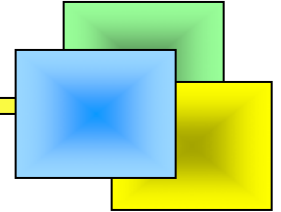


Wykład 7



Szeregi Fouriera

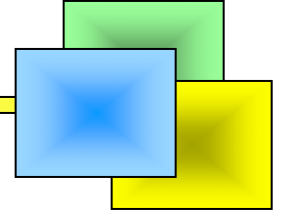
Definicja:

Mówimy, że ciąg funkcji $\{X_n(x)\}$ całkownych z kwadratem w przedziale $[a, b]$ jest ciągiem ortogonalnym, jeżeli

$$\int_a^b X_n(x) X_m(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{dla } n \neq m, \\ A > 0 & \text{dla } n = m. \end{cases}$$



Szeregi Fouriera



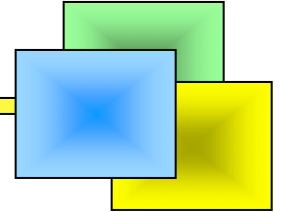
Zadanie :

Sprawdzić, że ciąg funkcji

$$\{1, \sin x, \cos x, \sin 2x, \cos 2x, \dots\}$$

Jest ciągiem ortogonalnym w $[-\pi, \pi]$.

Szeregi Fouriera



Rozwiązanie:

Należy sprawdzić (zakładając $n \neq m$)

$$1) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin n x d x = 0$$

$$2) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos n x d x = 0$$

$$3) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin n x \sin m x d x = 0$$

$$4) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos n x \cos m x d x = 0$$

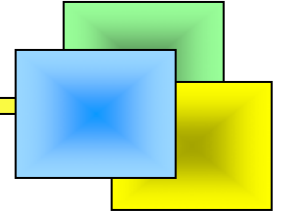
$$5) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin n x \cos m x d x = 0$$

$$6) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^2 n x d x = A > 0$$

$$7) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2 n x d x = A > 0$$

$$8) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d x = A > 0$$

Szeregi Fouriera



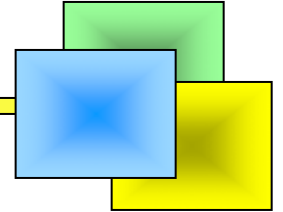
Zadanie 1 :

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin n x \, dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = n x \\ du = n \, dx \end{array} \right\} = \frac{1}{n} \int_{-n\pi}^{n\pi} \sin u \, du = -\frac{1}{n} [\cos u]_{-n\pi}^{n\pi} =$$
$$= -\frac{1}{n} [\cos n\pi - \cos n\pi] = 0$$

Zadanie 2 :

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos n x \, dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = n x \\ du = n \, dx \end{array} \right\} = \frac{1}{n} \int_{-n\pi}^{n\pi} \cos u \, du = \frac{1}{n} [\sin u]_{-n\pi}^{n\pi} = 0$$

Szeregi Fouriera



Wzory

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

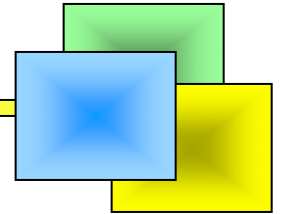
$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

Po odjęciu stronami

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta) = 2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta)]$$

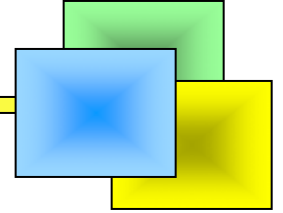
Szeregi Fouriera



Zadanie 3 :

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin n x \sin m x \, d x &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos (n-m) x \, d x - \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos (n+m) x \, d x = \\ &= \left. \begin{array}{l} u_1 = (n+m) x \quad | \quad u_2 = (n-m) x \\ d u_1 = (n+m) d x \quad | \quad d u_2 = (n-m) d x \end{array} \right\} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2(n-m)} \int_{-(n-m)\pi}^{(n-m)\pi} \cos u_2 \, d u_2 - \frac{1}{2(n+m)} \int_{-(n+m)\pi}^{(n+m)\pi} \cos u_1 \, d u_1 = \\ &= \frac{1}{n-m} \sin (n-m) \pi - \frac{1}{n+m} \sin (n+m) \pi = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Szeregi Fouriera



