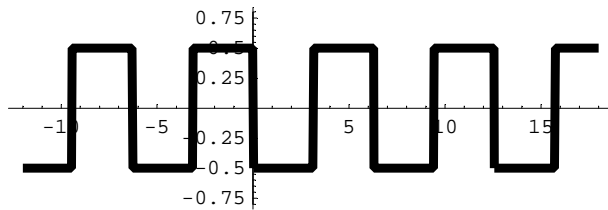


Lösungen

1

```
p1=Plot[-Floor[Sin[t]/2]-0.5,{t,-12,18},
Epilog->{Line[{{0,-0.3-0.5},{0,1.3-0.5}}]},
PlotStyle->{Thickness[0.015]},AspectRatio->1/3,DisplayFunction->Identity];
p2=Show[Graphics[Line[{{0,-0.3-0.5},{0,1.3-0.5}}]],DisplayFunction->Identity];
Show[p1,p2,DisplayFunction->$DisplayFunction];
```



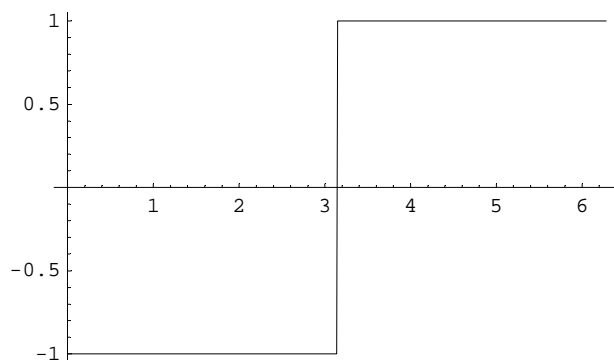
2

a

Sinusreihe, da ungerade Funktion!!

b

```
Remove["Global`*"]
f[x_ /; 0<=x && x<Pi]:=-1;
f[x_ /; Pi<=x && x<=2Pi]:=1;
Plot[f[t],{t,0,2Pi}];
```



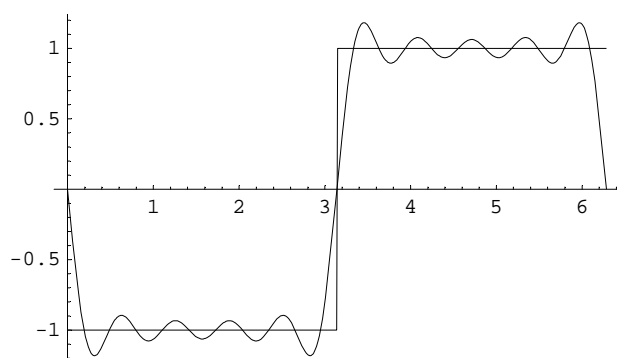
```
b[k_]:=1/Pi NIntegrate[f[t]Sin[k t],{t,0,2Pi}];
b[k]
```

$$\frac{\text{NIntegrate}[f[t] \text{Sin}[k t], \{t, 0, 2\pi\}]}{\pi}$$

```
g[t_]=Sum[Evaluate[b[k] Sin[k t]],{k,1,10}];
g[t]
```

$$\begin{aligned} & -1.27324 \text{Sin}[t] - 3.253 \times 10^{-17} \text{Sin}[2 t] - 0.424413 \text{Sin}[3 t] - 6.24633 \times 10^{-17} \text{Sin}[4 t] - \\ & 0.254648 \text{Sin}[5 t] + 3.10447 \times 10^{-16} \text{Sin}[6 t] - 0.181891 \text{Sin}[7 t] - \\ & 3.43927 \times 10^{-16} \text{Sin}[8 t] - 0.141471 \text{Sin}[9 t] + 7.38108 \times 10^{-16} \text{Sin}[10 t] \end{aligned}$$

```
Plot[{f[t],g[t]},{t,-0,2Pi}];
```

