

Engineering Mathematics II

11. Fourier Series, Integral, and Transforms

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11.1 Fourier Series

▪ 주기함수(periodic function)

– 함수 $f(x)$,

• 모든 실수 x 에 대하여 정의

• 어떤 양수 p 가 존재하여, 모든 x 에 대하여 $f(x + p) = f(x)$

주기 (period)
주기함수
(periodic function)

– 예. $\sin x$, $\cos x$ (주기 2π)

– 주기함수가 아닌 예. x , x^2 , x^3 , e^x , $\cosh x$, $\ln x$ 등

– 주기함수의 성질

□ 함수 $f(x)$ 의 주기가 p 이면, 모든 x 에 대하여 $f(x + np) = f(x)$ ($n=1, 2, 3, \dots$)

□ $f(x)$ 와 $g(x)$ 의 주기가 p 이면, $af(x)+bg(x)$ 의 주기도 p 이다. (a, b : 임의의 상수)



11.1 Fourier Series

삼각급수(trigonometric series)

삼각함수 계(trigonometric system)

- 주기 2π 인 함수들로 이루어진 계

$$1, \cos x, \sin x, \cos 2x, \sin 2x, \dots, \cos nx, \sin nx, \dots$$

삼각급수(trigonometric series)

$$a_0 + a_1 \cos x + b_1 \sin x + a_2 \cos 2x + b_2 \sin 2x + \dots$$

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

계수(coefficients)

- 삼각급수가 수렴할 경우, 그 합은 주기가 2π 인 주기함수

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx) \quad \text{푸리에 급수 (Fourier series)}$$



11.1 Fourier Series

푸리에 급수(Fourier series)

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

푸리에 계수(Fourier coefficients)

- 푸리에 급수의 계수들
- 오일러 공식(Euler formulas)에 의하여 결정할 수 있음

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx$$

$$(n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

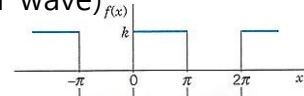


11.1 Fourier Series

푸리에 급수(Fourier series)

- Ex. 1 주기적인 직사각형파(rectangular wave)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -k & (-\pi < x < 0) \\ k & (0 < x < \pi) \end{cases} \text{ \& } f(x+2\pi) = f(x)$$



$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^0 (-k) dx + \int_0^{\pi} k dx \right] = 0 \Rightarrow a_0 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) \cos nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[- \int_{-\pi}^0 k \cos nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} k \cos nx dx \right] = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[-k \frac{\sin nx}{n} \Big|_{-\pi}^0 + k \frac{\sin nx}{n} \Big|_0^{\pi} \right] = 0 \Rightarrow a_n = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) \sin nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[- \int_{-\pi}^0 k \sin nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} k \sin nx dx \right] = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[k \frac{\cos nx}{n} \Big|_{-\pi}^0 - k \frac{\cos nx}{n} \Big|_0^{\pi} \right] \end{aligned}$$



11.1 Fourier Series

푸리에 급수(Fourier series)

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[k \frac{\cos nx}{n} \Big|_{-\pi}^0 - k \frac{\cos nx}{n} \Big|_0^{\pi} \right] = \frac{k}{n\pi} [1 - \cos(-n\pi) - \cos n\pi + 1] = \frac{2k}{n\pi} [1 - \cos n\pi]$$

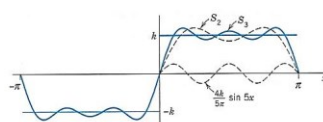
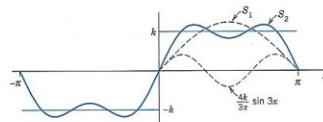
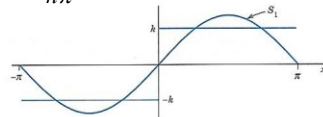
$$\rightarrow \cos n\pi = \begin{cases} -1 & (n = \text{odd}) \\ 1 & (n = \text{even}) \end{cases} \rightarrow 1 - \cos n\pi = \begin{cases} 2 & (n = \text{odd}) \\ 0 & (n = \text{even}) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow b_n = \begin{cases} \frac{4k}{n\pi} & (n = \text{odd}) \\ 0 & (n = \text{even}) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin nx = \frac{4k}{\pi} \sin x + \frac{4k}{3\pi} \sin 3x + \frac{4k}{5\pi} \sin 5x + \dots$$

$$= \frac{4k}{\pi} \left(\sin x + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x + \frac{1}{5} \sin 5x + \dots \right)$$

$$\rightarrow f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = k = \frac{4k}{\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \dots \right) \Leftrightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \dots = \frac{\pi}{4}$$



11.1 Fourier Series

푸리에 급수(Fourier series)

삼각함수 계의 직교성(orthogonality)

- 삼각함수 계는 구간 $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ 에서 직교한다.

