

1) Rozvíjejte do Fourierovy řady

105 $f(x) = x \sin x$ na $(-\pi, \pi)$.

Všechle body (dykama a lokální extrémy) lze na $[-\pi, \pi]$ najít $(-\pi, \pi)$.

Rozsaz

$x \sin x$ je sudá funkce. Proto $b_n = 0 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$.

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin x \, dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x \, dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left([-x \cos x]_0^{\pi} + \int_0^{\pi} \cos x \, dx \right)$$

$= 2$

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$$a_k = \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin x \cos kx \, dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \left(\frac{1}{2} (\sin((k+1)x) - \sin((k-1)x)) \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[-x \frac{\cos((k+1)x)}{(k+1)} + x \frac{\cos((k-1)x)}{(k-1)} \right]_0^{\pi} + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{\cos((k+1)x)}{k+1} - \frac{\cos((k-1)x)}{k-1} \right) dx$$

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$$= (-1)^k \left(\frac{1}{k+1} + \frac{1}{k-1} \right) = \frac{2(-1)^{k+1}}{k^2-1} \quad k \neq 1$$

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin(2x) \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left([-x \frac{\cos(2x)}{2}]_0^{\pi} + \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \sin(2x) \, dx \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \quad k=1 \quad 16$$

Fřade: $1 - \frac{1}{2} \cos x + 2 \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k^2-1} \cos(kx)$ 16

Bodová konvergence na \mathbb{R} $k \times \sin x$ je $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ $\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2-1} < \infty$ \Rightarrow $[-\pi, \pi]$ 1
 konvergence je dykama
 ($x \sin x$ po \mathbb{R} mřnř je stejně na \mathbb{R} a na $[-\pi, \pi]$ 2
 stejně dykama).

② Pomoc residues my spósti

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$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{(1+x^2)} dx$$

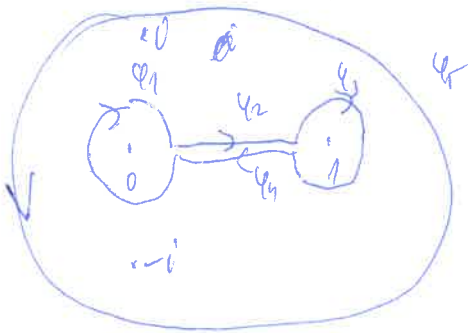
Resna

Idea (dijeljenje) $\int_0^1 x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{-\alpha} dx$ } 2b

za $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ $f(x) = \frac{x}{1+x^2}$

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

Integral oko (po yilnodimam)



- $\gamma_1(t) = \varepsilon e^{it}$ $t \in (-\pi, 0)$
- $\gamma_2(t) = t$ $t \in [0, 1-\varepsilon]$
- $\gamma_3(t) = \varepsilon e^{it}$ $t \in [\pi, \pi]$
- $\gamma_4(t) = t$ $t \in [1-\varepsilon, 1]$
- $\gamma_5(t) = Re^{it}$ $t \in [0, 2\pi)$

$\int_{\gamma_1 \cup \gamma_2} \frac{z^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-z)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{(1+z^2)} dz = 2\pi i (\text{Res}_i + \text{Res}_{-i}) \left(\left(\frac{z}{1-z}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{1+z^2} \right)$ 1b



$\int_{\gamma_1} \dots \rightarrow 0$ 2b

$\int_{\gamma_2} \dots \rightarrow I$ $\int_{\gamma_3} \dots \rightarrow -e^{i\pi} I = -I$ $\int_{\gamma_4} \dots \rightarrow I$ $\int_{\gamma_5} \dots \rightarrow 0$ 1b

$\int_{\gamma_5} \dots \rightarrow 2\pi i \left(\frac{1}{1-i} - \frac{1}{1+i} \right) = 0$ 1b

Tej $2I = 2\pi i (\text{Res}_i + \text{Res}_{-i}) \left(\left(\frac{z}{1-z}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{1+z^2} \right)$ 1b

$= 2\pi i \frac{1}{2i} \left(\left(\frac{i}{1-i}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \left(\frac{-i}{1+i}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) =$
 $= \pi \left(\left(\frac{i(1+i)}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \left(\frac{-i(1-i)}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)$
 $= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}} \left((i-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} - (-i-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)$ 1b

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(\left(\operatorname{Re} \left(e^{i \frac{3\pi}{4}} \right) \right)^{1/2} - \left(\operatorname{Re} \left(e^{i \frac{5\pi}{4}} \right) \right)^{1/2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(e^{i \frac{3\pi}{4}} - e^{i \frac{5\pi}{4}} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{4} - \cos \frac{5\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} \quad 1b$$

teg

$$I = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} \quad 1b$$

(Zei yppdel pinn $\cos \frac{3\pi}{4}$
 $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$)

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}$$

3) Naleźć ~~y~~ $y'(x)$ rozwiązanie równania

(1%)

~~y~~ * $T_{e^{-\alpha|x|}} = T_{e^{-\beta|x|}}$
 no równanie dzielę $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}^+$.
 Ostatek, iż dowód konieczny jest ~~ogólny~~!

