傅利葉級數 (Fourier Series) 簡介

首先介紹什麼叫做週期函數 (periodic function)

若函數 f(x)對所有實數均有定義,且存在某個正數 P,使得 f(x+p)=f(x),對所有的 x 均成立。 則稱 f(x)為週期函數。此正數 P 為函數 f(x)的週期 (period)。

一般 P 指最小值的週期。例如: $\sin x$ 的週期函數有 $2\pi \cdot 4\pi \cdot 6\pi \cdot 8\pi \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot$ 等,其週期為 $2\pi \cdot \sin 2x$ 的週期函數有 $\pi \cdot 2\pi \cdot 3\pi \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot$ 等,其週期為 $\pi \cdot \sin 2\pi \cdot$

性質:若兩函數 f(x)與 g(x)週期都是 P,則 $a \cdot f(x) + b \cdot g(x)$ 所組成的函數週期也是 P。 $a \not B b$ 為常數。

例如: Sinx 與 Cosx 週期都是 2π,則 Sinx+Cosx 週期亦為 2π。 Sin2x 與 Cos2x 週期都是 π,則 Sin2x+Cos2x 週期亦為 π。

進入本單元之主題:主要應用在波 (脈波、海浪水波、聲波等方面,振動)。

一般非週期函數如 e^x ,Sinx, $\frac{1}{1-x}$ 可用多項式函數來表示。

$$\oint e^x = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots$$
 , $\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + \dots$ 當 $|x| < 1$

以上是以泰勒展開式的觀念來展開即, $e^x = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + a_4x^4$

泰勒級數(Toylor's series)展開式(以任一點為中心之展開式)

Power series 冪級數

$$e^x = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + a_4 x^4$$
...... (以點 $x=0$ 為中心展開)

 $e^x = a_0 + a_1(x-0) + a_2(x-0)^2 + a_3(x-0)^3 + a_4(x-0)^4$(以點 x=0 為中心展開)馬克勞林級數

 $e^x = a_0 + a_1(x-a) + a_2(x-a)^2 + a_3(x-a)^3 + a_4(x-a)^4$ (以點 x=a 為中心展開) 泰勒級數

(1)把 x=0 代入得 $e^0=a_0=1$

(2)先微分一次後,再把
$$x=0$$
 代入得 $\rightarrow e^0 = (1)(a_1) = 1 \rightarrow a_1 = \frac{1}{1!}$

(3)先微分二次後,再把
$$x=0$$
 代入得 $\to e^0=(1)(a_2)=1\to a_1=\frac{1}{2!}$

可得到
$$e^x = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots$$

f(x) = f(x+p) p 為正數 (無限多個)→存在最小值 p→f(x)的週期 p

 $Sinx=Sin (x+2\pi) = Sin (x+4\pi) = Sin (x+6\pi) = Sin (x+8\pi)$

Sinx , Cosx $\rightarrow 2\pi = P$

Tanx , $Conx \rightarrow \pi = P$

傅利葉級數-1

註解 [w1]: 以 x=0 爲中心 (Maclaurin's series) 馬克勞 林級數 對週期函數可用**三角函數** (Trigonometic Series) 來表示,即週期函數為 2π 的週期函數 f(x),則 $f(x) = a_0 + (a_1 \cos x + b_1 \sin x) + (a_2 \cos x + b_2 \sin x) + \dots$

或寫成
$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

其中 a_0 (常數項): $a_1`a_2`a_3`a_4.....$ 為 Cosx 函數項係數, $b_1`b_2`b_3`b_4.....$ 為 Sinx 函數項係數各項係數求得公式如下:

$$(1) \ a_0 : \ a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx$$

$$= a_0 \bigg|_{-\pi}^{\pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{a_n}{n} \sin nx \bigg|_{-\pi}^{\pi} + \frac{-b_n}{n} \cos nx \bigg|_{-\pi}^{\pi} \right\}$$

 $=2\pi a_0$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)dx = 2\pi a_0 , 所以 a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)dx \quad (\pi 為正半週期, -\pi 為負半週期)$$

(2)
$$a_n : a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx$$
 fin n=1.2.3.....

原來
$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

同乘上 cosmx 得 f(x)cosmx = a_0 cosmx + $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx \cos mx + b_n \sin nx \cos mx)$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos mx dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} a_0 \cos mx dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (a_n \cos nx \cos mx + b_n \sin nx \cos mx) dx$$

$$= \frac{a_0}{m} \sin mx \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{a_n}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\cos(nx + mx) + \cos(nx - mx)) \right)$$

$$\left| + \frac{b_n}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[\sin(nx + mx) + \sin(nx - mx) \right] \right\rangle dx$$

$$= 0 + a_n \pi + 0 = a_n \pi \quad , \text{ If it } a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx$$

(3)
$$b_n : b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx$$
 fin n=1.2.3.....

$$b_n$$
 求法同 a_n 求法,同乘上 sinmx ,所以 $b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx$

以上稱為**尤拉公式**(Euler Formula)

而 $a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$ 稱為週期爲 2π 之週期函數 f(x)的傅利葉級數(Fourier Series)

註解 [u2]: $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(nx \cdot$

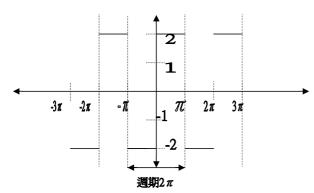
 $= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 1 dx = 2\pi$

例題:已知週期函數 f(x)定義如下:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -2, \ \# -\pi < x < 0 \\ 2, \ \# 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}$$
 ,週期 P=2 π

試將 A. f(x)表成 Fourier Series B.證明 $1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \dots = \frac{\pi}{4}$

解答:函數圖形如下:



此函數為奇函數,對稱原點。

(1)
$$\sharp a_0 : a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^{0} (-2) dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} (2) dx \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[-2\pi + 2\pi \right] = 0$$

(3)
$$\sharp b_n : b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^0 (-2) \sin nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} (2) \sin nx dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{2}{n} \cos nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{0} + \frac{-2}{n} \cos nx \Big|_{\pi}^{0} \right] = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[\cos 0 - \cos(-n\pi) - \cos(n\pi) + \cos 0 \right] = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[2 - 2\cos n\pi \right]$$

討論:當 n=奇數時
$$\cos n\pi = -1$$
, $b_n = \frac{2}{n\pi} [4] = \frac{8}{n\pi}$ n=1.3.5.....

