

$P_n(x)$  — L. poly.

$$\int_{-1}^1 P_n(x) P_m(x) dx = \begin{cases} * & n=m \\ 0 & n \neq m \end{cases}$$

$$\left\{ \underline{P_n(\cos\theta)} \right\} \quad \theta \in [0, \pi]$$

$$P_0 = 1$$

$$P_0(\cos\theta) = 1$$

$$x = \cos\theta, \quad P_1 = x$$

$$P_1(\cos\theta) = \underline{\underline{\cos\theta}}$$

$$dx = -\sin\theta d\theta \rightarrow -1$$

$$\int_0^\pi \underline{\sin\theta} P_n(\cos\theta) P_m(\cos\theta) \underline{d\theta} = 0 \quad \underline{n \neq m}$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 P_n(x) P_m(x) (-dx)$$

Chapter 6

§12.12

Chapter 11.1 — 11.5

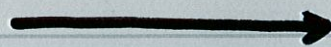
$$Y(s) = \mathcal{L}\{y\}$$

$$F(s)$$

## §11.7 Fourier Integral

periodic funct

F-series



nonperiodic funct.

F-integral

$$f_L(x): f_L(x+2L) = f_L(x)$$

F-series ( $\omega_n = \frac{n\pi}{L}$ )

$$f_L(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos \omega_n x + b_n \sin \omega_n x)$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f_L(v) \cos \omega_n v dv, \quad b_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f_L(v) \sin \omega_n v dv.$$

F-integral

$$f(x) = \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} f_L(x)$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} [A(\omega) \cos \omega x + B(\omega) \sin \omega x] d\omega$$

$$A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(v) \cos \omega v dv$$

$$B(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(v) \sin \omega v dv$$

$$f_L(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos \omega_n x + b_n \sin \omega_n x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L f_L(v) dv + \frac{1}{L} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \cos \omega_n x \int_{-L}^L f_L(v) \cos \omega_n v dv + \sin \omega_n x \int_{-L}^L f_L(v) \sin \omega_n v dv \right]$$

$$\Delta \omega = \omega_{n+1} - \omega_n = \frac{\pi}{L}$$

$$A_L(\omega_n) \pi$$

$$B_L(\omega_n) \pi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L f_L(v) dv + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \cos \omega_n x A_L(\omega_n) + \sin \omega_n x B_L(\omega_n) \right] \Delta \omega$$

$$\rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} [A(\omega) \cos \omega x + B(\omega) \sin \omega x] d\omega$$

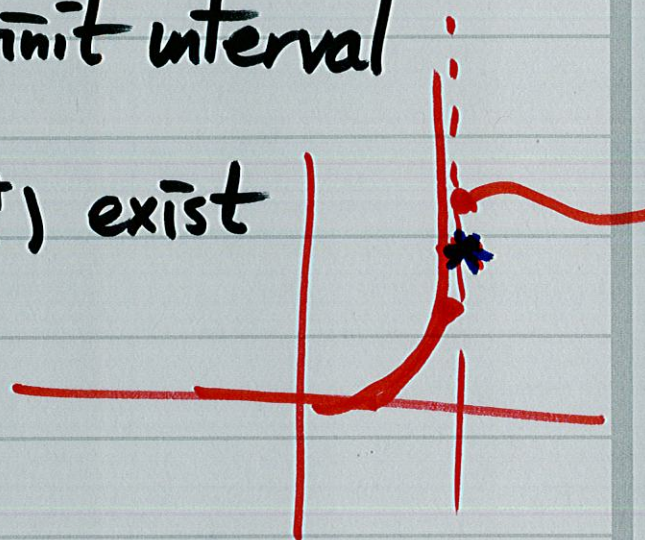
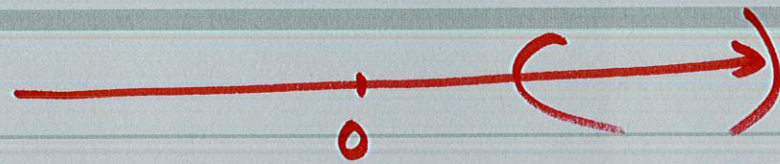
$$A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(v) \cos \omega v dv, \quad B(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(v) \sin \omega v dv$$

