

## § transport equation 傳輸方程

$$u_t + cu_x = 0 \dots(1)$$

$$\begin{cases} u_t + cu_x = 0, x \in R, t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = f(x), x \in R \end{cases} \dots(2)$$

1. The general solution of (1) is  $u(t, x) = \phi(x - ct)$
2. The particular solution of (2) is  $u(t, x) = f(x - ct)$

Here are some forms of the transport equation in increasing order of complexity:

- $u_t + cu_x = 0$ , where  $u = u(x, t)$  and  $c$  is a constant;
- $\rho_t + q_x = 0$ , where  $\rho$  and  $q$  depend on  $x$  and  $t$ ;
- $u_t + \vec{c} \cdot \nabla u = 0$ , where  $u = u(x, y, z, t)$  and  $\vec{c}$  is a constant vector.
- $u_t + \vec{c} \cdot \nabla u = f(x, y, z, t)$ .

解  $u_t + cu_x = 0$  線性、齊次 一階偏微分方程

## 1. 物理的觀點 相對運動之座標系

$x$  表示一物體在固定座標系的位置，令  $\xi = x - ct$  表示此物體相對於一以  $c$  等速運動的觀察者的位置。

把  $(t, x)$  改成用  $(t, \xi)$  表示對於觀察者的參考座標系 則  $u(t, x) = v(t, x - ct) = v(t, \xi)$   
由連鎖律

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} - c \frac{\partial v}{\partial \xi}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial \xi} \quad \text{因此}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = 0$$

表示  $v$  與  $t$  無關，得  $v(t, \xi) = \phi(\xi)$  即  $u(t, x) = \phi(x - ct)$

[Introduction to Partial Differential Equations] Peter J. Olver p.20

## 2. 幾何的觀點 特徵線法(method of characteristics)

把原方程寫成  $0 = u_t + cu_x = (1, c) \cdot (u_t, u_x)$

即方向導數  $D_{(1,c)}u = 0$ ，這表示每一個解  $u$  在  $(1, c)$  方向的切線是一常數  $u = c$

此切線斜率為  $c$ ，即  $\frac{dx}{dt} = c$ ， $x = ct + k$ ，其中  $k$  是常數

重寫成  $x - ct = k$ ，沿這些線  $u$  是常數 表示  $u$  只跟  $x - ct$  有關 因此寫成  $u = \phi(x - ct)$

[Partial Differential Equations] Christopher C. Tisdell p.12

### 3. 方程式的推導

考慮水流過一有固定截面的細管，往  $x$  軸正向流動，水流中鹽(或其他)在  $x$  位置、 $t$  時間的濃度(或者密度)為  $u(t, x)$  g/cm(且是一保守系)

水流固定速度  $c$

在一固定時間  $t_0$ ，區間  $[a, b]$  內鹽的質量為  $\int_a^b u(t_0, x) dx$

在時間  $t_0 + h$  鹽向右移動  $ch$ (cm)，所以  $\int_{a+ch}^{b+ch} u(t_0 + h, x) dx = \int_a^b u(t_0, x) dx \cdots (*)$

兩邊對  $b$  微分，由微積分基本定理 得  $u(t_0 + h, b + ch) = u(t_0, b)$

(\*)兩邊對  $h$  微分，由連鎖律得  $cu_x(t_0 + h, b + ch) + u_t(t_0 + h, b + ch) = 0$

$h \rightarrow 0$   $u_t(t_0, b) + cu_x(t_0, b) = 0$  因為  $t_0, b$  是任意的 所以有  $u_t + cu_x = 0$

意思是說濃度(密度)的變化率與  $u$  的梯度(gradient 1-dim)成比例。

[Partial Differential Equations] Christopher C. Tisdell p.14

Solve:

a)  $u_t + 2u_x = 0$ ;

b)  $2u_t - u_x = 0$ ;

c)  $u_t + 5u_x = 0$ ,  $u(x, 0) = e^x$ .

1.  $u_t + 2u_x = 0, u(0, x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$   $u(t, x) = \frac{1}{1+(x-2t)^2}$

Let  $\xi = x - 2t$   $u(t, x) = v(t, \xi) = v(t, x - 2t)$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} - 2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial \xi}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial \xi} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$u(t, x) = v(t, \xi) = f(\xi) = f(x - 2t)$$

$$v(t, \xi) = \frac{1}{1+\xi^2} = \frac{1}{1+(x-2t)^2}$$

2.  $2u_t - u_x = 0$

$$u(t, x) = f\left(x + \frac{1}{2}t\right) \text{ or } g(2x + t)$$

3.  $u_t + 5u_x = 0, u(0, x) = e^x$

$$u(t, x) = e^{x-5t}$$