

$$e) u) f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} - |2x| & |x| \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{\pi}{2} < |x| \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos\left(\frac{2n\pi x}{\pi}\right)$$

for $f(x)$ is even $\Rightarrow a_n$ is even

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_a^b f(x) \cos\left(\frac{2n\pi x}{\pi}\right) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(nx) dx$$

$$\stackrel{\text{integrate by parts}}{=} \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} (\pi - 2x) \cos(nx) dx = \frac{2}{\pi n^2} \left[n^2(\pi - 2x) \sin(nx) - 2a_n(x) \right]_0^{\pi/2}$$

$\begin{matrix} 0 & I \\ + \pi - 2x & a_n(x) \\ - & - \frac{1}{n} \sin(nx) \\ + & 0 & - \frac{1}{n^2} a_n(nx) \end{matrix}$

$$a_n = \frac{4}{\pi n^2} \left(1 - a_n\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right)$$

n	$1 - a_n\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$
1	1
2	2
3	1
4	0

$$a_n = \frac{4}{\pi n^2} \begin{cases} 1 & n = 2k-1 \\ 0 & n = 4k \\ 2 & n = 4k+2 \end{cases}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} (\pi - 2x) \cos(0x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{4}{\pi(2n-1)^2} a_1((2n-1)x) + \frac{8}{\pi(2(2n-1))^2} a_2(2(2n-1)x) \right)$$

$\begin{matrix} \int g_1 \cdot 8 \\ n \rightarrow 2n-1 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \int g_2 \cdot 8 \\ n \rightarrow 4n-2 \end{matrix}$

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

$$2) \quad \frac{2}{2n} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} |\pi - 2x|^2 dx = \cancel{\frac{2}{2n} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|^2}$$

$$\text{L.H.S: } \frac{2}{2n} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} |\pi - 2x|^2 dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} (\pi - 2x)^2 dx = \frac{\pi^2}{3}$$

$$\text{R.H.S: } \frac{\pi^2}{8} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{16}{\pi^2 (2n-1)^4} + \frac{4}{\pi^2 (2n-1)^2} \right) = \frac{\pi^2}{8} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{20}{\pi^2 (2n-1)^4} \right)$$

$$2k+1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{31(2)} \\ \text{31(2)} \\ \text{2k-1} \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{1/6, 2/3} \\ \text{0, 2/3} \\ \text{1/3, 1/2} \end{array} \right. \quad \text{1/2, 1/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2k+1 = 2n-1$$

$$n = k+1$$

$$k_0 = n_0 - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\pi^2}{8} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{20}{\pi^2 (2k+1)^4} = \frac{\pi^2}{8} + \frac{20}{\pi^2} + \frac{20}{\pi^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k+1)^4}$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{3} = \frac{\pi^2}{8} + \frac{20}{\pi^2} + \frac{20}{\pi^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k+1)^4}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k+1)^4} = \frac{\pi^4}{96} - 1$$

2)

$$\tilde{f}(\omega) = \frac{1}{1+i\omega^2}$$

Fer f₀

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\omega} f(t-x) f'(x) dx \right|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |h(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\mathcal{F}(h(t))|^2 dt d\omega$$

$= h(t)$

$$\mathcal{F}(h(t)) = \mathcal{F}(f(t) * f'(t)) = i\sqrt{2\pi}\omega \hat{f}(\omega)$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\omega^2}{(1+i\omega)^4} d\omega = 4\pi \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\omega^2}{(1+\omega^2)^4} d\omega = \frac{4\pi}{3} \int_1^{\infty} \frac{du}{u^4}$$

\uparrow
 $\sim 1/3$

\uparrow
 $u = 1+\omega^2$

$$= \frac{4}{9}\pi$$

$$3) \quad u(\underline{r})|_s = Axz - Ar^2 \sin\theta \cos\varphi$$

$$u(\underline{r}) = \int_s u(\underline{r}) \frac{\partial G(\underline{r}, \underline{r}_0)}{\partial r} d s(\underline{r})$$

$$G(\underline{r}, \underline{r}_0) = -\frac{1}{4\pi |\underline{r} - \underline{r}_0|} + \frac{1}{4\pi |\underline{r} - \underline{r}^2 \underline{r}_0 / |\underline{r}_0|^2|}$$

