

$$L[y] = y'' + P_1 y' + P_0 y = f(x)$$

$$\downarrow e^{\int P_1(x) dx}$$

$$L[y] = \frac{d}{dx} (P_1 y)' + Q y$$

مفهوم الاستيعاب - ليوود

$$-y'' = \lambda y, \quad y(0) = y(\pi) = 0$$

$\downarrow$

$$\lambda = 0$$

مقدار موجبة

$$\lambda_n = n^2,$$

$$\Phi_n(x) = \sin(nx)$$

$$n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$L \rightarrow \text{self-adjoint} \rightarrow \lambda \text{ real}$   
 $\searrow$  eigenfunction  
orthogonal

$$\langle u, Lv \rangle = \langle L^* u, v \rangle$$

$$L\phi = \lambda\phi \rightarrow \phi \neq 0$$

$$\langle \phi, L\phi \rangle = \langle L\phi, \phi \rangle$$

$$\langle \phi, \lambda\phi \rangle = \langle \lambda\phi, \phi \rangle$$

$$\bar{\lambda}(\phi, \phi) = \lambda(\phi, \phi)$$

$$(\lambda - \bar{\lambda}) \underbrace{(\phi, \phi)}_{\neq 0} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \bar{\lambda} \Rightarrow \lambda \text{ real}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \lambda_n, \phi_n \\ \# \lambda_m, \phi_m \end{array} \quad \lambda_n \neq \lambda_m \quad \langle \phi_n, \phi_m \rangle = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} L\phi_n = \lambda_n \phi_n \\ L\phi_m = \lambda_m \phi_m \end{cases}$$

$$\langle \phi_n, L\phi_m \rangle = \langle L\phi_n, \phi_m \rangle$$

$$\langle \phi_n, \lambda_m \phi_m \rangle = \langle \lambda_n \phi_n, \phi_m \rangle$$

$$\lambda_m \langle \phi_n, \phi_m \rangle = \lambda_n \langle \phi_n, \phi_m \rangle$$

$$\underbrace{(\lambda_n - \lambda_m)}_{\neq 0} \langle \phi_n, \phi_m \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \langle \phi_n, \phi_m \rangle = 0$$

↓  
 is not possible  $\phi_n, \phi_m$

$$L[y] = (py')' + qy = \lambda y$$

مقدار ویژه

$$a \leq x \leq b$$

$$\overline{(u, y)} = (y, u)$$

شرایط مرزی:  $B_j[y] = 0$

$\lambda_n$  eigenvalue  $\phi_n$  eigenfunction :  $L\phi_n = \lambda\phi_n$

$$(\phi_n, L\phi_n) = (\phi_n, \lambda_n\phi_n)$$

$$(\phi_n, (p\phi_n')' + q\phi_n) = \lambda_n (\phi_n, \phi_n)$$

$$((p\phi_n')' + q\phi_n, \phi_n) = \lambda_n (\phi_n, \phi_n)$$

$$\lambda_n = \frac{((p\phi_n')' + q\phi_n, \phi_n)}{(\phi_n, \phi_n)}$$

$$-y'' = \lambda y, \quad y(0) = y(\pi) = 0$$

$$\lambda_n = \frac{((p\phi_n')' + q\phi_n, \phi_n)}{(\phi_n, \phi_n)} =$$

$$= \frac{(-\phi_n'', \phi_n)}{(\phi_n, \phi_n)}$$

$$= \frac{-\phi_n' \phi_n \Big|_0^\pi + (\phi_n', \phi_n')}{(\phi_n, \phi_n)} = \frac{(\phi_n', \phi_n')}{(\phi_n, \phi_n)} \geq 0$$

$$\lambda_n = 0 \Rightarrow (\phi_n', \phi_n') = 0$$

$$(x, x) \geq 0$$

$$\int_0^\pi (\phi_n')^2 dx = 0 \Rightarrow \phi_n' = 0 \Rightarrow \phi_n = \text{const}$$

$$\phi_n = 0 \leftarrow \text{شرایط مرزی}$$

$$-y'' = \lambda y$$

$$(-1 \times y')' = \lambda y$$

$$p = -1$$

$$q = 0$$

Fourier Series:

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \sin nx, \cos nx \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \quad (-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \text{in } \mathbb{C}$$

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

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

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

$$\cos mx \rightarrow \int_{-\pi}^{\pi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos mx dx &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{a_0}{2} \cos mx dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos nx \cos mx dx + b_n \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin nx \cos mx dx \\ &= a_m \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2 mx dx = \pi a_m \end{aligned}$$

