12

Fourier Series

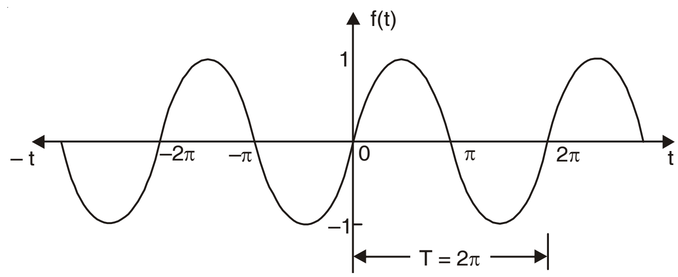
12.1 PERIODIC FUNCTIONS

If the value of each ordinate $f(t)$ repeats itself at equal intervals in the abscissa, then $f(t)$ is said to be a periodic function.

If $f(t) = f(t + T) = f(t + 2T) =$ .... then T is called the period of the function $f(t)$.

For example :

$\sin x = \sin(x + 2\pi) = \sin(x + 4\pi) = \ldots$ so $\sin x$ is a periodic function with the period 2π. This is also called sinusoidal periodic function.



12.2 FOURIER SERIES

Here we will express a non-sinusoidal periodic function into a fundamental and its harmonics. A series of sines and cosines of an angle and its multiples of the form.

$$\frac{a_0}{2} + a_1 \cos x + a_2 \cos 2x + a_3 \cos 3x + \ldots + a_n \cos nx + \ldots$$

$$+ b_1 \sin x + b_2 \sin 2x + b_3 \sin 3x + \ldots + b_n \sin nx + \ldots$$

$$= \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin nx.$$

is called the *Fourier series, where* $a_1, a_2, \ldots a_n, \ldots b_1, b_2, b_3, \ldots b_n \ldots$ are constants.

A periodic function $f(x)$ can be expanded in a Fourier Series. The series consists of the following:

(*i*) A constant term a_0 (called d.c. component in electrical work).

(*ii*) A component at the fundamental frequency determined by the values of a_1, b_1.

(*iii*) Components of the harmonics (multiples of the fundamental frequency) determined by $a_2, a_3 \ldots b_2, b_3 \ldots$. And $a_0, a_1, a_2 \ldots, b_1, b_2 \ldots$ are known as *Fourier coefficients* or Fourier constants.

12.3. DIRICHLET'S CONDITIONS FOR A FOURIER SERIES

If the function $f(x)$ for the interval $(-\pi, \pi)$

(1) is single-valued (2) is bounded

(3) has at most a finite number of maxima and minima.

(4) has only a finite number of discontinuous

(5) is $f(x + 2\pi) = f(x)$ for values of x outside $[-\pi, \pi]$, then

$$S_p(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{P} a_n \cos nx + \sum_{n=1}^{P} b_n \sin nx$$

converges to $f(x)$ as $P \to \infty$ at values of x for which $f(x)$ is continuous and to $\frac{1}{2}[f(x+0) + f(x-0)]$ at points of discontinuity.

12.4. ADVANTAGES OF FOURIER SERIES

1. Discontinuous function can be represented by Fourier series. Although derivatives of the discontinuous functions do not exist. (This is not true for Taylor's series).
2. The Fourier series is useful in expanding the periodic functions since outside the closed interval, there exists a periodic extension of the function.
3. Expansion of an oscillating function by Fourier series gives all modes of oscillation (fundamental and all overtones) which is extremely useful in physics.
4. Fourier series of a discontinuous function is not uniformly convergent at all points.
5. Term by term integration of a convergent Fourier series is always valid, and it may be valid if the series is not convergent. However, term by term, differentiation of a Fourier series is not valid in most cases.

12.5 USEFUL INTEGRALS

The following integrals are useful in Fourier Series.

(*i*) $\int_0^{2\pi} \sin nx \, dx = 0$ (*ii*) $\int_0^{2\pi} \cos nx \, dx = 0$

(*iii*) $\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 nx \, dx = \pi$ (*iv*) $\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 nx \, dx = \pi$

(*v*) $\int_0^{2\pi} \sin nx \cdot \sin mx \, dx = 0$ (*vi*) $\int_0^{2\pi} \cos nx \cos mx \, dx = 0$

(*vii*) $\int_0^{2\pi} \sin nx \cdot \cos mx \, dx = 0$ (*viii*) $\int_0^{2\pi} \sin nx \cdot \cos nx \, dx = 0$

(*ix*) $\int uv \, dx = uv_1 - u'v_2 + u''v_3 - u'''v_4 + \ldots$

where $v_1 = \int v \, dx$, $v_2 = \int v_1 \, dx$ and so on $u' = \frac{du}{dx}$, $u'' = \frac{d^2u}{dx^2}$ and so on and

(*x*) $\sin n\pi = 0$, $\cos n\pi = (-1)^n$ where $n \in I$

12.6 DETERMINATION OF FOURIER COEFFICIENTS (EULER'S FORMULAE)

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + a_1 \cos x + a_2 \cos 2x + \ldots + a_n \cos nx + \ldots$$
$$+ b_1 \sin x + b_2 \sin 2x + \ldots + b_n \sin nx + \ldots \quad \ldots (1)$$

(*i*) **To find a_0:** Integrate both sides of (1) from x = 0 to x = 2π.

$$\int_0^{2\pi} f(x)dx = \frac{a_0}{2}\int_0^{2\pi} dx + a_1\int_0^{2\pi}\cos x\,dx + a_2\int_0^{2\pi}\cos 2x\,dx + ... + a_n\int_0^{2\pi}\cos nx\,dx + ...$$

$$+b_1\int_0^{2\pi}\sin x\,dx + b_2\int_0^{2\pi}\sin 2dx + ... + b_n\int_0^{2\pi}\sin nx\,dx + ...$$

$$= \frac{a_0}{2}\int_0^{2\pi} dx, \qquad \text{(other integrals = 0 by formulae } (i) \text{ and } (ii) \text{ of Art. 12.5)}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} f(x)\,dx = \frac{a_0}{2}2\pi, \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_0^{2\pi} f(x)\,dx \qquad ...(2)$$

(*ii*) **To find a_n:** Multiply each side of (1) by cos nx and integrate from $x = 0$ to $x = 2\pi$.

$$\int_0^{2\pi} f(x)\cos nx\,dx = \frac{a_0}{2}\int_0^{2\pi}\cos nx\,dx + a_1\int_0^{2\pi}\cos x\cos\ nx\,dx + ... + a_n\int_0^{2\pi}\cos^2 nx\,dx...$$

$$+b_1\int_0^{2\pi}\sin x\cos nx\,dx + b_2\int_0^{2\pi}\sin 2x\cos nx\,dx + ...$$

$$= a_n\int_0^{2\pi}\cos^2\ nx\,dx = a_n\pi \quad \text{(Other integrals = 0, by formulae on Page 851)}$$

$$\therefore \qquad a_n = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_0^{2\pi} f(x)\cos nx\,dx$$

By taking $n = 1, 2$ ... we can find the values of a_1, a_2....

(*iii*) **To find b_n:** Multiply each side of (1) by sin nx and integrate from $x = 0$ to $x = 2\pi$.

$$\int_0^{2\pi} f(x)\sin nx\,dx = \frac{a_0}{2}\int_0^{2\pi}\sin nx\,dx + a_1\int_0^{2\pi}\cos x\sin\ nx\,dx + ... + a_n\int_0^{2\pi}\cos nx\sin nx\,dx + ...$$

$$+b_1\int_0^{2\pi}\sin x\sin nx\,dx + ...b_n\int_0^{2\pi}\sin^2\ nx\,dx + ...$$

$$= b_n\int_0^{2\pi}\sin^2 nx\,dx \qquad \text{(All other integrals = 0, Article No. 12.5)}$$

$$= b_n\,\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad b_n = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_0^{2\pi} f(x)\sin nx\,dx \qquad ...(4)$$

Note : To get similar formula of a_0, $\frac{1}{2}$ has been written with a_0 in Fourier series.

Example 1. *Find the Fourier series representing*

$$f(x) = x, \qquad 0 < x < 2\pi$$

and sketch its graph from $x = -4\pi$ to $x = 4\pi$.

Solution. Let $f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + a_1\cos x + a_2\cos 2x + ... + b_1\sin x + b_2\sin 2x + ...$ ... (1)

Hence $$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_0^{2\pi} f(x)dx = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_0^{2\pi} x\,dx = \frac{1}{\pi}\left[\frac{x^2}{2}\right]_0^{2\pi} = 2\pi$$

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

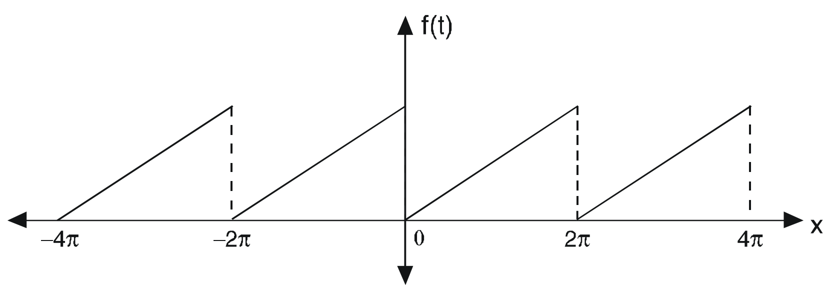
$$= \frac{1}{\pi}\left[x\frac{\sin nx}{n} - 1.\left(-\frac{\cos nx}{n^2}\right)\right]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi}\left[\frac{\cos 2n\pi}{n^2} - \frac{1}{n^2}\right] = \frac{1}{n^2\pi}(1-1) = 0$$

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

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

Substituting the values of a_0, a_n, b_n in (1), we get

$$x = \pi - 2\left[\sin x + \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x + \frac{1}{3}\sin 3x + \ldots\right]$$ **Ans.**



Example 2. *Given that* $f(x) = x + x^2$ *for* $-\pi < x < \pi$, *find the Fourier expression of f(x).*

Deduce that $\frac{\pi^2}{6} = 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \ldots$ *(UP. II Semester; Summer 2003)*

Solution. Let $$x + x^2 = \frac{a_0}{2} + a_1\cos x + a_2\cos 2x + \ldots + b_1\sin x + b_2\sin 2x + \ldots \quad \ldots(1)$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}(x+x^2)dx \qquad (f(x) = x \textit{ odd function})$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi}\left[\frac{x^3}{3}\right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{2}{\pi}\left[\frac{\pi^3}{3}\right] = \frac{2\pi^2}{3}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)\cos nx\,dx = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}(x+x^2)\cos nx\,dx = \frac{2}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi} x^2\cos nx\,dx$$

(x cos nx is odd function)

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

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

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)\sin nx\,dx = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}(x+x^2)\sin nx\,dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi} x \sin nx \, dx \qquad (x^2 \sin nx \text{ is an odd function})$$

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

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

Substituting the values of a_0, a_n, b_n in (1) we get

$$x + x^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4\left[-\cos x + \frac{1}{2^2}\cos 2x - \frac{1}{3^2}\cos 3x + \ldots\right] + 2\left[\sin x - \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x + \frac{1}{3}\sin 3x - \ldots\right] \quad \ldots (2)$$

Put $\quad x = \pi$ in (2),

$$\pi + \pi^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4\left[1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \ldots\right] \quad \ldots (3)$$

Put $\quad x = -\pi$ in (2), $-\pi + \pi^2 = \dfrac{\pi^2}{3} + 4\left[1 + \dfrac{1}{2^2} + \dfrac{1}{3^2} + \dfrac{1}{4^2} + \ldots\right] \quad \ldots (4)$

Adding (3) and (4) $\quad 2\pi^2 = \dfrac{2\pi^2}{3} + 8\left[1 + \dfrac{1}{2^2} + \dfrac{1}{3^2} + \dfrac{1}{4^2} + \ldots\right]$

$$\frac{4\pi^2}{3} = 8\left[1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \ldots\right]$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{6} = 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \ldots \quad = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n^2}$$ **Ans.**

Exercise 12.1

1. Find a Fourier series to represent, $f(x) = \pi - x$ for $0 < x < 2\pi$.

Ans. $2\left[\sin x + \dfrac{1}{2}\sin 2x + \dfrac{1}{3}\sin 3x + \ldots + \dfrac{1}{n}\sin nx + \ldots\right]$

2. Find a Fourier series to represent $x - x^2$ from $x = -\pi$ to π and show that

$$\frac{\pi^2}{12} = \frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} + \ldots$$

Ans. $-\dfrac{\pi^2}{3} + 4\left[\dfrac{\cos x}{1^2} - \dfrac{\cos 2x}{2^2} + \dfrac{\cos 3x}{3^2} - \dfrac{\cos 4x}{4^2} + \ldots\right] + 2\left[\dfrac{\sin x}{1} - \dfrac{\sin 2x}{2} + \dfrac{\sin 3x}{3} - \dfrac{\sin 4x}{4} + \ldots\right]$

3. Find a Fourier series to represent: $f(x) = x \sin x$, for $0 < x < 2\pi$.

Ans. $-1 + \pi \sin x - \dfrac{1}{2}\cos x + 2\left[\dfrac{\cos 2x}{2^2-1} + \dfrac{\cos 3x}{3^2-1} + \dfrac{\cos 4x}{4^2-1} + \ldots\right]$

4. Find a Fourier series to represent the function $f(x) = e^x$, for $-\pi < x < \pi$ and hence derive a series for $\dfrac{\pi}{\sinh \pi}$.

