

## Fourieranalys MVE030 och Fourier Metoder MVE290 22.mars.2019

Betygsgränser: 3: 40 poäng, 4: 53 poäng, 5: 67 poäng.

Maximalt antal poäng: 80.

Hjälpmedel: BETA.

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1. Lös problemet:

$$\begin{cases} u(0, t) = 0 & t > 0 \\ u_t(x, t) - u_{xx}(x, t) = 0 & t, x > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = f(x) \in \mathcal{L}^2((0, \infty)) \cap \mathcal{C}^0((0, \infty)) & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

(10 p)

2. Lös problemet:

$$\begin{cases} u(0, t) = e^t & t > 0 \\ u_t(x, t) - u_{xx}(x, t) = 0 & t, x > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = 0 & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

(10 p)

3. Lös ekvationen:

$$u(t) + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|t-\tau|} u(\tau) d\tau = e^{-|t|}.$$

(10p)

4. Lös problemet:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt}(x, t) - u_{xx}(x, t) = e^x & 0 < t, 0 < x < 1 \\ u(x, 0) = g(x) \in \mathcal{C}^0[0, 1] & x \in [0, 1] \\ u_t(x, 0) = h(x) \in \mathcal{C}^0[0, 1] & x \in [0, 1] \\ u(0, t) = 0 = u(1, t) & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

(Antag att  $g(0) = g(1) = 0$ .)

(10p)

5. Beräkna:

$$\sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{\pi^2 + n^2}.$$

(Tips: beräkna Fourier-serien av  $e^{\pi x}$ .)

(10p)

6. (a) Bestäm om gränsvärdet finns eller inte och förklara varför (determine whether or not the following limit exists and give a reason for your answer):

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n, \quad A_n := \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} i n x^2 e^{-i n x} dx.$$

(5p)

(b) Beräkna:

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} A_n e^{42i\pi n/4}.$$

(5p)

7. Låt  $f$  vara en  $2\pi$ -periodisk funktion med  $f \in \mathcal{C}^1(\mathbb{R})$ . Bevisa att Fourierkoefficienterna  $c_n$  av  $f$  och Fourierkoefficienterna  $c'_n$  av  $f'$  uppfyller

$$c'_n = i n c_n.$$

(Assume that  $f$  is a  $2\pi$  periodic smoothly differentiable function on  $\mathbb{R}$ . Prove that the Fourier coefficients,  $c_n$  of  $f$  and  $c'_n$  of  $f'$  satisfy  $c'_n = i n c_n$ ).

(10p)

8. Låt  $\{\phi_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  vara ortonormala i ett Hilbert-rum,  $H$ . Bevisa att följande tre är ekvivalenta: (Prove that the three conditions below are equivalent statements in a Hilbert space  $H$ .)

$$(1) \quad f \in H \text{ och } \langle f, \phi_n \rangle = 0 \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \implies f = 0.$$

$$(2) \quad f \in H \implies f = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \langle f, \phi_n \rangle \phi_n.$$

$$(3) \quad \|f\|^2 = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} |\langle f, \phi_n \rangle|^2.$$

(10 p)

### Fourier transforms

In these formulas below  $a > 0$  and  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ .

|                                                                    |                                                                                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| $f(x)$                                                             | $\hat{f}(\xi)$                                                                 |
| $f(x - c)$                                                         | $e^{-ic\xi} \hat{f}(\xi)$                                                      |
| $e^{ixc} f(x)$                                                     | $\hat{f}(\xi - c)$                                                             |
| $f(ax)$                                                            | $a^{-1} \hat{f}(a^{-1}\xi)$                                                    |
| $f'(x)$                                                            | $i\xi \hat{f}(\xi)$                                                            |
| $xf(x)$                                                            | $i(\hat{f})'(\xi)$                                                             |
| $(f * g)(x)$                                                       | $\hat{f}(\xi) \hat{g}(\xi)$                                                    |
| $f(x)g(x)$                                                         | $(2\pi)^{-1} (\hat{f} * \hat{g})(\xi)$                                         |
| $e^{-ax^2/2}$                                                      | $\sqrt{2\pi/a} e^{-\xi^2/(2a)}$                                                |
| $(x^2 + a^2)^{-1}$                                                 | $(\pi/a) e^{-a \xi }$                                                          |
| $e^{-a x }$                                                        | $2a(\xi^2 + a^2)^{-1}$                                                         |
| $\chi_a(x) = \begin{cases} 1 &  x  < a \\ 0 &  x  > a \end{cases}$ | $2\xi^{-1} \sin(a\xi)$                                                         |
| $x^{-1} \sin(ax)$                                                  | $\pi \chi_a(\xi) = \begin{cases} \pi &  \xi  < a \\ 0 &  \xi  > a \end{cases}$ |

$$H(t) := \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ 1 & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

Laplace transforms

In these formulas below,  $a > 0$  and  $c \in \mathbb{C}$ .

|                             |                                                              |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| $H(t)f(t)$                  | $\widetilde{f}(z)$                                           |
| $H(t-a)f(t-a)$              | $e^{-az}\widetilde{f}(z)$                                    |
| $H(t)e^{ct}f(t)$            | $\widetilde{f}(z-c)$                                         |
| $H(t)f(at)$                 | $a^{-1}\widetilde{f}(a^{-1}z)$                               |
| $H(t)f'(t)$                 | $z\widetilde{f}(z) - f(0)$                                   |
| $H(t)\int_0^t f(s)ds$       | $z^{-1}\widetilde{f}(z)$                                     |
| $H(t)(f * g)(t)$            | $\widetilde{f}(z)\widetilde{g}(z)$                           |
| $H(t)t^{-1/2}e^{-a^2/(4t)}$ | $\sqrt{\pi}/ze^{-a\sqrt{z}}$                                 |
| $H(t)t^{-3/2}e^{-a^2/(4t)}$ | $2a^{-1}\sqrt{\pi}e^{-a\sqrt{z}}$                            |
| $H(t)J_0(\sqrt{t})$         | $z^{-1}e^{-1/(4z)}$                                          |
| $H(t)\sin(ct)$              | $c/(z^2 + c^2)$                                              |
| $H(t)\cos(ct)$              | $z/(z^2 + c^2)$                                              |
| $H(t)e^{-a^2t^2}$           | $(\sqrt{\pi}/(2a))e^{z^2/(4a^2)}\operatorname{erfc}(z/(2a))$ |
| $H(t)\sin(\sqrt{at})$       | $\sqrt{\pi a}/(4z^3)e^{-a/(4z)}$                             |

Lycka till! May the force be with you! ♡ Julie Rowlett.