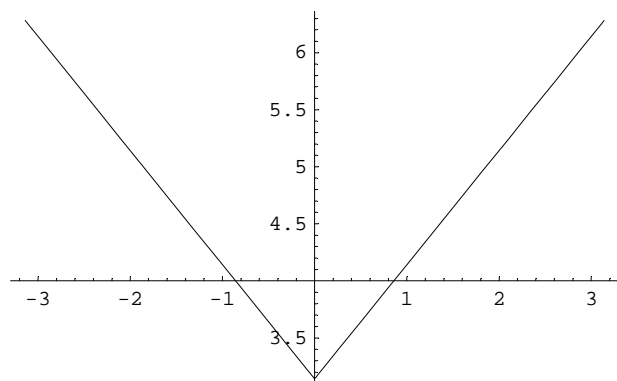


3

a

```
Remove["Global`*"]
```

```
f[x_ /; 0<=x && x<=Pi]:= t+Pi;
f[x_ /; -Pi<=x && x<0]:=-t+Pi;
Plot[f[t],{t,-Pi,Pi}];
```



Die Funktion hat eine Cosinusreihe mit konstantem Glied

```
a[k_]:=1/Pi NIntegrate[f[t]Cos[k t],{t,-Pi,Pi}];
a[k]
```

$$\frac{\text{NIntegrate}[f[t] \text{Cos}[k t], \{t, -\pi, \pi\}]}{\pi}$$

```
a[0]=1/Pi NIntegrate[f[t],{t,-Pi,Pi}]
```

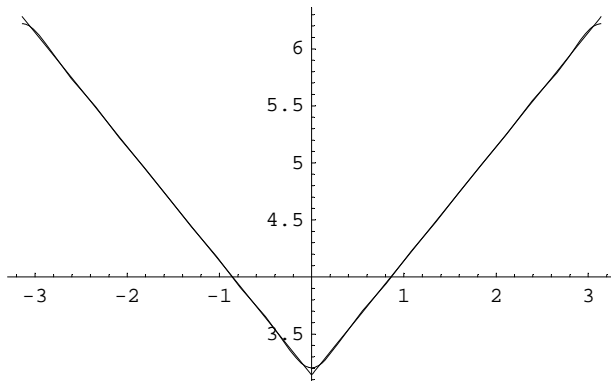
```
9.42478
```

```
g[t_]= a[0]/2+Sum[Evaluate[a[k] Cos[k t]],{k,1,10}];
g[t]
```

$$4.71239 - 1.27324 \text{Cos}[t] - 2.29707 \times 10^{-16} \text{Cos}[2 t] - 0.141471 \text{Cos}[3 t] - \\ 7.77469 \times 10^{-16} \text{Cos}[4 t] - 0.0509296 \text{Cos}[5 t] - 1.94367 \times 10^{-16} \text{Cos}[6 t] - \\ 0.0259845 \text{Cos}[7 t] - 1.1027 \times 10^{-15} \text{Cos}[8 t] - 0.015719 \text{Cos}[9 t] - 1.45775 \times 10^{-16} \text{Cos}[10 t]$$

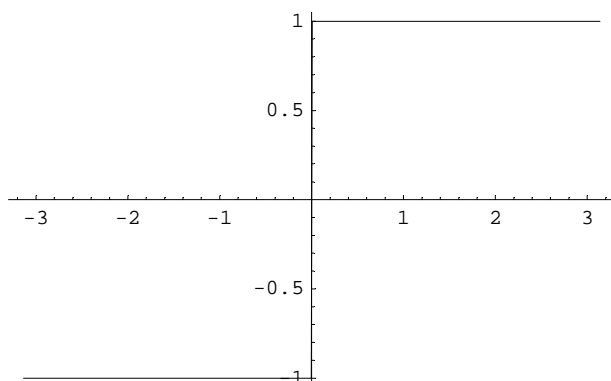
b

```
Plot[{f[t],g[t]},{t,-Pi,Pi}];
```