$$|\underline{r} - \underline{r}_0| = \left[(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2 \right]^{1/2} \quad : 10\gamma$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\underline{r} - \underline{r}^2 \underline{r}_0 / |\underline{r}_0|^2| &= \sqrt{(x - R^2 x_0 / |\underline{r}_0|^2)^2 + (y - R^2 y_0 / |\underline{r}_0|^2)^2 + (z - R^2 z_0 / |\underline{r}_0|^2)^2} \\ &= \left[(x - R^2 x_0 / |\underline{r}_0|^2)^2 + (y - R^2 y_0 / |\underline{r}_0|^2)^2 + (z - R^2 z_0 / |\underline{r}_0|^2)^2 \right]^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= r \sin\theta \cos\varphi & x_0 &= r_0 \sin\theta_0 \cos\varphi_0 \\ y &= r \sin\theta \sin\varphi & y_0 &= r_0 \sin\theta_0 \sin\varphi_0 \\ z &= r \cos\theta & z_0 &= r_0 \cos\theta_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$|\underline{r}_0|^2 = x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2$$

$$u(r_0, \theta_0, \varphi_0) = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi A R^4 \sin\theta \cos\varphi \frac{\partial G(\underline{r}, \underline{r}_0)}{\partial r} \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi$$

4) ~~מ~~ (e)

$$\partial_t \nabla^2 u = \partial_t u$$

$$t \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \nabla^2 u = 0$$

$$u = (A_\lambda a(\lambda\varphi) + B_\lambda \sin(\lambda\varphi)) (C_\lambda r^\lambda + D_\lambda r^{-\lambda})$$

(lambda must be non-zero)

$$u(\varphi=0) = 0 \Rightarrow A_\lambda = 0$$

$$u(\varphi=\gamma) = 0 \Rightarrow \sin(\lambda\gamma) = 0$$

$$\lambda_n = \frac{n\pi}{d}$$

$$u(r=a) = 0 = C_n a^\lambda + D_n a^{-\lambda}$$

$$D_n = -C_n a^{2\lambda}$$

$$u(r=b) = T_0 \sin^3\left(\frac{2\pi\varphi}{\lambda}\right) = C_n \sin(\lambda_n \varphi) (b^{\lambda_n} - a^{2\lambda_n} b^{-\lambda_n})$$

: of sin^3x we know

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^3 x &= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i} \right)^3 = -\frac{1}{4 \cdot 2i} \left(e^{3ix} - e^{-3ix} - 3(e^{ix} - e^{-ix}) \right) \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \sin x - \frac{1}{4} \sin(3x) \end{aligned}$$

: principle of superposition

$$T_0 \left(\frac{3}{4} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi\varphi}{\lambda}\right) - \frac{1}{4} \sin\left(\frac{6\pi\varphi}{\lambda}\right) \right) = C_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi\varphi}{\lambda}\right) (b^{\lambda_n} - a^{2\lambda_n} b^{-\lambda_n})$$

n = 2, 6

$$\frac{3}{4} T_0 = C_2 (b^{\lambda_2} - a^{2\lambda_2} b^{-\lambda_2})$$

$$-\frac{1}{4} T_0 = C_6 (b^{\lambda_6} - a^{2\lambda_6} b^{-\lambda_6})$$

$$u(r, \varphi) = \sum_{n \in \{2, 6\}} C_n \sin(\lambda_n \varphi) (r^{\lambda_n} - a^{2\lambda_n} r^{-\lambda_n}) = T_{02}$$

$$2) T_d = T - T_{02} \quad T_d = f(r, \varphi) e^{-0.4r^2 t} \quad \partial_r^2 u = \partial_r u$$

. 20. מינימום גוף גאומטרי בפיזיקה f כפונקציית גוף גאומטרי

$$f = [C_m J_m(kr) + D_m Y_m(kr)] \sin(\lambda_m \varphi)$$

: general form

. $\sin(\lambda_m \varphi)$ if zero value in φ it means $g(\lambda_m \varphi)$ is zero which means f

. $\sin(\lambda_m \varphi) \neq 0$ if zero value in r it means $J_m(kr) = 0$ or $Y_m(kr) = 0$

$$T_d(r=0; t) = 0, \quad T_d(r=d; t) = 0, \quad T_d(a, \varphi; t) = 0, \quad T_d(b, \varphi; t) = 0$$

$$f(a, \varphi) = 0 = C_m J_m(ka) + D_m Y_m(ka)$$

$$f(b, \varphi) = 0 = C_m J_m(kb) + D_m Y_m(kb)$$

: (בנוסף ל- J_m יש לנו גם Y_m ו- D_m לא נסמן)

