi_2(x_1, \dots, x_n), \quad \dots, \quad \xi_{n-1} = \varphi_{n-1}(x_1, \dots, x_n), \\ \xi_n = \varphi_n(x_1, \dots, x_n), \end{cases}$$

由链式法则, 将(1.3.9) 化简为,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi_n} + p(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n) u = q(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n), \quad p = \frac{c}{\sum_{j=1}^n b_j \frac{\partial \varphi_n}{\partial x_j}}, \quad q = \frac{f}{\sum_{j=1}^n b_j \frac{\partial \varphi_n}{\partial x_j}}.$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi_n} + p(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n) u = q(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n), \quad (1.3.13) \quad p = \frac{c}{\sum_{j=1}^n b_j \frac{\partial \varphi_n}{\partial x_j}}, \quad q = \frac{f}{\sum_{j=1}^n b_j \frac{\partial \varphi_n}{\partial x_j}}.$$

III. (1.3.13) 乘以 $e^{\int p(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n) d\xi_n}$ 可解得(1.3.13)通解为

$$u = e^{-\int p(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n) d\xi_n} \left[\int q(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n) e^{\int p(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n) d\xi_n} d\xi_n + G(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_{n-1}) \right],$$

$G(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_{n-1})$ 是任意 $C^1(\mathbb{R}^{n-1})$ 函数.

IV. 将 ξ_1, \dots, ξ_n 换回原变量 x_1, \dots, x_n , 得(1.3.9)的通解. **例1.3.3**

• 特别是 $c \equiv f \equiv 0$ 时, 原方程化简为 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi_n} = 0$, 解为

$$u = G(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_{n-1}) = G(\varphi_1(x_1, \dots, x_n), \dots, \varphi_{n-1}(x_1, \dots, x_n)),$$

$G(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_{n-1})$ 是任意 $C^1(\mathbb{R}^{n-1})$ 函数. **例1.3.2** $\star \star \star \star \star$

$$a_{11} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2a_{12} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + a_{22} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + b_1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + b_2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + b_0 u = 0, \quad (1.5.2)$$

$$a_{11}(dy)^2 - 2a_{12} dx dy + a_{22}(dx)^2 = 0. \quad (1.5.9)$$

II. 当 $\Delta = a_{12}^2 - a_{11} a_{22} = 0$ 时, (1.5.9) 只有一不同隐式解 $\varphi(x, y) = h$.

任选 $\psi(x, y)$, 使 $J(\varphi, \psi) \neq 0$. 对(1.5.2)作变换 $\begin{cases} \xi = \varphi(x, y), \\ \eta = \psi(x, y) \text{ (任取)}. \end{cases}$

由定理1.5.1, $A_{11} = P\varphi = 0$, 因 $\varphi(x, y) = h$ 不是(1.5.9)隐式解, 故 $A_{22} \neq 0$.

命题2. 当 $\Delta = 0$ 时, $A_{12} = 0$. 故(1.5.2)化为(链式法则):

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} + \frac{1}{A_{22}} (B_1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + B_2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + B_0 u) = 0. \quad (1.5.13) \quad \star \star \star \star$$

---抛物型方程标准型 **熟记此页**

• 当 $\Delta = a_{12}^2 - a_{11} a_{22} = 0$ 时, 称(1.5.2)为抛物型方程. $\star \star \star$

I. 当 $\Delta > 0$ 时, 若 $a_{11} \neq 0$ 或 $a_{22} \neq 0$, (1.5.9) 有两个不同隐式解 $\varphi(x, y) = h_1, \psi(x, y) = h_2$.
 令 $\begin{cases} \xi = \varphi(x, y), \\ \eta = \psi(x, y), \end{cases}$ 由链式法则, 知 (1.5.2) 化为双曲型方程标准型:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + 2A_{12} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + 2A_{22} \left(B_1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + B_2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + B_0 u \right) = 0. \quad (1.5.11)$$

 • 当 $\Delta = a_{12}^2 - a_{11}a_{22} > 0$ 时, 称 (1.5.2) 为双曲型方程. $\star\star\star\star$

对 (1.5.11), 令 $\begin{cases} t = \frac{1}{2}(\xi + \eta), \\ s = \frac{1}{2}(\xi - \eta), \end{cases}$ 由链式法则, (1.5.11) 可化为 $\star\star\star\star$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial s^2} + 4 \left(\tilde{B}_1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \tilde{B}_2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} + \tilde{B}_0 u \right) = 0. \quad \text{双曲型方程的另一标准型}$$

