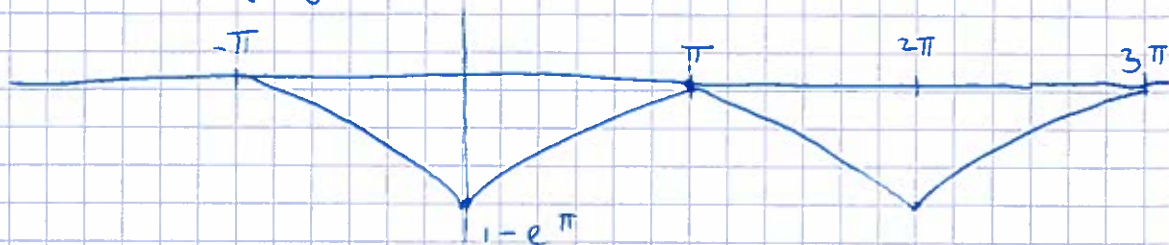


De 2π -periodieke functie $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is gegeven door $f(x) = e^{|x|} - e^\pi$ voor $-\pi \leq x < \pi$.

a) Schets de grafiek van f (minstens 2 perioden)



b) ~~Voor~~ Bepaal de Fouriercoëfficiënten c_k waarvoor $f(x) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=-N}^N c_k e^{ikx}$.

$$c_k = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^0 (e^{-x} - e^\pi) e^{-ikx} dx + \int_0^{\pi} (e^x - e^\pi) e^{-ikx} dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^0 e^{(-1-ik)x} dx + \int_0^{\pi} e^{(1-ik)x} dx - e^\pi \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{-ikx} dx \right)$$

als $k \neq 0$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \left[\frac{-1}{1+ik} e^{-(1+ik)x} \right]_{-\pi}^0 + \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{1-ik} e^{(1-ik)x} \right]_0^{\pi}$$

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

als $k = 0$

$$\longrightarrow - \frac{e^\pi}{2\pi} \cdot 2\pi$$

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

+ 0 als $k \neq 0$ of $- \frac{e^\pi}{2\pi}$ als $k = 0$

$$\text{Dus } c_0 = \frac{e^\pi - 1}{\pi} - e^\pi \quad \text{en}$$

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

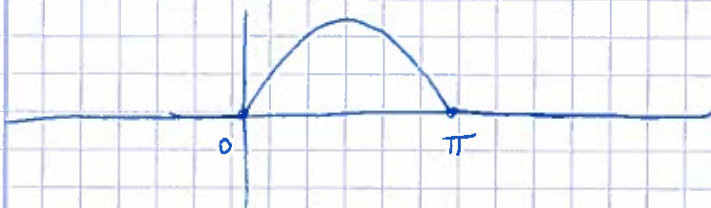
$$= \frac{(-1)^k e^\pi - 1}{\pi (1+k^2)} \quad \text{als } k \neq 0.$$

© Dit is $f(3\pi)$. Omdat f 2π -periodiek is, is dit gelijk aan $f(\pi) = 0$ (zie grafiek.)

De functie $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ wordt gegeven door

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{als } x \leq 0 \\ \sin(x) & \text{als } 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ 0 & \text{als } x \geq \pi \end{cases}$$

a) Schets f



b) Bereken de Fouriergetransformeerde $\mathcal{F}f(\omega)$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}f(\omega) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{\pi} \sin(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx && \text{voor } \omega \neq \pm 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i} e^{-i\omega x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2i} \int_0^{\pi} e^{i(1-\omega)x} dx + \frac{1}{2i} \int_0^{\pi} e^{-i(1+\omega)x} dx \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2i} \left[\frac{1}{i(1-\omega)} e^{i(1-\omega)x} \right]_0^{\pi} + \frac{1}{2i} \left[\frac{1}{i(1+\omega)} e^{-i(1+\omega)x} \right]_0^{\pi} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2(1-\omega)} (-e^{-i\omega\pi} - 1) + \frac{1}{2(1+\omega)} (-e^{-i\omega\pi} - 1) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot (1 + e^{-i\omega\pi}) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1+\omega} + \frac{1}{1-\omega} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{1 + e^{-i\omega\pi}}{1 - \omega^2} \end{aligned}$$

↳) Gebruik de Fourier inverseformule voor $x = \pi/2$
om $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}w)}{1-w^2} dw$ te berekenen.

