

Szeregi trygonometryczne Fouriera

Def. $f: \mathbb{R} \supset [-l, l] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ całkowita

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

$$a_n := \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx, \quad a_0 := \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) dx$$

$$b_n := \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \quad - \text{współczynnik Fouriera}$$

Def. Funkcja f jest rozkładalna w szereg Fouriera, gdy:

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \right), \quad x \in [-l, l].$$

Def. Funkcja całkowita $f: \mathbb{R} \supset [-l, l]$ spełnia wzrostki Dirichleta, gdy:

1. przedział $[-l, l]$ da się podzielić na skończoną ilość przedziałów, w których f jest monotoniczna,
2. f ma co najwyżej skończoną ilość punktów nieciągłości I rodzaju i

$$\forall x_0 \in (-l, l) \quad f(x_0) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) \right),$$

$$3. \quad f(-l) = f(l) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow -l^+} f(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow l^-} f(x) \right).$$

Tw. Jeżeli funkcja f spełnia wzrostki Dirichleta, to jest rozkładalna w szereg Fouriera.

Tw. 1. f - parzysta $\Rightarrow b_n = 0$, szereg cosinusów

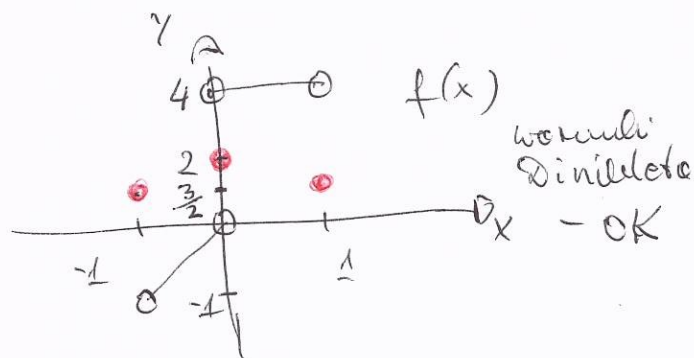
2. f - nieparzysta $\Rightarrow a_0 = a_n = 0$, szereg sinusów
wtedy w a_0, a_n, b_n : $\frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \dots dx$.

4) Funkcja

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & -1 < x < 0 \\ 4, & 0 < x < 1 \end{cases}$$

wznieść w szeregi Fouriera.

Modyfikujemy f :



$$a_0 = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^0 x dx + \int_0^1 4 dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_{-1}^0 + 4x \Big|_0^1 = -\frac{1}{2} + 4 = 3\frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_n = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) \cos n\pi x dx = \int_{-1}^0 x \cos n\pi x dx + \int_0^1 4 \cos n\pi x dx =$$

$$= \left[\frac{x}{n\pi} \sin n\pi x + \frac{1}{n^2\pi^2} \cos n\pi x \right]_{-1}^0 + \frac{4}{n\pi} [\sin n\pi x]_0^1 = \frac{1}{n^2\pi^2} [1 - (-1)^n]$$

$$\bullet \int x \cos n\pi x dx = \begin{cases} u = x \\ v' = \cos n\pi x \end{cases} \left| \begin{matrix} u' = 1 \\ v = \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin n\pi x \end{matrix} \right. = \frac{x}{n\pi} \sin n\pi x - \frac{1}{n\pi} \int \sin n\pi x dx$$

$$= \frac{x}{n\pi} \sin n\pi x + \frac{1}{n^2\pi^2} \cos n\pi x$$

$$b_n = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx = \int_{-1}^0 x \sin n\pi x dx + \int_0^1 4 \sin n\pi x dx =$$

$$= \left[-\frac{x}{n\pi} \cos n\pi x + \frac{1}{n^2\pi^2} \sin n\pi x \right]_{-1}^0 - \frac{4}{n\pi} [\cos n\pi x]_0^1 =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{n\pi} (-1)^n - \frac{4}{n\pi} [(-1)^n - 1] = \frac{1}{n\pi} [4 - 5(-1)^n]$$

$$\bullet \int x \sin n\pi x dx = \begin{cases} u = x \\ v' = \sin n\pi x \end{cases} \left| \begin{matrix} u' = 1 \\ v = -\frac{1}{n\pi} \cos n\pi x \end{matrix} \right. =$$

$$= -\frac{x}{n\pi} \cos n\pi x + \frac{1}{n\pi} \int \cos n\pi x dx = -\frac{x}{n\pi} \cos n\pi x + \frac{1}{n^2\pi^2} \sin n\pi x$$

A zatem

$$f(x) = \frac{7}{4} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2\pi^2} [1 - (-1)^n] \cos n\pi x + \frac{1}{n\pi} [4 - 5(-1)^n] \sin n\pi x \right),$$