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos nx \cos mx dx = 0 \quad (n \neq m)$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin nx \sin mx dx = 0 \quad (n \neq m)$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin nx \cos mx dx = 0 \quad (n \neq m \text{ or } n = m)$$

푸리에 급수에 의한 표현

□ 함수 $f(x)$ 에 대하여.

: 주기가 2π 인 주기함수 & 구간 $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ 에서 구분연속(piecewise continuous) & 각 점에서 좌도함수(left-hand derivative)와 우도함수(right-hand derivative)를 가짐

⇒ 함수 $f(x)$ 의 푸리에 급수는 수렴한다.

: $f(x)$ 가 불연속인 점을 제외한 모든 점에서의 급수 합 = $f(x)$

: 불연속인 점에서의 급수의 합 = $f(x)$ 의 좌극한값과 우극한값의 평균



11.2 Functions of Any Period $p=2L$

임의의 주기($p=2L$)을 가지는 함수

- 주기가 2π 인 함수를 주기가 $2L$ 인 함수로 단순히 주기의 척도만을 변화시킴

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{L} x + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \right)$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) dx$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx$$

$$(n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

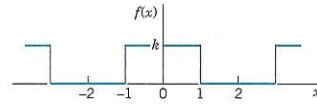


11.2 Functions of Any Period $p=2L$

■ 임의의 주기($p=2L$)을 가지는 함수

– Ex. 1 주기적인 직사각형파

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & (-2 < x < -1) \\ k & (-1 < x < 1) \\ 0 & (1 < x < 2) \end{cases} \quad \& \quad p = 2L = 4 \rightarrow L = 2$$



$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-2}^2 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-1}^1 k dx = \frac{k}{2}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^2 f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 k \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \frac{k}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} \Big|_{-1}^1$$

$$= \frac{k}{n\pi} \left(\sin \frac{n\pi}{2} + \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{2k}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} = \begin{cases} 0 & (n = \text{even}) \\ \frac{2k}{n\pi} & (n = 1, 5, 9, \dots) \\ -\frac{2k}{n\pi} & (n = 3, 7, 11, \dots) \end{cases}$$



11.2 Functions of Any Period $p=2L$

■ 임의의 주기($p=2L$)을 가지는 함수

– Ex. 1 주기적인 직사각형파

$$b_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^2 f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 k \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = -\frac{k}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} \Big|_{-1}^1$$

$$= -\frac{k}{n\pi} \left(\cos \frac{n\pi}{2} - \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{L} x + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \right)$$

$$= \frac{k}{2} + \frac{2k}{\pi} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} x - \frac{2k}{3\pi} \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} x + \frac{2k}{5\pi} \cos \frac{5\pi}{2} x - \frac{2k}{7\pi} \cos \frac{7\pi}{2} x + \dots$$

$$= \frac{k}{2} + \frac{2k}{\pi} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} x - \frac{1}{3} \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} x + \frac{1}{5} \cos \frac{5\pi}{2} x - \frac{1}{7} \cos \frac{7\pi}{2} x + \dots \right)$$



11.3 Even and Odd Functions. Half-Range Expansions

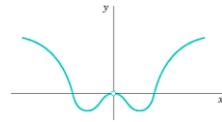
푸리에 코사인 급수 & 푸리에 사인 급수

- 푸리에 코사인 급수(Fourier cosine series)

- 주기가 $2L$ 인 우함수(even function; $g(-x)=g(x)$)의 푸리에 급수

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{L} x$$

$$\left(a_0 = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L f(x) dx, a_n = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx \quad (n=1,2,3,\dots) \right)$$

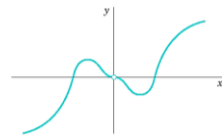


- 푸리에 사인 급수(Fourier sine series)

- 주기가 $2L$ 인 기함수(odd function; $h(-x)=-h(x)$)의 푸리에 급수

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x$$

$$\left(b_n = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx \quad (n=1,2,3,\dots) \right)$$



11.3 Even and Odd Functions. Half-Range Expansions

푸리에 코사인 급수 & 푸리에 사인 급수

- 합과 스칼라곱

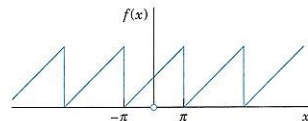
- 함수의 합인 f_1+f_2 의 푸리에 계수는 f_1 과 f_2 각각에 해당하는 푸리에 계수의 합과 같다.
- 함수 cf 의 푸리에 계수는 f 의 해당 푸리에 계수에 c 를 곱한 것과 같다.