Ans. $\dfrac{2\sinh\pi}{\pi}\left[\left(\dfrac{1}{2} - \dfrac{1}{1^2+1}\cos x + \dfrac{1}{2^2+1}\cos 2x - \dfrac{1}{3^2+1}\cos 3x + ..\right)\right]$

$+ \left[\dfrac{1}{1^2+1}\sin x - \dfrac{2}{2^2+1}\sin 2x + \dfrac{3}{3^2+1}\sin 3x \ldots\right]$ and

$$\frac{\pi}{\sinh \pi} = 1 + 2\left[-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{10} + \ldots\right]$$

5. Obtain the Fourier series for $f(x) = e^{-x}$ in the interval $0 \le x < 2\pi$.

Ans. $\frac{1-e^{-2\pi}}{\pi}\left[\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\cos x+\frac{1}{5}\cos 2x+\frac{1}{10}\cos 3x+\frac{1}{2}\sin x+\frac{2}{5}\sin 2x+\frac{3}{10}\sin 3x+...\right]$

6. If $f(x)=\left(\frac{\pi-x}{2}\right)^2$, $0<x<2\pi$, show that $f(x)=\frac{\pi^2}{12}+\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{\cos nx}{n^2}$

7. Prove that $x^2=\frac{\pi^2}{3}+4\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(-1)\frac{\cos nx}{n^2}$, $-\pi<x<\pi$

Hence show that (*i*) $\sum\frac{1}{n^2}=\frac{\pi}{6}$ (*ii*) $\sum\frac{1}{(2n-1)^2}=\frac{\pi^2}{8}$ (*iii*) $\sum\frac{1}{n^4}=\frac{\pi^4}{90}$

8. If $f(x)$ is a periodic function defined over a period $(0, 2\pi)$ $f(x)=\frac{(3x^2-6x\pi+2\pi^2)}{12}$

Prove that $f(x)=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{\cos nx}{n^2}$ and hence show that $\frac{\pi^2}{6}=1+\frac{1}{2^2}+\frac{1}{3^2}+...$

12.7 FUNCTION DEFINED IN TWO OR MORE SUB-RANGES

Example 3. *Find the Fourier series of the function*

$$f(x)=\begin{cases} -1 & \text{for } -\pi<x<-\frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 & \text{for } -\frac{\pi}{2}<x<\frac{\pi}{2} \\ +1 & \text{for } \frac{\pi}{2}<x<\pi \end{cases}$$

Solution. Let $f(x)=\frac{a_0}{2}+a_1\cos x+a_2\cos 2x+...+b_1\sin x+b_2\sin 2x+...$ ...(1)

$$a_0=\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}f(x)dx=\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{-\pi/2}(-1)dx+\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2}0dx+\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{\pi/2}^{\pi}1\,dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{\pi}[-x]_{-\pi}^{-\pi/2}+\frac{1}{\pi}[x]_{\pi/2}^{\pi}=\frac{1}{\pi}\left[\frac{\pi}{2}-\pi-\frac{\pi}{2}\right]=0$$

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

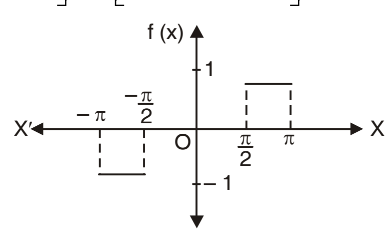
$$=\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{-\pi/2}(-1)\cos nx\,dx+\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2}(0)\cos nx\,dx+\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{\pi/2}^{\pi}(1)\cos nx\,dx$$

$$=-\frac{1}{\pi}\left[\frac{\sin nx}{n}\right]_{-\pi}^{-\pi/2}+\frac{1}{\pi}\left[\frac{\sin nx}{n}\right]_{\pi/2}^{\pi}=-\frac{1}{\pi}\left[-\frac{\sin\frac{n\pi}{2}}{n}+\frac{\sin n\pi}{n}\right]+\frac{1}{\pi}\left[\frac{\sin n\pi}{n}-\frac{\sin\frac{n\pi}{2}}{n}\right]=0$$

$$b_n=\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}f(x)\sin nx\,dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{-\pi/2}(-1)\sin nx\,dx+\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2}(0)\sin nx\,dx$$

$$+\frac{1}{n}\int_{\pi/2}^{\pi}(1)\sin nx\,dx$$



$$= \pi\left[\frac{\cos nx}{n}\right]_{-\pi}^{-\pi/2} - \frac{1}{\pi}\left[\frac{\cos nx}{n}\right]_{\pi/2}^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n\pi}\left[\cos\frac{n\pi}{2} - \cos n\pi\right] - \frac{1}{n\pi}\left(\cos n\pi - \cos\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{2}{n\pi}\left[\cos\frac{n\pi}{2} - \cos n\pi\right]$$

$$b_1 = \frac{2}{\pi}, \qquad b_2 = -\frac{2}{\pi}, \qquad b_3 = \frac{2}{3\pi}$$

Putting the values of a_0, a_n, b_n in (1) we get $f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi}\left[2\sin x - 2\sin 2x + \frac{2}{3}\sin 3x + \ldots\right]$ **Ans.**

Example 4. *Find the Fourier series for the periodic function*

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & -\pi < x < 0 \\ x, & 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}$$

$$f(x + 2\pi) = f(x)$$

Solution. Let $f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + a_1\cos x + a_0\cos 2x + \ldots + v_1\sin x + b_2\sin 2x + \ldots$ ... (1)

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{0} 0.dx + \frac{1}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi} x\,dx = \frac{1}{\pi}\left[\frac{x^2}{2}\right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi}\left(\frac{\pi^2}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi} x\cos nx\,dx = \frac{1}{\pi}\left[x.\frac{\sin nx}{n} - (1)\left(-\frac{\cos nx}{n^2}\right)\right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi}\left(\frac{\cos n\pi}{n^2}\right)_0^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi}\left[\frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} - \frac{1}{n^2}\right] = -\frac{2}{n^2\pi} \text{ when } n \text{ is odd}$$

$$= 0, \text{ when } n \text{ is even.}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi} x\sin nx\,dx = \frac{1}{\pi}\left[x\left(-\frac{\cos nx}{n}\right) - (1)\left(-\frac{\sin nx}{n^2}\right)\right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi}\left[-\pi\frac{(-1)^n}{n}\right] = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n}$$

Substituting the values of $a_0, a_1, a_2 \ldots b_1, b_2, \ldots$ in (1), we get

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{2}{\pi}\left[\frac{\cos x}{1^2} + \frac{\cos 3x}{3^2} + \frac{\cos 5x}{5^2}\ldots\right] + \left[\frac{\sin x}{1} - \frac{\sin 2x}{2} + \frac{\sin 3x}{3} + \ldots\right]$$ **Ans.**

DISCONTINUOUS FUNCTIONS

At a point of discontinuity, Fourier series gives the value of $f(x)$ as the arithmetic mean of left and right limits.

At the point of discontinuity, $x = c$

$$\text{At } x = c,\ f(x) = \frac{1}{2}[f(c-0) + f(c+0)]$$

Example 5. *Find the Fourier series for f(x), if* $f(x) = \begin{cases} -\pi, & -\pi < x < 0 \\ x, & 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}$

Deduce that $\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \ldots = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$

Solution. Let $f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + a_1\cos x + a_2\cos 2x + \ldots + a_n\cos nx + \ldots$

$$+ b_1\sin x + b_2\sin 2x + \ldots + b_n\sin nx + \ldots \quad \ldots (1)$$

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

Then $a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi}\left[\int_{-\pi}^{0}(-\pi)\,dx + \int_0^{\pi} x\,dx\right] = \frac{1}{\pi}\left[-\pi(x)_{-\pi}^{0} + (x^2/2)_0^{\pi}\right] = \frac{1}{\pi}(-\pi^2 + \pi^2/2) = -\frac{\pi}{2};$

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

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi}\left[\int_{-\pi}^{0}(-\pi)\cos nx\,dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} x\cos nx\;dx\right] = \frac{1}{\pi}\left[-\pi\left(\frac{\sin nx}{n}\right)_{-\pi}^{0} + \left(\frac{x\sin nx}{n} + \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}\right)_{0}^{\pi}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi}\left[0 + \frac{1}{n^2}\cos n\pi - \frac{1}{n^2}\right] = \frac{1}{\pi n^2}(\cos n\pi - 1) \quad = \frac{1}{n^2\pi}[(-1)^n - 1] = \frac{-2}{n^2\pi} \text{ when n is odd}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)\sin nx\,dx$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi}\left[\int_{-\pi}^{0}(-\pi)\sin nx\,dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} x\sin nx\;dx\right] = \frac{1}{\pi}\left[\left(\frac{\pi\cos nx}{n}\right)_{-\pi}^{0} + \left(-x\frac{\cos nx}{n} + \frac{\sin nx}{n^2}\right)_{0}^{\pi}\right]$$

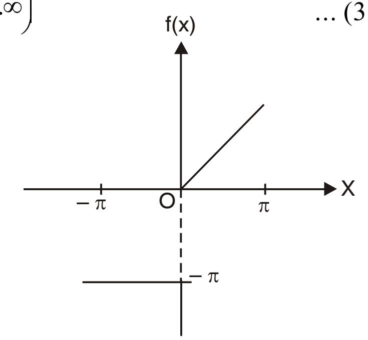
$$= \frac{1}{\pi}\left[\frac{\pi}{n}(1-\cos n\pi) - \frac{\pi}{n}\cos n\pi\right] = \frac{1}{n}(1 - 2\cos n\pi) \quad = \frac{1}{n}(1 - 2\,(-1)^n$$

$$b_n = \frac{3}{n} \text{ when } n \text{ is odd}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{n} \text{ when } n \text{ is even}$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{2}{\pi}\left(\cos x + \frac{\cos 3x}{3^2} + \frac{\cos 5x}{5^2} + \ldots\right) + 3\sin x - \frac{\sin 2x}{2} + \frac{3\sin 3x}{3} - \frac{\sin 4x}{4} + \ldots \qquad \ldots (2)$$

Putting $x = 0$ in (2), we get $f(0) = -\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{2}{\pi}\left(1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \ldots.\infty\right)$ ... (3



Now $f(x)$ is discontinuous at $x = 0$.

But $f(0-0) = -\pi$ and $f(0+0) = 0$

$$\therefore f(0) = \frac{1}{2}[f(0-0) + f(0+0)] = -\pi/2$$

From (3), $-\frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{2}{\pi}\left[\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \ldots\right]$

or $\frac{\pi^2}{8} = \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \ldots$ **Proved.**

Example 6. *Find the Fourier series expansion of the periodic function of period 2π-, defined by*

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \pi - 1 & \text{if } \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{3\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

Solution. Let $f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + a_1\cos x + a_2\cos 2x + \ldots + b_1\sin x + b_2\sin 2x + \ldots$

Now $$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} x\,dx + \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{\pi/2}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}}(\pi - x)dx = \frac{1}{\pi}\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} + \frac{1}{\pi}\left(\pi x - \frac{x^2}{2}\right)_{\pi/2}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi}\left(\frac{\pi^2}{8} - \frac{\pi^2}{8}\right) + \frac{1}{\pi}\left(\frac{3\pi^2}{2} - \frac{9\pi^2}{8} - \frac{\pi^2}{2} + \frac{\pi^2}{8}\right) = \pi\left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{9}{8} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8}\right) = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} x\cos nx\,dx + \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{\pi/2}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} (\pi - x)\cos nx\,dx$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\pi}\left[\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\sin\frac{n\pi}{2}}{n} + \frac{\cos\frac{n\pi}{2}}{n^2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\sin\frac{n\pi}{2}}{n} - \frac{\cos\frac{n\pi}{2}}{n^2}\right]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\pi}\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\sin\frac{3n\pi}{2}}{n} + \frac{\cos\frac{3n\pi}{2}}{n^2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\sin\frac{n\pi}{2}}{n} + \frac{\cos\frac{n\pi}{2}}{n^2}\right]$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\pi}\left[-\frac{\pi}{n}\sin n\pi\cos\frac{n\pi}{2} + \frac{2}{n^2}\sin\frac{n\pi}{2}\sin n\pi\right] = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} x\sin nx\,dx + \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/2}(\pi - x)\sin nx\;dx \;= \frac{2}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi/2} x\sin nx\,dx + \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{\pi/2}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}}(\pi - x)\sin nx\;dx$$

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{\pi}\left[-\frac{\pi}{n}\sin\frac{n\pi}{2}\sin n\pi + \frac{3}{n^2}\sin\frac{n\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{n^2}\sin\frac{3n\pi}{2}\right] = \frac{1}{n^2\pi}\left[3\sin\frac{n\pi}{2} - \sin\frac{3n\pi}{2}\right]$$

Substituting the values of $a_0, a_1, a_2 \dots b_1, b_2 \dots$. we get $f(x)\frac{4}{\pi}\left[\frac{\sin x}{1^2} - \frac{\sin 3x}{3^2} + \frac{\sin 5x}{5^2} - \dots\right]$ **Ans.**

Example 7. *Find the Fourier series of the function defined as*

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x + \pi & \text{for } \; 0 < x < \pi \\ -x - \pi & \quad -\pi < x < 0 \end{cases} \qquad \textit{and} \qquad f(x + 2\pi) = f(x).$$

Solution. $$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)dx = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{0} f(x)dx - \frac{1}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi} f(x)dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{0}(-x - \pi)dx + \frac{1}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi}(x + \pi)dx = \frac{1}{\pi}\left(-\frac{x^2}{2} - \pi x\right)_{-\pi}^{0} + \frac{1}{\pi}\left(\frac{x^2}{2} + \pi x\right)_0^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi}\left(\frac{\pi^2}{2} - \pi^2\right) + \frac{1}{\pi}\left(\frac{\pi^2}{2} + \pi^2\right) = \pi\left(\frac{1}{2} - 1\right) + \pi\left(\frac{1}{2} + 1\right) = \pi$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)\cos nx\, dx = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{0} f(x)\cos nx\, dx + \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{0}^{\pi} f(x)\cos nx\, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{0} (-x-\pi)\cos nx\, dx + \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{0}^{\pi} (x+\pi)\cos nx\, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi}\left[(-x-\pi)\frac{\sin nx}{n} - (-1)\left\{-\frac{\cos nx}{n^2}\right\}\right]_{-\pi}^{0} + \frac{1}{\pi}\left[(x+\pi)\frac{\sin nx}{n} - (1)\left\{-\frac{\cos nx}{n^2}\right\}\right]_{0}^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi}\left[-\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2}\right] + \frac{1}{\pi}\left[-\frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} - \frac{1}{n^2}\right] = \frac{2}{n^2\pi}[(-1)^n - 1]$$

$a_n = \dfrac{-4}{n^2\pi}$, If n is odd.

and $a_n = 0$ if n is even.