c

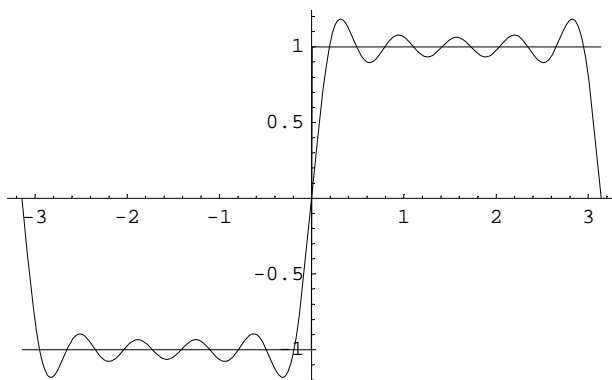
```
fAbl[x_ /; 0<=x && x<=Pi]:= 1;
fAbl[x_ /; -Pi<=x && x<0]:=-1;
Plot[fAbl[t],{t,-Pi,Pi}];
```



```
gAbl[t_]= 0+Sum[Evaluate[-a[k] Sin[k t] k],{k,1,10}];
gAbl[t]
```

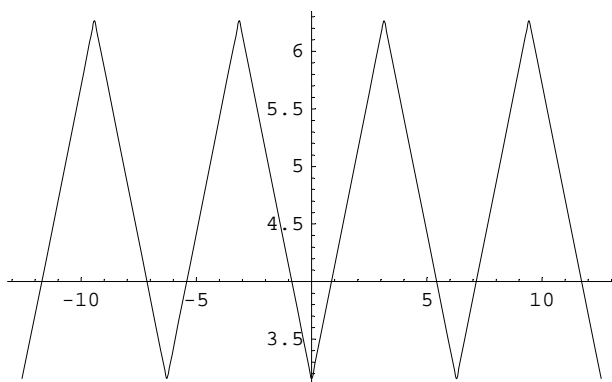
```
1.27324 Sin[t] + 4.59413 × 10-16 Sin[2 t] + 0.424413 Sin[3 t] +
3.10988 × 10-15 Sin[4 t] + 0.254648 Sin[5 t] + 1.1662 × 10-15 Sin[6 t] + 0.181891 Sin[7 t] +
8.82162 × 10-15 Sin[8 t] + 0.141471 Sin[9 t] + 1.45775 × 10-15 Sin[10 t]
```

```
Plot[{fAbl[t],gAbl[t]},{t,-Pi,Pi}];
```



d Die Reihe bis n = 20 nach Tabelle mit Plot

```
f[t_]:=3 Pi/2-4/Pi Sum[1/(2k-1)^2 Cos[(2k-1)t],{k,1,20}];
Plot[Evaluate[f[t]},{t,-4Pi,4Pi}];
```

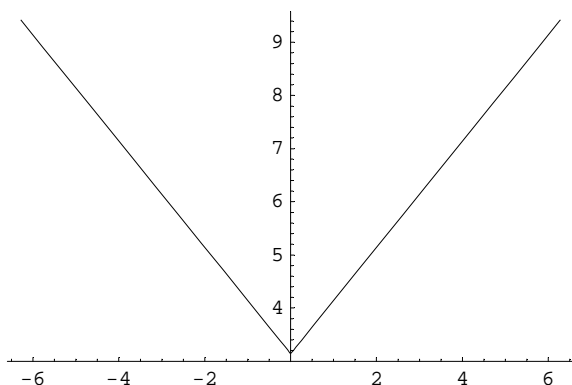


4

a

```
Remove["Global`*"]
```

```
f[x_ /; 0<=x && x<=2Pi]:= t+Pi;
f[x_ /; -2Pi<=x && x<0]:=-t+Pi;
Plot[f[t],{t,-2Pi,2Pi}];
```



Die Funktion hat eine Cosinusreihe mit konstantem Glied

```
a[k_]:=1/(2Pi) NIntegrate[f[t]Cos[k t/2],{t,-2Pi,2Pi}];
a[k]
```

$$\frac{\text{NIntegrate}[f[t] \text{Cos}\left[\frac{k t}{2}\right], \{t, -2 \pi, 2 \pi\}]}{2 \pi}$$

```
a[0]=1/(2Pi) NIntegrate[f[t],{t,-2Pi,2Pi}]
```

