

Lösung zur 12. Übung zur Vorlesung
Höhere Mathematik für Ingenieure IV
 Sommersemester 2014

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1. Aufgabe

1.

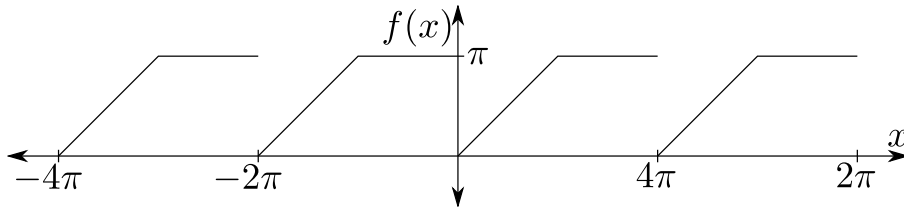
$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^{2\pi} 2 \cos^3(t) + 3 \cos^2(t) dt &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(2 \left(\frac{e^{it} + e^{-it}}{2} \right)^3 + 3 \left(\frac{e^{it} + e^{-it}}{2} \right)^2 \right) \frac{ie^{it}}{ie^{it}} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{i} \int_{K(0,1)} \left(\frac{1}{4} (z + z^{-1})^3 + \frac{3}{4} (z + z^{-1})^2 \right) \frac{1}{z} dz \\
 &= \frac{1}{4i} \int_{K(0,1)} z^2 + 3 + 3z^{-2} + z^{-4} + 3z + 6z^{-1} + 3z^{-3} dz \\
 &\stackrel{\text{Res.s.}}{=} \frac{1}{4i} 2\pi i \cdot 6 = 3\pi.
 \end{aligned}$$

2. $\cos(2t) = \cos^2(t) - \sin^2(t) = 2 \cos^2(t) - 1 \Leftrightarrow \cos^2(t) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos(2t))$. Damit erhält man

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{1 + \cos^2(t)} dt &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos(2t))} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{2}{3 + \cos(2t)} dt \stackrel{s=2t}{=} \int_0^{4\pi} \frac{1}{3 + \cos(s)} ds \\
 &\stackrel{\text{period.}}{=} 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{3 + \cos(s)} ds = \frac{2}{i} \int_{K(0,1)} \frac{1}{3 + \frac{z+z^{-1}}{2}} \frac{1}{z} dz = \frac{4}{i} \int_{K(0,1)} \frac{1}{z^2 + 6z + 1} dz \\
 &\text{Singularitäten: } z^2 + 6z + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow z = \pm 2\sqrt{2} - 3 \\
 &= \frac{4}{i} \int_{K(0,1)} \left((z - (2\sqrt{2} - 3))(z - (-2\sqrt{2} - 3)) \right)^{-1} dz \\
 &|2\sqrt{2} - 3| < 1 < |-2\sqrt{2} - 3| \Rightarrow \text{nur } 2\sqrt{2} - 3 \text{ wird von } K(0,1) \\
 &\text{umlaufen} \\
 &= \frac{4}{i} 2\pi i (z - (-2\sqrt{2} - 3))^{-1} \Big|_{z=2\sqrt{2}-3} = \frac{8\pi}{2\sqrt{2} - 3 + 2\sqrt{2} + 3} = \sqrt{2}\pi.
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Aufgabe

1.



2.

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\int_0^{\pi} x dx + \pi^2 \right) = \frac{3}{2} \pi, \\
 a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos(nx) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos(nx) dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \cos(nx) dx \\
 &\stackrel{\text{p. I.}}{=} \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\left[\frac{1}{n} x \sin(nx) \right]_0^{\pi} - \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\pi} \sin(nx) dx \right) + \left[\frac{1}{n} \sin(nx) \right]_{\pi}^{2\pi} \\
 &= 0 + \left[\frac{1}{\pi n^2} \cos(nx) \right]_0^{\pi} + 0 = \frac{1}{\pi n^2} ((-1)^n - 1) \\
 &= \begin{cases} 0 & , \quad n \text{ gerade} \\ -\frac{2}{\pi n^2} & , \quad n \text{ ungerade} \end{cases} , \\
 b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin(nx) dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \sin(nx) dx \\
 &\stackrel{\text{p. I.}}{=} \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\left[-\frac{1}{n} x \cos(nx) \right]_0^{\pi} + \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(nx) dx \right) - \left[\frac{1}{n} \cos(nx) \right]_{\pi}^{2\pi} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{n} (-1)^n + 0 - \frac{1}{n} (1 - (-1)^n) = -\frac{1}{n}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Also ist die Fourier-Reihe