$x \in [-1, 1]$

Konverguje z tego wzniwiecie możemy np. obliczyć sumę szeregu liczbowego

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2}$$

(2)

Potórny $x=0$:

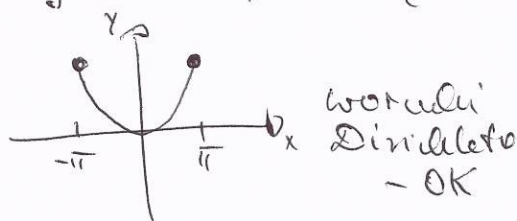
$$2 = \frac{7}{4} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \pi^2} [1 - (-1)^n]$$

$$2 = \frac{7}{4} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{(2n-1)^2 \pi^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

② Funkcja $f(x) = x^2$, $x \in [-\pi, \pi]$ rozwinąć w szerego Fouriera. Kontynuacja z drugiego rozwiniecia, obliczyć sumy szeregow: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n^2}$.



f - parzysta, $l = \pi$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3\pi} x^3 \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{2}{3} \pi^2$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{x^2}{n} \sin nx + \frac{2x}{n^2} \cos nx - \frac{2}{n^3} \sin nx \right]_0^{\pi} =$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{2\pi}{n^2} (-1)^n \right) = (-1)^n \frac{4}{n^2}$$

$$\bullet \int x^2 \cos nx dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = x^2 \\ v' = \cos nx \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = 2x \\ v = \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{n} \sin nx - \frac{2}{n} \int x \sin nx dx = \frac{x^2}{n} \sin nx - \frac{2}{n} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \sin nx \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = -\frac{1}{n} \cos nx \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{n} \sin nx + \frac{2x}{n^2} \cos nx - \frac{2}{n^2} \int \cos nx dx =$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{n} \sin nx + \frac{2x}{n^2} \cos nx - \frac{2}{n^3} \sin nx$$

Azyl

$$x = \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow \pi^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{4}{n^2} \cos nx, \quad x \in [-\pi, \pi]$$

$$x = \pi \Rightarrow \pi^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{n^2}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

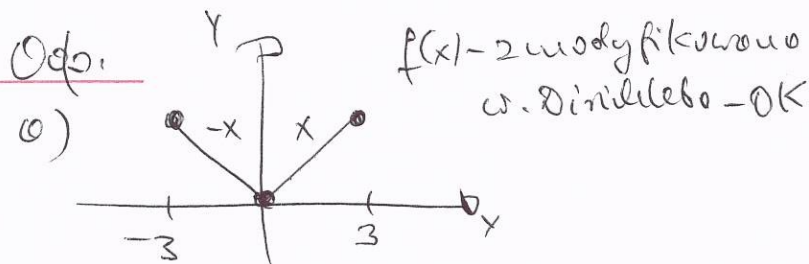
$$x = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{4}{n^2}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n^2} = -\frac{\pi^2}{12}$$

3) Findzjz $f(x) = x$, $x \in (0, 3)$ wzziuzi w nowego Fouriera:

a) cosinusów, obliuzi sumz nowego $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2}$,

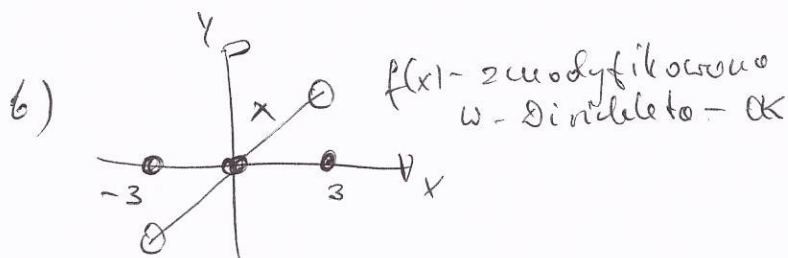
b) sinusów, obliuzi sumz nowego $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n} \sin n$.



$$f(x) = \frac{3}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{6}{n^2 \pi^2} [(-1)^n - 1] \cos \frac{n\pi x}{3}, \quad x \in [-3, 3]$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{3}{2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{6}{n^2 \pi^2} [(-1)^n - 1]$$

$$-\frac{3}{2} = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{12}{(2n-1)^2 \pi^2}, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$



$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-6}{n\pi} (-1)^n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{3}{\pi} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{\pi} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-6}{n\pi} (-1)^n \sin n$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} (-1)^n \sin n = -\frac{1}{2}$$

4) Findzjz

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & -\pi < x < 0 \\ 1, & 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}$$

wzziuzi w nowego Fouriera.