1 Fouriertransformation

a) Zeigen sie, dass:

$$\mathfrak{F}(f_1 + f_2) = \mathfrak{F}(f_1) + \mathfrak{F}(f_2)$$

$$\mathfrak{F}(\alpha f_1) = \alpha \mathfrak{F}(f_1) \quad \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

mphLösung

Für f gerade:

$$F(\omega) = 2 \int_0^\infty f(t) \cos(\omega t) dt \rightarrow \text{gerade}$$

Für f ungerade:

$$F(\omega) = -2i \int_0^\infty f(t) \sin(\omega t) dt \rightarrow \text{ungerade}$$

b) Zeigen sie, dass:

$$f'(t) \leftrightarrow i\omega F(\omega)$$

Lösung

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f'(t)e^{-i\omega t} = \left[\underbrace{[e^{-i\omega t}f(t)]_{-\infty}^{\infty}}_{=0} - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)(-i\omega e^{-i\omega t})\right]$$
$$= i\omega \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f'(t)e^{-i\omega t}$$

c) Stellen sie die Sinus-Reihe $f(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin kt}{k^2}$ in der Form $f(t) = \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} c_k e^{ikt}$ dar.

Lösung

$$\begin{split} f(t) &= \sum_{k=1}^\infty \tfrac{\sin kt}{k^2} \Rightarrow \quad a_k = 0, \quad b_k = \tfrac{1}{k^2} \\ c_k &= \ \tfrac{1}{2}(a_k - ib_k) = -\tfrac{i}{2k^2} \\ c_{-k} &= \ \tfrac{1}{2}(a_k + ib_k) = -\tfrac{i}{2k^2} \\ \Rightarrow f(t) &= \ \sum_{k=1}^\infty c_k e^{ikt} \quad \text{für} \quad k \neq 0 \end{split}$$

d) Stellen sie die Cosinus-Reihe $f(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 4kt}{k^3}$ in der Form $f(t) = \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} c_k e^{ikt}$ dar

Lösung

Es gilt:

$$\cos x = \frac{1}{2}(e^{ix} + e^{-ix}) \Rightarrow \cos(4kt) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{i4kt} + e^{-i4kt})$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 4kt}{k^3} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2k^3}(e^{i4kt} + e^{-i4kt}) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2k^3}e^{i4kt} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2k^3}e^{-i4kt}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k e^{ikt} \text{ mit } c_k = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2k^3} & falls \ k = \pm 4n \\ 0 & sonst \end{cases}$$

e) Gegeben ist die 2π -periodische Funktion f durch f(x)=|x|, für $-\pi \le x \le \pi$. Berechnen sie die Koeffizienten der zugehörigen reelen Fourier- Reihe F(x) $L\ddot{o}sung$

f = |x| ist eine gerade Funktion $\Rightarrow b_n = 0$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x dx = \pi$$

für n > 0 ist

$$a_n = \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} [\cos nx + nx \sin nx]_{0}^{\pi}$$
$$= \frac{2}{\pi n^2} ((-1)^n - 1) = -\frac{4}{\pi n^2} \quad \text{für} \quad n = 1, 3, 5... \quad \text{sonst} \quad 0$$

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

f) Berechnen Sie die Fouriertransformierte von f

$$f(t) = \sqrt{\frac{a}{\pi}} \exp[-a(t+b)^2] + \sqrt{\frac{a}{\pi}} \exp[-a(t-b)^2]$$
 mit $a > 0$

Lösung

$$F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{a}{\pi}} \exp[-a(t+b)^{2}] + \exp[-a(t-b)^{2}] \exp(-i\omega t) dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{a}{\pi}} \exp[-a(t+b)^{2} - i\omega t] + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{a}{\pi}} \exp[-a(t-b)^{2} - i\omega t]$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{a}{\pi}} \exp[-a(t+b)^{2} - i\omega t] + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{a}{\pi}} \exp[-a(t-b)^{2} - i\omega t]$$

$$+ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{a}{\pi}} \exp[-a(t+b)^{2} - i\omega t] + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{a}{\pi}} \exp[-a(t-b)^{2} - i\omega t]$$