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)\sin nx\, dx = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{0} f(x)\sin nx\, dx + \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{0}^{\pi} f(x)\sin nx\, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{0} (-x-\pi)\sin nx\, dx + \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{0}^{\pi} (x+\pi)\sin nx\, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi}\left[(-x-\pi)\left(-\frac{\cos nx}{n}\right) - (-1)\left(-\frac{\sin nx}{n^2}\right)\right]_{-\pi}^{0} + \frac{1}{\pi}\left[(x+\pi)\left(-\frac{\cos nx}{n}\right) - (1)\left(-\frac{\sin nx}{n^2}\right)\right]_{0}^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi}\left[\frac{\pi}{n}\right] + \frac{1}{\pi}\left[-\frac{2\pi}{n}(-1)^n + \frac{\pi}{n}\right] = \frac{1}{n}[(1) - 2(-1)^n + (1)] = \frac{2}{n}[1 - (-1)^n]$$

$= \dfrac{4}{n}$, if n is odd.

$= 0$, if n is even.

Fourier series is $\quad f(x) = \dfrac{a_0}{2} + a_1\cos x + a_2\cos 2x + \dots + b_1\sin x + b_2\sin 2x + \dots$

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi}\left(\frac{\cos x}{1^2} + \frac{\cos 3x}{3^2} + \dots\right) + 4\left(\frac{\sin x}{1} + \frac{\sin 3x}{3} + \dots\right)$$ **Ans.**

Exercise 12.2

1. Find the Fourier series of the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{for } -\pi < x < 0 \\ 1 & \text{for } 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}$$

where $f(x + 2\pi) = f(x)$. **Ans.** $\dfrac{4}{\pi}\left[\dfrac{1}{1}\sin x + \dfrac{1}{3}\sin 3x + \dfrac{1}{5}\sin 5x + \dfrac{1}{7}\sin 7x + \dots\right]$

2. Find the Fourier series for the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -\dfrac{\pi}{4} & \text{for } -\pi < x < 0 \\ \dfrac{\pi}{4} & \text{for } 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}$$

and $f(-\pi) = f(0) = f(\pi) = 0$, $\quad f(x) = f(x + 2\pi)$ for all x.

Deduce that $\dfrac{\pi}{4} = 1 - \dfrac{1}{3} + \dfrac{1}{5} - \dfrac{1}{7} + \dots$ **Ans.** $\dfrac{\sin x}{1} + \dfrac{\sin 3x}{3} + \dfrac{\sin 5x}{5} + \dfrac{\sin 7x}{7} + \dots$

3. Find the Fourier series of the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for} \quad -\pi \le x \le 0 \\ 1 & \text{for} \quad 0 < x < \dfrac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 & \text{for} \quad \dfrac{\pi}{2} \le x \le \pi \end{cases}$$

4. Obtain a Fourier series to represent the following periodic function

$$f(x) = 0 \text{ when } \quad 0 < x < \pi$$
$$f(x) = 1 \text{ when } \quad \pi < x < 2\pi$$

Ans. $\dfrac{1}{2} - \dfrac{2}{\pi}\left(\sin x + \dfrac{1}{3}\sin 3x + \dfrac{1}{5}\sin 5x + ...\right)$

5. Find the Fourier expansion of the function defined in a single period by the relations.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for} \quad 0 < x < \pi \\ 2 & \text{for} \quad \pi < x < 2\pi \end{cases}$$

and from it deduce that $\dfrac{\pi}{4} = 1 - \dfrac{1}{3} + \dfrac{1}{5} - \dfrac{1}{7} + ...$

Ans. $\dfrac{3}{2} - \dfrac{2}{\pi}\left(\sin x + \dfrac{1}{3}\sin 3x + \dfrac{1}{5}\sin 5x + ...\right)$

6. Find a Fourier series to represent the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for} \quad -\pi < x \le 0 \\ \dfrac{1}{4}\pi x & \text{for} \quad 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}$$

and hence deduce that $\dfrac{\pi^2}{8} = \dfrac{1}{1^2} + \dfrac{1}{3^2} + \dfrac{1}{5^2} + ...$

Ans. $\dfrac{\pi^2}{16} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(\dfrac{[(-1)^n - 1}{4n^2}\cos nx - \dfrac{(-1)^n \pi}{4n}\sin nx + ...\right)$

7. Find the Fourier series for $f(x)$, if

$$f(x) = -\pi \quad \text{for } -\pi < x \le 0$$
$$= x \quad \text{for} \quad 0 < x < \pi$$
$$= \frac{-\pi}{2} \quad \text{for } x = 0$$

Deduce that $\dfrac{1}{1^2} + \dfrac{1}{3^2} + \dfrac{1}{5^2} + ... = \dfrac{\pi^2}{8}$

Ans. $-\dfrac{\pi}{4} - \dfrac{2}{\pi}\left(\cos x + \dfrac{\cos 3x}{3^2} + \dfrac{\cos 5x}{5^2} + ...\right) + 3\sin x - \dfrac{1}{2}\sin 2x + \dfrac{3}{3}\sin 3x - \dfrac{1}{4}\sin 4x + ...$

8. Obtain a Fourier series to represent the function

$$f(x) = |x| \quad \text{for} - \pi < x < \pi$$

and hence deduce $\dfrac{\pi^2}{8} = \dfrac{1}{1^2} + \dfrac{1}{3^2} + \dfrac{1}{5^2} + ...$

Ans. $\dfrac{\pi}{2} - \dfrac{4}{\pi}\left[\cos x + \dfrac{1}{3^2}\cos 3x + \dfrac{1}{5^2}\cos 5x + ...\right]$

9. Expand as a Fourier series, the function $f(x)$ defined as

$$f(x) = \pi + x \quad \text{for} \quad -\pi < x < -\frac{\pi}{2}$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{for} \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$$
$$= \pi - x \quad \text{for} \quad \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi$$

Ans. $\frac{3\pi}{8} + \frac{2}{\pi}\left[\frac{1}{1^2}\cos x - \frac{2}{2^2}\cos 2x + \frac{1}{3^2}\cos 3x + \ldots\right]$

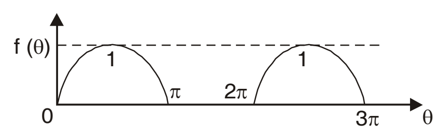
10. Obtain a Fourier series to represent the function

$$f(x) = |\sin x| \text{ for } -\pi < x < \pi \qquad \left\{\begin{array}{lll}\textbf{Hint} \ f(x) = -\sin x & \text{for} & -\pi < x < 0 \\ \qquad\quad = \sin x & \text{for} & 0 < x < \pi\end{array}\right\}$$

Ans. $\frac{2}{\pi} - \frac{4}{\pi}\left[\frac{1}{3}\cos 2x + \frac{1}{15}\cos 4x + \frac{1}{35}\cos 6x + \ldots\right]$

11. An alternating current after passing through a rectifier has the form

$$i = I\sin\theta \quad \text{for } 0 < \theta < \pi$$
$$= 0 \quad \text{for } \pi < \theta < 2\pi$$



Find the Fourier series of the function.

Ans. $\frac{I}{\pi} - \frac{2I}{\pi}\left(\frac{\cos 2\theta}{3} + \frac{\cos 4\theta}{15} + \ldots\right) + \frac{I}{2}\sin\theta$

12. If $f(x) = 0$ for $-\pi < x < 0$

$= \sin x$ for $0 < x < \pi$

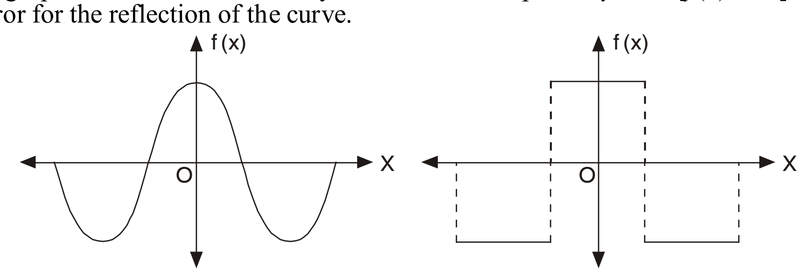
Prove that $f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} + \frac{\sin x}{2} - \frac{2}{\pi}\sum_{m=1}^{\infty}\frac{\cos 2mx}{4m^2 - 1}$.

Hence show that $\frac{1}{1.3} - \frac{1}{3.5} + \frac{1}{5.7} \ldots \infty = \frac{1}{4}(\pi - 2)$

12.8(a) EVEN FUNCTION

A function $f(x)$ is said to be even (or symmetric) function if, $f(-x) = f(x)$

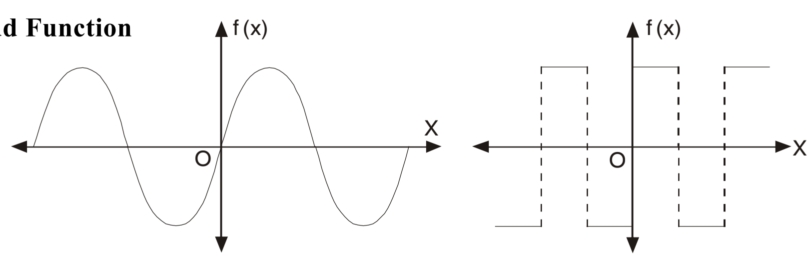
The graph of such a function is symmetric with respect to y-axis [$f(x)$ axis]. Here y-axis is a mirror for the reflection of the curve.



The area under such a curve from $-\pi$ to π is double the area from 0 to π.

$$\therefore \qquad \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)dx = 2\int_0^{\pi} f(x)dx$$

(b) Odd Function



A function $f(x)$ is called odd (or skew symmetric) function if

$$f(-x) = -f(x)$$

Here the area under the curve from $-\pi$ to π is zero.

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)dx = 0$$

Expansion of an even function:

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)dx = \frac{2}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi} f(x)dx$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)\cos nx\, dx = \frac{2}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi} f(x)\cos nx\, dx$$

As $f(x)$ and $\cos nx$ are both even functions.

$\therefore$ The product of $f(x)$. $\cos nx$ is also an even function. page 846

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)\sin nx\, dx = 0$$

As $\sin nx$ is an odd function so $f(x)$. $\sin nx$ is also an odd function. We need not to calculate b_n. It saves our labour a lot.

The series of the even function will contain only cosine terms.

Expansion of an odd function :

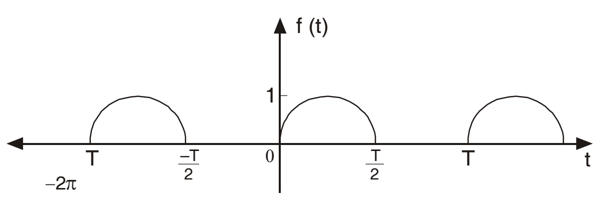
$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)dx = \mathbf{0}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)\cos nx\, dx = \mathbf{0} \qquad [f(x).\cos nx \text{ is odd function.}]$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)\sin nx\, dx = \frac{2}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi} f(x)\sin nx\, dx$$

[$f(x)$. $\sin nx$ is even function.]

The series of the odd function will contain only sine terms.



The function shown below is neither odd nor even so it contains both sine and cosine terms

Example 8. *Find the Fourier series expansion of the periodic function of period* 2π

$$f(x) = x^2, \ -\pi \le x \le \pi$$

Hence, find the sum of the series $\frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} + \ldots$

Solution. $f(x) = x^2, \ -\pi \le x \le \pi$

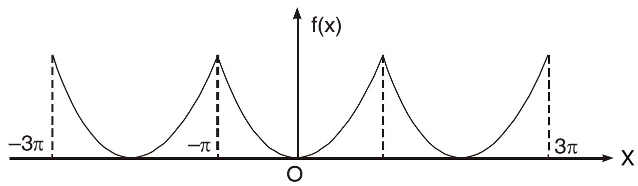
This is an even function. $\therefore \quad b_n = 0$

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

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi} f(x)\cos nx\, dx = \frac{2}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos nx\, dx$$

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

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



Fourier series is $\quad f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + a_1\cos x + a_2 \cos 2x + a_3\cos 3x + ... + a_n \cos nx + ...$

$$x^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{3} - 4\left[\frac{\cos x}{1^2} - \frac{\cos 2x}{2^2} + \frac{\cos 3x}{3^3} - \frac{\cos 4x}{4^2} + ...\right]$$

On putting $x = 0$, we have

$$0 = \frac{\pi^2}{3} - 4\left[\frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2}...\right]$$

$$\frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2}... = \frac{\pi^2}{12}$$ **Ans.**

Example 9. *Obtain a Fourier expression for*

$$f(x) = x^3 \quad for\ -\pi < x < \pi.$$

Solution. $f(x) = x^3$ is an odd function.

