Métodos compotacionales 2: Tarea 2

Valena carillo y olqa conzalez

1.1 serier de Fourier

(

Demoitrar con 11901 malematico los siguientes leoiemas

1) Si f(t) es continua cuando -T/2 < 1 < T/2 (on f(-T/2) = f(T/2) y si la derivada f'(t) continua por tramos y diferenciable entuncer la serie de Fourier

$$f(l) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n(\omega_1(n w_0 l) + b_n sin(n w_0 l))$$

se puede diferenciar términu por termino

$$\frac{df(t)}{dt} = 0 + \frac{dt}{dt} \sum_{\infty}^{\infty} (an(\omega_1(n_1 w_0 t) + b_1 s_1 w_0 t))$$

somatoria por la derivada

$$\frac{df(i)}{dt} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{df(i)(an(u)(n w o t) + bn sin(n w o t))}{di}$$

docta rette que tootier re brege injeriain -115 < f < 115 à f (f+1) = f (f) que moitrain

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(t) dt = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left(\frac{a_0}{2} \right) dt + \int_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n(o)(nwot) + b_n \sin(nwot) dt$$

$$= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{a_0}{2} dt + \int_{n=1}^{t_2} a_n(o)(nwot) + b_n \sin(nwot) dt$$

por linealidad de la integral

Abora, por continuidad por tramor, se prode intercambiar la serie por la integral

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(t) dt = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{a_0}{a_0} dt + \int_{t_2}^{\infty} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} a_n(\omega_1(nw_0t)) + b_n s_1 n(nw_0t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} a_0 (t_2 - t_1) + \int_{t_2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{nw_0} \left[+ a_n s_1 n(nw_0t_2) - a_n s_1 n(nw_0t_2) - b_n cor(nw_0t_2) + b_n cor(nw_0t_1) \right]$$

=
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 $a_0(t_2-t_1)+\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{nnv_0}$ [-bn ($a_1(nnv_0t_2)$ - $a_1(nnv_0t_1)$] + $a_1(a_1(nv_0t_2)$ - $a_1(nnv_0t_2)$ - $a_1(nnv_0t_2)$

12 Presentación de Punciones

1. Encontrar analiticamente la jene de Fourier de la función fu)=t para el intervalo (-π, π) γ fu+2π) + fu)

T=271, se hallaian lor cueticientes de la jerie

$$Q_0 = \frac{2}{2\pi i} \int_{-\pi i}^{\pi i} t dt = 0 \quad (Function impar)$$

$$a_m = \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(u)(mt) dt = 0$$
 (Función impai por función pai)

Aplicando integración por parta

$$dv = sin(mt) dt$$
, $v = \frac{-1}{m}(o)(mt)$
 $u = t$, $du = dt$

$$\rho_{m} = \frac{\omega}{T} \left[\frac{\omega}{-f} \left(\omega_{1}(\omega_{f}) \right) + \frac{\omega}{T} \left[\frac{\omega}{\omega_{1}(\omega_{f})} \frac{\omega}{\eta_{1}} \right] = \frac{\omega}{T} \left[\frac{\omega}{-f} \left(\omega_{1}(\omega_{f}) + \frac{\omega}{T} \right) \omega_{1}(\omega_{f}) \right] \right]$$

$$\beta m = \left[\frac{m}{-\omega} \left(\omega \left(w \, \omega \right) \right) + \frac{m}{1} \, \sin \left(\omega \, \omega \right) \right] + \frac{m}{1} \, \sin \left(\omega \, \omega \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{m} (-1)^{m-1}$$

$$f(t) = 2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(-1)^{n-1}} \sin(nt) t$$

fu)+ fu+ 2m), sique teniendo un periodo de 2m,

$$\int_{m} \int_{m}^{m} \int_{m}^{m$$

$$=\frac{2}{m}(-1)^{m-1}+0$$

$$Q_{m} = \frac{1}{\pi} \times 2\pi \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (0) (m!) dt = 0$$

$$Q_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} dt = \frac{2\pi}{\pi} \times (2\pi) = 4\pi$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} (1) + \int_{0}^{\infty} (1 + 5 m) = 1 + m + 5 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)_{n-1}}{(-1)_{n-1}}$$

1.3 Funcion Scri de Riemann

1 integrar canaliticamente) la serie de Fourier de fil)= 12 en el intervalo - metern de fill+2m)= fil)

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} t^2 dt = \frac{\pi}{3}^2$$

$$\frac{3\pi}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f'(\omega)(\omega f) df = \frac{2}{3} \frac{2}{3} \left[\frac{1}{m} \frac{1}{m} (\omega(\omega f) - \frac{2}{m} \sin(\omega f)) \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi}$$
(function Pat)

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{-\pi^2}{m} \frac{3 \ln(m\pi) + 2\pi}{m^2} \left(\frac{3 \ln(m\pi) - 2}{m^3} \frac{3 \ln(m\pi)}{m} \right) \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{m^2} \left(-1\right)^m$$

$$bm = \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} t^2 \ln(mt) dt = 0 \quad (function impat)$$

$$f(t) = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} (O(n^2)), \text{ in legiamor esta función}$$

$$\int t^2 dt = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 + 4 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^3} \sin(nt) = \frac{t^3}{3}$$

Enloncer 31 definimon

$$g(t) = \int_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^3} \sin(nt), de maneia que b'n = (-1)^{n+1}, qn = 0, do = 0$$

Ahoro, la identidad de Parseval Indica

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_{T|2}^{T|2} \left[g(1) \right]^2 dt = \frac{1}{4} a_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2)$$

Entonces

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{12} t(t^2 - \pi^2) \right]^2 dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{2n+2}}{n^{3} \cdot 2} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^6}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{u}{\tau} = \frac{u}{\tau} \times \frac{1}{1} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{3}(f_{3}-5u,f,+u,n) \, df$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{1 + 1} \times \frac{1}{1 + 1} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \times \frac{1}{14} \times \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{4} \right]_{0.1}^{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} \times \frac{1}{72} \left[\frac{m^{\frac{7}{7}}}{7} - \frac{2m^{\frac{7}{7}}}{5} + \frac{m^{\frac{7}{7}}}{3} \right] = \frac{1}{72} \times \frac{1}{7 \times 5 \times 3} \left[\frac{776}{105} (15 - 42 + 35) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \times \frac{1 \times 776}{105} = \frac{776}{945}$$