

$$f \in L^2((-a, a); \mathbb{C}) \quad \text{von } \mathbb{R}$$

$$(*) \quad f(x) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} c_k e^{ikx} = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \hat{f}(k) e^{ikx}$$

$$c_k =: \hat{f}(k)$$

$$(1) \quad \hat{f}(k) := \frac{1}{2a} \int_{-a}^a f(x) e^{-ikx} dx$$

Überprüfen $f \in L^1((-a, a))$.

$$|f(x) e^{-ikx}| = |f(x)|$$

$$L^1(\mathbb{R}) \subset L^2(\mathbb{R})$$

$$L^p(X, \mu) \subset L^q(X, \mu) \subset L^r(X, \mu)$$

Konvergenz
(X, μ) μ(X) < ∞

j. Wo kann $f \in L^1$ (oder L^2) sein? \hat{f} superglatt.
Aber was passiert?

$$.) \quad f \in C^k([-a, a]) \subset L^2((-a, a))$$

Και οι Fourier series συγκλίνουν?

Και βεβαιώστε εδώ κοσμοσφ.

$$.) \quad \lambda_k \in \mathbb{C} \quad \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \lambda_k e^{ikx}$$

Κοιτάξτε στο σχόλ. (6 κανονικά - π συνάρτηση) παρ' όλο που
για κανένα -10 συγκλίνει?

$$(\text{Ja, wenn } \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} |\lambda_k|^2 < +\infty)$$

$$S_N(f, x) := \sum_{k=-N}^N \hat{f}(k) e^{ikx}$$

$$|f(x) - S_N(f, x)| \xrightarrow[N \rightarrow \infty]{} ?$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 e_n(x) &= e^{inx} \\
 (f * e_n)(x) &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(s) e_n(x-s) ds = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(s) e^{inx} e^{-ins} ds \\
 &= e^{inx} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(s) e^{-ins} ds = e^{inx} \cdot 2\pi \hat{f}(n)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_N(f; x) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{k=-N}^N \hat{f}(k) e^{ikx} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{k=-N}^N (f * e_k)(x) = \\
 &= \left(f * \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{k=-N}^N e_k \right)}_{D_N(x)} \right)(x) = (f * D_N)(x)
 \end{aligned}$$

D_N - approx Dirac

$$D_N(x) := \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{k=-N}^N e^{ikx}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{k=1}^N e^{ikx} &= e^{ix} \frac{1 - e^{iNx}}{1 - e^{ix}} = \sqrt{2/3} \frac{\sin N \frac{x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} e^{i(N+1)\frac{x}{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$(e^{ix})^k$

$$1 - e^{ix} = e^{ix/2} \left(e^{-ix/2} - e^{ix/2} \right)$$

$-i \sin \frac{x}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{k=-N}^N e^{ikx} &= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^N e^{ikx} + \sum_{k=1}^N e^{-ikx} = 1 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^N \cos kx
 \end{aligned}$$

2/3:
hypobezna
cris.

$$1) \sum_{k=1}^N \cos kx = \operatorname{Re} \sum_{k=1}^N e^{ikx} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sin\left((2N+1)\frac{x}{2}\right)}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$2) D_N(x) = \frac{1}{2N} \left(1 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^N \cos kx \right) = \frac{1}{2N} \frac{\sin\left((2N+1)\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sin \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$\text{Ch. 6: } D_N(-x) = D_N(x)$$

участков
пр.г.

Однородные.

$$a = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$$

$$1) \quad a_k \in \mathbb{C} \quad (a_k, q \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$S_N = \sum_{k=1}^N a_k$$

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} S_N = a$$

(классическое понятие сходимости)

классическое понятие сходимости по Чебыреву

(k a)

(Cesaro)

если

$$\frac{S_1 + S_2 + \dots + S_n}{n} \rightarrow a \quad n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$2) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \\ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k = a \end{array} \right.$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \hat{f}(k) e^{ikx}$$

) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{нрм } \text{проект} \\ \text{б } \text{взаимно орт.} \\ \text{(ортонорм)} \end{array} \right.$

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} |f(x) - \underbrace{(f * D_N)(x)}_{S_N(f, x)}|$$

) $\text{no } \text{тезисо.}$

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} |f(x) - \underbrace{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N S_N(f, x)}_{\text{"??"}}| = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} |f(x) - (f * F_N)(x)|$$

