

כרךורית גauss-גיאור סוף כל 6

הצט: $\int f(x)g(x)dx$ כפונקציית ניטרליות
 $\langle 1, x^2 \perp x, x^3 \rangle$ פולינום ממעלה 1, 2, 3 ניטרליות.

Gramm-Schmidt : $e_1 = 1, e_2 = x \quad (1 \perp x)$

$$\begin{aligned} e_3 &= x^2 - P_{\langle 1, x \rangle}(x^2) \\ &= x^2 - \left(\frac{\langle x^2, 1 \rangle}{\langle 1, 1 \rangle} \cdot 1 + \frac{\langle x^2, x \rangle}{\langle x, x \rangle} \cdot x \right) \\ &\quad \underbrace{= 0}_{=} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= x^2 - \frac{\int_1^1 x^2 dx}{\int_1^1 1 dx} \cdot 1 \\ &= x^2 - \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e_4 &= x^3 - P_{\langle 1, x, x^2 \rangle}(x^3) \\ &= x^3 - P_{\langle 1 \rangle}(x^3) \quad (1, x^2 \perp x^3) \\ &= x^3 - \frac{\langle x^3, 1 \rangle}{\langle 1, 1 \rangle} \cdot 1 \\ &= x^3 - \frac{\int_1^1 x^4 dx}{\int_1^1 1 dx} \cdot 1 = x^3 - \frac{3}{5} x \end{aligned}$$

$$\{1, x, x^2 - \frac{1}{3}, x^3 - \frac{3}{5}x\}, \text{ בסיס ניטרליותי}$$

$$\langle 1, 1 \rangle = \int_1^1 1 dx = 2$$

$$\langle x, x \rangle = \int_1^1 x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\langle x^2 - \frac{1}{3}, x^2 - \frac{1}{3} \rangle = \int_1^1 (x^2 - \frac{1}{3})^2 dx = \left[\frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{9}x^2 \right]_1^1 = \frac{2}{5} - \frac{4}{9} + \frac{2}{9} = \frac{8}{45}$$

$$\langle x^3 - \frac{3}{5}x, x^3 - \frac{3}{5}x \rangle = \int_1^1 (x^3 - \frac{3}{5}x)^2 dx = \left[\frac{x^7}{7} - \frac{6}{25}x^5 + \frac{9}{25}x^3 \right]_1^1 = \frac{2}{7} - \frac{12}{25} + \frac{6}{25} = \frac{8}{175}$$

: בסיס ניטרליותי

$$\begin{aligned} &\left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot x, \sqrt{\frac{45}{8}} (x^2 - \frac{1}{3}), 5\sqrt{\frac{7}{8}} (x^3 - \frac{3}{5}x) \right\} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{5}{8}} (3x^2 - 1) \quad = \sqrt{\frac{7}{8}} (5x^3 - 3x) \end{aligned}$$

2- 60

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

2.

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \cos nx dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} n \neq 0 : \pi a_n &= \left[x^2 \cdot \frac{\sin nx}{n} \right]_0^{2\pi} - \int_0^{2\pi} 2x \cdot \frac{\sin nx}{n} dx \\ &= -\frac{2}{n} \int_0^{2\pi} x \sin nx dx \\ &= -\frac{2}{n} \left(\left[x \cdot \frac{-\cos nx}{n} \right]_0^{2\pi} - \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{-\cos nx}{n} dx \right) \\ &= -\frac{2}{n} \left(2\pi \cdot -\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} \left[\frac{\sin nx}{n} \right]_0^{2\pi} \right) \\ &= \frac{4\pi}{n^2} \end{aligned}$$

