

Study of Singular Internal Boundary Problems for m Dimensional Anisotropic Heat Conduction Equations

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Abstract

In this paper, first of all, the mathematical model I is established on anisotropic heat conduction equation in m dimension infinite domain. Mathematical model I: seek $\{w(x,t);x(t)\}$, make it satisfy to

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k,j=1}^m a_{kj} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x_k \partial x_j} + \sum_{k=1}^m (r - q_k) \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_k} - rw + \gamma(t) \delta(x - x(t)), x \in R^m, x(t) \in R^m, 0 < t < T \\ w(x, 0) = 0, x \in R^m \\ w(x(t), t) = \max_{x \in R^m} w(x, t), 0 < t < T \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} |w| < \infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} |w| < \infty \end{cases} \quad (I)$$

The free term of the equation is $\gamma(t)\delta(x - x(t))$, among them, $\delta(x - x(t))$ is m dimensional Diracfunction, $\gamma(t)$ is strength function of singular source. The exact solution $\{w(x,t);x(t)\}$ of the mathematical model I is obtained by the matrix theory and the generalized eigenfunction method, under the condition that the matrix $A = (a_{kj})_{m \times m}$ is real symmetric positive definite matrix and $A = BB^T$. The matrix B is a lower triangular matrix, whose main diagonal element is positive. The singular internal boundary is demonstrated as $x(t) = tBv + \chi, T > t > 0$. We establish the free boundary problem Π_a and problem Π_b on homogeneous heat conduction equation. The problem Π_a is free boundary problem in region $E_-(t)$. The problem Π_b is free boundary problem in region $E_+(t)$. It is also solves these two questions of problem Π_a and Π_b . These two free boundaries are the same $x(t) = tBv + \chi, T > t > 0$.

Keywords

Heat Conduction Equation, Multidimensional (m Dimensional), Anisotropy, Free Boundary Problem, Real Symmetric Positive Definite Matrix

m维各向异性热传导方程的奇异内边界问题研究

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摘要

本文首先建立m维无穷区域 $\Omega \triangleq \{(x, t) | x \in R^m, t \in (0, T)\}$ 中各向异性的热传导方程的数学模型I; 寻求向量函数 $x = x(t) \in R^m, T > t > 0$ 使所求问题的解函数 $w(x, t)$ 在任意时刻 $t \in (0, T)$ 在该向量函数上取区域 R^m 中的正的最大值, 即 $w(x(t), t) = \max_{x \in R^m} w(x, t), t \in (0, T)$ 称向量函数 $x = x(t), 0 < t < T$ 为最佳热源边界。并把该问题称为奇异内边界问题。数学模型I(m维无穷区域各向异性非齐次热传导方程齐次初始条件的奇异内边界问题): 求 $\{w(x, t); x(t)\}$, 使其满足

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k,j=1}^m a_{kj} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x_k \partial x_j} + \sum_{k=1}^m (r - q_k) \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_k} - rw + \gamma(t) \delta(x - x(t)), x \in R^m, x(t) \in R^m, 0 < t < T \\ w(x, 0) = 0, x \in R^m \\ w(x(t), t) = \max_{x \in R^m} w(x, t), 0 < t < T \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} |w| < \infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} |w| < \infty \end{cases} \quad (I)$$

其中: $\delta(x - x(t))$ 为m维狄拉克 δ 函数; 热传导方程的系数矩阵 $A = (a_{kj})_{m \times m}$ 为m阶实对称非负矩阵。本文应用矩阵理论和广义特征函数法, 在条件A为m阶实对称正定矩阵, $A = BB^T$ ($B \in R^{m \times m}$ 为正线下三角矩阵)下, 获得了数学模型I的充分光滑的精确解 $\{w(x, t); x(t)\}$, 其中奇异内边界的表达式是 $x(t) = tBv + \chi, 0 < t < T$ 。同时获得了m维各向异性齐次热传导方程的自由边界问题II_a和问题II_b的充分光滑的精确解, 且两者的自由边界都是相同的m维向量函数表达式 $x(t) = tBv + \chi, 0 < t < T$ 。

关键词

热传导方程, 多维(m维), 各向异性, 自由边界问题, 实对称正定矩阵

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1. 引言

一个偏微分方程的定解问题, 若其定解区域的部分边界是待定的, 它和定解问题的解彼此相关且必

须同时确定。这类定解问题，人们称之为自由边界问题，其待定边界称为自由边界。所有自由边界问题都是非线性问题。自由边界问题的研究有着广泛的实际背景。在渗流力学、等离子物理、塑性力学、射流等方面都提出了各种不同形式的定常和不定常自由边界问题[1]-[12]。为了研究 m 维各向异性热传导方程的自由边界问题，我们建立起相应的 m 维各向异性热传导方程的奇异内边界问题。本文假设在区域

$$\Omega \triangleq \{(x, t) | x \in R^m, t \in (0, T)\}$$

存在无重点的一条奇异内边界 $\Gamma \triangleq \{(x, t) | x = x(t), t \in (0, T), \forall t_1 \neq t_2, x(t_1) \neq x(t_2)\}$ ；向量函数 $x(t) \in R^m$ 把 R^m 分成 $\bar{E}_-(t)$ 和 $\bar{E}_+(t)$ 两部分， $\forall t \in (0, T)$ ，满足条件 $\bar{E}_-(t) \cup \bar{E}_+(t) = R^m$ ， $\bar{E}_-(t) \cap \bar{E}_+(t) = x(t)$ ； $\Gamma \subset \Omega$ 把区域 Ω 分成两个区域 Ω_- 和 Ω_+ ， $\Omega = \Omega_- \cup \Gamma \cup \Omega_+$ ， $\Omega_- \cap \Omega_+ = \Phi$ (空集)；在 Ω_- 和 Ω_+ 两个区域都分别满足齐次的 m 维各向异性热传导方程，在奇异内边界 Γ 上热传导方程具有一定奇性，在整个区域 Ω 用具有特殊自由项

$$\gamma(t)\delta(x-x(t))$$

的非齐次 m 维各向异性热传导方程来描述奇异内边界上的奇性， $\delta(x-x(t))$ 为 m 维狄拉克 δ 函数， $\gamma(t)$ 为奇异源强度函数。其中奇异内边界 Γ 是待定的，它和问题的解函数 $w(x, t)$ 彼此相关且必须同时确定。

显然寻求 $\{w(x, t), \Gamma\}$ 与寻求 $\{w(x, t), x(t)\}$ 是等价的。我们同时求 $\{w(x, t), x(t)\}$ ，使其满足数学模型 I。称数学模型 I 为**奇异内边界问题**。即有

数学模型 I (m 维无穷区域各向异性非齐次热传导方程齐次初始条件的奇异内边界问题)：

求 $\{w(x, t), x(t)\}$ ，使其满足

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k,j=1}^m a_{kj} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x_k \partial x_j} + \sum_{k=1}^m (r - q_k) \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_k} - rw + \gamma(t)\delta(x-x(t)), x \in R^m, x(t) \in R^m, 0 < t < T \\ w(x, 0) = 0, x \in R^m \\ w(x(t), t) = \max_{x \in R^m} w(x, t), 0 < t < T \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} |w| < \infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} |w| < \infty \end{cases} \quad (I)$$

应用矩阵理论和广义特征函数法，在条件 $A = (a_{kj})_{m \times m}$ 为 m 阶实对称正定矩阵， $A = BB^T$ ($B \in R^{m \times m}$ 为正线下三角矩阵)下，获得了数学模型 I 的充分光滑的精确解 $\{w(x, t); x(t)\}$ 。同时获得了 m 维各向异性齐次热传导方程的自由边界问题 Π_a 和问题 Π_b 的充分光滑的精确解。问题 Π_a 和问题 Π_b 具有公共的自由边界 $x(t) = tBv + \chi, T > t > 0$ 。称 m 维向量函数表达式 $x(t) = tBv + \chi, T > t > 0$ 为最佳热源边界。表达式

$x(t) = tBv + \chi, T > t > 0$ 满足条件 $\frac{dx(t)}{dt} = Bv$ ；其中 $v \triangleq (v_1, \dots, v_m)^T$ ， $v_p = \sum_{k=1}^p (q_k - r)c_{kp}, p = 1, \dots, m$ 。公式表明 m 维向量 Bv 由 m 维热传导方程中出现的所有参数 a_{kj}, q_j, r 唯一确定。

2. 符号说明

m 为某正整数； $B \in R^{m \times m}$ 为 m 阶实矩阵， B^T 表示 B 的转置矩阵；

实数集 $R \triangleq \{s | s \in (-\infty, \infty)\}$ ；

m 维列向量的集合 $R^m \triangleq \{x | x = (x_1, \dots, x_m)^T, x_j \in R\}$ ；

$$\forall x = (x_1, \dots, x_m)^T \in R^m, y = (y_1, \dots, y_m)^T \in R^m, \langle x, y \rangle \triangleq \sum_{k=1}^m x_k y_k, \|x\|^2 \triangleq \sum_{k=1}^m x_k^2;$$

