

بنام خداوند جان و خرد



دانشگاه سمنان

عنوان

دست نوشته های ریاضی مهندسی

مدرس:

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اسفند ۱۳۹۸

Fourier Series. are infinite series designed to represent general Periodic functions in terms of simple ones, namely Sines and Cosines.

Periodic function: f_m is periodic if f_m is defined for all real x , if there is some positive

number P such that

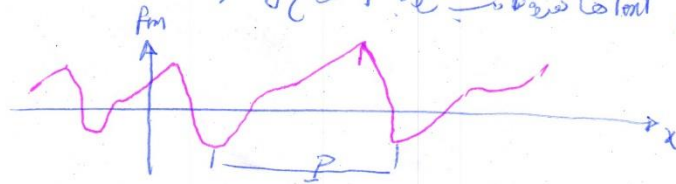
$$f(x+P) = f(x)$$

$P > 0$
عدد P را به صورت مثبت می‌گویند

کویندگی P را به صورت مثبت می‌گویند

اصلی می‌باشد

بعضی Test ها در صورت P که T باشد در نظر

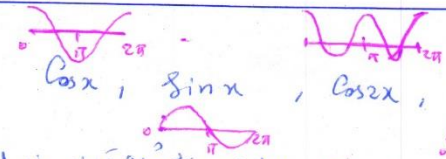


* if f_m has Period, P , it also has the Period $2P$:

$$f(x+2P) = f[(x+P)+P] = f(x+P) = f(x)$$

$$f(x+nP) = f(x) \quad n = 1, 2, \dots \text{ any integer}$$

* if f_m & g_m have Period P , then $af(x)+bg(x)$ has period P (a, b are arbitrary constant)


 $1, \cos x, \sin x, \cos 2x, \sin 2x, \dots, \cos nx, \sin nx$ (I)
 این توابع یک سیستم ارتوگونال در بازه $[0, 2\pi]$ هستند.

$$a_0 + a_1 \cos x + a_2 \cos 2x + \dots + b_1 \sin x + b_2 \sin 2x + b_3 \sin 3x + \dots$$

$$= a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx) \quad (II) \checkmark$$

$a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, b_1, b_2, b_3, \dots$ ضرایب فورييه هستند.

- Now, suppose that $f(x)$ is a given function of Period 2π , and is such that it can be represented by a series of trigonometric system like as (II)

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

تعریف: مجموعه $\{f_n(x)\}$ را یک سیستم ارتوگونال در بازه $[a, b]$ میگویند اگر برای $m \neq n$ داشته باشیم:

$$\int_a^b f_m(x) f_n(x) dx = 0$$
 و برای $m = n$ داریم:

$$\|f_n\|^2 = \int_a^b f_n^2(x) dx > 0$$
 Theorem: Orthogonality of the Trigonometric System.

مجموعه توابع $\{1, \sin x, \cos x, \sin 2x, \cos 2x, \dots\}$ یک سیستم ارتوگونال در بازه $[-\pi, \pi]$ است.

این توابع را می‌توان به صورت زیر نوشت:

$$\sin(d \pm \beta) = \sin d \cos \beta \pm \cos d \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(d \pm \beta) = \cos d \cos \beta \mp \sin d \sin \beta$$

$$\sin d \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(d-\beta) - \cos(d+\beta)]$$

$$\cos d \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(d-\beta) + \cos(d+\beta)]$$

$$\sin d \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(d-\beta) + \sin(d+\beta)]$$

صفحه: ۳۳

موضوع:

تاریخ:

عنوان:

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos nx \text{ or } \sin nx dx = 0$$

for any n

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin mx \sin nx dx = \begin{cases} 0 & n \neq m \\ \pi & n = m \end{cases} = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos nx \cos mx dx$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin nx \cos mx dx = 0 \quad \text{for any } m \text{ and } n$$

So:

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1 \cos x + a_2 \cos 2x + \dots + b_1 \sin x + b_2 \sin 2x + \dots$$

از طرفین x و $-x$ انتگرال میگیریم

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} a_0 + a_1 \cos x + \dots + b_1 \sin x + \dots$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = (2\pi) a_0 \rightarrow a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx$$

طریقه اول: $\cos mx$ در x و $-x$ انتگرال میگیریم

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos mx dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx \right] \cos mx dx$$

$$= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} a_0 \cos mx dx + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx \cos mx dx + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin nx \cos mx dx$$

0 Except for $n=m$

$$= a_m (\pi)$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin nx \cos mx dx = 0$$

$$a_m = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos mx \, dx$$

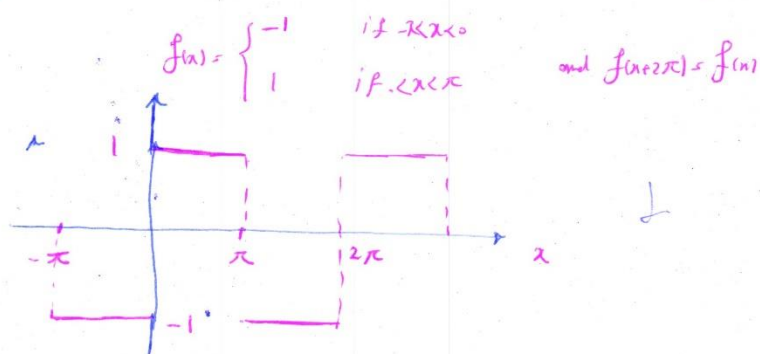
به طریقی که در این سطر $\sin mx$ می بینیم، از آنجا که $f(x)$ است

که اگر $\dots$ نیست، اگر

$$b_m = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin mx \, dx$$

برای هر m ، $\sin$ و $\cos$ است که $f(x)$ است

Example: Find the Fourier Coefficient of the periodic function $f(x)$



$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \, dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^0 (-1) \, dx + \int_0^{\pi} 1 \, dx \right) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \{ [-x]_{-\pi}^0 + [x]_0^{\pi} \} = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^0 (-1) \cos nx \, dx + \int_0^{\pi} 1 \cos nx \, dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^0 -\cos nx \, dx + \int_0^{\pi} \cos nx \, dx \right]$$

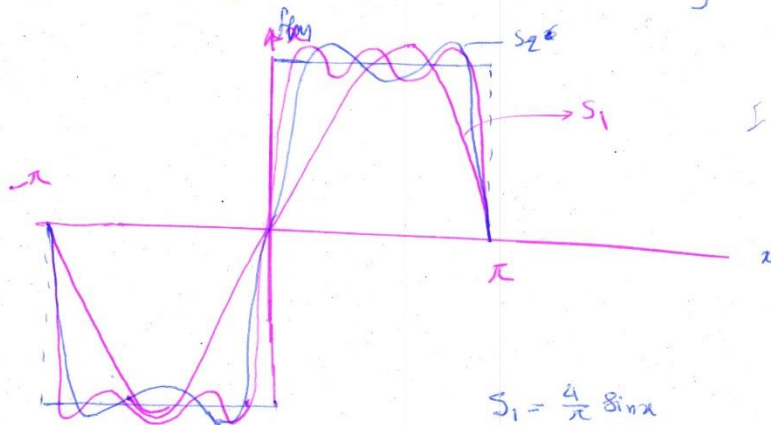
$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[-\frac{\sin nx}{n} \Big|_{-\pi}^0 + \frac{\sin nx}{n} \Big|_0^{\pi} \right] = 0$$

Λ

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

$$b_n = \frac{2}{n\pi} (1 - \cos n\pi) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \\ \frac{4}{n\pi} & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{4}{\pi} \left[\sin x + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x + \frac{1}{5} \sin 5x + \dots \right]$$



$$S_1 = \frac{4}{\pi} \sin x$$

$$S_2 = \frac{4}{\pi} \left(\sin x + \frac{\sin 3x}{3} \right)$$

$$S_3 = \frac{4}{\pi} \left(\sin x + \frac{\sin 3x}{3} + \frac{\sin 5x}{5} \right)$$

Note: $f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1 = \frac{4}{\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \dots \right)$

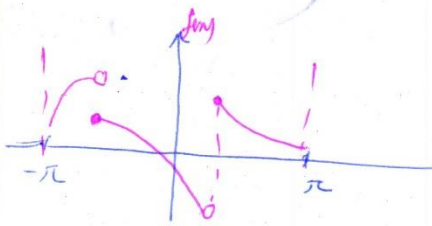
$$\frac{\pi}{4} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \dots$$

تقریباً مجموع این سری در حد ۱ با حاصل جمع اولی برابر است. جز در نقاط ناپوشانی که نوسانگر است. (خواص بور)

You may prove that: $\frac{\pi^2}{6} = 1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \dots$

شرایطی که برای همگرایی سری فوریه یک تابع مشخص است که شرایط کافی متعددی وجود دارد.

قضیه: تابع متناوب $f(x)$ با دوره تناوب 2π را در نظر بگیرید. اگر $f(x)$ به طور متناوب در فاصله $x_0 - \pi$ تا $x_0 + \pi$ پیوسته باشد (Sectionally Continuous یا Piecewise Continuous) و در هر نقطه در فاصله $[x_0 - \pi, x_0 + \pi]$ دارای مشتق محدود باشد، آنگاه سری فوریه آن همگرایی در $f(x)$ خواهد بود. همچنین در نقاط پرش، سری فوریه به میانگین $\frac{f(x_0+) + f(x_0-)}{2}$ خواهد پدید آمد.



We prove Convergence for a Continuous function $f(x)$ having Continuous first and second derivatives.

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \underbrace{f(x)}_u \underbrace{\cos nx}_{dx} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(f(x) \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \right) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{n} \sin nx f'(x) dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\pi n} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \underbrace{f'(x)}_u \underbrace{\sin nx}_{dx} dx$$

$dx = \cos nx dx, \quad u = \frac{1}{n} \sin nx$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n^2\pi} \left[f'(x) \cos nx \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \frac{1}{n^2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f''(x) \cos nx dx$$

(for $f(x)$ and $f'(x)$ continuous)

$$|a_n| = \frac{1}{n^2\pi} \left| \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f''(x) \cos nx dx \right|$$

Since f'' is continuous in the interval of integration, we have

$$|f''(x)| < M \rightarrow M \text{ is a appropriate Constant}$$

Furthermore, $|\cos nx| \leq 1$ so

$$|a_n| = \frac{1}{n^2\pi} \left| \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f''(x) \cos nx dx \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} M dx = \frac{2M}{n^2}$$

$$|b_n| \leq \frac{2M}{n^2} \quad \text{به همین ترتیب انداز b_n نیز به دست می آید}$$

$$f(x) \leq |a_0| + 2M \left(\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \dots \right)$$

پس سری فوریه همگراست.