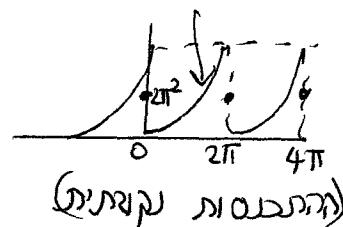
$$n=0 : \pi a_0 = \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{8\pi^3}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n \neq 0 : \pi b_n &= \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \sin nx dx \\ &= \left[-\frac{x^2}{n} \cos nx \right]_0^{2\pi} - \int_0^{2\pi} 2x \cdot -\frac{1}{n} \cos nx dx \\ &= -\frac{4\pi^2}{n} + \frac{2}{n} \int_0^{2\pi} x \cos nx dx \\ &= -\frac{4\pi^2}{n} + \frac{2}{n} \left(\left[x \cdot \frac{\sin nx}{n} \right]_0^{2\pi} - \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{n} dx \right) \\ &= -\frac{4\pi^2}{n} - \frac{2}{n^2} \left[-\frac{\cos nx}{n} \right]_0^{2\pi} = -\frac{4\pi^2}{n} \end{aligned}$$

: ה'ג x^3 ב'ג x^2

$$\frac{\frac{4\pi^2}{3}}{a_0} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{4}{n^2} \cos nx - \frac{4\pi^2}{n} \sin nx \right)$$

↑ ↑ ↑
a₀/2 a_n b_n



$$\begin{aligned} \langle \sin mx, \sin nx \rangle &= \int_0^{\pi} \sin mx \sin nx dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} (\cos(m-n)x) - \cos(m+n)x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\sin(m-n)x}{m-n} - \frac{\sin(m+n)x}{m+n} \right]_0^{\pi} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

. ה'ג sin mx ב'ג sin nx

3-60

③ de pen,

0.025 ⋅ 20 (0, II) ⋅ cos de π/12 ⋅ 2/1
 rdi (n & #) {sin nxc}

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sin nx$$

$$c_n = \frac{\langle \sin nx, \cos x \rangle}{\langle \sin nx, \sin nx \rangle}$$

$$= \frac{\int_0^\pi \sin nx \cos x dx}{\int_0^\pi \sin^2 nx dx}$$

$$= \frac{\int_0^\pi \frac{1}{2} [\sin(n-1)x + \sin(n+1)x] dx}{\int_0^\pi [x(1 - \cos 2nx)] dx}$$

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

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

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

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \\ \frac{4n}{\pi(n^2-1)} & \text{if } n = 2m \end{cases}$$

for cos de π/12 ⋅ 2/1 ⋅ 1/2

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{8m}{\pi(4m^2-1)} \sin 2mx$$

$$\text{הנ' } \langle R_m, R_n \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 R_m(x) R_n(x) dx = 0 \quad \text{證明 כ'}$$

$(m \geq n+1)$ \Rightarrow $R_m(x) = 0$ $\forall x \in [-1, 1]$ $\Rightarrow \int_{-1}^1 R_m(x) R_n(x) dx = 0$

$R_m = \sum_{k=0}^m a_k x^k$ \Rightarrow $R_n = \sum_{k=0}^n b_k x^k$

$$\text{לפ' } R_m(x) = \sum_{k=0}^m a_k x^k \quad \text{לפ' } R_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n b_k x^k$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \left(\sum_{k=0}^m a_k x^k \right) \left(\sum_{k=0}^n b_k x^k \right) dx = \sum_{k=0}^m a_k \sum_{k=0}^n b_k \int_{-1}^1 x^{m+k} dx$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^m a_k \sum_{k=0}^n b_k \frac{x^{m+k+1}}{m+k+1} \Big|_{-1}^1 = 0$$

$$\text{לפ' } a_k = 0 \quad \forall k \neq m+1 \quad \text{לפ' } a_{m+1} \neq 0$$

$$\text{לפ' } R_m(x) = a_{m+1} x^{m+1} \quad \text{לפ' } a_{m+1} \neq 0$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 x^{m+1} dx = 0$$

$$\text{לפ' } p(x) = q(x)(x-a)^m$$

$$p'(x) = q'(x)(x-a)^m + q(x)m(x-a)^{m-1}$$

$$= (x-a)^{m-1} \underbrace{\left((x-a)q'(x) + mq(x) \right)}_{\text{לפ' } p'(x)}$$

$$\text{לפ' } p'(x) = (x-a)^{m-1} |_{x=a} \quad \text{לפ' } p'(a) = 0$$

$$\langle R_m, R_n \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d^n}{dx^n} ((x^2-1)^m) \cdot \frac{d^m}{dx^m} ((x^2-1)^n) dx$$

