

一. 基本概念.

△ 线性方程 $L[u]=f \Rightarrow$ 叠加原理 $L[u_1]=f_1, L[u_2]=f_2, L[au_1+bu_2]=af_1+bf_2$.
 u 为其系数的线性组合 \rightarrow 自由项 (只依赖于独立变量).

△ 齐次方程 $L[u]=0 \Rightarrow$ 叠加原理: 若 $L[u_1]=0, L[u_2]=0$, 则 au_1+bu_2 是 $L[u]=0$ 的解.
 无穷叠加原理一般不成立, 因为 $\sum C_n u_n$ 不一定收敛.

通解: 偏微分方程所有解的集合.

定解问题: 偏微分方程 + 定解条件 (初、边值条件).

稳定性: 解存在性 + 解唯一性 + 解稳定性.

二. 三大典型偏微分方程.

1. $Au_{xx} + B u_{xy} + C u_{yy} + D u_x + E u_y + F u = G$. 常系数一般二阶偏微分方程

令 $\xi = \xi(x, y)$, $\eta = \eta(x, y)$. 则 $J = \begin{vmatrix} \xi_x & \xi_y \\ \eta_x & \eta_y \end{vmatrix}$ 线性变换.

$\therefore u_x = u_\xi \xi_x + u_\eta \eta_x, u_y = u_\xi \xi_y + u_\eta \eta_y$.

$\therefore u_{xx} = u_{\xi\xi} \xi_x^2 + 2u_{\xi\eta} \xi_x \eta_x + u_{\eta\eta} \eta_x^2 + u_\xi \xi_{xx} + u_\eta \eta_{xx}$

$u_{yy} = u_{\xi\xi} \xi_y^2 + 2u_{\xi\eta} \xi_y \eta_y + u_{\eta\eta} \eta_y^2 + u_\xi \xi_{yy} + u_\eta \eta_{yy}$

$u_{xy} = u_{\xi\xi} \xi_x \xi_y + u_{\xi\eta} (\xi_x \eta_y + \xi_y \eta_x) + u_{\eta\eta} \eta_x \eta_y + u_\xi \xi_{xy} + u_\eta \eta_{xy}$.

代回原一般方程, 得 $A_1 u_{\xi\xi} + B_1 u_{\xi\eta} + C_1 u_{\eta\eta} + D_1 u_\xi + E_1 u_\eta + F_1 u = G_1$.

其中 $A_1 = A \xi_x^2 + B \xi_x \xi_y + C \xi_y^2$

$B_1 = 2A \xi_x \eta_x + B (\xi_x \eta_y + \xi_y \eta_x) + 2C \xi_y \eta_y$

$C_1 = A \eta_x^2 + B \eta_x \eta_y + C \eta_y^2$

$D_1 = A \xi_{xx} + B \xi_{xy} + C \xi_{yy} + D \xi_x + E \xi_y$.

$E_1 = A \eta_{xx} + B \eta_{xy} + C \eta_{yy} + D \eta_x + E \eta_y$.

$F_1 = F, G_1 = G$.

且有 $B_1^2 - 4A_1 C_1 = J^2 (B^2 - 4AC)$.

设 $A_1 = C_1 = 0$, 用 ξ 代表 ξ 和 η , 则 $A \xi_x^2 + B \xi_x \xi_y + C \xi_y^2 = 0$. 沿着曲线 $\xi = \text{常数}$.

有 $d\xi = \xi_x dx + \xi_y dy = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\xi_x}{\xi_y}$. 代入上式, 得.

$A y_x^2 - B y_x + C = 0$.

$\therefore y_x = (B \pm \sqrt{B^2 - 4AC}) / 2A$. 此即特征方程 = 积分之特征曲线.

积分曲线: $y = [(B \pm \sqrt{B^2 - 4AC}) / 2A] x + \text{const}$. 且满足 ξ 在此两曲线族

上 (新坐标系 $\xi - \eta$ 上) 有 $B_1 u_{\xi\eta} + D_1 u_\xi + E_1 u_\eta + F_1 u = G_1$.

$$\therefore \xi = y - [(B + \sqrt{B^2 - 4AC}) / 2A] x.$$

$$\eta = y - [(B - \sqrt{B^2 - 4AC}) / 2A] x.$$

是新坐标轴的两个坐标轴在 $x-y$ 坐标轴中的方向程.

一般思路:

① 方程 $Au_{xx} + Bu_{xy} + Cu_{yy} + Du_x + Eu_y + Fu = G$.

② 特征方程: $y_x = (B \pm \sqrt{B^2 - 4AC}) / 2A$.

③ 积分曲线: 若 A, B, \dots, F, G 是常系数, 则积上方程得 $y = [(B \pm \sqrt{B^2 - 4AC}) / 2A] x + \text{const}$
 得新坐标系 $\xi = y - [(B + \sqrt{B^2 - 4AC}) / 2A] x, \eta = y - [(B - \sqrt{B^2 - 4AC}) / 2A] x$
 在新坐标系下方程不会出现 $u_{\xi\xi}$ 和 $u_{\eta\eta}$ 项.

若 A, B, \dots, F, G 是变系数, 亦可对特征方程积分得二曲线族.

双曲型: 两族实特征线.

抛物型: 一族二重实特征线, 一般需另定一条与此特征线族无关的 η 来化简方程.

椭圆型: 虚特征线.

2. 二阶线性偏微分特征线法.

$$a(x,y)u_x + b(x,y)u_y = f(x,y), \quad u(x_0, y_0) = \varphi(x) \text{ 侧边界条件.}$$

$$\text{可写成 } (u_x, u_y) \cdot (a(x,y), b(x,y)) = f(x,y), \quad \text{即 } \nabla u \cdot (a(x,y), b(x,y)) = f(x,y)$$

即 u 在 $(a(x,y), b(x,y))$ 方向上的方向导数为 $f(x,y)$.

该方向可表示为 $\frac{du}{ds} = \frac{b(x,y)}{a(x,y)}$, 沿该特征线上的弧元记为 ds . $S(x,y) = S(x_0, y_0)$.

$$\therefore \nabla u \cdot (a(x,y), b(x,y)) = \frac{du}{ds} = f(x,y), \quad \frac{du}{ds} = \frac{dx}{ds}u_x + \frac{dy}{ds}u_y, \quad \therefore \frac{dx}{ds} = a(x,y), \quad \frac{dy}{ds} = b(x,y)$$

$$\therefore u = \int_{S_0} f(x(s), y(s)) ds + \varphi(x_0, y_0).$$

eg. $\begin{cases} au_x + by_y = f(x,y) \\ u(x_0, y_0) = \varphi(x) \end{cases}$

$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{b}{a}$, 特征方程 $y = \frac{b}{a}x + C$. ~~$y = y_0 + bs$~~ $y = y_0 + bs, x = x_0 + as$.

$\therefore \frac{du}{ds} = f(x,y)$. $u = \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x,y)} f(x,y) ds + u(x_0, y_0)$, $\because y=0$ 时, $S = -\frac{y_0}{b}, x = x_0 - \frac{a}{b}y_0$.

$\therefore u = \int_{-\frac{y_0}{b}}^0 f(x,y) ds + \varphi(x_0 - \frac{a}{b}y_0)$. x_0, y_0 换成一般的 x, y 即得解.

当然, 应用变量替换法亦可解一阶线性偏微分, 一般思路:

① 方程: $au_x + by_y = f$, ② 特征方程: $y_x = \frac{b}{a}$, ③ 积分曲线: $y = \frac{b}{a}x + C$ 在此线上 u 的
 子数为 f , 令 $S = y - \frac{b}{a}x$, 则 $\frac{du}{dS} = f$. 即可解 (通过侧边界条件).

3. 1D 波动方程的 d'Alembert 公式.

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

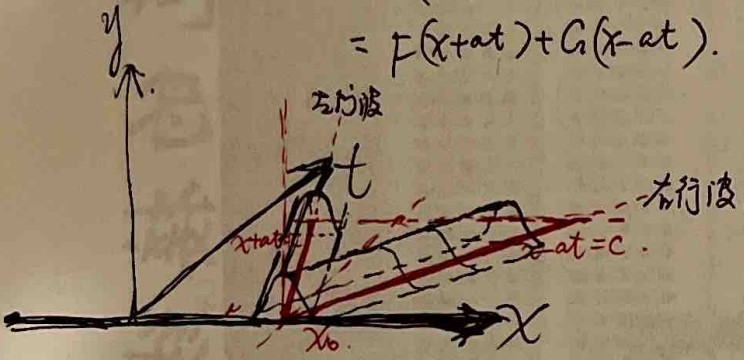
利用傅里叶级数法、利用积分变换法 (Fourier x , Laplace t)、分离变量法.

利用特征线法: $x \pm at = C$, $\xi = x + at, \eta = x - at$.

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(x+at) + \frac{1}{a} \int_{x_0}^{x+at} \psi(z) dz] + \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(x-at) - \frac{1}{a} \int_{x_0}^{x-at} \psi(z) dz]$$

$$= F(x+at) + G(x-at).$$
 左行波 + 右行波. 波速为 a .



解的性质:

依赖区间: $[x-at, x+at]$.

决定区域: $x+at = x_2 > x-at = x_1$ 所围区域.

影响区域: $x+at = x_1 < x-at = x_2$ 所围区域.

可用平行同地用) 法则求决定区域外的解.

半无界区间的波动问题 eg

有界区的波动问题 eg

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

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

自由端 $u_x(0, t) = 0$ 上, 为保证全时间 ($t > 0$) $u_x(L) = 0$, 应以此轴为轴对初始条件偶延拓. (对 φ, ψ 偶延拓) $\Rightarrow (\bar{\varphi}, \bar{\psi}, x \in (-\infty, +\infty))$.

固定端 $u(L, t) = 0$ 上, 为保证全时间 ($t > 0$) $u(L) = 0$ (波固定), 应以此点为轴对初始条件奇延拓 (对 φ, ψ 奇延拓) $\Rightarrow (\bar{\varphi}, \bar{\psi}, x \in (0, +\infty))$

这样延拓之后即可应用无界弦振动的 d'Alembert 公式求解. 傅里叶法.

若一个初始条件函数 $\varphi(x)$ 或 $\psi(x)$ 既奇延拓和偶延拓共同作用, 则延拓后它必是一个周期函数, 可对其 Fourier 展开, 再代入 d'Alembert 公式求解则所得解形式与分离变量法一致! 注: $(f \cdot)' = (f \cdot)'$, $(f \cdot)' = (f \cdot)'$.

4. 3D 波动方程的 Poisson 公式 - Huygens 原理.

