

系級：_____ 學號：_____ 姓名：_____

1. (1) 試解特徵問題： $y'' + \lambda y = 0$ ； $y'(0) = 0$ ， $y(\pi) = 0$ ，請求出特徵值與特徵函數。(10%)

(2) 試說明何謂函數正交。(5%)

(3) 請問(1)所得之特徵函數在區間 $[0, \pi]$ 上是否正交(須說明原因)。(5%)

2. 已知 $f(x) = x^2 + x$ 就其在區間 $(0, 2)$ 之部分，全幅展開得 $g(x)$ ，半幅正弦展開得 $G(x)$ ，半幅餘弦展開得 $F(x)$ ，試問： $g(-1)$ 、 $F(2)$ 、 $F(-1)$ 、 $G(2)$ 與 $G(-5)$ 之值。(15%)

3. 已知在 $-2 \leq x \leq 2$ 時， $f(x) = 2 - x^2$ ，試求： $f(x)$ 的傅立葉級數展開並計算 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 與 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2}$ 之值。(15%)

4. 若 $f(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq t \leq \pi \\ 0, & t < 0 \text{ and } t > \pi \end{cases}$ 且 $g(t) = \begin{cases} \sin t, & 0 \leq t \leq \pi \\ 0, & t < 0 \text{ and } t > \pi \end{cases}$

(a) 請問 $F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-i\omega t} dt = ?$ 與 $G(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t)e^{-i\omega t} dt = ?$ (10%)

(b) 若 $p(t) = g(t - \pi)$ ，則 $P(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(t)e^{-i\omega t} dt = ?$ (5%)

(c) 若 $q(t) = \frac{dg(t)}{dt}$ ，則 $Q(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} q(t)e^{-i\omega t} dt = ?$ (5%)

(d) $h(t) = f(t) * g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau)g(t - \tau)d\tau = ?$ (5%)

(hint: 請將 t 分成 $t < 0$ ， $0 \leq t \leq \pi$ ， $\pi \leq t \leq 2\pi$ 與 $t > 2\pi$ 討論)

(e) $H(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(t)e^{-i\omega t} dt = ?$ (5%)

5. (1) 試求 $f(x) = \begin{cases} a, & |x| < a \\ 0, & |x| > a \end{cases}$ 之傅立葉轉換，其中 $a > 0$ (10%)

(2) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\sin \omega a}{\omega a}\right)^2 d\omega = ?$ (10%)

參考解答：

1. (1) 試解特徵問題： $y'' + \lambda y = 0$ ； $y'(0) = 0$ ， $y(\pi) = 0$ ， 請求出特徵值與特徵函數。(10%)

(2) 試說明何謂函數正交。(5%)

(3) 請問(1)所得之特徵函數是否正交(須說明原因)。(5%)

(1) (a) 令 $\lambda = -k^2$

可得 $y(x) = c_1 \cosh kx + c_2 \sinh kx$

由 $y'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c_2 = 0$

$y(\pi) = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = 0$

(b) 令 $\lambda = 0$

可得 $y(x) = c_1 + c_2 x$

由 $y'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c_2 = 0$

$y(\pi) = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = 0$

(c) 令 $\lambda = k^2$

可得 $y(x) = c_1 \cos kx + c_2 \sin kx$

由 $y'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c_2 = 0$

$y(\pi) = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 \cos k\pi = 0$

$\therefore c_1 = 0$ (trivial solution)

\therefore 可知其為 $\cos k\pi = 0 \Rightarrow k = \frac{2n-1}{2}$ ($n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$)

故特徵值為 $\lambda = \left(\frac{2n-1}{2}\right)^2$

特徵函數為 $y(x) = \cos\left(\frac{2n-1}{2}x\right)$ ($n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$)

(2) 若某組函數 $\phi_m(x)$ 具有下述特性

$$\langle \phi_m, \phi_n \rangle = \int_a^b \phi_m(x)\phi_n(x) dx \begin{cases} = 0 & \text{if } m \neq n \\ \neq 0 & \text{if } m = n \end{cases}$$

