

Part 1 公式與定義總整理

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

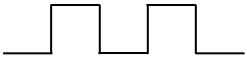
把握不同 transform 之間的「關聯性」，多比較彼此之間相同或相異的地方

(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> $f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos \frac{2n\pi}{L} x + b_n \sin \frac{2n\pi}{L} x \right),$ $a_0 = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x) dx, \quad a_n = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x) \cos \frac{2n\pi}{L} x dx,$ $b_n = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x) \sin \frac{2n\pi}{L} x dx, \quad a_0, a_n, b_n: \text{ Fourier coefficients}$
(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)	$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{p} x$ $b_n = \frac{2}{p} \int_0^p f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{p} x dx$ <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>

(5) Fourier integral	<p>interval: $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$</p> $f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} [A(\alpha) \cos(\alpha x) + B(\alpha) \sin(\alpha x)] d\alpha$ $A(\alpha) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cos(\alpha x) dx \quad B(\alpha) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \sin(\alpha x) dx$
(6) Fourier cosine integral (或 cosine integral)	$f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} A(\alpha) \cos(\alpha x) d\alpha, \quad A(\alpha) = \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \cos(\alpha x) dx$ <p>適用情形：</p> <p>(1) interval: $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$, $f(x) = f(-x)$ (standard)</p> <p>(2) interval: $x \in [0, \infty)$ (half range extension 時)</p>
(7) Fourier sine integral (或 sine integral)	$f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} B(\alpha) \sin(\alpha x) d\alpha, \quad B(\alpha) = \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin(\alpha x) dx$ <p>適用情形：</p> <p>(1) interval: $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$, $f(x) = -f(-x)$ (standard)</p> <p>(2) interval: $x \in [0, \infty)$ (half range extension 時)</p>
(8) Fourier transform (即 Fourier integral of complex form, 或 Fourier integral of exponential form)	<p>interval: $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$</p> $\mathfrak{F}[f(x)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{j\alpha x} dx = F(\alpha)$
(8-1) inverse Fourier transform	$\mathfrak{F}^{-1}[F(\alpha)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\alpha) e^{-j\alpha x} d\alpha = f(x)$
(9) Fourier cosine transform	$\mathfrak{F}_c[f(x)] = \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \cos(\alpha x) dx = F(\alpha)$ <p>適用情形：</p> <p>(1) interval: $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$, $f(x) = f(-x)$ (standard)</p> <p>(2) interval: $x \in [0, \infty)$ (half range extension 時)</p>
(9-1) inverse Fourier cosine transform	$\mathfrak{F}_c^{-1}[F(\alpha)] = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} F(\alpha) \cos(\alpha x) d\alpha = f(x)$
(10) Fourier sine transform	$\mathfrak{F}_s[f(x)] = \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin(\alpha x) dx = F(\alpha)$ <p>適用情形：</p> <p>(1) interval: $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$, $f(x) = -f(-x)$ (standard)</p> <p>(2) interval: $x \in [0, \infty)$ (half range extension 時)</p>
(10-1) inverse Fourier sine transform	$\mathfrak{F}_s^{-1}[F(\alpha)] = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} F(\alpha) \sin(\alpha x) d\alpha = f(x)$

(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 $f(t) = f(t+T)$	$L\{f(t)\} = \frac{1}{1-e^{-sT}} \int_0^T e^{-st} f(t) dt$
$L\{1\} =$	$1/s$
$L\{u(t)\} =$	$1/s$
$L\{t^n\} =$	$\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$
$L\{\exp(at)\} =$	$\frac{1}{s-a}$
$L\{\sin(kt)\} =$	$\frac{k}{s^2 + k^2}$
$L\{\cos(kt)\} =$	$\frac{s}{s^2 + k^2}$
$L\{\sinh(kt)\} =$	$\frac{k}{s^2 - k^2}$

