

DAG 1

31/7-23

- * LEARN OG INSIDE
- * HJEMMEOPG. OG LÆKTIERCAFÉ
- * MOBIUS, MC. OG EKSAMEN

DAGENS EMNE:

n 'TE ORDENS LINEÆRE DIFFERENTIALLIGNINGER:

$$(D_n y)(t) := a_0 y^{(n)}(t) + \text{---} + a_{n-1} y'(t) + a_n y(t) \stackrel{(*)}{=} u(t)$$

$$\frac{d^n}{dt^n} = y^{(n)}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

- * $y(t)$ UBEKENDT FUNKTION:

$$y: \underset{t}{\mathbb{R}} \longrightarrow \underset{y(t)}{\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{C}}$$

- * $u(t)$ KENDT FUNKTION

$$u: \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{C}$$

$$t \longmapsto u(t)$$

u ER EN KONTINUERT FUNKTION

* a_0, \dots, a_n KENDTE Koefficienter (2)
KONSTANTE OG REELLE I DAG.
 $a_0 \neq 0$.

EKSEMPEL

$$y''' + 2y'' + 2y' = t$$

TREDJE ORDENS $n=3$.

$$a_0=1, a_1=2, a_2=2, a_3=0.$$

$$u(t)=t.$$

PROBLEM:

BESTEM SAMTLIGE LØSNINGER TIL (*)
TO TILFÆLDE

1/ $u=0$: HOMOGENE LIGNING:
KORT SKRIVEMÅDE $D_n y = 0$.

2/ $u \neq 0$: INHOMOGENE LIGNING:
KORT SKRIVEMÅDE $D_n y = u$.

FOKUS PÅ 1/ FØRST. DERNÆST 2.

DEFINITION EN n -GANGE KONTINUERT (3)
DIFFERENTIABEL FUNKTION ($y \in C^n$)

$y: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{C}$ ER EN LØSNING

TIL (*) SÅFREM $(D_n y)(t) = u(t)$

FOR ALLE t .

MANGDEN AF LØSNINGER FOR $D_n y = 0$
KALDES L .

1/ SATNING 1.5: GIVET $D_n y = 0$.
DA ER L ET n -DIM UNDERUM
AF C^n : FINDES n LINEART
UAFHÆNGIGE LØSNINGER

y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n :

$y \in L \Leftrightarrow y(t) = \overset{**}{c_1} y_1(t) + \dots + c_n y_n(t)$
FOR $c_1, \dots, c_n \in \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{C}$.

OBS! $y(t) = c_1 y_1(t) + \dots + c_n y_n(t)$, $c_1, \dots, c_n \in \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{C}$
KALDES FULDSTÆNDIGE (REELLE/KOMPLEKSE)
LØSNINGER TIL $D_n y = 0$.

BEMÆRKNINGER:

(4)

1/ ANTAG AT y_1 OG y_2 ER LØSNINGER

$$D_n y_1 = 0$$

$$D_n y_2 = 0$$

SÅ ER $y = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2$ OGSÅ EN LØSNING.

BEVIS: $D_n (c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2) =$

$$c_1 D_n y_1 + c_2 D_n y_2 = 0 + 0$$

2/ GIVET $y^0, y^1, \dots, y^{(n-1)}$

$$y(0) = y^0, y'(0) = y^1, \dots, y^{(n-1)}(0) = y^{(n-1)}$$

DA ER $y^{(n)}(0)$ BESTEMT AF $D_n y = 0$.

LINEÆRT UAFHÆNGIGHED

EKSEMPEL FRA LINEÆR ALGEBRA

$$\underline{Ax} = \underline{0}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

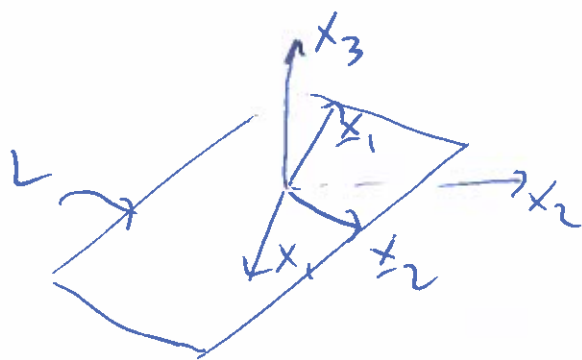
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{x} = t \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + s \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, t, s \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (5)$$

LÖSNUNGSMANGDEN $L \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ ER ET 2-DIM
UNDERUM AF \mathbb{R}^3 UDSPÅNDT AF VÆK-
TORERNE $\underline{x}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \underline{x}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

\underline{x}_1 OG \underline{x}_2 ER LINEART UAFHÆNGIGE

$$c_1 \underline{x}_1 + c_2 \underline{x}_2 = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = c_2 = 0.$$



GENERELT (DEFINITION)

$y_1, \dots, y_n : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ ER LINEART

UAFHÆNGIGE SÅ FØLGER

$$\boxed{c_1 y_1(t) + \dots + c_n y_n(t) = 0 \quad \text{FOR ALLE } t}$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 = c_2 = \dots = c_n = 0.$$

EXEMPLE

(6)

PÅSTAND:

A/ $y_1(t)=1$, $y_2(t)=t$ ER LINJÄRT
OAFHÄNGIGE

BEVIS:

$$c_1 \cdot 1 + c_2 \cdot t = 0 \quad \text{FOR ALL } t=0$$

$$t=0: \quad c_1 = 0. \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$c_2 t = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad c_2 = 0.$$

$$c_1 = c_2 = 0.$$

PÅSTAND:

B/ $y_1(t) = e^{\lambda_1 t}$, $y_2(t) = e^{\lambda_2 t}$ LIN OAFH
FOR $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$

BEVIS:

$$(1) \quad c_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + c_2 e^{\lambda_2 t} = 0 \quad \text{FOR ALL } t.$$

VIA DIFFERENTIATION MÅTT PÅ
 ~~$t=0: c_1 + c_2 = 0$~~ BEHÅLLS

$$(2) \quad c_1 \lambda_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + c_2 \lambda_2 e^{\lambda_2 t} = 0 \quad \text{FOR ALL } t$$

$$t=0 \quad (1): \quad c_1 + c_2 = 0$$

$$t=0 \quad (2): \quad c_1 \lambda_1 + c_2 \lambda_2 = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad (7)$$

$$c_1 = c_2 = 0.$$

C/ ASTAND:

$$y_1(t) = 1, \quad y_2(t) = \sin(t), \quad y_3(t) = \cos(t)$$

ER LINEART VAFH.

BRVLS

$$c_1 + c_2 \sin(t) + c_3 \cos(t) = 0 \quad \text{FOR ALL } t.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{t=0}: \quad & c_1 + c_3 = 0 \\ t=\pi: \quad & c_1 - c_3 = 0 \end{aligned} \quad \Bigg\} \Rightarrow c_1 = c_3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow c_2 \sin(t) = 0 \quad \text{FOR ALL } t.$$

$$c_1 = c_2 = c_3 = 0.$$

D/ ~~PR~~ $y_1(t) = 1, \quad y_2(t) = \cos^2(t), \quad y_3(t) = \sin^2 t$

ER IKKR LIN VAFH $\underline{\underline{-y_1 + y_2 + y_3 = 0}}$

~~$y_2 + y_3 = y_1$~~

OPSUMMERING $D_n y = 0$. (8)

FULDSTÆNDIG LØSNING: FIND n

LINEÆRT UAFH LØSNINGER

y_1, \dots, y_n OG OPSKRIV (xx)

HVORDAN FINDER VI y_1, \dots, y_n ?

DET KARAKTERISTISKE POL.

$y(t) = e^{\lambda t}$ LØSNING (\Rightarrow)

$$[a_0 \lambda^n + \dots + a_{n-1} \lambda + a_n] e^{\lambda t} = 0$$

FOR ALLE t .

(\Rightarrow)

λ ER EN ROD I DET KARAKTERISTISKE

POL

↓

$$P(\lambda) := [\dots]$$

$P(\lambda) = 0$ KALDER KARAKTER-LIGNINGEN. (9)
HVERENDE TIL $D_n y = 0$.

ALGEBRAENS FUNDAMENTALSETNING

P HAR n KOMPLEKSE RØDDER

LØSNINGER $e^{\lambda t}, e^{\lambda_1 t}, \dots, e^{\lambda_n t}, \lambda_n \leftarrow$
ABER DER ER: MULTIPLISITET

→ GENERALT HVIS $\lambda = \lambda_0$ ER RØD

FØR P , DA GÆLDER

$$P(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_0)^k Q(\lambda)$$

HVOR $Q(\lambda_0) \neq 0$ OG $k = \text{am}(\lambda_0) \in \mathbb{N}$

KALDER RØDEN ALGEBRAISK
MULTIPLISITET.

~~deg~~ $\text{grad } Q = \text{grad } P - k$
 $\lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2 + 4 =$

EKSEMPEL $P(\lambda) = (\lambda - 2)^2(\lambda + 1) = 0$

$\lambda = 2$ ER $\lambda = -1$ -1, 2, 2
 $\text{am} = 2$ $\text{am} = 1$.

(10)

SETNING:HVIS P HAR n FØRSKILLIGE RØDDER $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n : \text{ord}(\lambda_i) = 1, i=1, \dots, n.$

SÅ ER DEN FØLGENDE KOMPLETE

LØSNING

$$y(t) = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + \dots + c_n e^{\lambda_n t}$$

$$c_1, \dots, c_n \in \mathbb{C}$$

Eksempel 1

$$y''' - 3y'' + 4y = 0$$

$$P(\lambda) = \lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2 + 0 + 4 = (\lambda - 2)^2(\lambda + 1)$$

$$= 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = 2 \quad \text{eller} \quad \lambda = -1$$

$$m = 2 \quad m = 1$$

$$y_1(t) = e^{-t}$$

$$y_2(t) = e^{2t}$$

MANGLER LN

(11)

SATZUNG 1.14BETRACHT $D_n y = 0$ OG ANFANG

$$P(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_0)^k Q(\lambda), \quad Q(\lambda_0) \neq 0,$$

$$k = \text{ord}(\lambda_0) \geq 2.$$

DA GELDERT AT

$$y_1(t) = e^{\lambda_0 t}$$

$$y_2(t) = t e^{\lambda_0 t}$$

$$y_n(t) = t^{n-1} e^{\lambda_0 t}$$

AUF ER ~~LÖSNUNGEN~~ K LIN

AUFH LÖSNUNGEN.

BEISPIEL 1 IHN:

$$y_3(t) = t e^{2t}$$

FUNDAMENTALE REELLE LÖSUNGEN:

$$y(t) = c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 e^{2t} + c_3 t e^{2t}$$

$$c_1, c_2, c_3 \in \mathbb{R}$$

(12)

Eksempel 2

$$y''' + 2y'' + 2y' = 0$$

K-LIGNINGEN

$$\lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 0 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\lambda = 0 \text{ ER LØS}$$

$$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = -1 \pm i.$$

DEN FULDSTÆNDIGE KOMPLEKSE LØSNING

$$y(t) = c_1 e^{0 \cdot t} + c_2 e^{(-1-i)t} + c_3 e^{(-1+i)t}$$

$$c_1, c_2, c_3 \in \mathbb{C}.$$

Hvad med den fuldstændige reelle løsning?

Hvis $a_i \in \mathbb{R}$ for alle $i = 0, \dots, n$ Så gælder $\lambda = \alpha + i\beta$ Rod \Rightarrow $\bar{\lambda} = \alpha - i\beta$ også Rod

$$\alpha = \operatorname{Re} \lambda, \beta = \operatorname{Im}(\lambda).$$

$$\text{BREVIS: } a_0 \lambda^n + \dots + a_n = 0 \Rightarrow$$

SÄKROES 2 LINEART UAFH LÖSN. (13)

$$e^{(\alpha + i\beta)t} = e^{\alpha t} (\cos(\beta t) + i \sin(\beta t))$$

$$+ e^{(\alpha - i\beta)t} = e^{\alpha t} (\cos(\beta t) - i \sin(\beta t))$$

$$2e^{\alpha t} \cos(\beta t) \text{ NY LÖSNEN}$$

$$= 2 \operatorname{Re}(e^{(\alpha + i\beta)t})$$

$$\Rightarrow y_1(t) = \operatorname{Re}(e^{(\alpha + i\beta)t}) = e^{\alpha t} \cos(\beta t)$$

$$y_2(t) = \operatorname{Im}(e^{(\alpha + i\beta)t}) = e^{\alpha t} \sin(\beta t)$$

TO REELLE LÖSNUNG ER ~~OR~~ ~~OR~~
~~ER LINEART UAFH.~~ ~ SE SATZUNG 1.15

ALGORITHM:

DATAST $0_n y_{20}, a_i \in \mathbb{R}, i=0, \dots, n$
 VHA SATZUNG 1.14

y_1, \dots, y_n n LIN UAFH LÖSN

$y_e, y_{e+1} = \overline{y_e}$ & FIRSTAT MED
 $\begin{cases} \operatorname{Re} y_e \\ \operatorname{Im} y_e \end{cases}$

GIVER NY LISTE MED N (14)

REELLE LØSNINGER, SOM ER
LIG VED JF SÆTNING 1.15

EKSEMPEL 2 (FØL)

$$y_1(t) = 1, \quad y_2(t) = e^{(-1+i)t}, \quad \cancel{y_3(t) = e^{(-1-i)t}}$$

$$\cancel{y_3(t)} = e^{(-1-i)t} = \overline{y_2(t)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{y}_2(t) &= \operatorname{Re}(y_2(t)) \\ &= e^{-t} \cos(t)\end{aligned}$$

$$\tilde{y}_3(t) = \operatorname{Im}(y_2(t)) = e^{-t} \sin(t).$$

FULDSTÆNDIGE REELLE LØSNINGER

$$y(t) = c_1 + c_2 e^{-t} \cos(t) + c_3 e^{-t} \sin(t)$$

$$c_1, c_2, c_3 \in \mathbb{R}$$

2/ $D_n y = u$ hvor $u: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{C}$ (15)
KENDT KONTINUERLIG FUNKTION

SÆTNING 1.20

LAD y_0 VÆRE EN PARTIKULÆR
LØSNING TIL $D_n y = u$.

DER GÆLDER DA, AT ENHVER
LØSNING ~~y~~ TIL $D_n y = u$
HAR FORMEN

$$y = y_{\text{hom}} + y_0$$

HVOR y_{hom} ER LØSNING TIL

$$D_n y = 0$$

BÆVIS : $D_n y = u$

$$D_n y_0 = u$$

$$D_n \underbrace{(y - y_0)}_{y_{\text{hom}}} = 0$$

(16)

DVS FULSTÄNDIGER LÖSNING TIL

$$D_n y = u \quad \text{ER}$$

$$y(t) = c_1 y_1(t) + \dots + c_n y_n(t) + y_0$$

 y_1, \dots, y_n LIN VAFH
LÖSNING TIL $D_n y = 0$.HVORDAN FINDE VI y_0 ?HAFT

$$A/ \quad u(t) = e^{st}, \quad s \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\text{HAFT} \quad y(t) = H e^{st}$$

INDSÆT OG LØS FOR H !

[MERK HEROM STENER IKURSET]

LIN VAFH FUNKT

$$B/ \quad u(t) = \cos(mt)$$

$$\text{HAFT: } y(t) = A \sin(mt) + B \cos(mt)$$

$$\text{INDSÆTTET } \{ \dots \} \cos(mt) + [\dots] \sin(mt) = 0$$

$$\text{LØS } \{ \dots \} = 0 \quad [\dots] = 0 \quad \text{FOR ALLE } t$$

c/ $u(t) = B_0 t^2 + \text{---} + B_2$ (17)

GET: $y(t) = A_1 t^2 + \text{---} + A_2$

$A_0, \text{---}, A_2$ UNKNOWN

$(B_0, \text{---}, B_2)$ KNOWN

INSERTION $t^2, t^{2-1}, \text{---}, 1$ FOR LIN
JAFH

$K_0 t^2 + \text{---} + K_2 = 0$ FOR ALL t

LESER $K_0 = 0, \text{---}, K_2 = 0$

FOR $A_0, \text{---}, A_2$.

BEISPIEL

$y' + y = t^2$

$\lambda + 1 = 0$

$y_{\text{hom}}(t) = C_1 e^{-t}$

y_0 PARTIKULÄRE LÖSUNG

$y_0(t) = A_0 t^2 + A_1 t + A_2$

VS $= 2A_0 t + A_1 + A_0 t^2 + A_1 t + A_2$

$= A_0 t^2 + (2A_0 + A_1)t + A_1 + A_2$

LS $= t^2$ FOR ALL t

$$A_0 = 1$$

$$A_1 = -2A_0 = -2$$

$$A_2 = -A_1 = 2. //$$

FULLSTÄNDIGE REIFLICH LÖSUNG

$$y(t) = c_1 e^{-t} + t^2 - 2t + 2$$

$$c_1 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

DAG 2

①

DAGENS EMNE: TALFØLGES OG VÆDELLER
RÆKKER

1/ INHOMOGENE LIGNING $D_n y = u$

2/ MOTIVATION VIA DIFF-LIGN

3/ EKSEMPLER PÅ TALFØLGES OG
VÆDELLER RÆKKER

4/ VÆDELLER INTEGRALER

$$\int_a^\infty f(x) dx := \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^t f(x) dx$$

$$1/ (D_n y)(t) := a_0 y^{(n)}(t) + \dots + a_n y(t) = u(t)$$

D_n LINEAR: $D_n(c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2) = c_1 D_n y_1 + c_2 D_n y_2$

SE SÆTNING 1.4.

