

$\mathbb{T} = \{1\} \cup \left\{ \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{l}\right), \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{l}\right) \right\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  define una b.o. (ó s.o.) ①

(arresto) en  $I[a,b]$ ,  $\forall a,b / b-a = 2l$ : donde  $f \in I[a,b]$

$$S_N^{(f)} = a_0 + \sum_{m=1}^N (a_m \cos\left(\frac{m\pi x}{l}\right) + b_m \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{l}\right)) \xrightarrow{\|\cdot\|} f.$$

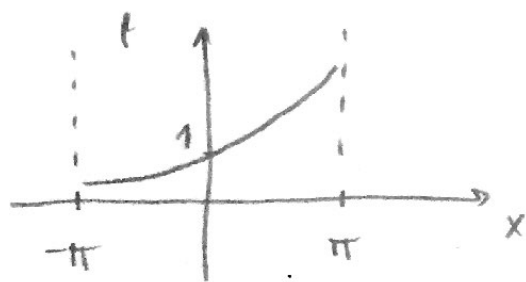
Por comodidad tomaremos  $a = -\pi$  y  $b = \pi$ , con lo cual  $l = \pi$ :

$\Rightarrow \mathbb{T} = \{1\} \cup \{ \cos mx, \sin mx \}_{m \in \mathbb{N}} ; f \in I[-\pi, \pi] \rightsquigarrow$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx, \quad a_m = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(mx) dx, \quad b_m = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin(mx) dx$$

(m ∈ ℕ)

ej)  $f(x) = e^x, x \in [-\pi, \pi]$



$$\begin{cases} a_0 = (\text{sh } \pi) / \pi \\ a_m = (-1)^m \cdot 2 \text{sh } \pi / \pi (m^2 + 1) \\ b_m = (-1)^{m+1} \cdot 2m \text{sh } \pi / \pi (m^2 + 1) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_N^{(e^x)}(x) = \frac{\text{sh } \pi}{\pi} \left[ 1 + 2 \sum_{m=1}^N \frac{(-1)^m}{m^2 + 1} [\cos(mx) - m \sin(mx)] \right] \xrightarrow{\|\cdot\|} e^x$$

Serie de senos y de cosenos (x / f está definida)

- Si  $f \in I[-\pi, \pi]$  es par ( $f(x) = f(-x)$ )  $\Rightarrow \underline{b_m = 0}$ , y  $n$  es impar ( $f(x) = -f(-x)$ )  $\Rightarrow \underline{a_0 = a_m = 0}$  ( $\forall m \in \mathbb{N}$ ). O sea:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f \text{ par: } S_N^{(f)}(x) = a_0 + \sum_{m=1}^N a_m \cos(mx) \\ f \text{ impar: } S_N^{(f)}(x) = \sum_{m=1}^N b_m \sin(mx) \end{array} \right\} \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{OBS: } f \text{ en } [0, \pi] \\ \text{es una función} \\ \text{arbitraria.} \end{array} \right)$$

•  $\textcircled{C} \equiv \{1\} \cup \{\cos(mx)\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$  s.o. en  $\mathcal{I}[0, \pi]$ . (2)

Dado  $f \in \mathcal{I}[0, \pi] \rightsquigarrow \begin{cases} \tilde{a}_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f(x) dx \\ \tilde{a}_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f(x) \cos(nx) dx \end{cases}$

Coef. de F. de Cosenos

$\rightsquigarrow \sum_N^{(f)} = \tilde{a}_0 + \sum_{m=1}^N \tilde{a}_m \cos(mx)$  (suma de F. de cosenos)

$\textcircled{S} \equiv \{\sin(mx)\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$  s.o. en  $\mathcal{I}[0, \pi]$ . Dado  $f \in \mathcal{I}[0, \pi]$ ,

$\rightsquigarrow \tilde{b}_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f(x) \sin(nx) dx, \quad \sum_N^{(f)} = \sum_{m=1}^N \tilde{b}_m \sin(mx)$

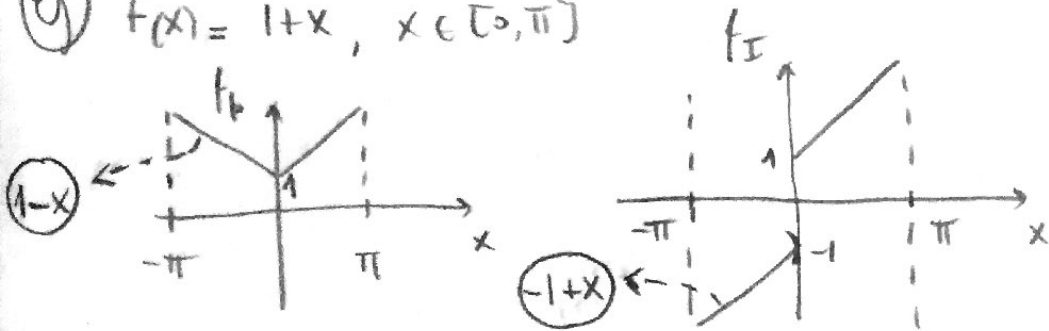
¿Son  $\textcircled{C}, \textcircled{S}$  b.o. en  $\mathcal{I}[0, \pi]$ ?