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N S_N(f, x) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N (f * D_N)(x) =$$

$$= (f * \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N D_N \right)}_{=: F_N})(x)$$

$$F_N(x) := \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N D_N(x)$$

Kernel Fejer

$$F_N(x) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N D_N(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{\sin((2n+1)x/2)}{\sin x/2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi \sin \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \sin((2n+1)\frac{x}{2}) = \frac{1}{2\pi N} \frac{\sin^2 N \frac{x}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$\operatorname{Im} \sum_{n=1}^N e^{i(2n+1)\frac{x}{2}}$$

D/3:
 выделены
 cos.

1) $F_N(x) \geq 0$
 2) $x \rightarrow 0$

$$F_N(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi N} \frac{\left(\frac{N^2}{2} + o(x)\right)^2}{\left(\frac{x^2}{4} + o(x^2)\right)} = \frac{1}{2\pi N} \frac{N^2 \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)}{\frac{x^2}{4} + o(x^2)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi N} (N^2 + o(1))$$

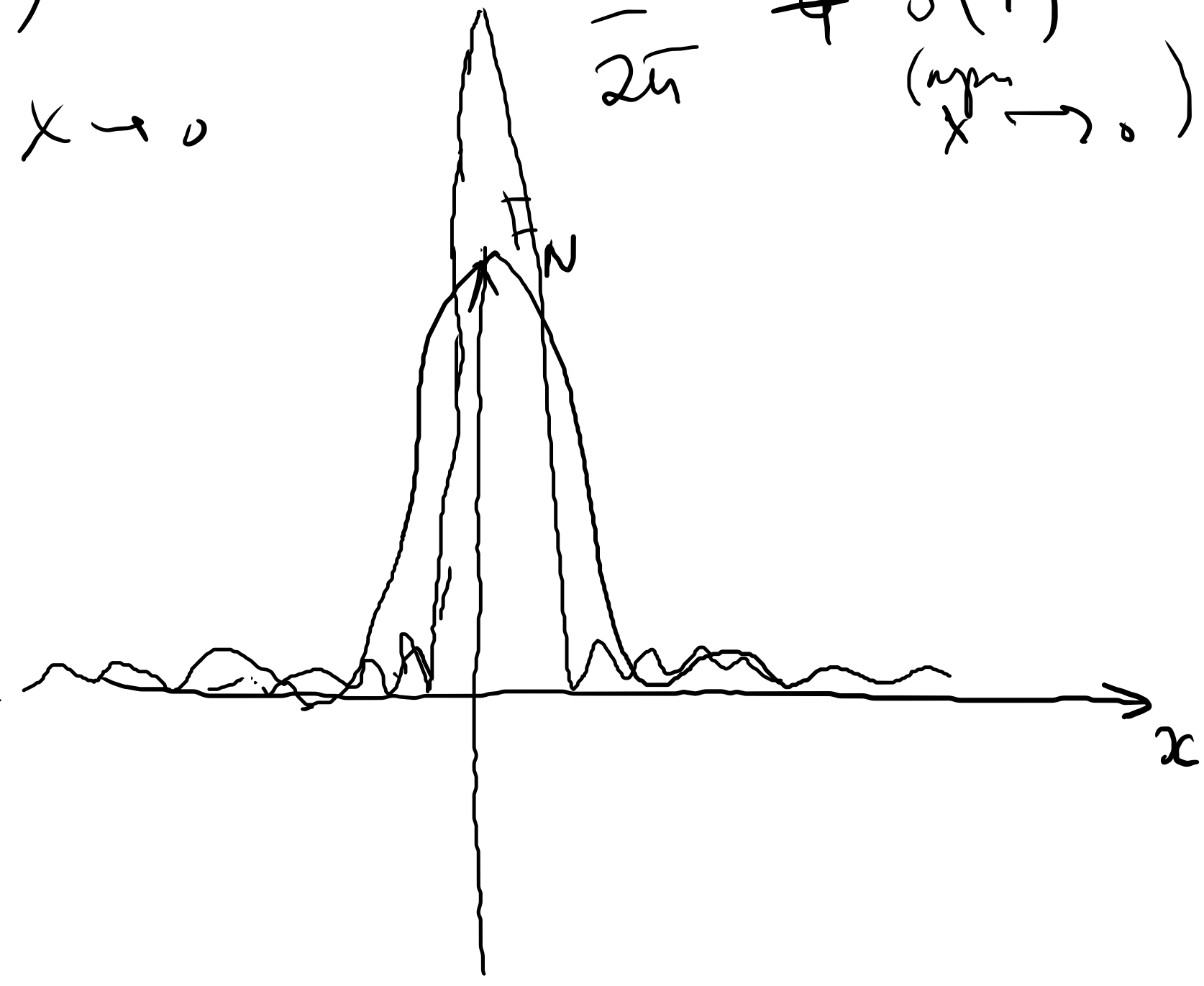
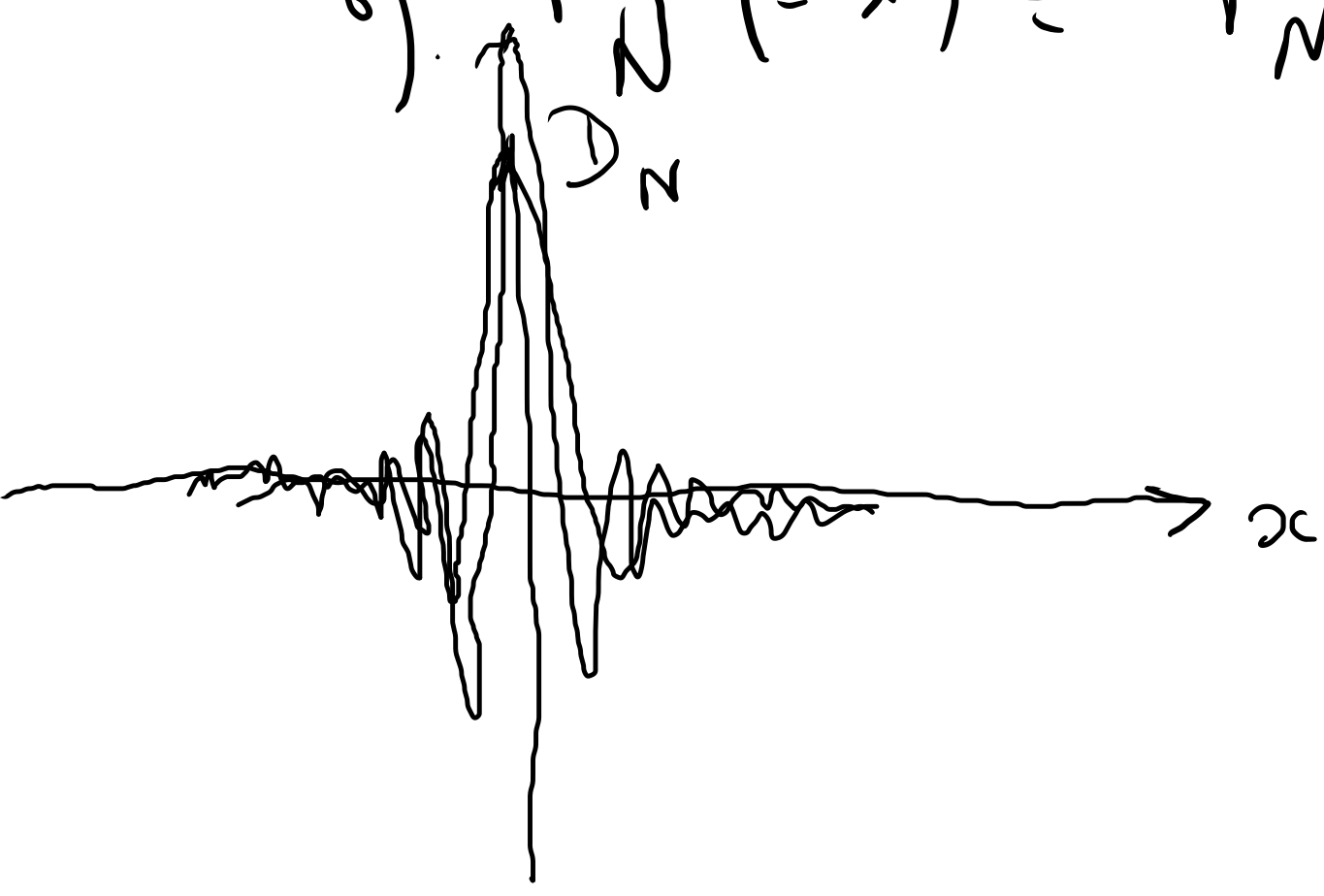
\uparrow approx $x \rightarrow 0$

