

O joga parabol metaxi npoi

$$f(x) = \frac{A_0}{2} + \sum (A_n \cos nx + B_n \sin nx),$$

$$A_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx, \quad B_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx$$

Aπ n ei ⇒ Bn = 0, α spīceis → An = 0

Vidējais un iegūs, ja pīcīgs pārbaudēs, kāds ir rezultāts.

ar, dīp, tālīdzīgi nak iegūjums būs $\approx \frac{\pi}{2}$, ja ko
ta spīcei An ir vienām pārbaudēs.

Teorētiskais 1: $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & -\pi \leq x \leq -\frac{\pi}{2} \\ -1 & -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 1 & \frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \pi \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_n = 0 \\ B_{n+1} = \frac{4}{(2n+1)\pi}, \quad B_{2n} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\sin x + \frac{\sin 3x}{3} + \frac{\sin 5x}{5} + \dots \right] \cdot \left(\frac{x-\frac{\pi}{2}}{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{\pi^2}{4} - \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} - \dots \right] \Rightarrow$$

Parādījums Gibr.

Teorētiskais 2: $f(x) = \cos kx \Rightarrow A_n = \frac{(-1)^n 2k \sin k\pi}{\pi (k^2 - n^2)} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \cos kx = \frac{2k \sin k\pi}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\cot k\pi}{k^2 - 1} + \frac{\cot 2k\pi}{k^2 - 4} - \dots \right)$$

Ģeometriski: Esim. $x = \frac{2L}{2\pi}$. Tātēj f(x) = $\frac{A_0}{2} + \sum \left[A_n \cos \frac{2\pi nx}{L} + B_n \sin \frac{2\pi nx}{L} \right], \quad A_n = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x) \cos \frac{2\pi nx}{L} dx, \quad B_n = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x) \sin \frac{2\pi nx}{L} dx.$

Mia enforenha modigri rå dyadzydei med Fourier sero
 i tidspace $(0, \infty)$. Hjälpx modigri rå exponensiala
 mäte av nyckelvärden (i antycketarun) sätta, att
 exponensialen är tillämpad $(-\infty, 0)$ till $f(x) = f(-x) =$
 $= -f(x)$ om $f(-x) = +f(x)$, dvs. vare sig nödvändigt
 och tillräckligt att $f(x) = \sum_n B_n \sin \frac{2\pi n}{L} x$.

Mia affär för modigri cirka är nyckelvärdena:

$$f(0) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \alpha_n e^{\text{ind}} \quad \text{et} \quad f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \alpha_n e^{\frac{2\pi i n x}{L}}$$

Ett viktigt sätt att $\alpha_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L f(x) e^{-\frac{2\pi i n x}{L}} dx$

Därför $\frac{1}{L} \int_0^L dx |f(x)|^2 = \frac{1}{L} \sum_m \alpha_m^* \alpha_m \int_0^L dx e^{-\frac{2\pi i m x}{L}} e^{\frac{2\pi i m x}{L}} =$

$$= \frac{1}{L} \sum_m \alpha_m^* \alpha_m = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |\alpha_n|^2$$

Med hjälp av Fourier

Opt: $L \rightarrow \infty$ när $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) = \sum_n \alpha_n e^{\frac{2\pi i n x}{L}} \\ \alpha_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} dx f(x) e^{-\frac{2\pi i n x}{L}} \end{array} \right\}$

Opt Fourier $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{2\pi n}{L} y = y \rightarrow \text{dny} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} dy \\ L \alpha_n = g(y) \end{array} \right\}$ Tidse $\sum f_n = \sum \alpha_n e^{\frac{2\pi i n y}{L}} \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(y) dy$,
 via $\alpha_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L f_n dy$

$$\text{since: } f(x) = \sum_n g(n) e^{inx} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(y) e^{ixy} dy \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(y) e^{ixy} dy \quad \text{and } \textcircled{1} \textcircled{2}$$

$$x_n = g(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-ixy} dx, \quad \text{Integrate:}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(y) e^{ixy} dy, \quad g(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-ixy} dx.$$

Avg of variables $\sim g(y)$ \rightarrow to 160 for δ function

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy e^{ixy} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx' f(x') e^{-ix'y} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx' f(x') \underbrace{\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy e^{iy(x-x')}}_{\delta(x-y)}$$

Parseval's

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx |f(x)|^2 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy g(y) e^{-ixy} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy' g(y') e^{ixy'} \\ &= \int dy dy' \frac{1}{2\pi} g(y) g(y') \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx e^{ix(y'-y)} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int dy \int dy' g(y) g(y') \\ \delta(y-y') &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int dy |g(y)|^2 \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx |f(x)|^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy |g(y)|^2 \end{aligned}$$

Eieren mit komplexen Expressionen $f(x)$. Take $g(y)$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} dx f(x) e^{ixy} + \int_{-\infty}^0 dx f(x) e^{-ixy} =$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} + \int_{-\infty}^0 d(-\tilde{x}) f(-\tilde{x}) e^{i\tilde{x}y} = \int_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} d\tilde{x} f(\tilde{x}) e^{i\tilde{x}y} =$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} dx f(x) (e^{-ixy} + e^{ixy}) = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) \cos xy dx. \quad \text{Hence } g(y)$$

Eigen komplex, so define $f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int g(y) e^{ixy} dy = (\text{Fourier})$

$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(y) \cos xy dy$. Take $f(x), g(y)$ of periodic functions,

weil perioodische Fourier so erst zu zeigen ist

gezeigt werden soll obwohl y die Variable x und y .

Kapitulations: $f(x) = \frac{1}{T} \int g(y) \sin xy dy$, $g(y) = 2 \int f(x) \sin xy dx$

an komplexe sinusfunktionen: $f(x) = \text{Hilfswerte}$ komplex Fourier.

Hilfswerte $f(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0 \\ e^{-\frac{t}{T}} \sin \omega_0 t, & t > 0 \end{cases}$

$$g(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-iwt} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t}{T}} e^{-iwt} \sin \omega_0 t dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2i} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t}{T}} e^{-iwt} (e^{i\omega_0 t} - e^{-i\omega_0 t}) dt = \frac{1}{2i} \left[\frac{1}{-\frac{1}{T} + i\omega_0} - \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{T} - i\omega_0} \right] =$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{\frac{1}{T} - i\omega_0} - \frac{1}{\frac{1}{T} + i\omega_0} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{\frac{i}{T} - \omega_0} + \frac{1}{-\frac{i}{T} + \omega_0} \right]$$

Φυσική επένδυση: Αν $\sigma f(t)$ διαπλέκει μεγάλους ώρούς, τότε $|f|^2$ είναι αριθμός σταθερής προσαρμογής για την $\int_0^\infty |f|^2 dt$ είναι αριθμός στην επένδυση της παρατητικής $\frac{1}{2\pi} \int |g|^2 dw$, οπότε $|g(w)|^2$ είναι επίγεια και πολύ αριθμός.

Αν $w_0, T > 1$, τότε $g(w)$ έχει καταπάτητη προσαρμογή.

$$\text{θώ. } g(w) \approx -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{w-w_0 - \frac{i}{T}} \Rightarrow |g(w)| \approx \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(w-w_0)^2 + \frac{1}{T^2}}} \quad \text{παρατητική}$$

Τοπική διαδικασία: $\begin{cases} g(R) = \int d^3x f(x) e^{-iR \vec{x}} \\ f(R) = \int_{(2\pi)^3} d^3k g(k) e^{iR \vec{k}} \end{cases}, \quad \delta(x) = \int_{(2\pi)^3} d^3k \delta(R \vec{k}) e^{iR \vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}}$

$$\text{θώ. } f(\vec{R}) = \left(\frac{2}{\pi c}\right)^3 e^{-\frac{R^2}{\alpha^2}} = N e^{-\frac{R^2}{\alpha^2}} \Rightarrow \int d^3x |f|^2 = 1$$

Περιεχομένη μόνος της είναι: $f(R) = N \int d^3x e^{-\frac{R^2}{\alpha^2}} e^{-iR \vec{x}}$

$$= 2\pi N \int_0^\infty dr r^2 e^{-\frac{r^2}{\alpha^2}} \int_{-1}^1 dx e^{-irx} = 2\pi N \int_0^\infty dr r^2 e^{-\frac{r^2}{\alpha^2}} \frac{1}{-ir} (e^{-irx} - e^{irx}) =$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{ik} N \int_0^\infty dr r^2 e^{-\frac{r^2}{\alpha^2}} (e^{-irk} - e^{irk}) = \frac{2\pi}{ik} N \int_0^\infty dr r^2 e^{-\frac{r^2}{\alpha^2}} r ike =$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{ik} N \int_{-\infty}^\infty dz z^2 e^{-\frac{z^2}{\alpha^2}} \left(z^2 - ikz^2 + \frac{(ik\alpha^2)^2}{2}\right) - \frac{k^2 \alpha^4}{c} =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{2\pi}{ik} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx e^{-\frac{1}{\alpha^2}(x-\frac{ik\alpha^2}{2})^2} e^{-\frac{(kx)^2}{2}} = \frac{2\pi}{ik} e^{-\frac{k^2\alpha^2}{4}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx e^{-\frac{1}{\alpha^2}(x-\frac{ik\alpha^2}{2})^2} \\
 &= \frac{2\pi}{ik} e^{-\frac{k^2\alpha^2}{4}} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx (x - \frac{ik\alpha^2}{2}) e^{-\frac{1}{\alpha^2}(x-\frac{ik\alpha^2}{2})^2} + \frac{ik\alpha^2}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx e^{-\frac{1}{\alpha^2}(x-\frac{ik\alpha^2}{2})^2} \right] \\
 &= \frac{2\pi}{ik} \frac{ik\alpha^2}{2} e^{-\frac{k^2\alpha^2}{4}} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{16\alpha^2}} = \pi\sqrt{\pi}\alpha^3 e^{-\frac{k^2\alpha^2}{4}} \approx \pi\sqrt{\pi}\alpha^3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{3/2} e^{-\frac{k^2\alpha^2}{4}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Anjed följer Gausseffekten. T.o. Axialen

depender α , ex. r o Δk cirka $\frac{1}{\alpha}$, oavh. Axialen \rightarrow
 \rightarrow Axialpunkt. O periodiska fönster $f(z)e^{i\theta z}$ är
 lika med θ . O Fourier för vinkelvärde ΔV .