$$\stackrel{(3) \text{ סעיף}}{=} \left[\frac{d^n}{dx^n} ((x^2-1)^m) \cdot \frac{d^{m-1}}{dx^{m-1}} ((x^2-1)^n) \right]_{-1}^1 - \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d^{n+1}}{dx^{n+1}} ((x^2-1)^m) \cdot \frac{d^{m-1}}{dx^{m-1}} ((x^2-1)^n) dx$$

$$\stackrel{(3) \text{ סעיף}}{=} \left[\frac{d^n}{dx^n} ((x^2-1)^m) \cdot \frac{d^{m-1}}{dx^{m-1}} ((x^2-1)^n) \right]_{-1}^1 - \left[\frac{d^{n+1}}{dx^{n+1}} ((x^2-1)^m) \cdot \frac{d^{m-2}}{dx^{m-2}} ((x^2-1)^n) \right]_{-1}^1$$

$$+ \dots + (-1)^m \left[\frac{d^{2n}}{dx^{2n}} ((x^2-1)^m) \cdot \frac{d^{m-n-1}}{dx^{m-n-1}} ((x^2-1)^n) \right]_{-1}^1$$

$$+ (-1)^n \int_{-1}^1 \underbrace{\frac{d^{2n+1}}{dx^{2n+1}} ((x^2-1)^m)}_{=0} \cdot \frac{d^{m-n-1}}{dx^{m-n-1}} ((x^2-1)^n) dx$$

$(2n+1) \text{ סעיף סעיף}$
 $\text{לפ' } p(x) = 0$

... ④ de pen

$$\left[\frac{d^{n+r}}{dx^{n+r}} ((x^2 - 1)^n) \cdot \frac{d^{m-r+1}}{dx^{m-r+1}} ((x^2 - 1)^m) \right]_{-1}^1 = 0, \quad 0 \leq r \leq n, \quad r \text{ odd}$$

$$(0 \leq) m-n-1 \cdot \leq m-r-1 < m \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{d^{m-r-1}}{dx^{m-r-1}} (x^{n-1})^m dx$$

$$\langle R_m, R_n \rangle = 0 \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle R_n, R_n \rangle &= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d^n}{dx^n} ((x^2 - 1)^n) \cdot \frac{d^n}{dx^n} ((x^2 - 1)^n) dx \\
 &= \left[\frac{d^n}{dx^n} ((x^2 - 1)^n) \cdot \frac{d^{n-1}}{dx^{n-1}} ((x^2 - 1)^n) \right]_{-1}^1 + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \left[\frac{d^{2n-1}}{dx^{2n-1}} ((x^2 - 1)^n) \cdot (x^2 - 1)^n \right]_{-1}^1 \\
 &\quad - (-1)^{n-1} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d^{2n}}{dx^{2n}} ((x^2 - 1)^n) \cdot (x^2 - 1)^n dx \\
 &= 0 + (-1)^n \underbrace{\int_{-1}^1 (2n)! (x^2 - 1)^n dx}_\text{PUIER} \\
 &\stackrel{\text{PUIER}}{=} \frac{d^{2n}}{dx^{2n}} ((x^2 - 1)^n) \\
 &\stackrel{\text{2n ième dérivée}}{=} 2n! x^{2n} \\
 &\stackrel{\text{deuxième}}{=} 2n! x^{2n} \\
 &\stackrel{\text{1 si } n \text{ est pair}}{=} 2n!
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= (-1)^n \cdot (2n)! \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 - 1)^n dx$$

$$= (-1)^n \cdot (2n)! \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} (-\cos^2 \theta)^n \cdot \cos \theta d\theta \quad (\underline{x = \sin \theta})$$

$$= (2n)! \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos \theta)^{2n+1} d\theta$$

$$I_n = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos \theta)^{2n+1} d\theta \Rightarrow I_n = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos \theta)^{2n-1} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta$$

$$(I_0 = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta \, d\theta = [\sin \theta]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2)$$

$$= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\cos \theta)^{kn-1} d\theta - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin \theta \cdot (\sin \theta (\cos \theta)^{kn-1}) d\theta$$

