

Lösningar, TATA77, 2024-10-29

1. $y''(t) - y(t) = 2\delta''(t) + 3e^{-2|t|}$.

Fouriertransform ger: $(i\omega)^2 \hat{y}(\omega) - \hat{y}(\omega) = 2(i\omega)^2 \cdot 1 + \frac{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2}{2^2 + \omega^2}$,

$$\hat{y}(\omega) = \frac{2\omega^2}{1+\omega^2} - \frac{12}{(1+\omega^2)(4+\omega^2)} = 2 - \frac{2}{1+\omega^2} - \left(\frac{4}{1+\omega^2} + \frac{-4}{4+\omega^2} \right) =$$

$$= 2 - \frac{6}{1+\omega^2} + \frac{4}{4+\omega^2}, \quad \omega \in \mathbb{R}. \quad \text{Tabell ger:}$$

Svar: $y(t) = 2\delta(t) - 3e^{-|t|} + e^{-2|t|}$.

2. $\sum_{k=0}^n (n-k)u(k) = 2^{n+1} - 2(-1)^n, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Enkelsidig z-transform ger ($U = \mathbb{Z}_+ u$): $\frac{z}{(z-1)^2} U(z) = \frac{2z}{z-2} - \frac{2z}{z+1}$,

$$\frac{z}{(z-1)^2} U(z) = \frac{6z}{(z-2)(z+1)}, \quad U(z) = z \frac{6(z-1)^2}{z(z-2)(z+1)} = z \left(\frac{-3}{z} + \frac{1}{z-2} + \frac{8}{z+1} \right) =$$

$$= -3 + \frac{z}{z-2} + \frac{8z}{z+1}, \quad |z| > 2. \quad \text{Tabell ger:}$$

Svar: $u(n) = -3\delta(n) + 2^n + 8(-1)^n, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$.

3. $u(t) = \sin t, \quad |t| \leq \pi, \quad u(t) = 0, \quad |t| > \pi$.

$$\hat{u}(\omega) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin t \cdot e^{-i\omega t} dt = \left[-\cos t \cdot e^{-i\omega t} \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (-\cos t) e^{-i\omega t} (-i\omega) dt =$$

$$= e^{-i\omega\pi} - e^{i\omega\pi} - i\omega \left(\left[\sin t \cdot e^{-i\omega t} \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin t \cdot e^{-i\omega t} (-i\omega) dt \right) =$$

$$= -2i \sin \pi\omega + \omega^2 \hat{u}(\omega), \quad \text{så:}$$

$$\hat{u}(\omega) = -\frac{2i \sin \pi\omega}{1-\omega^2} \quad (\text{för } \omega \neq \pm 1, \text{ men } u \in L^1(\mathbb{R}), \text{ så } \hat{u} \text{ kont.}).$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 \pi\omega}{(1-\omega^2)^2} d\omega = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4} |\hat{u}(\omega)|^2 d\omega \stackrel{\text{Parseval}}{=} \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |u(t)|^2 dt =$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^2 t dt = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{\pi^2}{2}}}.$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 \pi\omega}{1-\omega^2} d\omega = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} -\frac{1}{2i} \hat{u}(\omega) \cdot \frac{1}{2i} (e^{i\pi\omega} - e^{-i\pi\omega}) d\omega = \text{inv. formeln (u har gen. hö.- och vä.- deriv. överallt.)}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} (u(\pi) - u(-\pi)) = \underline{\underline{\frac{\pi}{2} (0-0) = 0}}.$$

$$4. \int_0^\pi e^r u(t-r) dr = \cos 4t, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}. \quad T = \pi \Rightarrow \Omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 2.$$

VL = $\pi(f *_{\tau} u)(t)$, där $f(t) = e^t$, $0 \leq t < \pi$, och f π -periodisk.

$$HL = \frac{1}{2} e^{i \cdot 2 \cdot 2t} + \frac{1}{2} e^{i(-2)2t}, \text{ s\aa } \widehat{VL}(n) = \widehat{HL}(n) \text{ ger: } \pi \widehat{f}(n) \widehat{u}(n) = \begin{cases} 1/2, & n = \pm 2, \\ 0, & \text{annars.} \end{cases}$$

$$\widehat{f}(n) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi e^t e^{-in2t} dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{e^{(1-i2n)t}}{1-i2n} \right]_0^\pi = \frac{e^\pi - 1}{\pi(1-i2n)}, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z},$$

$$\text{vilket ger } \widehat{u}(2) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi(1-4i)}{e^\pi - 1}, \quad \widehat{u}(-2) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi(1+4i)}{e^\pi - 1} \text{ och } \widehat{u}(n) = 0, \quad n \neq \pm 2.$$

$$\text{S\aa } u(t) = \frac{1}{2(e^\pi - 1)} ((1-4i)e^{i4t} + (1+4i)e^{-i4t}) = \frac{1}{2(e^\pi - 1)} (2\cos 4t + 8\sin 4t).$$

$$\text{Svar: } u(t) = \frac{\cos 4t + 4\sin 4t}{e^\pi - 1}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$5. u(t) + \int_t^\infty 2e^{t-r} u(r) dr = 3\chi(t), \quad t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Integralen = $(f * u)(t)$, där $f(t) = 2e^t \chi(-t)$.

