

Fourier-sorok

(1)

Tudjuk: $\sin x$ és $\cos x$ 2π -ment periodikus funkciók (azaz $\sin(x+2\pi) = \sin x$, $\cos(x+2\pi) = \cos x$). Sőt ha k egy pozitív egész szám, akkor $\sin(kx)$ és $\cos(kx)$ is 2π -ment periodikus funkciók, mert $\cos(k(x+2\pi)) = \cos(kx+2k\pi) = \cos(kx)$.

Általában, ha $a_0, a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2, \dots \in \mathbb{R}$ esetén az

$$a_0 + (a_1 \cos x + b_1 \sin x) + (a_2 \cos 2x + b_2 \sin 2x) + \dots + (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx) + \dots =$$
$$a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx)$$

függést vesszük, akkor ez a KT -on 2π ment periodikus fű. lén.

Feladat: Legyen $f(x)$ egy 2π -ment periodikus fű. Adjuk meg olyan $a_0, a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2, \dots, a_n, b_n$ valós számokat, hogy

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx).$$

Feltessük, hogy $f(x)$ egy mért fű az analízis tételéből.

Ekkor

$$\int_0^{2\pi} f(x) dx = \int_0^{2\pi} a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx) dx =$$

$$\left[a_0 x + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(a_k \cdot \frac{\sin kx}{k} - b_k \cdot \frac{\cos kx}{k} \right) \right]_0^{2\pi} = 2\pi a_0 \Rightarrow a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) dx.$$

$\uparrow$
 $\sin kx, \cos kx$ 2π -ment periodikus fűk

$$\int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \left(a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx \right) \cos nx dx =$$

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$$\int_0^{2\pi} a_0 \cos nx + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \cos kx \cos nx + b_k \sin kx \cdot \cos nx dx =$$

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

$$\cos kx \cos nx = \frac{1}{2} \cos((k+n)x) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(n-k)x$$

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

$$\sin kx \cos nx = \frac{1}{2} \sin(k+n)x + \frac{1}{2} \sin(k-n)x$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} a_0 \cos nx + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(a_k \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos(k+n)x + \frac{1}{2} \cos(k-n)x \right) + b_k \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin(k+n)x + \frac{1}{2} \sin(k-n)x \right) \right) dx \quad \textcircled{*}$$

Ha $n \neq k$, also $\int \cos(k-n)x dx = \frac{\sin(k-n)x}{k-n} + C$

$$\int \sin(k-n)x dx = -\frac{\cos(k-n)x}{k-n} + C$$

Ha $n=k$, also $\cos(k-n)x = \cos(0x) = 1$, und

$$\int \cos(k-n)x dx = \int 1 dx = x + C$$

$\sin(k-n)x = \sin(0x) = 0$, und

$$\int \sin(k-n)x dx = \int 0 dx = C$$

Jetzt setzt man ein, dann

$$\textcircled{*} \int_0^{2\pi} a_0 \cos nx + \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \neq n}}^{\infty} \left(a_k \left(\frac{1}{2} (\cos(k+n)x + \cos(k-n)x) \right) + b_k \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin(k+n)x + \frac{1}{2} \sin(k-n)x \right) \right) + a_n \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos 2nx + \frac{1}{2} \right) + b_n \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2nx + 0 \right) dx =$$

$$= \left[a_0 \cdot \frac{\sin nx}{n} + \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \neq n}}^{\infty} \left(a_k \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin(k+n)x}{k+n} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin(k-n)x}{k-n} \right) + \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. b_k \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{\cos(k+n)x}{k+n} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{\cos(k-n)x}{k-n} \right) \right) \right) + \right. \\ \left. a_n \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin 2nx}{2n} + \frac{1}{2} a_n x + b_n \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{\cos 2nx}{2n} \right) \right]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2} a_n 2\pi$$

Mivel $\sin(k+n)x, \sin(k-n)x, \cos(k+n)x, \cos(k-n)x, \sin 2nx, \cos 2nx$
 2π ment periódikus funkciók

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

Hasonlóan kimámolható: $b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx \, dx$.