SÆTNING 1.20 (STRUKTUR SÆTNINGEN)

~~LAD y_0 VÆRE EN LØSNING~~
~~ANDEN LØSNING y VÆRE EN LØSNING~~
~~TIL $(*)$. DA GÆLDER~~

~~LAD y_0 OG y VÆRE TO LØSNINGER~~
~~TIL $(*)$. DA GÆLDER~~

$y_{hom} = y - y_0$ ER LØSNING TIL $D_n y = 0$

GIVET y_0 .

$$y = y_{\text{hom}} + y_0$$

(2)

~~***~~ $c_1 y_1 + \text{---} + c_n y_n + y_0, c_1, \dots, c_n \in \mathbb{R}$

FØR LØSTÆNDIG LØSNING TIL (*), HVOR
 $y_1, \text{---}, y_n$ ER n LIN UAFH LØSNINGER

TIL $D_n y = u$.

Eksempel

$$y' + y = t^2$$

$$\lambda + 1 = 0, y_{\text{hom}}(t) = c_1 e^{-t}, c_1 \in \mathbb{R}$$

GÆT PÅ PARTIKULÆR LØSNING:

$$y_0 = A_0 t^2 + A_1 t + A_2 \quad \text{LØSNING } (\Rightarrow)$$

~~Indsæt~~

$$\underbrace{2A_0 t + A_1}_{y_0'} + \underbrace{A_0 t^2 + A_1 t + A_2}_{y_0} = t^2 \quad \text{For alle } t$$

$1, t, t^2$ LINEÆRT UAFH FUNKTIONER

$$(A_0 - 1)t^2 + (2A_0 + A_1)t + (A_1 + A_2) \cdot 1 = 0 \quad \text{For alle } t$$

(\Rightarrow)

$$A_0 = 1, \quad \cancel{2A_0 = 1} \quad A_1 = -2A_0 = -2 \quad A_2 = -A_1 = 2$$

ALTERNATIVT: ~~POL1 = P~~ ~~POL2 = P~~ $POL1 = POL2 \Leftrightarrow$ (3)
~~POL~~

KOEFFICIENTERNE ER IDENTISKE.

2/ MOTIVATION

HVIS a , IKKE KONSTANT?

(*) GÆLDER STADIG MEN $e^{\lambda t}$ ER IKKE LÆNGERE LØSNING (GENERELT)

BEKEMPER

$$y' = 2ty, \quad y \neq e^{\lambda t}$$

$$[\text{PÅNERS FORMEL: } y(t) = e^{t^2} C_1]$$

$$y(t) = C_0 + C_1 t + \dots + C_{n-2} t^{n-2} + C_{n-1} t^{n-1} + C_n t^n + \dots$$

LØSNING?

$$VS = y' = C_1 + 2C_2 t + \dots + C_n n t^{n-1} + \dots$$

↑
ANTAGER AT VI KAN DIFF LØDVS

$$HS = 2ty = 0 + 2C_0 t + \dots + 2C_{n-2} t^{n-1} + \dots$$

↑
ANTAGER AT VI KAN GÅNKE IND LØDVS

⇒ BRUKER (*)

$$c_1 = 0, \quad c_2 = c_0, \quad \dots, \quad c_n = \frac{2c_{n-2}}{n}, \quad (4)$$

$n \geq 2.$

$$\underline{n=3}: \quad c_3 = \frac{2c_1}{3} = 0$$

$$|$$

$$c_n = 0 \quad \text{NÄR } n \text{ UDLIGE}$$

~~NYA / / / c_4 \neq 0~~

MAN KAN VISSE AT $c_n = \frac{c_0}{(n/2)!}$ NÄR

$$n! = n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \cdot \dots \cdot 2 \cdot 1$$

$$0! = 1$$

$$1! = 1$$

$$y(t) = c_0 \left[1 + t^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} t^{2n} + \dots \right]$$

$$= c_0 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} t^{2n}$$

$$\exp(s) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} s^n$$

BEMÄRK SKRIVMÄT: $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n = a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n + \dots$$

WENDLIG SUM / RÆKKE

(5)

ENDELIGE SUMMER $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum_{n=0}^2 a_n = a_0 + a_1 + a_2 \\ \sum_{n=0}^N a_n = a_0 + \dots + a_N, N \in \mathbb{N} \\ \sum_{k=k}^N a_n = a_k + \dots + a_N, k \in \mathbb{N}, N \in \mathbb{N}, k < N \end{array} \right.$

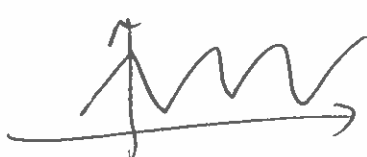
OVERVEJELSE:

1/ HVOR DAN FORSTÅS UR?

IDAG: $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$, a_n KONST.

SENERE $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2/ \text{DIFF UR AF VARIABLE LØD?} \\ 3/ \text{GÅR IND I WENDLIG RÆKKE?} \end{array} \right.$

KULMINATION: FOURIERRÆKKEMETODEN

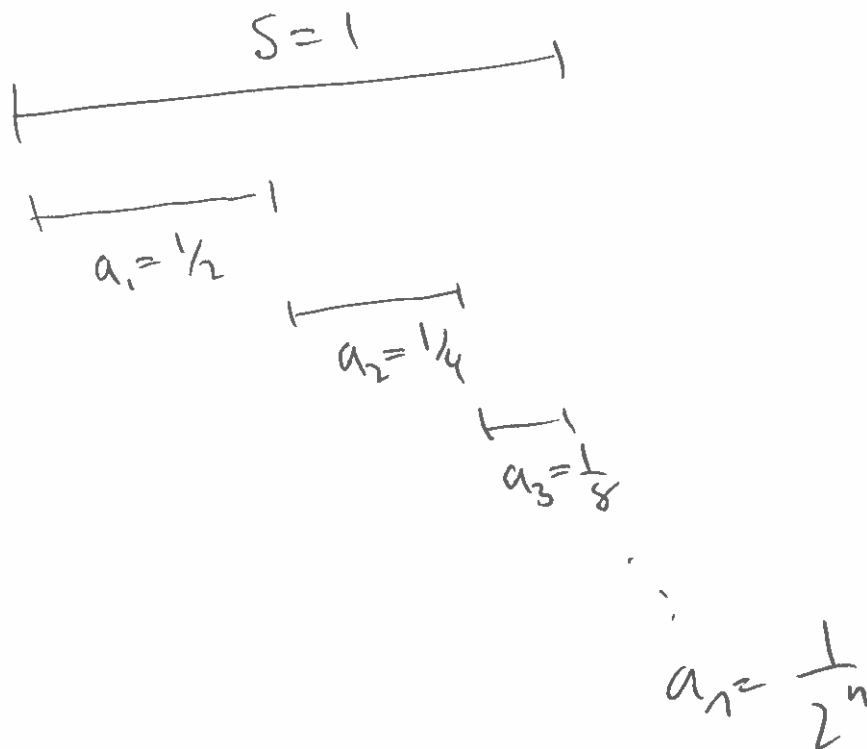


$$u(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n u_n(t)$$

LØSNING $y_0(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} d_n y_n(t)$

$$3/ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n ?$$

(6)



$$S_N = \sum_{n=1}^N a_n \approx 1 \quad \text{NÄR } N \text{ FR STOR}$$

| $N \setminus$ | S_N | $F_N = 1 - S_N$ FEJL |
|---------------|--|----------------------|
| 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 2 | $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 3 | $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8}$ | $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| ... | | |
| N | $\sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{2^n} = 1 - \frac{1}{2^N}$ | $\frac{1}{2^N}$ |

$$S_N \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} 1 \quad \text{IDET}$$

(7)

$$F_N = 1 - S_N = \frac{1}{2^N} \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

1 ER GRÆNSERVÆRDIG FØR TAL-

FØLGEN $S_1, S_2, \dots, S_N, \dots$

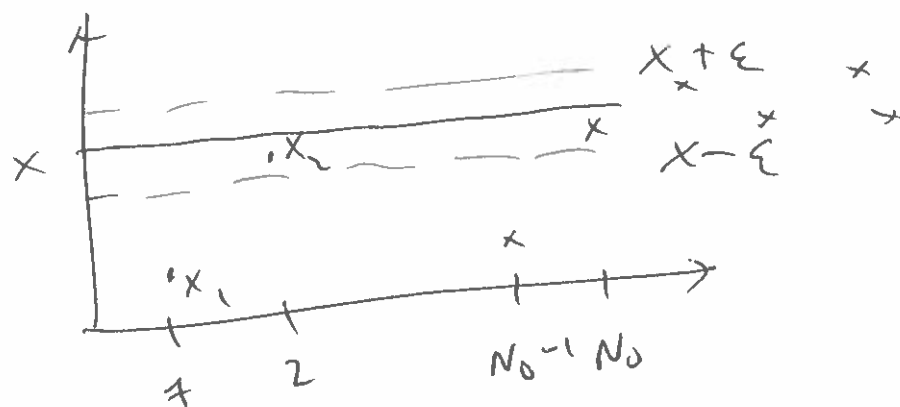
(KONPAKT $\{S_N\}_{N=1}^{\infty}$ FØLLER ÆFTER
BLØT S_N)

GENERELT: DEFINITION 4.5

EN TALFØLGE $x_n \in \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{C}$ ER

KONVERGENT (K) MED GRÆNSER-
VÆRDI $(GV)_x$ SÅFREM:

FØR ALLE $\epsilon > 0$ FINDER ET $N_0 \in \mathbb{N}$:



MODULUS
HVIS $x \in \mathbb{C}$

$$|x - x_n| \leq \epsilon \quad \text{FØR ALLE } n \geq N_0$$

KORT SKRIVEMÅDE: $x_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} x$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x.$$

AVU X IKKE FINDES, SK (8)

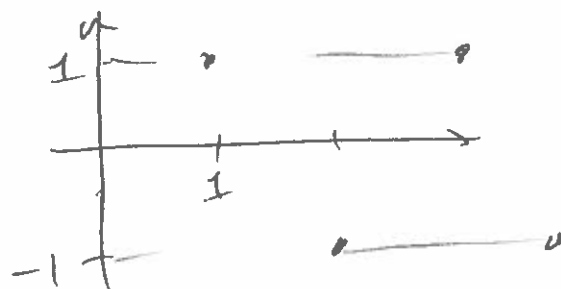
ER x_n DIVERGENT (D)

EKSEMPLER: x_n UBEGRENSSET (BLIVER VILKÅRLIG STOR)

EKSEMPLER

1/ $x_n = (-1)^{n+1}$ BEGRENSET $|x_n| = 1$

MIN D



2/ $x_n = q^n = \underbrace{q \cdot \dots \cdot q}_n$, $q \in \mathbb{C}$

$\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \begin{cases} \underline{D} & \text{FOR } |q| > 1 \\ \underline{K} & \text{FOR } |q| < 1 \end{cases}$
MERD $GV = 0$.

$|q| < 1$: FORMELT

$|0 - q^n| = |q|^n \leq \epsilon \Leftrightarrow$

$n \log |q| \leq \log \epsilon \Leftrightarrow$

$n \geq \left\lceil \frac{\log \epsilon}{\log |q|} \right\rceil //$

9

$$3/ \quad S_N = 1 + q + \dots + q^N$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^N q^n$$

$$q S_N = q + \dots + q^N + q^{N+1}$$

$$S_N(1-q) = \cancel{1} - q^{N+1} \quad (\approx)$$

$$S_N = \frac{1 - q^{N+1}}{1 - q} \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} \begin{cases} P & \text{NÄR } |q| < 1 \\ K & \text{NÄR } |q| = 1 \\ \text{MED} & \text{NÄR } |q| > 1 \end{cases}$$

MED GV = $\frac{1}{1-q}$

~~q~~ $q = \frac{1}{2} : S_N \rightarrow 2$

BEMÄRKNING: DEFINITION: 4.15

$S = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$ DEFINERES SOM GV AF

AFSNITSSUMMEN $S_N = \sum_{n=0}^N a_n :$

$$S_N \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} S$$

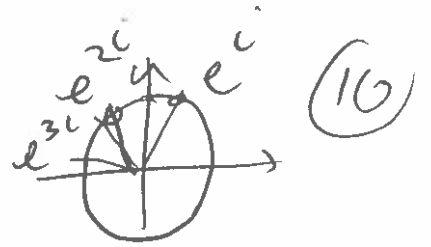
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^n = \frac{1}{1-q}$$

SÄKERHET $|q| < 1$.

D KILLER

$$4/ \quad x_n = e^{in} \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$e^{in} = \cos(n) + i \sin(n)$$



$$e^{in} \not\subseteq \mathbb{D}$$

$$\text{GÄLDER } x_n \in \mathbb{C} \quad \underline{K} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(x_n) \underline{K} \quad \text{or} \quad \operatorname{Im}(x_n) \underline{K}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(n) \text{ or } \sin(n) \not\subseteq \mathbb{D}$$

REGELREGLER FOR GRÆNSEVÆRDIER

LEMMA 4.10 ANTAG AT

$$a_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} L_1$$

$$b_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} L_2$$

$$1/ \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (c_1 a_n + c_2 b_n) = c_1 L_1 + c_2 L_2$$

$$2/ \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n b_n = L_1 L_2$$

$$3/ \quad \text{HVIS } L_2 \neq 0 : \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \frac{L_1}{L_2}$$

4/ HVIS $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ ER KONT (11)
 SA ER $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(a_n) = f(L)$

5/ $\frac{n^a}{b^n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$ FOR $a \geq 0, b > 1$

6/ $\frac{\ln(n)}{n^c} \rightarrow 0$ FOR $c > 0$.

KUSIMPLE

5/ $a_n = \frac{n^{90} + n + 1}{e^n + \ln(n)}$
 $= \frac{n^{90} [1 + n^{-89} + n^{-90}]}{e^n (1 + \frac{\ln(n)}{e^n})}$

$\frac{1+2+5}{n \rightarrow \infty}$

$0 \cdot 1 = 0$

6/ $a_n = \frac{e^{-n} (1 + \frac{1}{n+1})}{e^{-n} + e^{-2n}}$

$= \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n+1}}{1 + e^{-n}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1$

$$7/ a_n = \sqrt[n]{n} = n^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

(12)

$$x_n = \log a_n = \frac{1}{n} \log n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{3/} 0.$$

$$a_n = e^{x_n} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{4/} e^0 = 1$$

IDKT e^x RR KONT FUNKTION!

4/ UNENDLICHE INTEGRAL

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=1}^N a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \quad \text{RR}$$

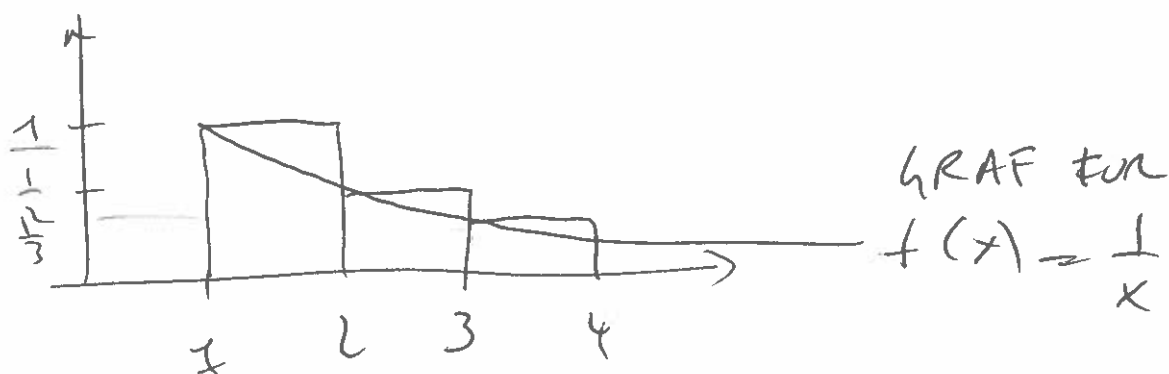
↑
RELATION
↓

$$\int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx \quad \text{UNENDLICHES INTEGRAL}$$

$$S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \quad \text{HARMONISCHE REIHE}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}$$

(13)



S_N = AREA AF N KASSER

$$\geq \int_1^N f(x) dx = [\ln x]_{x=1}^N$$

$$= \ln N \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} \infty$$

S_N VBRGRÆVST $\Rightarrow S \underline{\underline{D}}$

DEFINITION f KONT OG LAD

$$I(t) = \int_a^t f(x) dx \quad (\text{HJÆLPINTEGRAL})$$

HVIS $I(t)$ ER \underline{K} FOR $t \rightarrow \infty$

SÅ SÆTTES $\int_a^\infty f(x) dx := \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} I(t)$

IL SVARENDE DEFINITION AF $\int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx$

VHA $J(t) = \int_t^a f(x) dx$ FOR $t \rightarrow -\infty$.