Mer komplexa Laplace.

Man kan nu se att periodiska funktioner har en del egenskaper.
 Detta ger oss till förfogning om vi har e^{-cx} , $\sum a_n e^{inx}$
 Man säger att den sätter in (ibars) sedan vi har "en yttre"
 i h. avstånden och under. O periodiska fönster Fourier

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{ans } f(x) e^{-cx} H(x) \text{ eft. } g(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-cx} H(x) e^{-ixy} dx = \\
 &= \int_0^{\infty} f(x) e^{-cx} e^{-ixy} dx \text{ med } f(x) e^{-cx} H(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(y) e^{ixy} dy.
 \end{aligned}$$

Eisagoge mia vte peralgorisi $s = c + iy$, opijke $F(s) \equiv g(y)$, mei ta dio egruypada ypaforxi:

$$\boxed{F(s) = \int_0^\infty f(x) e^{-sx} dx, \quad f(x) H(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C F(s) e^{sx} ds,}$$

doz e porwta. Gevar hendi Re(s) = c. Autas
eisai o peralgorifi kai Laplace. To egruypada
ra arxi megastixi kai mia ejdylith tis mias
mei o peralgorifi opijkei proso yia Re(s).
$F(s)$ siydu kai aporiki kai pedesi' ta
edheres ei sto "epilepsi" pereidikos exarxim.
To egruypada opijkei dika exipaxi metri
gia $x < 0$, gloti e porwta ~~peralgorifi~~ ra opijkei
pana' me npliwiyo tis delfia, olov n $F(s)$ kai
exarxim, epo me adatigia epo etiun peder.
(Eurhous e $H(x)$ dapa ypaforxi).

$$\text{Tx. } f(x) = 1 \Rightarrow F(s) = \int_0^\infty 1 \cdot e^{-sx} dx = \frac{1}{s}, \quad \text{Re}(s) > 0.$$

$$\text{Mf(x) i} \underset{\text{tophi}}{=} 1 - \int_{-i\infty}^{i\infty} F(s) e^{sx} ds = \frac{1}{s} - \int_{-i\infty}^{i\infty} \frac{e^{sx}}{s} ds \underset{x=0}{\underset{\text{D}}{\frac{1}{2\pi i}}} \frac{1}{2\pi i} e^{sx} ds \underset{x<0}{\underset{\text{D}}{0}} = 0. \quad \checkmark$$

Διαδικασία για την μετατόπιση

$$g(k) = \int_0^\infty f(x) J_m(kx) x dx, \quad f(x) = \int_0^\infty g(k) J_m(kx) k dk \quad (\text{Hankel})$$

$$\varphi(z) = \int_0^\infty t^{z-1} f(t) dt, \quad f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-i\infty}^{i\infty} t^{-z} \varphi(z) dz \quad (\text{Mellin}).$$

$$g(y) = \frac{1}{\pi} P \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{f(x) dx}{x - y}, \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} P \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{g(y) dy}{y - x} \quad (\text{Hilbert})$$

Επίλογος για την μετατόπιση

1. Διάτροφη

(1) Οι συντελείς μετατόπιση έχουν γραμμένη

$$(2) \int_0^\infty e^{-sx} f'(x) dx = e^{-sx} f(x) \Big|_0^\infty + s \int_0^\infty e^{-sx} f(x) dx \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow [L[f']] = sL[f] - f(0) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow L[f''] = s^2 L[f] - sf(0) - f'(0)$$

Εφ. για: $\mathcal{F}[f'] = iy \mathcal{F}[f]$.

$$(3) L \left[\int_0^x f(t) dt \right] = \int_0^\infty dx e^{-sx} \int_0^x f(t) dt =$$

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$$\int_0^\infty dt f(t) \int_t^\infty dx e^{-sx} = \int_0^\infty dt f(t) e^{-st} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \frac{1}{s} \mathcal{L}[f(s)]$$

Fix Fourier: Av $g = \int f dx \Leftrightarrow g' = \int f'(x) dx = \int f(x) dx + C$

$$\mathcal{F}[g'] = iy \mathcal{F}[g] \rightarrow \mathcal{F}[f] = iy \tilde{\mathcal{F}}[g].$$

~~Obz~~ Open $\mathcal{F}[g] = \frac{\mathcal{F}[f]}{iy} + C \delta(y)$

$\delta y \propto \delta y' \propto \frac{\mathcal{F}[f]}{iy}$. Aproximativ: $\mathcal{F}[g] = \mathcal{F}\left[\int f(x) dx + C\right]$

$$-\frac{\mathcal{F}[f]}{iy} + \mathcal{F}[C] = \frac{\mathcal{F}[f]}{iy} + (C 2\pi \delta(y))$$

$$(4) \mathcal{F}[f(x+\alpha)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x+\alpha) e^{-ixy} dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-i(x-\alpha)y} dy =$$

$$= e^{i\alpha y} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-ixy} dy \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}[f(x+\alpha)] = e^{i\alpha y} \mathcal{F}[f(x)]$$

Fix now Laplace. I expecte f to be differentiable periodic function
Get $\int_0^\infty f(x) e^{-sx} dx$

$\int_0^\infty f(x) e^{-sx} dx$ we have $y \in (-\infty, 0]$, $s \neq 0$

$$\mathcal{L}[f(x+\alpha)] = \int_0^\infty dx e^{-sx} f(x+\alpha) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx e^{-s(\tilde{x}-\alpha)} f(\tilde{x}) =$$

$$\underline{\underline{x \rightarrow x}} \left\{ \int_0^{\infty} - \int_{-\alpha}^{\infty} e^{-sx} dx f(x) \right\} e^{\alpha s} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{L[f(x+\alpha)] = e^{\alpha s} \left\{ L[f(x)] - \int_0^{\alpha} dx f(x) e^{-sx} \right\}}$$

Eigentlich, $\cancel{\text{für } \alpha > 0}$: $L[f(x-\alpha)] = \int_0^{\infty} dx e^{-sx} f(x-\alpha) =$

$$\underline{\underline{x \equiv x-\alpha}} \int_{-\alpha}^{+\infty} dx e^{-s(\tilde{x}+\alpha)} f(\tilde{x}) = e^{-\alpha s} \int_{-\alpha}^0 dx f(\tilde{x}) e^{-s\tilde{x}} + \int_0^{+\infty} dx f(\tilde{x}) e^{-s\tilde{x}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{L[f(x-\alpha)] = e^{-\alpha s} L[f(x)], \alpha > 0}$$

$$(5) \quad \mathcal{F}[e^{\alpha x} f(x); y] = \mathcal{F}[f(x); y+i\alpha]$$

$$L[e^{\alpha x} f(x); s] = L[f(x); s-i\alpha].$$

$$(6) \quad \mathcal{F}[x f(x)] = i \frac{d}{dy} \mathcal{F}[f(x)]$$

$$L[x f(x)] = - \frac{d}{ds} L[f(x)].$$

$$(7) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} g_n(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d\tilde{x} f_1(\tilde{x}) f_2(x-\tilde{x}).$$

$$\mathcal{F}[g(x)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx g(x) e^{-ixy} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d\tilde{x} f_1(\tilde{x}) f_2(x-\tilde{x}) e^{-ixy}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d\tilde{x} \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy_1 e^{i\tilde{x} \cdot y_1} f_1(y_1) \right] \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy_2 e^{i(x-\tilde{x}) \cdot y_2} f_2(y_2) \right] e^{-ixy}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy_1 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy_2 \tilde{f}_1(y_1) \tilde{f}_2(y_2) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx e^{ix(y_2-y)} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx e^{ix(y_1-y)} = \\
 &= \int dy_1 \int dy_2 \tilde{f}_1(y_1) \tilde{f}_2(y_2) \delta(y_2-y) \delta(y_1-y) = \\
 &= \tilde{f}_1(y) \tilde{f}_2(y) \rightarrow \boxed{\mathcal{F}[g(x)] = \mathcal{F}[f_1(x)] \mathcal{F}[f_2(x)]}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Opois: ~~DAV~~ $\boxed{g(x) = \int dt f_1(t) f_2(x-t), \text{ da ignia}}$

$$\boxed{\mathcal{L}[g(x)] = \mathcal{L}[f_1(x)] \mathcal{L}[f_2(x)]}$$

167: se usar mid de VT é70+60 de ens.

Av $\mathcal{L}[f_1] = g_1(s)$, $\mathcal{L}[f_2] = g_2(s)$, da 167: se:

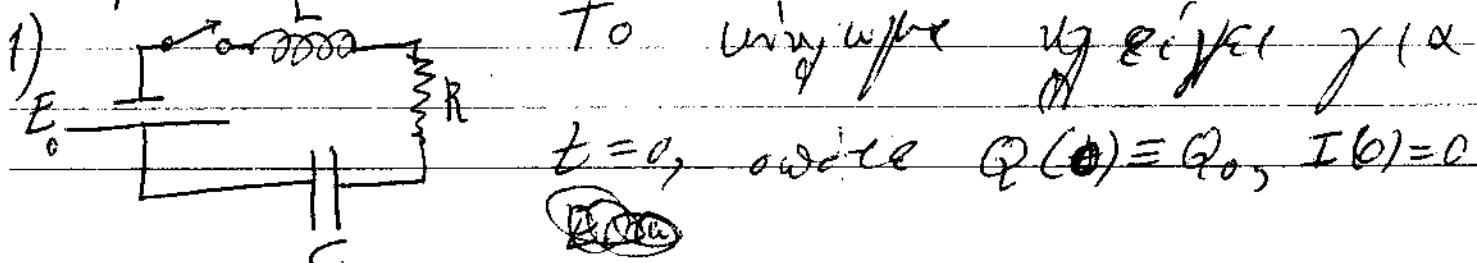
$$\boxed{\mathcal{L}[f_1 f_2] = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C-i\infty}^{C+i\infty} dz g_1(z) g_2(s-z)}$$

$\text{Re}z > \alpha_1$
 $\text{Re}(s-z) > \alpha_2 \Rightarrow \text{Re}(s) - \alpha_2 > \text{Re}(z) - \alpha_2 > \text{Re}z$

