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## Funciones Trigonometricas

## Un poco de series de Fourier

Ejercicio.- Si  $f$  es una función integrable sobre  $[-\pi, \pi]$ , demostrar que el valor mínimo de

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (f(x) - a \cos(nx))^2 dx$$

se alcanza en

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

*Demostración.* Primero desarrollamos el integrando

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (f(x) - a \cos(nx))^2 dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) dx - 2a \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(nx) dx + a^2 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2(nx) dx$$

y definimos la función  $h(a)$  como

$$h(a) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) dx - 2a \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(nx) dx + a^2 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2(nx) dx$$

ahora vamos a derivar y obtenemos

$$h'(a) = -2 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(nx) dx + 2a \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2(nx) dx$$

para obtener el valor mínimo igualamos la derivada a cero y obtenemos

$$h'(a) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -2 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(nx) dx + 2a \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2(nx) dx = 0 \Leftrightarrow \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(nx) dx = a \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2(nx) dx$$

por lo tanto

$$a = \frac{\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(nx) dx}{\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2(nx) dx} \underbrace{=}_{\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(nx) \cos(mx) dx = \pi \text{ si } m=n} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(nx) dx$$

□

Ejercicio.- Si  $f$  es una función integrable sobre  $[-\pi, \pi]$ , demostrar que el valor mínimo de

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (f(x) - a \operatorname{sen}(nx))^2 dx$$

se alcanza en

$$a = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \operatorname{sen}(nx) dx$$

*Demostración.* Primero desarrollamos el integrando

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (f(x) - a \operatorname{sen}(nx))^2 dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) dx - 2a \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \operatorname{sen}(nx) dx + a^2 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \operatorname{sen}^2(nx) dx$$

y definimos la función  $h(a)$  como

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por lo tanto

$$a = \frac{\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \operatorname{sen}(nx) dx}{\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \operatorname{sen}^2(nx) dx} \underset{\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \operatorname{sen}(nx) \operatorname{sen}(mx) dx = \pi \text{ si } m=n}{=} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \operatorname{sen}(nx) dx$$

□

**Definición 1.** Dada la expresión

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos(nx) + b_n \operatorname{sen}(nx) \quad \text{en } [-\pi, \pi]$$

se le llama *serie de Fourier* en  $[-\pi, \pi]$

Vamos a encontrar el valor de  $a_0$  tenemos que en la expresión

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos(nx) + b_n \operatorname{sen}(nx)$$

vamos a integrar de ambos lados

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos(nx) + b_n \operatorname{sen}(nx) dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{a_0}{2} dx + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos(nx) + b_n \operatorname{sen}(nx) dx \\ &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{a_0}{2} dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} a_n \cos(nx) + b_n \operatorname{sen}(nx) dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{a_0}{2} dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} a_n \cos(nx) dx + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} b_n \operatorname{sen}(nx) dx \end{aligned}$$

En esta última expresión tenemos que

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} a_n \cos(nx) dx = a_n \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(nx) dx = a_n \left( \frac{\operatorname{sen}(nx)}{nx} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} \right) = a_n 0 = 0$$

mientras que

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} b_n \operatorname{sen}(nx) dx = b_n \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \operatorname{sen}(nx) dx = b_n \left( \frac{-\cos(nx)}{nx} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} \right) = b_n 0 = 0$$

por lo tanto

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

En la serie de Fourier

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos(nx) + b_n \operatorname{sen}(nx) \quad \text{en } [-\pi, \pi]$$

a los coeficientes

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx \quad a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(nx) dx \quad b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \operatorname{sen}(nx) dx$$

se les llama coeficientes de Fourier.

Dicha serie constituye una aproximación de la función  $f$  en  $[-\pi, \pi]$

### Integral de Dirichlet

**Ejemplo:** Evaluar  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{x} dx$

a) Primero mostrando que  $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-xy} dy = \frac{1}{x}$  si  $x > 0$

$$\text{tenemos que } \int_0^{\infty} e^{-xy} dy = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^n e^{-xy} dy = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left. \frac{-e^{-xy}}{x} \right|_0^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-e^{-xy}}{x} + \frac{e^{-x(0)}}{x} = \frac{1}{x}$$

b) Use integración por partes para mostrar que  $\int_0^{\infty} -e^{-xy} \operatorname{sen} x dx = \frac{1}{1+y^2}$  si  $y > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \operatorname{sen} x & dv &= e^{-xy} \\ du &= \cos(x) & v &= \frac{e^{-xy}}{y} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{tenemos que } \int_0^{\infty} e^{-xy} \operatorname{sen}(x) dx = \frac{-e^{-xy} \operatorname{sen}(x)}{y} + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-xy}}{y} \cos(x) dx =$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \cos(x) & dv &= e^{-xy} \\ du &= -\operatorname{sen}(x) & v &= \frac{-e^{-xy}}{y} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{-e^{-xy} \operatorname{sen}(x)}{y} + \frac{1}{y} \left[ \cos(x) \left( \frac{-e^{-xy}}{y} \right) - \int \frac{e^{-xy}}{y} \operatorname{sen}(x) dx \right] = \frac{-e^{-xy} \operatorname{sen}(x)}{y} + \frac{1}{y^2} \cos(x) (-e^{-xy}) - \frac{1}{y^2} \int e^{-xy} \operatorname{sen}(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int e^{-xy} \operatorname{sen}(x) dx \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{y^2} \right] = \frac{-e^{-xy} \operatorname{sen}(x)}{y} + \frac{\cos(x) e^{-xy}}{y^2}$$