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

دو طرفه با ضرب در  $\sin mx$  و انتگرال گیری، داریم

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

دو طرفه با ضرب در  $\cos mx$

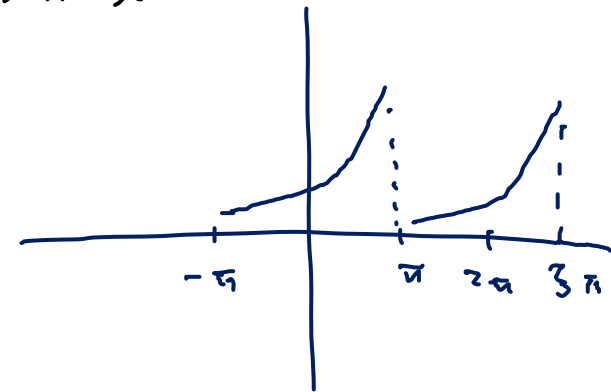
سری فورييه تابع  $f(x)$

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

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

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

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



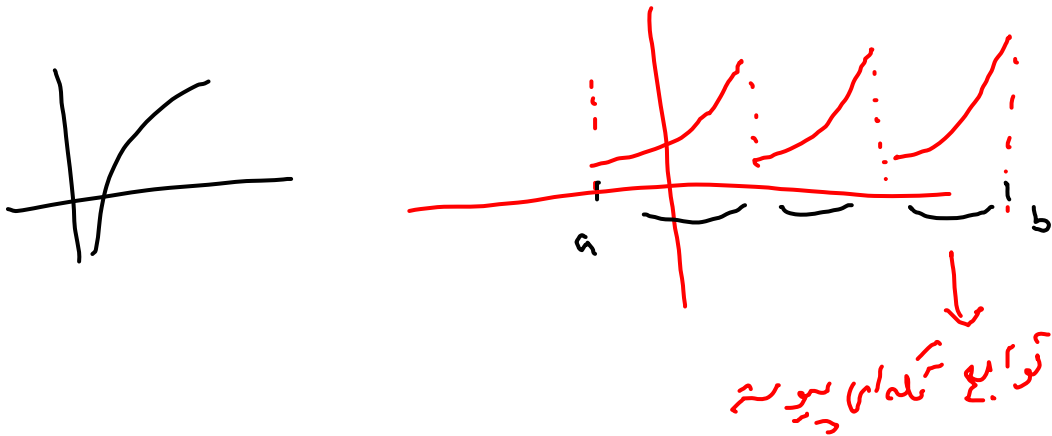
$$f(x) = e^x, \quad -\pi < x < \pi$$

$$f(x + 2\pi) = f(x)$$



$$f(x) = e^x, \quad -\pi < x < \pi$$

سری فوریه  
↓



تعریف: تابع  $f$  را در بازه  $[a, b]$  تکراری پیوسته گوییم هرگاه  $f$  به غیر از یک تعداد  
نقطه را نقطه در  $[a, b]$  در بقیه نقاط آن پیوسته باشد و حدود چپ و راست  
آن در تمام نقاط متناهی باشد.

$$[a, b] = (a_1, b_1) \cup (a_2, b_2) \cup \dots$$



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

$$f(x + 2\pi) = f(x)$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \underbrace{x \cos nx dx}_{\text{odd}} = 0$$

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

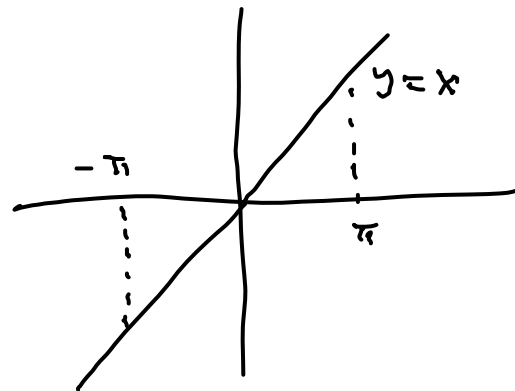
$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left\{ -\frac{x}{n} \cos nx + \frac{1}{n^2} \sin nx \right\}_0^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left\{ -\frac{\pi}{n} \cos n\pi \right\} = -\frac{2}{\pi} (-1)^n$$

	$x$	$\sin nx$
$\oplus$		
$\ominus$	1	$-\frac{1}{n} \cos nx$
	0	$-\frac{1}{n^2} \sin nx$

$$f(x) \approx \underbrace{a_0/2}_{=0} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \underbrace{a_n \cos nx}_{=0} + b_n \sin nx$$

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



```
clc
clear all;
f = inline('x');
x = linspace(-pi,3*pi,200);
x1 = linspace(-pi,pi,100);
x2 = linspace(pi,3*pi,100);
y = [f(x1),f(x1)];

plot(x,y,'r-');
hold on;
S = 2*sin(x);
for k=2:20
    plot(x,S); hold on;
    S = S -2/k*(-1)^k*sin(k*x);
    pause;
end
```

قضیہ ہڈر کی سری فورم :

اگر تابع  $f$  در بازہ  $[-\pi, \pi]$  تکہ ای سیویٹ و متناوب با دوره تناوب  $2\pi$

شد و دارای مشتقات چپ و راست متناهی باشد در این صورت

سری فورم تابع  $f$  در نقطه  $x$  میانگین چپ و راست  $f$  در آن نقطه ہڈر است :

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

$$2\left\{\sin x - \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x + \frac{1}{3}\sin 3x - + \dots\right\} = \begin{cases} x & -\pi < x < \pi \\ 0 & x = -\pi \\ 0 & x = \pi \end{cases}$$

تمرین: سری فوریه تابع

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

$$f(x + 2\pi) = f(x)$$

را نوشته و از قضیه هلمهولتز برای سری فوریه مجموع سری فوریه را بدست آورید.