

Lösningar, TATA77, 2021-08-26

1.  $y(n+2) + y(n+1) - 2y(n) = 3, n \in \mathbb{N}, y(0) = 6, y(1) = 4.$

Enkelsidig  $z$ -transform ger ( $Y = \mathcal{Z}_+ y$ ):

$$z^2 Y(z) - 6z^2 - 4z + zY(z) - 6z - 2Y(z) = \frac{3z}{z-1},$$

$$(z^2 + z - 2)Y(z) = 6z^2 + 10z + \frac{3z}{z-1} = \frac{6z^3 + 4z^2 - 7z}{z-1},$$

$$Y(z) = z \frac{6z^2 + 4z - 7}{(z+2)(z-1)^2} = z \left( \frac{1}{z+2} + \frac{1}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{5}{z-1} \right), |z| > 2.$$

Tabell och räkneregler ger nu:

Svar:  $y(n) = (-2)^n + n + 5, n \in \mathbb{N}.$

2.  $y'' - 2y' - 3y = \delta''.$  Laplacetransform ger:

$$s^2 \hat{y}(s) - 2s \hat{y}(s) - 3 \hat{y}(s) = s^2, \quad (s-3)(s+1) \hat{y}(s) = s^2, \text{ så}$$

$$\hat{y}(s) = \left( \frac{s^2}{(s-3)(s+1)}, \operatorname{Re} s > 3 \right)_{\mathcal{H}'} + A \delta_3(s) + B \delta_{-1}(s), \quad A, B \in \mathbb{C}.$$

$$\text{Vi har } \frac{s^2}{(s-3)(s+1)} = 1 + \frac{9/4}{s-3} + \frac{-1/4}{s+1}, \text{ och } \delta_3(s) = \delta(s-3),$$

så tabell och räkneregler ger

$$y(t) = \delta(t) + \frac{9}{4} e^{3t} \chi(t) - \frac{1}{4} e^{-t} \chi(t) + \frac{A}{2\pi} e^{3t} + \frac{B}{2\pi} e^{-t}.$$

Svar:  $y(t) = \delta(t) + \frac{1}{4} (9e^{3t} - e^{-t}) \chi(t) + Ce^{3t} + De^{-t}, \quad C, D \in \mathbb{C}.$

3.  $u(t) = te^{it}$ ,  $0 \leq t < 2\pi$ ,  $T = 2\pi \Rightarrow \Omega = 2\pi/T = 1$ .

$$\hat{u}(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} te^{it} e^{-int} dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} te^{i(1-n)t} dt = / \text{om } n \neq 1 /$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ t \frac{e^{i(1-n)t}}{i(1-n)} - 1 \cdot \frac{e^{i(1-n)t}}{i^2(1-n)^2} \right]_0^{2\pi} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left( 2\pi \frac{1}{i(1-n)} - \frac{1}{i^2(1-n)^2} - 0 + \frac{1}{i^2(1-n)^2} \right) = \frac{i}{n-1}, n \neq 1.$$

$$\hat{u}(1) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} t dt = \pi, \text{ s\u00e5:}$$

Delsvar:  $u$ 's fourierserie \u00e4r  $\pi e^{it} + \sum_{n \neq 1} \frac{i}{n-1} e^{int}$ .

$u$  har generaliserad h\u00f6ger- och v\u00e4nsterderivata i  $t=0$ , s\u00e5 satsen om punktvis konvergens ger att fourierseriens summa

i  $t=0$  \u00e4r  $\frac{u(0+) + u(0-)}{2} = \frac{0 + u(2\pi-)}{2} = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \underline{\underline{\pi}}$ .

4. a)  $u(t) = |t^2 - 1| = \begin{cases} t^2 - 1, & t \leq -1 \\ 1 - t^2, & -1 \leq t \leq 1 \\ t^2 - 1, & t \geq 1 \end{cases}$

s\u00e5  $u' = \begin{cases} 2t, & t < -1 \\ -2t, & -1 < t < 1 \\ 2t, & t > 1 \end{cases} + (0-0)\delta_{-1} + (0-0)\delta_1,$

och  $u'' = \begin{cases} 2, & t < -1 \\ -2, & -1 < t < 1 \\ 2, & t > 1 \end{cases} + (2 - (-2))\delta_{-1} + (2 - (-2))\delta_1.$

Svar:  $\begin{cases} 2, & |t| > 1 \\ -2, & |t| < 1 \end{cases} + 4\delta_{-1} + 4\delta_1.$

b)  $u \in D'(\mathbb{R})$ ,  $t^2 u = \delta + t$ .

$$t^2 \delta'' = t(t\delta'') = t(-2\delta') = -2(-\delta) = 2\delta,$$

och  $t^2 t^{-1} = t(t t^{-1}) = t \cdot 1 = t$ , s\u00e5 alla l\u00f6sningar

ges av:

Svar:  $u = \frac{1}{2} \delta'' + t^{-1} + C\delta' + D\delta$ ,  $C, D \in \mathbb{C}$ .

$$5. \int_{t-1}^t e^{-(t-r)} u(r) dr = (1 - e^{-t}) \chi(t), \quad t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Integralen =  $(f * u)(t)$ , där  $f(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-t}, & 0 \leq t \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{annars.} \end{cases}$

$$\hat{f}(s) = \int_0^1 e^{-t} e^{-st} dt \stackrel{s \neq -1}{=} \left[ \frac{e^{-(1+s)t}}{-(1+s)} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1 - e^{-(1+s)}}{s+1}, \quad s \in \mathbb{C}$$

