

اسم الطالب: / 14 / 2024 / 2023

الصفحة: 35 / 1

$$C_n = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 e^{-in\pi x} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 \cos n\pi x dx \quad (4)$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^2}{n\pi} \sin(n\pi x) + \frac{2x}{n^2\pi^2} \cos(n\pi x) - \frac{2}{n^3\pi^3} \sin(n\pi x) \right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{2}{n^2\pi^2} (-1)^n$$

$\omega = 1$. 1 : $\frac{1}{2}$

x^2	$\cos(n\pi x)$
$2x$	$\frac{1}{n\pi} \sin(n\pi x)$
2	$-\frac{1}{n^2\pi^2} \cos(n\pi x)$
0	$-\frac{1}{n^3\pi^3} \sin(n\pi x)$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} C_n e^{\frac{in\pi x}{\omega}} = \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{2(-1)^n}{n^2\pi^2} e^{in\pi x} \quad (3)$$

$\omega = 1, T = 2$ $\Rightarrow [0, 2\omega]$. 2

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\omega} + b_n \sin \left(\frac{n\pi x}{\omega} \right) \right]$$

$$(3) a_0 = \frac{1}{1} \int_0^2 x^2 dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^2 = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{1} \int_0^2 x^2 \cos(n\pi x) dx$$

$$(4) = \left[\frac{x^2}{n\pi} \sin(n\pi x) + \frac{2x}{n^2\pi^2} \cos(n\pi x) - \frac{2}{n^3\pi^3} \sin(n\pi x) \right]_0^2$$

$$= \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{1} \int_0^2 x^2 \sin(n\pi x) dx$$

$$(4) = \left[-\frac{x^2}{n\pi} \cos(n\pi x) + \frac{2x}{n^2\pi^2} \sin(n\pi x) + \frac{2}{n^3\pi^3} \cos(n\pi x) \right]_0^2$$

$$= -\frac{4}{n\pi}$$

x^2	$\sin(n\pi x)$
$2x$	$-\frac{1}{n\pi} \cos(n\pi x)$
2	$-\frac{1}{n^2\pi^2} \sin(n\pi x)$
0	$+\frac{1}{n^3\pi^3} \cos(n\pi x)$

$\Rightarrow f(x) = x^2 = \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{4}{n^2\pi^2} \cos(n\pi x) - \frac{4}{n\pi} \sin(n\pi x) \right]$ (3)

(12)

(4)

3. لإيجاد الجبره المطلوب نضرب في المتكامل السابق نسبة كل $x=1$ ونجده:

$$1 = \frac{4}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{n^2 \cdot 2} (-1)^n \Rightarrow S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{12}$$

1. $F_0(\alpha) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} f(n) \sin \alpha x dx$

2. $B(\alpha)$

السؤال الثاني: (4) (4)

5. $\int_0^{\infty} f(n) dx = F(0) = L(f(n)) \Big|_{s=0}$

$$I = L(e^{-2x} \sin 3x \cos 2x) \Big|_{s=0} = \frac{1}{2} [L(e^{-2x} \sin 5x) + L(e^{-2x} \sin x)] \Big|_{s=0}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{5}{(s+2)^2 + 25} + \frac{1}{(s+2)^2 + 1} \right] \Big|_{s=0} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{5}{29} + \frac{1}{5} \right] = \frac{27}{145}$$

(8)

$$L(x^n) = \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{s^{n+1}} \quad (4) \quad a \quad (2)$$

ب. نأخذ $x=0$ من الطرفين بعد ذلك مع كبريتي خاصية الخطية، نحصل على:

(12) $s^2 L(y) - s - 1 - 2(s L(y) - 1) + L(y) = \frac{2}{(s-1)^3}$

$$(s^2 - 2s + 1) L(y) = \frac{2}{(s-1)^3} + (s-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow L(y) = \frac{1}{(s-1)^5} \cdot \frac{2 \times \Gamma(5)}{\Gamma(5)} + \frac{1}{s-1}$$

لأخذ L^{-1} : $\Rightarrow y(x) = \frac{1}{12} x^4 e^x + e^x$ (5)

السؤال الثالث: (25) (4)

x	0	1/6	1/2	1	3/2
y	0	1/2	1	0	-1

(5)

بإيجاد كثير حدود $P(x) = \alpha + \beta x$ سنجد α و β من خلال

المعادلة الآتية:
4

$$5\alpha + \frac{19}{6}\beta = \frac{1}{2} \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\frac{19}{6}\alpha + \frac{127}{36}\beta = -\frac{11}{12} \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$$

②) ①) ②) من المعادلتين

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{84}{137} = 0.6131 \quad \textcircled{4}$$

$$\beta = \frac{-111}{137} = -0.81021$$

$$\Rightarrow P(x) = \frac{84}{137} - \frac{111}{137}x \quad \textcircled{4}$$

انتهى

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⑤) $F_0(x) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}x^2 + \dots$

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