Functions of any Period $P = \pi$

اگر فاصله تناوب 2π داشته باشیم T و $f(t)$ یک تابع متناوب باشد

$$f(t) : \left[-\frac{T}{2}, \frac{T}{2} \right]$$

تناوب T داشته باشد

اگر در سری فوریه که تبدیل به ابراهیم متناوب $[-\pi, \pi]$ بدست آوریم

$$\text{if } x = \frac{2\pi}{T}t \Rightarrow t = -\frac{T}{2} \rightarrow x = -\pi$$

$$t = \frac{T}{2} \rightarrow x = \pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow f(t) = f\left(\frac{T}{2\pi}x\right) = g(x) &= a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx) \\ &= a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T}t + b_n \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T}t \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow a_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} g(x) \cos nx \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(t) \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T}t \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(t) \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T}t \, dt$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(t) \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T}t \, dt$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} g(x) \, dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(t) \frac{2\pi}{T} dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(t) dt$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(t) dt$$

$$f(x) = a_0 + \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{L}x + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{L}x \right)$$

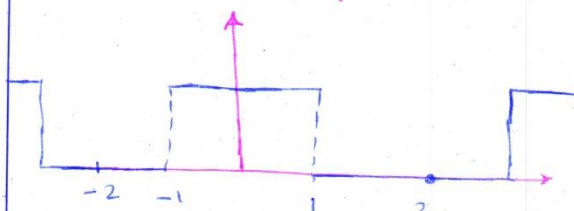
$$\text{if } T = 2L \rightarrow a_0 = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) dx$$

$$\rightarrow a_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx$$

Example: Find the Fourier Series of the function

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



Solution: $T = 2L = 4 \rightarrow L = 2$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2 \times 2} \int_{-2}^2 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-1}^1 k dx = \frac{2k}{4} = \frac{k}{2}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{k}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^2 f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 k \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx + \int_{-2}^{-1} 0 \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx + \int_1^2 0 \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx \\ &= \frac{k}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \frac{2k}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{2k}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2k}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n = \text{even}, 2, 4, 6, \dots \\ \frac{2k}{n\pi} & \text{if } n = \text{odd}, 1, 3, 5, 7, \dots \\ -\frac{2k}{n\pi} & \text{if } n = 4, 8, 12, 16, \dots \end{cases}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^2 f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \frac{k}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = 0$$

$$b_n = 0$$

$$f(x) = \frac{k}{2} + \frac{2k}{\pi} \left[\cos \frac{\pi}{2} x - \frac{1}{3} \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} x + \frac{1}{5} \cos \frac{5\pi}{2} x - \dots \right]$$

اثبات سری فورييه

$$2a_0^2 + \sum_1^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2) = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l (f(x))^2 dx$$

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_1^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \right)$$

طرفین را $f(x)$ ضرب می‌کنیم

$$\{f(x)\}^2 = a_0 f(x) + \sum_1^{\infty} \left(a_n f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} + b_n f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \right)$$

از طرفین در بازه $(-l, l)$ انتگرال می‌گیریم

$$\int_{-l}^l \{f(x)\}^2 dx = a_0 \int_{-l}^l f(x) dx + \sum_1^{\infty} \left[a_n \int_{-l}^l f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx + b_n \int_{-l}^l f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \right]$$

$$= (2la_0) \cdot a_0 + \sum_1^{\infty} (a_n \cdot a_n(l) + b_n(l) \cdot b_n)$$

$$= 2la_0^2 + \sum_1^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2)l$$

$$\frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l \{f(x)\}^2 dx = 2a_0^2 + \sum_1^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2)$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & -\pi < x < 0 \\ 1 & 0 < x < \pi \end{cases} \rightarrow f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx$$

$$a_0 = a_n = 0, \quad b_n = \frac{2}{n\pi} (1 - \cos n\pi)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{l} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)^2 dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^0 1 dx + \int_0^{\pi} 1 dx \right] = \frac{1}{\pi} \{ [0 + \pi] + \pi \} = 2$$

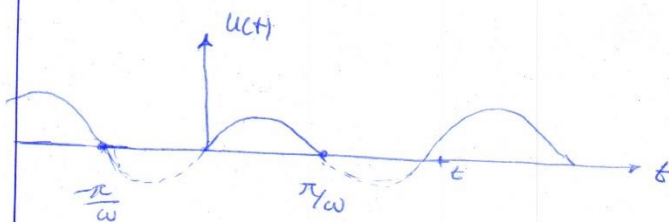
$$2 = \sum_1^{\infty} \frac{4}{n^2 \pi^2} (1 - \cos n\pi)^2$$

$n = \text{odd} \rightarrow 2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4 \times 4}{n^2 \pi^2} \rightarrow \frac{\pi^2}{8} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$
 $n = \text{even} : 2 \neq 0$

در n زوج

Example: Find the Fourier Series of the resulting Periodic function

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } -\frac{\pi}{\omega} < t < 0 \\ \epsilon \sin \omega t & \text{if } 0 < t < \frac{\pi}{\omega} \end{cases}$$



Solution: $T = 2L = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$, $L = \frac{\pi}{\omega}$

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L f(t) dt = \frac{1}{\frac{2\pi}{\omega}} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{\omega}}^{\frac{\pi}{\omega}} f(t) dt = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{\omega}}^0 0 dt + \frac{\omega}{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{\omega}} \epsilon \sin \omega t dt \\ &= \frac{\omega}{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{\omega}} \epsilon \sin \omega t dt = \frac{\omega \epsilon}{2\pi \omega} [-\cos \omega t]_0^{\frac{\pi}{\omega}} = \frac{\epsilon}{2\pi} [-\cos \pi + \cos 0] = \frac{\epsilon}{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(t) \cos \frac{n\pi t}{L} dt = \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{\omega}} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{\omega}}^{\frac{\pi}{\omega}} f(t) \cos n\omega t dt = \frac{\omega}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{\omega}} \epsilon \sin \omega t \cos n\omega t dt$$

$$= \frac{\omega \epsilon}{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{\omega}} [\sin(1+n)\omega t + \sin(1-n)\omega t] dt$$

$$= \frac{\omega \epsilon}{2\pi} \left[\left(\frac{-1}{(1+n)\omega} \cos(1+n)\omega t - \frac{1}{(1-n)\omega} \cos(1-n)\omega t \right) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{\omega}}$$

$$= \frac{\omega \epsilon}{2\pi} \left[\frac{-1}{(1+n)\omega} \cos(1+n)\pi - \frac{1}{\omega(1-n)} \cos(1-n)\pi + \frac{1}{(1+n)\omega} + \frac{1}{(1-n)\omega} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\epsilon}{2\pi} \left[\frac{-\cos(1+n)\pi + 1}{1+n} + \frac{-\cos(1-n)\pi + 1}{1-n} \right] = \begin{cases} n \text{ odd, } 0 \\ n \text{ even, } \frac{-2\epsilon}{(n-1)(n+1)\pi} \end{cases}$$

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$$b_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(t) \sin n\omega t \, dt = \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{\omega}} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{\omega}}^{\frac{\pi}{\omega}} \frac{\pi}{\omega} \sin n\omega t \sin \omega t \, dt$$

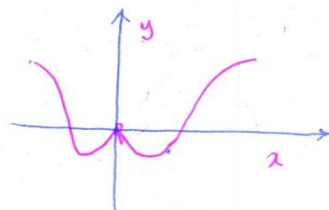
$$= \frac{\omega \pi}{\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{\omega}}^{\frac{\pi}{\omega}} \sin n\omega t \sin \omega t \, dt = \begin{cases} 0 & n \neq 1 \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & n = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow u(t) = \frac{\pi}{\pi} + \frac{\pi}{2} \sin \omega t - \frac{2\pi}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} \cos 2\omega t + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5} \cos 4\omega t + \dots \right)$$

Even & odd functions.

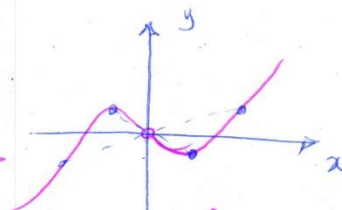
if $f(x) = f(-x)$ so that, $f(x)$ is even and has only Cosine terms. for its Fourier Series.

if $f(x) = -f(-x)$ so that, $f(x)$ is odd and has only Sine terms for its Fourier Series.



even function

تقارب: محاور تقارن



odd function

تقارب: محاور تقارن

بر حسب کلی $f(x)$ می تواند زوج باشد، فرد باشد

$$f(x) = \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{زوج}}}{f_e(x)} + \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{فرد}}}{f_o(x)} \quad (I)$$

$$f(-x) = f_e(-x) + f_o(-x) = f_e(x) - f_o(x) \quad (II)$$

$$(I), (II) \rightarrow \boxed{f_e(x) = \frac{f(x) + f(-x)}{2}}, \quad \boxed{f_o(x) = \frac{f(x) - f(-x)}{2}}$$

$$\text{زوج} \times \text{زوج} = \text{زوج}$$

$$\text{زوج} \times \text{فرد} = \text{فرد}$$

$$\text{فرد} \times \text{فرد} = \text{زوج}$$

When f is even and with Period $2L$

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{L} x$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L f(x) dx$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx, \quad n=1, 2, \dots$$

$$\int_{-a}^a f_e(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f_e(x) dx, \quad \int_{-a}^a f_o(x) dx = 0 \quad \text{و } \Sigma$$

When f is odd and with Period $2L$

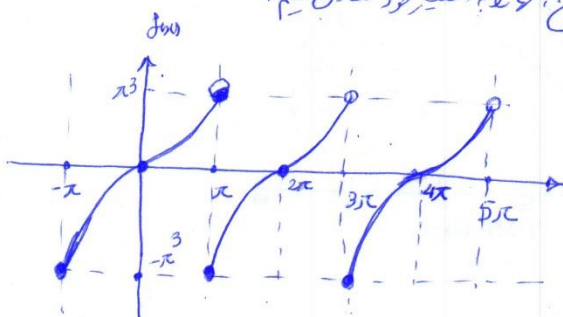
$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x, \quad b_n = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx. \quad IV$$

F-1

مثال: $f(x) = x^3$ را به صورت تناوب 2π در فاصله $[\pi, \pi]$ تناوبی گسترده و به تابع 2π تناوبی گسترده

در فاصله $[-\pi, \pi]$ گسترده

* اگر $f(x)$ زائاً تناوبی نباشد. و به 2π تناوبی گسترده



$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} f(x) = x^3 &\rightarrow g(x) = x \rightarrow g(f(x)) = x^3 \rightarrow g(f(x) + 2\pi) = x + 2\pi = g(f(x)) \\ &= x^3 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$f(x)$ in $[-\pi, \pi]$ is odd $\rightarrow a_0 = a_n = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^3 \sin nx \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[-\frac{x^3}{n} \cos nx + \frac{3x^2}{n^2} \sin nx + \frac{6x}{n^3} \cos nx - \frac{6}{n^4} \sin nx \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} \\ &= \frac{2(-1)^{n+1}}{n^3} (6 - n^2 \pi^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow x^3 &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^{n+1}}{n^3} (6 - n^2 \pi^2) \sin nx, \quad f(\pi) = \frac{f(\pi^+) + f(\pi^-)}{2} \\ &= \frac{\pi^3 - \pi^3}{2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

در $f = 0$

نتیجه در فاصله $[-\pi, \pi]$ گسترده

$F-x'$

Ribneckner formula

let p_m be a polynomial of degree m , and suppose that f_m is continuous. Then except for an arbitrary additive constant:

$$\int p_m f_m = p F_1 - p' F_2 + p'' F_3 - \dots + (-1)^m p^{(m)} F_{m+1}$$

$$= \sum_{m=0}^m (-1)^m p^{(m)} F_{m+1}$$

از p به صورت $p^{(m)}$ مشتق گرفته می شود، صفر بگیر.

F_1 انتگرال تابع f بوده

F_2 " " F_1 بوده و الی آخر.

نکته: مشتق p از جمله دوم شروع می شود. یعنی انتگرال f از جمله اول شروع می شود.

$$\int_0^\pi x^3 \sin nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[(x^3) \left(-\frac{\cos nx}{n} \right) - (3x^2) \left(-\frac{\sin nx}{n^2} \right) + 6x \left(\frac{\cos nx}{n^3} \right) - 6 \left(\frac{\sin nx}{n^4} \right) \right]_0^\pi$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[x^3 \left(-\frac{\cos nx}{n} \right) + 6x \left(\frac{\cos nx}{n^3} \right) \right]_0^\pi$$

$$= 2 \left[-\frac{\pi^3}{n} (\cos n\pi) + \frac{6}{n^3} \cos n\pi \right] = -2 \cos n\pi \left[\frac{(n\pi)^2 - 6}{n^3} \right]$$

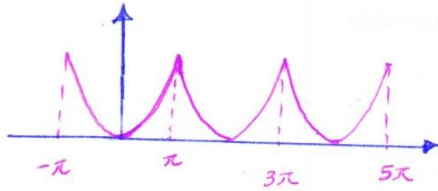
$$= -2 (-1)^n \left[\frac{(n\pi)^2 - 6}{n^3} \right]$$

$$= 2 (-1)^{n+1} \left[\frac{(n\pi)^2 - 6}{n^3} \right]$$

پاسخ

F-3'

ساختار تابع $f(x) = x^2$ را در بازه $[-\pi, \pi]$ و بعداً با تناوب 2π را به دست آوریم.