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 (u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz}) & (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3, t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi, u_t|_{t=0} = \psi \end{cases}$$

球面波解:
$$r u(r, t) = \frac{1}{2a} \int_{r-at}^{r+at} \rho \psi(\rho) d\rho + \frac{1}{2} [(r+at)\varphi(r+at) + (r-at)\varphi(r-at)].$$

(利用 $u_x = u_r \frac{x}{r}$, \dots 得 $u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz} = u_{rr} + \frac{2}{r} u_r$).

可推广至 n 维球面波解. $\nabla^2 u = u_{rr} + \frac{n-1}{r} u_r$.

一般情况: $\bar{u}(r,t) = \frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \int_{S_r(P)} u(x,y,z,t) ds$

$$\therefore \bar{u}(r,t) = \frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \int_{S_r(P)} u(P+r\vec{s}, t) d\omega$$

$$\therefore \bar{u}_t(r,t) = \frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \int_{S_r(P)} \nabla u(P+r\vec{s}, t) \cdot \vec{s} d\omega \quad \vec{s}: \text{球面单位法向量}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \int_{S_r(P)} \nabla u \cdot \vec{s} ds = \frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \int_{S_r(P)} \nabla u \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \int_{V_r(P)} \nabla^2 u dV$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi a^2 r^2} \int_{V_r(P)} u_{tt} dV \quad \star$$

$$\text{即 } 4\pi a^2 r^2 \bar{u}_t(r,t) = \int_{V_r(P)} u_{tt}(x,y,z,t) dV = \int_0^r \int_{S_{\rho}(P)} u_{tt}(x,y,z,t) ds d\rho$$

$$\text{两边对 } r \text{ 求导, 得 } 4\pi a^2 (r^2 \bar{u}_t)_r = \int_{S_r(P)} u_{tt} ds = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \int_{S_r(P)} u ds = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} (\bar{u} \cdot 4\pi r^2)$$

$$\therefore a^2 (r^2 \bar{u}_t)_r = (r^2 \bar{u})_{tt} \quad \text{即 } a^2 (r^2 \bar{u}_{rr} + 2r \bar{u}_r) = r^2 \bar{u}_{tt}$$

$$\therefore \bar{u}_{tt} = a^2 (\bar{u}_{rr} + \frac{2}{r} \bar{u}_r) \quad \text{与平面波动方程一致!}$$

$$2^\circ \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} r \bar{u}(r,t) = 0$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} (r \bar{u})_t = a^2 (r \bar{u})_{rr} & r > 0, t > 0 \\ (r \bar{u})|_{r=0} = 0 & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$r \bar{u}(r,0) = r \bar{\varphi}(r), \quad r \bar{u}_t(r,0) = r \bar{\psi}(r), \quad r \geq 0. \quad \bar{\varphi}, \bar{\psi} \text{ 为 } S_r(P) \text{ 上 } u \text{ 的平均值 (r 固定)}$$

$$\text{由 D'Alembert 公式: } r \bar{u} = \frac{1}{2a} \int_{r-at}^{r+at} \rho \bar{\psi}_e(\rho) d\rho + \frac{1}{2} [(r+at) \bar{\varphi}_e(r+at) + (r-at) \bar{\varphi}_e(r-at)]$$

$$\therefore \bar{u}(r,t) = \frac{1}{2ar} \int_{r-at}^{r+at} \rho \bar{\psi}_e(\rho) d\rho + \frac{1}{2r} [(r+at) \bar{\varphi}_e(r+at) + (r-at) \bar{\varphi}_e(r-at)]$$

为求 $P(x,y,z)$ 处 u 的值. 取 $r \rightarrow 0$, 即

$$u(P,t) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \bar{u}(r,t;P) \stackrel{\text{L'Hospital}}{=} t \bar{\psi}(at) + \frac{d}{dt} (t \bar{\varphi}(at)) \\ = \frac{t}{4\pi a^2 t^2} \int_{S_{at}(P)} \psi(x,y,z) ds + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{t}{4\pi a^2 t^2} \int_{S_{at}(P)} \varphi(x,y,z) ds \right) \quad \star$$

5. 二维波动方程. 一维波动, 有初值.

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

只需将 $\frac{t}{4\pi a^2 t^2} \int_{S_{at}(P)} \psi(x,y,z) ds$ 和 $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{t}{4\pi a^2 t^2} \int_{S_{at}(P)} \varphi(x,y,z) ds \right)$ 化为平面区域.

$(\xi-x)^2 + (\eta-y)^2 \in (at)^2$ 的积分即可, 即将曲面环状积分化为二重积分. 得

$$u(x,y,t) = \frac{t}{4\pi a^2 t^2} \int_{S_{at}(P)} \psi(x,y,z) ds = 2 \cdot \frac{t}{4\pi a^2 t^2} \int_{C_{at}(P)} \frac{\psi(\xi,\eta)}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - (\xi-x)^2 - (\eta-y)^2}} d\xi d\eta \\ = \frac{1}{2\pi a} \int_{C_{at}(P)} \frac{\psi}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - (\xi-x)^2 - (\eta-y)^2}} d\xi d\eta \quad \text{对 } \varphi \text{ 同理.}$$

$$\therefore u = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{1}{2\pi a} \int_{C_{at}(P)} \frac{\varphi(\xi,\eta)}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - (\xi-x)^2 - (\eta-y)^2}} d\xi d\eta \right) + \frac{1}{2\pi a} \int_{C_{at}(P)} \frac{\psi(\xi,\eta)}{\sqrt{a^2 t^2 - (\xi-x)^2 - (\eta-y)^2}} d\xi d\eta \quad \star$$

三. 分离变量法.

1. 一般思想

处理非齐次边界条件 (取一个形式简单的 W 带过非齐次边界条件

或非齐次初始条件, 具体带过哪个

取便于求得哪个本征量的本征函数. (因为齐次初(边)值条件才确定出本征值函数).



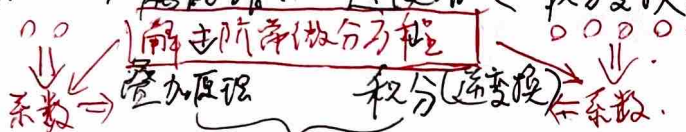
可用齐次 (homogeneous) 方程求得该变量的本征函数族: ~~是齐次的初(边)值条件不可定出~~

~~非齐次的本征函数, 若是齐次则定出~~



~~非齐次的本征函数~~

Fourier 展开 \Rightarrow 离散谱: 连续谱 \Leftarrow 积分变换: Fourier



~~非齐次的非齐次方程~~ ~~Sturm-Liouville~~

形式解.

1) Sturm-Liouville 理论.

二阶齐次方程: $Au_{\xi\xi} + Bu_{\xi\eta} + Cu_{\eta\eta} + Du_{\xi} + Eu_{\eta} + f u = 0.$

通过变换 $\begin{cases} x = x(\xi, \eta) \\ y = y(\xi, \eta) \end{cases} \quad \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(\xi, \eta)} \neq 0.$

可化成标准形式 $a(x, y)u_{xx} + c(x, y)u_{yy} + d(x, y)u_x + e(x, y)u_y + f(x, y)u = 0$

假设方程的解的形式为 $u = X(x) \cdot Y(y)$. (二次可离) 代入上式得

$$a X'' Y + c X Y'' + d X' Y + e X Y' + f X Y = 0$$

假设 $\exists P(x, y)$ 使上方程得 $P(x, y) = 0$ 形式 $a_1(x) X'' Y + b_1(y) X Y'' + a_2(x) X' Y + b_2(y) X Y' + (a_3(x) + b_3(y)) X Y = 0$

的方程, 即 $a_1(x) \frac{X''}{X} + a_2(x) \frac{X'}{X} + a_3(x) = -[b_1(y) \frac{Y''}{Y} + b_2(y) \frac{Y'}{Y} + b_3(y)]$

则 $a_1 \frac{X''}{X} + a_2 \frac{X'}{X} + a_3 = \lambda, \quad b_1 \frac{Y''}{Y} + b_2 \frac{Y'}{Y} + b_3 = -\lambda.$

即 $a_1 X'' + a_2 X' + (a_3 - \lambda) X = 0, \quad b_1 Y'' + b_2 Y' + (b_3 + \lambda) Y = 0.$

都可写为 $C_1(x) \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} + C_2(x) \frac{du}{dx} + (C_3(x) + \lambda) u = 0.$

引 $\lambda P(x) = 0 \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} + Q(x) \frac{du}{dx} + (R(x) + \lambda S(x)) u = 0 \Rightarrow S$ - 2 解

定义 二阶线性齐次方程 $L(u) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(p \frac{du}{dx} \right) + qu$, 则 $S-L$ 问题 $L(u) + \lambda S(x)u = 0$

正则 $S-L$ 问题 $x \in [a, b]$ $p(x), S(x) > 0$.

奇异 $S-L$ 问题. $x \in$ 半无穷, 无穷区间, 或 p, S 在 $[a, b]$ 的 ≥ 1 个端点取 0.

经过非齐次边界条件处理后, 边界条件都可写成:

$$\begin{cases} a_1 u(a) + a_2 u'(a) = 0 & a_1^2 + a_2^2 \neq 0 \\ b_1 u(b) + b_2 u'(b) = 0 & b_1^2 + b_2^2 \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

eg $\begin{cases} u(a) = u(b) \\ u'(a) = u'(b) \end{cases}$ 周期边界条件, eg 奇点处的自然边界条件.

本征值: 使 $S-L$ 问题有非零解的 λ .

本征函数: 对应于本征值的非零解 $u(x)$, 记作 X 或 Y .

结论 1: 对应于不同本征值 λ_j 和 λ_k 的本征函数 u_j 和 u_k 都连续可微.

则 u_j 和 u_k 在 $[a, b]$ 上带权 $S(x)$ 正交

证明: $\frac{d}{dx} (p u_j') + (q + \lambda_j S) u_j = 0$ $\frac{d}{dx} (p u_k') + (q + \lambda_k S) u_k = 0$

$$\therefore (\lambda_j - \lambda_k) S u_j u_k = u_k \frac{d}{dx} (p u_j') - u_j \frac{d}{dx} (p u_k') = \frac{d}{dx} [(p u_j') u_k - (p u_k') u_j]$$

在 $[a, b]$ 上积分. 得 $(\lambda_j - \lambda_k) \int_a^b S u_j u_k dx = [p(u_j' u_k - u_j u_k')] \Big|_a^b$

$$= p(b) [u_j'(b) u_k(b) - u_j(b) u_k'(b)] - p(a) [u_j'(a) u_k(a) - u_j(a) u_k'(a)]$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a_1 u_j(a) + a_2 u_j'(a) = 0 & b_1 u_j(b) + b_2 u_j'(b) = 0 \\ a_1 u_k(a) + a_2 u_k'(a) = 0 & b_1 u_k(b) + b_2 u_k'(b) = 0 \end{cases}$$

且 $a_1^2 + a_2^2 \neq 0, b_1^2 + b_2^2 \neq 0$

经讨论易得 $(\lambda_j - \lambda_k) \int_a^b S u_j u_k dx = 0$. $\therefore \lambda_j \neq \lambda_k \quad j \neq k$.