$$= I_{n-1} - \left[\sin \theta \left[-\frac{(\cos \theta)^{2n}}{2n} \right] - \int \cos \theta \cdot -\frac{(\cos \theta)^{2n}}{2n} d\theta \right]_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2}$$

$$= I_{n-1} - \frac{I_n}{2^n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n}\right) I_n = I_{n-1} \Rightarrow I_n = \frac{2n}{2n+1} I_{n-1} = \dots = \frac{2n}{2n+1} \cdots \frac{2}{3} I_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle R_n, R_n \rangle = (2n)! I_n = \frac{2n(2n-2)\cdots 2}{(2n+1)(2n-1)\cdots 3} \cdot 2 \cdot (2n)! = \frac{2}{2n+1} \cdot [(2n)(2n-2)\cdots 2]^2 = \frac{2^{2n+1}}{2n+1} (n!)^2$$

6-60

... ④ de pen,

הlegendre כפlica של אוניברסיטת נירנברג

$$P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \underbrace{\frac{d^n}{dx^n} ((x^2 - 1)^n)}_{R_n}$$

18 כ' (בז') כמ' אֶלְפִּתְחָנָה שְׁרֵכְרַעַם גַּמְאָן גַּנְכָּמָה כְּרִינָית

$$\text{Defn } \text{ or } \langle f, g \rangle = \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx$$

$$\langle P_n, P_m \rangle = \left(\frac{1}{2^n n!} \right)^2 \langle R_n, R_m \rangle = \frac{2}{2n+1}$$

$$\langle P_1, P_2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \partial_x (\ln(x^2 - 1)) = 0$$

$$\langle P_1, P_2 \rangle = \frac{3}{5} \quad P_2 = \frac{1}{8} \int_{-1}^1 ((x^2 - 4)^2) dx = \frac{1}{8} (12x^2 - 4) = \frac{3}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\langle P_3, P_3 \rangle = 2/7 \quad P_3 = \frac{1}{48} \frac{d^3}{dx^3} (x^2 - 1)^3.$$

$$= \frac{1}{68} d^3/dx^3 (x^6 - 3x^4 + 3x^2 - 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{48} (6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 x^3 - 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 x) = \frac{5}{2} x^3 - \frac{3}{2} x$$

Ex) $y = x^2$ for $x \in [0, \pi]$ is increasing.

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

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos 2nx \, dx \quad \text{for } n \geq 1$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \sin 2nx \, dx$$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi^3}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \pi^2$$

$$n \neq 0 \quad a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\underbrace{\left[x^2 \cdot \frac{\sin 2nx}{2n} \right]_0^\pi}_{0} - \int_0^\pi 2nx \cdot \frac{\sin 2nx}{2n} dx \right)$$

$$= -\frac{2}{\pi n} \cdot \int_0^{\pi} x \sin 2nx \, dx$$

$$= -\frac{2}{\pi n} \left(\left[x - \frac{\cos 2nx}{2n} \right]_0^{\pi} - \underbrace{\int_0^{\pi} 1 - \frac{\cos 2nx}{2n} dx}_{\left[x \sin 2nx \right]_0^{\pi}} \right) = 0$$

$$= - \frac{2}{3} \pi n \cdot \pi \cdot \left(\frac{-\cos 2n\pi}{2n} \right) = \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cdot \frac{-\cos 2nx}{2n} dx \right) - \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cdot \frac{-\cos 2nx}{2n} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left(-\frac{\pi^2}{2n} + \frac{2}{n} \int_0^\pi x \cos 2nx dx \right)$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{n} + \frac{4}{\pi n} \left(\left[x \cdot \frac{\sin 2nx}{2n} \right]_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin 2nx}{2n} dx \right)$$