Laplacetransform ger:

$$\widehat{u}(s) + \frac{-2}{s-1} \widehat{u}(s) = \frac{3}{s}, \quad \text{Re } s \in \Sigma_u \cap]0, 1[.$$

$$\frac{s-3}{s-1} \widehat{u}(s) = \frac{3}{s}, \quad \widehat{u}(s) = \frac{3(s-1)}{s(s-3)} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{2}{s-3}, \quad 0 < \text{Re } s < 3.$$

($\text{Re } s < 0$ eller $\text{Re } s > 3$ ger ej \u00f6verlapp med $]0, 1[$.)

Inverstransform ger $\chi(t) - 2e^{3t} \chi(-t)$ (men u \u00e4r h\u00f6gerkont., ty HL \u00e4r h\u00f6gerkont. och f\u00f6ljningen \u00e4r kont.).

$$\text{Svar: } u(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t \geq 0, \\ -2e^{3t}, & t < 0. \end{cases}$$

$$6. \text{ S\u00e4tt } \widehat{u}(\omega) = \frac{1}{i} \ln \left| \frac{\omega+1}{\omega-1} \right| = \frac{1}{i} \ln |\omega+1| - \frac{1}{i} \ln |\omega-1|.$$

$$\text{D\u00e5 \u00e4r } i\widehat{u}'(\omega) = \frac{1}{\omega+1} - \frac{1}{\omega-1}.$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} 2\pi\delta(\omega) \\ \chi(t) \quad -i\omega^{-1} + \pi\delta(\omega) \quad \text{s\u00e5:} \quad -\frac{1}{2i} e^{-it} \text{sgn } t \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{\omega+1} \\ \text{sgn } t = 2\chi(t) - 1 \quad -2i\omega^{-1} \quad \frac{1}{2i} e^{it} \text{sgn } t \quad -\frac{1}{\omega-1} \end{array}$$

Detta ger $(\text{sgn } t) \text{sgn } t \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} i\widehat{u}'(\omega)$ och eftersom $\widehat{tu(t)}(\omega) = i\widehat{u}'(\omega)$

$$\text{f\u00e5s } tu(t) = (\text{sgn } t) \text{sgn } t, \quad u(t) = \frac{\text{sgn } t}{t} \text{sgn } t + C\delta(t), \quad \text{n\u00e4r } C \in \mathbb{C}.$$

($\frac{\text{sgn } t}{t}$ har h\u00e4vbar singularitet i $t=0$.)

$\widehat{u}(-\omega) = \frac{1}{i} \ln \left| \frac{-\omega+1}{-\omega-1} \right| = \frac{1}{i} \ln \left| \frac{\omega-1}{\omega+1} \right| = -\widehat{u}(\omega)$, dvs \widehat{u} \u00e4r udda, s\u00e5 u \u00e4r udda. $\frac{\text{sgn } t}{t} \text{sgn } t$ \u00e4r ocks\u00e5 udda, s\u00e5 $C=0$. ($\delta(t)$ \u00e4r j\u00e4mn.)

$$\text{Svar: } \frac{\text{sgn } t}{t} \text{sgn } t.$$

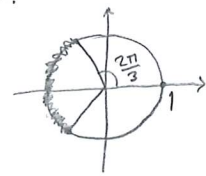
7. u 2π -periodisk, $|u(t+h) - u(t)| \leq C|h|$, $t, h \in \mathbb{R}$.

$T = 2\pi \Rightarrow \Omega = 1$. Sätt $v_h(t) = u(t+h) - u(t)$.

Då är $\hat{v}_h(n) = e^{inh}\hat{u}(n) - \hat{u}(n) = (e^{inh} - 1)\hat{u}(n)$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Låt $m \in \mathbb{N}$ och sätt $h = \frac{2\pi}{3 \cdot 2^m}$. Om $2^m \leq |n| < 2^{m+1}$

så gäller att $|e^{inh} - 1| \geq \sqrt{3}$, så



$$\sum_{2^m \leq |n| < 2^{m+1}} |\hat{u}(n)|^2 \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}^2} \sum_{2^m \leq |n| < 2^{m+1}} |\hat{v}_h(n)|^2 \leq$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |\hat{v}_h(n)|^2 \stackrel{\text{Parseval}}{=} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} |v_h(t)|^2 dt \leq \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} C^2 h^2 dt =$$

$$= \frac{C^2 \cdot 4\pi^2}{3 \cdot 9 \cdot 2^{2m}} = \frac{C'}{2^{2m}} \quad (\text{där } C' \text{ inte beror på } m).$$

Nu fås $\sum_{2^m \leq |n| < 2^{m+1}} |\hat{u}(n)| \leq \overset{\text{Cauchy-Schwarz}}{\left(\sum_{2^m \leq |n| < 2^{m+1}} 1^2 \right)^{1/2}} \left(\sum_{2^m \leq |n| < 2^{m+1}} |\hat{u}(n)|^2 \right)^{1/2} \leq$

$$\leq (2 \cdot 2^m)^{1/2} \left(\frac{C'}{2^{2m}} \right)^{1/2} = \frac{C''}{2^{m/2}} \quad (\text{där } C'' \text{ inte beror på } m).$$

Detta ger att $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |\hat{u}(n)| = |\hat{u}(0)| + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{2^m \leq |n| < 2^{m+1}} |\hat{u}(n)| \leq$

$$\leq |\hat{u}(0)| + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{C''}{2^{m/2}} < \infty \quad (\text{konvergent geometrisk serie}),$$

så u 's fourierserie är absolutkonvergent.