Wzory

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

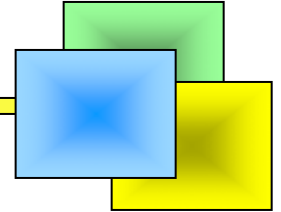
$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

Po dodaniu stronami

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta) = 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta$$

$$\cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta)]$$

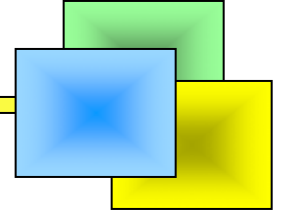
Szeregi Fouriera



Zadanie 4 :

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos n x \cos m x d x &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos (n+m) x d x + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos (n-m) x d x = \\ &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_1 = (n+m) x \quad | \quad u_2 = (n-m) x \\ d u_1 = (n+m) d x \quad | \quad d u_2 = (n-m) d x \end{array} \right\} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2(n+m)} \int_{-(n+m)\pi}^{(n+m)\pi} \cos u_1 d u_1 + \frac{1}{2(n-m)} \int_{-(n-m)\pi}^{(n-m)\pi} \cos u_2 d u_2 = \\ &= \frac{1}{n+m} \sin (n+m) \pi - \frac{1}{n-m} \sin (n-m) \pi = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Szeregi Fouriera



Wzory

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

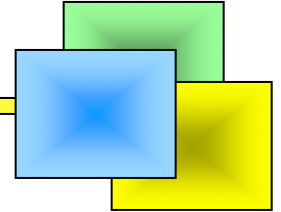
$$\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

Po dodaniu stronami

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta) = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \beta$$

$$\sin \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta)]$$

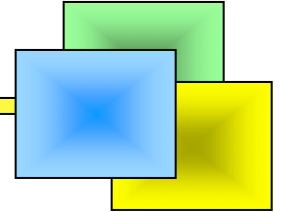
Szeregi Fouriera



Zadanie 5 :

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin n x \cos m x d x &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin (n+m) x d x + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin (n-m) x d x = \\ &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_1 = (n+m) x \quad | \quad u_2 = (n-m) x \\ d u_1 = (n+m) d x \quad | \quad d u_2 = (n-m) d x \end{array} \right\} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2(n+m)} \int_{-(n+m)\pi}^{(n+m)\pi} \sin u_1 d u_1 + \frac{1}{2(n-m)} \int_{-(n-m)\pi}^{(n-m)\pi} \sin u_2 d u_2 = \\ &= \frac{1}{2(n+m)} \left[\cos u_1 \right]_{-(n+m)\pi}^{(n+m)\pi} + \frac{1}{2(n-m)} \left[\cos u_2 \right]_{-(n-m)\pi}^{(n-m)\pi} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Szeregi Fouriera



Wzory

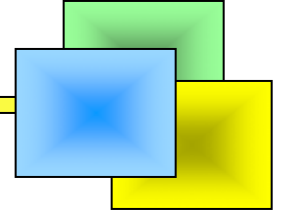
$$\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = 2\cos^2 \alpha - 1$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\cos 2\alpha$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - 2\sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2\alpha$$

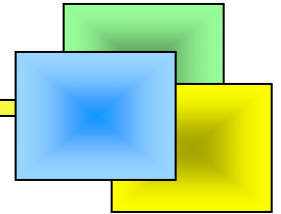
Szeregi Fouriera



Zadanie 6 :

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^2 n x d x = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d x - \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos 2 n x d x = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = 2 n x \\ d u = 2 n d x \end{array} \right\} =$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} [x]_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2 n \pi}^{2 n \pi} \cos u d x = \pi - \frac{1}{2} [\sin u]_{-2 n \pi}^{2 n \pi} = \pi - 0 = \pi$$

