

$$12.24. (sh 2x)/x - 2.$$

$$x \rightarrow 2x,$$

$$sh(2x) = 2x + \frac{2^3 x^3}{3!} + \frac{2^5 x^5}{5!} + \dots + \frac{2^{2n-1} x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} + \dots$$

$$\frac{sh(2x)}{x} - 2 = \cancel{-2} + \cancel{2} + \frac{2^3 x^2}{3!} + \frac{2^5 x^4}{5!} + \dots + \frac{2^{2n-1} x^{2n-2}}{(2n-1)!} + \dots$$

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

$$13.24. \int_0^{0,5} \ln(1+x^2) dx.$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln(1+x^2) dx$$

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln(1+x^2) dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[x^2 - \frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{x^4}{3} - \frac{x^5}{4} + \dots \right] dx = \frac{x^3}{2} - \frac{x^4}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{x^5}{4 \cdot 3} - \frac{x^6}{5 \cdot 4} + \dots \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \approx$$

$$\approx \frac{\frac{1}{8}}{2} - \frac{\frac{1}{16}}{6} + \frac{\frac{1}{32}}{12} - \frac{\frac{1}{64}}{20} = \frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{106} + \frac{1}{384} - \frac{1}{1280} \approx 0,0549$$

14.24.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x-1, & -\pi \leq x \leq 0, \\ 0, & 0 < x \leq \pi. \end{cases}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(x^2 \Big|_{-\pi}^0 - x \Big|_{-\pi}^0 \right) = \frac{\pi^2}{\pi} - \frac{-\pi}{\pi} = \pi + 1$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 (2x-1) \cos nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} 0 \cos nx dx =$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 x \cos nx dx - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 \cos nx dx =$$

Используем интегрирование по частям для:

$$\int_{-\pi}^0 x \cos nx dx; \int_{-\pi}^0 u dv = uv - \int_{-\pi}^0 v du; \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ du = dx \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} dv = \cos nx dx \\ v = \int \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{x}{n} \sin nx \Big|_{-\pi}^0 - \frac{1}{n} \int_{-\pi}^0 \sin nx dx \right) - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 \cos nx dx =$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left(0 + \frac{\pi}{n} \sin(-n\pi) + \frac{1}{n} \cos nx \Big|_{-\pi}^0 \right) - \frac{1}{\pi} n \left(\sin nx \right) \Big|_{-\pi}^0 =$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi n} (\cos 0 - \cos(-n\pi)) - \frac{1}{\pi} n (\sin 0 - \sin(-n\pi)) = \frac{2}{\pi n} (1 - (-1)^n)$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 (2x-1) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^0 2x \sin nx dx - \int_{-\pi}^0 \sin nx dx \right) =$$

Используем интегрирование по частям для:

$$\int_{-\pi}^0 x \sin nx dx; \int_{-\pi}^0 u dv = uv - \int_{-\pi}^0 v du; \left[\begin{array}{l} u = 2x \\ du = 2 dx \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} dv = \sin nx dx \\ v = \int \sin nx dx = -\frac{1}{n} \cos nx \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(-x \frac{2}{n} \cos nx \Big|_{-\pi}^0 + \frac{2}{n} \int_{-\pi}^0 \cos nx dx - \int_{-\pi}^0 \sin nx dx \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(0 + \frac{2\pi}{n} \cos n\pi + \frac{2}{n^2} \sin nx \Big|_{-\pi}^0 + \frac{1}{n} \cos nx \Big|_{-\pi}^0 \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{2\pi(-1)^n}{n} + \frac{2}{n^2} \cdot 0 - \frac{2}{n^2} \cdot 0 + \frac{1-(-1)^n}{n} \right) = \frac{2(-1)^n}{n} + \frac{1-(-1)^n}{\pi n} = \frac{2\pi(-1)^n + 1-(-1)^n}{\pi n}$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^n (2\pi - 1) + 1}{\pi n}$$

$$a_0 = \pi + 1$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi n} (1 - (-1)^n)$$

$$b_n = \frac{(-1)^n (2\pi - 1) + 1}{\pi n}$$

Ответ

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi+1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{\pi n} (1 - (-1)^n) \cos nx + \frac{(-1)^n (2\pi - 1) + 1}{\pi n} \sin nx \right)$$

$$15.24. f(x) = 2^x.$$

Предположим нечетным образом:

Если функция нечетна, то $a_0 = 0$, $a_n = 0$, а b_n :

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} 2^x \sin nx dx =$$

Воспользуемся методом интегрирования по частям:

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} u = 2^x \\ du = 2^x \ln 2 dx \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} dv = \sin nx dx \\ v = -\frac{1}{n} \cos nx \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left(-\frac{2^x}{n} \cos nx \Big|_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} + \frac{\ln 2}{n} \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} 2^x \cos nx dx \right) =$$

Повторно воспользуемся методом интегрирования по частям:

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} u = 2^x \\ du = 2^x \ln 2 dx \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} dv = \cos nx dx \\ v = \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \end{array} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{2^x}{n} \cos nx \Big|_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} + \frac{\ln 2}{n} \left(\frac{2^x}{n} \sin nx \Big|_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} - \frac{\ln 2}{n} \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} 2^x \sin nx dx \right) =$$

$$= -\frac{2^x}{n} \cos nx \Big|_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} + \frac{2^x \ln 2}{n^2} \sin nx \Big|_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} - \frac{(\ln 2)^2}{n^2} \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} 2^x \sin nx dx$$

Отсюда выразим исходную функцию:

$$1 \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} 2^x \sin nx dx = -\frac{2^x}{n} \cos nx \Big|_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} + \frac{2^x \ln 2}{n^2} \sin nx \Big|_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} - \frac{(\ln 2)^2}{n^2} \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} 2^x \sin nx dx$$

$$\frac{(\ln 2)^2}{n^2} \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} 2^x \sin nx dx + 1 \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} 2^x \sin nx dx = \frac{2^x \ln 2}{n^2} \sin nx \Big|_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} - \frac{2^x}{n} \cos nx \Big|_0^{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$\left(\frac{(\ln 2)^2}{n^2} + 1 \right) \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} 2^x \sin nx dx = \frac{2^x \ln 2}{n^2} \sin nx \Big|_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} - \frac{2^x}{n} \cos nx \Big|_0^{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} 2^x \sin nx dx = \frac{\frac{2^{\sqrt{\pi}} \ln 2}{n^2} \sin n\sqrt{\pi} - \frac{2^0 \ln 2}{n^2} \sin n0 - \frac{2^{\sqrt{\pi}}}{n} \cos n\sqrt{\pi} + \frac{2^0}{n} \cos n0}{\frac{(\ln 2)^2}{n^2} + 1}$$

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} 2^x \sin nx dx = \frac{\frac{1}{n} - \frac{2^{\sqrt{\pi}}(-1)^n}{n}}{\frac{(\ln 2)^2}{n^2} + 1} = \frac{\frac{n^2 - n^2 2^{\sqrt{\pi}}(-1)^n}{n}}{(\ln 2)^2 + n^2} = \frac{n - n \cdot 2^{\sqrt{\pi}}(-1)^n}{(\ln 2)^2 + n^2} = \frac{n(1 - 2^{\sqrt{\pi}}(-1)^n)}{(\ln 2)^2 + n^2}$$

$$b_n = \frac{n(1 - 2^{\sqrt{\pi}}(-1)^n)}{(\ln 2)^2 + n^2}$$

Тогда ряд Фурье:

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n(1 - 2^{\sqrt{\pi}}(-1)^n)}{(\ln 2)^2 + n^2} \cdot \sin nx$$

Предположим четным образом:

Если функция четная, то $b_n = 0$, а a_0 и a_n :

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} 2^x dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{2^x}{\ln 2} \Big|_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} = \frac{2^{\sqrt{\pi}} - 1}{\ln 2}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} 2^x \cos nx dx =$$

Воспользуемся методом интегрирования по частям:

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} u = 2^x \\ du = 2^x \ln 2 dx \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} dv = \cos nx dx \\ v = \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \frac{2^x}{n} \sin nx \Big|_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} - \frac{\ln 2}{n} \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} 2^x \sin nx dx =$$

Воспользуемся методом интегрирования по частям:

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} u = 2^x \\ du = 2^x \ln 2 dx \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} dv = \sin nx dx \\ v = -\frac{1}{n} \cos nx \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \frac{2^x}{n} \sin nx \Big|_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} - \frac{\ln 2}{n} \left(-\frac{2^x}{n} \cos nx \Big|_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} + \frac{\ln 2}{n} \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} 2^x \cos nx dx \right) =$$

$$= \frac{2^x}{n} \sin nx \Big|_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} + \frac{\ln 2 \cdot 2^x}{n^2} \cos nx \Big|_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} - \frac{(\ln 2)^2}{n^2} \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} 2^x \cos nx dx$$

Отсюда выразим исходную функцию:

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} 2^x \cos nx dx = \frac{2^x}{n} \sin nx \Big|_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} + \frac{\ln 2 \cdot 2^x}{n^2} \cos nx \Big|_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} - \frac{(\ln 2)^2}{n^2} \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} 2^x \cos nx dx$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{(\ln 2)^2}{n^2} \right) \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} 2^x \cos nx dx = \frac{2^x}{n} \sin nx \Big|_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} + \frac{\ln 2 \cdot 2^x}{n^2} \cos nx \Big|_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} - \frac{(\ln 2)^2}{n^2} \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} 2^x \cos nx dx$$

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} 2^x \cos nx dx = \frac{\frac{\ln 2 (2^{\sqrt{\pi}}(-1)^n - \ln 2)}{n^2}}{\frac{n^2 + (\ln 2)^2}{n^2}} = \frac{2^{\sqrt{\pi}}(-1)^n - \ln 2}{n^2 + \ln 2}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{2^{\sqrt{\pi}} - 1}{\ln 2} \quad a_n = \frac{2^{\sqrt{\pi}}(-1)^n - \ln 2}{n^2 + \ln 2}$$

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

Ответ:

Если нечетным образом:

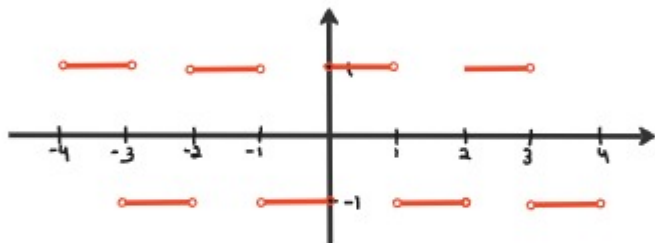
$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n(1 - 2^{\sqrt{\pi}}(-1)^n)}{(\ln 2)^2 + n^2} \cdot \sin nx$$

Если четным образом:

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

16.24.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1, \\ -1, & 1 < x < 2, \quad l=1. \end{cases}$$



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & 1 < x < 2 \\ 1, & 0 < x < 1 \end{cases} \quad x \in (0; 2)$$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\ell} \int_0^{\ell} f(x) dx = \frac{2}{2} \left(\int_0^1 dx + \int_1^2 -dx \right) = x \Big|_0^1 - x \Big|_1^2 = 1 - (2 - 1) = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\ell} \int_0^{\ell} f(x) \cos \frac{\pi n x}{\ell} dx = \frac{2}{1} \left(\int_0^1 \cos \frac{\pi n x}{2} - \int_1^2 \cos \frac{\pi n x}{2} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi n} \sin \frac{\pi n x}{2} \Big|_0^1 - \frac{4}{\pi n} \sin \frac{\pi n x}{2} \Big|_1^2 = \frac{4}{\pi n} \left(0 - \cancel{\sin \frac{\pi n}{2}} - \cancel{\sin \frac{2\pi n}{2}} + \cancel{\sin \frac{\pi n}{2}} \right) = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\ell} \int_0^{\ell} f(x) \sin \frac{\pi n x}{\ell} dx = \frac{2}{1} \left(\int_0^1 \sin \pi n x dx + \int_1^2 \sin \pi n x dx \right) =$$

$$= -2 \left(\cos \pi n x \Big|_0^1 + \cos \pi n x \Big|_1^2 \right) = -2 \left(\cancel{\cos \pi n} - \cancel{\cos 0} + \cancel{\cos 2\pi n} - \cancel{\cos \pi n} \right) = 0$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx) = 0$$