$\therefore \int_a^b S u_j u_k dx = 0$.

结论 2: 正则 ($p(x), S(x) > 0, x \in [a, b]$) $S-L$ 问题所有本征值都是实数.

证明: 设有一复 $\lambda_j = \alpha + i\beta$, 对应的本征函数 $u_j = u + iw$

因方程的系数为实, 故 α 为 λ_j 的共轭复数也是本征值, 设 $\lambda_k = \alpha - i\beta$ 的

本征函数 $u_k = u - iw$ $\therefore (\lambda_j - \lambda_k) \int_a^b S u_j u_k dx = 0$

$\therefore 2\beta \int_a^b S (u^2 + w^2) dx = 0 \quad \therefore \beta = 0 \quad \therefore$ 本征值皆为实.

结论 3: $\forall S-L$ 正实本征值的无穷序列 $\lambda_1 < \lambda_2 < \lambda_3 \dots \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n = \infty$, 对 $f(x)$ 的 u_n

在 (a, b) 内有 n 个零点, $f(x) = \sum C_n u_n, C_n = \int_a^b S(x) f(x) u_n dx / \int_a^b S(x) u_n^2 dx$.

2) 对于所有边界初值条件都齐次化的非齐次边界方程, 可用齐次化

Duhamel原理 (有界-闭区间皆可).

$$\text{eg } \begin{cases} u_{tt} = u_{xx} + f(x,t) & 0 < x < L, t > 0 \\ u(0,t) = u(L,t) = 0 & t > 0 \\ u(x,0) = u_t(x,0) = 0 & 0 \leq x \leq L. \end{cases}$$

的解为 $u(x,t) = \int_0^t v(x,t-s;s) ds$, 其中

$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} = v_{xx} & 0 < x < L, t > 0 \\ v(0,t;s) = v(L,t;s) = 0 & t > 0 \\ v(x,0;s) = 0 & 0 < x < L \\ v_t(x,0;s) = f(x,s). & 0 < x < L. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{验证: } u_{xx} &= \int_0^t v_{xx}(x,t-s;s) ds \\ u_{tt} &= \int_0^t v_{tt}(x,t-s;s) ds + v(x,t-t;t) \\ &= \int_0^t v_{tt}(x,t-s;s) ds + v(x,0;t) \\ &= \int_0^t v_{tt}(x,t-s;s) ds \\ \therefore u_{tt} &= \int_0^t v_{tt}(x,t-s;s) ds + v_t(x,0;t) \\ &= a^2 u_{xx} + f(x,t) \end{aligned}$$

其它易验证

$$\text{eg } \begin{cases} u_{tt} = u_{xx} + f(x,t) & 0 < x < L, t > 0 \\ u(0,t) = u(L,t) = 0 & t > 0 \\ u(x,0) = 0 & 0 \leq x \leq L. \end{cases}$$

的解为 $u(x,t) = \int_0^t v(x,t-s;s) ds$, 其中

$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} = v_{xx} & 0 < x < L, t > 0 \\ v(0,t;s) = v(L,t;s) = 0 & t > 0. \\ v(x,0;s) = f(x,s) & 0 \leq x \leq L \end{cases}$$

$$\text{验证: } u_{xx} = \int_0^t v_{xx}(x,t-s;s) ds$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_{tt} &= \int_0^t \frac{\partial}{\partial t} v_{tt}(x,t-s;s) ds \\ &+ v(x,t-t;t) \\ &= \int_0^t v_{tt}(x,t-s;s) ds \\ &+ f(x,t). \end{aligned}$$

$$= u_{xx} + f(x,t).$$

对于非齐次边界方程的情况, 由于物理意义和验证方法本质一样, 不再再写.

~~高维问题~~

3) 连续谱上的积分变换.

由 Sturm 理论, $\frac{d}{dx}(p \frac{du}{dx}) + qu + \lambda su = 0$ 当 $[a,b]$ 端点上有齐次边界条件时, 分离变量产生的 λ 可由这样的边界条件定出, 成为一个实数列 λ_n , 每个对应于三个特征函数 X_n, Y_n, \dots . 用叠加原理将这样的特征函数叠加即得原方程的解.

若无这种边界条件, 则无离散谱的特征子空间, 对连续谱的不可列特征子空间, 叠加变为积分. 特征值连续分布.

满足 Dirichlet 条件的周期函数在 $[-L, L]$ 上 Fourier 展开, 得

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k \cos \frac{k\pi x}{L} + b_k \sin \frac{k\pi x}{L})$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(t) \cos \frac{k\pi t}{L} dt \quad k=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$b_k = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(t) \sin \frac{k\pi t}{L} dt \quad k=1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L f(t) dt + \frac{1}{L} \left[\int_{-L}^L f(t) \cos \frac{k\pi t}{L} \cos \frac{k\pi x}{L} dt + \int_{-L}^L f(t) \sin \frac{k\pi t}{L} \sin \frac{k\pi x}{L} dt \right]$$

若 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上 绝对可积, 即 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx < +\infty$, 则

$$\lim_{L \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-L}^L f(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) dt \rightarrow 0. \quad (L \rightarrow +\infty).$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \lim_{L \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{L} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{-L}^L f(t) \cos\left[\frac{k\pi}{L}(t-x)\right] dt \quad \text{--- 非周期函数 } -\infty \sim +\infty.$$

$$\text{记 } \alpha_k = \frac{k\pi}{L}, \Delta\alpha = \alpha_{k+1} - \alpha_k = \frac{\pi}{L}, \text{ 则}$$

$$f(x) = \lim_{L \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-L}^L f(t) \cos \alpha_k(t-x) \Delta\alpha.$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-L}^L f(t) \cos \alpha(t-x) dt d\alpha$$

若 $f(x)$ 在 x 处 连续, 则 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{i\alpha(t-x)} dt d\alpha + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-i\alpha(t-x)} dt d\alpha.$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{i\alpha(t-x)} dt d\alpha + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-i\alpha(t-x)} dt d\alpha$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-i\alpha t} dt \right] e^{i\alpha x} d\alpha.$$

Fourier 变换: $F(\alpha) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-i\alpha t} dt$; Fourier 逆变换 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\alpha) e^{i\alpha x} d\alpha$

Fourier 正弦变换: $f(x)$ 在 $0 \sim +\infty$ 上分段光滑, 绝对可积且连续, 奇延拓之. 则

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) (\cos \alpha t \cos \alpha x + \sin \alpha t \sin \alpha x) dt \right] d\alpha$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \sin \alpha t \sin \alpha x dt d\alpha$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \sin \alpha t \sin \alpha x dt d\alpha.$$

同理, Fourier 余弦变换 $f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \cos \alpha t \cos \alpha x dt d\alpha.$

线性: $F[af+bg] = aF[f] + bF[g].$ 微分: $F[f'] = i\alpha F[f]$

位移: $F[f(t-c)] = e^{i\alpha c} F[f(t)].$ 卷积: $F[f * g] = F[f] \cdot F[g]$

相似: $F[f(ct)] = \frac{1}{|c|} F\left(\frac{\alpha}{c}\right).$ 积分: $F\left[\int_{t_0}^t f(\tau) d\tau\right] = \frac{1}{i\alpha} F[f]$

Laplace 变换: $f(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt, t > 0, s \in \mathbb{C}.$

线性: $\mathcal{L}[af+bg] = a\mathcal{L}[f] + b\mathcal{L}[g]$

位移: $\mathcal{L}[e^{at} f(t)] = \mathcal{L}[f(s-a)]$

相似: $\mathcal{L}[f(ct)] = \frac{1}{|c|} \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{s}{c}\right)$

微分: $\mathcal{L}[f^{(n)}(t)] = s^n \mathcal{L}[f(t)] - s^{n-1} f(0) - \dots - s f^{(n-2)}(0) - f^{(n-1)}(0).$

卷积: $\mathcal{L}[f * g] = \mathcal{L}[f] \cdot \mathcal{L}[g].$

积分: $\mathcal{L}\left[\int_{t_0}^t f(\tau) d\tau\right] = \frac{1}{s} \mathcal{L}[f].$

非正则边界条件皆为非齐次时也可用积分变换法.

2. 高维情形 (直角坐标)

eg. 3维热传导 $u_t = a^2(u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz})$.

分离变量 $u(x,y,z,t) = U(x,y,z) \cdot T(t) \Rightarrow \frac{T'}{a^2 T} = \frac{\nabla^2 U}{U} = -\lambda$.

\Rightarrow Helmholtz $\nabla^2 U + \lambda U = 0$.

设 $(x,y,z) \in [0,L] \times [0,M] \times [0,N]$. 第一类齐次边界条件下, $U = X(x)Y(y)Z(z)$

$\Rightarrow \frac{X''}{X} + \frac{Y''}{Y} + \frac{Z''}{Z} + \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_l = \left(\frac{l\pi}{L}\right)^2, \beta_m = \left(\frac{m\pi}{M}\right)^2, \gamma_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{N}\right)^2$.

$\lambda_{lmn} = \alpha_l + \beta_m + \gamma_n$

\Rightarrow 特征函数族 $U_{lmn}(x,y,z)$ 上 $\sin \frac{l\pi x}{L} \sin \frac{m\pi y}{M} \sin \frac{n\pi z}{N}$. 再解 $T' + \lambda a^2 T = 0$

得 $T_{lmn}(t) = C_{lmn} e^{-\lambda_{lmn} a^2 t}$.

$\Rightarrow u = \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_{lmn} e^{-\lambda_{lmn} a^2 t} U_{lmn}(x,y,z)$, C_{lmn} 由三重积分(初始条件)定出.

Remark: 高维齐次波动及高维 Laplace 皆可解, 边界条件与低维类似处理.

3. 高维情形 (柱坐标、球坐标)

三类典型方程的高维问题 转化为求解 $\nabla^2 U + \lambda U = 0$ 或 $\nabla^2 U = 0$.

特例: $\nabla^2 U = 0$ 的球对称解: 由高斯定理.

