

IK leven  
 2/3  
 1/3

Teken de grafiek van de volgende  $2\pi$ -periodieke functies en bereken hun Fourierreeks.

a)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{als } -\pi \leq x \leq 0 \\ x & \text{als } 0 \leq x < \pi \end{cases}$



als  $k \neq 0$ : 
$$c_k = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x e^{-ikx} dx$$

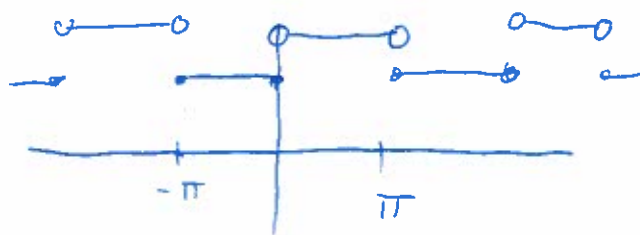
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x d\left[-\frac{1}{ik} e^{-ikx}\right] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left( \left[-\frac{x}{ik} e^{-ikx}\right]_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} -\frac{1}{ik} e^{-ikx} dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left( \frac{(-\pi)(-1)^k}{ik} \right) - \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ \left(\frac{-1}{ik}\right) e^{-ikx} \right]_0^{\pi}$$

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

$$= \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{2ik} + \frac{(-1)^k - 1}{2\pi k^2}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} c_0 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_0^{\pi} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \pi \end{aligned} \right\}$$



b)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{als } -\pi \leq x \leq 0 \\ 3 & \text{als } 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}$

$c_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = 5/2$

als  $k \neq 0$ :  $c_k = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx = \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 e^{-ikx} dx + \frac{3}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} e^{-ikx} dx$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{-1}{ik} e^{-ikx} \right]_{-\pi}^0 + \frac{3}{2\pi} \left[ \frac{-1}{ik} e^{-ikx} \right]_0^{\pi} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{ik\pi} \left[ (1 - (-1)^k) + \frac{3}{2} ((-1)^k - 1) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2ik\pi} (1 - (-1)^k)$$

Dus 
$$P_N(x) = \left( \sum_{\substack{k=-N \\ k \neq 0}}^N \frac{1}{2ik\pi} (1 - (-1)^k) e^{ikx} \right) + 5/2$$

Inlever  
29 feb  
2/3

Als  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$   $2\pi$ -periodiek is met  $f(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$   
voor  $-\pi \leq x < \pi$ , schets de grafiek en bereken de  
Fourier-coëfficiënten  $c_k$ .

Schrijf de Fourierreeks  $P_N(x)$  in termen van  
goniometrische functies  $\sin(kx)$  en  $\cos(kx)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} c_k &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left( \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^x e^{-ikx} dx + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{-x} e^{-ikx} dx \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \left( \frac{1}{1-ik} \left[ e^{(1-ik)x} \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} + \frac{1}{-1-ik} \left[ e^{(-1-ik)x} \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \left( \frac{1}{1-ik} \left( (-1)^k e^{\pi} - (-1)^k e^{-\pi} \right) + \frac{1}{-1-ik} \left( (-1)^k e^{-\pi} - (-1)^k e^{\pi} \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{(-1)^k}{4\pi} \left( e^{\pi} - e^{-\pi} \right) \left( \frac{1}{1-ik} + \frac{1}{1+ik} \right) \end{aligned}$$

dus

$$\begin{aligned} c_k &= (-1)^k \frac{e^{\pi} - e^{-\pi}}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{1+k^2} & L_3 &= \frac{(1+ik)}{(1-ik)(1+ik)} + \frac{(1-ik)}{(1+ik)(1-ik)} \\ & & &= \frac{2}{1+k^2} \end{aligned}$$

Merks:  $f$  is even en reëel, dus  $c_{-k} = \overline{c_k} = c_k$ ;

$c_{-k} = c_k$  en  $c_k$  is reëel.

$$\begin{aligned} P_N(x) &= \sum_{k=-N}^N c_k e^{ikx} = c_0 \mathbb{1} + \sum_{k=1}^N c_k e^{ikx} + c_{-k} e^{-ikx} \\ &= c_0 \mathbb{1} + \sum_{k=1}^N (-1)^k \frac{e^{\pi} - e^{-\pi}}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{1+k^2} (e^{ikx} + e^{-ikx}) \\ & & & L_3 = 2 \cos(kx) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{\pi} - e^{-\pi}}{\pi} + \frac{e^{\pi} - e^{-\pi}}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{(-1)^k}{1+k^2} \cos(kx) \end{aligned}$$

(Alternatief kun je natuurlijk de formule  $P_N \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} a_0 +$

$P_N = \sum a_k \cos(kx) + b_k \sin(kx)$  met  $a_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(kx) dx$  en

$b_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin(kx) dx = 0$  gebruiken.)

Inlever  
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3/3

Voor welke  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  is  $\|f - aq\|$  minimaal,  
waar  $f(x) = e^x$ ,  $g(x) = e^{-x}$  en het inproduct  
is dat van  $L^2(\Sigma, \mathcal{T})$ , dus  $\langle \phi, \phi' \rangle = \int_0^1 \overline{\phi(x)} \phi'(x) dx$ .

A: Dit is de projectie  $P(f) = \frac{\langle g, f \rangle}{\langle g, g \rangle} g$  van  $f$  op  
de ruimte  $\{aq \mid a \in \mathbb{R}\}$ .

$$\langle g, f \rangle = \int_0^1 e^{-x} \cdot e^x dx = \int_0^1 1 dx = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle g, g \rangle &= \int_0^1 (e^{-x})^2 dx = \int_0^1 e^{-2x} dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \right]_0^1 \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2} + \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Dus } a = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2}} = \frac{2}{1 - e^{-2}}.$$