

Part 1 公式與定義總整理

(1) Fourier Series

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

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

(2) Cauchy-Euler 的相關公式與定義

Cauchy-Euler Equation	$a_n x^n y^{(n)}(x) + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} y^{(n-1)}(x) + \cdots + a_1 x y'(x) + a_0 y = g(x)$
Auxiliary of Cauchy-Euler	$a_n m(m-1)(m-2)\cdots(m-n+1) +$ $a_{n-1} m(m-1)(m-2)\cdots(m-n+2) +$ $a_{n-2} m(m-1)(m-2)\cdots(m-n+3) + \cdots + a_1 m + a_0 = 0$
Linearly Independent Solutions of Cauchy-Euler Equations	
No repeated root at m_0	x^{m_0}
k repeated roots at m_0	$x^{m_0}, x^{m_0} \ln x, x^{m_0} (\ln x)^2, \dots, x^{m_0} (\ln x)^{k-1}$
Complex roots $\alpha \pm j\beta$	$x^\alpha \cos(\beta \ln x), x^\alpha \sin(\beta \ln x)$
k repeated roots at $\alpha \pm j\beta$	$x^\alpha \cos(\beta \ln x), x^\alpha \cos(\beta \ln x) \ln x, x^\alpha \cos(\beta \ln x) (\ln x)^2, \dots,$ $x^\alpha \cos(\beta \ln x) (\ln x)^{k-1}$ $x^\alpha \sin(\beta \ln x), x^\alpha \sin(\beta \ln x) \ln x, x^\alpha \sin(\beta \ln x) (\ln x)^2, \dots,$ $x^\alpha \sin(\beta \ln x) (\ln x)^{k-1}$

(3) Chapter 6 的相關公式與定義

(i) ordinary point; (ii) regular singular point; (iii) irregular singular point	<p>先將 DE 變成 <u>standard form</u> :</p> $y^{(n)} + P_{n-1}(x)y^{(n-1)} + \cdots + P_1(x)y' + P_0(x)y = 0$ <p>(i) 若 $P_0(x), P_1(x), \dots, P_{n-1}(x)$, 在 $x = x_0$ 這一點為 analytic, 則 x_0 為 <u>ordinary point</u></p> <p>(ii) 若 $P_0(x), P_1(x), \dots, P_{n-1}(x)$, 在 $x = x_0$ 不為 analytic, 但 $(x-x_0)^n P_0(x), (x-x_0)^{n-1} P_1(x), \dots, (x-x_0) P_{n-1}(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 為 analytic, 則 x_0 為 <u>regular singular point</u></p> <p>(iii) 以上二條件皆不滿足, 則 x_0 為 <u>irregular singular point</u></p>
regular singular point 的情形下, $r_2 - r_1 = \text{integer}$ 時, 有時(並非所有情況) 要用這個式子求 $y_2(x)$	$y_2(x) = y_1(x) \int \frac{e^{-\int P(x) dx}}{y_1^2(x)} dx$

(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	$\ f(x)\ = \sqrt{(f(x), f(x))} = \sqrt{\int_a^b f(x) f^*(x) dx} = \sqrt{\int_a^b f(x) ^2 dx}$
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
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	$(f_1, f_2) = \int_a^b f_1(x) f_2^*(x) w(x) dx = 0$ 其他 norm, square norm, orthogonal series expansion 的定義在考慮 weight function 時，都是將 $\int_a^b f_1(x) f_2^*(x) dx$ 改為 $\int_a^b w(x) f_1(x) f_2^*(x) dx$
even and odd	If $f(x)$ is even, $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx$ If $f(x)$ is odd, $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0$

(5) Chapter 12 的相關公式與定義

hyperbolic	for $A \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + B \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + C \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + D \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + E \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + Fu = 0$ $B^2 - 4AC > 0$
elliptic	同上，但 $B^2 - 4AC < 0$
parabolic	同上，但 $B^2 - 4AC = 0$
wave equation	$a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$
Laplace's equation	$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$
Dirichlet condition	$u = \dots\dots$
Neumann condition	$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = \dots\dots$
$X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0$ $X(0) = 0 \quad X(L) = 0$	解： $X(x) = c_2 \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x, \quad \lambda = \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{L^2} \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots\dots$