$L\{\cosh(kt)\} =$	$\frac{s}{s^2 - k^2}$
$L\{t\sin(kt)\} =$	$\frac{2ks}{(s^2 + k^2)^2}$
$L\{t\cos(kt)\} =$	$\frac{s^2 - k^2}{(s^2 + k^2)^2}$
$\ast L\{t\sinh(kt)\} =$	$\frac{2ks}{(s^2 - k^2)^2}$ \ast 代表量力而為，時間夠才記的公式
$\ast L\{t\cosh(kt)\} =$	$\frac{s^2 + k^2}{(s^2 - k^2)^2}$
$L\{u(t - t_0)\} =$	$\frac{e^{-t_0s}}{s}$
$L\{\delta(t)\} =$	1
$L\{\delta(t - t_0)\} =$	e^{-t_0s}
$\ast L\{f(t)\}$  $f(t) = 1$ for $0 < a < 1$ $f(t) = 0$ for $1 < a < 2$ $f(t) = f(t+2a)$	$\frac{1}{s} \tanh\left(\frac{as}{2}\right)$

(3) 常用積分表

$\int \frac{1}{x} dx =$	$\ln x + c$
$\int x e^{ax} dx =$	$\frac{e^{ax}}{a} \left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right) + c$
$\ast \int x^2 e^{ax} dx =$	$\frac{e^{ax}}{a} \left(x^2 - \frac{2x}{a} + \frac{2}{a^2}\right) + c$
$\int \frac{1}{x^2 + a^2} dx =$	$\frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + c$
$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx =$	$\sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + c$
$\int \sin x dx =$	$-\cos x + c$
$\int \cos x dx =$	$\sin x + c$

(4) Hyperbolic functions

$\cosh x =$	$\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$
$\sinh x =$	$\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$
$\cosh(-x) =$	$\cosh(x)$
$\sinh(-x) =$	$-\sinh(x)$
$\sinh(0) =$	0
$\cosh(0) =$	1
$\left. \frac{d}{dx} \cosh x \right _{x=0} =$	0
$\frac{d}{dx} \cosh x =$	$\sinh(x)$
$\frac{d}{dx} \sinh x =$	$\cosh(x)$

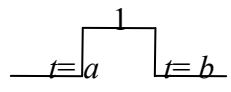
(5) Chapter 6 的相關公式與定義 (頗多，註明 ※ 者，若時間有限，則不需硬記)

Analytic 的定義	$f(x_0), f'(x_0), f''(x_0), f'''(x_0) \dots$ 皆為 finite 則 $f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 這一點為 analytic (Section 6.1)
(i) ordinary point	先將 DE 變成 <u>standard form</u> : $y^{(n)} + P_{n-1}(x)y^{(n-1)} + \dots + P_1(x)y' + P_0(x)y = 0$ ($y^{(n)}$ 的 coefficient 變成 1)
(ii) regular singular point	(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 ordinary point
(iii) irregular singular point	(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 regular singular point
	(iii) 以上二條件皆不滿足，則 x_0 為 irregular singular point

regular singular point 的情形下， $r_2 - r_1 =$ integer 時，有時(並非 所有情況) 要用這個 式子求 $y_2(x)$	$y_2(x) = y_1(x) \int \frac{e^{-\int p(x) dx}}{y_1^2(x)} dx$
Bessel's equation of order ν	$x^2 y'' + xy' + (x^2 - \nu^2)y = 0$
Legendre's equation of order n	$(1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + n(n+1)y = 0$
※ Gamma function	$\Gamma(x) = \int_0^\infty t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt$
Gamma function 和 $n!$ 之間的關係	$\Gamma(n+1) = n! \quad \text{when } n \text{ is a positive integer} \quad \Gamma(1) = 0! = 1$
$\Gamma(x+1) =$	$x\Gamma(x)$
※ Gamma function 幾個特殊值	$\Gamma(n) \rightarrow \infty \quad \text{when } n \text{ is a negative integer or } n = 0$ $\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\pi} \quad \Gamma\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -2\sqrt{\pi}$
※ Bessel functions of the first kind of order ν	$J_\nu(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n! \Gamma(1+\nu+n)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2n+\nu}$
※ Bessel function of the second kind of order ν	$Y_\nu(x) = \frac{\cos \nu\pi J_\nu(x) - J_{-\nu}(x)}{\sin \nu\pi}$ ν 是整數時，用 L'Hopital's rule 來算
Solutions of Bessel's equation of order ν	$c_1 J_\nu(x) + c_2 Y_\nu(x)$
spherical Bessel functions	$J_\nu(x), \quad \nu = \pm 1/2, \pm 3/2, \pm 5/2, \dots$
※ Bessel functions 在 0 的地方的值	$J_0(0) \neq 0, J_m(0) = 0$ 當 $m = 1, 2, 3, \dots,$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} Y_m(x) = -\infty$ 當 $m = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots,$
$J_m(-x) =$	$(-1)^m J_m(x) \quad (\text{當 } m \text{ 為整數時})$
Bessel function 的變 型 (一)	$x^2 y'' + xy' + (\alpha^2 x^2 - \nu^2)y = 0$ 的解為 $c_1 J_\nu(\alpha x) + c_2 Y_\nu(\alpha x)$