$\therefore \quad a_0 = 0$ and $a_n = 0$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi} f(x)\sin nx\, dx = \frac{2}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi} x^3 \sin nx\, dx$$

$$\left[\int uv = uv_1 - u'v_2 + u''v_3 - u'''v_4 + ...\right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi}\left[x^3\left(\frac{\cos nx}{n}\right) - 3x^2\left(-\frac{\sin nx}{n^2}\right) + 6x\left(\frac{\cos nx}{n^3}\right) - 6\left(\frac{\sin nx}{n^4}\right)\right]_0^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi}\left[-\frac{\pi^3\cos n\pi}{n} + \frac{6\pi\cos n\pi}{n^3}\right] = 2.(-1)^n\left[-\frac{\pi^2}{n} + \frac{6}{n^3}\right]$$

$$\therefore \quad x^3 = 2\left[-\left(\frac{\pi^2}{1} + \frac{6}{1^3}\right)\sin x + \left(-\frac{\pi^2}{2} + \frac{6}{2^3}\right)\sin 2x - \left(-\frac{\pi^2}{3} + \frac{6}{3^3}\right)\sin 3x...\right]$$ **Ans.**

12.9 HALF-RANGE SERIES, PERIOD 0 TO π

The given function is defined in the interval $(0, \pi)$ and it is immaterial whatever the function may be outside the interval $(0, \pi)$. To get the series of cosines only we assume that $f(x)$ is an even function in the interval $(-\pi, \pi)$.

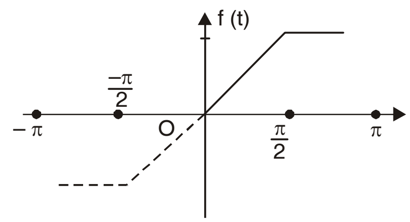
$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi} f(x)\cos nx\, dx \quad \text{and} \quad b_n = 0$$

To expand $f(x)$ as a sine series we extend the function in the interval $(-\pi, \pi)$ as an odd function.

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi} f(x)\sin nx\, dx \quad \text{and} \quad a_n = 0$$

Example 10. *Represent the following function by a Fourier sine series:*

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} t, & 0 < t \le \dfrac{\pi}{2} \\ \dfrac{\pi}{2}, & \dfrac{\pi}{2} < t \le \pi \end{cases}$$



Solution. $b_n = \dfrac{2}{\pi}\displaystyle\int_0^{\pi} f(t)\sin nt\, dt$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi/2} t\sin nt\, dt + \frac{2}{\pi}\int_{\pi/2}^{\pi}\frac{\pi}{2}\sin nt\, dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi}\left[t\left(-\frac{\cos nt}{n}\right)-(1)\left(-\frac{\sin nt}{n^2}\right)\right]_0^{\pi/2} + \frac{2}{\pi}\frac{\pi}{2}\left[-\frac{\cos nt}{n}\right]_{\pi/2}^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi}\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\cos\frac{n\pi}{2}}{n}+\frac{\sin\frac{n\pi}{2}}{n^2}\right]+\left[-\frac{\cos n\pi}{n}+\frac{\cos\frac{n\pi}{2}}{n}\right]$$

$$b_1 = \frac{2}{\pi}\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\frac{\pi}{2}+\sin\frac{\pi}{2}\right]+\left[-\cos\pi+\cos\frac{\pi}{2}\right] = \frac{2}{\pi}[0+1]+[1] = \frac{2}{\pi}+1$$

$$b_2 = \frac{2}{\pi}\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\cos\pi}{2}+\frac{\sin\pi}{2}\right]+\left[-\frac{\cos 2\pi}{2}+\frac{\cos\pi}{2}\right] = \frac{2}{\pi}\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{(-1)}{2}+0\right]+\left[-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi}\left[\frac{\pi}{4}\right]-1 = \frac{1}{2}-1 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$b_3 = \frac{2}{\pi}\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\cos\frac{3\pi}{2}}{3}+\frac{\sin\frac{3\pi}{2}}{3^2}\right]+\left[-\frac{\cos 3\pi}{3}+\frac{\cos\frac{3\pi}{2}}{3}\right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi}\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}(0)-\frac{1}{9}\right]+\left[\frac{1}{3}+0\right] = -\frac{2}{9\pi}+\frac{1}{3}$$

$$f(t) = \left(\frac{2}{\pi}+1\right)\sin t - \frac{1}{2}\sin 2t + \left(-\frac{2}{9\pi}+\frac{1}{3}\right)\sin 3t + \ldots$$ **Ans.**

Example 11. *Find the Fourier sine series for the function*

$$f(x) = e^{ax} \text{ for } 0 < x < \pi$$

where a is constant

Solution. $b_n = \frac{2}{\pi}\int_0^\pi e^{ax} \sin nx\, dx$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi}\left[\frac{e^{ax}}{a^2+n^2}(a \sin n\pi - n \cos nx)\right]_0^\pi$$

$$\left(\int e^{ax} \sin bx\, dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2+b^2}[a \sin bx - b \cos bx]\right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi}\left[\frac{e^{ax}}{a^2+n^2}(a \sin n\pi - n \cos n\pi) + \frac{n}{a^2+n^2}\right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi}\frac{n}{a^2+n^2}\left[-(-1)e^{a\pi}+1\right] = \frac{2n}{(a^2+n^2)\pi}\left[1-(-1)^n e^{a\pi}\right]$$

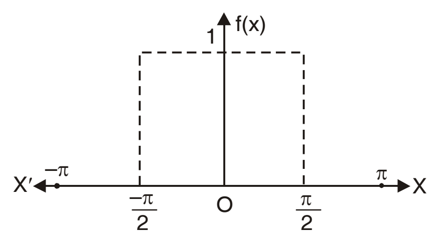
$$b_1 = \frac{2(1+e^{a\pi})}{(a^2+1^2)\pi}, \qquad b_2 = \frac{2.2.1(1-e^{a\pi})}{(a^2+2^2)\pi}$$

$$e^{ax} = \frac{2}{\pi}\left[\frac{1+e^{a\pi}}{a^2+1^2}\sin x + \frac{2(1-e^{a\pi})}{a^2+2^2}\sin 2x + \ldots\right]$$ **Ans.**

Exercise 12.3

1. Find the Fourier cosine series for the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } \quad 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 & \text{for } \quad \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi. \end{cases}$$



Ans. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi}\left[\cos x - \frac{1}{3}\cos 3x + \frac{1}{5}\cos 5x - \ldots\right]$

2. Find a series of cosine of multiples of x which will represent $f(x)$ in $(0, \pi)$ where

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } \quad 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & \text{for } \quad \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi \end{cases}$$

Deduce that $1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \ldots \infty = \frac{\pi}{4}$ **Ans.** $\frac{\pi}{4} - \cos x + \frac{1}{3}\cos 3x - \frac{1}{5}\cos 5x + \ldots$

3. Express $f(x) = x$ as a sine series in $0 < x < \pi$. **Ans.** $2\left[\sin x - \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x + \frac{1}{3}\sin 3x - \ldots\right]$

4. Find the cosine series for $f(x) = \pi - x$ in the interval $0 < x < \pi$.

Ans. $\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{4}{\pi}\left(\cos x + \frac{\cos 3x}{3^2} + \frac{\cos 5x}{5^2} + \ldots\right)$

5. If $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 \text{ for } 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \pi - x, \text{ for } \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi \end{cases}$

Show that: (*i*) $f(x) = \frac{4}{\pi}\left(\sin x - \frac{1}{3^2}\sin 3x + \frac{1}{5^2}\sin 5x - \ldots\right)$

(*ii*) $f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{2}{\pi}\left(\frac{1}{1^2}\cos 2x + \frac{1}{3^2}\cos 6x + \frac{1}{5^2}\cos 10x + \ldots\right)$

(*i*) $f(x) = \frac{4}{\pi}\left(\sin x - \frac{1}{3^2}\sin 3x + \frac{1}{5^2}\sin 5x - \ldots\right)$

(*ii*) $f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{2}{\pi}\left(\frac{1}{1^2}\cos 2x + \frac{1}{3^2}\cos 6x + \frac{1}{5^2}\cos 10x + \ldots\right)$

6. Obtain the half-range cosine series for $f(x) = x^2$ in $0 < x < \pi$.

Ans. $\frac{\pi^2}{3} - \frac{4}{\pi}\left(\cos x - \frac{1}{2^2}\cos 2x + \frac{1}{3^2}\cos 3x - \ldots\right)$

7. Find (*i*) sine series and (*ii*) cosine series for the function

$f(x) = e^x$ for $0 < x < \pi$.

Ans. (*i*) $\frac{2}{\pi}\sum_1^\infty n\left[\frac{1-(-1)^n e^\pi}{n^2+1}\right]\sin nx$ (*ii*) $\frac{e^\pi - 1}{\pi} - \frac{2}{\pi}\sum_1^\infty \frac{1-(-1)^n e^\pi}{n^2+1}\cos nx$

8. If $f(x) = x + 1$, for $0 < x < \pi$, find its Fourier (*i*) sine series (*ii*) cosine series. Hence deduce that

(*i*) $1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \ldots = \frac{\pi}{4}$ (*ii*) $1 - \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} - \frac{1}{7^2} + \ldots = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$

Ans. (*i*) $\frac{2}{\pi}\left[(\pi+2)\sin x - \frac{\pi}{2}\sin 2x + \frac{1}{3}(\pi+2)\sin 3x - \frac{\pi}{4}\sin 4x + \ldots\right]$

(*ii*) $\frac{\pi}{2} + 1 - 4\left(\cos x + \frac{\cos 3x}{3^2} + \frac{\cos 5x}{5^2} + \ldots\right)$

9. Find the Fourier series expansion of the function $f(x) = \cos(sx)$, $-\pi \le x \le \pi$

where s is a fraction. Hence, show that $\cos\theta = \frac{1}{\theta} + \frac{2\theta}{\theta^2 - \pi^2} + \frac{2\theta}{\theta^2 - 4\pi^2} + \ldots$

Ans. $\frac{\sin \pi x}{\pi s} + \frac{1}{\pi}\sum\left(\frac{\sin(s\pi + n\pi)}{s+n} + \frac{\sin(s\pi - n\pi)}{s-n}\right)\cos nx$

12.10 CHANGE OF INTERVAL AND FUNCTIONS HAVING ARBITRARY PERIOD

In electrical engineering problems, the period of the function is not always 2π but T or $2c$. This period must be converted to the length 2π. The independent variable x is also to be changed proportionally.

Let the function $f(x)$ be defined in the interval $(-c, c)$. Now we want to change the function to the period of 2π so that we can use the formulae of a_n, b_n as discussed in article 12.6.

$\because$ 2 c is the interval for the variable x.

$\therefore$ 1 is the interval for the variable $= \frac{x}{2c}$

$\therefore$ 2 π is the interval for the variable $= \frac{x\,2\pi}{2c} = \frac{\pi x}{c}$

so put $z = \frac{\pi x}{c}$ or $x = \frac{zc}{\pi}$

Thus the function $f(x)$ of period $2c$ is transformed to the function

$f\left(\frac{cz}{\pi}\right)$ or the period of $F(z)$ is 2π

$F(z)$ can be expanded in the Fourier series.

$$F(z) = f\left(\frac{cz}{\pi}\right) = \frac{a_0}{2} + a_1 \cos z + a_2 \cos 2z + ...b_1 \sin z + b_2 \sin 2z + ...$$

where $$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_0^{2\pi} F(z)dz = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_0^{2\pi} f\left(\frac{cz}{\pi}\right) dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi}\int_0^{2c} f(x)\, d\left(\frac{\pi x}{c}\right) = \frac{1}{c}\int_0^{2c} f(x)\,dx \qquad \left[\text{Put } z = \frac{\pi x}{c}\right]$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_0^{2\pi} F(z)\cos nz\, dz = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_0^{2\pi} f\left(\frac{cz}{\pi}\right)\cos nz\, dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi}\int_0^{2c} f(x)\cos\frac{n\pi x}{c}\, d\left(\frac{\pi x}{c}\right) = \boldsymbol{\frac{1}{c}\int_0^{2c} f(x)\cos\frac{n\pi x}{c}\, dx} \qquad \left[\text{Put } z = \frac{\pi x}{c}\right]$$

Similarly, $\boldsymbol{b_n = \frac{1}{c}\int_0^{2c} f(x)\sin\frac{n\pi x}{c}\, dx.}$

Cor. Half range series [Interval $(0, c)$]

Cosine series:

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + a_1\cos\frac{\pi x}{c} + a_2\cos\frac{2\pi x}{c} + ... + a_n\cos\frac{n\pi x}{c} + ...$$

where $$a_0 = \frac{2}{c}\int_0^c f(x)\,dx,\quad a_n = \frac{2}{c}\int_0^c f(x)\cos\frac{n\pi x}{c}\,dx$$

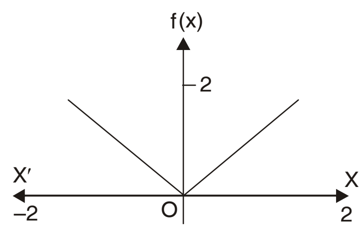
Sine series: $$f(x) = b_1\sin\frac{\pi x}{c} + b_2\sin\frac{2\pi x}{c} + ... + b_n\sin\frac{n\pi x}{c} + ...$$

where $$b_n = \frac{2}{c}\int_c^2 f(x)\sin\frac{n\pi x}{c}\,dx.$$

Example 12. *A periodic function of period 4 is defined as*

$$f(x) = |x|, \quad -2 < x < 2.$$

Find its Fourier series expansion.