- Ex. 3 톱니파(sawtooth wave)

$$f(x) = x + \pi \quad (-\pi < x < \pi) \quad \& \quad f(x+2\pi) = f(x)$$

$$\rightarrow f = f_1 + f_2$$

$$f_1 = x \quad \& \quad f_2 = \pi$$



11.3 Even and Odd Functions. Half-Range Expansions

푸리에 코사인 급수 & 푸리에 사인 급수

$(f_1 = x)$: odd function $\rightarrow a_0 = a_n = 0$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f_1(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi x \sin nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[-\frac{x \cos nx}{n} \Big|_0^\pi + \int_0^\pi \frac{\cos nx}{n} dx \right]$$

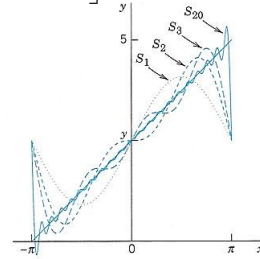
$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[-\frac{\pi \cos n\pi}{n} \right] = -\frac{2}{n} \cos n\pi$$

$(f_2 = \pi)$: $a_0 = \pi, a_n = b_n = 0$

$$\Rightarrow f = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \right) + (a_0) = \pi + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin nx$$

$$= \pi - 2 \cos \pi \sin x - \cos 2\pi \sin 2x - \frac{2}{3} \cos 3\pi \sin 3x - \dots$$

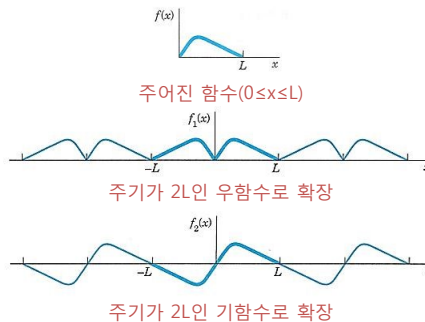
$$= \pi + 2 \sin x - \sin 2x + \frac{2}{3} \sin 3x - \dots = \pi + 2 \left(\sin x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x - \dots \right)$$



11.3 Even and Odd Functions. Half-Range Expansions

반구간 전개(half-range expansions)

- 주어진 함수(L)를 주기적인 함수(주기 2L)로 확장
 - 주기적인 우함수로 확장(even periodic extension)
 - 주기적인 기함수로 확장(odd periodic extension)
 - 함수 f는 길이 2L의 주기 구간의 반구간 범위 내에서 주어짐

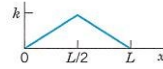


11.3 Even and Odd Functions. Half-Range Expansions

반구간 전개(half-range expansions)

– Ex. 4

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2k}{L}x & \left(0 < x < \frac{L}{2}\right) \\ \frac{2k}{L}(L-x) & \left(\frac{L}{2} < x < L\right) \end{cases}$$



$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{L}x$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L f(x) dx = \frac{1}{L} \left[\int_0^{L/2} \frac{2k}{L}x dx + \int_{L/2}^L \frac{2k}{L}(L-x) dx \right] = \frac{2k}{L^2} \left[\int_0^{L/2} x dx + \int_{L/2}^L (L-x) dx \right] = \frac{2k}{L^2} \frac{L^2}{4} = \frac{k}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx = \frac{4k}{L^2} \left[\int_0^{L/2} x \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx + \int_{L/2}^L (L-x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx \right] \\ &= \frac{4k}{L^2} \left[\left(\frac{L^2}{2n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} + \frac{L^2}{n^2\pi^2} \left(\cos \frac{n\pi}{2} - 1 \right) \right) + \left(-\frac{L^2}{2n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} - \frac{L^2}{n^2\pi^2} \left(\cos n\pi - \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} \right) \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{4k}{L^2} \frac{L^2}{n^2\pi^2} \left[\cos \frac{n\pi}{2} - 1 - \cos n\pi + \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} \right] = \frac{4k}{n^2\pi^2} \left[2 \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} - \cos n\pi - 1 \right] \end{aligned}$$



11.3 Even and Odd Functions. Half-Range Expansions

반구간 전개(half-range expansions)

