

מתמטיקה לכימאים פתרון תרגיל 6

עוזי חרוש ועולא אמארה

תרגיל 1. חשב את טור פורייה של הפונקציות הבאות:

$$1. f(x) = x + \pi$$

פתרון. ראשית, נחשב את המקדמים a_n, b_n

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x + \pi) dx = 2\pi \\ a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(nx) dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x + \pi) \cos(nx) dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x + \pi \quad dv = \cos(nx) \\ du = 1 \quad v = \frac{\sin(nx)}{n} \end{array} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[(x + \pi) \frac{\sin(nx)}{n} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\sin(nx)}{n} dx \right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{\cos(nx)}{n^2} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} \right] = 0 \\ &\quad \text{-} \\ b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin(nx) dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x + \pi) \sin(nx) dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x + \pi \quad dv = \sin(nx) \\ du = 1 \quad v = -\frac{\cos(nx)}{n} \end{array} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[-(x + \pi) \frac{\cos(nx)}{n} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} -\frac{\cos(nx)}{n} dx \right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[-2\pi \frac{\cos(n\pi)}{n} + 0 \frac{\cos(-n\pi)}{n} + \underbrace{\frac{\sin(nx)}{n} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi}}_{=0} \right] = -\frac{2(-1)^n}{n} \\ &\quad \text{לכן} \\ x &\approx \pi + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -\frac{2(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \sin(nx) \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \geq 0 \\ -2 & x < 0 \end{cases} .2$$

פתרון. ראשית, נחשב את המקדמים a_n, b_n

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^0 -2 dx + \int_0^{\pi} 1 dx \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[-2x \Big|_{-\pi}^0 + x \Big|_0^{\pi} \right] = -1 \end{aligned}$$

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

-1

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin(nx) dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^0 -2 \sin(nx) dx + \int_0^{\pi} \sin(nx) dx \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[2 \frac{\cos(nx)}{n} \Big|_{-\pi}^0 - \frac{\cos(nx)}{n} \Big|_0^{\pi} \right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[2 \left(\frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n} \right) + \frac{(-1)^{n+1} - 1}{n} \right] = \begin{cases} 0 & n = 2k \\ \frac{6}{\pi n} & n = 2k - 1 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

לכן

$$f(x) \approx -1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{6}{\pi(2k-1)} \sin((2k-1)x)$$

$$f(x) = 2 \sin(3x) .3$$

פתרון. נשים לב ש- $2 \sin(3x)$ הוא איבר בטור ולכן הוא הטור עצמו כלומר

$$a_n = 0$$

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$$b_n = \begin{cases} 2 & n = 3 \\ 0 & n \neq 3 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = |x| .4$$

פתרון. ראשית, נחשב את המקדמים a_n, b_n

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |x| dx = 0 \\ &\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x dx = \pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(nx) dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |x| \cos(nx) dx = \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos(nx) dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \quad dv = \cos(nx) \\ du = 1 \quad v = \frac{\sin(nx)}{n} \end{array} \right] \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[x \frac{\sin(nx)}{n} \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\sin(nx)}{n} dx \right] = \\ &\frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{\cos(nx)}{n^2} \Big|_0^{\pi} \right] = 0 \\ &\frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{(-1)^n - 1}{n^2} \right] = \begin{cases} -\frac{4}{\pi n^2} & n = 2k + 1 \\ 0 & n = 2k \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

-1

$$b_n = 0$$

בדקו! לכן

$$|x| \approx \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ n=2k-1}}^{\infty} -\frac{4}{\pi n^2} \cos(nx) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -\frac{4}{\pi (2k-1)^2} \cos((2k-1)x)$$

תרגיל 2. חשבו את $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4n^2-1}$

פתרון. כזכור מתקיים

$$|\sin x| \sim \frac{2}{\pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{\pi(1-4n^2)} \cos 2nx$$

אם נציב $x = 0$ נקבל ש-

$$0 = \frac{2}{\pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{\pi(1-4n^2)} \cos(0)$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1-4n^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4n^2-1}$$