

31. Развити функцију $f(x) = x$, $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ у Фурјеов ред на $(-\pi, \pi)$

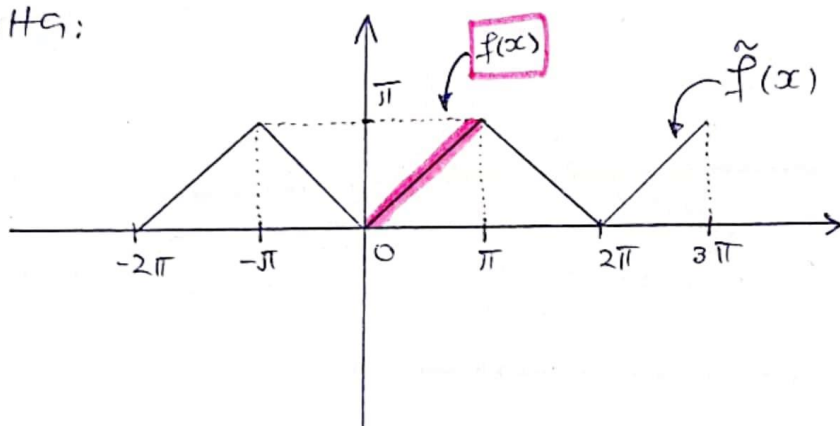
(a) по косинусима;

(b) по синусима;

(c) израчунати $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4}$; $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2}$, $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^4}$.

решење

(a) Желимо да се у реду појављују само $\cos(nx)$, тј. да је $b_n = 0$, па f проширимо да буде парна:



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

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \tilde{f}(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} x^2 \Big|_0^{\pi} = \pi$$

↑
парна

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \tilde{f}(x) \cos(nx) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos(nx) dx =$$

↑
парна

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ du = dx \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} dv = \cos(nx) \\ v = \frac{1}{n} \sin(nx) \end{array} \right] = \underbrace{\frac{2}{\pi} x \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sin(nx)}_0 \bigg|_0^{\pi} -$$

$$- \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\pi} \sin(nx) dx = \frac{2}{n^2 \pi} \cos(nx) \bigg|_0^{\pi} =$$

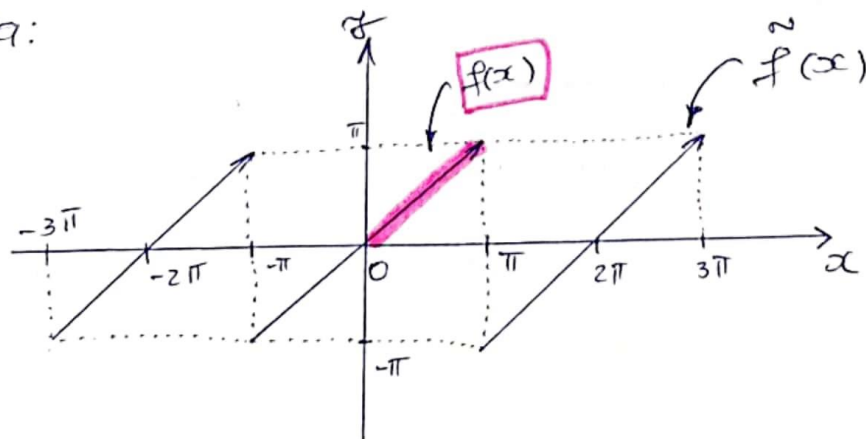
$$= \frac{2}{n^2 \pi} \left((-1)^n - 1 \right) = \begin{cases} 0, & n \text{ парно} \\ -\frac{4}{n^2 \pi}, & n \text{ нечетно} \end{cases}$$

$b_n = 0$ (тако смо намерно проширили f)

Дакле,

$$S_{\tilde{f}}(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{-4}{(2n+1)^2 \pi} \cos((2n+1)x).$$

(б) Желимо да се у реду појављује само $\sin(nx)$, тј. да је $a_n = 0$, па f проширимо за дуге нечетна:



