

AUTOMATYKA I ROBOTYKA - SEMESTR 2

ANA2. ZESTAW 4. - Rozwiązania

Zad. 1. Rozwinąć w szereg Fouriera funkcję

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 6, & 0 < x < 2 \\ 3x, & 2 < x < 4 \end{cases}$$

Najpierw dołączamy wartości dirichletowskie funkcji na końcach przedziałów:

$$f(0) = f(4) = 9, \quad f(2) = 6$$

Rozwijamy funkcję w pełny szereg Fouriera na przedziale $X_a = [a, a + 2l] = [0, 4] \Rightarrow l = 2$

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^4 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^2 6 dx + \int_2^4 3x dx \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left(6x \Big|_0^2 + \frac{3}{2} x^2 \Big|_2^4 \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(12 + 18) = 15 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^2 6 \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx + \int_2^4 3x \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx \right] = \left\| \begin{array}{ll} u = x & v' = \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} \\ u' = 1 & v = \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} \end{array} \right\| = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{12}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} \Big|_0^2 + 3 \left(\frac{2x}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} \Big|_2^4 - \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_2^4 \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx \right) \right] = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{-2}{n\pi} \int_2^4 \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \\ &= \frac{-3}{n\pi} \cdot \frac{-2}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} \Big|_2^4 = \frac{6}{n^2\pi^2} [\cos 2n\pi - \cos n\pi] = \frac{6}{n^2\pi^2} [1 - (-1)^n] = \begin{cases} 0, & n = 2k \\ \frac{12}{n^2\pi^2}, & n = 2k - 1 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^2 6 \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx + \int_2^4 3x \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx \right] = \left\| \begin{array}{ll} u = x & v' = \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} \\ u' = 1 & v = -\frac{2}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} \end{array} \right\| = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{-12}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} \Big|_0^2 + 3 \left(-\frac{2x}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} \Big|_2^4 + \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_2^4 \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx \right) \right] = \\ &= \frac{-6}{n\pi} (\cos n\pi - 1) - \frac{3x}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} \Big|_2^4 + \frac{12}{n^2\pi^2} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} \Big|_2^4 = \\ &= -\frac{6}{n\pi} [(-1)^n - 1] - \frac{3}{n\pi} (4 \cos 2n\pi - 2 \cos n\pi) = -\frac{6}{n\pi} [(-1)^n - 1] - \frac{6}{n\pi} [2 - (-1)^n] = \\ &= -\frac{6}{n\pi} \end{aligned}$$

Stąd:

$$f(x) = \frac{15}{2} + \frac{12}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} \cos \frac{(2n-1)\pi x}{2} - \frac{6}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2}$$

Zad. 2. Rozwinąć w szereg Fouriera

(a) sinusowy

(b) cosinusowy

funkcję

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{dla } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 2-x & \text{dla } 1 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

a następnie obliczyć $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2}$.

(a) sinusowy

Rozwijamy w szereg Fouriera funkcję nieparzystą na przedziale $X_{-l} = [-l, l] =$

$$= [-2, 2] \Rightarrow l = 2, \quad a_0 = a_n = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = \int_0^1 x \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx + 2 \int_1^2 \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx - \int_1^2 x \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \\ &= \left\| \begin{array}{l} u = x \quad v' = \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} \\ u' = 1 \quad v = -\frac{2}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} \end{array} \right\| = -\frac{2x}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} \Big|_0^1 + \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^1 \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx - \frac{4}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} \Big|_1^2 + \\ &+ \frac{2x}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} \Big|_1^2 - \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_1^2 \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = -\frac{2}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} + \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} \Big|_0^1 - \\ &- \frac{4}{n\pi} (\cos n\pi - \cos \frac{n\pi}{2}) + \frac{2}{n\pi} (2 \cos n\pi - \cos \frac{n\pi}{2}) - \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} \Big|_1^2 = \\ &= -\frac{2}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} + \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{n\pi} (-1)^n + \frac{4}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} + \frac{4}{n\pi} (-1)^n - \frac{2}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} + \\ &+ \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} = \frac{8}{n^2\pi^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} = \begin{cases} 0, & n = 2k \\ \frac{8(-1)^{k+1}}{n^2\pi^2}, & n = 2k-1 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Stąd:

$$f(x) = \frac{8}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(2n-1)^2} \sin \frac{(2n-1)\pi x}{2}$$

(b) cosinusowy

Funkcja jest parzysta, więc $b_n = 0$, $l = 2$.

$$a_0 = \int_0^2 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = \int_0^1 x \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx + 2 \int_1^2 \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx - \int_1^2 x \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \\ &= \left\| \begin{array}{l} u = x \quad v' = \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} \\ u' = 1 \quad v = \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} \end{array} \right\| = \frac{2x}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} \Big|_0^1 - \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^1 \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx + \frac{4}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} \Big|_1^2 + \\ &- \frac{2x}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} \Big|_1^2 + \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_1^2 \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} + \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} \Big|_0^1 - \frac{4}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} + \\ &+ \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} \Big|_1^2 = \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2} [2 \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} - 1 - (-1)^n] \end{aligned}$$

$$n = 2k - 1 : a_n = 0$$

$$n = 2k : a_n = \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2} [-1 - 1 + 2 \cos k\pi] = \frac{8}{n^2\pi^2} [(-1)^k - 1] = \begin{cases} 0, & n = 4m \\ -\frac{16}{n^2\pi^2}, & n = 4m - 2 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{16}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(4n-2)^2} \cos \frac{(4n-2)\pi x}{2}$$

Sumę szeregu $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2}$ możemy wyznaczyć z obu otrzymanych rozwinięć:

$$\text{cosinusowe: } x = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{16}{\pi^2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

$$\text{sinusowe: } x = 1 \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{8}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(2n-1)^2} \cdot (-1)^{n+1} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

Zad. 3. Rozwinąć w szereg Fouriera w przedziale $\langle -\pi; \pi \rangle$ funkcję $f(x) = x^2$.
Jaki szereg liczbowy otrzymujemy podstawiając $x = \pi$, a jaki $x = 0$?

