

一类 Laplace 双曲型方程广义 Cauchy 问题的反问题*

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摘 要 本文讨论了确定 Laplace 双曲型方程

$$u_{xy}(x, y) + a(x, y)u_x(x, y) + b(x, y)u_y(x, y) + q(x)u(x, y) = f(x, y)$$

的广义 Cauchy 问题中系数 $q(x)$ 的反问题. 文中利用特征法线及不动点理论, 导出了与反问题等价的非线性积分方程组, 证明了反问题局部解的存在唯一性, 最后给出了反问题整体解的唯一性定理.

关键词 反问题, 双曲型方程, 积分方程组, Cauchy 问题, 局部解.

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§ 1 引 言

本文提出如下 Laplace 双曲型方程广义 Cauchy 问题的反问题:

$$u_{xy}(x, y) + a(x, y)u_x(x, y) + b(x, y)u_y(x, y) + q(x)u(x, y) = f(x, y), \quad (1)$$

$$u(x, \mu(x)) = \varphi(x), \quad u_y(x, \mu(x)) = \psi(x), \quad (2)$$

$$u(x_0, y) = F(y), \quad (3)$$

其中 $a(x, y), b(x, y), f(x, y), \varphi(x), \psi(x), \mu(x)$ 为已知函数且 $\mu'(x) \neq 0$, (3) 为附加条件, 待确定 $\{q(x), u(x, y)\}$.

设 $y = \mu(x)$ 为单调的连续可微函数且 $\mu'(x) \neq 0$, 过点 $A_1(x_0, \mu(x_0))$ 作 $y = \mu(x)$ 的法线 $L: y - \mu(x_0) = -\frac{1}{\mu'(x_0)}(x - x_0)$. 对于任意的 $y \neq \mu(x_0)$, 记 $T(x_0, y) = x_0 + (\mu(x_0) - y)\mu'(x_0)$, 过法线 L 上的点 $A_2(T(x_0, y), y)$ 作方程 (1) 的两条特征线交 $y = \mu(x)$ 于 $A_3(\mu^{-1}(y), y)$ 和 $A_4(T(x_0, y), \mu(T(x_0, y)))$ 两点.

为了讨论的方便, 再记:

$Q(x_0, y)$ 表示以 $T(x_0, y)$ 及 $\mu^{-1}(y)$ 为两端点的闭区间,

$G(x_0, y)$ 表示以 y 及 $\mu(T(x_0, y))$ 为两端点的闭区间,

$S(x_0, y) = Q(x_0, y) \times G(x_0, y)$.

本文主要结果:

引理 设 $y = \mu(x)$ 是单调的连续可微函数且 $\mu'(x) \neq 0$, 如果对于任意的 $y_0 (y_0 \neq \mu(x_0))$, $a(x, y), b(x, y), f(x, y)$ 及它们对 y 的一阶偏导数在 $S(x_0, y_0)$ 上均连续, 而且 $q \in C_{(\varphi(x_0, y_0))}$, $\varphi \in$

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$C^2_{(Q(x_0, y_0))}, \psi \in C^1_{(Q(x_0, y_0))}$, 那么在区域 $S(x_0, y_0)$ 内问题(1), (2)存在唯一的古典解.

定理 1 如果对于任意的 $y_0 (y_0 \neq \mu(x_0))$, 函数 $\mu(x), a(x, y), b(x, y), f(x, y), \varphi(x), \psi(x)$ 满足引理的条件, 函数 $F = F(y)$ 满足条件 $F \in C^2_{(Q(x_0, y_0))}, F(\mu(x_0)) = \varphi(x_0), F'(\mu(x_0)) = \psi(x_0)$, 且存在常数 $m_i > 0 (i=1, 2, 3)$ 使得

$$|\varphi(x)| \geq m_1, \quad m_2 \leq |\mu'(x)| \leq m_3 \quad x \in Q(x_0, y_0).$$

则对任意在 y_0 及 $\mu(x_0)$ 之间且满足 $|h - \mu(x_0)| < r^*$ 的 $h (r^*$ 被反问题确定), 反问题的解 $\{q(x), u(x, y)\}$ 中的 $q(x)$ 在区间 $Q(x_0, h)$ 上连续存在唯一, $u(x, y)$ 在 $S(x_0, h)$ 上是方程(1)的古典解.