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

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \tilde{f}(x) dx = 0$$

↑
непарная

$$a_n = 0 \quad (\text{так как мы имеем нечетную } \tilde{f})$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \tilde{f}(x) \sin(nx) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin(nx) dx =$$

↑
парная

$$= \left[\begin{array}{ll} u=x & dv = \sin(nx) dx \\ du=dx & v = -\frac{1}{n} \cos(nx) \end{array} \right] = -\frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{x}{n} \cos(nx) \Big|_0^{\pi} +$$

$$+ \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(nx) dx = -\frac{2}{n} (-1)^n + \underbrace{\frac{2}{n^2\pi} \sin(nx)}_0 \Big|_0^{\pi} =$$

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

$$\Rightarrow S_{\tilde{f}}(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \sin(nx).$$

(б) Корректируем расхождение из (а) и (б). Да не да, оно сразу же уберется в итоге:

$$f_1 = \tilde{f}|_{\omega(a)}, \quad S_1(x) = S_{\tilde{f}}(x)|_{\omega(a)} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{-4}{(2n+1)^2\pi} \cos((2n+1)x)$$

$$f_2 = \tilde{f}|_{\omega(b)}, \quad S_2(x) = S_{\tilde{f}}(x)|_{\omega(b)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \sin(nx).$$

$$S_1(0) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{-4}{(2n+1)^2 \pi} \underbrace{\cos 0}_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2}} = \frac{S_1(0) - \frac{\pi}{2}}{-4} \cdot \pi = \frac{\frac{f_1(0^+) + f_1(0^-)}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}}{-4} \cdot \pi = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \underbrace{\frac{1}{(2n)^2}}_{\text{парни}} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \underbrace{\frac{1}{(2n+1)^2}}_{\text{нечетные}} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

$\boxed{\text{предположим на леву чирати}}$

$$\frac{3}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8} \Rightarrow \boxed{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

Парсевалова једнакост за f_1 и S_1 (из (a)) :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f_1(x)|^2 dx &= \frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2) = \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{16}{(2n+1)^4 \pi^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \boxed{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^4}} &= \frac{\pi^2}{16} \left(\underbrace{\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f_1(x)|^2 dx}_{\frac{2\pi^3}{3}} - \frac{\pi^2}{2} \right) = \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{16} \left(\frac{2\pi^2}{3} - \frac{\pi^2}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi^4}{96} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n)^4} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^4} = \frac{1}{16} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} + \frac{\pi^4}{96}$$

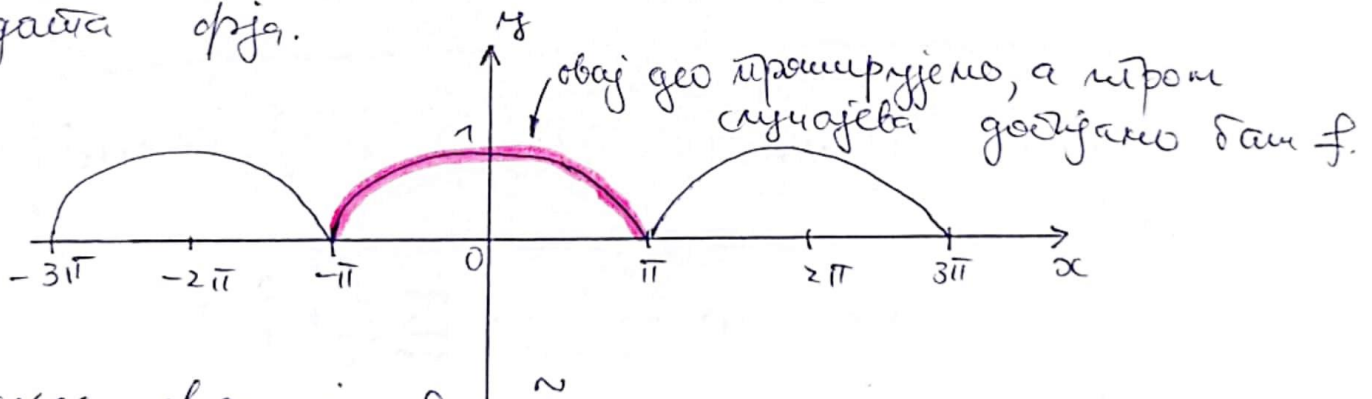
$$\Rightarrow \frac{15}{16} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} = \frac{\pi^4}{96} \Rightarrow \boxed{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} = \frac{\pi^4}{90}} \quad \square$$

