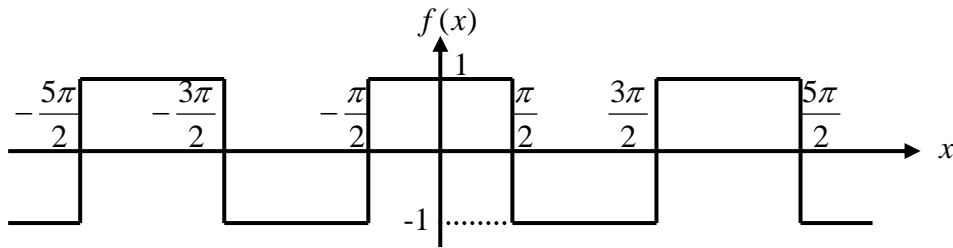


系級：_____ 學號：_____ 姓名：_____

- (1) 對於 $y'' + y' + \lambda y = 0$ ， $y(0) = y(\ell) = 0$ ，試求其特徵值與特徵函數。(8%)
 - (2) 試說明何謂函數正交。(3%)
 - (3) 試找出所對應之權重函數(weighting function)，使(1)所得之特徵函數在區間 $[0, \ell]$ 正交。(3%)
2. 週期函數 $f(x)$ 的週期 $T = 2\pi$ ，如下圖所示



- (1) 試問 $f(x)$ 為奇函數或偶函數?(2%) 並求 $f(x)$ 的傅立葉級數。(6%)
 - (2) 若 $g(x) = f(x - \frac{\pi}{2})$ ，試問 $g(x)$ 為奇函數或偶函數?並畫出 $g(x)$ 圖形。(4%)
 - (3) 若 $f(x)$ 的傅立葉級數為 $a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos(n\omega_0 x) + b_n \sin(n\omega_0 x)$ ，
而 $g(x)$ 的傅立葉級數為 $A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cos(n\omega_0 x) + B_n \sin(n\omega_0 x)$ ，
試求 A_0, A_n, B_n 與 a_0, a_n, b_n 之間的關係並求 $g(x)$ 的傅立葉級數。(8%)
3. 已知 $f(x) = \sin \frac{x}{2}$ 就其在區間 $(0, \pi)$ 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： $g(3\pi)$ 、 $F(-\frac{5\pi}{2})$ 、 $F(3\pi)$ 、 $G(-\frac{5\pi}{2})$ 與 $G(3\pi)$ 之值。(15%)
4. 已知函數 $f(x) = \cos^3 x - \sin^3 x$ ，試求 $f(x)$ 的傅立葉級數展開。(10%)
5. 已知若 $x > 0$ 則 $f(x) = e^{-x}$ ，若 $x < 0$ 則 $f(x) = 0$ ，試求 $f(x)$ 之傅立葉積分(8%)，並求 $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2\omega + \omega \sin 2\omega}{1 + \omega^2} d\omega$ 之值。(4%)
- (1) 試求 $f(x) = e^{-ax} u(x)$ 之傅立葉轉換 $F(\omega)$ ，其中 $a > 0$ 。(5%)
 - (2) 試求 $g(x) = xe^{-ax} u(x)$ 之傅立葉轉換 $F(\omega)$ ，其中 $a > 0$ 。(5%)
 - (3) 試將微分方程 $y''(x) + 4y'(x) + 4y(x) = \delta(x-1)$ 作傅立葉轉換，並求 $Y(\omega) = ?$ 與 $y(x) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[Y(\omega)] = ?$ (8%)
7. 已知 $u(x-a)$ 為單位步階函數，即 $u(x-a) = \begin{cases} 1, & x > a \\ 0, & x < a \end{cases} (a > 0)$
- (1) 請畫出 $p(x) = u(x+a) - u(x-a)$ 之圖形，並求其傅立葉轉換 $P(\omega)$ 。(3%)
 - (2) 試求 $\mathcal{F}^{-1}[\frac{2 \sin \omega \cos \omega}{2\omega + i\omega^2}] = ?$ (8%)