則稱此組函數在區間 $[a, b]$ 上正交。

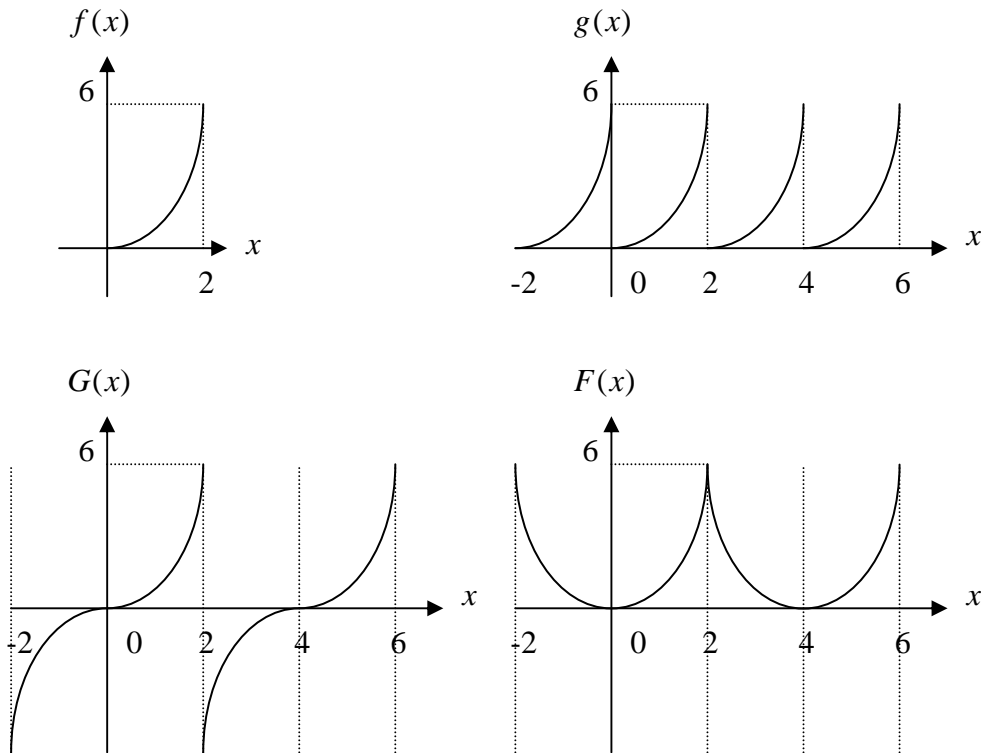
(3) 是

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^\pi \cos\left(\frac{2m-1}{2}x\right)\cos\left(\frac{2n-1}{2}x\right) dx \\ &= \int_0^\pi \left[\cos\left(\frac{2m-1}{2}x + \frac{2n-1}{2}x\right) + \cos\left(\frac{2m-1}{2}x - \frac{2n-1}{2}x\right)\right] dx \\ &= \int_0^\pi [\cos(m+n-1)x + \cos(m-n)x] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{m+n-1} \sin(m+n-1)x \Big|_0^\pi + \frac{1}{m-n} \sin(m-n)x \Big|_0^\pi \end{aligned}$$

由於 $m, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

所以上式積分恆為零，故此組特徵函數互為正交。

2. 已知 $f(x) = x^2 + x$ 就其在區間 $(0, 2)$ 之部分，全幅展開得 $g(x)$ ，半幅正弦展開得 $G(x)$ ，半幅餘弦展開得 $F(x)$ ，試問： $g(-1)$ 、 $F(2)$ 、 $F(-1)$ 、 $G(2)$ 與 $G(-5)$ 之值。(15%)



全幅展開 ($T = 2$)

$$\therefore g(-1) = g(-1+2) = g(1) = f(1) = 2$$

半幅正弦展開 ($T = 4$)

$$\therefore G(2) = 0$$

$$G(-5) = G(-5+4) = G(-1) = -G(1) = -f(1) = -2$$

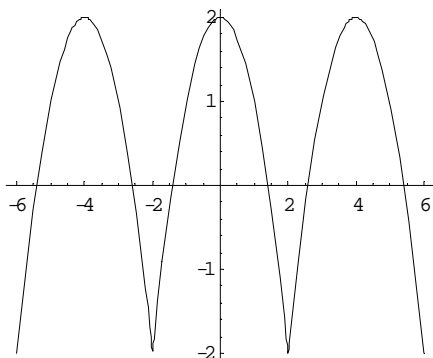
半幅餘弦展開 ($T = 4$)

$$\therefore F(2) = f(2) = 6$$

$$F(-1) = F(1) = f(1) = 2$$

3. 已知在 $-2 \leq x \leq 2$ 時， $f(x) = 2 - x^2$ ，試求： $f(x)$ 的傅立葉級數展開並計算

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 與 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2} \text{ 之值。 (15\%)}$$



