

① Sečete $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ a $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$.

125

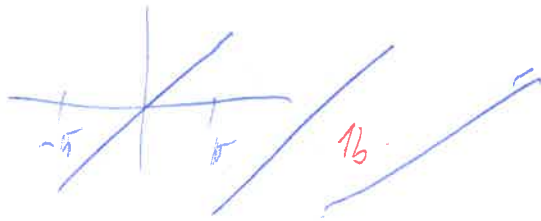
Metod

Nelomk Fm (de luposoudchil nln) puv $f(x) = x$ a $f(x) = x^2$ na $(-\pi, \pi)$. Pro lta vaf pouzite Parsevalovu rovn (odvedenou rovnici) a ~~jez~~ ^{namo} dostanete ^{ab} ydelo. Postiz nuro jedy nuro, ab je nejvydelo.

02

Reseni

$f(x) = x$ na $[-\pi, \pi]$



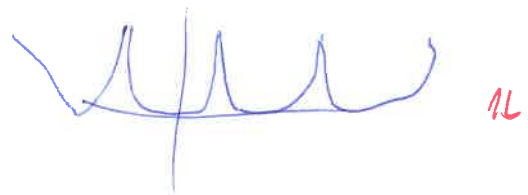
Tez $a_0 = 0$ a $b_0 = 0$ 16

$$b_k = \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin(kx) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin(kx) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(-x \frac{\cos(kx)}{k} \Big|_0^{\pi} + \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos(kx)}{k} dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{-2}{k} (-1)^k + 0$$

$$f_1 = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{k} (-1)^{k+1} \sin(kx) \quad 16 \quad \text{řada } k \cdot l^2 \text{ a } \text{holo dny na } (-\pi, \pi) \text{ a puv } f(x) = x \quad 16$$

$f(x) = x^2$... $f_1(x)$
Tez $b_0 = 0$ a $a_0 = 0$ 16



$$b_0 = \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} \right] = \frac{2\pi^2}{3} \quad 16$$

$$b_k = \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 \cos(kx) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos(kx) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\underbrace{\left[x^2 \frac{\sin(kx)}{k} \right]_0^{\pi}}_{=0} - \int_0^{\pi} x \frac{\cos(kx)}{k} dx \right)$$

$$= -\frac{4}{k\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos(kx) dx = -\frac{4}{k\pi} \left(\left[x \frac{\sin(kx)}{k} \right]_0^{\pi} + \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(kx)}{k} dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{4}{k^2} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k}$$

Konvergenz: Majoranten $\frac{1}{k^2}$ aus $L^2((-\pi, \pi))$

Padé def $x^2 = \frac{1}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{4(-1)^{k+1}}{k^2} \cos(kx)$ in $(-\pi, \pi)$

(maximale 2er-Per. periodisch)

(konvergiert in L^2)

Applikation Parseval'sche Formel anwenden $(\| \cos(kx) \|_{L^2((-\pi, \pi))} = \| \cos(kx) \|_{L^2([0, \pi])} = \sqrt{\pi} \quad k \in \mathbb{N}$

$\| 1 \|_{L^2((-\pi, \pi))} = \sqrt{2\pi}$)

$$\| x^2 \|_{L^2((-\pi, \pi))}^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{k^2} \cdot \pi \Rightarrow \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3} \pi^3 = \pi \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{k^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \pi^3 = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2}$$

$$\| x^4 \|_{L^2((-\pi, \pi))}^2 = \frac{1}{9} \pi^4 \cdot 2\pi + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{16}{k^4} \cdot \pi \Rightarrow \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^4 dx = \frac{2}{9} \pi^5 + \pi \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{16}{k^4}$$

$$\frac{1}{16} \left(\frac{2}{9} - \frac{2}{9} \right) \pi^4 = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^4}$$

$$\frac{8}{16 \cdot 45} \pi^4 = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^4}$$

$$\frac{1}{90} \pi^4 = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^4}$$

2) ~~Vhodným způsobem~~

20b) V závislosti na parametrech $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ vypočítejte konvergenční

integrál $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^a}{(x+b)(x^2+1)} dx$ (vlastně ~~ne~~ Neuberger apod. (má asi nějaké hodiny))

podle residuek nejprve integrál spočítejte pro případ $b \geq 0$

Riešení

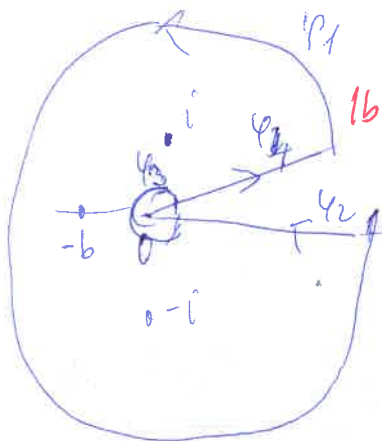
a) Je-li $b < 0$ integrál konverguje menší horní hranicí. 2b