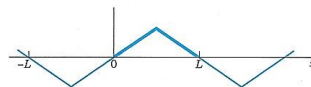
$$\rightarrow f(x) = \frac{k}{2} - \frac{16k}{2^2\pi^2} \cos \frac{2\pi}{L}x - \frac{16k}{6^2\pi^2} \cos \frac{6\pi}{L}x - \dots = \frac{k}{2} - \frac{16k}{\pi^2} \left(\frac{1}{2^2} \cos \frac{2\pi}{L}x + \frac{1}{6^2} \cos \frac{6\pi}{L}x + \dots \right)$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{L}x$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx = \frac{4k}{L^2} \left(\int_0^{L/2} x \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx + \int_{L/2}^L (L-x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx \right) \\ &= \frac{4k}{L^2} \left[\left(-\frac{L^2}{2n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} + \frac{L^2}{n^2\pi^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{L^2}{2n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} + \frac{L^2}{n^2\pi^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{8k}{n^2\pi^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) = \frac{8k}{1^2\pi^2} \sin \frac{\pi}{L}x - \frac{8k}{3^2\pi^2} \sin \frac{3\pi}{L}x + \frac{8k}{5^2\pi^2} \sin \frac{5\pi}{L}x - \dots$$

$$= \frac{8k}{\pi^2} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{L}x - \frac{1}{3^2} \sin \frac{3\pi}{L}x + \frac{1}{5^2} \sin \frac{5\pi}{L}x - \dots \right)$$



11.4 Complex Fourier Series

복소 푸리에 급수(complex Fourier series)

푸리에 급수

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

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx$$

$(n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 e^{it} &= \cos t + i \sin t \\
 e^{-it} &= \cos t - i \sin t \\
 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos t = \frac{1}{2}(e^{it} + e^{-it}) \\ \sin t = \frac{1}{2i}(e^{it} - e^{-it}) \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

복소 푸리에 급수

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{inx}$$

$$c_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) e^{-inx} dx$$

$$(n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$$

복소 푸리에 급수(주기 2L인 함수)

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{in\pi x/L}$$

$$c_n = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) e^{-in\pi x/L} dx$$

$$(n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$$



11.4 Complex Fourier Series

복소 푸리에 급수(complex Fourier series)

- Ex. 1

$$f(x) = e^x \quad (-\pi < x < \pi) \quad \& \quad f(x + 2\pi) = f(x)$$

$$\rightarrow c_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) e^{-inx} dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{(1-in)x} dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{1-in} e^{(1-in)x} \Big|_{x=-\pi}^{x=\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{1-in} (e^{(1-in)\pi} - e^{-(1-in)\pi})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{1-in} (e^{\pi} - e^{-\pi}) (-1)^n \leftarrow e^{\pm in\pi} = \cos n\pi \pm i \sin n\pi = \cos n\pi = (-1)^n$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{1-in} \left(\frac{1+in}{1+in} \right) 2 \sinh \pi (-1)^n = \frac{\sinh \pi}{\pi} \frac{1+in}{1+n^2} (-1)^n$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{inx} = \frac{\sinh \pi}{\pi} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1+in}{1+n^2} e^{inx}$$

복소 푸리에 급수
(complex Fourier series)



11.4 Complex Fourier Series

복소 푸리에 급수(complex Fourier series)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1+in)e^{inx} &= (1+in)(\cos nx + i \sin nx) = \cos nx - n \sin nx + in \cos nx + i \sin nx \\
 (1-in)e^{-inx} &= (1-in)(\cos nx - i \sin nx) = \cos nx - n \sin nx - in \cos nx - i \sin nx \\
 \rightarrow (1+in)e^{inx} + (1-in)e^{-inx} &= 2(\cos nx - n \sin nx) \\
 \Rightarrow f(x) = e^x &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{inx} = \frac{\sinh \pi}{\pi} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1+in}{1+n^2} e^{inx} \\
 &= \frac{\sinh \pi}{\pi} - \frac{\sinh \pi}{\pi} \frac{1}{1+1^2} 2(\cos x - \sin x) + \frac{\sinh \pi}{\pi} \frac{1}{1+2^2} 2(\cos 2x - 2 \sin 2x) - \dots \\
 &= \frac{2 \sinh \pi}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{1+1^2} (\cos x - \sin x) + \frac{1}{1+2^2} (\cos 2x - 2 \sin 2x) - \dots \right) \quad \text{실 푸리에 급수 (real Fourier series)}
 \end{aligned}$$

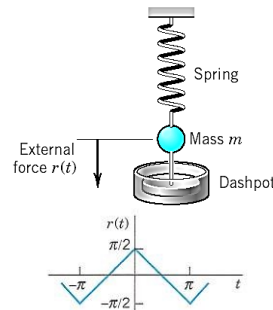


11.5 Forced Oscillations

강제진동

- Ex. 1 $my'' + cy' + ky = r(t) \rightarrow y'' + 0.05y' + 25y = r(t)$

$$r(t) = \begin{cases} t + \frac{\pi}{2} & (-\pi < t < 0) \\ -t + \frac{\pi}{2} & (0 < t < \pi) \end{cases} \quad \& r(t+2\pi) = r(t)$$



