

«تقریبات خطی اول»

پایه تالی

گرامیک از توابع دارد شده در بازه های تعریف شده پیوسته نگه ان هستند.

$$a) f(x) = \begin{cases} x & ; 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & ; 1 < x < 2 \end{cases}$$

پیوسته نگه ان هست

$$b) f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & ; -1 < x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{x} & ; 0 < x < 1 \end{cases}$$

در $x=0$ ناپیوستگی از نوع بی نهایت دارد پیوسته نگه ان نیست

$$c) f(x) = \begin{cases} 2 & ; 0 < x < 1 \\ x^2 & ; 1 < x < 2 \end{cases}$$

پیوسته نگه ان هست

$$d) f(x) = \begin{cases} 1-x & ; -1 < x < 2 \\ \frac{x}{2-x} & ; 2 < x < 3 \end{cases}$$

در $x=2$ ناپیوستگی از نوع بی نهایت دارد پیوسته نگه ان نیست

۲- گرامیک از توابع زیر زوج، فرد، یا نه زوج و نه فرد هستند. $f(-x) = -f(x)$ فرد $f(-x) = f(x)$ زوج

$$a) x + 2x^2 + 3x^3 \quad f(-x) = -x + 2(-x)^2 + 3(-x)^3 = -x + 2x^2 - 3x^3 \quad \text{نه زوج و نه فرد}$$

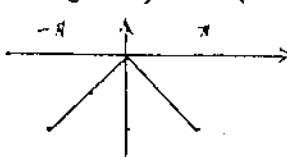
$$f(x) = x \ln x \quad f(-x) = (-x) \ln(-x) \quad \text{دامه نداریم (عدد)} \quad \text{است یعنی تابع نه زوج است و نه فرد}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad f(-x) = -\frac{1}{x} = -f(x) \quad \text{فرد است}$$

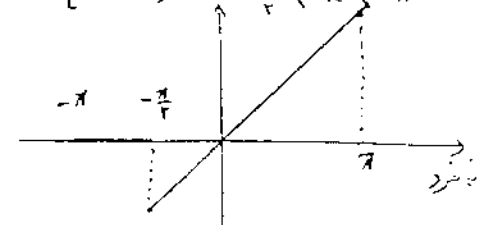
$$f(x) = \sinh x \quad f(-x) = \frac{e^{-x} - e^x}{2} = -\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} = -\sinh x \quad \text{فرد است}$$

$$f(x) = e^x \quad f(-x) = e^{-x} \quad \text{نه زوج و نه فرد}$$

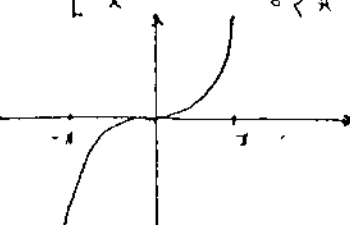
$$f(x) = e^{|x|} \quad f(-x) = e^{|-x|} = e^{|x|} \quad \text{زوج}$$

$$b) f(x) = \begin{cases} x & ; -\pi < x < 0 \\ -x & ; 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}$$


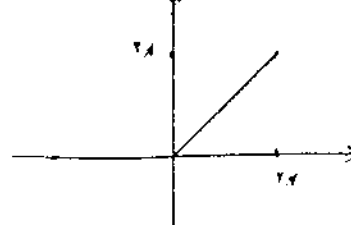
تابع زوج

$$c) f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & ; -\pi < x < -\frac{\pi}{2} \\ x & ; -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi \end{cases}$$


نه زوج و نه فرد

$$d) f(x) = \begin{cases} -x^2 & ; -\pi < x < 0 \\ x^2 & ; 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}$$


تابع فرد

$$e) f(x) = |x| \quad 0 < x < 2\pi$$


نه زوج و نه فرد

$$\text{الف)} \int_a^{a+p} f(x) dx = \int_b^{b+p} f(x) dx$$

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$$\text{پس با هم: } \int_a^{a+p} f(x) dx = \int_{-p}^p f(x) dx \quad (1) \quad \int_b^{b+p} f(x) dx = \int_{-p}^p f(x) dx \quad (2)$$

$$(1), (2) \Rightarrow \int_a^{a+p} f(x) dx = \int_b^{b+p} f(x) dx \Rightarrow \int_a^{a+p} f(x) dx + \int_{a+p}^{a+2p} f(x) dx = \int_b^{b+p} f(x) dx + \int_{b+p}^{b+2p} f(x) dx \quad (*)$$

$$\int_{a+p}^{a+2p} f(x) dx = \int_{(a+p)-p}^{(a+2p)-p} f(x-p) dx = \int_a^{a+p} f(x) dx \quad (\text{پس با هم: } p \text{ و } -p \text{ را به هم می‌زنیم})$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{a+p}^{a+2p} f(x) dx = \int_a^{a+p} f(x) dx \quad \text{پس با هم: } \Rightarrow \int_{b+p}^{b+2p} f(x) dx = \int_b^{b+p} f(x) dx$$

$$(*) \Rightarrow \int_a^{a+p} f(x) dx = \int_b^{b+p} f(x) dx \Rightarrow \int_a^{a+p} f(x) dx = \int_b^{b+p} f(x) dx$$

$$\text{ب)} \int_a^{a+p} f(x) dx = \int_a^p f(x) dx + \int_p^{2p} f(x) dx + \int_{2p}^{3p} f(x) dx + \int_{3p}^{4p} f(x) dx = \int_a^p f(x) dx +$$

$$\int_p^{2p} f(x) dx + \int_{2p}^{3p} f(x-p) dx + \int_{3p}^{4p} f(x-2p) dx = \int_{-p}^p f(x) dx$$

$$\text{ا)} f(x) = x + \sin x$$

$$-\pi < x < \pi$$

۴- سری فورييه هر يك از توابع زير را يابيد.

$$f(x) = g(x) + \sin x$$

$$g(x) = x \quad -\pi < x < \pi$$

$$a_n = 0 \quad \text{به علت نرد بودن } g$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin nx dx \Rightarrow \pi b_n = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin nx dx = \left[-\frac{x}{n} \cos nx + \frac{1}{n^2} \sin nx \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi}$$

$$b_n = \frac{\pi}{n} (-1)^{n+1} \quad g(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\pi}{n} (-1)^{n+1} \sin nx \Rightarrow f(x) = \sin x + \pi \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \sin nx$$

$$b) \begin{cases} f(x) = \sin \frac{\pi x}{L} & ; \quad 0 < x < L \\ f(x) = f(-x) & ; \quad -L < x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$b_n = 0$ f به عنوان زوج بودن

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) dx = \frac{r}{L} \int_0^L \sin \frac{\pi x}{L} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \quad , \quad a_1 = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L \sin \frac{\pi x}{L} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx \quad n \geq 1$$

$$r \sin a \cos b = \sin(a+b) + \sin(a-b) \Rightarrow r \sin \frac{\pi}{L} x \cos \frac{n\pi}{L} x = \sin\left((1+n)\frac{\pi}{L} x\right) + \sin\left((1-n)\frac{\pi}{L} x\right)$$

$$|a_n| = \int_0^L \left(\sin\left((1+n)\frac{\pi}{L} x\right) + \sin\left((1-n)\frac{\pi}{L} x\right) \right) dx = \left[\frac{-L}{\pi(1+n)} \cos\left((1+n)\frac{\pi}{L} x\right) \right]_0^L - \left[\frac{-L}{\pi(1-n)} \cos\left((1-n)\frac{\pi}{L} x\right) \right]_0^L$$

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

$$a_n = \frac{r \left[(-1)^n + 1 \right]}{\pi(1-n^2)} \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{r}{\pi} + \frac{r}{\pi} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1 + (-1)^n}{1-n^2} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L}$$

$$c) f(x) = \sinh x \quad ; \quad -1 < x < 1$$

$a_n = 0$ f فراتر است پس

$$b_n = \frac{1}{1} \int_{-1}^1 \sinh x \sin n\pi x dx = r \int_{-1}^1 \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \sin n\pi x dx = \int_0^1 e^x \sin n\pi x dx - \int_0^1 e^{-x} \sin n\pi x dx = I_1 - I_2$$

$$\int e^{ax} \sin bx dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} (a \sin bx - b \cos bx) \quad * \text{ به روشی جز به جز می‌توانیم}$$

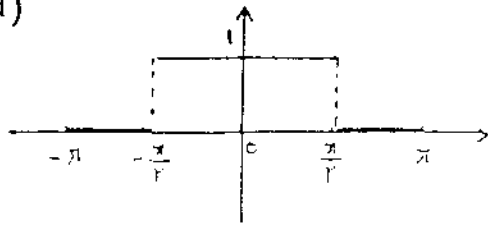
$$I_1 = \frac{e^x}{1 + (n\pi)^2} \left(\sin n\pi x - n\pi \cos n\pi x \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{n\pi}{1 + (n\pi)^2} \left(e^1 (-1)^{n+1} + 1 \right)$$

$$I_2 = \frac{e^{-x}}{1 + (n\pi)^2} \left(-\sin n\pi x - n\pi \cos n\pi x \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{n\pi}{1 + (n\pi)^2} \left(e^{-1} (-1)^{n+1} + 1 \right)$$

$$I_1 - I_2 = \frac{n\pi}{1 + (n\pi)^2} \left((e^1 - e^{-1}) (-1)^{n+1} \right) = \frac{r n\pi \sinh 1}{1 + (n\pi)^2} (-1)^{n+1} \quad \sinh 1 = \frac{e^1 - e^{-1}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = r\pi \sinh 1 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n (-1)^{n+1}}{1 + (n\pi)^2} \sin n\pi x$$

d)



