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# 一类高阶超双曲型方程的中量定理 及其逆定理\*

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(林宗池推荐)

摘要: Asgeirsson 中量定理表明超双曲型方程的 Cauchy 问题一般是不适定的, 对 Asgeirsson 中量定理的推广就有重要意义. 目前关于高阶方程解的中量只有初步探讨, 尚未得到具体结果, 本文直接利用 Asgeirsson 中量定理结果和积分、微分的性质与关系, 得到了高阶方程解的中量满足广义双轴对称位势方程, 同时还证明了其逆定理. 利用关于广义双轴对称位势方程正则解的表达式及雅可比多项式的特殊性质, 得到了高阶方程解的中量公式, 从而使得关于解的拓展性和适定性的讨论将有可能

关键词: Asgeirsson 中量定理; 广义双轴对称位势方程; 雅可比多项式

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## 引 言

著名的 Asgeirsson 中量定理使人们认识到超双曲型方程  $(\Delta_x - \Delta_y)u = 0$  的 Cauchy 问题一般是不适定的, 并且它还可以用来证明超双曲型方程解的奇特的拓展性<sup>[1]</sup>. 因此, 对 Asgeirsson 中量定理的进一步推广具有一定意义, 凌岭先生在这一方面做了很多工作<sup>[2]</sup>. 他在文[2]中对方程

$$(\Delta_x^2 - \Delta_y^2)u = 0 \quad (1)$$

的中量利用发散积分的有限部分, 得到了中量满足如下四阶方程

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[ \frac{s}{r^2 - s^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) M(r, s) \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{2rs}{(r^2 - s^2)^2} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) M(r, s) + \\ & \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left\{ s \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \frac{4}{(r^2 - s^2)^2} - \frac{8r^2}{(r^2 - s^2)^3} \right) \right] M(r, s) \right\} - \\ & \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[ s \left( \frac{4}{(r^2 - s^2)^2} - \frac{8r^2}{(r^2 - s^2)^3} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial r} M(r, s) \right] = \dots \end{aligned}$$

(见文献[2] 117~ 118). 本文直接利用了 Asgeirsson 中量定理得到了较简练的结果, 即中量满足广义双轴对称位势方程, 利用关于广义双轴对称位势方程正则解的表达式及雅可比多项式

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的特殊性质,得到了高阶方程解的中量公式,这在文[2]中是没有的。

### 1 主要结论

引理 设  $R_{2m}$  是  $2m$  维空间内一闭单联域,  $u$  是

$$\left[ \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} - \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_j^2} \right] u = 0$$

在  $R_{2m}$  内的正规解,  $(x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_m^0, y_1^0, y_2^0, \dots, y_m^0)$  是  $R_{2m}$  内任一内点,  $t_0$  是使域

$$\left\{ (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m) \mid \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - x_i^0)^2} + \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^m (y_j - y_j^0)^2} \leq t_0 \right\}$$

整个在  $R_{2m}$  内的正数, 则当  $\rho, \sigma$  是适合不等式  $\rho + \sigma \leq t_0$  的任一对正数时,  $u$  在

$$\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - x_i^0)^2 = \rho^2, \quad \sum_{j=1}^m (y_j - y_j^0)^2 = \sigma^2$$

上的中量等于它在

$$\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - x_i^0)^2 = \sigma^2, \quad \sum_{j=1}^m (y_j - y_j^0)^2 = \rho^2$$

上的中量。即中量  $M$  是  $\rho, \sigma$  的对称函数:

$$M(\rho, \sigma) = M(\sigma, \rho),$$

其中  $\rho, \sigma$  为正数, 且  $\rho + \sigma \leq t_0$  (这就是著名的 Asgeirsson 中量定理, 略去其逆定理, 其证明在文[1, 2, 3]中皆可找到。)

定理 1 设  $R_{2m}$  是  $2m$  维空间内一闭单联域,  $u$  是方程(1) 在  $R_{2m}$  内的正规解,  $(x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_m^0, y_1^0, y_2^0, \dots, y_m^0)$  是  $R_{2m}$  内任一内点,  $t_0$  是使域 ( $m \geq 2$ )

$$\left\{ (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m) \mid \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - x_i^0)^2} + \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^m (y_j - y_j^0)^2} \leq t_0 \right\}$$

