

# 一类具间断系数的边值问题的变分与泛函解法

## A kind of Variational and Functional Solution to the Boundary Value Problem with Discontinuous Coefficients

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**摘要:**通过使用内边界条件,使一类具有间断系数的三维偏微分方程的边值问题的解法能够转化为变分与泛函极值问题的解法,使复杂方程问题简单化。

**关键词:**微分方程 偏微分方程 边值问题 变分问题

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**Abstract:** By using the inner boundary conditions, a kind of boundary value problem of three dimensional partial differential equations with discontinuous coefficients is transformed into a variational and functional one so that a difficult problem is simplified.

**Key words:**differential equation, partial differential equation, boundary value problem, variational problem

椭圆型偏微分方程的边值问题在弹性力学、电磁学以及流体力学中有着广泛的应用。物理学中的平衡态或定常态问题例如弹性膜的平衡、弹性柱的扭转、定常态热传导、电场、磁场、渗流等,通常都可以归结为椭圆型偏微分方程的边值问题。不少文献已对带边值条件的椭圆型偏微分方程的解法进行了研究,如文献[1~3]给出了边值条件与变分问题的相关理论,文献[4]讨论了如下一类偏微分方程边值问题的变分与泛函极值解法:

$$-\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(p \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(p \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(p \frac{\partial u}{\partial z})\right) + qu = f, (x, y, z) \in \Omega, \quad (0.1)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} + \alpha u = 0, (x, y, z) \in S, \quad (0.2)$$

证明了边值问题、变分问题与泛函极值问题三者之间的等价关系。而文献[5]把文献[4]的边值条件(0.2)改成了如下的形式:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} + \alpha u = \Psi(x, y, z), (x, y, z) \in S_1, \quad (0.3)$$

$$u = \psi(x, y, z), (x, y, z) \in S_2, \quad (0.4)$$

也证明了在一定的条件下边值问题、变分问题与泛函极值问题三者之间的等价关系,文献[6]在二维的情况下也讨论了文献[5]的同样问题。

由于在许多物理问题中都存在有间断系数的边值问题,例如由不同介质拼成的膜的平衡问题或由不同介质组成的物体的热传导问题等,基于这一类问题,本文通过使用内边界条件,使此类边值问题的解法能够转化为变分与泛函极值问题的解法,以拓宽解偏微分方程的思路,并使一些复杂方程问题简单化。

### 1 有关问题及符号

考虑如下形式的边值问题( $P_1$ ):

$$Lu = -\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(k \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(k \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(k \frac{\partial u}{\partial z})\right) + qu = f, (x, y, z) \in \Omega, \quad (1.1)$$

$$u|_{\partial\Omega_1} = \varphi(x, y, z), \quad (1.2)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} + \alpha u\right)|_{\partial\Omega_2} = \phi(x, y, z), \quad (1.3)$$

$$u^1 = u^2, (k_1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial n})^1 = (k_2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial n})^2, \text{在 } \Gamma \text{ 上}. \quad (1.4)$$

其中  $\Omega$  为  $R^3$  上的一个有界单连通开区域,且  $\Omega$  分成不重叠的  $\Omega_1$  与  $\Omega_2$  两部分,  $\Omega = \Omega_1 \cup \Omega_2$ ,  $\Gamma$  为分界线,  $\partial\Omega = \partial\Omega_1 \cup \partial\Omega_2$  是  $\Omega$  的边界曲面。 $k(x, y, z) \in C^1(\bar{\Omega})$ ,

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$k(x, y, z) \geq k_0 > 0$ , 且

$$k(x, y, z) = \begin{cases} k_1(x, y, z), & (x, y, z) \in \Omega_1, \\ k_2(x, y, z), & (x, y, z) \in \Omega_2. \end{cases}$$

$q(x, y, z), f(x, y, z) \in C^0(\bar{\Omega}), q(x, y, z) \geq 0, (x, y, z) \in \Omega, \alpha(x, y, z), \phi(x, y, z) \in C^0(\partial\Omega_2), \alpha(x, y, z) \geq 0, \forall (x, y, z) \in \partial\Omega_2, \phi(x, y, z) \in C^0(\partial\Omega_1)$ . (1.4) 式就是添加的内边界条件, 带上标的量( $\cdot$ )表示该量从  $\Omega_i$  趋向于分界线  $\Gamma$  的极限值( $i = 1, 2$ ).