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & ; -\pi \leq x \leq -\frac{\pi}{r} \\ 1 & ; -\frac{\pi}{r} < x < \frac{\pi}{r} \\ 0 & ; \frac{\pi}{r} \leq x \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

$f(x)$ زوج است

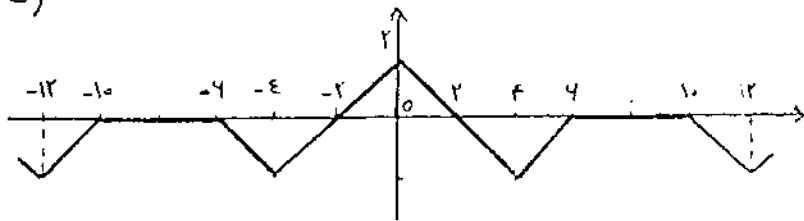
$b_n = 0$ پس

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

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = 0 + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi/r}^{\pi/r} \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{n\pi} \left[\sin nx \right]_{-\pi/r}^{\pi/r} = \frac{r}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{r}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{r} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{r}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{r} \cos nx = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{r}{\pi} \left(\cos x - \frac{1}{r} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 3x - \dots \right)$$

e)



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} r-x & ; 0 \leq x < r \\ -4+x & ; r \leq x < 4 \\ 0 & ; 4 \leq x < \pi \end{cases}$$

$b_n = 0$: $f(x)$ زوج است پس

$$a_0 = \frac{r}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{r}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^r f(x) dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_r^4 f(x) dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_4^{\pi} f(x) dx$$

$$= 0 + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{r \times r}{r} \right) + 0 = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$a_n = \frac{r}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi}{\pi} x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^r (r-x) \cos \frac{n\pi}{\pi} x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_r^4 (x-4) \cos \frac{n\pi}{\pi} x dx + 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[(r-x) \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{\pi} x - \left(\frac{\pi}{n\pi} \right)^r \cos \frac{n\pi}{\pi} x \right]_0^r +$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[(x-4) \frac{\pi}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{\pi} x + \left(\frac{\pi}{n\pi} \right)^r \cos \frac{n\pi}{\pi} x \right]_r^4 = \frac{14}{(n\pi)^r} \left[1 - r \cos \frac{n\pi}{r} + \cos \frac{r\pi}{r} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{14}{\pi^r} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^r} \left(1 - r \cos \frac{n\pi}{r} + \cos \frac{r\pi}{r} \right) \cos \frac{n\pi}{\pi} x$$

$$f) \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{r} & ; -1 < x < 0 \\ -x & ; 0 < x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{r} \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{r} dx + \int_0^1 -x dx = \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} = 0$$

$$a_n = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) \cos n\pi x dx = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{r} \cos n\pi x dx + \int_0^1 -x \cos n\pi x dx = -\left[\frac{x}{n\pi} \sin n\pi x + \frac{1}{(n\pi)^2} \cos n\pi x \right]_0^1$$

$$b_n = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{r} \sin n\pi x dx + \int_0^1 -x \sin n\pi x dx$$

$$a_n = \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{(n\pi)^2}$$

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

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

$$1 - \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{0} - \frac{1}{r} + \dots = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & ; -\frac{\pi}{r} < x < \frac{\pi}{r} \\ 0 & ; \frac{\pi}{r} < x < \frac{2\pi}{r} \end{cases}$$

این کار بردن سری فوری

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{r}}^{\frac{\pi}{r}} 1 dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\frac{\pi}{r}}^{\frac{2\pi}{r}} 0 dx = 1$$

$$b_n = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{r}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos n\pi x dx = \frac{r}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{r}} \cos n\pi x dx = \left[\frac{r}{n\pi} \sin n\pi x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{r}} = \frac{r}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{r}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{r} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{r}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{r} \cos n\pi x = \frac{f(x^+) + f(x^-)}{r} \quad \text{طبق قضیه دیرکله}$$

$$x = \pi \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} + \frac{r}{\pi} \left(\cos \pi - \frac{1}{r} \cos 2\pi + \frac{1}{0} \cos 3\pi - \dots \right) = \frac{f(\pi^+) + f(\pi^-)}{r} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{r} + \frac{r}{\pi} \left(-1 + \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{0} + \dots \right) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{0} - \dots = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

(4) سری فوریه کسینوسی متناظر با هر یک از توابع زیر را بیابید.

$$a) \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & ; \quad 0 < x < \frac{L}{r} \\ 1 & ; \quad \frac{L}{r} < x < L \end{cases}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{r}{L} \int_{\frac{L}{r}}^L dx = \frac{r}{L} \times \frac{L}{r} = 1 \Rightarrow a_0 = 1$$

$$a_n = \frac{r}{L} \int_{\frac{L}{r}}^L \cos \frac{n\pi}{L} x \, dx = \frac{r}{L} \left[\frac{L}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \right]_{\frac{L}{r}}^L = \frac{r}{\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{n} \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{r}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{r} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -\frac{r}{\pi} \times \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{n\pi}{r} \cos \frac{n\pi}{L} x$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} - \frac{r}{\pi} \left(\cos \frac{\pi x}{L} - \frac{1}{r^2} \cos \frac{r\pi}{L} x + \dots \right)$$

$$b) \quad f(x) = \sin \frac{\pi x}{L} \quad 0 < x < L$$

$$a_0 = \frac{r}{L} \int_0^L \sin \frac{\pi x}{L} \, dx = \frac{r}{\pi} \left[-\cos \frac{\pi x}{L} \right]_0^L = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{r}{L} \int_0^L \sin \frac{\pi x}{L} \cos \frac{\pi x}{L} \, dx = \frac{1}{L} \left(\frac{L}{r\pi} \cos \frac{r\pi x}{L} \right)_0^L = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{r}{L} \int_0^L \sin \frac{\pi x}{L} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} \, dx = \frac{r}{L} \int_0^L \frac{1}{r} \left[\sin (1+n) \frac{\pi x}{L} + \sin (1-n) \frac{\pi x}{L} \right] dx$$

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

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

$$f(x) = \frac{r}{\pi} - \frac{r}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{1 \times 3} \cos \frac{r\pi x}{L} + \frac{1}{3 \times 5} \cos \frac{3\pi x}{L} + \dots \right)$$

c) $f(x) = \sin x \quad 0 < x < \pi$

$$a_0 = \frac{r}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{r}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \cos x \, dx = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{r}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \cos nx \, dx = \frac{r}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{r} [\sin(1+n)x + \sin(1-n)x] \, dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{\cos(1+n)x}{1+n} + \frac{\cos(1-n)x}{1-n} \right]_0^{\pi} = -\frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{1+n} + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{1-n} - \frac{1}{1+n} - \frac{1}{1-n} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{r}{1-n^2} [(-1)^n + 1] \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{r} + \frac{\cos 2x}{1-r^2} + \frac{\cos 4x}{1-r^4} + \dots \right)$$

d) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x & ; \quad 0 < x < 1 \\ r-x & ; \quad 1 < x < r \end{cases}$

$$a_0 = \frac{r}{r} \int_0^r f(x) \, dx = \int_0^1 x \, dx + \int_1^r (r-x) \, dx = 1$$

$$a_n = \frac{r}{r} \int_0^1 x \cos \frac{n\pi}{r} x \, dx + \frac{r}{r} \int_1^r (r-x) \cos \frac{n\pi}{r} x \, dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{r}{n\pi} x \sin \frac{n\pi}{r} x + \left(\frac{r}{n\pi} \right)^2 \cos \frac{n\pi}{r} x \right]_0^1 +$$

$$\left[r x \frac{r}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{r} x - \frac{r}{n\pi} x \sin \frac{n\pi}{r} x - \left(\frac{r}{n\pi} \right)^2 \cos \frac{n\pi}{r} x \right]_1^r$$

$$= \left[\frac{r}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{r} + \left(\frac{r}{n\pi} \right)^2 \cos \frac{n\pi}{r} - \left(\frac{r}{n\pi} \right)^2 + \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin n\pi - \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin n\pi - \left(\frac{r}{n\pi} \right)^2 \cos n\pi \right. \\ \left. - \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{r} + \frac{r}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{r} + \left(\frac{r}{n\pi} \right)^2 \cos \frac{n\pi}{r} \right] = \left(\frac{r}{n\pi} \right)^2 \left(2 \cos \frac{n\pi}{r} - \cos n\pi \right)$$

اگر n فرد باشد $a_n = 0$ است. همچنین اگر n مضرب 2 باشد داریم $a_n = 0$ در غیر این صورت $a_n = -\frac{14}{(n\pi)^2}$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{r}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \left(2 \cos \frac{n\pi}{r} - \cos n\pi - 1 \right) \cos \frac{n\pi}{r} x$$

نکته: برای $n=1, 2, 3, \dots$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{r} - \frac{2}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n\pi)^2} \cos(n\pi) \cos \frac{n\pi}{r} x$$

و... (اختیار است)

(۷) سری فوریه سینوسی متناظر با مرید از توابع زیر را بدست آورید؟

$$a) f(x) = \begin{cases} x & ; 0 < x < \frac{L}{r} \\ L-x & ; \frac{L}{r} < x < L \end{cases}$$

برای تمام توابع این سوال $a_n = 0$ است.