傅立葉級數展開

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

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(x) dx, \quad a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(x) \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{T} dx, \quad b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(x) \sin \frac{2n\pi x}{T} dx$$

傅立葉級數之 Parseval 恆等式：
$$\frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f^2(x) dx = a_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2)$$

傅立葉積分：
$$f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} [A(\omega) \cos \omega x + B(\omega) \sin \omega x] d\omega$$

$$\text{其中 } A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cos \omega x dx, \quad B(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \sin \omega x dx$$

傅立葉複數形式級數展開

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{i\omega_n x}, \quad \text{其中 } \omega_n = \frac{2n\pi}{T}, \quad c_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(x) e^{-i\omega_n x} dx$$

傅立葉轉換：
$$F(\omega) = \mathcal{F}[f(x)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx$$

傅立葉反轉換：
$$f(x) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(\omega)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) e^{i\omega x} d\omega$$

傅立葉轉換的 Parseval 恆等式：
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(x)|^2 dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |F(\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

Convolution：
$$f * g = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t-\tau)g(\tau) d\tau \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathcal{F}[f(t) * g(t)] = F(\omega) \cdot G(\omega)$$

$$\mathcal{F}[f'(t)] = i\omega F(\omega) \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}[f^{(n)}(t)] = (i\omega)^n F(\omega)$$

$$\mathcal{F}[t^n f(t)] = i^n \frac{d^n}{d\omega^n} F(\omega)$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) \delta(x-x_0) dx = f(x_0) \quad \text{其中 } a < x_0 < b$$

尤拉公式：
$$\cos x = \frac{1}{2}(e^{ix} + e^{-ix}), \quad \sin x = \frac{1}{2i}(e^{ix} - e^{-ix})$$

Scaling：
$$\mathcal{F}[f(at)] = \frac{1}{a} F\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$$

Time shifting：
$$\mathcal{F}[f(t-T)] = e^{-i\omega T} F(\omega)$$

Frequency shifting：
$$\mathcal{F}[e^{i\omega_0 t} f(t)] = F(\omega - \omega_0)$$

$$\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \pm \sin \beta \cos \alpha$$

$$\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta \mp \sin \beta \sin \alpha$$

參考解答:

1. (1) 對於 $y'' + y' + \lambda y = 0$, $y(0) = y(\ell) = 0$, 試求其特徵值與特徵函數。(8%)
(2) 試說明何謂函數正交。(3%)
(3) 試找出所對應之權重函數(weighting function), 使(1)所得之特徵函數在區間 $[0, \ell]$ 正交。(3%)

$$(1) \text{ 令 } y = e^{\mu x} \text{ 帶入 ODE 可得 } (\mu^2 + \mu + \lambda)e^{\mu x} = 0 \Rightarrow \mu^2 + \mu + \lambda = 0 \\ \Rightarrow \mu = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4\lambda}}{2}$$

$$(a) \text{ 令 } \lambda = \frac{1}{4} - k^2 \Rightarrow y(x) = e^{-\frac{x}{2}}(c_1 \cosh kx + c_2 \sinh kx)$$

$$\text{由 } y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = 0$$

$$y(\ell) = 0 \Rightarrow c_2 = 0$$

$$(b) \text{ 令 } \lambda = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow y(x) = e^{-\frac{x}{2}}(c_1 + c_2 x)$$

$$\text{由 } y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = 0$$

$$y(\ell) = 0 \Rightarrow c_2 = 0$$

$$(c) \text{ 令 } \lambda = \frac{1}{4} + k^2 \Rightarrow y(x) = e^{-\frac{x}{2}}(c_1 \cos kx + c_2 \sin kx)$$

$$\text{由 } y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = 0$$

$$y(\ell) = 0 \Rightarrow c_2 \sin k\ell = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{ 可知其為 } \sin k\ell = 0 \Rightarrow k = \frac{n\pi}{\ell} \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