$$+ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{a}{\pi}} \exp[-a(t+b)^{2} - i\omega t] + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{a}{\pi}} \exp[-a(t-b)^{2} - i\omega t]$$

$$+ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{a}{\pi}} \exp[-a(t+b)^{2} - i\omega t] + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{a}{\pi}} \exp[-a(t-b)^{2} - i\omega t]$$

$$+ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{a}{\pi}} \exp[-a(t+b)^{2} - i\omega t] + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{a}{\pi}} \exp[-a(t-b)^{2} - i\omega t]$$

$$+ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{a}{\pi}} \exp[-a(t+b)^{2} - i\omega t] + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{a}{\pi}} \exp[-a(t-b)^{2} - i\omega t]$$

$$+ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{a}{\pi}} \exp[-a(t+b)^{2} - i\omega t] + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{a}{\pi}} \exp[-a(t-b)^{2} - i\omega t]$$

$$+ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{a}{\pi}} \exp[-a(t+b)^{2} - i\omega t] + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{a}{\pi}} \exp[-a(t-b)^{2} - i\omega t]$$

$$+ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{a}{\pi}} \exp[-a(t+b)^{2} - i\omega t] + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{a}{\pi}} \exp[-a(t-b)^{2} - i\omega t]$$

$$+ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{a}{\pi}} \exp[-a(t+b)^{2} - i\omega t] + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{a}{\pi}} \exp[-a(t-b)^{2} - i\omega t]$$

$$= \exp[-a(t+b)^{2} - a(t+b)^{2} - i\omega t]$$

$$= \exp[-a(t+b)^{2} - a(t+b)^{2} - a(t+b)^$$

mit

$$-a(t \pm b)^{2} - i\omega t$$

$$= -a \left[t^{2} + \pm 2b + \frac{i\omega}{a} \right] t + b^{2}$$

$$= -a \left[t^{2} + \pm 2b + \frac{i\omega}{a} \right] t + \pm b + \frac{i\omega}{a} \right]^{2} + b^{2} - \pm b + \frac{i\omega}{a}$$

$$= -a \left[t + \pm b + \frac{i\omega}{a} \right]^{2} \mp \frac{ib\omega}{a} + \frac{\omega^{2}}{4a^{2}}$$

$$= -a(\tau)^{2} \pm ib\omega - \frac{\omega^{2}}{4a^{2}} \text{ mit } \tau = t + \pm b + \frac{i\omega}{a}$$

und

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{a}{\pi}} \exp(-at^2) = 1$$

2 Dirac-Distribution

Für die Dirac-Distribution gilt:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)\delta(x-x_0)dx = f(x_0)$$

Nehmen Sie an, dass f(x) in eine Taylor- Reihe um die Punkt x_0 entwickelt werden kann. Zeigen Sie, dass :

$$\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\lambda^2}} \exp \left(\frac{-x^2}{2\lambda^2} \right) = \delta(x)$$

 $L\ddot{o}sung:$

Wir definieren:

$$\delta_{\lambda}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\lambda^2}} exp \left(\frac{-x^2}{2\lambda^2} \right)$$

Die Taylor Reihe von f(x) ist:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(x_0) (x - x_0)^n$$

Die Dirac-Distribution ist dann:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)\delta_{\lambda}(x-x_0)dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(x_0) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)\delta(x-x_0)(x-x_0)^n dx$$

Da:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta_{\lambda}(x) x^{n} dx = \begin{cases} = 0 & n \text{ ungerade} \\ \propto \lambda^{n} & n \text{ gerade} \end{cases}$$

Für $\lambda \to 0$ nur den Term bei n=0 ist von Bedeutung. Deswegen bekomn wir:

$$\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta_{\lambda}(x - x_0) f(x) dx = f(x_0)$$
 (1)

3 Laplacetransformationen

Lösen sie mittels Laplace-Transformation das Afangswertproblem :

a)

$$\ddot{y} - 6\dot{y} + 9y = 32e^{-t}\cos(4t), \quad y(0) = y_0\dot{y}(0) = \delta y_0$$