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{r}{L} \int_0^{L/r} x \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \, dx + \frac{r}{L} \int_{L/r}^L (L-x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \, dx \\ &= \frac{r}{L} \left[-x \frac{L}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi}{L} x + \left(\frac{L}{n\pi} \right)^2 \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \right]_0^{L/r} - \\ &\quad \frac{r}{L} \left[(L-x) \frac{L}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi}{L} x + \left(\frac{L}{n\pi} \right)^2 \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \right]_{L/r}^L \\ \Rightarrow f(x) &= \frac{\Sigma L}{x^r} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(r n - 1)^r} \sin (r n - 1) \frac{\pi}{L} x \end{aligned}$$

$$b) f(x) = \begin{cases} x & ; 0 < x < 1 \\ r-x & ; 1 < x < r \end{cases}$$

حالت خاص a ! $L=r$ می باشد پس داریم:

$$f(x) = \frac{\Sigma x r}{x^r} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(r n - 1)^r} \sin (r n - 1) \frac{\pi x}{r}$$

$$c) f(x) = \cos rx \quad 0 < x < \pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{r}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos rx \sin nx \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\sin(n+r)x + \sin(n-r)x) \, dx \\ &= \left[-\frac{1}{\pi(n+r)} \cos(n+r)x \right]_0^{\pi} + \left[-\frac{1}{\pi(n-r)} \cos(n-r)x \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{(-1)^{n+r} - 1}{\pi(n+r)} - \frac{(-1)^{n-r} - 1}{\pi(n-r)} \\ &= \frac{rn [1 + (-1)^{n+1}]}{\pi(n^2 - r^2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{r}{\pi} x \frac{1 + (-1)^{n+1}}{n^2 - r^2} \sin nx = \frac{\Sigma}{\pi} \left[\frac{\sin x}{1-r^2} + \frac{r \sin rx}{r^2 - r^2} + \dots \right]$$

d) $f(x) = x^r$; $0 < x < \pi$

$$b_n = \frac{r}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^r \sin nx \, dx = \frac{r}{\pi} \left(-\frac{x^r}{n} \cos nx + \frac{rx}{n^2} \sin nx + \frac{r}{n^2} \cos nx \right) \Big|_0^{\pi}$$

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

$$f(x) = \frac{r}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[(-1)^{n+1} \frac{\pi^r}{n} + \frac{r}{n^2} [(-1)^n - 1] \right] \sin nx$$

۱- هرگاه $f(x) = \cos \mu x$ در آن μ عددی غیر صحیح است. آنگاه نشان دهید:

$$f(x) = \frac{\mu}{\pi} \sin \mu x \left\{ \frac{1}{\mu^2} + \frac{\cos x}{1-\mu^2} - \frac{\cos 2x}{\mu^2-4} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \cos nx}{n^2-\mu^2} + \dots \right\}$$

$$\cot \mu x = \frac{\mu}{\pi} \left\{ \frac{1}{\mu^2} + \frac{1}{\mu^2-1} + \frac{1}{\mu^2-4} + \dots + \frac{1}{\mu^2-n^2} + \dots \right\}$$

(از رابطه استخراج کنید)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2-1} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\pi \cot \mu}{2\mu}$$

(محین نشان دهید)

$$a_0 = \frac{r}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos \mu x \, dx = \frac{r}{\mu \pi} \sin \mu x$$

(تابع زوج است و برابر ۰ و $b_n = 0$)

$$a_n = \frac{r}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos \mu x \cos nx \, dx = \frac{r}{\pi} \times \frac{1}{r} \int_0^{\pi} [\cos(\mu+n)x + \cos(\mu-n)x] \, dx$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{\mu+n} \sin(\mu\pi + n\pi) + \frac{1}{\mu-n} \sin(\mu\pi - n\pi) \right]$$

$$= \frac{\sin \mu \pi \cos n \pi}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{\mu+n} + \frac{1}{\mu-n} \right] = \frac{r \mu \sin \mu \pi}{\pi(\mu^2 - n^2)} (-1)^{n+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{r \mu \sin \mu x}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{\mu^2} + \frac{\cos x}{1-\mu^2} - \frac{\cos 2x}{\mu^2-4} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \cos nx}{n^2-\mu^2} + \dots \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \mu \pi &= \frac{r\mu}{\pi} \sin \mu \pi \left[\frac{1}{r\mu^2} + \frac{\cos \mu}{1-\mu^2} - \frac{\cos 2\mu}{1-\mu^2} + \dots \right] \quad \text{ب) اگر } x = \pi \text{ داریم:} \\ &= \frac{r\mu}{\pi} \sin \mu \pi \left[\frac{1}{r\mu^2} + \frac{-1}{1-\mu^2} + \frac{-1}{r^2-\mu^2} + \dots + \frac{-1}{n^2-\mu^2} + \dots \right] \\ \cot \mu \pi &= \frac{\cos \mu \pi}{\sin \mu \pi} = \frac{r\mu}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{r\mu^2} + \frac{1}{\mu^2-1} + \frac{1}{\mu^2-r^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{\mu^2-n^2} + \dots \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cot \frac{\pi}{r} &= \frac{r}{r\pi} \left[\frac{q}{r} + \frac{q}{1-q} + \frac{q}{1-qr^2} + \dots + \frac{q}{1-qn^2} + \dots \right] \quad \Leftrightarrow \mu = \frac{1}{r} \quad \text{ج)} \\ \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} &= \frac{1\pi}{r\pi} \left[\frac{1}{r} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1-qn^2} \right] \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{r}\pi}{1\pi} = \frac{1}{r} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1-qn^2} \\ \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{qn^2-1} &= \frac{1}{r} - \frac{\sqrt{r}\pi}{1\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin a\pi = \frac{r \sin a\pi}{\pi} \left(\frac{\sin a}{1-a^2} - \frac{r \sin 2a}{r^2-a^2} + \frac{r^2 \sin 3a}{r^3-a^2} - \dots \right) \quad \text{اگر ثابت کنیم برای } x \in (-\pi, \pi) \text{ الف)}$$

که در آن a خالص است

$$x \cos x = -\frac{1}{r} \sin x + r \sum_{n=r}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n}{n^2-1} \sin n\pi \quad \text{ب)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{r}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin a\pi \sin n\pi \, d\pi \quad \text{الف) } \sin a\pi \text{ میزانیست پس } a_0 = a_n = 0 \\ &= \frac{1}{r} \times \frac{r}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(a-n)\pi - \cos(a+n)\pi \, d\pi = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{\sin(a-n)\pi}{a-n} - \frac{\sin(a+n)\pi}{a+n} \right]_0^{\pi} \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{\sin a\pi - n\pi}{a-n} - \frac{\sin a\pi + r\pi}{a+n} \right] = \frac{\sin a\pi \cos n\pi}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{a-n} - \frac{1}{a+n} \right] \\ &= \frac{r \sin a\pi}{\pi} \times \frac{n(-1)^n}{(a^2-n^2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin a\pi = \frac{r \sin a\pi}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{1-a^2} \sin \pi - \frac{1 \sin 2\pi}{r^2-a^2} + \frac{r \sin 3\pi}{r^3-a^2} - \dots \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b_n &= \frac{r}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos x \sin nx \, dx \quad \text{و} \quad a_n = a_{-n} = 0 \quad ? \quad \text{آیسی فرماتیس داریم} \\
 &= \frac{r}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{r} [x \sin(n+1)x + x \sin(n-1)x] \, dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[-x \frac{\cos(n+1)x}{n+1} + \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \sin(n+1)x - x \frac{\cos(n-1)x}{n-1} + \frac{\sin(n-1)x}{(n-1)^2} \right] \\
 &= \left[\frac{x(-1)^n}{n+1} + 0 + \frac{x(-1)^n}{n-1} + 0 + 0 - 0 + 0 - 0 \right] \frac{1}{\pi} = \frac{r n (-1)^n}{n^2 - 1} \quad n \neq 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$b_1 = \frac{r}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos x \sin x \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin^2 x \, dx = -\frac{1}{r}$$

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

$$\int_{-l}^l [f(x)]^2 \, dx = L \left(\frac{a_0^2}{r} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2) \right) \quad \text{۱- ثابت کنید (فرمول پارسل)}$$