Definición: Dado  $f \in \mathcal{I}[0, \pi]$  se define su extensión par (resp impar)

como la función  $f_p \in \mathcal{I}[-\pi, \pi]$  (resp  $f_I \in \mathcal{I}[-\pi, \pi]$ ) /

$$f_p(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & x \in [0, \pi] \\ f(x), & x \in [-\pi, 0] \end{cases} \quad (\text{resp. } f_I(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & x \in (0, \pi] \\ -f(x), & x \in [-\pi, 0) \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases})$$

(ej)  $f(x) = 1+x, x \in [0, \pi]$



Teorema 1: Los conjuntos  $\textcircled{C} = \{1\} \cup \{\cos(\frac{m\pi x}{l})\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$  y  $\textcircled{S} = \{\sin(\frac{m\pi x}{l})\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$  son b.o. de  $\mathcal{I}[a, b]$ ,  $\forall a, b / \underline{b-a=l}$  (Idem  $\mathbb{R}^2[a, b], \mathcal{L}^2[a, b]$ .)

D/ Volvamos al caso  $a=0, b=\pi$  ( $\therefore l=\pi$ ). Dado  $f \in \mathcal{I}[0, \pi]$ ,

consideremos  $f_p \in \mathcal{I}[-\pi, \pi]$ . Luego,

$$\begin{cases}
 a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f_p(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx = \tilde{a}_0 \\
 a_m = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f_p(x) \cos(mx) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos(mx) dx = \tilde{a}_m \\
 b_m = 0
 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overset{\textcircled{D}}{S_N^{(f_p)}}(x) = \tilde{a}_0 + \sum_{m=1}^N \tilde{a}_m \cos(mx) = \overset{\textcircled{D}}{S_N^{(f)}}(x) \quad \text{Por otros lados, } L \rightarrow [0, \pi]$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |S_N^{(f_p)}(x) - f_p(x)|^2 dx \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} 0 \quad \text{Pero}$$

$$2 \int_0^{\pi} |S_N^{(f)}(x) - f(x)|^2 dx \quad \therefore \overset{\textcircled{D}}{S_N^{(f)}} \xrightarrow{\|\cdot\|} f \quad (\text{Idem } \textcircled{D}). //$$

Noiones de base

C.l. finitas (V)  $\leadsto$  base algebraicas o de Hamel ( $\exists$  siempre):

$X \in V$  es base si es (L.I.) y (genera)  $\Leftrightarrow$  escritura unica.

C.l.  $\infty$  (V + topologie) base topológica o de Schauder:

$$X = \{\phi_m\}_{m \in I} \text{ es base si } \forall v \in V, \exists ! c_m \mid \sum_{m/\psi(m) \in N} c_m \phi_m \rightarrow v \quad \textcircled{*}$$

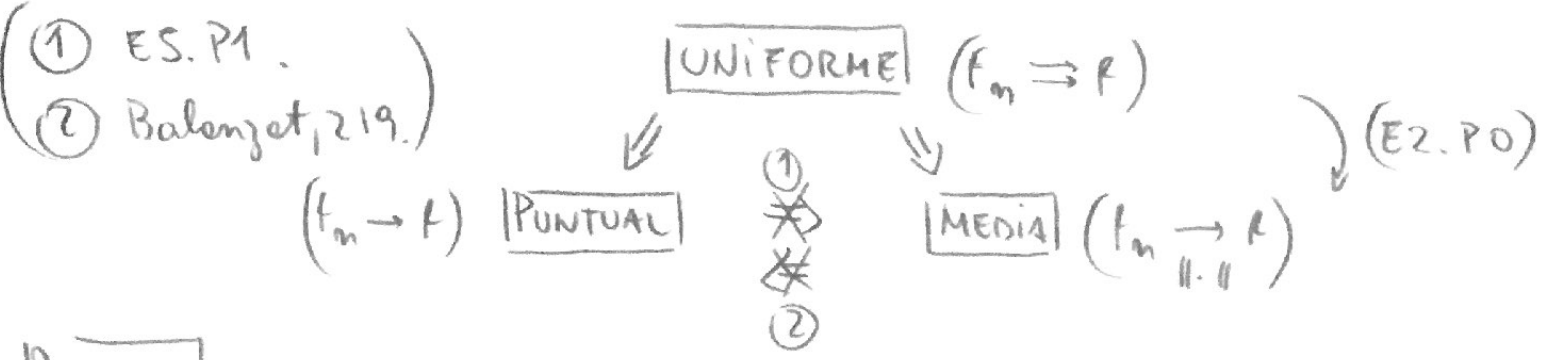
(J,  $\psi: I \rightarrow J$ )