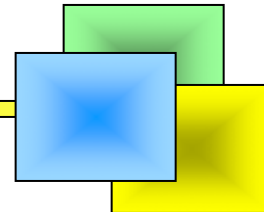
Szeregi Fouriera



Zadanie 7:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2 n x d x &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d x + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos 2 n x d x = \left. \begin{array}{l} u = 2 n x \\ d u = 2 n d x \end{array} \right\} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [x]_{-\pi}^{\pi} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2 n \pi}^{2 n \pi} \cos u d x = \pi + \frac{1}{2} [\sin u]_{-2 n \pi}^{2 n \pi} = \pi + 0 = \pi \end{aligned}$$

Sprawdziliśmy, że dany ciąg jest ortogonalny w przedziale $[-\pi, \pi]$, przy czym $A = \pi$.



Rozwinięcie funkcji w szereg Fouriera

Definicja:

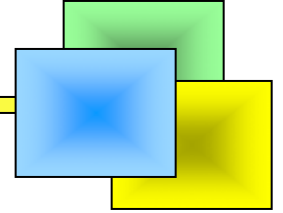
Niech $f(x)$ będzie funkcją o okresie 2π mającą w przedziale $[-\pi, \pi]$ co najwyżej skończoną liczbę punktów nieciągłości i całkowalną w tym przedziale.

Szeregiem Fouriera tej funkcji nazywamy szereg:

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

gdzie a_0, a_n, b_n – współczynniki.

Szeregi Fouriera



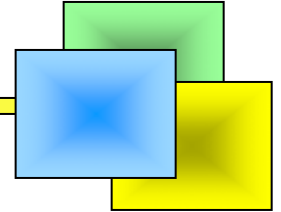
Czyli

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}a_0 + a_1 \cos x + b_1 \sin x + a_2 \cos 2x + b_2 \sin 2x + \dots$$

Wyznaczanie współczynników

Wiemy, że ciąg $\{1, \sin x, \cos x, \sin 2x, \cos 2x, \dots\}$ jest ciągiem ortogonalnym w przedziale $[-\pi, \pi]$. Obie strony wzoru na szereg Fouriera całkujemy od $-\pi$ do π .

Szeregi Fouriera



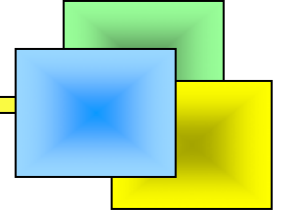
Otrzymujemy:

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{a_0}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\underbrace{a_n \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos nx dx}_0 + b_n \underbrace{\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin nx dx}_0 \right)$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{a_0}{2} [x]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = a_0 \pi$$

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

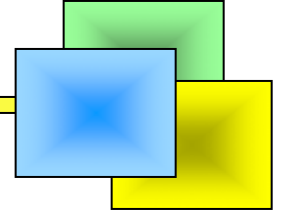
Szeregi Fouriera



Obie strony równania wyjściowego mnożymy przez $\cos m x$ i całkujemy od $-\pi$ do π .
Wówczas otrzymujemy:

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos m x f(x) d x = \frac{a_0}{2} \underbrace{\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos m x d x}_{0} +$$
$$+ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\underbrace{a_n \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos n x \cos m x d x}_{\pi \text{ dla } n=m} + \underbrace{b_n \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin n x \cos m x d x}_{0} \right)$$

Szeregi Fouriera

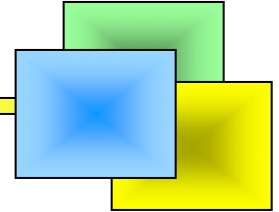


$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos m x f(x) d x = a_m \pi$$

$$a_m = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos m x d x$$

Obie strony równania wyjściowego mnożymy przez $\sin m x$ i całkujemy od $-\pi$ do π :

