

M.1

Баражумы

Мезгөбөн  
Баражумы

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos x dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left( \sin x \Big|_0^{\pi} \right) = \frac{4}{\pi}$$

1) <

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \cos(nx) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos\frac{x}{2} \cos nx dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \int_0^{\pi} \cos\left((n+\frac{1}{2})x\right) dx + \int_0^{\pi} \cos\left((n-\frac{1}{2})x\right) dx \right) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{\sin\left((n+\frac{1}{2})x\right)}{n+\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_0^{\pi} + \frac{\sin\left((n-\frac{1}{2})x\right)}{n-\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_0^{\pi} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{\sin(n+\frac{1}{2})\pi}{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\sin(n-\frac{1}{2})\pi}{n-\frac{1}{2}} \right) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{(-1)^n}{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n-\frac{1}{2}} \right) = \frac{4(-1)^n}{\pi(4-4n^2)} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} + \sum_{n=1}^N a_n \cos(nx) = \frac{2}{\pi} + \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{4(-1)^n}{\pi(4-4n^2)} \cos(nx)$$

M.2a

$\mathcal{L}^2(-\pi, \pi)$  кеңеси мүн калк  $\cos\frac{x}{2} \in \mathcal{L}^2(-\pi, \pi)$  жана

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)|^2 dx < \infty$$

M.2b

Но мөнгөлүлүк көзүйим, егер кеңеси  $\mathcal{L}^2$ , мун  $\mathcal{L}^1$  мөн

кеңеси

M.2b

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left| \frac{a_n (-1)^n}{\pi(4-4n^2)} \right| = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^n}{1-4n^2} \right| < \infty = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^n}{\pi} \cdot \left( \frac{(-1)^n}{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \right| < \infty$$

мөнгөлүк кеңеси

N1.3d

$$\left( \frac{2}{\pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4(-1)^n}{\pi(1-4n^2)} \cos(nx) \right)' = \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4(-1)^n}{\pi(1-4n^2)} \cdot -n \sin(nx) \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4n(-1)^n}{\pi(4n^2-1)} \sin nx$$

N1.3f

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

oemt periodische trigonometrische funktie, waarde  $x = \pi + 2\pi n$   $n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$f(x = \pi + 2\pi n) \text{ oegent u} \frac{f(\pi) + f(-\pi)}{2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}}{2} = 0$$

N1.3g

$\overline{f}$   $x = \pi + 2\pi n$  negeert  $\Rightarrow$  periodische trigonometrische funktie

N1.3h

no  $\overline{f}$  zero oegent, maar wel oegent normale

N1.4a

$$\left( \frac{2}{\pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4(-1)^n}{\pi(1-4n^2)} \cos(nx) \right)'' = \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4n(-1)^n}{\pi(1-4n^2)} \sin nx \right)' = \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4n^2(-1)^n}{\pi(1-4n^2)} \cos(nx) \right)$$

N1.4f

$$\int_0^1 f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_{k,m} \cos \pi k x \sin \pi m y$$

$$a_{k,m} = \frac{1}{m} \sin\left(\frac{1}{m}\right) \ln\left(1 + \sinh^2 \frac{y}{m}\right)$$

a)  $f(x,y) \in L^2((0,1)^2)$ , тауыннан  $\iint_0^1 f(x,y) dx dy$  аның тура мөлдөрү

$$\int_0^1 \cos^2 \pi k x dx \int_0^1 \sin^2 \pi m y dy = \int_0^1 -\frac{\cos 2\pi k x}{2} dx \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\cos 2\pi m y}{2} dy$$

Аның тура мөлдөрү, мөн  $f \in L^2((0,1)^2)$

5)

NY  
g - spezialisiert

$$ax+bx^2 \in \langle \{x, x^2\} \rangle$$

$$1) \langle f(x)g(x), x \rangle = 6$$

$$\int_0^2 x(\sin x - ax - bx^2) dx = 0$$

$$\int_0^2 x \sin x dx - \int_0^2 x^2 adx - \int_0^2 x^3 bdx = \left[ -x \cos x - a \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^2 - \left[ b \frac{x^4}{4} \right]_0^2 =$$

$$= -x \cos x \Big|_0^2 + \int_0^2 \cos x dx - \frac{8a}{3} - \frac{16b}{4} = -2 \cos 2 - \cancel{\frac{8a}{3}} - \frac{16b}{4} + 2 \sin 2 = 6$$

$$2) \langle f(x) - g(x), x^2 \rangle = 0$$

$$\int_0^2 x^2 (\sin x - ax - bx^2) dx = 0$$

$$\int_0^2 x^2 \sin x dx - \int_0^2 x^3 adx - \int_0^2 x^4 bdx = - \int_0^2 x^2 d \cos x - a \frac{x^4}{4} \Big|_0^2 - b \frac{x^5}{5} \Big|_0^2 =$$

$$= -x^2 \cos x \Big|_0^2 + 2 \int_0^2 x \cos x dx - \frac{16a}{4} - \frac{32b}{5} = -4 \cos 2 - 4a - \frac{32b}{5} + 2 \int_0^2 x d \sin x =$$

$$= -4 \cos 2 - 4a - \frac{32}{5} b + 2 \left( x \sin x \Big|_0^2 \right) - 2 \int_0^2 \sin x dx = -4 \cos 2 - 4a - \frac{32}{5} b + 4 \sin 2$$

$$+ 2 \cos x \Big|_0^2 = -4 \cos 2 + 2 \cos 2 - 4a - \frac{32}{5} b - 2 \cos 0 = -2 \cos 2 + 4 \sin 2 - 4a - \frac{32}{5} b - 2$$

$$\begin{cases} -2 \cos 2 - \frac{8a}{3} - \frac{16b}{4} + 3 \sin 2 = 0 \\ -2 \cos 2 - 4a - \frac{32}{5} b + 4 \sin 2 - 2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$2(2) - 3(1) = 2 \cos 2 - \frac{4}{5} b + 5 \sin 2 - 4 = 0$$

$$b = \frac{5}{4} (2 \cos 2 + 5 \sin 2 - 4)$$

$$5(2) - 8(1) = 0$$

$$a = -\frac{3}{2} (-5 + 6 \sin 2 + 3 \cos 2) =$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} (5 - 6 \sin 2 - 3 \cos 2)$$

$$\text{moeglich } \frac{5}{4} (2 \cos 2 + 5 \sin 2 - 4) x^2 + \frac{3}{2} (5 - 6 \sin 2 - 3 \cos 2) x$$