定理 2 在定理 1 的条件下, 如果反问题的解 $q(x)$ 存在且 $q \in C_{(Q(x_0, y_0))}$, 那么它是唯一的.

§ 2 定理的证明

引理的证明见[3], 且由[3]中的证明可得到与问题(1), (2)等价的关于 $u(x, y), u_x(x, y), u_y(x, y)$ 的积分方程组:

$$u(x, y) = \varphi(x) + \int_{\mu(x)}^y u_y(x, \eta) d\eta, \quad (4)$$

$$u_x(x, y) = A(x, y) - \int_{\mu(x)}^y [a(x, \eta)u_x(x, \eta) + b(x, \eta)u_y(x, \eta) + q(x)u(x, \eta)] d\eta, \quad (5)$$

$$u_y(x, y) = B(x, y) - \int_{\mu^{-1}(y)}^x [a(\xi, y)u_x(\xi, y) + b(\xi, y)u_y(\xi, y) + q(\xi)u(\xi, y)] d\xi, \quad (6)$$

其中 $A(x, y) = \varphi'(x) - \mu'(x)\psi(x) + \int_{\mu(x)}^y f(x, \eta) d\eta, B(x, y) = \psi(\mu^{-1}(y)) + \int_{\mu^{-1}(y)}^x f(\xi, y) d\xi.$

为了证明定理 1, 先建立与反问题(1)–(3)等价的非线性积分方程组:

将(6)式两边对 y 求偏导并利用方程(1), (2)及反函数求导得:

$$u_{yy}(x, y) = C(x, y) + \frac{\varphi(\mu^{-1}(y))}{\mu'(\mu^{-1}(y))} q(\mu^{-1}(y)) - \int_{\mu^{-1}(y)}^x [D(\xi, y)u_x(\xi, y) + E(\xi, y)u_y(\xi, y) - a(\xi, y)q(\xi)u(\xi, y) + b(\xi, y)u_{yy}(\xi, y) + q(\xi)u_y(\xi, y)] d\xi, \quad (7)$$

其中

$$C(x, y) = B_y(x, y) + \frac{1}{\mu'(\mu^{-1}(y))} [a(\mu^{-1}(y), y)(\varphi'(\mu^{-1}(y)) - \mu'(\mu^{-1}(y))\psi(\mu^{-1}(y))) + b(\mu^{-1}(y), y)\psi(\mu^{-1}(y))] - \int_{\mu^{-1}(y)}^x a(\xi, y)f(\xi, y) d\xi,$$

$$D(x, y) = a_y(x, y) - a^2(x, y), \quad E(x, y) = b_y(x, y) - a(x, y)b(x, y).$$

在(7)式中令 $x = x_0$, 利用附加条件(3)得:

$$F''(y) = C(x_0, y) + \frac{\varphi(\mu^{-1}(y))}{\mu'(\mu^{-1}(y))} q(\mu^{-1}(y)) - \int_{\mu^{-1}(y)}^{x_0} [D(\xi, y)u_x(\xi, y) + E(\xi, y)u_y(\xi, y) - a(\xi, y)q(\xi)u(\xi, y) + b(\xi, y)u_{yy}(\xi, y) + q(\xi)u_y(\xi, y)] d\xi. \quad (8)$$

在(8)式中令 $x = \mu^{-1}(y)$, 并记 $I(x) = \frac{\mu'(x)}{\varphi(x)} [F''(\mu(x)) - C(x_0, \mu(x))]$, 所以(8)式可变为:

$$q(x) = I(x) - \frac{\mu'(x)}{\varphi(x)} \int_{x_0}^x [D(\xi, \mu(x))u_x(\xi, \mu(x)) + E(\xi, \mu(x))u_y(\xi, \mu(x)) - a(\xi, \mu(x))q(\xi)u(\xi, \mu(x)) + b(\xi, \mu(x))u_{yy}(\xi, \mu(x)) + q(\xi)u_y(\xi, \mu(x))] d\xi. \quad (9)$$