Fourier coefficients : $a_0 = b_n = 0, a_n = \frac{2}{n^2 \pi} (1 - \cos n\pi)$

$$\rightarrow r(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n^2 \pi} (1 - \cos n\pi) \cos nt = \frac{4}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{1^2} \cos t + \frac{1}{3^2} \cos 3t + \frac{1}{5^2} \cos 5t + \dots \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow r(t) = \frac{4}{n^2 \pi} \cos nt \quad (n=1,3,5,\dots)$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' + 0.05y' + 25y = \frac{4}{n^2 \pi} \cos nt \quad (n=1,3,5,\dots)$$



11.5 Forced Oscillations

강제진동

특성방정식의 모든 근이 음수
또는 음의 실수부를 가짐 (안정성)

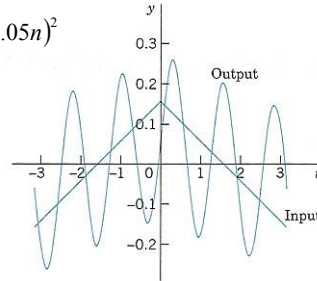
$$y'' + 0.05y' + 25y = \frac{4}{n^2\pi} \cos nt \quad (n=1,3,5,\dots): y = y_h + y_p \rightarrow y_p \text{ as } t \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\rightarrow y(t)_{steady} = y_p(t) = \sum_n y_n = \sum_n (A_n \cos nt + B_n \sin nt) \quad \text{미정계수법}$$

$$y_n'' + 0.05y_n' + 25y_n = \frac{4}{n^2\pi} \cos nt$$

$$\rightarrow A_n = \frac{4(25 - n^2)}{n^2\pi D_n}, B_n = \frac{0.2}{n\pi D_n}, D_n = (25 - n^2)^2 + (0.05n)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t)_{steady} = y_p(t) = \sum_n y_n = y_1 + y_3 + y_5 + \dots$$



11.6 Approximation by Trigonometric Polynomials

근사 이론(approximation theory)

- 푸리에 급수의 주된 응용 분야의 하나
- 어떤 함수의 근사값을 단순한 함수로 표현
- 기본 개념
 - $f(x)$: 주기가 2π 인 푸리에 급수로 표현 가능한 주기함수
 - N 차 부분합: $f(x)$ 에 대한 근사값

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

$$\rightarrow f(x) \approx a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^N (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

- N 차의 삼각다항식(N 고정)을 이용하여 최적으로 함수 f 를 근사화

$$F(x) = A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^N (A_n \cos nx + B_n \sin nx) \approx f(x)$$



11.6 Approximation by Trigonometric Polynomials

■ 근사 이론(approximation theory)

– 제곱 오차(square error)

- 구간 $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ 에서 함수 F 의 함수 f 에 관한 제곱 오차

$$E = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (f - F)^2 dx$$

– 최소 제곱 오차

- 구간 $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ 에서 F 의 f 에 관한 제곱 오차는 F 의 계수가 f 의 푸리에 계수이면 최소가 된다.

$$E^* = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2 dx - \pi \left[2a_0^2 + \sum_{n=1}^N (a_n^2 + b_n^2) \right]$$

- N 이 증가함에 따라 f 의 푸리에 급수 부분합은 제곱 오차 관점에서 점점 더 f 를 잘 근사화하게 됨



11.6 Approximation by Trigonometric Polynomials

■ 근사 이론(approximation theory)

– Bessel의 부등식(Bessel's inequality)

$$2a_0^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2) \leq \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2 dx$$

– Parseval의 정리(Parseval's theorem)

$$2a_0^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2 dx$$

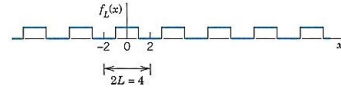


11.7 Fourier Integral

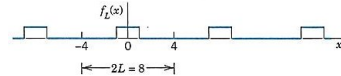
Ex.1

- 주기가 2L인 함수에서 주기가 $L \rightarrow \infty$ 가 될 경우

$$f_L(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & (-L < x < -1) \\ 1 & (-1 < x < 1) \\ 0 & (1 < x < L) \end{cases} \quad (2L > 2)$$

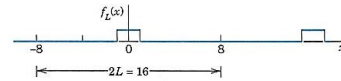


$$\rightarrow f(x) = \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} f_L(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & (-1 < x < 1) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



& $f(x)$: even function $\rightarrow b_n = 0$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-1}^1 dx = \frac{1}{L}$$



$$a_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-1}^1 \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{L} \int_0^1 \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx = \frac{2}{L} \frac{L}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{L} \frac{\sin(n\pi/L)}{n\pi/L}$$