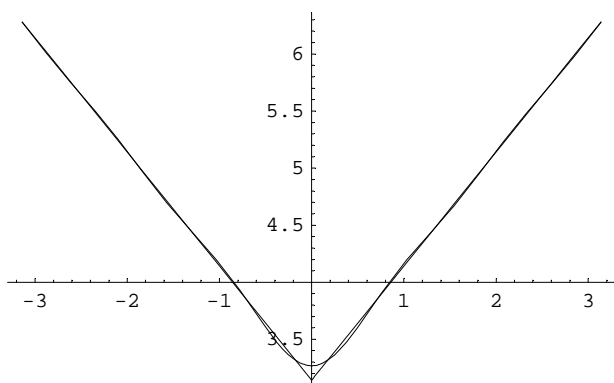
```
12.5664
```

```
g[t_]= a[0]/2+Sum[Evaluate[a[k] Cos[k t/2]],{k,1,10}];
g[t]
```

$$6.28319 - 2.54648 \text{Cos}\left[\frac{t}{2}\right] - 4.24074 \times 10^{-16} \text{Cos}[t] - 0.282942 \text{Cos}\left[\frac{3 t}{2}\right] - \\ 1.47211 \times 10^{-15} \text{Cos}[2 t] - 0.101859 \text{Cos}\left[\frac{5 t}{2}\right] - 5.30092 \times 10^{-16} \text{Cos}[3 t] - \\ 0.051969 \text{Cos}\left[\frac{7 t}{2}\right] - 1.48426 \times 10^{-15} \text{Cos}[4 t] - 0.031438 \text{Cos}\left[\frac{9 t}{2}\right] + 2.89342 \times 10^{-16} \text{Cos}[5 t]$$

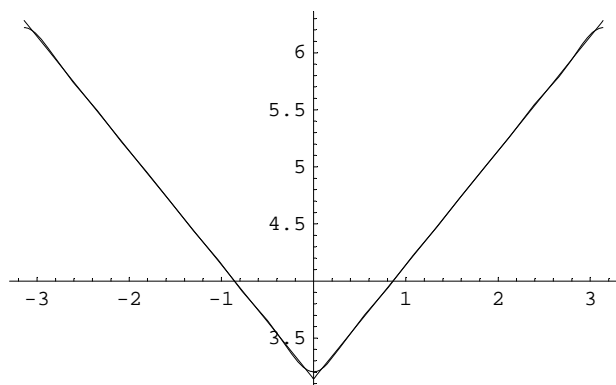
b

```
Plot[{f[t],g[t]},{t,-Pi,Pi}];
```



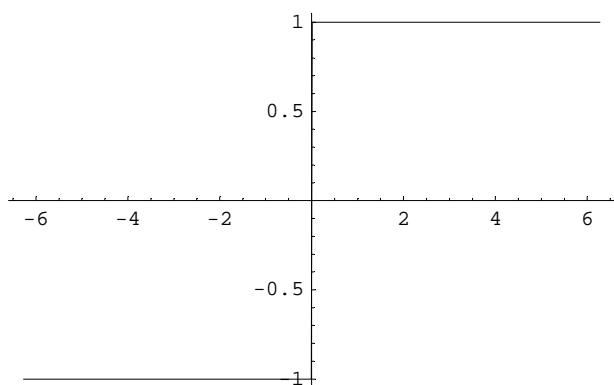
Der Plot zeigt, dass die Approximation an den Enden besser ist. In der Mitte ist sie aber schlechter!

Kopie des oben berechneten Graphen hier anbringen!



c

```
fAbl[x_ /; 0<=x && x<=2Pi]:= 1;
fAbl[x_ /; -2Pi<=x && x<0]:=-1;
Plot[fAbl[t],{t,-2Pi,2Pi}];
```