چون تابع $f(x) = x^2$ زوج است پس $b_n = 0$ و فقط a_n را در نظر می‌گیریم.

$$f(x) = x^2 = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 dx = \frac{\pi^2}{3}$$

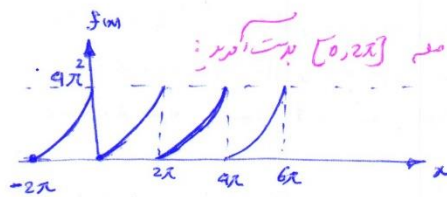
$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{x^2}{n} \sin nx + \frac{2x}{n^2} \cos nx - \frac{2}{n^3} \sin nx \right]_0^{\pi}$$

$$a_n = \frac{4}{n^2} \cos n\pi = \frac{4}{n^2} (-1)^n$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{n^2} (-1)^n \cos nx$$

$$f(x) = x^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{n^2} (-1)^n \cos n\pi = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{n^2}$$

$$\pi^2 - \frac{\pi^2}{3} = 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \rightarrow \frac{2\pi^2}{3} = 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \rightarrow \frac{\pi^2}{6} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$$



ساختار تابع $f(x) = x^2$ را در بازه $[0, 2\pi]$ و بعداً با تناوب 2π را به دست آوریم.

تابع $f(x)$ را در بازه $[0, 2\pi]$ به درجه اول بسط می‌دهیم.

$$f(x) = x^2 = a_0 + \sum (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 dx = \frac{4}{3} \pi^2$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{x^2}{n} \sin nx + \frac{2x}{n^2} \cos nx - \frac{2}{n^3} \sin nx \right]_0^{2\pi}$$

$F-f'$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{2x^2}{n^2} \cos 2n\pi - 0 \right] = \frac{4}{n^2}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \sin nx \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[-\frac{x^2}{n} \cos nx + \frac{2x}{n^2} \sin nx + \frac{2}{n^3} \cos nx \right]_0^{2\pi}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[-\frac{4\pi^2}{n} \cos 2\pi n + \frac{2}{n^3} \cos 2\pi n - \frac{2}{n^3} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{4\pi}{n}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 = \frac{4\pi^2}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{4}{n^2} \cos nx - \frac{4\pi}{n} \sin nx \right)$$

نوٹ: شکل سے ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ اس سلسلے میں

$$f(\pi) = \pi^2 = \frac{4\pi^2}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{4}{n^2} \cos n\pi - \frac{4\pi}{n} \sin n\pi \right)$$

$$\pi^2 - \frac{4\pi^2}{3} = 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} (-1)^n$$

$$-\frac{\pi^2}{3} = 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} (-1)^n$$

$$+\frac{\pi^2}{6} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n^2} (-1)^{n+1}$$

F-5'

تعیین: هرگاه تابع $f(x)$ با دوره تناوب 2π در دامنه $[-\pi, \pi]$ قابل بسط فوریه باشد، آنوقت
 میتوان از طریق آن اشتقاق گرفت.

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

$$F(x) = \int_{\xi}^x f(t) dt = a_0(x - \xi) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} [a_n (\sin nx - \sin n\xi) + b_n (\cos n\xi - \cos nx)]$$

$$x, \xi \in [-\pi, \pi]$$

The integrated series is not, however, a Fourier series if $a_0 \neq 0$,
 for it contains a term $a_0 x$

برای انتیست پستاب "Fourier Series and boundary value problem" صفحه 93 مراجعه کنید.

مشتق سری فوریه

در بعد مشتق سری فوریه مسئله هیچ وجه ساده ندارد و باید در مورد شرایطی که سری در آنجا
 بتوان از طریق مشتق گرفتن به طریقی حاصل، سری فوریه مشتق را به دست آورد.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & -\pi < x < \pi \\ -1 & \pi < x < 3\pi \end{cases} \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{4}{\pi} \left(\sin x + \frac{\sin 3x}{3} + \frac{\sin 5x}{5} + \dots \right)$$

$$f'(x) = 0 = \frac{4}{\pi} (\cos x + \cos 3x + \cos 5x + \dots)$$

این سری همگراست به عبارتی به 0

F-4'

سری فوریه $f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n \sin nx$ $d \in \mathbb{R}$ با نصف تناوب 2π در $[-\pi, \pi]$ برقرار است.

مجموعه $\sin nx$ در $[-\pi, \pi]$ متعامد است. a_n ضرایب فوریه است.

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin nx \quad , \quad b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin dx \sin nx \, dx$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n(-1)^n \sin d\pi}{\pi(d^2 - n^2)} \sin nx$$

F-1'

چون $d \neq 0$ در حقیقت، شرط مطلوب است که $f(x) = \cos dx$ در $[-\pi, \pi]$ و

در $\cos dx$ از سری آن.

$\cos dx$ is even function on $[-\pi, \pi]$ so $b_n = 0$

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx \rightarrow a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos dx dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{d} \sin dx \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \frac{\sin d\pi}{d\pi}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos dx \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [\cos(d-n)x + \cos(d+n)x] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{(d-n)} \sin(d-n)x + \frac{1}{(d+n)} \sin(d+n)x \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi}$$

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

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

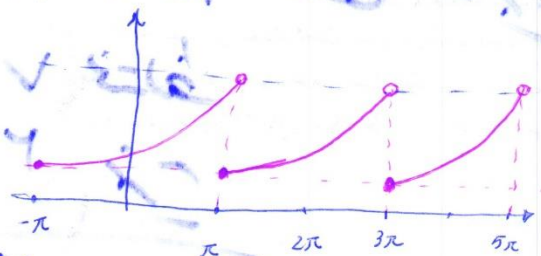
$$\cos dx = \frac{\sin d\pi}{d\pi} \left[1 + 2d^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cos nx}{d^2 - n^2} \right]$$

$$f(0) = \cos 0 = 1 = \frac{\sin d\pi}{d\pi} \left[1 + 2d^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{d^2 - n^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin(d\pi)} = \csc(d\pi) = \frac{1}{d\pi} + \frac{2d}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{d^2 - n^2}$$

F-9'

مطلوبہ فی سب سے فوراً e^{-dx} درجہ صحت $[x, \pi]$ دائرہ $\cos nx$ کے ساتھ



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$$\int e^{dx} \cos nx dx = \frac{e^{dx}}{d^2 + n^2} (d \cos nx + n \sin nx)$$

$$\int e^{dx} \sin nx dx = \frac{e^{dx}}{d^2 + n^2} [d \sin nx - n \cos nx]$$

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{-dx} \cos nx dx = \left\{ \frac{e^{-dx}}{\pi(d^2 + n^2)} [-d \cos nx + n \sin nx] \right\}_{-\pi}^{\pi} \\ &= \left\{ \frac{e^{-dx}}{\pi(d^2 + n^2)} [-d \cos nx + n \sin nx] \right\}_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \left\{ \frac{e^{-dx}}{\pi(d^2 + n^2)} [-d \cos(-n\pi) + n \sin(-n\pi)] \right\}_{-\pi}^{\pi} \\ &= \left\{ \frac{e^{-dx}}{\pi(d^2 + n^2)} [d \cos nx + n \sin nx] \right\}_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \left\{ \frac{e^{-dx}}{\pi(d^2 + n^2)} [d \cos nx + n \sin nx] \right\}_{-\pi}^{\pi} \\ &= \frac{\alpha(-1)^n}{\pi(d^2 + n^2)} (e^{d\pi} - e^{-d\pi}) \end{aligned}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{-dx} dx = \frac{1}{-2d} [e^{-dx}]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \frac{1}{2d} [e^{d\pi} - e^{-d\pi}]$$

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F-10'

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{-dx} \sin nx \, dx = \left\{ \frac{e^{-dx}}{\pi(n^2+d^2)} [-d \sin nx - n \cos nx] \right\}_{-\pi}^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{n(-1)^n}{\pi(d^2+n^2)} [e^{d\pi} - e^{-d\pi}]$$

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

منا هر صورت، تابع در نقطه $x=\pi$ ناپیوستگی دارد و میباید در نقطه $x=\pi$ میانگین بگیریم.

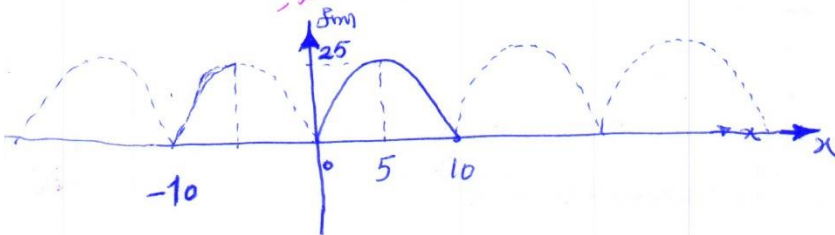
مقدار $\frac{f(x^+) + f(x^-)}{2}$ را در هر دو مرتبه در نقطه $x=\pi$ خواهیم داشت:

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

$$\cosh d\pi = \sinh d\pi \left\{ \frac{1}{d\pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2d}{\pi(d^2+n^2)} \right\}$$

$$\coth d\pi = \frac{1}{d\pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2d}{\pi(d^2+n^2)}$$

تقریب - سه فوریه تابع $f(x) = 2(10-x)$ را در $0 < x < 10$ و $x > 10$ است اکسپان.



تفصیل: The Fourier Coefficients of a sum $f_1 + f_2$ are the sums of

the Corresponding Fourier Coefficients of f_1 and f_2 .

the Fourier Coefficients of cf are c times the Corresponding Fourier Coefficients of f .

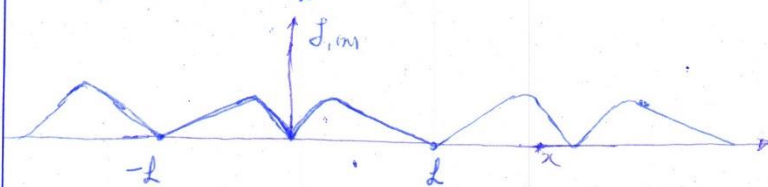
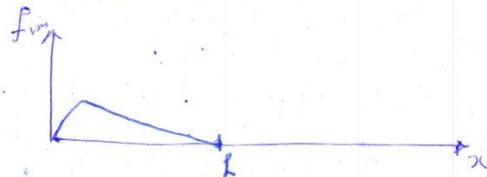
$$f_m = x + \pi \quad \text{if } -\pi < x < \pi$$

$$f_1 \leq x, f_2 \leq \pi$$

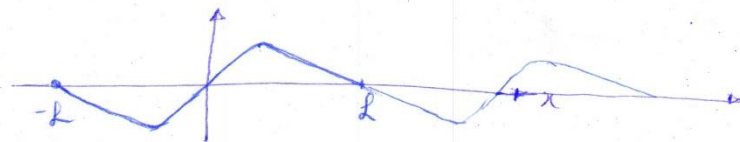
Half Range Expansions

مستقیم نیم دامنه گسترش

یک تابع را در بازه $[0, l]$ تعریف می‌کنیم و آن را به صورت یک تابع زوج یا فرد در بازه $[-l, l]$ گسترش می‌دهیم.



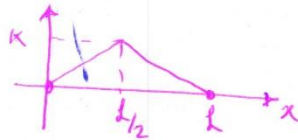
f_m extended as an even periodic function.