※ Bessel function 的變型 (二)	$x^2 y'' + (1-2a)xy' + (b^2 c^2 x^{2c} + a^2 - p^2 c^2)y = 0$ 的解為 $y = x^a [c_1 J_p(bx^c) + c_2 Y_p(bx^c)]$
※ Modified Bessel function	$x^2 y'' + xy' - (x^2 + \nu^2)y = 0$ 的解為 $c_1 I_\nu(x) + c_2 K_\nu(x)$
※ modified Bessel function of the first kind of order ν	$I_\nu(x) = i^{-\nu} J_\nu(ix)$
※ modified Bessel function of the second kind of order ν	$K_\nu(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{I_{-\nu}(x) - I_\nu(x)}{\sin \nu\pi}$
Legendre polynomial	One of the solution of the Legendre's equation of order n Denoted by $P_n(x)$
$P_n(-x) =$	$(-1)^n P_n(-x)$
$P_n(0) =$	0 when n is odd
$P'_n(0) =$	0 when n is even
※ orthogonality for Legendre polynomials	$\int_{-1}^1 P_m(x) P_n(x) dx = 0$ if $m \neq n$ (orthogonality)

(6) Chapter 7 的相關公式與定義

of exponential order	$ f(t) \leq Me^{ct}$
Step function	$u(t-a) = 1$ for $t > a$, $u(t-a) = 0$ for $t < a$,
 以 step function 表示	$u(t-a) - u(t-b)$
Dirac delta function (又稱 unit impulse function)	$\delta(t-t_0) = \begin{cases} \infty & \text{for } t = t_0 \\ 0 & \text{for } t \neq t_0 \end{cases}$
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 the step function	$\int_{-\infty}^t \delta(\tau-t_0)d\tau = u(t-t_0) \quad \frac{d}{dt}u(t-t_0) = \delta(t-t_0)$

(7) Chapter 8 的相關公式與定義

(a) solutions for homogeneous linear system $\mathbf{X}' = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}$,

λ_a : eigenvalue of \mathbf{A} , \mathbf{K}_a : the corresponding eigenvector

Case 1: λ_a 不為重根且為 real (multiplicities 為 1)	$\mathbf{X}_a = \mathbf{K}_a e^{\lambda_a t}$ 是 $\mathbf{X}' = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}$ 的其中一個解
Case 2: λ_a 的 multiplicities 為 m	<p>(1) 完全能找到 λ_a 的 m 個 linearly independent eigenvectors</p> <p>$\mathbf{X}_a = \mathbf{K}_a e^{\lambda_a t}$ (\mathbf{K}_a 有 m 個可能解)</p> <p>是 $\mathbf{X}' = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}$ 的其中 m 個解 (參考講義 541-544 頁的例子)</p> <p>(2) 只能找到 λ_a 所對應的一個 linearly independent eigenvectors $\mathbf{K}_{a,1}$</p> <p>$\mathbf{X}_{a,1} = \mathbf{K}_{a,1} e^{\lambda_a t}$</p> <p>$\mathbf{X}_{a,2} = \mathbf{K}_{a,1} t e^{\lambda_a t} + \mathbf{K}_{a,2} e^{\lambda_a t}$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">⋮</p> <p>$\mathbf{X}_{a,m} = \mathbf{K}_{a,1} \frac{t^{m-1}}{(m-1)!} e^{\lambda_a t} + \mathbf{K}_{a,2} \frac{t^{m-2}}{(m-2)!} e^{\lambda_a t} + \dots + \mathbf{K}_{a,m} e^{\lambda_a t}$</p> <p>是 $\mathbf{X}' = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}$ 的其中 m 個解</p> <p>其中 $(\mathbf{A} - \lambda_a \mathbf{I})\mathbf{K}_{a,2} = \mathbf{K}_{a,1}$, $(\mathbf{A} - \lambda_a \mathbf{I})\mathbf{K}_{a,3} = \mathbf{K}_{a,2}$, \dots</p> <p>$(\mathbf{A} - \lambda_a \mathbf{I})\mathbf{K}_{a,m} = \mathbf{K}_{a,m-1}$,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(參考講義 548-550 頁的例子)</p> <p>(3) 若能找到 λ_a 所對應的超過 1 個，但不到 m linearly independent Eigenvectors:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">採用「混合」的方法</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(參考講義 551, 554 頁的例子)</p>

