

## 函数积分方程与波的有限传播法\*

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### 摘 要

本文用Гурьев法求解一类函数积分方程, 并应用于求解第二类双曲方程组<sup>(1)</sup>的定解问题。

### § 1 函数积分方程

平面双曲问题<sup>(1)</sup>常归结出形为

$$K[f(x)] \equiv xf'(x) - \sum_{m=1}^S a_m \alpha_m x f'(\alpha_m x) - \sum_{n=1}^T b_n f(\beta_n x) = h(x) \quad (1)$$

的函数微分方程, 其中 $f(x)$ 和 $h(x)$ 分别是未知的和已知的函数,  $a_m, \alpha_m, b_n, \beta_n$ 是非零常数, 且 $|\alpha_m| < 1, |\beta_n| \leq 1$ 。对于正整数 $\mu$ , 如果函数 $f(x), h(x) \in C_{[-b, b]}^\mu$ 适合方程(1), 而且 $P_k \neq 0$ , 这里

$$P_k = k - k \sum_{m=1}^S a_m \alpha_m^k - \sum_{n=1}^T b_n \beta_n^k, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, \mu - 1 \quad (2)$$

易知 $f^{(k)}(0) = h^{(k)}(0)/P_k$  ( $k = 0, 1, \dots, \mu - 1$ )。作函数替换

$$\bar{h}(x) = h(x) - \sum_{k=0}^{\mu-1} h^{(k)}(0) x^k / k!, \quad \bar{f}(x) = f(x) - \sum_{k=0}^{\mu-1} f^{(k)}(0) x^k / k!.$$

则 $\bar{f}(x), \bar{h}(x) = O(x^\mu)$ , 且不难知道 $L[\bar{f}(x)] = \bar{h}(x)$ 。因此对于方程(1)可设 $f(x), h(x) = O(x^\mu)$ 。把方程(1)写成函数积分方程形式:

$$f(x) - \sum_{m=1}^S a_m f(\alpha_m x) - \sum_{n=1}^T b_n \int_0^x f(\beta_n t) \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt = h_1(x) \quad (3)$$

本文1985年1月收到

\* 本项研究得到中山大学高等学术研究中心基金会资助

其中  $h_1(x) = \int_0^x h(t) \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt = O(x^\mu)$ 。我们仅在  $f(x)$ 、 $h_1(x) \sim x^\mu (x \rightarrow 0)$  的范围内建立(3)的近似解法。在其余情况下,数值试验的结果表明算法失效。于是可设  $f(x) = x^\mu \hat{f}(x)$ ,  $h_1(x) = x^\mu \hat{h}(x)$ , 其中  $\hat{f}(x)$  与  $\hat{h}(x)$  在  $[-b, b]$  满足方程

$$\hat{f}(x) - \sum_{m=1}^S a_m \alpha_m^\mu \hat{f}(\alpha_m x) - \sum_{n=1}^T b_n \beta_n^\mu \int_0^1 t^{\mu-1} \hat{f}(\beta_n x t) dt = \hat{h}(x)$$

为方便用原来的字母,

$$L[f(x)] \equiv f(x) - T[f(x)] = h(x), \tag{4}$$

$$T[f(x)] \equiv \sum_{m=1}^S a_m \alpha_m^\mu f(\alpha_m x) + \sum_{n=1}^T b_n \beta_n^\mu \int_0^1 t^{\mu-1} f(\beta_n x t) dt$$

**定理 1** 假设  $h(x) \in C[-b, b]$ ,  $Q_\mu = \sum_{m=1}^S |a_m \alpha_m^\mu| + \frac{1}{\mu} \sum_{n=1}^T |b_n \beta_n^\mu| < 1$ , 则方程(4)在  $C[-b, b]$  恒有唯一且稳定的解。

**证** 记  $M = \max_{|x| \leq b} |h(x)|$ 。行归纳法得  $|T^p h(x)| \leq M Q_\mu^p$ , 故级数  $\sum_{p=0}^{\infty} T^p [h(x)]$  在  $[-b, b]$  一致收敛, 其极限函数  $f(x) \in C[-b, b]$  且满足(4)。该解在连续类中是唯一的, 这是因为(4)对应的齐次方程

$$f(x) - T[f(x)] = 0, \quad |x| \leq b \tag{5}$$

在  $C[-b, b]$  中只有平凡解。事实上, 若记  $M_1$  为(5)的解  $f(x)$  在  $[-b, b]$  的最大绝对值, 则由(5)得  $|f(x)| \leq M_1 Q_\mu$ , 在两边取最大得  $M_1 \leq M_1 Q_\mu$ , 因  $0 < Q_\mu < 1$ , 故  $M_1 = 0$ , 即  $f(x)$  在  $[-b, b]$  恒为零。