از نظر فیزیکی فقط در فاصله 0 تا l تعریف می‌شود.

Example:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2k}{L}x & 0 < x < \frac{L}{2} \\ \frac{2k}{L}(L-x) & \frac{L}{2} < x < L \end{cases}$$



Even periodic extension,

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L f(x) dx$$

$$f(x), a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{L} x$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx \quad n=1, 2, \dots$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L f(x) dx = \frac{1}{L} \left[\int_0^{L/2} \frac{2k}{L} x dx + \int_{L/2}^L \frac{2k}{L} (L-x) dx \right] = \frac{k}{2}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{L} \left[\int_0^{L/2} \frac{2k}{L} x \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx + \int_{L/2}^L \frac{2k}{L} (L-x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{4k}{n^2\pi^2} (2 \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} - \cos n\pi - 1) \quad , \quad a_n = 0 \text{ if } n \neq 2, 6, 10, 14, \dots$$

$$\rightarrow a_2 = -\frac{16k}{2^2\pi^2} \quad , \quad)$$

$$a_6 = -\frac{16k}{6^2\pi^2}$$

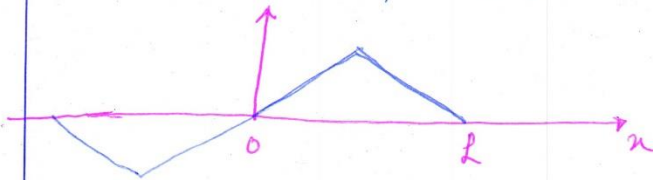
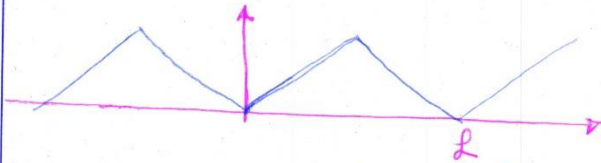
$$a_{10} = -\frac{16k}{10^2\pi^2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{k}{2} - \frac{16k}{\pi^2} \left(\frac{1}{2^2} \cos \frac{2\pi}{L} x + \frac{1}{6^2} \cos \frac{6\pi}{L} x + \dots \right)$$

Odd Periodic extension:

$$b_n = \frac{8K}{n^2\pi^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2}$$

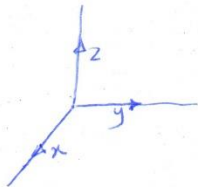
$$f(x) = \frac{8K}{\pi^2} \left(\frac{1}{1^2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} x - \frac{1}{3^2} \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} x + \frac{1}{5^2} \sin \frac{5\pi}{2} x - \dots \right)$$



≡

منبسط است:

بر اساس بردارها



$$\vec{R} = \alpha \hat{x} + \beta \hat{y} + \gamma \hat{z}$$

$$\hat{x} \cdot \vec{R} = \alpha + 0 + 0$$

$$\hat{y} \cdot \vec{R} = 0 + \beta + 0$$

$$\hat{z} \cdot \vec{R} = 0 + 0 + \gamma$$

منبسط به $\{\hat{x}, \hat{y}, \hat{z}\}$

در فضا به صورت یک خط مستقیم است. $\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = 0$ اگر f و g در فضا به صورت یک خط مستقیم باشند.

اصطلاحاً اگر f و g دو تابع متعامد در فضا باشند (orthogonal).

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx \rightarrow \begin{cases} \langle f, g \rangle = \langle g, f \rangle \\ \langle f, g+h \rangle = \langle f, g \rangle + \langle f, h \rangle \\ \langle cf, g \rangle = c \langle f, g \rangle \end{cases}$$

$$\{1, \cos x, \cos 2x, \dots, \sin x, \sin 2x, \dots\}$$

این مجموعه توابع به صورت متعامد تشکیل می‌دهند و می‌توانیم از آن‌ها برای تقریب هر تابعی استفاده کنیم.

$$\{f_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$$

این سری را به نظر بگیرید و در ادامه خواهیم دید.

$$\langle f_i, f_j \rangle = \begin{cases} 0 & i \neq j \\ \neq 0 & i = j \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{orthogonal}$$

$$\text{if } \int_a^b f_i(x) f_j(x) \lambda_m dx = 0 \quad (i \neq j)$$

گزینه f_i و f_j متعامد به تابع وزن λ

تابع وزن به تابع وزن $\lambda = \lambda$ متعامد

$$\langle f_i, f_i \rangle = \|f_i\|^2 = \int_a^b |f_i|^2 dx$$

$$\|f\| = \text{Norm of } f = \langle f_i, f_i \rangle^{1/2} \geq 0$$

$$\text{if } \phi_i = \frac{f_i}{\|f_i\|}, \quad \left\{ \phi_i \right\}_{i=0}^{\infty}, \quad \langle \phi_i, \phi_j \rangle = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

متعامد به ϕ_i Ortho Normal

اگر تابع $f(x)$ به هر یک از متعامد ϕ_i به تابع وزن λ متعامد باشد

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \phi_i$$

$$\langle f, \phi_n \rangle = a_n \langle \phi_n, \phi_n \rangle \rightarrow a_n = \frac{\langle f, \phi_n \rangle}{\langle \phi_n, \phi_n \rangle}$$

به تابع وزن λ متعامد

* برای اینکه بتوان $f(x)$ را به هر یک از متعامد ϕ_i به تابع وزن λ به تابع وزن λ متعامد باشد

Completeness

۱- به انتخاب شده کامل باشد

Convergence

۲- به انتخاب شده همگرا باشد

به کامل بودن $f(x)$ به هر یک از متعامد ϕ_i به تابع وزن λ متعامد باشد

Hermitian
inner product.

دفعه چهارم: اگر f_m و f_n متعامد باشند، یعنی $\langle f_m, f_n \rangle = 0$ برای $n \neq m$.
 $\langle f_m, f_n \rangle = \int_a^b f_m(t) \cdot f_n^*(t) dt = \begin{cases} 0 & n \neq m \\ 1 & n = m \end{cases}$ (نرمال بودن)
 $\langle f_m, f_m \rangle = \int_a^b f_m^2 dt = \|f_m\|^2 = \int_a^b f_m(t) f_m^*(t) dt$

Complex Fourier Series:

We show that the Fourier series

$$f_m = a_0 + \sum (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

Can be written in Complex form,

Euler formula:

$$\begin{aligned} e^{it} &= \cos t + i \sin t \\ e^{-it} &= \cos t - i \sin t \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \cos t = \frac{1}{2}(e^{it} + e^{-it}) \\ \sin t = \frac{1}{2i}(e^{it} - e^{-it}) \end{array} \right.$$

Hint: $\frac{1}{i} = -i$, $t = nx$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx &= \frac{1}{2} a_n (e^{inx} + e^{-inx}) + \frac{1}{2i} b_n (e^{inx} - e^{-inx}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (a_n - i b_n) e^{inx} + \frac{1}{2} (a_n + i b_n) e^{-inx} \\ &\quad \underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_{C_n} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_{K_n} \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = C_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (C_n e^{inx} + K_n e^{-inx}) \quad (II)$$

$$A = \{e^{inx}\}_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}, P=2\pi \rightarrow$$

$$e^{imx}, e^{inx} \xrightarrow{\text{تقارن}} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{inx} \cdot e^{-imx} dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{i(n-m)x} dx = \begin{cases} 0 & n \neq m \\ 2\pi & n = m \end{cases}$$

دستور مقادیر است. لذا از هر طریق رابط (III) را در e^{-imx} ضرب کرده، در $[-\pi, \pi]$ انتگرال

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) e^{-imx} dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} c_0 e^{-imx} dx + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n e^{inx} e^{-imx} dx + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} k_n e^{-inx} e^{-imx} dx$$

$$= 0 + c_m(2\pi) + 0$$

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

حال از طریق (IV) را در e^{+imx} ضرب کرده و از $[-\pi, \pi]$ انتگرال بگیریم

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) e^{imx} dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} c_0 e^{imx} dx + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n e^{inx} e^{imx} dx + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} k_n e^{-inx} e^{imx} dx$$

$$= 0 + 0 + k_m(2\pi)$$

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

$$k_m = c_{-m}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{inx}, \quad c_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) e^{-inx} dx$$

$$x = \frac{2\pi t}{T} : \quad \begin{matrix} x = -\pi, & t = -\frac{T}{2} \\ x = \pi, & t = \frac{T}{2} \end{matrix}$$

الفترة T بالثانية

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{i \frac{2\pi n}{T} x}$$

$$c_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} f(x) e^{-i \frac{2\pi n}{T} x} dx$$

if $T=2l$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{i \frac{n\pi x}{l}}$$

$$c_n = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) e^{-i \frac{n\pi x}{l}} dx$$

Example: $f(x) = e^x, -\pi < x < \pi$ and $f(x+\pi) = f(x)$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{inx}$$

$$c_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^x e^{-inx} dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{(1-in)x} dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{1-in} e^{x-inx} \Big|_{x=-\pi}^{x=\pi}$$

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

Hint: $e^{i n \pi} = \cos n\pi \pm i \sin n\pi = \cos n\pi = (-1)^n$

cd

دانشگاه

موضوع

تاریخ

عنوان

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

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

Derive the real Fourier series:

$$(1+in)e^{inx} = (1+in)(\cos nx + i \sin nx) = (\cos nx - n \sin nx) + i(n \cos nx + \sin nx)$$

$$n=-n \rightarrow (1-in)e^{-inx} = (1-in)(\cos nx - i \sin nx) = (\cos nx - n \sin nx) - i(n \cos nx + \sin nx)$$

$$\rightarrow \text{for } n \neq 0 \quad 2(\cos nx - n \sin nx)$$

$$\text{for } n=0 \quad 1$$

$$\rightarrow e^x = \frac{2 \sinh \pi}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{1+1^2} (\cos x - \sin x) + \frac{1}{1+2^2} (\cos 2x - 2 \sin 2x) - \dots \right]$$

تکثیر و اعمال بارش فوریه فقط

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{i \frac{2\pi n}{T} t}$$

$$f(t) \cdot f^*(t) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{i \frac{2\pi n}{T} t} c_m^* e^{-i \frac{2\pi m}{T} t} \quad \text{برای به دست آورد } f^*(t) \text{ صاف کنید}$$

$$= \sum_m \sum_n c_n c_m^* e^{i \frac{2\pi}{T} (n-m)t}$$

$$|f(t)|^2 = \sum_m \sum_n c_n c_m^* e^{i \frac{2\pi}{T} (n-m)t}$$

$$\int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} |f(t)|^2 dt = |c_n|^2 * T = T \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |c_n|^2$$

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

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{inx}, \quad c_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) e^{-inx} dx$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{e^{-inx}}{n^2} (inx + 1) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi n^2} [2(n \cos(n\pi)\pi - \sin(n\pi))i]$$

$$c_{-n} = \frac{1}{2\pi n^2} [2(-n \cos(n\pi)\pi + \sin(n\pi))i]$$

$$c_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) = x = 0 - i e^{ix} + i e^{-ix} + \frac{1}{2} e^{2ix} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2ix} - \frac{1}{3} e^{3ix} + \dots$$

$$x = 2\sin x - \sin(2x) + \frac{2}{3}\sin(3x) - \frac{1}{2}\sin(4x) + \dots$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2}(a_n - ib_n), \quad c_{-n} = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + ib_n)$$

$$a_n = c_n + c_{-n}, \quad b_n = i(c_n - c_{-n})$$

✓

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} |f(t)|^2 dt = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |C_n|^2$$

مقدار متوسط توان سیگنال
در یک دوره تناوب

مجموع توان در تمام فرکانسها

همگرایی فوریه سیگنال را نشان می‌دهد:

۱- سیگنال را به صورت مجزوری از یک الی آخر می‌توان نوشت که به صورت زیر باشد:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(t)|^2 dt < \infty$$

فوریه آن همگرایی است

۲- دسته دیگر از توابع را به فوریه آن همگرایی توابع می‌گویند که در دسته ای دیگر می‌باشد:

می‌باشد.