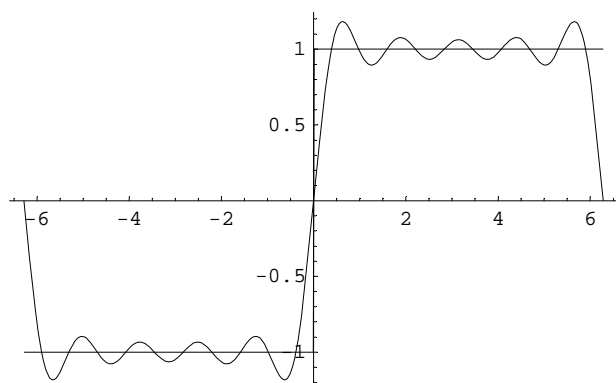
```
gAbl[t]= 0+Sum[Evaluate[-a[k] Sin[k t/2] k/2],{k,1,10}];
gAbl[t]
```

$$1.27324 \sin\left[\frac{t}{2}\right] + 4.24074 \times 10^{-16} \sin[t] + 0.424413 \sin\left[\frac{3t}{2}\right] + 2.94422 \times 10^{-15} \sin[2t] +$$

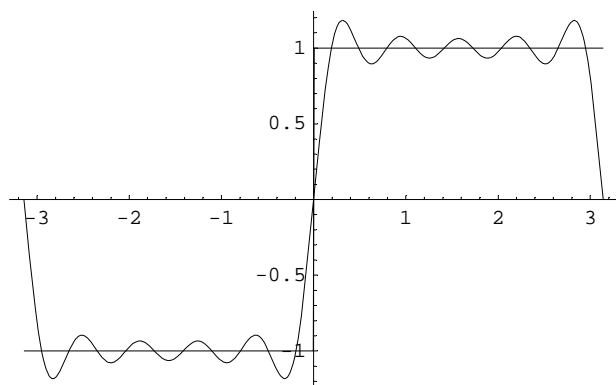
$$0.254648 \sin\left[\frac{5t}{2}\right] + 1.59028 \times 10^{-15} \sin[3t] + 0.181891 \sin\left[\frac{7t}{2}\right] +$$

$$5.93704 \times 10^{-15} \sin[4t] + 0.141471 \sin\left[\frac{9t}{2}\right] - 1.44671 \times 10^{-15} \sin[5t]$$

```
Plot[{fAbl[t],gAbl[t]},{t,-2Pi,2Pi}];
```



Kopie des oben berechneten Graphen hier anbringen: Kein ersichtlicher Unterschied!

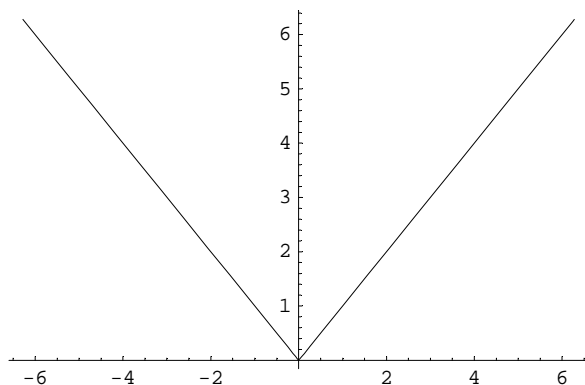


5

a

```
Remove["Global`*"]
```

```
h[x_ /; 0<=x && x<=2Pi]:= t;
h[x_ /; -2Pi<=x && x<0]:=-t;
Plot[h[t],{t,-2Pi,2Pi}];
```



Die Funktion hat eine Cosinusreihe mit konstantem Glied

```
a[k_]:=1/(2Pi) NIntegrate[h[t]Cos[k t/2],{t,-2Pi,2Pi}];
a[k]
```

$$\frac{\text{NIntegrate}[h[t] \text{Cos}\left[\frac{k t}{2}\right], \{t, -2 \pi, 2 \pi\}]}{2 \pi}$$

```
a[0]=1/(2Pi) NIntegrate[h[t],{t,-2Pi,2Pi}]
```

```
6.28319
```

```
m[t_]= a[0]/2+Sum[Evaluate[a[k] Cos[k t/2]],{k,1,10}];
m[t]
```