$\int_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot \nabla U \, dv = c \quad \therefore \int_{\partial \Omega} \nabla U \cdot d\vec{s} = c \quad \therefore \int_{\partial \Omega} \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} \, ds = c$

$\therefore \int_{\partial \Omega} r^{n-1} \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} \, d\omega = c \quad \therefore \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} = \frac{C}{\omega_n r^{n-1}}$

$\star \therefore U = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2-n} \frac{C}{\omega_n r^{n-2}} & n \geq 3 \\ \frac{C}{2\pi} \ln r & n=2. \end{cases}$

证: 由 $\nabla^2 U = U_{tt} + \frac{n-1}{r} U_r = 0$. 设 $U = e^{\lambda t}$, 则 $U_t = \frac{dU}{dt} \frac{dt}{dr} = \frac{1}{r} U_t$

$U_{rr} = -\frac{1}{r^2} U_t + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} U_t = -\frac{1}{r^2} U_t + U_{tt} \cdot \frac{1}{r^2}$. $\therefore \nabla^2 U = \frac{1}{r^2} U_{tt} - \frac{1}{r^2} U_t + \frac{n-1}{r^2} U_t = 0$.

$\therefore U_{tt} + (n-2) U_t = 0$. 同样可解得如上结果.

柱坐标下, $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \\ z = z \end{cases} \quad \nabla^2 U = \frac{1}{r} (r U_r)_r + \frac{1}{r^2} U_{\theta\theta} + U_{zz}$.

球坐标下, $\begin{cases} x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi & \theta \in [0, \pi) \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi & \varphi \in [0, 2\pi) \\ z = r \cos \theta \end{cases} \quad \nabla^2 U = \frac{1}{r^2} (r^2 U_r)_r + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} (\sin^2 \theta U_{\theta\theta})_{\theta} + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} U_{\varphi\varphi}$.

平均不变: $U_{xx} + U_{yy} = U_{xx} + U_{yy}$

绕轴不变: $\frac{1}{2} [U_{xx}(P) + U_{yy}(P)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d^2}{dt^2} U(r(t)) \, d\theta$.

①. 圆域上的 Laplace.

$$\begin{cases} u_{rr} + \frac{1}{r}u_r + \frac{1}{r^2}u_{\theta\theta} = 0 & 0 < r < r_0, 0 < \theta < 2\pi \\ u(r_0, \theta) = \varphi(\theta) & 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi \quad \text{一般边界条件} \\ \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} |u(r, \theta)| < \infty & 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi \quad \text{自然条件} \\ u(r, \theta) = u(r, 2\pi) & 0 < r < r_0 \quad \text{一周期条件} \\ u_\theta(r, 0) = u_\theta(r, 2\pi) & 0 < r < r_0 \end{cases}$$

令 $u(r, \theta) = R(r) \cdot \Phi(\theta) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} r^2 R'' + rR' - \lambda R = 0 \\ \Phi'' + \lambda \Phi = 0 \end{cases}$

先解 $\begin{cases} \Phi'' + \lambda \Phi = 0 \\ \Phi(\theta) = \Phi(2\pi), \Phi'(\theta) = \Phi'(2\pi) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lambda = n^2 \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$

$\therefore \Phi_n(\theta) = A_n \cos n\theta + B_n \sin n\theta$

再解 $\begin{cases} r^2 R'' + rR' - \lambda R = 0 \\ \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} |u(r, \theta)| < \infty \end{cases}$ Euler 方程.

令 $r = e^t$, 则 $\frac{dR}{dr} = \frac{dR}{dt} \cdot \frac{1}{r}$, $\frac{d^2R}{dr^2} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{dR}{dt} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d^2R}{dt^2} \cdot \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d^2R}{dt^2} - \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{dR}{dt}$

$\therefore \begin{cases} n=0 \text{ 时 } R_0(r) = C_0 + d_0 \ln r \\ n=1, 2, \dots \text{ 时 } R_n(r) = C_n r^n + d_n r^{-n} \end{cases}$

$\because |R(\theta)| < r_0, \therefore R_0(r) = C_0, R_n(r) = C_n r^n \quad n=1, 2, \dots$

$\therefore R_n(r) = C_n r^n \quad n=0, 1, 2, \dots$

$\therefore u(r, \theta) = \sum_0^\infty r^n (a_n \cos n\theta + b_n \sin n\theta)$ 代入一般边界条件 得 $\varphi(\theta) = \sum_0^\infty r_0^n (a_n \cos n\theta + b_n \sin n\theta)$

$\therefore \begin{cases} a_n = \frac{1}{\pi r_0} \int_0^{2\pi} \varphi(\theta) \cos n\theta d\theta \\ b_n = \frac{1}{\pi r_0} \int_0^{2\pi} \varphi(\theta) \sin n\theta d\theta \end{cases}$

当区域为环形域时, 没有自然条件, 只有周期条件. $R_0(\theta) = C_0 + d_0 \ln r, R_n(r) = C_n r^n + d_n r^{-n}$
 当区域为扇形域时, 没有周期条件, 只有自然条件. 还需加给可的边界条件.
 当区域为扇环时, 两者皆有! 两种边界条件皆加. 需加内环的边界条件.

②. 圆域上的 Helmholtz.

$$\begin{cases} u_{rr} + \frac{1}{r}u_r + \frac{1}{r^2}u_{\theta\theta} + \lambda u = 0 & 0 < r < r_0, 0 < \theta < 2\pi \\ u(r_0, \theta) = 0 & 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi \quad \text{一般边界条件} \\ \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} |u(r, \theta)| < \infty & 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi \quad \text{自然条件} \\ u(r, \theta) = u(r, 2\pi) & 0 < r < r_0 \quad \text{一周期条件} \\ u_\theta(r, 0) = u_\theta(r, 2\pi) & 0 < r < r_0 \end{cases}$$

令 $u(r, \theta) = R(r) \Phi(\theta)$, $R''\Phi + \frac{1}{r}R'\Phi + \frac{1}{r^2}R\Phi'' + \lambda R\Phi = 0$. λ 为方程中常数.

$\therefore \frac{r^2 R'' + rR'}{R} + \lambda r^2 = -\frac{\Phi''}{\Phi} = \mu$

$\therefore \begin{cases} r^2 R'' + rR' + (r^2 - \mu)R = 0 \\ \Phi'' + \mu\Phi = 0 \end{cases}$

无解 $\left\{ \begin{aligned} \varphi'' + \mu \varphi = 0 \\ \varphi(0) = \varphi(\pi), \varphi'(0) = \varphi'(\pi) \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \varphi_n(\theta) = A_n \cos n\theta + B_n \sin n\theta \quad n=0, 1, 2, \dots$

再解 $\left\{ \begin{aligned} r^2 R'' + rR' + (\lambda^2 - n^2)R = 0 \\ |R(0)| < \infty, R(r_0) = 0 \end{aligned} \right.$

作代换 $x = \sqrt{\lambda} r$, 若 λ 为负值, 则 x 为复变量, $f(x) = R(r) = R(\frac{x}{\sqrt{\lambda}})$. $\therefore \sqrt{\lambda} f'(x) = R'(r), \lambda f''(x) = R''(r)$
 得 $x^2 f'' + x f' + (x^2 - n^2) f = 0$. \rightarrow n 阶 Bessel 方程.

圆域或柱形域上的 Helmholtz (拉普拉斯) 方程均可化为 Bessel 方程.

设有 幂级数 的 $f(x) = x^c \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k$. C, a_k 待定 $k=0, 1, 2, \dots$

代入 Bessel 方程 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+c)(k+c-1) a_k x^{k+c-2} \cdot x^2 + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+c) a_k x^{k+c-1} \cdot x + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^{k+c+2} - n^2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^{k+c} = 0$

化简得 $(c^2 - n^2) a_0 x^c + [(1+c)^2 - n^2] a_1 x^{1+c} + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} x^{k+c} [(k+c)^2 - n^2] a_k + a_{k-2} = 0$.

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (c^2 - n^2) a_0 = 0 \\ [(1+c)^2 - n^2] a_1 = 0 \\ [(k+c)^2 - n^2] a_k + a_{k-2} = 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{c^2 = n^2} \begin{cases} (1+2c) a_1 = 0 \\ k(k+2c) a_k + a_{k-2} = 0, k=2, 3, \dots \end{cases}$

1) 若 $c=n$

$\begin{cases} a_1 = 0 \\ a_k = -\frac{a_{k-2}}{k(k+2c)} \quad k=2, 3, \dots \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 = a_3 = \dots = a_{2k+1} = 0 \\ a_{2m} = -\frac{a_{2m-2}}{2m(2m+2c)} \quad m=1, 2, \dots \end{cases}$

$\therefore a_{2m} = \frac{(-1)^m a_0}{2^{2m} m! (m+c)(m-1+c) \dots (1+c)} \quad \therefore f_1(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_{2m} x^{2m+c} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{m! \Gamma(m+n)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2m+n}$

2) 若 $c=-n$

I. $2n \notin \mathbb{Z}^+$ $k+2c = k-2n \neq 0, k=1, 2, 3, \dots \Rightarrow$

$\begin{cases} a_1 = 0 \\ a_k = -\frac{a_{k-2}}{k(k+2c)} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_{2m+1} = 0 \\ a_{2m} = \frac{(-1)^m a_0}{2^{2m} m! (m+c)(m-1+c) \dots (1+c)} \end{cases}$

II. $2n$ 为奇数 $\exists 0 \leq m_0 \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, 使 $2m_0+1+2c=0 \Rightarrow$

$\begin{cases} a_0 = a_2 = \dots = a_{2m_0+1} = 0 \\ a_{2m} = \frac{(-1)^m a_0}{2^{2m} m! (m+c)(m-1+c) \dots (1+c)} \quad m=1, 2, \dots, m_0 \end{cases}$

为使 $\forall m, 2m-1 > 2m_0-1$ 时 $a_{2m+1} = 0$, 取 $a_{2m_0+1} = 0$, 这样由 $k(k+2c) a_k + a_{k-2} = 0$ 可得 $\forall m \in \mathbb{Z}^+, a_{2m+1} = 0$.

III. $2n$ 为偶数, $\exists 0 \leq m_0 \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, 使 $2m_0+2c=0 \Rightarrow$

$a_{2m_0+2} = a_{2m_0+4} = \dots = a_0 = 0$. 与 $a_0 \neq 0$ 矛盾.

