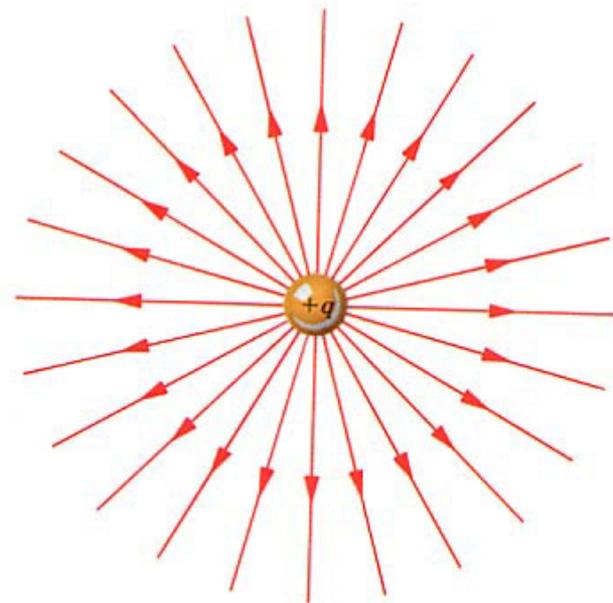
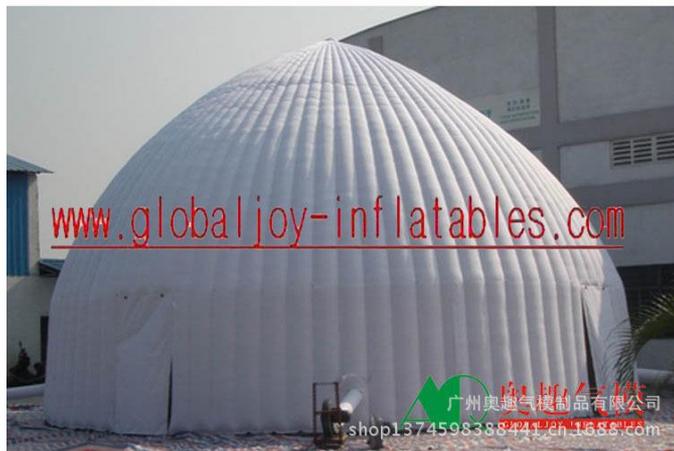


第八讲：调和方程 (Green函数)



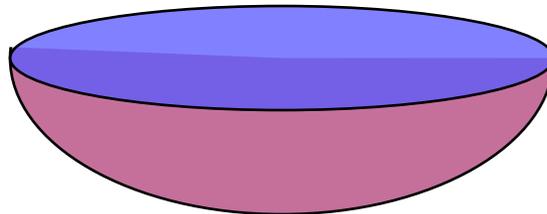
1. 定态问题

例如：二维膜振动方程

$$\rho u_{tt} - T(u_{xx} + u_{yy}) = F(x, y)$$

↓ (处于定态情况)

$$-T(u_{xx} + u_{yy}) = F(x, y) \quad [\text{如重力}]$$



定态方程

齐次： 又称调和方程或Laplace方程

非齐次： 又称Poisson方程

$$\Delta u \triangleq u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz} = 0$$

引力位势方程： $\Delta \varphi = 4\pi\rho$

电位势方程： $\Delta \varphi = -4\pi\rho$

满足调和方程的称为调和函数

定解问题， 只能加边界条件

2. Green函数

$$\frac{dx}{dt} + ax = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = C e^{-at} \quad (\text{齐次方程基本解})$$