در این فرمول a_n و b_n ضرایب اویلر سریا ضرب تابع $f(x)$ هستند.

$$\text{بر طبق: } f(x) = \frac{a_0}{r} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{L} x + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x = \frac{a_0}{r} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos kx + b_n \sin kx$$

$k = \frac{n\pi}{L}$

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{r} + a_0 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos kx + b_n \sin kx + \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos kx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin kx \right]$$

$$\int_{-l}^l f(x) \, dx = A + B + C$$

$$A = \int_{-l}^l \frac{a_0}{r} \, dx = \frac{a_0}{r} l$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 B &= \int_{-l}^l \left(a_0 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos kx + b_n \sin kx \right) \, dx = \int_{-l}^l \left(a_0 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{L} x + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \right) \, dx \\
 &= a_0 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\int_{-l}^l a_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{L} x \, dx + \int_{-l}^l b_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \, dx \right) = 0 + 0 = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$C = \int_{-l}^l \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos kx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin kx \right] \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos kx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin kx \right] \, dx$$

$$= \int_{-l}^l \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos k_n x \right)^r dx + r \int_{-l}^l \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos k_n x \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin k_n x dx + \int_{-l}^l \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin k_n x \right)^r dx$$

$$= \bar{I}_1 + \bar{I}_r + \bar{I}_r \quad \bar{I}_1 = \int_{-l}^l \left(a_1 \cos \frac{\pi}{l} x + a_r \cos \frac{r\pi}{l} x + \dots \right) \left(a_1 \cos \frac{\pi}{l} x + a_r \cos \frac{r\pi}{l} x + \dots \right) dx$$

عبارت زیر انتگرال \bar{I}_1 از ضرب عبارت $a_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x$ و $a_m \cos \frac{m\pi}{l} x$ حاصل می شود دو حالت در (اول) برابر.

(حالت اول) $m=n \Rightarrow \int_{-l}^l a_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x \cdot a_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx = a_n^r \int_{-l}^l \cos^r \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx = a_n^r \cdot l$

(حالت دوم) $m \neq n \Rightarrow \int_{-l}^l a_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x \cdot a_m \cos \frac{m\pi}{l} x dx = a_n a_m \int_{-l}^l \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x \cdot \cos \frac{m\pi}{l} x dx = 0$

بنابراین در رابطه بندی آسان می شود

$$\Rightarrow \bar{I}_1 = l \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^r$$

$$\bar{I}_r = r \int_{-l}^l \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos k_n x \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin k_n x = r \int_{-l}^l \left(a_1 \cos \frac{\pi}{l} x + a_r \cos \frac{r\pi}{l} x + \dots \right) \left(b_1 \sin \frac{\pi}{l} x + \dots \right) dx$$

$$= r \int_{-l}^l \sum_{m,n=1}^{\infty} a_m \cos \frac{m\pi}{l} x \cdot b_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x = r \sum_{m,n=1}^{\infty} \int_{-l}^l a_m b_n \cos \frac{m\pi}{l} x \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx = r \times 0$$

$$\bar{I}_r = \int_{-l}^l \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin k_n x \right)^r dx = \int_{-l}^l \left(b_1 \sin \frac{\pi}{l} x + b_r \sin \frac{r\pi}{l} x + \dots \right) \left(b_1 \sin \frac{\pi}{l} x + b_r \sin \frac{r\pi}{l} x + \dots \right) dx$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{-l}^l b_n^r \sin^r \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n b_m \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \sin \frac{m\pi}{l} x dx = \underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{-l}^l b_n^r \sin^r \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx}_{n=m} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n b_m \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \sin \frac{m\pi}{l} x dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n^r + 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-l}^l f(x) dx = A + B + C = \frac{a_0^r}{r} l + 0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} l (a_n^r + b_n^r) = l \left(\frac{a_0^r}{r} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^r + b_n^r) \right)$$

$$\ln\left(r \sin \frac{x}{r}\right) = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n} \quad ; \quad 0 < x < \pi$$

نات لیسه الفنا

درجه به سبط n از ریاضیات عمومی 1 داریم:

$$\ln(1+z) = z - \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{z^3}{3} - \frac{z^4}{4} + \dots$$

$$z = -e^{ix} \rightarrow \ln(1-e^{ix}) = -e^{ix} - \frac{(-e^{ix})^2}{2} + \frac{(-e^{ix})^3}{3} - \dots$$

$$\ln(1-e^{ix}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -\frac{1}{n} (\cos nx + i \sin nx)$$

$$r \sin \frac{x}{r} = r \left(\frac{e^{i\frac{x}{r}} - e^{-i\frac{x}{r}}}{2i} \right) = i e^{-i\frac{x}{r}} (1-e^{ix})$$

$$\ln\left(r \sin \frac{x}{r}\right) = \ln\left(i e^{-i\frac{x}{r}} (1-e^{ix})\right)$$

$$\operatorname{Re}\left[\ln i e^{-i\frac{x}{r}} (1-e^{ix})\right] = \operatorname{Re}\left(\ln i e^{-i\frac{x}{r}} + \ln(1-e^{ix})\right) = \ln(1-e^{ix})$$

$$\ln\left(r \sin \frac{x}{r}\right) = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n} \quad 0 < x < \pi$$

$$\ln\left(r \cos \frac{x}{r}\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -(-1)^{n+1} \frac{\cos nx}{n} \quad ; \quad -\pi < x < \pi$$

در درجه 1، \ln به جای z قرار دهیم e^{ix} خواهیم داشت:

$$\begin{aligned} \ln(1+e^{ix}) &= e^{ix} - \frac{(e^{ix})^2}{2} + \frac{(e^{ix})^3}{3} - \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} (ix)^n}{n} e^{ix} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} (\cos nx + i \sin nx) \end{aligned}$$

$$r \cos \frac{x}{r} = r \left(\frac{e^{i\frac{x}{r}} + e^{-i\frac{x}{r}}}{2} \right) = (e^{i\frac{x}{r}} + 1) e^{-i\frac{x}{r}}$$

$$\operatorname{Re}\left[\ln\left(e^{i\frac{x}{r}} (1+e^{ix})\right)\right] = \frac{ix}{r} + \ln(1+e^{ix}) = \ln(1+e^{ix})$$

$$a) f(x) = \begin{cases} x & ; 0 < x < a \\ 0 & ; x > a \end{cases}$$

$$f(-x) = f(x)$$

(۱۴) انتگرال فوری هریک از توابع زیر:

تابع زوج است بنابراین داریم: $B(\omega) = 0$

$$A(\omega) = \frac{r}{\pi} \int_0^a x \cos \omega x \, dx = \frac{r}{\pi} \left(\frac{x}{\omega} \sin \omega x + \frac{1}{\omega^2} \cos \omega x \right) \Big|_0^a$$

$$= \frac{r}{\pi} \left(\frac{a}{\omega} \sin a\omega + \frac{1}{\omega^2} \cos a\omega - \frac{1}{\omega^2} \right)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{r}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \left[\frac{a \sin a\omega}{\omega} + \frac{\cos a\omega - 1}{\omega^2} \right] \cos \omega x \, d\omega$$

$$b) f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x} + e^{-rx} & ; x > 0 \\ f(-x) & ; x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$B(\omega) = 0$$

تابع زوج است

$$A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} (e^{-x} + e^{-rx}) \cos \omega x \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} \cos \omega x \, dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-rx} \cos \omega x \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{e^{-x}}{1+\omega^2} (-\cos \omega x + \omega \sin \omega x) + \frac{e^{-rx}}{r^2 + \omega^2} (-r \cos \omega x + \omega \sin \omega x) \right] \Big|_0^{\infty}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[(0 + 0) - \left(\frac{1}{1+\omega^2} \times (-1) + \frac{1}{r^2 + \omega^2} \times (-r) \right) \right] = \frac{r}{\pi} \times \frac{r + \omega^2}{r^2 + \omega^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{r}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{r + \omega^2}{r^2 + \omega^2 + \omega^2} \cos \omega x \, d\omega$$

$$c) f(x) = \begin{cases} x^r & ; 0 < x < a \\ 0 & ; x > a \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = f(-x)$$

تابع زوج است $B(\omega) = 0$

$$A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^a x^r \cos \omega x \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{x^r}{\omega} \sin \omega x + \frac{r x \cos \omega x}{\omega^2} - \frac{r}{\omega^2} \sin \omega x \right] \Big|_0^a$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{a^r}{\omega} \sin a\omega + \frac{r a}{\omega^2} \cos a\omega - \frac{r}{\omega^2} \sin a\omega - 0 \right]$$

$$f(x) = \frac{r}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \left[\left(a^r - \frac{r}{\omega^2} \right) \sin a\omega + \frac{r a}{\omega} \cos a\omega \right] \frac{\cos \omega x}{\omega} \, d\omega$$

a) $f(bx) = \frac{1}{b} \int_0^{\infty} a\left(\frac{w}{b}\right) \cos wx \, dw$; $b > 0$: $f(-x) = f(x)$ مبرك

$$f(u) = \int_0^{\infty} a(w) \cos wu \, dw \quad , \quad a(w) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(u) \cos wu \, du = a(w)$$

$$f(u) = \int_0^{\infty} a(w) \cos wu \, dw \xrightarrow{u=bx} f(bx) = \int_0^{\infty} a(w) \cos wbx \, dw$$

$$wb = w' \Rightarrow b \, dw = dw'$$

$$\Rightarrow f(bx) = \int_0^{\infty} a\left(\frac{w'}{b}\right) \cos w'x \, \frac{dw'}{b} = \frac{1}{b} \int_0^{\infty} a\left(\frac{w'}{b}\right) \cos w'x \, dw'$$

b) $x^r f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} a^*(w) \cos wx \, dw$, $a^* = -\frac{d^r a}{dw^r}$

$$\int_0^{\infty} a^*(w) \cos wx \, dw = \int_0^{\infty} -\frac{d^r}{dw^r} a(w) \cos wx \, dw = -\int_0^{\infty} a''(w) \cos wx \, dw$$