$$\therefore \int e^{-xy} \operatorname{sen}(x) dx = \left( \frac{y^2}{1+y^2} \right) \left[ \frac{-e^{-xy} \operatorname{sen}(x)}{y} + \frac{\cos(x) e^{-xy}}{y^2} \right] =$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{-e^{-xy} \operatorname{sen}(x)}{y} \left( \frac{y^2}{1+y^2} \right)}_{\text{en } x=0 \text{ da } 0 \text{ y en } x \rightarrow \infty \text{ da } 0} + \underbrace{\frac{\cos(x) (-e^{-xy})}{y^2} \left( \frac{y^2}{1+y^2} \right)}_{\text{en } x \rightarrow \infty \text{ da } 0 \text{ y en } x=0 \text{ da } \frac{1}{1+y^2}}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^\infty e^{-xy} \operatorname{sen}(x) dx = \frac{1}{1+y^2} \text{ si } y > 0$$

c) Finalmente

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\operatorname{sen}(x)}{x} dx = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x} \operatorname{sen}(x) dx = \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty e^{-xy} \operatorname{sen}(x) dy dx = \int_0^\infty \frac{dy}{1+y^2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Ejemplo.-Vamos a calcular  $\int_0^\infty \frac{\operatorname{sen}^3(x)}{x^2} dx$  para esto vamos a dar una expresión equivalente a  $\operatorname{sen}^3(x)$  tenemos que

$$\operatorname{sen}(x+y) = \operatorname{sen}(x) \cos(y) + \operatorname{sen}(y) \cos(x) \Rightarrow \operatorname{sen}(3x) = \operatorname{sen}(2x+x) = \operatorname{sen}(2x) \cos(x) + \operatorname{sen}(x) \cos(2x) =$$

$$2 \operatorname{sen}(x) \cos^2(x) + (\cos^2(x) - \operatorname{sen}^2(x)) \operatorname{sen}(x) = 3 \operatorname{sen}(x) \cos^2(x) - \operatorname{sen}^3(x) \Rightarrow \operatorname{sen}^3(x) = 3 \operatorname{sen}(x) \cos^2(x) - \operatorname{sen}(3x)$$

$$= 3 \operatorname{sen}(x) (1 - \operatorname{sen}^2(x)) - \operatorname{sen}(3x) = 3 \operatorname{sen}(x) - 3 \operatorname{sen}^3(x) - \operatorname{sen}(3x) \Rightarrow$$

$$\operatorname{sen}^3(x) = 3 \operatorname{sen}(x) - 3 \operatorname{sen}^3(x) - \operatorname{sen}(3x) \Rightarrow 4 \operatorname{sen}^3(x) = 3 \operatorname{sen}(x) - \operatorname{sen}(3x) \Rightarrow \operatorname{sen}^3(x) = \frac{3 \operatorname{sen}(x) - \operatorname{sen}(3x)}{4}$$

por lo tanto

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\operatorname{sen}^3(x)}{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^\infty \frac{3 \operatorname{sen}(x) - \operatorname{sen}(3x)}{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \int_r^\infty \frac{3 \operatorname{sen}(x) - \operatorname{sen}(3x)}{x^2} dx =$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \left( 3 \int_r^\infty \frac{\operatorname{sen}(x)}{x^2} dx - \int_r^\infty \frac{\operatorname{sen}(3x)}{x^2} dx \right)$$

para la segunda integral se tiene

$$\int_r^\infty \frac{\operatorname{sen}(3x)}{x^2} dx \stackrel{=}{\underbrace{\substack{t=3x \Rightarrow \frac{t}{3}=x \Rightarrow \frac{dt}{3}=dx \\ x=r \Rightarrow t=3r \quad y \quad x=\infty \Rightarrow t=\infty}}} 3 \int_{3r}^\infty \frac{\operatorname{sen}(t)}{t^2} dt$$

por lo tanto

$$\frac{1}{4} \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \left( 3 \int_r^\infty \frac{\operatorname{sen}(x)}{x^2} dx - \int_r^\infty \frac{\operatorname{sen}(3x)}{x^2} dx \right) = \frac{1}{4} \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \left( 3 \int_r^\infty \frac{\operatorname{sen}(x)}{x^2} dx - 3 \int_{3r}^\infty \frac{\operatorname{sen}(x)}{x^2} dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \left( \int_r^\infty \frac{\operatorname{sen}(x)}{x^2} dx - \int_{3r}^\infty \frac{\operatorname{sen}(x)}{x^2} dx \right) = \frac{3}{4} \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \left( \int_r^{3r} \frac{\operatorname{sen}(x)}{x^2} dx \right)$$

en esta última integral aplicamos el teorema del valor medio y obtenemos

$$\int_r^{3r} \frac{\operatorname{sen}(x)}{x^2} dx = \frac{\operatorname{sen}(\alpha)}{\alpha} \int_r^{3r} \frac{dx}{x} \quad \text{con } r < \alpha < 3r$$

en consecuencia

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{3}{4} \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \left( \int_r^{3r} \frac{\operatorname{sen}(x)}{x^2} dx \right) &= \frac{3}{4} \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\operatorname{sen}(\alpha)}{\alpha} \int_r^{3r} \frac{dx}{x} \quad \text{con } r < \alpha < 3r \right) = \\ \frac{3}{4} \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\operatorname{sen}(\alpha)}{\alpha} (\log(x) \Big|_r^{3r}) \right) &= \frac{3}{4} \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\operatorname{sen}(\alpha)}{\alpha} (\log(3r) - \log(r)) \right) = \frac{3}{4} \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\operatorname{sen}(\alpha)}{\alpha} (\log(3)) \right) = \frac{3}{4} \log(3) \end{aligned}$$