当 $\Delta = 0$ 时, 由特征方程 (1.5.9) 只能得一个一阶线性常微分方程. 不妨设 $a_{11} \neq 0$, 该方程为

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}}$$

解得一族特征曲线 $\varphi(x, y) = h$. 任取二元函数 $\psi(x, y)$, 使 $J = \frac{\partial(\varphi, \psi)}{\partial(x, y)} \neq 0$. 作变量代换

$$\xi = \varphi(x, y), \quad \eta = \psi(x, y),$$

新方程为
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} + \frac{1}{A_{22}} \left(B_1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + B_2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + C u \right) = 0, \quad (1.5.13)$$

称方程 (1.5.13) 为抛物型方程的标准形.
 当 $\Delta < 0$ 时, 特征方程 (1.5.9) 只能在复数域内分解成两个一阶方程. 不妨设 $a_{11} \neq 0$, 相应的一阶方程为

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a_{12} + i\sqrt{-\Delta}}{a_{11}} \quad \text{和} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a_{12} - i\sqrt{-\Delta}}{a_{11}}$$

此时, 不存在实特征线, 特征方程 (1.5.9) 的隐式通解为

$$\varphi(x, y) \pm i\psi(x, y) = h.$$

为避免引入复变量, 作变换 $\begin{cases} \xi = \varphi(x, y), \\ \eta = \psi(x, y), \end{cases}$

由定理 1.5.1 将 $z = \varphi(x, y) \pm i\psi(x, y)$ 代入方程 (1.5.8), 分别取其实、虚部, 可得 $A_{11} = A_{22}, A_{12} = 0$, 则有新方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} + \frac{1}{A_{11}} \left(B_1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + B_2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + C u \right) = 0. \quad (1.5.14)$$

称方程 (1.5.14) 为椭圆型方程的标准形.

例 1.4.4 三维波动方程的初值问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \Delta_3 u, & t > 0, r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} > 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(r), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = \psi(r). \end{cases} \quad (1.4.11)$$

解 由初始条件的球对称性, 可设未知函数 $u = u(t, r)$. 采用球坐标, 方程为

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right).$$

作未知函数的代换

$$u(t, r) = e^{\alpha(r)} v(t, r),$$

其中, $\alpha(r)$ 待定, 目的是消去一阶导数项. 代入 u 的方程, 得 v 的方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial r^2} + \left[2\alpha'(r) + \frac{2}{r} \right] \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} + \left[\alpha''(r) + \alpha'(r)^2 + \frac{2}{r} \alpha'(r) \right] v \right\},$$

当 $\alpha(r) = -\ln r$, 即 $v = ru$ 时, 则为—维波动方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial r^2}.$$

$$\delta(x) * f(x) = f(x),$$

$$\delta'(x) * f(x) = \delta(x) * f'(x) = f'(x),$$

$$\delta^{(n)}(x) * f(x) = \delta(x) * f^{(n)}(x) = f^{(n)}(x),$$

$$L(f(x) * g(x)) = (Lf) * g = f * Lg,$$

$$\langle \delta^{(n)}(x), \varphi(x) \rangle = (-1)^n \langle \delta(x), \varphi^{(n)}(x) \rangle = (-1)^n \varphi^{(n)}(0), \quad \forall \varphi(x) \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$$

例 1.4.3 一端固定半无界弦的自由振动

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} & t > 0, x > 0, \\ u(t, 0) = 0, \\ u(0, x) = \varphi(x), \quad u_t(0, x) = \psi(x). \end{cases} \quad (1.4.9)$$

分析 这里的初始条件 $\varphi(x), \psi(x)$ 仅在 $x > 0$ 有定义, 故不能直接应用达朗贝尔公式. 但由达朗贝尔公式 (1.4.6) 可知, 如果定义在整个实轴上的 $\varphi(x), \psi(x)$ 为奇函数, 则

$$u(t, 0) = \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(-at) + \varphi(at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{-at}^{at} \psi(\xi) d\xi = 0.$$

如果 $\varphi(x), \psi(x)$ 是偶函数, 则

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(t, 0) = \frac{1}{2} [\varphi'(-at) + \varphi'(at)] + \frac{1}{2a} [\psi(at) - \psi(-at)] = 0.$$

因此, 可用延拓法将 (1.4.9) 式中的 $\varphi(x), \psi(x)$ 从 $x > 0$ 奇延拓到 $x < 0$, 再利用达朗贝尔公式, 求出的解必满足边界条件 $u(t, 0) = 0$.

