

PROBLEMA 1:  $f(x) = \sin ax$  tiene un periodo

de  $\frac{2\pi}{a}$  ya que  $f(x + \frac{2\pi}{a}) = \sin a(x + \frac{2\pi}{a}) = \sin(ax + 2\pi) = \sin ax = f(x)$ .

de la misma forma el periodo de  $\cos ax$  es  $\frac{2\pi}{a}$

y como  $e^{iax} = \cos ax + i \sin ax$  esta función tiene periodo igual a  $\frac{2\pi}{a}$ .

PROBLEMA 5:

b)  $f(x) = \cos^3 x = \cos x \cos^2 x = \cos x \left( \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cos x + \frac{1}{2} \cos x \cos 2x = \frac{1}{2} \cos x + \frac{1}{4} [\cos 3x + \cos x] = \frac{3}{4} \cos x + \frac{1}{4} \cos 3x$  se usa la fórmula  $\cos(A+B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$  y  $\cos(A-B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$

c)  $f(x) = e^x$

$a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^x dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} [e^{\pi} - e^{-\pi}]$   
 $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos nx e^x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{\sin nx}{n} e^x \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \frac{1}{n} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin nx e^x dx \right] = \frac{1}{n\pi} \left[ \cos nx e^x \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \frac{1}{n} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos nx e^x dx \right]$   
 $= \frac{1}{n^2\pi} [\cos n\pi e^{\pi} - \cos n\pi e^{-\pi}] - \frac{1}{n^2} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos nx e^x dx$

Resolviendo

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

$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin nx e^x dx =$  se aplica la regla de integración por partes

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LIMITA 20

PROBLEMA 6:

$$\text{SS } x_n \rightarrow x$$

Entonces

$$\left| x - \frac{x_1 + \dots + x_n}{n} \right| = \left| \frac{nx}{n} - \frac{x_1 + \dots + x_n}{n} \right| =$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \left| (x-x_1) + (x-x_2) + \dots + (x-x_n) \right|$$

ASS como  $\epsilon > 0$

para  $\epsilon/2 > 0 \exists k_0$  tal que  $\forall k \geq k_0 \Rightarrow |x-x_k| \leq \epsilon/2$

por otro lado  $\exists n_0$  tal que  $\forall n > n_0$

$$\frac{|(x-x_1) + \dots + (x-x_{k_0})|}{n} < \epsilon/2$$

ASS SS  $n > n_0 > k_0$

$$\left| x - \frac{x_1 + \dots + x_n}{n} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n} |(x-x_1) + \dots + (x-x_{k_0})| + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=k_0+1}^n |x-x_k| \leq$$

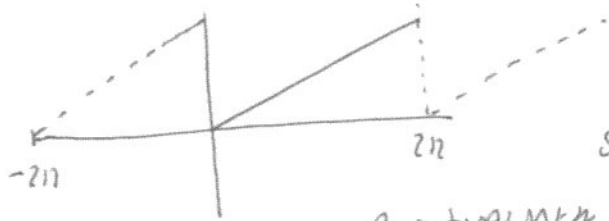
$$\leq \epsilon/2 + \frac{1}{n} (n-k_0)\epsilon/2 < \epsilon$$

Logo  $\sigma_n = \frac{x_1 + \dots + x_n}{n} \rightarrow x$

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HUJAT 2:

PROBLEMA 7:] 5)  $f(x) = x \quad x \in (0, 2\pi)$



FUNCIÓN  $2\pi$ -PERIÓDICA; CONTINUA Y  
INTEGRABLE EN  $1\mathbb{R} = \{2k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ .

SU SERIE DE FOURIER CONVERGE

PUNTO A PUNTO EN  $(0, 2\pi)$ .

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} =$$

Ejer. 3:

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{4\pi^2}{2} = \pi.$$

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

Ejer. 3:

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \left[ x \frac{\sin nx}{n} \Big|_0^{2\pi} - \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin nx dx \right] = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x \sin nx dx =$$

Ejer. 3:

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \left[ -x \frac{\cos nx}{n} \Big|_0^{2\pi} + \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos nx dx \right] = \frac{-2\pi}{\pi n} = -\frac{2}{n}.$$

LVG

$$x = \pi + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -\frac{2}{n} \sin nx$$

PARA  $x = \pi/2$       $\sin n\pi/2 = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{SI } n \text{ ES PAR} \\ (-1)^k & \text{SI } n = 2k+1 \text{ IMPAR} \end{cases}$

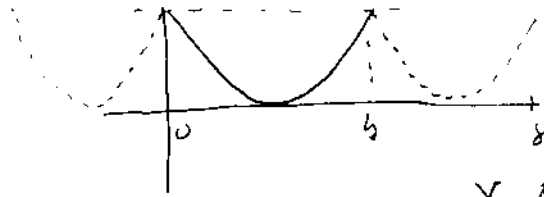
LVG

$$\pi/2 = \pi + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^{k+1}}{2k+1}$$

