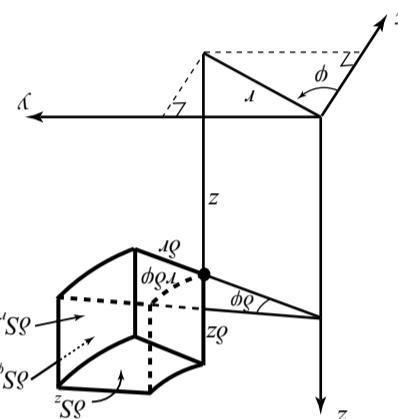


Cyfieithyd a chwifwath gan yr awduor.  
College Cymreig Cenedlaethol a Phrifysgol Aberystwyth.  
Ym Mhrifysgol Loughborough.  
ar gyfer y Gannofan Cefnogi Dsgu Mathemateg  
Ysgrefenwya d gan Toy Croft a Joe Ward

$$\begin{aligned} \delta S^z &= r \delta \phi \delta z, \\ \delta S^y &= r \delta z \delta \phi, \\ \delta S^x &= r \delta \phi \delta z, \\ \text{Elfennau arwyneb: } \delta V &= r \delta \phi \delta \theta \delta z, \\ \Delta^2 &= \frac{1}{r^2} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Os yw  $V = a_r e_r + a_\theta e_\theta + a_z e_z$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} z = z \\ y = r \sin \phi \\ x = r \cos \phi \end{array} \right.$$



( $r, \theta, \phi$ ).

Mae'r diagram isod yn dangos y cyfeiriannau peggynioliol silindriddiad

## Cyfeiriannau peggynioliol silindriddiad

## Fwythiannau o newidyn cymhlyg

**Deiliad:** Os yw  $w = f(z)$  ar gyfer y rhifau cymhlyg  $z$  ac  $w$ , yna'r deiliad  $\frac{dw}{dz}$  yn  $z_0$  yw

$$f'(z_0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \left[ \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0} \right],$$

cyn bellod fod y derfan yn bodoli wrth i  $z \rightarrow z_0$  ar hyd *unrhyw* lwybr. Os oes gan  $f(z)$  ddeilliad yn y pwynt  $z_0$  ac ymhob pwynt mewn rhyw gymdogaeth o  $z_0$ , yna dywedir fod  $f(z)$  yn **ddadansoddol** yn  $z_0$ . Os yw  $f(z)$  yn ddadansoddol ymhob pwynt mewn rhanbarth (agored)  $R$ , yna dywedir fod  $f(z)$  yn **ddadansoddol** yn  $R$ .

**Hafaliadau Cauchy-Riemann:** Os yw  $z = x + iy$  a  $w = f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$  ar gyfer  $x, y, u$  a  $v$  sy'n newidynnau real, a bod  $f(z)$  yn ddadansoddol mewn rhyw ranbarth  $R$  o'r plân  $z$ , yna bodlonir yr **hafaliadau Cauchy-Riemann**

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

trwy  $R$ . Os yw'r deilliadau rhannol uchod yn ddi-dor o fewn  $R$ , yna mae'r hafaliadau Cauchy-Riemann yn amodau digonol er mwyn sicrhau fod  $f(z)$  yn ddadansoddol. Ymhellach, mae  $f'(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ .

**Hynodion:** Os yw  $f(z)$  yn methu bod yn ddadansoddol yn y pwynt  $z_0$  ond mae'n ddadansoddol mewn rhyw bwynt ymhob cymdogaeth o  $z_0$  yna gelwir  $z_0$  yn **bwynt hynod** o  $f(z)$ .

**Cyfres Laurent:** Os yw  $f(z)$  yn ddadansoddol ar y cylchoedd cydganol  $C_1$  a  $C_2$  â radiysau  $r_1$  a  $r_2$ , wedi'u canoli yn  $z_0$ , a hefyd yn ddadansoddol trwy'r rhanbarth fodrwyol rhwng y ddau gylch, yna gall  $f(z)$  gael ei gynrychioli fel y gyfres Laurent

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n (z - z_0)^n$$

ar gyfer pob pwynt  $z$  o fewn y fodrwy, lle mae  $c_n$  yn gysonion cymhlyg. Gellir ysgrifennu'r gyfres fel

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} c_n (z - z_0)^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (z - z_0)^n.$$

