

u9. 1. Skriðu f sum f_v og f_L .

(i) $f(t) = t^4 + 2t^3 - t^2 + 1$.

$$f_L(t) = \frac{1}{2} (f(t) + f(-t)) = \frac{1}{2} (t^4 + 2t^3 - t^2 + 1 + t^4 - 2t^3 - t^2 + 1) \\ = t^4 - t^2 + 1.$$

$$f_v(t) = \frac{1}{2} (f(t) - f(-t)) = \frac{1}{2} (t^4 + 2t^3 - t^2 + 1 - (t^4 - 2t^3 - t^2 + 1)) \\ = 2t^3.$$

(ii) $f(t) = \cos(3t) \cdot \sin(t)$.

$$f_L(t) = 0, \quad f_v(t) = f(t).$$

(iii) $f(t) = |t+1|$.

$$f_L(t) = \frac{1}{2} (|t+1| + |-t+1|) = \begin{cases} -t & , \quad t \leq -1, \\ 1 & , \quad -1 < t < 1, \\ t & , \quad t \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

$$f_v(t) = \frac{1}{2} (|t+1| - |-t+1|) = \begin{cases} -1 & , \quad t \leq -1, \\ t & , \quad -1 < t < 1, \\ 1 & , \quad t \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

2. $f(x) = 1$ er 2π -periodísk fyrir allt $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

(i) Finn Fourierkoefficientarnar.

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot 2\pi = 2.$$

Fyrir $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(nx) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{n} \sin(nx) \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 0.$$

Allir koefficientarnir b_n eru núll per 6.3, tí f er ein líka funktión.

(ii) Konvergerar Fourierreikjan hjá f inni f ?

$$\text{Fourierreikjan er } f \sim \frac{1}{2} a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos(nx) + b_n \sin(nx) = 1.$$

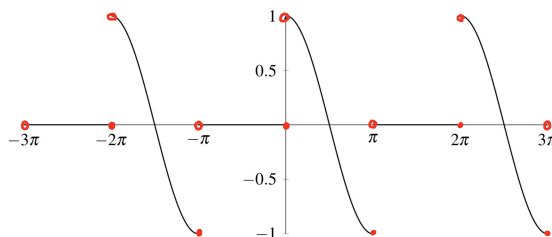
Fourierreikjan og funktiónin eru eins, so Fourierreikjan konvergerar inni f fyrir allt $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Her kann eisini sýst til korollar 6.13.

3.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \cos(x) & , \quad 0 < x \leq \pi \\ 0 & , \quad \pi < x \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$

(i) Tekna grafin.



(ii) Vís, at Fourierrekkjan hjá f er konvergent fyrir öll $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Funktionin f er 2π -periodísk og $\cos(x)$ er differentíabul við $\cos(x)' = \sin(x)$, sum er kontínúert. Tíðkil er f eisini stykkivís differentíabul, so per setning 6.12 er Fourierrekkjan hjá f konvergent fyrir hvert $x \in \mathbb{R}$ móti

$$\frac{f(x^+) + f(x^-)}{2}.$$

(iii) Hvat konvergerar Fourierrekkjan í móti fyrir $x=0$?

Av 6.13 (ii) er grensan $\frac{f(0^+) + f(0^-)}{2} = \frac{1 + 0}{2} = \frac{1}{2}.$

(iv) Rokna a_0 .

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} [\sin(x)]_0^{\pi} = 0.$$

4. $f(t) = t$, $t \in [-\pi, \pi]$

(i) Vís, at Fourierrekkjan hjá f er $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n} (-1)^{n+1} \sin(nt).$

Funktionin er ólíka, so $a_n = 0 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}_0.$

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(t) \sin(nt) dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} t \sin(nt) dt \\ &= \frac{2}{n^2 \pi} [\sin(nt) - nt \cos(nt)]_0^{\pi} = \frac{2}{n} (-1)^{n+1}. \end{aligned}$$

$$f \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n} (-1)^{n+1} \sin(nt).$$

(ii) Skrifa summin fyri Fourierrekkjuna fyri hvør $t \in [-\pi, \pi]$.