به این دسته از توابع می‌گویند:

۱- تابع در یک محدوده تناوب به طور مطلق از یک الی آخر باشد:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(t)| dt < \infty$$

۲- قدر لاف تابع ما در این سیستم تابع در یک محدوده تناوب باشد:

۳- قدر لاف تابع ما در این سیستم تابع در یک محدوده تناوب باشد:

۴- از آن دسته از توابع می‌گویند که در دسته ای دیگر می‌باشد که در یک محدوده تناوب باشد:

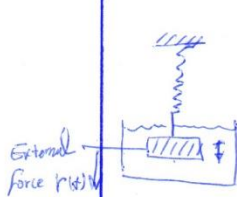
در این دسته از توابع می‌گویند که در دسته ای دیگر می‌باشد:

۵- اگر $f(t)$ و $f^*(t)$ در دسته ای دیگر می‌باشد، می‌توان نوشت که:

Forced Oscillations:

نوسان اجباری

Fourier series have important applications in connection with ODEs and PDEs.

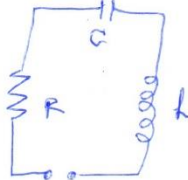


$$m \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + C \frac{dy}{dt} + Ky = f(t)$$

$y = y(t)$ is the displacement from rest.

C : damping constant

K : spring constant.



$$L C \frac{d^2 v_c}{dt^2} + RC \frac{dv_c}{dt} + v_c = e(t)$$

حالت پایدار

$$y(t) = y_h(t) + y_p(t)$$

$$y_h(t) = A e^{\lambda_1 t} + B e^{\lambda_2 t}$$

λ_1, λ_2 متغیرهای جذری معین آنا متغیر است، زیرا متغیرهای وابسته متغیر است.

حالت گذری یا transient (موقت) است. این حالت گذری است و در نهایت به حالت پایدار می‌رسد.

- حالت خصوصی $y_p(t)$ متغیر وابسته است.

- اگر متغیر وابسته $y(t)$ این دو متغیر وابسته است.

اگر متغیر وابسته $y(t)$ این دو متغیر وابسته است.

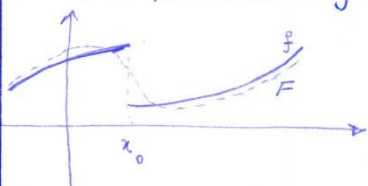
تقریب‌بندی برار تابع $f(x)$ (Approximation by Trigonometric Polynomials)

"approximation theory" کاربرد دیگر سری فورييه در طول در تری است

تابع $f(x)$ را متناوب و دوره تناوب 2π فرض می‌کنیم. در این صورت سری فورييه آن به صورت زیر است:

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

N th Partial Sum of the series: $f(x) \approx a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^N (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$



تقریب از تابع $f(x)$ است

آن تابع بهتر از تقریب قبلی است

$$F(x) \approx f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^N (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

میزان سکو در تابع $f(x)$ با مقدار a_n و b_n فورييه است.

کدام بهتر است. هر کدام که ضرایب کمتر داشته باشد.

نیز "Mean square error" را می‌توانیم هر کدام از این دو ضرایب کمتر داشته باشند بهتر است.

$$E = \int_a^b (f - F)^2 dx$$

$$= \int_a^b f^2 dx - 2 \int_a^b f F dx + \int_a^b F^2 dx$$

$-\pi < x < \pi$

$$= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2 dx - 2 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f F dx + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} F^2 dx$$

$$E = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2 dx - 2\pi \left[2a_0 a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^N (a_n a_n + b_n b_n) \right] + \pi \left[2a_0^2 + \sum_{n=1}^N (a_n^2 + b_n^2) \right]$$

حال اگر ضرایب فورييه را انتخاب کنیم

$$E^A = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2 dx - 2\pi \left[2a_0^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2) \right] + \pi \left[2a_0^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2) \right]$$

ع۱

$$E - \hat{E} = \pi \left[2(a_0 - a_0)^2 + \sum_1^N (a_n - a_n)^2 + \sum_1^N (b_n - b_n)^2 \right] \geq 0$$

$$E - \hat{E} \geq 0 \rightarrow \hat{E} \leq E$$

نتیجه: تقریب ضرایب فورييه ضرایب فورييه در دایره است.

theorem 1:

the square error of F (with fixed N) relative to f on the interval $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ is minimum if and only if the coefficients of F in (2) are the Fourier Coefficients of f . this minimum value of $\hat{E}$ is $\hat{E} = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2 dx - \pi \left[2a_0^2 + \sum_{n=1}^N (a_n^2 + b_n^2) \right]$

چون $\hat{E}$ انزای N انزای N که کم است کم است.

N تقریب بهتر به f می شود.

$$\hat{E} = \int_a^b (f - F)^2 dx \rightarrow \hat{E} \geq 0$$

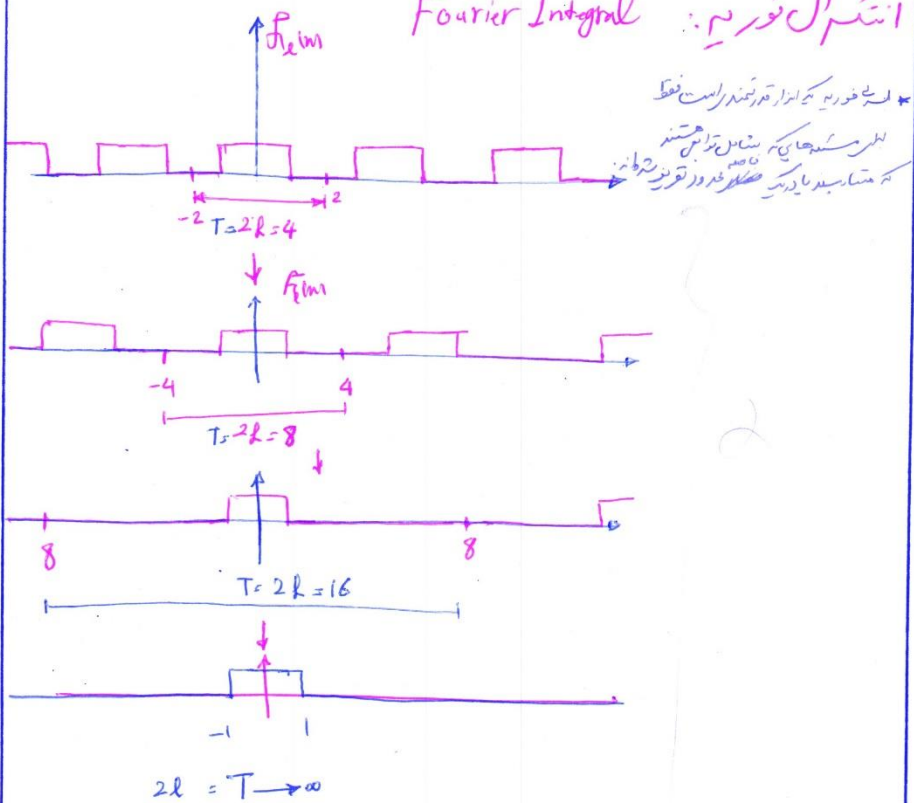
$$\rightarrow \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2 dx - \pi \left[2a_0^2 + \sum_{n=1}^N (a_n^2 + b_n^2) \right] \geq 0$$

$$2a_0^2 + \sum_{n=1}^N (a_n^2 + b_n^2) \leq \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2 dx$$

Bessel's inequality

$$2a_0^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2) \leq \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2 dx$$

انتگرال فوریه: "Fourier Integral"



اگر $T \rightarrow \infty$ نباشد، تابع غیر متناهی خواهیم داشت.

حاصل می‌شود که تابع متناهی $f_T(t)$ در نظر بگیریم آن را بسط فوریه می‌دهیم.

$T \rightarrow \infty$ می‌دهیم.

$$f_T(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} t + b_n \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} t \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f_T(t) dt + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} t \cdot \frac{2}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f_T(t) \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} t dt \right.$$

$$\left. + \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} t \cdot \frac{2}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f_T(t) \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} t dt \right]$$

$$\frac{2\pi n}{T} = \omega_n$$

$$f_T(t) = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f_T(t) dt + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{2}{T} \left[\cos \omega_n t \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f_T(t) \cos \omega_n t dt + \sin \omega_n t \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f_T(t) \sin \omega_n t dt \right] \right]$$

$$\omega_{n+1} - \omega_n = \Delta \omega_n = \frac{2\pi}{T}(n+1) - \frac{2\pi}{T}n = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$\frac{1}{T} = \frac{\Delta \omega_n}{2\pi} \rightarrow \frac{2}{T} = \frac{\Delta \omega_n}{\pi}$$

$$T \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\frac{1}{T} \rightarrow 0$$

وقتی $T \rightarrow \infty$ باز میماند $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) dt$ وجود داشته باشد، در این صورت

$f(t) = 0$ + بقیه عبارت $\omega_n = \omega$

$$= 0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\Delta \omega_n}{\pi} \left\{ \cos \omega t \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos \omega t dt + \sin \omega t \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \sin \omega t dt \right\} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos \omega t dt = A(\omega) \quad \text{میزان } \omega \text{ خواهد بود}$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \sin \omega t dt = B(\omega) \quad \text{میزان } \omega \text{ خواهد بود}$$

$$A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos \omega t dt$$

$$B(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \sin \omega t dt$$

$$f(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (A(\omega) \cos \omega t + B(\omega) \sin \omega t) d\omega$$

$$A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \cos \omega t dt = \frac{2 \sin \frac{\omega}{2}}{\pi} \int_0^1 \cos \omega t dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{\omega} \cdot \sin \omega t \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2 \sin \omega}{\omega \pi}$$

$$B(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \sin \omega t dt = 0$$

$$f(t) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \omega}{\omega} \cos \omega t d\omega$$

$$t=0 \rightarrow f(0) = 1 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \omega}{\omega} \cos \omega \cdot 0 d\omega \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \omega}{\omega} d\omega = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$t=1 \rightarrow f(1) = \frac{1+0}{2} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \omega \cos \omega}{\omega} d\omega = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin 2\omega}{\omega} d\omega$$

$$\rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin 2\omega}{\omega} d\omega = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$S_i(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\sin u}{u} du = \text{Sine Integral}$$

$$S_i(\infty) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$f(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(f) e^{i2\pi ft} dt$$

$$F(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-i2\pi ft} dt$$

تبدیل فورسٹ باغ $f(t)$

$$\mathcal{F}[f(t)] = F(f) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(f)] = f(t)$$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) e^{i\omega t} d\omega, \quad F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt$$

تبدیل فورسٹ باغ $f(t)$

$$f_m = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (A(\omega) \cos \omega x + B(\omega) \sin \omega x) d\omega$$

نویسند انتگرال ندهد مارتان بزم

$$f_m = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u) \cos \omega(x-u) du d\omega$$

مارتانی

$$f_m = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u) e^{i\omega(u-x)} du d\omega$$

و از این طریق می توانیم آنرا بنویسیم

از آن طریق تبدیل فوریه است که می بینیم

$$f_m = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (A(\omega) \cos \omega x + B(\omega) \sin \omega x) d\omega$$

$$A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u) \cos \omega u du \quad , \quad B(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u) \sin \omega u du$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [\cos \omega u \cos \omega x + \sin \omega u \sin \omega x] f(u) du d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u) \cos(\omega x - \omega u) du \right\} d\omega$$

یک تابع زوج است

$$f_m = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u) \cos \omega(x-u) du d\omega$$

مارتانی

از طرفی داریم

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u) \sin(wx - wu) du \right] dw = 0$$