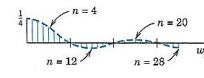
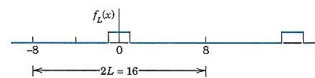
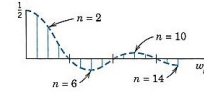
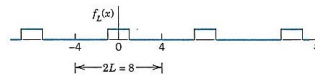
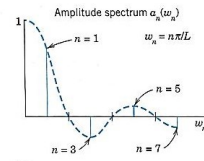
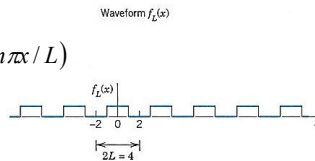
11.7 Fourier Integral

Ex.1

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{L} \text{ \& } a_n = \frac{2 \sin(n\pi/L)}{L n\pi/L}$$

$$\rightarrow f_L(x) = \frac{1}{L} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 \sin(n\pi/L)}{L n\pi/L} \cos(n\pi x/L)$$

진폭 스펙트럼
(amplitude spectrum)



11.7 Fourier Integral

푸리에 적분(Fourier integral)

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_L(x) &= a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos w_n x + b_n \sin w_n x) \quad \left(w_n = \frac{n\pi}{L} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L f_L(v) dv + \frac{1}{L} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\cos w_n x \int_{-L}^L f_L(v) \cos w_n v dv + \sin w_n x \int_{-L}^L f_L(v) \sin w_n v dv \right] \\
 \leftarrow \Delta w &= w_{n+1} - w_n = \frac{(n+1)\pi}{L} - \frac{n\pi}{L} = \frac{\pi}{L} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L f_L(v) dv + \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[(\cos w_n x) \Delta w \int_{-L}^L f_L(v) \cos w_n v dv + (\sin w_n x) \Delta w \int_{-L}^L f_L(v) \sin w_n v dv \right] \\
 \rightarrow f(x) &= \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} f_L(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \left[\cos wx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(v) \cos wv dv + \sin wx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(v) \sin wv dv \right] dw \\
 &\Rightarrow f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} [A(w) \cos wx + B(w) \sin wx] dw \quad \text{푸리에 적분(Fourier integral)} \\
 A(w) &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(v) \cos wv dv \quad \& \quad B(w) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(v) \sin wv dv
 \end{aligned}$$



11.7 Fourier Integral

푸리에 적분(Fourier integral)

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= \int_0^{\infty} [A(w) \cos wx + B(w) \sin wx] dw \\
 A(w) &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(v) \cos wv dv \quad \& \quad B(w) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(v) \sin wv dv
 \end{aligned}$$

- 모든 유한 구간에서 구분연속
- 모든 점에서 좌도함수와 우도함수가 존재
- 아래 적분의 유한한 극한이 존재(절대 적분 가능, absolutely integrable)

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^0 |f(x)| dx + \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^b |f(x)| dx$$

→ f(x)는 푸리에 적분으로 표현이 가능
 (f(x)가 불연속인 점에서의 푸리에 적분값은 그 점에서 f(x)의 좌극한값과 우극한값의 평균과 같음)

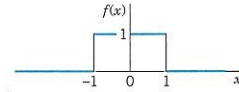


11.7 Fourier Integral

푸리에 적분(Fourier integral)

- Ex. 2

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



$$(a) A(w) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(v) \cos wv dv = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \cos wv dv = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{w} \sin wv \Big|_{v=-1}^{v=1} = \frac{2 \sin w}{\pi w}$$

$$(b) B(w) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(v) \sin wv dv = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \sin wv dv = -\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{w} \cos wv \Big|_{v=-1}^{v=1} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} [A(w) \cos wx + B(w) \sin wx] dw = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{2 \sin w}{\pi w} \cos wx dw = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos wx \sin w}{w} dw$$

$$\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos wx \sin w}{w} dw = f(x) \rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos wx \sin w}{w} dw = \frac{\pi}{2} f(x) = \begin{cases} \pi/2 & (0 \leq x < 1) \\ \pi/4 & (x = 1) \\ 0 & (x > 1) \end{cases}$$

Dirichlet의 불연속인자(discontinuous factor)



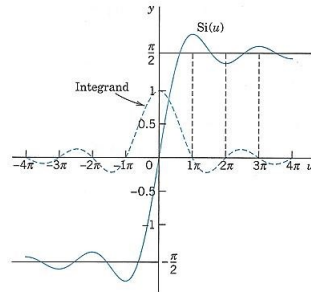
11.7 Fourier Integral

푸리에 적분(Fourier integral)

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos wx \sin w}{w} dw = \begin{cases} \pi/2 & (0 \leq x < 1) \\ \pi/4 & (x = 1) \\ 0 & (x > 1) \end{cases}$$