综合上面三种情况, 若 $c=-n$, $f_2(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_{2m} x^{2m+c} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{m! \Gamma(m-n)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2m-n}$

$\forall s \leq 0, s \in \mathbb{Z}, \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} = 0!$

令 $C = \pm n$, 得 Bessel 方程的解 $y = x^c \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{m! \Gamma(m+1+n)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2m+n}$ $n \in \mathbb{R}$

n 不为整数时, 对 $J_{(m+n)}$ ($m=0, 1, 2, \dots$) 在自变量为正的整数时有限值
 故 f_2 在 0 点不收敛, f_1 在 0 点收敛至 0, 可知此情况下 f_1, f_2 线性无关

$\therefore y(x) = A f_1(x) + B f_2(x) = A J_n(x) + B Y_n(x) \rightarrow$ Bessel 函数

n 为整数时, $\frac{1}{\Gamma(m+n)} = 0$ ($m+n \leq n$) $\therefore J_{-n}(x) = (-1)^n J_n(x)$, J_n 与 J_{-n} 线性相关
 构造 $Y_n = \frac{J_n(x) \cos n\pi - J_{-n}(x)}{\sin n\pi}$, 则 $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow n} Y_\alpha(x)$ 与 J_n 线性无关,
 Y_n 在 0 点不收敛. \rightarrow 第二类 Bessel 函数

综上 $n \in \mathbb{R}$ 时, Bessel 方程通解写成 $y = A J_n(x) + B Y_n(x)$
 \therefore 原方程的解为 $R(r) = A J_n(\sqrt{\lambda} r) + B Y_n(\sqrt{\lambda} r)$
 $\therefore |R(0)| < \infty \quad \therefore R(r) = A J_n(\sqrt{\lambda} r)$

$\therefore u(r=0) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} J_n(\sqrt{\lambda} r) \quad \therefore R(r=0) = 0 \quad \therefore J_n(\sqrt{\lambda} r_0) = 0 \quad \therefore \sqrt{\lambda} r_0 = \mu_m^{(n)} \quad m=1, 2, 3, \dots$
 $\therefore \lambda_m = \left(\frac{\mu_m^{(n)}}{r_0}\right)^2 \quad \therefore R_m(r) = A_m J_n\left(\frac{\mu_m^{(n)}}{r_0} r\right)$

$\therefore u(r>0) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} J_n\left(\frac{\mu_m^{(n)}}{r_0} r\right) \cdot (A_{mn} \cos n\theta + B_{mn} \sin n\theta)$

Remark: $J_n(x)$ 有无穷多单重实轴对称零点.
 $J_n(x)$ 与 $J_{n+1}(x)$ 零点相同分布
 两零点在 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 间距趋于 π , $J_n(x)$ 趋于周期为 2π 的函数.

$\left\{ J_n\left(\frac{\mu_m^{(n)}}{R} r\right) \right\} \begin{cases} \text{正交性} \\ \text{完备性} \end{cases} \begin{cases} k \neq m, \int_0^R r J_n\left(\frac{\mu_m^{(n)}}{R} r\right) J_n\left(\frac{\mu_k^{(n)}}{R} r\right) dr = 0 \\ k = m, \int_0^R r J_n^2\left(\frac{\mu_m^{(n)}}{R} r\right) dr = \frac{R^2}{2} [J_n'(\mu_m^{(n)})]^2 \end{cases}$

第一类 Bessel 函数 $J_n(x)$ 的性质: $J_n(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{m! \Gamma(m+1+n)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2m+n} \quad n \in \mathbb{R}$

$\begin{cases} x J_n' + n J_n = x J_{n-1} \\ x J_n' - n J_n = -x J_{n+1} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{d}{dx} [x^n J_n(x)] = x^n J_{n-1}(x) \\ \frac{d}{dx} [x^{-n} J_n(x)] = -x^{-n} J_{n+1}(x) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} J_{n-1}(x) + J_{n+1}(x) = \frac{2}{x} J_n(x) \\ J_{n-1}(x) - J_{n+1}(x) = 2 J_n'(x) \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} J_{\frac{1}{2}}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{(2m+1)!} x^{2m+1} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin x \\ J_{-\frac{1}{2}}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{(2m)!} x^{2m} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos x \end{cases} \quad (\text{利用 } \Gamma(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} x^{s-1} dx)$

利用 $J_{n+1}(x) + J_{n-1}(x) = \frac{2}{x} J_n(x)$, 得
 $\begin{cases} J_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(x) = (-1)^n \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} x^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx}\right)^n \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right) \\ J_{n-\frac{1}{2}}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} x^{n-\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx}\right)^n \left(\frac{\cos x}{x}\right) \end{cases}$

虚宗量 Bessel 函数来源: $y'' + \frac{1}{x}y' - (1 + \frac{n^2}{x^2})y = 0$

令 $x = -it, dx = -idt, \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{i} \frac{dy}{dt}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}$

\therefore 原方程化为 $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{t} \frac{dy}{dt} + (1 - \frac{n^2}{t^2})y = 0$

$\therefore y = A \bar{J}_n(ix) + B Y_n(ix)$

$\bar{J}_n = i^n \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m! \Gamma(m+n)} (\frac{x}{2})^{2m+n}$ 记 $Z_n(x) = i^{-n} \bar{J}_n(ix) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m! \Gamma(m+n)} (\frac{x}{2})^{2m+n}$

$K_n = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow n} \frac{\pi [I_{-\alpha}(x) - I_{\alpha}(x)]}{\sin \alpha \pi}$ 第一类虚宗量 Bessel 函数、第二类虚宗量 Bessel 函数

$\therefore y = A Z_n(x) + B K_n(x)$ 不存在实零点, $n \in \mathbb{R}$

生成函数: $W(x,t) = e^{\frac{x}{2}(t-\frac{1}{t})} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(x) t^n$

$\therefore e^{\frac{x}{2}t} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (\frac{x}{2})^n, e^{-\frac{x}{2}\frac{1}{t}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (\frac{x}{2t})^n$

$\therefore t^n$ 前的系数为 $\frac{(\frac{x}{2})^n}{n!} - \frac{(\frac{x}{2})^{n+2}}{(n+1)!} + \frac{(\frac{x}{2})^{n+4}}{2!(n+2)!} - \frac{(\frac{x}{2})^{n+6}}{3!(n+3)!} + \dots$
 $= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{m! \Gamma(m+n)} (\frac{x}{2})^{2m+n}$

积分形式: 令 $|t|=1$, 即 $t = e^{i\theta}$, 代入生成函数, 得 $e^{\frac{x}{2}(e^{i\theta} + i\sin\theta) - (e^{-i\theta} - i\sin\theta)} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(x) e^{in\theta}$

用 $e^{-ik\theta}$ 乘上式两端并对 θ 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上积分, 得

$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{\frac{x}{2}(2i\sin\theta)} e^{-ik\theta} d\theta = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(x) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{in\theta} e^{-ik\theta} d\theta = 2\pi J_n(x)$

即 $J_n(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{ix\sin\theta - ik\theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(x\sin\theta - k\theta) d\theta$

③ 球域上的 Helmholtz

$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{r^2} (\nabla^2 u)_r + \frac{1}{r^2} [\frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} (\nabla^2 u)_\theta + \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} (\nabla^2 u)_\phi] + \lambda u = 0, & 0 < r < r_0, 0 < \theta < \pi, \alpha < \phi < 2\pi. \end{cases}$

$u(r_0, \theta) = \varphi(\theta)$, 边界条件, 周期条件 $\Rightarrow \alpha = m^2$

令 $u(r, \theta, \phi) = R(r) \Phi(\theta) \Theta(\phi) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{(r^2 R)'}{R} + \frac{1}{r^2} (\frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} \frac{(\sin^2\theta \Phi)'}{\Phi} + \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} \frac{\Theta''}{\Theta}) + \lambda = 0$

$\begin{cases} \Phi'' + \alpha \Phi = 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} \frac{(\sin^2\theta \Phi)'}{\Phi} + \frac{-\alpha}{\sin^2\theta} = -\mu \rightarrow \text{Legendre 连带} \end{cases}$

$r^2 R'' + 2rR' + (\lambda r^2 - \mu)R = 0 \rightarrow \text{球 Bessel}$

事实上 $x^2 f'' + axf' + (b+cx^d)f = 0$ ($d \neq 0$) 皆可化为 Bessel 方程

令 $x = kt^\alpha, u(t) = t^{-\beta} f(kt^\alpha)$

$\therefore \frac{dx}{dt} = \alpha kt^{\alpha-1}, \frac{df}{dx} = \frac{df}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{d[t^\beta u(t)]}{dt} (\frac{dx}{dt})^{-1} = (\beta t^{\beta-1} u + t^\beta \frac{du}{dt}) (\alpha k t^{\alpha-1})^{-1}$
 $= \frac{\beta}{\alpha k} t^{\beta-\alpha} u + \frac{1}{\alpha k} t^{\beta-\alpha+1} \frac{du}{dt}$

$$\frac{d^2 f}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{df}{dt} \right) \frac{dt}{dx} = \left[\frac{\beta(\beta-\alpha)}{2k} t^{\beta-\alpha-1} u + \frac{1}{2k} t^{\beta-\alpha} \frac{du}{dt} + \frac{\beta-\alpha+1}{2k} t^{\beta-\alpha} \frac{du}{dt} + \frac{1}{2k} t^{\beta-\alpha+1} \frac{d^2 u}{dt^2} \right] \frac{1}{k} t^{\alpha}$$

$$= \frac{\beta(\beta-\alpha)}{2^2 k^2} t^{\beta-2\alpha} + \frac{2\beta-\alpha+1}{2^2 k^2} t^{\beta-\alpha+1} \frac{du}{dt} + \frac{1}{2^2 k^2} t^{\beta-2\alpha+2} \frac{d^2 u}{dt^2}$$

代入原方程, 得: $\frac{\beta(\beta-\alpha)}{2^2} t^{\beta} u + \frac{2\beta-\alpha+1}{2^2} t^{\beta+1} \frac{du}{dt} + \frac{1}{2^2} t^{\beta+2} \frac{d^2 u}{dt^2} + \frac{a\beta}{2} t^{\beta} u + \frac{a}{2} t^{\beta+1} \frac{du}{dt} + (b+ck^d t^{\alpha d}) t^{\beta} u = 0$

即 $\frac{1}{2^2} t^2 \frac{d^2 u}{dt^2} + \left(\frac{2\beta-\alpha+1}{2^2} + \frac{a}{2} \right) t \frac{du}{dt} + \left(\frac{\beta(\beta-\alpha)}{2^2} + \frac{a\beta}{2} + b + ck^d t^{\alpha d} \right) u = 0$

即 $t^2 \frac{d^2 u}{dt^2} + [2\beta + (\alpha-1)\alpha + 1] t \frac{du}{dt} + [\beta(\beta-\alpha) + (a\alpha\beta + b\alpha^2 + c\alpha^2 k^d t^{\alpha d})] u = 0$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 2\beta + (\alpha-1)\alpha + 1 = 1 \\ c\alpha^2 k^d = 1 \\ \alpha d = 2 \end{cases}$$

取 $(\alpha-1)\alpha\beta + b\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = -n^2 (< 0)$. 则方程化为 Bessel (n阶):

$$\Delta t^2 u'' + t u' + (t^2 - n^2) u = 0$$

④ 求解 Bessel 方程 $\alpha=2, d=2, b=-\mu, c=\lambda$. 在对称条件下, 求 Bessel 方程可化为关于 (u) 的常微分方程解.