32. Развити, $f(x) = |\cos \frac{x}{2}|$ у Фурijeов ред на $(-\pi, \pi)$ и израчунати $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{4n^2-1}$

решeње

Како је функција дефинисана на свему интервалу од $(-\pi, \pi)$, узмемо овај део $(-\pi, \pi)$ и проширимо га проширење буде 2π -периодично.

Обде се баш изостаје да је проширење баш дата функција.



Закле, обде је $f = \tilde{f}$.

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \sin \frac{x}{2} \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{4}{\pi}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(nx) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \cos(nx) dx =$$

↑
πаритет

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\cos\left(\frac{x}{2} - nx\right) + \cos\left(\frac{x}{2} + nx\right) \right) dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} - n} \sin\left(\frac{x}{2} - nx\right) + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} + n} \sin\left(\frac{x}{2} + nx\right) \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{2}{1-2n} (-1)^n + \frac{2}{1+2n} (-1)^n \right) = \frac{4 \cdot (-1)^{n-1}}{\pi(4n^2 - 1)}$$

$b_n = 0$ (жеп же f паритет).

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

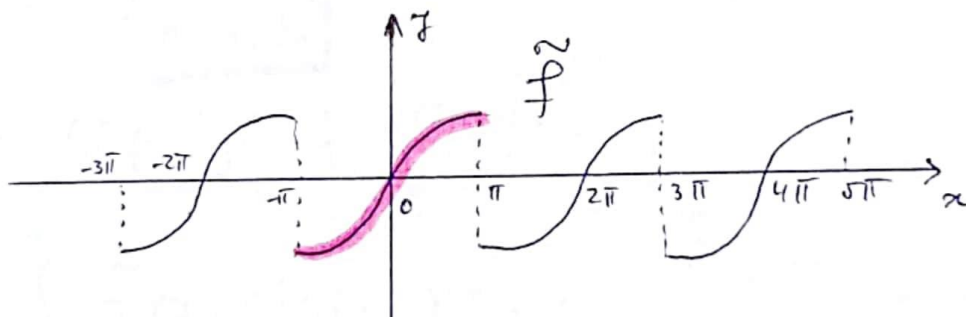
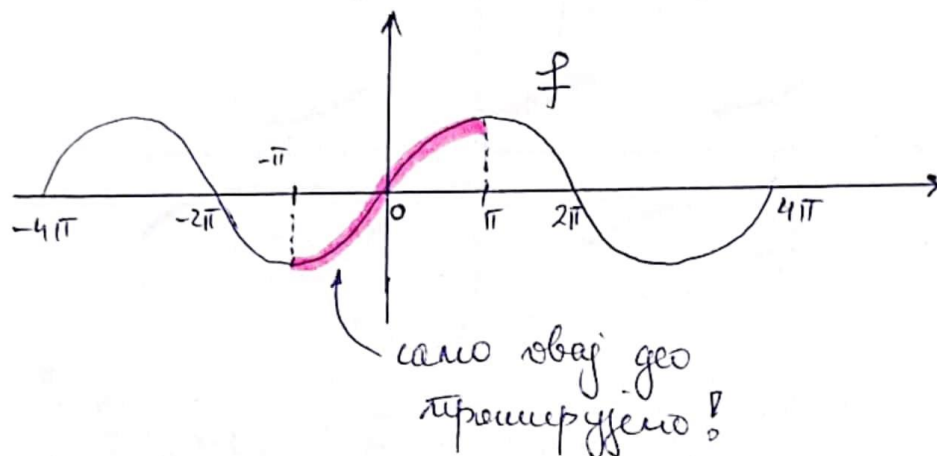
$$= \frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{4n^2 - 1} \cos(nx)$$

$$S_f(0) = \frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{4n^2 - 1} \underbrace{\cos 0}_{=1}$$

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

Напомена: За сваку функцију коју је период већи од 2π , узели смо део на интервалу од $(-\pi, \pi)$ и то проширили, а остатак функције ван $(-\pi, \pi)$ не смо користили.