Pro jeho existenci je třeba $-1 < a < 2$ (dovodit $0 < \infty$)

b) Je-li $b = 0$ // jde o integrál (v zhl. v kódu) $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{a-1}}{x^2+1} dx$. Ten konverguje pro $0 < a < 2$ 2b

c) Je-li $b > 0$ // jde o integrál ~~je o~~ $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^a}{(x+b)(x^2+1)} dx$ a existuje jeho horní/zhl. $-1 < a < 2$. 1b

Integrovaná funkce má póly $z = -b$ a $z = \pm i$ a je holomorfní v ostatních částech komplexní roviny.



$\gamma_1 = Re^{it} \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$

$\gamma_2 = e^{it} \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$

$\gamma_3 = \epsilon e^{it} \quad t \in [0, \pi]$ ("na $z < 0$ ")

$\gamma_4 = \epsilon e^{it} \quad t \in [\pi, 0]$ ("na $z > 0$ ")

$f(z) = \frac{z^a}{(z+b)(z^2+1)}$
 $\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 2\pi i [\text{Res}_i(f(z)) + \text{Res}_{-b}(f(z))]$

2b) $\int_{\gamma_1} f(z) dz \rightarrow 0$ (Jordan)
 $\int_{\gamma_2} f(z) dz \rightarrow 0$ (Indukcí)
 $\int_{\gamma_3} f(z) dz \rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^a}{(x+b)(x^2+1)} dx$
 $\int_{\gamma_4} f(z) dz \rightarrow \int_{\infty}^0 \frac{x^a}{(x+b)(x^2+1)} dx = -\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^a}{(x+b)(x^2+1)} dx$

Název ledy ($b=0$) ~~(připadá jí k ledy $a=1$)~~

odpověď
 $15 \hat{=} 1$ residuum
 \rightarrow us (skládá pole - 1 resp. 2)

b) $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{a-1}}{x^2+1} dx$

$$I(1-e^{ia2\pi}) = 2\pi \operatorname{Res}_i \left(\frac{z^{a-1}}{z^2+1} \right) + 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}_{-i} \left(\frac{z^{a-1}}{z^2+1} \right) \quad 15$$

$$= 2\pi i \frac{e^{i(a-1)\frac{\pi}{2}}}{2i} + 2\pi i \frac{e^{+i(a-1)\frac{3\pi}{2}}}{-2i}$$

$$= -\pi i (e^{ia\frac{\pi}{2}} + e^{+ia\frac{3\pi}{2}})$$

$$= -\pi i e^{ia\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + e^{+ia\pi})$$

$$I = \frac{-\pi i e^{ia\frac{\pi}{2}}}{1 - e^{ia\pi}} = \frac{-\pi i}{e^{-ia\frac{\pi}{2}} - e^{ia\frac{\pi}{2}}} = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}} \quad 26$$

$b \neq 0$

c) $I(1-e^{ia2\pi}) = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}_i \frac{z^a}{(z^2+1)(z+b)} + 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}_{-i} \frac{z^a}{(z^2+1)(z+b)} + 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}_{-b} \frac{z^a}{(z^2+1)(z+b)} \quad 15$

$$= 2\pi i \frac{e^{ia\frac{\pi}{2}}}{2i(i+b)} + 2\pi i \frac{e^{-ia\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{3\pi ai}{2}}{-2i(-i+b)} + 2\pi i \frac{(-b)^a}{b^2+1} \quad 15$$

$$= \pi \frac{(i+b)e^{ia\frac{\pi}{2}}}{1+b^2} - \pi \frac{e^{ia\frac{\pi}{2}} (i+b)}{1+b^2} + 2\pi i \frac{e^{ia\pi} \cdot b^a}{b^2+1}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{1+b^2} (b e^{ia\frac{\pi}{2}} - e^{ia\frac{\pi}{2}}) - i (e^{ia\frac{\pi}{2}} + i e^{ia\frac{\pi}{2}}) + 2\pi i b^a e^{ia\pi}$$

$$I = \frac{\pi}{1+b^2} \left(\frac{b e^{ia\frac{\pi}{2}}}{1+e^{ia\pi}} - \frac{i e^{ia\frac{\pi}{2}}}{1-e^{ia\pi}} + \frac{2i b^a}{e^{-ia\pi} - e^{ia\pi}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{1+b^2} \left(\frac{b}{2} \frac{1}{\cos \frac{a\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sin \frac{a\pi}{2}} + \frac{b^a}{\sin(a\pi)} \right) \quad 35 \quad (\text{je správné pro } b > 0)$$

Pro $a=1$ do které věty $\lim_{a \rightarrow 1} I = \frac{\pi}{1+b^2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{b \ln b}{b} \right) \quad 15$

$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} I = \frac{\pi}{1+b^2} \left(\frac{b}{2} + \frac{2 \ln b}{b} \right) \quad 16$

③ V jaké součte lze spočítat $\mathbb{F}\left(\frac{x^3}{(1+x^2)^2}\right)$?

