

第1章 数学物理中的偏微分方程

① 二维 Laplace 方程极坐标形式 $\Delta_2 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2}$

② $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = 0 \Rightarrow u(x, y) = f(x) + g(y)$, $f(x), g(y)$ 是任意两个一次可微函数.

③ 变量代换, 常用的是 $\xi = x + at, \eta = x - at$, u 是 x, t 的函数.

④ 三个典型方程及其物理背景.

i) 弦的微小横振动方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(t, x)$$

$(a = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\rho}}, f(t, x) = \frac{g(t, x)}{\rho}, T$ 为弦上张力, ρ 为弦密度, $g(t, x)$ 为外力的分布密度)

ii) 热传导方程.

三维: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \Delta_3 u + \frac{1}{c\rho} f(t, x, y, z)$, $a = \sqrt{\frac{k}{c\rho}}$ (体密度 ρ , 热传导系数 k , 比热 c , 热源密度 $f(t, x, y, z)$)

稳定温度场 ($\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 0$), 无热源: $\Delta_3 u = 0$, 三维 Laplace 方程

有热源: $\Delta_3 u = g(x, y, z)$, $g(x, y, z) = -\frac{1}{k} f(x, y, z)$, 泊松方程.

iii) 静电场的场势方程.

$\Delta \varphi = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon}$, $\rho(x, y, z)$ 为空间电荷分布

⑤ 初始条件和初始问题

指已知标函数 u 及其对时间的各阶导数在初使时刻 $t=0$ 的值.

⑥ 边界条件和边界问题

$$\left(\alpha \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} + \beta u \right) \Big|_S = \varphi(x, y, z)$$

$\alpha = 0 \Rightarrow$ 第一类边界条件

$\beta = 0 \Rightarrow$ 第二类.....

$\alpha, \beta \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ 第三类.....

⑦ d'Alembert 公式

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

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

⑧ 叠加原理

书上P216, 比较简单, 不做复述

(一个小结论: $\Delta_2 u = 0$ 通解 $u(x, y) = f(x+iy) + g(x-iy)$)

⑨ 齐次化原理

$$i) \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = Lu + f(t, m) \\ u|_{t=0} = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} = Lw \\ w|_{t=\tau} = 0, \frac{\partial w}{\partial t}|_{w=\tau} = f(\tau, m) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow u = \int_0^t w(t, m; \tau) d\tau$$

$$ii) \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = Lu + f(t, m) \\ u|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = Lw \\ w|_{t=\tau} = f(\tau, m) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow u = \int_0^t w(t, m; \tau) d\tau$$