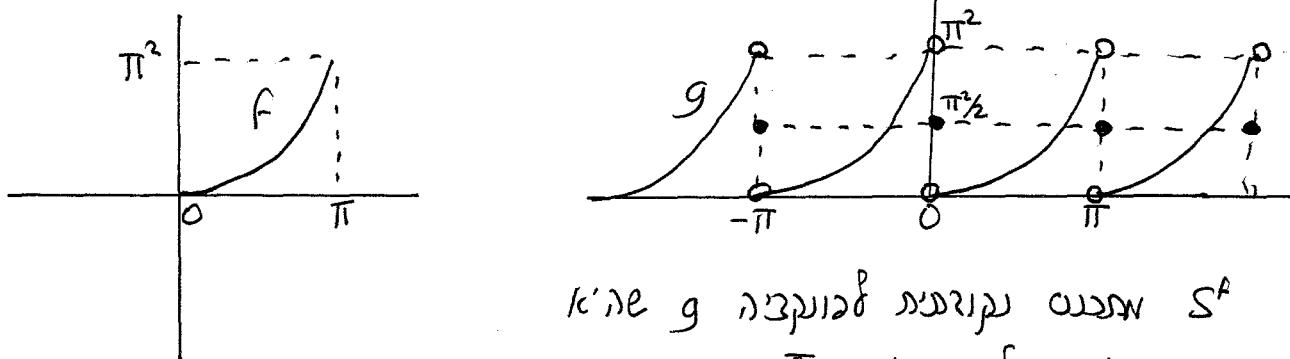
$$= - \frac{\pi}{n} \overbrace{0}^0 [\star \cos 2\pi x]_0^n = 0$$

7-62

... סעיפים

לכל $x \in (0, \pi)$ ו- $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} \cos 2nx - \frac{\pi}{n} \sin 2nx \right)$

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

לפיה $g(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} \cos 2nx - \frac{\pi}{n} \sin 2nx \right)$ מוגדרת בקטע $[-\pi, \pi]$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & 0 < x < \pi \\ \frac{\pi^2}{2} & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

לפיה $\int_0^\pi f^2 dx = \int_0^\pi g^2 dx \Leftrightarrow$
 $\int_0^\pi x^4 dx = \int_0^\pi \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} \cos 2nx - \frac{\pi}{n} \sin 2nx \right)^2 \right) dx$

$$\text{Parseval: } \int_0^\pi f^2 dx = \left(\frac{\pi^2}{3} \right)^2 \pi + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\left(\frac{1}{n^2} \right)^2 \frac{\pi}{2} + \left(\frac{\pi}{n} \right)^2 \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$\int_0^\pi x^4 dx$$

$$\frac{\pi^5}{5}$$

$$\text{לפיה } g(x) = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} \cos 2nx - \frac{\pi}{n} \sin 2nx \right) \quad \text{סעיף}$$

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

$$\cos 2nx = \pm 1 \quad \sin 2nx = 0 \quad \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{4} = g\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} (-1)^n \right) \quad \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{12} = \frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \dots$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{3} - \frac{\pi^2}{4} = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2}$$

8-60

$$f(x) = |x|, \quad -\pi \leq x \leq \pi \quad .6$$

$\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx$ מתקיים אם ו רק אם f פ�קדרית בקטע $[-\pi, \pi]$

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

$$n \neq 0 : \quad a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot 2 \int_0^{\pi} x \cos nx dx$$

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

$$= -\frac{2}{n\pi} \left[-\frac{1}{n} \cos nx \right]_0^{\pi}$$

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

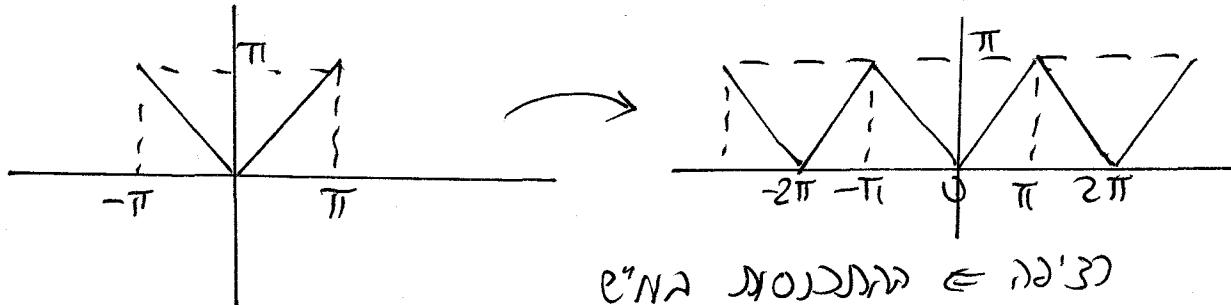
$$= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n \\ -\frac{4}{n\pi} & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

$$n=0: \quad a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{2} = \pi$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{2} - \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{4}{\pi^2(2m+1)^2} \cos((2m+1)x) \quad \text{לפניהם שאלות}$$