當 n=偶數時
$$\cos n\pi = 1$$
, $b_n = \frac{2}{n\pi} [0] = 0$

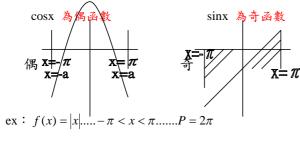
所求 A:
$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1,3,5,...}^{\infty} (\frac{8}{n\pi}) \sin nx = \frac{8}{\pi} \left(\frac{\sin x}{1} + \frac{\sin 3x}{3} + \frac{\sin 5x}{5} + \frac{\sin 7x}{7} + \dots \right)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x = \frac{\pi}{2} \qquad 2 = \frac{8}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{1} (1) + \frac{1}{3} (-1) + \frac{1}{5} (1) + \frac{1}{7} (-1) + \dots \right)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \dots$$

偶函數(even function) f(x)=f(-x) ,例如:y=f(x)=x²及 y=cosx 圖形對 y 軸承對稱

偶函數(odd function) f(x)=-f(-x) ,例如:y=f(x)=x 及 y=sinx 圖形對 x 軸承對稱



偶*偶=偶 , 奇*奇=偶 , 奇*偶=奇

結論:

(I) 若 f(x)為偶函數則 b_n=0

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = 0$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = (\frac{1}{2\pi})(2) \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) dx$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = (\frac{1}{\pi})(2) \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx$$

(Ⅱ)若 f(x)為奇函數則 a_n=0, a₀=0

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = (\frac{1}{\pi})(2) \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx$$

periodic function f(x) and period $P=2\pi$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \dots (2)$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx \dots (3)$$

(1). (2). (3)都是 Fourier Series Cofficients(傅利葉係數)

當週期 P 為任意數目時 $(\pi - c \ge 2\pi)$, 則 f(x)之 Fourier Series?

Let
$$x = \frac{2\pi}{p}t \Rightarrow \text{ upper limit } \Rightarrow \frac{p}{2}$$
 Lower limit $\Rightarrow -\frac{p}{2}$

When
$$x = -\pi \Rightarrow t = -\frac{p}{2}$$
 $x = \pi \Rightarrow t = \frac{p}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{t}{x} = \frac{\pi}{\frac{p}{2}} \Rightarrow x = \frac{2\pi}{p}t$

Let $L = \frac{p}{2}$ =helf period L is any positive number

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{L} x + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x) \quad P=2L$$

(1)
$$Rightarrow a_0$$
: $\int_{-L}^{L} f(x)dx = \int_{-L}^{L} a_0 dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{-L}^{L} (a_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{L} x + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x) dx = 2La_0$

Fig. 2. $a_0 = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^{L} f(x) dx$

(2) 求
$$a_n$$
: 同乘上 $\cos \frac{m \pi}{I} x$

$$f(x)\cos\frac{m\pi}{L}x = a_0\cos\frac{m\pi}{L}x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n\cos nx\cos\frac{m\pi}{L}x + b_n\sin nx\cos\frac{m\pi}{L}x\right)$$

註解 [u3]: $\int_{-L}^{L} \cos \frac{(nx - m)}{I}$

2L..when..m = n

$$\int_{-L}^{L} (a_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{L} x \cos \frac{m\pi}{L} x) dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{2} \int_{-L}^{L} (\cos \frac{(nx + mx)}{L} + \cos \frac{(nx - mx)}{L}) dx$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{2} \left\{ \frac{L}{(m+n)\pi} \sin \frac{(m+n)\pi}{L} x \Big|_{-L}^{L} + 2L \right\} = (\frac{a_n}{2})(2L) = a_n L$$

所以
$$a_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^{L} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi}{L} x dx$$

(3) 求 b_n: 求法同 a_n 求法

所以
$$b_n = \frac{1}{I} \int_{-L}^{L} f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{I} x dx$$

If f(x) have period P=2L and L is any positive number then

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{L} x + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x)$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^{L} f(x) dx$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^{L} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi}{L} x dx$$
 n=1.2.3....

$$b_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^{L} f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x dx$$
 n=1.2.3.....

90(台大)

A period function whose definition in one period is $f(t) = 3\sin\frac{\pi t}{2} + 5\sin 3\pi t$

-2<t<2 P=2-(-2)=4 Find the fourier Series of f(x)

Solution: $f(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{L} t + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} t)$ and fourier coefficients as follow

因為 f(t) is odd function (奇函數)

所以 We write
$$f(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} t$$

and
$$b_n = \int_{-2}^{2} (3\sin\frac{\pi}{2}t + 5\sin 3\pi t)(\sin\frac{n\pi}{2}t)dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \int_{-2}^{2} 3\sin\frac{\pi}{2}t \sin\frac{n\pi}{2}tdt + \int_{-2}^{2} 5\sin 3\pi t \sin\frac{n\pi}{2}tdt \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ -\frac{3}{2} \int_{-2}^{2} \left[\cos(1+n)\frac{\pi}{2}t - \cos(1-n)\frac{\pi}{2}t \right] dt + \frac{-5}{2} \int_{-2}^{2} \left[\cos(3+\frac{n}{2})\pi t - \cos(3-\frac{n}{2})\pi t \right] dt \right\}$$

當 **n=1** 時
$$-\frac{3}{2}\int_{-2}^{2}\cos(1-n)\frac{\pi}{2}tdt = 6.....b_1$$

當 **n=6** 時
$$\frac{-5}{2}\int_{-2}^{2}\cos(3-\frac{n}{2})\pi t dt = 10....b_6$$

上式=
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
{6+10}=3+5=**b**₁+**b**₆

$$\text{Pf} \ \text{Ly} \ f(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} t = 3\sin \frac{\pi t}{2} + 5\sin 3\pi t$$

90(台大)

Consider the two 2π -periodic function as define below

F(x)=x for $-\pi < x < \pi$

$$G(x)=x^2$$
 for $-\pi < x < \pi$

Let $S_f(x)$ denote the Fourier Series of f(x). Then $S_f(x)$ can be expressed as