由圖可知 $f(x) = 2 - x^2$ 在 $-2 \leq x \leq 2$ 為偶函數且週期 $T = 4$

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

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-2}^2 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 (2 - x^2) dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{2}{4} \int_{-2}^2 f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \int_0^2 (2 - x^2) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx \\ &= \left[\frac{2}{n\pi} (2 - x^2) \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} x - \frac{8}{n^2 \pi^2} x \cdot \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} x + \frac{16}{n^3 \pi^3} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} x \right]_0^2 \\ &= -\frac{16 \cdot (-1)^n}{n^2 \pi^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{16}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{當 } x = 2 \text{ 時, } f(2) &= \frac{2}{3} - \frac{16}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \cos n\pi = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{16}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \\ &\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = -\frac{\pi^2}{16} \cdot \left(-2 - \frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{當 } x = 0 \text{ 時, } f(0) &= \frac{2}{3} - \frac{16}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{16}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2} \\ &\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{16} \left[f(0) - \frac{2}{3} \right] = \frac{\pi^2}{12} \end{aligned}$$

4. 若 $f(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq t \leq \pi \\ 0, & t < 0 \text{ and } t > \pi \end{cases}$ 且 $g(t) = \begin{cases} \sin t, & 0 \leq t \leq \pi \\ 0, & t < 0 \text{ and } t > \pi \end{cases}$

(a) 請問 $F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-i\omega t} dt = ?$ 與 $G(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t)e^{-i\omega t} dt = ?$ (10%)

(b) 若 $p(t) = g(t - \pi)$, 則 $P(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(t)e^{-i\omega t} dt = ?$ (5%)

(c) 若 $q(t) = \frac{dg(t)}{dt}$, 則 $Q(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} q(t)e^{-i\omega t} dt = ?$ (5%)

(d) $h(t) = f(t) * g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau)g(t - \tau)d\tau = ?$ (5%)

(e) $H(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(t)e^{-i\omega t} dt = ?$ (5%)

(a) $F(\omega) = \int_0^{\pi} 1 \cdot e^{-i\omega t} dt = -\frac{1}{i\omega} e^{-i\omega t} \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{i}{\omega} (e^{-i\omega\pi} - 1)$

$$\begin{aligned} G(\omega) &= \int_0^{\pi} \sin t \cdot e^{-i\omega t} dt \\ &= -\frac{1}{i\omega} \sin t \cdot e^{-i\omega t} \Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{1}{i^2 \omega^2} \cos t \cdot e^{-i\omega t} \Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{1}{i^2 \omega^2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin t \cdot e^{-i\omega t} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(1 - \frac{1}{\omega^2}\right) \int_0^\pi \sin t \cdot e^{-i\omega t} dt = -\frac{1}{\omega^2} (e^{-i\omega\pi} + 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow G(\omega) = \int_0^\pi \sin t \cdot e^{-i\omega t} dt = \frac{-\frac{1}{\omega^2} (e^{-i\omega\pi} + 1)}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{\omega^2}\right)} = \frac{e^{-i\omega\pi} + 1}{1 - \omega^2}$$

(b) 由 time-shifting 定理:

$$P(\omega) = \mathcal{F}[p(t)] = \mathcal{F}[g(t - \pi)] = e^{-i\omega\pi} G(\omega) = \frac{e^{-2i\omega\pi} + e^{-i\omega\pi}}{1 - \omega^2}$$

或者由直接作傅立葉轉換亦可得

$$\begin{aligned} P(\omega) &= \int_\pi^{2\pi} \sin(t - \pi) e^{-i\omega t} dt \\ &= \frac{i}{\omega} \sin(t - \pi) \cdot e^{-i\omega t} \Big|_\pi^{2\pi} + \frac{1}{\omega^2} \cos(t - \pi) \cdot e^{-i\omega t} \Big|_\pi^{2\pi} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\omega^2} \int_\pi^{2\pi} \sin(t - \pi) \cdot e^{-i\omega t} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\omega) = \int_\pi^{2\pi} \sin(t - \pi) e^{-i\omega t} dt = \frac{e^{-2i\omega\pi} + e^{-i\omega\pi}}{1 - \omega^2}$$

