

1. Rozviňte do Fourierovy řady funkci f víte-li, že je sudá, 2π periodická,

$$f(x) = 1 - x$$

pro $x \in (0, \pi)$ a její Fourierova řada k ní konverguje v každém bodě $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Napište, čemu se f rovná pro všechny $x \in [-\pi, \pi]$. Najděte maximální intervaly, na kterých Fourierova řada konverguje stejnoměrně.

2. Pro která $a \in \mathbb{R}$ je $f(x, y) = ax^3 - 3xy^2 + 2x$ reálnou částí nějaké holomorfní funkce? Najděte tuto holomorfní funkci a vyjádřete ji pomocí z .

3. Spočtěte:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}}(e^x + 1)}{2e^x + e^{-x}}.$$

Určete, jakou funkci budete integrovat přes jakou křivku. Spočtěte rezidua a vyjádřete integrál.

Historiá písemná zkušebnice 062 - 2011 - verze 1

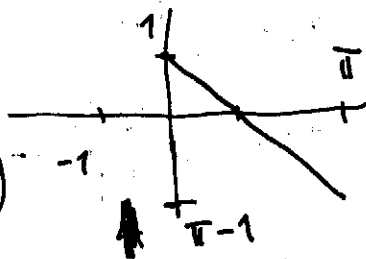
1) $f(x) = 1 - x \quad x \in (0, \pi)$

$= 1 + x \quad x \in (-\pi, 0)$ (j. vlna')

- délka 2π per.

$= 1 \quad x = 0$ (j. srovnání)

$= 1 - \pi \quad x = \pi$ (j. srovnání)



\Rightarrow f j. spojitá na \mathbb{R} , pro každé C^1 a každý ξ má j. vlnu f. vlna } 2
 soum. stejnoměrně na \mathbb{R} .

• f vlna' \Rightarrow pomocí \sin a \cos

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} 1 - x \, dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\pi - \frac{\pi^2}{2} \right) = 2 - \pi \quad 2$$

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

$\downarrow d$ $\downarrow i$
 -1 $\frac{\sin nx}{n}$

$$\frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{n} \left[-\cos nx \right]_0^{\pi} \right) = \frac{2}{\pi n^2} (1 - (-1)^n) \quad 3$$

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

$$2) \quad f(x, y) = ax^3 - 3xy^2 + 2x$$

$$\text{CR podmín: } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = 3ax^2 - 3y^2 + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow g(x, y) = 3ax^2y - y^3 + 2y + c(x)$$

$$\text{K m\u00e1n' } c(x) \text{ vy\u00ed\u017e\u00edme 2. CR podm: } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial g}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = 6axy + c'(x) \stackrel{?}{=} -(-6xy) = 6xy = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$$

$$\text{Tedy } a = 1 \text{ a } c'(x) = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow g(x, y) = 3x^2y - y^3 + 2y + c$$

$$\text{Hledan\u00ed 1a je: } f(x, y) + ig(x, y) = ax^3 - 3xy^2 + 2x + i(3x^2y - y^3 + 2y + c) \\ = 2(x + iy) + (x^3 + 3x^2iy + 3x(iy)^2 + (iy)^3) + c_i$$