( $I = J = N$ )

$$\left( \sum_{m=1}^N c_m \phi_m \rightarrow v \right)_{N \rightarrow \infty}$$

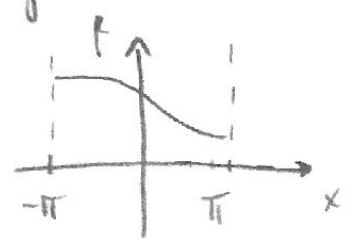
$\textcircled{Ej}$  b.o.(n) son base de Schauder (ver E6.P1). Para un S.O., si  $\exists$  coef que cumplen  $\textcircled{*}$  para la norm. en norma  $\rightarrow$  sus coef. son los de F. Esto dice que un S.O. es convecto  $\Leftrightarrow$  es SCHAUDER.

Convergencia puntual y uniforme de  $S_N^{(f)}$  (T.E) en  $G[a,b]$  (4)

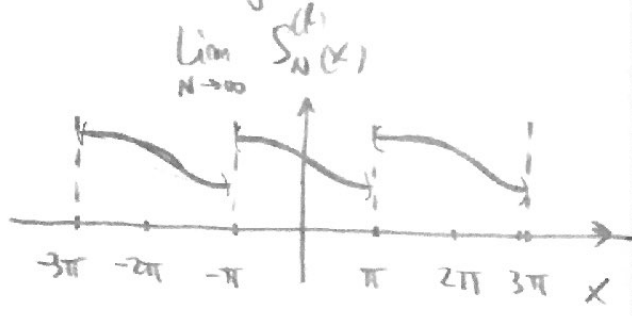


PUNTUAL Por comodidad consideremos  $G[-\pi, \pi]$  :  $\begin{cases} (T) & 1, \cos mx, \sin mx \\ (E) & e^{imx} \end{cases}$

OBS: Como  $S_N^{(f)} = a_0 + \sum_{m=1}^N (a_m \cos(mx) + b_m \sin(mx)) \Rightarrow S_N^{(f)}(x) = S_N^{(f)}(x+2k\pi)$   
 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$ . Luego, si  $S_N^{(f)}$  conv. puntual / o algo lo hará a una función  $2\pi$ -periódica:



$S_N^{(f)} \rightarrow f$  en  $(-\pi, \pi) \Rightarrow$



Definición: (1)  $f$  es general/continua si  $f \in G[a,b], \forall [a,b]$ . Escribiremos  $f \in G$ . (2)  $f \in G$  es  $2\pi$ -periódica si  $f(x) = f(x+2k\pi) \forall x$  donde  $f$  esté definida,  $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$ . (3) Dado  $f \in G[-\pi, \pi]$  se define su extensión  $2\pi$ -periódica a  $\hat{f} \in G / \hat{f}(x+2k\pi) = f(x), \forall x [-\pi, \pi]$  donde  $f$  esté definida.

• Vamos a ver que si  $f \in G$ , es  $2\pi$ -periódica, y 'algo más'  $\Rightarrow$

$$S_N^{(f)}(x) \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} (f(x+\epsilon) + f(x-\epsilon))/2.$$

Definición: Dado  $f \in G$  se define su derivada lateral a derecha en

$$x_0 \text{ como } f'_R(x_0) \equiv \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x_0+\epsilon) - f(x_0)}{\epsilon}, \text{ y a izquierda como}$$

$$f'_L(x_0) \equiv \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x_0-\epsilon) - f(x_0-0)}{\epsilon}$$

OBS: Vale linealidad y Leibniz.