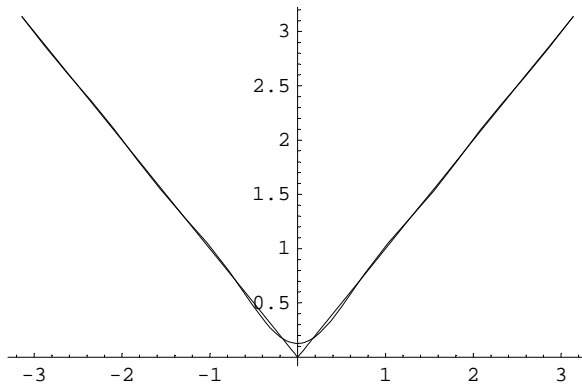
$$3.14159 - 2.54648 \text{Cos}\left[\frac{t}{2}\right] - 3.00386 \times 10^{-16} \text{Cos}[t] - 0.282942 \text{Cos}\left[\frac{3 t}{2}\right] -$$

$$9.48092 \times 10^{-16} \text{Cos}[2 t] - 0.101859 \text{Cos}\left[\frac{5 t}{2}\right] - 5.74267 \times 10^{-16} \text{Cos}[3 t] -$$

$$0.051969 \text{Cos}\left[\frac{7 t}{2}\right] - 7.50964 \times 10^{-16} \text{Cos}[4 t] - 0.031438 \text{Cos}\left[\frac{9 t}{2}\right] + 5.96354 \times 10^{-17} \text{Cos}[5 t]$$

b

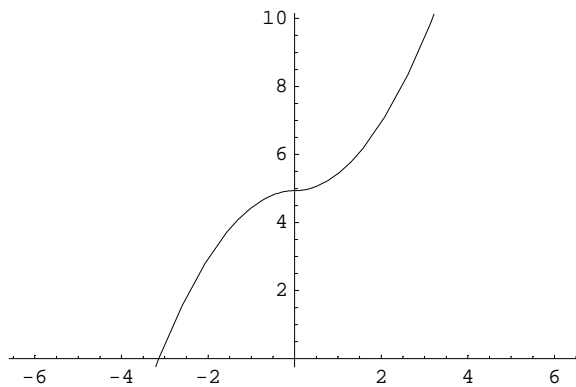
```
Plot[{h[t],m[t]},{t,-Pi,Pi}];
```



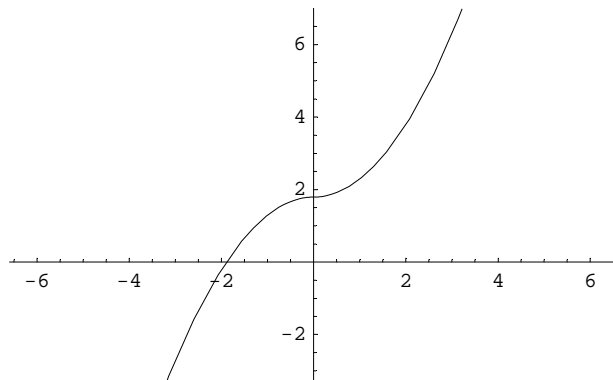
Der Plot zeigt, dass die Approximation an den Enden besser ist. In der Mitte ist sie aber schlechter!

c

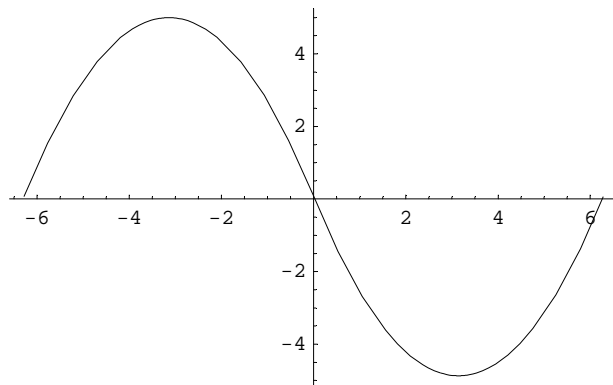
```
hInt[x_,c_]:= NIntegrate[h[t],{t,-Pi,x}]+c;
p1=Plot[hInt[t,0],{t,-2Pi,2Pi}];
```



```
hInt[x_,c_]:= NIntegrate[h[t],{t,-Pi,x}]+c;
p1=Plot[hInt[t,-a[0]/2],{t,-2Pi,2Pi}];
```