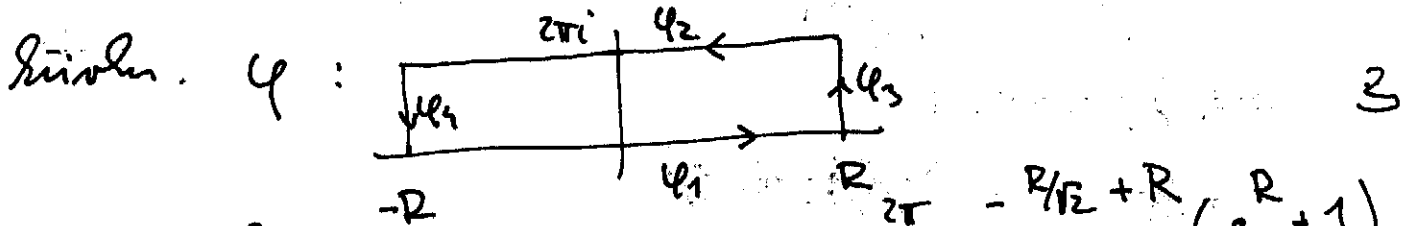
$$2(x + iy) + (x + iy)^3 + c_i$$

$$\text{Pomocn\u00e9-li } z = x + iy:$$

$$F(z) = 2(z) + z^3 + c_i \quad \text{pro lib. } c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$3) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x/\sqrt{2}} (e^x + 1)}{2e^x + e^{-x}} dx = I$$

Podane integral $F(z) = \frac{e^{-z/\sqrt{2}} (e^z + 1)}{2e^z + 1} \cdot e^z$ přes 3



$$\left| \int_{\gamma_3} F(z) dz \right| = \left| \int_0^{2\pi} F(R + it) \cdot i dt \right| \leq \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{-R/\sqrt{2} + R} (e^R + 1)}{2e^{2R} - 1} dt$$

$$\gamma_3(z) = R + it; t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\xrightarrow{R \rightarrow +\infty} 0$$

Podobně $\int_{\gamma_4} F(z) dz \rightarrow 0$

$$\int_{\gamma_1} F(z) dz \xrightarrow{R \rightarrow +\infty} I, \text{ protože } F \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\int_{\gamma_2} F(z) dz = - \int_{-R}^R \frac{e^{-\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{2\pi i}{\sqrt{2}}} (e^t + 1)}{2e^t + e^{-t}} dt \xrightarrow{R \rightarrow +\infty} -e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{\sqrt{2}}} I$$

$\gamma_2(t) = t + 2\pi i; t \in [-R, R]$

upnutí jeno $2\pi i$ periodičita exp.

• izolované singularita F v páru $\{z \in (0, 2\pi)\}$.

$$2e^{2z} = -1 \Leftrightarrow e^{2z} = -\frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow 2z = \log \frac{1}{2} + i\pi + i2k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2} + i\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi\right)$$

V páru: $\{z \in (0, 2\pi)\}$ jen

$$z_1 = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\pi}{2}; \quad z_2 = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2} + i\frac{3\pi}{2}$$

Res: $e^{z_1} = i\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}; \quad e^{z_2} = -i\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$\bullet \int (1 - e^{-\frac{z}{\sqrt{2}}}) = 2\pi i (\text{res}_{z_1} F(z) + \text{res}_{z_2} F(z))$$

• residua:

$$\text{res}_{z_1} F(z) = \frac{e^{-z_1/\sqrt{2}} (e^{z_1} + 1) e^{z_1}}{4 e^{2z_1}} = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) i \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} (i \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} + 1) e^{-z_1/\sqrt{2}}$$

z_1 je pole mas. 1

$$e^{-z_1/\sqrt{2}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \log \frac{1}{2} - i \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{res}_{z_1} F = e^{-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \log \frac{1}{2}} \cdot e^{-i \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}} \left(\frac{1}{4} + -i \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$\text{res}_{z_2} F(z) = e^{-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \log \frac{1}{2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{3\pi i}{2\sqrt{2}}} \left(\frac{1}{4} + i \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \right) \quad 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow I &= \frac{2\pi i e^{-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \log \frac{1}{2}}}{e^{-\frac{\pi i}{\sqrt{2}}} (e^{\frac{\pi i}{\sqrt{2}}} - e^{-\frac{\pi i}{\sqrt{2}}})} \left(\frac{1}{4} (e^{-\frac{\pi i}{2\sqrt{2}}} + e^{-\frac{3\pi i}{2\sqrt{2}}}) + \frac{i}{2\sqrt{2}} (e^{-\frac{\pi i}{2\sqrt{2}}} - e^{-\frac{3\pi i}{2\sqrt{2}}}) \right) \\ &= \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \log \frac{1}{2}}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}} \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} \right) \quad 2 \end{aligned}$$