(c) 由傅立葉微分公式可知:

$$Q(\omega) = \mathcal{F}[g'(t)] = i\omega G(\omega) = \frac{i\omega(e^{-i\omega\pi} + 1)}{1 - \omega^2}$$

(d) $h(t) = f(t) * g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) g(t - \tau) d\tau$

(i) $t < 0 \Rightarrow h(t) = 0$

(ii) $0 \leq t \leq \pi \Rightarrow h(t) = \int_0^t \sin(t - \tau) d\tau = 1 - \cos t$

(iii) $\pi \leq t \leq 2\pi \Rightarrow h(t) = \int_{t-\pi}^\pi \sin(t - \tau) d\tau = 1 - \cos t$

(iv) $t > 2\pi \Rightarrow h(t) = 0$

(e)

$$\begin{aligned} H(\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt = \mathcal{F}[f(t) * g(t)] = F(\omega)G(\omega) \\ &= \frac{i}{\omega} (e^{-i\omega\pi} - 1) \cdot \frac{e^{-i\omega\pi} + 1}{1 - \omega^2} = \frac{i(e^{-2i\omega\pi} - 1)}{\omega - \omega^3} = \frac{-i(e^{-2i\omega\pi} - 1)}{\omega^3 - \omega} \end{aligned}$$

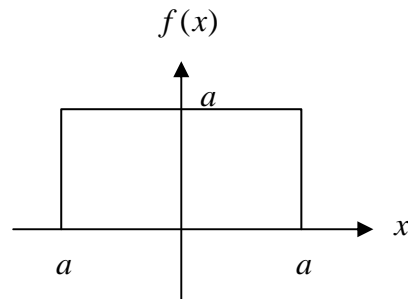
或者亦可由

$$\begin{aligned}
H(\omega) &= \mathcal{F}[h(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(t)e^{-i\omega t} dt \\
&= \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)e^{-i\omega t} dt \\
&= \frac{1}{-i\omega} e^{-i\omega t} \Big|_0^{2\pi} - \frac{\frac{1}{-i\omega} \cos t \cdot e^{-i\omega t} \Big|_0^{2\pi} + \frac{1}{i^2 \omega^2} \sin t \cdot e^{-i\omega t} \Big|_0^{2\pi}}{1 - \frac{1}{\omega^2}} \\
&= \frac{i}{\omega} (e^{-i2\pi\omega} - 1) - \frac{i\omega(e^{-i2\pi\omega} - 1)}{\omega^2 - 1} \\
&= \frac{i(\omega^2 - 1)(e^{-i2\pi\omega} - 1) - i\omega^2(e^{-i2\pi\omega} - 1)}{\omega^3 - \omega} \\
&= \frac{-i(e^{-i2\pi\omega} - 1)}{\omega^3 - \omega}
\end{aligned}$$

5. (1) 試求 $f(x) = \begin{cases} a, & |x| < a \\ 0, & |x| > a \end{cases}$ 之傅立葉轉換，其中 $a > 0$ (10%)

(2) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\sin \omega a}{\omega a}\right)^2 d\omega = ?$ (10%)

(1)



由上圖可知此為偶函數

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore F(\omega) &= \mathcal{F}[f(x)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx \\
&= \int_{-a}^a a e^{-i\omega x} dx \\
&= 2a \int_0^a \cos \omega x dx \\
&= \frac{2a \sin \omega a}{\omega}
\end{aligned}$$

(2) 由 Parseval 恆等式

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(x)|^2 dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |F(\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{-a} (0)^2 dx + \int_{-a}^a (a)^2 dx + \int_a^{\infty} (0)^2 dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2a \sin a\omega}{\omega}\right)^2 d\omega$$

$$\Rightarrow 2a^3 = \frac{4a^2}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\sin \omega a}{\omega}\right)^2 d\omega$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\sin \omega a}{\omega}\right)^2 d\omega = \pi a$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\sin \omega a}{\omega a}\right)^2 d\omega = \frac{\pi}{a}$$