整个在  $R_{2m}$  内的正数, 则当  $r, s$  是适合不等式  $r + s \leq t_0$  的任一对正数时, 有

$$M(r, s) = \int \dots \int_{\Omega_a} \dots \int_{\Omega_b} u(x_i^0 + dir, y_j^0 + \beta s) d\Omega_a d\Omega_b,$$

$\Omega_a, \Omega_b$  为单位  $m$  维超球面。

$$M(r, s) - M(s, r) = \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} a_n r^0 \frac{4n+2}{p} \frac{(m-3/2, m-3/2)}{2n+1} (\cos 2\theta), \tag{2}$$

其中,  $p_n^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\zeta)$  是 Jacobi 多项式,  $\theta = \arccos(r/r_0), r = r_0 \cos \theta, s = r_0 \sin \theta$

定理 2 设  $(x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_m^0, y_1^0, y_2^0, \dots, y_m^0)$  是闭单联域  $R_{2m}$  内任一点,  $t_0$  的要求如定理 1,  $r, s$  是适合不等式  $r + s \leq t_0$  的任一对正数, 在  $R_{2m}$  内为正规函数的  $u$  满足等式(2), 则  $u$  在  $R_{2m}$  内是方程(1) 的解。

### 2 定理的证明

定理 1 的证明 方程(1) 对于正规解  $u$  可写为

$$\left[ \sum_{i=1}^m \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_i^2} \right) \right] \left[ \sum_{i=1}^m \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_i^2} \right) u \right] = 0,$$

即  $\sum_{i=1}^m \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_i^2} \right) u$  是  $(\Delta_x - \Delta_y)v = 0$

的解,则由引理有

$$\int \dots \int_{\Omega_\alpha} \int \dots \int_{\Omega_\beta} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^m \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} \right) u \right] (x_i^0 + r_1 \alpha_i, y_i^0 + s_1 \beta_i) d\Omega_\alpha d\Omega_\beta =$$

$$\int \dots \int_{\Omega_\beta} \int \dots \int_{\Omega_\alpha} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^m \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} \right) u \right] (x_i^0 + s_1 \beta_i, y_i^0 + r_1 \alpha_i) d\Omega_\alpha d\Omega_\beta,$$

上式两边乘以  $r_1^{m-1} s_1^{m-1}$  可得

$$\int \dots \int_{\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - x_i^0)^2 = r_1^2} \sum_{i=1}^m \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_i^2} \right) u(x_1, \dots, x_m, y_1, \dots, y_m) dS_x dS_y =$$

$$\int \dots \int_{\sum_{j=1}^m (y_j - y_j^0)^2 = s_1^2} \sum_{i=1}^m \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_i^2} \right) u(x_1, \dots, x_m, y_1, \dots, y_m) dS_x dS_y \bullet$$

$$\int \dots \int_{\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - x_i^0)^2 = s_1^2} \sum_{i=1}^m \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_i^2} \right) u(x_1, \dots, x_m, y_1, \dots, y_m) dS_x dS_y \bullet$$

$$\int \dots \int_{\sum_{j=1}^m (y_j - y_j^0)^2 = r_1^2} \sum_{i=1}^m \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_i^2} \right) u(x_1, \dots, x_m, y_1, \dots, y_m) dS_x dS_y \bullet$$

上式分别关于  $r_1, s_1$  从 0 到  $r$ , 从 0 到  $s$  积分得

$$\int \dots \int_{\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - x_i^0)^2 \leq r^2} \sum_{i=1}^m \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_i^2} \right) u(x_1, \dots, x_m, y_1, \dots, y_m) dv_x dv_y =$$

$$\int \dots \int_{\sum_{j=1}^m (y_j - y_j^0)^2 \leq s^2} \sum_{i=1}^m \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_i^2} \right) u(x_1, \dots, x_m, y_1, \dots, y_m) dv_x dv_y \bullet \tag{3}$$