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 \cdot 2\pi + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \pi \cdot \frac{16}{\pi^2(2m+1)^4} = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 dx = \frac{2\pi^3}{3} \Rightarrow \sum_{\substack{m=0 \\ \text{even}}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2m+1)^4} = \frac{\pi^4}{96}$$



כפי שכתוב בזאת

$g(x) \geq 0$

$$g(x) = \left| x - 2\pi \left[\frac{x-\pi}{2\pi} \right] \right|$$

$$= \left(\text{distance between } x \text{ and } 2k\pi \right) \text{ if } x \in [2k\pi, 2(k+1)\pi]$$

ונז' ב' $f(x) = x$ $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$

בנ"ה $\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} x dx = 0$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin 2nx$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{b-a} = 2 \quad (T = \pi)$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} x \sin 2nx dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\left[x \cdot \frac{-\cos 2nx}{2n} \right]_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} - \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} 1 \cdot \frac{-\cos 2nx}{2n} dx \right)$$

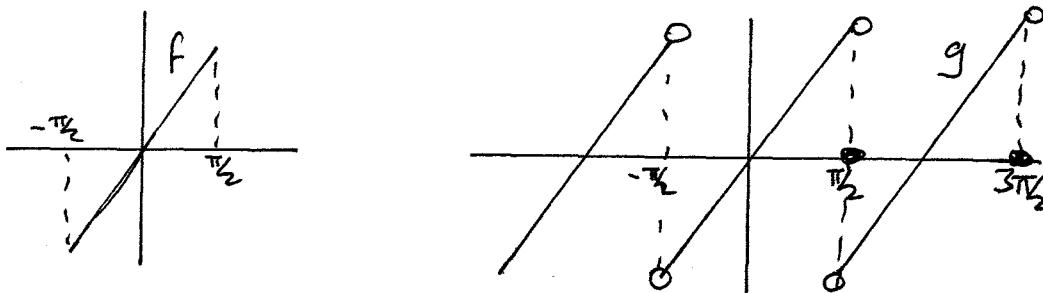
$$[\ast \sin 2nx]_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} = 0$$

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

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

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \sin 2nx \quad \text{לפ"ג } f \quad \text{ולפ"ג } g$$

$$= \underline{\sin 2x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 4x + \frac{1}{3} \sin 6x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 8x + \dots}$$



ה' ק נסקרו נציגות $f-g$, פונקציית נציגים

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x & bx < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 & bx = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}, T \text{ נסמן כפער}$$

$$\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} x^2 dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \quad : \text{Parabola Integral}$$