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 2\beta + \alpha = 0 \\ \lambda \alpha^2 k^2 = 1 \\ \alpha = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = 1 \\ \beta = -\frac{1}{2} \\ k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}} t \\ u(t) = \sqrt{t} f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}} t\right) = \sqrt{t} f(x) \end{cases}$$

⑤ 求解 $\Delta u = 0$ 上的 Laplace

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{r^2} (r^2 u_r)_r + \frac{1}{r^2} \left[\frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} (z \theta u_\theta)_\theta + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} u_{\varphi\varphi} \right] = 0 & 0 < r < 1, 0 < \theta < \pi, 0 < \varphi < 2\pi \\ u(1, \theta, \varphi) = f(\theta, \varphi) & 0 \leq \theta < \pi, 0 \leq \varphi < 2\pi \text{ --- 一般边界} \\ \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} |u(r, \theta, \varphi)| < \infty & 0 \leq \theta < \pi, 0 \leq \varphi < 2\pi \text{ --- 正则条件} \\ u(r, \theta, 0) = u(r, \theta, 2\pi) & 0 \leq \theta < \pi, 0 \leq r \leq 1 \text{ --- 周期条件} \\ u_\varphi(r, \theta, 0) = u_\varphi(r, \theta, 2\pi) & 0 \leq \theta < \pi, 0 \leq r \leq 1 \\ \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} |u(r, \theta, \varphi)| < \infty, \lim_{\theta \rightarrow \pi} |u(r, \theta, \varphi)| < \infty & \theta = 0 \text{ 时, } \theta = \pi \text{ --- 正则化 (不是必|k|)} \end{cases}$$

令 $u = R(r) \Phi(\varphi) \Theta(\theta)$, 得 $\frac{(r^2 R')_r}{R} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{(z \Theta)_\theta}{\Theta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\Phi''}{\Phi} = 0$

$$\begin{cases} \Phi'' + \alpha \Phi = 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{(z \Theta)_\theta}{\Theta} - \frac{\alpha}{\sin^2 \theta} = -\mu \\ r^2 R'' + 2r R' - \mu R = 0 \rightarrow \text{Euler 方程} \end{cases}$$

$\Phi = C_1 \cos m\varphi + C_2 \sin m\varphi, \alpha = m^2$

$R = f(\frac{r}{2}) e^{r \frac{1+\mu}{2}}$. μ 待定.

作代换 $x = \cos \theta, f(x) = \Theta(\theta), -1 < x < 1$.

有 $\frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\sin \Theta''}{\Theta} + \frac{\cos \Theta'}{\sin \theta \Theta} - \frac{m^2}{1 - \cos^2 \theta} = -\mu \Rightarrow \frac{\Theta''}{\Theta} + \cot \theta \frac{\Theta'}{\Theta} - \frac{m^2}{1 - \cos^2 \theta} = -\mu$

$$\frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} = \frac{df}{dx} \frac{dx}{d\theta} = -f' \sin \theta, \quad \frac{d^2 u}{d\theta^2} = -f'' \frac{dx}{d\theta} \sin \theta - f' \cos \theta = f'' \sin^2 \theta - f' \cos \theta = (1-x^2)f'' - xf'$$

$$\therefore (1-x^2)f'' - 2xf' + (\mu - \frac{\mu^2}{1-x^2})f = 0 \rightarrow \text{连带 Legendre 方程}$$

若 \$u\$ 与 \$\theta\$ 无关 \$\rightarrow\$ 即 \$u = R(r) \cdot \Theta(\theta)\$, 则 \$\alpha = m^2 = 0\$. 上方程化为 (\$u\$ 轴对称)

$$(1-x^2)f'' - 2xf' + \mu f = 0, \quad |x| < 1. \rightarrow \text{Legendre 方程}$$

求解 Legendre 方程: 记 \$\mu = n(n+1)\$ 在复数域内 \$n\$ 有解.

设有幂级数解 \$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k\$, 代入方程得:

$$(1-x^2) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k(k-1) a_k x^{k-2} - 2x \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k a_k x^{k-1} + n(n+1) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k = 0$$

$$\text{即 } \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} [(k+2)(k+1) a_{k+2} + (n(n+1) - k(k+1)) a_k] x^k = 0$$

$$\therefore a_{k+2} = \frac{(k-n)(k+n+1)}{(k+2)(k+1)} a_k, \quad k=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{2m} = \frac{a_0}{(2m)!} (2m-2-n)(2m-4-n) \dots (0-n) \cdot (2m-2+n+1)(2m-4+n+1) \dots (0+n+1) \\ a_{2m+1} = \frac{a_1}{(2m+1)!} (2m-1-n)(2m-3-n) \dots (1-n) \cdot (2m-1+n+1)(2m-3+n+1) \dots (1+n+1) \end{cases}$$

奇数项与偶数项分别由 \$a_0\$ 和 \$a_1\$ 的取值确定

$$\left. \begin{cases} \text{取 } a_1=0, a_0 \neq 0, \text{ 得 } f_1(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_{2m} x^{2m} \quad \text{--- 偶函数} \\ \text{取 } a_1 \neq 0, a_0=0, \text{ 得 } f_2(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_{2m+1} x^{2m+1} \quad \text{--- 奇函数} \end{cases} \right\} \text{线性无关}$$

1) \$n\$ 不为整数, \$f_1, f_2\$ 为无穷级数, \$|x| < 1\$ 时由比值判别法知两级数收敛,

\$|x| = 1\$ 时两级数级数发散 (Rabe), 此时方程通解为 \$y = C_1 f_1 + C_2 f_2\$.

2) \$n\$ 为整数, \$n\$ 为正偶数或负奇数时 \$f_1\$ 是 \$n\$ 阶或 \$-n+1\$ 阶多项式, \$f_2\$ 为无穷级数.

\$n\$ 为正奇数或负偶数时 \$f_2\$ 是 \$n\$ 阶或 \$-n\$ 阶多项式, \$f_1\$ 为无穷级数.

两无穷级数还是在 \$|x| < 1\$ 时收敛, \$|x| = 1\$ 时发散, 此时方程通解 \$y = C_1 f_1 + C_2 f_2\$.

记 \$n\$ 为整数时的多项式为 \$P_n(x)\$, 无穷级数为 \$Q_n(x)\$. 由于 \$n\$ 为负实数时 \$P_n\$ 与

\$n\$ 为正实数时一样: \$n(n+1) = -n[-(n+1)]\$. 不妨设 \$n\$ 为正实数.

考虑 \$n\$ 为正整数时的情况:

$$\therefore a_{k+2} = \frac{(k-n)(k+n+1)}{(k+2)(k+1)} a_k, \quad \therefore a_{n+2} = a_{n+4} = \dots = 0.$$

$$\therefore n \text{ 为偶数时 } k=0, 2, \dots, n-2. \quad a_n = \frac{-2 \cdot (2n-1)}{n(n-1)} \cdot \frac{-4 \cdot (2n-3)}{(n-2)(n-3)} \dots$$

$$n \text{ 为奇数时 } k=1, 3, \dots, n-2.$$

$$\therefore a_k = -\frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{(n-k)(n-k+1)} a_{k+2} \quad k=n-2, n-4, n-6. \quad \text{取适当的 } a_n \text{ 使 } P_n(x) \text{ 在 } x=1 \text{ 处为 } 1. \text{ 正归一化}$$

$$\text{得 } a_n = \frac{(2n)!}{2^n (n!)^2} \quad \therefore a_{n-2m} = (-1)^m \frac{(2n-2m)!}{2^n m! (n-m)! (n-2m)!} \quad (n \geq 2m)$$

$$\therefore \text{Legendre 多项式 } P_n(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} (-1)^m \frac{(2n-2m)!}{2^n m! (n-m)! (n-2m)!} x^{n-2m}$$

$\therefore \mu = n(n+1)$ 在 n 有正整数解同时 $f(x) = AP_n(x) + BQ_n(x)$

即 $\Phi = AP_n(\cos\theta) + BQ_n(\cos\theta)$. 由边界条件

$$\Phi = AP_n(\cos\theta)$$

$$\therefore U_n = R_n(\theta) \Phi(\theta) \cdot \Theta(\theta) = R_n(\theta) \Theta(\theta) = A_n r^n \cdot P_n(\cos\theta)$$

由边界条件 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n r^n P_n(\cos\theta) |_{r=1} = f(\theta)$, 即 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n P_n(\cos\theta) = f(\theta)$

remark: $\begin{cases} \text{正交性} \\ \text{完备性} \end{cases} \left\{ \int_0^\pi P_n(\cos\theta) P_m(\cos\theta) \cdot d\cos\theta = \begin{cases} 0 & n \neq m \rightarrow \text{Sturm-Liouville} \\ \frac{2}{2n+1} & n = m \rightarrow \text{Rodrigues. 下证} \end{cases} \right.$

$$\therefore A_n = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi f(\theta) P_n(\cos\theta) \sin\theta d\theta$$

Legendre 多项式的性质:

- 1) 由 $P_n(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} (-1)^m \frac{(2n-2m)!}{2^n m! (n-m)! (n-2m)!} x^{n-2m}$. 已知 $P_{2n+1}(0) = 0$, $P_{2n}(0) = 1$
- 2) 由正交性, $P_n(1) = 1, P_n(-1) = (-1)^n$. 下证.
- 3) $|P_n(x)| \leq 1, \forall |x| \leq 1, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ 下证.
- 4) $P_n(x)$ 在区间 $[-1, 1]$ 上有 n 个相异零点.
- 5) $(n+1)P_{n+1}(x) + nP_{n-1}(x) = (2n+1)xP_n(x)$.