Við setning 6.12 fáa vit, at Fourierrekkjan konvergerar fyri hvørt $t \in [-\pi, \pi]$, tí f er 2π -periodísk og stýkivís differentiabul. Vit fáa, at

$$\frac{f(t^+) + f(t^-)}{2} = \begin{cases} t & , t \in]-\pi, \pi[, \\ 0 & , t = \pm \pi. \end{cases}$$

(iii) Finn summin hjá $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1}$ (Sí $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$).

Tá $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$, so er $\sin(kt) = \pm 1$, um $k = 4m+1$ ella $4m+3$, $m \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{2} t &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{k} (-1)^{k+1} \sin(kt) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{4m+2}}{4m+1} - \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{4m+4}}{4m+3} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{2n-1}. \end{aligned}$$

(iv) Hvar Fourierrekkjan eina konvergenta majorantrekkju?

Tað er eyðsæð, at $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n} (-1)^{n+1} = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n}$ er ein konvergent majorantrekkja. Sí evt. dømi 4.39 og lemma 4.17.

(v) Funktióin f er differentiabul fyri $t \in]-\pi, \pi[$. Er loyvt at differentiera undir sumteknid í Fourierrekkjuna, sum gevur

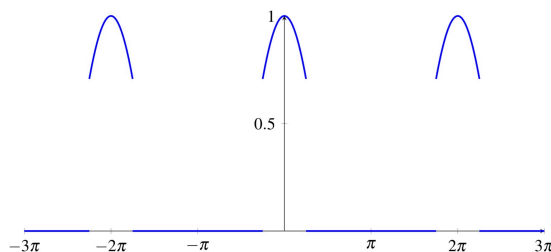
$$1 = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \cos(nt)$$

fyri $t \in]-\pi, \pi[$? Samanber við 5.35.

Tað gangur illi, tí fyri $t=0$ er $\cos(nt)=1$, so vit fáa eina divergenta rekkju

$$2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \cos(nt), \text{ per setning 4.19.}$$

5.
$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & , -\pi \leq t \leq -\frac{\pi}{4} \\ \cos(t) & , -\frac{\pi}{4} < t < \frac{\pi}{4} \\ 0 & , \frac{\pi}{4} \leq t \leq \pi. \end{cases}$$



(i) Tekna skitsun.

(ii) Finn a_0 , a_n og b_n $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Funktionin er lika, so $b_n = 0 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Vit fáa
$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f(t) dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos(t) dt = \frac{2}{\pi} [\sin t]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi}.$$

$$a_1 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2(t) dt = \frac{1}{\pi} [\cos(t)\sin(t) + t]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} + \frac{1}{4}.$$

(iii) Konvergerar Fourierrekhjan $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$? Um já, hvað konvergerar hon inni?

Funktionin er 2π -periodisk og $\frac{d}{dt} \cos(t) = -\sin(t)$, sum er kontinuert. Tíðil er f stykkivís differentíal, so per 6.12 konvergerar Fourierrekhjan fyri øll $t \in \mathbb{R}$ inni

$$\frac{f(x^+) + f(x^-)}{2} = \begin{cases} \cos(t) & , \quad -\frac{\pi}{4} < t < \frac{\pi}{4} \\ 0 & , \quad -\pi < t < -\frac{\pi}{4} \text{ og } \frac{\pi}{4} < t < \pi \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} & , \quad t = \pm \frac{\pi}{4}, \pm \pi. \end{cases}$$

(iv) Hverur Fourierrekhjan eina konvergenta majorantrekhju? (setn. 5.33)

Um Fourierrekhjan hjá f hevði konvergenta majorantrekhju, so var sumfunktionin kontinuert, men tað er hon ikki. Tíðil finst eingin konvergent majorantrekhja.