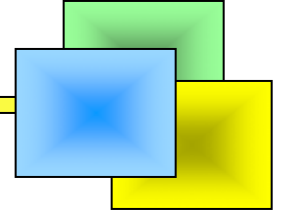
Szeregi Fouriera



$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin m x f(x) dx = \frac{a_0}{2} \underbrace{\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin m x dx}_0 +$$
$$+ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\underbrace{a_n \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos n x \sin m x dx}_0 + \underbrace{b_n \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin n x \sin m x dx}_{\pi \text{ dla } n=m} \right)$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin m x f(x) dx = b_m \pi$$

$$b_m = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin m x dx$$



Szereg Fouriera

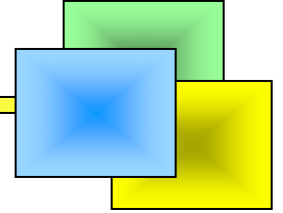
$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

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

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

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

Szeregi Fouriera



Jeżeli $f(x)$ jest **funkcją nieparzystą**:

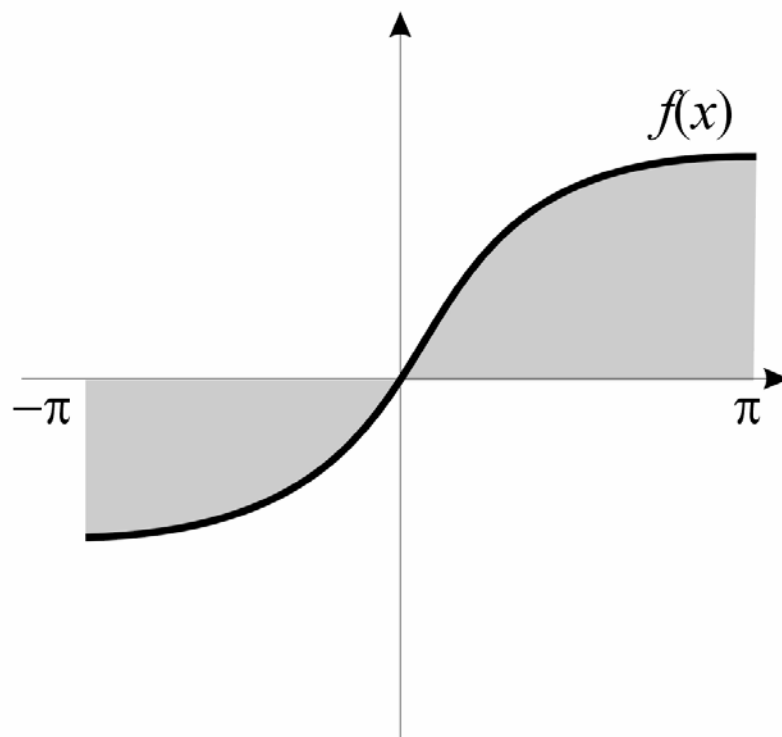
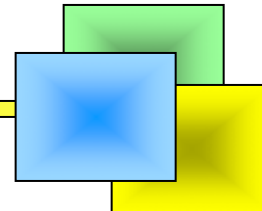
$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx \right] = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nxdx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) \cos nxdx + \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nxdx \right] = 0$$

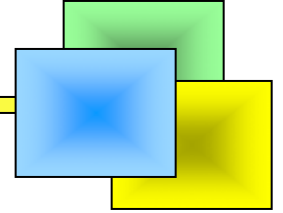
$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nxdx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) \sin nxdx + \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nxdx \right] =$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nxdx$$