## Thm (F-integral)

Assumptions (1)  $f(x)$  is piecewise continuous in every finite interval

(2) at discont. pt  $x_0$ ,  $f'(x_0^-)$  and  $f'(x_0^+)$  exist

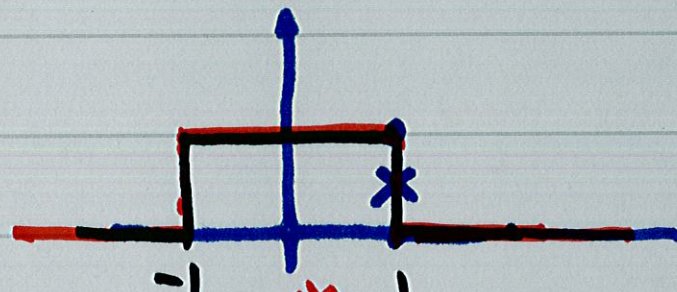
(3)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(x)| dx$  exist



$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} [A(\omega) \cos \omega x + B(\omega) \sin \omega x] d\omega = \begin{cases} f(x) & \text{at cont. pt.} \\ \frac{f(x^-) + f(x^+)}{2} & \text{at discont. pt.} \end{cases}$$

# Ex.2 (Single Pulse, Sine Integral, Dirichlet's Discont. Factor, Gibbs Phenomenon.)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & |x| < 1 \\ 0 & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$



$$A(w) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-w}^{\infty} f(x) \cos wx \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \cos wx \, dx = \frac{\sin wx}{\pi w} \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{2 \sin w}{\pi w}$$

$$f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} [A(w) \cos wx + B(w) \sin wx] \, dw$$

$$B(w) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \sin wx \, dx = -\frac{\cos wx}{\pi w} \Big|_{-1}^1 = 0$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos wx \sin w}{w} \, dw$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos wx \sin w}{w} \, dw = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} & x \in [0, 1) \\ \frac{\pi}{4} & x = 1 \\ 0 & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

Dirichlet's Discont. factor

sine integral

$$Si(u) = \int_0^u \frac{\sin w}{w} \, dw$$

$$\underline{x=0} \quad \frac{\pi}{2} = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin w}{w} \, dw = \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^u \frac{\sin w}{w} \, dw = \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} Si(u)$$

## Fourier Cosine and Sine Integrals

$$B(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \sin \omega x dx$$

- F-cosine integral  $f(x)$  is even  $\implies B(\omega) = 0$

$$f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} A(\omega) \cos(\omega x) d\omega, \quad A(\omega) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(v) \cos(\omega v) dv$$

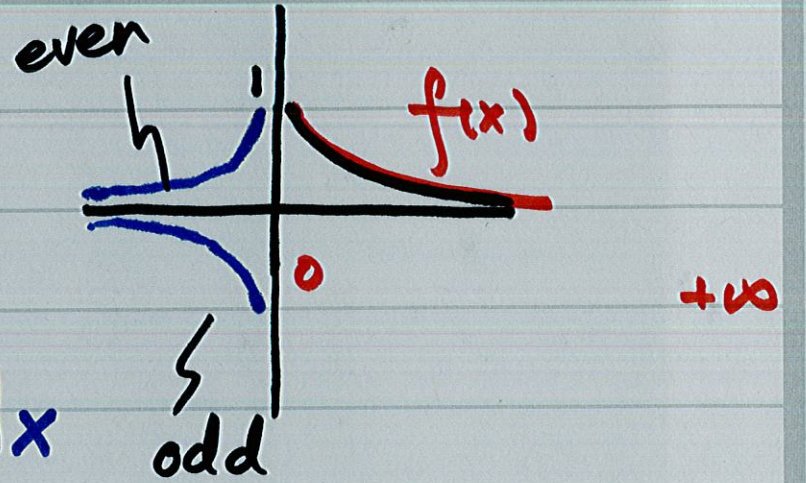
- F-sine integral  $f(x)$  is odd  $\implies A(\omega) = 0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos \omega x dx$

$$f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} B(\omega) \sin(\omega x) d\omega, \quad B(\omega) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(v) \sin(\omega v) dv$$

### Ex. 3 Laplace Integrals

$$f(x) = e^{-kx}$$

where  $x > 0$  and  $k > 0$



(a) f → even function

$$\frac{\pi}{2k} e^{-kx} = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos wx}{k^2 + w^2} dw$$

$$A(w) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \cos wx dx$$
$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-kx} \cos wx dx$$

(b) f → odd function

$$\frac{\pi}{2} e^{-kx} = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{w \sin wx}{k^2 + w^2} dw$$