Solution. $f(x) = |x| \qquad -2 < x < 2.$

$f(x) = x \qquad 0 < x < 2$

$\quad = -x \qquad -2 < x < 0$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{c}\int_{-c}^{c} f(x)dx = \frac{1}{2}\int_0^2 x\,dx + \frac{1}{2}\int_{-2}^{0}(-x)dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{x^2}{2}\right]_0^2 + \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{-x^2}{2}\right]_{-2}^0 = \frac{1}{4}(4-0) + \frac{1}{4}(0+4) = 2$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{c}\int_{-c}^{c} f(x)\cos\frac{n\pi x}{c}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\int_0^2 x\cos\frac{n\pi x}{2}\,dx + \frac{1}{2}\int_{-2}^0 (-x)\cos\frac{n\pi x}{2}\,dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[x\left(\frac{2}{n\pi}\sin\frac{n\pi x}{2}\right) - (1)\left(-\frac{4}{n^2\pi^2}\cos\frac{n\pi x}{2}\right)\right]_0^2$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2}\left[(-x)\left(\frac{2}{n\pi}\sin\frac{n\pi x}{2}\right) - (-1)\left(-\frac{4}{n^2\pi^2}\right)\cos\frac{n\pi x}{2}\right]_{-2}^0$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[0 + \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2}(-1)^n - \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2}\right] + \frac{1}{2}\left[0 - \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2} + \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2}(-1)^n\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\frac{4}{n^2\pi^2}[(-1)^n - 1 - 1 + (-1)^n] = \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2}[(-1)^n - 1]$$

$$= -\frac{8}{n^2\pi^2} \qquad \text{if } n \text{ is odd.}$$

$$= 0 \qquad \text{if } n \text{ is even}$$

$b_n = 0$ as $f(x)$ is even function.

Fourier series is

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + a_1 \cos\frac{\pi x}{c} + c_2 \cos\frac{2\pi x}{c} + \ldots + b_1 \sin\frac{\pi x}{c} + b_2 \sin\frac{2\pi x}{c} + \ldots$$

$$f(x) = 1 - \frac{8}{\pi^2}\left[\frac{\cos\frac{\pi x}{2}}{1^2} + \frac{\cos\frac{3\pi x}{2}}{3^2} + \frac{\cos\frac{5\pi x}{2}}{5^2} + \ldots\right]$$ **Ans.**

Example 13. *Find Fourier half-range even expansion of the function,*

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{-x}{l} + 1\right), \qquad 0 \le x \le l$$

Solution. $a_0 = \frac{2}{l}\int_0^1 f(x)dx = \frac{2}{l}\int_0^1\left(-\frac{x}{l} + 1\right)dx$

$$= \frac{2}{l}\left[-\frac{x^2}{2l} + x\right]_0^l = \frac{2}{l}\left[-\frac{l^2}{2l} + 1\right] = \frac{2l}{l}\left[-\frac{1}{2} + 1\right] = 1$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{l}\int_0^l f(x)\cos\frac{n\pi x}{l}dx = \frac{2}{l}\int_0^l\left(-\frac{x}{l} + 1\right)\cos\frac{n\pi x}{l}dx$$

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

$$= \frac{2}{l}\left[0 - \frac{l}{n^2\pi^2}\cos n\pi + \frac{l}{n^2\pi^2}\right] = \frac{2}{l}\frac{l}{n^2\pi^2}[-(-1)^n + 1] = \frac{2}{n^2\pi^2}[1 - (-1)^n]$$

$$= \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2} \qquad \text{when } n \text{ is odd.}$$

$$= 0 \qquad \text{when } n \text{ is even.}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{\pi^2}\left[\frac{1}{1^2}\cos\frac{\pi x}{l} + \frac{1}{3^2}\cos\frac{3\pi x}{l} + \frac{1}{5^2}\cos\frac{5\pi x}{l}\ldots\right]$$ **Ans.**

Example 14. *Find the Fourier half-range cosine series of the function*

$f(t) = 2t, \qquad 0 < t < 1$

$= 2(2 - t), \quad 1 < t < 2$

Solution. $f(t) = 2t, \qquad 0 < t < 1$

$= 2(2 - t), \quad 1 < t < 2$

Let $$f(t)=\frac{a_0}{2}+a_1\cos\frac{\pi t}{c}+a_2\cos\frac{2\pi t}{c}+a_3\cos\frac{3\pi t}{c}+\ldots$$

$$+b_1\sin\frac{\pi t}{c}+b_2\sin\frac{2\pi t}{c}+b_3\sin\frac{3\pi t}{c}+\ldots \qquad \ldots.(1)$$

Hence $c=2$, because it is half range series.

Here $$a_0=\frac{2}{c}\int_0^c f(t)\,dt=\frac{2}{2}\int_0^1 2t\,dt+\frac{2}{2}\int_1^2 2(2-t)\,dt$$

$$=\left[t^2\right]_0^1+\left[2\left(2t-\frac{t^2}{2}\right)\right]_1^2=1+[(4t-t^2)]_1^2=1+(8-4-4+1)=2$$

$$a_n=\frac{2}{c}\int_0^c f(t)\cos\frac{n\pi t}{c}dt=\frac{2}{2}\int_0^1 2t\cos\frac{n\pi t}{2}dt+\frac{2}{2}\int_1^2 2(2-t)\cos\frac{n\pi t}{2}dt$$

$$=\left[2t\left(\frac{2}{n\pi}\sin\frac{n\pi t}{2}\right)-(2)\left(-\frac{4}{n^2\pi^2}\cos\frac{n\pi t}{2}\right)\right]_0^1$$

$$+\left[(4-2t)\left(\frac{2}{n\pi}\sin\frac{n\pi t}{2}\right)-(-2)\left(-\frac{4}{n^2\pi^2}\cos\frac{n\pi t}{2}\right)\right]_1^2$$

$$=\left[\frac{4}{n\pi}\sin\frac{n\pi}{2}+\frac{8}{n^2\pi^2}\cos\frac{n\pi}{2}-\frac{8}{n^2\pi^2}\right]+\left[0-\frac{8}{n^2\pi^2}\cos n\pi-\frac{4}{n\pi}\sin\frac{n\pi}{2}+\frac{8}{n^2\pi^2}\cos\frac{n\pi}{2}\right]$$

$$=\frac{16}{n^2\pi^2}\cos\frac{n\pi}{2}-\frac{8}{n^2\pi^2}-\frac{8}{n^2\pi^2}\cos n\pi=\frac{8}{n^2\pi^2}\left[2\cos\frac{n\pi}{2}-1-\cos n\pi\right]$$

$$f(t)=1+\frac{8}{\pi^2}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n^2}\left[2\cos\frac{n\pi}{2}-1-\cos n\pi\right]\cos\frac{n\pi t}{2}$$ **Ans.**

Example 15. *Obtain the Fourier cosine series expansion of the periodic function defined by*

$$f(t)=\sin\left(\frac{\pi t}{l}\right),\ 0<t<l$$

Solution. $$f(t)=\sin\left(\frac{\pi t}{l}\right),\ 0<t<l$$

$$a_0=\frac{2}{l}\int_0^l \sin\left(\frac{\pi t}{l}\right)dt=\frac{2}{l}\left(-\frac{l}{\pi}\cos\frac{\pi t}{l}\right)_0^l=-\frac{2}{\pi}(\cos\pi-\cos 0)=-\frac{2}{\pi}(-1-1)=\frac{4}{\pi}$$

$$a_n=\frac{2}{l}\int_0^l \sin\left(\frac{\pi t}{l}\right)\cos\frac{n\pi t}{l}dt=\frac{1}{l}\int_0^1\left[\sin\left(\frac{\pi t}{l}+\frac{n\pi t}{l}\right)-\sin\left(\frac{n\pi t}{l}-\frac{\pi t}{l}\right)\right]dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{l}\int_0^l \sin(n+1)\frac{\pi t}{l}\,dt - \frac{1}{l}\int_0^l \sin(n-1)\frac{\pi t}{l}\,dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{l}\left[-\frac{l}{(n+1)\pi}\cos\frac{(n+1)\pi t}{l}\right]_0^l - \frac{1}{l}\left[\frac{l}{(n-1)\pi}\cos\frac{(n-1)\pi t}{l}\right]_0^l$$

$$= \frac{-1}{(n+1)\pi}[\cos(n+1)\pi - \cos 0] + \frac{1}{(n-1)\pi}[\cos(n-1)\pi - \cos 0]$$

$$= \frac{1}{(n+1)\pi}[(-1)^{n-1} - 1] + \frac{1}{(n-1)\pi}[(-1)^{n+1} - 1]$$

$$= (-1)^{n+1}\left[-\frac{1}{(n+1)\pi} + \frac{1}{(n-1)\pi}\right] + \frac{1}{(n+1)\pi} - \frac{1}{(n-1)\pi}$$

$$= (-1)^{n+1}\frac{2}{(n^2-1)\pi} - \frac{2}{(n^2-1)\pi} = \frac{2}{(n^2-1)\pi}\left[(-1)^{n+1} - 1\right]$$

$$= \frac{-4}{(n^2-1)\pi} \qquad \text{when } n \text{ is even}$$

$$= 0 \qquad \text{when } n \text{ is odd.}$$

The above formula for finding the value of a_1 is not applicable.

$$a_1 = \frac{2}{l}\int_0^l \sin\frac{\pi t}{l}\cos\frac{\pi t}{l}\,dt = \frac{1}{l}\int_0^l \sin\frac{2\pi t}{l}\,dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{l}\left(-\frac{l}{2\pi}\cos\frac{2\pi t}{l}\right)_0^l = -\frac{l}{2\pi l}(\cos 2\pi - \cos 0) = \frac{1}{2\pi}(1-1) = 0$$

$$f(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + a_1\cos\frac{\pi t}{l} + a_2\cos\frac{2\pi t}{l} + a_3\cos\frac{3\pi t}{l} + a_4\cos\frac{4\pi t}{l} + \ldots$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} - \frac{4}{\pi}\left[\frac{1}{3}\cos\frac{2\pi t}{l} + \frac{1}{15}\cos\frac{4\pi t}{l} + \frac{1}{35}\cos\frac{6\pi t}{l} + \ldots\right]$$ **Ans.**

Example 16. *Find the Fourier series expansion of the periodic function of period 1*

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} + x, \qquad -\frac{1}{2} < x \le 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - x, \qquad 0 < x < \frac{1}{2}$$

Solution. Let $$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + a_1\cos\frac{\pi x}{c} + a_2\cos\frac{2\pi x}{c} + \ldots$$

$$+ b_1\sin\frac{\pi x}{c} + b_2\sin 2\frac{\pi x}{c} + b_3\sin\frac{3\pi x}{c} + \ldots \qquad \ldots (1)$$

Here $2c = 1$ or $c = \frac{1}{2}$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{c}\int_{-c}^{c} f(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{1/2}\int_{-1/2}^{0}\left(\frac{1}{2} + x\right)dx + \frac{1}{1/2}\int_0^{1/2}\left(\frac{1}{2} - x\right)dx$$

$$= 2\left[\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{2}\right]_{-1/2}^{0} + \left[\frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2}\right]_0^{l/2} = 2\left[\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8}\right] + \left[\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8}\right] = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{c}\int_{-c}^{c} f(x)\cos\frac{n\pi x}{c}dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{1/2}\int_{-1/2}^{0}\left(\frac{1}{2}+x\right)\cos\frac{n\pi x}{1/2}dx + \frac{1}{1/2}\int_{0}^{1/2}\left(\frac{1}{2}-x\right)\cos\frac{n\pi x}{1/2}dx$$

$$= 2\int_{-1/2}^{0}\left(\frac{1}{2}+x\right)\cos 2n\pi x\,dx + 2\int_{0}^{1/2}\left(\frac{1}{2}-x\right)\cos 2n\pi x\,dx$$

$$= 2\left[\left(\frac{1}{2}+x\right)\frac{\sin 2n\pi x}{2n\pi} - (1)\left(-\frac{\cos 2n\pi x}{4n^2\pi^2}\right)\right]_{-1/2}^{0}$$

$$+2\left[\left(\frac{1}{2}-x\right)\frac{\sin 2n\pi x}{2n\pi} - (-1)\left(\frac{-\cos 2n\pi x}{4n^2\pi^2}\right)\right]_{0}^{1/2}$$

$$= 2\left[0+\frac{1}{4n^2\pi^2}-\frac{(-1)^n}{4n^2\pi^2}\right] + 2\left[0-\frac{(-1)^n}{4n^2\pi^2}+\frac{1}{4n^2\pi^2}\right] = \frac{1}{\pi^2}\left[\frac{1}{n^2}-\frac{(-1)^n}{n^2}\right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{n^2\pi^2} \qquad \text{if } n \text{ is odd}$$

$$= 0 \qquad \text{if } n \text{ is even}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{c}\int_{-c}^{c} f(x)\sin\frac{n\pi x}{c}dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{1/2}\int_{-1/2}^{0}\left(\frac{1}{2}+x\right)\sin\frac{n\pi x}{1/2}dx + \frac{1}{1/2}\int_{0}^{1/2}\left(\frac{1}{2}-x\right)\sin\frac{n\pi x}{1/2}dx$$

$$= 2\int_{-1/2}^{0}\left(\frac{1}{2}+x\right)\sin 2n\pi x\,dx + 2\int_{0}^{1/2}\left(\frac{1}{2}-x\right)\sin 2n\pi x\,dx$$

$$= 2\left[\left(\frac{1}{2}+x\right)\left(\frac{-\cos 2n\pi x}{2n\pi}\right) - (1)\left(-\frac{\sin 2n\pi x}{4n^2\pi^2}\right)\right]_{-1/2}^{0}$$

$$+2\left[\left(\frac{1}{2}-x\right)\left(-\frac{\cos 2n\pi x}{2n\pi}\right) - (-1)\left(-\frac{\sin 2n\pi x}{4n^2\pi^2}\right)\right]_{0}^{1/2}$$

$$= 2\left[-\frac{1}{4n\pi}\right] + \left[\frac{1}{4n\pi}\right] = 0$$

Substituting the values of $a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3, \ldots b_1, b_2, b_3 \ldots$ in (1) we have

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{\pi^2}\left[\frac{\cos 2\pi x}{1^2} + \frac{\cos 6\pi x}{3^2} + \frac{\cos 10\pi x}{5^2} + \ldots\right]$$ **Ans.**