Ens: $\boxed{\mathcal{L}[f_1 f_2] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dz g_1(z) g_2(s-z)}$

$\text{C} > \alpha_1$
 $\text{Re}(s) - \alpha_2 > C \Rightarrow \text{Re}(s) - \alpha_2 > \text{Re}(z) > C$

Egax magis



$$\text{H. Egyenlőtlenségek: } RI + L \frac{dI}{dt} + \frac{Q_0}{C} = E_0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow RI + L \frac{dI}{dt} + \frac{1}{C} \left[Q_0 + \int_0^t I(t') dt' \right] = E_0 \xrightarrow{L[I(t)] = \tilde{I}(s)}$$

$$\Rightarrow R\tilde{I} + L(s\tilde{I} - I(0)) \quad \text{(mivel: } I(0) \text{, örökl. } \tilde{I}(0)).$$

$$\Rightarrow R\tilde{I} + L(s\tilde{I} - I(0)) + \frac{1}{C} \left[\frac{Q_0}{s} + \frac{\tilde{I}}{s} \right] = \frac{E_0}{s} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{I} \left(R + sL + \frac{1}{sC} \right) = \frac{E_0}{s} + L I(0) - \frac{Q_0}{sC} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{I} = \frac{\frac{E_0}{s} + L I(0) - \frac{Q_0}{sC}}{R + sL + \frac{1}{sC}} = \frac{E_0 - \frac{Q_0}{C}}{s^2 + R s + \frac{1}{LC}}$$

~~$$s^2 + 2 \frac{R}{2L} s + \frac{1}{LC} = s^2 + 2 \frac{R}{2L} s + \frac{R^2}{4L^2} + \frac{1}{LC} - \frac{R^2}{4L^2} =$$~~

$$= \left(s + \frac{R}{2L} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{LC} - \frac{R^2}{4L^2} \right) > 0.$$

írjuk le $L[e^{-\alpha t} \sin \beta t] = \frac{\beta}{(s+\alpha)^2 + \beta^2}$, így

$$I(t) = e^{-\frac{Rt}{2L}} \sin \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC} - \frac{R^2}{4L^2}} t \cdot \frac{E_0 - \frac{Q_0}{C}}{L}$$

2. Művelet

$$(2) \quad \begin{array}{c} e \\ | \\ e \\ k \\ \downarrow \\ x_1 \quad x_2 \end{array} \quad \text{Ampullás erőforrás: } \begin{cases} x_1 = x_2 = 0 \\ \dot{x}_1 = v, \dot{x}_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Ejtőművek: $\begin{cases} m\ddot{x}_1 = -\frac{mg}{l} x_1 + k(x_2 - x_1) \\ m\ddot{x}_2 = -\frac{mg}{l} x_2 - k(x_2 - x_1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}[x_1] = F_1 & \quad \left\{ m(s^2 F_1 - s x_1(0) - \dot{x}_1(0)) = -\frac{mg}{L} F_1 + k(F_2 - F_1) \right\} \\ \mathcal{L}[x_2] = F_2 & \quad \left\{ m(s^2 F_2 - s x_2(0) - \dot{x}_2(0)) = -\frac{mg}{L} F_2 - k(F_2 - F_1) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ m(s^2 F_1 - v) = -\frac{mg}{L} F_1 + k(F_2 - F_1) \right\} \Rightarrow \\ \left\{ m(s^2 F_2) = -\frac{mg}{L} F_2 - k(F_2 - F_1) \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_1 = \frac{\left(s^2 + \frac{g}{L} + \frac{k}{m}\right)v}{\left(s^2 + \frac{g}{L} + \frac{k}{m}\right)\left(s^2 + \frac{g}{L}\right)} = \frac{v}{2} \frac{1}{s^2 + \frac{g}{L} + 2\frac{k}{m}} + \frac{v}{2} \frac{1}{s^2 + \frac{g}{L}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1(t) = \frac{v}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{g}{L} + 2\frac{k}{m}}} \sin\left(\sqrt{\frac{g}{L} + 2\frac{k}{m}} t\right) + \\ + \frac{v}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{g}{L}}} \sin\left(\sqrt{\frac{g}{L}} t\right)$$

(3) WKB: Lösung in Form von $\frac{dy}{dx} + xy = 0$ für $y(x)$
 in Form $y(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx y(x) e^{-i\omega x}$.
 $g(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx y(x) e^{-i\omega x}$.

Trete in Lösung y auf:

$$-\omega^2 g(\omega) + i \frac{dg}{d\omega} = 0 \Rightarrow g(\omega) = A e^{-\frac{i\omega^3}{3}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = A \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} e^{i(\omega x - \frac{\omega^3}{3})}$$

Oszillierende
Airy.

A suposição é que, quando $x \rightarrow +\infty$, a expressão é

aproximada como $f(w) = (w - \frac{w^3}{3x})$ basta para obter a approximação de Jova. Analisando em termos:

$$f''(w_0) = \rho e^{i\varphi}, \quad w_0 = se^{i\varphi}, \quad I(x) \approx \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{x}} e^{ix} f(w_0) e^{i\varphi}$$

Então a equação de w_0 é: $f'(w) = i(1 - \frac{w^2}{x}) \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{w_0^2}{x} = c \Rightarrow w_0 = \pm \sqrt{x}$,

$$f''(w) = \frac{2w}{x^2} \Rightarrow f''(w_0) = \frac{i2w_0}{x^2} = \cancel{\text{QED}} = \pm \frac{2i\sqrt{x}}{x} = \rho e^{i\varphi} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \rho = \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \\ \varphi = \pm \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi = -\frac{\vartheta}{2} \pm \frac{\pi}{2} = \pm \frac{\pi}{4} \pm \frac{\pi}{2} = \pm \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad f(w_0) = i\left(\pm \sqrt{x} + \frac{x\sqrt{x}}{3x}\right) =$$

$$= \pm i\sqrt{x}\left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) = \pm \frac{2i\sqrt{x}}{3}. \quad \text{Agora:}$$

$$y(x) \approx \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{x}} e^{ix\left(\pm \frac{2i\sqrt{x}}{3}\right)} e^{\pm i\frac{\pi}{4}} \approx \frac{2\sqrt{\pi}}{x^{1/4}} \cos\left(\frac{2}{3}x^{3/2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

b) Para $x \rightarrow -\infty$: ~~QED~~ $I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dw e^{i(-x)} \left(-w + \frac{w^3}{3x}\right)$ \rightarrow

$$\rightarrow f(w) = -i\left(w - \frac{w^3}{3x}\right) \Rightarrow f'(w) = -i\left(1 - \frac{w^2}{x}\right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f''(w) = \frac{2iw}{x}. \quad f'(w_0) = c \Rightarrow w_0 = \pm i\sqrt{-x}. \quad \cancel{\text{QED}}$$

$$\rho e^{i\vartheta} = \frac{2iw_0}{x} = \pm \frac{2i\cdot i\sqrt{-x}}{x} = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{-x}} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \rho = \frac{2}{\sqrt{-x}} \\ \vartheta = \vartheta_0, \pi \end{cases} \quad \vartheta = \begin{cases} 0 \pm \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \pm \frac{\pi}{2} \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} \pm \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow -\pi, \pi \end{cases}$$

~~QED~~ O resultado para o tempo é $w_0 = -i\sqrt{-x}$, dando

ao u a forma negativa (ou $w_0 = +i\sqrt{-x}$ já tem o sinal de negativo).

$$\text{Für } \omega_0 = -i\sqrt{-x} : f = -i \left(i\sqrt{|x|} + \frac{(-i)^3 \sqrt{|x|^3}}{3|x|} \right) = -\sqrt{|x|} + \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{|x|} =$$

$= -\frac{2}{3} \sqrt{|x|}$, d.h. asymptotische Regios asymptotisch expandieren.

$$f' = 0, f'' = -\frac{2i(-i\sqrt{|x|})}{|x|} = -2\sqrt{|x|} < 0 \Rightarrow \text{maxima.}$$

$$\text{Für } \omega_0 = +i\sqrt{|x|} : f = -i \left(+i\sqrt{|x|} + \frac{(i)^3 \sqrt{|x|^3}}{3|x|} \right) = \sqrt{|x|} - \frac{|x|\sqrt{|x|}}{3|x|} = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{|x|}$$

$$\text{Mehrige Regios, } f' = 0, f'' = -\frac{2i(+i\sqrt{|x|})}{|x|} = +2\sqrt{|x|} > 0 \rightarrow \text{minima.}$$

Η απόδοση γραφίδας είναι ίδια με την $\varphi = 0$, και πάλι

$$\begin{aligned} y(x) &\approx \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{x}} e^{-x} f(-i\sqrt{-x}) e^{i\varphi} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{-x}} e^{-x} \left[-i \left(-i\sqrt{-x} - \frac{1}{3x} (-i)^3 \sqrt{-x}^3 \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{\pi}{(-x)^{1/4}} e^{-x} \left[-\sqrt{-x} - \frac{1}{3x} (-x) \sqrt{-x} \right] = \cancel{\frac{\pi}{(-x)^{1/4}}} \cancel{\left(-x \right)^{3/4}} \cancel{\left(-x \right)^{1/4}} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{(-x)^{1/4}} (-x)^{3/4} \left(-1 + \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{\pi}{(-x)^{1/4}} e^{-\frac{2}{3}(-x)^{3/4}} \end{aligned}$$

Γραφήματα γεγενείς

$$y(\hat{c}_k) = \sum_k A_{kk} \hat{c}_k \quad \text{η } \vec{y} = \varphi(\vec{x}) \Rightarrow \sum_k y_k \hat{c}_k = \cancel{\vec{y}} \cancel{\vec{c}}$$

$$= \varphi \left(\sum_k x_k \hat{c}_k \right) = \sum_k x_k \sum_k A_{kk} \hat{c}_k \Rightarrow y_k = \sum_{kk} A_{kk} x_k$$

Tο $y(\vec{x})$ πρέπει να είναι μεταξύ των δύο
λεπτομερών καθιερώσεων: $y(\hat{c}) = \sum A_{kk} c_k$.

