

第三次作业

Zstar

11.

(1). 判别式: $\Delta = (xy)^2 - x^2y^2 = 0$, 由特征方程得:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{xy}{x^2} = \frac{y}{x} \implies \frac{y}{x} = C$$

做变量代换, $\xi = \frac{y}{x}, \eta = y$, 易验证在 $xy \neq 0$ 时, $J \neq 0$. 可将方程化为:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} = 0$$

(2). 判别式: $\Delta = -x^2y^2 < 0$, 由特征方程得:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\pm i \sqrt{x^2y^2}}{y^2} = \pm i \frac{x}{y}$$

由此解得两族复特征曲线:

$$y^2 \pm ix^2 = C$$

令 $\xi = y^2, \eta = x^2$ 代入原方程, 得到标准形:

$$\begin{aligned} u_x &= 2xu_\eta \\ u_{xx} &= 2u_{\eta\eta} + 4\eta u_{\eta\eta} \\ u_y &= 2yu_\xi \\ u_{yy} &= 2u_\xi + 4\xi u_{\xi\xi} \\ \implies \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} + \frac{1}{2\xi} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{1}{2\eta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

这种问题的话直接用链式法则求导就行, 想记书上公式也可以。

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(2). 判别式: $\Delta = 4 > 0$, 由特征方程得两族特征曲线:

$$y - 3x = C_1, y + x = C_2$$

令 $\xi = y - 3x, \eta = y + x$, 方程化为:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0 \implies u(\xi, \eta) = \int f(\eta) d\eta + g(\xi)$$

再利用给定条件,

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, 0) = 3x^2 &\Leftrightarrow u(-3x, x) = 3x^2 \implies \int f(\eta) dx + g(-3x) = 3x^2 \implies f(x) - 3g'(-3x) = 6x \\ u_y(x, 0) = u_\xi(-3x, x) + u_\eta(-3x, x) &= 0 \implies f(x) + g'(-3x) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

由此可得,

$$g'(x) = \frac{x}{2} \implies g(x) = \frac{x^2}{4}, f(x) = \frac{3x}{2}$$

注意这里x不是原方程里的x,只是为了表达g,f与其自变量的函数关系

最终求得,

$$u(\xi, \eta) = \frac{3}{4}\eta^2 + \frac{1}{4}\xi^2, \text{也即: } u(x, y) = \frac{3}{4}(x+y)^2 + \frac{1}{4}(3x-y)^2$$

(3). 判别式: $\Delta = 1 > 0$, 得:

$$\xi = y - \sin x - x, \eta = y - \sin x + x$$

将方程化为:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0 \implies u(\xi, \eta) = f(\eta) + g(\xi)$$

再做变量代换: $s = \frac{\eta+\xi}{2}, t = \frac{\eta-\xi}{2}$, 得到弦振动方程:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial s^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$$

再根据边界条件利用d' Alembert公式得:

$$u(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}[\phi(x - \sin x + y) + \phi(x + \sin x - y)] + \frac{1}{2} \int_{x+\sin x-y}^{x-\sin x+y} \psi(\xi) d\xi$$

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(4). 先求v(x), 满足: $v_{xx} + \cos x = 0$, 易求得解为: $v = \cos x$

再令 $u = w + v(x)$, 可将原方程化为:

$$\begin{cases} w_{xx} - w_{yy} = 0, y > 0, -\infty < x < \infty \\ w(x, 0) = -v(x) = -\cos x, w_y(x, 0) = 4x \end{cases}$$

利用d' Alembert公式得:

$$w(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}(-\cos(x+y) - \cos(x-y)) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{x-y}^{x+y} 4\xi d\xi = 4xy - \cos x \cos y$$

最终得,

$$u = w + v = (1 - \cos y) \cos x + 4xy$$

(5). 设 $u = [(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2]^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

代入边界条件定出 x_0, y_0, z_0 , 即可得, $u = [x^2 + (y+2)^2 + z^2]^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

(6). 直接积分得:

$$u(x, y) = \frac{1}{6}x^3y^2 + f(x) + g(y), f(x), g(y) \text{ 为任意 } C^1 \text{ 函数}$$

再利用边界条件即可定出:

$$u(x, y) = \frac{1}{6}(x^3 - 1)y^2 + x^2 - 1 + \cos y$$

(7). 利用p44页第一个公式:

$$\begin{aligned}u(t, x) &= \frac{1}{2}[\phi(x - at) + \phi(x + at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\xi) d\xi + \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t d\tau \int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} f(\tau, \xi) d\xi \\&= \frac{1}{2}[(x - at)^2 + (x + at)^2] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \sin(2\xi) d\xi + \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t d\tau \int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} 2\tau\xi d\xi \\&= x^2 + a^2 t^2 - \frac{1}{4a} [\cos(2x + 2at) - \cos(2x - 2at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t \tau [(x + a(t - \tau))^2 - (x - a(t - \tau))^2] \\&= x^2 + a^2 t^2 + \frac{1}{2a} \sin 2x \sin 2at + 2x \int_0^t \tau(t - \tau) d\tau \\&= x^2 + a^2 t^2 + \frac{1}{2a} \sin 2x \sin 2at + \frac{1}{3} x t^3\end{aligned}$$