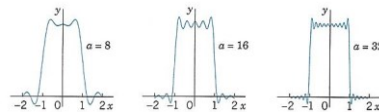
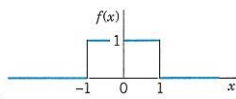
$$(x=0) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin w}{w} dw = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \text{Si}(u) = \int_0^u \frac{\sin w}{w} dw$$

사인 적분(sine integral)



$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos wx \sin w}{w} dw \approx \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^a \frac{\cos wx \sin w}{w} dw = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^a \frac{\sin(w+wx)}{w} dw + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^a \frac{\sin(w-wx)}{w} dw$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{(x+1)a} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{(x-1)a} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \text{Si}((x+1)a) - \frac{1}{\pi} \text{Si}((x-1)a)$$



11.7 Fourier Integral

푸리에 적분(Fourier integral)

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

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

- 푸리에 코사인 적분(Fourier cosine integral)

- f(x)가 우함수일 때의 푸리에 적분

$$A(w) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(v)\cos wv dv \quad \& \quad B(w) = 0 \rightarrow f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} A(w)\cos wx dw$$

- 푸리에 사인 적분(Fourier sine integral)

- f(x)가 기함수일 때의 푸리에 적분

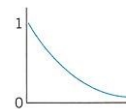
$$A(w) = 0 \quad \& \quad B(w) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(v)\sin wv dv \rightarrow f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} B(w)\sin wx dw$$



11.7 Fourier Integral

푸리에 적분(Fourier integral)

- Ex. 3 라플라스 적분 $f(x) = e^{-kx} \quad (x > 0, k > 0)$



$$(a) A(w) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(v)\cos wv dv = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-kv} \cos wv dv = \frac{2k/\pi}{k^2 + w^2}$$

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

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

$$(b) B(w) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(v)\sin wv dv = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-kv} \sin wv dv = \frac{2w/\pi}{k^2 + w^2}$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} B(w)\sin wx dw = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{w \sin wx}{k^2 + w^2} dw = e^{-kx}$$

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



11.8 Fourier Cosine and Sine Transforms

■ 적분 변환(integral transform)

– 주어진 함수를 다른 변수에 종속하는 새로운 함수로 만드는 적분 형태의 변환 (예. 라플라스 변환)

– 푸리에 코사인 변환(Fourier cosine transform)

• 우함수인 $f(x)$ 에 대하여,

$$f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} A(w) \cos wx dw$$

$$\& A(w) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(v) \cos wv dv = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left[\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} f(v) \cos wv dv \right] = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \hat{f}_c(w)$$

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{F}_c(f) = \hat{f}_c(w) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \cos wx dx & \text{푸리에 코사인 변환} \\ f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} \hat{f}_c(w) \cos wx dw & \text{푸리에 코사인 역변환} \end{cases}$$



11.8 Fourier Cosine and Sine Transforms

■ 적분 변환(integral transform)

– 푸리에 사인 변환(Fourier sine transform)

• 기함수인 $f(x)$ 에 대하여,

$$f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} B(w) \sin wx dw$$

$$\& B(w) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(v) \sin wv dv = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left[\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} f(v) \sin wv dv \right] = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \hat{f}_s(w)$$

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{F}_s(f) = \hat{f}_s(w) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin wx dx & \text{푸리에 사인 변환} \\ f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} \hat{f}_s(w) \sin wx dw & \text{푸리에 사인 역변환} \end{cases}$$

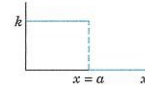


11.8 Fourier Cosine and Sine Transforms

■ 적분 변환(integral transform)

– Ex. 1

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



$$\rightarrow \hat{f}_c(w) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \cos wx dx$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^a k \cos wx dx = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} k \frac{1}{w} \sin wx \Big|_{x=0}^{x=a} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} k \left(\frac{\sin aw}{w} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \hat{f}_s(w) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin wx dx$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^a k \sin wx dx = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} k \frac{1}{w} \cos wx \Big|_{x=0}^{x=a} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} k \left(\frac{\cos aw - 1}{w} \right)$$



11.8 Fourier Cosine and Sine Transforms

■ 적분 변환(integral transform)

– 선형성

$$\mathcal{F}_c(af + bg) = a\mathcal{F}_c(f) + b\mathcal{F}_c(g)$$

$$\mathcal{F}_s(af + bg) = a\mathcal{F}_s(f) + b\mathcal{F}_s(g)$$

– 도함수의 코사인 및 사인 변환

- $f(x)$: 연속이며 x 축 상에서 절대 적분 가능
- $f'(x)$: 모든 유한 구간에서 구분연속
- $x \rightarrow \infty$ 일 때, $f(x) \rightarrow 0$

$$\mathcal{F}_c\{f'(x)\} = w\mathcal{F}_s\{f(x)\} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} f(0)$$

$$\mathcal{F}_s\{f'(x)\} = -w\mathcal{F}_c\{f(x)\}$$

$$\mathcal{F}_c\{f''(x)\} = -w^2\mathcal{F}_c\{f(x)\} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} f'(0)$$

$$\mathcal{F}_s\{f''(x)\} = -w^2\mathcal{F}_s\{f(x)\} + \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} wf(0)$$



