

LÖSNING TILL DIRICHLETS PROBLEM PÅ EN HETTAKULAD

$$u(r, \theta) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n r^{ln} e^{in\theta}$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0 & \text{PÅ ID} \\ u(e^{i\theta}) = g(\theta) \end{cases}$$

$$c_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} g(\theta) e^{-in\theta} d\theta$$

6.12)

$$g(\theta) = 2 + \cos 3\theta + \sin 4\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} c_n &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (2 + \cos 3\theta + \sin 4\theta) (\cos n\theta - i \sin n\theta) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (2 \cos n\theta + \cos 3\theta \cdot \cos n\theta - i \sin 4\theta \cdot \sin n\theta) d\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left\{ 2 \cos n\theta + \frac{\cos(n+3)\theta + \cos(n-3)\theta}{2} - i \cdot \frac{\cos(n+4)\theta - \cos(n-4)\theta}{2} \right\} d\theta$$

$$\text{OBS: } \int_0^{\pi} \cos k\theta d\theta = \begin{cases} \pi, & k=0 \\ 0, & \text{ANNARS} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow c_n = 0 \quad \text{OM} \quad n \notin \{0, \pm 3, \pm 4\}$$

$$c_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \pi = 2, \quad c_{\pm 3} = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad c_{\pm 4} = -i \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pm \pi}{2} = \mp \frac{i}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow u(r, \theta) = 2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot r^3 \cdot e^{i3\theta} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot r^4 \cdot e^{-i3\theta} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot r^4 \cdot e^{i4\theta} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot r^4 \cdot e^{-i4\theta}$$

$$= 2 + \frac{r^3}{2} (e^{i3\theta} + e^{-i3\theta}) + i \cdot \frac{r^4}{2} (-e^{i4\theta} + e^{-i4\theta})$$

$$= 2 + r^3 \cdot \cos 3\theta + r^4 \cdot \sin 4\theta$$

$$\text{SVAR: } u(r, \theta) = 2 + r^3 \cdot \cos 3\theta + r^4 \cdot \sin 4\theta$$

6.16]

BESTÄM FULLST. ORTOGONALT SYS. I $L^2(0, \pi)$ SOM LÖSER

$$(E) \begin{cases} u''(x) + \lambda u(x) = 0, & 0 < x < \pi \\ u(0) = u'(\pi) = 0 \end{cases}$$

LÄT $Au = -u''$, DÄR KAN PÄRHYRA SURVÄS $Au = \lambda u$,
 D.J.S. PROBLEMET ÄR ETT S-L PROBLEM MED $a=0, b=\pi$,

$$A_0 = 1, A_1 = 0, B_0 = 0, B_1 = 1.$$

VI HAR SITT COS. TILC (E) TIDIGARE.

$$u(x) = \begin{cases} C \cdot e^{i\lambda^{1/2}x}, & \lambda > 0 \\ C_1 x + C_0, & \lambda = 0 \\ C e^{i\lambda^{1/2}x}, & \lambda < 0 \end{cases} \quad (i), (ii), (iii)$$

(B) GEE ATT (ii) & (iii) ENDAST HAR TRIVIALA LÖSNINGAR.

BETRÄNTA (i)

$$u(0) = 0 \rightarrow \text{BETRÄNTA } \Im \{ e^{i\lambda^{1/2}x} \} = C \cdot \sin \lambda^{1/2}x$$

$$u'(\pi) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 = C \cdot \lambda^{1/2} \cos \lambda^{1/2}\pi \Leftrightarrow \lambda^{1/2}\pi = \frac{\pi}{2} + n \cdot \pi \quad n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

EGENVÄRDENA ÄR SÄLEDES

$$\lambda_n^{1/2} = \frac{1}{2} + n \quad n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

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

MOTSVARANDE EGGENVEKTORER ÄR $\{ \sin(n + \frac{1}{2})x \}_{n=0}^{\infty}$

SVAR: ENLIGT STOCH-LIOUVILLE'S SATS ÄR

$\{ \sin(n + \frac{1}{2})x \}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ ETT FULLSTÄNDIGT
 ORTOGONALT SYSTEM. DET LÖSER (E) + (S)
 ENLIGT QUANTITATIVA ARGUMENT.

STURM-LIOUVILLE PROBLEM:

$$\text{(*)} \quad Au = -\frac{1}{w} ((pw')' + qu), \quad w, p, q \in C([a, b]) \quad \text{REGULARITY} \\ w > 0, \quad p(a) \neq 0 \neq p(b)$$

$$D_A = \{u \in C^2([a, b]): Au \in L^2([a, b], w) \\ u \text{ satisfies (b)}\}$$

$$(B) \quad \begin{cases} A_0 u(a) + A_1 u'(a) = 0 \\ B_0 u(b) + B_1 u'(b) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (A_0, A_1) \neq (0, 0) \neq (B_0, B_1)$$

$$(E) \quad Au = \lambda u$$

$$(*) + (B) \Rightarrow A \text{ SYMMETRIC LINEAR OPERATOR} \quad A: D_A \rightarrow L^2([a, b], w)$$

SATS 6.1: OPERATORN A HAR EGENV. $\lambda_1 < \lambda_2 < \lambda_3 < \dots$, $\lambda_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \infty$.

