

Fourier-sorok

Tfh f 2π -es periódus $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ függvény

$$f(x) = f(x + 2\pi)$$

↳ az ilyen függvények approximálását (megközelítését)
trigonometrikus polinomokkal érdemes megtenni

Def.

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \quad A \quad T_n(x) &= a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx) \equiv \\ &\equiv \sum_{k=0}^n (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx) \quad \begin{array}{l} a_k, b_k \in \mathbb{R} \\ k=0, \dots, n \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

alaki függvényeket n -edrendű trigonometrikus polinomoknak hívjuk

$$\bullet \quad a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx) \quad a_k, b_k \in \mathbb{R}$$

trigonometrikus sor

Kérdés (1) Meghapható-e az összes 2π -es periódusos függvény így?

(2) Ha nem, melyek haphatók így meg?

(3) Egyértelmű-e az előállítás?

FEJEL

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

szor egyenletesen konvergens $[-\pi, \pi]$ -n (és így \mathbb{R} -en)

és a szor önmaga $f(x)$, akkor f polinoms

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

$$a_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos kx dx \quad k \geq 1$$

$$b_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin kx dx \quad k \geq 1$$

Lemma: $n, m \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos nx \cdot \cos mx dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin nx \cdot \sin mx dx = \begin{cases} \pi, & \text{ha } n=m \\ 0, & \text{különben} \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos nx \cdot \sin mx dx = 0$$

Biz (Lemma)

$n=m$ $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos nx \cdot \cos mx dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2 nx dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1 + \cos 2nx}{2} dx =$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[x + \frac{\sin 2nx}{2n} \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \frac{1}{2} (\pi - (-\pi)) = \pi \quad \checkmark$$

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$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin kx \cdot \sin mx \, dx \stackrel{h=m}{=} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^2 kx \, dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2kx}{2} \, dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[x - \frac{\sin 2kx}{2k} \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \pi \quad \checkmark$$

• $h \neq m$

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

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos kx \cdot \cos mx \, dx \stackrel{\downarrow}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\cos(k+m)x + \cos(k-m)x) \, dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\sin(k+m)x}{k+m} + \frac{\sin(k-m)x}{k-m} \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

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

↳ sin-m herleitung \checkmark

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos kx \cdot \sin mx \, dx = 0$$



parentesen für + andere nimmendes
 rituell aus
 integrieren

!

Heij Kronecker-delta

$$\delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{ke } i=j \\ 0, & \text{ke } i \neq j \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos kx \cdot \cos mx \, dx = \pi \delta_{km}$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin kx \cdot \sin mx \, dx = \pi \delta_{km}$$

Biz (TÉTEL)

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

• $m \neq 0$ }
 \downarrow

$$f(x) \cdot \cos mx = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (a_k \cos kx \cdot \cos mx + b_k \sin kx \cdot \cos mx) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hookrightarrow \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos mx dx &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (a_k \cos kx \cdot \cos mx + b_k \sin kx \cdot \cos mx) dx = \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k \underbrace{\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos kx \cos mx dx}_{\pi \delta_{km}} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_k \underbrace{\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin kx \cos mx dx}_{=0 \text{ (lemma)}} \end{aligned}$$

egy. law.

$$= a_m \cdot \pi \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$a_m = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos mx dx \quad m \geq 1$$

• $m = 0$

$$\hookrightarrow \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx) dx =$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left\{ a_k \underbrace{\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos kx dx}_{\substack{0, \text{ ha } k \neq 0 \\ 2\pi, \text{ ha } k = 0}} + b_k \underbrace{\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin kx dx}_{=0} \right\} = 2\pi a_0$$

egy. law.

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$$\Rightarrow \left| a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx \right|$$

• $\sin mx$ -nel ($m \neq 0$) szerepel hasonlón: (HF)

$$b_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx \, dx \quad n \geq 1$$

0
0

Megj (1) ~~Ha~~ $f(x+p) = f(x)$ p -vel periodikus f ,
analízis integrálható, $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}$ esetén

$$\int_a^{a+p} f(x) dx = \int_0^p f(x) dx$$

$\forall p$ hasonlóan intervallumon utóját össze ugyanent képezh

\hookrightarrow a fenti problémák $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}$ kezelhető $\int_0^{2\pi}$, $\int_a^{a+2\pi}$

(2) A parti formulaikat már Euler levezette, de a megfelelő
írásjelölés Jean Baptiste Joseph Fourier (1768-1830)
végezte

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Def: Az $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 2π -ment periodikus, integrálható

függvény Fourier-sora a

$$\underline{\Phi}(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

trigonometrikus sorat értjük, ahol

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

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

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

Fourier-egyenletké

Kezdi

① A feleltétel enél:

Ha egy trigonometrikus sor egyáltalán konvergens, akkor a sor műveletével az önmegfigyeléssel a Fourier-sora.

② Minden Fourier-sor trigonometrikus sor, de a megfordítás nem igaz:

pl.: $\sum_n \sin(n! x)$ konvergens $\forall x \in \mathbb{Q}$ -ben, de nem Fourier-sor egyáltalán konvergens sem!