11.8 Fourier Cosine and Sine Transforms

■ 적분 변환(integral transform)

– Ex. 3

$$f(x) = e^{-ax} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = -ae^{-ax} \text{ \& } f''(x) = a^2 e^{-ax} = a^2 f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 f(x) = f''(x)$$

$$a^2 \mathcal{F}_c(f) = \mathcal{F}_c(f'') = -w^2 \mathcal{F}_c(f) - \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} f'(0) = -w^2 \mathcal{F}_c(f) + a \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$$

$$\rightarrow (a^2 + w^2) \mathcal{F}_c(f) = a \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{F}_c(f) = \mathcal{F}_c(e^{-ax}) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{a}{a^2 + w^2}$$



11.9 Fourier Transforms. Discrete and Fast Fourier Transforms

■ 푸리에 변환(Fourier transform)

– 푸리에 코사인 변환 & 푸리에 사인 변환: 실수 변환

– 푸리에 변환: 복소수 변환

- 복소 푸리에 적분(complex Fourier integral)

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(v) e^{iv(x-v)} dv dw$$

- 푸리에 변환

$$\hat{f}(w) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-iwx} dx \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(f) = \hat{f}$$

- 푸리에 역변환(inverse Fourier transform)

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{f}(w) e^{iwx} dw \rightarrow \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\hat{f}) = f$$



11.9 Fourier Transforms. Discrete and Fast Fourier Transforms

푸리에 변환(Fourier transform)

푸리에 변환의 존재

- $f(x)$ 가 x 축 상에서 절대 적분 가능이고 모든 유한 구간에서 구분 연속 $\rightarrow f(x)$ 의 푸리에 변환이 존재함

Ex. 1

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

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{f}(w) &= \mathcal{F}\{f(x)\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)e^{-iwx} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-1}^1 e^{-iwx} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(-\frac{1}{iw} \right) e^{-iwx} \Big|_{x=-1}^{x=1} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(-\frac{1}{iw} \right) (e^{-iw} - e^{iw}) = \frac{e^{-iw} - e^{iw}}{-iw\sqrt{2\pi}} = \frac{-2i \sin w}{-iw\sqrt{2\pi}} = \frac{2 \sin w}{w\sqrt{2\pi}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{\sin w}{w} \end{aligned}$$



11.9 Fourier Transforms. Discrete and Fast Fourier Transforms

푸리에 변환(Fourier transform)

선형성

$$\mathcal{F}(af + bg) = a\mathcal{F}(f) + b\mathcal{F}(g)$$

도함수의 푸리에 변환

- $f(x)$: x 축 상에서 연속
- $f'(x)$: x 축 상에서 절대 적분 가능
- $|x| \rightarrow \infty$ 일 때, $f(x) \rightarrow 0$

$$\mathcal{F}\{f'(x)\} = iw\mathcal{F}\{f(x)\}$$

$$\mathcal{F}\{f''(x)\} = -w^2\mathcal{F}\{f(x)\}$$



11.9 Fourier Transforms. Discrete and Fast Fourier Transforms

■ 푸리에 변환(Fourier transform)

– Ex. 3 $f(x) = xe^{-x^2}$

$$\rightarrow xe^{-x^2} = -\frac{1}{2}(e^{-x^2})' \Rightarrow f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(e^{-x^2})'$$

$$\rightarrow \mathcal{F}(f) = \mathcal{F}\left\{-\frac{1}{2}(e^{-x^2})'\right\} = -\frac{1}{2}\mathcal{F}\{(e^{-x^2})'\} = -\frac{1}{2}iw\mathcal{F}\{e^{-x^2}\}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}iw\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e^{-w^2/4}\right] = -\frac{iw}{2\sqrt{2}}e^{-w^2/4}$$

– 합성곱(convolution)

$$(f * g)(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(p)g(x-p)dp = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x-p)g(p)dp$$

• 합성곱 정리

– $f(x)$ 와 $g(x)$ 가 구분연속이고 유계(bounded)하며, x 축 상에서 절대 적분 가능한 경우,

$$\mathcal{F}(f * g) = \sqrt{2\pi}\mathcal{F}(f)\mathcal{F}(g) \leftrightarrow (f * g)(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{f}(w)\hat{g}(w)e^{iwx}dw$$

