

Ejercicio 1.

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} 0 & -\pi < z < 0 \\ 4\pi - 3z & 0 \leq z < \pi \end{cases}$$

Se calculan los coeficientes a_0 , a_n , b_n para construir la serie de Fourier de $f(z)$ con $p = \pi$.

Para a_0 se tiene:

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(z) dz = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^0 0 dz + \int_0^{\pi} (4\pi - 3z) dz \right]$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[4\pi z - \frac{3z^2}{2} \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{5\pi}{2}$$

Para a_n se tiene:

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(z) \cos nz dz = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^0 0 dz + \int_0^{\pi} (4\pi - 3z) \cos nz dz \right]$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[(4\pi - 3z) \frac{\operatorname{sen} nz}{n} \Big|_0^{\pi} + \frac{3}{n} \int_0^{\pi} \operatorname{sen} nz dz \right]$$

Por lo tanto el resultado para a_n es:

$$a_n = -\frac{3}{n\pi} \frac{\cos nz}{n} \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{3 - 3(-1)^n}{n^2\pi}.$$

Donde $\cos n\pi = (-1)^n$

Ahora por ultimo hay que calcular a b_n .

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (4\pi - 3z) \operatorname{sen} nz dz = \frac{4 - (-1)^n}{n}.$$

Por lo tanto con los resultados obtenidos para los coeficientes la serie nos queda de la siguiente forma:

$$f(z) = \frac{5\pi}{4} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3 - 3(-1)^n}{n^2\pi} \cos nz + \frac{4 - (-1)^n}{n} \operatorname{sen} nz.$$

Ejemplo extraído del libro de Ecuaciones Diferenciales con problemas con valores en la frontera, Séptima edición, de los autores Zill y Cullen

$$f(m) = 3m + 6\pi \quad -\pi < m < \pi$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(m) dm = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (3m + 6\pi) dm \right]$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{3m^2}{2} + 6\pi m \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\left[\frac{3\pi^2}{2} - \frac{3\pi^2}{2} \right] + [6\pi^2 + 6\pi^2] \right] = \frac{1}{\pi} [12\pi^2] = 12\pi$$

Ahora se calculara a a_n y b_n .

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(m) \cos nm \, dm = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (3m + 6\pi) \cos nm \, dm \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 3m \cos nm \, dm + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 6\pi \cos nm \, dm \right]$$

Integrando por partes el lado izquierdo nos queda:

$$u = m \quad dv = \cos nm$$

$$du = dm \quad v = \frac{1}{n} \operatorname{sen} nm$$

Y la forma para resolver una integral de este tipo es:

$$uv - \int v \, du.$$

Sustituyendo valores:

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{6\pi}{n} \operatorname{sen} nm + \frac{3m}{n} \operatorname{sen} nm - 3 \int \frac{1}{n} \operatorname{sen} nm \, dm \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi}$$

$$\left[\frac{x}{\pi n} \operatorname{sen} nx + \frac{3}{\pi n^2} \cos nx + \frac{1}{n} \operatorname{sen} nx \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi}$$

Evaluando con los límites de integración nos queda:

$$a_n = \frac{3(-1)^n}{\pi n^2} - \frac{3(-1)^n}{\pi n^2} = 0$$

Y se hace lo mismo para b_n :

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(m) \operatorname{sen} nm \, dm = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (3m + 6\pi) \operatorname{sen} nm \, dm \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 3m \operatorname{sen} nm \, dm + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 6\pi \operatorname{sen} nm \, dm \right]$$

Integrando por partes el lado izquierdo tenemos que:

$$\begin{aligned} u &= m & dv &= \operatorname{sen} nm \\ du &= dm & v &= -\frac{1}{n} \operatorname{cos} nm \end{aligned}$$

Y la forma para resolver una integral de este tipo es:

$$uv - \int v \, du.$$

Sustituyendo valores

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\pi} \left[-\frac{6\pi}{n} \operatorname{cos} nm - \frac{3m}{n} \operatorname{cos} nm + 3 \int \frac{1}{n} \operatorname{cos} nm \, dm \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} \\ & \left[-\frac{3m}{\pi n} \operatorname{cos} nm + \frac{3}{\pi n^2} \operatorname{sen} nm - \frac{6}{n} \operatorname{cos} nm \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

Evaluando con los límites de integración nos queda:

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\left[-\frac{3\pi(-1)^n}{n} - \frac{6\pi(-1)^n}{n} - \frac{3\pi(-1)^n}{n} + \frac{6\pi(-1)^n}{n} = \frac{-6(-1)^n \pi}{n} \right] \right] \\ &= \frac{6(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \end{aligned}$$

