

【問題】 偏微分方程式 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$ について次の間に答えよ.

(1) 変数変換 $x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta$, $\rho = \log r$ によって

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \right)$$

となることを示せ.

(2) $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$ の \mathbb{R}^2 における C^2 級の解 u が $u = L(\rho)\Theta(\theta)$ なる形をしているとき, L と Θ が満たすべき 2 階の常微分方程式を求めよ.

(3) (2) の形の解は $u = r^k(A \cos k\theta + B \sin k\theta)$ ($k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$) に限ることを示せ.

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【解答】 (1) 連鎖律より

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = -r \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + r \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} = \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \cos^2 \theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + 2 \cos \theta \sin \theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} + \sin^2 \theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(-r \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + r \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) = -r \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - r \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - r \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + r \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ &= -r \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - r \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + r^2 \sin^2 \theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - 2r^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} + r^2 \cos^2 \theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \end{aligned}$$

更に $\rho = \log r$ について $\frac{\partial}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho}$, $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \rho^2}$ より $\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \rho^2} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r}$ だから

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \right) &= \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \\ &= \cos^2 \theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + 2 \cos \theta \sin \theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} + \sin^2 \theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\cos \theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\sin \theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ &\quad - \frac{\cos \theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{\sin \theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \sin^2 \theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} + \cos^2 \theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \end{aligned}$$

(2) (1) の結果より

$$0 = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} = \Theta \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \rho^2} + L \frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial \theta^2} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \rho^2} & -L \\ \frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial \theta^2} & \Theta \end{vmatrix}$$

右辺の行列式より第 1 列, 第 2 列は 1 次独立だから,

$$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \rho^2} - k^2 L = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial \theta^2} + k^2 \Theta = 0$$

となる $k \in \mathbb{C}$ が存在する. これが L , Θ の満たすべき 2 階常微分方程式である.

(3) (2) の方程式を解けば

$$L(\rho) = C_1 r^k + C_2 r^{-k}, \quad \Theta(\theta) = D_1 e^{ik\theta} + D_2 e^{-ik\theta} \quad (C_1, C_2, D_1, D_2 \text{ は定数})$$

となる. u が 1 個であるためには $\Theta(0) = \Theta(2\pi)$ でなければならないから, $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ となる. また $C_2 \neq 0$ だとすると原点に於いて u は発散するから, $C_2 = 0$ となる. よって $A = C_1(D_1 + D_2)$, $B = iC_1(D_1 - D_2)$ と置けば

$$u = L(\rho)\Theta(\theta) = C_1 r^k (D_1 e^{ik\theta} + D_2 e^{-ik\theta}) = r^k (A \cos k\theta + B \sin k\theta)$$

となる. □