$$\frac{3}{4} \pi - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{\pi n^2} \cos(nx) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin(nx).$$

3. Die Identität enthält ungerade Terme $\frac{1}{n}$, also müssen die quadratischen (zu $\cos(nx)$ gehörigen) verschwinden. Die Nullstellen von \cos sind dabei $n\frac{\pi}{2}$. Es wird also $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ gewählt. f ist stetig in $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$, also

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3}{4} \pi - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin\left(n\frac{\pi}{2}\right).$$

Es gilt

$$\sin\left(n\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \begin{cases} 0 & , \quad n \text{ gerade} \\ (-1)^m & , \quad n = 2m + 1 \end{cases} .$$

Damit folgt

$$\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3}{4} \pi = \frac{\pi}{4} = - \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{2m+1} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} \dots$$

3. Aufgabe

$$1. \quad y'' + 2y = \begin{cases} 1 & , \quad 0 \leq t < 1 \\ 0 & , \quad 1 \leq t < 2 \end{cases} .$$

2.

$$a_0 = \int_0^2 F(t) dt = \int_0^1 dt = 1,$$

$$a_n = \int_0^2 F(t) \cos(n\pi t) dt = \int_0^1 \cos(n\pi t) dt = \frac{1}{n\pi} [\sin(n\pi t)]_0^1 = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \int_0^2 F(t) \sin(n\pi t) dt = \int_0^1 \sin(n\pi t) dt = -\frac{1}{n\pi} [\cos(n\pi t)]_0^1 = \frac{1}{n\pi} (1 - (-1)^n) \\ &= \begin{cases} 0 & , \quad n \text{ gerade} \\ \frac{2}{n\pi} & , \quad n \text{ ungerade} \end{cases} . \end{aligned}$$

Also ist die Fourier-Reihe

$$\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{\substack{n \text{ unger.} \\ n=1}}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin(n\pi t).$$

3. Ansatz:

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= \frac{c_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (c_n \cos(n\pi t) + s_n \sin(n\pi t)) \\ \Rightarrow \quad y''(t) &= -n^2 \pi^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (c_n \cos(n\pi t) + s_n \sin(n\pi t)). \end{aligned}$$

Einsetzen in die Differentialgleichung:

$$c_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (c_n(2 - n^2 \pi^2) \cos(n\pi t) + s_n(2 - n^2 \pi^2) \sin(n\pi t)) = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{\substack{n \text{ unger.} \\ n=1}}^{\infty} \frac{2}{\pi n} \sin(n\pi t).$$

Koeffizientenvergleich:

$$\begin{aligned} c_0 &= \frac{1}{2}, \\ c_n(2 - n^2 \pi^2) &= 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad c_n = 0 \quad (n \geq 1), \\ s_n(2 - n^2 \pi^2) &= \begin{cases} 0 & , \quad n \text{ gerade} \\ \frac{2}{n\pi} & , \quad n \text{ ungerade} \end{cases} \quad \Rightarrow \quad s_n = \begin{cases} 0 & , \quad n \text{ gerade} \\ \frac{2}{n\pi(2 - n^2 \pi^2)} & , \quad n \text{ ungerade} \end{cases} . \end{aligned}$$

Also ist die spezielle Lösung

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{4} + \sum_{\substack{n \text{ unger.} \\ n=1}}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n\pi(2 - n^2 \pi^2)} \sin(n\pi t).$$