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Fourier series and orthogonal functions

So far we have learned some types of series to expand a function. ex: Fourier series is one type of series expanded by

Fourier series expansion belongs to one kind of "
". So let's first learn something about

Preliminary: About orthogonal function & orthogonal

We know two vectors are "orthogonal" if their dot product is zero. The idea of "orthogonal" in vectors can also be generally applied

Analogy between vectors & functions

vectors: \vec{A}_1, \vec{A}_2

function: $f_1(x), f_2(x)$

inner
product

norm
(magnitude)

normalized

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Orthogonal set
expansion

General procedures
to find coefficients
in the expansion

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ex₁: Check if $\{1, \cos x, \cos 2x, \dots, \cos nx\}$ is orthogonal
on $[-\pi, \pi]$

ex₂: Find the norm in the orthogonal set of ex₁.

ex₃: Express the orthogonal set of ex₁ as an orthonormal set.

Remarks:

① Some commonly used orthogonal

$$1) \left\{ 1, \cos \frac{\pi}{p}x, \cos \frac{2\pi}{p}x, \dots, \sin \frac{\pi}{p}x, \sin \frac{2\pi}{p}x, \dots \right\}$$

$$2) \left\{ \dots \right\}$$

$$3) \left\{ \dots \right\}$$

$$4) \left\{ p_0(x), p_1(x), p_2(x), \dots \right\} :$$

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ex: $f(x) =$

② Some functions are orthogonal after "weighted".

\Rightarrow