**Pegynau:** Y swm cyntaf ar y dde yw'r **brif ran**. Os mai dim ond nifer meidraidd o dermau sydd yn y brif ran e.e.

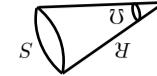
$$f(z) = \frac{c_{-m}}{(z - z_0)^m} + \dots + \frac{c_{-1}}{(z - z_0)^{-1}}$$

+  $c_0 + c_1(z - z_0) + \dots + c_m(z - z_0)^m + \dots$

lle mae  $c_{-m} \neq 0$ , yna mae gan  $f(z)$  hynodyn sy'n cael ei alw'n **begwn o drefn** m yn  $z = z_0$ . Gelwir pegwn trefn 1 yn **begwn symwl**. Os oes nifer anfeidraidd o dermau yn y brif ran, gelwir  $z_0$  yn **hynodyn ynyseidig hanfodol**. Os yw'r brif ran yn sero, yna mae gan  $f(z)$  **hynodyn symudadwy** yn  $z = z_0$  ac mae'r gyfres Laurent yn lleihau i gyfres Taylor.

Onglau solid: Ystyrwch ran o sffer a radius  $R$ . Os mair o ongl hannef feriogol,  $\theta$ ,  $yw \zeta = 2\pi(1 - \cos \theta)$ .

Arwynebedd a dorri i ffwrdd ar ei arwyneb yw  $S$ , yr ongl solid



$$\delta S^\phi = R \delta R \delta \theta.$$

$$\delta S^\theta = R \sin \theta \delta R \delta \phi,$$

$$\delta S^R = R^2 \sin \theta \delta \theta \delta \phi.$$

Efen gyffaint:  $\delta V = R^2 \sin \theta \delta R \delta \theta \delta \phi$ .

$$\frac{R^2 \sin \theta \delta \theta}{1} \left( \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \phi} \right) \left( \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial R} \right) + \frac{R^2 \sin^2 \theta \delta \theta}{1} \left( \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \phi} \right)^2 = \Phi \Delta$$

$$\Delta \times \nabla = \frac{1}{R^2} \left( \frac{\partial R}{\partial \theta} \right) \left( \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \phi} \right) \left( \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta} \right) = \Delta \times \nabla$$

$$\Delta \cdot \nabla = \frac{1}{R^2} \left( \frac{\partial R}{\partial \theta} \right) \left( \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \phi} \right) \left( \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{R^2} \left( \frac{\partial R}{\partial \phi} \right) \left( \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta} \right) \left( \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \phi} \right) = \Delta \cdot \nabla$$

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$$\Delta \cdot \nabla$$

## Cyfres Fourier

**Cyfres Fourier:**

Os yw  $f(t)$  yn gyfnodol â chyfnod  $T$ , rhoddir ei gyfres Fourier gan

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

neu, os yw  $\omega = 2\pi/T$ ,

$$f(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos n\omega t + b_n \sin n\omega t).$$

Gelwir  $a_n$  a  $b_n$  yn **gyfernodau Fourier**. Rhoddir hwy gan

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_d^{d+T} f(t) \cos \frac{2n\pi t}{T} dt, \quad \text{ar gyfer } n = 0, 1, 2, 3 \dots$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_d^{d+T} f(t) \sin \frac{2n\pi t}{T} dt, \quad \text{ar gyfer } n = 1, 2, 3 \dots$$

Ile gallir dewis d i gael unrhyw werth.

Os yw  $f(t)$  yn od-ffwythiant, mae  $a_n \equiv 0$ , ac felly

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin n\omega t.$$

Os yw  $f(t)$  yn eil-ffwythiant, mae  $b_n \equiv 0$ , ac felly

$$f(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos n\omega t.$$

**Theorem Parseval:**

$$\frac{2}{T} \int_0^T (f(t))^2 dt = \frac{1}{2} a_0^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2).$$

**Ffurf gymhlyg:**

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{j2n\pi t/T}, \quad c_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} f(t) e^{-j2n\pi t/T} dt.$$

**Cyfres sin hanner-amrediad:** O wybod  $f(t)$  ar gyfer  $0 < t < \frac{T}{2}$ , mae ei estyniad od-ffwythiannol cyfnodol â chyfnod  $T$  a chyfres Fourier

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{2n\pi t}{T}.$$

$$b_n = \frac{4}{T} \int_0^{T/2} f(t) \sin \frac{2n\pi t}{T} dt \quad \text{ar gyfer } n = 1, 2, 3 \dots$$