چون تابع $\sin w(x-u)$ نسبت به w فرد است و w را از $-\infty$ تا ∞ یکدفعه می‌گردانیم

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u) \sin w(x-u) du = G(w)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(w) dw = 0$$

حال از فرمول معروف لورنر

$$e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$$

$$e^{i(wx-wu)} = \cos(wx-wu) + i \sin(wx-wu)$$

$$f(u) e^{i(wx-wu)} = f(u) \cos(wx-wu) + i f(u) \sin(wx-wu)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u) \cos(wx-wu) du \right] + i \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u) \sin(wx-wu) du \right] dw$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u) e^{i\omega(x-u)} du d\omega$$

$$i^2 = -1$$

Fourier Transform:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u) e^{-i\omega u} du \right] e^{i\omega x} d\omega$$

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

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{f}(\omega) e^{i\omega x} d\omega = \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\hat{f})$$

Example: $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & |x| < 1 \\ 0 & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$

$$\hat{f}(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-1}^1 e^{-i\omega x} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{e^{-i\omega x}}{-i\omega} \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{1}{2\pi - i\omega\sqrt{2\pi}} (e^{-i\omega} - e^{i\omega})$$

$$\therefore \frac{e^{i\omega} - e^{-i\omega}}{2i} = \sin \omega$$

$$\hat{f}(\omega) = \frac{2 \sin \omega}{\sqrt{2\pi} \omega}$$

$$\hat{f}(\omega) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{\sin \omega}{\omega}$$

$$\mathcal{F}(e^{-ax}) \text{ if } f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-ax} & x > 0, a > 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}(f) = \mathcal{F}(e^{-ax}) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} e^{-i\omega x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{e^{-(a+i\omega)x}}{-(a+i\omega)} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} (a+i\omega)} \Delta \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{F}(af+bg) = a\mathcal{F}(f) + b\mathcal{F}(g)$$

$$\mathcal{F}\{f'(x)\} = i\omega \mathcal{F}(f(x)) = i\omega \hat{f}(\omega)$$

$$\mathcal{F}\{f''(x)\} = -\omega^2 \mathcal{F}(f(x)) = -\omega^2 \hat{f}(\omega)$$

let $f(x)$ be continuous on the x -axis and $f(x) \rightarrow 0$ as $|x| \rightarrow \infty$

furthermore, let $f'(x)$ be absolutely on the x -axis

then.

Example: Find Fourier transform of $x e^{-x^2}$

$$\mathcal{F}(x e^{-x^2}) = \mathcal{F}\left\{-\frac{1}{2} (e^{-x^2})'\right\}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \mathcal{F}\{(e^{-x^2})'\}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} i\omega \mathcal{F}(e^{-x^2})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} i\omega \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-\omega^2/4}$$

$$= -\frac{i\omega}{2\sqrt{2}} e^{-\omega^2/4}$$

Convolution: here

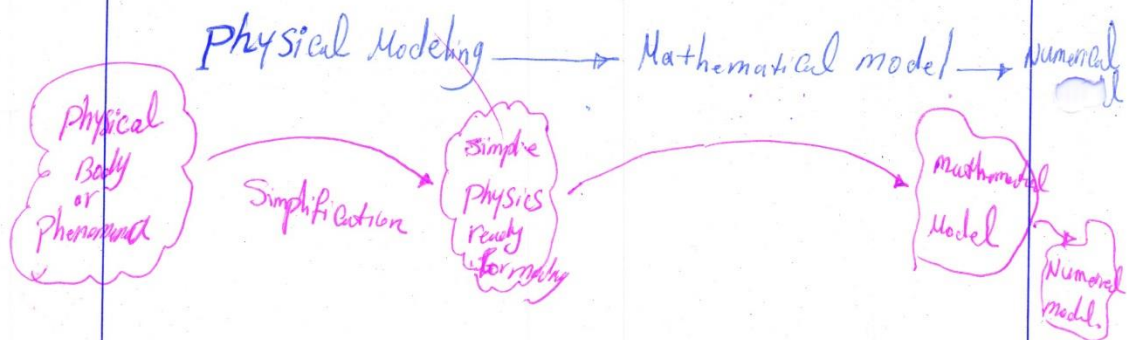
$$h(x) = (f * g)(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(p) g(x-p) dp = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x-p) g(p) dp$$

$$\mathcal{F}(f * g) = \sqrt{2\pi} \mathcal{F}(f) \mathcal{F}(g)$$

$$(f * g)(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{f}(\omega) \hat{g}(\omega) e^{i\omega x} d\omega$$

مستقیم

Differential Equations. are of basic importance in engineering mathematics because many physical laws and relations appear mathematically in the form of a differential equation.



if we want to solve an engineering problem (usually of a physical nature):

- We have to formulate the problem as a mathematical expression in terms of variables, functions, equations.

• $y'' = g = \text{const}$

$ma' = mg - kv^2$

$h' = -k\sqrt{h}$

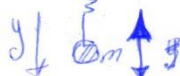
$my'' + ky = 0$

حرکت سقوط آزاد

سرعت سقوط

ارتفاع سطح مایع

توازن جرم و فنر



عنوان:

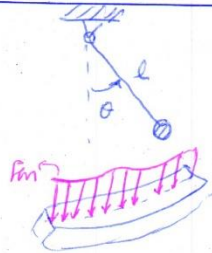
تاریخ:

مرجع:

صفحه: ۵۵

$$L\theta'' + g \sin \theta = 0$$

$$EI y^{(4)} = f(x)$$



فصل پنجم

تغییر شکل یک تیر

What are PDEs?

PDEs are models of various physical and geometrical problems, arising when the unknown functions depend on two or more variables.

A Partial Differential Equation "PDE" is an equation involving one or more partial derivatives of an unknown function.

The order of highest derivatives is called the order of PDE?

معادلات دیفرانسیل جزئی PDE. مرتبه مرتبه بالاتر از مرتبه معادلات دیفرانسیل معمولی ODE است.

Some well-known PDEs:

$$u_t = u_{xx} \quad \text{heat equation in one dimension}$$

$$u_t = u_{xx} + u_{yy} \quad \text{heat equation in two dimension}$$

$$u_{rr} + \frac{1}{r} u_r + \frac{1}{r^2} u_{\theta\theta} = 0 \quad \text{Laplace's equation in Polar coordinate}$$

$$u_{tt} = u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz} \quad \text{Wave equation in three dimension}$$

2. Number of variables:

is number of independent variables,

$$u_t + u_{xx} \quad (\text{Two variables, } x, t)$$

$$u_t + u_{rr} + \frac{1}{r} u_r + \frac{1}{r^2} u_{\theta\theta} \quad (\text{Three variables, } r, \theta, t)$$

3. Linearity:

PDEs = $\begin{cases} \text{Linear} \rightarrow \text{dependent variable } u, \text{ and all its derivatives appear in a linear fashion (For example: they are not multiplied together or squared, ...)} \\ \text{Nonlinear} \rightarrow \end{cases}$

A second order linear equation with two variables is an equation of the form:

$$A u_{xx} + B u_{xy} + C u_{yy} + D u_x + E u_y + F u = G \quad (1)$$

A, B, C, D, E, F, G can be constants or given functions of x and y ;

$$u_{tt} = e^t u_{xx} + \sin t \rightarrow \text{linear}$$

$$u u_{xx} + u_t = 0 \rightarrow \text{nonlinear}$$

$$u_{xx} + y u_{yy} = 0 \rightarrow \text{linear}$$

$$x u_x + y u_y + u^2 = 0 \rightarrow \text{nonlinear}$$

عنوان	تاریخ	مرح	ع صفی
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4. Homogeneity,

In eq (I) if $G(x,y) = 0$ for all $x, y \rightarrow$ Homogeneous

if " " $G(x,y) \neq 0$ "Some" $\rightarrow$ non homogeneous.

5. Kinds of Coefficients:

if A, B, C, D, E, F in eq (I) are constants, then eq (I) is said to have Constant Coefficients (otherwise, variable Coefficients)

6. Three Basic types of linear equations:

All PDEs like equation (I) are either:

a) Parabolic

$\rightarrow B^2 - 4AC = 0 \rightarrow$ describe heat flow and diffusion process

b) Hyperbolic

$\rightarrow B^2 - 4AC > 0 \rightarrow$ describe vibrating system and wave motion

c) Elliptic

$\rightarrow B^2 - 4AC < 0 \rightarrow$ steady state phenomena

Example:

$u_t = u_{xx} \rightarrow u_{xx} - u_t = 0, A=1, B=0, C=0, B^2 - 4AC = 0,$
this equation is Parabolic;

$u_{tt} = u_{xx} \rightarrow u_{xx} - u_{tt} = 0, A=1, B=0, C=-1, B^2 - 4AC = 4 > 0$ hyperbolic

$u_{xy} = 0 \rightarrow A=C=0, B=1, B^2 - 4AC = 1 > 0$ hyperbolic.

$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0 \rightarrow A=C=1, B=0, B^2 - 4AC = -4 < 0$ Elliptic Δ

$$u_t = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}, \quad u_x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \quad u_{xx} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

dependent variable

u : is unknown function always depends on more than one variable.

Why Are PDEs Useful?

Most of the Natural laws of Physics, such as:

- Maxwell's equations
- Newton's law of cooling
- Navier-Stokes equation
- Newton's equation of motion

are stated in terms of PDEs.

یہ قوانین عموماً بدیہیاتی یا تجرباتی طریقوں سے اخذ کیے جاتے ہیں۔

مستند قوانین ظاہری طور پر درست ہونے کی وجہ سے انہیں ریاضیاتی طریقوں سے ثابت کیا جاتا ہے۔

یہ درجہ کی ہیں۔

We discussed here:

How to formulate the PDE from the physical problem?

How to solve the PDE (along with initial & Boundary Conditions)

$$y U_{xx} + U_{yy} = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} A=y \\ B=0 \\ C=1 \end{matrix} \rightarrow B^2 - 4AC = -4y \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} y > 0 & \text{Elliptic} \\ y = 0 & \text{Parabolic} \\ y < 0 & \text{hyperbolic} \end{array} \right.$$

• چون $B^2 - 4AC$ تعلق به تغییرات مستقل x, y دارد پس برای طبقه بندی معادله باید آن را به صورت $B^2 - 4AC = f(x, y)$ بنویسیم.
 است اگر $f > 0$ Elliptic ، $f = 0$ Parabolic ، $f < 0$ Hyperbolic

Fundamental Theorem on Superposition.

if u_1 & u_2 are solutions of a homogeneous linear PDE

in some region R , then

$$u = C_1 u_1 + C_2 u_2$$

With any constants C_1 & C_2 is also a solution of that PDE in the region R .