Def Az $f(x)$ 2π -ment periódikus fű Fourier-sora:

$$a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx),$$

$$\text{ahol } a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \, dx, \quad a_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos kx \, dx, \quad b_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin kx \, dx$$

$$\text{Pl. } f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{ha } 0 \leq x < \pi \\ 5, & \text{ha } \pi \leq x < 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \, dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\int_0^{\pi} 1 \, dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} 5 \, dx \right) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left([x]_0^{\pi} + [5x]_{\pi}^{2\pi} \right) =$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} (\pi - 0 + 10\pi - 5\pi) = \frac{6\pi}{2\pi} = 3$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos kx \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\int_0^{\pi} 1 \cdot \cos kx \, dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} 5 \cdot \cos kx \, dx \right) =$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \left(\left[\frac{\sin kx}{k} \right]_0^{\pi} + \left[5 \cdot \frac{\sin kx}{k} \right]_{\pi}^{2\pi} \right) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{\sin k\pi}{k} - \frac{\sin 0}{k} + \right.$$

$$\left. 5 \cdot \frac{\sin 2k\pi}{k} - 5 \cdot \frac{\sin k\pi}{k} \right) = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\int_0^{\pi} 1 \cdot \sin nx \, dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} 5 \cdot \sin nx \, dx \right) \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \left(\left[-\frac{\cos nx}{n} \right]_0^{\pi} + \left[-5 \cdot \frac{\cos nx}{n} \right]_{\pi}^{2\pi} \right) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(-\frac{\cos n\pi}{n} - \left(-\frac{\cos 0}{n} \right) - 5 \cdot \frac{\cos 2n\pi}{n} - \left(-5 \cdot \frac{\cos n\pi}{n} \right) \right) =$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{-4 + 4(-1)^n}{n} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{ha } n \text{ páros} \\ -\frac{8}{n\pi} & \text{ha } n \text{ páratlan} \end{cases}$$

Mélt $b_1 = -\frac{8}{\pi}$, $b_3 = -\frac{8}{3\pi}$, $b_5 = -\frac{8}{5\pi}$... így a Fourier-sor:

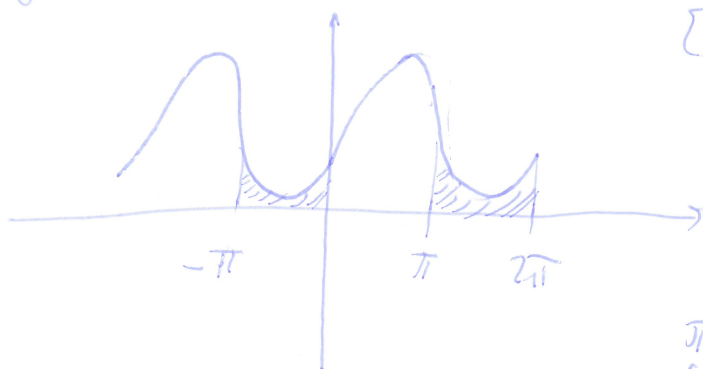
$$a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos(nx) + b_n \sin(nx)) =$$

$$3 - \frac{8}{\pi} \sin x - \frac{8}{3\pi} \sin 3x - \frac{8}{5\pi} \sin 5x - \dots$$

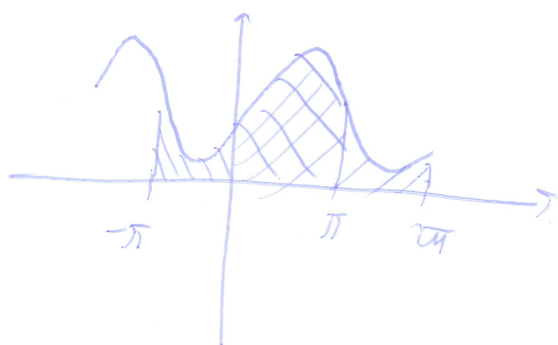
Páros és páratlan funkciók Fourier-sora

Ha $g(x)$ egy 2π mért periódusú fű, akkor

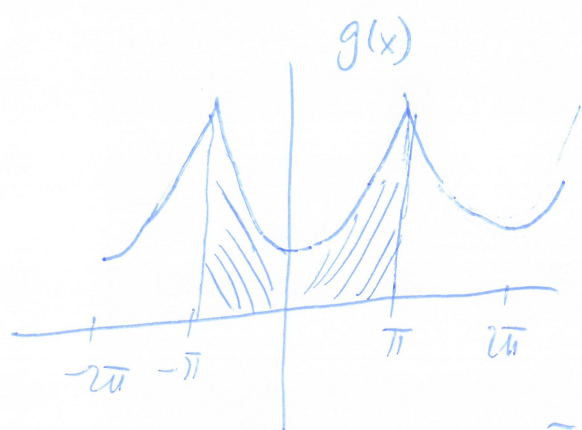
$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} g(x) \, dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} g(x) \, dx, \text{ így}$$