$$\text{故特徵值為 } \lambda_n = \frac{1}{4} + \left(\frac{n\pi}{\ell}\right)^2$$

$$\text{特徵函數為 } y_n(x) = e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

(2) 若某組函數 $\phi_m(x)$ 具有下述特性

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

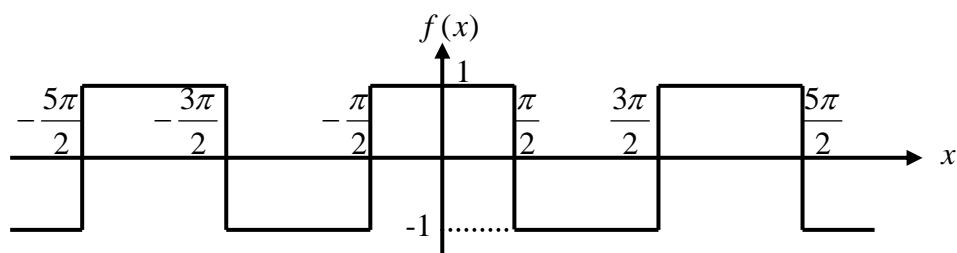
則稱此組函數在區間 $[a, b]$ 上正交。

$$(3) \langle \sin \frac{m\pi x}{\ell}, \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} \rangle = \int_0^\ell \sin \frac{m\pi x}{\ell} \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx \begin{cases} = 0 & \text{if } m \neq n \\ \neq 0 & \text{if } m = n \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{ 由廣義正交函數可知 } \int_0^\ell \rho(x) \cdot e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{\ell} \cdot e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx \begin{cases} = 0 & \text{if } m \neq n \\ \neq 0 & \text{if } m = n \end{cases}$$

當權重函數 $\rho(x) = e^x$ 上式能滿足正交關係

2. 週期函數 $f(x)$ 的週期 $T = 2\pi$ ，如下圖所示



(1) 試問 $f(x)$ 為奇函數或偶函數? (2%) 並求 $f(x)$ 的傅立葉級數。 (6%)

(2) 若 $g(x) = f(x - \frac{\pi}{2})$ ，試問 $g(x)$ 為奇函數或偶函數? 並畫出 $g(x)$ 圖形。 (4%)

(3) 若 $f(x)$ 的傅立葉級數為 $a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos(n\omega_0 x) + b_n \sin(n\omega_0 x)$ ，

而 $g(x)$ 的傅立葉級數為 $A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cos(n\omega_0 x) + B_n \sin(n\omega_0 x)$ ，

試求 A_0, A_n, B_n 與 a_0, a_n, b_n 之間的關係並求 $g(x)$ 的傅立葉級數。 (8%)

(1) $\because f(x) = f(-x)$

\therefore 此為偶函數

$$\text{由圖可知 } f(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & -\pi \leq x < -\frac{\pi}{2}, \\ 1, & -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x < \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ -1, & \frac{\pi}{2} \leq x < \frac{3\pi}{2}, \end{cases}$$

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

$$b_n = 0$$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (-1) dx \right) = 0$$

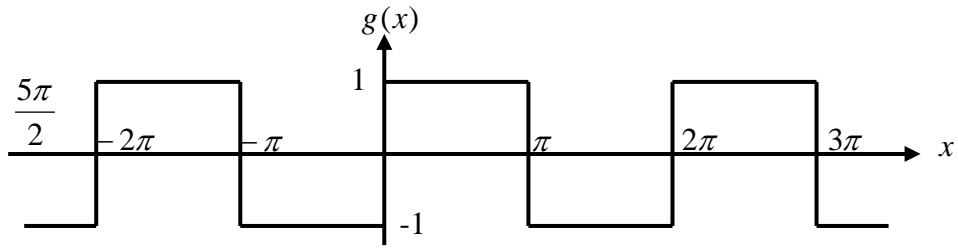
$$a_n = \frac{4}{T} \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} f(x) \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{T} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos nx dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cos nx dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{4}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{n\pi}, & n = 1, 5, 9, \dots \\ -\frac{4}{n\pi}, & n = 3, 7, 11, \dots \\ 0, & n = 2, 4, 6, \dots \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{2n} = 0, \quad a_{2n-1} = \frac{4(-1)^{n+1}}{\pi(2n-1)} \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{2n-1} \cos(2n-1)x$$