Напр. $f(x) = \sin \frac{x}{2}$ има период 4π



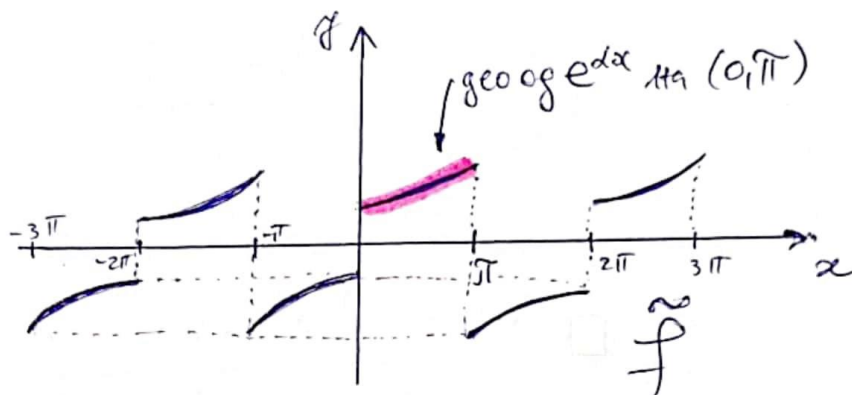
33. (ЈАН1) Нека је $\alpha > 0$ и $f(x) = e^{\alpha x}$.

(а) Развину функцију f у синусни Фурјеов ред на $(0, \pi)$

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

Решение

(а) функцију са $(0, \pi)$ проширимо на $(-\pi, \pi)$ да буде непарна (да бисмо добили синусни ред) и онда проширимо на $\mathbb{R}$ да буде 2π -периодична.



$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \tilde{f}(x) dx = 0$$

непарна

$$a_n = 0 \quad (\text{јер је } f \text{ непарна})$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \tilde{f}(x) \sin(nx) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} e^x \sin(nx) dx =$$

парна

користимо заг. 11. (а) стр. 12

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left(-\frac{n}{\lambda^2 + n^2} e^{\lambda x} \cos(nx) + \frac{\lambda}{\lambda^2 + n^2} e^{\lambda x} \sin(nx) \right) \Big|_0^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{-2n(e^{\lambda\pi}(-1)^n - 1)}{\pi(\lambda^2 + n^2)}$$

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

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n(1 - e^{2\pi(-1)^n})}{\pi(\alpha^2 + n^2)} \sin(nx)$$

$$(\circ) S_{\tilde{f}}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\tilde{f}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}^+\right) + \tilde{f}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}^-\right)}{2} = \tilde{f}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = e^{\frac{2\pi}{2}} \quad (1)$$

Παράγει,

$$S_{\tilde{f}}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n(1 - e^{2\pi(-1)^n})}{\pi(\alpha^2 + n^2)} \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{2}\right) = \textcircled{A}$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{2}\right) = \begin{cases} (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}, & n \text{ περιττό} \\ 0, & n \text{ άρτιο} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{A} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n+1)(1 - e^{2\pi(-1)^{2n+1}})}{\pi(\alpha^2 + (2n+1)^2)} \cdot (-1)^n \quad (2)$$

Ποτέλεσμα (1) и (2).

$$e^{\frac{2\pi}{2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n+1)(1 - e^{2\pi \overbrace{(-1)^{2n+1}}^{-1}})}{\pi(\alpha^2 + (2n+1)^2)} (-1)^n$$

γδάρω α=2:

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

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2n+1}{(2n+1)^2 + 4} = \frac{\pi e^{\pi}}{1+e^{2\pi}}$$

Хамо се израчуна $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\text{од } 1)$

