

Lemme 21.1. [OG Trig. system.]

(i) $\int_0^{2\pi} \sin(mx) dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(mx) dx = 0,$
pro $\forall m \neq 0$ celé

(ii) $\int_0^{2\pi} \sin(mx) \cdot \cos(mx) dx = 0,$
pro $\forall m, n \geq 0$ celé

(iii) $\int_0^{2\pi} \sin(mx) \cdot \sin(mx) dx$
 $= \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(mx) \cdot \cos(mx) dx = \begin{cases} 0, m \neq n \\ \pi, m = n \end{cases}$
pro $\forall m, n \geq 1$ celé

dk. (i) d. cv.

(ii) pomocí vzoreček:

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

$$\text{L.S.} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin(n+m)x + \sin(n-m)x dx$$

$= 0$ díky bodu (i)

(Pozn.: $\int_0^{2\pi} \sin(nx) dx = 0$ i pro $n=0$)

(iii) pomocí vzorců:

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{2\pi} \sin(mx) \cdot \sin(mx) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \underbrace{\cos(n-m)x}_{2\pi} - \underbrace{\cos(n+m)x}_0 dx$$

2π 0

0 díky bodu (i),
neboť $n+m \neq 0$

pro $n=m$

$n \neq m$,

viz též (i)

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos(mx) \cdot \cos(mx) dx \dots \text{analogicky}$$

Věta 21.1. [O Fourier. koef.]

necht' (T) konverguje stejnoměrně
 $[0, 2\pi]$, necht' $f(t)$ je její součet.

Potom: $a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) dx,$

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

$$b_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin kx dx, \quad \forall k \geq 1 \text{ celé}$$

def. dle předpokladu: $f_n(x) \Rightarrow f(x)$
platí v $[0, 2\pi]$,

tedy máme:

$$f_n(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n [a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx]$$

odtud máme: $f_n(x) \cdot \sin lx \Rightarrow f(x) \cdot \sin lx$
(l pevné) $f_n(x) \cdot \cos lx \Rightarrow f(x) \cdot \cos lx$

Učte 16.2 $\Rightarrow$

$$S_n = \int_0^{2\pi} f_n(x) \cdot \sin lx \rightarrow \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cdot \sin lx$$

$$C_n = \int_0^{2\pi} f_n(x) \cdot \cos lx \rightarrow \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cdot \cos lx$$

avšak prišme pro L.S. $S_n =$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n [a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx] \right) \sin lx$$

$$= \underbrace{\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{a_0}{2} \cdot \sin lx}_{=0} + \sum_{k=1}^n \left[a_k \underbrace{\int_0^{2\pi} \cos kx \cdot \sin lx}_{=0} + b_k \int_0^{2\pi} \sin kx \cdot \sin lx \right]$$

$$+ b_k \int_0^{2\pi} \sin kx \cdot \sin lx$$

π
 $k=l$

0
 $k \neq l$

a tedy:

$$S_n = \pi b_l,$$

prohnd BÚNO $n \geq l$

$$\text{CELIKED} : S_m \rightarrow \pi b_e = \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin lx$$

$$\Rightarrow b_e = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin lx$$

Analogisch zu a_e .

Lemme 21.2. [Konjektur von F. i.]

$$\text{d.h. } C_k = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cdot \underbrace{e^{-ikx}}_{\cos(kx) - i \sin(kx)} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos kx - i \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin kx dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (a_k - i b_k), \quad k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

$$\text{spe. } k=0: C_0 = \frac{1}{2} a_0 - i \underbrace{b_0}_{=0}$$

Inverse sieht so aus:

a_k, b_k pomocí C_k

ad cenné součty: $\sum_{k=-n}^n C_k e^{ikx}$

$$= C_0 + \sum_{k=1}^n \left(C_k e^{ikx} + C_{-k} e^{-ikx} \right)$$

pozoruj: $\overline{C_k} = \overline{a_k - ib_k} = a_k + ib_k$

a tedy: $\overline{C_k e^{ikx}} = C_{-k} e^{-ikx}$

$$\Rightarrow \dots = C_0 + \sum_{k=1}^n 2 \operatorname{Re} (C_k e^{ikx})$$

avšak díky předchozímu

$$2C_k e^{ikx} = (a_k - ib_k) \cdot (\cos kx + i \sin kx)$$

$$= a_k \cdot \cos kx + b_k \sin kx$$

$$+ i(a_k \cdot \sin kx - b_k \cos kx)$$

a navíc: $C_0 = \frac{a_0}{2} \dots$ je to horší!!

Lemme 21.3 [Intégral de Fourier]

Soit $f(x) \in L^1_{\text{per}}(0, 2\pi)$, $n \geq 1$.

Pos $F_{f,n}(x) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x+r) D_n(r) dr,$

$$\text{avec } D_n(r) = \frac{\sin(n+\frac{1}{2})r}{2 \sin \frac{r}{2}}.$$

dk. dk L. 21.2 même (x fixe)

$$\begin{aligned} F_{f,n}(x) &= \sum_{k=-n}^n c_k \cdot e^{ikx} \\ &= \sum_{k=-n}^n \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(y) e^{-iky} dy \right) e^{ikx} \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(y) \left(\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=-n}^n e^{ik(x-y)} \right) dy \end{aligned}$$

... substituer $y = x+r$, $dy = dr$
a priori mes: $y \in (0, 2\pi) \rightarrow r \in (-\pi, \pi)$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x+R) \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=-n}^n e^{-ikR} \right)}_{D_n(R)} dR$$

a de'le nymarine sabbu:

$$D_n(R) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=-n}^n \left(\cos(-kR) + i \cdot \sin(-kR) \right)$$

mae' res. liche'
miti k

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=-n}^n \cos kR = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n \cos kR$$

TRICK $\sin \frac{R}{2} \cdot D_n(R) =$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{R}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n \sin \frac{R}{2} \cdot \cos kR$$

mae' : $\sin \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} (\sin(\beta + \alpha) - \sin(\beta - \alpha))$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \frac{R}{2} \cdot \cos kR$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin \left(k + \frac{1}{2} \right) R - \sin \left(k - \frac{1}{2} \right) R \right)$$

a tedy: $D_n(R) =$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{R}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\sin \left(k + \frac{1}{2} \right) R - \sin \left(k - \frac{1}{2} \right) R \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sin \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right) R \dots \text{teleskopické!}$$

suma!!

Pozn.: pro $\sin \frac{R}{2} = 0$ ($\Leftrightarrow R = 2l\pi$)

$$\text{je } D_n(R) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=-n}^n 1 = n + \frac{1}{2},$$

mějme: $D_n(R) \in C_{per}^\infty$.