(2)



由圖可看出此為奇函數

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad g(x) = f\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) &= \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{2n-1} \cos(2n-1)\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\
 &= \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{2n-1} \sin(2n-1)x \cdot \sin \frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2} \\
 &= \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n-1} \sin(2n-1)x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_0 = a_0 = 0$$

$$A_{2n} = B_{2n} = a_{2n} = b_{2n-1} = b_{2n} = 0$$

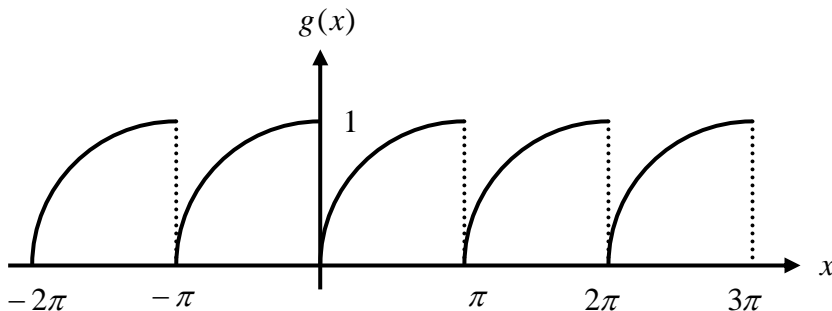
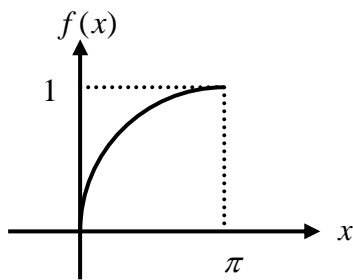
$$A_{2n-1} = a_{2n-1} \cdot \cos \frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2} = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{2n-1} \cdot \cos \frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2} = 0$$

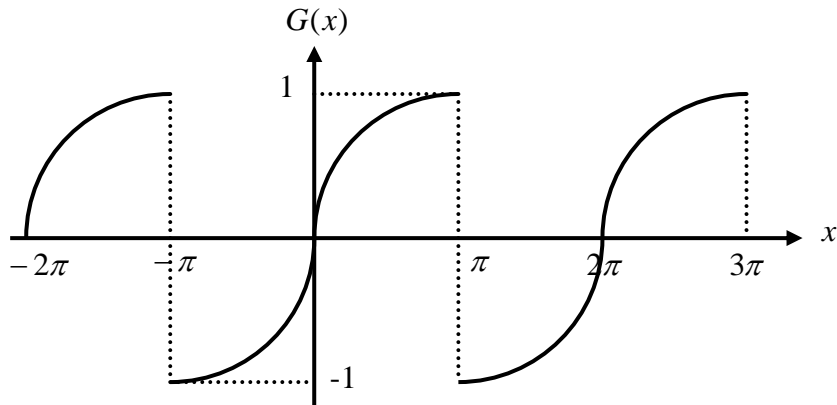
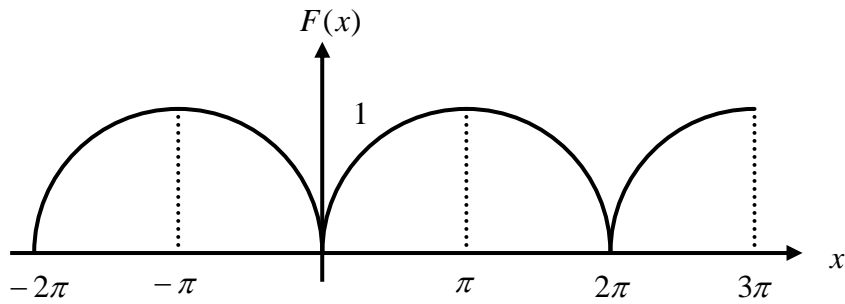
$$B_{2n-1} = a_{2n-1} \cdot \sin \frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2} = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{2n-1} \cdot \sin \frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{2n-1}$$