DAG 3 : UENDLIGE RÆKKER

(1)

DEFINITION 4.15

GIVET a_n TALFØLGE

* $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ UENDLIG RÆKKE

* $\sum_{n=1}^N a_n = a_1 + \text{---} + a_N$ N'ER AFSNITTEN
NY TALFØLGE!

| a_n | a_1 | a_2 | a_3 | --- | a_N |
|-------|-------------------|-------|-------|-----|---------|
| S_1 | a_1 | | | | |
| S_2 | $a_1 + a_2$ | | | | |
| S_3 | $a_1 + a_2 + a_3$ | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| S_N | $a_1 + a_2 +$ | | | --- | $+ a_N$ |

1/ SÅFREMPT S_N ER K:

(2)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n := \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} S_N \text{ VÆRDEN}$$

KALDES RÆKKENS SUM

2/ SÅFREMPT S_N ER D:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ ER } \underline{D} \text{ (INGEN SUM)}$$

OBS to TALFØLGES a_n OG S_N

PROBLEM: KAN K AF S_N (OG UR)

AFHÆNGES UD FRA a_n ? VEDEN AT
KENOE / BESTEMME GV?

SVAR: DELVIST JA! KONVERGENSKRITERIE.

OVERBLIK

(3)

a / DIVERGENS-KRITERIE (1^{TE} LØS KRIT)

SÆTN 4.19

b / INTEGRALKRIT SÆTNING 4.33

c / HJÆLPESÆTNING 4.27

d / SAMMENSÆTNINGSKRIT SÆTNING 4.26

e / ÆKVIVALENSKRIT 4.24

f / KVOTIENTKRIT 4.30

a / DIVERGENSTEST SÆTNING 4.19

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \quad \text{K} \quad \Rightarrow \quad a_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0.$$

BRUIS

$$S_N = \sum_{n=1}^N a_n = a_1 + \dots + a_{N-1} + a_N$$

$$S_{N-1} = \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_{N-1} + 0}{\quad}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{S} - \text{S} &\longleftarrow S_N - S_{N-1} = \underline{\underline{a_N}} \end{aligned}$$

OFTEN BRUGER VI SÆTNINGEN

(4)

PÅ FØLGENDE FORM:

$$a_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \underline{D}$$

EKSEMPEL 1/ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin(n) \underline{D}$

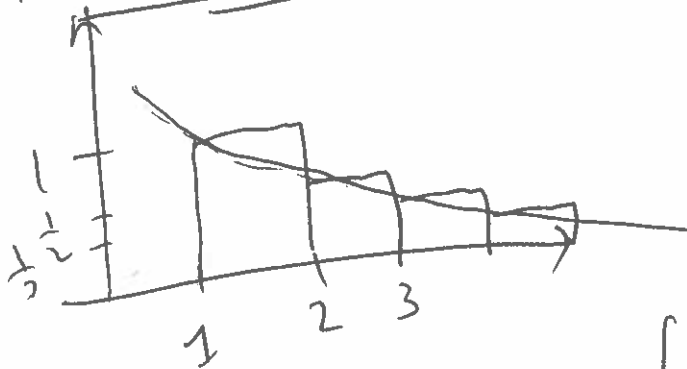
2/ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \underline{D}$ 3/ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \cdot a_n = \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$

KAN IKKE SLUTTE $\underline{K} / \underline{D}$

$$S_N = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{N}$$

= AREAL AF KASKE

b/ INTEGRALKRIT



GRAF FOR $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

$$S_2 = 1 + \frac{1}{2} > \int_1^3 f(x) dx$$

$$S_N \geq \int_1^{N+1} \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln(N+1) \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} \infty$$

S_N UBEGRÆNSKT OG D

SÆTNING 4.33

(5)

LAD $f: [1, \infty[\rightarrow [0, \infty[$

VÆR C' $f'(x) < 0$ FOR ALLE x
(AFTAGENDE). DA ER

~~$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(n)$~~

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(n) \leq K \Leftrightarrow \int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx \leq K$$

BEVIL NÅSTR VÆR

EKSEMPEL ~~$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^k}$~~

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n^k}, \quad k > 0, \quad k \neq 1.$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \quad ? \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{x^k}, \quad f'(x) = -\frac{k}{x^{k+1}} < 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^t \frac{1}{x^k} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{1-k} x^{1-k} \right]_1^t \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{1-k} t^{1-k} - \frac{1}{1-k} \right) \end{aligned}$$

⑤

~~117~~

$$\int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx \begin{cases} \underline{D} & \text{für } 0 < k \leq 1 \\ \underline{K} & \text{für } k > 1. \end{cases}$$

BEMERKUNG: $q_n > 0$!

c/ HILFSLEMMAT 4.27

ANTAG $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n| \in \underline{K} \Rightarrow$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \in \underline{K}$$

(GELT OÄSÄ FÜR $a_n \in \mathbb{C}$)

~~BEW.~~

~~SATZ 11~~

LEMMA A.3 (S. 198)

FÜR JEDE FOLGE x_n DER ER

VORSEHEND $x_{n+1} \geq x_n$ FÜR ALLE n

BEGRÄNZT $|x_n| \leq C$ FÜR ALLE n .

DA ER ~~4~~ x_n K

(6) 7



BRVIS For 4.27 $c_n = a_n + |a_n| > 0$

$$0 \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \underbrace{(a_n + |a_n|)}_{c_n} \leq 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$$

~~$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}$~~ $\tilde{S}_N = \sum_{n=1}^N c_n$ BREKRENSKT DE
VANSKUDR

$$\tilde{S}_N \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{S}$$

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{n=1}^N a_n + \sum_{n=1}^N |a_n| \right) = \tilde{S}$$

K

$$S_N = \sum_{n=1}^N a_n + \sum_{n=1}^N (c_n - |a_n|)$$

$$\rightarrow \tilde{S} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n| //$$

d/ SAMMENLIGNINGSKRIT 4.20

(8)

ANTAG $0 \leq a_n \leq b_n$

Hvis i/ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \underline{K} \Rightarrow$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \underline{K}$$

Hvis ii/ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \underline{D} \Rightarrow$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \underline{D}$$

Eksempel

A/ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 + \cos(n)}{n^2}$

$$a_n = \frac{1 + \cos(n)}{n^2}$$

$$0 \leq a_n \leq \frac{2}{n^2} = b_n$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n^2} \quad \text{~~HA~~} = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \Rightarrow \textcircled{9}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \quad \underline{K}$$

BEISPIEL

B/ $a_n = \frac{2 \cos(n)}{n^2}$ NICHT POSITIV

$$|a_n| = \frac{2 |\cos(n)|}{n^2} \leq \frac{2}{n^2} = b_n$$

\Rightarrow SATZ 4.2 $\sum |a_n| \leq \sum b_n$ \Rightarrow SATZ 4.27

C/ $a_n = \frac{1 + \cos(n)}{n}$?

e/ ÄQUIVALENZKRITERIUM SATZ 4.24
 ANTAß $a_n \geq 0, b_n > 0$ OÄ AT

$$c_n = \frac{a_n}{b_n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} c \in]0, \infty[$$

[VI SIKKER AT $\sum a_n$ OG $\sum b_n$ ER $\textcircled{10}$ ÆKVIVALENTE]

DA GÆLDER AT

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \leq (\Rightarrow) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \leq$$

EKSEMPEL

$$\sum_{n=60}^{\infty} \frac{n^4 + 1}{n^7 + 15}$$

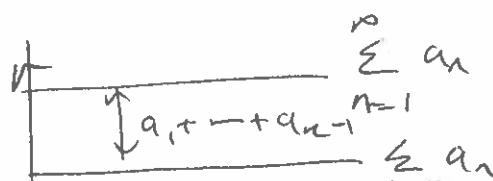
SETTING B \leq AF UR ~~ATTAN-~~

GER IKKE AF VÆRDIER AF

ENDRLIGT MANGE LED

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = a_1 + \underbrace{\quad + a_{n-1}}_{\text{ENDRLIG SVAR}} + \sum_{n=n}^{\infty} a_n$$

\leq (\Rightarrow) \leq



$$a_n = \frac{n^4 + 1}{n^7 + 15} = \frac{1 + n^{-4}}{n^3(1 + 15n^{-7})}$$

(11)

$$= \underbrace{\frac{1}{n^3}}_{b_n} \cdot \frac{1 + n^{-4}}{1 + 15n^{-7}}$$

↓
1

$$\frac{a_n}{b_n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1.$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \quad \underline{K} \quad \overset{\text{SATZ 4.21}}{\Rightarrow} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \quad \underline{K}.$$

$$\overset{\text{SATZ 5}}{\Rightarrow} \quad \sum_{n=60}^{\infty} a_n \quad \underline{K}$$

f/ KVOTIENTKRIT ~~SATZ 4.30~~

~~ANNAK~~ a_n

KVOTIENTKRITIKER DEFINITION 5.1

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^n$, q KVOTIENT

OBS $a_n = q^n$. $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = q$ KONST.

SÆTNING 5.2

(12)

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^n \text{ } \underline{K} \Leftrightarrow |q| < 1$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^n = \frac{1}{1-q} \text{ for } |q| < 1$$

SÆTNING 4.30 (KVOTIENTKRIT)

ANTAG $a_n > 0$ OG AT

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} C \geq 0.$$

SÅ GÆLDER

i/ HVIS $C \in [0, 1[\Rightarrow$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ } \underline{K}$$

ii/ HVIS $C > 1$ (INKL $C = \infty$) \Rightarrow

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ } \underline{D}$$

OBS INGEN INFO OM $C = 1$!

BEISPIEL

DAG 4 : ALTERNERENDE REKKER $\sum (-1)^{n-1} 1$ ①

$$S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \stackrel{\text{DEFINITION 4.15}}{=} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} S_N \quad \text{OR UNORDERED SUMMER}$$

$$S_N = \sum_{n=1}^N a_n \quad \text{A PARTIAL SUM}$$

a) DIVERGENSKRIT SÆTNING 4.19

b) INTEGRALKRIT SÆTNING 4.33

c) HJÆLPESÆTNING 4.27

d) SAMMENLIGNINGSKRIT SÆTN 4.20

e) ÆKVIVALENSKRIT SÆTN 4.24

f) KVOTIENTKRIT SÆTN 4.30

c) HJÆLPESÆTN 4.27 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n| < \infty \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$

DEFINITION 4.26 : HVIS $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n| < \infty$ SÅ
SIGES $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ AT VÆRE ABSOLUT $\frac{K}{(AK)}$

DEFINITION 4.28 HVIS $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n < \infty$
MEN $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n| < \infty$ SÅ SIGES $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ AT
VÆRE BEGRÆNSET K (BK)

Eksempel 1

(2)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(n) + \sin(n)}{n^2} \quad \text{ER} \quad \underline{AK}$$

$$|a_n| \leq \frac{2}{n^2}$$

Eksempel 2

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots$$

$$\text{ER} \quad \underline{IKKE} \quad \underline{AK} \quad \sum \frac{1}{n} \quad \underline{D}$$

ER DEN BK?

Eksempel 2 er et eksempel på en alternierende række:

Definition 4.37:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} b_n = b_1 - b_2 + b_3 - b_4 + \dots$$

med $b_n > 0$ ER EN alternierende
række (AR)

$$a_n = (-1)^{n-1} b_n \quad |a_n| = b_n$$

SEMINAR 4.38 (LEIBNIZ'S KRIT) (3)

BETRACHT $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} b_n$ AR OÄ

ANNAHME AT

b_n FOLGEND MONOTON FÜH 0 :

$$\begin{aligned} & \cancel{b_1 \geq b_2 \geq b_3 \geq \dots \geq b_n \geq b_{n+1} \geq} \\ & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b_{n+1} \leq b_n \text{ FÜR ALLE } n \\ b_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0. \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

KURZ SCHRIBEN MAÖ: $b_n \searrow 0.$

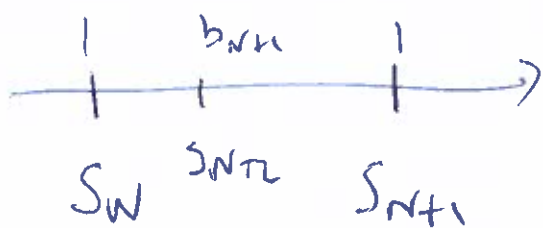
DA GELDET DÄR AT $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} b_n$ ER

K

GES: AUSREICHENDE BEDINGUNGEN!

~~1. AR OÄ~~

BEWIS N LIGK



$$S_N = b_1 - b_2 + \dots + (-1)^{N-1} b_N \quad (4)$$

$$S_{N+1} = S_N + b_{N+1}$$

$$S_{N+2} = S_{N+1} - b_{N+2}$$

\Rightarrow

$$S_{N+k} \in [S_N, S_{N+1}] \text{ FÜR ALLE } k.$$

$$S_N \leq S_{N+2} \leq \dots \leq S_{N+k} \leq S_{N+1}$$

WACHSEND ODER ABNEMEND LEMMA A.3

$$S_N \xrightarrow{k} S = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} S_N$$

SÄTZUNG A $|S - S_N| \leq b_{N+1}$

DVS FÜR ALLES $b_{N+1} \leq \epsilon$ $\xRightarrow{\text{SÄTZUNG A}}$

$$F_N = |S - S_N| \leq \epsilon$$

WACHNENDE AN S_N !

BEISPIEL 2 KRN

(5)

AR MEO $b_n = \frac{1}{n}$

BESTEN N : S_N AFWER FRA S

MIO FOL F_N HEST $\epsilon = 10^{-2}$

LESUNG: $b_{N+1} = \frac{1}{N+1} \leq 10^{-2}$

GIVER $N=99$ DVS FOR

$N=99$ ER $S_N = S_{99} \pm 10^{-2}$

HVAD MEO $S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$?

KAN VI APPROXIMIERE S VHA

AFSNITISUM S_N ?

KOROLLAR 4.35 BETRACHT $S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(n)$

HVOR $f: [1, \infty[\rightarrow [0, \infty[$ ER

C^1 ~~ER~~, $f'(x) \leq 0$ ~~AFSNITISUM~~ AFTA
KENNE

04

$$\int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx \text{ in } \underline{K}$$

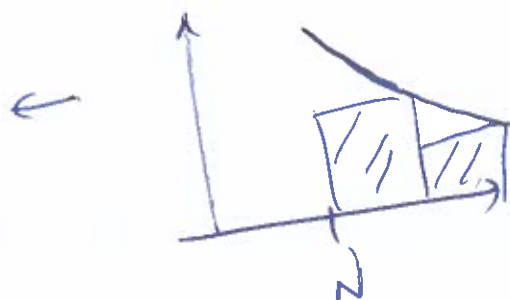
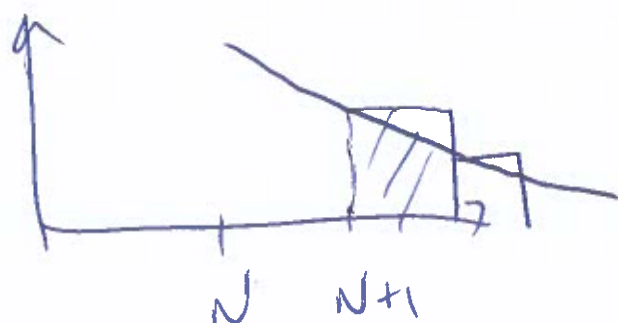
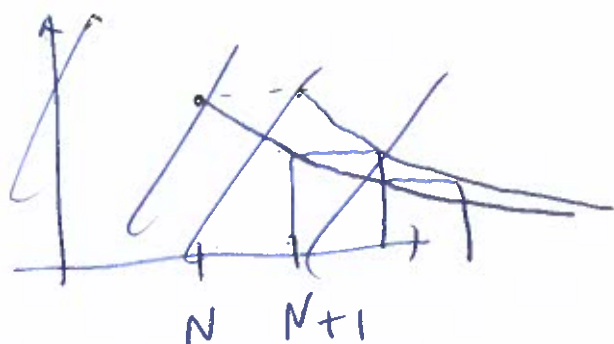
(6)

DA $\notin \mathbb{C} \cup \mathbb{R}$

$$\int_N^{\infty} f(x) dx \leq F_N = |S - S_N| \leq \int_N^{\infty} f(x) dx \quad (*)$$

Beweis

$$\begin{aligned} F_N = S - S_N &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n - \sum_{n=1}^N a_n \\ &= \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} a_n \leq \int_N^{\infty} f(x) dx \end{aligned}$$



KUSTRICK ~~VERA~~ 3

(7)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{K}{-}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}, \quad f'(x) < 0.$$

OPG: BESTIM N_n : S_N AFVIGER FRA

S MED EN FEJL F_N PÅ

HJST 10^{-2}

$$\begin{aligned} F_N &= |S - S_N| \leq \int_N^{\infty} f(x) dx \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_N^t \frac{1}{x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \leq 10^{-2} \end{aligned}$$