за $n=0$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2n+1}{(2n+1)^2 + 4} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2n+1}{(2n+1)^2 + 4} - (-1)^0 \cdot \frac{2 \cdot 0 + 1}{(2 \cdot 0 + 1)^2 + 4} = \\ &= \frac{\pi e^{\pi}}{1+e^{2\pi}} - \frac{1}{5} \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

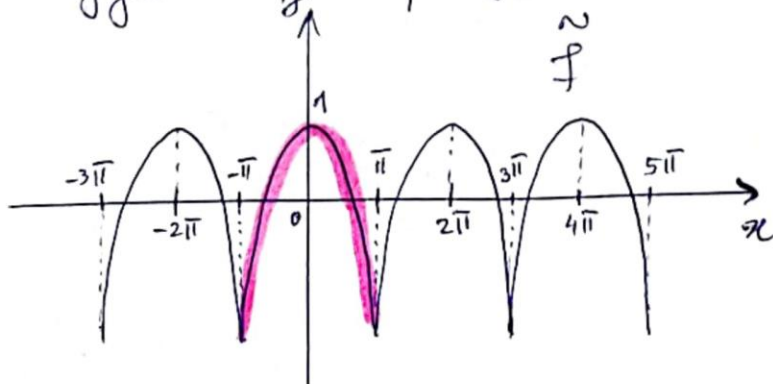
34. (ТТН1) Нека је $f(x) = 1 - x^2$.

(а) Развијте f у Фурјеову серију на $(-\pi, \pi)$;

(б) Израчунајте $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2}$

решење

(а) Проширујемо дефиницију f са $(-\pi, \pi)$ на $\mathbb{R}$ т.г. буде 2π -периодична



$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \tilde{f}(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (1-x^2) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} =$$

↑
на графике

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\pi - \frac{\pi^3}{3} \right) = 2 - \frac{2\pi^2}{3}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \tilde{f}(x) \cos(nx) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (1-x^2) \cos(nx) dx =$$

↑
на графике

$$= \left[\begin{array}{ll} u = 1-x^2 & dv = \cos(nx) dx \\ du = -2x dx & v = \frac{1}{n} \sin(nx) \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{2}{\pi} (1-x^2) \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sin(nx)}_0 \Big|_0^{\pi} + \frac{4}{n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin(nx) dx =$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{ll} u = x & dv = \sin(nx) dx \\ du = dx & v = -\frac{1}{n} \cos(nx) \end{array} \right] = -\frac{4}{n^2\pi} x \cos(nx) \Big|_0^{\pi} +$$

$$+ \frac{4}{n^2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(nx) dx = \frac{4(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{4}{n^3\pi} \sin(nx) \right)}_0 \Big|_0^{\pi} =$$

$$= \frac{4 \cdot (-1)^{n+1}}{n^2}$$

$b_n = 0$ (jer je $\tilde{f}$ парна)

$$\Rightarrow S_{\tilde{f}}(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos(nx) + b_n \sin(nx)) =$$
$$= 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4 \cdot (-1)^{n+1}}{n^2} \cos(nx)$$

$$(\delta) S_{\tilde{f}}(0) = \frac{f(0^+) + f(0^-)}{2} = f(0) = 1$$

↑
jer je f
непр-у 0

Паче,

$$S_{\tilde{f}}(0) = 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4 \cdot (-1)^{n+1}}{n^2} \underbrace{\cos 0}_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} = \frac{S_{\tilde{f}}(0) - 1 + \frac{\pi^2}{3}}{-4} = \frac{1 - 1 + \frac{\pi^2}{3}}{-4} = -\frac{\pi^2}{12} \quad \square$$

До сада смо радили са 2π -перодичним функцијама, али можемо радити и са $2l$ -перодичним функцијама користећи следеће формуле:

Нека је $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $2l$ -перодична и $\int_{-l}^l |f(x)|^2 dx < \infty$.

