

Part 1 公式與定義總整理

(1) Series, Integral, and Transform (非常重要)

把握不同 transform 之間的「關聯性」，多比較彼此之間相同或相異的地方

(1) Laplace Transform	$L\{f(t)\} = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt$
(2) Fourier series (standard form)	<p>interval: $x \in [-p, p]$</p> $f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{p} x + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{p} x \right),$ $a_0 = \frac{1}{p} \int_{-p}^p f(x) dx, \quad a_n = \frac{1}{p} \int_{-p}^p f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi}{p} x dx,$ $b_n = \frac{1}{p} \int_{-p}^p f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{p} x dx, \quad a_0, a_n, b_n: \text{ Fourier coefficients}$
(2-1) Fourier series (half range extension form)	<p>interval: $x \in [0, L]$</p> <p>將 Fourier series 的 p 變成 $L/2$</p> $\frac{1}{p} \int_{-p}^p \quad \text{變成} \quad \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L$
(3) Fourier cosine series (cosine series)	$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{p} x$ $a_0 = \frac{2}{p} \int_0^p f(x) dx, \quad a_n = \frac{2}{p} \int_0^p f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi}{p} x dx$ <p>適用情形：</p> <p>(1) interval: $x \in [-p, p], f(x) = f(-x)$</p> <p>(2) interval: $x \in [0, p]$ (half range extension 時)</p>
(4) Fourier sine series (sine series)	$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{p} x \quad b_n = \frac{2}{p} \int_0^p f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{p} x dx$ <p>適用情形：</p> <p>(1) interval: $x \in [-p, p], f(x) = -f(-x)$</p> <p>(2) interval: $x \in [0, p]$ (half range extension 時)</p>

(2) 和 Laplace Transform 相關的公式 (很重要)

Laplace transform	$L\{f(t)\} = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt$
Differentiation $L\{f^{(n)}(t)\} =$	$s^n F(s) - s^{n-1} f(0) - s^{n-2} f'(0) - \dots - s f^{(n-2)}(0) - f^{(n-1)}(0)$
Multiplication by t $L\{t^n f(t)\} =$	$(-1)^n \frac{d^n}{ds^n} F(s)$
Integration	$L\left\{\int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau\right\} = \frac{F(s)}{s}$
Multiplication by exp	$L\{e^{at} f(t)\} = F(s-a)$
Translation (I)	$L\{f(t-a)u(t-a)\} = e^{-as} F(s)$
Translation (II)	$L\{g(t)u(t-a)\} = e^{-as} L\{g(t+a)\}$
Convolution property	convolution: $y(t) = f(t) * g(t) = \int_0^t f(\tau) g(t-\tau) d\tau$ $L\{y(t)\} = F(s)G(s)$
Periodic input If $f(t) = f(t+T)$	$L\{f(t)\} = \frac{1}{1-e^{-sT}} \int_0^T e^{-st} f(t) dt$
$L\{1\} =$	$1/s$
$L\{u(t)\} =$	$1/s$
$L\{t^n\} =$	$\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$
$L\{\exp(at)\} =$	$\frac{1}{s-a}$
$L\{\sin(kt)\} =$	$\frac{k}{s^2 + k^2}$
$L\{\cos(kt)\} =$	$\frac{s}{s^2 + k^2}$
$L\{\sinh(kt)\} =$	$\frac{k}{s^2 - k^2}$

$L\{\cosh(kt)\} =$	$\frac{s}{s^2 - k^2}$
$L\{u(t - t_0)\} =$	$\frac{e^{-t_0 s}}{s}$
$L\{\delta(t)\} =$	1