Αντίδραση

$$(AB)x = \varphi(Bx) \Rightarrow \sum (AB)_{kl} x_l = \sum A_{km} (Bx)_m = \sum A_{kl} B_{ml} x_l$$

$$\Rightarrow (AB)_{kl} = \sum_m A_{km} B_{ml} \quad \text{“μηχανική”} \quad (-1)^{k+l} \text{ “μηχανική”}$$

$$(A^{-1})_{kl} = \frac{\text{“μηχανική” των } A_{lk}}{\det A}$$

$$(ABC)^{-1} = C^{-1} B^{-1} A^{-1}, \quad \tilde{ABC} = \tilde{C} \tilde{B} \tilde{A}, \quad \text{Tr}(ABC) = \text{Tr}(CAB) =$$

$$= \text{Tr}(BCA), \quad \det(AB) = \det A \det B$$

Blocks:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{13} & \alpha_{14} & \alpha_{15} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{23} & \alpha_{24} & \alpha_{25} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{33} & \alpha_{34} & \alpha_{35} \\ \alpha_{41} & \alpha_{42} & \alpha_{43} & \alpha_{44} & \alpha_{45} \\ \alpha_{51} & \alpha_{52} & \alpha_{53} & \alpha_{54} & \alpha_{55} \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{11} & b_{13} & b_{14} & b_{15} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} & b_{24} & b_{25} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} & b_{33} & b_{34} & b_{35} \\ b_{41} & b_{42} & b_{43} & b_{44} & b_{45} \\ b_{51} & b_{52} & b_{53} & b_{54} & b_{55} \end{bmatrix}$$

Take $A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{bmatrix}$ and $AB = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11}B_{11} + A_{12}B_{21} & A_{11}B_{12} + A_{12}B_{22} \\ A_{21}B_{11} + A_{22}B_{21} & A_{21}B_{12} + A_{22}B_{22} \end{bmatrix}$

Avn' n díspen ires xpípm jia eoz dñjwldord
eju AB, efttán n díspen tñr cny'v'z vñ A
(2+3) cñrce n idia je iñ díspen tñr
yfappar vñ B. (2+3), iñre vñ pírcer eft dñjwldord
yfappar tñr plupur dñrñ. Tix eoz dñjwldord
cñpñ BA, mñd yfípm lñpfer da n'kx n:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} x & x & x & x & x \\ x & -y & -x & -x & -y \\ y & x & x & x & x \\ x & x & x & x & x \\ x & x & -y & x & x \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} x & x & x & x & x \\ x & -x & -x & -x & -x \\ y & x & x & x & x \\ x & x & x & x & x \\ x & x & -x & x & x \end{bmatrix}$$

Mεταγραμμίσεις συντελεστών.

$y_l = \sum A_{lk} x_k$ Αριθμήσεις αντικαθετών:

$c_l = \sum k y_{lk}$. Τοποθέτηση στην ισόρροπη:

$$\text{ws } \vec{x} = \sum_k x_k \hat{e}_k = \sum_l x'_l \hat{e}'_l = \sum_l x'_l \sum_k y_{lk} c_k \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x_l = \sum_k y_{lk} x'_l \Rightarrow x = yx' \Rightarrow x' = y^{-1}x \quad \begin{matrix} \text{ws. πρελ. σε Ειδ.} \\ \text{τα δύο είναι σημαντικά} \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{Σύγχρονη: } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{e}'_l = \sum_k y_{lk} \hat{e}_k \\ x'_l = \sum_l y^{-1} x_k \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{Η εξίσωση } \bar{y} = Ax \text{ παρατητική: } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = Ax \\ y' = A'x' \end{array} \right\}$$

$$y = Ax \Rightarrow yy' = Ayy' \Rightarrow y = \underbrace{y^{-1}A}_{A'} y' \Rightarrow A = y^{-1}Ay' \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = yA'y^{-1} \end{array} \right\}$$

Οι εξισώσεις σημαίνουν στην αντικαθετική καθιερώσεις της αντικαθετικής μεταγραμμίσεως: $A' = S^{-1}AS$.

$$\text{Π.γ. } ABC + \gamma D = 0 \Rightarrow S^{-1}AS S^{-1}BS S^{-1}(C + \gamma D)S = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow A'B'C' + \gamma D' = 0.$$

Eπrw (ρωμαϊκή) λευκάθη ενδιάμεση δικτύωσης: $\rho(\vec{x}) =$

$$= \rho\left(\sum_k x_k \hat{e}_k\right) = \sum_k x_k \rho(\hat{e}_k) = \sum_k x_k \in \mathbb{R}^n \text{ α. } \vec{x}$$

Αλλοι οι άλγη στα γένη πάντα: $\alpha' \vec{x} = \alpha' \gamma^{-1} \vec{x} = \alpha \vec{x} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \alpha' \gamma^{-1} \Rightarrow \alpha' = \alpha \gamma. \text{ Στη συνέχεια: } \begin{cases} \alpha'_k = \sum_l \alpha_l \gamma_{lk} = \alpha_l \\ x'_k = \sum_l (\gamma^{-1})_{kl} x_l = \gamma^{-1} \vec{x} \end{cases}$$

Δικτύο χώρας. ($\alpha_k = \rho(\hat{e}_k)$).

Εγγειωτό χώρας της $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$ ή (\vec{a}, \vec{b}) . $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = (\vec{b} \cdot \vec{a})^*$, $\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} + \mu \vec{c}) =$

$$= \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \mu \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}, \quad \vec{a} \vec{a} \geq 0 \text{ και } \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{a} = 0.$$

Αντιγραφή της στοιχείωσης: $(\vec{a} + \mu \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} + \mu \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}$.

$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \sum_k a_k b_k$. Είναι $\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{l}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{kl}}$. Ταυτότητα από την

μείζονα ενδιάμεσης και στοιχείωσης της στοιχείωσης δικτύου πάντα:

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{kl} &= \hat{e}_k \cdot \hat{e}_l^* = \left(\sum_m x_m \hat{e}_m \right) \cdot \left(\sum_n y_n \hat{e}_n^* \right) = \sum_{m,n} x_m y_n \delta_{mn} = \\ &= \sum_m x_m^* y_m = (\gamma^* \gamma)_{kl} \Rightarrow \boxed{\gamma^* \gamma = 1} \text{ (σπρωγών)} \end{aligned}$$

Επίσημη $\gamma^{-1} A \gamma$ είναι: επιτελεστές, ανα

Α είναι επιτελεστές, unitary, ανα Α είναι unitary.

Τέτοιας, αν $\rho_{\vec{a}}(\vec{x}) = \vec{a} \vec{x}$, $\rho_{\vec{a}}(\hat{e}_k) = \hat{e}_k^*$, μαζί με πάντα την

την πρώτη αντιστοίχια μεταβλητή την αρχική διεργασίαν,

τότε αν αποτελεί μεταβλητή την αρχική διεργασίαν.

Процессы соприв

$$A\vec{x} = \vec{y} \quad \sum_{\ell} A_k e_{\ell} x_{\ell} = y_k \Rightarrow Ax = y$$

Если $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\rightarrow \textcircled{\text{+}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{наличие} \det(A) = 1$$

$Ax = y$ с имеющимися соприв

$$Hx_1 = \gamma_1 x_1 \Rightarrow x_2^T H x_1 = \gamma_1 x_2^T x_1$$

$$Hx_2 = \gamma_2 x_2 \Rightarrow x_1^T H x_2 = \gamma_2 x_1^T x_2 \Rightarrow (x_1^T H x_2)^* = \gamma_2^* x_2^T x_1$$

$$A) \quad (x_1^T H x_2)^* = \left(\sum_{\alpha} x_{1\alpha}^* H_{\alpha\beta} x_{2\beta} \right)^* = \sum_{\alpha} x_{1\alpha}^* H_{\alpha\beta}^* x_{2\beta}^* = \sum_{\alpha} x_{2\beta}^* H_{\beta\alpha} x_{1\alpha} = x_2^T H x_1$$

$$(\gamma_1 - \gamma_2)x_2^T x_1 = 0 \cdot Ax \quad \gamma_1 = \gamma_2 \quad x_2 = x_1 \neq 0, \quad \text{да}$$

$$x_2^T x_1 \neq 0, \quad \text{така} \quad \gamma_1 \neq \gamma_2, \quad \text{тогда} \quad \text{соприв}$$

соприв, максимум критери. $Ax \neq y$ соприв

$x_2^T x_1 = 0$, т.к. $\gamma_1 \neq \gamma_2$ и x_1 соприв

соприв. Критерий Грам-Шмидта.

Но x_1, x_2, x_3 соприв \Rightarrow

Όποιας $\vec{y}_1 = \vec{x}_1$, $\vec{y}_2 = \vec{x}_2 + \alpha \vec{y}_1$ να είναι σχέσης
το \vec{y}_1 , όπου $\vec{y}_1 + \vec{y}_2$, δηλαδί $\vec{y}_1 \vec{y}_2 = 0 \rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow (\vec{x}_2 + \alpha \vec{y}_1) \vec{y}_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{\vec{y}_1 \cdot \vec{x}_2}{\vec{y}_1 \cdot \vec{y}_1}$. Σαν αυτό γειτονιάς

είναι σχέσης και το $\vec{y}_3 = \vec{x}_3 + \beta \vec{y}_1 + \gamma \vec{y}_2$
να είναι σχέσης με \vec{y}_1 και \vec{y}_2 :

$$0 = \vec{y}_1 \vec{y}_3 = \vec{y}_1 \vec{x}_3 + \beta \vec{y}_1 \vec{y}_1 + \gamma \vec{y}_1 \vec{y}_2 \Rightarrow \beta = -\frac{\vec{y}_1 \cdot \vec{x}_3}{\vec{y}_1 \cdot \vec{y}_1}$$

$$0 = \vec{y}_2 \vec{y}_3 = \vec{y}_2 \vec{x}_3 + \beta \vec{y}_2 \vec{y}_1 + \gamma \vec{y}_2 \vec{y}_2 \Rightarrow \gamma = -\frac{\vec{y}_2 \cdot \vec{x}_3}{\vec{y}_2 \cdot \vec{y}_2}$$

To $Ax = \vec{y}$ προσαρμόζεται σε

$\vec{y}^{-1} A \vec{y} \vec{y}^{-1} x = \vec{y}^{-1} \vec{y} \vec{x} \Rightarrow A' \vec{x}' = \vec{y}'$, δηλαδί και σε
 \vec{x}' είναι ιδιαίτερη σχέσης των A , το $\vec{x}' = \vec{y}'^{-1} \vec{x}$ είναι
ιδιαίτερη σχέσης των A' περιήγαγμα στην ιδιαίτερη σχέση.