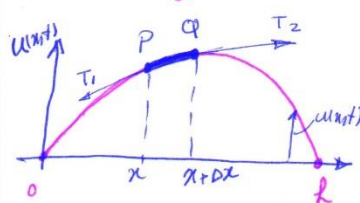
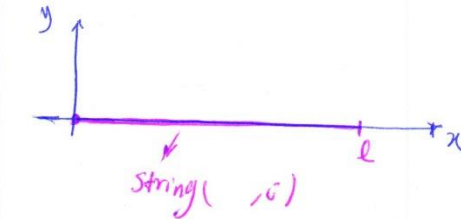
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} - \frac{1}{C_2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} - \frac{1}{C_2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right)}_{L \text{ operator or } \text{عملگر}} u = 0$$

$$L(u_1 + u_2) = L u_1 + L u_2 \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{عملگر خطی}$$

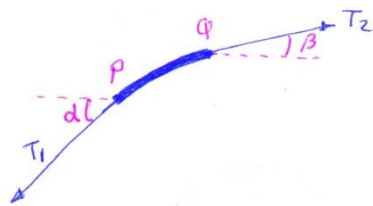
Wave equation in one-dimensional

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

$u = u(x, t)$ معادله موج همزمان یکسره در هم زمان



تاریخ حرکت را به این ترتیب می‌نویسیم: $t = t_0$ تا آنجا که از آن می‌توانیم حرکت را در هر لحظه از زمان t پیدا کنیم. حال را می‌خواهیم بدانیم که چگونه می‌توانیم این کار را انجام دهیم.



physical assumptions:

- homogeneous string (the mass of the string per unit length μ is constant)
- the string is perfectly elastic and
- the tension caused by stretching the string before fastening it at the ends, is so large the gravitational force can be neglected
- the string performs small transverse motions in a vertical plane

Since the points of the string move vertically, there's no motion in the horizontal direction.

$$\rightarrow \sum F_x = 0 \rightarrow T_2 \cos \beta - T_1 \cos \alpha = 0, T_2 \cos \beta = T_1 \cos \alpha = \cos \alpha T = T$$

$$\uparrow \sum dF_y = dm a_y$$

$$-T_1 \sin \alpha + T_2 \sin \beta = \rho \Delta x a_y = \rho \Delta x \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\text{نصف الجهد} \quad \cos \alpha = T_2 \cos \beta = T_1 \cos \alpha = T$$

$$\frac{T_2 \sin \beta}{T_2 \cos \beta} - \frac{T_1 \sin \alpha}{T_1 \cos \alpha} = \frac{\rho \Delta x}{T} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\tan \beta - \tan \alpha = \frac{\rho \Delta x}{T} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\tan \beta = \tan \alpha + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \Delta x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \bigg|_{x+\Delta x}, \quad \tan \alpha = \tan \alpha + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \Delta x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \bigg|_x$$

نصف الجهد $\rho \Delta x = \cos \alpha \sin \alpha \Delta x$, $\Delta x \cos \alpha = \Delta x$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \bigg|_{x+\Delta x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \bigg|_x = \frac{\rho \Delta x}{T} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\Delta x} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \bigg|_{x+\Delta x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \bigg|_x \right) = \frac{\rho}{T} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\Delta x \rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\rho}{T} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}, \quad c^2 = \frac{T}{\rho} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$$

Solution by Separating Variables

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \quad (I)$$



Since the string is fastened at ends $x=0$, $x=l$ we have two B.C.

$$u(0, t) = 0, \quad u(l, t) = 0 \quad \text{for all } t \quad (II)$$

Furthermore, the form of the motion of the string will depend on its initial deflection, and its initial velocity, we have two Initial Conditions

$$u(x, 0) = f(x) \quad \text{و شکل اولیه} \quad , \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = u_t(x, 0) = g(x) \quad , \quad 0 \leq x \leq l \quad (III)$$

حل به روش جداسازی متغیرها: (I) به سه رابطه منجر می شود: (II) و (III) به نام III می گویند.

In Separating variable or Product Method,

$$u(x, t) = F(x) G(t)$$

فرض کنیم که $u(x, t)$ به صورت حاصل ضرب دو تابع $F(x)$ و $G(t)$ باشد.

$F(x)$ و $G(t)$ به ترتیب به عنوان $F(x)$ و $G(t)$ تعریف می شوند.

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = F \ddot{G}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = F'' G$$

$$\rightarrow F \ddot{G} = c^2 F'' G$$

چون $u = FG$ با این فرض که F و G به صورت $F(x)$ و $G(t)$ تعریف می شوند.

$$\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\ddot{G}}{G} = \frac{F''}{F} = \begin{cases} k^2 \\ 0 \\ -k^2 \end{cases}$$

چون F و G به ترتیب به عنوان $F(x)$ و $G(t)$ تعریف می شوند، پس F و G باید به صورت $F(x)$ و $G(t)$ باشند.

if we select $k^2 \rightarrow \frac{F''}{F} = k^2 \rightarrow F' - k^2 F = 0$

$\rightarrow F = A e^{kx} + B e^{-kx}$ or $A \cosh kx + B \sinh kx$

$u = FG$ must satisfy the B.C.:

$u(0, t) = 0 \Rightarrow F(x) G(t) = G(t) F(0) = 0 \xrightarrow{G(t) \neq 0} F(0) = 0$

$u(l, t) = 0 \Rightarrow F(l) G(t) = G(t) F(l) = 0 \xrightarrow{G(t) \neq 0} F(l) = 0$

$\rightarrow F(0) = A + B = 0$

$F(l) = A e^{kl} + B e^{-kl} = 0 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ e^{kl} & e^{-kl} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \end{bmatrix} = 0$

$\det \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ e^{kl} & e^{-kl} \end{vmatrix} = e^{-kl} - e^{kl} \neq 0$

نتیجه: $A = B = 0$ (بسیار ساده) $\rightarrow$ انتخاب خوبی نیست

توجه: برای اینکه این جواب را به دست آوریم باید $\det = 0$ باشد

if we select $0 \rightarrow \frac{F''}{F} = 0 \rightarrow F'' = 0, F = A'x + B'$

$F(0) = A'(0) + B' = 0 \rightarrow B' = 0$

$F(l) = A'(l) + B' = 0 \rightarrow A' = 0$

$k = 0$ (بسیار ساده) $\rightarrow$ انتخاب خوبی نیست (غیرمعمول)

if we select $-k^2$:

$\frac{F''}{F} = \frac{\ddot{G}}{G} = -k^2$

$$F'' + k^2 F = 0, \quad F(x) = A \cos kx + B \sin kx$$

B.c.

$$F(0) = 0 = A \cos 0 + B \sin 0 = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{A=0}$$

$$F(l) = 0 = A \cos kl + B \sin kl = 0 \rightarrow B \sin kl = 0$$

We must take $B \neq 0$, since otherwise $F=0$

$$\text{Hence, } \sin kl = 0 \rightarrow kl = n\pi, \quad n=1, 2, \dots$$

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

$$F_n(x) = B_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x, \quad n=1, 2, 3, \dots$$

For $G(t)$:

$$\frac{1}{c^2} \ddot{G} = -k^2 = -\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\ddot{G}}{G} = -\left(\frac{n\pi c}{l}\right)^2 \Rightarrow \ddot{G} + \left(\frac{n\pi c}{l}\right)^2 G = 0$$

$$G_n(t) = C_n \cos \lambda_n t + D_n \sin \lambda_n t$$

$$U_n(x, t) = F_n(x) G_n(t) = \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \left[C_n' \cos \lambda_n t + D_n' \sin \lambda_n t \right]$$

$$U(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} U_n(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \left[C_n' \cos \lambda_n t + D_n' \sin \lambda_n t \right]$$

مجموعه کلی ترکیب می شود
 C_n' و D_n' به طوری تعیین می شود که $U(x, t)$ در شرایط اولیه برقرار باشد.

صفحه n

مرجع

تاریخ

عنوان

Characteristic functions = eigenfunctions

$U_n(x,t)$ ها تابع دیر ۰

Characteristic value = Eigenvalues

تابع دیر ۰ $\lambda_n = \frac{cn\pi}{l}$

Spectrum $\{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots\}$ گویز و مجزئ

Each U_n represents a harmonic motion having the

Frequency $\lambda_n/\pi = \frac{cn}{2l}$ cycle per unit time

this motion is called the n th normal mode of string

The first normal mode is known as the fundamental mode ($n=1$) and the others known as overtones;

$$\sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{l}{n}, \frac{2l}{n}, \dots, \frac{(n-1)l}{n}$$

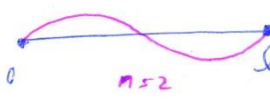
ن تابع دیر ۰ $n-1$ گویز ۰ اگر هفت باشد

حکایت کند

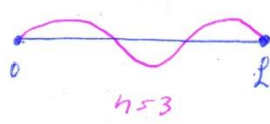


$$U_1(x,t) = (1) \sin \frac{\pi x}{l}$$

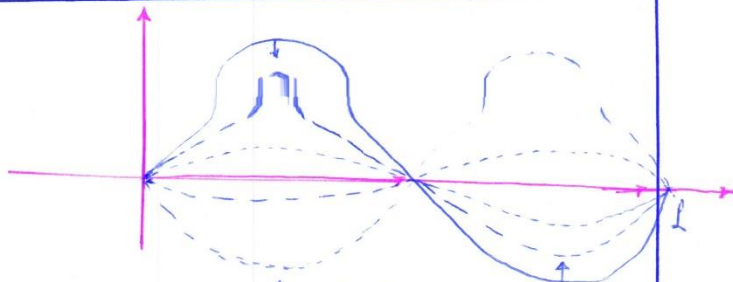
فرد تابع دیر ۰



$$U_2(x,t) = (1) \sin \frac{2\pi x}{l}$$



$$U_3(x,t) = (1) \sin \frac{3\pi x}{l}$$



Second normal mode for varying values of t

Satisfying Initial Conditions

$$u(x, 0) = f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n' \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

این سری را با $f(x)$ مقایسه می‌کنیم و ضرایب C_n' را پیدا می‌کنیم. این ضرایب ضرایب فورييه هستند.

$$C_n' = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \quad n=1, 2, \dots$$

Satisfying the

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x, 0) = g(x) =$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} [-C_n' \lambda_n \sin \lambda_n t + D_n' \lambda_n \cos \lambda_n t]$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x, 0) = g(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n' \lambda_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

$$\rightarrow D_n' \lambda_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l g(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx$$

این سری را با $g(x)$ مقایسه می‌کنیم و ضرایب D_n' را پیدا می‌کنیم.

$$D_n' = \frac{2}{l \lambda_n} \int_0^l g(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx$$

$$u_t = u_t \quad (\text{first order})$$

$$u_t = uu_{xx} + \sin x \quad (\text{third order})$$

2. **Number of Variables.** The number of variables is the number of independent variables, for example,

$$u_t = u_{xx} \quad (\text{two variables: } x \text{ and } t)$$

$$u_t = u_{xx} + \frac{1}{r}u_r + \frac{1}{r^2}u_{\theta\theta} \quad (\text{three variables: } r, \theta, \text{ and } t)$$

3. **Linearity.** Partial differential equations are either *linear* or *nonlinear*. In the linear ones, the dependent variable u and all its derivatives appear in a linear fashion (they are not multiplied together or squared, for example). More precisely, a second-order linear equation in two variables is an equation of the form

$$Au_{xx} + Bu_{xy} + Cu_{yy} + Du_x + Eu_y + Fu = G \quad (1.1)$$

where A, B, C, D, E, F , and G can be constants or given functions of x and y ; for example,

$$u_t = e^{-t}u_{xx} + \sin t \quad (\text{linear})$$

$$uu_{xx} + u_t = 0 \quad (\text{nonlinear})$$

$$u_{xx} + yu_{yy} = 0 \quad (\text{linear})$$

$$xu_x + yu_y + u^2 = 0 \quad (\text{nonlinear})$$

4. **Homogeneity.** The equation (1.1) is called *homogeneous* if the right-hand side $G(x, y)$ is identically zero for all x and y . If $G(x, y)$ is not identically zero, then the equation is called *nonhomogeneous*.

5. **Kinds of Coefficients.** If the coefficients A, B, C, D, E , and F in equation (1.1) are constants, then (1.1) is said to have *constant coefficients* (otherwise, variable coefficients).

6. **Three Basic Types of Linear Equations.** All linear PDEs like equation (1.1) are either

- (a) parabolic
- (b) hyperbolic
- (c) elliptic

Parabolic. Parabolic equations describe heat flow and diffusion processes and satisfy the property $B^2 - 4AC = 0$.

Hyperbolic. Hyperbolic equations describe vibrating systems and wave motion and satisfy the property $B^2 - 4AC > 0$.

Elliptic. Elliptic equations describe steady-state phenomena and satisfy the property $B^2 - 4AC < 0$.

