

Fourier-sorok

Az előadáshoz kapcsolódó feladatsor megoldókulcsa

def.:

Ha az f függvény 2π szerint periodikus és integrálható valamely $[a, a + 2\pi]$ intervallumon, akkor f Fourier-során az

$$\boxed{F(x)} = a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx) =$$
$$= \boxed{a_0 + a_1 \cos x + b_1 \sin x + a_2 \cos 2x + b_2 \sin 2x + a_3 \cos 3x + b_3 \sin 3x + \dots}$$

trigonometrikus sort értjük, ahol

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_a^{a+2\pi} f(x) dx$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_a^{a+2\pi} f(x) \cos kx dx$$

$$b_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_a^{a+2\pi} f(x) \sin kx dx$$

Fontos: ha f páros (vagy „majdnem páros”) ill. ha páratlan (vagy „majdnem páratlan”)¹, akkor célszerű az $a = -\pi$ választás. Ekkor az együtthatók:

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx \\ a_k &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos kx dx \\ b_k &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin kx dx \end{aligned}}$$

1.megj.: két páros függvény szorzata is páros: $ps \cdot ps = ps$

$$\text{hasonlóan: } \begin{cases} ps \cdot ps = ps \\ \text{plan} \cdot ps = \text{plan} \\ \text{plan} \cdot \text{plan} = ps \end{cases}$$

2.megj.: ebből következően:

$$f \text{ ps} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(x) \cos kx \text{ ps} \\ f(x) \sin kx \text{ plan} \end{cases} \quad \text{ill.} \quad f \text{ plan} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(x) \cos kx \text{ plan} \\ f(x) \sin kx \text{ ps} \end{cases}$$

¹„Majdnem páros” („majdnem páratlan”) alatt azt értjük, hogy f definíció szerint ugyan nem páros (nem páratlan), de a szimmetria a $[-\pi, \pi]$ intervallumnak csak véges sok pontjában - például az intervallum végpontjaiban - nem teljesül.

3.megj.: ebből következően:

$$\bullet \quad \boxed{f \text{ ps vagy „majdnem ps”}} \Rightarrow f(x) \sin kx \text{ plan} \Rightarrow b_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin kx \, dx = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{f \text{ Fourier-sora csupa koszinusz tagból áll}}$$

$$\bullet \quad \boxed{f \text{ plan vagy „majdnem plan”}} \Rightarrow f(x) \cos kx \text{ plan} \Rightarrow a_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos kx \, dx = 0 \Rightarrow$$

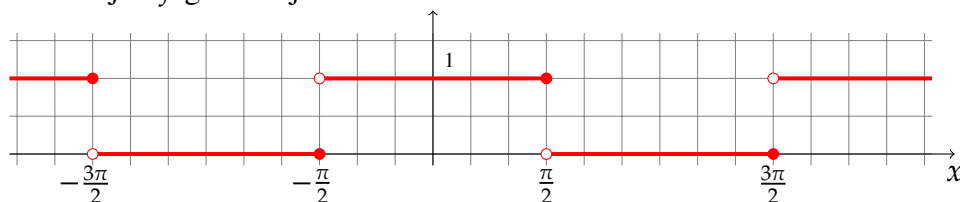
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{f \text{ Fourier-sora csupa szinuszos tagból áll}}$$

Fejtsé Fourier-sorba a következő függvényeket:

$$1. \quad f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{ha } -\frac{\pi}{2} < x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 & \text{ha } \frac{\pi}{2} < x \leq \frac{3\pi}{2} \end{cases} \quad \text{és } \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ esetén } f(x+2\pi) = f(x)$$

Mo.:

Ábrázoljuk f grafikonját!



f „majdnem páros”, ezért Fourier-sora csak koszinusz tagokat tartalmaz, tehát $b_k = 0$, minden $k = 1, 2, \dots$ esetén.

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

(A grafikonról is kényelmesen leolvasható!)