生成函数: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2-2tx}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_n(x) t^n, |t| < 1$

$\therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2-2tx}}$ $|t| < 1, |x| < 1$ 在该区域 $|t| < 1$ 内解析, 无零点,

\therefore 可 Taylor 展开 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2-2tx}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n(x) t^n, t \in \mathbb{C}, |t| < 1$.

$$C_n(x) = \frac{1}{n!} \left. \frac{d^n}{dt^n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2-2tx}} \right|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{(1+t^2-2tx)^{-1/2}}{t^{n+1}} dt$$

$$\text{令 } (1+t^2-2tx)^{-1/2} = 1-tz, t = \frac{z-x}{z+1}, dt = -2 \frac{1-2xz+z^2}{(z^2-1)^2} dz$$

$$\therefore C_n(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C'} \frac{(z^2-1)^n}{2^n (z-x)^{n+1}} dz, C' \text{ 是上述变换的象}$$

由 Cauchy 积分公式, $C_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \left. \frac{d^n}{dz^n} (z^2-1)^n \right|_{z=x} = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2-1)^n$ Rodrigues

幂级数形式: $P_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} (-1)^k \frac{(2n-2k)!}{2^n k! (n-k)! (n-2k)!} x^{n-2k} =$

$$\frac{1}{2^n n!} \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} (-1)^k \frac{n!}{k! (n-k)!} \cdot \frac{(2n-2k)!}{(n-2k)!} x^{n-2k} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2^n n!} \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} (-1)^k \frac{n!}{k! (n-k)!} \cdot \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^{2n-2k}) \quad \because \forall k, \lfloor n/2 \rfloor \leq k \leq n, \frac{d^n}{dx^n} x^{2n-2k} = 0$$

$$\therefore P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \frac{n!}{k! (n-k)!} x^{2n-2k}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2-1)^n$$

由二项式公式, $\frac{d^k}{dx^k} (x-1)^n = \frac{n!}{k!} (x-1)^{n-k} = \sum_{i=0}^k C_k^i (x+1)^i (x-1)^{k-i}$.

当 $i=0$ 时第一项只含 $(x+1)^n$, 当 $i=n$ 时最后一项只含 $(x-1)^n$, 其余皆含 $(x+1)(x-1)$ 因子

故 $P_n(1) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} C_n^0 \cdot 2^n \cdot n! = 1$, $P_n(-1) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} C_n^n (2)^n \cdot n! = (-1)^n$.

令生成函数中 $x=0$, 得 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P_k(0) t^k = 1 - \frac{1}{2} t^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \frac{t^4}{2!} + \dots + (-1)^k \frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!!} t^{2k} + \dots$

$\therefore P_{2n-1}(0) = 0$, $P_{2n}(0) = (-1)^n \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} < 1$

利用积分式 $P_n(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi (x + \sqrt{x^2-1} \cos \varphi)^n d\varphi$ 可证 $|P_n(x)| \leq 1$.

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \int_{-1}^1 P_n^2(x) dx &= \frac{1}{2^{2n} (n!)^2} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2-1)^n \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2-1)^n dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2^{2n} (n!)^2} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d^{n+1}}{dx^{n+1}} (x^2-1)^n \frac{d^{n-1}}{dx^{n-1}} (x^2-1)^n dx = \dots \\ &= (-1)^n \frac{1}{2^{2n} (n!)^2} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d^{2n}}{dx^{2n}} [(x^2-1)^n] (x^2-1)^n dx \\ &= (-1)^n \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n} (n!)^2} \int_{-1}^1 (x^2-1)^n dx \\ &= (-1)^n \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n} (n!)^2} \cdot 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n} \theta d\theta = \frac{2}{2n+1} \end{aligned}$$

$\Delta \int_{-1}^1 x^m P_n(x) dx :$

$m < n$ 时, 由于在区间 $[-1, 1]$ 上 x^m 可由 $\{P_l(x)\}$ $l=0, 1, \dots, m$

线性表出, 而 $\int_{-1}^1 P_l(x) P_n(x) dx = 0 \quad \therefore I = 0$.

$m > n$ 时, $I = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \int_{-1}^1 x^m \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2-1)^n dx = -\frac{m}{2^n n!} \int_{-1}^1 x^{m-1} \frac{d^{n-1}}{dx^{n-1}} (x^2-1)^n dx$

$= \dots = (-1)^n \frac{m!}{2^n n! (m-n)!} \int_{-1}^1 x^{m-n} (x^2-1)^n dx.$

四. 格林函数法

1. Dirac delta 函数.

1) 用 δ_n 序列逼近得 δ 函数, 在积分意义下有定义.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{矩形脉冲: } \delta_n(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < -\frac{1}{2n} \\ n & -\frac{1}{2n} < x < \frac{1}{2n} \\ 0 & x > \frac{1}{2n} \end{cases} \\ \text{高斯脉冲: } \frac{n}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-n^2 x^2} = \delta_n \\ \text{采样脉冲: } \dots \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) dx = 1 \\ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x-\xi) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(\xi-x) dx = f(\xi) \quad \forall f \in C(\mathbb{R}) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f'(x) H(x) dx = - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x) dx = -f(0) \quad \forall f \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow \text{定义了 } H'(x) = \delta(x) \\ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f''(x) G(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x) dx = f(0) \quad \forall f \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow \text{定义了 } G'(x) = \delta(x) \\ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta'(x) dx = - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f'(x) \delta(x) dx = -f'(0) \quad \forall f \in C^1(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow \text{定义了 } \delta'(x) \\ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta''(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f''(x) \delta(x) dx = f''(0) \quad \forall f \in C^2(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow \text{定义了 } \delta''(x) \\ \dots \end{array} \right\} \text{均在积分意义下定义.}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 3) F[\delta(x)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega x} \delta(x) dx = 1. \quad \text{--- Fourier 变换} \\ \mathcal{L}[\delta(x)] = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-px} \delta(x) dx = 1. \quad \text{--- Laplace 变换} \end{array}$$

$$4) \delta(x-\xi) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} \quad x, \xi \in (-L, L) \quad \text{--- Fourier 展开.}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L \delta(x-\xi) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx = \frac{1}{L} \cos \frac{n\pi \xi}{L} \quad n=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L \delta(x-\xi) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx = \frac{1}{L} \sin \frac{n\pi \xi}{L} \quad n=1, 2, \dots$$

$$5) \text{高维 } \delta \text{ 函数: } \delta(\vec{x}-\vec{\xi}) = \delta(x_1-\xi_1) \delta(x_2-\xi_2) \dots \delta(x_n-\xi_n).$$

2. 一维第一类边值问题 (Poisson 方程).

$$\begin{cases} u'' = f(x) & f \in C_0([0, 1]) \\ u(0) = u(1) = 0. \end{cases}$$

其解为 $u(x) = \int_0^1 f(\xi) G(x; \xi) d\xi$, 其中 $G(x; \xi) = \begin{cases} \xi(1-x) & 0 \leq x < \xi \\ \xi(x-1) & \xi \leq x < 1 \end{cases}$ 为其 Green 函数

$$\begin{cases} f(\xi) = \int_0^1 f(x) \delta(x-\xi) dx & : f(\xi) \text{ 点源, 叠加: 场源.} \\ G''(x; \xi) = \delta(x-\xi). & : G(x; \xi) \text{ 点源产生的场. 求得 } G(x; \xi) = \begin{cases} \xi(1-x) & 0 \leq x < \xi \\ \xi(x-1) & \xi \leq x < 1 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

验证: $\because G(0; \xi) = G(1; \xi) = f(0) = f(1) = 0$

$$\begin{cases} \int_0^1 f(\xi) G(x; \xi) d\xi = \int_0^1 u''(\xi) G(x; \xi) d\xi = G(x; \xi) u'(\xi) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 u'(\xi) G' d\xi = -G' u \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 u G'' d\xi \\ \quad = \int_0^1 u(\xi) \delta(x-\xi) d\xi = u(x) \\ \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left(\int_0^1 f(\xi) G(x; \xi) d\xi \right) = \int_0^1 f(\xi) \delta(x-\xi) d\xi = f(x). \end{cases}$$

3. 高维空间上的 Poisson 方程.

$$\begin{cases} \nabla_{\vec{x}}^2 u(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi}) = f(\vec{x}) & f \in C^0(\mathbb{R}^n) \\ \vec{x}, \vec{\xi} \in \mathbb{R}^n. \end{cases}$$

其解为 $u(\vec{x}) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(\vec{\xi}) G(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi}) d\vec{\xi}$, 其中 $G(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi})$ 为其 Green 函数.

$$\begin{cases} f(\vec{\xi}) = \int f(\vec{x}) \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{\xi}) d\vec{x} : f(\vec{x}) \text{ 点源的叠加: 场源.} \\ \nabla_{\vec{x}}^2 G(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi}) = \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{\xi}) : G(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi}) \text{ 点源产生的场.} \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } G(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi}) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln |\vec{x} - \vec{\xi}| & n=2 \\ \frac{1}{(2-n)\omega_n} \frac{1}{|\vec{x} - \vec{\xi}|^{n-2}} & n \geq 3. \end{cases}$$

验证 1:

$$\begin{cases} \int f(\vec{\xi}) G(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi}) d\vec{\xi} = \int \nabla^2 u \cdot G(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi}) d\vec{\xi} = \dots = \int u(\vec{\xi}) \nabla^2 G(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi}) d\vec{\xi} \\ \quad = \int u(\vec{\xi}) \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{\xi}) d\vec{\xi} = u(\vec{x}) \\ \nabla_{\vec{x}}^2 \left(\int f(\vec{\xi}) G(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi}) d\vec{\xi} \right) = \int f(\vec{\xi}) \nabla_{\vec{x}}^2 G(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi}) d\vec{\xi} = \int f(\vec{\xi}) \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{\xi}) d\vec{\xi} = f(\vec{x}). \end{cases}$$

验证 2.1:

$$\begin{aligned} \because \nabla_{\vec{x}}^2 G(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi}) = \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{\xi}) \quad \therefore \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \nabla_{\vec{x}}^2 G(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi}) dV_n &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{\xi}) dV_n = 1. \\ \therefore \oint_{\partial B_r} \nabla G(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi}) \cdot d\vec{S}_n &= \oint_{\partial B_r} \frac{\partial G(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi})}{\partial r} \cdot d\vec{S}_n = \oint_{\partial B_r} \frac{\partial G}{\partial r} r^{n-1} \cdot d\omega_n. \quad G \text{ 为点源产生的场} \\ \therefore \omega_n r^{n-1} \frac{\partial G}{\partial r} &= 1, \quad \frac{\partial G}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{\omega_n r^{n-1}} \\ \text{解得 } G(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi}) &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln |\vec{x} - \vec{\xi}| & n=2 \\ \frac{1}{(2-n)\omega_n} \frac{1}{|\vec{x} - \vec{\xi}|^{n-2}} & n \geq 3 \end{cases} \text{ 基本解.} \end{aligned}$$