由格林公式可知, (3) 式即为

$$\int_{s_{11}} \dots \int \frac{du}{dn} dS + \int \dots \int_{s_{12}} \frac{du}{dn} dS = \int \dots \int_{s_{21}} \frac{du}{dn} dS + \int \dots \int_{s_{22}} \frac{du}{dn} dS, \tag{4}$$

$$s_{11}: \left\{ \mathbf{x} \mid |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0| \leq r \right\} \times \left\{ \mathbf{y} \mid |\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{y}_0| = s \right\},$$

$$s_{12}: \left\{ \mathbf{x} \mid |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0| = r \right\} \times \left\{ \mathbf{y} \mid |\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{y}_0| \leq s \right\},$$

$$s_{21}: \left\{ \mathbf{x} \mid |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0| \leq s \right\} \times \left\{ \mathbf{y} \mid |\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{y}_0| = r \right\},$$

$$s_{22}: \left\{ \mathbf{x} \mid |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0| = s \right\} \times \left\{ \mathbf{y} \mid |\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{y}_0| \leq r \right\},$$

其中  $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_m), \mathbf{y} = (y_1, \dots, y_m) \bullet$

本文只给出  $\int \dots \int_{s_{11}} \frac{du}{dn} dS$  的具体变化式, 其余有类似表达式 \bullet

$$\int \dots \int_{s_{11}} \frac{du}{dn} dS = - \int_0^r \sigma^{m-1} d\sigma \int \dots \int_{\Omega_\alpha} \left[ s^{m-1} \int \dots \int_{\Omega_\beta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} d\Omega_\beta \right] d\Omega_\alpha = - \int_0^r \sigma^{m-1} s^{m-1} \frac{\partial M(\sigma, s)}{\partial s} d\sigma,$$

从而(4)式可化为

$$\int_0^r \sigma^{m-1} s^{m-1} \frac{\partial M(r, s)}{\partial s} d\sigma + \int_0^s \sigma^{m-1} r^{m-1} \frac{\partial M(r, \sigma)}{\partial r} d\sigma =$$

$$\int_0^r \sigma^{m-1} r^{m-1} \frac{\partial M(\sigma, r)}{\partial r} d\sigma + \int_0^s \sigma^{m-1} s^{m-1} \frac{\partial M(s, \sigma)}{\partial s} d\sigma \tag{5}$$

(5) 式两边关于  $r, s$  各求偏导一次可得

$$\begin{aligned} & r^{m-1} s^{m-1} M_{rr}(r, s) + (m-1) r^{m-2} s^{m-1} M_r(r, s) + \\ & r^{m-1} s^{m-1} M_{ss}(r, s) + (m-1) r^{m-1} s^{m-2} M_s(r, s) = \\ & r^{m-1} s^{m-1} M_{rr}(s, r) + (m-1) r^{m-2} s^{m-1} M_r(s, r) + \\ & r^{m-1} s^{m-1} M_{ss}(s, r) + (m-1) r^{m-1} s^{m-2} M_s(s, r) \cdot \end{aligned}$$

上式两边同除以  $r^{m-1} s^{m-1}$  整理后可得

$$\begin{aligned} & [M(r, s) - M(s, r)]_{rr} + \frac{m-1}{r} [M(r, s) - M(s, r)]_r + \\ & [M(r, s) - M(s, r)]_{ss} + \frac{m-1}{s} [M(r, s) - M(s, r)]_s = 0, \end{aligned}$$

且由  $M(r, s)$  关于  $r, s$  是偶函数, 故

$$[M(r, s) - M(s, r)]_r |_{r=0} = [M(r, s) - M(s, r)]_s |_{s=0} = 0 \cdot$$

根据文献[4](196~197)知,  $M(r, s) - M(s, r)$  关于原点正则的表达式为

$$M(r, s) - M(s, r) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n r_0^{2n} p_n^{(m-3/2, m-3/2)}(\cos 2\theta), \quad (6)$$

其中  $p_n^{(m-3/2, m-3/2)}(\zeta)$  是 Jacobi 多项式,  $r = r_0 \cos \theta, s = r_0 \sin \theta$