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos x \, dx \stackrel{f \text{ ps}}{=} \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos x \, dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 \cdot \cos x \, dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} 0 \cdot \cos x \, dx \right) =$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \, dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\sin x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2}{\pi} (1 - 0) = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos 2x \, dx \stackrel{f \text{ ps}}{=} \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos 2x \, dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 \cdot \cos 2x \, dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} 0 \cdot \cos 2x \, dx \right) =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 2x \, dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{\sin \left(2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{2} - 0 \right) = 0 \\
\mathbf{a}_3 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos 3x \, dx \stackrel{f \text{ ps}}{=} \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos 3x \, dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 \cdot \cos 3x \, dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} 0 \cdot \cos 3x \, dx \right) = \\
&= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 3x \, dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{\sin 3x}{3} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{\sin \left(3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{3} - 0 \right) = -\frac{2}{3\pi} \\
&\vdots \\
\mathbf{a}_k &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos kx \, dx \stackrel{f \text{ ps}}{=} \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos kx \, dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 \cdot \cos kx \, dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} 0 \cdot \cos kx \, dx \right) = \\
&= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos kx \, dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{\sin kx}{k} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{\sin \left(k \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{k} - 0 \right) = \frac{2}{k\pi} \sin \left(k \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \\
&= \begin{cases} \frac{2}{k\pi} & k = 1, 5, 9, \dots \\ 0 & k = 2, 6, 10, \dots \\ -\frac{2}{k\pi} & k = 3, 7, 11, \dots \\ 0 & k = 4, 8, 12, \dots \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

Ezekkel az együtthatókkal kapjuk végül f Fourier sorát:

$$\begin{aligned}
F(x) &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi} \cos x - \frac{2}{3\pi} \cos 3x + \frac{2}{5\pi} \cos 5x - \frac{2}{7\pi} \cos 7x + \dots = \\
&= \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2(-1)^k}{(2k+1)\pi} \cos [(2k+1)x] \right)
\end{aligned}$$

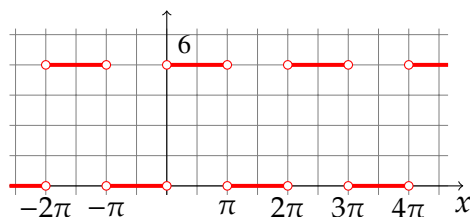
megj.: gyakorlásképpen ellenőrizzük, hogy a szinuszos tagok együtthatói 0-k!

$$\begin{aligned}
b_k &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin kx \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 \cdot \sin kx \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[-\frac{\cos kx}{k} \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(-\frac{\cos \left(k \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{k} + \frac{\cos \left(k \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{k} \right) = 0
\end{aligned}$$

2. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \begin{cases} 6 & \text{ha } 0 < x < \pi \\ 0 & \text{ha } -\pi < x < 0 \end{cases}$ és $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ esetén $f(x + 2\pi) = f(x)$

Mo.:

Ábrázoljuk f grafikonját!



f nem páros, nem páratlan.

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 0 dx + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} 6 dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} [6x]_0^{\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} (6\pi - 0) = 3$$

(Ez a grafikonról is kényelmesen leolvasható!)

$$a_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos kx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} 6 \cos kx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{6}{k} \sin kx \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{6}{k\pi} (\sin k\pi - \sin 0) = 0$$

$$b_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin kx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} 6 \sin kx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[-\frac{6}{k} \cos kx \right]_0^{\pi} = -\frac{6}{\pi k} (\cos k\pi - \cos 0) =$$

$$= \begin{cases} -\frac{6}{\pi k} (-1 - 1) = \frac{12}{\pi k} & k = 1, 3, 5, \dots \\ -\frac{6}{\pi k} (1 - 1) = 0 & k = 2, 4, 6, \dots \end{cases}$$

Ezekkel az együtthatókkal f Fourier sora:

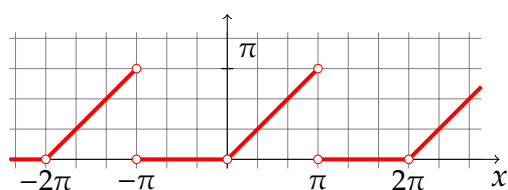
$$F(x) = 3 + \frac{12}{\pi} \sin x + \frac{12}{3\pi} \sin 3x + \frac{12}{5\pi} \sin 5x + \dots = 3 + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{12}{(2k+1)\pi} \sin [(2k+1)x] \right)$$

megj.: f eltolással páratlan függvény \Rightarrow Fourier-sora „csupa szinuszos tag + 3”

3. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{ha } 0 < x < \pi \\ 0 & \text{ha } -\pi < x < 0 \end{cases}$ és $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ esetén $f(x + 2\pi) = f(x)$

Mo.:

Ábrázoljuk f grafikonját!



f nem páros, nem páratlan.

$$\mathbf{a}_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 0 dx + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\frac{\pi^2}{2} - 0 \right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(Ez a grafikonról is kényelmesen leolvasható!)

