

Avaldon Fourier & Odontjapka Lebesgue

Mátrika 20^o (07-05-2015)

Avaldon L7

(a) $f \in L_1(\mathbb{T})$. Leírjuk örökléssel $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f(x+t) - f(x)| d\lambda(x) = 0$.

(b) Leírjuk örökléssel $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin(nx) d\lambda(x) = - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x + \frac{\pi}{n}) \sin(nx) d\lambda(x)$
 ezen eredményéből következik $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin(nx) d\lambda(x) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$.

Nincs

(a) Egy $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ convexis 2π -periodikus $\Rightarrow g$ quasiperiodikus convexis.
 Egy $\varepsilon > 0$.

Vigyük $\delta > 0$: av $|z-x| < \delta$, többé $|g(z) - g(x)| < \varepsilon / 4\pi$

Több, av $0 < |t| < \delta$, többé:

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |g(x+t) - g(x)| d\lambda(x) \leq \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\varepsilon}{4\pi} d\lambda(x) = 2\pi \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{4\pi} < \varepsilon.$$

$\begin{cases} z \\ x \\ |z-x|=|t| < \delta \\ < \varepsilon_n \end{cases}$

Egy $f \in L_1(\mathbb{T})$ ugy. $\varepsilon > 0$.

Vigyük ε convexis g (2π -periodikus) ciklikus szerkezete.

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f(x) - g(x)| d\lambda(x) < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$$

$$\text{Több: } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f(x+t) - f(x)| d\lambda(x) \leq \underbrace{\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f(x+t) - g(x+t)| d\lambda(x)}_{\text{max. } \varepsilon/3 \text{ minden } t \text{ esetén}} + \underbrace{\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |g(x+t) - g(x)| d\lambda(x)}_{< \varepsilon/3} + \underbrace{\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |g(x) - f(x)| d\lambda(x)}_{< \varepsilon/3} < \varepsilon/3.$$

$$< \frac{2\varepsilon}{3} + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |g(x+t) - g(x)| d\lambda(x).$$

Bárhol $\delta > 0$: av $0 < |t| < \delta$ többé $|g(x+t) - g(x)| < \varepsilon/3 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \forall 0 < |t| < \delta \quad \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f(x+t) - f(x)| d\lambda(x) < \varepsilon.$$

$$(b) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin(nx) dx = - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x + \frac{\pi}{n}) \sin(nx) dx$$

$$\text{Exercice: } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x + \frac{\pi}{n}) \sin(nx) dx \stackrel{x = x + \frac{\pi}{n}}{=} \int_{-\pi + \frac{\pi}{n}}^{\pi + \frac{\pi}{n}} f(y) \sin(ny - \pi) dy = \\ = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(y) (-\sin(ny)) dy = - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(y) \sin(ny) dy.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Av} \quad A+B \\ \text{cos} \quad A+B = \frac{A+B}{2} \end{array} \right\}$$

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$$\text{Type: } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin(nx) dx = \frac{\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin(nx) dx - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x + \frac{\pi}{n}) \sin(nx) dx}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(f(x) - f(x + \frac{\pi}{n}) \right) \sin(nx) dx$$

Tore: $\left| \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin(nx) dx \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f(x + \frac{\pi}{n}) - f(x)| dx \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$, and
to (a) prati $t_n = \frac{\pi}{n} \rightarrow 0$. \square

Azon 12

Ez a $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, 2π -periodic, edoerhezioran az
szinuszra kinevezus 2π .

Problémával ört először $M > 0$ val. $0 < \alpha \leq 1$.

$$\forall x, y \quad |f(x) - f(y)| \leq M \cdot |x - y|^\alpha.$$

$$\text{Tore, } |a_n(f)| \leq \frac{C}{n^\alpha}, \quad |b_n(f)| \leq \frac{C}{n^\alpha}$$

Azon

$$\begin{aligned} a_n(f) &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(kx) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x + \frac{\pi}{n}) \cos(kx + kn) dx = \\ &= - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x + \frac{\pi}{n}) \cos(kx) dx. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Apa, } |a_n(f)| \leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f(x) - f(x + \frac{\pi}{n})| |\cos(kx)| dx \leq$$

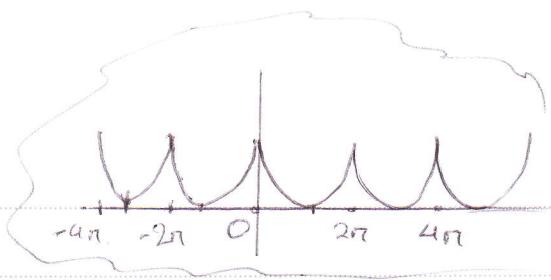
$$\leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} M \left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)^\alpha dx = \frac{(M n^\alpha)}{n^\alpha} \rightarrow C. \quad \square$$

Indukcióval a bázis feltevés:

$$\text{Ordo, } \int f(x) dx = \int f(x-y) dy$$

$$\text{Haipow } f = \chi_A \text{ röss } \int f dx = d(A)$$

$$\int f(x-y) dy = \lambda(y+A) = d(A).$$



Amon II

$f(x) = (\pi - x)^2$ auf $[0, 2\pi]$ mit der Periode von 2π definiert auf \mathbb{R} .