• $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{\ln(1+n)}$ konvergenz $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ setzen, da

≠ f (absolut) abganzheitlich für n malige

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = 0 \quad \text{z' } \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\ln(1+n)}$$

(3) • $f(x)$ periodisch \Rightarrow $\underbrace{\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos kx dx}_{p \text{ Kern}} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{a_k = 0}$
 $k \geq 0$

• $f(x)$ periodisch \Rightarrow $\underbrace{\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin kx dx}_{p \text{ Kern}} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{b_k = 0}$
 $k \geq 1$

(4) \exists Eigenschaften von, auch Fourier-reihe, da divergenz!
 (partisch nehmen abhändeln, pl Brown-morger)

(5) A'kriterium wenn verhalten d, dass es konvergiert a
 Fourier-reihe darstellbar:

pl ha f-et 1 partien möglicherweise \Rightarrow Fourier-grenzfunktion
 wenn vollst.

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Fourier-reihe
 wenn vollst.

\Downarrow

(6) gleichheit:

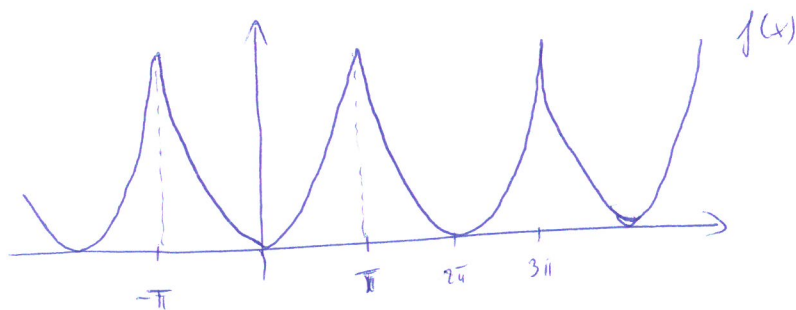
$$f(x) \sim \Phi(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx)$$

Fő kérdések

- ① Folytós 2π -es periódusú függvényt előállít-e a Fourier-sorozat?
(itt nem feltétlenül megadható a függvény)
- ② \exists -e olyan folytós 2π -es periódusú függvény, melynek Fourier-sora konvergens, de az összeg valóban azonos a függvénnyel?

Példék

- ① $f(x) = x^2$, ha $|x| \leq \pi$ + periódusú kiterjesztés:



• $f(x)$ páros $\Rightarrow b_n = 0 \quad n \geq 1$

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

• $n \geq 1$

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

part. int.

$u = x^2 \quad \Rightarrow u' = 2x$

$v' = \cos nx \quad v = \frac{\sin nx}{n}$

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$$\textcircled{=} \frac{2}{\pi} \left\{ \underbrace{\left[x^2 \frac{\sin hx}{h} \right]_0^{\pi}}_0 - \int_0^{\pi} 2x \frac{\sin hx}{h} dx \right\} =$$

part. int

$$u = x \quad \rightarrow \quad u' = 1$$

$$v' = \sin hx \quad v = -\frac{\cos hx}{h}$$

$$= -\frac{4}{\pi h} \left\{ \underbrace{\left[-x \frac{\cos hx}{h} \right]_0^{\pi}}_{-\frac{\pi}{h} \cos h\pi} + \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos hx}{h} dx \right\} =$$

$$\underbrace{\left[\frac{\sin hx}{h^2} \right]_0^{\pi}} = 0$$

$$= \frac{4}{h^2} \cos h\pi = \frac{4}{h^2} (-1)^h = a_h$$

$$\cos h\pi = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{hc } h \text{ ps} \\ -1, & \text{hc } h \text{ pth} \end{cases} = (-1)^h$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{f(x) \sim \Phi(x) = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k^2} \cos kx}$$

$$f_n(x) := \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \cos nx$$

$$|f_n(x)| = \left| \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \cos nx \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^2} \quad \forall n \geq 1 \quad \text{si } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ konver}$$

\Rightarrow Weierstrass $\Phi(x)$ equidistant konvergenz $\Rightarrow \Phi$ überallige f-t
TÉTÉL

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Vorgehens:

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \cos nx \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

pl: $x=0$: $f(0)=0 = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \underbrace{\cos n \cdot 0}_{=1}$

$$\Downarrow$$

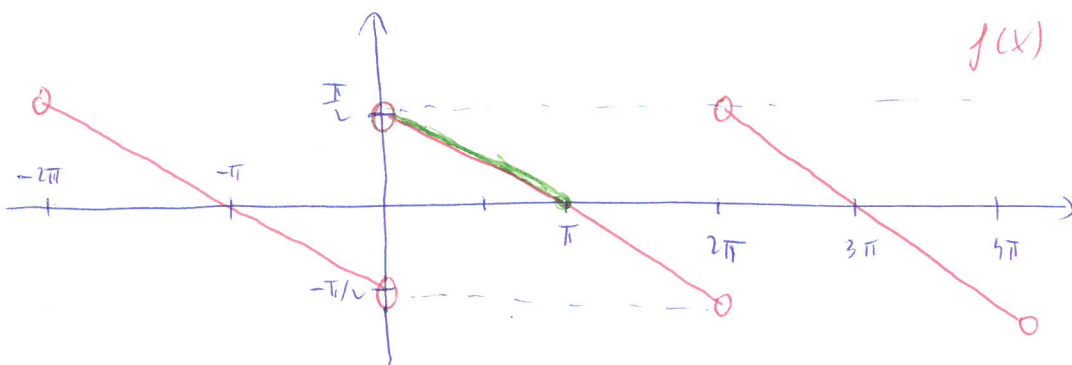
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} = -\frac{\pi^2}{12}$$

$$-1 + \frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots$$

↳

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{12}$$

(2) $f(x) = \frac{\pi-x}{2}$, für $0 < x \leq \pi$ + periodisch mit Intervalllänge 2π periodisieren:



• f periodisch $\Rightarrow a_n = 0 \quad n \geq 0$

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

\uparrow \uparrow
 nimm. par. int

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left\{ \left[\frac{x-\pi}{2} \frac{\cos nx}{n} \right]_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos nx}{2n} \, dx \right\} \stackrel{\ominus}{=} \frac{1}{2n} \left[\frac{\sin nx}{n} \right]_0^{\pi} = 0$$

$$u = \frac{\pi-x}{2} \rightsquigarrow u' = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$v' = \sin nx \rightsquigarrow v = -\frac{\cos nx}{n}$$

$$\stackrel{\ominus}{=} \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{x-\pi}{2} \frac{\cos nx}{n} \right]_0^{\pi} = -\frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{(\pi-\pi)}{2} \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$f(x) \sim \Phi(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n}$$

abschätzen - e. konvergenz?
(Winnert'sche K)

Metrische Normiertheit:

definiere V eine n -dimensionale euklidische Vektorraum (Vektor)

• $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ Skalarprodukt

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 induziert Norm: $\|v\| = \sqrt{\langle v, v \rangle}$

\Downarrow
 induziert Metrik: $d(v, w) = \|v - w\| = \sqrt{\langle v - w, v - w \rangle}$

Gegeben V -ben $\underline{e}_1, \underline{e}_2, \dots, \underline{e}_n$ ortonormiert basis (ONB)

wegen $\langle \underline{e}_i, \underline{e}_j \rangle = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{he } i \neq j \\ 1, & \text{he } i = j \end{cases}, \quad \|\underline{e}_i\| = 1$
 $\forall i=1, \dots, n$
 $\parallel \delta_{ij}$

$\hookrightarrow \forall \underline{v} \in V$ -re

$$\underline{v} = v_1 \underline{e}_1 + v_2 \underline{e}_2 + \dots + v_n \underline{e}_n \quad \text{eigenschaften}$$

v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n a \underline{v} vektor koordinaatái ar $\underline{e}_1, \dots, \underline{e}_n$ basis

Hogyan kaphatjuk meg a koordinaatákat?

$$\langle \underline{e}_k, \underline{v} \rangle = \langle \underline{e}_k, v_1 \underline{e}_1 + \dots + v_n \underline{e}_n \rangle =$$

$$= v_1 \underbrace{\langle \underline{e}_k, \underline{e}_1 \rangle}_0 + v_2 \underbrace{\langle \underline{e}_k, \underline{e}_2 \rangle}_0 + \dots + v_k \underbrace{\langle \underline{e}_k, \underline{e}_k \rangle}_1 + \dots + v_n \underbrace{\langle \underline{e}_k, \underline{e}_n \rangle}_0$$

$$= v_k$$

wegen

$$\underline{v} = \sum_{k=1}^n \langle \underline{e}_k, \underline{v} \rangle \underline{e}_k$$

581)

analogie

$C[0, 2\pi]$

vs

$C[-\pi, \pi]$

vektoriel

$$\langle f | g \rangle := \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)g(x) dx$$

$$f, g \in C[-\pi, \pi]$$

↳ skalarprodukt definiert

Lemma $\Rightarrow \varphi_0(x) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \quad x \in [-\pi, \pi]$

$$\varphi_1(x) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sin x$$

$$\varphi_2(x) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos x$$

$$\varphi_3(x) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sin 2x$$

$$\varphi_4(x) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos 2x$$

⋮

⋮

↳ $\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \dots$ ONB $C[-\pi, \pi]$ -u

$$\forall f \in C[0, 2\pi] \rightsquigarrow f = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k \varphi_k \quad (*)$$

$$a_k = \langle \varphi_k, f \rangle = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi_k(x) f(x) dx$$

erhält man (*) über Fourier-zer.

Mit ident. u. konvergenz:

$$\Phi_n := \text{~~0~~} + \sum_{k=0}^n (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx)$$

$$\Phi_n \rightarrow f \Leftrightarrow d(\Phi_n, f) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \Leftrightarrow \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\Phi_n - f)^2 \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

ebf. mög. nem korrekt publiziert bzw.!

