

§ 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 ρ 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, ξ) 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. $u_t + 5u_x = 0, u(0, x) = e^x$

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