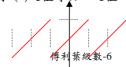
$$S_f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n} (-1)^{n+1} \sin nx$$

- (a) Determine the valume of $S_f(1)$ and $S_f(\pi)$
- (b) Let $S_g(x) = A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n \cos nx + B_n \sin nx)$ Find the values of A_0 , A_5 , B_5

Sol:

(a) 當
$$x$$
 介於- π < x < π 之間則 $f(x)$ 之值等於 x 之值

$$S_f(1) = 1$$



$$S_{f}(\pi)=0$$

$$3\pi -2\pi -\pi \qquad \pi -2\pi -3\pi$$

(b) g(x)為偶函數

$$A_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} (2) \int_0^{\pi} x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3\pi} x^3 \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{\pi^2}{3}$$

$$A_5 = \frac{1}{\pi} (2) \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos 5x dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{2}{25\pi} \pi \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{4}{25}$$

$$B_5 = \frac{1}{\pi} (2) \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \sin 5x dx = 0$$

$$S_f(x) = 2 \left\{ \frac{1}{1} \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x + \dots \right\}$$
so that
$$S_f(1) = 2 \left\{ \frac{1}{1} \sin 1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3 - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x + \dots \right\} = 1$$

Complex form ⇒Fourier Series

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots$$

$$e^x = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots$$

$$e^{ix} = 1 + \frac{ix}{1!} + \frac{(ix)^2}{2!} + \frac{(ix)^3}{3!} + \frac{(ix)^4}{4!} \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{ix} = 1 + ix - \frac{x^2}{2!} - \frac{ix^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots$$

Z = a + bi (a: real part 實部) (b: Inaginary part 虛部)

$$e^{ix} = (1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots) + i(x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots)$$
 尤拉公式

$$e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$$
(1) $\dot{g} = e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$

$$e^{-ix} = \cos(-x) + i\sin(-x)$$
 (2)

$$e^{-ix} = \cos x - i\sin x \dots (3)$$

(1)+(3)
$$e^{ix} + e^{-ix} = 2\cos x \Rightarrow \cos x = \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2}$$

(1)- (3)
$$e^{ix} - e^{-ix} = 2i\sin x \Rightarrow \sin x = \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i}$$

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{L} x + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x) \text{ for p=2L}$$

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx) \quad \text{for p=2} \pi \to L = \pi$$

$$a_n * \cos nx = \frac{e^{inx} + e^{-inx}}{2} * a_n$$
 (1)

$$b_n * \sin nx = \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i} * b_n = \frac{ie^{ix} - ie^{-ix}}{-2} * b_n \dots (2)$$
 (同乘上 i)

(1)+(2)
$$a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx = \frac{1}{2}e^{inx}(a_n - ib_n) + \frac{1}{2}e^{-inx}(a_n + ib_n)$$

所以
$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=a}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{2} (a_n - ib_n) e^{inx} + \frac{1}{2} (a_n + ib_n) e^{-inx} \right]$$

$$\diamondsuit \frac{1}{2}(a_n - ib_n) = \operatorname{Cn}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(a_n+ib_n)=\mathrm{Kn}$$

則
$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[Cne^{inx} + Kne^{-inx} \right]$$

$$\operatorname{ffn} \operatorname{Cn} = \frac{1}{2} (a_n - ib_n) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[f(x) \cos nx - if(x) \sin nx \right] dx \right]$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \left[\cos nx - i \sin nx \right] dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) e^{-inx} dx$$

C-n=Kn

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=\infty}^{\infty} Cne^{inx} + \sum_{n=\infty}^{\infty} C - ne^{-inx}$$
 n=1.2.3.....

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \sum_{n=\infty}^{n=\infty} Cne^{inx}$$

$$Cn = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)e^{-inx} dx$$
 $n = 0. \pm 1. \pm 2....$

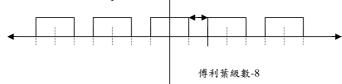
Compiex form of Fourier Series

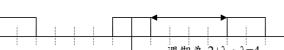
任意週期函數

$$Cn = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^{L} f(x) e^{-i\frac{n\pi}{L}x} dx$$

傅利葉積分 (Fourier Integrals)

→針對非週期函數 (non periodic function)





週期為 2+λ, λ=1



→求瑕積分(Inproper Integrals)

We can define the periodic function in Figs.la and lb by

$$F_{\lambda}(x) = \begin{cases} 1. |x| < 1 \\ 0. 1 < |x| < 1 + \lambda \end{cases}$$
 (1)

Where λ is the distance between pulses. Then the period of $F_{\lambda}(x)$ is $\lambda + 2$

.so half the period is $1+\frac{\lambda}{2}$. Since $F_{\lambda}(x)$ is even. it has a Fourier cosine Series with

$$a_n = \frac{4}{\lambda + 2} \int_0^{1+\lambda} f_{\lambda}(x) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{1 + \frac{\lambda}{2}}\right) dx$$
$$= \frac{4}{\lambda + 2} \int_0^1 \cos\left(\frac{2n\pi x}{\lambda} + 2\right) dx$$

Since $F_{\lambda}(x) = 0$ on $1 < |x| < 1 + \lambda$. Hence

$$a_n = \frac{4}{\lambda + 2} \left[\frac{(2 + \lambda) \sin \left[\frac{2n\pi x}{(2 + \lambda)} \right]}{2n\pi} \Big|_0^1 \right] = \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin \left(\frac{2n\pi}{\lambda + 2} \right) \dots n \neq 0$$

and

$$a_0 = \frac{4}{\lambda + 2}$$

Thus

$$F_{\lambda}(x) = \frac{4}{\lambda + 2} + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \cos(\frac{2n\pi}{\lambda + 2}) + \sin(\frac{2n\pi x}{\lambda + 2}) \dots (2)$$

Now set $t_n = \frac{2\pi n}{(\lambda + 2)}$ and observe that $\Delta t = t_{n+1} - t_n = \frac{2\pi}{(\lambda + 2)}$ for n=0.1.2.3...Hence(2) can be

rewritten as

$$F_{\lambda}(x) = \frac{\Delta t}{\pi} + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(t_n)}{t_n} \cos(t_n x) \Delta t \dots (3)$$

If we take the limit of the right side of (3) as $\lambda \to \infty$, and note that $\Delta t \to 0$, we obtain

$$\lim_{\lambda \to \infty} F_{\lambda}(x) = \lim_{\Delta t \to \infty} \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(t_n)}{t_n} \cos(t_n x) \Delta t \dots (4)$$

since the first term on the right side of (3) vanishes. The right side of (4) defines an (improper) definite integral where the integrand is evaluated at the left endpoint of the nterval $\left[t_n,t_{n+1}\right]$ of length Δt . Hence

$$F(x) = \lim_{\lambda \to \infty} F_{\lambda}(x) = \lim_{\Delta t \to \infty} \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin t \cos(tx)}{t} dt \dots (5)$$

Thus, if this procedure holds, we have represented F(x) (the function in Fig. 1c) as an improper integral (5).