证解的稳定性。设  $\varepsilon = \max_{|x| \leq b} |h(x)|$ ,  $M_2 = \max_{|x| \leq b} |f(x)|$ 。由(4)得  $|f(x)| \leq M_2 Q_\mu + \varepsilon$ , 两边取最大得  $M_2 \leq M_2 Q_\mu + \varepsilon$ , 故  $M_2 \leq \varepsilon / (1 - Q_\mu)$ , 足见(4)的唯一连续解连续依赖于自由项  $h(x)$ , 证毕。

考虑  $[-b, b]$  上的连续函数空间  $V$ 。对于  $V$  中任意函数  $f(x)$ 、 $h(x)$ , 定义  $(f, g) = \int_{-b}^b f(x)g(x) dx$ ,  $\|f\| = \sqrt{(f, f)}$ 。易知  $\|f(\alpha x)\| \leq |\alpha|^{-1/2} \|f(x)\|$ ,  $|\alpha| \leq 1$ 。

设  $V_n$  为当  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时在  $V$  中稠密的子空间, 基底为  $\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \dots, \varphi_n$ 。今求  $f_n \in V_n$  使

$$(L f_n, L \varphi_i) = (h, L \varphi_i), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \tag{6}$$

亦即, 要求  $f_n = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \varphi_i$  的系数  $c_i$  满足

$$\sum_{j=1}^n c_j (L \varphi_j, L \varphi_i) = (h, L \varphi_i), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \tag{7}$$

以下证明当  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时,  $f_n$  按平方模收敛于方程(4)的真解  $f(x)$ 。

**定理 2** 假设  $h(x) \in C[-b, b]$ ,  $Q_{\mu-\frac{1}{2}} = \sum_{m=1}^S |a_m| \cdot |\alpha_m|^{\mu-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{\mu-\frac{1}{2}} \sum_{n=1}^T |b_n| |\beta_n|^{\mu-\frac{1}{2}} < 1$ .

则方程(4)按(7)求得的近似解  $f_n(x)$  与真解  $f(x)$  之差有估计:

$$\|f - f_n\| \leq \left( \frac{1 + Q_{\mu-1/2}}{1 - Q_{\mu-1/2}} \right)^2 \cdot \inf_{\forall v_n \in V_n} \|f - v_n\| \quad (8)$$

**证** 由  $Q_{\mu-1/2} < 1$  知  $Q_\mu < 1$ , 据定理1, 方程(4)的连续解是适定的. 记  $\delta f = f - f_n$ ,  $\delta v = f - v_n$ ,  $v_n \in V_n$ ,  $h_n = Lf_n$ ,  $\delta h = h - h_n$ . 因  $L\delta f = \delta h$ , 故

$$(\delta h, \delta f) = (L\delta f, \delta f)$$

$$= (\delta f, \delta f) - \sum_{m=1}^S a_m \alpha_m^\mu (\delta f(\alpha_m x), \delta f(x)) - \sum_{n=1}^T b_n \beta_n^\mu \int_0^1 t^{\mu-1} (\delta f(\beta_n x t), \delta f(x)) dt$$

于是,

$$\|\delta f\|^2 = (\delta f, \delta f)$$

$$= \sum_{m=1}^S a_m \alpha_m^\mu (\delta f(\alpha_m x), \delta f(x)) + \sum_{n=1}^T b_n \beta_n^\mu \int_0^1 t^{\mu-1} (f(\beta_n x t), \delta f(x)) dt + (\delta h, \delta f)$$

$$\leq Q_{\mu-1/2} \|\delta f\|^2 + \|\delta h\| \cdot \|\delta f\|,$$

故有  $\|\delta f\| \leq \|\delta h\| / (1 - Q_{\mu-1/2})$ . 由  $(Lf_n, L\varphi_i) = (h, L\varphi_i)$  和  $(Lf, L\varphi_i) = (h, L\varphi_i)$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ) 知  $(L\delta f, L\varphi_i) = 0$ , 从而对于  $V_n$  中的任意  $v_n$  有  $(L\delta f, L v_n) = 0$ , 于是,