<p>Case 3:</p> <p>$\lambda_a = \alpha + j\beta, \lambda_b = \alpha - j\beta$ 皆為 eigenvalues</p>	<p>當 $\mathbf{K}_a = \mathbf{B}_1 + j\mathbf{B}_2$ 為 λ_a 所對應的 eigenvector λ_b 所對應的 eigenvectors 必為 $\mathbf{K}_b = \mathbf{B}_1 - j\mathbf{B}_2$</p> <p>$\mathbf{X}_a = [\mathbf{B}_1 \cos \beta t - \mathbf{B}_2 \sin \beta t] e^{\alpha t}$</p> <p>$\mathbf{X}_b = [\mathbf{B}_2 \cos \beta t + \mathbf{B}_1 \sin \beta t] e^{\alpha t}$ 是 $\mathbf{X}' = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}$ 的其中二個解</p>
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(b) solutions for nonhomogeneous linear system $\mathbf{X}' = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{F}$,

<p>方法一：undetermined coefficients</p>	<p>Particular solution</p> <p>\mathbf{F} 中有什麼，則 particular solution 每一項都要有什麼 (參考講義 566-570 頁的範例)</p> <p>再加上 homogeneous 部分的 solution，即為解</p>
<p>方法二：variation of parameters</p>	<p>原式：$\mathbf{X}' = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{F}$</p> <p>解：$\mathbf{X}(t) = \Phi(t)\mathbf{C} + \Phi(t) \int \Phi^{-1}(t)\mathbf{F}(t) dt$</p> $\mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{bmatrix} \text{ constants} \quad \Phi(t) = \begin{bmatrix} x_{11}(t) & x_{12}(t) & \cdots & x_{1n}(t) \\ x_{21}(t) & x_{22}(t) & \cdots & x_{2n}(t) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{n1}(t) & x_{n2}(t) & \cdots & x_{nn}(t) \end{bmatrix}$ <p>$\Phi(t)$ 的每一個 column 是 $\mathbf{X}' = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}$ 的一個解 (即 solutions of the homogeneous part)</p>
<p>方法二：variation of parameters (with initial conditions)</p>	<p>原式：$\mathbf{X}' = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{F} \quad \mathbf{X}(t_0) = \mathbf{X}_0$</p> <p>解：$\mathbf{X}(t) = \Phi(t)\Phi^{-1}(t_0)\mathbf{X}_0 + \Phi(t) \int_{t_0}^t \Phi^{-1}(\tau)\mathbf{F}(\tau) d\tau$</p>

(c) Matrix Exponential

<p>$\mathbf{X}' = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}$</p>	<p>解：$\mathbf{X}(t) = e^{\mathbf{A}t}\mathbf{C} \quad \mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{bmatrix}$ 為 constants</p>
<p>$\mathbf{X}' = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{F}$</p>	<p>解：$\mathbf{X}(t) = e^{\mathbf{A}t}\mathbf{C} + e^{\mathbf{A}t} \int e^{-\mathbf{A}t}\mathbf{F}(t) dt$</p>
<p>$\mathbf{X}' = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{F}, \mathbf{X}(t_0) = \mathbf{X}_0$</p>	<p>解：$\mathbf{X}(t) = e^{\mathbf{A}t} e^{-\mathbf{A}t_0} \mathbf{X}_0 + e^{\mathbf{A}t} \int_{t_0}^t e^{-\mathbf{A}\tau} \mathbf{F}(\tau) d\tau$</p>

e^{At} 的算法	方法一： $e^{At} = L^{-1}[(s\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1}] \quad L^{-1}: \text{inverse Laplace transform}$ 方法二： eigenvector-eigenvalue decomposition
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(d) 解法小技巧