We now adapt the procedure in Example 1 to an arbitrary periodic function F_{λ} of period 2λ . Assume $F_{\lambda}(x)$ can be represented by a Fourier Series

$$F_{\lambda}(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\lambda} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\lambda} \right] \dots (6)$$

where

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_{-\lambda}^{\lambda} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx \dots (7)$$

and

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_{-\lambda}^{\lambda} f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx \dots (7)$$

Substitute $t_n = \frac{\pi n}{\lambda}$ and observe that $\Delta t = t_{n+1} - t_n = \frac{\pi}{\lambda}$ in (6) and (7) to obtain

$$F_{\lambda}(x) = \frac{1}{2\lambda} \int_{-\gamma}^{\lambda} F_{\lambda}(x) dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\cos(t_n x) \int_{-\lambda}^{\lambda} F_{\lambda}(x) \cos(t_n u) du + \sin(t_n x) \int_{-\lambda}^{\lambda} F_{\lambda}(x) \sin(t_n u) du \right] \Delta t$$
(8)

If we let $\lambda \to \infty$, then $\Delta t \to 0$ and we have

If

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |F(x)| dx < \infty$$
 (10)

that is.if F(x) is absolutely integrable on R, then the first in (9) is zero and

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\cos tx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(u) \cos(tu) du + \sin tx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(u) \sin(tu) du \right] dt$$

This may be rewritten in the form

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \left[A(t) \cos tx + B(t) \sin tx \right] dt \dots (11)$$

where

$$A(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(u) \cos tu du$$

$$B(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(u) \sin tu du$$
(12)

例題

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} x & |x| < 1 \\ 0 & |x| > 0 \end{cases}$$

sol:
$$A(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(u) \cos tx dx$$
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{-1} x \cos tx dx + \int_{-1}^{1} x \cos tx dx + \int_{1}^{\infty} x \cos tx dx$$
$$= \frac{x}{t} \sin tx \Big|_{-1}^{1} - \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{t} \sin tx dx = \left(\frac{1}{t} \sin t - \frac{1}{t} \sin(-1)t\right) + \frac{1}{t^{2}} \cos tx \Big|_{-1}^{1}$$
$$= 0 + \frac{1}{t^{2}} \left(\cos t - \cos(-1)t\right) = 0$$

$$B(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(u) \sin tx dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{-1} x \sin tx dx + \int_{-1}^{1} x \sin tx dx + \int_{1}^{\infty} x \sin tx dx$$

$$= \frac{-x}{t} \cos tx \Big|_{-1}^{1} - \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{-1}{t} \cos tx dx = -\left(\frac{1}{t} \cos t + \frac{1}{t} \cos(-1)t\right) + \frac{1}{t^{2}} \sin tx \Big|_{-1}^{1}$$

$$= \frac{-2 \cos t}{t} + \frac{2 \sin t}{t^{2}}$$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{-2t \cos t + 2 \sin t}{t^{2}} \right] \sin tx dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{-t \cos t + \sin t}{t^{2}} \right] \sin tx dt$$

交大(90)

prove that
$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\cos xw + w \sin wx}{1 + \omega^2} dw = 0...x < 0$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2}...x = 0$$

$$\pi e^{-x} ... x > 0$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{i.i.} x < 0 \\ \pi e^{-\pi} & \text{i.i.} x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \left[A(t) \cos tx + B(t) \sin tx \right] dt$$

$$A(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(u) \cos tx dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \pi e^{-x} \cos tx dx$$

$$\begin{split} &=\pi\frac{e^{-x}}{1+\omega^2} \Big(-\cos wx + w\sin wx\Big)_0^\infty = \frac{\pi}{1+\omega^2} \\ &B(t) = \int_{-\infty}^\infty F(u)\sin tx dx = \int_{-\infty}^\infty \pi e^{-x}\sin tx dx = \pi\frac{e^{-x}}{1+\omega^2} \Big(-\sin wx - w\cos wx\Big)_0^\infty = \frac{\pi w}{1+\omega^2} \\ & \text{ If } \mathcal{W} F(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \pi \left(\frac{\cos xw + w\sin wx}{1+\omega^2}\right) dw = \int_0^\infty \left(\frac{\cos xw + w\sin wx}{1+\omega^2}\right) dw \\ & \overset{\text{dis}}{=} x < 0 \text{ IF } F(x) = 0 \text{ , } x > 0 \text{ IF } f(x) = \pi e^{-x} \text{ , } x = 0 \text{ IF } f(x) = \frac{0+\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{split}$$

冪級數 (Power Series)

幂級數法的理論基礎: 幂級數為一無窮級數,其形式為

$$c_0 + c_1(x-a) + c_2(x-a)^2 + c_3(x-a)^3 + c_4(x-a)^4$$
.....

其中 c_0,c_1,c_2,c_3,c_4為常數,叫做係數 (Coefficients),a 亦為常數,叫做中心 (center),x 為變數。通常冪級數有一個所謂**收斂區間** (Convergence interval),此區間以 x=a 為中心,向兩邊展開一段距離為 R,則 R 叫做**收斂半徑** (redius of convergence)。

當 x 值在收斂區間內,該冪級數可收斂 (convergence)

當 x 值在收斂區間外,該冪級數可發散 (divergence)

收斂區間可用 | x-a | < R 表示:



Example:

暴級數
$$1+x+x^2+x^3+x^4$$
......, 其收斂區間 |x|<1

How to determine the redics of convergence R? (如何決定收斂半徑)

(1)
$$\frac{1}{R} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \sqrt{|C_m|}$$
 其中 C_m , C_{m+1} 為冪級數的係數

(2)
$$\frac{1}{R} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \left| \frac{C_{m+1}}{C_m} \right|$$
 R 可能為 0 , ∞ , 有限數

Example:決定下列冪級數之收斂半徑 R.