又因为令  $M(r, s) - M(s, r) = f(r, s)$  时,  $f(r, s) = -f(s, r)$ ,

对于  $f(s, r) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n r_0^{2n} p_n^{(m-3/2, m-3/2)}(\cos 2\varphi), s = r_0 \cos \varphi, r = r_0 \sin \varphi,$

从而  $\cos 2\varphi = 1 - 2\sin^2 \varphi = 1 - 2\frac{r^2}{r_0^2} = 1 - 2\cos^2 \theta = -\cos 2\theta,$

故  $f(s, r) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n r_0^{2n} p_n^{(m-3/2, m-3/2)}(-\cos 2\theta) \cdot$

由  $f(r, s) = -f(s, r)$  与

$$\int_{-1}^1 (1-x)^{m-3/2} (1+x)^{m-3/2} p_k^{(m-3/2, m-3/2)}(x) p_l^{(m-3/2, m-3/2)}(x) dx = 0 \quad (k \neq l)$$

知, 必须有

$$a_n p_n^{(m-3/2, m-3/2)}(\cos 2\theta) = -a_n p_n^{(m-3/2, m-3/2)}(-\cos 2\theta) \cdot \quad (7)$$

若令  $\cos 2\theta = x$ , 利用特殊函数公式

$$\begin{aligned} p_n^{(m-3/2, m-3/2)}(x) &= \begin{Bmatrix} n+m-3/2 \\ n \end{Bmatrix} F \left[ -n, n+2m-2, m-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1-x}{2} \right] = \\ & (-1)^n \begin{Bmatrix} n+m-3/2 \\ n \end{Bmatrix} F \left[ -n, n+2m-2, m-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1+x}{2} \right] \cdot \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

1° 当  $n$  为偶数时, 由(7)、(8)可知:

$$p_n^{(m-3/2, m-3/2)}(\cos 2\theta) = p_n^{(m-3/2, m-3/2)}(-\cos 2\theta),$$

故  $a_n = 0 \cdot$

2° 当  $n$  为奇数时, 易知  $a_n$  可以不为零, 故

$$M(r, s) - M(s, r) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n r_0^{4n+2} p_{2n+1}^{(m-3/2, m-3/2)}(\cos \theta) \cdot$$

注 在得到(6)式之后, 也可以利用  $M(r, s) - M(s, r) |_{r=s} = 0$ , 再利用超几何函数的公式

$$F \left[ \alpha, \beta, \frac{1+\alpha+\beta}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right] = \frac{\Gamma(1/2)\Gamma((1+\alpha+\beta)/2)}{\Gamma((1+\alpha)/2)\Gamma((1+\beta)/2)}$$

可以得到上述结论,但还必须说明此时  $f(r, s) = -f(s, r)$  • □

**定理 2 的证明**

因为

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \int_v \dots \int_v \left[ \sum_{i=1}^m \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_i^2} \right) \right] \left[ \sum_{i=1}^m \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_i^2} \right) u \right] dv = \\
 & \quad r^{m-1} \int_0^s \sigma^{m-1} \frac{\partial M_1(r, \sigma)}{\partial r} d\sigma - s^{m-1} \int_0^r \rho^{m-1} \frac{\partial M_1(\rho, s)}{\partial s} d\rho, \tag{9}
 \end{aligned}$$

其中  $v$  为

$$\left\{ (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m) \mid \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - x_i^0)^2 \leq r^2 \text{ 且 } \sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - y_i^0)^2 \leq s^2 \right\},$$

$$M_1(r, s) = \int_{\Omega_\alpha} \dots \int_{\Omega_\beta} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^m \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_i^2} \right) u \right] (x_i^0 + r\alpha, y_i^0 + s\beta) d\Omega_\alpha d\Omega_\beta.$$

令(9)式中  $r = s$  且注意到

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_1(r, s) &= r^{1-m} s^{1-m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r \partial s} \int \dots \int_{\substack{\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - x_i^0)^2 \leq r^2 \\ \sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - y_i^0)^2 \leq s^2}} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^m \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_i^2} \right) u(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m) \right] dv = \\
 & - r^{1-m} s^{1-m} r^{m-1} s^{m-1} \left[ M_{rr}(r, s) + \frac{m-1}{r} M_r(r, s) + M_{ss}(r, s) + \frac{m-1}{s} M_s(r, s) \right] = \\
 & - \left[ M_{rr}(r, s) + \frac{m-1}{r} M_r(r, s) + M_{ss}(r, s) + \frac{m-1}{s} M_s(r, s) \right],
 \end{aligned}$$