给出一类变分问题( $P_2$ )如下:

求  $u_* \in C_E^1(\bar{\Omega})$  使得

$$a(u_*, v) - F(v) = 0, \forall v \in C_0^1(\bar{\Omega}),$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} a(u, v) &= \iiint_{\Omega} (k \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \\ &q u v) dx dy dz + \iint_{\partial\Omega_2} k \alpha u v ds, \end{aligned} \quad (1.5)$$

$$F(v) = \iiint_{\Omega} f v dx dy dz + \iint_{\partial\Omega_2} k \phi v ds, \quad (1.6)$$

$$C_E^1(\bar{\Omega}) = \{v | v \in C^1(\bar{\Omega}), \text{且 } v|_{\partial\Omega_1} = 0\}, C_0^1(\bar{\Omega}) = \{v | v \in C^1(\bar{\Omega}), \text{且 } v|_{\partial\Omega_1} = 0\}.$$

而且  $a(u, v)$  分别对  $u, v$  具有线性性, 称为双线性泛函, 同时还具有对称性  $a(u, v) = a(v, u)$  和正定性  $a(u, u) > 0$ .

给出一类泛函极值问题( $P_3$ ):

求  $u_* \in C_E^1(\bar{\Omega})$  使得

$$J(u_*) \leq J(v), \forall v \in C_E^1(\bar{\Omega}),$$

其中  $J(u) = \frac{1}{2}a(u, u) - F(u)$ ,  $u_*$  称为泛函  $J(u)$  的极小值,  $a(u, u), F(u)$  由(1.5), (1.6) 给定.

## 2 定理及证明

**定理1** 设函数  $k, q, \alpha$  及  $f$  满足边值问题( $P_1$ )给定的条件, 如果  $u_* \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C^1(\bar{\Omega})$  是边值问题( $P_1$ )的解, 则  $u_*$  是变分问题( $P_2$ )的解; 反之, 如果  $u_* \in C_E^1(\bar{\Omega})$  是变分问题( $P_2$ )的解, 且  $u_* \in C^2(\Omega)$ , 则  $u_*$  是边值问题( $P_1$ )的解.

**证明** 如果  $u_* \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C^1(\bar{\Omega})$  是边值问题( $P_1$ )的解, 则有  $L u_* = -(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial y}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial z})) + q u_* = f$ , 那么, 对于  $\forall v \in C_0^1(\bar{\Omega})$ , 用  $v$  乘上式的两边并在  $\Omega$  上积分, 有

$$\begin{aligned} &-\iiint_{\Omega} (\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial y}) + \\ &\frac{\partial}{\partial z}(k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial z})) v dx dy dz + \iiint_{\Omega} q u_* v dx dy dz - \end{aligned}$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f v dx dy dz = 0, \quad (2.1)$$

由于  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial x}) v + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial y}) v + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial z}) v =$   
 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial x} v) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial y} v) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial z} v) -$   
 $(k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial z} \frac{\partial v}{\partial z})$ , 所以(2.1)式的第  
一项积分变为

$$\begin{aligned} &-\iiint_{\Omega} (\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial y}) + \\ &\frac{\partial}{\partial z}(k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial z})) v dx dy dz = -\iiint_{\Omega \cup \Omega_2} (\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial x}) v + \\ &\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial y} v) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial z} v)) dx dy dz + \\ &\iiint_{\Omega} (k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial z} \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}) dx dy dz, \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

分别在  $\Omega_1$  和  $\Omega_2$  上对(2.2)式的第一项使用 Green 公式, 并根据(1.3), (1.4)式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} &-\iiint_{\Omega_1 \cup \Omega_2} (\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial x} v) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial y} v) + \\ &\frac{\partial}{\partial z}(k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial z} v)) dx dy dz = -\iint_{\Gamma} (k_1 \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial n})^1 v ds - \\ &\iint_{\partial\Omega_1} (k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial n}) v ds + \iint_{\Gamma} (k_2 \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial n})^2 v ds - \iint_{\partial\Omega_2} (k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial n}) v ds = \\ &-\iint_{\Omega_2} k(\phi - \alpha u_*) v ds, \end{aligned}$$