向量函数:

$$\begin{aligned}
 x(t) &\triangleq (x_1(t), \dots, x_m(t))^T; \\
 x = (x_1, \dots, x_m)^T > 0 &\Leftrightarrow x_l > 0, l \in \{1, \dots, m\}; \\
 x = (x_1, \dots, x_m)^T \geq 0 &\Leftrightarrow x_l \geq 0, l \in \{1, \dots, m\}; \\
 -\infty < x < x(t) &\Leftrightarrow -\infty < x_j < x_j(t), j = 1, \dots, m; \\
 x(t) < x < \infty &\Leftrightarrow x_j(t) < x_j < \infty, j = 1, \dots, m; \\
 E_-(t) &\triangleq \{x \mid -\infty < x < x(t)\}, E_+(t) \triangleq \{x \mid x(t) < x < \infty\} \\
 \bar{E}_-(t) &\triangleq \{x \mid -\infty < x \leq x(t)\}, \bar{E}_+(t) \triangleq \{x \mid x(t) \leq x < \infty\} \\
 \Gamma &\triangleq \{(x, t) \mid x = x(t), t \in (0, T)\}; \\
 \Omega &\triangleq \{(x, t) \mid x \in R^m, t \in (0, T)\}; \\
 \Omega_- &\triangleq \{(x, t) \mid x \in E_-(t), t \in (0, T)\}, \Omega_+ \triangleq \{(x, t) \mid x \in E_+(t), t \in (0, T)\};
 \end{aligned}$$

m 维开区间:

$$(x, y) \triangleq \{s \mid s = (s_1, \dots, s_m)^T, x_j < s_j < y_j, j = 1, \dots, m\};$$

m 维闭区间:

$$[x, y] \triangleq \{s \mid s = (s_1, \dots, s_m)^T, x_j \leq s_j \leq y_j, j = 1, \dots, m\};$$

多元(m 元)函数 $\varphi(x) \triangleq \varphi(x_1, \dots, x_m)$; $\varphi: x \in R^m \rightarrow R$ 的连续映射, 是定义域是 R^m , 值域在 R 中的函数。函数的支集 $\text{supp } \varphi \triangleq \{x \mid \varphi(x) \neq 0\}$, 支集的闭包 $\overline{\text{supp } \varphi} \triangleq \overline{\{x \mid \varphi(x) \neq 0\}}$;

记函数集合

$$\Lambda_{(x,y)} \triangleq \{\varphi \mid \varphi \in C(R^m), \forall s \in R^m, \varphi = \varphi(s) \geq 0, \text{且 } \overline{\text{supp } \varphi} \subset (x, y) \subset R^m\}, x \in R^m, y \in R^m。$$

3. 主要结果

3.1. m 维无穷区域各向异性非齐次热传导方程非齐次初始条件的初值问题的求解

定解问题 I (m 维无穷区域各向异性非齐次热传导方程非齐次初始条件的初值问题):

$$\begin{cases}
 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k,j=1}^m a_{kj} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_k \partial x_j} + \sum_{k=1}^m (r - q_k) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_k} - ru + \gamma(t) \delta(x - x(t)), x \in R^m, x(t) \in R^m, 0 < t < T & (1) \\
 u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), x \in R^m & (2) \\
 \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} |u| < \infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} |u| < \infty & (3)
 \end{cases}$$

定理 3.1.1 (定解问题 I 的精确解): 若

- 1) $A = (a_{kj})_{m \times m}$ 为 m 阶实对称正定矩阵, $A = BB^T$ (B 为正线下三角矩阵);
- 2) $x(t) = (x_1(t), \dots, x_m(t))^T \in R^m$, $x_k(t)$ 为充分光滑的单调函数, $k = 1, \dots, m$;

3) $\gamma(t) \in C([0, \infty))$;

4) $\varphi(x) \in C(R^m), 0 \leq \varphi(x) \leq M e^{\frac{\theta \|B^{-1}x\|^2}{2T}}, 0 \leq \theta < 1$;

则定解问题 I 有充分光滑的精确解

$$u(x, t) = V(x, t) + W(x, t) \tag{4}$$

其中

$$V(x, t) = \frac{e^{-rt}}{(2\pi t)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_{R^m} \varphi(\xi) e^{-\frac{\|B^{-1}x - B^{-1}\xi - tv\|^2}{2t}} d\xi \tag{5}$$

$$W(x, t) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_0^t (t-\tau)^{-\frac{m}{2}} \gamma(\tau) e^{-r(t-\tau)} e^{-\frac{\|B^{-1}x - B^{-1}x(\tau) - (t-\tau)v\|^2}{2(t-\tau)}} d\tau \tag{6}$$

定解问题 I 的求解过程:

记偏微分算子

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k,j=1}^m a_{kj} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_k \partial x_j} + \sum_{k=1}^m (r - q_k) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} - r \tag{7}$$

先考虑 m 维线性常系数偏微分方程在无界区域 R^m 的特征值问题 I

$$LE = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k,j=1}^m a_{kj} \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial x_k \partial x_j} + \sum_{k=1}^m (r - q_k) \frac{\partial E}{\partial x_k} - rE = -\lambda E \tag{8}$$

为求解特征值问题 I 和定解问题 I 我们建立了引理 3.1.1~引理 3.1.6。

引理 3.1.1: 设 $A = (a_{kj})_{m \times m}$ 为 m 阶实对称正定矩阵, 则存在正线下三角矩阵 $B = (b_{kj})_{m \times m} \in R^{m \times m}$ 满足 $A = BB^T$ 且分解是唯一的; 且有

1) 正线下三角矩阵 B 的行列式 $|B| = \prod_{j=1}^m b_{jj} > 0$;

2) 记 $(B^T)^{-1} \triangleq C = (c_{kj})_{m \times m}$, 则 C 为正线上三角矩阵, $|C| = \prod_{j=1}^m c_{jj} = \prod_{j=1}^m b_{jj}^{-1} > 0, c_{kj} = 0, k > j, j = 1, \dots, m-1$;

3) 记 $I(k; x) \triangleq \sum_{n=k}^m c_{kn} \sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} x_j, k = 1, \dots, m, x = (x_1, \dots, x_m)^T \in R^m$; 则当 $x = (x_1, \dots, x_m)^T > 0$, 有 $I(k; x) > 0, k = 1, \dots, m$; 当 $x = (x_1, \dots, x_m)^T < 0$, 有 $I(k; x) < 0, k = 1, \dots, m$ 。

3)' 当 $x = [x_1, \dots, x_m]^T < 0$, 有 $I(k; x) = [x_1, \dots, x_m] C \begin{bmatrix} c_{k1} \\ \vdots \\ c_{km} \end{bmatrix} < 0, k \in \{1, \dots, m\}$; 当 $x = [x_1, \dots, x_m]^T > 0$, 有

$$I(k; x) = [x_1, \dots, x_m] C \begin{bmatrix} c_{k1} \\ \vdots \\ c_{km} \end{bmatrix} > 0, k \in \{1, \dots, m\}。$$

证明: 由矩阵理论的结论[13]即知存在正线下三角矩阵 $B = (b_{kj})_{m \times m} \in R^{m \times m}$ 满足 $A = BB^T$ 且分解是唯一的。由 $A = BB^T$ 有 $|A| = |B|^2$ 。

正线下三角矩阵 $B = (b_{kj})_{m \times m}$, 正线下三角矩阵 B 的行列式 $|B| = \prod_{j=1}^m b_{jj} > 0$, 且 $b_{kj} = 0, k < j, j = 2, \dots, m$;

B 的转置矩阵 B^T 为正线上三角矩阵。 B^T 的逆矩阵 C 为正线上三角矩阵。

$$|C| = \prod_{j=1}^m c_{jj} = \prod_{j=1}^m b_{jj}^{-1} > 0, c_{kj} = 0, k > j, j = 1, \dots, m-1。$$

下证 3) 由于 C 为正线上三角矩阵, 即有 $\sum_{n=k}^m c_{kn} \sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} x_j = \sum_{n=1}^m c_{kn} \sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} x_j$ 和

$$\left[\sum_{j=1}^1 c_{j1} x_j, \sum_{j=1}^2 c_{j2} x_j, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^m c_{jm} x_j \right]^T = \left[\sum_{j=1}^m c_{j1} x_j, \sum_{j=1}^m c_{j2} x_j, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^m c_{jm} x_j \right]^T; \text{ 从而有}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I(k; x) &\triangleq \sum_{n=k}^m c_{kn} \sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} x_j = \sum_{n=1}^m c_{kn} \sum_{j=1}^n c_{jn} x_j \\ &= [c_{k1}, \dots, c_{kk}, \dots, c_{km}] \left[\sum_{j=1}^1 c_{j1} x_j, \sum_{j=1}^2 c_{j2} x_j, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^m c_{jm} x_j \right]^T \\ &= [c_{k1}, \dots, c_{kk}, \dots, c_{km}] \left[\sum_{j=1}^m c_{j1} x_j, \sum_{j=1}^m c_{j2} x_j, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^m c_{jm} x_j \right]^T \end{aligned}$$

$x = (x_1, \dots, x_m)^T$ 为列向量, 应用分块矩阵的乘法运算即有

$$\left[\sum_{j=1}^m c_{j1} x_j, \sum_{j=1}^m c_{j2} x_j, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^m c_{jm} x_j \right]^T = C^T x \tag{9}$$

从而有

$$I(k; x) = [c_{k1}, c_{k2}, \dots, c_{km}] C^T x, k \in \{1, \dots, m\} \tag{10}$$

由于 $CC^T = ((B^T)^{-1})((B^T)^{-1})^T = ((B^T)^{-1})(B^{-1}) = (BB^T)^{-1} = A^{-1}$ 即有

$$\begin{bmatrix} I(1; x) \\ I(2; x) \\ \vdots \\ I(m; x) \end{bmatrix} = CC^T x = A^{-1} x \tag{11}$$