$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}^{-1} =$	$\frac{1}{ad-bc} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$
$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$ 的 eigenvectors	若 eigenvalues 為 λ , 當 $b \neq 0$, eigenvector 為 $[-b \quad a - \lambda]^T$ 當 $b = 0, c \neq 0$, eigenvector 為 $[d - \lambda \quad -c]^T$.

(8) Chapter 11 的相關公式與定義

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

orthogonal set	<p>If $(\phi_m(x), \phi_n(x)) = 0$ for $m \neq n$</p> <p>$\{\phi_0(x), \phi_1(x), \phi_2(x), \phi_3(x), \dots\}$ is an orthogonal set</p> <p>註：$(\phi_m(x), \phi_n(x))$ 指的是 $\phi_m(x)$ 和 $\phi_n(x)$ 的 inner product</p>
orthonormal set	<p>If $(\phi_m(x), \phi_n(x)) = 0$ for $m \neq n$ $(\phi_n(x), \phi_n(x)) = 1$</p> <p>$\{\phi_0(x), \phi_1(x), \phi_2(x), \phi_3(x), \dots\}$ is an orthonormal set</p>
orthogonal series expansion	$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n \phi_n(x) \quad \text{where } c_n = \frac{(f(x), \phi_n(x))}{(\phi_n(x), \phi_n(x))}$
算 Fourier coefficients 時經常用到	$\int_a^b u(t)v'(t)dt = u(t)v(t)\Big _a^b - \int_a^b u'(t)v(t)dt$
在不連續的點	<p>If $f(x)$ is not continuous at x_0</p> <p>and $f_1(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{p} x + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{p} x \right)$</p> <p>then $f_1(x_0) = \frac{f(x_0+) + f(x_0-)}{2}$</p>
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>
$\cos(n\pi)$ and $\sin(n\pi)$	$\cos(n\pi) = (-1)^n \quad \sin(n\pi) = 0$

(9) Chapter 12 的相關公式與定義

hyperbolic	<p>for $A \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + B \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + C \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + D \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + E \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + Fu = 0$</p> <p>$B^2 - 4AC > 0$</p>
elliptic	同上，但 $B^2 - 4AC < 0$
parabolic	同上，但 $B^2 - 4AC = 0$
heat equation (one-dimensional heat equation)	$k \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \quad k > 0$
wave equation (one-dimensional wave equation)	$a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$

Laplace's equation (two-dimensional form of Laplace's equation)	$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$
Laplacian: ∇^2	$\nabla^2 u(x, y) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$ $\nabla^2 u(x, y, z) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$
Dirichlet condition	$u = \dots\dots$
Neumann condition	$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = \dots\dots$
Robin condition	$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} + hu = \dots\dots$
$X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0$ $X(0) = 0 \quad X(L) = 0$	解: $X(x) = c_2 \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x, \quad \lambda = \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{L^2} \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots\dots$
$X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0$ $X'(0) = 0 \quad X'(L) = 0$	解: $X(x) = c_1 \quad \lambda = 0$ 或 $X_n(x) = c_1 \cos \frac{n\pi}{L} x \quad \lambda = \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{L^2} \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots\dots$

(10) Chapter 14 的相關公式與定義

Differentiation property for Fourier transform	$\mathfrak{T}[f'(x)] = -j\alpha F(\alpha) \quad \mathfrak{T}[f^{(n)}(x)] = (-j\alpha)^n F(\alpha)$
Differentiation property for Fourier cosine transform	$\mathfrak{T}_c[f'(x)] = \alpha \mathfrak{T}_s[f(x)] - f(0)$ $\mathfrak{T}_c[f''(x)] = -\alpha^2 \mathfrak{T}_c[f(x)] - f'(0)$
Differentiation property for Fourier sine transform	$\mathfrak{T}_s[f'(x)] = -\alpha \mathfrak{T}_c[f(x)]$ $\mathfrak{T}_s[f''(x)] = -\alpha^2 \mathfrak{T}_s[f(x)] + \alpha f(0)$
※ Integral for sinc functions	$\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} d\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$