TETEL (Riemann-lemma)

Ha f integrálható $[a, b]$ -n, akkor

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) \sin px \, dx = \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) \cos px \, dx = 0$$

Biz (örlet)

• Ha f polynomiálisan differenciálható, akkor periodikus integrálás:

$$\int_a^b f(x) \sin px \, dx = \left[-f(x) \frac{\cos px}{p} \right]_a^b + \int_a^b f'(x) \frac{\cos px}{p} \, dx \xrightarrow{p \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$u = f \quad u' = f'$$

$$v' = \sin px \quad v = -\frac{\cos px}{p}$$

$$(f(x) \cos px \text{ és}$$

$$f'(x) \cos px \text{ korlátos})$$

• Ha f tetszőleges integrálható, akkor mivel a polynomiálisan differenciálható függvények sűrűn vannak az integrálható függvények között (lásd 566)

⇓

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ -hoz $\exists f_\varepsilon$ polynomiálisan differenciálható, hogy

$$\int_a^b |f(x) - f_\varepsilon(x)| \, dx < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

⇓

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x) \sin px \, dx \right| \leq \underbrace{\left| \int_a^b (f(x) - f_\varepsilon(x)) \sin px \, dx \right|}_{\text{II}} + \left| \int_a^b f_\varepsilon(x) \sin px \, dx \right|$$

$$\int_a^b |f(x) - f_\varepsilon(x)| \cdot |\sin px| \, dx$$

II

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{2} \int_a^b |\sin px| \, dx$$

trivögen här, mest
i t. b. här.

$\downarrow p \rightarrow \infty$
0

(ld p-förbruk
diff'etör)

!!

Här alltså då f Fourier-serie av f p. p. p.?

Exm. Taylor-serie:

Om $\sum_n a_n (x-x_0)^n$ konvergens (x_0-R, x_0+R) -en då är serie f(x),

alltså $a_n = \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}$, alltså alltså Taylor-serie

de:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-1/x^2}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

\rightsquigarrow alltså alltså,
Taylor-serie alltså konvergens
alltså serie $\equiv 0$

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$x=0$ alltså
alltså alltså
alltså Taylor-serie 1-1.

① Zitat Formel levi-civita $S_n(x)$ n -dik rekonstrukce:

$$S_n(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx)$$

$$\hookrightarrow a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (\text{kyřička 'n' k 'n'})$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \hookrightarrow S_n(x) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \, dt + \sum_{k=1}^n \left\{ \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \cos kt \, dt \right) \cos kx + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \sin kt \, dt \right) \sin kx \right\} = \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \left\{ \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n (\cos kt \cos kx + \sin kt \sin kx) \right\} dt = \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta = \cos(\alpha - \beta)} \Rightarrow \cos(kx - kx) = \cos k(t - x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \left\{ \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n \cos k(t - x) \right\} dt$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \cos d + \cos 2d + \dots + \cos nd =$$

↑
Euler-Formel $e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{e^{id} + e^{-id}}{2} + \frac{e^{i2d} + e^{-i2d}}{2} + \dots + \frac{e^{ind} + e^{-ind}}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + e^{id} + e^{i2d} + \dots + e^{ind} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{-id} + e^{-i2d} + \dots + e^{-ind} \right) =$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{1 - e^{i(n+1)d}}{1 - e^{id}}}_{\text{left}} \quad \underbrace{e^{-id} \frac{1 - e^{-ind}}{1 - e^{-id}} = \frac{1 - e^{-i(n+1)d}}{e^{id} - 1}}_{\text{right}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{1 - e^{i(n+1)d} - 1 + e^{-ind}}{1 - e^{id}} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{-i(n+1)d} - e^{i(n+1)d}}{1 - e^{id}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{-id \frac{2n+1}{2}} - e^{id \frac{2n+1}{2}}}{e^{-i \frac{d}{2}} - e^{i \frac{d}{2}}} =$$

↑
anzuehmen
a numerator of
a denominator is $e^{i \frac{d}{2}}$
-vel

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{id \frac{2n+1}{2}} - e^{-id \frac{2n+1}{2}}}{e^{i \frac{d}{2}} - e^{-i \frac{d}{2}}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin \frac{2n+1}{2} d}{\sin \frac{d}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} + \cos d + \cos 2d + \dots + \cos nd = \frac{\sin \frac{2n+1}{2} d}{2 \sin \frac{d}{2}}$$

Achtung: es ist $S_n(x)$:

$$\boxed{S_n(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx) =}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \left\{ \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n \cos k(t-x) \right\} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \frac{\sin(2n+1) \frac{x-t}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{x-t}{2}} dt$$

Dirichlet-Kern
Integral

$$u := t - x$$

$$\rightarrow t = u + x$$

$$-\pi \leq u + x \leq \pi$$

$$-\pi - x \leq u \leq \pi - x$$

da a periodisch mit

$$\int_{-\pi-x}^{\pi-x} = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{S_n(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(u+x) \frac{\sin(2n+1) \frac{u}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{u}{2}} du}$$

$$D_n(u) := \frac{\sin(2n+1) \frac{u}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{u}{2}}$$

Dirichlet-Kern

$$\hookrightarrow S_n(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x+u) D_n(u) du$$

587 / f eine a periodisch mit:

$$S_n(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x+u) D_n(u) du$$

uml:

$$S_n(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x+u) D_n(u) du + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} f(x+u) D_n(u) du =$$

$u \leftrightarrow -u$ case

$\hookrightarrow du \leftrightarrow -du$

$\pi \leq u \leq 2\pi \leftrightarrow -\pi > -u > -2\pi$
+ D_n period.