EIGENVEKTORSWA $\{\varphi_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ A2 FULLSTÄNDIGT ORTOGONALT
SYSTEM I $L^2([a, b], w)$.

FOURIER TRANSFORMEN

$$\hat{f}(\omega) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt$$

7.1

SPRÄKWA FOURIERTRANSFORMAN

a) $f(t) = t, \quad |t| < 1 \quad f(t) = 0, \quad |t| \geq 1.$

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{f}(\omega) &= \int_{-1}^1 t \cdot e^{-i\omega t} dt = \left[t \cdot \frac{e^{-i\omega t}}{-i\omega} \right]_{-1}^1 - \int_{-1}^1 \frac{e^{-i\omega t}}{-i\omega} dt \\ &= \frac{e^{-i\omega} - e^{i\omega}}{-i\omega} + \frac{1}{i\omega} \left[\frac{e^{-i\omega t}}{-i\omega} \right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{-2i \sin \omega}{-i\omega} + \frac{1}{\omega^2} (e^{-i\omega} - e^{i\omega}) \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{\sin \omega}{\omega} + \frac{1}{\omega^2} \cdot (-2i \sin \omega) = (2\omega - 2i) \cdot \frac{\sin \omega}{\omega^2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{f}(0) = \int_{-1}^1 t dt = \left[\frac{t^2}{2} \right]_{-1}^1 = 0$$

b) $f(t) = 1 - |t| \quad \text{on } |t| < 1, \quad 0 \text{ otherwise}$

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{f}(\omega) &= \int_{-1}^1 (1 - |t|) e^{-i\omega t} dt = 2 \int_0^1 (1 - t) \cdot \cos \omega t dt \\ &\stackrel{\substack{\text{sin } \frac{\omega}{\omega} \\ \text{vora}}}{} \\ &= 2 \left\{ \left[(1-t) \cdot \frac{\sin \omega t}{\omega} \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 (-1) \cdot \frac{\sin \omega t}{\omega} dt \right\} \\ &= 2 \left\{ \frac{1}{\omega^2} \left[-\cos \omega t \right]_0^1 \right\} = \frac{2}{\omega^2} (-\cos \omega + 1) = \frac{2}{\omega^2} (1 - \cos \omega)\end{aligned}$$

c) $f(t) = \sin t$

OBSS! $f \notin L^1 \Rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}} |\sin t| dt = \infty$. sön \hat{f} ε DF.

$$\widehat{e^{iat} f(t)}(\omega) = \hat{f}(\omega - a) \quad \widehat{f'}(\omega) = i\omega \cdot \hat{f}(\omega)$$

7.5 Berechna F-TRANSF. zu

- $f(t) = e^{-it}, \cos t$
- $f(t) = e^{-it}, \sin t$

BERESULTA $h(t) = e^{-it}$ och $h(t) \cdot e^{it}$, oss:

$$\operatorname{Re}\{h(t)e^{it}\} = f(t)$$

$$\operatorname{Im}\{h(t)e^{it}\} = g(t)$$

FRAK Ex 7.1 (S. 167) flik 2 vi $\hat{h}(\omega) = \frac{2}{1+\omega^2}$

ENHÅLT AVAN

$$\widehat{e^{it} h(t)}(\omega) = \hat{h}(\omega - 1) = \frac{2}{1+(\omega-1)^2}$$

F-TRANSFORM ÄR LINJÄR SR

$$\widehat{f(t) + ig(t)}(\omega) = \hat{f}(\omega) + i\hat{g}(\omega) = \frac{2}{1+(\omega-1)^2}$$

$$\widehat{h(t)e^{it}}(\omega)$$

DE SAMMA SÄTT $\widehat{f(\omega) - i\hat{g}(\omega)} = \widehat{h(t)e^{-it}}(\omega) = \hat{h}(\omega+1) = \frac{2}{1+(\omega+1)^2}$

SR

$$2\hat{f}(\omega) = \frac{2}{1+(\omega-1)^2} + \frac{2}{1+(\omega+1)^2}$$

$$2i\hat{g}(\omega) = \frac{2}{1+(\omega+1)^2} - \frac{2}{1+(\omega-1)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{f}(\omega) = \frac{1}{1+(\omega-1)^2} + \frac{1}{1+(\omega+1)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{g}(\omega) = \frac{i}{1+(\omega+1)^2} - \frac{i}{1+(\omega-1)^2}$$