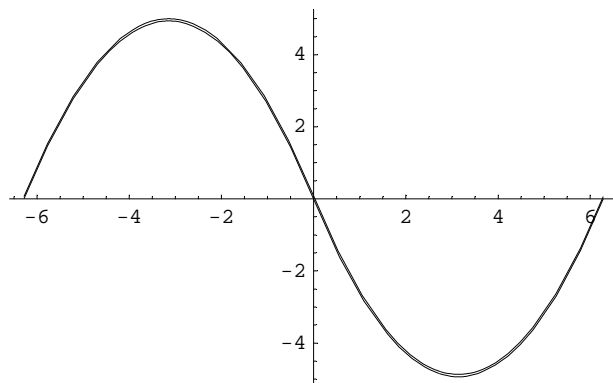

```
hInt[x_,c_]:= NIntegrate[h[t]-a[0]/2,{t,-Pi,x}]+c;
p1=Plot[hInt[t,5],{t,-2Pi,2Pi}];
```



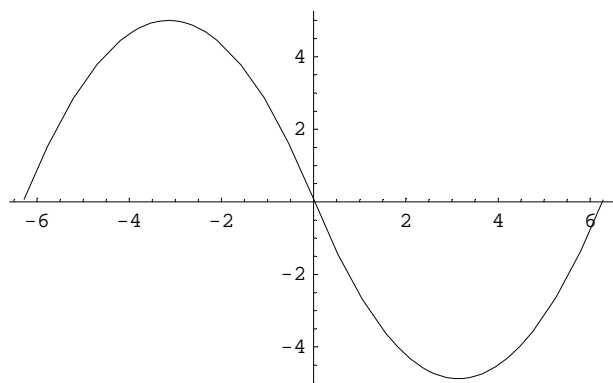
```
mInt[t_,c_]= c+Sum[Evaluate[a[k] Sin[k t/2] 2/k],{k,1,10}];
mInt[t,c]
```

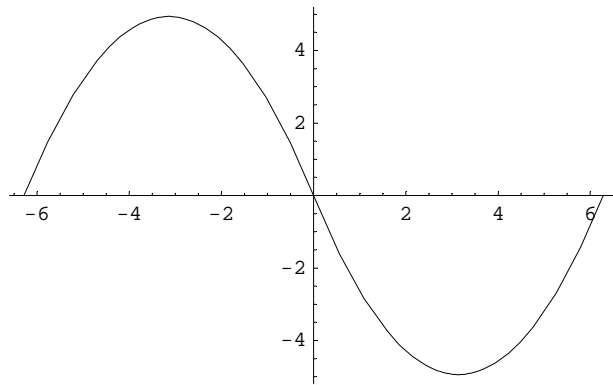
$$c - 5.09296 \sin\left[\frac{t}{2}\right] - 3.00386 \times 10^{-16} \sin[t] - 0.188628 \sin\left[\frac{3t}{2}\right] - 4.74046 \times 10^{-16} \sin[2t] - 0.0407437 \sin\left[\frac{5t}{2}\right] - 1.91422 \times 10^{-16} \sin[3t] - 0.0148483 \sin\left[\frac{7t}{2}\right] - 1.87741 \times 10^{-16} \sin[4t] - 0.00698623 \sin\left[\frac{9t}{2}\right] + 1.19271 \times 10^{-17} \sin[5t]$$

```
Plot[{hInt[t,5],mInt[t,0]},{t,-2Pi,2Pi}];
```



```
Plot[hInt[t,5],{t,-2Pi,2Pi}];
Plot[mInt[t,0],{t,-2Pi,2Pi}];
```





Kommentar

Damit zwei ungefähr gleiche Graphen erscheinen, muss

" `hInt[x_,c_]:= NIntegrate[h[t]-a[0]/2,{t,-Pi,x}]+c;` " verwebdet werden. Durch $h[t]-a[0]/2$ wird das konstante Glied eliminiert, sodass dann bei der Integration kein linearer Anteil erscheint.