بالتكامل جزئي : $\int_0^{\infty} a''(w) \cos wx \, dw = \left[a'(w) \cos wx \right]_0^{\infty} - \int_0^{\infty} (-x \sin wx) a'(w) \, dw$

$$* \Rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} a^*(w) \cos wx \, dw = -\left[\left[a'(w) \cos wx \right]_0^{\infty} + a(w) x \sin wx \right]_0^{\infty} - \int_0^{\infty} x^r a(w) \cos wx \, dw$$

$$= \left[-a'(w) \cos wx \right]_0^{\infty} - \left[a(w) x \sin wx \right]_0^{\infty} + x^r \int_0^{\infty} a(w) \cos wx \, dw = I_1 + I_2 + x^r I$$

بالتكامل جزئي : I_1 و I_2 مبرك

$$I_1 = \left[-a'(w) \cos wx \right]_0^{\infty} = 0 \quad , \quad I_2 = 0$$

مبرك

$$a^*(w) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} x^r f(x) \cos wx \, dx \quad *$$

$$a(w) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \cos wx \, dx \xrightarrow{\text{بالتكامل جزئي}} a'(w) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} x f(x) \sin wx \, dx \xrightarrow{\text{بالتكامل جزئي}}$$

$$a''(w) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} x^r f(x) \cos wx \, dx \xrightarrow{*} a''(w) = -a^*(w) \Rightarrow a^*(w) = -\frac{d^r a}{dw^r}$$

۱۴- ثابت کنید $f(x) = -f(-x)$; $x < 0$, $x > 0$, $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{w^r \sin wx}{w^2 + \varepsilon} dw = \frac{\pi}{r} e^{-x} \cos x$; $x > 0$, $f(x) = -f(-x)$; $x < 0$, $f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} b(w) \sin wx dw$

if $f(-x) = -f(x) \Rightarrow a(w) = 0$, $f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} b(w) \sin wx dw$

فرض: $b(w) = \frac{w^r}{w^2 + \varepsilon}$, $\int_0^{\infty} b(w) \sin wx dw = f(x) \Rightarrow b(w) = \frac{r}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin wx dx$

$b(w) = \frac{r}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\pi}{r} e^{-x} \cos x \cdot \sin wx dx = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} \cos x \cdot \sin wx dx = \frac{1}{r} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} (\sin(w+1)x + \sin(w-1)x) dx$

$\Rightarrow r b(w) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} \sin(w+1)x dx + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} \sin(w-1)x dx$

$r b(w) = \frac{e^{-x}}{1+(w+1)^2} \left(-\sin(w+1)x - (w+1) \cos(w+1)x \right) \Big|_0^{\infty} +$

$\frac{e^{-x}}{1+(w-1)^2} \left(-\sin(w-1)x - (w-1) \cos(w-1)x \right) \Big|_0^{\infty}$

$\Rightarrow r b(w) = \frac{w+1}{1+(w+1)^2} + \frac{w-1}{1+(w-1)^2} = \frac{r w^r}{w^2 + \varepsilon} \Rightarrow b(w) = \frac{w^r}{w^2 + \varepsilon}$

مترجمه را بنویسید
بسته سوال در؟

b) $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos(w \frac{\pi}{r}) \cos wx}{1-w^2} dw = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{r} \cos x & ; |x| < \frac{\pi}{r} \\ 0 & ; |x| > \frac{\pi}{r} \end{cases}$

if $f(-x) = f(x) \Rightarrow b(w) = 0$, $f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} a(w) \cos wx dw$

$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos(\frac{\pi}{r} w)}{1-w^2} \cos wx dw = \int_0^{\infty} a(w) \cos wx dw = f(x) \Rightarrow a(w) = \frac{r}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \cos wx dx$

$a(w) = \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{r} w}{1-w^2}$

در اینجا برهان این است که اگر $f(x)$ است راست b باشد آنگاه $a(w)$

$a(w) = \frac{r}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \cos wx dx = \frac{r}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{r}} \frac{\pi}{r} \cos x \cos wx dx = \frac{1}{r} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{r}} (\cos(w+1)x + \cos(w-1)x) dx$

$= \frac{1}{r(w+1)} \sin(w+1)x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{r}} + \frac{1}{r(w-1)} \sin(w-1)x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{r}} = \frac{\sin(w+1) \frac{\pi}{r}}{r(w+1)} + \frac{\sin(w-1) \frac{\pi}{r}}{r(w-1)}$

$= \frac{-r \cos w \frac{\pi}{r}}{r(w^2-1)} = \frac{\cos w \frac{\pi}{r}}{1-w^2}$

$$c) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin w \cos wx}{w} dw = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} & 0 < x < 1 \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & x=1 \\ 0 & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(-x) = f(x) \quad -\infty < x < \infty$$

$b(w) = \leftarrow$ زوج است f

$$a(w) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{x}{r} \cos wx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 0 \cos wx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \cos wx dx = \frac{\sin w}{w}$$

$$\text{if } x=1 \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin w \cos w}{w} dw = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin 2w}{2w} dw = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin u}{u} du = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{1} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

1- سری فوریه محظوظ هر يك از توابع زیر را باید بدید. كند آن سری فوریه حتماً ساختار آنرا مینویسد.

$$a) f(x) = e^{rx} \quad -\pi < x < \pi \quad ; \quad f(x) = \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{r+in}{2+n^2} (-1)^n \sinh rx e^{inx}$$

$$c_n = \frac{1}{r\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{rx} e^{-inx} dx = \frac{1}{r\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{(r-in)x} dx = \frac{1}{r\pi} \times \frac{1}{r-in} \left(e^{(r-in)\pi} - e^{-(r-in)\pi} \right)$$

$$e^{inx} = (-1)^n = \cos n\pi + i \sin n\pi \Rightarrow c_n = \frac{1}{r\pi} \times \frac{1}{r-in} \times \frac{r+in}{r+in} \left(e^{r\pi} e^{-in\pi} - e^{-r\pi} e^{in\pi} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{r\pi} \times \frac{r+in}{2+n^2} \times r \times (-1)^n \sinh r\pi$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{r+in}{2+n^2} (-1)^n \sinh r\pi e^{inx}$$

$$a_n = c_n + c_{-n}$$

$$b_n = i(c_n - c_{-n})$$

$$b) f(x) = x \quad ; \quad -\pi < x < \pi \quad \rightarrow c_n = \frac{1}{r\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x e^{-inx} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{r\pi} \left(-\frac{x}{in} + \frac{1}{n^2} \right) e^{-inx} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \frac{1}{r\pi} \left[\left(-\frac{\pi}{in} + \frac{1}{n^2} \right) e^{-in\pi} - \left(\frac{\pi}{in} + \frac{1}{n^2} \right) e^{in\pi} \right]$$

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

$$f(x) = \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{i}{n} e^{inx}$$

$$a) f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-rx} & ; -x < x < x \\ 0 & ; \text{أخرى} \end{cases}$$

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$$c(w) = \frac{1}{r\pi} \int_{-x}^x e^{-rx} e^{-iwx} dx = \frac{1}{r\pi} \left[\frac{-e^{-(r+iw)x}}{(r+iw)} \right]_{-x}^x$$

$$= \frac{1}{r\pi} \left[\frac{e^{-(r+iw)x} - e^{(r+iw)x}}{r+iw} \right] = \frac{r-iw}{\pi(r^2+w^2)} \left[\frac{e^{-(r+iw)x} - e^{(r+iw)x}}{r} \right]$$

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{r-iw}{\pi(r^2+w^2)} \left[\frac{e^{-(r+iw)x} - e^{(r+iw)x}}{r} \right] e^{iwx} dw$$

$$b) f(x) = \begin{cases} \sinh rx & ; 0 < x < r \\ 0 & ; \text{أخرى} \end{cases}$$

$$c(w) = \frac{1}{r\pi} \int_0^r \sinh rx e^{-iwx} dx = \frac{1}{r\pi} \int_0^r \frac{e^{rx} - e^{-rx}}{2} e^{-iwx} dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^r e^{rx} e^{-iwx} dx - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^r e^{-rx} e^{-iwx} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{e^{(r-iw)x}}{(r-iw)} + \frac{e^{-(r+iw)x}}{(r+iw)} \right]_0^r = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{e^{r-r-iw}}{r-iw} + \frac{e^{-r-r-iw}}{r+iw} - \frac{1}{r-iw} - \frac{1}{r+iw} \right]$$