$A = (a_{kj})_{m \times m}$ 为正定矩阵, 则 A^{-1} 为正定矩阵, $x^T A^{-1} x$ 为正定二次齐式, 从而有

$$x^T \begin{bmatrix} I(1; x) \\ I(2; x) \\ \vdots \\ I(m; x) \end{bmatrix} = x^T A^{-1} x > 0, x \neq 0 \tag{12}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^m x_j I(j; x) > 0, x \neq 0 \tag{13}$$

由 x 的任意性, 分别令 $x = y_p \varepsilon_p, y_p \neq 0, p = 1, \dots, m$,

其中 $\varepsilon_1 = (1, 0, 0, \dots, 0)^T, \varepsilon_2 = (0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)^T, \dots, \varepsilon_m = (0, 0, \dots, 0, 1)^T$ 。

由(13)式即有

$$y_p \sum_{n=1}^m c_{kn} c_{pn} y_p > 0, p=1, \dots, m$$

即

$$\sum_{n=1}^m c_{kn} c_{pn} y_p^2 > 0, y_p \neq 0, p=1, \dots, m \tag{14}$$

再记 $y_p^2 \triangleq x_p, p=1, \dots, m$; 有 $x_p > 0, p=1, \dots, m$ 和

$$\sum_{p=1}^m \sum_{n=1}^m c_{kn} c_{pn} y_p^2 = \sum_{p=1}^m \sum_{n=1}^m c_{kn} c_{pn} x_p = I(k; x), k=1, \dots, m \tag{15}$$

由(14), (15)两式即有: 当 $x=(x_1, \dots, x_m)^T, x_j > 0, j=1, \dots, m$, 有 $I(k; x) > 0, k=1, \dots, m$; 显然也有: 当 $x=(x_1, \dots, x_m)^T, x_j < 0, j=1, \dots, m$, 有 $I(k; x) < 0, k=1, \dots, m$ 。由(10)式:

$$I(k; x) = [c_{k1}, \dots, c_{km}] C^T x \in R^{1 \times 1}, k=1, \dots, m;$$

$$I(k; x) = [I(k; x)]^T = x^T C [c_{k1}, \dots, c_{km}]^T = [x_1, \dots, x_m] C \begin{bmatrix} c_{k1} \\ \vdots \\ c_{km} \end{bmatrix} \tag{16}$$

结论也可表述为: 3)' 当 $x=[x_1, \dots, x_m]^T < 0$, 有 $I(k; x) = [x_1, \dots, x_m] C \begin{bmatrix} c_{k1} \\ \vdots \\ c_{km} \end{bmatrix} < 0, k \in \{1, \dots, m\}$; 当

$x=[x_1, \dots, x_m]^T > 0$, 有 $I(k; x) = [x_1, \dots, x_m] C \begin{bmatrix} c_{k1} \\ \vdots \\ c_{km} \end{bmatrix} > 0, k \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ 。引理证毕。

记 $x \in R^m, y \in R^m$, 作 R^m 到 R^m 的线性变换

$$x = By \tag{17}$$

记

$$E(x) = E(By) \triangleq Y(y) \tag{18}$$

引理 3.1.2: 若 $x = By$, 则有

$$\nabla_y = B^T \nabla_x \tag{19}$$

其中

$$\nabla_y \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y_m} \end{bmatrix} \tag{20}$$

为向量偏微分算子。

证明: 由(17)式即有

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{p=1}^m b_{1p} y_p \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{p=1}^m b_{mp} y_p \end{bmatrix} \tag{21}$$

由(18)式即有

$$E(x) = E(x_1, \dots, x_m) = E\left(\sum_{p=1}^m b_{1p} y_p, \dots, \sum_{p=1}^m b_{mp} y_p\right) = Y(y) \tag{22}$$

由复合函数的求导法则，即有

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y_m} \end{bmatrix} Y(y) = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11}, \dots, b_{m1} \\ \vdots \\ b_{1m}, \dots, b_{mm} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_m} \end{bmatrix} E(x) = B^T \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_m} \end{bmatrix} E(x) \tag{23}$$

即(19)式成立。引理证毕。

m 维二阶线性偏微方程在无界区域 R^m 的特征值问题 II

$$\sum_{k=1}^m \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 Y(y)}{\partial y_k^2} - \nu_k \frac{\partial Y(y)}{\partial y_k} + \left(\lambda_k - \frac{r}{m} \right) Y(y) \right] = 0, y = (y_1, \dots, y_m)^T \in R^m \tag{24}$$

其中

$$\lambda = \sum_{k=1}^m \lambda_k \tag{25}$$

$$\nu_k \triangleq \sum_{j=1}^k (q_j - r) c_{jk}, k = 1, \dots, m \tag{26}$$

引理 3.1.3: 若 $x = By$ ，则特征值问题 I 中方程(8)与特征值问题 II 中方程(24)等价。

证明: 由 $A = BB^T$ ，有

$$\sum_{k,j=1}^m a_{kj} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \right) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \right) E(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_m} \end{bmatrix}^T A \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_m} \end{bmatrix} E(x) = (B^T \nabla_x)^T (B^T \nabla_x) E(x) = (\nabla_y)^T (\nabla_y) Y(y) \tag{27}$$

记 $C \triangleq (B^T)^{-1}$ ，由引理 3.1.1 矩阵 C 为正线上三角矩阵。

由(18)式有

$$C \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y_m} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_m} \end{bmatrix} \tag{28}$$

由矩阵乘法

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sum_{p=1}^m c_{1p} \frac{\partial}{\partial y_p} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{p=1}^m c_{mp} \frac{\partial}{\partial y_p} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_m} \end{bmatrix} \tag{29}$$

从而

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} = \sum_{p=1}^m c_{kp} \frac{\partial}{\partial y_p} \tag{30}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^m (r - q_k) \frac{\partial E(x)}{\partial x_k} = \sum_{k=1}^m (r - q_k) \sum_{p=1}^m c_{kp} \frac{\partial Y(y)}{\partial y_p} = \sum_{p=1}^m \left[\sum_{k=0}^m c_{kp} (r - q_k) \right] \frac{\partial Y(y)}{\partial y_p} \tag{31}$$

由于 C 为正线上三角矩阵, 有

$$\sum_{k=0}^m c_{kp} (r - q_k) = \sum_{k=0}^p c_{kp} (r - q_k) \tag{32}$$

记

$$\nu_p \triangleq \sum_{k=1}^p (q_k - r) c_{kp}, p = 1, \dots, m \tag{33}$$

即有

$$\sum_{k=1}^m (r - q_k) \frac{\partial E(s)}{\partial x_k} = - \sum_{p=1}^m \nu_p \frac{\partial Y(y)}{\partial y_p} \tag{34}$$

由(27), (34)两式即知方程(8)与方程(24)等价。引理证毕。

引理 3.1.4: 特征值问题 II 的特征值

$$\lambda = \lambda_\beta = \sum_{k=1}^m \lambda_{\beta_k} = \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\beta_k^2 + \nu_k^2 + \frac{2r}{m}}{2}, \beta \triangleq (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m)^T \in R^m \tag{35}$$

所对应的特征函数为

$$Y(y) = Y_\beta(y) = e^{\sum_{k=1}^m \alpha_k y_k} e^{i \sum_{k=1}^m \beta_k y_k} \tag{36}$$

其中 $\nu \triangleq (\nu_1, \dots, \nu_m)^T$, $\nu_p = \sum_{k=1}^p (q_k - r) c_{kp}, p = 1, \dots, m$ 。

证明: 由分离变量法容易求解特征值问题 II:

令

$$Y(y) = \prod_{k=1}^m Y_k(y_k) \tag{37}$$

则

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 Y_k(y_k)}{dy_k^2} - \nu_k \frac{dY_k(y_k)}{dy_k} + \left(\lambda_k - \frac{r}{m} \right) Y_k(y_k) = 0 \tag{38}$$

$$Y_k(y_k) = e^{\alpha_k y_k} \tag{39}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\alpha_k^2 - \nu_k \alpha_k + \left(\lambda_k - \frac{r}{m}\right) = 0 \tag{40}$$

$$\alpha_k = \nu_k \pm \sqrt{\nu_k^2 - 2\left(\lambda_k - \frac{r}{m}\right)} \tag{41}$$

$$\alpha_k = \nu_k \pm i|\beta_k| \tag{42}$$

$$Y_k = e^{\left[\nu_k \pm \sqrt{\nu_k^2 - 2\left(\lambda_k - \frac{r}{m}\right)}\right]y_k} = e^{\nu_k y_k} e^{\pm i y_k \sqrt{2\left(\lambda_k - \frac{r}{m}\right) - \nu_k^2}} = e^{\nu_k y_k} e^{i y_k \beta_k}, \beta_k \in R \tag{43}$$

$$\beta_k = \pm \sqrt{2\left(\lambda_k - \frac{r}{m}\right) - \nu_k^2}, \beta_k \in R \tag{44}$$

$$\lambda_k = \frac{\beta_k^2 + \nu_k^2}{2} + \frac{r}{m} \tag{45}$$

由(45)式, (25)式即有(35)式成立。由(37)式, (43)式即有(36)式成立。引理证毕。

由(17)和(18)式换回原变量即得特征值问题 I 的特征函数。于是得到

引理 3.1.5: 特征值问题 I 的特征值

$$\lambda = \lambda_\beta = \sum_{k=1}^m \lambda_{\beta_k} = \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\beta_k^2 + \nu_k^2}{2} + \frac{2r}{m}, \beta = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m)^T \in R^m \tag{46}$$

所对应的特征函数为

$$E_\beta(x) = e^{\langle \nu, B^{-1}x \rangle} e^{i\langle \beta, B^{-1}x \rangle} \tag{47}$$