(analytisk fkn, hävbar sing. i  $s = -1$ ). Laplacetransform ger:

$$\frac{1 - e^{-(1+s)}}{s+1} \hat{u}(s) = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+1}, \quad \text{Re } s \in \Sigma_u \cap ]0, \infty[.$$

$$\text{Om } \text{Re } s > 0 \text{ f\u00e5s } \hat{u}(s) = \frac{1}{s(1 - e^{-(1+s)})} = \left/ |e^{-(1+s)}| < e^{-1} < 1 \right/ \\ = \frac{1}{s} (1 + e^{-1} e^{-s} + e^{-2} e^{-2s} + \dots), \quad \text{Re } s > 0, \text{ s\u00e5:}$$

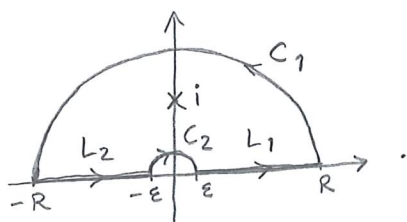
$$\text{Svar: } u(t) = \chi(t) + \frac{1}{e} \chi(t-1) + \frac{1}{e^2} \chi(t-2) + \dots, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$6. u(t) = \frac{1}{\cosh t} = \frac{2}{e^t + e^{-t}}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\hat{u}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2e^{-i\omega t}}{e^t + e^{-t}} dt = \left/ \begin{matrix} t = \ln r \\ dt = \frac{1}{r} dr \end{matrix} \right/ = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{2e^{-i\omega \ln r}}{r^2 + 1} dr.$$

$$\text{Betrakta } \int_{\dots} \frac{2e^{-i\omega(\ln|z| + i \arg z)}}{z^2 + 1} dz, \quad \text{med } -\frac{\pi}{2} < \arg z < \frac{3\pi}{2},$$

l\u00e4ngs konturen



(F\u00f6r fixt  $\omega \in \mathbb{R}$  ger att  $|e^{-i\omega(\ln|z| + i \arg z)}|$  \u00e4r begr\u00e4nsat.)

$$\int_{L_1 + C_1 + L_2 + C_2} = 2\pi i \text{Res}_{z=i} \frac{2e^{-i\omega(\ln|z| + i \arg z)}}{z^2 + 1} = 2\pi i \frac{2e^{-i\omega(0 + i\pi/2)}}{2i} = \\ = 2\pi e^{\pi\omega/2} \quad (\text{d\u00e5 } 0 < \epsilon < 1 \text{ och } R > 1).$$

ML-uppsk\u00e5tningar ger att  $\int_{C_1} \rightarrow 0$ ,  $R \rightarrow \infty$ , och  $\int_{C_2} \rightarrow 0$ ,  $\epsilon \rightarrow 0+$ .

$\int_{L_1} \rightarrow \hat{u}(\omega)$ , och  $\int_{L_2} \rightarrow e^{\pi\omega} \hat{u}(\omega)$ , d\u00e5  $\epsilon \rightarrow 0+$  och  $R \rightarrow \infty$ .

$$\text{Detta ger: } \text{Svar: } \hat{u}(\omega) = \frac{2\pi e^{\pi\omega/2}}{e^{\pi\omega} + 1} = \frac{\pi}{\cosh \frac{\pi\omega}{2}}, \quad \omega \in \mathbb{R}.$$

7.  $u \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ ,  $u$   $2\pi$ -periodisk,  $|\hat{u}(n)| \leq C e^{-\varepsilon|n|}$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

Satsen om punktvis konvergens ger för varje  $k \geq 0$  att

$$u^{(k)}(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \widehat{u^{(k)}}(n) e^{int} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} i^k n^k \hat{u}(n) e^{int}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$\text{så } |u^{(k)}(0)| \leq \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |n|^k |\hat{u}(n)| \leq \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |n|^k C e^{-\varepsilon|n|} \leq 2C \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n^k e^{-\varepsilon n}.$$

Sätt  $f(x) = x^k e^{-\varepsilon x}$ ,  $x \geq 0$ .  $f'(x) = x^{k-1} e^{-\varepsilon x} (k - \varepsilon x)$ ,

 , så integraluppskattningar ger att

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f(n) \leq \int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx + f(k/\varepsilon) = \int_0^{\infty} x^k e^{-\varepsilon x} dx + \left(\frac{k}{\varepsilon}\right)^k e^{-\varepsilon k/\varepsilon} =$$

$$= \frac{k!}{\varepsilon^{k+1}} + \frac{k^k e^{-k}}{\varepsilon^k} \leq \frac{k!}{\varepsilon^{k+1}} + \frac{k!}{\varepsilon^k} = \frac{1+\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \cdot \frac{k!}{\varepsilon^k}.$$

Detta ger att  $\left| \frac{u^{(k)}(0)}{k!} t^k \right| \leq \frac{2C(1+\varepsilon)}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{|t|}{\varepsilon}\right)^k$ , så om

$|t| < \varepsilon$  är serien  $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{u^{(k)}(0)}{k!} t^k$  konvergent, genom

jämförelse med geometriska serien.

(Liknande uppskattningar av resttermen ger att

$$u(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{u^{(k)}(0)}{k!} t^k \quad \text{då } |t| < \varepsilon.)$$