(3) Chapter 7 的相關公式與定義

Step function	$u(t - a) = 1 \quad \text{for } t > a, \quad u(t - a) = 0 \text{ for } t < a,$
convolution (旋積) 很重要，一定要會	$f(t) * g(t) = \int_0^t f(\tau)g(t - \tau)d\tau$ 這裡 * 代表旋積
Integration for $\delta(t - t_0)$	$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - t_0)dt = 1$
Sifting property for $\delta(t - t_0)$	$\int_p^q f(t)\delta(t - t_0)dt = f(t_0)$
Relation between $\delta(t - t_0)$ and $u(t)$	$\int_{-\infty}^t \delta(\tau - t_0)d\tau = u(t - t_0) \quad \frac{d}{dt}u(t - t_0) = \delta(t - t_0)$

(4) Chapter 11 的相關公式與定義

inner product	$(f_1, f_2) = \int_a^b f_1(x)f_2^*(x)dx$ *: conjugate
orthogonal	$(f_1, f_2) = \int_a^b f_1(x)f_2^*(x)dx = 0$
square norm	$\ f(x)\ ^2 = (f(x), f(x)) = \int_a^b f(x)f^*(x)dx = \int_a^b f(x) ^2 dx$
norm	$\ f(x)\ = \sqrt{(f(x), f(x))} = \sqrt{\int_a^b f(x)f^*(x)dx} = \sqrt{\int_a^b f(x) ^2 dx}$
inner product with weight function	$(f_1, f_2) = \int_a^b f_1(x)f_2^*(x)w(x)dx$
orthogonal with respect to a weight function	$(f_1, f_2) = \int_a^b f_1(x)f_2^*(x)w(x)dx = 0$
normalize	$\psi(x) \longrightarrow v(x) = \frac{\psi(x)}{\ \psi(x)\ }$ 註: $\ v(x)\ = 1$

orthogonal set	$(\phi_m(x), \phi_n(x)) = 0$ for $m \neq n$, no constraint for $(\phi_n(x), \phi_n(x))$
orthonormal set	$(\phi_m(x), \phi_n(x)) = 0$ for $m \neq n$, $(\phi_n(x), \phi_n(x)) = 1$
orthogonal series expansion	$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n \phi_n(x)$ where $c_n = \frac{(f(x), \phi_n(x))}{(\phi_n(x), \phi_n(x))}$ inner products
even and odd	<p>If $f(x)$ is even, $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx$</p> <p>If $f(x)$ is odd, $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0$</p>

(5) 其他重要公式

$\cos(a+b) =$	$\cos(a)\cos(b) - \sin(a)\sin(b)$
$\sin(a+b) =$	$\sin(a)\cos(b) + \cos(a)\sin(b)$
$\cos(a)\cos(b) =$	$[\cos(a+b) + \cos(a-b)]/2$
$\sin(a)\sin(b) =$	$[-\cos(a+b) + \cos(a-b)]/2$
$\sin(a)\cos(b) =$	$[\sin(a+b) + \sin(a-b)]/2$
$\cos(2a) =$	$\cos^2(a) - \sin^2(a)$ or $1 - 2\sin^2(a)$ or $2\cos^2(a) - 1$
$\sin(2a) =$	$2\sin a \cos a$
$\cosh x =$	$\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$
$\sinh x =$	$\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$
$\sinh(0) =$	0
$\cosh(0) =$	1
$\left. \frac{d}{dx} \cosh x \right _{x=0} =$	0

公式雖然多，但是把握彼此之間的關係，注意相同或相異之處，就可以較容易的記起來

Part 2 「解法」總整理

(一) Variation of Parameters (Matrix) for Particular Solution

Suitable for any linear DE

$$y_p = u_1 y_1 + u_2 y_2 + \cdots + u_n y_n \quad \text{where} \quad u'_k(x) = \frac{W_k}{W}$$

$$W = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 & y_3 & \cdots & y_n \\ y_1' & y_2' & y_3' & \cdots & y_n' \\ y_1'' & y_2'' & y_3'' & \cdots & y_n'' \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ y_1^{(n-1)} & y_2^{(n-1)} & y_3^{(n-1)} & \cdots & y_n^{(n-1)} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$W_k : \text{replace the } k^{\text{th}} \text{ column of } W \text{ by } \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ f(x) \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{note: } f(x) = \frac{g(x)}{a_n(x)}$$