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x+u) D_n(u) du + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{-2\pi} f(x-u) D_n(u) du =$$

\uparrow
alternativ
periodisch

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x+u) D_n(u) du + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x-u) D_n(u) du =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} [f(x+u) + f(x-u)] D_n(u) du$$

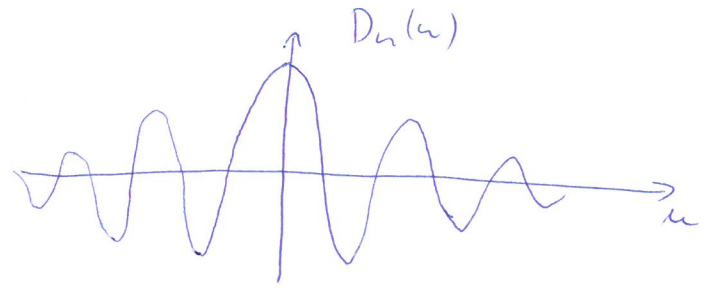
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{S_n(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} [f(x+u) + f(x-u)] D_n(u) du} \quad \underline{\text{Dirichlet-Formel}}$$

\hookrightarrow wichtig, dass a Fourier-reihe reellwertig
wird $f(x+u) + f(x-u)$ reellwertig.

$f(x+u) + f(x-u)$ reellwertig.

Fourier-sor konvergenciájáról Dirichlet feltétele

$$D_n(u) = \frac{\sin(2n+1)\frac{u}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{u}{2}}$$



• pontosan

$$\int_0^\pi D_n(u) du = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} D_n(u) = \frac{2n+1}{2}$$

⇓

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f(x) D_n(u) du$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hookrightarrow S_n(x) - f(x) &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi [f(x+u) + f(x-u)] D_n(u) du - \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f(x) D_n(u) du \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi [f(x+u) + f(x-u) - 2f(x)] D_n(u) du \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\Phi}_x(u) := f(x+u) + f(x-u) - 2f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow S_n(x) - f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \underline{\Phi}_x(u) D_n(u) du$$

Eml. (jelölések)

$$f(x+0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow x+0} f(y)$$

tph \exists -vel

$$f(x-0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow x-0} f(y)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x+t) - f(x+0)}{t} = f'_+(x)$$

f' baloldali deriváltak

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x-0) - f(x-t)}{t} = f'_-(x)$$

Legyen ha f differenciálható x -ben $\Rightarrow f'(x) = f'_-(x) = f'_+(x)$

TÉTEL Ha $f'_+(x)$ és $f'_-(x)$ létezik, akkor az x pontban az f függvény Fourier-sora konvergens és az összege

$$\frac{f(x+0) + f(x-0)}{2}$$

Biz.

$$S_n(x) - f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \Phi_x(u) D_n(u) du = \int_0^\delta \Phi_x(u) D_n(u) du + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_\delta^\pi \Phi_x(u) D_n(u) du$$

$0 < \delta < \pi$

Feltételről, legyen $f(x) = \frac{f(x+0) + f(x-0)}{2}$, mert x helyen

a függvény értékeit megváltoztatva a Fourier-egyenletet nem változtatjuk \Rightarrow Fourier-sor nem változik

590)

↓

I.

$$S_n(x) - f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\delta} \left[\frac{f(x+u) + f(x-u) - f(x+0) - f(x-0)}{u} \right] \frac{\sin(2n+1)\frac{u}{2}}{\sin\frac{u}{2}} \cdot \frac{u}{2} du$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\delta}^{\pi} \left[f(x+u) + f(x-u) - f(x+0) - f(x-0) \right] \frac{\sin(2n+1)\frac{u}{2}}{2 \sin\frac{u}{2}} du$$

II.

I. tag besleise

• $f'_+(x), f'_-(x) \exists \Rightarrow \left| \frac{f(x+u) - f(x+0)}{u} \right| + \left| \frac{f(x-u) - f(x-0)}{u} \right| < K$
only ~~at~~ K -m
 he $0 < u < \delta < \pi$ es δ hisi

• $\frac{u}{2} \nearrow (0, \pi) - u \Rightarrow \frac{u}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$, he
 $0 < u < \delta$

• $\sin(2n+1)\frac{u}{2} \leq 1$

\Rightarrow $\underline{\underline{I.}} \leq \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\delta} K \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} du = \frac{1}{\pi} K \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \delta = \delta \cdot \frac{K}{2}$

591)

II. tag leslixe

leggen $\varepsilon > 0$ tetsu es δ olyan, hogy $\delta \cdot \frac{K}{2} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

(K I. leslixiel a konstans)

\Downarrow

$(\delta, \pi) - n$

$$\frac{f(x+u) + f(x-u) - f(x+0) - f(x-0)}{2 \sin \frac{u}{2}}$$
 ritapilhetó'

Riemann-lemma:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^\pi \frac{f(x+u) + f(x-u) - f(x+0) - f(x-0)}{2 \sin \frac{u}{2}} \cdot \sin(2n+1) \frac{u}{2} du = 0$$

azaz $\text{II.} \rightarrow 0$, ha $n \rightarrow \infty$

$\Rightarrow \exists N \in \mathbb{N} : \text{II.} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$, ha $n > N$

$\hookrightarrow |S_n(x) - f(x)| \leq \text{I.} + \text{II.} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$, ha $n > N$

+ ε tetsu legy

$$\hookrightarrow S_n(x) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \frac{f(x+0) + f(x-0)}{2}$$

$\circ \circ$

Brownzstank egy elefoss jeltitelt postabert. konvergencia.

Kérdés:

Lehet-e a feltételt enyhíteni?