代入(2.1)式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} &\iiint_{\Omega} (k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial z} \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \\ &q u_* v) dx dy dz + \iint_{\partial\Omega_2} k \alpha u_* v ds - \iiint_{\Omega} f v dx dy dz - \end{aligned}$$

$$\iint_{\partial\Omega_2} k \phi v ds = 0,$$

即  $a(u_*, v) - F(v) = 0, u_*$  是变分问题( $P_2$ )的解.

反之, 如果  $u_* \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C_E^1(\bar{\Omega})$  是变分问题( $P_2$ )的解, 则对于  $\forall v \in C_0^1(\bar{\Omega})$ ,  $a(u_*, v) - F(v) = 0$ , 即

$$\begin{aligned} &\iiint_{\Omega} (k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial z} \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \\ &q u_* v) dx dy dz + \iint_{\partial\Omega_2} k \alpha u_* v ds - \iiint_{\Omega} f v dx dy dz - \\ &\iint_{\partial\Omega_2} k \phi v ds = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

而

$$\iiint_{\Omega} (k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial z} \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} +$$

$$\begin{aligned}
qu_* v) dx dy dz &= \iint_{\Gamma} ((k_1 \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial n})^1 - (k_2 \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial n})^2) v ds + \\
&\iint_{\Omega_2} k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial n} v ds - \iint_{\Omega_2} (\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial y}) + \\
&\frac{\partial}{\partial z} (k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial z})) v dx dy dz + \iint_{\Omega_2} qu_* v dx dy dz,
\end{aligned}$$

代入(2.3)式,得

$$\begin{aligned}
&\iint_{\Omega_2} (-(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial y}) + \\
&\frac{\partial}{\partial z} (k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial z})) + qu_* - f) v dx dy dz + \iint_{\Gamma} ((k_1 \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial n})^1 - \\
&(k_2 \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial n})^2) v ds + \iint_{\Omega_2} k (\frac{\partial u_*}{\partial n} + \alpha u_* - \phi) v ds = 0. \tag{2.4}
\end{aligned}$$

特别如果取  $v \in C_0^1(\bar{\Omega})$  且  $v|_{\Gamma} = 0, v|_{\partial\Omega_2} = 0$ , 则(2.4)

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{式变成 } \iint_{\Omega_2} (-(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial y}) + \\
&\frac{\partial}{\partial z} (k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial z})) + qu_* - f) v dx dy dz = 0, \text{由变分基本原理,便知 } u_* \text{ 满足方程(1.1)} \\
&- (\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial y}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (k \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial z})) + qu_* \\
&= f,
\end{aligned}$$

于是(2.4)式成为

$$\begin{aligned}
&\iint_{\Gamma} ((k_1 \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial n})^1 - (k_2 \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial n})^2) v ds + \iint_{\Omega_2} k (\frac{\partial u_*}{\partial n} + \\
&\alpha u_* - \phi) v ds = 0, \forall v \in C_0^1(\bar{\Omega}). \tag{2.5}
\end{aligned}$$

同理,如果取  $v \in C_0^1(\bar{\Omega})$  且  $v|_{\Gamma} = 0$ ,那么

$$\iint_{\Omega_2} k (\frac{\partial u_*}{\partial n} + \alpha u_* - \phi) v ds = 0, \forall v \in C_0^1(\bar{\Omega}),$$

因此,根据变分基本定理,在  $\partial\Omega_2$  上满足

$$\frac{\partial u_*}{\partial n} + \alpha u_* = \phi,$$

同样可以得出  $u_*$  在  $\Gamma$  上满足边值条件

$$(k_1 \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial n})^1 = (k_2 \frac{\partial u_*}{\partial n})^2.$$

从而知  $u_*$  是边值问题( $P_1$ )的解.