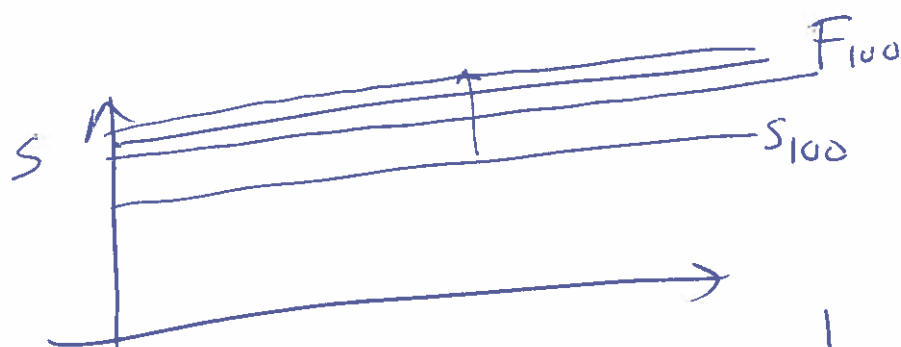
GIVER $N \geq 100$

ALTÄ ~~S_N AFVIGER FRA S~~
 $S = S_N \pm 10^{-2}$ NÄR $N \geq 100$

$N=100$ 1 (x) ← BACKGROUND

(8)

$$\frac{1}{101} \leq F_{100} \leq \frac{1}{100}$$



F_{100} MARKET NOISY!

$$S \approx S_{100} + \frac{1}{101} \text{ (MARKET ii)}$$

FRJL 10^{-4}

HVAD MID $a_n \geq 0$?

$$F_N = |S - S_N| = \left| \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} a_n \right| \text{ (xx)}$$

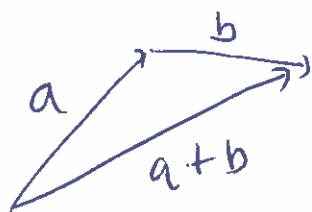
TRUKANTSUKHROEN SETWING 4.27

ANTAG $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ AK : $\left| \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} a_n \right| \leq \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} |a_n|$

BIVIS

$$|a+b| \leq |a| + |b|$$

(9)



$$|a+b| = \sqrt{a+b} \leq |a| + b \leq |a| + |b|$$
$$|a+b| = \sqrt{-a-b} \leq |a| - b \leq |a| + |b|$$

** FORTSAT

$$F_N \leq \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} |a_{n+1}|$$

KUSMPK

$$a_n = \frac{\cos(n)}{n^2}$$

$$F_N \leq \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{\cos(n)}{n^2} \right| \leq \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$$

STERN 4.20

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = S_{100} \pm 10^{-2}$$

DAG 5: POTENSREKKE $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ①

FUSERNER PÅ RÆKKE MÅ VARIABLE
LED.

ANTAG AT $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$ ER K FOR

ALLE $x \in I$, SÅ SIGES RÆKKEN
AF VARIABLE LED AT VÆRE PUTVIS
K!

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n, x \in I.$$

~~OPGAVE~~

PROBLEM

1/ HVAD KAN VI SIGE
OM I ?

2/ ER f KONT. FUNKT?

DIFF? DIFF. LEDVIS

$$f'(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n c_n x^{n-1}?$$

Ausu på $y' = 2ty$ FRA DAG 1 (2)

$$y(x) = C_0 \left[1 + t^2 + \dots + \frac{t^{2n}}{n!} + \dots \right]$$

$$= C_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{2n}}{n!}$$

✓ KVOTIENTKRIT SÄTTNING 4.30:

$$\left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| \rightarrow L \in [0, \infty]$$

$$\text{i) } L \in [0, 1[\Rightarrow \underline{AK}$$

$$\text{ii) } L > 1 \text{ (inkl } \infty) \Rightarrow \underline{D}$$

$$x \neq 0, \quad a_n = c_n x^n \quad \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \left| \frac{c_{n+1}}{c_n} \right| |x|$$

SÄFRENT

$$\text{DVS } \forall \left| \frac{c_{n+1}}{c_n} \right| \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{OBS!} \in [0, \infty[$$

$$\text{SÄ KR } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \quad \underline{AK} \quad \text{SÄFRENT}$$

$$n = \text{KR } |x| < 1 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad |x| < \frac{1}{\text{KR}}$$

HVIS $K = \infty$ SÅ ER $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$ KUN K FOR $x=0$ (3)

$\rho = \frac{1}{K}$ KALDES RÆKKENS KONVERGENSRADIIUS.

GENERALT (SE S. 117) $\rho \in [0, \infty]$ ER

DET VÆRDI AF $|x|$ HAT SIM

PRÆCIS ANSVER GRÆNSEN

MELEN D OG AK:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$$

AK FOR ALLE $|x| < \rho$
D FOR ALLE $|x| > \rho$.

VELDEFINERT JVF SÆTNING 5.13

(NÅR VI TILHØR $\rho = \infty$ NÅR

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$ ER AK FOR ALLE $x \in \mathbb{R}$)

OBS 1 ρ ER EN RADIUS (4)

1 DEN KOMPLEKSE PLAN.

OBS 2 SATNING 5.13 ANTAGER IKKE

$$AT \quad \left| \frac{c_{n+1}}{c_n} \right| \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} K$$

OBS 3 K FOR $x = \pm \rho$ ~~KRAVER STRUKTUREL~~
KRAVER STRUKTUREL

Eksempel 1

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} x^n, \quad a_n = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} x^n$$

$$\left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \frac{n}{n+1} |x| \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} |x|$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho = 1 \quad \begin{cases} A_n \text{ for } |x| < 1 \\ D \text{ for } |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$

~~Hvad med $x = \pm 1$~~

Hvad med $x = \pm 1$?

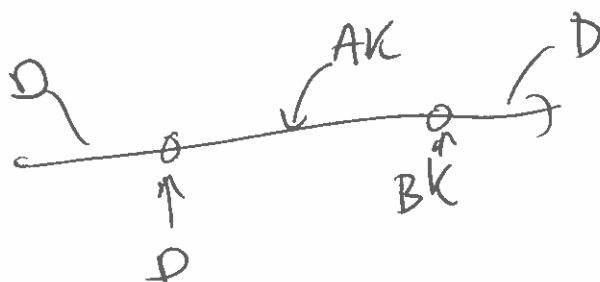
$D \mid A_n \mid D$

$$X=1$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \quad \text{AR} \quad \underline{\text{BU}}$$

(5)

$$X=-1: \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} (-1)^n}{n} = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \quad \underline{\text{D}}$$



BEISPEL 2: $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{X^{2k}}{k!}$

POTENSREKKE MED

$$C_n = \begin{cases} 0 & n \text{ ulik} \\ \frac{1}{k!} & n=2k \text{ lige} \end{cases}$$

$$\left| \frac{C_{n+1}}{C_n} \right| \quad \text{~~ikke~~} \quad \underline{\text{D}}!$$

$$a_k = \frac{X^{2k}}{k!} \quad \left| \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} \right| = \frac{1}{k+1} |X|^2$$

$$\xrightarrow[k \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{p=\infty}} \quad \underline{\text{AU}} \quad \text{FOR ALLE } X \in \mathbb{R}.$$

KUSUMPRU

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} x^{3n}$$

(6)

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n^2} x^{3n}$$

$$\left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \frac{n^2}{(n+1)^2} |x|^3$$

$$\rightarrow |x|^3 \Rightarrow$$

$$\rho = 1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{AK FOR } |x| < 1 \\ \underline{\text{D}} \text{ FOR } |x| > 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$x = \pm 1?$$

$$x = -1 : \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} (-1)^{3n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} (-1)^n \quad \underline{\text{AK}}$$

DVS RECHNEN ER AK ~~AK~~ \Rightarrow
 $|x| \leq 1$

D RECHNEN

(7)

2/ SATZUNG 5.17BETRAGT $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$ ODER ANTAG AT $\rho > 0$

DEFINIERE

$$f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad I =]-\rho, \rho[$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n.$$

DAN GELDER AT $f \in C^{\infty}(I)$ ODER f KANN DIFF LEIDEN:

$$f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n n x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n n x^{n-1}$$

~~HIER ALLE
KONV. RADII
VON ρ~~

$$f^{(k)}(x) = \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} n(n-1) \cdots (n-k+1) x^{n-k}$$

FÜR ALLE $k \in \mathbb{N}$ ODER ALLE $x \in I$

HIER ALLE
P. SON KONV-
RADIUS

OBS

$$\begin{array}{l} f(0) = c_0 \\ f'(0) = c_1 \\ \vdots \\ f^{(k)}(0) = k! c_k \end{array}$$

(8)

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n, \quad x \in]-1, 1[$$

$$f(x) = e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

KENDRE FUNKTIONER PÅ POTENSREKKE-
FORM!

KOROLLAR 5.36 SAMME ANTAGELSE

OM FÖR

KAN BYTTE PLADS

$$\int_0^x f(t) dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n \int_0^x t^n dt$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{c_n}{n+1} x^{n+1}$$

KAN INTEGRERAS
PÅ DETTA SÄTT

KUStIMPEL

(9)

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^n}{n} \quad / x \in]-1, 1[$$

\uparrow
BU

$$f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-x)^{n-1}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-x)^n = \frac{1}{1-(-x)} = \frac{1}{1+x}$$

$$x \in]-1, 1[.$$

VIA SATWINS 5.17.

DER FOR

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t} dt = \ln(1+x)$$

↳ ELDER FANTISH FOR $x \in]-1, 1[$
(VIA ABEL'S SATWINS)

DVS $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} = \ln(2)$ BH (10)

$$\ln(2) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots$$

$$= \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)}_{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{4} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6}\right)}_{\frac{1}{6}} - \frac{1}{8}$$

$$+ \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{10}\right)}_{\frac{1}{10}} - \frac{1}{12}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(2) \quad !!!$$

KAN IKKE ANDRE REKKEFOLGEN

! BH FOR AN REKKE ER

REKKEFOLGEN LIGGYLDIG!

DAG 6 UENDRLIG RÆKKER AF

VARIABLE LED $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n(x)$ (1)

f_n DIFF FUNKTIONER

$$f_n(x) = a_n \sin(nx) + b_n \cos(nx) \quad \text{FR}$$

$$f_n(x) = c_n x^n \quad \text{POTENS RÆKKER}$$

$$f_n(x) = x(1-x^2)^n$$

OBS HVIS $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n(x)$ ER K FOR ALLE

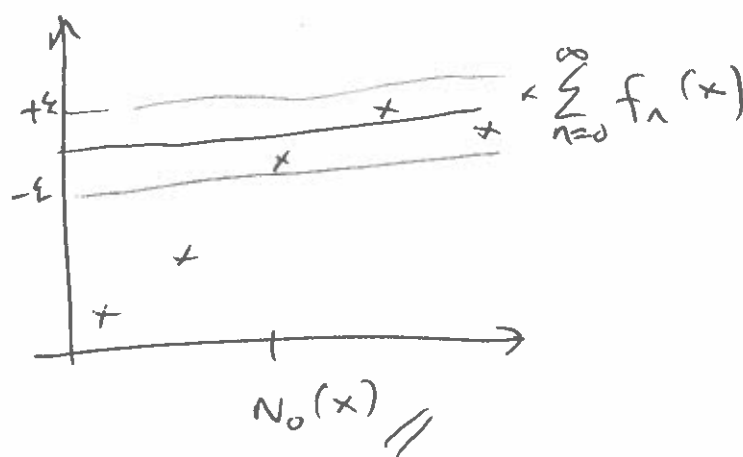
$x \in I$, I INTERVAL, SÅ SIGES

RÆKKEN AF VARIABLE LED AT

VÆRK PUNKTENS \leq PR INTERVAL-

LETT I . $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n(x)$, $x \in I$

← SUMFUNKTION



$x \in I$

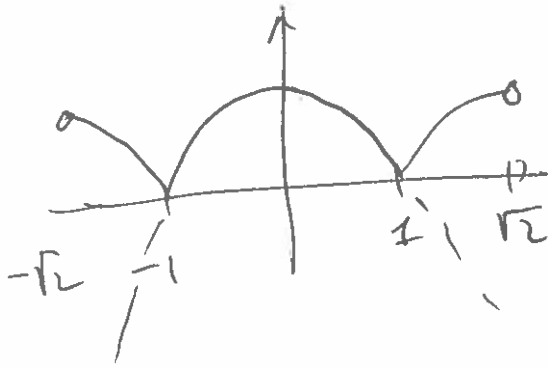
KUSEMPEL 1

(2)

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x(1-x^2)^n, \quad a_n = x(1-x^2)^n,$$

$x \neq 0$: $\left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = |1-x^2|$ KONST KVOTIENTRATHE

AK $\Leftrightarrow |1-x^2| < 1$



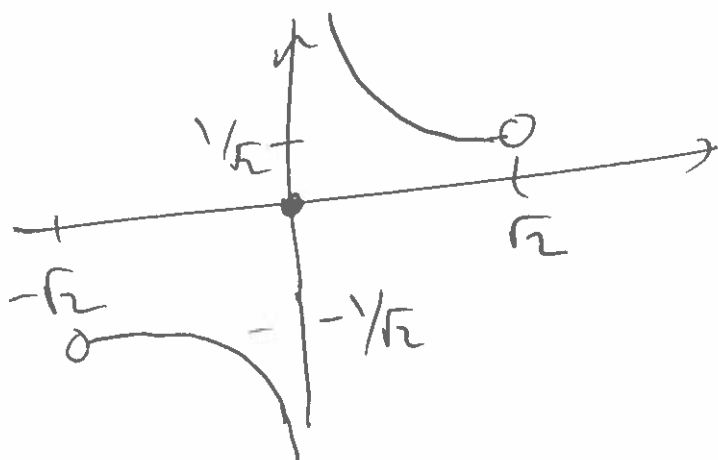
$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x(1-x^2)^n$ AK FOR ALL $|x| \leq \sqrt{2}$
D RILERS

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x(1-x^2)^n = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } x=0 \\ x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (1-x^2)^n = x \frac{1}{(1-(1-x^2))} = \frac{1}{x} & \text{for } 0 < |x| < \sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

~~AK~~

SUMFUNCTION ER DISKONT!

(3)



MAPLE

SPM : HVORNAR ER SUMFUNCTION
KONTINUERT? DIFF?

SVAR : ~~NEJ~~

SETNING A HVIS $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n(x) \leq K$

UNIFORM PÅ I \Rightarrow

SUMFUNCTIONEN $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n(x)$

KONT.

DEFINITION AF UNIFORM \underline{K} : (4)

$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n(x)$ ER UNIFORM \underline{K} PÅ

INTERVALL I SÅFREM

$N_0(x)$ KAN VÆKES UAFHÆNGIGT

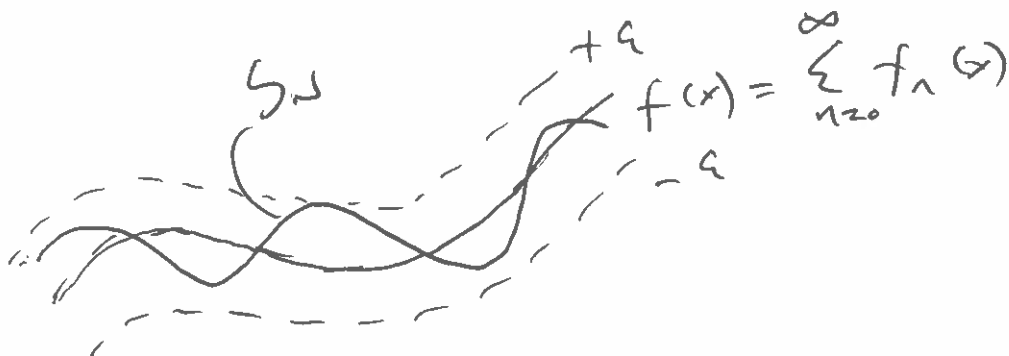
AF x FOR ALLE $\epsilon > 0$:

DES FOR $\epsilon > 0$ FINDER N_0 :

$$\left| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n(x) - \sum_{n=0}^N f_n(x) \right| \leq \epsilon \quad \forall x \in I$$

$\forall N \geq N_0$

BREVIS SÆTNING A



$$f(x) - f(x_0) = \underbrace{f(x) - S_N(x)} + \underbrace{S_N(x) - S_N(x_0)} + \underbrace{S_N(x_0) - f(x_0)}$$

SPM:

HVORNÅR ER NR MRO VARIABLE (5)
LEO UNIFORM \underline{k} ?

SVAR: MAJORANTRÆKKER!

DEFINITION 5.3) ANTAG $|f_n(x)| \leq k_n$

FOR ALLE $x \in I, n \in \mathbb{N}_0$. DA SIGES

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} k_n$ AT VÆRE MAJORANTRÆKKER

FR $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n(x), x \in I$.

SETNING 5.35:

BETRAGT $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n(x), f_n$ KONT, $x \in I$

OG ANTAG AT $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} k_n$ ER \underline{k} MAJO-

RANTRÆKKER. DA ER $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n(x), x \in I$

UNIFORM \underline{k}

\Rightarrow SETNING A

SUMFUNCTION

$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n(x)$ ER KONTINUERT.