Rozw.

Jeli $\alpha = \beta$ / ~~prz~~ $y = \delta$ } 2b Proba wyłączenia do δ , $\alpha \neq \beta$. Niech

$F(T_{e^{-\alpha|x|}}) = T_{F(e^{-\alpha|x|})}$, tedy

$F(e^{-\alpha|x|}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha|x|} e^{-i\omega x} dx = 2 \operatorname{Re} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(\alpha+i\omega)x} dx =$ } 2b
 $= 2 \operatorname{Re} \left[\frac{-1}{(\alpha+i\omega)} e^{-(\alpha+i\omega)x} \right]_0^{\infty} = 2 \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{\alpha+i\omega} = \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}$

$F(T_{e^{-\beta|x|}}) = \frac{2\beta}{\beta^2 + \omega^2}$ } 1b

$F(y) = \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \frac{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}{\beta^2 + \omega^2} = \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha^2 - \beta^2}{\beta^2 + \omega^2} \right)$ } 1b

$F(y) = \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \cdot T_1 + \frac{\alpha^2 - \beta^2}{2\alpha} T_{\frac{2\beta}{\beta^2 + \omega^2}}$ } 2b

Tę (wyjścił zbyt prosty)

$y = \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \cdot \delta_0 + \frac{\alpha^2 - \beta^2}{2\alpha} T_{e^{-\beta|x|}}$ } 2b

Konwulsi nie są

$\delta * T = T$
 $e^{-\alpha|x|} | e^{-\beta|x|} \in L^1$ } 2b

\Rightarrow konwulsi są dobrze definiowane.

4) Najemite strom^x φ lineku postupni^{kom} didakcijski polinom

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$$T_{-2x^3} \frac{1}{\pi(b^2x^2+1)^2}$$

Sočelo $\langle \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{T_{-2x^3}}{\pi(b^2x^2+1)^2} | \varphi \rangle$ ko $\varphi = xe^{-x^2}$

Návod

Viznajte si, φ

$$\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{k}{b^2x^2+1} = \frac{-2kx}{\pi(b^2x^2+1)^2}$$

Uvedite φ podobno polinom. doleha

a ~~na~~ voprajite si na vhodcu vidite na tole lineku. Pridajte ovitko sklovo
 jureh pridobitke!

Resenje
 Vzdelite h sleditke pri vsajem pld.

$$D T_{\frac{k}{\pi}} \frac{1}{b^2x^2+1} = \frac{T_{-2x^3}}{\pi(b^2x^2+1)^2} \quad 1b$$

Probleti didakcijski derivace y zjela videti h sledi h φ konvergencij, dav zjeldi,
 koji $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} T_{\frac{k}{\pi}} \frac{1}{b^2x^2+1} \sim 2'(k) (y'(k))$ 1b

Probleti: $0 \leq \int_I \frac{k}{\pi} \frac{1}{b^2x^2+1} dx \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{k dx}{\pi(b^2x^2+1)} = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{dy}{\pi(1+y^2)} \leq 1$ 1b

a $\int_a^b \frac{k}{\pi} \frac{1}{b^2x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{ak}^{bk} \frac{dy}{y^2+1} dy \rightarrow$

0	0 < a < b < \infty	} 2b
1	-\infty < a < b < \infty	
1/2	a < 0 < b	
	-0 \leq a < b = 0	

~~0 = 0 < b \leq +\infty~~

Jure vidis pridobitky sledi a sledi, ro

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \langle T_{\frac{k}{\pi}} \frac{1}{b^2x^2+1} | \varphi \rangle = \langle \delta, \varphi \rangle = \varphi(0)$$

probi $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \langle T_{\frac{-2x^3}{\pi(b^2x^2+1)}} | \varphi \rangle = \langle \delta, \varphi \rangle (= -\varphi'(0))$ 1b
 Probi no $\varphi(x) = xe^{-x^2}$ $\langle \delta, \varphi \rangle = -\varphi'(0) = -1$ 1b