

1(12) 有界 $u_t = u_{xx} + \sin 2x$: 叠加思想 $u = v + w$,
 分离变量法 + 特解法 $v = \sin 2x / 4$ 或齐次化原理

$$u = \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \varphi \sin nx \, dx \right) e^{-n^2 t} \sin nx - \frac{e^{-4t} \sin 2x}{4}$$

2(13) 无界 $u_{tt} = 16u_{xx} + 3\cos 3x + \cos t$, $u|_{t=0} = x$, $u_t|_{t=0} = 1 + x^2$:
 $u = v + w$ 特解 $v = -\cos t + \cos 3x / 48$, 用达朗贝尔行波解

$$u = 1 + x + t + x^2 t + \frac{16}{3} t^3 - \cos t - \frac{1}{48} \cos 3x \cos 12t + \frac{1}{48} \cos 3x$$

3(15) 无界 $u_t = u_{xx} + u_x + u$, $u|_{t=0} = \delta(x)$:

傅里叶积分变换法 + Dirac Delta 函数筛选性

$$u = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{(x+t)^2}{4t} + t}$$

4(15) 有界 球坐标 $1 < r < 2$, $u|_{r=1} = 1$, $u|_{r=2} = 2\cos^2 \theta$:

球壳问题, 轴对称 $u(r, \theta) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (a_n r^n + b_n r^{-(n+1)}) P_n(\cos \theta)$

$$a_0 + b_0 = 1, a_2 + b_2 = 0, \quad \frac{3}{2} \left(4a_2 + \frac{1}{8} b_2 \right) = 2, a_0 + \frac{1}{2} b_0 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{3/2} \right) = 0$$

$$u = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3r} + \frac{32}{93} (r^2 - r^{-3}) P_2(\cos \theta)$$

5(15) 有界 $u_{tt} = \Delta_2 u$, $u|_{r=1} = 0$, $u|_{t=0} = 1 - r^2$, $u_t|_{t=0} = 0$:

极坐标问题等同于无限长柱问题, 轴对称

$$u(r, \theta) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (C_n \cos \omega_n t + D_n \sin \omega_n t) J_0(\omega_n r)$$

$$u = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{8}{\omega_n^3 J_1(\omega_n)} \sin \omega_n t J_0(\omega_n r) \quad \omega_n \text{ 是第 } n \text{ 正根}$$

6(15) 关于 $x=1$ 平面的镜像法:

镜像点在 $(2-\xi, \eta, \zeta)$, $G = 1/4\pi r(M, M_0) - 1/4\pi r(M, M_1)$

$$u(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{\varphi(\eta, \zeta)(x-1)}{[(x-1)^2 + (\eta-y)^2 + (\zeta-z)^2]^{3/2}} d\eta d\zeta$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 P_5 P_2 (P_1 + 2P_3 + 3P_4) dx$$

正交性丢弃 $P_5 P_2 P_1$ 奇偶丢弃 $P_5 P_2 P_4$

7(7) $P_5 P_2 P_3$ 由正交只需算 $2P_2 P_3$ 领头项是多少 x^5 ,

对应多少 P_5 的领头项 $2P_2 P_3 = bx^5 + \dots = cP_5 + \dots$

$$2 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{5}{2} \right) \div \frac{63}{8} \times \|P_5\|^2 = 2 \cdot \frac{10}{21} \times \frac{2}{2 \times 5 + 1} = \frac{40}{231}$$

8(8) 活用叠加原理 $u = u_1 + u_2 + u_3$, 每问题带且只带走一个方向

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_3 u_1 = 0, & 0 < x, y, z < 1, \\ u_1|_{x=0} = \sin(4\pi y) \sin(3\pi z), & u_1|_{x=1} = \sin(3\pi y) \sin(4\pi z), \\ u_1|_{y=0} = 0, & u_1|_{y=1} = 0, \\ u_1|_{z=0} = 0, & u_1|_{z=1} = 0. \end{cases}$$

$u_1 = (\text{ch } 5\pi x - \text{coth } 5\pi \text{ sh } 5\pi x) \sin 4\pi y \sin 3\pi z + (\text{sh } 5\pi x / \text{sh } 5\pi) \sin 3\pi y \sin 4\pi z$

是仅投影在二元基的两种基上; yzx 字母轮换可得 u_2, u_3