

Trigonometrische' nalyse. Fourier'sy nalyse.

$$A) \text{ Trigonometrische' nalyse. } \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx) \dots (*)$$

1. Werte, ge'leitet':

$$a) \frac{|a_0|}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (|a_n| + |b_n|) \text{ konvergiert } \Rightarrow \text{wada } (x) \text{ konvergiert}$$

o R absolute' a stejn'nost' ke sp'ite' su'p'rim'it'el'ne' funkce'.

$$b) x \text{ li' } \{n\} \text{ klesaj'ci, } n \rightarrow 0, \text{ pak } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \sin nx \text{ konvergiert}$$

negativne' do klad'ku intervalu  $< c, d > \subset (-\pi, \pi)$ ,  $0 \notin < c, d >$ ;  
 x-li' k'at' klesaj'ci,  $a_n \rightarrow 0$ , pak  $\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx$  konvergiert  
 negativne' ke klad'ku intervalu  $< c, d > \subset (-\pi, \pi)$ ,  $0 \notin < c, d >$ .

$$\left( \sum_{n=1}^k \delta_{1/n} a_n x = \frac{\cos \frac{x}{2} - \cos (k + \frac{1}{2})x}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}}, \quad \sum_{n=1}^k \cos nx = \frac{\sin (k + \frac{1}{2})x - \sin \frac{x}{2}}{2 \delta_{1/n} \frac{x}{2}} \right)$$

$$c) \text{ wada } (*) \text{ vada } (x) \text{ konvergiert op'at' v' p'it'nu k'at' } k_0 \in (-\pi, \pi)$$

$$2) \text{ wada } f \text{ (w'el'el' a } (x) \text{ derivovat'eln' s'ice ke s'ic'ce)}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k (b_k \cos kx - a_k \sin kx)$$

konverguje' negativne' ke funkce'  $d(x)$  v'  $(-\pi, \pi)$ .

Pak w'el'el'  $(x)$  konverguje' negativne' v'  $(-\pi, \pi)$  k' fce'  $d(x)$ ,  
 pak s'ic'ce  $x$   $s'(x) = d(x)$ ,  $x \in (-\pi, \pi)$ .

2. Pr'eklad' s'ice a sp'ite' "konvergenca' trigonometriske' nalyse"

$$a) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin kx}{k^2}, \quad \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin kx}{k!}$$

(absolute' a stejn'nost' o R ke sp'ite', s'ice!, su'p'rim'it'el'ne')

$$b) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cancel{\sin k}}{k^2}, \quad \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos k}{k\sqrt{k}}, \quad \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{\cos k}{k \cdot \ln^2 k}$$

(konvergenz absolute & stochastische & R & Reihe, Spital, 20-Jahr. Lei)

$$c) \frac{1}{2} \sin x - \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \int \frac{\cos 2x}{4.3} + \frac{\cos 4x}{3.5} + \dots \right]$$

(absolute & stochastische & Re Spital' furbai (20-Jahr.)  $\cos(x) =$   
 -fadyi:  $\cos(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{\pi}, & x \in (-\frac{\pi}{4}, -\pi, 0) \\ \sin x - \frac{1}{\pi}, & x \in (-\pi, \pi) \end{cases}$   
 Wachte,  $\pi \bar{1} | \cos(x) | \leq \frac{1}{\pi} + \frac{1}{2}$ .

$$d) -\frac{1}{2} \cos x - \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin 2kx}{(2k-1) \cdot 2k (2k+1)}$$

(absolute & stochastische & R & Re Spital', 20-Jahr. furbai)  
 gel' kmit' hat' stade & stade & stade & stade & stade  
 am'el' lit' wach' furbai' e) ?

e)  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin k}{k}$  (konvergenz' stochastische & R, absolute stochastische  
 $n \in (-\pi, 0), (0, \pi)$ , fadyi - Form. wach -  
 melkonvergenz' stochastische & no stochastische stade' 0)

f)  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos k}{k^2}$ ,  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin k}{k^2}$  (konvergenz' stochastische & absolute  
 $n \in \mathbb{R}$  per  $\alpha > 1$ ;  
 per  $0 < \alpha \leq 1$  konvergenz'  
 stochastische & no stochastische

