

Serie de Fourier

Exm 1.1

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} t & \text{si } t \in [0, 1] \\ t^2 & \text{si } t \in]1, 3] \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} 1) f \text{ est continue par} \\ \text{morceaux sur tout } \mathbb{R}. \\ \text{(polynômes)} \end{matrix}$$

$$2) \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f(t) = 0 = f(0) \text{ continue à droite de } 0$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 1^-} f(t) = 1, \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 1^+} f(t) = -1 \text{ discontinuité de } 1^{\text{ère}} \text{ espèce}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 3^-} f(t) = 3 \text{ limite existe et finie.}$$

$$3) f'(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } t \in]0, 1[\\ 2t-2 & \text{si } t \in]1, 3[\end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{idem} \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f'(t) = 1, \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 3^-} f'(t) = 4 \end{matrix}$$

toutes ces limites existent et finies donc
la fct f est de classe C^1 par morceaux sur $[0, 3]$.

Exm 1.2

$$g(t) = \begin{cases} t & \text{si } t \in [0, \pi[\\ 2\pi - t & \text{si } t \in]\pi, 2\pi[\end{cases}$$

$$g'(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } t \in]0, \pi[\\ -1 & \text{si } t \in]\pi, 2\pi[\end{cases}$$

1) g continue et dérivable sur tout \mathbb{R} sauf "peut-être" aux pts

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2) \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} g(t) = 0 = g(0) \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow \pi^-} g(t) = \pi \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow \pi^+} g(t) = 2\pi - \pi = \pi \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \lim_{t \rightarrow 2\pi^-} g(t) = 0 \\ \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{les limites} \\ \text{existent} \\ \text{et sont} \\ \text{finies} \end{array} \right\} \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 3) \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} g'(t) = 1, \lim_{t \rightarrow 2\pi^-} g'(t) = -1 \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow \pi^-} g'(t) = 1, \lim_{t \rightarrow \pi^+} g'(t) = -1 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{les limites existent et sont finies} \\ \text{donc } g \in \mathcal{C}^1 \text{ par morceaux.} \end{array}$$

Exm 1.3

Relation de Chasles:

Calculer par exemple

$$\int_a^b f(t) dt = \int_a^c f(t) dt + \int_c^b f(t) dt$$

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} f(t) dt \stackrel{\text{Chasles}}{=} \int_0^1 f(t) dt + \int_1^{2\pi} f(t) dt \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{à noter:} \\ a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} I \end{array} \right)$$

$$= \int_0^1 t dt + \int_1^{2\pi} (t^2 - 2t) dt$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{2} t^2 \right]_0^1 + \left[\frac{1}{3} t^3 - t^2 \right]_1^{2\pi}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{(2\pi)^3}{3} - (2\pi)^2 - \frac{1}{3} + 1$$

$$I = \frac{8}{3} \pi^3 - 4\pi^2 + \frac{7}{6}$$

Conclusion :

I ne dépend
absolument pas
de la valeur de f en 1.
 $f(1) = 3$ ou $4 \dots$

Exm 1.4
2)

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f(t) = 0 \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 2\pi^-} f(t) = 2\pi$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 2\pi^-} f'(t) = 1 \quad \text{si } t \in]0, 2\pi[$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f'(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 2\pi^-} f'(t) = 1$$

(1/3)
donc

$f \in \mathcal{C}^1$
par morceaux

3)

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} t \, dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{2} t^2 \right]_0^{2\pi} = \pi$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} t \cos(mt) \, dt \quad b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} t \sin(mt) \, dt$$

$$u = t \quad u' = 1 \quad v' = \cos(mt) \quad v = \frac{1}{n} \sin(mt)$$

(43)

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[t \frac{\sin(mt)}{n} \right]_0^{2\pi} - \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin(mt) dt \\ &= 0 + \frac{1}{n^2\pi} \left[\cos(mt) \right]_0^{2\pi} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} t \sin(mt) dt \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = t \quad u' = 1 \\ v' = \sin(mt) \quad v = -\frac{1}{n} \cos(mt) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[-t \frac{\cos(mt)}{n} \right]_0^{2\pi} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(mt) dt \\ &= \frac{-2\pi \cos(2n\pi)}{\pi n} + \frac{1}{n^2\pi} \left[\sin(mt) \right]_0^{2\pi} = -\frac{2}{n} \end{aligned}$$

$\cos(2n\pi) = 1$

$$S(t) = \pi + \sum_{n \geq 1} \left(-\frac{2}{n}\right) \sin(nt)$$

(3/3)

q. f continue en t càd $t \neq 2k\pi = t_R$

$$f(t) = \pi + \sum \left(-\frac{2}{n}\right) \sin(nt)$$

$$= \pi - 2 \sum \frac{1}{n} \sin(nt)$$

~~q~~ pour $t = t_R = 2k\pi$:

$$\frac{1}{2} [f(t_R^+) + f(t_R^-)] = \frac{1}{2} [0 + 2\pi] = \pi = \pi - 2 \underbrace{\sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{n} \sin(n2k\pi)}_{=0}$$