(6) 其他重要公式

Taylor series for $f(x)$	$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-x_0)^m}{m!} f^{(m)}(x_0)$
Taylor series for $\exp(x)$	$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^m}{m!}$
Taylor series for $\cos(x)$	$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{(2m)!} x^{2m}$
Taylor series for $\sin(x)$	$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{(2m+1)!} x^{2m+1}$
Taylor series for $\ln(1+x)$	$x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots$
$\int uv'$	$\int uv' = uv - \int u'v$
$\cos(a+b) =$	$\cos(a)\cos(b) - \sin(a)\sin(b)$
$\sin(a+b) =$	$\sin(a)\cos(b) + \cos(a)\sin(b)$
$\cos(a)\cos(b) =$	$[\cos(a+b) + \cos(a-b)]/2$
$\sin(a)\sin(b) =$	$[-\cos(a+b) + \cos(a-b)]/2$
$\sin(a)\cos(b) =$	$[\sin(a+b) + \sin(a-b)]/2$
$\cos(2a) =$	$\cos^2(a) - \sin^2(a)$ 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) 使用 **Variation of Parameters** 的方法求 **Particular Solutions**

流程： **Page 236 (2nd order) and Page 243 (Higher order)**

(Step 1) Standard Form $y^{(n)}(x) + \frac{a_{n-1}(x)}{a_n(x)}y^{(n-1)}(x) + \dots + \frac{a_1(x)}{a_n(x)}y'(x) + \frac{a_0(x)}{a_n(x)}y = \frac{g(x)}{a_n(x)}$

(Step 2) Calculate W, W_1, W_2, \dots, W_n (see page 244)

(Step 3) $u'_1 = \frac{W_1}{W}, u'_2 = \frac{W_2}{W}, \dots, u'_n = \frac{W_n}{W}$

(Step 4) $u_1 = \int u'_1(x) dx, u_2 = \int u'_2(x) dx, \dots, u_n = \int u'_n(x) dx$

(Step 5) $y_p(x) = u_1(x)y_1(x) + u_2(x)y_2(x) + \dots + u_n(x)y_n(x)$

(二) **Nonhomogeneous Cauchy-Euler Equations** 的解

方法 1: 使用 **variation of parameters**

範例： Page 263

方法 2: (Step 1): Set $x = e^t$, (use t instead of x as the independent variable)

(Step 2): Determine the auxiliary function, then replace m by D_t

(Step 3): Solve the DE

(Step 4): Set $t = \ln x$

範例： Pages 265, 266

(三) n^{th} order linear DE 的 series solutions 解法

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

$a_k(x)$ ($k = 0, 1, \dots, n$) 必需為多項式，若不是，要先用 Taylor series 展開

(Case 1) 條件：當 x_0 為 ordinary point 時

方法：假設 $y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (x-x_0)^n$ ，代入原式

流程：5 個 steps, 參考講義 page 279

(Case 2) 條件：當 x_0 為 regular singular point 時

方法：假設 $y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (x-x_0)^{n+r}$ ，代入原式 (即 Frobenius Method)

流程：7 個 steps, 參考講義 pages 300-301

• Case 2 的特殊情形：

當 $r_1 \neq r_2$ and r_1, r_2 are real, $r_2 - r_1 = \text{integer}$

「有的時候」用講義 page 300 的方法只能得出一個 independent solution $y_1(x)$

必需根據 $y_2(x) = y_1(x) \int \frac{e^{-\int p(x)dx}}{y_1^2(x)} dx$ 和長除法解出第二個 independent solution

範例：見講義 pages 310-311

(四) 用 Fourier Series 來解 Particular Solutions

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

將 $f(t)$ 表示成 $1, \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{p}t\right), \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{p}t\right)$ 的 linear combination

流程：見講義 pages 407, 408

範例：見講義 pages 409-412

(五) Partial Differential Equations 用 Separation of Variables 的解法

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 pages 422-424 (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) 要將 Steps 3, 4, 5 所有的解都**加起來** (Step 6)
(尤其是處理 boundary value problems 時)

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

(4) “等於零”的 IVP 或 BVP 先於 Steps 3, 4 處理

例如， $u(L, y) = 0 \rightarrow X(L) = 0$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right|_{y=b} = 0 \rightarrow Y'(b) = 0.$$

“不等於零”的 IVP 或 BVP，要在 Step 7 當中處理

(5) 其他需注意的地方：整理於講義 pages 453-456

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！