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} c(w) e^{iwx} dw$$

۱- آیا تبدیلات سینوسی و سینوسی سری فوریه تابع $f(x) = e^x$ موجود است.

$$\left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^x dx \right| > \infty$$

خیر، زیرا e^x به طور مطلق انتگرال پذیر نیست

۲- $F_s \{ e^{-ax} \}$ را با انتگرال نیوایدست آورید: $a > 0$

$$F_s \{ e^{-ax} \} = \sqrt{\frac{r}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} \sin wx dx$$

حاصل انتگرال $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} \sin wx dx$ به روش جزء جزو قابل محاسب است. بدین ترتیب که

$$I_0 = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} \sin wx dx = UV - \int_0^{\infty} v du = \frac{-e^{-ax} \cos wx}{w} - \int_0^{\infty} \frac{a}{w} e^{-ax} \cos wx dx$$

$u = e^{-ax} \Rightarrow du = -a e^{-ax} dx$

$$dv = \sin wx dx \Rightarrow v = -\frac{\cos wx}{w}$$

برای I باز هم به روش جزء جزو خواهیم داشت:

$$I = \frac{a}{w} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} \cos wx dx = UV - \int_0^{\infty} v du = \frac{a}{w^2} e^{-ax} \sin wx + \frac{a^2}{w^2} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} \sin wx dx$$

$u = e^{-ax} \Rightarrow du = -a e^{-ax} dx$

$$dv = \cos wx dx \Rightarrow v = \frac{\sin wx}{w}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_0 = -\frac{1}{w} e^{-ax} \cos wx - \frac{a}{w^2} e^{-ax} \sin wx - \frac{a^2}{w^2} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} \sin wx dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I_0 = \left[-\frac{1}{w} \left(e^{-ax} \cos wx + \frac{a}{w} e^{-ax} \sin wx \right) \frac{w^2}{a^2 + w^2} \right]_0^{\infty} \quad I_0$$

$$\Rightarrow I_0 = -\frac{w}{a^2 + w^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_s \{ e^{-ax} \} = \sqrt{\frac{r}{\pi}} \times \frac{-w}{a^2 + w^2}$$

$$F_c^{-1}\{f\} = \sqrt{\frac{r}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-w} \cos wx \, dw$$

۲۲. تبدیل سینوسی وارون تابع e^{-w} را بیابید.

$$\int e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} (a \cos bx + b \sin bx) + C \quad a = -1 \quad b = 1$$

$$F_c^{-1}\{f(w)\} = \sqrt{\frac{r}{\pi}} \left[\frac{e^{-w}}{1+w^2} (-\cos wx + w \sin wx) \right]_0^{\infty} = \sqrt{\frac{r}{\pi}} \left(0 - \frac{e^0}{1+1^2} (-1) \right) = \sqrt{\frac{r}{\pi}} \frac{1}{1+1^2}$$

$$F_s^{-1}\{\hat{f}(w)\} = \sqrt{\frac{r}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} \hat{f}(w) \sin wx \, dw$$

۲۳. تبدیل سینوسی طرزی $\hat{f}(w)$ را بیابید.

$$F_s^{-1}\{\hat{f}(w)\} = \sqrt{\frac{r}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{w} - \frac{\cos w\pi}{w} \right) \sin wx \, dw$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{r}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin wx}{w} \, dw - \sqrt{\frac{r}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin wx \cos w\pi}{w} \, dw$$

از آنجا که $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin w}{w} \, dw = \frac{\pi}{2}$ پس مقدار در پرده حاصل است.

$$= \sqrt{\frac{r}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \sin wx}{wx} \, dw - \sqrt{\frac{r}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{r w} (\sin (w+\pi) w + \sin (w-\pi) w) \, dw$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{r}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} x \frac{\sin wx}{wx} \, dw - \sqrt{\frac{r}{\pi}} \times \frac{1}{r} \int_0^{\infty} (w+\pi) \frac{\sin (w+\pi) w}{(w+\pi) w} + \frac{\sin (w-\pi) w}{(w-\pi) w} (w-\pi) \, dw$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{r}{\pi}} \left[x \times \frac{\pi}{r} - \frac{(w+\pi)}{r} \times \frac{\pi}{r} - \frac{(w-\pi)}{r} \times \frac{\pi}{r} \right] = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{r}} (x - \pi)$$

$$\Rightarrow F_s^{-1}\{\hat{f}(w)\} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{r}} (x - \pi)$$

۲۰- آیا تبدیل لاپلاس خوریه تابع $\frac{\cos x}{x}$ یا $\frac{\sin x}{x}$ موجود است؟

پاسخ: $F_c \left\{ \frac{\cos x}{x} \right\}$ موجود نیست زیرا $\frac{\cos x}{x}$ به طور مطلق انتگرال پذیر نیست. چون در حسابایی راست

صفرمانند $\frac{1}{x}$ عمل می کند و $\int_0^a \frac{1}{x} dx$ $a > 0$ و الی آخر.

پس: $F_c \left\{ \frac{\sin x}{x} \right\}$ موجود است، زیرا $\frac{\sin x}{x}$ مطلقاً انتگرال پذیر و هموار است.

انتگرال متقابل در سوال ۲۸ محاسبه خواهد شد.

$$F_c \left\{ \frac{\sin x}{x} \right\} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x \cdot \cos wx}{x} dx$$

۲۱- تبدیل خوریه هر یک از توابع زیر را بدون استفاده از جدول تبدیلات خوریه بدست آورید.

$$a) f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x} & ; x > 0 \\ 0 & ; x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F \{ f(x) \} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} e^{-iwx} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(1+iw)x} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}(1+iw)} e^{-(1+iw)x} \Big|_0^{\infty}$$

$$\left[= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2\pi}(1+iw)} (0-1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}(1+iw)} \right]$$

$$b) f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x & ; x > 0 \\ 0 & ; x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F \{ f \} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} e^x e^{-iwx} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{(1-iw)} e^{(1-iw)x} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{e^{-(1-iw)x}}{1-iw} \Big|_0^{\infty}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{(1-iw)} (0-1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}(iw-1)}$$

$$c) f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{rx} & ; |x| < 1 \\ 0 & ; |x| \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F\{f\} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{rx}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-iwx} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{rx}} \left(0 + \int_{-1}^1 e^{rx} e^{-iwx} dx \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{rx}} \int_{-1}^1 e^{i(r-w)x} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{rx}} \left[\frac{1}{i(r-w)} e^{i(r-w)x} \right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{rx} i(r-w)} (e^{i(r-w)} - e^{-i(r-w)}) \\ &= \frac{r \sin(r-w)}{\sqrt{rx} (r-w)} \quad \left[(e^{i(r-w)} - e^{-i(r-w)}) = r i \sin(r-w) \right] \quad * \text{نوعیه:} \end{aligned}$$

$$d) f(x) = \begin{cases} x & ; 0 < x < a \\ 0 & ; \text{بالای } a \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F\{f\} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{rx}} \int_0^a x e^{-iwx} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{rx}} \left[-\frac{x}{iw} - \frac{1}{(iw)^2} \right] e^{-iwx} \Big|_0^a \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{rx}} \left[\left[-\frac{a}{iw} - \frac{1}{(iw)^2} \right] e^{-iwa} + \frac{1}{(iw)^2} \right] \end{aligned}$$

۲۴- نشان دهید اگر f دارای تبدیل فوری باشد $f(x-a)$ نیز دارای تبدیل فوری است و

$$F\{f(x-a)\} = e^{-iwa} F\{f(x)\}$$

$$F\{f(x)\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{rx}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-iwx} dx \quad \text{و} \quad F\{f(x-a)\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{rx}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x-a) e^{-iwx} dx$$

$$u = x - a \quad x = u + a \quad dx = du$$

$$F\{f(u)\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{rx}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u) e^{-iwx} e^{-iwa} du = \frac{e^{-iwa}}{\sqrt{rx}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u) e^{-iwu} du$$

$$u \rightarrow x$$

$$\Rightarrow F\{f(x-a)\} = \frac{e^{-iwa}}{\sqrt{rx}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-iwx} dx = e^{-iwa} F\{f(x)\}$$

۲- نشان دهید اگر $\hat{f}(w)$ تبدیل فوری f باشد آن‌گاه $\hat{f}(w-a)$ تبدیل فوری $f(x) e^{iax}$ است.

$$\hat{f}(w) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-iwx} dx, \quad \hat{f}(w-a) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-i(w-a)x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{f}(w-a) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-iwx} e^{iax} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (f(x) e^{iax}) e^{-iwx} dx = F \left\{ f(x) e^{iax} \right\}$$

۲۱- انتگرال فوری تابع $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & |x| < 1 \\ 0 & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$ را بیابید و به کمک آن انتگرال $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin x \cdot \cos ax}{x} dx$ را ارزیابی کنید.
مقادیر توانی a بیابید.