範例：講義 233, 235, 237, 242 頁

(二) Cauchy Euler Equation

Homogeneous

$$a_n x^n y^{(n)}(x) + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} y^{(n-1)}(x) + \cdots + a_1 x y'(x) + a_0 y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n \frac{m!}{(m-n)!} + a_{n-1} \frac{m!}{(m-n+1)!} + \cdots + a_1 x \frac{m!}{(m-1)!} + a_0 = 0$$

Nonhomogeneous

(方法一) 使用 Variation of Parameters 範例：講義 259 頁

$$(方法二) \text{ Set } t = \ln x, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dt}, \quad \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} \right) \quad \text{範例：講義 261 頁}$$

(三) Laplace transform 解 DE 的方法

方法：

DE \rightarrow Laplace transform \rightarrow 計算 \rightarrow 分解因式(若需要的話) \rightarrow inverse Laplace transform

範例：講義 332, 333 頁

主要精神：把微分簡化為乘法

$$a_n y^{(n)}(x) + a_{n-1} y^{(n-1)}(x) + \cdots + a_1 y'(x) + a_0 y = g(x) \longrightarrow P(s)Y(s) = Q(s) + G(s)$$

$P(s)$: 即 auxiliary function, $Q(s)$: 來自 initial conditions

計算 $Q(s)$ 的快速法

參考講義 334, 335 頁

- 分解因式的方法 (Cover up method)

$$\frac{K(s)}{(s-a_1)(s-a_2)\cdots(s-a_n)^2\cdots(s-a_N)} = \frac{A_1}{s-a_1} + \frac{A_2}{s-a_2} + \cdots + \frac{A_n + B_n(s-a_n)}{(s-a_n)^2} + \cdots + \frac{A_N}{s-a_N}$$

其中 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_N 互異, [分子的 order 要小於分母的 order](#)

$$\text{則 } A_n = \frac{K(s)}{(s-a_1)(s-a_2)\cdots(s-a_{n-1})\cancel{(s-a_n)}(s-a_{n+1})\cdots(s-a_N)} \Big|_{s=a_n}$$

$$B_n = \frac{d}{ds} \frac{K(s)}{(s-a_1)(s-a_2)\cdots(s-a_{n-1})(s-a_{n+1})\cdots(s-a_N)} \Big|_{s=a_n}$$

(四) Laplace transform 解多個 DEs 的方法

方法：DE \rightarrow Laplace transform \rightarrow 聯立方程式 \rightarrow 消掉其他應變數，只剩一個應變數

\rightarrow 分解因式(若需要的話) \rightarrow inverse Laplace transform \rightarrow 解其他應變數

範例：講義 381, 385 頁

(五) 用 Fourier Series 來解 Particular Solutions

精神：當 $f(t) = f(t+2p)$ 時，用 Fourier series, Furier cosine series, 或 Fouries sine series

將 $f(t)$ 表示成 $\cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{p}t\right)$, $\sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{p}t\right)$ 的 linear combination

流程：見講義 462-463 頁

範例：講義 464 頁

(六) Partial Differential Equations 的解法 (一)

用 Separation of Variables

精神：例如當 independent variables 為 x and y 時，

假設 $u(x, y) = X(x)Y(y)$ ，代入原式

使得 **PDE** \longrightarrow **ODE**

流程：7 個 Steps, 講義 477-479 頁 (非常重要，請熟悉)

注意：(1) 其中 Steps 3, 4, 5 要分成不同的 cases 來解

(2) 經常把 $d_1 e^{2\alpha x} + d_2 e^{-2\alpha x}$ 表示成 $c_4 \cosh(2\alpha x) + c_5 \sinh(2\alpha x)$

Part 3 補充

同學們若覺得以上的整理，還漏掉哪些公式、定義、或解法，就在這邊補充吧！