(1)
$$1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n$$
 , sol : $\frac{1}{R} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{1}{1} = 1$: $R = 1$ $|x| < R = 1$

$$(2) 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \therefore R = \infty \quad \text{sol} \quad \frac{1}{R} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{1}{(n+1)!}}{\frac{1}{n!}} \right| = \lim_{m \to \infty} \left| \frac{1}{n+1} \right| = 0 \quad \therefore R = \infty$$

(3)
$$1 + (1!)x + (2!)x^2 + (3!)x^3 + (4!)x^4 \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n !)x^n$$
, sol: $\frac{1}{R} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)!}{n !} \right| = \lim_{m \to \infty} (n+1) = \infty$

 $\therefore R = 0$

常見的函數,可以寫成冪級數的形式,例如:

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 \dots |x| < 1 , e^x = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots$$
 泰勒級數展開法
$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots$$
 ,
$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots$$

定義: 可解析 (analytic)

一個函數 f(x),若可以寫成冪級數形式 (R>0),即

$$f(x) = c_0 + c_1(x-a) + c_2(x-a)^2 + c_3(x-a)^3 + c_4(x-a)^4 \dots$$

則此函數 F(x),叫做在 x=a 可解析。

定理: 在方程式 y'' + f(x)y' + g(x)y = r(x) 中,若係數 f(x),g(x),r(x)在 x=a 可解析,則該方程式的 每一個解 y(x)在 x=a 也可解析。**暴級數解法步驟:**

린 5년 D.E
$$h(x)y'' + f(x)y' + g(x)y = r(x)$$
....(A)

(1)將函數 h(x), f(x), g(x), r(x) 化成冪級數

$$(....)y'' + (....)y' + (....)y = r(....)$$
 (B)

(2)假設 D.E 的解,可以解析,即 $y = c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2 + c_3 x^3 + \dots$

其中
$$c_0, c_1, c_2, c_3, \dots$$
 為未定係數

(3) 將 y 微分 y", y', y 代入(B) 式中,整理後可得

$$k_0 + k_1 x + k_2 x^2 + k_3 x^3 + \dots = 0$$

其中 $k_0, k_1, k_2, k_3, \dots$ 包含未定係數 $c_0, c_1, c_2, c_3, \dots$

(4)不管 x 值如何,上式横成立,則

$$k_0 = 0$$

$$k_1 = 0$$

$$k_2 = 0$$

從這些係數方程式中,可解出 c_0,c_1,c_2,c_3,\dots

∴所求 $y = c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2 + c_3 x^3 + \dots$

Example: $\Re y' - y = 0$

sol: 設其解 $y = c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2 + c_3 x^3 + \dots$ 代入式中,得 $y' = c_1 + 2c_2 x + 3c_3 x^2 + \dots$ 代入式中,得

$$(c_1 - c_0) + (2c_2 - c_1)x + (3c_3 - c_2)x^2 + (4c_4 - c_3)x^3 + \dots = 0$$

$$c_1 = c_0 \\ c_1 - c_0 = 0 \\ c_2 - c_1 = 0 \\ \ensuremath{\notline {\it c}} = \frac{1}{2} c_1 = \frac{1}{2} c_0 \\ \ensuremath{\notline {\it c}} = \frac{1}{2} c_1 = \frac{1}{2} c_0 \\ \ensuremath{\it c}_2 = \frac{1}{2} c_1 = \frac{1}{2} c_0 \\ \ensuremath{\it c}_4 = \frac{1}{3} c_0 \bullet \frac{1}{2} = \frac{c_0}{3!} \\ \ensuremath{\it c}_4 = \frac{1}{4} c_0 \bullet \frac{1}{3} \bullet \frac{1}{2} = \frac{c_0}{4!} \\ \ensuremath{\it l}$$

所以
$$y = c_0 \left[1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} \dots \right]$$

 $\Rightarrow y = c_0 e^x$

推廣的幂級數法 (適用在 x=0 不可解析), 又稱 Frobenius Method

我們已知 D.E y'' + f(x)y' + g(x)y = r(x), 若 f(x), g(x), r(x) 在 x=0 可解析,則可假設其解

$$y = c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2 + c_3 x^3 + \dots$$

但是有一些重要的微分方程,其係數在 x=0 處不可解析,例如

$$x^{2}y'' + xy' + (x^{2} - v^{2})y = 0$$

Bessel's equation

整理後...
$$y'' + \frac{1}{x}y' + \frac{(x^2 - v^2)}{x^2}y = 0$$
 在 $x=0$ 處不可解析

How to slove $x^2y'' + xf(x)y' + g(x)y = 0$

定理:微分方程 $x^2y'' + xf(x)y' + g(x)y = 0$,若 f(x),g(x)在 x=0 可解析,則至少有一解可寫如下式之形式:

Frobenius Method:解題步驟

(1)首先將 f(x), g(x)展開成冪級數。

(2)假設方程式的解為 $y = x^r(c_0 + c_1x + c_2x^2 + c_3x^3 + \dots)$, $c_0 \neq 0$

(3) 將 y, y', y"代入方程式中,整理後得 $(....)x^{r} + (....)x^{r+1} + (....)x^{r+2} + = 0$

(4)令 $x',x'^{+1},x'^{+2}+......$ 之各項係數為0,可得到一組係數方程式。從第一個係數方程 式,得 $r^2 + ar + b = 0$指示方程式 (indicial equation) 解次方程式,可得 r₁.r₂

(5)用 r=r1和 r=r2代入其餘的係數方程式中,可得兩解。

第一解: $y = x^n (c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2 + c_3 x^3 + \dots)$

第二解: y2有三種可能性,分別討論如下:

