

3 [27点] 次の解を求めよ.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) \quad (0 < r < 3, t > 0)$$

境界条件 $u(3, t) = 0 \quad r = 0$ で有界

初期条件 $u(r, 0) = f(r)$

【次の内容を書くこと】

Step 1 : 変数分離 2つの常微分方程式.

Step 2 : 2つの方程式の解 ベッセル関数

Step 3 : 重ね合わせによる一般解
係数決定 (ベッセル級数の利用)

Step 1 $u = R(r)T(t)$ とおく.

$$RT' = 2 \left(R''T + \frac{1}{r} R'T \right)$$

$$\frac{T'}{2T} = \frac{R''}{R} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{R'}{R} = k \quad (\text{定数})$$

$$\begin{cases} R'' + \frac{1}{r} R' = kR \\ T' = 2kT \end{cases}$$

Step 2 $u(3, t) = R(3)T(t) = 0$ より $R(3) = 0$

$$k = -\lambda^2 < 0 \quad R'' + \frac{1}{r} R' = -\lambda^2 R$$

$$r^2 R'' + r R' + \lambda^2 r^2 R = 0$$

$$R = c_1 J_0(\lambda r) + c_2 Y_0(\lambda r)$$

$$r = 0 \text{ で有界 } (c_2 = 0) \quad R = c_1 J_0(\lambda r)$$

$$R(3) = 0 \text{ より } c_1 J_0(3\lambda) = 0$$

$$3\lambda = \alpha_m (\text{零点}) \quad (m = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\alpha_m}{3} \quad R = c_m J_0 \left(\frac{\alpha_m}{3} r \right)$$

$$k = -\lambda^2 = - \left(\frac{\alpha_m}{3} \right)^2 < 0$$

$$T' = -2 \left(\frac{\alpha_m}{3} \right)^2 T$$

$$T = a_m e^{-2 \left(\frac{\alpha_m}{3} \right)^2 t} = a_m e^{-\frac{2\alpha_m^2}{9} t}$$

Step 3 $u = RT = A_m J_0 \left(\frac{\alpha_m}{3} r \right) e^{-\frac{2\alpha_m^2}{9} t}$

$$u = \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} A_p J_0 \left(\frac{\alpha_p}{3} r \right) e^{-\frac{2\alpha_p^2}{9} t}$$

$$u(r, 0) = \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} A_p J_0 \left(\frac{\alpha_p}{3} r \right)$$

$u(r, 0) = f(x)$ と比べて,

$$A_m = \frac{2}{3^2 J_1^2(\alpha_m)} \int_0^3 r J_n \left(\frac{\alpha_m}{3} r \right) f(r) dr$$

よって,

$$u = \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{9 J_1^2(\alpha_p)} \int_0^3 r J_n \left(\frac{\alpha_p}{3} r \right) f(r) dr \right) \times J_0 \left(\frac{\alpha_p}{3} r \right) e^{-\frac{2\alpha_p^2}{9} t}$$

直交性

$$\int_0^R r J_n \left(\frac{\lambda_k}{R} r \right) J_n \left(\frac{\lambda_l}{R} r \right) dr = 0 \quad (k \neq l)$$

$$\int_0^R r J_n^2 \left(\frac{\lambda_k}{R} r \right) dr = \frac{R^2}{2} J_{n+1}^2(\lambda_k)$$

を使って, 級数 $f(r) = \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} A_p J_n \left(\frac{\lambda_p}{R} r \right)$

の係数が得られることが分かる.