将(7)式和(9)式结合得:

$$u_{yy}(x, y) = W(x, y) - \int_{x_0}^x [D(\xi, y)u_x(\xi, y) + E(\xi, y)u_y(\xi, y) - a(\xi, y)q(\xi)u(\xi, y) + b(\xi, y)u_{yy}(\xi, y) + q(\xi)u_y(\xi, y)]d\xi, \quad (10)$$

其中 $W(x, y) = C(x, y) + \frac{\varphi(\mu^{-1}(y))}{\mu'(\mu^{-1}(y))}I(\mu^{-1}(y))$.

所以由(4), (5), (6), (9), (10)得到了关于 $u(x, y), u_x(x, y), u_y(x, y), q(x), u_{yy}(x, y)$ 的非线性积分方程组; 易证在区域 $S(x_0, y_0)$ 内此积分方程组与反问题(1), (2), (3)等价.

将积分方程组(4), (5), (6), (9), (10)写成算子方程形式: $g = Tg$, 其中 g 是两个变量 x, y 的具有分量 $g_k (k=1, 2, \dots, 5)$ 的向量值函数, 且 $g_1 = g_1(x, y) = u(x, y), g_2 = g_2(x, y) = u_x(x, y), g_3 = g_3(x, y) = u_y(x, y), g_4 = g_4(x, y) = q(x), g_5 = g_5(x, y) = u_{yy}(x, y)$. 则根据(4), (5), (6), (9), (10), 算子 T 定义在集合 $g \in C_{(S(x_0, y_0))}$ 上, 且具有形式 $T = (T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4, T_5)$ 使

$$T_1 g = \varphi(x) + \int_{\mu(x)}^y g_3(x, \eta) d\eta, \quad (11)$$

$$T_2 g = A(x, y) - \int_{\mu(x)}^y [a(x, \eta)g_2(x, \eta) + b(x, \eta)g_3(x, \eta) + g_4(x, \eta)g_1(x, \eta)]d\eta, \quad (12)$$

$$T_3 g = B(x, y) - \int_{\mu^{-1}(y)}^x [a(\xi, y)g_2(\xi, y) + b(\xi, y)g_3(\xi, y) + g_4(\xi, y)g_1(\xi, y)]d\xi, \quad (13)$$

$$T_4 g = I(x) - \frac{\mu'(x)}{\varphi(x)} \int_{x_0}^x [D(\xi, \mu(x))g_2(\xi, \mu(x)) + E(\xi, \mu(x))g_3(\xi, \mu(x)) - a(\xi, \mu(x))g_4(\xi, y)g_1(\xi, \mu(x)) + b(\xi, \mu(x))g_5(\xi, \mu(x)) + g_4(\xi, y)g_3(\xi, \mu(x))]d\xi, \quad (14)$$

$$T_5 = W(x, y) - \int_{x_0}^x [D(\xi, y)g_2(\xi, y) + E(\xi, y)g_3(\xi, y) - a(\xi, y)g_4(\xi, y)g_1(\xi, y) + b(\xi, y)g_5(\xi, y) + g_4(\xi, y)g_3(\xi, y)]d\xi. \quad (15)$$

令

$$\|g\|_{(h)} = \max_{1 \leq k \leq 5} \max_{(x, y) \in S(x_0, y)} |g_k(x, y)|, \quad (16)$$

$$g_0 = g_0(x, y) = (\varphi(x), A(x, y), B(x, y), I(x), W(x, y)),$$

且在空间 $C_{(S(x_0, h))}$ 上 (h 在 $\mu(x_0)$ 与 y_0 之间且 $h \neq \mu(x_0)$) 考虑满足不等式:

$$\|g - g_0\|_{(h)} \leq \|g_0\|_{(y_0)} \quad (17)$$

的函数 $g(x, y)$ 的集合 $M(h)$.