Case1 $r_1 \neq r_2, r_1 - r_2 \neq \text{\pm}$

用 $r=r_1$ 代入係數方程式中,可解出一組係數 c_0,c_1,c_2,c_3

$$\therefore y = x^{r_1} (c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2 + c_3 x^3 + \dots)$$

用 $r = r_2$ 代入係數方程式中,可解出一組係數 $c_0^*, c_1^*, c_2^*, c_3^*$

$$\therefore y = x^{r_2} \left(c_0^* + c_1^* x + c_2^* x^2 + c_3^* x^3 + \dots \right)$$

則原式之通解 $y(x) = Ay_1 + By_2$, A 、 B 為任意係數

Case2 $r_1 = r_2$

用 $r=r_1=r_2$ 代入係數方程式中,可解出一組係數 c_0,c_1,c_2,c_3,\dots

$$\therefore y = x^{r_1} \left(c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2 + c_3 x^3 + \dots \right)$$

第二解 y2用參數變化法求出:

令
$$y_2 = u \cdot y_1$$
即 $u = \frac{y_2}{y_1}$,則 $y_2' = u' \cdot y_1 + u \cdot y_1'$

 $y_2'' = u'' \cdot y_1 + u' \cdot y_1' + u \cdot y_1''$ 代入方程式中,解出

$$u = \ln x + k_1 x + k_2 x^2 + k_3 x^3 + \dots$$

$$\therefore y_2 = uy_1 = y_1 \ln x + x^{r_1} (A_1 x + A_2 x^2 + A_3 x^3 + \dots)$$

則原式之通解 $y = Ay_1 + By_2$

Case3 $r_1 \neq r_2, r_1 - r_2 =$ **整 數** (設 $r_1 > r_2$)

用 $r=r_1$ 代入係數方程式中,可解出一組係數 c_0,c_1,c_2,c_3

$$\therefore y = x^{r_1} \Big(c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2 + c_3 x^3 + \dots \Big)$$
 第二解 y_2 用參數變化法求出:令 $y_2 = u \cdot y_1$ 解得 $y_2 = u y_1 = k y_1 \ln x + x^{r_2} \Big(A_0 + A_1 x + A_2 x^2 + A_3 x^3 + \dots \Big)$

則原式之通解 $y = Ay_1 + By_2$

Example:
$$\mathbf{x}y'' + (x^2 + \frac{5}{36})y = 0$$

則
$$y' = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (m+r)C_m x^{m+r-1}$$
 , $y'' = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (m+r)(m+r-1)C_m x^{m+r-2}$

$$x^{2} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (m+r)(m+r-1)C_{m} x^{m+r-2} + (x^{2} + \frac{5}{36}y) \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} C_{m} x^{m+r} = 0$$

$$r(r-1)c_0x^r + (r)(r+1)c_1x^{r+1} + (r+1)(r+2)c_2x^{r+2} + \dots + (r+s)(r+s-1)c_sx^{r+s} + \dots$$

$$\frac{5}{36}c_0x^r + \frac{5}{36}c_1x^{r+1} + \frac{5}{36}c_2x^{r+2} + \dots + \frac{5}{36}c_sx^{r+s} + \dots = 0$$

令
$$x^r$$
 項的係數為零 , 得 $r(r+1)c_0 + \frac{5}{36}c_0 = 0$, $c_0 \neq 0$

即
$$r^2 - r + \frac{5}{36} = 0$$
Indical Equatiob(指示方程式)

二根為
$$r = \frac{5}{36}$$
 , $\frac{1}{6}$ (Beleng to case I)

在另
$$x^{r+1},x^{r+2},.....x^{r+s}$$
...............各項係數為零,得下列係數方程式

$$\begin{cases} (r+1)rc_1 + \frac{5}{36}c_1 = 0 \\ (r+2)(r+1)rc_2 + c_0 + \frac{5}{36}c_2 = 0 \\ \\ \downarrow \\ (r+s)(r+s-1)rc_3 + \frac{5}{36}c_s = 0 \\ \\ \downarrow \downarrow \end{cases}(A)$$

偏微分方程式 (Partial Differential Equations)

到目前研究之物理系統主要都是以常微分方程式敘述。現在本章將一些特殊物理現象之描述用偏微分方程式加以分析,在物理工程上,一些參數值假設常導成常微分方程式,而連續分佈量之假設(譬如:一個場)常導致偏微分方程式(簡稱 PDE),例如變形的固體、電磁場、流體力學、空氣動力、污染物之擴散、振動及熱傳導等等。本章將作 PDE 的基本觀念介紹,然後用變數分離法配合傅氏級數之展開解一些工程上常見的線性 PDE,當然若處理非線性 PDE 唯有靠數值分析(譬如:有限差分法或有限元素法)來求其數值解了。因工程上所遭遇之問題以二階線性 PDE 居多數,故以下各節中將逐步導論述種重要 PDE 之建立及其解法。

偏微分方程式的概念 (concepts of PDE)

PDE 的基本名稱:含有二個或二個以上自變數之函數的一個或一個以上偏導述所組成之方程式,稱為偏微分方程式。

 $\text{In } u : u \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + u^2 - x^2 = 0$

其中u=(x,y)為x,y的函數。其階、次、齊次之判斷如下:

- 1.最高階偏導數的階,稱為此 PDE 之階 (order)。而最高階偏導數的次,稱為此 PDE 的次 (degree)。上式為二階一次 PDE。
- 2.每一項中只含函數或含偏導數且為一次者,稱為線性 PDE,否則稱為非線性。上式為非線性 PDE。
- 3.每一項皆含有函數或其偏導數者,稱為齊次 PDE, 否則稱為非齊次 PDE。上式為非齊次 PDE。

工程上常見的線性二階 PDE:

一維波動方程式 : $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$

一維熱傳導方程式 : $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2}$

二維 Laplace 方程式 : $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$

二維 Poisson 方程式 : $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = f(x, y)$

三維 Laplace 方程式 : $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0$

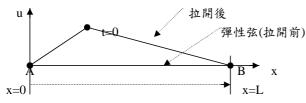
其中 c 為參數, t 為時間, 而 x、y、z 為直角座標。除了二維 Poisson 方程式為非齊次方程式, 其餘皆為齊次 PDE。