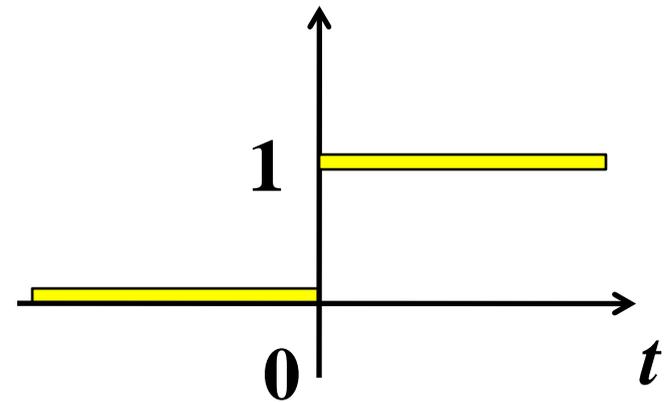
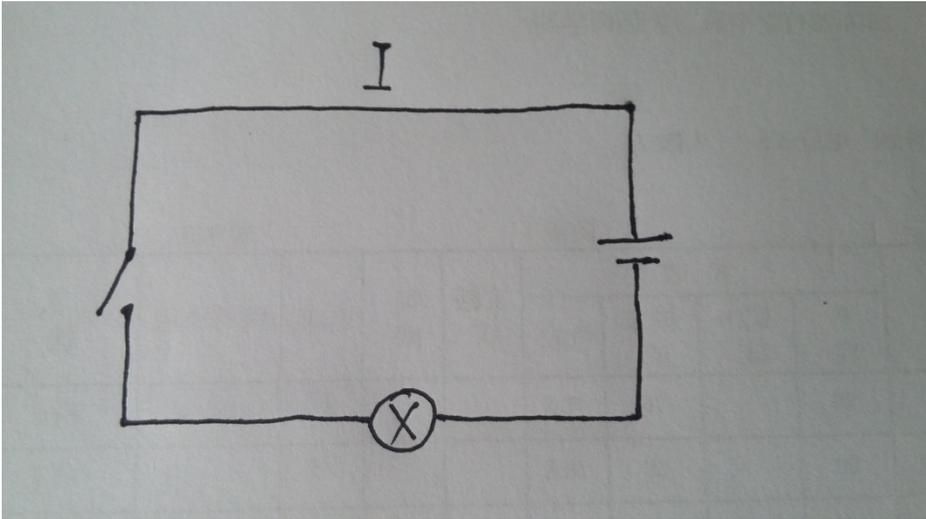
$$\frac{dx}{dt} + ax = f(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = C e^{-at} + \int_0^t f(s) \underbrace{e^{-a(t-s)}}_{G(t-s)} ds$$

$$= C e^{-at} + f(t) * G(t)$$

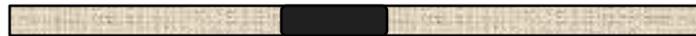
Green函数法的基本思想：
先求点源产生的场，叠加产生实际场

2. Dirac函数



在合上电源的瞬间电流的变化率 $\frac{dI}{dt} = ?$

$$\rho(x) = \lim_{\Delta l \rightarrow 0} \frac{m}{\Delta l} = \infty$$



$$\delta(x - x_0) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \neq x_0 \\ \infty, & x = x_0 \end{cases}$$

用脉冲函数逼近

$$\rho_\varepsilon(x - x_0) = \begin{cases} 0, & |x - x_0| > \varepsilon \\ \frac{1}{2\varepsilon}, & |x - x_0| \leq \varepsilon \end{cases}$$

∀ 连续函数 $\varphi(x)$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x - x_0) \cdot \varphi(x) dx$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \rho_{\varepsilon}(x - x_0) \cdot \varphi(x) dx$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} \cdot \varphi(x) dx = \varphi(x_0)$$

3. Green函数方法（要点）

待求方程： $-\Delta u(x) = f(x)$

先寻求对应点源的Green函数：

$$-\Delta G(x, x_0) = \delta(x - x_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow -\Delta G(x, x_0) f(x_0) = \delta(x - x_0) f(x_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{-\Delta \int G(x, x_0) f(x_0) dx_0}$$

$$= \int \delta(x - x_0) f(x_0) dx_0 = f(x)$$

$\therefore u(x) = \int G(x, x_0) f(x_0) dx_0$ 就是解.

另外,对于边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0, & x \in \Omega, \\ u = f(x), & x \in \Gamma, \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = \iint_{\Gamma} f(x) \cdot [?] dx$$

$$= - \frac{\partial G}{\partial \vec{n}}$$

也可以利用基本解来构造.

$$\text{Green公式: } \iiint_{\Omega} \underline{\text{div} \vec{U}} \, dx dy dz = \iint_{\Gamma} \underline{\vec{U} \cdot \vec{n}} \, dS$$

谢谢!