135 Proveďte výpočet.

Rozvrh

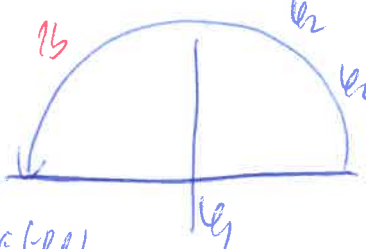
$$\frac{x^3}{1+x^4} \sim 0 \quad \text{pro } x \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\frac{x^3}{1+x^4} \sim \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{pro } x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x^3}{(1+x^2)^2} \notin L^1(\mathbb{R}) \quad 25$$

$$\in L^2(\mathbb{R})$$

co kdy lze použít Formulu Residu pro $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-R}^R \frac{x^3}{(1+x^2)^2} e^{-2\pi i x} dx$ 15

Výpočet provedeme dle Residuové věty. Problém přichází je to, že
 chceme zjednotit pro $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}$ a lze podlévat - Residu



15 $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_R} \frac{z^3}{(1+z^2)^2} e^{-2\pi i z} dz = 0$

15 $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-R}^R \frac{z^3}{(1+z^2)^2} e^{-2\pi i z} dz = \mathbb{F}\left(\frac{x^3}{(1+x^2)^2}\right) (S)$

15 $\int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum \text{Res}_{z_k} f(z)$

15 $\int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum \text{Res}_{z_k} \frac{z^3}{(1+z^2)^2} e^{-2\pi i z}$

15 $\int_{C_R} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum \text{Res}_{z_k} \frac{z^3}{(z+i)^2(z-i)^2} e^{-2\pi i z}$

$$\mathbb{F}\left(\frac{x^3}{(1+x^2)^2}\right) = 2\pi i \text{Res}_{z=i} \frac{z^3}{(1+z^2)^2} e^{-2\pi i z} + 2\pi i \text{Res}_{z=-i} \frac{z^3}{(1+z^2)^2} e^{-2\pi i z}$$

$$= 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \left(\frac{z^3}{(z+i)^2} \right)' \Big|_{z=i} = 2\pi i \left(\frac{3z^2}{(z+i)^2} - \frac{2z^3}{(z+i)^3} \right) \Big|_{z=i}$$

$$= 2\pi i \left(\left(\frac{-3}{-4} + \frac{2i}{8i} \right) e^{2\pi i} - \frac{2\pi i \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{z^3}{(z+i)^2} e^{-2\pi i z} dz}{(2i)^2} \right)$$

$$= \pi i e^{2\pi i} + \frac{i}{4} e^{2\pi i}$$

$$= i e^{2\pi i} (\pi + \frac{1}{4}) \quad 25$$

Teď $\mathbb{F}\left(\frac{x^3}{(1+x^2)^2}\right) = e^{2\pi i} (-\frac{1}{4} \pi i + \pi^2 i)$ 15

Wskazanie innych komponentów wierz

(10b) $T_H \times G = \delta$

Rozwiązanie formalne,
 Rozwiązanie nowo uzyskane, może być dane komponenty są a
 może być wylądowanie nowo F.T.

Rozw

Przebieg całki (z założenia \exists)

$F(T_H) F(G) = \dots F(\delta)$ 1b

$(\frac{1}{2\pi i} T_{p \pm \frac{1}{2}} + \dots) F(G) = T_1$ 2b

$F(G)$ jest nowym komponentem, a) $2 T_{p \pm \frac{1}{2}}$ dokończ T_1
 b) $2 T_0$ dokończ T_0 2b

Także jest to słowo $F(G) = 2\pi i \int$

Próbno (opis przebiegu, kształt)

$G = D\delta$ 1b

Komponenty nowo uzyskane - słowo G nowo komponenty nowo 2b

(a nowo $D^n \delta \times G = D^n G \forall G \in D^n$)

Następnie F.T. nowo uzyskane (zobacz $\in \theta_{11}$) 2b

$\langle T_1, x \rangle = 0$

$\langle T_{p \pm \frac{1}{2}}, \psi \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \psi(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \psi(x) dx$