**Cyfres cos hanner-amrediad:** O wybod  $f(t)$  ar gyfer  $0 < t < \frac{T}{2}$ , mae ei estyniad eil-ffwythiannol cyfnodol â chyfnod  $T$  a chyfres Fourier

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

$$a_n = \frac{4}{T} \int_0^{T/2} f(t) \cos \frac{2n\pi t}{T} dt \quad \text{ar gyfer } n = 0, 1, 2, 3 \dots$$

## Y trawsffurf Laplace

**Trawsffurf Laplace**  $f(t)$  yw  $F(s)$  â ddiffinnir gan

$$F(s) = \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt.$$

ffwythiant $f(t)$ , $t \geq 0$	trawsffurf Laplace $F(s)$
$t^n$	$\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$
$e^{at}$	$\frac{1}{s-a}$
$t^n e^{-at}$	$\frac{n!}{(s+a)^{n+1}}$
$\sin bt$	$\frac{b}{s^2+b^2}$
$\cos bt$	$\frac{s}{s^2+b^2}$
$\sinh bt$	$\frac{b}{s^2-b^2}$
$\cosh bt$	$\frac{s}{s^2-b^2}$
$t \sin bt$	$\frac{2bs}{(s^2+b^2)^2}$
$t \cos bt$	$\frac{s^2-b^2}{(s^2+b^2)^2}$
$u(t)$ step uned	$\frac{1}{s}$
$\delta(t)$ fwythiant ergyd	1
$\delta(t-a)$	$e^{-sa}$
$f(t)$ cyfnodol	$\frac{\int_0^T e^{-st} f(t) dt}{1-e^{-sT}}$
$t^n f(t)$	$(-1)^n \frac{d^n}{ds^n} F(s)$

Llinoedd:

$$\mathcal{L}\{f+g\} = \mathcal{L}\{f\} + \mathcal{L}\{g\}, \quad \mathcal{L}\{kf\} = k\mathcal{L}\{f\}.$$

**Theoremau syfliad:** Os yw  $\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = F(s)$  yna

$$\mathcal{L}\{e^{-at} f(t)\} = F(s+a).$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{u(t-d)f(t-d)\} = e^{-sd} F(s) \quad d > 0.$$

$u(t)$  yw'r fwythiant step uned neu'r fwythiant Heaviside.

**Trawsffurf Laplace o ddeilliadau ac integrynnau:**

$$\mathcal{L}\{f'\} = sF(s) - f(0),$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{f''\} = s^2 F(s) - sf(0) - f'(0),$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left\{\int_0^t f(t) dt\right\} = \frac{1}{s} F(s).$$

**Y theorem gyfroedd:**

Trawsffurf Laplace  $f(t) * g(t)$  yw  $F(s)G(s)$  lle mae

$$f(t) * g(t) = \int_0^t f(t-\lambda)g(\lambda) d\lambda = g(t) * f(t).$$



## Trawsffurf Fourier

**Trawsffurf Fourier**  $f(t)$  yw  $F(\omega)$ , sy'n cael ei ddiffinio fel

$$\mathcal{F}\{f(t)\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = F(\omega).$$

Rhoddir y **trawsffurf Fourier gwrthdro** gan

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}\{F(\omega)\} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega = f(t).$$

ffwythiant $f(t)$	trawsffurf Fourier $F(\omega)$
$Au(t)e^{-\alpha t}$ , $\alpha > 0$	$\frac{A}{\alpha+j\omega}$
$\begin{cases} 1 & -\alpha \leq t \leq \alpha \\ 0 & \text{fel arall} \end{cases}$	$\frac{2 \sin \omega \alpha}{\omega}$
cysyn A	$2\pi A \delta(\omega)$
$u(t)A$	$A(\pi\delta(\omega) - \frac{j}{\omega})$
$\delta(t)$	1
$\delta(t-a)$	$e^{-j\omega a}$
$\cos at$	$\pi(\delta(\omega+a) + \delta(\omega-a))$
$\sin at$	$\frac{\pi}{j\omega}(\delta(\omega-a) - \delta(\omega+a))$
$\operatorname{sgn}(t)$	$\frac{2}{j\omega}$
$\frac{1}{t}$	$-j\pi \operatorname{sgn}(\omega)$
$e^{-\alpha t }$ , $\alpha > 0$	$\frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2+\omega^2}$

