## MATHE 2 HAUSÜBUNG NR.2

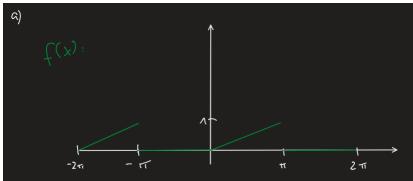
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Gruppe: 6

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## H10.1



b) Beredinan der Koeffizierkin:

$$a_{n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cdot \cos(nx) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \left(\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cdot \cos(nx) dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) \cdot \cos(nx) dx\right)$$

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$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \cos(nx) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \left(\int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) \cdot \sin(nx) dx\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi^{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{n\pi\sin(n\pi) + \cos(n\pi) - 1}{n^{2}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{n\pi\sin(n\pi) + \cos(n\pi) - 1}{\pi^{2}n^{2}} \qquad \text{fir alle } n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ gilt:}$$

$$= \frac{\cos(n\pi) - 1}{\pi^{2}n^{2}}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{(iii) gerade } n \end{cases} = \int_{\pi^{2}n^{2}}^{-2} \int_{\pi^{2}n^{2}}^{-2}$$

$$b_{n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin(nx) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \left(\int_{-\pi}^{0} f(x) \sin(nx) dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) \sin(nx) dx\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi^{2}} \cdot \left(\int_{-\pi}^{0} f(x) \sin(nx) dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) \sin(nx) dx\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi^{2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \cos(nx) \Big|_{x=0}^{x=\pi} - \int_{0}^{\pi} -\frac{\cos(nx)}{n} dx\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi^{2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \cos(n\pi) + \frac{1}{n^{2}} \cdot \sin(nx) dx\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi^{2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \cos(n\pi) + \frac{1}{n^{2}} \cdot \sin(n\pi) - D\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi^{2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \cos(n\pi) + \frac{1}{n^{2}} \cdot \sin(n\pi) - D\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi^{2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \cos(n\pi) - n\pi \cos(n\pi) + \frac{1}{n^{2}} \cdot \sin(n\pi) - D\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi^{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{\sin(n\pi) - n\pi \cos(n\pi)}{n^{2}} + \frac{\sin(n\pi)}{n^{2}}\right)$$

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$$= \frac{1}{\pi^{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{\sin(n\pi) - n\pi \cos(n\pi)}{n^{2}} + \frac{\sin(n\pi)}{n^{2}}\right)$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi n} & \text{fir ungerade n} \\ \frac{1}{\pi n} & \text{fir geode n} \end{cases}$$

$$= -\frac{(-1)^{n}}{\pi n}$$

$$q_{0} = \frac{\Lambda}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{\Lambda}{\pi} \cdot \left( \int_{-\pi}^{0} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{\Lambda}{\pi} \cdot \left( 0 + \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{\Lambda}{\pi} \cdot \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{x}{\pi} dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{\Lambda}{\pi^{2}} \cdot \int_{0}^{\pi} x dx = \frac{\Lambda}{\pi^{2}} \cdot \left( \frac{x^{2}}{2} \Big|_{x=0}^{x=\pi} \right) = \frac{\Lambda}{\pi^{2}} \cdot \left( \frac{\pi^{2}}{2} - 0 \right)$$

$$= \frac{\Lambda}{2} = 0,5$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Damit ergibt sidh die Fourierreihe}$$

$$\frac{\Lambda}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\Lambda)^{n} - \Lambda}{\pi^{2} n^{2}} \cdot \cos(n x) - \frac{(-\Lambda)^{n}}{\pi n} \cdot \sin(n x)$$

c) f ist studewise glatt wit Sprungstllen in  $(2k+1)\pi$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  Fir alle übriger Punkte konvergent die Reine nach Shript 6.9.12 also gegen f(x).

In den Sprungpunkten konvergent die Reihe gegen  $\lim_{y\to x+} f(y) + \lim_{y\to x-} f(y) = \frac{1}{2}$   $\widehat{f}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & \text{für } x = (2k+1)\pi \\ & \text{fix} \end{cases}$ sonst.

d) In 
$$x = 0$$
 ist  $f$  stetize, sodass der Wert der Fourierreihe gleich  $f(x)$  ist (siehe c)).

Die Fourierreihe kann ungezehrieben werden zu:

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

da an für gerade Zahlen  $0$  ist.

In  $x = 0$  ist die Fourierreihe:

 $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{\pi^{2}} \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-n)^{2n-n} - 1}{(2n-n)^{2}} \cdot 1 = f(0) = 0$ 
 $0 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{n}{\pi^{2}} \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-2}{(2n-n)^{2}}$ 
 $\frac{2}{\pi^{2}} \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(2n-1)^{2}} = \frac{1}{4}$ 
 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^{2}} = \frac{\pi^{2}}{8}$ 

## H10.2

$$z(t) = \frac{y(t)}{t}$$

$$z'(t) = y'(t) * \frac{1}{t} + y(t) * (-\frac{1}{t^2})$$

$$= y'(t) * \frac{1}{t} - y(t) * \frac{1}{t^2}$$

$$= \frac{t * y'(t) - y(t)}{t^2}$$

Nun lösen wir dies nach y'(t) auf:

$$z'(t) = \frac{t * y'(t) - y(t)}{t^2} \qquad | + \frac{y(t)}{t^2} - z'(t)$$

$$\frac{y'(t)}{t} = z'(t) + \frac{y(t)}{t^2} \qquad | * t$$

$$y'(t) = z'(t) * t + \frac{y(t)}{t}$$

$$y'(t) = t * z'(t) + z(t)$$

Damit erhalten wir:

$$y'(t) = z'(t) * t + z(t) = (1 + z(t))^{2} - z(t)$$

$$= 1 + 2z(t) + z(t)^{2} - z(t)$$

$$= 1 + z(t) + z(t)^{2} \qquad |-z(t)|$$

$$z'(t) * t = z(t)^{2} + 1 \qquad |\frac{1}{t}|$$

$$z'(t) = \frac{z(t)^{2} + 1}{t}$$

Im weitern verwenden wir eine Schmierrechnung:  $\frac{dz}{1+z^2} = \frac{dt}{t}$ 

$$\int \frac{1}{1+z^2} dz = \int \frac{1}{t} dt = \ln(t) + c \qquad c \in \mathbb{R}$$

Somit erhalten wir für y(t) unter Verwendung des Tipps für das Anfangswertproblem:

$$y(t) = t * z(t) = t * tan(ln(t) + c)$$
  

$$y(1) = 1$$
  

$$1 = 1 * tan(c)$$
  

$$c = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$y(t) = t * tan(ln(t) + 4)$$
  $t \in (e^{-\frac{3}{4}, e^{\pi}4})$ 

Da wir eine Schmierrechnung verwendet haben müssen wir noch einem mal eine Probe anstellen:

$$y(1) = 1 * tan(ln(1) + \frac{\pi}{4}) = 1$$

$$y'(t) = \frac{t^2 * z'(t) + z(t)}{t}$$

$$= t * \frac{z(t)^2 + 1}{t} + \frac{t * tan(ln(t) + \frac{\pi}{4})}{t}$$

$$= (\frac{y(t)}{t})^2 + 1 + \frac{y(t)}{t}$$

$$= (\frac{y(t)}{t} + 1)^2 - 2 * y(t) + (y(t))$$

$$= (\frac{y(t)}{t} + 1)^2 - y(t)$$

Damit sind wir fertig.