$$\|\delta f\|^2 \leq \|\delta h\|^2 / (1 - Q_{\mu-1/2})^2 = (L\delta f, L\delta f) / (1 - Q_{\mu-1/2})^2$$

$$= (L\delta f, L\delta v) / (1 - Q_{\mu-1/2})^2 = [(\delta f, \delta v) - \sum_{m=1}^S a_m \alpha_m^\mu (\delta f(\alpha_m x), \delta v(x))$$

$$- \sum_{n=1}^T b_n \beta_n^\mu \int_0^1 t^{\mu-1} (\delta f(\beta_n x t), \delta v(x)) dt - \sum_{m=1}^S a_m \alpha_m^\mu (\delta f(x), \delta v(\alpha_m x))$$

$$+ \sum_{m=1}^S a_m \alpha_m^\mu a_n \alpha_n^\mu (\delta f(\alpha_m x), \delta v(\alpha_n x)) + \sum_{m=1}^S \sum_{n=1}^T a_m \alpha_m^\mu b_n \beta_n^\mu \int_0^1 t^{\mu-1} (\delta f(\beta_n x t), \delta v(\alpha_n x)) dt$$

$$- \sum_{n=1}^T b_n \beta_n^\mu \int_0^1 t^{\mu-1} (\delta f, \delta v(\beta_n x t)) dt + \sum_{m=1}^S \sum_{n=1}^T a_m \alpha_m^\mu b_n \beta_n^\mu \int_0^1 t^{\mu-1} (\delta f(\alpha_m x), \delta v(\beta_n x t)) dt$$

$$+ \sum_{m=1}^S b_m \beta_m^\mu b_n \beta_n^\mu \left( \int_0^1 t^{\mu-1} \delta f(\beta_m x t) dt, \int_0^1 t^{\mu-1} \delta v(\beta_n x t) dt \right) \Big] / (1 - Q_{\mu-1/2})^2$$

$$\leq [(1 + Q_{\mu-1/2}) / (1 - Q_{\mu-1/2})]^2 \cdot \|\delta f\| \cdot \|\delta v\|$$

故有  $\|\delta f\| \leq [(1 + Q_{\mu-1/2}) / (1 - Q_{\mu-1/2})]^2 \inf_{\forall v_n \in V_n} \|f - v_n\|$ , 证毕.

若把近似解的构造条件(6)改为

$$(Lf_n, \varphi_i) = (h, \varphi_i), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

则得到另一近似解, 用类似于定理2的方法可得这个近似解的误差估计

$$\|f - f_n\| \leq [(1 + Q_{\mu-1/2}) / (1 - Q_{\mu-1/2})] \inf_{\forall v_n \in V_n} \|f - v_n\|.$$

§ 2 波的有限传播法

例 第二类双曲方程组的标准型是

$$u_{xx} + 2b_1u_{xy} + 2v_{xy} = 0, \quad 2b_3u_{xy} + 2b_1v_{xy} + v_{yy} = 0, \tag{H_2}$$

系数适合关系式  $b_3 = (b_1 - 1/2)^2 \neq 0, b_1 \neq 0$ .  $(H_2)$  的一般解是

$$\begin{cases} u(x, y) = \frac{1}{2b_1}f_1(x-y) - \frac{1-2b_1}{2b_1}[xf_1'(x-y) + f_2(x-y)] + f_3(y) \\ v(x, y) = \frac{-b_3}{b_1}[xf_1'(x-y) + f_2(x-y)] + f_4(x) \end{cases} \tag{H_2^*}$$

在  $xy$  平面上考虑  $(H_2)$  适合条件

$$u|_{y=\alpha x} = \varphi_1(x), \quad u|_{y=0} = \varphi_2(x), \quad v|_{y=\alpha x} = \phi_1(x), \quad v|_{y=rx} = \phi_2(x), \quad \left| \frac{1-\gamma}{1-\alpha} \right| \leq 1 \tag{9}$$

的解. 假设数据  $\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \phi_1, \phi_2 \in C^\mu, \mu$  是适合