$$= \frac{N}{2\pi} + o(1)$$

\uparrow approx $x \rightarrow 0$

$$F_N(0) \approx \frac{N}{2\pi}$$

o) $F_N(-x) = F_N(x)$



Повторная проверка пара 2.2

$f \in L^1(-a, \bar{a}) \Rightarrow$ возмоз. $f(x)$ непрерывна.

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} |f(x) - (f * D_N)(x)| = ?$$

Лм. (Рунана) $f \in L^1(-a, \bar{a}) \Rightarrow$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \pm \infty} \int_{-a}^{\bar{a}} f(x) e^{ikx} dx = 0.$$

Д-ло: 2 ама. 1 мер. $f \in C^1([-a, \bar{a}])$

Longa

$$\int_{-\bar{a}}^{\bar{a}} f(x) e^{ikx} dx = \frac{1}{ik} \int_{-\bar{a}}^{\bar{a}} f(x) d(e^{ikx}) =$$

$$= \frac{f(x) e^{ikx}}{ik} \Big|_{-\bar{a}}^{\bar{a}} - \frac{1}{ik} \int_{-\bar{a}}^{\bar{a}} e^{ikx} f'(x) dx \rightarrow 0$$

$$\left| \int_{-\bar{a}}^{\bar{a}} e^{ikx} f'(x) dx \right| \leq \int_{-\bar{a}}^{\bar{a}} |f'(x)| dx = ($$

2. un. $f \in L^1(-\bar{u}, \bar{u})$.

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$

$f_\varepsilon \in C^1([-a, a])$

$\leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

$\|f - f_\varepsilon\|_{L^1} \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

$\leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

$= 1.$

$$\left| \int_{-\bar{u}}^{\bar{u}} f(x) e^{ikx} dx \right|$$

$$\leq \int_{-\bar{u}}^{\bar{u}} |f(x) - f_\varepsilon(x)| |e^{ikx}| dx$$

$$+ \left| \int_{-\bar{u}}^{\bar{u}} f_\varepsilon(x) e^{ikx} dx \right|$$

$\leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$, $\text{com } |k| > N = N(\varepsilon)$

$|k| > N(\varepsilon)$

$$\left| \int_{-\bar{u}}^{\bar{u}} f(x) e^{ikx} dx \right| \leq \varepsilon.$$

$\downarrow 0$
 $k \rightarrow \infty$

Unsere Aufgabe,

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-a}^a f(x) e^{ikx} dx = 0,$$

Zusammenfassung

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-a}^a f(x) \sin kx dx = 0. \quad \text{mit } g$$
$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-a}^a f(x) \cos kx dx = 0.$$

$$(f * D_N)(x) = \int_{-a}^a f(s) D_N(\underbrace{s-x}_y) ds = \int_{-a}^a f(s) D_N(s-x) ds$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{by substitution } s-x = y}$

$$y = s - x$$

$$s = y + x$$

$$= \int_{-a}^a f(y+x) D_N(y) dy = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-a}^a f(y+x) \frac{\sin((N+1)\frac{y}{2})}{\sin\frac{y}{2}} dy$$

$$f(x) - (f * D_N)(x) = f(x) - \int_{-a}^a f(y+x) \frac{\sin((N+1)\frac{y}{2})}{\sin\frac{y}{2}} dy$$

Упрощение.
(3/3)

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} D_N(x) dx = 1.$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{2N} + \frac{1}{N} \cos x + \frac{1}{N} \cos 2x + \dots + \frac{1}{N} \cos Nx$$

$$f(x) - (f * D_N)(x) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (f(x) - f(x+y)) D_N(y) dy$$

Упрощение.
Применяем неравенство.

$$\left(\int_{-\delta}^{\delta} + \int_{\delta}^{\pi} + \int_{-\pi}^{-\delta} \right) \left(\frac{1}{N} \dots \right) \rightarrow 0$$

$N \rightarrow \infty$