Ex 1.5

1/6

$$\bullet \underline{-2}: \lim_{t \rightarrow -2^-} f(t) = 0 = \lim_{t \rightarrow -2^+} f(t) = f(-2) \quad (f \text{ continue en } -2)$$

$$\bullet \underline{-1}: \lim_{t \rightarrow -1^-} f(t) = 0 = \lim_{t \rightarrow -1^+} f(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow -1^+} (1+t) = 0 \quad (f \text{ continue en } -1)$$

$$\bullet \underline{0}: \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^-} f(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^-} (1+t) = 1 = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} (1-t) = 1 \quad (f \text{ cont. en } 0)$$

$$\bullet \underline{1}: \lim_{t \rightarrow 1^-} f(t) = 0 = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1^+} f(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1^+} (1-t) = 0 \quad (f \text{ cont. en } 1)$$

$$\bullet 2: \lim_{t \rightarrow -2^\pm} f(t) = 0 \quad f \text{ cont. en } 2 \\ \Rightarrow f \text{ continue sur } [-2; 2]$$

$$f'(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } t \in]-2, -1[\\ 1 & \text{si } t \in]-1, 0[\\ -1 & \text{si } t \in]0, 1[\\ 0 & \text{si } t \in]1, 2[\end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow -2^+} f'(t) = 0 \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow -1^-} f'(t) = 0 \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow -1^+} f'(t) = 1$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^-} f'(t) = 1 \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f'(t) = -1 \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 2^-} f'(t) = 0$$

les limites
existent
et
sont
finies

donc f est \mathcal{C}^1 par morceaux.

(Rem f est \mathcal{C}^0 sur tout \mathbb{R})

2/6

2) f fonction paire donc $b_n = 0 \quad \forall n \geq 1$ (3/6)

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-2}^2 f(t) dt \stackrel{\text{paire}}{=} \frac{2}{4} \int_0^2 f(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_0^2 f(t) dt = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-2}^2 f(t) \cos(n\omega t) dt, \quad \omega = \frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{paire}}{=} \frac{4}{4} \int_0^2 f(t) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2} t\right) dt$$

$$a_n = \int_0^2 f(t) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2} t\right) dt$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (1-t) dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 0 \cdot dt = \frac{1}{2} \left[t - \frac{1}{2} t^2 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{4}$$

(4/6)

$$a_n = \int_0^1 (1-t) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2} t\right) dt + \int_1^2 0 \cdot \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2} t\right) dt$$

IPP:

$$u = 1-t, u' = -1$$

$$v' = \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2} t\right), v = \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2} t\right)$$

$$a_n = \left[\frac{2}{n\pi} (1-t) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2} t\right) \right]_0^1 + \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^1 \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2} t\right) dt$$

$$n \geq 1$$

$$= \frac{-4}{n^2 \pi^2} \left[\cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2} t\right) \right]_0^1 = \frac{4}{n^2 \pi^2} \left[1 - \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$a_n = \frac{4 \left[1 - \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2} \right) \right]}{\pi^2 n^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 \\ \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = 0 \\ \cos 0 = 1 \\ \cos \pi = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Si } n = 2p + 1 \quad p \in \mathbb{N} \quad \cos\left(\frac{(2p+1)\pi}{2}\right) = 0 \quad (5/6)$$

$$\text{Si } n = 2p \quad p \geq 1. \quad \cos\left(\frac{2p\pi}{2}\right) = \cos(p\pi) = (-1)^p$$

$$\forall p \geq 0 \quad a_{2p+1} = \frac{4}{\pi^2 (2p+1)^2}$$

$$p \geq 1 \quad a_{2p} = \frac{4(1 - (-1)^p)}{\pi^2 (2p)^2} = \begin{cases} p=2k & p_{\text{pair}} & 0 \\ p_{\text{impair}} & 8 \\ p=2k+1 & \frac{8}{\pi^2 \times 4 \times p^2} \end{cases}$$

$$n = 2p$$

$$\text{Si } n = 4k \quad k \neq 0 \quad a_{4k} = 0$$

$$\text{Si } n = 4k+2 \quad k \geq 0 \quad a_{4k+2} = \frac{2}{\pi^2 (2k+1)^2}$$

$$\text{Si } n = 2k+1 \quad k \geq 0 \quad a_{2k+1} = \frac{4}{(2k+1)^2 \pi^2}$$

a_n

6/6

$$S(t) = \frac{1}{4} + \sum_{n \geq 1} a_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}t\right) = f(t)$$

Car $f(t)$ est continue sur tout l'intervalle $[-2, 2]$.

Exm 1.7 (Fin Exm 1.4) Rappel $f(t) = t$ si $t \in [0, 2\pi[$ 2π -periodique
 $a_0 = \pi$ et $a_n = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } n \geq 1 \end{cases}$ et $b_n = -\frac{2}{n} \forall n \geq 1$

Parseval: $\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (f(t))^2 dt = a_0^2 + \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{a_n^2 + b_n^2}{2} = a_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n \geq 1} b_n^2$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} t^2 dt = \pi^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{(-2)^2}{n^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{3} t^3 \right]_0^{2\pi} = \pi^2 + \frac{4}{2} \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{n^2} = \pi^2 + 2 \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{n^2}$$

donc $\pi^2 + 2 \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{3} 8\pi^3 = \frac{4}{3} \pi^2$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{4}{3} \pi^2 - \pi^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{3}$$

Conclusion:

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