$\langle c, d \rangle \in C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ ,  $0 \notin \langle c, d \rangle$ ;

stade  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos k}{k^2}$  melkonvergenz. ~~per~~  $x=0$

stade  $\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{\sin k}{k^2}$  konvergenz.  $x=0$

g)  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{\ln n}$  (stochastische konvergenz.  $n \in \mathbb{R}$ , stochastische & no stochastische  
 $\langle c, d \rangle \in C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ ,  $0 \notin \langle c, d \rangle$ .)

B. Fourierovy rady

1. Měrné, je' pleh' :

a)  $a_0 + \sum (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$  kroměgy' abnormine' a'  $R \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow$  směl (norme  $f(x)$ ) je' spřta',  $2\pi$  periodično' funkce

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

(Fourierovy koeficienty pro  $f(x)$ )

b) kule' pleh' (za předpokladu  $a \in R$ ) ( $a \in R$ )

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_a^{a+2\pi} f(x) dx, \quad a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_a^{a+2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx, \quad b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_a^{a+2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx$$

c)  $f \in R[-\pi, \pi] \Rightarrow \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n}, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_n}{n}$  kroměgy' absolutně.

(Máme Besselovu nerovnost a tto, je'  $|x| \leq \frac{1}{2} (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)$ )

d) měřme e) měrné, je' kroměgy' funkce  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_k \ln k}{\ln k}$

(ma  $A - 2g$ ) norm' Fourierova řada měř směl  
(cvi' zadání' je'  $[-\pi, \pi]$  integrovatelné' funkce)  
(srovnejte s normou funkce v reálném světě)

e)  $f$  x kulo' v  $(-\pi, \pi)$ ,  $f \in R[-\pi, \pi] \Rightarrow a_n = 0, n = 0, 1, \dots$

$f$  je kulo' v  $(-\pi, \pi)$ ,  $f \in R[-\pi, \pi] \Rightarrow b_n = 0, n = 1, 2, \dots$

Průběh :

$g$ -li'  $f$   $2\pi$ -periodično' funkce,  $f \in R[-\pi, \pi]$ , je'  $\mathcal{D}$   
Fourierova řada (přechodně' seřadíme) bude  
norma  $\phi_f(x)$ .

2.1.  $\textcircled{2}$  Koješte Fourierovu seriju predstavite funkcije  $\chi$  periodu  $2\pi$ , definisane na  $(-\pi, \pi)$  (neta  $\chi \in (-\pi, \pi)$ , pripadne  $\langle 0, \frac{\pi}{2} \rangle$ ) takle (nabrojite, gde Fourierova sumacija datine neta i odgovarajuće, nabrojite svele  $\phi_f(x)$  a posebno o kontinuitetu  $f(x)$ ) :

2.1. 
$$f(x) = \text{sgn } x, \quad x \in (-\pi, \pi)$$

$$\text{sgn } x = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2n+1)x}{2n+1} \quad \text{za } x \in (-\pi, \pi)$$

$$\phi_f(\pm\pi) = 0$$

Kodna konvergencija, posebno lje odgovarajuće - konvergencija i odgovarajuće funkcije)

2.2. 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{2n-1} = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (\text{vrednost odla } x \text{ u 2.1.)}$$

2.3. 
$$f(x) = |x|, \quad x \in (-\pi, \pi)$$

$$|x| = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n+1)x}{(2n+1)^2} \quad \text{za } x \in (-\pi, \pi),$$

Fourierova sumacija odgovarajuće u  $\mathbb{R}$ )

2.4. 
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8} \quad (\text{vrednost odla } x \text{ u 2.3.)}$$