BEVIS

(6)

$$\left| f(x) - \sum_{n=0}^N f_n(x) \right| \leq \left| \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} f_n(x) \right|$$

TRIANTSVULGHED SÆTN 4.37

$$\leq \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} |f_n(x)|$$

$$\leq \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} K_n$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} K_n - \sum_{n=0}^N K_n$$

$$\xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

DET $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} K_n$ ER K.

OBS SÆTNING A KAN OGSÅ BRUGES
PÅ FØLGENDE FORM

f ER DISKONT $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n(x), x \in I$

IKKE UNIFORM
K

OBS Hvis $K_n = g(n)$, $g: [1, \infty[\rightarrow [0, \infty[$ (7)

$$g'(x) < 0$$

$$\left| f(x) - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n(x) \right| \leq \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} K_n \leq \int_N^{\infty} g(x) dx$$

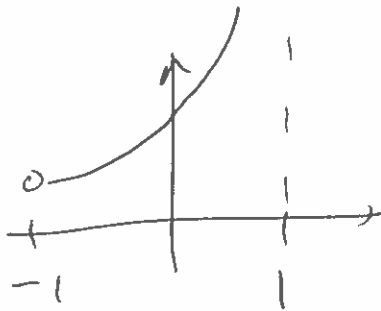
Se KOROLLAR 4.35

KAN VIKTORER SUMFUNKTIONEN UNIFORMT

1. x.

Eksempel 2

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x} \quad \text{for } |x| < 1$$



PÅSTAND: $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n$ UNIFORM K PÅ
ETHVERT INTERVAL

$$I = [-r, r], \quad 0 < r < 1.$$

BRVIS: $|x^n| \leq \underline{\underline{K_n}}$ for all $x \in I$.

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r^n \quad \mathbb{R} \quad \underline{K} \quad \text{MAJORANT RÄKKOR} \quad (8)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{UNIFORM } \underline{K}$$

$$\underline{K} \text{ K} \text{ UNIFORM PÅ } [-1, 1]$$

$$\text{K} \text{ K} \text{ }]-1, 1[!$$

$$\underline{\text{EUSEMPLE 3}}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \underbrace{\frac{2}{n^3} \sinh(nx)}_{f_n(x)}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{KONT? } \underline{\text{SÅ}} \underline{\text{SÅ}} \underline{\text{SÅ}}$$

$$|f_n(x)| \leq \frac{2}{n^3} = k_n \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} k_n \quad \underline{K} \quad \text{MAJORANT}$$

$$\underline{\text{SETN 5.35}} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(x) \quad \mathbb{R} \quad \text{UNIFORM } \underline{K} \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\underline{\text{SPÄNNING A}} \Rightarrow f \quad \mathbb{R} \quad \text{KONT}$$

FIND N : $|f(x) - \sum_{n=0}^N f_n(x)| \leq 0.01$ (9)
FOR ALL $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$|f(x) - \sum_{n=0}^N f_n(x)| \leq \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n^3} \leq \int_N^{\infty} \frac{2}{x^3} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{N^2} \leq 0.01$$

↑
SETTER

GIVEN $N \geq 10$.

$$|f(x) - \sum_{n=0}^N f_n(x)| \leq 0.01$$

3/ HVAD MÅD LØSIS DIFF INTEGRATION (10)
OG DIFF AF $\sum f_n(x)$?

INTEGRATION SÆTNING 5.36

ANTAG $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n(x)$ UNIFORM \leq
PÅ I . DA GÆLDER

$$\int \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n(x) dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\int f_n(x) dx \right)$$

DIFF SÆTNING 5.37

ANTAG 1/ $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n(x)$ UNIFORM \leq

2/ $f_1(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n'(x)$ UNIFORM \leq .

DA ER $f \in C'(I)$ OG

$$f'(x) = f_1(x).$$

KUSAMPEL 4

(11)

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n^3} \sin(nx) \quad \underline{uk}$$

$$f'(x)?$$

$$f_1(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n^2} \cos(nx)$$

$$\left| \frac{2}{n^2} \cos(nx) \right| \leq \frac{2}{n^2} = k_n'$$

$\sum k_n' \leq$ MAJORANTREKKE FOR f_1

SATNING 5.37

\Rightarrow

$$f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n^2} \cos(nx)$$

DAG 7 DIFF-LIN IGEN

(1)

1/ POTNSRÆKKEMETODEN

2/ SYSTEMER AF 1. ORDENS
DIFF-LIN

$$1/ y'' + f(x)y'(x) + g(x)y(x) = 0$$

FULDSTÆNDIGE LØSNING:

$$y(x) = c_1 y_1(x) + c_2 y_2(x), \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

y_1 og y_2 LINEÆRT UAFH LØSN.

SETNING ~~Æ~~ ANTAG AT f og g

ER POTNSRÆKKER MED $\rho > 0$.

DA ER ENHVER LØSNING

også POTNSRÆKKE $y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$ MED

$\rho > 0$

POTENSIALSERIEMETODEN BESTÅR (2)

1. AT INDSETTE $y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$

1. DIFF-LIGNINGEN OG LØSE
FOR DE UBEKENDTE c_n (SÅN PÅ
DAG 2 FOR $y' = 2x y$)

VÆRKTØJSKASSE

1/ SÆTNING 5.37 : DIFFERENTIERE

LØDVIS

$$y' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n n x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n n x^{n-1}$$

$$y'' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n n(n-1) x^{n-2} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} c_n n(n-1) x^{n-2}$$

FOR ALLE $x \in]-\rho, \rho[$

2/ KOROLLAR 5.21 (IDENTITÆTSSÆTN FOR
POTENSIALSERIER)

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} d_n x^n \quad \text{FOR ALLE } x \in]-\rho, \rho[$$

(LØSNING PÅ DAG 2)

3/ "K14 OP K14 NFD" STRATEGY

(3)

a/ K14 OP:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_n x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} d_{n+1} x^n$$

b/ K14 NFD

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} d_n x^n, \quad \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} e_n x^n$$

||

$$d_1 + d_2 x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} d_n x^n$$

4/ $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ L14R $\Leftrightarrow n = 2k, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$

$n \in \mathbb{N}$ VL14R $\Leftrightarrow n = 2k+1, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$

(ALTERNATIV
 $n = 2j-1, j \in \mathbb{N}$)

EXERCISE 1 ~~BEYOND~~

(4)

$$y'' + xy' + y = 0, \quad y(0) = 1, \quad y'(0) = 0.$$

BRUNNEN'S SERIES METHOD

$$y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n = c_0 + c_1 x + \dots$$

$$y(0) = c_0 = 1$$

$$y'(0) = c_1 = 0.$$

$$y'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n n x^{n-1}$$

$$y''(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} c_n n(n-1) x^{n-2}$$

$$x y'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n n x^n$$

$$y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n = c_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n x^n$$

3/ "K14 of K14 K0"

(5)

$$y''(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} c_n n(n-1) x^{n-2}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_{n+2} (n+2)(n+1) x^n$$

$$= \cancel{2} c_2 \cdot 2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_{n+2} (n+2)(n+1) x^n$$

DERIVED

$$2c_2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_{n+2} (n+2)(n+1) x^n$$

$$+ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n n x^n + c_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n x^n = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

FOR ALL $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cancel{c_0} \neq \cancel{2} c_2 \quad 2c_2 + c_0 = 0 \\ [c_{n+2} (n+2)(n+1) + c_n n + c_n] = \end{array} \right.$$

$$(c_{n+2} (n+2) + c_n) (n+1) = 0$$

FOR ALL $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$c_2 = -\frac{1}{2} c_0$$

(6)

$$c_{n+2} = -\frac{c_n}{n+2}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

REKURSIONSFORMEL

HUVUD PÅ $c_0 = 1, c_1 = 1$

$$c_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$c_3 = -\frac{c_1}{3} = 0$$

~~ALLA VÄRDE~~

NÄR NULLE

...

$$\Rightarrow c_n = 0$$

\Rightarrow

$$c_{2n+1} = 0$$

FÖR ALLA $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$

4/

$$c_4 = -\frac{c_2}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot 1}$$

$$c_6 = -\frac{c_4}{6} = -\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2^3} \cdot \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2}$$

1

$$c_n = \frac{(-1)^k}{2^{k+1} \cdot k!}$$

FÖR ALLA $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$

EXERCISE 2

(8)

$$x y'' + 2y' + x y = 0$$

↑ BVDR "SINGULAR" : $x=0$: $2y'(0)=0$

$$y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n, \quad x \in]-\rho, \rho[$$

ρ UNKNOWN.

$$x y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^{n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_{n-1} x^n$$

$$2y' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2c_n n x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2c_{n+1} (n+1) x^n$$

$$x y'' = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} c_n n (n-1) x^{n-1}$$

~~$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_{n+2} (n+2)(n+1) x^n$~~

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_{n+1} (n+1) n x^n$$

$$2C_1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [C_{n+1}(n+1)(n+2) + C_{n-1}]x^n \quad (9)$$

For ALL $x \Leftrightarrow C_1 = 0$

Oh $C_{n+1} = -\frac{C_{n-1}}{(n+1)(n+2)}$ For ALL $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$\Rightarrow C_{2n+1} = 0$ Oh

$C_{2n} = \frac{(-1)^n C_0}{(2n+1)!}$ For ALL $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$

$$y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n C_0}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n} = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

K-RADIUS?

$$\left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = |x|^2 \frac{(2n+1)!}{(2n+3)!} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \Rightarrow R = \infty.$$

2/ DIFF-LIENINGSSYSTEM AF 1. ORDRE
 LINEAR OG HOMOGEN

$$\dot{X} = A X, \quad A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, \quad X \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$n=2$ ALLER 3 TYPISK.

(INHOMOGEN:
 $\dot{X} = A X + u$, $u: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ KAN NOT
 KONTINUERT VÆRE.)

SÆTNING A FULDSTÆNDIG LØSNING

$$X(t) = c_1 X_1(t) + \dots + c_n X_n(t)$$

HVOR X_1, \dots, X_n ER A
 LINEÆRE UAFHÆNGIGE LØSNINGER

$$c_1 X_1(t) + \dots + c_n X_n(t) = 0$$

FOR ALLE t

\Rightarrow

$$c_1 = \dots = c_n = 0$$

PÅ MATRIK-FORM

(11)

$$x(t) = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) & \dots & x_n(t) \end{bmatrix}}_{\Phi(t)} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$\Phi(t)$: FUNDAMENTAL
MATRIX

$\Phi(t)$ REGULAR MATRIX

SÄTNING 3 GIVET $\Phi(t)$, $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$

LÖSNING $x(t)$ MED $x(0) = x_0$ ÄR

$$x(t) = \cancel{\Phi(t)} \cancel{x_0}$$

$$\Phi(t) \Phi(0)^{-1} x_0$$

BETRÄKTA : ALLA LÖSNINGAR

$$x(t) = \Phi(t) c \quad . \quad x(0) = \cancel{\Phi(0)} c = x_0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$c = \Phi(0)^{-1} x_0 \quad \square$$

HUWELAN FUNDOR VI $x_1 - x_n$? (12)

$$\underline{x}(t) = e^{\lambda t} v, \quad v \neq 0 \quad \text{LÖSUNG} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$v_s = \lambda \cancel{e^{\lambda t}} v$$

$$Hs = A \cancel{e^{\lambda t}} v$$

FÜR ALLE

$$Av = \lambda v \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda \text{ EIGENWERT} \\ v \text{ EIGENVEKTOR} \end{array} \right.$$

$$(A - \lambda I)v = 0, \quad v \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow P(\lambda) = 0$$

FÜR $P(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda I)$ KARAKTERISTISCHES POLynom.

$$\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in \mathbb{C}$$

$am(\lambda_i) =$ ALGEBRAISCH MULTIPLIZITÄT

$gm(\lambda_i) =$ GEOMETRISCH —//—

= ANZAHL LINEAR UNABHÄNGIGER EIGENVEKTOREN ZUGEHÖRIG ZU λ_i

$$\text{GILT} \quad 1 \leq gm(\lambda_i) \leq am(\lambda_i)$$

PROBLEMSOLLNING:

(13)

a/ $g_m(\lambda_i) < a_m(\lambda_i)$ MÅNGFOLD
LIN VAR LÖSNINGAR

VIS SÄTN 2.11

b/ ~~\mathbb{H}/\mathbb{H}~~

$$\lambda_i \in \mathbb{C}, v_i \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\text{HVB } A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}:$$

$$\text{BRUK LÖSNINGAR} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_i(t) = e^{\lambda_i t} v_i \\ \overline{x_i(t)} = e^{\overline{\lambda_i} t} \overline{v_i} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow$$

$\operatorname{Re}(x_i), \operatorname{Im}(x_i)$ OGSÅ LÖSNINGAR,

MEN REKUR.

EUSKAPRL

(14)

$$\dot{X} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} X$$

$$P(\lambda) = (\lambda + 1)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = -1$$

$m = 2.$

$$A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$V_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

"EIGENVECTORS"

$$X_1(t) = e^{-t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

~~MANGLER LEARNING~~

MANGLER LIN VAFH LEARNING

SETTING 2.10

$$X_2(t) = u e^{-t} + w e^{-t} t$$

$$VS = -u e^{-t} - w e^{-t} t + w e^{-t} t$$

$$= (w - u) e^{-t} - w e^{-t} t$$

$$HS = A u e^{-t} + A w e^{-t} t \quad \text{FOR ALL } t$$

(15)

~~Ans/ Wt/ R~~

$$(1) \quad Aw = -w, \quad w = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(2) \quad Au = w - u$$

$$(A+I)u = w = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{"LINEAR SOLVABLE"}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} u = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad u = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{DVS} \quad x_2(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-t} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} e^{-t} t //$$

$$\Phi(t) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} & e^{-t} t \\ 0 & e^{-t} \end{bmatrix} //$$

$$\text{FUNDAMENTAL MATRIX} \quad \text{C/SN}$$

$$x(t) = \Phi(t) \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

DAG 8 1/ STABILITET $\dot{x} = A x$ ①

2/ INHOM $\dot{x} = A x + u$, u KONT.

DEFINITION 2.28

a/ (*) RR STABILT HVIS ~~ALLA~~ ENHVER LÖSNINGEN
 ER BÄGRÄNSAD FÖR $t \geq 0$:
 $x(t)$ LÖSNING $\Rightarrow |x(t)| \leq C$
 FÖR ALLA $t \geq 0$

b/ USTABILT FÖRERS $\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{DVS } |x(t)| \rightarrow \infty \\ \text{FÖR MINDST EN} \\ \text{LÖSNING} \end{array} \right)$

c/ SYSTEM (*) RR A-STABILT
 HVIS (DET RR STABILT OCH)
 ENHVER ~~ALLA~~ LÖSNINGEN GÅR MOT 0

NÄR $t \rightarrow \infty$.

$x(t)$ LÖSNING $\Rightarrow |x(t)| \rightarrow 0$
 $t \rightarrow \infty$

OBS A-STABILT \Rightarrow STABILT



SÆTNING 2.11 VISER AT ENHVER ⁽²⁾
 LØSNING ER EN LINEAR KOMBINATION
 AF LØSNINGER PÅ FORMEN

$$p(t)e^{\lambda t} = p(t)e^{\alpha t} [\cos(\beta t) + i \sin(\beta t)]$$

HVOR p ER POL (AF GRAD $\leq \dim(\lambda) - 1$)

OG HVOR $\lambda = \alpha + i\beta$ ER EGENVÆRDI
 FOR MATRICEN A .

DERMED

SÆTNING 2.38

(*) ER A -STABILT $\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{Re}(\lambda) < 0$ FOR
~~ALL~~ EGENVÆRDI
 ENHVER

SÆTNING 2.36

(*) ER STABILT \Leftrightarrow DER GÆLDER
 FØLGENDE FOR ENHVER EGENVÆRDI λ :

i/ $\operatorname{Re} \lambda \leq 0$

ii/ $\operatorname{Re} \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\dim(\lambda) = \operatorname{am}(\lambda)}$

KUSEMPK 1 $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ (3)

$\lambda = -1 \Rightarrow A - \underline{\underline{\text{STABILT}}}$.

KUSEMPK 2 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$\lambda = 0, a_n = 2, g_n = 1$ USTABILT!

$x_1(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, x_2(t) = \begin{bmatrix} t \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[t \rightarrow \infty]{} \infty$

KUSEMPK 3

$\underline{\underline{X}} = \textcircled{*} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & b \\ 0 & -b-1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x, b \in \mathbb{R}$

OPG: FOR HVILKE VÆRDIER AF $b \in \mathbb{R}$ ER $\textcircled{*} A - \text{STABILT}$?