(11) Taylor series

$f(x) =$	$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-x_0)^m}{m!} f^{(m)}(x_0)$
$\exp(x) =$	$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^m}{m!}$
$\sin(x) =$	$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{(2m+1)!} x^{2m+1}$
$\cos(x) =$	$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{(2m)!} x^{2m}$

(12) 三角函式表

$\cos(a+b) =$	$\cos(a)\cos(b) - \sin(a)\sin(b)$
$\sin(a+b) =$	$\sin(a)\cos(b) + \cos(a)\sin(b)$
$\cos(a-b) =$	$\cos(a)\cos(b) + \sin(a)\sin(b)$
$\sin(a-b) =$	$\sin(a)\cos(b) - \cos(a)\sin(b)$
$\cos(a)\cos(b) =$	$[\cos(a+b) + \cos(a-b)]/2$
$\sin(a)\sin(b) =$	$[-\cos(a+b) + \cos(a-b)]/2$
$\sin(a)\cos(b) =$	$[\sin(a+b) + \sin(a-b)]/2$
$\cos(2a) =$	$\cos^2(a) - \sin^2(a) \quad \text{or} \quad 1 - 2\sin^2(a) \quad \text{or} \quad 2\cos^2(a) - 1$
$\sin(2a) =$	$2\sin a \cos a$
$\cos^2 a =$	$[\cos(2a) + 1]/2$
$\sin^2 a =$	$[1 - \cos(2a)]/2$

公式雖然多，但是把握彼此之間的關係，就可以較快地記起來

Part 2 「解法」總整理

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

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

$$y^{(n)} + P_{n-1}(x)y^{(n-1)} + \cdots + P_1(x)y' + P_0(x)y = 0 \quad P_m(x) = \frac{a_m(x)}{a_n(x)}$$

(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 344 頁，

範例：講義 345-353 頁

Interval of convergence 的判斷方法：

(1) 找出 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{c_{n+1}}{c_n} < 1$ 的條件 (較嚴謹，較正確)

(2) 直接把 interval of convergence 寫成 $|x-x_0| < R$, R 是 x_0 和最近的 singular point 之間的距離

(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

流程：7 個 steps, 參考講義 362-363 頁，

範例：講義 370-378 頁

註：Case 2 (x_0 為 regular singular point 時) 又根據 **indicial equations** 分成三種情形

indicial equations: $(x-x_0)^p$ 當指數 p 為最小的這一項的係數，

稱作 indicial equations，參考講義 364 頁

以下針對 2nd order DE 的情形作討論

(此時 indicial equations 有 r_1, r_2 兩個 roots)

(Case 2-1) $r_1 \neq r_2$ and r_1, r_2 are real, $r_2 - r_1 \neq \text{integer}$

兩個解都為 $y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (x-x_0)^{n+r}$ 的型態，可直接用講義 362 頁的方法

(Case 2-2) $r_1 \neq r_2$ and r_1, r_2 are real, $r_2 - r_1 = \text{integer}$

(A) 先用講義 362 頁的方法嚐試能否解出 $y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (x-x_0)^{n+r}$ 的型態的兩個

independent solutions

(B) 若用講義 362 頁的方法只能得出一個 independent solution $y_1(x)$

$$y_1(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (x-x_0)^{n+r}$$

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

solution $y_2(x)$

(Case 2-3) $r_1 \neq r_2$ and r_1, r_2 are complex, 不在本書討論範圍

(二) 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 442, 443 頁

主要精神：把微分簡化為乘法

• DE \rightarrow Laplace transform :

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

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

計算 $Q(s)$ 的快速法

參考講義 444, 445 頁

• 分解因式的方法 (Cover up method)

