

Fourierreihen

reell



2L period. Funktl.

Def. $L = \frac{1}{2} c = 0$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{2\pi i n x} \quad c_n = \int_0^1 f(x) e^{-2\pi i n x} dx$$

W $L = \pi \quad c = -L$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx + \frac{a_0}{2}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \quad b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx$$

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

reell $f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L}) \quad a_0 = \frac{1}{L} \int_c^{c+2L} f(x) dx$
 $a_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_c^{c+2L} f(x) \cdot \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx \quad b_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_c^{c+2L} f(x) \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx$
 komplex $f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{i n \pi x / L} \quad c_n = \frac{1}{2L} \int_c^{c+2L} f(x) e^{-i n \pi x / L} dx$

Zus: $\Gamma f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n \cdot \cos(n\pi x / L) + i c_n \sin(n\pi x / L)$

$$c_n = \frac{1}{2L} \int_c^{c+2L} f(x) \cdot \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx - i \frac{1}{2L} \int_c^{c+2L} f(x) \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{2} b_n + b_n i) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} + i (\frac{1}{2} a_n + a_n i) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L}$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} + \frac{1}{2} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L}$$

$$= \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n (\cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} + b_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L})$$

Besselsche Ungl.:
 $f \in C^0(I')$
 $\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} |f_k(x)|^2 \leq \|f\|_2^2$

$$\Gamma 0 \leq \|f - S_n\|^2 = \sum_{k=-n}^n |f_k(x) - S_n(x)|^2$$

$$= \langle f - S_n, f - S_n \rangle = \langle f, f \rangle - \langle f, S_n \rangle - \langle S_n, f \rangle + \langle S_n, S_n \rangle$$

$$= \|f\|^2 - 2 \sum_{k=-n}^n |f_k(x)|^2 + \sum_{k=-n}^n |f_k(x)|^2$$

denn $\langle f, S_n \rangle = \sum_{k=-n}^n \langle f, e^{-2\pi i k x} \rangle \overline{f_k(x)}$

$$\langle S_n, S_n \rangle = \sum_{k=-n}^n |f_k(x)|^2 = \langle S_n, f \rangle$$

$$\Gamma S_n(x) = \sum_{k=-n}^n \int_0^1 f(y) e^{-2\pi i k y} dy \cdot e^{2\pi i k x}$$

$$= \int_0^1 f(y) D_n(x-y) dy = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} f(x+t) D_n(t) dt$$

$$S_n(x) - f(x) = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} (f(x+t) - f(x)) D_n(t) dt$$

$$= \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} F_n'(t) e^{2\pi i n t} dt = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} F_n'(t) e^{-2\pi i n t} dt$$

$$= F_n'(x) - F_n'(x-n)$$

Besselsche Ungl. $\sum_{k=-n}^n |F_n'(x-k)|^2 \leq \|F_n'\|^2$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|F_n'\|^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n(x) - f(x) = 0$
 punktweise konv.

$f(x) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f_k(x) e^{2\pi i k x}$
 $\Gamma \int_0^1 f(x) e^{-2\pi i n x} dx = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f_k(x) \int_0^1 e^{2\pi i (k-n)x} dx = f_n(x)$

$$\|S_n(x) - f(x)\| \leq \sum_{k=-n}^n \|f_k(x)\| \leq \sum_{k=-n}^n \|f_k(x)\| = \sum_{k=-n}^n \frac{1}{2\pi k} \|f'(x)\| \leq \frac{1}{2\pi n} \|f'(x)\|$$

Parseval: $\|f\|_2^2 = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} |f_k|^2 \quad \forall f \in C^0(I')$

$A: C^0(I') \rightarrow L_2$ injektiv

$f \in C^0(I') \Rightarrow \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} |f_k|^2 < \infty$
 Schnelligkeit d. Konvergenz
 $\leq \|f\|_2^2 \leq \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} |f_k|^2 \leq \|f\|_2^2 < \infty$

Satz von Fejer
 $f \in C^0(I')$
 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} S_n \xrightarrow{glm} f$
 $f = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sigma_n$ Cesaro

$$\Gamma \sigma_n = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} f(x+t) F_n(t) dt$$

$$\sigma_n - f = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} (f(x+t) - f(x)) F_n(t) dt$$

$$= \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} f(x+t) F_n(t) dt + \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} (f(x+t) - f(x)) F_n(t) dt$$

$$F_n(t) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} \sin(2\pi(m+1)t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sin t \cdot \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} \cos(2\pi m t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n \sin t} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos(2\pi(m+1)t) - \cos(2\pi m t)}{2i \sin t}$$

$$I \leq \frac{2 \cdot \|f\|_\infty}{n} \cdot \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \frac{1}{\sin t} dt$$

$$\leq \frac{4\pi \|f\|_\infty}{n} \left(\frac{1}{\sin \pi/4}\right)^2$$

$I = \sup_{x \in I} \sup_{t \in I} |f(x+t) - f(x)| \leq \epsilon \quad \forall \epsilon > 0$
 da f glm stetig auf $[0,1]$ kompakt

Anwend. $f(x) = x - \frac{1}{2} \quad f'(x) = 1$
 $\|f\|_2^2 = \int_0^1 (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |f_n|^2 = \frac{1}{40} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{1}{12} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$

Fourierreihen als spec Laurentreihen
 $f(z)$ meromorph mit Periode 1
 $f(z) = F(e^{2\pi i z}) = F(\xi)$
 $F(\xi) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n \xi^n \quad c_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} F(\xi) \xi^{-n-1} d\xi$
 $f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{2\pi i n z} \quad c_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} f(z) e^{-2\pi i n z} dz$

Werten
 $\cos B = \frac{1}{2} (\cos(A-B) + \cos(A+B))$
 $\sin B = \frac{1}{2} (\cos(A-B) - \cos(A+B))$
 $\cos B = \frac{1}{2} (\sin(A-B) + \sin(A+B))$

wichtige Identitäten:

$$\sqrt{1-x^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{8}x^4 - \frac{1}{16}x^6 - \frac{5}{128}x^8 - \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{8}x^4 + \frac{5}{16}x^6 + \frac{35}{64}x^8 + \dots$$

$$\tan x = x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{2}{15}x^5 + \frac{17}{315}x^7 + \frac{62}{2835}x^9 + \dots$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 - \frac{1}{720}x^6 + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos x} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{5}{24}x^4 + \frac{61}{720}x^6 + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin x} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{6}x + \frac{7}{360}x^3 + \frac{43}{15120}x^5 + \dots$$