Έτσι οι προσαρμοσθείσες στη σχέση, σε
εδώ η σχέση πάντα πάντα είναι ιδιαίτερη σχέση
και προσαρμοσθείσες στη σχέση A : $A \vec{e}_k' = \vec{y}_k \vec{e}_k \Rightarrow A' \vec{e}_k' = \vec{y}_k' \vec{e}_k$
όπου ο διάφορος είναι διαφορικός και θερ-

Exercice 1.5.10.

Supposons que $\hat{e}_k' = S \hat{e}_k$, alors

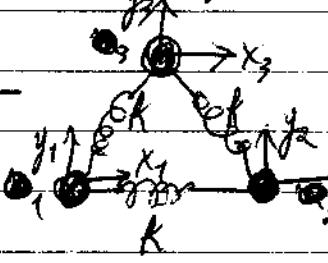
$y = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{e}_1' & \hat{e}_2' & \dots & \hat{e}_N' \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \dots & \downarrow \end{bmatrix}$, somme orthogonale de vecteurs unitaires dans un espace, donc

et y est diagonalisable.

Si nous prenons la trace de $S^{-1}AS$, nous obtenons

$$\text{Tr } A' = \text{Tr}(S^{-1}AS) = \text{Tr}(SS^{-1}A) = \text{Tr } A, \quad \det A' = \det(S^{-1}AS) = \det(S^{-1}) \det(A) \det(S) = \det A$$

Notre, $\det A = \prod_k \lambda_k$, $\det A' = \prod_k \lambda_k$.

Propriété  : $T = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^K m_k \dot{x}_k^2 = \frac{1}{2} \dot{\bar{X}} M \dot{X}$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^K m_k \dot{x}_k^2 = \frac{1}{2} \dot{\bar{X}} M \dot{X}$$

$M = \frac{m_1}{K} \delta_{kk}$, $m_1 = m_2 = \dots = m_K = \mu$. Pour V de la forme $V(x)$, $\frac{\partial V}{\partial x_k} = \mu \frac{\partial V}{\partial x}$.

$$V = V_0 + \sum_k \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_k} x_k + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k,l} \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x_k \partial x_l} x_k x_l + \dots \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k,l} V_{kl} x_k x_l = \frac{1}{2} \dot{\bar{X}} V \dot{X}$$

Exercice 1.6.10: $\hat{e}_k' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m_k}} \hat{e}_k = y \hat{e}_k$

Tőre: $\tilde{x} = \gamma x'$, $\tilde{\dot{x}} = \tilde{x}' \tilde{\dot{x}}$ ugy. $T = \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\dot{x}}' \tilde{\dot{x}} M \tilde{x} \tilde{x}'$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\dot{x}}' \tilde{x}', V = \frac{1}{2} \tilde{x}' \tilde{\dot{x}}' V \tilde{\dot{x}}' x' = \frac{1}{2} \tilde{x}' A x'$$

O A cirak eppenzerős $\Rightarrow N$ díjközvetítés

előfordulás mellett kiválasztottuk: $A \hat{u}_k = \gamma_k \hat{u}_k$. Mereg
partijukat minden az \hat{e}_k -re \hat{u}_k -ra utalnak.

$$\tilde{x} = q_k \hat{u}_k. \text{Tőre: } T = \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\dot{x}}' \tilde{x}, V = \frac{1}{2} \tilde{x}' A (q_k \hat{u}_k) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \tilde{x}' q_k \tilde{\dot{q}}_k \hat{u}_k = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\sum_k q_k}_{\tilde{x}} \underbrace{\tilde{\dot{q}}_k}_{\hat{u}_k} (\hat{u}_k, \hat{u}_k) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_k \tilde{q}_k q_k^2 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \tilde{q} A q, A = \sum_k \tilde{q}_k \tilde{q}_k. \text{Ez a gyakorló érték a } \tilde{q}$$

\tilde{q}_k cirakon ápróbbá válik. Ó, ezért ezen csele

az Lagrange cirak: $\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_k} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_k} \Rightarrow \ddot{q}_k = -\tilde{q}_k \tilde{q}_k \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \tilde{q}_k = q_k \sin(\frac{w_k}{\tilde{q}_k} t + \tilde{\phi}_k), \tilde{q}_k > 0 \\ \tilde{q}_k = \tilde{q}_k t + \tilde{q}_k, \tilde{q}_k = 0 \end{cases}$$

Ez a két típus az ápróbbas arca-cirák:

$x = u' q$, $\tilde{x} = \gamma x' = \gamma u' q$, itt $u'_k = \frac{w_k}{\tilde{q}_k} \hat{u}_k = \eta$ arckötüsekkel
az összes \hat{u}_k -re.

$$x_k = \sum_j \tilde{q}_k \tilde{q}_m u'_m q_m = \sum_{\sqrt{m_k}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{m_k}} u'_m q_m = \sum_{\sqrt{m_k}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{m_k}} u'_m \right) q_m \sin(w_m t + \tilde{\phi}_m)$$

$$\text{ZBf: } \Sigma_{kl} u_k u_l = \hat{u}_k \hat{u}_l = \sum_{jk} u'_j u'_k = \\ = \sum_j u_j u_k u_l$$

Axial Vortices in 3D

Example in 3D, others follow via duality
 Duality is very similar. We have two sets of
 the fields and two types of vortices. First, there
 are local vortices of spin ± 1 which are called
 Axial vortices in 3D. They are
 also called skyrmions. They are represented by a
 field $H\vec{u} = \gamma_1 \vec{u}_1$. Equations for \vec{u}_1 are
 given by $\nabla \times (\vec{u}_1 \times \vec{e}_1) = \gamma_1 \vec{e}_1$. Or equivalently

$$H\vec{u}_1 = \gamma_1 \vec{u}_1 \Rightarrow \vec{e}_1 \cdot H\vec{u}_1 = \gamma_1 \vec{e}_1 \cdot \vec{e}_1 = \gamma_1 \delta_{11} \equiv H'_{11} \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow H' = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma_1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & G & & & \\ 0 & & & & \\ \vdots & & & & \\ 0 & & & & \end{bmatrix}. \quad \text{Energy functional in 3D is, with}$$

a good place G , defined
 as a function of \vec{u}_1 and \vec{e}_1 , the energy

Máspoir dois díveras na haguradachas ratois-
ppras Ar $\alpha_2 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} D_1 = U^{-1} H_1 U \\ D_2 = U^{-1} H_2 U \end{array} \right.$ siúil díagrafio, da

leigheas éin $D_1 D_2 - D_2 D_1 = 0 \Rightarrow U^{-1} (H_1 H_2 - H_2 H_1) U = 0 \Rightarrow$
 $H_1 H_2 = H_2 H_1$. (Craoibhín eundear). Ar $\alpha_1 H_1$ uai
the neartíodair, nu $\left. \begin{array}{l} U^{-1} H_1 U = D \text{ (diagrafio)} \\ U^{-1} H_2 U = M \text{ (cigrúar ag } \\ \text{ealaí diagrafio)} \end{array} \right\}$, roinnt

da leigheas $D M - M D = D_{KK} M_{KL} - M_{KL} D_{LL}$. Ar
 $D_{KK} \neq D_{LL}$, agus $M_{KL} = 0$. Ywogach, bheibh, nu a wapl
dhein $D_{KK} = D_{LL}$, da de réir a chéile agus
fhor-mhathar: $D = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & & & \\ & \lambda & & \\ & & 0 & \\ & & & \lambda \end{bmatrix}, M = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$.

Máspoirte ar haguradachas eacne "or (apples+2x)" uan
diveas $\begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix}$, agus a $\begin{bmatrix} \lambda & & \\ & \lambda & & \\ & & \lambda \end{bmatrix}$ de réir a chéile
fhor-mhathar (bheibh aon neartíodair), ioxa. Máspoirte ar
haguradachas eacne an tsoigheora. Tosa \rightarrow D uan M.

Fóixneáipear díveras $M = \frac{M + M^+}{2} + i \frac{M - M^+}{2i} = A + iB$, aige-

influi da temperatura no equilíbrio é o (equilíbrio) de um P de duas dimensões, dada por $[M, M^+] = 0$, onde a matriz M é uma matriz normal. O equilíbrio é um unitary divisor circular, ou seja, é

um divisor.

Adicionei um divisor

$$\text{Dividido: } 2D \quad \frac{K_1 + K_2 + K_3}{\text{unifundamental}} \rightarrow \hat{X}$$

$$K = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}_2^2$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2} K_1 x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} K_2 (x_2 - x_1)^2 + \cancel{\frac{1}{2} K_3 (x_2 - x_1)^2} + \frac{1}{2} K_1 x_2^2$$

$$\frac{\partial K}{\partial \dot{x}_1} = m \dot{x}_1, \quad \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_1} = K_1 x_1 + K_2 (x_2 - x_1), \quad \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_2} = K_2 (x_2 - x_1) + K_1 x_2.$$

$$m \ddot{x}_1 = -K_1 x_1 + K_2 (x_2 - x_1) = K_2 x_2 - (K_1 + K_2) x_1$$

$$m \ddot{x}_2 = -K_2 x_2 - K_2 (x_2 - x_1) = -(K_1 + K_2) x_2 + K_2 x_1.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 = \frac{y_1}{\sqrt{m}} \\ x_2 = \frac{y_2}{\sqrt{m}} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow K = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{y}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \dot{y}_2^2.$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \dot{y}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \dot{y}_2^2, \quad V = \frac{1}{2} K_1 \frac{y_1^2}{m} + \frac{1}{2} K_2 \frac{(y_2 - y_1)^2}{m} + \frac{1}{2} K_1 \frac{y_2^2}{m} =$$

$$= \frac{K_1}{2m} y_1^2 + \frac{K_2}{2m} (y_2 - y_1)^2 + \frac{K_1}{2m} y_2^2 = \frac{1}{2m} [y_1, y_2] \begin{bmatrix} K_1 + K_2 & -K_2 \\ -K_2 & K_1 + K_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{X}_1 = x_1 \hat{X} = \left(\frac{y_1}{\sqrt{m}} \right) (\hat{X}) = y_1 \left(\frac{\hat{X}}{\sqrt{m}} \right) = y_1 \hat{q}^1.$$