其中 $\nu \triangleq (\nu_1, \dots, \nu_m)^T$, $\nu_p = \sum_{k=1}^p (q_k - r)c_{kp}, p = 1, \dots, m$ 。

证明:

$$Y_\beta(y) = e^{\sum_{k=1}^m \nu_k y_k} e^{i \sum_{k=1}^m \beta_k y_k}, \nu \in R^m, \beta \in R^m \tag{48}$$

$$y = (y_1, \dots, y_m)^T$$

$$y = B^{-1}x$$

$$Y_\beta(y) = e^{\langle \nu, y \rangle} e^{i\langle \beta, y \rangle} = e^{\langle \nu, B^{-1}x \rangle} e^{i\langle \beta, B^{-1}x \rangle} = E_\beta(x) \tag{49}$$

引理证毕。

引理 3.1.6: 特征值问题 I 的特征函数系 $E_\beta(x) = e^{\langle \nu, B^{-1}x \rangle} e^{i\langle \beta, B^{-1}x \rangle}$ 是无界区域 R^m 带权函数 $\rho(x) = e^{-2\langle \nu, B^{-1}x \rangle}$ 的完备正交系; 正交关系即

$$\int_{R^m} E_\beta(x) \bar{E}_{\beta'}(x) \rho(x) dx = (2\pi)^m |B| \delta(\beta' - \beta), \beta' \in R^m, \beta \in R^m \tag{50}$$

证明: 由于

$$\int_{R^m} E_\beta(x) \bar{E}_{\beta'}(x) \rho(x) dx = \int_{R^m} e^{i\langle \beta, B^{-1}x \rangle} e^{-i\langle \beta', B^{-1}x \rangle} dx = \int_{R^m} e^{i\langle (\beta - \beta'), B^{-1}x \rangle} dx \tag{51}$$

变量替换

$$B^{-1}x = y \tag{52}$$

则

$$x = By = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{m1} & \cdots & b_{mm} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^m b_{1j}y_j \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{j=1}^m b_{mj}y_j \end{bmatrix} \tag{53}$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_m)}{\partial(y_1, \dots, y_m)} \right| = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial y_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial y_m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial x_m}{\partial y_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial x_m}{\partial y_m} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{m1} & \cdots & b_{mm} \end{vmatrix} = |B| \tag{54}$$

即有变量替换的雅可比行列式

$$\left| \frac{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_m)}{\partial(y_1, \dots, y_m)} \right| = |B| \neq 0, x \in R^m \tag{55}$$

由多重积分变量替换公式，即有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{R^m} E_\beta(x) \bar{E}_{\beta'}(x) \rho(x) dx &= \int_{R^m} e^{i\langle \beta, B^{-1}x \rangle} e^{-i\langle \beta', B^{-1}x \rangle} dx \\ &= \int_{R^m} e^{i\langle (\beta - \beta'), B^{-1}x \rangle} dx = \int_{R^m} e^{i\langle (\beta - \beta'), y \rangle} \left| \frac{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_m)}{\partial(y_1, \dots, y_m)} \right| dy \\ &= \int_{R^m} e^{i\langle (\beta - \beta'), y \rangle} |B| dy = |B| (2\pi)^m \delta(\beta' - \beta), \beta' \in R^m, \beta \in R^m \end{aligned} \tag{56}$$

引理证毕。

由引理 3.1.5 与引理 3.1.6 的结论可以引入广义特征函数法[11] [12]求解定解问题 I。

不妨设解 $u \in C(R^m \times [0, T])$ ，将其表为特征函数的积分形式

$$u(x, t) = \int_{R^m} U_\beta(t) E_\beta(x) d\beta \tag{57}$$

将上式两边乘以 $\bar{E}_{\beta'}(x) \rho(x)$ 再关于变量 x 在 R^m 积分，利用正交关系(50)则有

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{R^m} u(x, t) \bar{E}_{\beta'}(x) \rho(x) dx \\ &= \int_{R^m} U_\beta(t) \int_{R^m} E_\beta(x) \bar{E}_{\beta'}(x) \rho(x) dx d\beta \\ &= \int_{R^m} U_\beta(t) |B| \left[\prod_{k=1}^m 2\pi \delta(\beta_{k'} - \beta_k) \right] d\beta \\ &= (2\pi)^m |B| U_{\beta'}(t) \end{aligned} \tag{58}$$

得到

$$U_\beta(t) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^m |B|} \int_{R^m} u(x, t) \bar{E}_\beta(x) \rho(x) dx, \beta \in R^m \tag{59}$$

将方程中的自由项 $f(x, t)$ 也表为特征函数的积分形式

$$f(x, t) = \gamma(t) \delta(x - x(t)) = \int_{R^m} f_\beta(t) E_\beta(x) d\beta \tag{60}$$

由(59)即有

$$f_\beta(t) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^m |B|} \int_{R^m} \gamma(t) \delta(x - x(t)) \bar{E}_\beta(x) \rho(x) dx \tag{61}$$

应用 δ 函数的积分性质即

$$\begin{aligned} f_\beta(t) &= \frac{\gamma(t)}{(2\pi)^m |B|} \bar{E}_\beta(x(t)) \rho(x(t)) = \frac{\gamma(t)}{(2\pi)^m |B|} e^{\langle v, B^{-1}x(t) \rangle} e^{-i\langle \beta, B^{-1}x(t) \rangle} e^{-2\langle v, B^{-1}x(t) \rangle} \\ &= \frac{\gamma(t)}{(2\pi)^m |B|} e^{-i\langle \beta, B^{-1}x(t) \rangle} e^{-\langle v, B^{-1}x(t) \rangle} \end{aligned} \tag{62}$$

含参变量积分与算子 L 的运算交换次序即有

$$Lu(x, t) = \int_{R^m} U_\beta(t) LE_\beta(x) d\beta = -\int_{R^m} U_\beta(t) \lambda_\beta E_\beta(x) d\beta \tag{63}$$

且有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x, t) = \int_{R^m} U'_\beta(t) E_\beta(x) d\beta \tag{64}$$

由(2)式即有

$$\varphi(x) = u(x, 0) = \int_{R^m} U_\beta(0) E_\beta(x) d\beta \tag{65}$$

$$\varphi_\beta = U_\beta(0) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^m |B|} \int_{R^m} \varphi(x) \bar{E}_\beta(x) \rho(x) dx \tag{66}$$

将(60) (63) (64)式代入方程(1)即有

$$\int_{R^m} [U'_\beta(t) + \lambda_\beta U_\beta(t) - f_\beta(t)] E_\beta(x) d\beta = 0 \tag{67}$$

由特征函数系的完备正交性即有

$$U'_\beta(t) + \lambda_\beta U_\beta(t) - f_\beta(t) = 0 \tag{68}$$

从而得到非齐次常微分方程的初值问题

$$\begin{cases} U'_\beta(t) + \lambda_\beta U_\beta(t) - f_\beta(t) = 0, t > 0 \\ U_\beta(0) = \varphi_\beta \end{cases} \tag{69}$$

用常数变易法得到非齐次常微分方程的初值问题的解为

$$U_\beta(t) = \varphi_\beta e^{-\lambda_\beta t} + \int_0^t f_\beta(\tau) e^{-\lambda_\beta(t-\tau)} d\tau \tag{70}$$

$$u(x, t) = \int_{R^m} U_\beta(t) E_\beta(x) d\beta = \int_{R^m} \varphi_\beta e^{-\lambda_\beta t} E_\beta(x) d\beta + \int_{R^m} \left[\int_0^t f_\beta(\tau) e^{-\lambda_\beta(t-\tau)} d\tau \right] E_\beta(x) d\beta \tag{71}$$

$$u(x, t) = V(x, t) + w(x, t) \tag{72}$$

$$V(x, t) = \int_{R^m} \varphi_\beta e^{-\lambda_\beta t} E_\beta(x) d\beta \tag{73}$$

$$W(x, t) = \int_{R^m} \left[\int_0^t f_\beta(\tau) e^{-\lambda_\beta(t-\tau)} d\tau \right] E_\beta(x) d\beta \tag{74}$$

将(62)代入方程(74)即有

$$\begin{aligned}
 W(x, t) &= \int_{R^m} \left[\int_0^t \frac{\gamma(\tau)}{(2\pi)^m |B|} \bar{E}_\beta(x(\tau)) \rho(x(\tau)) e^{-\lambda_\beta(t-\tau)} d\tau \right] E_\beta(x) d\beta \\
 &= \int_0^t \frac{\gamma(\tau)}{(2\pi)^m |B|} e^{\langle \nu, B^{-1}(x-x(\tau)) \rangle} e^{-\sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\nu_k^2 + 2r}{2} (t-\tau)} d\tau \int_{R^m} e^{-\sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\beta_k^2}{2} (t-\tau)} e^{i\langle \beta, B^{-1}(x-x(\tau)) \rangle} d\beta \\
 &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^m |B|} \int_0^t e^{\langle \nu, B^{-1}(x-x(\tau)) \rangle} \gamma(\tau) e^{-\sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\nu_k^2 + 2r}{2} (t-\tau)} d\tau \prod_{k=1}^m \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{\beta_k^2}{2} (t-\tau)} e^{i\beta_k [B^{-1}(x-x(\tau))]_k} d\beta_k \\
 &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^m |B|} \int_0^t [\gamma(\tau) e^{-\sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\nu_k^2 + 2r}{2} (t-\tau)} d\tau \prod_{k=1}^m \left(\frac{2\pi}{t-\tau} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{[B^{-1}(x-x(\tau))]_k^2}{2(t-\tau)}} e^{\nu_k [B^{-1}(x-x(\tau))]_k}] \\
 &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^m |B|} \int_0^t \gamma(\tau) e^{-\sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\nu_k^2 + 2r}{2} (t-\tau)} d\tau \prod_{k=1}^m \left(\frac{2\pi}{t-\tau} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{[B^{-1}(x-x(\tau))]_k^2}{2(t-\tau)}} e^{\nu_k [B^{-1}(x-x(\tau))]_k} \\
 &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^m |B|} \int_0^t \gamma(\tau) e^{-\sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\nu_k^2 + 2r}{2} (t-\tau)} d\tau \prod_{k=1}^m \left(\frac{2\pi}{t-\tau} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{[B^{-1}(x-x(\tau))]_k - (t-\tau)\nu_k}{2(t-\tau)}} e^{\frac{(t-\tau)\nu_k^2}{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