$\det(A - \lambda I) = \lambda^4 + (b+1)\lambda^3 + (b+1)\lambda^2 + 2b\lambda + b^2 \dots$

SATW 2.41 VIS ES } OBS $\det(A - \lambda I) = -\lambda^3 + \dots$ (4)
 KOR 2.42 $n=2$ }
 KOR 2.43 $n=3$ } FOU VS.
 KOR 2.44 $n=4$ }

SK OPL 422
 iy

KOR 2.44 ALL REAL

$$P(\lambda) = \lambda^4 + a_1 \lambda^3 + a_2 \lambda^2 + a_3 \lambda + a_4$$

HAR NEGATIVE REAL \Leftrightarrow

i/ $a_1 > 0, a_2 > 0, a_3 > 0, a_4 > 0$

oh
ii/ $D_2 = \det \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_3 \\ 1 & a_2 \end{pmatrix} > 0$

oh
iii/ $D_3 = \det \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_3 & 0 \\ 1 & a_2 & a_4 \\ 0 & a_1 & a_3 \end{pmatrix} > 0$

KUSKMPKL 3 GEN

$$a_1 = b+1, a_2 = b+1, a_3 = 2b, a_4 = b^2$$

DVS \odot A-STABILIT \Leftrightarrow

(5)

i/ $b > 0$

oh
ii/ $D_2 = \det \begin{pmatrix} b+1 & 2b \\ 1 & b+1 \end{pmatrix} = b^2 + 1 > 0$

oh
iii/ $D_3 = \det \begin{pmatrix} b+1 & 2b & 0 \\ 1 & b+1 & b^2 \\ 0 & b+1 & 2b \end{pmatrix} =$

~~$b(1-b)$~~ $b(1-b)(b^2+b+1) > 0$

GIVRT $b > 0$, $D_3 > 0 \Leftrightarrow b \in]0, 1[$

SAMELT A-STABILIT $\Leftrightarrow b \in]0, 1[$

$b=0$? STABILIT

MAPLE

(6)

$$2/ \quad \dot{x} = Ax + u, \quad u \text{ kendt}$$

SETNING 2.20*

FULDSTÆNDIGER LØSNING

$$x(t) = x_{hom}(t) + x_p(t)$$

HVOR ~~x~~ x_0 ER EN PARTIKUL-
LÆR LØSNING.

~~α/α~~

SETNING 2.20 HAR GENERAL LØSNINGS-
FORMEL, MEN ^{OFTEN} LITTER AT

GÆLDER

~

4. KUSEMPERUNG 4

(7)

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x - e^{2t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

FULLSTÄNDIGER LÖSN?

$$x_1(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{oder} \quad x_2(t) = \begin{bmatrix} t \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

LIN. UNFÄH. LÖSN. NICHT HOMOGEN

SYSTEM:

$$x_{\text{hom}}(t) = c_1 x_1(t) + c_2 x_2(t), \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

PARTIKULAR LÖSN

$$x_0(t) = e^{2t} \underline{H}, \quad \underline{H} \text{ UNB. KENNT,}$$

LÖSNUNG \Rightarrow

$$VS = 2e^{2t} \underline{H}$$

$$\underline{HS} = \underline{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}} e^{2t} \underline{H} - e^{2t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \underline{H} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(8)

$$\underline{H} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{REIFER}$$

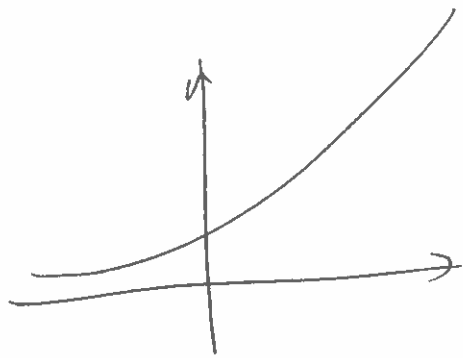
\Rightarrow FULDESTÄNDIGKEIT ✓ LÖSUNG

$$X(t) = c_1 x_1(t) + c_2 x_2(t) + e^{2t} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

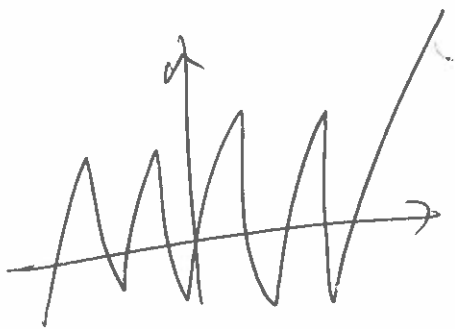
$$c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

DAG 9 FUNKTIONER

(1)



POTENS FUNKTION

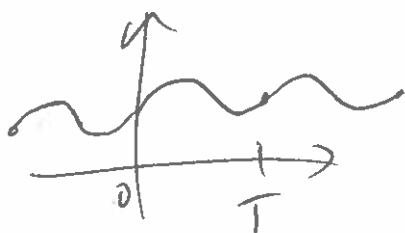


IKKE POTENS FUNKTION
MÅSKEN FUNKTION

~~DEFINITION 6.1~~

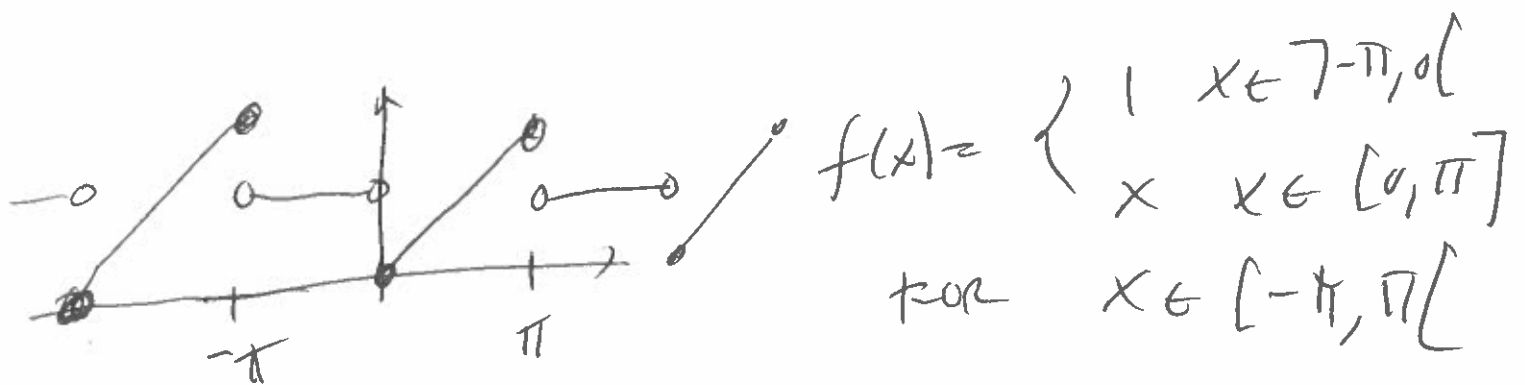
DEFINITION (SR S. 138) EN FUNKTION

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ER T -PERIODISK FUNKTION MED
 $T > 0$ SÅFREMME $f(x + T) = f(x)$ FOR ALLE x



1 MAT 2 $T = 2\pi$ ← PERIODEN

Eksempel: $\cos(nx), \sin(nx), n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ (2)



Definition 6.1 LAD $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ VÆRER
 2π -PERIODISK. DA DEFINERES FOURIER-
 RÆKKEN FOR f SOM

$$FR(x) = \frac{1}{2} a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos(nx) + b_n \sin(nx))$$

(SUKKES SOM $f \sim FR$.)

HVOR

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(nx), n=0, \dots$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin(nx), n=1, \dots$$

a_n, b_n KALDES FOURIER-KOEFFICIENTER

Hvorfor?

(3)

$$f(x) := \frac{1}{2} a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k \cos(kx) + b_k \sin(kx))$$

OK ANTAS AT RÆKKEN ER
UNIFORM K (DERMED KONT f)
VHA STERNING 5.36

LAD $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(nx) dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} a_0 \cos(nx) dx + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (a_k \cos(kx) \cos(nx) + b_k \cos(kx) \sin(nx)) dx$$

LEVN BIDRAG FOR $n=k$

$$= \pi a_n$$

TILSVARENDE

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin(nx) dx = \pi b_n \quad \text{FOR ALLE } n \in \mathbb{N}$$

SK OPVARMNINGSOPLAVNINGER

BEISPIEL 1

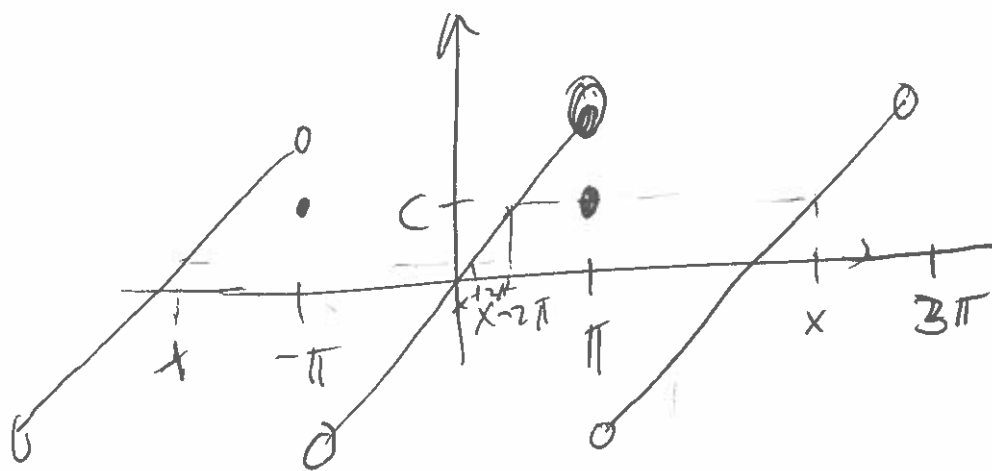
(4)

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 2π -PERIODISCHE FUNKTION

GIVRT VED FOLGENDE

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \in]-\pi, \pi[\\ c, & x = \pi \end{cases}$$

1 INTERVALL $]-\pi, \pi[$



$$f(x) = \underline{x - 2\pi}, \quad x \in]\pi, 3\pi[$$

$$f(x) = x + 2\pi, \quad x \in]-3\pi, -\pi[$$

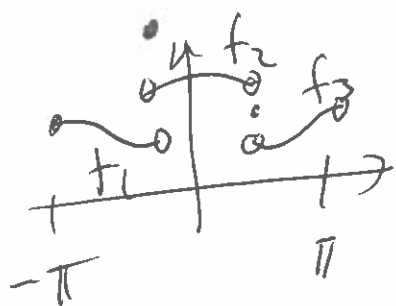
MAPLE

(5)

FOURIER'S SETTING 6.16

LAD f VÆRE 2π -PERIODISK OG
STYKKERVIS DIFFERENTIABEL:

(SE DEFINITION 6.13)



f_1, f_2, f_3 ALLE
DIFFERENTIABLE FUNKTIONER

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} f_1(x), & x \in I_1 \\ f_2(x), & x \in I_2 \\ f_3(x), & x \in I_3 \end{cases}$$

DA GÆLDER FØLGENDT:

f -R ER PUNKTVIS KONVERGENT

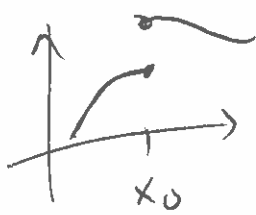
OG a/ $f(x_0) = FR(x_0)$ NÅR

f ER KONT. I x_0

b/ ~~FR~~ ~~BEVÆGELSE~~ ~~BEVÆGELSE~~

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x)$$

b/ $FR(x_0)$ ⑥
 ~~$f(x_0)$~~ = GEMITTELSNI TS VERDI



$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(f(x_0^+) + f(x_0^-) \right)$$

Hvor $f(x_0^+) := \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x)$

$$f(x_0^-) := \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x)$$

KOROLLAR 6.17 SAMME ANTAGER
 HVIS f ER KONT \Rightarrow

$$f(x) = FR(x) \text{ FOR ALLE } x \text{ OG}$$

FR K UNIFORMT!

OBS DAG 6 ~~f KONT \Rightarrow UNIFORM K~~
 ~~f DISKONT \Rightarrow IKKE~~

UNIFORM K \Rightarrow SUMFUNKTION KONT

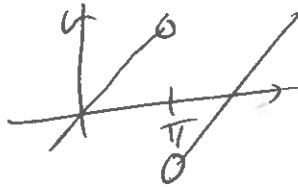
f DISKONT \Rightarrow IKKE UNIFORM K

HOUSEHOLD 1 GEN

(7)

$x = n\pi$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ DISCONTINUITIES POINT

FOR f



$$f(x) = FR(x) \quad \text{FOR ALL } x \neq n\pi, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$f(\pi^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^+} f(x) = -\pi$$

$$f(\pi^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} f(x) = \pi$$

$$FR(\pi) = 0$$

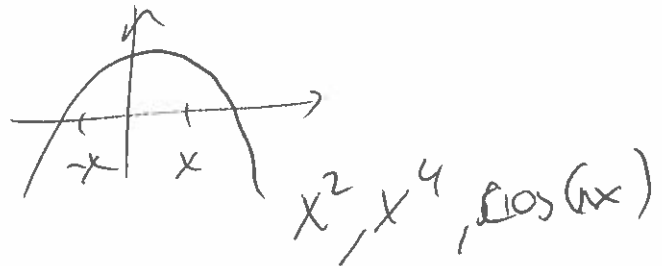
OBS

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\pi}{2} &= f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = FR\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \sin\left(n\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^k}{2k+1} \end{aligned}$$

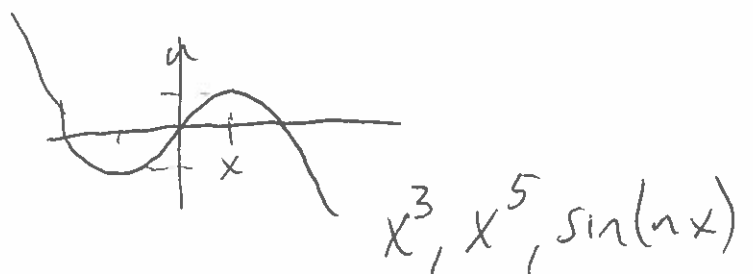
DVS $f(x) = FR(x)$ FOR ALL x (8)
 \Leftrightarrow
~~SÄFRANT~~ $C=0$.

TEKNISKE ASPEKTER

DEFINITION 6.2 EN FUNCTION $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 ER LIGR SÄFRANT $f(x) = f(x)$ FOR
 ALL $x \in \mathbb{R}$



DEFINITION 6.3 EN FUNCTION $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 ER ULIGR SÄFRANT $f(-x) = -f(x)$ FOR
 ALL $x \in \mathbb{R}$.



SÄTNING

- 1 LIGR FUNCTION \times LIGR FUNCTION = LIGR FUN
- 2 LIGR —||— \times ULIGR FUNCTION = ULIGR FUN
- 3 ULIGR —||— \times ULIGR FUNCTION = LIGR FUN

BRVIS for 3/
 $h(x) = f(x)g(x)$

(9)

$f, g \in L^1 \mathbb{R}$

$$h(-x) = (-f(x))(-g(x)) = f(x)g(x) = h(x)$$

$\Rightarrow \underline{h \in L^1 \mathbb{R}}$

STATEMENT 6.6

i/ ~~ANTH AT~~ ~~THIS~~ $f \in \mathbb{R}$ $\in L^1 \mathbb{R}$ FUNCTION \Rightarrow


ALL $b_n = 0$ OR $a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f(x) \cos(nx) dx$

ii/ ~~ANTH AT~~ ~~THIS~~ $f \in \mathbb{R}$ $\in L^1 \mathbb{R}$ FUNCTION \Rightarrow

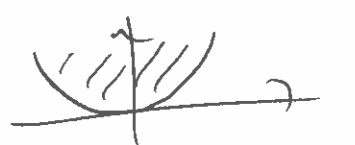
ALL $a_n = 0$ OR $b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f(x) \sin(nx) dx$

BRVU

$h \in L^1 \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \int_{-\pi}^\pi h(x) dx = 0$



$h \in L^1 \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \int_{-\pi}^\pi h(x) dx = 2 \int_0^\pi h(x) dx$



MAPLE

10

DAG 10

①

1/ APPROXIMATION AF FR

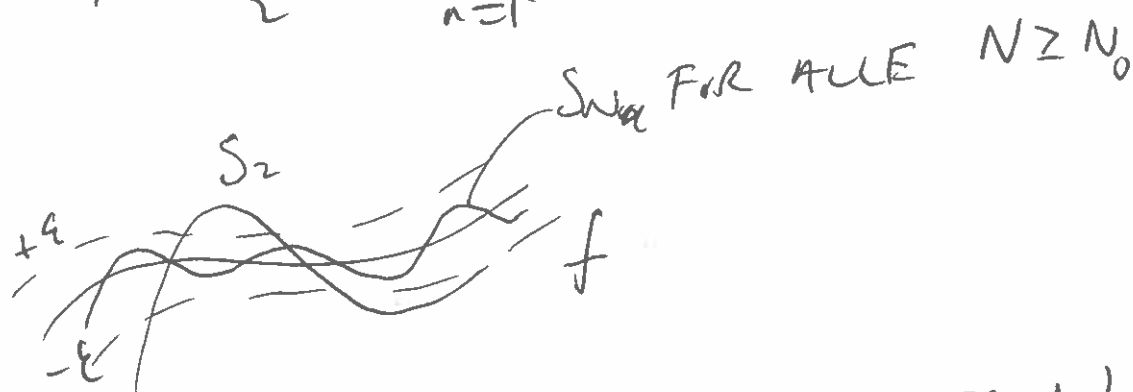
2/ FR PÅ KOMPLEXE FORM

1/ KOR 6.17 i/ANTAG f 2π -PERIODISK,
STUKKEVIS DIFF OG KONT. DAGÆLDER

AT $f(x) = FR(x)$ FOR ALLE x

OG FR ER UNIFORM K.

