

期末試験 解答

1. フーリエ係数を計算すると.

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cdot \cos nx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (2x+3) \cos nx \, dx \quad \text{よ)$$

$n=0$ のとき

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 2x+3 \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} [x^2+3x]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 6\pi$$

$n \neq 0$ のとき

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{n} (2x+3) \sin nx \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 2 \sin nx \, dx = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (2x+3) \sin nx \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[-\frac{1}{n} (2x+3) \cos nx \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 2 \cos nx \, dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{n\pi} \left((2\pi+3)(-1)^n - (-2\pi+3)(-1)^n \right) + \frac{1}{n\pi} \left[\frac{2}{n} \sin nx \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{n\pi} (-1)^{n+1} = \frac{4}{n} (-1)^{n+1} \quad \text{よ)$$

よ) フーリエ級数は

$$f(x) \sim 3 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{n} (-1)^{n+1} \sin nx \quad \text{である.}$$

2. フーリエ係数を求めると. $f(x)$ は偶関数よ) $b_n = 0$ である.

$$a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \cos \frac{\pi n}{l} x \, dx = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l x \cos \frac{\pi n}{l} x \, dx \quad \text{よ)$$

$n=0$ のとき

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l x \, dx = \frac{2}{l} \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_0^l = l$$

$n \neq 0$ のとき

$$a_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l x \cos \frac{\pi n}{l} x dx = \frac{2}{l} \left[\frac{l}{\pi n} x \sin \frac{\pi n}{l} x \right]_0^l - \frac{2}{\pi n} \int_0^l \sin \frac{\pi n}{l} x dx$$

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

$$\therefore f(x) \sim \frac{l}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2l}{(\pi n)^2} ((-1)^n - 1) \cdot \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x \quad \tau \text{ あり.}$$

$$3. F(\tau) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-i\tau x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{(3-i\tau)x} dx + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{(-3-i\tau)x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\frac{1}{3-i\tau} e^{(3-i\tau)x} \right]_{-\infty}^0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\frac{1}{-3-i\tau} e^{(-3-i\tau)x} \right]_0^{\infty}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\frac{1}{3-i\tau} + \frac{1}{3+i\tau} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\frac{6}{9+\tau^2} \right) = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{\pi}(9+\tau^2)}$$

$$4. e^{in\pi} = \cos n\pi + i \sin n\pi = (-1)^n \quad \tau \text{ あり}$$

$$5. \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \quad \text{よ) 体積は 2.}$$

$$6. \nabla f = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f, \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} f \right)$$

$$= (2x e^{x^2+y^2+z^2}, 2y e^{x^2+y^2+z^2}, 2z e^{x^2+y^2+z^2}) \quad \tau \text{ あり.}$$

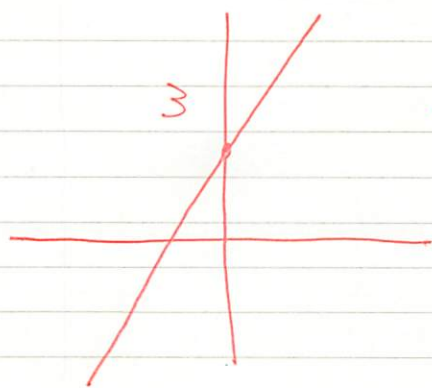
$$7. \dot{r}(t) = (-\sin t, \cos t, 1)$$

$$a(r(t)) = (-\sin t, \cos t, t^2) \quad \text{よ')}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C a(r(t)) \cdot \dot{r}(t) dt &= \int_0^\pi \sin^2 t + \cos^2 t + t^2 dt = \left[t + \frac{1}{3} t^3 \right]_0^\pi \\ &= \frac{\pi^3}{3} + \pi \quad \text{である.} \end{aligned}$$

注意!

① $f(x) = 2x + 3$ は奇関数ではありません!



← 原点対称にならない

② $|x|$ のとっている積分は

正のとこと負のとの場合わけです!

③ フーリエ変換の定義は

きちんと覚えましょう!