由于 $\sum_{k=1}^m [(B^{-1}x)_k - (B^{-1}x(\tau))_k - (t-\tau)\nu_k]^2 = \|B^{-1}x - B^{-1}x(\tau) - (t-\tau)\nu\|^2$

即知

$$W(x, t) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_0^t (t-\tau)^{-\frac{m}{2}} \gamma(\tau) e^{-r(t-\tau)} e^{-\frac{\|B^{-1}x - B^{-1}x(\tau) - (t-\tau)\nu\|^2}{2(t-\tau)}} d\tau \tag{75}$$

将(66)式代入(73)式即有

$$\begin{aligned}
 V(x, t) &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^m |B|} \int_{R^m} \varphi(\xi) e^{-2\langle \nu, B^{-1}\xi \rangle} d\xi \int_{R^m} e^{\langle \nu, B^{-1}\xi \rangle} e^{-i\langle \beta, B^{-1}\xi - x \rangle} e^{-\lambda_\beta t} e^{\langle \nu, B^{-1}\xi \rangle} d\beta \\
 &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^m |B|} \int_{R^m} \varphi(\xi) d\xi \prod_{k=1}^m e^{-\left[\frac{\nu_k^2 + r}{2} t\right]} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{\beta_k^2}{2} t} e^{i\beta_k [B^{-1}(x-\xi)]_k} d\beta_k \\
 V(x, t) &= \frac{1}{(2\pi t)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_{R^m} \varphi(\xi) d\xi \prod_{k=1}^m e^{-\left[\frac{\nu_k^2 + r}{2} t\right]} e^{-\frac{[B^{-1}(x-\xi)]_k^2}{2t}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{(2\pi t)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_{R^m} \varphi(\xi) d\xi \prod_{k=1}^m e^{-\left[\frac{\nu_k^2 + r}{2} t\right]} e^{-\frac{[B^{-1}(x-\xi)]_k^2 - 2[B^{-1}(x-\xi)]_k t\nu_k + [t\nu_k]^2 - [t\nu_k]^2}{2t}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{(2\pi t)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_{R^m} \varphi(\xi) d\xi \prod_{k=1}^m e^{-\left[\frac{\nu_k^2 + r}{2} t\right]} e^{-\frac{[B^{-1}(x-\xi)]_k - t\nu_k}{2t}^2 - [t\nu_k]^2} \\
 &= \frac{e^{-rt}}{(2\pi t)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_{R^m} \varphi(\xi) e^{-\frac{\sum_{k=1}^m [(B^{-1}x)_k - (B^{-1}\xi)_k - t\nu_k]^2}{2t}} d\xi
 \end{aligned} \tag{76}$$

由于

$$\sum_{k=1}^m \left[(B^{-1}x)_k - (B^{-1}\xi)_k - t\nu_k \right]^2 = \|B^{-1}x - B^{-1}\xi - t\nu\|^2$$

即有

$$V(x, t) = \frac{e^{-rt}}{(2\pi t)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_{R^m} \varphi(\xi) e^{-\frac{\|B^{-1}x - B^{-1}\xi - t\nu\|^2}{2t}} d\xi \tag{78}$$

即定解问题 I 的解中 $V(x, t)$ 的表达式(78)式即知(5)式成立, 解中 $W(x, t)$ 的表达式(75)式即(6)式成立。定理 3.1.1 证毕。

附注 3.1.1: 在定理 3.1.1 的条件 4) 下, 易证(5)式右端积分在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 绝对一致收敛, 则所表示的 V 在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 连续, 即 $V \in C(\bar{\Omega})$; 且易证 $\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \in C(\Omega), \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} \in C(\Omega)$ 。

3.2. m 维无穷区域各向异性热传导方程的奇异内边界问题

数学模型 I (m 维无穷区域各向异性非齐次热传导方程齐次初始条件的奇异内边界问题):

求 $\{w(x, t); x(t)\}$, 使其满足

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k,j=1}^m a_{kj} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x_k \partial x_j} + \sum_{k=1}^m (r - q_k) \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_k} - rw + \gamma(t) \delta(x - x(t)), x \in R^m, x(t) \in R^m, 0 < t < T \end{cases} \tag{79}$$

$$\begin{cases} w(x, 0) = 0, x \in R^m \end{cases} \tag{80}$$

$$\begin{cases} w(x(t), t) = \max_{x \in R^m} w(x, t), 0 < t < T \end{cases} \tag{81}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} |w| < \infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} |w| < \infty \end{cases} \tag{82}$$

定理 3.2.1 (数学模型 I 的精确解): 若

1) $A = (a_{kj})_{m \times m}$ 为 m 阶实对称正定矩阵, $A = BB^T$ (B 为正线下三角矩阵);

2) $x(t) = (x_1(t), \dots, x_m(t))^T \in R^m$, $x_k(t)$ 为充分光滑的单调函数, $k = 1, \dots, m$;

3) $\gamma(t) \in C([0, T]), \gamma(t) \geq 0$;

则数学模型 I 的充分光滑的精确解为 $\{w(x, t); x(t)\}$:

$$\begin{cases} w(x, t) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_0^t (t - \tau)^{-\frac{m}{2}} \gamma(\tau) e^{-r(t-\tau)} e^{-\frac{\|B^{-1}x - B^{-1}x(\tau) - (t-\tau)\nu\|^2}{2(t-\tau)}} d\tau \end{cases} \tag{83}$$

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = tB\nu + \chi, T > t > 0 \end{cases} \tag{84}$$

证明: 定解问题 I 的精确解 $W(x, t)$ 表达式(6)即有(83)式满足(79)式, (80)式, (82)式三式。再令

$$\begin{aligned} & \|B^{-1}x - B^{-1}x(\tau) - (t - \tau)\nu\|^2 \\ &= \langle B^{-1}x - B^{-1}x(\tau) - (t - \tau)\nu, B^{-1}x - B^{-1}x(\tau) - (t - \tau)\nu \rangle \\ &\triangleq J(x, t; x(\tau), \tau) \triangleq J \end{aligned} \tag{85}$$

下面由引理 3.2.1 和引理 3.2.2 完成定理 3.2.1 的证明; 也可以由引理 3.2.3 和引理 3.2.4 完成定理 3.2.1 的证明。记

$$B^{-1}x(t) - B^{-1}x(\tau) - (t - \tau)\nu \equiv 0, \forall t \geq \tau \geq 0 \tag{86}$$

引理 3.2.1: (86)式等价于(84)式。

证明: 由(86)即有恒等式

$$B^{-1}x(t) - t\nu \equiv B^{-1}x(\tau) - \tau\nu, \forall t \geq \tau \geq 0 \tag{87}$$

令 $\tau = 0$ 即得

$$B^{-1}x(t) - t\nu \equiv B^{-1}x(0)$$

在上式两端左乘 B 矩阵即有

$$x(t) - tB\nu \equiv x(0) \triangleq \chi \tag{88}$$

即得(84)式。反之(84)式成立, $\forall t \geq \tau \geq 0$, 有 $x(t) - tB\nu \equiv \chi$ 和 $x(\tau) - \tau B\nu \equiv \chi$ 两式, 两式相减则有恒等式 $x(t) - x(\tau) - (t - \tau)B\nu \equiv 0, \forall t \geq \tau \geq 0$; 在上式两端左乘 B^{-1} 矩阵即有(86)式成立。

引理 3.2.2: 若(83)式, (84)式成立; 则有(81)式成立。

证明: 若(84)式成立, 则有(86)式成立, 即有

$$B^{-1}x(t) - B^{-1}x(\tau) - (t - \tau)\nu \equiv 0, \forall t \geq \tau \geq 0$$

$$e^{\frac{\|B^{-1}x(t) - B^{-1}x(\tau) - (t - \tau)\nu\|^2}{2(t - \tau)}} \equiv 1 \geq e^{\frac{\|B^{-1}x - B^{-1}x(\tau) - (t - \tau)\nu\|^2}{2(t - \tau)}} \geq 0, \forall x \in R^m, \forall t \geq \tau \geq 0 \tag{89}$$

由(83)式, 故有(81)式成立。证毕。

由引理 3.2.1 和引理 3.2.2 即知(83) (84)式满足(81)式, 从而满足数学模型 I。证毕。

引理 3.2.3: 当(83)和(84)式成立时, 则有

(a) $\frac{\partial w}{\partial x_k} > 0, (x, t) \in \Omega_-, k = 1, \dots, m$; (b) $\frac{\partial w}{\partial x_k} < 0, (x, t) \in \Omega_+, k = 1, \dots, m$ 。