Hölder & die Vektoren sind der Basis des
Lagrange'schen Koordinatensystems

$$\begin{pmatrix} K_1 + K_2 - K_3 \\ -K_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} K_1 + K_2 - K_3 \\ K_1 + K_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Vz = \gamma z \Rightarrow (\mu^{-1} V \mu)(\mu^{-1} z) = \gamma (\mu^{-1} z) \Rightarrow V'z' = \gamma z'$$

$$\frac{1}{2m} \begin{pmatrix} K_1 + K_2 - K_3 \\ -K_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (K_1 + K_2 - 2\gamma m)y_1 - K_3 y_2 = 0 \\ -K_2 y_1 + (K_1 + K_2 - 2\gamma m)y_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\det = 0 \Rightarrow (K_1 + K_2 - 2\gamma m)^2 - K_3^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} K_1 + K_2 - 2\gamma m = K_3 \Rightarrow \gamma_1 = \frac{K_1}{2m} \\ K_1 + K_2 - 2\gamma m = -K_3 \Rightarrow \gamma_2 = \frac{K_1 + 2K_2}{2m} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Für } \gamma = \gamma_1: (K_1 + K_2 - 2\gamma_1 m)y_1 - K_3 y_2 = 0 \Rightarrow (K_1 + K_2 - K_3)y_1 - K_3 y_2 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow y_1 = y_2 \Rightarrow \hat{\psi}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{Für } \gamma = \gamma_2: (K_1 + K_2 - 2\gamma_2 m)y_1 - K_3 y_2 = 0 \Rightarrow (K_1 + K_2 - (K_1 + 2K_2))y_1 - K_3 y_2 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow -y_1 = y_2 \Rightarrow \hat{\psi}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad u'_{ik} = \hat{e}_i \cdot \hat{u}_k$$

$$\text{Also } \hat{\psi}' = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\psi}_1 & \hat{\psi}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \hat{\psi}' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

$$\text{Eigengrößen: } \hat{\psi}'^{-1} V \hat{\psi}' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2m} \begin{pmatrix} K_1 + K_2 - K_3 \\ -K_2 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4m} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} K_1 + K_2 - K_3 & K_1 + K_2 + K_3 \\ -K_2 + K_1 + K_3 & -K_2 - K_1 - K_3 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4m} \begin{pmatrix} K_1 + K_2 & K_1 + 2K_2 - K_1 - 2K_3 \\ K_1 - K_3 & K_1 + 2K_2 + K_1 + 2K_3 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4m} \begin{pmatrix} 2K_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2(K_1 + 2K_2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{K_1}{2m} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{K_1 + 2K_2}{2m} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boxed{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}} \cdot V$$

Apa n dij pampam' neophy' V jireka:

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{K_1+K_2}{2m} & -\frac{K_2}{2m} \\ \frac{K_2}{2m} & \frac{K_1+K_2}{2m} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{K_1+K_2}{2m} & -\frac{K_2}{2m} \\ -\frac{K_2}{2m} & \frac{K_1+K_2}{2m} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 21 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 \end{bmatrix} U^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{y_1+y_2}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{y_1-y_2}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \end{bmatrix} q_1 = \left(U^T \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} \right)^T = \left(U^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} \right)^T \begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\text{dove } \begin{bmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \end{bmatrix} U \begin{bmatrix} 21 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 \end{bmatrix} U^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} q_1 & q_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 21 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} q_1 & q_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 21q_1 \\ 12q_2 \end{bmatrix} = 21q_1^2 + 12q_2^2$$

$$\text{Analogi: } K = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \ddot{y}_1 & \ddot{y}_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \ddot{y}_1 \\ \ddot{y}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \ddot{y}_1 & \ddot{y}_2 \end{bmatrix} U^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \ddot{y}_1 \\ \ddot{y}_2 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \ddot{q}_1 & \ddot{q}_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \ddot{q}_1 \\ \ddot{q}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} (\ddot{q}_1^2 + \ddot{q}_2^2) \text{ uai } V = 21q_1^2 + 12q_2^2,$$

entendes o q, sabes q jiveku: $\frac{1}{2}\ddot{q}_1 + 21q_1 \dot{q}_1 = \frac{1}{2}\ddot{q}_2 + 12q_2 \dot{q}_2 = 0$

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{q}_1 + \frac{4K_1}{2m} q_1 = 0 \\ \ddot{q}_2 + \frac{4(K_1+2K_2)}{2m} q_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \ddot{q}_1 + \frac{2K_1}{m} q_1 = 0 \\ \ddot{q}_2 + \frac{2(K_1+2K_2)}{m} q_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} q_1 = q_1 \sin(\sqrt{\frac{2K_1}{m}} t) \\ q_2 = q_2 \sin(\sqrt{\frac{2(K_1+2K_2)}{m}} t) \end{cases}$$

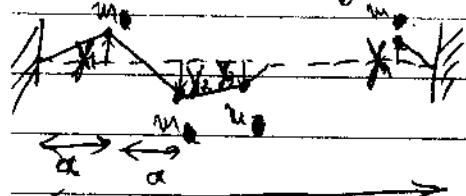
Derivationen für die effektiven Schwingungsparameter.

$$q = \mu^{-1} y \rightarrow y = \mu q = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} q_1 + q_2 \\ \frac{q_1 - q_2}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[q_1 \sin \left(\sqrt{\frac{2K_1}{m}} t + \delta_1 \right) + q_2 \sin \left(\sqrt{\frac{2(K_1+2K_2)}{m}} t + \delta_2 \right) \right] \\ y_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[q_1 \sin \left(\sqrt{\frac{2K_1}{m}} t + \delta_1 \right) + q_2 \sin \left(\sqrt{\frac{2(K_1+2K_2)}{m}} t + \delta_2 \right) \right] \end{array} \right\}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{y_1}{\sqrt{m}}, \quad x_2 = \frac{y_2}{\sqrt{m}}, \quad \text{Insgesamt } \quad \cancel{y = u' q}, \quad x = y y = \cancel{= f(u') q} = u q.$$

Für die Schwingung der Kette mit n Knotenpunkten:



$$m \ddot{x}_l = \frac{1}{a} (x_{l+1} - 2x_l + x_{l-1})$$

$$L = (n+1)a \rightarrow \textcircled{R} K = \sum_{l=1}^n \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}_l^2, \quad V = \sum_{l=1,2}^{n-1} \frac{1}{2a} (x_{l+1} - x_l)^2 +$$

$$x'_k = \sqrt{m} x_k \rightarrow K = \sum_{l=1}^n \frac{1}{2} \dot{x}'_k^2, \quad V = \frac{T}{2a} \left[\sum_{l=1}^{n-1} \left(\frac{x_{l+1}}{\sqrt{m}} - \frac{x_l}{\sqrt{m}} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{T}{a} x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{T}{a} x_n^2 \right]$$

$$x_{l+1} = \sqrt{2a} \sin \frac{l \pi}{n+1} \rightarrow \frac{\sin((l+1)\pi)}{n+1} - \frac{\sin l \pi}{n+1} = 2 \cos \frac{(2l+1)\pi}{2(n+1)} \sin \frac{\pi}{n+1}$$

$$x_k = \sqrt{\frac{2}{n+1}} \left[\sin \frac{2k\pi}{n+1} \right] \rightarrow 2 \log \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2(n+1)} \sin \frac{\pi}{n+1}$$

$$\text{Addiert man diese in } \hat{u}_k \cdot \hat{u}_k = \sum_{l=1}^n \frac{2}{n+1} \sin^2 \frac{2l\pi}{n+1} = 1.$$

Für $n \in \mathbb{N}$ folgende orthogonale Schwingungen geben:

$$m \ddot{x}_l = \frac{T}{a} (x_{l+1} - 2x_l + x_{l-1}) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -m \omega_k^2 \sin \frac{lk\pi}{n+1} = \frac{T}{a} \int_{-a}^a x_l(x) k \pi \\ x_l = \sin \frac{lk\pi}{n+1} e^{i \omega t} \end{array} \right. \\ -2 \sin \frac{lk\pi}{n+1} + \sin \frac{(l-1)k\pi}{n+1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow -m \omega_k^2 \sin \frac{lk\pi}{n+1} = \frac{T}{a} \left[2 \sin \frac{lk\pi}{n+1} \cos \frac{k\pi}{n+1} - 2 \sin \frac{(l-1)k\pi}{n+1} \right] \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow -m \omega_k^2 = -\frac{2T}{a} \left(1 - \cos \frac{k\pi}{n+1} \right) \Rightarrow \omega_k^2 = \frac{4T}{a m} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{k\pi}{n+1}}{2(n+1)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\omega_k = \sqrt{\frac{T}{a}} \frac{2 \sin \frac{k\pi}{n+1}}{2(n+1)}} \quad \text{O. x-Winkelwerte sind} \\ \text{divergent und th. gesch.}$$

$$\bullet X_l = \sum u_k q_k = \sum u_k a_k \sin(\omega_k t + \phi_k).$$

Frage: Wie ist $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \{u_{n+1}\}$ für $a = L$ (Stabilität)

Zur l. Frage: Der obige Zg. $x = \ell \in \mathbb{R}$ ist $\sum u_k \sqrt{a_k}$ von

$$X_\ell \text{ da } y(x) \text{ (3) f. } u_k \equiv (u_k)_\ell = \sqrt{\frac{2}{n+1}} \sin \frac{(k+1)\pi x}{L} \text{ ist}$$

$$u_k(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{k\pi x}{L} \text{ (4) f. } u_k \cdot \hat{u}_l = \int_L^L u_k(x) u_l(x) dx = \delta_{kl}$$

$$(5) \text{ Abfrage: } y(x) = \sum u_k(q_k) q_k = \sum_k \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} q_k \sin \frac{k\pi x}{L} \text{ (Fourier).}$$

$$\bullet u_k(q) = \hat{u}_k^{-1} y \Rightarrow q_k = \int_0^L u_k^*(x) y(x) dx \text{ (aus Integro-Fourier).}$$