$$S_N(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^N (a_n \cos(nx) + b_n \sin(nx))$$



GIVT ~~DO~~ HVORDAN BESTEMMES N .

$$|f(x) - S_N(x)| \leq \epsilon \quad ?$$

KOR 6.17 ii ELLER (BEORK)

VIA MAJOKANTREKKE:

ANTAG FÜR ALLE $n \in \mathbb{N}$ (2)

$$|a_n \cos(nx) + b_n \sin(nx)| \leq K_n = g(n)$$

FÜHRERLICH $g(n) = |a_n| + |b_n|$ VIA

TRIKANTSVULISTROEN, HIER

$$g: [1, \infty[\rightarrow [0, \infty[\quad \text{AFMG}$$

ER DIFF MRO $g'(x) \leq 0$

(AFMGENOR) DA HIER VI VIA

LEMMA 4.35

$$|f(x) - S_N(x)| \leq \int_N^\infty g(x) dx.$$

OPG: ~~WISSEN~~

$$\text{LOS} \quad \int_N^\infty g(x) \leq \epsilon \quad \text{FÜR } N.$$

KUDEMPEL 1

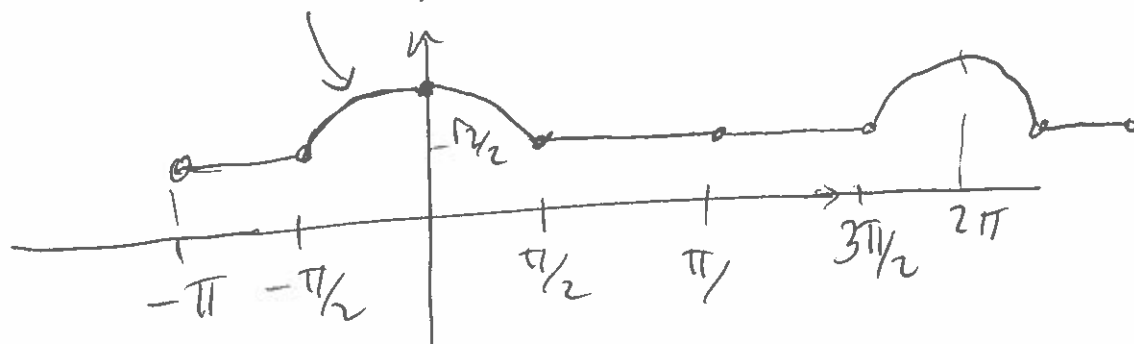
(3)

f ist 2π -PERIODISCH, LIKE OF

QUART WIRD

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) & \text{FOR } x \in [0, \pi/2] \\ \sqrt{2}/2 & \text{FOR } x \in [\pi/2, \pi] \end{cases}$$

IDRT f ist LIKE



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f \text{ ist KONT : } \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{2}/2 \\ f \text{ ist STK-VIS DIFF IDRT } \cos(x/2) \text{ or } \sqrt{2}/2 \text{ FOR ALL } x. \\ \text{DIFF} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) = FR(x) \text{ FOR ALL } x \\ \text{ALL } b_n = 0. \text{ VIA SATZ 6.6} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$$

ist UNIFORM K

VHA SFTW 6.6

(4)

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos(nx) dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \cos(nx) dx + \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos(nx) dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \frac{\sin(\pi n/2) - 2n \cos(\frac{\pi n}{2})}{n \underbrace{(4n^2 - 1)}_{(2n+1)(2n-1)}}$$

$h=0$ SKEWED!

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}(\pi+4)}{2\pi}$$

OPG BESTIMM N : $|f(x) - S_N(x)| \leq \frac{1}{20}$ (5)

für alle $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$n \neq 0, |a_n| \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \frac{1 + \cancel{2n}}{n(2n+1)(2n-1)} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi n(2n-1)}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi x(2x-1)} \quad \boxed{\text{MAPLE}}$$

ALTERNATIV: $0 \leq n-1$ FOR ALL $n \geq 1$
 $\Rightarrow n \leq 2n-1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2n-1} \leq \frac{1}{n}$

$$|a_n| \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi n^2} = g(n), \quad g'(x) < 0 \text{ FOR } x \geq 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x) - S_N(x)| &\leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \int_N^\infty \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \frac{1}{N} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_N^t = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \frac{1}{N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \frac{1}{N} \leq \frac{1}{20} \quad \text{GIVER} \quad N \geq 9.003$$

HA 6 VAR: $N = \underline{10}$

2/ KOMPLEXE FR

(6)

$$f \sim FR(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos(nx) + b_n \sin(nx))$$

KLICK

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(nx) dx, \quad n=0, \text{ ---}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin(nx) dx, \quad n=1, \text{ ---}$$

$$e^{ix} = \cos(x) + i \sin(x)$$

$$e^{-ix} = \cos(x) - i \sin(x)$$

$$\underline{e^{ix} + e^{-ix} = 2 \cos(x) \Rightarrow}$$

$$\cos(x) = \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2}$$

TILSVARENDE

$$\sin(x) = \frac{e^{ix} - i e^{-ix}}{2i}$$

$$a_n \cos(nx) + b_n \sin(nx) =$$

(7)

$$\underbrace{\left[\frac{a_n}{2} - \frac{i}{2} b_n \right]}_{c_n} e^{inx} + \underbrace{\left[\frac{a_n}{2} + \frac{i}{2} b_n \right]}_{c_{-n}} e^{-inx}$$

$$c_0 = \frac{a_0}{2}$$

SE LEMMA 6.26

$c_n \neq 0, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ KAUDES KOMPLERWE
FOURIERKOEFFICIENTER, SE DEFINITION 6.25

$$c_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \bar{e}^{inx} dx, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$f \sim \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{inx} = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=-N}^N c_n e^{inx}$$

KOMPLERKE FR. FOR f .

OBS

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k e^{-ikx} \cdot e^{inx} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} c_k e^{i(n-k)x} dx$$

HVIS UNIFORM K

$2\pi c_n$

BEMERKUNG

(8)

HUIS $a_n, b_n \in \mathbb{R}$ SA GELÖB

$$1/ \quad c_n = \overline{c_{-n}}$$

$$2/ \quad a_n = c_n + c_{-n} = 2 \operatorname{Re}(c_n)$$

$$b_n = i(c_n - c_{-n}) = -2 \operatorname{Im}(c_n)$$

SE LEMMA 6.26.

MOTIVATION



MAPLE

$$m\ddot{y} + c\dot{y} + ky = F(t)$$

$$\operatorname{Re} \lambda < 0 \Leftrightarrow m > 0, c > 0, \text{ oder } k > 0.$$

KOR 2.42

DAG 11

①

1/ PARSEVAL, SATN 6.30

2/ OVKRÆFTINGSFUNKTIONER $H(s)$:

$$(D_n y)(t) = y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_n y = u$$

$$u(t) = e^{st}, s \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\text{LØSNINGSART } y(t) = e^{st} H(s), s \neq \lambda$$

SATN 1.25

$$\text{SATN 1.27: } \text{LØSN} \quad \forall D_n y = \text{Re } u \\ D_n y = \text{Im } u$$

3/ FOURIERREKURRENTER LEMMA 7.7 &
SATN 7.8

$$u(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} d_n e^{int} \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{LØSNING } y(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} d_n H(in) e^{int}$$

$$\text{OBS } z \in \mathbb{C}, |z|^2 = z \bar{z} \geq 0 \\ \text{1.1 = MODULUS}$$

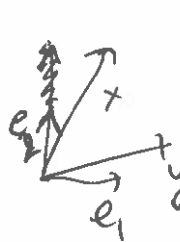
1/ f 2π -PERIODIC, KON, STU-VIS DIFF (2)
 FUNKTION ER LIG SIN FR

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{inx}$$

KONVERGENZ UNIFORM

KOROLLAR 6.17

PLANE VEKTORER



$$x \cdot y = |x| |y| \cos \angle(x, y)$$

$$x \cdot x = |x|^2 \geq 0$$

ORTHONORMAL BASIS

$$e_1, e_2: |e_i| = 1$$

$$e_i \cdot e_j = \begin{cases} 0 & i \neq j \\ 1 & i = j \end{cases}$$

$$x = a_1 e_1 + a_2 e_2$$

$$x \cdot x = (a_1 e_1 + a_2 e_2) \cdot (a_1 e_1 + a_2 e_2)$$

$$= a_1^2 + a_2^2$$

PYTHAGORAS

2π -PERIODISCHE FKT

DEFINITION:

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

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

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

$$\geq 0$$

$$e_n = e^{inx}, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$e_n \cdot e_m = \begin{cases} 0 & n \neq m \\ 1 & n = m \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{inx} \quad \text{with} \quad \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |c_n|^2 < \infty$$

$$f \cdot f = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{inx} \cdot \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \bar{c}_m e^{-imx} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |c_n|^2$$

SETTING 6.36 ANTAS AT $\left[\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f(x)|^2 dx < \infty \right]$ (3)

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f(x)|^2 dx = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |c_n|^2$$

$$= \frac{|a_0|^2}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (|a_n|^2 + |b_n|^2)$$

HVLS $a_n, b_n \in \mathbb{R} : \equiv$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)^2 dx = \frac{a_0^2}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2)$$

* PROVING FOR FOURIER SUM

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sum_{n=-N}^N c_n e^{inx} \sum_{n=-N}^N \bar{c}_n e^{-inx} dx =$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{n=-N}^N c_n \bar{c}_n 2\pi$$

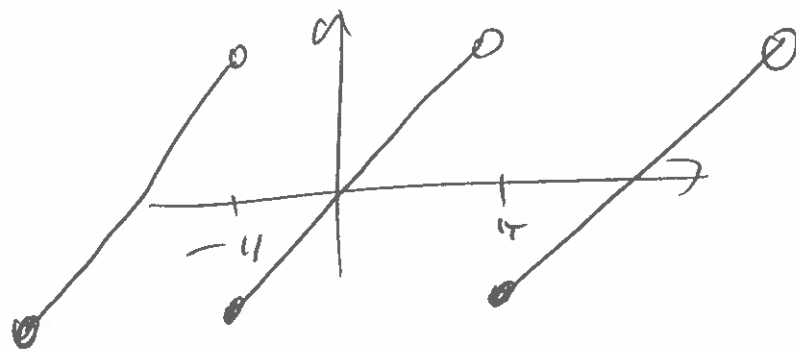
KUSMPRL FRA OAK 9

(4)

$f(x) =$

f 2π -PERIODISK OG GIVET VED

$f(x) = x, x \in [-\pi, \pi[$ PÅ
INTERVALLT $[-\pi, \pi[$.



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

$$(f(x) \neq F(x) \Leftrightarrow x = n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\text{ALLER } \underline{a_n = 0}, b_n = \frac{2}{n} (-1)^{n+1}$$

PARSEVALS SETN

$$VS = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 dx = \frac{\pi^2}{3}$$

$$HS = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{n^2} = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}}$$

(5)

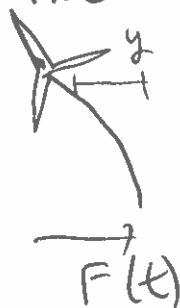
2/ HYMMROPH SPIN V: BISTEN $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$
OPH B: GURUSE $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$

$$2/ (D_k y)(t) := y^{(k)} + a_1 y^{(k-1)} + \dots + a_k y$$

K'KE GRAOS DIFF-LIGN $k \in \mathbb{N}$:

$$(D_k y)(t) \stackrel{(*)}{=} u(t) \quad \leftarrow \boxed{\text{PARTIKULÄRE INHOMOGEN}}$$

ILWIRKE



$$m y'' + c y' + k y = F(t)$$

$$F(t) = \sum_{n=-N}^N d_n e^{i n t}$$

PARTIKULÄRE LÖSN?

BEITRAGT FÜRST $u(t) = e^{st}$ FÜR $(*)$

$s \in \mathbb{C}$, PRICHT $s = i\omega$:

$$u(t) = \cos(\omega t) + i \sin(\omega t)$$

$$\text{GAT: } y(t) = H(s) \overset{e^{st}}{\uparrow} \text{ LÖSUNG (6)}$$

$$H(s) [s^n + a_1 s^{n-1} + \dots + a_n] e^{st} = e^{st}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{p(s)}, \quad p \text{ KARAKTERISTISCH POL}$$

$$s \neq \lambda \text{ ROD 1 P}$$

SÄTZNING 1.25: ANTAG $s \neq \lambda$

$$\text{ROD } \frac{1}{p(s)}, \Rightarrow$$

$$y(t) = H(s) e^{st} \text{ PARTIKULÄR LÖSN}$$

~~FÖR~~ (STATIONÄRE SVAR)

FOR $u(t) = e^{st}$ (PÄVIRKNING)

KU SMPK 2

(7)

BOGEN BETRÄGTER OCHÄ DIFF-LIGNINGAR
PÅ FORMEN

$$\ddot{y} - y = \ddot{u} + u$$

$$P(\lambda) = \lambda^2 - 1 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = \pm 1$$

$$y_{\text{hom}}(t) = c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 e^t, \quad \underbrace{c_1, c_2}_{\text{OBS}} \in \mathbb{R}$$

OPS: BESTÄM ÖVERFÖRINGSFUNKT $H(s)$, $s \neq \pm 1$

UPSSÄTTNING INSÄTT $u(t) = e^{st}$ (PÅVIRKNING)

~~\ddot{y}~~ OCH $y(t) = H(s) e^{st}$

$$H(s) (s^2 - 1) e^{st} = (s + 1) e^{st}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{1+s}{(1+s)(s-1)} = \frac{1}{s-1}, \quad s \neq \pm 1$$

OPG BRSTEN FL NÅR $u(t) = \cos(t)$. (8)

LØSNING: "KOMPLEKSE FAKTUMETTER"

$$\operatorname{Re}(e^{it}) = \cos(t), \quad s = i.$$

SÆTNING 1.27 BETRÆKT (*) OG ANTAS

$$a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{R}, \quad D_n y = u.$$

DA GÆLDER

$$\begin{cases} D_n \operatorname{Re} y = \operatorname{Re} u \\ D_n \operatorname{Im} y = \operatorname{Im} u \end{cases}$$

OBS ~~$D_n y = cu$~~
 $D_n y = cu$ for alle $c \in \mathbb{C}$

BEV(1)

$$D_n y = u$$

$$\underline{D_n \bar{y} = \bar{u}}$$

$$\underline{2D_n y = D_n y + D_n \bar{y} = u + \bar{u} = 2\operatorname{Re} u}$$

KUSMPRL 2 FORTSAT

(9)

$$s=i: \quad y = h(i) e^{it} \\ = \frac{1}{i-1} e^{it}$$

LESNINGS TL
 $u = e^{it}$

$$y(t) = -\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{i}{2}\right) e^{it}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cos(t) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(t)$$

$$+ i \left[-\frac{1}{2} \cos(t) - \frac{1}{2} \sin(t) \right]$$

ALTSÄ FÖR $u(t) = \cos(t) \Rightarrow$

~~TL~~ $y(t) = -\frac{1}{2} \cos(t) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(t)$
LESN (PARTIKULÄR)

$$FL: \quad y(t) = c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 e^t - \frac{1}{2} \cos(t) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(t)$$

(DIFF-LIN ER

$$y'' - y = \cos(t) - \sin(t)$$

AVAD NED $u(t) = 2 \cos(t) - \sin(t)$? (10)

se sætning 1.23

$$y(t) = 2 \operatorname{Re}(H(i)e^{it}) - \operatorname{Im}(H(i)e^{it})$$

3/ FRMRTUORN

$$(D_u y)(t) = u(t) = \sum_{n=-N}^N d_n e^{int}$$

$P(in) \neq 0$ FOR ALL $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$u: e^{-int} \quad e^{int} \quad e^{int}$$

$$y: H(-in)e^{-int} \quad H(in)e^{int} \quad H(in)e^{int}$$

SÆTNING 1.23

$$1/ D_u y = u \Rightarrow D_u(cy) = cy \text{ FOR ALL } c \in \mathbb{C}$$

on

$$u = d_{-N} e^{-iNt}$$

$$d_n e^{int}$$

$$d_N e^{iNt} \quad (1)$$

$$y = d_{-N} H(-iN) e^{-iNt}$$

$$d_n H(in) e^{int}$$

$$d_N H(iN) e^{iNt}$$

SETWINS 1.23*

$$\left. \begin{aligned} D_n(y_1) &= u_1 \\ D_n(y_2) &= u_2 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$D_n(y_1 + y_2) = u_1 + u_2$$

$$u = d_{-N} e^{-iNt} + \dots + d_n e^{int} + \dots + d_N e^{iNt}$$

$$y = d_{-N} H(-iN) e^{-iNt} + \dots + d_n H(in) e^{int} + \dots + d_N H(iN) e^{iNt}$$

$$= \sum_{n=-N}^N d_n H(in) e^{int}$$

Lemma 7.7

LIVAD MRO $N \rightarrow \infty$?