解 作辅助函数

$$\Phi(x) = \begin{cases} \varphi(x), & x \geq 0, \\ -\varphi(-x), & x < 0, \end{cases} \quad \Psi(x) = \begin{cases} \psi(x), & x \geq 0, \\ -\psi(-x), & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

由达朗贝尔公式得 (1.4.9) 式的解

$$\begin{aligned} u(t, x) &= \frac{1}{2} [\Phi(x+at) + \Phi(x-at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \Psi(\xi) d\xi \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(x+at) + \varphi(x-at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\xi) d\xi, & t \leq \frac{x}{a}, \\ \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(x+at) - \varphi(at-x)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{at-x}^{x+at} \psi(\xi) d\xi, & t > \frac{x}{a}. \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (1.4.10)$$

为理解此解的物理意义, 不妨设初速度 $\psi(\xi) = 0$. 当 $t \leq \frac{x}{a}$ 时, 端点的影响尚未传到 x 点, x 点的运动仍由初位移引起的左右行波 $\frac{1}{2}[\varphi(x+at) + \varphi(x-at)]$ 决定. 当 $t > \frac{x}{a}$ 时, 端点的影响已传到 x 点, x 点的运动由左行波 (入射波) $\frac{1}{2}\varphi(x+at)$ 和右行波 (反射波) $-\frac{1}{2}\varphi(at-x)$ 决定. 在端点 $x=0$ 处, 入射波与反射波分别为 $\frac{1}{2}\varphi(at)$ 和 $-\frac{1}{2}\varphi(at)$, 故 $u(t, 0) \equiv 0$.

类似地, 也可通过将 $\varphi(x), \psi(x)$ 作偶延拓求解端点自由的半无界弦的自由振动. 由—维波动方程的通解得三维波动方程的球面对称解

$$u(t, r) = \frac{1}{r} [f(r-at) + g(r+at)],$$

其中, $f(r-at)$ 为发散波, $g(r+at)$ 为会聚波, $\frac{1}{r}$ 为波形的衰减 ($r > 1$) 或扩张 ($r < 1$) 因子. 利用公式 (1.4.10) 可写出初值问题 (1.4.11) 式的解

$$u(t, r) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2r} [(r+at)\varphi(r+at) + (r-at)\varphi(r-at)] + \frac{1}{2ar} \int_{r-at}^{r+at} \xi \psi(\xi) d\xi, & t \leq \frac{r}{a}, \\ \frac{1}{2r} [(r+at)\varphi(r+at) - (at-r)\varphi(at-r)] + \frac{1}{2ar} \int_{at-r}^{r+at} \xi \psi(\xi) d\xi, & t > \frac{r}{a}. \end{cases} \quad (1.4.12)$$

行波解对研究波动问题很重要, 对较复杂的方程, 寻找其行波特解常常是研究问题的第一步. 例如, 设 KdV 方程 (1.1.10)

(P45)12(1) $(y+z)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + (z+x)\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + (x+y)\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0$.

提示: 特征方程为 $\frac{dx}{y+z} = \frac{dy}{z+x} = \frac{dz}{x+y}$. $\frac{dx}{y+z} \neq d\left(\frac{x}{y+z}\right), \dots$

注: 由 $\frac{dx}{y+z} = \frac{dy}{z+x}$ 或 $\frac{dy}{z+x} = \frac{dz}{x+y}$ 都 **无法** 得到首次积分.

$\frac{dx}{y+z} = \frac{dz}{x+y} = \frac{dx-dz}{(y+z)-(x+y)} = -\frac{d(z-x)}{z-x}$. ~~$\frac{x}{y+z} - \frac{y}{z+x} = h$~~

同理 $\frac{dy}{z+x} = \frac{dz}{x+y} = \frac{d(y-z)}{(z+x)-(x+y)} = -\frac{d(y-z)}{y-z}$.

另, $\frac{dx}{y+z} = \frac{dy}{z+x} = \frac{dz}{x+y} = \frac{dx+dy+dz}{(y+z)+(z+x)+(x+y)} = \frac{d(x+y+z)}{2(x+y+z)}$. 因此

$-\frac{d(z-x)}{z-x} = -\frac{d(y-z)}{y-z} = \frac{d(x+y+z)}{2(x+y+z)}$. 由它求出两个首次积分.

由 $\frac{d(z-x)}{z-x} - \frac{d(y-z)}{y-z} = 0$ 得 $\ln \frac{z-x}{y-z} = h$, $\frac{z-x}{y-z} = e^h \neq 0$.