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{\gamma}{\alpha} \left( \frac{1-\gamma}{1-\alpha} \right)^{\mu-3/2} \right| + \left[ \left| \frac{1-\alpha}{1-2b_1} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha} \right| + \left| \frac{1-\alpha}{1-2b_1} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha} \left( \frac{1-\gamma}{1-\alpha} \right)^{\mu-1/2} \right| \right] / \left( \mu - \frac{1}{2} \right) < 1 \\ & k \left[ \frac{\gamma}{\alpha} \left( \frac{1-\gamma}{1-\alpha} \right)^{k-1} \right] + \left[ -\frac{1-\alpha}{1-2b_1} \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1-\alpha}{1-2b_1} \frac{1}{\alpha} \left( \frac{1-\gamma}{1-\alpha} \right)^k \right] \neq k, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, \mu - 1 \end{aligned}$$

的正整数. 由  $(H_2^*)$  及 (9) 得

$$\frac{1}{2b_1}f_1((1-\alpha)x) - \frac{1-2b_1}{2b_1}[xf_1'((1-\alpha)x) + f_2((1-\alpha)x)] + f_3(\alpha x) = \varphi_1(x), \tag{10}$$

$$\frac{1}{2b_1}f_1(x) - \frac{1-2b_1}{2b_1}[xf_1'(x) + f_2(x)] + f_3(0) = \varphi_2(x), \tag{11}$$

$$\frac{-b_3}{b_1}[xf_1'((1-\alpha)x) + f_2((1-\alpha)x)] + f_4(x) = \phi_1(x), \tag{12}$$

$$\frac{-b_3}{b_1}[xf_1'((1-\gamma)x) + f_2((1-\gamma)x)] + f_4(x) = \phi_2(x). \tag{13}$$

从(11)–(13)消去  $f_2, f_4$  得函数微分方程

$$\begin{aligned} & xf_1'(x) - \frac{r}{\alpha}xf_1'\left(\frac{1-\gamma}{1-\alpha}x\right) + \frac{1-\alpha}{1-2b_1}\frac{1}{\alpha}f_1(\xi) - \frac{1-\alpha}{1-2b_1}\frac{1}{\alpha}f_1\left(\frac{1-\gamma}{1-\alpha}x\right) \\ & = \frac{b_1}{b_3}\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}\left[\phi_2\left(\frac{x}{1-\alpha}\right) - \phi_1\left(\frac{x}{1-\alpha}\right)\right] + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}\frac{\varphi_2(x) - \varphi_2\left(\frac{1-\gamma}{1-\alpha}x\right)}{(1-2b_1)/(2b_1)} \end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

用上节方法求得(14)的近似解  $f_1(x) \approx \omega(x)$ . 利用(10)–(12)得:

$$f_2(x) = \frac{-2b_1}{1-2b_1}\left[\varphi_2(x) - \frac{1}{2b_1}f_1(x)\right] - xf_1'(x)$$

$$f_3(x) = \varphi_1\left(\frac{x}{\alpha}\right) - \varphi_2\left(\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}x\right) + \frac{1-2b_1}{2b_1}xf_1'\left(\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}x\right)$$

$$f_4(x) = \phi_1(x) + \frac{b_3}{b_1}\left\{ \frac{-2b_1}{1-2b_1}\left[\varphi_2((1-\alpha)x) - \frac{1}{2b_1}f_1((1-\alpha)x)\right] + \alpha xf_1'((1-\alpha)x) \right\}$$

将 $f_i$ 的近似值代入 $(H_2^*)$ 得 $u, v$ 的近似解.

$$\begin{cases} u(x, y) = \frac{1-2b_1}{2b_1} y [\omega'(\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}y) - \omega'(x-y)] + \varphi_2(x-y) - \varphi_2(\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}y) + \varphi_1(\frac{y}{\alpha}) \\ v(x, y) = \frac{2b_3}{1-2b_1} [\varphi_2(x-y) - \varphi_2((1-\alpha)x) + \frac{b_3}{b_1(1-2b_1)} [\omega((1-\alpha)x) \\ - \omega(x-y)]] + \frac{b_3}{b_1} [\alpha x \omega'((1-\alpha)x) - y \omega'(x-y)] + \varphi_1(x). \end{cases}$$

### 参 考 文 献

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## The Functional Integral Equations and the Method of Finite Propagation of Wave

Wu Ciqian      Xuan Qiwo

We use the Galerkin method to solve the functional integral equations which appear in a class of hyperbolic problems in the plane. An error estimate formula of the method is given.

### 更 正

本刊1984年第4期第2页,式(1.4)中 $\frac{1}{\rho(x, \bar{D} \setminus D)}$ 应为 $\frac{\|x\|}{\rho(x, \bar{D} \setminus D)}$ .