$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} g(x) \, dx = \int_0^{2\pi} g(x) \, dx$$



Hl $g(x)$ egy páros fű, azaz a grafikonja az y tengelyre ⑤
 szimmetrikus



$$\text{Ezért } \int_{-\pi}^0 g(x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} g(x) dx,$$

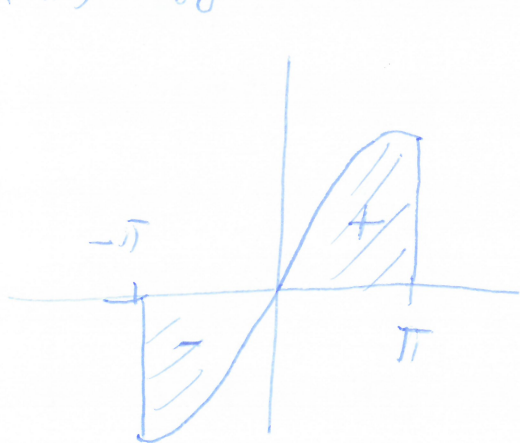
így

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

$f(x)$ és $\cos nx$ páros funkció $\Rightarrow f(x) \cos nx$ is páros fű $\Rightarrow$

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

Ha $h(x)$ egy páratlan fű, akkor



$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} h(x) dx = 0$$

Ha $f(x)$ páros, akkor mivel $\sin nx$ páratlan

($\sin(n(-x)) = \sin(-nx) = -\sin(nx)$), ezért $f(x) \sin nx$

is páratlan, így

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \underbrace{\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx}_{\text{ptlen}} = 0.$$

Tehát ha $f(x)$ páros, akkor $b_n = 0$,

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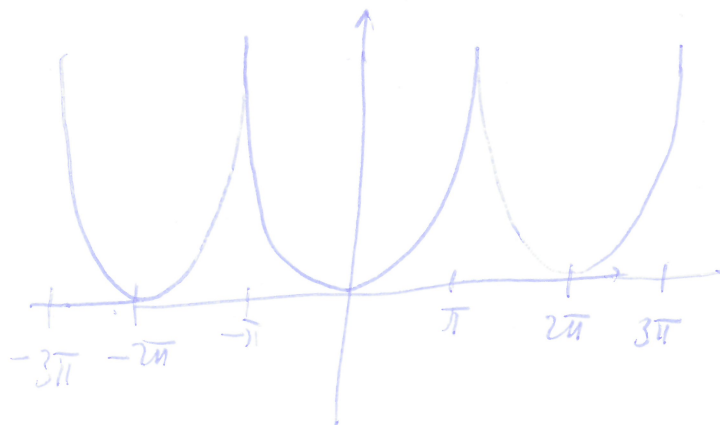
$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx, \quad a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx$$

Hasonlóan kapjuk: ha $f(x)$ páratlan, akkor $a_0 = 0, a_n = 0$,

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

Pl. 1. $f(x) = x^2, -\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ 2π ment periodikus fr. Fourier-sor

$f(x)$ páros $\Rightarrow b_n = 0$



$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi^3}{3} = \frac{\pi^2}{3}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\left[x^2 \cdot \frac{\sin nx}{n} \right]_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} 2x \cdot \frac{\sin nx}{n} dx \right) =$$

$$\frac{2}{\pi} \left(\pi^2 \cdot \frac{\sin n\pi}{n} - 0 \cdot \frac{\sin 0}{n} - \left(\left[-2x \cdot \frac{\cos nx}{n^2} \right]_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} -2 \frac{\cos nx}{n^2} dx \right) \right) =$$

$$\frac{2}{\pi} \left(- \left(-2\pi \cdot \frac{\cos n\pi}{n^2} - (-2 \cdot 0 \cdot \frac{\cos 0}{n^2}) \right) + \left[2 \frac{\sin nx}{n^3} \right]_0^{\pi} \right) =$$

$$\frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{2\pi (-1)^n}{n^2} - \left(2 \cdot \frac{\sin n\pi}{n^3} - 2 \cdot \frac{\sin 0}{n^3} \right) \right) = \frac{4(-1)^n}{n^2}$$