To giętne $(\hat{\delta}_a)_m = \delta_m$ i $\hat{\delta}_a(x) = \delta(x-a)$

$$\text{wóz } \hat{\delta}_a \cdot \hat{\delta}_b = \int \delta(x-a) \delta(x-b) = \delta(a-b) \quad (\mu_1 \text{ a przypis } \mu_2)$$

O, owdzięć się zauważa że δ jest dobry

ewazowni przerwy, dawczej wypozyc Hillekt.

$$\nabla \downarrow \quad \psi \cdot \varphi = \int_a^b \varphi(x) \psi(x) dx, \quad \psi(x) = \sum c_k \varphi_k(x), \quad c_k = \varphi_k \cdot \psi$$

$$\text{Ar } \psi = \hat{A}g, \text{ do tego } \psi_i = \sum K_{ij} g_j \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi(x) = \int_a^b K(x, x') \varphi(x') dx'$$

a dypoz

$$\hat{A}\psi = \varphi \psi \Rightarrow \int_a^b K(x, x') \psi(x') dx' = \varphi \psi(x)$$

$$\left[\dots + -\frac{i\zeta}{x} (\varepsilon+u)(\varepsilon-v)(\varepsilon+u)(1-u) + \frac{i\varepsilon}{x} (\varepsilon+u)(1-u) - x \right]^{+} +$$

$$+ \left[\dots + -\frac{i\zeta}{x} (\varepsilon+u)(\varepsilon-v)(1+u)u + \frac{i\zeta}{x} (1+u)u - 1 \right]^{-} = h$$

Euler ciraproses

Legendre

$$(1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + n(n+1)y = 0. \quad \text{Véges éppen nő háríj!}$$

$$y = c_0 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{\sqrt{\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)!}}{\left(\frac{n}{2}+k\right)!\left(\frac{n}{2}-k\right)!} \frac{(n+2k)!}{n!} \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!} +$$

$$+ c_1 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right)!}{\left(\frac{n-1}{2}+k\right)!\left(\frac{n-1}{2}-k\right)!} \frac{\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right)!}{n!} \frac{(n+2k)!}{(2k+1)!} x^{2k+1}$$

Ha $n = 0, 2, 4, \dots$ nő függvény bármely reprezentáció

Mielőtt $x = \frac{n}{2} - k$ minden n esetén működik minden függvény!

$$\text{Mivel } c_0 \sum_{\tau} (-1)^{\tau} \left(-1\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \frac{\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)!}{\left(\frac{n}{2}+\frac{n}{2}-\tau\right)!} \frac{\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)!}{\left(n+(n-2\tau)\right)!} \frac{x^{n-2\tau}}{(n-2\tau)!} = \\ = c_0 \frac{\left[\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)!\right]^2}{n!} \left(-1\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \sum_{\tau} (-1)^{\tau} \frac{(2n-2\tau)!}{(\tau-\tau)!\tau!} \frac{x^{n-2\tau}}{(n-2\tau)!}$$

Ha $n = 1, 3, 5, \dots$, ott függvény $\tau = \frac{n-1}{2} - k$, n wészelhet,

ahol a legnagyobb pozitív érték:

$$c_1 \sum_{\tau} (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}+\tau} \frac{\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right)!\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right)!}{\left(\frac{n-1}{2}+\frac{n-1}{2}-\tau\right)!} \frac{1}{\cancel{\tau}!} \frac{(n+\cancel{n-1}-2\tau)!}{n!} \frac{x^{n-1-2\tau}}{(n-2\tau)!}$$

$$= c_1 \frac{\left[\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right)!\right]^2}{n!} \left(-1\right)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \sum_{\tau} (-1)^{\tau} \frac{(2n-2\tau-1)!}{(n-\tau-1)!\tau!} \frac{x^{n-2\tau}}{(n-2\tau)!} \frac{2n-2\tau}{(n-\tau)}$$

$$\overbrace{\frac{d^n}{dx^n}} \left(x^{2n-2r} \right) = (2n-2r) \overbrace{\frac{d^{n-1}}{dx^{n-1}}} \left(x^{2n-2r-1} \right) = (2n-2r)(2n-2r-1).$$

$$\therefore \overbrace{\frac{d^{n-2}}{dx^{n-2}}} \left(x^{2n-2r-2} \right) = \dots = (2n-2r)(2n-2r-1)\dots(2n-2r-n+1)x^{n-2}$$

$$= (n-2r+1)(n-2r+2)\dots(n-2r)x^{n-2r} \frac{(n-2r)!}{(n-2r)!} = \frac{(n-2r)!}{(n-2r)!} x^{n-2r}$$

O1. Óta eufodður með það va engaðar voru

meiðum eriðið meðan:

$$P_n(x) = K_n \sum_{r=0}^n (-1)^{n-r} \frac{(x^{n-r})!}{(n-r)! r!} \frac{x^{n-2r}}{(n-2r)!} =$$

$$= K_n \sum_{r=0}^n \frac{(-1)^r}{(n-r)! r!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^{n-2r}) = \frac{K_n}{n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \sum_{r=0}^n (-1)^r \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!} x^{n-2r} =$$

$$= \frac{K_n}{n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n. \quad \text{Höfundan eirai: } P_n(1) = 1$$

O1. Aðeigjugar síðor þa þó eru að ófyrirvara

þóttu að "grátaði" ófyrirvara $x-1$ (n. réttar með ófyrirvara

skráðagögní $(k+1)^n \rightarrow (k+1)^n = 2^n$ eru ræs). Aðgjáðu:

$$P_n(1) = \frac{K_n}{n!} n! 2^n \Rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow K_n = \frac{1}{2^n} \Rightarrow P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n$$

$$P_0 = 1, P_1 = x, P_2 = \frac{3x^2 - 1}{2}, P_3 = \frac{5x^3 - 3x}{2} \quad \text{u.s.w.} \quad \boxed{\text{Rundfingar.}}$$

Að ófyrirvara Cauchy jafna óvagrinnar
auðvandrara $f(z)$: $f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint \frac{f(t) dt}{t-z}$, spánum

$$\frac{d^n}{dz^n} f(z) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint \frac{f(t) dt}{(t-z)^{n+1}}, \quad \text{bori} \quad \text{jafna } f(t) = t^2 - 1$$

$$\text{Síðan: } P_n(z) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dz^n} (x^2 - 1)^n = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint \frac{(t^2 - 1)^n dt}{(t-z)^{n+1}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow P_n(z) = \frac{1}{2^n} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint \frac{(t^2-1)^n}{(t-z)^{n+1}} dt \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Ogew. per Lin' } \\ \text{analog zu Schläfli} \end{array}$$

Als n. '1x. 'gesch' z. Vkt. wingt für u. v. r. z.

zu z. u. z. nutze $|\sqrt{z^2-1}|$, da $|z| > 1$.

$$t = z + \sqrt{z^2-1} e^{i\varphi} \Rightarrow t^2 - 1 = z^2 + (z^2-1) e^{2i\varphi} + 2z\sqrt{z^2-1} e^{i\varphi}$$

$$-1 \text{ in } E \text{ f. r. } \Rightarrow 2(t-z)(z + \sqrt{z^2-1} \cos \varphi) =$$

$$= 2\sqrt{z^2-1} e^{i\varphi} (z + \sqrt{z^2-1} \cos \varphi) = 2z\sqrt{z^2-1} e^{i\varphi} + 2(z^2-1) \cos \varphi$$

$$e^{i\varphi} = 2z\sqrt{z^2-1} e^{i\varphi} (z^2-1) (e^{2i\varphi} + 1) = 2z\sqrt{z^2-1} e^{i\varphi} +$$

$$+ (z^2-1) e^{2i\varphi} + z^2-1 = z^2-1. \text{ Es ist also } 1x. \text{ gesch.}$$

Für r. s.: $dt = \sqrt{z^2-1} i e^{i\varphi} d\varphi = i(z-z) d\varphi$

$$\text{A. 1. W. (G. r.): } P_n(z) = \frac{1}{2^n} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{2^n (t-z)^n (z + \sqrt{z^2-1} \cos \varphi)^n}{(z-t)^{n+1}} dt$$

$$\cdot (t-z) d\varphi = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\varphi (z + \sqrt{z^2-1} \cos \varphi)^n \Rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow P_n(z) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi d\varphi (z + \sqrt{z^2-1} \cos \varphi)^n \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Ogew. per Lin' } \\ \text{analog zu Laplace} \end{array}$$

G. r. in G. p.: $F(h, z) = \sum_0^\infty h^n P_n(z)$.

Mit 1x. der W. exp. r. auf

Laplace:

$$F(h, z) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h^n (z + \sqrt{z^2 - 1} \cos \varphi)^n d\varphi =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{d\varphi}{1 - hz - h\sqrt{z^2 - 1} \cos \varphi}. \quad \text{Add } \int_0^{\pi} \frac{d\varphi}{a - b \cos \varphi} \quad (a > b) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\varphi}{a - b \cos \varphi} \stackrel{f = e^{i\varphi}}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{if}{a - b + if} = \frac{1}{2i} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{2af}{2az - b + if} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{ib} \int \frac{df}{f^2 - \frac{2az}{b}f + 1} = -\frac{1}{ib} \int f \underbrace{\frac{df}{\left(f + \frac{a}{b} + \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{b^2} - 1}\right)\left(f + \frac{a}{b} - \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{b^2} - 1}\right)}} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{ib} \cdot 2\pi i \frac{1}{\left(-\frac{a}{b} - \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{b^2} - 1}\right) + \left(\frac{a}{b} - \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{b^2} - 1}\right)} = \frac{2\pi}{b} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{a^2}{b^2} - 1}} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}$$

$$\text{Kern: } F(h, z) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1-hz)^2 - h^2(z^2-1)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+h^2z^2 - 2hz - h^2z^2 + h^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow F(h, z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2hz+h^2}} \quad \text{Faktorische Entwicklung}$$

$$\text{Erfüllung: } \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{z^2 + r'^2 - 2\pi r' \cos \delta}} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{(z/r)_1}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{r'}{r})^2 - 2(\frac{r'}{r}) \cos \delta}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \sum \left(\frac{r'}{r}\right)^l P_l(\cos \delta) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} = \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{r'^l}{r^{l+1}} P_l(\cos \delta)$$