3. 已知 $f(x) = \sin \frac{x}{2}$ 就其在區間 $(0, \pi)$ 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： $g(3\pi)$ 、 $F(-\frac{5\pi}{2})$ 、 $F(3\pi)$ 、 $G(-\frac{5\pi}{2})$

與 $G(3\pi)$ 之值。(15%)





$$g(x) = g(x + \pi) \Rightarrow g(3\pi) = \frac{1}{2}[g(3\pi^-) + g(3\pi^+)] = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$F(x) = F(x + 2\pi) \quad \text{又} \quad F(-x) = F(x)$$

$$\therefore F(-\frac{5\pi}{2}) = F(-\frac{\pi}{2}) = F(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \sin(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$F(3\pi) = F(\pi) = \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1$$

$$G(x) = G(x + 2\pi) \quad \text{又} \quad G(-x) = -G(x)$$

$$\therefore G(-\frac{5\pi}{2}) = G(-\frac{\pi}{2}) = -G(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -\sin(\frac{\pi}{4}) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$G(3\pi) = G(\pi) = \frac{1}{2}[G(\pi^-) + G(\pi^+)] = 0$$

4. 已知函數 $f(x) = \cos^3 x - \sin^3 x$ ，試求 $f(x)$ 的傅立葉級數展開。(10%)

此函數之週期為 2π

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由傅立葉級數: } f(x) &= a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{T} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{2n\pi x}{T} \\ &= a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin nx \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又} \quad \cos 3x = 4\cos^3 x - 3\cos x \quad \Rightarrow \quad \cos^3 x = \frac{3}{4}\cos x + \frac{1}{4}\cos 3x$$

$$\sin 3x = 3\sin x - 4\sin^3 x \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sin^3 x = \frac{3}{4}\sin x - \frac{1}{4}\sin 3x$$

$$f(x) = \cos^3 x - \sin^3 x = \frac{3}{4} \cos x + \frac{1}{4} \cos 3x - \frac{3}{4} \sin x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 3x$$

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

比較係數後可得: $a_0 = a_n = b_n = 0$ ($n \neq 1, 3$),

$$a_1 = \frac{3}{4}, \quad a_3 = \frac{1}{4}, \quad b_1 = -\frac{3}{4}, \quad b_3 = \frac{1}{4}$$

5. 已知若 $x > 0$ 則 $f(x) = e^{-x}$, 若 $x < 0$ 則 $f(x) = 0$, 試求 $f(x)$ 之傅立葉積分 (8%), 並求 $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2\omega + \omega \sin 2\omega}{1 + \omega^2} d\omega$ 之值。(4%)

$$f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} [A(\omega) \cos \omega x + B(\omega) \sin \omega x] d\omega$$

$$\text{且 } A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cos \omega x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} \cos \omega x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{1 + \omega^2}$$

$$B(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \sin \omega x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} \sin \omega x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\omega}{1 + \omega^2}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} [A(\omega) \cos \omega x + B(\omega) \sin \omega x] d\omega = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos \omega x + \omega \sin \omega x}{1 + \omega^2} d\omega$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2\omega + \omega \sin 2\omega}{1 + \omega^2} d\omega = \pi \cdot f(2) = \pi \cdot e^{-2}$$