对于 $M(h)$ 中的任意元素 $g = g(x, y), g^{(1)} = g^{(1)}(x, y), g^{(2)} = g^{(2)}(x, y)$.

由(16), (17)可得:

$$\|g\|_{(h)} \leq \|g - g_0\|_{(h)} + \|g_0\|_{(h)} \leq 2\|g_0\|_{(y_0)}, \quad (18)$$

$$|g_k^{(1)} g_k^{(1)} - g_k^{(2)} g_k^{(2)}| \leq 4\|g_0\|_{(y_0)} \|g^{(1)} - g^{(2)}\|_{(h)}. \quad (19)$$

而对任 $(x, y) \in S(x_0, h)$, 记 $|h - \mu(x_0)| = \tau, c = \max\{1, m_3^2\}$, 则有

$$|y - \mu(x)| \leq |y - \mu(x_0)| + |\mu(x) - \mu(x_0)| \leq 2c\tau, \quad (20)$$

$$|x - x_0| = |\mu^{-1}(\mu(x)) - \mu^{-1}(\mu(x_0))| \leq \frac{c\tau}{m_2}, \quad (21)$$

$$|x - \mu^{-1}(y)| \leq |x - x_0| + |x_0 - \mu^{-1}(y)| \leq \frac{2c\tau}{m_2}. \quad (22)$$

所以由不等式(18)–(22)及(11)–(16)可得

$$\|Tg - g_0\|_{(k)} = \max_{1 \leq k \leq 5} \max_{(x, \tau) \in S(x_0, k)} |T_k g - g_{0k}| \leq \frac{r}{r^*} \|g_0\|_{(g_0)},$$

$$\|Tg^{(1)} - Tg^{(2)}\|_{(k)} = \max_{1 \leq k \leq 5} \max_{(x, \tau) \in S(x_0, k)} |T_k g^{(1)} - T_k g^{(2)}| \leq \frac{r}{r^*} \|g^{(1)} - g^{(2)}\|_{(k)},$$

其中 g_{0k} 是向量值函数 $g_0 = g_0(x, y)$ 的第 k 个分量函数

$$r^* = [2c \cdot \max\{2, 4(H + \|g_0\|_{(g_0)}) \cdot \max(1, \frac{1}{m_2}),$$

$$(3H + 2H \|g_0\|_{(g_0)} + 2 \|g_0\|_{(g_0)}) \cdot \max(\frac{m_3}{m_1 m_2}, \frac{1}{m_2})]^{-1}$$

$$H = \max\{ \max_{(x, y) \in S(x_0, y_0)} |a(x, y)|, \max_{(x, y) \in S(x_0, y_0)} |b(x, y)|, \max_{(x, y) \in S(x_0, y_0)} |D(x, y)|, \max_{(x, y) \in S(x_0, y_0)} |E(x, y)| \}.$$

因此当 $r < r^*$ 时, 即当 h 在 y_0 与 $\mu(x_0)$ 之间且满足 $|h - \mu(x_0)| < r^*$ 时, 算子 T 是映 $M(h)$ 到自身的压缩算子, 又易证 $C_{(S(x_0, y_0))}$ 在最大模距离下是完备的, 所以 $M(h)$ 是完备的距离空间; 因此根据不动点原理知算子方程组(11)–(15)存在唯一的解, 从而积分方程组(4), (5), (6), (9), (10)存在唯一的解, 再由积分方程组与反问题的等价性, 得到定理 1 的结论.

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A Class of Inverse Problem for the General Cauchy Problem of the Laplace Hyperbolic Equation

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Abstract

We determine the coefficient $q(x)$ in the inverse problem of general Cauchy problem of hyperbolic equation $Uxy(x, y) + a(x, y)Ux(x, y) + b(x, y)Uy(x, y) + q(x)U(x, y) = f(x, y)$. The nonlinear integral equations which is equivalent to the inverse problem have been obtained and the existence, uniqueness of local solution for the inverse problem has been proved by the method of characteristic curves and the fixed point theorem. Finally, we give a theorem on the uniqueness of whole solution for the inverse problem.

Keywords inverse problem, hyperbolic type equation, integral equation.