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

a_1, a_2, \dots, a_N 互異

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

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

(三) Systems of Linear First-Order Differential Equations 的解法

假設我們可以把問題變成

$$\frac{d}{dt} x_1(t) = a_{11}(t)x_1(t) + a_{12}(t)x_2(t) + \cdots + a_{1n}(t)x_n(t) + f_1(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} x_2(t) = a_{21}(t)x_1(t) + a_{22}(t)x_2(t) + \cdots + a_{2n}(t)x_n(t) + f_2(t)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} x_n(t) = a_{n1}(t)x_1(t) + a_{n2}(t)x_2(t) + \cdots + a_{nn}(t)x_n(t) + f_n(t)$$

$$\left(\frac{d}{dt} x_m(t) \quad (m = 0, 1, \dots, n) \text{ 的係數皆爲 } 1 \right)$$

先改寫成 $\mathbf{X}' = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{F}$

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ x_n(t) \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}(t) & a_{12}(t) & \cdots & \cdots & a_{1n}(t) \\ a_{21}(t) & a_{22}(t) & \cdots & \cdots & a_{2n}(t) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1}(t) & a_{n2}(t) & \cdots & \cdots & a_{nn}(t) \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} f_1(t) \\ f_2(t) \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ f_n(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

[第一種解法]：使用 Sections 8-2, 8-3

(詳細規則，請參考前面所整理的公式表)

(A) Homogeneous 的部分的解 (Section 8-2)

$$\mathbf{X}' = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}$$

先找 eigenvalues and eigenvectors of \mathbf{A}

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{K}_a = \lambda_a \mathbf{K}_a \quad a = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

λ_a : eigenvalues, \mathbf{K}_a : eigenvectors,

再根據講義 526-528 頁的規則，來找出 n 個 linearly independent eigenvectors

(B) Particular solutions (Section 8-3)

(方法 1) Undetermined coefficients (用猜的) (講義 564-570 頁)

(方法 2) Variation of parameters (講義 571-576 頁)

(C) Homogeneous 的部分的解和 Particular solutions 相加，即為 $\mathbf{X}' = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{F}$ 的解

[第二種解法]

Matrix exponential e^{At} (Section 8-4)，不建議使用
(詳細規則，請參考前面所整理的公式表)

(四) 用 Fourier Series 來解 Particular Solutions

精神：當 $f(t) = f(t-p)$ 時，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 645, 646 頁

範例： 見講義 647-650 頁

(五) 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 717-719 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) 處理 boundary value problems 時，

要將 Steps 3, 4, 5 所有的解都加起來 (Step 6)

(3) 經常把 $d_1e^{2ax} + d_2e^{-2ax}$ 表示成 $c_4 \cosh(2ax) + c_3 \sinh(2ax)$

(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) 當 IVP, BVP 皆不為零時，要用 superposition principle 分成兩個子問題
(參考講義 771, 772 頁)

(6) 其他需注意的地方：整理於講義 775-778 頁

範例： 講義 722-725 頁 (無 boundary condition)

講義 745-753 頁的 wave equation
講義 761-769, 770, 772-774 頁的 Laplace's equation
Sections 12.1, 12.2, 12.4, 12.5 的練習題

(六) Partial Differential Equations 的解法 (二)

用 Fourier Transform (或 Fourier Cosine, Sine Transforms)

精神：藉由 Fourier transform (或 Fourier cosine transform, Fourier sine transform), 將針對其中一個變數的偏微分變成乘法

方法： (A) interval 為 $-\infty < v < \infty$ 時 → 用 **Fourier transform**

(B) interval 為 $0 < v < \infty$

而且有 $u(v, \dots) = 0$ when $v = 0$ 的 initial condition 時

→ 用 **Fourier sine transform**

(C) interval 為 $0 < v < \infty$

而且有 $\frac{\partial}{\partial v} u(v, \dots) = 0$ when $v = 0$ 的 initial condition 時

→ 用 **Fourier cosine transform**

流程： 5 個 Steps, 講義 696 頁 (有一些複雜, 請多練習)

範例： 講義 697-703 頁及 Section 14-4 的練習題

需注意的地方： 整理於講義 704, 705 頁

(尤其注意其中第五點)

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！