Dafür gilt: $S(f, x) \sim \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos kx}{k^2}$ (Fourierreihe nach).

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

Amon

$$(1) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin kx dx = 0 \quad \forall k \quad (f \text{ ist gerade})$$

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

Für $u=0$:

$$a_0(f) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\pi - x)^2 dx = -\frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{(\pi - x)^3}{3} \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{\pi^3}{3} = \frac{2\pi^2}{3}.$$

Für $u > 0$:

$$\begin{aligned} a_u(f) &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\pi - x)^2 \cos ux dx = \frac{2}{\pi} (\pi - x)^2 \frac{\sin(ux)}{u} \Big|_0^{\pi} + \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{2}{u} \int_0^{\pi} (\pi - x) \sin(ux) dx \\ &= -\frac{4}{\pi u} (\pi - x) \frac{\cos(ux)}{u} \Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{2}{u^2} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(ux) dx \\ &= \frac{4\pi}{\pi u^2} - \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{2}{u^2} \frac{\sin(ux)}{u} \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{4}{u^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Apa:

$$\begin{aligned} S(f, x) &\sim \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx) = \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos kx}{k^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Es sollte $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (|a_k| + |b_k|) < \infty$ sein, da f auf $x=0$ stetig ist \Rightarrow

$$\Rightarrow S_n(f, x) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x).$$

$$\text{Apa, } \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos kx}{k^2}.$$

Berechne $x=0$:

$$\pi^2 = f(0) = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} \Rightarrow 4 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{2\pi^2}{3} \Rightarrow \boxed{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}} \quad \square$$

Taylorjonon

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (|\alpha_k| + |\beta_k|) < \infty \Leftrightarrow \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} |\hat{f}(k)| < \infty.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{f}(k) = \frac{\alpha_k + i\beta_k}{2} \Rightarrow |\hat{f}(k)| \leq \frac{|\alpha_k| + |\beta_k|}{2}, \quad k=1,2, \\ \hat{f}(-k) = \frac{\alpha_k - i\beta_k}{2} \Rightarrow |\hat{f}(-k)| \leq \frac{|\alpha_k| + |\beta_k|}{2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\left\{ |\hat{f}(k)| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\alpha_k^2 + \beta_k^2} \geq \frac{|\alpha_k|}{2}, \quad \frac{|\beta_k|}{2} \right\} \Leftrightarrow$$

Aouron 3

- (a) Δeifte oiai $\{e^{iux}, u \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ eivai gp. orfaprgo (naive aniko C).
 (b) Ar f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n diaforetikai oiai Sio (oo R).
 Eivai ro $\{e^{iux}, \dots, e^{iux}\}$ gp. orfaprgo (naive aniko C).

Nion

$$(a) \text{Eores } a_1 e^{iux} + \dots + a_n e^{iux} \equiv 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-n}^n (a_1 e^{iux} + \dots + a_n e^{iux}) e^{-iux} dx = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ar. m \in \mathbb{Z}, m \neq 0} \\ \int_{-n}^n e^{imx} dx = \frac{e^{imx}}{im} \Big|_{-n}^n = 0. \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-n}^n a_1 dx + a_2 \int_{-n}^n e^{i(u_2-u_1)x} dx + \dots + a_n \int_{-n}^n e^{i(u_n-u_1)x} dx = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\pi a_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{a_1 = 0} \quad \text{Odiws eeri ro onidaina.}$$

$$(b) \text{ne: } a_1 e^{iux} + \dots + a_n e^{iux} = 0 \quad \text{Fid } x=0: \quad a_1 + \dots + a_n = 0$$

$$\text{ne: } a_1 e^{iux} + \dots + f_{n-1} a_{n-1} e^{iux} = 0 \quad \text{f}_{n-1} a_{n-1} + \dots + f_{n-1} a_{n-1} = 0$$

$$\text{ne: } a_1 e^{iux} + \dots + f_{n-1} a_{n-1} e^{iux} = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Apoi} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_n \\ a_1^{n-1} & a_2^{n-1} & \dots & a_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0, \text{ oie } a_1 = a_2 = \dots = 0. \end{array} \right.$$

Oriko
Vandermondt.