De inverse formule $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(w) e^{iwx} dw$
voor $x = \pi/2$, $f(x) = 1$ levert

$$1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1 + e^{-iw\pi}}{1-w^2} e^{i w \pi/2} dw$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{i w \pi/2} + e^{-i w \pi/2}}{1-w^2} dw$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2 \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} w)}{1-w^2} dw,$$

des

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} w)}{1-w^2} dw = \pi$$

oogam

a) $\frac{d}{dt} x(t) = \frac{1}{m} R(t)$
 $\frac{d}{dt} p(t) = -k x(t)$, dus $\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ p(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1/m \\ -k & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ p(t) \end{pmatrix}$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1/m \\ -k & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

b) $iA = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i/m \\ -ik & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ is hermitisch als
 $\frac{i}{m} = -ik$, dus
als $\underline{k = 1/m}$.

c) De differentiaalvergelijking $\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ p(t) \end{pmatrix} = -i(iA) \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ p(t) \end{pmatrix} = -iH \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ p(t) \end{pmatrix}$
is in dat geval

met H hermitisch.

We hebben dus $\left\| \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ p(t) \end{pmatrix} \right\|^2 = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} x(0) \\ p(0) \end{pmatrix} \right\|^2$,

dus $|x(t)|^2 + |p(t)|^2$ is constant.

Als $x(0)$ en $p(0)$ reëel zijn, dan zijn $x(t)$ en $p(t)$ dat ook, dus $x(t)^2 + p(t)^2 = x_0^2 + p_0^2$

We bekijken de Differentiaalvergelijking

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} f_t(x) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} f_t(x) - f_t(x)$$

voor integreerbare functies $f_t: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$.

a) Als een oplossing $f_t(x)$ op tijdstip $t=0$ Fourier getransformeerde $\mathcal{F}f_0(\omega)$ heeft, wat is dan de Fourier getransformeerde $\mathcal{F}f_t(\omega)$ op tijdstip t ?

$$f_t(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mathcal{F}f_t(\omega) e^{i\omega x} d\omega, \text{ dus}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \partial_t f_t(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \partial_t \mathcal{F}f_t(\omega) e^{i\omega x} d\omega \text{ en} \\ (\partial^2 \partial x^2 - 1) f_t(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mathcal{F}f_t(\omega) (-\omega^2 - 1) e^{i\omega x} d\omega \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Dus } \partial_t \mathcal{F}f_t(\omega) = -(1 + \omega^2) \mathcal{F}f_t(\omega) \text{ met } \mathcal{F}f_t(\omega)|_{t=0} = \mathcal{F}f_0(\omega)$$

$$\text{Dus } \mathcal{F}f_t(\omega) = \underline{\underline{e^{-(1+\omega^2)t} \mathcal{F}f_0(\omega)}}.$$

b) Stel dat de integraal $I_t = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_t(x) dx$ op tijdstip $t=0$ gelijk is aan 1. Wat is dan I_t ?

~~(Hint: wat is het verband tussen I_t en $\mathcal{F}f_t(\omega=0)$?)~~

(Hint: Kijk naar $\mathcal{F}f_t(\omega=0)$) en gebruik a)

$$\mathcal{F}f_t(\omega=0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_t(x) \cdot 1 dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} I_t.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dus } I_t &= \sqrt{2\pi} \mathcal{F}f_t(0) = \sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \mathcal{F}f_0(0) \cdot e^{-t} \\ &= I_0 \cdot e^{-t} = \underline{\underline{e^{-t}}}. \end{aligned}$$

~~$I_t = e^{-t}$~~

c)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{F}f_0(\omega) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} e^{-i\omega x} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + 2i\omega x)} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x+i\omega)^2 - \frac{1}{2}\omega^2} dx \\
 &= e^{-\frac{1}{2}\omega^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\tilde{x}^2} d\tilde{x} \\
 &\quad \text{mit } \tilde{x} = x+i\omega \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\omega^2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Das } \mathcal{F}f_f(\omega) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-(1+\omega^2)t} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\omega^2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-t} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2}(1+2t)\omega^2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Das } f_t(\omega) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-t} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(1+2t)\omega^2} \right) e^{i\omega x} d\omega \\
 &= \frac{e^{-t}}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(1+2t)\omega^2 + i\omega x} d\omega \\
 &= \frac{e^{-t}}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt{1+2t} \omega - \frac{i x}{\sqrt{1+2t}} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2}{1+2t}} d\omega \\
 &= \frac{e^{-t}}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \tilde{\omega}^2} \frac{d\tilde{\omega}}{\sqrt{1+2t}} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2}{1+2t}} \\
 &\quad \tilde{\omega} = \sqrt{1+2t} \omega - \frac{i x}{\sqrt{1+2t}} \\
 &\quad d\tilde{\omega} = \sqrt{1+2t} d\omega \\
 &= \frac{e^{-t}}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{\sqrt{1+2t}} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2}{1+2t}} = \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2}{1+2t} - t}}{\sqrt{2\pi(1+2t)}}.
 \end{aligned}$$