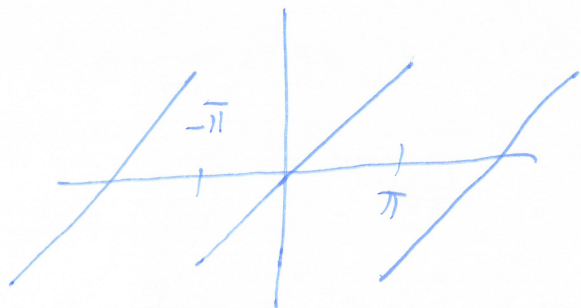
Tehát $a_1 = -4, a_2 = 1, a_3 = -\frac{4}{9}, a_4 = \frac{4}{16}, \dots$ a Fourier-sor

$$\frac{\pi^2}{3} - 4 \cos x + \cos 2x - \frac{4}{9} \cos 3x + \frac{4}{16} \cos 4x - \dots$$

2. $f(x) = x$, ha $-\pi < x < \pi$ 2π szerint periodikus

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paritáts $\Rightarrow a_0 = 0, a_n = 0$



$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin nx \, dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\left[-x \frac{\cos nx}{n} \right]_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} -\frac{\cos nx}{n} dx \right) =$$

$u = x \quad u' = 1 \quad v = -\frac{\cos nx}{n}$

$$\frac{2}{\pi} \left(-\pi \cdot \frac{\cos n\pi}{n} - (-0 \cdot \frac{\cos 0}{n}) + \left[\frac{\sin nx}{n} \right]_0^{\pi} \right) =$$

$$\frac{2}{\pi} \left(-\frac{\pi(-1)^n}{n} + \frac{\sin n\pi}{n} - \frac{\sin 0}{n} \right) = \frac{2(-1)^{n+1}}{n}$$

Tehát $b_1 = 2, b_2 = -1, b_3 = \frac{2}{3}, b_4 = -\frac{2}{4} \dots$, ezért a Fourier-sor

$$2 \sin x - \sin 2x + \frac{2}{3} \sin 3x - \frac{2}{4} \sin 4x + \dots$$

Fourier-sor meghatározása lineáriszélessal:

1) $f(x) = 3 + 2 \cos x + 5 \sin 7x$ Fourier-sor $3 + 2 \cos x + 5 \sin 7x$,

tehát $a_0 = 3, a_1 = 2, b_7 = 5$, a többi együttható $= 0$

2) $f(x) = \cos^2 4x, \quad \cos^2 4x = \frac{1 + \cos 8x}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 8x$,

tehát $a_0 = \frac{1}{2}, a_8 = \frac{1}{2}$, a többi együttható $= 0$

3) $f(x) = \cos x \cdot \sin^2 3x$,

$$\cos x \sin^2 3x = \cos x \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 6x}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \cos^B x \cdot \cos^A 6x$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cos x + \frac{1}{2} (\cos(6x + x) + \cos(6x - x)) = \frac{1}{2} \cos x + \frac{1}{4} \cos 7x + \frac{1}{4} \cos 5x,$$

tehát $a_1 = \frac{1}{2}$, $a_5 = \frac{1}{4}$, $a_7 = \frac{1}{4}$, a többi együttható 0

$$b) f(x) = \sin x \cdot \sin 2x \cdot \sin 3x = \sin x \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\cos x - \cos 5x) =$$

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

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

$$\frac{1}{2} \sin x \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x \cos 5x =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\sin 2x + \underbrace{\sin 0}_0) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\sin 6x + \underbrace{\sin(-4x)}_{-\sin 4x}) =$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 6x,$$

tehát $b_2 = \frac{1}{4}$, $b_4 = \frac{1}{4}$, $b_6 = -\frac{1}{4}$, a többi együttható = 0.

T-mint periodikus fu Fourier-sor:

Tegyünk fel, hogy $f(x)$ egy T mint periodikus fu.

Ekkor az ő Fourier-sora az

$$a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(a_k \cos \frac{2k\pi}{T} x + b_k \sin \frac{2k\pi}{T} x \right),$$

$$\text{ahol } a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(x) dx, \quad a_k = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(x) \cos \frac{2k\pi}{T} x dx,$$

$$b_k = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(x) \sin \frac{2k\pi}{T} x dx$$

Fourier-sorok pontonkénti konvergenciája

(9)