□

Axiom 6

- $f \in L_1(\mathbb{T})$
- (a) f even $\Rightarrow \hat{f}(k) = \hat{f}(-k) \quad \forall k$
 - (b) f odd $\Rightarrow -\hat{f}(k) = \hat{f}(-k) \quad \forall k$.
 - (c) Av $f(x+n) = f(x) \Rightarrow \hat{f}(k) = 0$ av k nepotis auslösen.
 - (d) Av η f never negative values takes, t.dz:
- $$\hat{f}(k) = \hat{f}(-k) \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Av n f sinai oraxis, tere loxini u1 teantagoaga

Axiom

(e) Exakte: $\int f = \int (u+iv) = \int u + i \int v = \int u - i \int v = \int (u-iv) = \int \bar{f}$.

Tipo:

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\hat{f}(u)} &= \overline{\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) e^{-ixu} dx} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \overline{f(x)} e^{-iux} dx \stackrel{f(x) \in \mathbb{R}}{=} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) e^{iux} dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) e^{-i(-u)x} dx = \hat{f}(-u). \end{aligned}$$

f oraxis u1 $\hat{f}(u) = \hat{f}(-u) \quad \forall u$.

Qe diffeles o1 $\hat{f}(u) = \hat{f}(u) \quad \forall u \in \mathbb{Z}$.

(ixw cis oraxis f u1 \bar{f} va ixow eas i5ios
overedrotis Fourier \hat{f} $\Rightarrow f = \bar{f} \Rightarrow f(x) \in \mathbb{R}$.

Exakte $\overline{\hat{f}(u)} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \overline{\hat{f}(x)} e^{-i(-u)x} dx = \hat{f}(-u).$

Apa, $\hat{f}(-u) = \hat{f}(u) \quad \forall u \in \mathbb{Z}$.

□.

Axiom 9

Av $\|f_n - f\|_L \rightarrow 0$, t.dz $\hat{f}_n(k) \xrightarrow[\text{wsg}]{\text{op.}} \hat{f}(k)$.

Axiom

$$|\hat{f}_n(k) - \hat{f}(k)| \leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f_n(x) - f(x)| e^{-ikx} dx = \|f_n - f\|_L \rightarrow 0. \quad \square.$$

Auktoron 15

$f(x) = |x|$ oso $[-\pi, \pi]$, tājās saskaņotus 2π -reprodukci.

Kordojot τ_f un $S(f)$, efektīvi $S(f) \rightarrow f$ vēl.

Laij

$$\hat{f}(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |x| e^{-inx} dx = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 x e^{-inx} dx + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x e^{-inx} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi} x e^{-inx} dx &= x \left(-\frac{e^{-inx}}{in} \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} + \int_0^{\pi} \frac{e^{-inx}}{in} dx = \frac{-\pi e^{i\pi n}}{in} - \frac{e^{i\pi n}}{(in)^2} \Big|_0^{\pi} = \\ &= -\frac{n e^{-i\pi n}}{in} - \frac{e^{-i\pi n}}{(in)^2} + \frac{1}{(in)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\pi}^0 x e^{-inx} dx &= x \cdot \left(-\frac{e^{-inx}}{in} \right) \Big|_0^0 - \frac{e^{-inx}}{(in)^2} \Big|_{-\pi}^0 = \\ &= \frac{\pi e^{i\pi n}}{in} - \frac{1}{(in)^2} + \frac{e^{i\pi n}}{(in)^2} \end{aligned}$$

Acuņķības ixtverē:

$$\hat{f}(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{(in)^2} + \frac{2e^{i\pi n}}{(in)^2} \right) = \frac{2}{2\pi n^2} (e^{i\pi n} - 1) = \begin{cases} -\frac{2}{\pi n^2}, & n \text{ nepārīgs}, \\ 0, & n \text{ c�rs}. \end{cases}$$

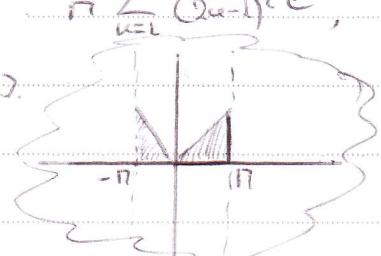
Exakts: $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |\hat{f}(n)| = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n(2n-1)^2} + |\hat{f}(0)| < \infty$.

Apē:

$$S_n(f, x) \xrightarrow{\text{ots}} f(x) \Rightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} e^{inx},$$

arī:

$$\hat{f}(0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$



Tā $x=0$:

$$\frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}.$$

Apē:

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8} + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8} + \frac{1}{4} X \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow X = \frac{\pi^2}{8} + \frac{1}{4} X \Rightarrow \frac{3}{4} X = \frac{\pi^2}{8} \Rightarrow \boxed{X = \frac{\pi^2}{6}} \quad \square \end{aligned}$$