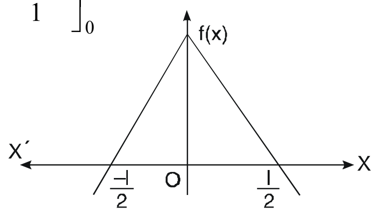
Example 17. *Prove that* $\frac{1}{2} - x = \frac{1}{\pi}\sum_{1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n}\sin\frac{2n\pi x}{l}, \qquad 0 < x < 1$

Solution. $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} - x$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{1/2}\int_0^l f(x)dx = \frac{2}{l}\int_0^l\left(\frac{1}{2}-x\right)dx = \frac{2}{l}\left[\frac{lx}{2}-\frac{x^2}{2}\right]_0^l = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{1/2}\int_0^l f(x)\cos\frac{n\pi x}{1/2}dx = \frac{2}{l}\int_0^1\left(\frac{1}{2}-x\right)\cos\frac{2n\pi x}{1}dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{1}\left[\left(\frac{1}{2}-x\right)\frac{1}{2n\pi}\sin\frac{2n\pi x}{1} - (-1) - \frac{1^2}{4n^2\pi^2}\cos\frac{2n\pi x}{1}\right]_0^1$$



$$= \frac{2}{1}\left[0 - \frac{1^2}{4n^2\pi^2}\cos 2n\pi + \frac{1^2}{4n^2\pi^2}\right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{1}\frac{1^2}{4n^2\pi^2}(-\cos 2n\pi + 1) = \frac{1}{2n^2\pi^2}(-1+1) = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{1/2}\int_0^1 f(x)\sin\frac{n\pi x}{1/2}dx = \frac{2}{1}\int_0^1\left(\frac{1}{2}-x\right)\sin\frac{2n\pi x}{1}dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{1}\left[\left(\frac{1}{2}-x\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2n\pi}\cos\frac{2n\pi x}{1}\right) - (-1)\left(-\frac{1^2}{4n^2\pi^2}\sin\frac{2n\pi x}{1}\right)_0^1\right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{1}\left[\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2n\pi}\cos 2n\pi - \frac{1}{2}.\frac{1}{2n\pi}(1)\right] = \frac{2}{1}\left[\frac{1^2}{2n\pi}\right] = \frac{1}{n\pi}$$

Fourier series is

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + a_1\cos\frac{n\pi x}{1/2} + a_2\cos\frac{2n\pi x}{1/2} + a_3\cos\frac{3n\pi x}{1/2} + \ldots$$

$$+ b_1\sin\frac{n\pi x}{1/2} + b_2\sin\frac{2n\pi x}{1/2} + b_3\sin\frac{3n\pi x}{1/2} + \ldots$$

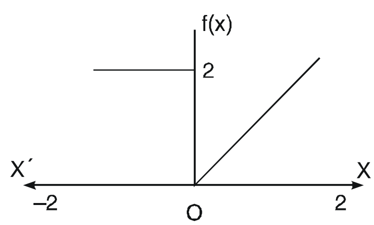
$$\frac{1}{2} - x = \frac{1}{\pi}\sin\frac{2\pi x}{1} + \frac{1}{2\pi}\sin\frac{4\pi x}{1} + \frac{1}{3\pi}\sin\frac{6\pi x}{1} + \ldots$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi}\sum_1^\infty \frac{1}{n}\sin\frac{2n\pi x}{1}$$

Prove

Example 18. *Find the Fourier series corresponding to the function $f(x)$ defined in $(-2, 2)$ as follows*

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{in } -2 \le x \le 0 \\ x & \text{in } 0 < x < 2 \end{cases}$$



Solution. Here the interval is $(-2, 2)$ and $c = 2$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{c}\int_{-c}^{c} f(x)dx = \frac{1}{2}\left[\int_{-2}^{0} 2\,dx + \int_{-2}^{0} x\,dx\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[[2x]_{-2}^{0} + \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)_0^2\right] = \frac{1}{2}[4+2] = 3$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{c}\int_{-c}^{c} f(x)\cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{c}\right)dx = \frac{1}{2}\left[\int_{-2}^{0} 2.\cos\frac{n\pi x}{2}dx + \int_0^2 x\cos\frac{n\pi x}{2}dx\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{4}{n\pi}\left(\sin\frac{n\pi x}{2}\right)_{-2}^{0} + \left(x\frac{2}{n\pi}\sin\frac{n\pi x}{2} + \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2}\cos\frac{n\pi x}{2}\right)_0^2\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{4}{n^2\pi^2}\cos n\pi - \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2}\right] = \frac{2}{n^2\pi^2}[(-1)^n - 1]$$

$$= \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2} \qquad \text{when } n \text{ is odd}$$

$$= 0 \qquad \text{when } n \text{ is even.}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{c}\int_{-c}^{c} f(x)\sin\frac{n\pi x}{c}dx = \frac{1}{2}\int_{-2}^{0} 2\sin\frac{n\pi x}{2}dx + \frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{2} x\sin\frac{n\pi x}{2}dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[2\left(-\frac{2}{n\pi}\cos\frac{n\pi x}{2}\right)\right]_{-2}^{0} + \frac{1}{2}\left[x\left(-\frac{2}{n\pi}\cos\frac{n\pi x}{2}\right) + (1)\frac{4}{n^2\pi^2}\sin\frac{n\pi x}{2}\right]_0^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[-\frac{4}{n\pi} + \frac{4}{n\pi}\cos n\pi\right] + \frac{1}{2}\left[-\frac{4}{n\pi}\cos n\pi + \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2}\sin n\pi\right] = \frac{1}{2}\left[-\frac{4}{n\pi}\right] = -\frac{2}{n\pi}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + a_1\cos\frac{\pi x}{c} + a_2\cos\frac{2\pi x}{c} + a_3\cos\frac{3\pi x}{c} + \ldots$$

$$+ b_1\sin\frac{\pi x}{c} + b_2\sin\frac{2\pi x}{c} + b_3\sin\frac{3\pi x}{c} + \ldots$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi^2}\left\{\frac{1}{1^2}\cos\frac{\pi x}{2} + \frac{1}{3^2}\cos\frac{3\pi x}{2} + \ldots\right\}$$

$$-\frac{2}{\pi}\left\{\frac{1}{1}\sin\frac{\pi x}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sin\frac{2\pi x}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sin\frac{3\pi x}{2} + \ldots\right\}$$ **Ans.**

Example 19. *Expand* $f(x) = e^x$ *in a cosine series over (0, 1).*

Solution. $f(x) = e^x$ and $c = 1$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{c}\int_0^c f(x)dx = \frac{2}{1}\int_0^1 e^x dx = 2(e-1)$$

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

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

$$= \frac{2}{n^2\pi^2+1}[(-1)^n e - 1]$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + a_1\cos\pi x + a_2\cos 2\pi x + a_3\cos 3\pi x + \ldots..$$

$$e^x = e - 1 + 2\left[\frac{-e-1}{\pi^2+1}\cos\pi x + \frac{e-1}{4\pi^2+1}\cos 2\pi x + \frac{-e-1}{9\pi^2+1}\cos 3\pi x + \ldots\right]$$ **Ans.**

Exercise 12.4

1. Find the Fourier series to represent $f(x)$, where

$f(x) = -a \qquad -c < x < 0$

$\quad\;\; = a \qquad 0 < x < c$

Ans. $\frac{4a}{\pi}\left[\sin\frac{\pi x}{c} + \frac{1}{3}\sin\frac{3\pi x}{c} + \frac{1}{5}\sin\frac{5\pi x}{c} + \ldots\right]$

2. Find the half-range sine series for the function

$f(x) = 2x - 1 \qquad 0 < x < 1.$

Ans. $-\frac{2}{\pi}\left[\sin\pi x + \frac{1}{2}\sin 4\pi x + \frac{1}{3}\sin 6\pi x + \ldots\right]$

3. Express $f(x) = x$ as a cosine, half range series in $0 < x < 2$.

Ans. $1 - \dfrac{8}{\pi^2}\left[\dfrac{1}{1^2}\cos\dfrac{\pi x}{2} + \dfrac{1}{3^2}\cos\dfrac{3\pi x}{2} + \dfrac{1}{5^2}\cos\dfrac{5\pi x}{2} + \ldots\right]$

4. Find the Fourier series of the function

$$f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & \text{for} & -4 < x < -2 \\ x & \text{for} & -2 < x < 2 \\ 2 & \text{for} & 2 < x < 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ans. $\dfrac{4}{\pi} + \dfrac{8}{\pi^2}\sin\dfrac{\pi x}{4} - \dfrac{2}{\pi}\sin\dfrac{2\pi x}{4} + \left(\dfrac{4}{3\pi} - \dfrac{8}{3^2\pi}\right)\sin\dfrac{3\pi x}{4} - \dfrac{2}{2\pi}\sin\dfrac{4\pi x}{4} + \ldots$

5. Find the Fourier series to represent

$$f(x) = x^2 - 2 \qquad \text{from} \qquad -2 < x < 2.$$

Ans. $-\dfrac{2}{3} - \dfrac{16}{\pi^2}\left[\cos\dfrac{\pi x}{2^2} - \dfrac{1}{4}\cos\pi x + \dfrac{1}{9}\cos\dfrac{3\pi x}{2}\ldots\right]$

6. If $f(x) = e^{-x} - c < x < c$, show that

$$f(x) = (e^c - e^{-c})\left\{\frac{1}{2c} - c\left(\frac{1}{c^2+\pi^2}\cos\frac{\pi x}{c} - \frac{1}{c^2+4\pi^2}\cos\frac{2\pi x}{c} + \ldots\right)\right.$$
$$\left. -\pi\left(\frac{1}{c^2+\pi^2}\sin\frac{\pi x}{c} - \frac{1}{c^2+4\pi^2}\sin\frac{2\pi x}{c} + \ldots\right)\right\}$$

7. A sinusodial voltage E sin ωt is passed through a half wave rectifier which clips the negative portion of the wave. Develop the resulting portion of the function

$$u(t) = 0 \qquad \text{when} \qquad -\frac{T}{2} < t < 0$$
$$= E\sin\omega t \qquad \text{when} \qquad 0 < t < \frac{T}{2} \qquad \left(T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}\right)$$

Ans. $\dfrac{E}{\pi} + \dfrac{E}{2}\sin\omega t - \dfrac{2E}{\pi}\left[\dfrac{1}{1.3}\cos 2\omega t + \dfrac{1}{3.5}\cos 4\omega t + \dfrac{1}{5.7}\cos 6\omega t + \ldots\right]$

8. A periodic square wave has a period 4. The function generating the square is

$$f(t) = 0 \quad \text{for} \quad -2 < t < -1$$
$$= k \quad \text{for} \quad -1 < t < 1$$
$$= 0 \quad \text{for} \quad 1 < t < 2$$

Find the Fourier series of the function. **Ans.** $f(t) = \dfrac{k}{2} + \dfrac{2k}{\pi}\left[\cos\dfrac{\pi t}{2} - \dfrac{1}{3}\cos\dfrac{3\pi t}{2} + \ldots\right]$

9. Find a Fourier series to represent x^2 in the interval $(-l, l)$.

Ans. $\dfrac{l^2}{3} - \dfrac{4l^2}{\pi^2}\left[\cos\pi x - \dfrac{\cos\pi x}{2^2} + \dfrac{\cos 3\pi x}{3^2}\ldots\right]$

12.11. PARSEVAL'S FORMULA

$$\boxed{\int_{-c}^{c}[f(x)]^2\,dx = c\left\{\frac{1}{2}a_0^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(a_n^2 + b_n^2\right)\right\}}$$

Solution. We know that $f(x) = \dfrac{a_0}{2} + \displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(a_n\cos\dfrac{n\pi x}{c} + b_n\sin\dfrac{n\pi x}{c}\right)$ .... (1)

Multiplying (1) by $f(x)$, we get

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

Integrating term by term from $-c$ to c, we have

$$\int_{-c}^{c} [f(x)]^2 dx = \frac{a_0}{2} \int_{-c}^{c} f(x) dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \int_{-c}^{c} f(x) \cos\frac{n\pi x}{c}$$

$$+ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \int_{-c}^{c} f(x) \sin\frac{n\pi x}{c} dx \qquad .... (3)$$

We have the following results

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{c} \int_{-c}^{c} f(x)\, dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int_{-c}^{c} f(x) dx = c\, a_0$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{c} \int_{-c}^{c} f(x) = \cos\frac{n\pi x}{c} dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int_{-c}^{c} f(x) \cos\frac{n\pi x}{c} dx = c\, a_n$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{c} \int_{-c}^{c} f(x) \sin\frac{n\pi x}{c} dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int_{-c}^{c} f(x) \sin\frac{n\pi x}{c} dx = c\, b_n$$

On putting these integrals in (3), we get

$$\int_{-c}^{c} [f(x)]^2 dx = c\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c\, a_n^2 + \sum c b_n^2 = c\left[\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(a_n^2 + b_n^2\right)\right]$$

This is the Parseval's formula

Note. 1. If $0 < x < 2c$, then $\int_0^{2c} [f(x)]^2 dx = c\left[\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(a_n^2 + b_n^2\right)\right]$

2. If $0 < x < c$ (Half range cosine series), $\int_0^{c} [f(x)]^2 = \frac{c}{2}\left[\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2\right]$

3. If $0 < x < c$ (Half range sine series), $\int_0^{c} [f(x)]^2 dx = \frac{c}{2}\left[\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n^2\right]$

4. R.M.S. $= \left\{\frac{\int_a^b [f(x)]^2 dx}{b-a}\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$

Example 20. *By using the sine series for f(x) = 1 in 0 < x < π show that*

$$\frac{\pi^2}{8} = 1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{7^2} + ...$$

Solution. sine series is $f(x) = \sum b_n \sin nx$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx\, dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (1) \sin nx\, dx = \frac{2}{\pi}\left(\frac{-\cos nx}{n}\right)_0^{\pi} = \frac{-2}{n\pi}[\cos n\pi - 1] = \frac{-2}{n\pi}[(-1)^n - 1]$$

$= \frac{2}{n\pi}$ if n is odd.