由 $\frac{d(y-z)}{y-z} + \frac{d(x+y+z)}{2(x+y+z)} = 0$ 得 $\ln(y-z)\sqrt{x+y+z} = h_2$,

$(y-z)^2(x+y+z) = e^{2h_2} \neq 0$. ……(同学们自己补充完整). #

例 2.2.3 求解扇形域上的 Dirichlet 问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_2 u = 0, & 1 < r < e, 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ u|_{r=1} = u|_{r=e} = 0, \\ u|_{\theta=0} = 0, & u|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}} = g(r), \end{cases} \quad (2.2.17)$$

这里, (r, θ) 为极坐标, e 为自然对数的底数.

解 极坐标下, 方程为

$$r^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} = 0,$$

设 $u(r, \theta) = R(r)\Theta(\theta)$, 代入方程和关于 r 的齐次边界条件, 分离变量得固有值问题

$$\begin{cases} r^2 R''(r) + rR'(r) + \lambda R(r) = 0, & 1 < r < e, \\ R(1) = R(e) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (2.2.18)$$

及常微分方程

$$\Theta''(\theta) - \lambda\Theta(\theta) = 0.$$

固有值问题中的方程是变系数二阶线性方程, 可化为 S-L 型

$$[rR'(r)]' + \lambda \frac{1}{r} R(r) = 0,$$

这里, $k(r) = r$, $q(r) \equiv 0$, $\rho(r) = \frac{1}{r}$. 由 S-L 定理知 $\lambda > 0$.

二(14分)求解定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx} + 1, & (0 < x < l, t > 0) \\ u(t, 0) = 0, & u_x(t, l) = 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), & u_t|_{t=0} = \psi(x), \end{cases}$$

二. 设 $u = u_1 + u_2$, 先解 u_1 (齐次问题)

固有值和固有函数为:

$$\lambda_n = \left[\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l} \right]^2, \quad X_n(x) = \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{2l} \quad n = 0, 1, \dots (7分)$$

设级数解为

$$u_1(t, x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} [C_n \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi at}{2l} + D_n \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi at}{2l}] \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{2l}$$

由初始条件得

$$C_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(\xi) \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi \xi}{2l} d\xi$$

$$D_n = \frac{4}{(2l+1)\pi a} \int_0^l \psi(\xi) \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi \xi}{2l} d\xi \quad (10分)$$

对于 u_2 (非齐次问题)

$$1 = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} f_n \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{2l}, \quad f_n = \frac{4}{(2n+1)\pi}$$

$R(r)$ 的方程是欧拉 (Euler) 方程, 作变量代换 $r = e^t$, 记 $y(t) = R(e^t)$, 则变系数方程的固有值问题 (2.2.18) 式转化为最简 S-L 型方程固有值问题

$$\begin{cases} y''(t) + \lambda y = 0, & 0 < t < 1, \\ y(0) = y(1) = 0. \end{cases}$$

即得固有值

$$\lambda_n = (n\pi)^2, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

及固有函数

$$y_n(t) = \sin n\pi t,$$

亦即

$$R_n(r) = \sin(n\pi \ln r).$$

相应地

$$\Theta_n(\theta) = A_n \operatorname{ch} n\pi\theta + B_n \operatorname{sh} n\pi\theta.$$

设

$$u(r, \theta) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (A_n \operatorname{ch} n\pi\theta + B_n \operatorname{sh} n\pi\theta) \sin(n\pi \ln r),$$

代入关于 θ 的边界条件, 得

$$u|_{\theta=0} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} A_n \sin(n\pi \ln r) = 0,$$

$$u|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} B_n \operatorname{sh} \frac{n\pi^2}{2} \sin(n\pi \ln r) = g(r),$$

这里, $\{\sin(n\pi \ln r), n = 1, 2, \dots\}$ 是区间 $[1, e]$ 上加权函数 $\rho(r) = \frac{1}{r}$ 的完备正交函数系, 故

$$A_n = 0,$$

$$B_n = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh} \frac{n\pi^2}{2}} \cdot \frac{\int_1^e g(r) \sin(n\pi \ln r) \frac{1}{r} dr}{\int_1^e \sin^2(n\pi \ln r) \frac{1}{r} dr}$$

$$= \frac{2}{n\pi^2} \int_0^1 g(e^t) \sin(n\pi t) dt.$$

卷纸手写

$$T_n(t) \text{ 满足 } T'' + \lambda_n a^2 T = \frac{4}{(2n+1)\pi}, \quad T(0) = T'(0) = 0$$

$$T_n(t) = \frac{16l^2}{(2n+1)^3 a^2 \pi^3} - \frac{16l^2}{(2n+1)^3 a^2 \pi^3} \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi at}{2l} \quad (14分)$$

最后

$$u = u_1 + u_2$$

本题也可以用特解法和齐次化原理法求解