验证 2.2:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{设 } \vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), \quad r = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2}. \quad \text{则 } \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} G &= \frac{\partial G}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial G}{\partial r} \frac{x_i}{r} \\ \therefore \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} G &= \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{x_i}{r} \right) \frac{\partial r}{\partial x_i} = \left[\frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial r^2} \frac{x_i}{r} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial r} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left(\frac{x_i}{r} \right) \right] \cdot \frac{x_i}{r} = G_{rr} + \frac{n-1}{r} G_r \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{\partial G}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial x_i} \frac{x_i}{r} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial r} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \frac{x_i}{r} = \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial r^2} \frac{x_i^2}{r^2} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial r} \frac{x_i}{r} = G_{rr} \frac{x_i^2}{r^2} + \frac{r^2 - x_i^2}{r^3} G_r \\ \therefore \nabla_{\vec{x}}^2 G &= G_{rr} \cdot \frac{r^2}{r^2} + G_r \left(\frac{r^2 - r^2}{r^3} \right) = G_{rr} + \frac{n-1}{r} G_r = \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{\xi}) = \delta(r). \\ \text{令 } t = \ln r, \quad \text{得 } \frac{1}{r^2} G_{tt} - \frac{1}{r^2} G_t + \frac{n-1}{r^2} G_t &= \delta(r), \quad \text{即 } G_{tt} + (n-2)G_t = \delta(t) r^2 = \delta(t) e^{2t} \\ \text{亦可解得 } G(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi}) &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln |\vec{x} - \vec{\xi}| & n=2 \\ \frac{1}{(2-n)\omega_n} \frac{1}{|\vec{x} - \vec{\xi}|^{n-2}} & n \geq 3 \end{cases} \text{ 基本解.} \end{aligned}$$

4. 高维第一类边值问题 (Poisson 方程)

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u(\vec{x}) = f(\vec{x}), & \vec{x} \in \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n \\ u|_{\partial\Omega} = \varphi. \end{cases}$$

其解为 $\int_{\Omega} f(\vec{\xi}) \cdot G(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi}) d\vec{\xi} + \int_{\partial\Omega} \varphi \frac{\partial G}{\partial n} ds$, 其中 $G(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi})$ 为其 Green 函数, $G(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi}) = G(\vec{\xi}; \vec{x})$ (对称性).

证明: 设 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 为有界开集, $\partial\Omega$ 光滑. $\forall u, v \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C^1(\bar{\Omega})$

$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot (v \nabla u) dV = \int_{\partial\Omega} v \nabla u \cdot \vec{n} ds$$

$$= \int_{\Omega} \nabla v \cdot \nabla u dV + \int_{\Omega} v \nabla^2 u dV \quad \therefore \int_{\Omega} v \nabla^2 u dV = \int_{\partial\Omega} v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds - \int_{\Omega} \nabla v \cdot \nabla u dV.$$

$$\text{同理} \int_{\Omega} u \nabla^2 v dV = \int_{\partial\Omega} u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} ds - \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v dV. \quad \therefore \int_{\Omega} (u \nabla^2 v - v \nabla^2 u) dV = \int_{\partial\Omega} (u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}) ds.$$

设式中 u 为待解的 $u(\vec{x})$, v 为其 Green 函数 $G(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi})$, 则有:

$$\int_{\Omega} (u(\vec{x}) \nabla^2 G(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi}) - G(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi}) f(\vec{x})) d\vec{x} = \int_{\partial\Omega} (u \frac{\partial G}{\partial n} - G \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}) ds = \int_{\partial\Omega} (\varphi \frac{\partial G}{\partial n} - G \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}) ds$$

取 $G(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi})$ 满足

$$\Delta \begin{cases} \nabla^2 G(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi}) = \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{\xi}) \\ G(\cdot; \vec{\xi})|_{\partial\Omega} = 0 \quad \forall \vec{\xi} \in \Omega. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则 } u(\vec{x}) = \int_{\Omega} G(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi}) f(\vec{\xi}) d\vec{\xi} + \int_{\partial\Omega} \varphi \frac{\partial G}{\partial n} ds. \quad \text{其中利用对称性 } G(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi}) = G(\vec{\xi}; \vec{x})$$

① 镜像法.

$$\text{欲解 } \begin{cases} \nabla^2 G(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi}) = \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{\xi}) \\ G(\cdot; \vec{\xi})|_{\partial\Omega} = 0 \end{cases}$$

可设 $G(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi}) = G_0(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi}) + v(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi})$, 其中 $G_0(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi})$ 为整个空间上的 Green 函数

$$G_0(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi}) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(2-n)\omega_n} \frac{1}{|\vec{x} - \vec{\xi}|^{n-2}} & n=2 \\ \frac{1}{(2-n)\omega_n} \frac{1}{|\vec{x} - \vec{\xi}|^{n-2}} & n \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

同其也满足 $\nabla^2 G_0(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi}) = \delta(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi})$, 故需 $v(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi})$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 v(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi}) = 0 & \vec{x}, \vec{\xi} \in \Omega \\ v(\cdot; \vec{\xi})|_{\partial\Omega} = -G_0(\cdot; \vec{\xi})|_{\partial\Omega} & \vec{\xi} \in \Omega. \end{cases}$$

eg1: 三维半空间 \mathbb{R}_+^3 : $v(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi}) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{1}{|\vec{x} - \vec{\eta}|}$, $\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}_+^3$, $\vec{\eta}$ 是 $\vec{\xi}$ 的对称点.

$$\therefore G(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi}) = -\frac{1}{4\pi|\vec{x} - \vec{\xi}|} + \frac{1}{4\pi|\vec{x} - \vec{\eta}|}, \quad \forall \vec{\xi} \in \mathbb{R}_+^3.$$

eg2: 三维球域: $v(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi}) = \frac{R}{4\pi|\vec{\xi}|} \frac{1}{|\vec{x} - \vec{\eta}|}$, $\vec{x} \in B_R^3$, $|\vec{\eta}| = R^2/|\vec{\xi}|$ 是 $\vec{\xi}$ 关于 B_R^3 的逆点.

$$\therefore G(\vec{x}; \vec{\xi}) = -\frac{1}{4\pi|\vec{x} - \vec{\xi}|} + \frac{R}{4\pi|\vec{\xi}|} \frac{1}{|\vec{x} - \vec{\eta}|}, \quad \forall \vec{\xi} \in B_R^3.$$

② Fourier 展开法.

$$\text{令解 } \begin{cases} \nabla^2 G(\vec{x}, \vec{\xi}) = \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{\xi}) \\ G(\cdot, \vec{\xi})|_{\partial\Omega} = 0. \end{cases}$$

将 G 和 δ 按本征函数展开 (V 满足边界条件的完备正交系).

eg: 单位正方形 $\Omega = [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$: 特征函数 $\phi_{mn} = \sin \frac{m\pi x_1}{L} \sin \frac{n\pi x_2}{M}$ ($m, n = 1, 2, \dots$).

是满足 $G(\cdot, \vec{\xi})|_{\partial\Omega} = 0$ 的一族特征函数. $G = \sum_{m,n=1}^{\infty} \hat{G}_{mn} \sin \frac{m\pi x_1}{L} \sin \frac{n\pi x_2}{M}$.

$$\delta(\vec{x} - \vec{\xi}) = \sum_{m,n=1}^{\infty} A_{mn} \sin \frac{m\pi x_1}{L} \sin \frac{n\pi x_2}{M}, \text{ 其中,}$$

$$A_{mn} = \frac{4}{LM} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{\xi}) \sin \frac{m\pi x_1}{L} \sin \frac{n\pi x_2}{M} dx_1 dx_2 = \frac{4}{LM} \sin \frac{m\pi \xi_1}{L} \sin \frac{n\pi \xi_2}{M}.$$

$$\nabla^2 G = \sum_{m,n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m',n'=1}^{\infty} \{ -[\frac{m\pi}{L}]^2 + [\frac{n\pi}{M}]^2 \} \hat{G}_{mn} \sin \frac{m\pi x_1}{L} \sin \frac{n\pi x_2}{M}.$$

$$\therefore \hat{G}_{mn} = -\frac{4}{LM} \left[\frac{m\pi}{L} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{n\pi}{M} \right]^2 \}^{-1}.$$

$$\therefore G = -\frac{4}{LM} \sum_{m,n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m',n'=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{m\pi}{L} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{n\pi}{M} \right]^2 \}^{-1} \sin \frac{m\pi x_1}{L} \sin \frac{n\pi x_2}{M}.$$

5. 热传导方程的 Green 函数.

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx} & -\infty < x < \infty, t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x) & -\infty < x < \infty \end{cases} \text{ 的 Green 函数 } \begin{cases} H_t(x, t; \xi) = a^2 H_{xx}(x, t; \xi) & x, \xi \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0 \\ H(x, 0; \xi) = \delta(x - \xi) & x, \xi \in \mathbb{R}. \end{cases}$$

$$u \text{ 的解为 } u(x, t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H(x - \xi, t; \xi) \varphi(\xi) d\xi.$$

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 u_{xx} + f & -\infty < x < \infty, t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x) & -\infty < x < \infty \end{cases} \text{ 的 Green 函数 } \begin{cases} H_t(x, t; \xi) = a^2 H_{xx}(x, t; \xi) \\ H(x, 0; \xi) = \delta(x - \xi). \end{cases}$$

$$u \text{ 的解为: } u(x, t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H(x - \xi, t; \xi) \varphi(\xi) d\xi + \int_0^t \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H(x, t - \tau; \xi) f(\xi, \tau) d\xi d\tau.$$

高维情形下的 Green 函数类似, 常用 Fourier 展开法求 $H(x, t; \xi)$.

高维第一类初边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 \nabla_{\vec{x}}^2 u & \vec{x} \in \Omega, t > 0 \\ u(\cdot, t)|_{\partial\Omega} = 0 & t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(\vec{x}) & \vec{x} \in \Omega \end{cases} \text{ 的 Green 函数 } \begin{cases} H_t(\vec{x}, t; \vec{\xi}) = a^2 \nabla_{\vec{x}}^2 H(\vec{x}, t; \vec{\xi}) & \vec{x}, \vec{\xi} \in \Omega, t > 0 \\ H(\cdot, t; \vec{\xi})|_{\partial\Omega} = 0 & \vec{\xi} \in \Omega, t > 0 \\ H|_{t=0} = \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{\xi}) & \vec{x}, \vec{\xi} \in \Omega. \end{cases}$$

波动方程的 Green 函数 ~~类似~~ 定义类似.