$= 0$ if n is even

Then, the sine series is

$$1 = \frac{4}{\pi}\sin x + \frac{4}{3\pi}\sin 3x + \frac{4}{5\pi}\sin 5x + \frac{4}{7\pi}\sin 7x + ...$$

$$\int_0^c [f(x)^2\,dx = \frac{c}{2}\left[b_1^2 + b_2^2 + b_3^2 + b_4^2 + b_5^2 + ...\right]$$

$$\int_0^\pi (1)^2\,dx = \frac{\pi}{2}\left[\left(\frac{4}{\pi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{4}{3\pi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{4}{5\pi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{4}{7\pi}\right)^2 + ...\right]$$

$$[x]_0^\pi = \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\left(\frac{16}{\pi^2}\right)\left[1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{7^2} + ...\right]$$

$$\pi = \frac{\pi}{2}\left(\frac{16}{\pi^2}\right)\left[1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{7^2} + ...\right]$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{8} = 1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{7^2} + ...$$

Proved.

Example 21. *If* $f(x) = \begin{cases} \pi x\,, & 0 < x < 1 \\ \pi(2-x)\,, & 1 < x < 2 \end{cases}$

using half range cosine series, show that $\frac{1}{1^4} + \frac{1}{3^4} + \frac{1}{5^4} + ... = \frac{\pi^4}{96}$

Solution. Half range cosine series is

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum a_n \cos\frac{n\pi x}{c}$$

where $a_0 = \frac{2}{c}\int_0^c f(x)dx = \frac{2}{2}\left[\int_0^1 \pi x\,dx + \int_1^2 \pi(2-x)\,dx\right]$

$$= \pi\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)_0^1 + \pi\left(2x - \frac{x^2}{2}\right)_1^2 = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi\left[(4-2) - \left(2 - \frac{1}{2}\right)\right]$$

$$= \pi$$

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

$$= \frac{2}{2}\left[\int_0^1 \pi x\cos\frac{n\pi x}{2}\,dx + \int_1^2 \pi\,(2-x)\cos\frac{n\pi x}{2}\,dx\right]$$

$$= \pi\left[x\frac{\sin\frac{\pi x}{2}}{\frac{n\pi}{2}} - \left(\frac{-\cos\frac{n\pi x}{2}}{\frac{n^2\pi^2}{4}}\right)\right]_0^1 + \pi\left[(2-c)\frac{\sin\frac{n\pi x}{2}}{\frac{n\pi}{2}} - (-1)\left(\frac{-\cos\frac{n\pi x}{2}}{\frac{n^2\pi^2}{4}}\right)\right]_1^2$$

$$= \pi\left[\frac{2}{n\pi}\sin\frac{n\pi}{2} + \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2}\cos\frac{n\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2}\right] + \pi\left[0 - \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2}\cos n\pi - \frac{2}{n\pi}\sin\frac{n\pi}{2} + \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2}\cos\frac{n\pi}{2}\right]$$

$$= \pi\left[\frac{8}{n^2\pi^2}\cos\frac{n\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2} - \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2}\cos n\pi\right] = \frac{4}{n^2\pi}\left[2\cos\frac{n\pi}{2} - 1 - \cos n\pi\right]$$

$$a_1 = 0,\ a_2 = \frac{-4}{\pi},\ a_3 = 0,\ a_4 = 0,\ a_5 = 0,\ a_6 = \frac{-4}{9\pi}$$

$$\int_0^c [f(x)^2\,dx = \frac{c}{2}\left[\frac{a_0^2}{2} + a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2 + \ldots\right]$$

$$\int_0^1 (\pi x)^2\,dx + \int_1^2 \pi^2(2-x)^2\,dx = \frac{2}{2}\left[\frac{\pi^2}{2} + \frac{16}{\pi^2} + \frac{16}{81\pi^2} + \ldots\right]$$

$$\pi^2\left[\frac{x^3}{3}\right]_0^1 - \pi^2\left[\frac{(2-x)^3}{3}\right]_1^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{2} + \frac{16}{\pi^2} + \frac{16}{81\pi^2} + \ldots$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{3} - \pi^2\left(0 - \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{\pi^2}{2} + \frac{16}{\pi^2}\left[1 + \frac{1}{81} + \ldots\right]$$

$$\frac{2\pi^2}{3} - \frac{\pi^2}{2} = \frac{16}{\pi^2}\left[1 + \frac{1}{3^4} + \frac{1}{5^4} + \ldots\right]$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{6} = \frac{16}{\pi^2}\left[1 + \frac{1}{3^4} + \frac{1}{5^4} + \ldots\right]$$

$$\frac{\pi^4}{96} = 1 + \frac{1}{3^4} + \frac{1}{5^4} + \ldots$$ **Ans.**

Example 22. *Prove that for $0 < x < \pi$*

(*a*) $$x(\pi - x) = \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \left[\frac{\cos x}{1^2} + \frac{\cos 4x}{2^2} + \frac{\cos 6x}{3^2} + \ldots\right]$$

(*b*) $$x(\pi - x) = \frac{8}{\pi}\left[\frac{\sin x}{1^2} + \frac{\sin 3x}{3^2} + \frac{\sin 5x}{5^2} + \ldots\right]$$

Deduce from (*a*) *and* (*b*) *respectively that*

(*c*) $\displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} = \frac{\pi^4}{90}$ (*d*) $\displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^6} = \frac{\pi}{945}$

Solution. Half range cosine series

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi}\int_0^\pi x(\pi - x) = \frac{2}{\pi}\left[\frac{\pi x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3}\right]_0^\pi = \frac{2}{\pi}\left[\frac{\pi^3}{2} - \frac{\pi^3}{3}\right] = \frac{\pi^2}{3}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi}\int_0^\pi x(\pi - x)\cos nx\,dx$$

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

$$= \frac{2}{\pi}\left[0 - \frac{\pi(-1)^n}{n^2} + 0 - \frac{\pi}{n^2}\right] = \frac{2}{\pi}\left(\frac{\pi}{n^2}\right)[-(-1)^n - 1]$$

$$= -\frac{4}{n^2} \qquad \text{when } n \text{ is even}$$

$$= 0 \qquad \text{when } n \text{ is odd}$$

Hence, $$x(\pi - x) = \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \left[\frac{\cos 2x}{1^2} + \frac{\cos 4x}{2^2} + \ldots\right] \Rightarrow x(\pi - x) = \frac{\pi^2}{6} - 4\left[\frac{\cos 2x}{2^2} + \frac{\cos 4x}{4^2} + \ldots\right]$$

By Parseval's formula

$$\frac{2}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi} x^2(\pi-x)^2\,dx = \frac{a_0^2}{2}+\sum a_n^2$$

$$\frac{2}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi}(\pi^2x^2-2\pi x^3+x^4)\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\pi^4}{9}\right)+16\left[\frac{1}{2^4}+\frac{1}{4^4}+\frac{1}{6^4}+\ldots\right]$$

$$\frac{2}{\pi}\left[\frac{\pi^2x^3}{3}-\frac{2\pi x^4}{4}+\frac{x^5}{5}\right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{\pi^4}{18}+\left[\frac{1}{1^4}+\frac{1}{2^4}+\frac{1}{3^4}+\ldots\right]$$

$$-\frac{2}{\pi}\left[\frac{\pi^5}{3}-\frac{2\pi^5}{4}+\frac{x^5}{5}\right] = \frac{\pi^4}{18}+\left[\frac{1}{1^4}+\frac{1}{2^4}+\frac{1}{3^4}+\ldots\right]$$

$$\frac{\pi^4}{15}=\frac{\pi^4}{18}+\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n^4} \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n^4}=\frac{\pi^4}{90}$$

(*b*) Half range sine series

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi} x(\pi-x)\sin nx\,dx$$

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

$$= \frac{2}{\pi}\left[-2\frac{(-1)^n}{n^3}+\frac{2}{n^3}\right]=\frac{4}{\pi n^3}\left[-(-1)^n+1\right]$$

$$= \frac{8}{n^3\pi} \qquad \text{when } n \text{ is odd}$$

$$= 0 \qquad \text{when } n \text{ is even.}$$

$$\therefore \quad x(\pi-x)=\frac{8}{\pi}\left[\frac{\sin x}{1^3}+\frac{\sin 3x}{3^3}+\frac{\sin 5x}{5^3}+\ldots\right]$$

By Parseval's formula

$$\frac{2}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi} x^2(\pi-x)^2\,dx = \sum b_n^2$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{15}=\frac{64}{\pi^2}\left[\frac{1}{1^6}+\frac{1}{3^6}+\frac{1}{5^6}+\ldots\right]$$

$$\frac{\pi^4}{960}=\frac{1}{1^6}+\frac{1}{3^6}+\frac{1}{5^6}$$

Let $S=\frac{1}{1^6}+\frac{1}{2^6}+\frac{1}{3^6}+\frac{1}{4^6}+\ldots=\left(\frac{1}{1^6}+\frac{1}{3^6}+\frac{1}{5^6}+\ldots\right)+\left(\frac{1}{2^6}+\frac{1}{4^6}+\frac{1}{6^6}+\ldots\right)$

$$S=\frac{\pi^4}{960}+\left(\frac{1}{2^6}+\frac{1}{4^6}+\frac{1}{6^6}+\ldots\right)=\frac{\pi^4}{960}+\frac{1}{2^6}\left[\frac{1}{1^6}+\frac{1}{2^6}+\frac{1}{3^6}+\ldots\right]$$

$$S=\frac{\pi^4}{960}+\frac{S}{64}$$

$$S-\frac{S}{64}=\frac{\pi^4}{960} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{63S}{64}=\frac{\pi^4}{960}$$

$$S = \frac{\pi^4}{960} \times \frac{64}{63} = \frac{\pi^4}{945}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^6} = \frac{\pi^4}{945}$$ **Proved.**

Exercise 12.5

1. Prove that $0 < x < c$,

$$x = \frac{c}{2} - \frac{4c}{\pi^2}\left(\cos\frac{\pi x}{c} + \frac{1}{3^2}\cos\frac{3\pi x}{c} + \frac{1}{5^2}\cos\frac{5\pi x}{c} + ...\right)$$

and deduce that

(i) $\frac{1}{1^4} + \frac{1}{3^4} + \frac{1}{5^4} + ... = \frac{\pi^4}{96}$ (ii) $\frac{1}{1^4} + \frac{1}{2^4} + \frac{1}{3^4} + \frac{1}{4^4} + ... = \frac{\pi^4}{90}$

12.12. FOURIER SERIES IN COMPLEX FORM

Fourier series of a function $f(x)$ of period $2l$ is

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + a_1\cos\frac{\pi x}{l} + a_2\cos\frac{2\pi x}{l} + ... + a_n\cos\frac{n\pi x}{l} + ...$$

$$+ b_1\sin\frac{\pi x}{l} + b_2\sin\frac{2\pi x}{l} + ... + b_n\sin\frac{n\pi x}{l} + ... \qquad .... (1)$$

We know that $\cos x = \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2}$ and $\sin x = \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i}$

On putting the values of cos x and sin x in (1), we get

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + a_1\frac{e^{\frac{i\pi x}{l}} + e^{\frac{-i\pi x}{l}}}{2} + a_2\frac{e^{\frac{2i\pi x}{l}} + e^{\frac{-2i\pi x}{l}}}{2} + ... + b_1\frac{e^{\frac{i\pi x}{l}} - e^{\frac{i\pi x}{l}}}{2i} + b_2\frac{e^{\frac{2i\pi x}{l}} - e^{\frac{-2i\pi x}{l}}}{2i} + ...$$

$$= \frac{a_0}{2} + (a_1 - ib_1)e^{\frac{i\pi x}{l}} + (a_2 - ib_2)e^{\frac{2i\pi x}{l}} + ... + (a_1 + ib_1)e^{\frac{-i\pi x}{l}} + (a_2 + ib_2)e^{\frac{-2i\pi x}{l}} + ...$$

$$= c_0 + c_1 e^{\frac{i\pi x}{l}} + c_2 e^{\frac{2i\pi x}{l}} + ... + c_{-1}e^{\frac{-i\pi x}{l}} + c_{-2}e^{\frac{2i\pi x}{l}} + ...$$

$$= c_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n e^{\frac{in\pi x}{l}} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_{-n} e^{\frac{-in\pi x}{l}}$$

$$c_n = \frac{1}{2}(a_n - ib_n),\ c_{-n} = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + ib_n)$$

where $c_0 = \frac{a_0}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{l}\int_0^{2l} f(x)\,dx$

$$c_n = \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{1}{l}\int_0^{2l} f(x)\cos\frac{n\pi x}{l}dx - \frac{i}{l}\int_0^{2l} f(x)\sin\frac{n\pi x}{l}dx\right] \Rightarrow c_n = \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{l}\int_0^{2l} f(x)\left\{\cos\frac{n\pi x}{l} - i\sin\frac{n\pi x}{l}\right\}dx$$

$$c_n = \frac{1}{2l}\int_0^{2l} f(x)\,e^{\frac{-in\pi x}{l}}\,dx$$

$$c_{-n} = \frac{1}{2l}\int_0^{2l} f(x)\,e^{\frac{in\pi x}{l}}\,dx$$

Example 23. *Obtain the complex form of the Fourier series of the function*

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & -\pi \le x \le 0 \\ 1 & 0 \le x \le \pi \end{cases}$$