Llinoedd:

$$\mathcal{F}\{f+g\} = \mathcal{F}\{f\} + \mathcal{F}\{g\}, \quad \mathcal{F}\{kf\} = k\mathcal{F}\{f\}.$$

**Theoremau syfliad:** Os mai  $F(\omega)$  yw trawsffurf Fourier  $f(t)$ , yna

$$\mathcal{F}\{e^{jat} f(t)\} = F(\omega-a), \quad a \text{ yn gyson.}$$

$$\mathcal{F}\{f(t-\alpha)\} = e^{-j\alpha\omega} F(\omega), \quad \alpha \text{ yn gyson.}$$

**Differiad:** Y trawsffurf Fourier o'r nfed deilliad,  $f^{(n)}(t)$ , yw  $(j\omega)^n F(\omega)$ .

**Deuolrwydd:** Os mai  $F(\omega)$  yw trawsffurf Fourier  $f(t)$ , yna'r

$$\text{trawsffurf Fourier o } F(t) = 2\pi \times f(-\omega).$$

**Cyfroedd a chyberthyniad:** Trawsffurf Fourier  $f(t) * g(t)$  yw  $F(\omega)G(\omega)$  lle mae

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

Trawsffurf Fourier  $f(t) * g(t)$  yw  $F(\omega)G(-\omega)$  lle mae

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



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## Y trawsffurf z

Diffinnir y **trawsffurf z** (un-ochrog),  $F(z)$ , ar gyfer dilyniant  $f[k]$ ,  $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ , gan

$$F(z) = \mathcal{Z}\{f[k]\} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f[k] z^{-k}.$$

dilyniant $f[k]$	$z$ trawsffurf $F(z)$
$\delta[k] = \begin{cases} 1 & k=0 \\ 0 & k \neq 0 \end{cases}$	1
$u[k] = \begin{cases} 1 & k \geq 0 \\ 0 & k < 0 \end{cases}$	$\frac{z}{z-1}$
$k$	$\frac{z}{(z-1)^2}$
$e^{-ak}$	$\frac{z}{z-e^{-a}}$
$a^k$	$\frac{z}{z-a}$
$ka^k$	$\frac{az}{(z-a)^2}$
$k^2$	$\frac{z(z+1)}{(z-1)^3}$
$\sin ak$	$\frac{z \sin a}{z^2 - 2z \cos a + 1}$
$\cos ak$	$\frac{z(z-\cos a)}{z^2 - 2z \cos a + 1}$
$e^{-ak} \sin bk$	$\frac{ze^{-a} \sin b}{z^2 - 2ze^{-a} \cos b + e^{-2a}}$
$e^{-ak} \cos bk$	$\frac{z^2 - ze^{-a} \cos b}{z^2 - 2ze^{-a} \cos b + e^{-2a}}$
$e^{-bk} f[k]$	$F(e^b z)$
$kf[k]$	$-z \frac{d}{dz} F(z)$

**Llinoedd:** Os yw  $f[k]$  a  $g[k]$  yn ddu ddilyniant a bod c yn gyson, yna

$$\mathcal{Z}\{f[k] + g[k]\} = \mathcal{Z}\{f[k]\} + \mathcal{Z}\{g[k]\},$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{cf[k]\} = c\mathcal{Z}\{f[k]\}.$$

**Theorem syfliad gyntaf:**

$$\mathcal{Z}\{f[k+1]\} = zF(z) - zf[0],$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{f[k+2]\} = z^2 F(z) - z^2 f[0] - zf[1].$$

**Ail theorem syfliad:**

$$\mathcal{Z}\{f[k-i]u[k-i]\} = z^{-i} F(z), \quad i = 1, 2, 3 \dots$$

Ile mae  $F(z)$  yn dynodi trawsffurf z o  $f[k]$ , ac  $u[k]$  yw'r dilyniant step uned.

**Cyfroedd:**  $\mathcal{Z}\{f[k] * g[k]\} = F(z)G(z)$ ,

Ile mae

$$f[k] * g[k] = \sum_{m=0}^k f[m]g[k-m].$$

## Trawsffurf Fourier arwahanol

Trawsffurf Fourier arwahanol y dilyniant o  $N$  term

$$\{g[0], g[1], g[2], \dots, g[N-1]\}$$