Del (Bourdsescrionlete Foundion)

f: R-> C ist Gaerdsescrional wit Bandbreite M, went,

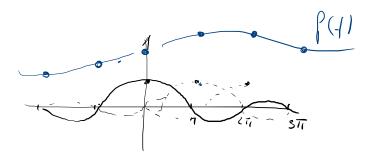
Sak 70 (Shannon-Whillalus-Notelnikov) of sking, abs-intoar, boundbesonant und Bandbreike H

$$f(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f(\frac{4\pi}{M}) \operatorname{sinc}(M + 4\pi)$$

-> convegier purblaveise, assolute, glicraréfiq



W=1



### 1. 带限函数定义:

- $f:\mathbb{R} o \mathbb{C}$  是带限函数,带宽为 M,当且仅当  $F[f](\omega)=0$  对于所有  $|\omega|>M$  成立。
- 2. Shannon-Whittaker-Kotelnikov定理:
  - 如果函数 f 是连续的、可积的,并且是带限的,带宽为 M,则它可以表示为:

$$f(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f\left(rac{k\pi}{M}
ight) \mathrm{sinc}(Mt-k\pi)$$

- 其中,sinc函数定义为  $\mathrm{sinc}(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{x}$  。
- 这种表示收敛于逐点收敛、绝对收敛和均匀收敛。

#### 3. 图示解释:

- 右边的图示展示了sinc函数的形状和带限函数的重建过程。
- 当M=1时,带限函数f(t)在时间域内通过其采样点和sinc函数加权和来重建。

## 3 Partielle Diffrentialgleichungen

# 3.1 Separationsansate

so olass

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \, \, \mathcal{U}(\mathsf{x}_i \xi) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \mathsf{x}^2} \, \, \mathcal{U}(\mathsf{x}_i \xi)$$

$$u(x,0) = u_0(x)$$
 Auforgsmer!  
 $u(0,E) = u(L,E) = 0$  Randwer!

### Separationsansak

$$u(x_{(t)} = X(x)T(t)$$

$$\text{ouid} \quad \times \cdot [0, L] - > \mathbb{R}, \quad T : (0, \infty) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

40(t)

= fixe Temperahur

Eig sekey

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \times (x) T(t) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \times (x) T(t)$$

$$=$$
  $\times$   $(x) T'(+) = \times ''(x) T(+)$ 

$$= 2 \qquad \frac{T'(+)}{T(+)} = \frac{X'(x)}{X(x)} = i \gamma \qquad \forall \in \forall x$$

Da Seide Serter nur von einer Vangslen abhänger, unissen Seide Serten Constant seig. (JER) Wir Sekommen

$$I \qquad \times_{\alpha}(x) - \lambda \times (x) = 0 \qquad \times(0) = \times(0) = 0$$

$$X(0) = X(7) = 0$$

$$T T'(1) - \gamma T(1) = 0$$

$$X(x) T(0) = U_0(x)$$

Losung von I

Polynour 
$$\int_{0}^{2} - y = 0 = 7$$
  $\int_{0}^{2} = \pm \sqrt{y}$ 

allgemein Coscreg

$$X(x) = \begin{cases} C_1 e^{\sqrt{3}x} + C_2 e^{-\sqrt{3}x} \\ C_1 + C_2 x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 x \\ C_2 \cos(\sqrt{3}x) + C_2 \sin(\sqrt{3}x) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} C_1 \cos(\sqrt{3}x) + C_2 \sin(\sqrt{3}x) \\ C_3 \cos(\sqrt{3}x) + C_3 \sin(\sqrt{3}x) \end{cases}$$

aupassen an Antangsweik

$$\frac{y>0}{}$$
:  $C_1 + C_2 = 0$   $- 2 = - C_1$ 

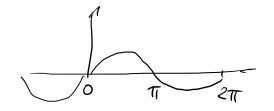
$$-2 C_{1} = 0$$

$$-2 C_{1} = 0$$

$$-2 C_{2} = 0$$

$$\frac{y<0}{C_{\ell}=0}$$

y < 0



$$y_{\alpha} = -\left(\frac{k\pi}{L}\right)^{2}$$

4 E M

Niend Minale Cosugar

$$X_4(x) = A_4 \sin\left(\frac{4\pi}{2}x\right)$$

LEN ALER

$$T_4'(+) - \gamma_4 T(+) = 0$$

Fundamental Cosy  

$$T_4(t) = B_4 e^{\gamma_4 t} = B_4 e^{-4^2 t^2 t} / L^2$$

Gesan 165mg

$$U_k(x,t) = X_k(x) \cdot T_k(t) = C_k \sin\left(\frac{\pi k}{L}x\right) e^{-k^2 \pi^2 t / L^2}$$

 $T'(1) - \gamma T(1) = 0, X(x)T(0) = u_0(x)$ 

G = A4.84

-> Limaskonsinationer sind and Cosunger.

Superpositions ansak

Superpositions ansate
$$u(x_1+) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_k(x) T_k(k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} C_k Sin(\frac{T_k}{C} \times) e$$

Aulangswer!

$$u(x,0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \sin\left(\frac{\pi(e_n)}{c_n}\right) = u_0(x)$$

Fourierrailie

$$C_{i} = \frac{Z}{C} \int_{0}^{C} u_{0}(x) \sin \left(\frac{2\pi u}{C} x\right) dx$$