One-Dimension Wave Equation:(一維波動方程式)

求解 PDE 的方法有:

1.分離變數法

- 2.拉卜拉式法
- 3.傅利葉級數法
- 4.變數轉換法



軍動方程式.....
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

邊界條件(*B.C*)...... $u(o,t)$ $u(l,t)$
最初條件 $u(x,0)$ $u(x,0) = f(x)$... $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\Big|_{t=0}$

位移函數
$$u(x,t)$$

任意時間 (0 振動停止之時間)

任意一位置 (0 與 L 之間)

Solution: $u(x,t) = F(x) * G(t)$

Solution :
$$u(x,t) = F(x) * G(t)$$

Assume
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = F \cdot \ddot{G}$$

 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} = F'' \cdot G$
 $F \cdot \ddot{G} = C^2 \cdot F'' \cdot G$

$$rac{\ddot{G}(t)}{C^2G(t)} = rac{F''(x)}{F(x)} =$$
定值=比例常數=k $egin{cases} > 0....無物理意義 = 0 < 0....只討論此項 \end{cases}$

當 k<0 時才有價值解答,令 k=-P2

obtain
$$\begin{cases} \frac{F''}{F} = -P^2 \Rightarrow F'' + P^2 F = 0.....(1) \\ \frac{G}{C^2 G} = -P^2 \Rightarrow \ddot{G} + (CP)^2 G = 0....(2) \end{cases}$$
 O.D.E

由(1)式
$$D^2 + P^2 = 0....D = \pm pi$$
(共軛虚根)

通解
$$F(x) = A\cos px + b\sin px$$
.. \Leftrightarrow B.C(空間變數)

$$D^2 + (CP)^2 = 0$$

$$G(t) = C^* \cos pt + D \sin pt.. \Leftrightarrow I.C(時間變數)$$

先看滿足 B.C
$$\begin{cases} u(0,t) = 0 \Rightarrow F(0) \Rightarrow A\cos 0 + Bsion0 = 0 \Rightarrow A = 0 \\ u(l,t) = 0 \Rightarrow F(l) \Rightarrow A\cos pl + B\sin pl = 0 \Rightarrow B\sin pl = 0 \end{cases}$$
 $B \neq 0$.強迫 $\sin pl = 0 \Rightarrow pl = m\pi \Rightarrow m = 1.2.3..... \Rightarrow p = \frac{m\pi}{l}$ (為多値)

$$\therefore F_m(x) = B \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l} \Rightarrow m = 1.2.3....$$

$$\begin{cases} F_1(x) = B \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} \\ F_2(x) = B \sin \frac{2\pi x}{l} \\ F_3(x) = B \sin \frac{3\pi x}{l} \end{cases}$$

$$u(x,t) = F(x) * G(t)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = F \cdot \dot{G} \Rightarrow F \cdot \dot{G}\big|_{t=0} = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{G}\big|_{t=0} = 0$$

メ
$$\dot{G} = C^* \cdot CP(-\sin pt) + D \cdot CP\cos pt$$

 $t=0$ 代入 $CP0 + D \cdot CP \cdot 1 = 0 \Rightarrow D = 0$

$$\therefore G_m(x) = C^* \cos \frac{m\pi x}{l} \Rightarrow m = 1.2.3.....$$

$$\begin{cases} G_1(t) = C^* \cos \frac{\pi t}{l} \\ G_2(t) = C^* \cos \frac{2\pi t}{l} \\ G_3(t) = C^* \cos \frac{3\pi t}{l} \end{cases}$$

可以找出滿足 M.E 及 2 個 B.C 及 1 個 I.C 的解

$$u_m(x,t) = F_m(x) \cdot G_m(t) = \left[B \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l} \right] \left[C^* \cos \frac{m\pi t}{l} \right] \Rightarrow m = 1.2.3...$$

$$\Rightarrow u_m(x,t) = E \cdot \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l} \cos \frac{C_m \pi t}{l} \Rightarrow m = 1.2.3....$$

又 I.C
$$u(x,0) = f(x)$$
. 得 $f(x) = E \cdot \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l} \cdot 1$

$$\therefore E = \frac{f(x)}{\sin \frac{m\pi x}{I}} \neq 常數(不符合要求)$$

$$\begin{cases} u_1(x,t) = E \cdot \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} \cos \frac{\pi t}{l}. \\ u_2(x,t) = E \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi x}{l} \cos \frac{2\pi t}{l}. \\ u_3(x,t) = E \cdot \sin \frac{3\pi x}{l} \cos \frac{3\pi t}{l}. \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \dots (1)$$

疊加原理(Superposition principle)

$$\frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x^2} \dots (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x^2} \dots (3)$$

$$(2)+(3) \ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}(u_1+u_2)=c^2\,\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}(u_1+u_2)\Rightarrow u_1+u_2\, 亦是(1)式的一個解$$

設所求的 $u(x,t) = u_1 + u_2 + u_3 + \dots$

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} u_m(x,t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} E_m \cdot \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l} \cos \frac{C_m \pi t}{l}$$

I.C
$$u(x,0) = f(x)$$
. 代入, $f(x) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} E_m \cdot \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l}$

在 Fourier Series

$$f(x) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} B_m \cdot \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l}$$

$$B_m = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x) \sin \frac{m\pi}{L} x dx$$
 定積分→常數

$$E_m = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x) \sin \frac{m\pi}{L} x dx$$

(90) 中央

Solve the following partial differential equation:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \chi^2}$$

$$u(0,t) = u(1,t) = 0$$

u(x,0) = x

(25%)•

$$\cdot \cdot \cdot u(x,t) = X(x)T(t)$$

$$\cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot x\dot{T} = 2X''T \Rightarrow \frac{\dot{T}}{2T} = \frac{X''}{X} = -\lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} X'' + \lambda X = 0 \cdot \cdot x(0) = X(1) = 0 \dots & \text{①} \\ \dot{T} + 2\lambda T = 0 \dots & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

