

Lösungen zum 28. Aufgabenblatt für Mfi 3

1. Aufgabe :

$$u(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2a}{\pi}x & 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ -\frac{2a}{\pi}x + 2a & \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{3\pi}{2} \\ \frac{2a}{\pi}x - 4a & \frac{3\pi}{2} < x < 2\pi \end{cases}$$

Bestimmung der Fourierkoeffizienten:

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} (u, 1) \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} u(x) dx \\ &= 0 \\ a_k &= \frac{1}{\pi} (u, \cos(kx)) \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} u(x) \cos(kx) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2a}{\pi} x \cos(kx) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \left(-\frac{2a}{\pi} x + 2a \right) \cos(kx) dx + \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} \left(\frac{2a}{\pi} x - 4a \right) \cos(kx) dx \right] \end{aligned}$$

Integrale einzeln betrachten:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2a}{\pi} x \cos(kx) dx &= \frac{2a}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cos(kx) dx \\ &= \frac{2a}{\pi} \left[\frac{\cos(kx)}{k^2} + \frac{x \sin(kx)}{k} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \frac{a}{\pi k^2} \left(2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}k\right) + \pi k \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}k\right) - 2 \right) \\ 2a \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \cos(kx) dx &= \frac{a}{\pi k^2} \left(2\pi k \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}k\right) - 2\pi k \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}k\right) \right) \\ -\frac{2a}{\pi} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} x \cos(kx) dx &= -\frac{2a}{\pi} \left[\frac{\cos(kx)}{k^2} + \frac{x \sin(kx)}{k} \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \\ &= \frac{a}{\pi k^2} \left(-2 \cos\left(\frac{3}{2}\pi k\right) - 3\pi k \sin\left(\frac{3}{2}\pi k\right) + 2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}k\right) + \pi k \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}k\right) \right) \\ -4a \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} \cos(kx) dx &= \frac{a}{\pi k} \left(4\pi k \sin\left(\frac{3}{2}\pi k\right) \right) \\ \frac{2a}{\pi} \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} x \cos(kx) dx &= \frac{2a}{\pi} \left[\frac{\cos(kx)}{k^2} + \frac{x \sin(kx)}{k} \right]_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} \\ &= \frac{a}{\pi k^2} \left(2 - 2 \cos\left(\frac{3}{2}\pi k\right) - 3\pi k \sin\left(\frac{3}{2}\pi k\right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

Zusammenfassen der Ergebnisse ergibt $a_k = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 b_k &= \frac{1}{\pi} (u, \sin(kx)) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} u(x) \sin(kx) \, dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2a}{\pi} x \sin(kx) \, dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \left(-\frac{2a}{\pi} x + 2a \right) \sin(kx) \, dx + \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} \left(\frac{2a}{\pi} x - 4a \right) \sin(kx) \, dx \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Integrale einzeln betrachten:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{2a}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin(kx) \, dx &= \frac{2a}{\pi} \left[\frac{\sin(kx)}{k^2} - \frac{x \cos(kx)}{k} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{2a}{\pi k^2} \sin\left(k \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \frac{a}{k} \cos\left(k \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\
 -\frac{2a}{\pi} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} x \sin(kx) \, dx &= -\frac{2a}{\pi} \left[\frac{\sin(kx)}{k^2} - \frac{x \cos(kx)}{k} \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \\
 &= -\frac{2a}{\pi k^2} \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} k\right) + \frac{3a}{k} \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} k\right) + \frac{2a}{\pi k^2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} k\right) - \frac{a}{k} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} k\right) \\
 2a \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \sin(kx) \, dx &= 2a \left[-\frac{\cos(kx)}{k} \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \\
 &= -\frac{2a}{k} \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} k\right) + \frac{2a}{k} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} k\right) \\
 \frac{2a}{\pi} \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} x \sin(kx) \, dx &= \frac{2a}{\pi} \left[\frac{\sin(kx)}{k^2} - \frac{x \cos(kx)}{k} \right]_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} \\
 &= -\frac{2a}{\pi k^2} \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} k\right) + \frac{2a}{\pi k^2} \sin(2\pi k) + \frac{3a}{k} \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} k\right) - \frac{4a}{k} \cos(2\pi k) \\
 -4a \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} \sin(kx) \, dx &= -4a \left[-\frac{\cos(kx)}{k} \right]_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} \\
 &= \frac{4a}{k} \cos(2\pi k) - \frac{4a}{k} \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} k\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

Zusammenfassen der Ergebnisse ergibt:

$$b_k = \frac{8a}{\pi^2 k^2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} k\right)$$

Fourierreihe:

$$u(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k \sin(kx)$$

2. Aufgabe :

(a) $\mathbb{O}(n)$ ist eine Untergruppe von $GL(n, \mathbb{R})$

i. $\mathbb{O}(n) \subset GL(n, \mathbb{R})$, da alle $A \in \mathbb{O}(n)$ invertierbar sind und $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ gilt.

ii. für $A, B \in \mathbb{O}(n)$ gilt $AB \in \mathbb{O}(n)$, da gilt

$$(AB)^T = B^T A^T = B^{-1} A^{-1} = (AB)^{-1}$$

iii. für $A \in \mathbb{O}(n)$ gilt $A^{-1} \in \mathbb{O}(n)$, da gilt

$$(A^{-1})^T = (A^T)^T = A = (A^{-1})^{-1}$$

(b) $S\mathbb{O}(n)$ ist eine Untergruppe von $GL(n, \mathbb{R})$

i. $S\mathbb{O}(n) \subset GL(n, \mathbb{R})$, da $S\mathbb{O}(n) \subset \mathbb{O}(n)$

ii. für $A, B \in S\mathbb{O}(n)$ gilt $AB \in S\mathbb{O}(n)$, da gilt

$$\det(AB) = \det A \det B = 1$$

iii. für $A \in S\mathbb{O}(n)$ gilt $A^{-1} \in S\mathbb{O}(n)$, da gilt

$$\det A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} = 1$$

3. Aufgabe :

Für $\theta = \frac{3}{4}\pi = 135^\circ$ ergibt sich:

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & \sin(\theta) \\ -\sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{y} &= Q\mathbf{x} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 4\sqrt{2} \\ -2\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q^{-1} &= Q^T \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x} &= Q^{-1}\mathbf{y} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -7 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Für $\theta = \frac{1}{3}\pi = 60^\circ$ ergibt sich:

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & 0 & -\sin(\theta) \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \sin(\theta) & 0 & \cos(\theta) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{y} &= Q\mathbf{x} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ 2 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q^{-1} &= Q^T \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x} &= Q^{-1}\mathbf{y} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ 6 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$