$$f(-x) = f(x) \Rightarrow b(w) = 0$$

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} a(w) \cos wx dw, \quad a(w) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cos wx dx$$

$$a(w) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cos wx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \cos wx dx + 0 = \left[\frac{\sin wx}{w} \right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{2}{\pi w} \sin w$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin w}{w} \cos wx dw \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin w \cos wx}{w} dw = \pi f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin x \cdot \cos ax}{x} dx = \pi f(a) = \begin{cases} \pi & |a| < 1 \\ 0 & |a| > 1 \end{cases}$$

if $|a| = 1 \Rightarrow$ ۱) $a = 1 \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin x \cdot \cos x}{x} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$

۲) $a = -1 \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin x \cdot \cos(-x)}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$

۲۹- بکند انتگرال فوریه نشان دهیم

$$a) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x \sin ax}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{r} e^{-a} \quad a > 0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{w \sin wu}{1+w^2} dw = \frac{\pi}{r} e^{-u} \quad u > 0 \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} b(w) \sin wu dw = \frac{\pi}{r} e^{-u}$$

$$\frac{r}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\pi}{r} e^{-u} \sin wu du = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-u} \left(\frac{e^{iwsu} - e^{-iwsu}}{2i} \right) du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2i} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(e^{-u(1-iw)} - e^{-u(1+iw)} \right) du = \frac{1}{2i} \left[\frac{1}{iw-1} e^{-u(1-iw)} \right]_0^{\infty} + \frac{1}{2i} \left[\frac{1}{1+iw} e^{-u(1+iw)} \right]_0^{\infty}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2i} \left(\frac{1}{iw-1} - \frac{1}{1+iw} \right) = \frac{1}{2i} \left(\frac{-1}{iw-1} + \frac{-1}{iw+1} \right) = \frac{-2iw}{2i(i^2w^2-1)} = \frac{w}{1+w^2} = b(w)$$

$$b) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{r} e^{-a} \quad a > 0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos wu}{1+w^2} dw = \frac{\pi}{r} e^{-u}$$

$$a(w) = \frac{r}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\pi}{r} e^{-u} \cos wu du = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-u} \left(\frac{e^{iwsu} + e^{-iwsu}}{2} \right) du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(e^{-u(1-iw)} + e^{-u(1+iw)} \right) du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{iw-1} e^{-u(1-iw)} + \frac{1}{1+iw} e^{-u(1+iw)} \right]_0^{\infty}$$

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

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$$a) F(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & ; \quad |\omega| \leq \pi \\ 0 & ; \quad |\omega| > \pi \end{cases}$$

۲- تبدیلات فوریه جریب از تابع زیر را بدید:

$$F\{f\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{-i\omega x} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\frac{e^{-i\omega x}}{-i\omega} \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\frac{e^{-i\omega\pi} - e^{i\omega\pi}}{-i\omega} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{2 \sin \omega\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{\sin \omega\pi}{\omega}$$

$$b) F(\omega) = \begin{cases} x^r & ; \quad |\omega| < x_0 \\ 0 & ; \quad |\omega| > x_0 \end{cases}$$

$$F\{F\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-x_0}^{x_0} x^r e^{-i\omega x} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\frac{-x^r e^{-i\omega x}}{i\omega} + \frac{r x^{r-1} e^{-i\omega x}}{\omega^2} + \frac{r e^{-i\omega x}}{i\omega^3} \right]_{-x_0}^{x_0}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\frac{-x_0^r e^{-i\omega x_0}}{i\omega} + \frac{r x_0^{r-1} e^{-i\omega x_0}}{\omega^2} + \frac{r e^{-i\omega x_0}}{i\omega^3} + \frac{x_0^r e^{i\omega x_0}}{i\omega} + \frac{r x_0^{r-1} e^{i\omega x_0}}{\omega^2} - \frac{r e^{i\omega x_0}}{i\omega^3} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\frac{2}{\omega} \left[x_0^r - \frac{r}{\omega^2} \right] \sin \omega x_0 + \frac{2 x_0^{r-1}}{\omega^2} \cos \omega x_0 \right]$$

۳- تبدیل فوریه تابع زیر را بدید و آن را حساب کنید.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1-x^2 & ; \quad |x| < 1 \\ 0 & ; \quad |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt{2\pi} F\{f\} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx = \int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2) e^{-i\omega x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{2\pi} F\{f\} = \left[\left(-\frac{1}{i\omega} (1-x^2) + \frac{2x}{(i\omega)^2} + \frac{2}{(i\omega)^3} \right) e^{-i\omega x} \right]_{-1}^1 \quad (\text{از راه درستی جواب})$$

$$= \left(\frac{r}{(iw)^r} + \frac{r}{(iw)^r} \right) e^{-iw} - \left(\frac{r}{(iw)^r} - \frac{r}{(iw)^r} \right) e^{iw}$$

۲۱- مثال

$$= \frac{r}{(iw)^r} (e^{-iw} + e^{iw}) - \frac{r}{(iw)^r} (e^{iw} - e^{-iw}) = \frac{1}{(iw)^r} \cos w - \frac{1}{(iw)^r} i \sin w = -\frac{\cos w}{w^r} + \frac{1}{w^r} \sin w$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{F}(w) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{r\pi}} \frac{w \cos w - \sin w}{w^r}$$

$$, f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{F}(w) e^{iwx} dw = \frac{1}{r\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{w \cos w - \sin w}{w^r} e^{iwx} dw$$

$$\Rightarrow f(0) = -\frac{1}{r\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{w \cos w - \sin w}{w^r} dw = 1 \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{w \cos w - \sin w}{w^r} dw = -r\pi$$

$$g(w) = \frac{w \cos w - \sin w}{w^r}, \quad g(-w) = \frac{-w \cos(-w) - \sin(-w)}{(-w)^r} = g(w)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(w) dw = -r\pi \Rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} g(w) dw = \frac{1}{r} (-r\pi) = -\pi$$

$$a) f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & ; 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 0 & ; x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

۲۲- تبدیل فوريكسپونسيهفون ازواج زير را بنويسيد.

$$F_c \{f\} = \sqrt{\frac{r}{\pi}} \int_0^1 1 \times \cos wx dx = \sqrt{\frac{r}{\pi}} \times \frac{1}{w} [\sin wx]_0^1 = \sqrt{\frac{r}{\pi}} \frac{\sin w}{w}$$

$$F_s \{f\} = \sqrt{\frac{r}{\pi}} \int_0^1 \sin wx dx = -\frac{1}{w} \sqrt{\frac{r}{\pi}} [\cos wx]_0^1 = \sqrt{\frac{r}{\pi}} \frac{1 - \cos w}{w}$$

$$b) f(x) = e^{-ax} \quad (a > 0) \quad F_c \{f\} = \sqrt{\frac{r}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} \cos wx dx = \sqrt{\frac{r}{\pi}} \frac{e^{-ax}}{a^2 + w^2} (-a \cos wx + w \sin wx) \Big|_0^{\infty}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_c \{f\} = \sqrt{\frac{r}{\pi}} \frac{a}{a^2 + w^2}$$

$$F_s \{f\} = \sqrt{\frac{r}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} \sin wx dx = \sqrt{\frac{r}{\pi}} \times \frac{e^{-ax}}{a^2 + w^2} (-a \sin wx - w \cos wx) \Big|_0^{\infty}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_s \{f\} = \sqrt{\frac{r}{\pi}} \left(0 - \frac{1}{a^2 + w^2} (-a \cos 0) \right) = \sqrt{\frac{r}{\pi}} \left(\frac{w}{a^2 + w^2} \right)$$

۲- تبدیل فوریه سینوسی تابع $e^{-|x|}$ را به دست آورید و برکد آن را رابطه بسازید.

$$F_s \{ f(x) \} = \sqrt{\frac{r}{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|x|} \sin \omega x dx \quad 0 \leq x < \infty \Rightarrow |x| = x \Rightarrow F_s \{ f \} = \sqrt{\frac{r}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} \sin \omega x dx$$

$$r \sin \omega x = e^{i\omega x} - e^{-i\omega x} \Rightarrow e^{-x} \sin \omega x = \frac{1}{ri} \left(e^{(i\omega-1)x} - e^{-(i\omega+1)x} \right)$$

$$F_s \{ f \} = \frac{1}{ri} \sqrt{\frac{r}{\pi}} \left[\frac{-1}{(1-i\omega)} e^{-(1-i\omega)x} + \frac{1}{(i\omega+1)} e^{-(i\omega+1)x} \right]_0^{\infty} = \frac{1}{ri} \sqrt{\frac{r}{\pi}} \left[0 - \left(\frac{-1}{1-i\omega} + \frac{1}{i\omega+1} \right) \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow F_s \{ f \} = \sqrt{\frac{r}{\pi}} \frac{\omega}{1+\omega^2}$$

$$F_s^{-1} \{ f \} = \sqrt{\frac{r}{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\omega) \sin \omega x d\omega = \sqrt{\frac{r}{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{r}{\pi}} \frac{\omega}{1+\omega^2} \sin \omega x d\omega = e^{-|x|}$$

$$x=m \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\omega \sin m\omega}{1+\omega^2} d\omega = \frac{\pi}{r} e^{-|m|} \quad (\text{با تغییر از } \omega \text{ به } x \text{ نتیجه حاصل می شود})$$