PL ha f folytonos x -ben, akkor a Fourier-sor konvergencia x -ben (a f'okkeli Lebesgue-tétel eltekintve).

Megj:

(1) \exists olyan folytonos függvény, melynek Fourier-sora divergens egy adott pontban!

(1876. Du Bois Raymond \leadsto Fejér hipotézis példája
(ld. Székelyfi-Magy. Béla: Valós függvények))

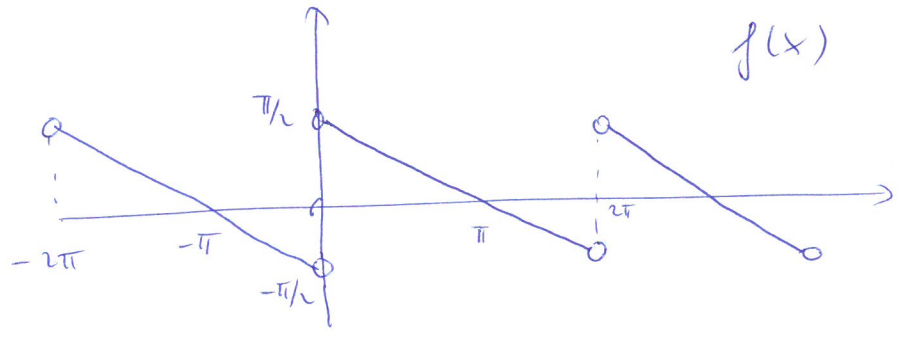
(2) \exists olyan integrálható függvény, melynek Fourier-sora mindenütt divergál. (Kolmogorov)

(3) Ha f folytonos, akkor a Fourier-sora O -mértékű halmazon eltekintve konvergens.

(Carleson 1966.)

Beispiel

① $f(x) = \frac{\pi - x}{2}$, für $0 < x < \pi + 2\pi$ -wertig perioden 2π



lättlich: $a_n = 0 \quad n \geq 0$
 $b_n = \frac{1}{n} \quad n \geq 1$

$$f(x) \sim \underline{\Phi}(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n}$$

für $x \neq 2k\pi \Rightarrow$ f. polykoms x-ben, mündheit oldeli
 bewält \Rightarrow (Loren bewält)

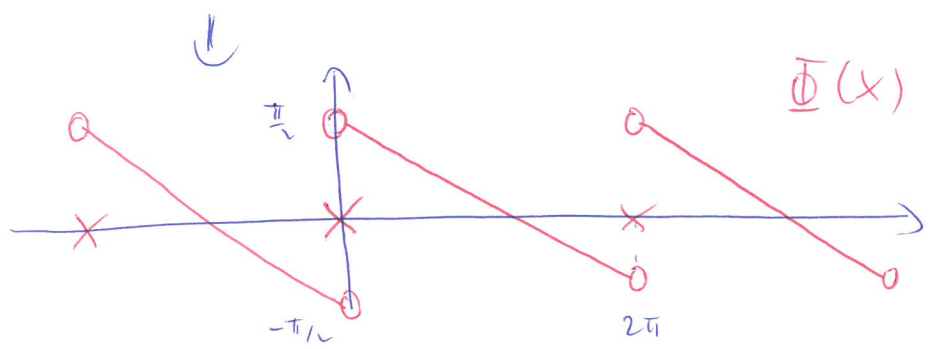
$$\hookrightarrow \frac{f(x+0) + f(x-0)}{2} = f(x)$$

TETEL n
f. f. bewält

\Rightarrow $x \neq 2k\pi$ -ben $\underline{\Phi}$ ewältliche f-t

für $x = 2k\pi \Rightarrow$ mündheit oldeli bewält \exists

$$\hookrightarrow \underline{\Phi}(x) = \frac{f(x+0) + f(x-0)}{2} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}}{2} = 0$$



594)

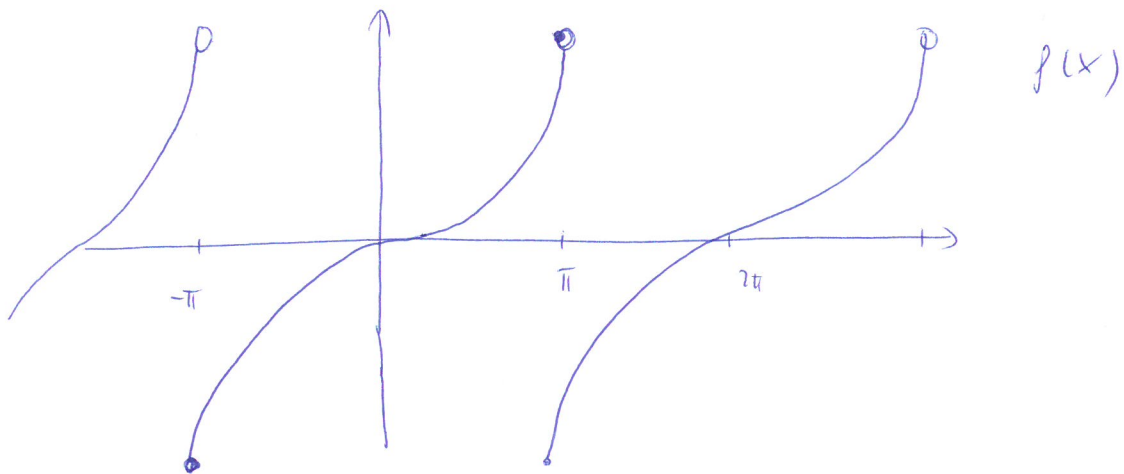
pl: $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ -ben