Introduction

Examples:

(a) $u_t = u_{xx} \quad B^2 - 4AC = 0 \quad (\text{parabolic})$

(b) $u_{xx} = u_{yy} \quad B^2 - 4AC = 4 \quad (\text{hyperbolic})$

(c) $u_{xx} = 0 \quad B^2 - 4AC = 1 \quad (\text{hyperbolic})$

(d) $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0 \quad B^2 - 4AC = -4 \quad (\text{elliptic})$

(e) $y u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0 \quad B^2 - 4AC = -4y$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{elliptic for } y > 0 \\ \text{parabolic for } y = 0 \\ \text{hyperbolic for } y < 0 \end{array} \right.$

(In the case of variable coefficients, the situation can change from point to point.)

NOTES

1. In general, $B^2 - 4AC$ is a function of the independent variables; hence, an equation can change from one basic type to another throughout the domain of the equation (although it's not common).
2. The general linear equation (1.1) was written with independent variables x and y . In many problems, one of the two variables stands for time and hence would be written in terms of x and t .
3. A general classification diagram is given in Figure 1.1.

Linearity	Linear					Nonlinear	
	1	2	3	4	5	...	m
Order							
Kinds of coefficients (linear equations)	Constant					Variable	
Homogeneity (linear equations)	Homogeneous					Nonhomogeneous	
Number of variables	1	2	3	4	5	...	n
Basic type (linear equations)	Hyperbolic		Parabolic		Elliptic		

FIGURE 1.1 Classification diagram for partial differential equations.

$$u_{xx} = u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz} \quad (\text{wave equation in three dimensions})$$

$$u_{xx} = u_{xx} + \alpha u_t + \beta u \quad (\text{telegraph equation})$$

Note on the Examples

The unknown function u always depends on *more* than one variable. The variable u (which we differentiate) is called the **dependent** variable, whereas the ones we differentiate *with respect to* are called the **independent** variables. For example, it is clear from the equation

$$u_t = u_{xx}$$

that the dependent variable $u(x,t)$ is a function of two independent variables x and t , whereas in the equation

$$u_t = u_{rr} + \frac{1}{r}u_r + \frac{1}{r^2}u_{\theta\theta}$$

$u(r, \theta, t)$ depends on r , θ , and t .

Why Are PDEs Useful?

Most of the natural laws of physics, such as Maxwell's equations, Newton's law of cooling, the Navier-Stokes equations, Newton's equations of motion, and Schrodinger's equation of quantum mechanics, are stated (or can be) in terms of PDEs, that is, these laws describe physical phenomena by relating space and time derivatives. Derivatives occur in these equations because the derivatives represent *natural things* (like velocity, acceleration, force, friction, flux, current). Hence, we have equations relating partial derivatives of some unknown quantity that we would like to find.

The purpose of this book is to show the reader two things

1. How to *formulate* the PDE from the physical problem (constructing the mathematical model).
 2. How to *solve* the PDE (along with initial and boundary conditions).
- We wait a few lessons before we start the modeling problem; now, a brief overview on how PDEs are solved.

How Do You Solve a Partial Differential Equation?

This is a good question. It turns out that there is an entire arsenal of methods available to the practitioner: the most important methods are those that change PDEs into ODEs. Ten useful techniques are

4 Introduction

1. **Separation of Variables.** This technique reduces a PDE in n variables to n ODEs.
2. **Integral Transforms.** This procedure reduces a PDE in n independent variables to one in $n - 1$ variables; hence, a PDE in two variables could be changed to an ODE.
3. **Change of Coordinates.** This method changes the original PDE to an ODE or else another PDE (an easier one) by changing the coordinates of the problem (rotating the axis and things like that).
4. **Transformation of the Dependent Variable.** This method transforms the unknown of a PDE into a new unknown that is easier to find.
5. **Numerical Methods.** These methods change a PDE to a system of difference equations that can be solved by means of iterative techniques on a computer; in many cases, this is the only technique that will work. In addition to methods that replace PDEs by difference equations, there are other methods that attempt to approximate solutions by polynomial surfaces (spline approximations).
6. **Perturbation Methods.** This method changes a nonlinear problem into a sequence of linear ones that approximate the nonlinear one.
7. **Impulse-response Technique.** This procedure decomposes initial and boundary conditions of the problem into simple impulses and finds the response to each impulse. The overall response is then found by adding these simple responses.
8. **Integral Equations.** This technique changes a PDE to an integral equation (an equation where the unknown is inside the integral). The integral equation is then solved by various techniques.
9. **Calculus of Variations Methods.** These methods find the solution to PDEs by reformulating the equation as a minimization problem. It turns out that the minimum of a certain expression (very like the expression will stand for total energy) is also the solution to the PDE.
10. **Eigenfunction Expansion.** This method attempts to find the solution of a PDE as an infinite sum of eigenfunctions. These eigenfunctions are found by solving what is known as an eigenvalue problem corresponding to the original problem.

Kinds of PDEs

Partial differential equations are classified according to many things. Classification is an important concept because the general theory and methods of solution usually apply only to a given class of equations. Six basic classifications are

1. **Order of the PDE.** The order of a PDE is the order of the highest partial derivative in the equation, for example,

$$u_t = u_{xx} \quad (\text{second order})$$

تبدیل به سیگنال مربع

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} (C'_n \cos \lambda_n t + D'_n \sin \lambda_n t)$$

$$C'_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx$$

$$D'_n = \frac{2}{l\lambda_n} \int_0^l g(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx$$

if initial velocity is zero, $g(x) = 0$

$$\rightarrow g(x) = 0 \rightarrow D'_n = 0 \rightarrow u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C'_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \cos \lambda_n t, \lambda_n = \frac{c n \pi}{l}$$

$$\sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \cos \frac{c n \pi}{l} t = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sin \left\{ \frac{n\pi}{l} (x - ct) \right\} + \sin \left\{ \frac{n\pi}{l} (x + ct) \right\} \right]$$

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C'_n \sin \left\{ \frac{n\pi}{l} (x - ct) \right\} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C'_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} (x + ct)$$

$x - ct \rightarrow x, ct$ $x + ct \rightarrow x, ct$

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} \left[f^*(x - ct) + f^*(x + ct) \right]$$

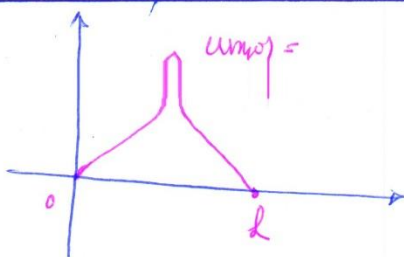
f^* = f (تبدیل به سیگنال مربع)

صفحة 10

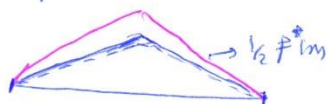
مراجعة

تاريخ

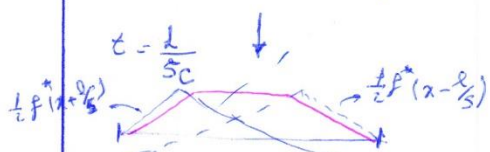
عنوان



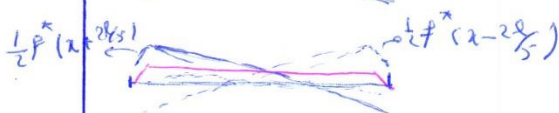
$$u(x,0) = f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2k}{l}x & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{l}{2} \\ \frac{2k}{l}(l-x) & \frac{l}{2} < x \leq l \end{cases}$$



$$t = \frac{l}{5c}$$



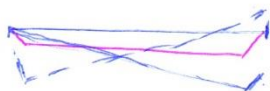
$$t = \frac{2l}{5c}$$



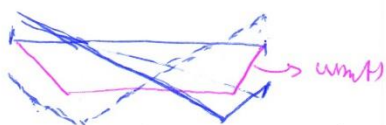
$$t = \frac{3l}{5c}$$



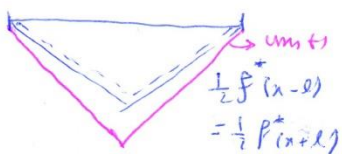
$$t = \frac{4l}{5c}$$



$$t = \frac{5l}{5c} = \frac{l}{c}$$



$$t = \frac{2l}{c}$$



حل مسائل دالام در مسائل معادله موج

D'Alembert's Solution of the wave equation.

در این روش از این فرض استفاده می‌شود که موج در هر لحظه در یک نقطه از خط مستقیم حرکت می‌کند.

$u(x,0)$ و $u_t(x,0)$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

تغییر متغیر $x+ct = \xi$
 $x-ct = \eta$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \left(\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \left(\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \xi} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}$$

بسیار ساده

$$\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}$$

به کمک این روش

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} = f(\eta) \rightarrow u = \int f(\eta) d\eta + \psi(\xi)$$

$$u = \phi(\eta) + \psi(\xi)$$

$$u = \phi(x+ct) + \psi(x-ct)$$

حل دالامبر

D'Alembert's solutions satisfying the initial conditions:

$$u(x,0) = f(x), \quad u_t(x,0) = g(x)$$

$$u_t(x,t) = c\phi'(x+ct) - c\psi'(x-ct) \Rightarrow u_t(x,0) = c\phi'(x) - c\psi'(x) = g(x)$$

$$\rightarrow u(x,t) = \phi(x+ct) + \psi(x-ct) = \phi(x) + \psi(x) = f(x)$$

$$\rightarrow g(x) = c\phi'(x) - c\psi'(x) \rightarrow \phi'(x) - \psi'(x) = \frac{1}{c}g(x)$$

$$\phi(x) - \psi(x) = \frac{1}{c} \int_{x_0}^x g(s) ds + K, \quad K = \phi(x_0) - \psi(x_0)$$

$$\phi(x) + \psi(x) = f(x)$$

$$\rightarrow \phi(x) = \frac{1}{2}f(x) + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{x_0}^x g(s) ds + \frac{1}{2}K$$

$$\psi(x) = \frac{1}{2}f(x) - \frac{1}{2c} \int_{x_0}^x g(s) ds - \frac{1}{2}K$$

if $x \rightarrow x_0$

$$u(x,t) = \phi(x+ct) + \psi(x-ct)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}f(x+ct) + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{x_0}^{x+ct} g(s) ds + \frac{1}{2}K(x_0) + \frac{1}{2}f(x-ct) - \frac{1}{2c} \int_{x_0}^{x-ct} g(s) ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [f(x+ct) + f(x-ct)] + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} g(s) ds + \frac{1}{2}K(x_0)$$

صفحه

تاریخ

محل

* با توجه به اینکه $u(x,0) = u(x,l) = 0$ و $u_t(x,0) = u_t(x,l) = 0$ داریم:

$$u_t(x,0) = 0 \rightarrow u(x,0) = \frac{1}{2} [f(x+0) + f(x-0)]$$

$$\rightarrow u(0,t) = 0 \rightarrow f(t) + f(-t) = 0, f(t) = -f(-t)$$

$$u(l,t) = 0 \rightarrow f(l+t) + f(l-t) = 0$$

$$f(l+t) = -f(l-t) = f(t-l)$$

فرض کنیم f یک تابع زوج باشد

فرض کنیم f یک تابع فرد باشد

f^* به صورت زیر تعریف می‌شود:

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} [f^*(x+ct) + f^*(x-ct)]$$

مثال: معادله زیر را با شرایط اولیه داده شده حل کنید:

$$\begin{aligned} u_{tt} &= c^2 u_{xx} \\ u(x,0) &= \sin x \\ u_t(x,0) &= c_0 x \\ u(0,t) &= u(l,t) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(x+ct) + \sin(x-ct)] + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} c_0 x \, dx$$

$$= \sin x \cos ct + \frac{1}{2c} [\sin(x+ct) + \sin(x-ct)]$$

$$= \sin x \cos ct + \frac{1}{c} \sin x \sin ct$$