证明: 由于

$$\begin{aligned} J &= \|B^{-1}x - B^{-1}x(\tau) - (t - \tau)\nu\|^2 = \|C^T x - C^T x(\tau) - (t - \tau)\nu\|^2 \\ \frac{\partial J}{\partial x_i} &= \frac{\partial \langle C^T x - C^T x(\tau) - (t - \tau)\nu, C^T x - C^T x(\tau) - (t - \tau)\nu \rangle}{\partial x_i} \\ &= 2 \left\langle \frac{\partial C^T x}{\partial x_i}, C^T x - C^T x(\tau) - (t - \tau)\nu \right\rangle \end{aligned} \tag{90}$$

$$C^T x = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & \cdots & c_{m1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ c_{1m} & \cdots & c_{mm} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^m c_{j1} x_j \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{j=1}^m c_{jm} x_j \end{bmatrix} \tag{91}$$

$$\frac{\partial C^T x}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^m c_{j1} x_j \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{j=1}^m c_{jm} x_j \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{i1} \\ \vdots \\ c_{im} \end{bmatrix} \tag{92}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial J}{\partial x_l} &= 2 \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} c_{l1} \\ \vdots \\ c_{lm} \end{bmatrix}, C^T x - C^T x(\tau) - (t-\tau)v \right\rangle \\ &= 2 \left[C^T (x - x(\tau) - (t-\tau)Bv) \right]^T \begin{bmatrix} c_{l1} \\ \vdots \\ c_{lm} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= 2 \left[x - x(\tau) - (t-\tau)Bv \right]^T C \begin{bmatrix} c_{l1} \\ \vdots \\ c_{lm} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \tag{93}$$

由(93)即知, (84)式成立的充要条件是

$$\left. \frac{\partial J}{\partial x_l} \right|_{x=x(t)} \equiv 0, l=1, 2, \dots, m \tag{94}$$

又由

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x_l}(x, t) = \frac{-1}{2(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_0^t (t-\tau)^{\frac{m}{2}-1} \gamma(\tau) e^{-r(t-\tau)} e^{-\frac{\|B^{-1}x - B^{-1}x(\tau) - (t-\tau)v\|^2}{2(t-\tau)}} \frac{\partial J}{\partial x_l} d\tau \tag{95}$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial x_l} = 2 \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} c_{l1} \\ \vdots \\ c_{lm} \end{bmatrix}, C^T x - C^T x(\tau) - (t-\tau)v \right\rangle \tag{96}$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial x_l} = 2 \left(C^T x - C^T x(\tau) - (t-\tau)v \right)^T \begin{bmatrix} c_{l1} \\ \vdots \\ c_{lm} \end{bmatrix} = 2 \left(x - x(\tau) - (t-\tau)Bv \right)^T C \begin{bmatrix} c_{l1} \\ \vdots \\ c_{lm} \end{bmatrix} \tag{97}$$

$$(a) (x, t) \in \Omega_-, -\infty < x < x(t), \forall t > 0$$

$$x - x(\tau) - (t-\tau)Bv < x(t) - x(\tau) - (t-\tau)Bv \equiv 0$$

即有

$$x - x(\tau) - (t-\tau)Bv < 0 \tag{98}$$

由引理 3.1.1 中 3) 的结论即得 $\frac{\partial J}{\partial x_l} < 0, l=1, 2, \dots, m$; 再由(95)式即有

$$\forall (x, t) \in \Omega_-, \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_l}(x(t), t) > 0, l=1, 2, \dots, m \tag{99}$$

从而有

$$w(x(t), t) = \max_{x \in (-\infty, x(t)]} w(x, t), 0 < t < T \tag{100}$$

同理

$$(b) (x, t) \in \Omega_+, \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_l}(x(t), t) < 0, l=1, 2, \dots, m \tag{101}$$

从而有

$$w(x(t), t) = \max_{x \in [x(t), \infty)} w(x, t), 0 < t < T \tag{102}$$

引理 3.2.3 证毕。
记

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x_l}(x(t), t) = 0, l = 1, 2, \dots, m, \forall t \in (0, T) \tag{103}$$

引理 3.2.4: 由(83)式确定的 $w(x, t)$, 使得(84)式与(103)式等价。

证明: 由(95)式即知, 当且仅当(94)式成立有(103)式成立。从而当且仅当(84)式成立时有(103)式成立。

引理 3.2.4 证毕。

当(83)和(84)式成立时, 有引理 3.2.3, 引理 3.2.4 成立, 从而有(103)式, (100)式, (102)式成立, 推出(81)式成立。由此也得到定理 3.2.1 的证明。证毕。

附注 3.2.1: 定理 3.2.1 中解 $w(x, t)$ 由(83)式给出, 它依赖于奇异源强度函数 $\gamma(t) > 0$ 的确定。由(83)式, (86)式即知

$$w(x(t), t) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_0^t (t-\tau)^{\frac{m}{2}} \gamma(\tau) e^{-r(t-\tau)} d\tau \triangleq \mu(t) \tag{104}$$

若边值函数 $\mu(t)$ 为已知函数, 则

$$\int_0^t (t-\tau)^{\frac{m}{2}} \gamma(\tau) e^{-r(t-\tau)} d\tau = (2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B| \mu(t) \tag{105}$$

是关于奇异源强度函数 $\gamma(t)$ 作为未知函数的第一类 Volterra 积分方程。

附注 3.2.2: 奇异源强度函数 $\gamma(t)$ 也可以是广义函数, 此时积分方程为

$$\int_{0^-}^t (t-\tau)^{\frac{m}{2}} \gamma(\tau) e^{-r(t-\tau)} d\tau = (2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B| \mu(t) \tag{105}'$$

例如, 若边值函数为 $\mu(t) = (2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|^{-1} t^{\frac{m}{2}} e^{-rt}$, 容易验证 $\gamma(t) = \delta(t), t \geq 0$ 是满足积分方程(105)'的解。

定解问题 II (m 维无穷区域各向异性齐次热传导方程非齐次初始条件的初值问题):

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k,j=1}^m a_{kj} \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x_k \partial x_j} + \sum_{k=1}^m (r - q_k) \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_k} - rV, x \in R^m, 0 < t < T \end{cases} \tag{106}$$

$$\begin{cases} V(x, 0) = \varphi(x), x \in R^m \end{cases} \tag{107}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} |V| < \infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} |V| < \infty \end{cases} \tag{108}$$

由定理 3.1.1 即知定解问题 II 的解由(5)式给出。

定理 3.2.2 (定解问题 II 的解的性质定理): 若 $x(t)$ 由(84)式表出; 则

2) 当 $\varphi(x) = \delta(x - \chi), \chi \in R^m$; 定解问题 II 的充分光滑的精确解可表为

$$V(x, t) = \frac{e^{-rt}}{(2\pi t)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} e^{-\frac{1}{2t} \|B^{-1}x - B^{-1}\chi - rt\|^2} \tag{109}$$

且 $\frac{\partial V}{\partial x_k} > 0, (x, t) \in \Omega_-$; $\frac{\partial V}{\partial x_k} < 0, (x, t) \in \Omega_+, k = 1, \dots, m$, 满足 $\max_{x \in R^m} V(x, t) = V(x(t), t), 0 < t < T$ 。

2) 当 $\varphi \in \Lambda_{(\chi, \infty)}, 0 \leq \varphi(x) \leq Me^{-\frac{\theta \|B^{-1}x\|^2}{2T}}, 0 \leq \theta < 1$; 定解问题 II 的充分光滑的精确解可表为

$$V_a(x,t) = \frac{e^{-rt}}{(2\pi t)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_{(\chi,\infty)} \varphi(\xi) e^{-\frac{\|B^{-1}x - B^{-1}\xi - tv\|^2}{2t}} d\xi \tag{110}$$

且 $\frac{\partial V_a}{\partial x_k}(x,t) > 0, (x,t) \in \Omega_-, k \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$, 满足 $\max_{x \in (-\infty, x(t)]} V_a(x,t) = V_a(x(t), t), 0 < t < T$;

3) 当 $\varphi \in \Lambda_{(-\infty, \chi)}, 0 \leq \varphi(x) \leq Me^{\frac{\theta \|B^{-1}x\|^2}{2T}}, 0 \leq \theta < 1$; 定解问题 II 的充分光滑的精确解可表为

$$V_b(x,t) = \frac{e^{-rt}}{(2\pi t)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_{(-\infty, \chi)} \varphi(\xi) e^{-\frac{\|B^{-1}x - B^{-1}\xi - tv\|^2}{2t}} d\xi \tag{111}$$

且 $\frac{\partial V_b}{\partial x_k}(x,t) < 0, (x,t) \in \Omega_+, k \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$, 满足 $\max_{x \in [x(t), \infty)} V_b(x,t) = V_b(x(t), t), 0 < t < T$ 。

证明: 1) 当 $\varphi(x) = \delta(\chi - x), \chi \in R^m$; 且 $x(t) = tBv + \chi, t > 0$ 则由(5)式, 定解问题 II 的解可表为

$$\begin{aligned} V(x,t) &= \frac{e^{-rt}}{(2\pi t)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_{R^m} \delta(\chi - \xi) e^{-\frac{\|B^{-1}x - B^{-1}\xi - tv\|^2}{2t}} d\xi \\ &= \frac{e^{-rt}}{(2\pi t)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} e^{-\frac{1}{2t} \|B^{-1}x - B^{-1}\chi - tv\|^2} \end{aligned} \tag{112}$$

$$0 \equiv \|B^{-1}x(t) - B^{-1}\chi - tv\|^2 \leq \|B^{-1}x - B^{-1}\chi - tv\|^2 \tag{113}$$

$$e^{-\frac{1}{2t} \|B^{-1}x - B^{-1}\chi - tv\|^2} \leq e^{-\frac{1}{2t} \|B^{-1}x(t) - B^{-1}\chi - tv\|^2} \tag{114}$$

$$V(x,t) \leq V(x(t), t) = \frac{e^{-rt}}{(2\pi t)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \tag{115}$$