Lösung

$$(s^{2}y(s) - sy(0^{+}) - \dot{y}(0^{+})) - 6(sy(s) - y(0^{+})) + 9y(s) = 32\mathfrak{L}[\cos(4t)](s+1)$$
$$= 32\frac{s+1}{(s+1)^{2} + 16}$$

$$y(s) = \underbrace{\frac{sy_0 - 6y_0 + \delta y_0}{s^2 - 6s + 9}}_{} + \underbrace{\frac{32(s+1)}{((s+1)^2 + 16)(s^2 - 6s + 9)}}_{}$$

PBZ 1:

$$\frac{sy_0 - 6y_0 + \delta y_0}{s^2 - 6s + 9} = \frac{A}{(s-3)} \frac{B}{(s-3)^2}$$

$$sy_0 - 6y_0 + \delta y_0 = A(s-3) + B \ \forall \ s$$

Mit:
$$s = 3 \Rightarrow -3y_0 + \delta y_0 = B$$

 $s = 0 \Rightarrow -6y_0 + \delta y_0 = -3A + B \Rightarrow A = \frac{2}{9}$
 $\Rightarrow A = y_0$
 $\frac{sy_0 - 6y_0 + \delta y_0}{(s-3)^2} = \frac{y_0}{s-3} \frac{-3y_0 + \delta y_0}{(s-3)^2}$

PBZ 2:

$$\frac{32(s+1)}{((s+1)^2+16)(s^2-6s+9)} = \frac{32(s+1)}{((s+1)^2+16)(s+1-4)^2} \quad \text{mit} \quad t=s+1$$

$$= \frac{32t}{(t^2+16)(t-4)^2} = \frac{A}{t-4} + \frac{B}{(t-4)^2} + \frac{C_1t+D_1}{t^2+16}$$

$$= A(t-4)(t^2+16) + B(t^2+16) + (C_1t+D_1)(t-4)^2 \quad \forall t$$

Mit:
$$t = 4 \Rightarrow 128 = 32B$$

 $t = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = -64A + 16B + 16D_1$
 $\Rightarrow A = y_0$
 $t = 2 \Rightarrow 64 = -40A + 20B + 8C_1 + 4D_1$
 $t = -2 \Rightarrow -64 = -120A + 20B - 72C_1 + 36D_1$

$$\Rightarrow A = 0, B = 4, C_1 = 0, D_1 = -4$$

$$\frac{32(s+1)}{((s+1)^2+16)(s^2-6s+9)} = \frac{4}{(s-3)^2} + \frac{-4}{(s+1)^2+16}$$

Zus:

$$y(s) = \frac{y_0}{s-3} \frac{-3y_0 + \delta y_0}{(s-3)^2} + \frac{4}{(s-3)^2} + \frac{-4}{(s+1)^2 + 16}$$

$$y(t) = y_0 e^{3t} + (-3y_0 + \delta y_0 + 4)te^{3t} - e^{-t}\sin(4t)$$

b)

$$\ddot{y} + 4\dot{y} + 4y = e^{-2t} + te^{-t}, \quad y(0) = 0\dot{y}(0) = 0$$

 $L\ddot{o}sung$

$$(s^{2}y(s) - sy(0^{+}) - \dot{y}(0^{+})) + 4(sy(s) - y(0^{+})) + y(s) = \frac{1}{s+2} - \frac{d}{ds}\frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$y(s) = \frac{1}{(s+2)^3} - \frac{1}{(s+1)^2((s+1)+1)^2}$$

Trafo:

$$\frac{1}{(s+2)^3} \to \frac{1}{2!} t^2 e^{-2t}$$

$$\frac{1}{(\widehat{s}+2)^2} \to t e^{-t} \text{ mit } \widehat{s} = s+1$$

$$\frac{1}{\widehat{s}} \frac{1}{(\widehat{s}+2)^2} \to \int_0^t \tau e^{-\tau} d\tau = -t e^{-t} + 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\widehat{s}} \left[\frac{1}{\widehat{s}} \frac{1}{(\widehat{s}+2)^2} \right] \to \int_0^t (\tau - \tau e^{-\tau} - e^{-\tau} + 1) d\tau = t e^{-t} + 2 e^{-t} + t - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = \frac{1}{2}t^2e^{-2t} - e^{-t}(te^{-t} + 2e^{-t} + t - 2)$$