(12)

SETNING 7.8 *

ANTAG $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |d_n| < \infty$ MAJURANTRÄNKE

FÖR $u(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} d_n e^{int}$, $d_n \in \mathbb{C}$

(u kont of UNIFORM $< \infty$ JVF SETNINGS)

DA FÖR $y(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} d_n h(in) e^{int}$

PARTIKULÄR LÖSN FÖR (*) //

OBS ANTAG AT u REEL \Rightarrow

$d_n = \overline{d_{-n}}$, SE LEMMA 6.27

$\Rightarrow y(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} d_n h(in) e^{int}$ Också

REEL: $c_n = d_n h(in)$

$\overline{c_{-n}} = d_n h(in)$ //

DAG 12

(1)

1/ OVERFÖRINGSVEKTOR-FUNKTION

$$\text{FÖR } \underline{\dot{x}} = \underline{A} \underline{x} + \underline{b} u.$$

$u: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ KONT ~~PÄVIRKNING~~ FKT.

2/ ÖVERFÖRINGSFUNKTION FÖR

$$\underline{\dot{x}} = \underline{A} \underline{x} + \underline{b} u$$

$$y = \underline{d}^T \underline{x}, \quad d \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

3/ F-R-RTORRN

1/ KONT: $\underline{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, \underline{b} \in \mathbb{R}^n$
 ~~$\underline{A} \in \mathbb{R}$~~ $u: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
KONT FKT.

ÖRKONT: $\underline{x}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

ANTAG $u(t) = e^{st}$ (PÄVIRKNING
EN)

PARTIKULÄR LÖSN $y(t) = \underline{H}(s) e^{st}$

INDSARTTCLSR

(2)

$$v s = s \underline{H}(s) e^{st}$$

$$H s = [\underline{A} \underline{H}(s) + \underline{b}] e^{st}$$

$$\underline{A} \underline{H}(s) + \underline{b} = s \underline{H}(s)$$

$$(\underline{A} - s \underline{I}) \underline{H}(s) = -\underline{b}$$

DVS HVS $s \neq \text{EIGENVALUE}$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{H}(s) = -(\underline{A} - s \underline{I})^{-1} \underline{b}$$

~~$$\underline{LCSNALS} \underline{x}(t) = (\underline{A} - \underline{H}(s)) e^{st}$$~~

EXAMPLE

$$\underline{\dot{x}} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 9 & -1 \end{bmatrix}}_{\underline{A}} \underline{x} + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}}_{\underline{b}} u$$

$$\lambda = 8, -4$$

$$\underline{H}(s) = - \left(\begin{bmatrix} 5-s & 3 \\ 9 & -1-s \end{bmatrix} \right)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, s \neq 8, -4$$

$$\underline{H(s) = \frac{1}{s+4} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}}, \quad s \neq \underline{\underline{8, -4}}$$

OPG: BRSTEN PARTIKULÆR LØSN (3)
TIL $u(t) = 1 + 2\cos(t)$

LØSNING:

I / FINDER LØSN \underline{x}_1 MED $u(t) =$

II / ——— \underline{x}_2 MED $u(t) =$
 ~~$\cos(t)$~~
 e^{it}

SØGTER LØSN: $\underline{x} = \underline{x}_1 + 2\operatorname{Re}(\underline{x}_2)$

VHA SÆTNING 1.23 og 1.27 i lærebogen

I / $s=0$! $\underline{x}_1(t) = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

II / $s=i$! $u(t) = e^{it} \Rightarrow$

$$\underline{x}_2 = H(i) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} e^{it}$$

$$= \frac{1}{i+4} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} e^{it}$$

(4)

$$= \frac{-i+4}{17} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} e^{it}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{4}{17} \cos(t) - \frac{1}{17} \sin(t) \\ \frac{12}{17} \cos(t) + \frac{3}{17} \sin(t) \end{bmatrix} + i \{ \dots \}$$

DRAW RO

$$\underline{x}(t) = \underline{x}_1(t) + 2 \underline{x}_2(t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{4}{17} \cos(t) - \frac{1}{17} \sin(t) \\ \frac{12}{17} \cos(t) + \frac{3}{17} \sin(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

PARTICULAR UPSW FOR

$$u(t) = 1 + 2 \cos(t) /$$

(5)

$$2/ \quad \dot{\underline{x}} = \underline{A} \underline{x} + \underline{b} u$$

$$y = \underline{d}^T \underline{x}$$

$$\text{KRNDR} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underline{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, \quad \underline{b} \in \mathbb{R}^n \\ \underline{d} \in \mathbb{R}^n \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{UBERKRNDR:} \quad \underline{x} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\underline{y} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{OBS! KRNDR} \quad \underline{x} \Rightarrow \underline{y} = \underline{d}^T \underline{x}$$

OBS! KRNDR!

BEISPIEL 2

$$\ddot{y} + \delta \dot{y} + \kappa y = u(t)$$

$$x_1 = y$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = \dot{y} = x_2$$

$$x_2 = \dot{y}$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = \ddot{y} = -\delta \dot{y} - \kappa y + u(t)$$

$$= -\delta x_2 - \kappa x_1 + u$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \dot{\underline{x}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\kappa & -\delta \end{pmatrix} \underline{x} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} u$$

$$y = x_1 \quad \text{VIGTIG!}$$

OVERFAPPING FUNCTION:

(6)

$$u(t) = e^{st}, \quad s \neq \lambda \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$x(t) = H(s) e^{st} \quad \text{Laplace Transform} \Rightarrow$$

$$y(t) = \underbrace{d^T H(s)}_{\text{OVERFAPPING FUNCTION } H(s)} e^{st} \quad \leftarrow \begin{matrix} \text{STATIONARY} \\ \text{SVAR} \end{matrix}$$

$$H(s) = -d^T (A - sI)^{-1} b$$

s. 48

1 CASE BOKN.

KUSAMPK 3

~~FIND STATIONARY~~

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 9 & -1 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} u$$

$$y = d^T x \quad \text{Huck } I / d = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ II / d = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

OPG BESTEM STATIONÄRER SVAR
~~FÖR~~ FÖR VÄRDE PÅ PÅVIRK-
 NINGEN $u(t) = e^{4t}$. (7)

LÖSNING:

$$\underline{H}(4) = \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\underline{x}(t) = \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} e^{4t} \quad \text{PARTIKULÄR LÖSN.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{I / } y(t) &= [1 \ 0] \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} e^{4t} \\ &= -\frac{1}{8} e^{4t} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{II / } y(t) &= [3 \ 1] \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} e^{4t} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

3/ F-R-METHODEN

(8)

Lemma 7.7 lemma 7.7! $LAD \quad N \in \mathbb{N}$.

ANTAG $in \neq$ FERNVARDI FOR
A $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$

SÄ GÄLDER $u(t) = \sum_{n=-N}^N d_n e^{int}$

$\Rightarrow y(t) = \sum_{n=-N}^N d_n H(in) e^{int}$ LÖSN!
(STATIONÄR SVAR!)

SÄTN. Sætning 7.8

ANTAG $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |d_n| < \infty$ MAJORANT.
REKUR

$\Rightarrow u(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} d_n e^{int}$ KONT

$\Rightarrow y(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} d_n H(in) e^{int}$
LÖSNING!

y REEL $\Leftrightarrow d_n = \overline{d_{-n}} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$

KUSMPRL 4

(9)

$$\dot{\underline{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 9 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \underline{x} + \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \underline{x}, \quad d = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

OP 4 FIND STATIONÄRE SVAR

~~TL PRÄVIRKUN~~

HÖRNDOR TL PÄRKNINGEN

$$u(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2+1} \cos(n\omega) + 1$$

DVS $a_0 = 2, \quad a_n = \frac{1}{n^2+1}$

VHA LEMMA 6.22 $u(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} d_n e^{in\omega}$

$$d_n = \frac{a_n}{2} = \frac{1}{2(n^2+1)}, \quad n=1, \dots$$

$$d_0 = \frac{a_0}{2} = 1.$$

$$d_n = \frac{a_n}{2} = \frac{1}{2(n^2+1)}, \quad n=-1, -2, \dots$$

DVS $u(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2(n^2+1)} e^{int} + \frac{1}{n=0}$

$$H(s) = -\frac{1}{s+4}$$

(10)

$$H(in) = -\frac{1}{in+4} = \frac{in-4}{n^2+16}$$

$n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$H(0) = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = \sum_{\substack{n=-\infty \\ n \neq 0}}^{\infty} \underbrace{\frac{1}{2(n^2+1)}}_{c_n = \overline{c_{-n}}} \frac{in-4}{n^2+16} e^{int} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{-4}{(n^2+1)(n^2+16)} \cos(nt) \right)$$

$$\neq \frac{n \sin(nt)}{(n^2+1)(n^2+16)}$$

$$a_n = 2\operatorname{Re}(c_n)$$

$$b_n = -2\operatorname{Im}(c_n)$$

VIA LEMMA 6.26

OPH : ~~P~~ LAD (11)

$$S_N(t) = -\frac{4}{4} + \sum_{n=1}^N \overbrace{(\quad)}^{y_n(t)}$$

BRSTEN N : $|y(t) - S_N(t)| \leq 0.1$

~~MAJ~~ MAJORANT ! $\neq 6$

$$y_n(t) = \frac{-4}{(n^2+1)(n^2+16)} \cos(nt) + \frac{n}{(n^2+1)(n^2+16)} \sin(nt)$$

$$|y_n(t)| \leq \frac{4}{(n^2+1)(n^2+16)} + \frac{n}{(n^2+1)(n^2+16)}$$

$$\leq \frac{4+n}{(n^2+1)(n^2+16)} \leq \frac{5n}{n^2 n^2}$$

$$= \frac{5}{n^3} \leq$$

MAJORANT-
REKUR:

~~LAD~~ LAD $y(x) = \frac{5}{x^3}$ AFTAS (POND
FUT.

DVS

$$|y(t) - S_N(t)| \leq \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} |y_n(t)| \leq \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \frac{5}{n^3}$$

$$\leq \int_{N+1}^{\infty} \frac{5}{x^3} dx = \frac{5}{2(N+1)^2}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{2N^2} \leq 0.1 \Rightarrow N \geq 5 \quad (12)$$

DVS ~~$N \geq 5$~~

$$|y(t) - s_g(t)| \leq 0.1 \quad \forall t.$$

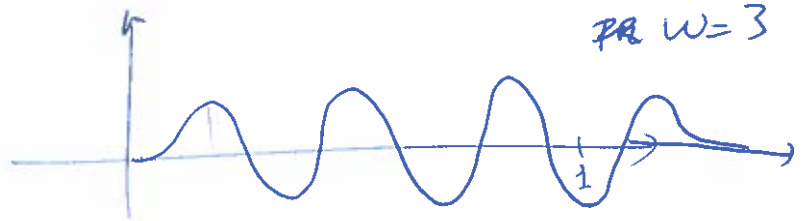
FOURIER TRANSFORMATION

(1)

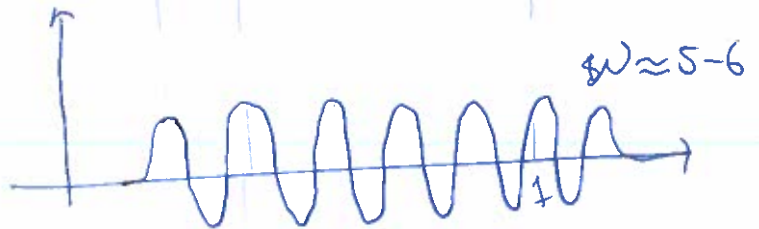
~~2/ E18~~



HYPOTHESE A



HYPOTHESE B



$$\boxed{\sin} + \boxed{\sin}$$

A B



PROBLEM : KENNEN A + B . KAN JES
BESTIMMEN A ODER B?
(MAPLE)

DEFINITION F.T. AF FUNKTION

(2)

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ ER EN N. FUNKTION
 $\hat{f}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ GIVT VED

$$\hat{f}(\omega) = \frac{1}{\cancel{2\pi}} \int_{\cancel{-\infty}}^{\cancel{\infty}} e^{-i2\pi\omega x} f(x) dx$$

BETINGELSE PÅ f : f TILHØRER \mathcal{L}^1

$$\mathcal{L}^1 = \left\{ g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \mid \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |g(x)| dx < \infty \right\}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} = \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-m}^m$$

EGENSKABER:

1/ $\mathcal{F}: f \rightarrow \hat{f}$ ER LINJÆR

$$\mathcal{F}(f)(\omega) = \hat{f}(\omega)$$

2/ HVIS f ER DIFF og $f^{(j)} \in \mathcal{L}^1$,
 $\forall j = 1, \dots, n$.

SA ER

$$\mathcal{F}(f^{(j)})(\omega) = (2\pi i \omega)^j \mathcal{F}(f)$$

$$\widehat{f^{(j)}} = (2\pi i \omega)^j \widehat{f} \quad (3)$$

BIVS

$$\int_a^b g(x) f'(x) dx = [g(x) f(x)]_a^b - \int_a^b g'(x) f(x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}(f') &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i2\pi \omega x} f'(x) dx \\ &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{e^{-i2\pi \omega x}}{-i2\pi \omega} f(x) \right]_{-m}^m = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$- \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (-i2\pi \omega) e^{-i2\pi \omega x} f(x) dx$$

$$= i2\pi \omega \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i2\pi \omega x} f(x) dx = (2\pi i \omega) \widehat{f}$$

3/ PLANCHEREL'S SETTING

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\widehat{f}(\omega)|^2 d\omega = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(x)|^2 dx$$

$$\mathcal{F}: L^2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow L^2(\mathbb{R}) \quad L^2 = \left\{ g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \mid \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |g(x)|^2 dx < \infty \right\}$$

\Rightarrow

(4)

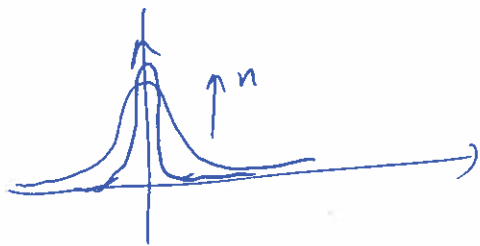
$F: L^2 \rightarrow L^2$ ISOMORPH.

BIBJECTIV $F^{-1}: L^2 \rightarrow L^2$, "LENNOR"-
BIVARIATOR.

$$F^{-1}(f)(x) = \check{f}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i2\pi wx} \hat{f}(w) dw$$

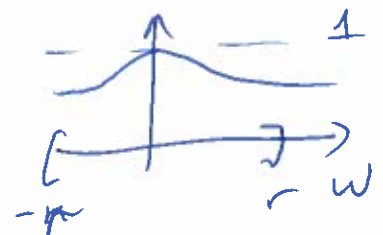
~~FAST~~
FURSTENBERG

$$y'(x) + y(x) = \frac{n e^{-n^2 x^2}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \} f(x)$$



$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1 \quad \forall n.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{f}(w) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i2\pi wx} \frac{n}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-n^2 x^2} dx \\ &= e^{-\pi^2 w^2 / n^2} \end{aligned}$$



$\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1$

UNIFORM PK $[-r, r]$.

(5)

$$\mathcal{F}(y') = \mathcal{F}(y')(w) + \mathcal{F}(y)(w)$$

$$= i2\pi w \hat{y}(w) + \hat{y}(w)$$

$$= \hat{y}(w) [i2\pi w + 1]$$

$$\mathcal{F}(f) = \hat{f}(w)$$

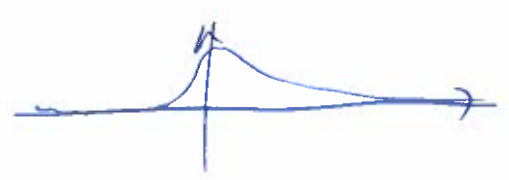
Laplace Transform $\hat{y}(w) = \frac{\hat{f}(w)}{1 + i2\pi w} \Rightarrow$

$$y(x) = \hat{y}(x) = \mathcal{F}^{-1} \left(\frac{\hat{f}(w)}{1 + i2\pi w} \right)(x)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{i2\pi wx}}{1 + i2\pi w} \underbrace{e^{-\pi^2 w^2/n^2}}_{\approx 1} dw$$

$$\approx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi wi + 1} e^{i2\pi wx} dw$$

$$= \begin{cases} e^{-x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$



4-34

(6)

4/ HVIS $g(x) = f(x-a)$, $a \in \mathbb{R}$, $f \in L^1$

$$\mathcal{F}(g)(\omega) = \mathcal{F}(f)(\omega) e^{-2\pi i a \omega}$$

QQR DFT MULIST AT CASR

$$y'(x) + y(x-1) = f(x)$$

$$\mathcal{F}(VS) = i2\pi\omega \hat{y}(\omega) + \hat{y}(\omega) e^{-2\pi i \omega}$$

$$= \hat{y}(\omega) [i2\pi\omega + e^{-2\pi i \omega}]$$