Por lo tanto el resultado final de la serie de Fourier es:

$$f(m) = 6\pi + 6 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \operatorname{sen} nm$$

$$f(h) = \begin{cases} 4 & -5 < h < 0 \\ 2 + 8h & 0 < h < 5 \end{cases}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{5} \int_{-5}^5 f(h) \, dh = \frac{1}{5} \left[\int_{-5}^0 4 \, dh + \int_0^5 (2 + 8h) \, dh \right]$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{5} \left[4h \Big|_{-5}^0 + 2h \Big|_0^5 + \frac{8h^2}{2} \Big|_0^5 \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[20 + 10 + \frac{200}{2} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{260}{2} \right) = 26$$

Ahora se calculara a a_n y b_n :

$$a_n = \frac{1}{5} \left[\int_{-5}^0 4 \cos \frac{n\pi}{5} h \, dh + \int_0^5 2 \cos \frac{n\pi}{5} h \, dh + \int_0^5 8h \cos \frac{n\pi}{5} h \, dh \right]$$

Integrando por partes la integral de la derecha tenemos que:

$$\begin{aligned} u &= h & dv &= \cos \frac{n\pi}{5} h \\ du &= dh & v &= \frac{5}{n\pi} \operatorname{sen} \frac{n\pi}{5} h \end{aligned}$$

Y la forma para resolver una integral de este tipo es:

$$uv - \int v \, du.$$

Sustituyendo valores:

$$\frac{1}{5} \left[\int_{-5}^0 4 \cos \frac{n\pi}{5} h \, dh + \int_0^5 2 \cos \frac{n\pi}{5} h \, dh + \frac{5h}{n\pi} \operatorname{sen} \frac{n\pi}{5} h \Big|_0^5 - \int_0^5 \frac{5}{n\pi} \operatorname{sen} \frac{n\pi}{5} h \, dh \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{5} \left[\frac{20}{n\pi} \operatorname{sen} \frac{n\pi}{5} h \Big|_{-5}^0 + \frac{10}{n\pi} \operatorname{sen} \frac{n\pi}{5} h \Big|_0^5 + \frac{40h}{n\pi} \operatorname{sen} \frac{n\pi}{5} h \Big|_0^5 + \frac{200}{n^2\pi^2} \cos \frac{n\pi}{5} h \Big|_0^5 \right]$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{5} \left[\frac{200}{n^2\pi^2} \cos \frac{n\pi}{5} x \Big|_0^5 = \frac{200(-1)^n}{n^2\pi^2} - \frac{200}{n^2\pi^2} \right] = 40 \left(\frac{(-1)^n - 1}{n^2\pi^2} \right)$$

Y se hace lo mismo para b_n

$$b_n = \frac{1}{5} \left[\int_{-5}^0 4 \operatorname{sen} \frac{n\pi}{5} h \, dh + \int_0^5 2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{n\pi}{5} h \, dh + \int_0^5 8h \operatorname{sen} \frac{n\pi}{5} h \, dh \right]$$

Integrando por partes la integral de la derecha tenemos que:

$$u = h \quad dv = \operatorname{sen} \frac{n\pi}{5} h$$

$$du = dh \quad v = -\frac{5}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi}{5} h$$

Y la forma para resolver una integral de este tipo es:

$$uv - \int v \, du.$$

Sustituyendo valores

$$\frac{1}{5} \left[\int_{-5}^0 4 \operatorname{sen} \frac{n\pi}{5} h \, dh + \int_0^5 2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{n\pi}{5} h \, dh - \frac{40h}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi}{5} h \Big|_0^5 + \int_0^5 \frac{40}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi}{5} h \, dh \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{5} \left[-\frac{20}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi}{5} h \Big|_{-5}^0 - \frac{10}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi}{5} h \Big|_0^5 - \frac{40h}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi}{5} h \Big|_0^5 + \frac{200}{n^2\pi^2} \operatorname{sen} \frac{n\pi}{5} h \Big|_0^5 \right]$$

$$b_n = \left[\left[-\frac{20}{n\pi} + \frac{20(-1)^n}{n\pi} \right] + \left[\frac{10}{n\pi} - \frac{10(-1)^n}{n\pi} \right] + \left[\frac{-200(-1)^n}{n\pi} \right] \right] = \frac{38(-1)^{n+1} - 2}{n\pi}$$

Por lo tanto el resultado final de la serie de Fourier es

$$f(h) = 13 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 40 \left[\frac{(-1)^n - 1}{n^2\pi^2} \cos \frac{n\pi}{5} h \right] + \left[\frac{38(-1)^{n+1} - 2}{n\pi} \operatorname{sen} \frac{n\pi}{5} h \right]$$