满足 $\max_{x \in R^m} V(x,t) = V(x(t), t), 0 < t < T$ 。

与下面 2) 中的证明方法类似可证: $\frac{\partial V}{\partial x_k} > 0, (x,t) \in \Omega_-$; $\frac{\partial V}{\partial x_k} < 0, (x,t) \in \Omega_+, k = 1, \dots, m$ 。

2) 当 $\varphi \in \Lambda_{(\chi, \infty)}, 0 \leq \varphi(x) \leq Me^{\frac{\theta \|B^{-1}x\|^2}{2T}}, 0 \leq \theta < 1$; 定解问题 II 的充分光滑的精确解 $V_a(x,t)$ 可由(110)表出, 记

$$I \triangleq \|B^{-1}x - B^{-1}\xi - tv\|^2 = \|C^T x - C^T \xi - tv\|^2 = \langle C^T x - C^T \xi - tv, C^T x - C^T \xi - tv \rangle$$

由(110)有

$$\frac{\partial V_a}{\partial x_k} = -\frac{1}{2t} \frac{e^{-rt}}{(2\pi t)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_{(\chi, \infty)} \varphi(\xi) e^{-\frac{1}{2t} \|C^T x - C^T \xi - tv\|^2} \frac{\partial I}{\partial x_k} d\xi \tag{116}$$

$$\frac{\partial I}{\partial x_k} = \frac{\partial \langle C^T x - C^T \xi - tv, C^T x - C^T \xi - tv \rangle}{\partial x_k} = 2 \left\langle \frac{\partial C^T x}{\partial x_k}, C^T x - C^T \xi - tv \right\rangle \tag{117}$$

$$C^T x = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & \cdots & c_{m1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ c_{1m} & \cdots & c_{mm} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^m c_{j1} x_j \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{j=1}^m c_{jm} x_j \end{bmatrix} \quad (118)$$

$$\frac{\partial C^T x}{\partial x_k} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^m c_{j1} x_j \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{j=1}^m c_{jm} x_j \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{k1} \\ \vdots \\ c_{km} \end{bmatrix} \quad (119)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial I}{\partial x_k} &= 2 \left\langle \frac{\partial C^T x}{\partial x_k}, C^T x - C^T \xi - t v \right\rangle = 2 \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} c_{k1} \\ \vdots \\ c_{km} \end{bmatrix}, C^T x - C^T \xi - t v \right\rangle \\ &= 2 (C^T x - C^T \xi - t v)^T \begin{bmatrix} c_{k1} \\ \vdots \\ c_{km} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (120)$$

由 $(x, t) \in \Omega_-, -\infty < x < x(t); \xi \in (\chi, \infty), \chi < \xi < \infty$

$$\text{有 } x - \xi - t B v < x(t) - \chi - t B v \equiv 0$$

即

$$x - \xi - B v t < 0 \quad (121)$$

再由引理 3.1.1 中 3) 的结论即得

$$\frac{\partial I}{\partial x_k} = 2 (x - \xi - t B v)^T C \begin{bmatrix} c_{k1} \\ \vdots \\ c_{km} \end{bmatrix} < 0, k \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\} \quad (122)$$

从而

$$\frac{\partial V_a}{\partial x_k} = -\frac{1}{2t} \frac{e^{-\eta}}{(2\pi t)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_{(\chi, \infty)} \varphi(\xi) e^{-\frac{1}{2t} \|B^{-1}x - B^{-1}\xi - vt\|^2} \frac{\partial I}{\partial x_k} d\xi > 0, k \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\} \quad (123)$$

即有

$$\frac{\partial V_a}{\partial x_k}(x, t) > 0, (x, t) \in \Omega_-, k \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\} \quad (124)$$

故满足 $\max_{x \in (-\infty, x(t)]} V_a(x, t) = V_a(x(t), t), 0 < t < T$;

3) 当 $\varphi \in \Lambda_{(-\infty, \chi)}, 0 \leq \varphi(x) \leq M e^{-\frac{\theta \|B^{-1}x\|^2}{2T}}, 0 \leq \theta < 1$; 定解问题 II 的充分光滑的精确解 $V_b(x, t)$ 可由(111)式表出。当

$$\begin{aligned} (x, t) &\in \Omega_+, x(t) < x < \infty; \xi \in (-\infty, \chi), -\infty < \xi < \chi; \\ x - \xi - t B v &> x(t) - \chi - t B v \equiv 0 \end{aligned} \quad (125)$$

与 2) 中证明类似, 由引理 3.1.1 中 3) 的结论即得

$$\frac{\partial I}{\partial x_k} = 2(x - \xi - tBv)^T C \begin{bmatrix} c_{k1} \\ \vdots \\ c_{km} \end{bmatrix} > 0, k \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\} \tag{126}$$

从而

$$\frac{\partial V_b}{\partial x_k}(x, t) < 0, (x, t) \in \Omega_+, k \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\} \tag{127}$$

故满足 $\max_{x \in [x(t), \infty)} V_b(x, t) = V_b(x(t), t), 0 < t < T$ 。证毕。

数学模型 II (m 维无穷区域各向异性非齐次热传导方程非齐次初始条件的奇异内边界问题):

求 $\{u(x, t); x(t)\}$ 使其满足

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k,j=1}^m a_{kj} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_k \partial x_j} + \sum_{k=1}^m (r - q_k) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_k} - ru + \gamma(t) \delta(x - x(t)), x \in R^m, x(t) \in R^m, 0 < t < T \end{cases} \tag{128}$$

$$\begin{cases} u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), x \in R^m \end{cases} \tag{129}$$

$$\begin{cases} u(x(t), t) = \max_{x \in R^m} u(x, t), 0 < t < T \end{cases} \tag{130}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} |u| < \infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} |u| < \infty \end{cases} \tag{131}$$

定理 3.2.3 (数学模型 II 奇异内边界问题解的存在定理): 若

- 1) $A = (a_{kj})_{m \times m}$ 为 m 阶实对称正定矩阵, $A = BB^T$ (B 为正线下三角矩阵),
- 2) $\gamma(t) \in C([0, \infty)), \gamma(t) \geq 0$,
- 3) $\varphi(x) = \delta(x - \chi)$;

则数学模型 II 存在充分光滑的精确解 $\{u(x, t), x(t)\}$:

$$\begin{cases} u(x, t) = w(x, t) + V(x, t) \end{cases} \tag{132}$$

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = tBv + \chi, T > t > 0 \end{cases} \tag{133}$$

其中

$$V(x, t) = \frac{e^{-rt}}{(2\pi t)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} e^{-\frac{1}{2t} \|B^{-1}x - B^{-1}\chi - tv\|^2} \tag{134}$$

$$w(x, t) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_0^t (t - \tau)^{\frac{m}{2}} \gamma(\tau) e^{-r(t-\tau)} e^{-\frac{\|B^{-1}x - B^{-1}x(\tau) - (t-\tau)v\|^2}{2(t-\tau)}} d\tau \tag{135}$$

证明: 由定理 3.2.1, 定理 3.2.2 即得。证毕。

推论 3.2.1 (数学模型 II 奇异内边界问题解的存在定理): 若

- 1) $A = (a_{kj})_{m \times m}$ 为 m 阶实对称正定矩阵, $A = BB^T$ (B 为正线下三角矩阵);
- 2) $\gamma(t) = \delta(t), t \geq 0$;
- 3) $\varphi(x) = \delta(x - \chi)$;

则数学模型 II 存在充分光滑的精确解 $\{u(x, t), x(t)\}$:

$$\begin{cases} u(x,t) = w(x,t) + V(x,t) = \frac{2t^{-\frac{m}{2}} e^{-rt}}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} e^{-\frac{\|B^{-1}x - B^{-1}x(t)\|^2}{2t}} \\ x(t) = tBv + \chi, T > t > 0 \end{cases} \quad (136)$$

其中

$$V(x,t) = \frac{t^{-\frac{m}{2}} e^{-rt}}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} e^{-\frac{\|B^{-1}x - B^{-1}x(t)\|^2}{2t}} \quad (138)$$

$$w(x,t) = \frac{t^{-\frac{m}{2}} e^{-rt}}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} e^{-\frac{\|B^{-1}x - B^{-1}x(t)\|^2}{2t}} \quad (139)$$

3.3. m 维各向异性齐次热传导方程非齐次初始条件的自由边界问题 Π_a 和 Π_b

问题 Π_a (m 维各向异性齐次热传导方程非齐次初始条件在区域 Ω_+ 上的自由边界问题):

求 $\{u(x,t), x(t)\}$, 使其满足

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k,j=1}^m a_{kj} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_k \partial x_j} + \sum_{k=1}^m (r - q_k) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_k} - ru, x \in (-\infty, x(t)), 0 < t < T \end{cases} \quad (140)$$

$$\begin{cases} u(x,0) = \varphi(x), x \in R^m \end{cases} \quad (141)$$

$$\begin{cases} u(x(t),t) = \max_{x \in (-\infty, x(t)]} u(x,t), 0 < t < T \end{cases} \quad (142)$$

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} |u| < \infty \end{cases} \quad (143)$$