从而(9)式可化为

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_v \dots \int_v \left[ \sum_{i=1}^m \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_i^2} \right) \right] \left[ \sum_{i=1}^m \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_i^2} \right) u \right] dv = \\
 & \quad r^{m-1} \int_0^r \sigma^{m-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[ M_{rr}(r, \sigma) + \frac{m-1}{r} M_r(r, \sigma) + M_{\infty}(r, \sigma) + \frac{m-1}{\sigma} M_\sigma(r, \sigma) \right] d\sigma - \\
 & \quad r^{m-1} \int_0^r \sigma^{m-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[ M_{\infty}(\sigma, r) + \frac{m-1}{\sigma} M_\sigma(\sigma, r) + M_{rr}(\sigma, r) + \frac{m-1}{r} M_r(\sigma, r) \right] d\sigma = \\
 & \quad r^{m-1} \int_0^r \sigma^{m-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left\{ [M(r, \sigma) - M(\sigma, r)]_{rr} + \frac{m-1}{r} [M(r, \sigma) - M(\sigma, r)]_r + \right. \\
 & \quad \left. [M(r, \sigma) - M(\sigma, r)]_{\infty} + \frac{m-1}{\sigma} [M(r, \sigma) - M(\sigma, r)]_\sigma \right\} d\sigma. \tag{10}
 \end{aligned}$$

又因为,如果正规函数  $u$  满足定理 2 的条件,从而  $M(r, s) - M(s, r)$  一定是广义双轴位势方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{m-1}{x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{m-1}{y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$$

满足条件  $\partial u / \partial x|_{x=0} = 0, \partial u / \partial y|_{y=0} = 0$  时的解 • 即(10)式中大括号内部分为零 •

故

$$\int_v \dots \int_v \left[ \sum_{i=1}^m \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_i^2} \right) \right] \left[ \sum_{i=1}^m \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y_i^2} \right) \right] dv = 0. \tag{11}$$

由(11)式对任何  $r$  为零 • 可以推知在点  $(x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_m^0, y_1^0, y_2^0, \dots, y_m^0)$  处有

$$\left[ \sum_{i=1}^m \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_i^2} \right) \right] \left[ \sum_{i=1}^m \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_i^2} \right) \right] u = 0,$$

又由  $(x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_m^0, y_1^0, y_2^0, \dots, y_m^0)$  的任意性, 故在  $R_{2m}$  内  $u$  是方程(1) 的解. □

### 3 后 记

对于非齐次方程可利用文献[5]中非齐次超双曲型方程的中量定理得到类似结果; 对于型如

$$\left[ \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m_1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i^2} \right)^2 - \left( \sum_{j=1}^{m_2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_j^2} \right)^2 \right] u = f,$$

可利用文献[1]中升维的方法, 也可得到类似结果.

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## The Mean Value Theorem and Converse Theorem of One Class the Fourth Order Partial Differential Equations

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**Abstract:** For the formal presentation about the definite problems of ultra-hyperbolic equations, the famous Asgeirsson mean value theorem has answered that Cauchy problems are ill-posed for ultra-hyperbolic partial differential equations of the second order. So it is important to develop Asgeirsson mean value theorem. The mean value of solution for the higher order equation has been discussed primarily and has no exact result at present. The mean value theorem for the higher order equation can be deduced and satisfied generalized biaxial symmetry potential equation by using the result of Asgeirsson mean value Theorem and the properties of derivation and integration. Moreover, the mean value formula can be obtained by using the regular solutions of potential equation and the special properties of Jacobi polynomials. Its converse theorem is also proved. The obtained results make it possible to discuss on continuation of the solutions and well posed problem.

**Key words:** Asgeirsson mean value theorem; generalized biaxial symmetry potential equation; Jacobi polynomials