۳-۴- چنانچه $f(x)$ تابعی پیوسته و در $[-\pi, \pi]$ و متناوب باشد و π نیز باشد، آن را ثابت کنید.

$$g(n) = f(\omega + n) \frac{\sin \{ (n + \frac{1}{r}) (\omega + n) \}}{r \sin \frac{\omega}{r}} \quad n=1, 2, 3, \dots \quad \text{تابع زیر نیز دارای چنین خاصیتی هستند.}$$

$$\text{پروان: } \frac{\sin(n + \frac{1}{r})x}{\sin \frac{x}{r}} = \frac{r \sin(n + \frac{1}{r})x}{r \sin \frac{x}{r}} = \frac{e^{i(n + \frac{1}{r})x} - e^{-i(n + \frac{1}{r})x}}{e^{i\frac{x}{r}} - e^{-i\frac{x}{r}}} =$$

$$\frac{e^{-i\frac{x}{r}} (e^{i(n+1)x} - e^{-inx})}{e^{-i\frac{x}{r}} (e^{ix} - 1)} = \frac{e^{i(n+1)x} - e^{-inx}}{e^{ix} - 1} = \frac{\sum_{k=-n}^n e^{i(k+1)x} - e^{ikx}}{e^{ix} - 1}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{k=-n}^n e^{ikx} (e^{ix} - 1)}{e^{ix} - 1} = \sum_{k=-n}^n e^{ikx} = D_n(x) = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^n e^{ikx} + e^{-ikx} = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^n 2 \cos kx$$

$D_n(x)$ تابعی پیوسته و متناوب است.

$$\Rightarrow D_n(x) = \sum_{k=-n}^n e^{ikx} = 1 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^n \cos kx$$

$$g(x) = f(x+w) D_n(x+w) \frac{\sin \frac{1}{r}(w+x)}{r \sin \frac{w}{r}}$$

* در این مرحله اینشان دهم: (1) و پیوسته است. (1) مقاربت است.

$$1) g(x) = f(x+w) D_n(x+w) \frac{\sin \frac{1}{r}(w+x)}{r \sin \frac{w}{r}} \quad , \quad g(x-w) = f(x) \cdot D_n(x) \frac{\sin \frac{2w}{r}}{r \sin \frac{w}{r}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{w \rightarrow 0^+} g(x) - g(x-w) &= \lim_{w \rightarrow 0^+} f(x+w) D_n(x+w) \frac{\sin \frac{1}{r}(w+x)}{r \sin \frac{w}{r}} - f(x) D_n(x) \frac{\sin \frac{2w}{r}}{r \sin \frac{w}{r}} \\ &= \lim_{w \rightarrow 0^+} \left[f(x+w) D_n(x+w) \frac{\sin \frac{1}{r}(w+x)}{r \sin \frac{w}{r}} - f(x) D_n(x) \frac{\sin \frac{1}{r}(w+x)}{r \sin \frac{w}{r}} + f(x) D_n(x) \frac{\sin \frac{1}{r}(w+x)}{r \sin \frac{w}{r}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - D_n(x) f(x) \frac{\sin \frac{2w}{r}}{r \sin \frac{w}{r}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{w \rightarrow 0^+} (f(x+w) D_n(x+w) - f(x) D_n(x)) \frac{\sin \frac{1}{r}(w+x)}{r \sin \frac{w}{r}} + \lim_{w \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) D_n(x) \frac{\sin \frac{w}{r} - \sin \frac{2w}{r}}{r \sin \frac{w}{r}}$$

$$= \lim_{w \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x+w) D_n(x+w) - f(x) D_n(x)}{w} \cdot \frac{w}{r \sin \frac{w}{r}} \sin \frac{1}{r}(w+x) + f(x) D_n(x) \lim_{w \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin \frac{w}{r} - \sin \frac{2w}{r}}{r \sin \frac{w}{r}}$$

$$\frac{f(x+w) D_n(x+w) - f(x) D_n(x)}{w} \quad (1)$$

$$\lim_{w \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x+w) - f(x)}{w} \quad \text{با پیوستگی از این پیوسته ثابت ندارد}$$

$$\lim_{w \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x+w) - f(x)}{w} \quad \text{وجود دارد} \quad \text{در (1) و (2) محدود و در (3) محدود و از چپ منتهی است}$$

تربیب حد است و حد است پس و پیوسته ای است. از چپ محدود است و از چپ منتهی است (دکتری شد).

$$(2) \quad \lim_{w \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x+w) - f(x)}{w} \quad \text{با پیوستگی از این پیوسته ثابت ندارد}$$

ت(اما) از چپ و (با پیوستگی)

تابع f در فضای α در شرایط زیر از مرتبه α صاف و در راه اعداد مثبت M و δ موجود باشند

$$|f(x) - f(x_0)| \leq M |x - x_0|^\alpha \quad \text{مستوی باشد} \quad |x - x_0| < \delta \quad \text{ثابت کنید اگر } f \text{ پیوسته بردار دود}$$

شرطاً لیب سیر در x_0 صدق کند $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = 0$ و در فضای α به دست $f(x_0)$ میراست.

به عبارتی $x - x_0 = t \Rightarrow x = x_0 + t$

$$|t| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x_0 + t) - f(x_0)| \leq M |t|^\alpha \quad \text{if } \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow |f(x_0 + t) - f(x_0)| \leq M |t|$$

$$f \text{ مجموع جزی نامتناهی} = S_n(x) = \sum_{k=-n}^n c_k e^{ikx} \quad c_k = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) e^{-ikt} dt$$

$$S_n(x) = \sum_{k=-n}^n \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) e^{-ikt} dt \right) e^{ikx} = \sum_{k=-n}^n \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) e^{ik(x-t)} dt$$

$$D_n(x) = \sum_{k=-n}^n e^{ikx} \quad f(x) D$$

$$S_n(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \sum_{k=-n}^n e^{ik(x-t)} dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) D_n(x-t) dt$$

$$u = x - t \rightarrow t = x - u \quad du = -dt \quad S_n(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{x-\pi}^{x+\pi} f(x-u) D_n(u) (-du) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{x+\pi}^{x-\pi} f(x-u) D_n(u) du$$

$$\int_a^{a+p} f(u) du = \int_{-p}^0 f(u) du + \int_0^p f(u) du \Rightarrow S_n(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x-t) D_n(t) dt$$

$$S_n(x) - f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (f(x-t) - f(x)) D_n(t) dt$$

$$D_n(t) = \sum_{k=-n}^n e^{ikt} = \frac{\sin((n+\frac{1}{2})t)}{\sin \frac{t}{2}}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{f(x-t) - f(x)}{\tan \frac{t}{2}} \sin nt dt + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (f(x-t) - f(x)) \cos nt dt = \bar{I}_1 + \bar{I}_2$$

$$|I_1| \leq \frac{1}{r\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left| \frac{f(\pi-t) - f(\pi)}{r \tan \frac{t}{r}} \sin nt \right| dt \leq \frac{1}{r\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \dots \leq -\pi \text{ قابل}$$

$$\frac{1}{r\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} M |\sin nt| dt \leq \frac{M\pi}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin nt dt$$

$$|I_r| \leq \frac{1}{r\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f(\pi-t) - f(\pi)| |\cos nt| dt \leq \frac{1}{r\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} M|t| |\cos nt| dt \quad \left(t = \frac{M}{r\pi} \right) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |t \cos nt| dt$$

$$= \frac{M}{r\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^0 -t |\cos nt| dt + \int_0^{\pi} t |\cos nt| dt \right]$$

$$|I_r| \leq \frac{M}{r\pi} \left[\int_0^{\pi} t |\cos nt| dt - \int_{-\pi}^0 t |\cos nt| dt \right] = \frac{M}{r\pi} \left[r\pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{rn}}^{\frac{\pi}{r}} t \cos nt dt - r\pi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{rn}}^0 t \cos nt dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{M\pi}{\pi} \left[\left[\left(\frac{t}{n} \sin nt + \frac{1}{n^2} \cos nt \right) \right]_{\frac{\pi}{rn}}^{\frac{\pi}{r}} - \left[\left(\frac{t}{n} \sin nt + \frac{1}{n^2} \cos nt \right) \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{rn}}^0 \right]$$

$$= \frac{M\pi}{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{rn^2} + \frac{\pi}{rn^2} \right) = \frac{M}{n}$$

$$|I_1 + I_r| \leq |I_1| + |I_r| = \frac{M}{n} + \frac{M}{n} \int_{\frac{\pi}{rn}}^{\frac{\pi}{r}} \frac{\sin nt}{n} dt = P(n) \text{ in } f \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow P(n) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |S_n(x) - f(x)| = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n(x) = f(x)$$