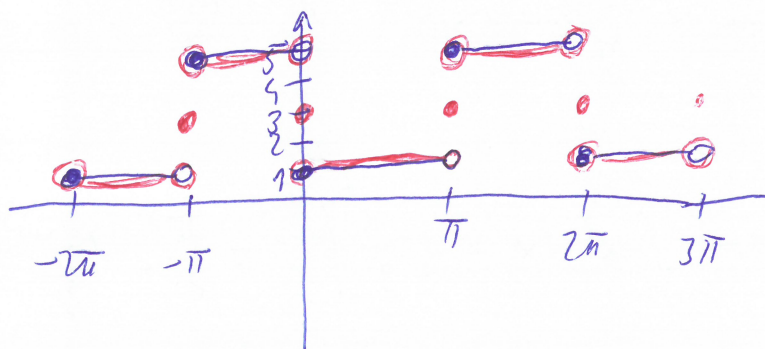
Tétel Legyen $f(x)$ egy olyan 2π -mentes periodikus f.v., amelyre

- 1) a $[0, 2\pi]$ intervallum felbontható véges sok neminter-vallumra, amelyek belsejében $f(x)$ monoton és folytonos
- 2) a szakadási helyek van bal- és jobboldali határérték.

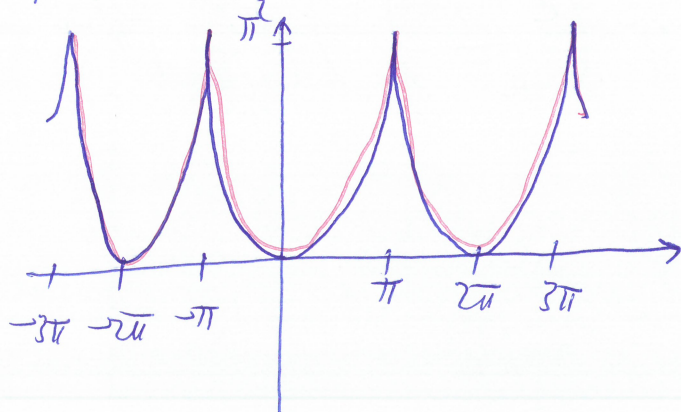
Ekkor a Fourier-sor értéke egyenlő az $f(x)$ f.v. értékével, ahol $f(x)$ folytonos ahol $f(x)$ -nek szakadása van, ott a Fourier-sor a bal- és jobboldali határérték átlagát vesz fel.

Pl. 1. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{ha } 0 \leq x < \pi \\ 5, & \text{ha } \pi \leq x < 2\pi \end{cases}$

Fourier-sor: $3 - \frac{8}{\pi} \sin x - \frac{8}{3\pi} \sin 3x - \frac{8}{5\pi} \sin 5x - \dots$



2. $f(x) = x^2, \quad -\pi \leq x < \pi$



Fourier-sor:

$$\frac{\pi^2}{3} - 4 \cos x + \cos 2x - \frac{4}{9} \cos 3x + \frac{4}{16} \cos 4x - \dots$$

Ha $x = \pi$:

$$f(\pi) = \pi^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{3} - 4 \underbrace{\cos \pi}_{-1} + \underbrace{\frac{4}{9} \cos 2\pi}_1 - \frac{4}{9} \underbrace{\cos 3\pi}_{-1} + \frac{4}{16} \underbrace{\cos 4\pi}_1 - \dots =$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{3} + \frac{4}{1} + \frac{4}{9} + \frac{4}{9} + \frac{4}{16} + \dots$$

$$\frac{2\pi^2}{3} = \frac{4}{1} + \frac{4}{4} + \frac{4}{9} + \frac{4}{16} + \dots \quad / : 4$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{6} = 1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{16} + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$$

Parseval-formule: Ha $f^2(x)$ -nek létezik a határozott integrálja $[0, 2\pi]$ -ben, akkor

$$\int_0^{2\pi} f^2(x) dx = 2\pi a_0^2 + \pi \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2)$$

Pl. Ha $f(x) = x$, ha $-\pi < x < \pi$, akkor a Fourier-sor:

$$2 \sin x - \frac{2}{3} \sin 3x + \frac{2}{5} \sin 5x - \frac{2}{7} \sin 7x + \dots, \text{ stb}$$

$$a_0 = 0, a_n = 0, b_n = \frac{2(-1)^{n-1}}{n}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} f^2(x) dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \frac{\pi^3}{3} - \frac{(-\pi)^3}{3} = \frac{2\pi^3}{3}$$

2π -ment per

Parseval

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2\pi^3}{3} = 2\pi \cdot 0^2 + \pi \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(0^2 + \left(\frac{2(-1)^{k-1}}{k} \right)^2 \right) = \pi \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{k^2} \quad / : \pi$$

$$\frac{2\pi^2}{3} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{k^2} \quad / : 4$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{6} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2}$$