Solution. $$c_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_0^\pi dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$c_n = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)\, e^{-inx} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi}\left[\int_{-\pi}^{0} 0.e^{-inx}\, dx + \int_0^\pi 1.e^{-inx} dx\right] = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_0^\pi e^{-inx} dx = \frac{1}{2\pi}\left[\frac{e^{-inx}}{-in}\right]_0^\pi$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2n\pi i}\left[e^{-in\pi} - 1\right] = \frac{1}{2n\pi i}\left[\cos n\pi - i\sin n\pi - 1\right] = -\frac{1}{2n\pi i}\left[(-1)^n - 1\right]$$

$$= \begin{cases} \dfrac{1}{in\pi}, & n \text{ is odd} \\ 0, & n \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{i\pi}\left[\frac{e^{ix}}{1} + \frac{e^{3ix}}{3} + \frac{e^{5ix}}{5} + \ldots\right] + \frac{1}{i\pi}\left[\frac{e^{-ix}}{-1} + \frac{e^{-3ix}}{-3} + \frac{e^{-5ix}}{-5} + \ldots\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{i\pi}\left[\left(e^{ix} - e^{-ix}\right) + \frac{1}{3}\left(e^{3ix} - e^{-3ix}\right) + \frac{1}{5}\left(e^{5ix} - e^{-5ix}\right) + \ldots\right]$$ **Ans.**

Exercise 12.6

Find the complex form of the Fourier series

1. $f(x) = e^{-x}, -1 \le x \le 1$ **Ans.** $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n(1-in\pi)}{1+n^2\pi^2} \sinh 1.e^{in\pi x}$

2. $f(x) = e^{ax}, -1 < x < 1$ **Ans.** $\frac{2}{\pi} - \frac{2}{\pi}\left[\frac{e^{2it}+e^{-2it}}{1.3} + \frac{e^{4it}+e^{-4it}}{3.5} + \frac{e^{6it}+e^{-6it}}{5.7} + \ldots\right]$

3. $f(x) = \cos ax, -\pi < x < \pi$ **Ans.** $\frac{a}{\pi}\sin a\pi \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n e^{inx}}{a^2 - n^2}$

12.13 PRACTICAL HARMONIC ANALYSIS

Sometimes the function is not given by a formula, but by a graph or by a table of corresponding values. The process of finding the Fourier series for a function given by such values of the function and independent variable is known as **Harmonic Analysis**. The Fourier constants are evaluated by the following formulae :

(1) $$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_0^{2\pi} f(x)dx$$

$$= 2\frac{1}{2\pi - 0}\int_0^{2\pi} f(x)dx \qquad \left[\text{Mean} = \frac{1}{b-a}\int_a^b f(x)dx\right]$$

or $a_0 = 2$ [mean value of $f(x)$ in $(0, 2, \pi)$]

(2) $$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_0^{2\pi} f(x)\cos nx\, dx = 2\frac{1}{2\pi - 0}\int_0^{2\pi} f(x)\cos nx\, dx$$

$b_n = 2$ [mean value of $f(x)\cos nx$ in $(0, 2\pi)$]

(3) $$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_0^{2\pi} f(x)\sin\, nx\; dx = 2\frac{1}{2\pi - 0}\int_0^{2\pi} f(x)\sin nx\, dx$$

$b_n = 2$ [mean value of $f(x)$ sin nx in $(0, 2\pi)$]

Fundamental of first harmonic. The term ($a_1 \cos x + b_1 \sin x$) in Fourier series is called the fundamental or first harmonic.

Second harmonic. The term ($a_2 \cos 2x + b_2 \sin 2x$) in Fourier series is called the second harmonic and so on.

Example 24. *Find the Fourier series as far as the second harmonic to represent the function given by table below :*

x	0°	30°	60°	90°	120°	150°	180°	210°	240°	270°	300°	330°
$f(x)$	2.34	3.01	3.69	4.15	3.69	2.20	0.83	0.51	0.88	1.09	1.19	1.64

Solution

$x°$	$\sin x$	$\sin 2x$	$\cos x$	$\cos 2x$	$f(x)$	$f(x)$ $\sin x$	$f(x)$ $\sin 2x$	$f(x)$ $\cos x$	$f(x)$ $\cos 2x$
0°	0	0	1	1	2.34	0	0	2.340	2.340
30°	0.50	0.87	0.87	0.50	3.01	1.505	2.619	2.619	1.505
60°	0.87	0.87	0.50	– 0.50	3.69	3.210	3.210	1.845	–1.845
90°	1.00	0	0	–1.00	4.15	4.150	0	0	–4.150
120°	0.87	– 0.87	–0.50	–0.50	3.69	3.210	–3.210	–1.845	–1.845
150°	0.50	–0.87	–0.87	0.50	2.20	1.100	–1.914	–1.914	1.100
180°	0	0	–1	1.00	0.83	0	0	–0.830	0.830
210°	–0.50	0.87	–0.87	0.50	0.51	–0.255	0.444	–0.444	0.255
240°	–0.87	0.87	–0.50	–0.50	0.88	–0.766	0.766	–0.440	–0.440
270°	–1.00	0	0	–1.00	1.09	–1.090	0	0	–1.090
300°	–0.87	– 0.87	0.50	–0.50	1.19	–1.035	–1.035	0.595	–0.595
330°	–0.50	–0.87	0.87	0.50	1.64	–0.820	–1.427	1.427	0.820
					25.22	9.209	–0.547	3.353	–3.115

$$a_0 = 2 \times \text{Mean of } f(x) = 2 \times \frac{25.22}{12} = 4.203$$

$$a_1 = 2 \times \text{Mean of } f(x)\cos x = 2 \times \frac{3.353}{12} = 0.559$$

$$a_2 = 2 \times \text{Mean of } f(x)\cos 2x = 2 \times \frac{-3.115}{12} = -0.519$$

$$b_1 = 2 \times \text{Mean of } f(x)\sin x = 2 \times \frac{9.209}{12} = 1.535$$

$$b_2 = 2 \times \text{Mean of } f(x)\sin 2x = 2 \times \frac{-0.547}{12} = -0.091$$

Fourier series is

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + a_1 \cos x + a_2 \cos 2x + ... + b_1 \sin x + b_2 \sin 2x + ...$$

$$= 2.1015 + 0.559 \cos x - 0.519 \cos 2x + ... + 1.535 \sin x - 0.091 \sin 2x + ...$$ **Ans.**

Example 31. *A machine completes its cycle of operations every time as certain pulley completes a revolution. The displacement $f(x)$ of a point on a certain portion of the machine is given in the table given below for twelve positions of the pulley, x being the angle in degree turned through by the pulley. Find a Fourier series to represent $f(x)$ for all values of x.*

x	30°	60°	90°	120°	150°	180°	210°	240°	270°	300°	330°	360°
$f(x)$	7.976	8.026	7.204	5.676	3.674	1.764	0.552	0.262	0.904	2.492	4.736	6.824

Solution.

x	$\sin x$	$\sin 2x$	$\sin 3x$	$\cos x$	$\cos 2x$	$\cos 3x$	$f(x)$	$f(x) \times \sin x$	$f(x) \times \sin 2x$	$f(x) \times \sin 3x$	$f(x) \times \cos x$	$f(x) \times \cos 2x$	$f(x) \times \cos 3x$
30°	0.50	0.87	1	0.87	0.50	0	7.976	3.988	6.939	7.976	6.939	3.988	0
60°	0.87	0.87	0	0.50	– 0.50	– 1	8.026	6.983	6.983	0	4.013	4.013	– 8.026
90°	1.00	0	– 1	0	– 1	0	7.204	7.204	0	– 7.204	0	– 7.204	0
120°	0.87	– 0.87	0	– 0.50	– 0.50	1	5.676	4.938	– 4.939	0	– 2.838	– 2.838	5.676
150°	0.50	– 0.87	1	– 0.87	0.50	0	3.674	1.837	– 3.196	– 3.196	– 3.196	1.837	0
180°	0	0	0	– 1	1	– 1	1.764	0	0	– 1.764	– 1.764	1.764	– 1.764
210°	– 0.50	0.87	– 1	– 0.87	0.50	0	0.552	– 0.276	0.480	0.480	–0.480	0.276	0
240°	– 0.87	0.87	0	– 0.50	– 0.50	1	0.262	– 0.228	0.228	– 0.131	– 0.131	0.131	0.262
270°	– 1.00	0	1	0	– 1.00	0	0.904	– 0.904	0	0	0	– 0.904	0
300°	– 0.87	– 0.87	0	0.50	– 0.50	– 1	2.492	– 2.168	– 2.168	1.246	1.246	–1.296	– 2.492
330°	– 0.50	– 0.87	– 1	0.87	0.50	0	4.736	–2.368	– 4.120	4.120	4.120	2.368	0
360°	0	0	0	1	1	1	6.824	0	0	0	6.824	6.824	6.824
						Σ	50.09	19.206	0.207	0.062	14.733	0.721	0.460

$$a_0 = 2 \times \text{Mean value of } f(x) = 2 \times \frac{50.09}{12} = 8.34$$

$$a_1 = 2 \times \text{Mean value of } f(x) \cos x = 2 \times \frac{14.733}{12} = 2.45$$

$$a_2 = 2 \times \text{Mean value of } f(x) \cos 2x = 2 \times \frac{0.721}{12} = 0.12$$

$$a_3 = 2 \times \text{Mean value of } f(x) \cos 3x = 2 \times \frac{0.460}{12} = 0.08$$

$$b_1 = 2 \times \text{Mean value of } f(x) \sin x = 2 \times \frac{19.206}{12} = 3.16$$

$$b_2 = 2 \times \text{Mean value of } f(x) \sin 2x = 2 \times \frac{0.207}{12} = 0.03$$

$$b_3 = 2 \times \text{Mean value of } f(x) \sin 3x = 2 \times \frac{0.062}{12} = 0.01$$

Fourier series is

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + a_1 \cos x + a_2 \cos 2x + a_3 \cos 3x + \ldots + b_1 \sin x + b_2 \sin 2x + b_3 \sin 3x + \ldots$$

$$= 4.17 + 2.45 \cos x + 0.12 \cos 2x + 0.08 \cos 3x + \ldots$$

$$+ 3.16 \sin x + 0.03 \sin 2x + 0.01 \sin 3x + \ldots$$ **Ans.**

Example 32. *Obtain the constant terms and the coefficients of the first sine and cosine terms in the Fourier series of* $f(x)$ *as given in the following table.*

x	0	1	2	3	4	5
$f(x)$	9	18	24	28	26	20

Solution.

x	$\frac{x\pi}{3}$	$\sin\frac{\pi x}{3}$	$\cos\frac{\pi x}{3}$	$f(x)$	$f(x)\sin\frac{\pi x}{3}$	$f(x)\cos\frac{\pi x}{3}$
0	0	0	1.0	9	0	9
1	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	0.87	0.5	18	15.66	9
2	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	0.87	– 0.5	24	20.88	– 12
3	$\frac{3\pi}{3}$	0	– 1.0	28	0	– 28
4	$\frac{4\pi}{3}$	– 0.87	– 0.5	26	– 22.62	– 13
5	$\frac{5\pi}{3}$	– 0.87	0.5	20	– 17.4	10
				$\Sigma = 125$	$\Sigma = -3.468$	$\Sigma = 25$

$$a_0 = 2 \text{ Mean value of } f(x) = 2 \times \frac{125}{6} = 41.67$$

$$a_1 = 2 \text{ Mean value of } f(x) \cos \frac{\pi x}{3} = 2 \times \frac{-25}{6} = -8.33$$

$$b_1 = 2 \text{ Mean value of } f(x) \sin \frac{\pi x}{3} = 2 \times \frac{-3.48}{6} = -1.16$$

Fourier series is $$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + a_1 \cos \frac{\pi x}{3} + \ldots + b_1 \sin \frac{\pi x}{3} + \ldots$$

$$= 20.84 - 8.33 \cos \frac{\pi x}{3} + \ldots - 1.16 \sin \frac{\pi x}{3} + \ldots$$ **Ans.**

Exercise 12.7

1. In a machine the displacement $f(x)$ of a given point is given for a certain angle $x°$ as follows:

$x°$	0°	30°	60°	90°	120°	150°	180°	210°	240°	270°	300°	330°
$f(x)$	7.9	8.0	7.2	5.6	3.6	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.9	2.5	4.7	6.8

Find the coefficient of $\sin 2x$ in the Fourier series representing the above variations.

Ans. –0.072

2. The displacement $f(x)$ of a part of a machine is tabulated with corresponding angular moment 'x' of the crank. Express $f(x)$ as a Fourier series upto third harmonic.

$x°$	0°	30°	60°	90°	120°	150°	180°	210°	240°	270°	300°	330°
$f(x)$	1.80	1.10	0.30	0.16	0.50	1.30	2.16	1.25	1.30	1.52	1.76	2.00

Ans. $f(x) = 1.26 + 0.04 \cos x + 0.53 \cos 2x - 0.01 \cos 3x + \ldots.$
$-0.63 \sin x - 0.23 \sin 2x + 0.085 \sin 3x + \ldots$

3. The following values of y give the displacement in cms of a certain machine part of the rotation x of the flywheel. Expand $f(x)$ in the form of a Fourier series.

x	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{2\pi}{6}$	$\frac{3\pi}{6}$	$\frac{4\pi}{6}$	$\frac{5\pi}{6}$
$f(x)$	0	9.2	14.4	17.8	17.3	11.7

Ans. $f(x) = 11.733 - 7.733 \cos 2x - 2.833 \cos 4x + \ldots..$
$-1.566 \sin 2x - 0.116 \sin 4x + \ldots$

4. Analyse harmonically the data given below and express y in Fourier series upto the second harmonic.

x	0	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	π	$\frac{4\pi}{3}$	$\frac{5\pi}{3}$	2π
y	1.0	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.0