Proposición 2: Si  $f, f' \in G \Rightarrow F'_R(x_0) = f'(x_0+0)$  y  $f'_L(x_0) = f'(x_0-0)$ ,  $\forall x_0$ .  
(CHURCHILL, 83)

Lema A (Riemann-Lebesgue) Si  $F \in G[a, b] \Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b F(x) \cos(kx) dx = 0$   
 $= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b F(x) \sin(kx) dx = 0$  ( $k \in \mathbb{R}$ ). (CHURCHILL, 87)

OBS: De Bessel sabemos que  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b F(x) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{l}\right) dx = 0$  (idem "idem")  
El lema dice un poco más!  $a_m$

Lema B: Si  $F \in G[a, b]$  y  $\exists F'_{R,L}(x_0)$  para  $x_0 \in (a, b) \Rightarrow$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b F(x) \frac{\sin(k(x-x_0))}{x-x_0} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} (F(x_0+0) + F(x_0-0)).$$

D//  $\int_a^b = \int_a^{x_0} + \int_{x_0}^b = \begin{cases} \textcircled{1} & t = x_0 - x \rightarrow \int_0^{x_0-x_0} F(x_0-t) \frac{\sin(kt)}{t} dt \\ \textcircled{2} & t = x - x_0 \rightarrow \int_0^{b-x_0} F(x_0+t) \frac{\sin(kt)}{t} dt \end{cases}$

$\textcircled{1} \int_0^{x_0-x_0} [F(x_0-t) - F(x_0-0) + F(x_0-0)] \frac{\sin(kt)}{t} dt = F(x_0-0) \int_0^{x_0-x_0} \frac{\sin(kt)}{t} dt +$   
 $+ \int_0^{x_0-x_0} \frac{F(x_0-t) - F(x_0-0)}{t} \sin(kt) dt$   
 $\equiv H(t) \Rightarrow H \in G[0, x_0-0]$   
pues  $H(0+0) = F'_L(x_0)$   
 $\xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{x_0-x_0} \frac{\sin(kt)}{t} dt \xrightarrow{u=kt} \int_0^{k(x_0-x_0)} \frac{\sin u}{u} du$   
(RESIDUOS)  $\downarrow k \rightarrow \infty$   
 $\boxed{\frac{\pi}{2}}$

$\boxed{0}$  por Lema A  $\Rightarrow \textcircled{1} \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi}{2} F(x_0-0)$ . Igual /,  $\textcircled{2} \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi}{2} F(x_0+0)$ .

Lema C: Dada  $f \in G$ ,  $2\pi$ -per.,  $S_N^{(f)}(x_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_a^b f(x) \frac{\sin[(N+\frac{1}{2})(x-x_0)]}{\sin[\frac{1}{2}(x-x_0)]} dx$  (ejercicio)

$\forall a, b / b-a = 2\pi, \forall x_0 \in \mathbb{R}. (f \in G[-\pi, \pi])$

D// (idea) ① Si  $F \in 2\pi$ -per  $\Rightarrow \int_a^{a+2\pi} F(x) dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} F(x) dx, \forall a \in \mathbb{R}.$

②  $S_N^{(f)}(x_0) = a_0 + \sum_{m=1}^N [a_m \cos(mx_0) + b_m \sin(mx_0)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx +$

$+ \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{m=1}^N \left[ \left( \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(mx) dx \right) \cos(mx_0) + \left( \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin(mx) dx \right) \sin(mx_0) \right] =$

$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_a^b f(x) \left[ 1 + 2 \sum_{m=1}^N \cos(m(x-x_0)) \right] dx$  (N.O, 36)

$\text{Re} \left( \sum_{m=1}^N e^{im(x-x_0)} \right) = \text{Re} \left( \frac{1 - [e^{i(x-x_0)}]^{N+1}}{1 - e^{i(x-x_0)}} - 1 \right) \dots //$

Teorema P:  $f \in G, 2\pi$ -per.,  $\exists f'_{R,L}(x_0) \Rightarrow \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} S_N^{(f)}(x_0) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} [f(x_0+0) + f(x_0-0)]$ .

D// Tomo  $a, b / x_0 \in (a, b), b-a = 2\pi$ . Definamos  $F(x) = f(x) \frac{\frac{1}{2}(x-x_0)}{\sin(\frac{x-x_0}{2})}$

(Lema B) (Lema C)

Como  $|\frac{x-x_0}{2}| < \pi, \forall x \in [a, b] \Rightarrow F \in G[a, b], F(x_0 \pm 0) = f(x_0 \pm 0)$

$\exists f'_{R,L}(x_0)$ . Luego:  $\frac{1}{2} \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$

$S_N^{(f)}(x_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_a^b f(x) \frac{\sin[(N+\frac{1}{2})(x-x_0)]}{\sin[\frac{1}{2}(x-x_0)]} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_a^b F(x) \frac{\sin[(N+\frac{1}{2})(x-x_0)]}{(x-x_0)} dx \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty}$

(Lema C)

(Lema B)  $\xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} [F(x_0+0) + F(x_0-0)] = \frac{1}{2} [f(x_0+0) + f(x_0-0)]. //$

Condición P: Si  $f \in C^0, 2\pi$ -per.,  $\exists f'_{R,L}(x_0) \forall x_0 \Rightarrow \boxed{S_N^{(f)} \rightarrow f}$ .