Avgangsprilleres ejekter

$$F = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2hz+h^2}} \rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial h} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2hz+h^2}} - \frac{1}{(1-2hz+h^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} F \frac{1}{1-2hz+h^2} (-2z+2h) \Rightarrow (1-2hz+h^2) \frac{\partial F}{\partial h} = F(z-h)$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-2hz+h^2) \sum n h^{n-1} P_n = \sum h^n P_n z - \sum h^{n+1} P_n$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\sum n h^{n-1} P_n}_{\sum_{n=n'+1}^{n'} h^n P_n} - 2z \sum n h^n P_n + \underbrace{\sum n h^{n+1} P_n}_{\sum_{n=n'-1}^{n-1} h^n P_{n-1}} = \sum h^n P_n - \sum h^{n+1} P_n$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=n'}^{n'} [(n+1) P_{n'+1} - 2zn' P_n + (n'-1) P_{n'-1}] h^n = \sum [z P_n - P_{n-1}] h^n$$

$$\Rightarrow (n+1) P_{n'+1} - 2zn' P_n + (n'-1) P_{n'-1} = z P_n - P_{n-1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (n+1) P_{n'+1} - (2n+1) z P_n + n P_{n-1} = 0$$

Avgangsprilleren viser at den er et polynom:

$$-\frac{1}{2} F \frac{1}{1-2hz+h^2} (-2h) = \sum h^n P'_n \Rightarrow (1-2hz+h^2) \sum h^n P'_n$$

$$= h F \Rightarrow \sum h^n [P'_n - 2z P'_{n-1} + P'_{n-2}] = \sum h^n P'_{n-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow P'_n - 2z P'_{n-1} + P'_{n-2} = P_{n-1}$$

Zur Entwicklung von π für große n
braucht man die ersten $n+1$ Glieder;

$$P'_{n+1} - z P'_n = (n+1) P_n, \quad P'_{n+1} - P'_{n-1} = (2n+1) P_n \quad \underline{n/2}.$$

Die Menge der endlichen Koeffizienten:

$$\sum h^n P_n(1) = F(h, 1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2h+h^2}} = \frac{1}{1-h} = 1 + h + h^2 + h^3 + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow P_n(1) = 1.$$

$$\sum h^n P_n(0) = F(h, 0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+h^2}} = \sum_0^\infty \frac{(2k-1)!!(-1)^k}{2^k k!} h^{2k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} P_{2k+1}(0) = 0 \\ P_{2k}(0) = (-1)^k \frac{(2k-1)!!}{2^k k!} \end{cases}$$

Integration.

$$I_{mn} = \int_{-1}^1 P_m(x) P_n(x) dx = \frac{1}{2^{m+n}} \frac{1}{m! n!} \int_{-1}^1 \left[\frac{d^m}{dx^m} (x^2 - 1)^m \right] \left[\frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n \right] dx$$

Integration über m und n führt zu:

$$\begin{aligned} I_{mn} &= \frac{1}{2^{m+n}} \frac{1}{m! n!} \int_{-1}^1 dx \left[\frac{d^{m+1}}{dx^{m+1}} (x^2 - 1)^m \right] \left[\frac{d^{n+1}}{dx^{n+1}} (x^2 - 1)^n \right] = \dots \\ &= \dots = \frac{(-1)^n}{2^{m+n} m! n!} \int_{-1}^1 dx \left[\frac{d^{m+n}}{dx^{m+n}} (x^2 - 1)^m \right] (x^2 - 1)^n = 0, \quad \text{für } m < n. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Für } n = n: I_{nn} = \int_{-1}^1 dx P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2(n!)^2} \int_{-1}^1 dx \left[\frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n \right]_0^1 =$$

$$\Rightarrow \dots = \frac{(-1)^n}{2^{2n}(n!)^2} \int_{-1}^1 dx (x^2 - 1)^n \frac{d^{2n}}{dx^{2n}} (x^2 - 1)^n = (-1)^n (2n)! \int_{-1}^1 dx (x^2 - 1)^n$$

$$= \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n}(n!)^2} \int_{-1}^1 dx (1-x^2)^n \xrightarrow{x=2u} \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n}(n!)^2} \int_0^1 du (2u)^n (1-u)^n =$$

$$= \frac{2(2n)!}{2^{2n}(n!)^2} \int_0^1 du u^n (1-u)^n = \frac{2(2n)!}{(n!)^2} B(n+1, n+1) =$$

$$= \frac{2(2n)!}{(n!)^2} \frac{\Gamma(n+1)\Gamma(n+1)}{\Gamma(2n+2)} = \frac{2(2n)!}{(n!)^2} \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n+1)!} = \frac{2}{2n+1}$$

$$\text{Teilweise: } \int_{-1}^1 dx P_m(x) P_n(x) = \frac{2}{2n+1} \delta_{mn}$$

$$\text{Es ist Legendre: } f(x) = \sum_0^\infty c_n P_n(x), \quad c_n = \frac{2n+1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 dx P_n(x) f(x)$$

$$\Delta \text{ von } v \text{ ist: } y = v P_n(x) \rightarrow (1-x^2)(v'' P_n + 2v' P'_n + v P'')$$

$$= 2x(v' P'_n + v P'') + n(n+1)v P_n = 0 \Rightarrow (1-x^2)v'' P_n +$$

$$+ 2v'(P'_n(1-x^2) - x P_n) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dv'}{dx}(1-x^2)P_n + v'(2P'_n(1-x^2) -$$

$$2xP_n) = 0 \Rightarrow \int \frac{dv'}{v'} + \int \left[\frac{2P'_n(1-x^2)}{P_n(1-x^2)} - \frac{2xP_n}{(1-x^2)P_n} \right] dx = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln v' + 2 \int \frac{dP_n}{P_n} + \int \frac{d(1-x^2)}{1-x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln v' + 2 \ln P_n + \ln(1-x^2) = C_1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln [v' P_n^2 (1-x^2)] = C_1 \Rightarrow v' = \frac{e^{C_1}}{(1-x^2) P_n^2} \quad \text{---}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \left[\int \frac{dx}{c \sqrt{(1-x^2) P_n^2}} + C_2 \right] \Rightarrow v = v P_n = P_n \left[C \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(1-x^2) P_n^2}} + C' \right]$$

Höufigkeit einer:

$$Q_n(z) = -P_n(z) \int_{-\infty}^z \frac{dz}{(z-x)^2 [P_n(z)]^2} \quad \begin{cases} c=1 \\ c'=0 \end{cases}$$

(*) Erwarte fairerweise dass $\lim_{|z| \rightarrow \infty} Q_n(z) \rightarrow \frac{1}{z^{n+1}}$

Aufschreibe: $Q_n(z) = \frac{1}{2} P_n(z) \ln \frac{z+1}{z-1} + f_{n-1}(z)$

Xperijsjatkaa reper j1x va x1x j1x
(additiv $\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty}$)

notieren $\sim f_n(z)$. Supberlini dampfende vertus

und nahm x1x $x-1$ mit $x \rightarrow +1$ und

~~bei~~ der $Q_n(z)$ va e1x dypfattung j1x

dypfattung $-z \geq 1$. Tore, j1x $x \in (-1, 1)$.

$$Q_n(x \pm i\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{2} P_n(x) \left[\ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} \mp i\pi \right] + f_{n-1}(x)$$

Zornitws, j1x $Q_n(x)$, $x \in (-1, 1)$, errasi uweis

der plopo: $Q_n(x) = \frac{1}{2} (Q(x+i\varepsilon) + Q(x-i\varepsilon)) = \frac{1}{2} P_n(x) \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + f_{n-1}$

$$f = \ln(1+x) \quad f(x) = 0 + 1 \cdot x + \frac{(-1)}{2!} x^2 + \frac{2}{3!} x^3 + \frac{(-3!)}{4!} x^4$$

$$f' = \frac{1}{1+x}$$

$$= x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots$$

$$f'' = -\frac{1}{(1+x)^2}$$

$$f''' = \frac{2}{(1+x)^3}$$

$$f'''' = -\frac{3!}{(1+x)^4}$$

To find $f_{n+1}(x)$ apply formula where $Q_n(z) \sim \frac{1}{z^{n+1}} f(x/z) \text{ as } z \rightarrow \infty$

$$\text{Expansion of } \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots \text{ at } x=0$$

$$\ln(1-x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} - \dots, \text{ at } x=0$$

$$\ln \frac{z+1}{z-1} = \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{z}\right) - \ln \left(1 - \frac{1}{z}\right) = \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots\right) - \left(-x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} - \dots\right)$$

$$= 2x + \frac{2x^3}{3} + \frac{2x^5}{5} + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{z+1}{z-1} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3z^3} + \frac{1}{5z^5} + \dots$$

$$Q_0(z) = P_0(z) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{z+1}{z-1} = \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{3z^3} + \frac{1}{5z^5} + \dots$$

Suppose $P_0(z) = \frac{1}{z}$, then we get $Q_0(z) = \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{3z^3} + \frac{1}{5z^5} + \dots$
as required derivatives.

$$Q_1(z) = P_1(z) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{3z^3} + \frac{1}{5z^5} + \dots\right) + f_0 = 1 + \frac{1}{3z^2} + \frac{1}{5z^4} + \dots + f_0$$

That is "fixed" or the value of f_0 is -1 .

$$Q_1 = \frac{1}{2} z Q_0 \frac{z+1}{z-1} - 1$$

$$Q_2(z) = P_2(z) \left(\frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{3z^3} + \frac{1}{5z^5} + \dots\right) + f_1 = \frac{3z^2-1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{3z^3} + \frac{1}{5z^5} + \dots\right) + f_1(z)$$

$$+ \dots + f_1(z) = \frac{3}{2} z + \frac{3}{2 \cdot 3z} + \frac{3}{10z^3} + \dots - \frac{1}{2z} - \frac{1}{6z^3} - \frac{1}{10z^5} - \dots + f_1(z)$$

$$\text{so } f_1 = -\frac{3z}{2} \text{ and } Q_2 = \frac{3z^2-1}{2} \ln \frac{z+1}{z-1} - \frac{3z}{2}$$