$$\mathbf{a}_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos kx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos kx dx \stackrel{*}{=} \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{k} x \sin kx + \frac{1}{k^2} \cos kx \right]_0^{\pi} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\left(0 + \frac{1}{k^2} \cos k\pi \right) - \left(0 + \frac{1}{k^2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{k^2} \cos k\pi - \frac{1}{k^2} \right] =$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi} \left(-\frac{2}{k^2} \right) = -\frac{2}{\pi k^2} & k = 1, 3, 5, \dots \\ 0 & k = 2, 4, 6, \dots \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{b}_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin kx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin kx dx \stackrel{**}{=} \frac{1}{\pi} \left[-\frac{1}{k} x \cos kx + \frac{1}{k^2} \sin kx \right]_0^{\pi} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\left(-\frac{1}{k} \pi \cos k\pi + 0 \right) - (0 + 0) \right] = -\frac{1}{k} \cos k\pi = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{k} & k = 1, 3, 5, \dots \\ -\frac{1}{k} & k = 2, 4, 6, \dots \end{cases}$$

f Fourier-sora:

$$F(x) = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{2}{\pi} \cos x + \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x - \frac{2}{9\pi} \cos 3x + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x + \dots$$

megj.: parciális integrálással

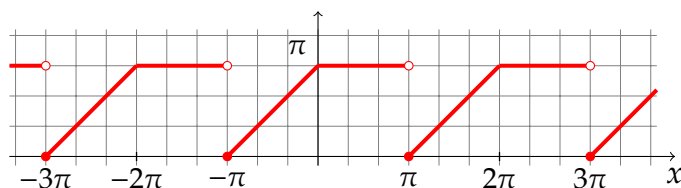
$$* \int x \cos kx dx = \frac{1}{k} x \sin kx - \frac{1}{k} \int \sin kx dx = \frac{1}{k} x \sin kx + \frac{1}{k^2} \cos kx + C$$

$$** \int x \sin kx dx = -\frac{1}{k} x \cos kx + \frac{1}{k} \int \cos kx dx = -\frac{1}{k} x \cos kx + \frac{1}{k^2} \sin kx + C$$

4. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \begin{cases} \pi & \text{ha } 0 \leq x < \pi \\ x + \pi & \text{ha } -\pi \leq x < 0 \end{cases}$ és $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ esetén $f(x + 2\pi) = f(x)$

Mo.:

Ábrázoljuk f grafikonját!



f nem páros, nem páratlan.

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 (x + \pi) dx + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \pi dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} + \pi x \right]_{-\pi}^0 + \frac{1}{2\pi} [\pi x]_0^{\pi} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left((0 + 0) - \left(\frac{\pi^2}{2} - \pi^2 \right) \right) + \frac{1}{2\pi} (\pi^2 - 0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\frac{\pi^2}{2} + \pi^2 \right) = \frac{3\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

(Ez a grafikonról is kényelmesen leolvasható!)

$$\begin{aligned} a_k &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos kx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 (x + \pi) \cos kx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \pi \cos kx dx = \\ &\stackrel{\text{parc.int.}}{=} \frac{1}{\pi} \left[(x + \pi) \frac{\sin kx}{k} + \frac{\cos kx}{k^2} \right]_{-\pi}^0 + \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{\pi \sin kx}{k} \right]_0^{\pi} = \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\left(0 + \frac{1}{k^2} \right) - \left(0 + \frac{\cos(-k\pi)}{k^2} \right) \right) + \frac{1}{\pi} (0 - 0) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{k^2} - \frac{\cos(-k\pi)}{k^2} \right) = \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi k^2} & k = 1, 3, 5, \dots \\ 0 & k = 2, 4, 6, \dots \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_k &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin kx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 (x + \pi) \sin kx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \pi \sin kx dx = \\ &\stackrel{\text{parc.int.}}{=} \frac{1}{\pi} \left[-(x + \pi) \frac{\cos kx}{k} + \frac{\sin kx}{k^2} \right]_{-\pi}^0 + \frac{1}{\pi} \left[-\frac{\pi \cos kx}{k} \right]_0^{\pi} = \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\left(-\frac{\pi}{k} + 0 \right) - (0 + 0) \right) + \frac{1}{\pi} \left(-\frac{\pi \cos k\pi}{k} + \frac{\pi}{k} \right) = -\frac{1}{k} - \frac{\cos k\pi}{k} + \frac{1}{k} = \\ &= -\frac{\cos k\pi}{k} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{k} & k = 1, 3, 5, \dots \\ -\frac{1}{k} & k = 2, 4, 6, \dots \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

f Fourier-sora:

$$F(x) = \frac{3\pi}{4} + \frac{2}{\pi} \cos x + \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{2}{9\pi} \cos 3x + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x + \dots$$