Funkcja jest parzysta na przedziale $[-\pi, \pi] \Rightarrow l = \pi$, $b_n = 0$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3}\pi^2$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos nx dx = \left\| \begin{array}{l} u = x^2 \quad v' = \cos nx \\ u' = 2x \quad v = \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \end{array} \right\| = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{x^2}{n} \sin nx \Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{2}{n} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin nx dx \right] =$$

$$= -\frac{4}{n\pi} \int_0^\pi x \sin nx \, dx = \left\| \begin{array}{ll} u = x & v' = \sin nx \\ u' = 1 & v = -\frac{1}{n} \cos nx \end{array} \right\| = -\frac{4}{n\pi} \left[-\frac{x}{n} \cos nx \Big|_0^\pi + \frac{1}{n} \int_0^\pi \cos nx \, dx \right] =$$

$$= \frac{4x}{n^2\pi} \cos nx \Big|_0^\pi - \frac{4}{n^2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \Big|_0^\pi = \frac{4}{n^2} \cos n\pi = \frac{4}{n^2} (-1)^n$$

$$x^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \cos nx$$

$$x = 0 : \quad 0 = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} = -\frac{\pi^2}{12}$$

$$x = \pi : \quad \pi^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \cdot (-1)^n \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

Zad. 4. Rozwinąć w szereg Fouriera w przedziale $\langle -\pi; \pi \rangle$ funkcję

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & \text{dla } x \geq 0 \\ -x^2 & \text{dla } x < 0 \end{cases}.$$

Dołączamy wartości dirichletowskie funkcji na końcach przedziału, funkcja jest nieparzysta:

$$f(-\pi) = f(\pi) = 0, \quad a_0 = a_n = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi x^2 \sin nx \, dx = \left\| \begin{array}{ll} u = x^2 & v' = \sin nx \\ u' = 2x & v = -\frac{1}{n} \cos nx \end{array} \right\| = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[-\frac{x^2}{n} \cos nx \Big|_0^\pi + \frac{2}{n} \int_0^\pi x \cos nx \, dx \right] =$$

$$= \left\| \begin{array}{ll} u = x & v' = \cos nx \\ u' = 1 & v = \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \end{array} \right\| = -\frac{2x^2}{n\pi} \cos nx \Big|_0^\pi + \frac{4}{n\pi} \left[\frac{x}{n} \sin nx \Big|_0^\pi - \frac{1}{n} \int_0^\pi \sin nx \, dx \right] =$$

$$= -\frac{2\pi}{n} (-1)^n - \frac{4}{n^2\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin nx \, dx = \frac{2\pi}{n} (-1)^{n+1} + \frac{4}{n^3\pi} \cos nx \Big|_0^\pi =$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{n} (-1)^{n+1} + \frac{4}{n^3\pi} [(-1)^n - 1] = \begin{cases} -\frac{2\pi}{n}, & n = 2k \\ \frac{2\pi}{n} - \frac{8}{n^3\pi}, & n = 2k-1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = 2\pi \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n-1} \sin(2n-1)x - \frac{8}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^3} \sin(2n-1)x - 2\pi \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n} \sin 2nx$$

Zad. 5. Rozwinąć w szereg Fouriera w przedziale $\langle -\pi; \pi \rangle$ funkcję $f(x) = \cos ax$, gdzie $a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$, a następnie podstawić w uzyskanym rozwinięciu $x = 0$.

Gdybyśmy rozwijali tę funkcję na przedziale $[-\frac{\pi}{a}, \frac{\pi}{a}]$ długości okresu funkcji, to $f(x) = \cos ax$ byłoby gotowym rozwinięciem funkcji w szereg Fouriera składającym się tylko z jednego wyrazu, tzn. $a_1 = 1$, $a_n = 0 \quad \forall n \neq 1$

Na przedziale $[-\pi, \pi]$ funkcja jest parzysta $\Rightarrow b_n = 0$, $l = \pi$.

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos ax \, dx = \frac{2}{\pi a} \sin ax \Big|_0^\pi = \frac{2}{\pi a} \sin a\pi$$

Aby wyznaczyć a_n skorzystamy z wzoru trygonometrycznego:

$$\cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha - \beta) + \cos(\alpha + \beta)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos ax \cdot \cos nx \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi [\cos(a-n)x + \cos(a+n)x] \, dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\sin(a-n)x}{a-n} \Big|_0^\pi + \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\sin(a+n)x}{a+n} \Big|_0^\pi = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\sin(a-n)\pi}{a-n} + \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\sin(a+n)\pi}{a+n} = \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi(a^2-n^2)} [(-1)^n(a+n) \sin a\pi + (-1)^n(a-n) \sin a\pi] = \frac{(-1)^n \cdot 2a}{\pi(a^2-n^2)} \sin a\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sin a\pi}{a\pi} + \frac{2a}{\pi} \sin a\pi \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{a^2-n^2} \cos nx$$

$$x = 0 : \quad 1 = \frac{\sin a\pi}{a\pi} + \frac{2a}{\pi} \sin a\pi \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{a^2-n^2} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{a^2-n^2} = \frac{\pi}{2a \sin \pi a} - \frac{1}{2a^2}$$