RES

$$\boxed{\pi/2 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1}}$$

EXERCÍCIO 9: Seja  $f(x) = (x-2)^2$ ,  $x \in [0, 4]$



Função que se dá na extensão  
de forma 2-periódica e  
assim continua em toda a

e em toda sua extensão há pontos

de GIBBS, isto é, na série de Fourier há

os  $\cos \frac{n\pi}{2} x$  e  $\sin \frac{n\pi}{2} x$  e  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  converge pontualmente

a  $f$

Por ser a extensão de  $f$  par  $\Rightarrow b_n = 0$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^4 (x-2)^2 dx = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{(x-2)^3}{3} \Big|_0^4 \right) = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{4} \int_0^4 (x-2)^2 \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} x dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{(x-2)^2 \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} x}{n\pi/2} \Big|_0^4 - \frac{4}{n\pi} \int_0^4 (x-2) \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} x dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[ \frac{(x-2) \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} x}{n\pi/2} \Big|_0^4 - \frac{1}{n\pi/2} \int_0^4 \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} x dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{4}{n^2 \pi^2} [2 + 2] = \frac{16}{n^2 \pi^2}$$

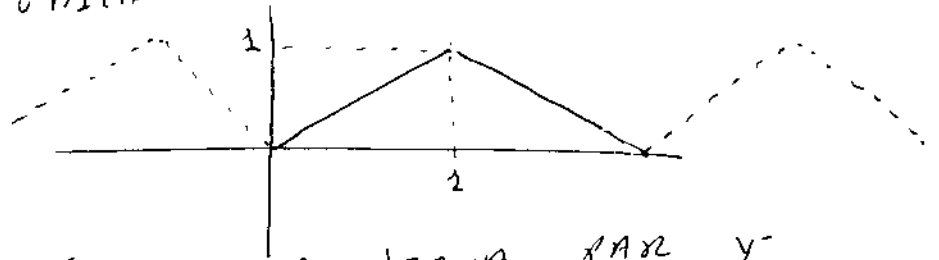
Assi  $(x-2)^2 = \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{16}{n^2 \pi^2} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} x \quad \forall x \in [0, 4]$

OBSERVAÇÃO PARA  $x=0$   $4 = \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{16}{n^2 \pi^2}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{16} \left[ 4 - \frac{4}{3} \right] n^2 = \frac{172}{6} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$$

PROBLEMA 10: c)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{si } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 2-x & \text{si } 1 < x \leq 2 \end{cases}$

f 2-periodica



f es 2-periodica, continua, pero sus derivadas laterales existen para todo x ∈ ℝ. Así la serie de Fourier de f en los  $n \frac{2\pi}{2} x$  y  $\sin n \frac{2\pi}{2} x$ ,  $n > 0$ , converge puntualmente a f(x)  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Por ser par  $b_n = 0 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\frac{a_0}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} 2 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{2} \int_0^2 f(x) \cos n\pi x dx = \int_0^1 x \cos n\pi x dx + \int_1^2 (2-x) \cos n\pi x dx -$$

$$- \int_1^2 x \cos n\pi x dx = 0 \text{ también es igual a } =$$

$$= \int_{-1}^0 -x \cos n\pi x dx + \int_0^1 x \cos n\pi x dx =$$

$y = -x$   
 $dy = -dx$   
 en la 1: integral

$$= 2 \int_0^1 x \cos n\pi x dx =$$

$$2 \left[ \frac{x \sin n\pi x}{n\pi} \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_0^1 \sin n\pi x dx \right] = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left( \frac{\cos n\pi x}{n\pi} \Big|_0^1 \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{n^2 \pi^2} (\cos n\pi - 1) = \begin{cases} -\frac{4}{n^2 \pi^2} & n \text{ impar} \\ 0 & n \text{ par} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Así } f(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{-4}{(2k+1)^2 \pi^2} \cos((2k+1)\pi x)$$

OBSERVACIÓN: si  $x=1$   $f(1) = 1 = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{4}{(2k+1)^2 \pi^2}$   
 luego  $\frac{1}{8} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k+1)^2}$

PROBLEMA 11:

$$|a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx| \leq |a_n| + |b_n| \quad \forall x \in [-\pi, \pi]$$

Como  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n| + |b_n| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n| + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |b_n| < \infty$ ,

ASSIM POR EL CRITERIO M-WEIERSTRASS

LA SERIE  $\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx$

CONVERGE UNIFORMEMENTE A SU LIMITE PUNTUAL EN  $[-\pi, \pi]$ . SI ESTE LIMITE PUNTUAL ES  $f$  SE TIENE LA GONVERSA COMPLETA.

PROBLEMA 12:

SI  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(t)| dt < \infty$ , EXISTE SU TRANSFORMADA DE FOURIER  $\hat{f}$ , POR SER

$f$  PAR LA FUNCIÓN  $f(t) \operatorname{sen} t$  ES UNA FUNCIÓN IMPAR SOBRE  $\mathbb{R}$ , ASÍ

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \operatorname{sen} t dt = \int_{-\infty}^0 f(t) \operatorname{sen} t dt + \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \operatorname{sen} t dt =$$

$$= - \int_0^{\infty} f(-x) \operatorname{sen}(-x)(-1) dx + \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \operatorname{sen} t dt = 0.$$

$t = -x$  CAMBIO EN LA  
 $dt = -dx$  DIRECCION INTEGRAL

CON TANDO  $\hat{f}(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-st} dt =$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) (-1)^s t dt + i \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \operatorname{sen} t dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) (-1)^s t dt \in \mathbb{R}$$

- SI  $f$  ES IMPAR, FUNDAMENTAL  $f(t) \cos t$  ES UNA FUNCIÓN IMPAR SOBRE  $\mathbb{R}$  Y ASÍ  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos t dt = 0$ ,

CON TANDO  $\hat{f}(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-st} dt = -i \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \operatorname{sen} t dt.$