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} = \Phi\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n \frac{\pi}{2}}{n}$$

$$\sin n \frac{\pi}{2} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{he } n \text{ páros} \\ (-1)^k, & \text{he } n = 2k+1 \end{cases}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \dots$$

② $f(x) = x^3$, he $-\pi \leq x < \pi$ + 2π periódikus hirtetés



$f(x)$ páratlan $\Rightarrow a_n = 0 \quad n \geq 0$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \underbrace{f(x) \sin nx}_{\text{ps.}} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^3 \underbrace{\sin nx}_{\text{par. int.}} dx =$$

$$u = x^3 \rightsquigarrow u' = 3x^2$$

$$v' = \sin nx \rightsquigarrow v = -\frac{\cos nx}{n}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left\{ \left[-x^3 \frac{\cos nx}{n} \right]_0^{\pi} + \frac{3}{n} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos nx dx \right\} =$$

||

$$-\pi^3 \frac{\cos n\pi}{n} = \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \pi^3}{n}$$

par. int.

$$u = x^2 \rightsquigarrow u' = 2x$$

$$v' = \cos nx \rightsquigarrow v = \frac{\sin nx}{n}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left\{ \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \pi^3}{n} + \frac{3}{n} \left[x^2 \frac{\sin nx}{n} \right]_0^{\pi} - \frac{6}{n^2} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin nx dx \right\} =$$

||

par. int.

$$u = x \rightsquigarrow u' = 1$$

$$v' = \sin nx \rightsquigarrow v = -\frac{\cos nx}{n}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left\{ \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \pi^3}{n} - \frac{6}{n^2} \left[-x \frac{\cos nx}{n} \right]_0^{\pi} - \frac{6}{n^3} \int_0^{\pi} \cos nx dx \right\}$$

$$||$$

$$-\frac{\pi(-1)^n}{n}$$

$$\left[\frac{\sin nx}{n} \right]_0^{\pi} = 0$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left\{ \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \pi^3}{n} + \frac{6\pi(-1)^n}{n^3} \right\} = \underline{\underline{\frac{(-1)^{n+1} 2\pi^2}{n} + \frac{12(-1)^n}{n^3}}}$$

~~186~~
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$$\Rightarrow b_n = \frac{2(-1)^{n+1}\pi^2}{n} + \frac{12(-1)^n}{n^3}$$

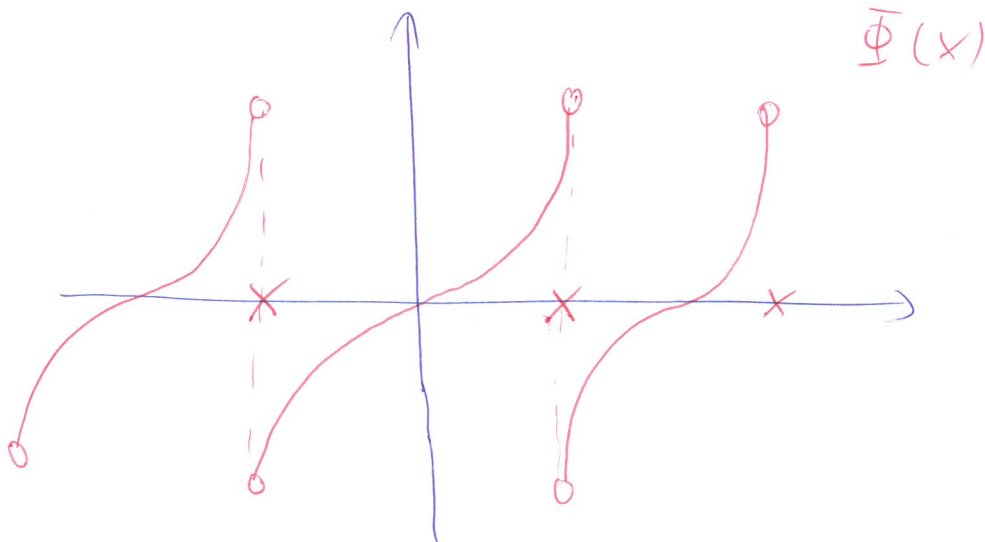
$$\bar{\Phi}(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2(-1)^{n+1}\pi^2}{n} + \frac{12(-1)^n}{n^3} \right) \sin nx$$

$f(x)$ nicht definiert, denn es gibt unendlich viele

\Downarrow

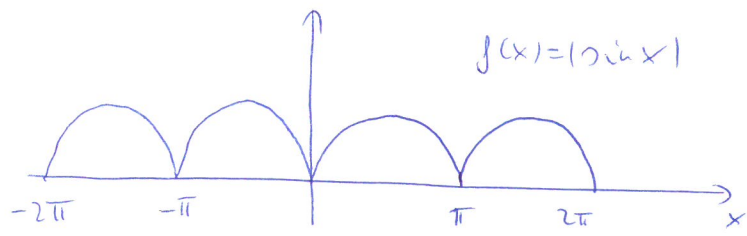
x haben, also nicht stetig

$$\bar{\Phi}(x) = \frac{f(x+0) + f(x-0)}{2}$$



③ $f(x) = \sin x$, ha $0 \leq x < \pi$ + páros módon való párosítás
 heterogén

$\hookrightarrow f(x) = |\sin x| \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$



