

Matematisk modellering og numeriske metoder

Opgaver til Lektion 9

Morten Grud Rasmussen

1. november 2016

Opgave 1

Afgør, om følgende funktioner er hhv. lige, ulige eller hverken lige eller ulige.

1. $x \mapsto e^x$ Neither
2. $x \mapsto e^{-|x|}$ Even
3. $x \mapsto x^3 \cos(nx)$ Odd
4. $x \mapsto x^2 \tan(\pi x)$ Odd
5. $x \mapsto \sinh(x) - \cosh(x)$ Neither
6. $x \mapsto x^2, x \in (-1, 1)$ Even $\frac{1}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 4^{n^2} \pi^2 \cos(n\pi x)}{n^2}$
7. $x \mapsto \begin{cases} -x - \pi & \text{for } -\pi < x < -\frac{\pi}{2} \\ x & \text{for } -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ -x + \pi & \text{for } \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi \end{cases}$ Odd $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(1-(-1)^n)(-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}}{n^2} \pi \sin(nx)$
 $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4(-1)^n}{(2n-1)^2} \pi \sin((2n-1)x)$

I de to sidste tilfælde ønskes Fourierrækken med periode hhv. $p = 2$ i næstsidste tilfælde og $p = 2\pi$ i sidste tilfælde.

Opgave 2

Vis vha. Fourierrækkeudvikling, at $\cos^3(x) = \frac{3}{4} \cos(x) + \frac{1}{4} \cos(3x)$ og at $\sin^3(x) = \frac{3}{4} \sin(x) - \frac{1}{4} \sin(3x)$.
 Hvad er Fourierrækken for $x \mapsto \cos^4(x)$? $\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \cos(2x) + \frac{1}{8} \cos(4x)$

Opgave 3

I det følgende betragter vi funktioner, som kun er defineret på $[0, \pi]$. Vi vil udregne lige hhv. ulige halvside Fourierudviklinger med periode 2π , som svarer til Fourierrækker i hhv. $x \mapsto \cos(nx)$ og $x \mapsto \sin(nx)$. Skitsér de lige og ulige 2π -periodiske udvidelser af nedenstående funktioner, og udregn deres Fourierrækker.

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

$$1. x \mapsto \pi - x, x \in [0, \pi].$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n} \sin(nx)$$

$$2. x \mapsto \begin{cases} x & \text{for } 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & \text{for } \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi \end{cases}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{3\pi}{8} \quad a_{4n-3} = -\frac{2}{(4n-3)^2 \pi} \quad a_{4n-2} = -\frac{1}{(2n-1)^2 \pi}$$

$$a_{4n-1} = -\frac{2}{(4n-1)^2 \pi} \quad a_{4n} = 0$$

$$b_{2n-1} = \frac{1}{2n-1} + \frac{2}{(2n-1)^2 \pi} \quad b_{2n} = -\frac{1}{2n}$$

$$3. x \mapsto \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} & \text{for } 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ -x + \pi & \text{for } \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi \end{cases}$$

Let's denote the Fourier coefficients with c_n and d_n instead of a_n and b_n . Then:
 $c_0 = a_0 \quad c_n = (-1)^n a_n \quad d_n = (-1)^n b_n \quad \text{with } a_n \text{ and } b_n \text{ as in 2.}$

Vis, at de lige og ulige Fourierrækker for funktion nr. 3 kan fås ud fra Fourierrækkerne for funktion nr. 2.

Opgave 4

Brug resultatet fra Opgave 1 om $x \mapsto x^2$'s Fourierrække til at vise, at

$$\frac{\pi^2}{6} = 1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{16} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} + \dots \quad \text{Plug in } x=1 \text{ and isolate.}$$

Exercise 1

Determine whether the following functions are even, odd, or neither.

$$1. x \mapsto e^x$$

$$2. x \mapsto e^{-|x|}$$

$$3. x \mapsto x^3 \cos(nx)$$

$$4. x \mapsto x^2 \tan(\pi x)$$

$$5. x \mapsto \sinh(x) - \cosh(x)$$

$$6. x \mapsto x^2, x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$7. x \mapsto \begin{cases} -x - \pi & \text{for } -\pi < x < -\frac{\pi}{2} \\ x & \text{for } -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ -x + \pi & \text{for } \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi \end{cases}$$

In the last two cases, find the Fourier series with period $p = 2$ resp. $p = 2\pi$.

Exercise 2

Show using Fourier expansion that $\cos^3(x) = \frac{3}{4} \cos(x) + \frac{1}{4} \cos(3x)$ and that $\sin^3(x) = \frac{3}{4} \sin(x) - \frac{1}{4} \sin(3x)$. What is the Fourier series of $x \mapsto \cos^4(x)$?

Exercise 3

In the following, we consider function that are initially only defined on $[0, \pi]$. We want to compute even resp. odd halfsided Fourier expansions with period $p = 2\pi$, corresponding to cosine - and

sine only expansions. Sketch the even and odd 2π -periodic expansions of the following functions and compute their Fourier series.

1. $x \mapsto \pi - x, x \in [0, \pi]$.

2. $x \mapsto \begin{cases} x & \text{for } 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & \text{for } \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi \end{cases}$

3. $x \mapsto \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} & \text{for } 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ -x + \pi & \text{for } \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi \end{cases}$

Show that the even and odd Fourier expansions of function no. 3 can be found by examining the Fourier expansions of function no. 2.

Exercise 4

Use the result of Exercise 1 about the Fourier series of $x \mapsto x^2$ to show that

$$\frac{\pi^2}{6} = 1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{16} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2} + \cdots .$$