6. (1) 試求 $f(x) = e^{-ax} u(x)$ 之傅立葉轉換 $F(\omega)$, 其中 $a > 0$ 。(5%)
 (2) 試求 $g(x) = x e^{-ax} u(x)$ 之傅立葉轉換 $F(\omega)$, 其中 $a > 0$ 。(5%)
 (3) 試將微分方程 $y''(x) + 4y'(x) + 4y(x) = \delta(x-1)$ 作傅立葉轉換, 並求 $Y(\omega) = ?$ 與 $y(x) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[Y(\omega)] = ?$ (8%)

$$(1) \mathcal{F}[f(x)] = F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ax} \cdot u(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(a+i\omega)x} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a+i\omega} e^{-(a+i\omega)x} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{1}{a+i\omega}$$

$$(2) G(\omega) = \mathcal{F}[g(x)] = \mathcal{F}[x \cdot f(x)] = i \frac{d}{d\omega} F(\omega) = i \frac{d}{d\omega} \left(\frac{1}{a+i\omega} \right) = \frac{1}{(a+i\omega)^2}$$

$$(3) \mathcal{F}[y''(x) + 4y'(x) + 4y(x)] = \mathcal{F}[\delta(x-1)]$$

$$\Rightarrow (i\omega)^2 Y(\omega) + 4i\omega Y(\omega) + 4Y(\omega) = e^{-i\omega}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(\omega) = \frac{e^{-i\omega}}{-\omega^2 + 4i\omega + 4}$$

$$y(x) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[Y(\omega)] = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{e^{-i\omega}}{-\omega^2 + 4i\omega + 4}\right] = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{e^{-i\omega}}{(i\omega + 2)^2}\right] = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[e^{-i\omega} G(\omega)]$$

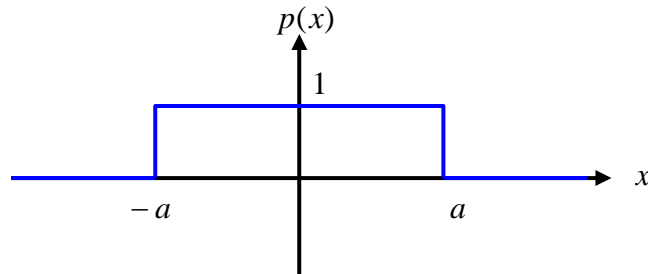
$$= (x-1)e^{-2(x-1)} \cdot u(x-1)$$

7. 已知 $u(x-a)$ 為單位步階函數，即 $u(x-a) = \begin{cases} 1, & x > a \\ 0, & x < a \end{cases} \quad (a > 0)$

(1) 請畫出 $p(x) = u(x+a) - u(x-a)$ 之圖形，並求其傅立葉轉換 $P(\omega)$ 。(3%)

(2) 試求 $\mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{2\sin \omega \cos \omega}{2\omega + i\omega^2}\right] = ?$ (8%)

(1)



$$P(\omega) = \mathcal{F}[p(x)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(x)e^{-i\omega x} dx = \int_{-a}^a e^{-i\omega x} dx = 2 \int_0^a \cos \omega x dx = \frac{2\sin(a\omega)}{\omega}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{2\sin \omega \cos \omega}{2\omega + i\omega^2}\right] &= \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{\sin 2\omega}{\omega} \cdot \frac{1}{2+i\omega}\right] \\ &= \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{\sin 2\omega}{\omega}\right] * \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{2+i\omega}\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [u(x+2) - u(x-2)] * [e^{-2x} \cdot u(x)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [u(\tau+2) - u(\tau-2)] \cdot e^{-2(x-\tau)} \cdot u(x-\tau) d\tau \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} u(x+2) \int_{-2}^x e^{2\tau} d\tau - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} u(x-2) \int_2^x e^{2\tau} d\tau \\ &= \frac{1}{4} u(x+2) [1 - e^{-2(x+2)}] - \frac{1}{4} u(x-2) [1 - e^{-2(x-2)}] \end{aligned}$$