$$Y_m(kb)J_m(ka) - Y_m(ka)J_m(kb) = 0$$

($\forall D_m = J_m(ka), C_m = -Y_m(ka)$: ב- J_m ו- Y_m מושג זהה, ב- C_m ו- D_m מושג שונה)

d) $\delta = -\frac{\pi\tau}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}$ מודולו 2π , אז $\sin(\delta) < 0$ ו- $\cos(\delta) > 0$

$$\sin(kb - \delta) \cos(ka - \delta) = \cos(kb - \delta) \sin(ka - \delta)$$

$$\tan(kb - \delta) = \tan(ka - \delta)$$

$$kb - \delta = ka - \delta + i\pi$$

$$K = \frac{i\pi}{b-a}$$

$$5) \quad (c) \quad f(z) = \frac{\sqrt{z-1}}{z^2-z-2} \quad ; \quad 3 < z+1 < 4$$

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$$\frac{\sqrt{z-1}}{z^2-z-2} = \frac{\sqrt{z-1}}{(z+1)(z-2)} = \frac{A}{z+1} + \frac{B}{z-2}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{z-1}}{z+1} = \frac{A(z-2)}{z+1} + B$$

$$z=2 \Leftrightarrow 3=B$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{z-1}}{z-2} = A + B \frac{z+1}{z-2}$$

$$z=-1 \quad 2 = A$$

$$f(z) = \frac{2}{z+1} + \frac{3}{z-2}$$

$$\frac{-3}{2-z} = \frac{-3}{3-(z+1)} = -3 \left[\frac{1}{(z+1)^k} \right]$$

$$: \frac{1}{(z+1)^k}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{a-u} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{u^n}{a^{n+1}} \\ \frac{1}{a-u} = - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-u)^n}{a^{n+1}} \end{array} \right.$$

annahmen

$$f(z) = \frac{2}{z+1} + \sum \frac{3^{n+1}}{(z+1)^{n+1}}$$

a)

$$f(z) = \exp\left(\frac{3}{z}\right) = \sum \frac{3^n}{n! z^n}$$

$n=0$ nur $\sum n! z^{-n}$ für $z \neq 0$ finstern

$$\operatorname{Res} = 3$$

$$\oint f(z) = 2\pi i \cdot (\operatorname{Res}) = 6\pi i$$

c)

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{1 - 2a \cos \theta + a^2}$$

$$z = e^{i\theta} \quad \text{and} \quad \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}(z + z^{-1}) \rightarrow \text{use this}$$

$$d\theta = \frac{dz}{iz} = \frac{-idz}{z}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{1 - 2a \cos \theta + a^2} = \int_{|z|=1} \frac{-idz}{(1 - a(z + z^{-1}) + a^2) \cdot z} \quad \text{using } \theta \text{ from}$$

$$z - a(z^2 + 1) + a^2 z = z^2 - \frac{a^2 + 1}{a} z + 1 = 0 \quad \text{using } z^2 + z^{-2} = 2 \text{ from}$$

$$z_{\pm} = \frac{a^2 + 1}{2a} \pm \sqrt{\frac{(a^2 + 1)^2}{4a} - 1} = \frac{a^2 + 1}{2a} \pm \frac{a^2 - 1}{2a}$$

$$z_+ = a \quad z_- = \frac{1}{a}$$

Now we have two poles inside the unit circle. We can use the residue theorem to evaluate the integral.

Since $a > 1$, the pole at $z = a$ is outside the unit circle, so we only need to consider the pole at $z = \frac{1}{a}$.

Using the formula for the residue of a simple pole, we get

$\text{Res}(z_0) = \frac{-i}{g'(z_0)} = \frac{-i}{(2z - \frac{1}{a} - a)a}$

$$f(z) = \frac{-i}{a(z - a)(z - \frac{1}{a})} = \frac{h(z)}{g(z)}$$

$$\text{Res}(z_0) = \frac{h(z_0)}{g'(z_0)} = \frac{-i}{(2z - \frac{1}{a} - a)a}$$

Since $|a| > 1$, we have $|2z - \frac{1}{a} - a| > |a|$.

$$z_- = \frac{1}{a} \quad \text{by Cauchy's theorem}$$

$$\text{Res}(z_-) = \frac{-i}{1-a^2} \quad \int_{|z|=1} f(z) dz = \frac{2\pi i}{1-a^2}$$

$$z_+ = a \quad \text{by Cauchy's theorem since } |a| < 1$$

$$\text{Res}(z_+) = \frac{-i}{a^2 - 1} \quad \int_{|z|=1} f(z) dz = \frac{2\pi i}{a^2 - 1}$$