**定理2** 如果  $u_* \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C^1(\bar{\Omega})$  是边值问题( $P_1$ )的解,则  $u_*$  使泛函  $J(u)$  达到极小值,也就是  $u_*$  是泛函极值问题( $P_3$ )的解;反之,如果  $u_* \in C_E^1(\bar{\Omega})$  使  $J(u)$  达到极小值,且  $u_* \in C^2(\Omega)$ ,则  $u_*$  是边值问题( $P_1$ )的解.

**证明** 对于  $\forall u \in C_0^1(\bar{\Omega})$ ,记

$$\begin{aligned}
\Psi(\lambda) &= J(u_* + \lambda u) = \frac{1}{2} a(u_* + \lambda u, u_* + \lambda u) - \\
F(u_* + \lambda u) &= J(u_*) + \lambda(a(u_*, u) - F(u)) + \\
&\frac{\lambda^2}{2} a(u, u), \tag{2.6}
\end{aligned}$$

如果  $u_* \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C^1(\bar{\Omega})$  是边值问题( $P_1$ )的解,则由定理1知,  $a(u_*, u) - F(u) = 0$ ,从而有  $J(u_* + \lambda u) = J(u_*) + \frac{\lambda^2}{2} a(u, u) \geq J(u_*)$ ,所以  $u_*$  使  $J(u)$  达到极小值.

反之,如果  $u_* \in C_E^1(\bar{\Omega})$  使  $J(u)$  达到极小值,则根据(2.6)式,  $\Psi(\lambda)$  在  $\lambda = 0$  时取极小值,所以有  $\Psi'(0) = a(u_*, u) - F(u) = 0, \forall u \in C_0^1(\bar{\Omega})$ . 从而由定理1知,  $u_*$  是边值问题的解.

由定理1与定理2,显然可以得到

**定理3** 如果  $u_* \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C^1(\bar{\Omega})$  是泛函极值问题( $P_3$ )的解,那么  $u_*$  一定是变分问题( $P_2$ )的解;反之,如果  $u_* \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C^1(\bar{\Omega})$  是变分问题( $P_2$ )的解,则  $u_*$  也是泛函问题( $P_3$ )的解.

由上面的3个定理知,对于边值问题( $P_1$ )、变分问题( $P_2$ )、泛函极值问题( $P_3$ ),只要求得出其中一个问题的解,就可以得到另两个问题的解.

### 3 数值算例

为了说明本文中定理的有效性,在二维的情况下给出一个数值例子.

令  $q = 1, \varphi = 0, \phi = 0, \alpha = 0, k = \begin{cases} 1, (x, y) \in \Omega_1, & \Omega_1 = (0, \frac{1}{2}) \times (0, 1), \Omega_2 = (\frac{1}{2}, \\ 0.5, (x, y) \in \Omega_2, & 1) \times (0, 1), \text{ 分界线 } \Gamma = \{\frac{1}{2}\} \times (0, 1). f \text{ 取适当的函} \\ \text{数使得边值问题 } (P_1) \text{ 的解为 } u = \\ \{(x - 0.5)\cos(2\pi x)\cos(\pi y), (x, y) \in \Omega_1, \\ (2x - 1)\cos(2\pi x)\cos(\pi y), (x, y) \in \Omega_2.\}$

由于添加了内边界条件(1.4),根据定理1,边值问题( $P_1$ )可以转化成为变分问题( $P_2$ )的解.对求解区域  $\Omega$  作矩形网格剖分,并取  $H = 2h$ ,使用有限元方法计算出最大绝对误差,结果如表1所示.

表1 网格剖分方法及误差

Table 1 Rectangular grids methods and Error

	$h = 1/40, H = 0.05$	$h = 1/80, H = 0.025$	$h = 1/160, H = 0.0125$	$h = 1/320, H = 0.00625$
隐式 方法 of implicit	$5.52 \times 10^{-4}$	$1.3791 \times 10^{-4}$	$0.1381 \times 10^{-4}$	$0.0862 \times 10^{-4}$

由表1的数据易知,数值解对真解有较好的逼近.

### 4 结束语

对于系数发生间断的边值问题,只要添加了内边  
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界条件,则变分问题的处理形式与没有内边界条件的问题相比并没有什么特殊之处,即变分问题不必作任何修改。因此,通过使用内边界条件,可以使具间断系数的边值问题的研究带来了极大的方便,能够使一些复杂方程问题简单化。

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