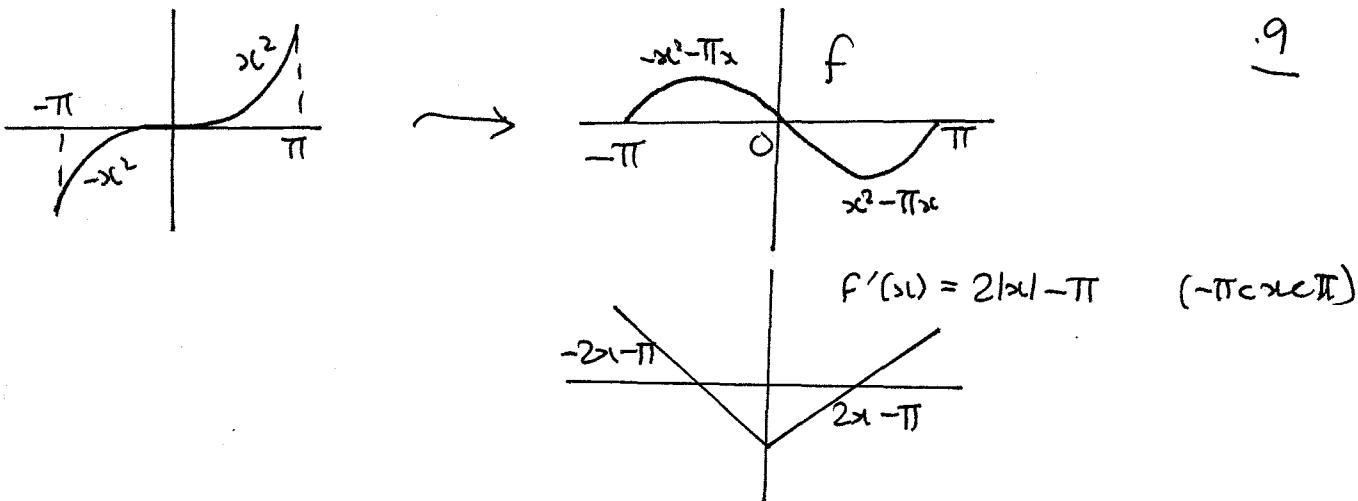
$$\begin{aligned}
 (\mathcal{F}X)(\omega) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-1}^1 e^{i\omega t} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\frac{e^{i\omega t}}{-i\omega} \right]_{-1}^1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{e^{i\omega} - e^{-i\omega}}{-i\omega} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{2i\sin\omega}{i\omega} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{\sin\omega}{\omega}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\|X\|_2 = \|\mathcal{F}(X)\|_2 \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{\sin\omega}{\omega} \right)^2 d\omega$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-1}^1 1 dt &= 2 \\
 \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\sin\omega}{\omega} \right)^2 d\omega &= \pi
 \end{aligned}$$

: $\mathcal{F}^{-1} \cdot N$ の範囲は ω : DD

$$\begin{aligned}
 X(t) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\mathcal{F}X)(\omega) e^{i\omega t} d\omega \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin\omega}{\omega} e^{i\omega t} d\omega \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin\omega}{\omega} (e^{-i\omega t} + e^{i\omega t}) d\omega \quad \leftarrow \frac{\sin\omega}{\omega} \text{ の } \text{DD} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin\omega \cos\omega t}{\omega} d\omega \\
 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin\omega \cos 2\omega}{\omega} d\omega &= \pi X(2) = 0 \quad : \text{DD} \text{ は } \delta \\
 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin\omega \cos \omega}{\omega} d\omega &= \pi X(\chi) = \pi
 \end{aligned}$$



...@ de pena

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

$$= 2|x| - \pi$$

: but -& "it's" in it, \oplus nice.

$$|x| = \frac{\pi}{2} - \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{4}{\pi(2m+1)^2} \cos((2m+1)x)$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = 2|x| - \pi = -\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{8}{\pi(2m+1)^2} \cos((2m+1)x)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = - \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\pi}{\pi(2m+1)^3} \sin((2m+1)x) + \underbrace{0}_{f(0)=0}$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)^3 dx = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{64}{\pi^2 (2m+1)^6} \cdot \pi \quad \Leftarrow \text{Parabolische Forme}$$

הטורטיה f היא קבוצה $(-\pi, \pi)$ ב- \mathbb{R}

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)^2 dx &= 2 \int_0^{\pi} F(x)^2 dx \\
 &= 2 \int_0^{\pi} (x^2 - \pi x)^2 dx \\
 &= 2 \int_0^{\pi} x^4 - 2\pi x^3 + \pi^2 x^2 dx \\
 &= 2 \left[\frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{\pi x^4}{2} + \frac{\pi^2 x^3}{3} \right]_0^{\pi} \\
 &= 2 \pi^5 \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \right) = \pi^5 / 15
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^6} = \frac{\pi}{64} \cdot \frac{\pi^5}{15} = \frac{\pi^6}{960}$$

$$\frac{63}{64} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^6} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^6} \Leftrightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^6} = \sum_{\substack{n \in \mathbb{N}, \\ n \neq 64}} \frac{1}{n^6} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^6} = \frac{1}{64} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^6}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^6} = \frac{64}{63} \sum_{\substack{n \in \mathbb{N}, \\ n \neq 64}} \frac{1}{n^6} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$= \frac{\pi^6}{63 \cdot 15} = \frac{\pi^6}{945} \quad (\text{J(6)})$$