• ①
$$\lambda = n^2 \pi^2$$
 $n = 1.2.3 \dots$

$$X(x) = \sin(n\pi x)$$

• ②
$$T(t) = e^{-2\pi^2n^2t}$$

$$\Rightarrow B_n = 2 \int_0^1 x \sin(n\pi x) dx = -\frac{2}{n\pi} \cos n\pi = \frac{2(-1)^{n+1}}{n\pi}$$

•
$$u(x,t) = \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} e^{-2\kappa^2 \pi^2 t} \sin(n\pi x)$$

一階常微分方程式 (Ordinary Differential Equation of the First Order)

微分方程式的定義 (Defintion of D.E)

在一個方程式當中,含有一個或一個以上未知函數的導函數者,叫做微分方程式。

例: $y' = \cos x + 2x$, $y'' - 2y' + y = e^x$ 其中 y(x) 為未知函數 y', y'' 為未知函數 y(x)之導函數

函數的導函數 (Derivative of Function)

函數的導函數為因變數增量(increment)對自變數增量的比值所取的極限值。若函數 y=f(x),則

y 對 x 的導函數為
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y' = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$

若函數的導函數,僅含有一個自變數(independent variable)者,稱為常導數(Ordinary derivative)。

$$[\mathfrak{P}] : \qquad y(x)...y(t) \Rightarrow y'(x) = \frac{dy}{dx}...y'(t) = \frac{dy}{dt}$$

若函數的導函數,含有二個或二個以上的自變數者,稱為偏導數 (partial derivative)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{G} & \text{ } \exists y(x,y) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = u_x \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = u_y \cdot \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = u_{xx} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x \partial y} = u_{xy} \\ & y(x,y,t) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial t} \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \end{aligned}$$

微分方程式的分類(type)

若微分方程式中,所含的導數,皆為常導數者,則此方程式稱為常微分方程式(Ordinary D.E), 簡寫為 **O.D.E**

$$y'' + 4y = 0$$

 $y' + 2xy^2 - 4x^3 = 0$
 $x^2y'' + axy' + bxy = 0...a, b$ 為常數

若微分方程式中,所含的偏導數者,則該方程式稱為偏微分方程式 (partial D.E),簡寫為 P.D.E

例:
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0 , 未知函數 u(x,y)$$
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 4 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} , 未知函數 u(x,t)$$

微分方程式的**階**(order)與次(degree):

微分方程式中最高階導數的階數,稱為該 D.E 的階數。

例:
$$y' = \cos x$$
 一階一次 D.E
 $y''' + 3y' + y = 3x$ 三階一次 D.E

若將 D.E 中所有導數整理之後,所得到最高階數的最高冪次,就稱為該 D.E 的次。

例:
$$xy' + y^2 = 0$$
一階一次 O.D.E
 $y'' + \sqrt{y'} + y^3 = 0 \Rightarrow y'' + y^3 = -\sqrt{y'}$
 $\Rightarrow (y'' + y^3)^2 = y'$ 二階二次 O.D.E
 $x(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})^2 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x^2 y$ 一階二次 P.D.E
 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$ 一階二次 P.D.E

線性 D.E 與非線性 D.E 之定義:

在微分方程式中,因變數及所有導數的暴次皆為一次方者,且無相互乘積項,則稱該 D.E 線

性微分方程式 (Liner D.E), 否則稱為非線性微分方程 (Nonliner D.E)。

$$\begin{cases} 3y'' + 10y' + 3y = 0 \\ x^2y'' + (x^2 - x)y' + 3y = 0 \end{cases}$$
$$x(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}) + y(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}) = 0$$

N.L.D.E
$$\begin{cases} 3y'' + (y')^3 = 0 \\ yy'' + 3y' = 0 \end{cases}$$

微分方程的解 (solution):

微分方程式的解為能滿足微方程程式的函數。

以上得之一個微分方程式通常具有許多解。

將以上的解可以寫成 y=sinx+c, c為 constant 簡寫, 代表任意常數項。

將含有任意常數的解,叫做通解(general solution)。如果指定任意常數項為一個固定值的解,叫做特解(particular solution)

決定特解中任意常數項可依下列兩個條件:

1. 最初條件 (Initial Condition) 簡寫成 I.C:

此為與時間 t=0 那瞬間有關之條件。

如某運動質點,再時間 t=0 時之速度為 V_0 ,則 $V(0)=V_0$ 為 I.C。

2. **邊界條件** (Boundary Condition) 簡寫成 B.C:

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$$y' = \frac{2(y\sin 2x + \cos 2x)}{\cos 2x}$$

解

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2y\sin 2x + 2\cos 2x}{\cos 2x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} - 2\frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 2x}y = 2$$

①
$$I(x) = e^{\int \frac{-2\sin 2x}{\cos 2x} dx} = \cos 2x$$

②
$$I(x)y = \int 2\cos 2x dx = \sin 2x + c$$

$$\therefore y = \tan 2x + c \sec 2x$$

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$$xy' - 2y = x^3 e^x$$

解

$$y' - \frac{2}{x}y = x^2 e^x$$

①
$$I(x) = e^{\int \frac{-2}{x} dx} = x^{-2}$$

②
$$I(x) y = \int x^2 \cdot x^2 e^x dx = e^x + c$$

$$\therefore y = x^2 e^x + cx^2$$

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$$y'' - 2y' + 2y = 2e^x \cos X$$

解

①
$$m^2 - 2m + 2 = 0 \rightarrow m = 1 \pm i$$

$$\therefore y_h = e^x (c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x)$$

• •
$$y_P = x(A\cos x + B\sin x) e^x$$

• • •
$$A = 0$$
, $B = 1$

$$\therefore y_p = x \sin x \cdot e^x$$

③
$$y = y_h + y_p = e^x (c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x) + x \sin x \cdot e^x$$

$$y_p = \frac{1}{D^2 2D + 2} 2e^x \cos x = \frac{1}{(D-1)^2 + 1} 2e^x \cos x$$
$$= 2e^x \frac{1}{D^2 + 1} \cos x = xe^x \sin x$$

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$$\begin{cases} (D-2)X - 3y = 2e^{2t} \cdots \bigcirc \\ -x + (D-4)y = 3e^{2t} \cdots \bigcirc 2 \end{cases}$$

$$X(0) = -\frac{2}{3} \cdot y(0) = \frac{1}{3}$$

解