Фурјеов ред је

$$S_f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right) + b_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right) \right),$$

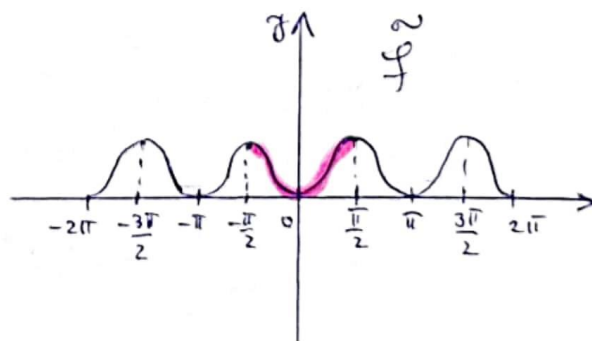
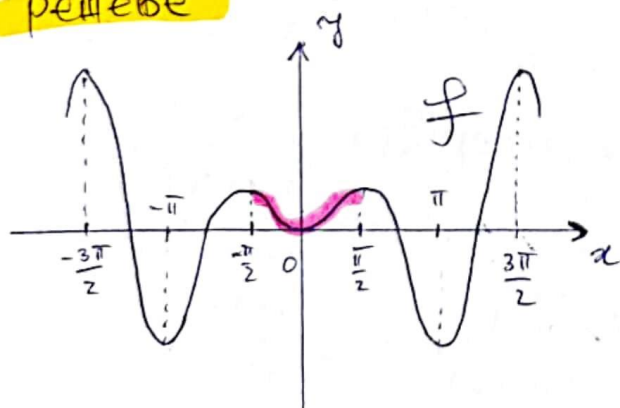
где су $a_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) dx$,

$$a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right) dx$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right) dx$$

35. Развић $f(x) = x \sin x$ у Фурјеов ред на $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$. и израчунај $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4n^2+1}{(4n^2-1)^2}$.

решење



Проширимо до f на $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ на $\mathbb{R}$ н.г.

Јузе π -перодична (овде је $l = \frac{\pi}{2}$).

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_{-\ell}^{\ell} \tilde{f}(x) dx = \frac{2}{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\pi/2} x \sin x dx = \left[\begin{array}{ll} u=x & dv=\sin x dx \\ du=dx & v=-\cos x \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi} \left(\underbrace{-x \cos x}_0 \Big|_0^{\pi/2} + \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x dx \right) = \frac{4}{\pi} \sin x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{4}{\pi}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \tilde{f}(x) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2} x\right) dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} x \sin x \cos(2nx) dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} x \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\sin((2n+1)x) - \sin((2n-1)x)) dx =$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{ll} u=x & dv = (\sin((2n+1)x) - \sin((2n-1)x)) dx \\ du=dx & v = \frac{-1}{2n+1} \cos((2n+1)x) + \frac{1}{2n-1} \cos((2n-1)x) \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\underbrace{u \cdot v}_0 \Big|_0^{\pi/2} + \frac{1}{2n+1} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos((2n+1)x) dx - \frac{1}{2n-1} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos((2n-1)x) dx \right) =$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{(2n+1)^2} \sin((2n+1)x) - \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} \sin((2n-1)x) \right) \Big|_0^{\pi/2} =$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \left(\frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)^2} - \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n-1)^2} \right) = \frac{2(-1)^n}{\pi} \cdot \frac{(2n-1)^2 + (2n+1)^2}{(4n^2-1)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{4(-1)^n (4n^2+1)}{\pi (4n^2-1)^2} ; \quad \text{len} = 0 \text{ (geçerli } \tilde{f} \text{ paritesi)}$$

$$S_{\tilde{f}}(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{\ell} x\right) + b_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{\ell} x\right) \right) =$$

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

$$S_{\tilde{f}}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\tilde{f}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}^+\right) + \tilde{f}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}^-\right)}{2} = \tilde{f}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Therefore,

$$S_{\tilde{f}}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{2}{\pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4(-1)^n (4n^2+1)}{\pi (4n^2-1)^2} \cdot \underbrace{\cos(n\pi)}_{(-1)^n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4n^2+1}{(4n^2-1)^2}} = \frac{(S_{\tilde{f}}(\frac{\pi}{2}) - \frac{2}{\pi}) \cdot \pi}{4} = \frac{(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{\pi}) \cdot \pi}{4} = \frac{\pi^2}{8} - \frac{1}{2}.$$



Kpzi ☺