Szeregi Fouriera



Szeregi Fouriera



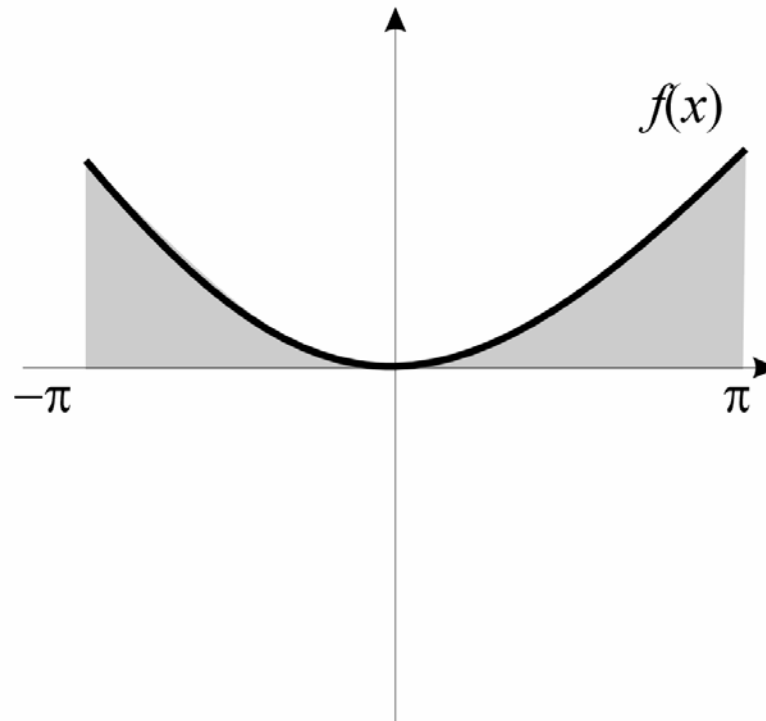
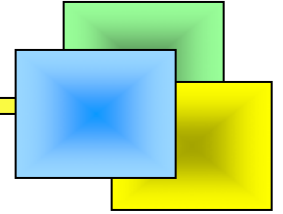
Jeżeli $f(x)$ jest **funkcją parzystą**:

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

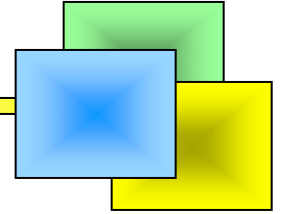
$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) \sin nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx \right] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Szeregi Fouriera



Szeregi Fouriera



$f(x)$ jest funkcją nieparzystą

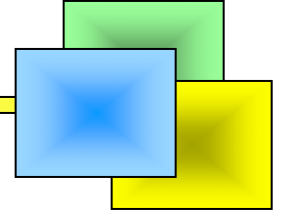
$$a_0 = 0$$

$$a_n = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx \, dx$$



Szeregi Fouriera



$f(x)$ jest funkcją parzystą

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx$$

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

$$b_n = 0$$

Rozwinięcie funkcji o okresie $2L$ w szereg Fouriera


Definicja:

Niech $f(x)$ będzie funkcją o okresie $2L$ mającą w przedziale $[-L, L]$ co najwyżej skończoną liczbę punktów nieciągłości i całkowaną w tym przedziale.

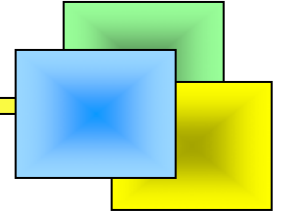
Szeregiem Fouriera tej funkcji nazywamy szereg:

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

gdzie a_0, a_n, b_n – współczynniki.



Szeregi Fouriera

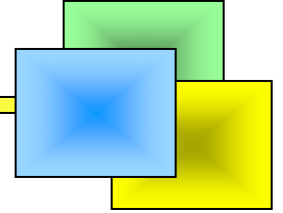


$$a_0 = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) dx$$

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

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

Szeregi Fouriera



$f(x)$ jest funkcją nieparzystą

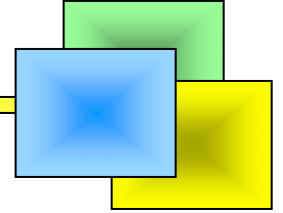
$$a_0 = 0$$

$$a_n = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx$$



Szeregi Fouriera



$f(x)$ jest funkcją parzystą

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^L f(x) dx$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^L f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx$$

$$b_n = 0$$