$f(x)$ páros $\Rightarrow b_n = 0$

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

$\sin x \cdot \cos \beta = \frac{\sin(x-\beta) + \sin(x+\beta)}{2}$

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

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

$n \neq 1$

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

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

$= \frac{(-1)^n + (-1)^{n+2} + 2}{\pi(1-n^2)} = \frac{2 + 2 \cdot (-1)^n}{\pi(1-n^2)} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{ha } n \text{ páratlan} \\ \frac{4}{\pi(1-n^2)}, & \text{ha } n \text{ páros} \end{cases}$

• $n=0$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} |\sin x| dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[-\cos x \right]_0^{\pi} = -\frac{2}{\pi} \left(\underset{-1}{\cos \pi} - \underset{1}{\cos 0} \right) = \frac{4}{\pi}$$

• $n=1$

$$a_1 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} |\sin x| \cos x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin 2x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[-\frac{\cos 2x}{2} \right]_0^{\pi} = 0$$

• $n > 1$

$$a_n = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{ke } n \text{ pttan} \\ \frac{4}{\pi(1-n^2)}, & \text{ke } n \text{ pttos} \end{cases}$$

$$\Phi(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1-(2k)^2} \cos 2kx = \frac{2}{\pi} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4k^2-1} \cos 2kx$$

huil $x \neq k\pi$ netin f denrothete $\Rightarrow \Phi(x) = f(x)$.

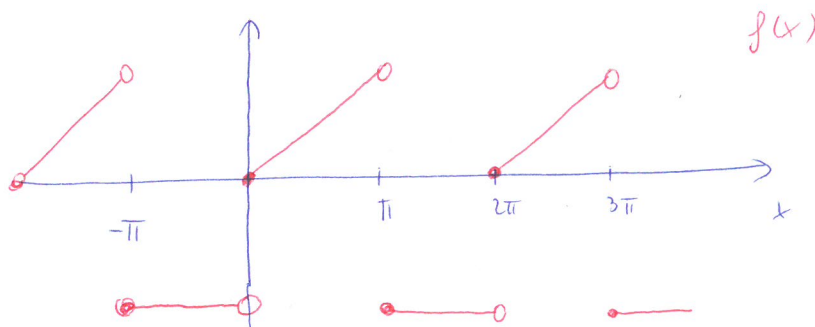
huil $x = k\pi$ helyen mirdket jololdali huil \exists

$$\hookrightarrow \Phi(k\pi) = \frac{f(k\pi+0) + f(k\pi-0)}{2} = 0$$

$$f(x) = |\sin x| = \frac{2}{\pi} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4k^2-1} \cos 2kx$$

(4)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -\pi & , -\pi \leq x < 0 \\ x & , 0 \leq x < \pi \end{cases} \quad + \text{periodic extension}$$



$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^0 -\pi dx + \int_0^{\pi} x dx \right) = - \underbrace{[x]_{-\pi}^0}_{\pi} + \frac{1}{\pi} \underbrace{\left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^{\pi}}_{\frac{\pi^2}{2}} = -\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{\pi}{2}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{n \geq 1}{a_n} &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^0 -\pi \cos nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} x \cos nx dx \right) = \\ &= - \underbrace{\left[\frac{\sin nx}{n} \right]_{-\pi}^0}_0 + \frac{1}{\pi} \left\{ \underbrace{\left[x \frac{\sin nx}{n} \right]_0^{\pi}}_0 - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{n} dx \right\} \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad \underbrace{\left[-\frac{\cos nx}{n^2} \right]_0^{\pi}}_0 = -\frac{1}{n^2} \left((-1)^n - 1 \right) \end{aligned}$$

partiel
 $u=x \rightarrow u=1$
 $v'=\cos nx \rightarrow v=\frac{\sin nx}{n}$

$$= \frac{\pi}{n^2} \left((-1)^n - 1 \right) = \begin{cases} 0 & , \text{ke } n \text{ ps} \\ -\frac{2\pi}{n^2} & , \text{ke } n \text{ pken} \end{cases}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left\{ \int_{-\pi}^0 -\pi \sin nx \, dx + \int_0^{\pi} x \sin nx \, dx \right\} = \dots = \frac{1 - \cos n\pi}{n} = \\
 &= \frac{\{1 - (-1)^n\}}{n} = \\
 &= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } n \text{ ps} \\ \frac{2}{n} & \text{for } n \text{ pken} \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

⇓

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Phi(x) &= -\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{2}{\pi} \cos x - \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{\cos 3x}{3^2} - \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{\cos 5x}{5^2} - \dots \\
 &\quad + 3 \sin x - \frac{\sin 2x}{2} + \frac{\sin 3x}{3} - \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

↳ ahol phytanos elállítva a $w-t$

$$\underline{x=0} \text{ -ben} \quad \frac{f(0+0) + f(0-0)}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\underline{x=\pi} \text{ -ben} \quad \frac{f(\pi+0) + f(\pi-0)}{2} = 0$$