2.4. 
$$f(x) = x, \quad x \in (-\pi, \pi)$$

$$x = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{\sin nx}{n} \quad \text{za } x \in (-\pi, \pi) \quad (\text{kodna konvergencija})$$

$$\phi_f(\pm\pi) = 0$$

2.5.  $f(x) = x, \quad x \in <0, 2\pi>$

Extensió:  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x+2\pi, & x \in <-\pi, 0> \\ x, & x \in <0, \pi> \end{cases}$

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$f(x) = \pi - 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n}, \quad x \in (0, 2\pi)$   
 (Fórmula d'interpolació)

2.6.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n} = \frac{-x+\pi}{2} \quad n \in (0, 2\pi)$

2.7.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \in <-\pi, 0> \\ \sin x, & x \in <0, \pi> \end{cases}$

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$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} + \frac{1}{2} \sin x - \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2kx}{(2k-1)(2k+1)} \quad n \in <-\pi, \pi>$

( $\Phi$  desenvolupa sèrie de Fourier de  $\sin x$  en  $<-\pi, \pi>$ )

2.8.  $f(x) = |\cos x|, \quad x \in <-\pi, \pi>$

$(\Phi \Rightarrow f^1, f^2 \text{ per } \pi\text{-per.} \text{ i } f^3 \text{ per } 2\pi\text{-per.})$

$|\cos x| = \frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{4n^2-1} \cos 2nx, \quad x \in <-\pi, \pi>$

2.9.  $f(x) = |\sin x|, \quad x \in <-\pi, \pi>$

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$|\sin x| = \frac{2}{\pi} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2nx}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} \quad | \quad x \in <-\pi, \pi>$   
 ( $= \frac{2}{\pi} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{2n^2-1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2nx}{2n^2-1}$ )

( $\Phi$  desenvolupa sèrie de Fourier de  $|\sin x|$  en  $<-\pi, \pi>$ )

2.10.  $f(x) = x^2, \quad x \in \langle -\bar{u}, \bar{u} \rangle$

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(  $\phi_f \Rightarrow f''$ ,  $f''$  zweifach 'verschoben' für  $f$  wo  $R$  ;  
 $x^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k^2} \cos kx, \quad x \in \langle -\bar{u}, \bar{u} \rangle$  )

2.11. 2 2.10 :

$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{12} \quad (x=0)$

$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \quad (x=\bar{u})$

2.12.  $f(x) = x(\bar{u}-x)$  wo  $\langle 0, \bar{u} \rangle$

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1. Kosinus' Fourierreihe (  $f$  ist zweifach 'verschoben' wo  $\langle -\bar{u}, 0 \rangle$  ,  
 $f''$  ist zweifach 'verschoben' wo  $R$  )

$\left( x(\bar{u}-x) = \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2kx}{k^2} \quad x \in \langle 0, \bar{u} \rangle, \right.$   
 $\left. \phi_f \Rightarrow f'' \text{ wo } R ; \text{ und } (x=0) \sum \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \right)$

2. Sinus' Fourierreihe (  $f$  ist wo  $\langle -\bar{u}, 0 \rangle$  zweifach 'verschoben',  
 $f''$  ist zweifach 'verschoben' wo  $\langle -\bar{u}, \bar{u} \rangle$  wo  $R$  )

$\left( x(\bar{u}-x) = \frac{8}{\pi} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin (2k-1)x}{(2k-1)^3}, \quad \phi_f(x) \Rightarrow f''(x) \text{ wo } R \right)$

2.13.  $f(x) = \frac{x}{\pi} - 1, \quad x \in \langle 0, 2\pi \rangle$

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$\left( \frac{x}{\pi} - 1 = -\frac{2}{\pi} \left( \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x + \dots \right), f' \right.$   
 $\left. \frac{x}{\pi} - 1 = -\frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin kx}{k} ; \quad \phi_f \rightarrow f(x) \text{ wo } \langle 0, 2\pi \rangle \text{ -Grenze,} \right.$   
 $\left. \phi_f(2k\pi) = 0 \right)$