定理 3.3.1 (自由边界问题 Π_a 解的存在定理): 若

1) $A = (a_{kj})_{m \times m}$ 为 m 阶实对称正定矩阵, $A = BB^T$ (B 为正线下三角矩阵),

2) $\gamma(t) \in C([0, \infty)), \gamma(t) \geq 0$,

3) $\varphi \in \Lambda_{(\chi, \infty)}, 0 \leq \varphi(x) \leq Me^{-\frac{\theta \|B^{-1}x\|^2}{2T}}, 0 \leq \theta < 1$;

则自由边界问题 Π_a 存在充分光滑的精确解 $\{u(x,t), x(t)\}$:

$$\begin{cases} u(x,t) = w(x,t) + V_a(x,t) \end{cases} \quad (144)$$

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = tBv + \chi, T > t > 0 \end{cases} \quad (145)$$

其中

$$V_a(x,t) = \frac{e^{-rt}}{(2\pi t)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_{(\chi, \infty)} \varphi(\xi) e^{-\frac{\|B^{-1}x - B^{-1}\xi - tv\|^2}{2t}} d\xi \quad (146)$$

$$w(x,t) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_0^t (t-\tau)^{-\frac{m}{2}} \gamma(\tau) e^{-r(t-\tau)} e^{-\frac{\|B^{-1}x - B^{-1}x(\tau) - (t-\tau)v\|^2}{2(t-\tau)}} d\tau \quad (147)$$

证明: 由于当 $x \neq x(t)$ 时, $\delta(x - x(t)) \equiv 0$, 故当 $x \in (-\infty, x(t))$ 时, $w(x,t)$ 满足齐次方程(140), 从而(144)式满足(140) (141) (143)三式; 由引理 3.2.3 证明中(100)式有 $w(x(t),t) = \max_{x \in (-\infty, x(t)]} w(x,t), 0 < t < T$, 又

定理 3.2.2 证明了 $V_a(x, t)$ 满足 $\max_{x \in [-\infty, x(t)]} V_a(x, t) = V_a(x(t), t), 0 < t < T$; 即有

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{x \in [-\infty, x(t)]} u(x, t) &= \max_{x \in [-\infty, x(t)]} w(x, t) + \max_{x \in [-\infty, x(t)]} V_a(x, t) \\ &= w(x(t), t) + V_a(x(t), t) = u(x(t), t), 0 < t < T \end{aligned}$$

即得(142)式成立。证毕。

推论 3.3.1 (自由边界问题 Π_a 解的存在定理): 若

1) $A = (a_{kj})_{m \times m}$ 为 m 阶实对称正定矩阵, $A = BB^T$ (B 为正线下三角矩阵),

2) $\gamma(t) = \delta(t), t \geq 0$

3) $\varphi \in \Lambda_{(\chi, \infty)}, 0 \leq \varphi(x) \leq Me^{\frac{\theta \|B^{-1}x\|^2}{2T}}, 0 \leq \theta < 1$;

则自由边界问题 Π_a 存在充分光滑的精确解 $\{u(x, t), x(t)\}$:

$$\begin{cases} u(x, t) = w(x, t) + V_a(x, t) \end{cases} \quad (148)$$

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = tBv + \chi, T > t > 0 \end{cases} \quad (149)$$

其中

$$V_a(x, t) = \frac{e^{-\eta}}{(2\pi t)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_{(x, \infty)} \varphi(\xi) e^{-\frac{\|B^{-1}x - B^{-1}\xi - tv\|^2}{2t}} d\xi \quad (150)$$

$$w(x, t) = \frac{e^{-\eta}}{(2\pi t)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} e^{-\frac{\|B^{-1}x - B^{-1}x(t)\|^2}{2(t-\theta)}} \quad (151)$$

问题 Π_b (m 维各向异性齐次热传导方程非齐次初始条件在区域 Ω_+ 上的自由边界问题):

求 $\{u(x, t), x(t)\}$, 使其满足

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k, j=1}^m a_{kj} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_k \partial x_j} + \sum_{k=1}^m (r - q_k) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_k} - ru, x \in (x(t), \infty), 0 < t < T \end{cases} \quad (152)$$

$$\begin{cases} u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), x \in R^m \end{cases} \quad (153)$$

$$\begin{cases} u(x(t), t) = \max_{x \in [x(t), \infty)} u(x, t), 0 < t < T \end{cases} \quad (154)$$

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} |u| < \infty \end{cases} \quad (155)$$

定理 3.3.2 (自由边界问题 Π_b 解的存在定理): 若

1) $A = (a_{kj})_{m \times m}$ 为 m 阶实对称正定矩阵, $A = BB^T$ (B 为正线下三角矩阵);

2) $\gamma(t) \in C([0, \infty)), \gamma(t) \geq 0$,

3) $\varphi \in \Lambda_{(-\infty, \chi)}, 0 \leq \varphi(x) \leq Me^{\frac{\theta \|B^{-1}x\|^2}{2T}}, 0 \leq \theta < 1$;

则自由边界问题 Π_b 存在充分光滑的精确解 $\{u(x, t), x(t)\}$:

$$\begin{cases} u(x, t) = w(x, t) + V_b(x, t) \end{cases} \quad (156)$$

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = tBv + \chi, T > t > 0 \end{cases} \quad (157)$$

其中

$$V_b(x, t) = \frac{e^{-\pi t}}{(2\pi t)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_{(-\infty, \chi)} \varphi(\xi) e^{-\frac{\|B^{-1}x - B^{-1}\xi - t\nu\|^2}{2t}} d\xi \tag{158}$$

$$w(x, t) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_0^t (t-\tau)^{-\frac{m}{2}} \gamma(\tau) e^{-\tau(t-\tau)} e^{-\frac{\|B^{-1}x - B^{-1}x(\tau) - (t-\tau)\nu\|^2}{2(t-\tau)}} d\tau \tag{159}$$

证明: 由于当 $x \neq x(t)$ 时, $\delta(x - x(t)) \equiv 0$, 故当 $x \in (x(t), \infty)$ 时, $w(x, t)$ 满足齐次方程(152), 从而(156)式

满足(152) (153) (155)三式; 由引理 3.2.3 证明中(102)式

$$w(x(t), t) = \max_{x \in [x(t), \infty)} w(x, t), 0 < t < T,$$

定理 3.2.2 证明了 $V_b(x, t)$ 满足

$$\max_{x \in [x(t), \infty)} V_b(x, t) = V_b(x(t), t), 0 < t < T \text{ 即得}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{x \in [x(t), \infty)} u(x, t) &= \max_{x \in [x(t), \infty)} w(x, t) + \max_{x \in [x(t), \infty)} V_b(x, t) \\ &= w(x(t), t) + V_b(x(t), t) = u(x(t), t), 0 < t < T \end{aligned}$$

即得(154)式成立。证毕。

推论 3.3.2: (自由边界问题 Π_b 解的存在定理): 若

- 1) $A = (a_{kj})_{m \times m}$ 为 m 阶实对称正定矩阵, $A = BB^T$ (B 为正线下三角矩阵);
- 2) $\gamma(t) = \delta(t), t \geq 0$;
- 3) $\varphi \in \Lambda_{(-\infty, \chi)}, 0 \leq \varphi(x) \leq Me^{-\frac{\theta \|B^{-1}x\|^2}{2T}}, 0 \leq \theta < 1$;

则自由边界问题 Π_a 存在充分光滑的精确解 $\{u(x, t), x(t)\}$:

$$\begin{cases} u(x, t) = w(x, t) + V_b(x, t) \\ x(t) = tB\nu + \chi, T > t > 0 \end{cases} \tag{160}$$

$$\tag{161}$$

其中

$$V_b(x, t) = \frac{e^{-\pi t}}{(2\pi t)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} \int_{(-\infty, \chi)} \varphi(\xi) e^{-\frac{\|B^{-1}x - B^{-1}\xi - t\nu\|^2}{2t}} d\xi \tag{162}$$

$$w(x, t) = \frac{e^{-\pi t}}{(2\pi t)^{\frac{m}{2}} |B|} e^{-\frac{\|B^{-1}x - B^{-1}x(t)\|^2}{2t}} \tag{163}$$

4. 结论

I) 对于在 m 维(m 为某正整数)无穷区域 R^m 的抛物型方程的不定常自由边界问题, 可以转化为相应的奇异内边界问题来研究。假设在区域 $\Omega \triangleq \{(x, t) | x \in R^m, t \in (0, T)\}$ 存在一条无重点的奇异内边界

$$\Gamma \triangleq \{(x, t) | x = x(t), t \in (0, T), \forall t_1 \neq t_2, x(t_1) \neq x(t_2)\}$$

建立奇异内边界问题数学模型 I。所求得的向量函数 $x(t) = tB\nu + \chi, T > t > 0$ 就是问题 Π_a 和问题 Π_b 的公共

自由边界。

II) 在条件 $A = (a_{kj})_{m \times m}$ 为 m 阶实对称正定矩阵, $A = BB^T$ (B 为正线下三角矩阵)下; 获得了无穷区域 R^m 的 m 维各向异性热传导方程的自由边界问题 Π_a 和问题 Π_b 存在充分光滑的精确解。问题 Π_a 和问题 Π_b 具有公共的自由边界: $x(t) = tBv + \chi, T > t > 0$, 其中 $v \triangleq (v_1, \dots, v_m)^T$, $v_p = \sum_{k=1}^p (q_k - r) c_{kp}, p = 1, \dots, m$ 。公式表明 m 维向量 Bv 由 m 维各向异性的热传导方程中出现的所有参数 a_{kj}, q_j, r 唯一确定。

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下拉列表框选择: [ISSN], 输入期刊 ISSN: 2160-7583, 即可查询
2. 打开知网首页 <http://cnki.net/>
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