

Problem 1

- a) Two vectors are orthogonal if their dot product equals zero. However, functions, like sine and cosine generate vectors with ∞ entries. So, the dot product or inner product of 2 functions becomes multiplying them together and integrating them.

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-L}^L f(x)g(x) dx$$

$\sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$ and $\sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{L}\right)$ form an orthogonal basis provided $m \neq n$. This also works for cosine.

even \times odd = odd even \times even = even odd \times odd = even

b) • for A_n 's ; $\frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L F(x) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx$

so, when $F(x)$ is odd and multiplied with cosine, an even function, the result is an odd function, call it $h(x)$

$$\int_{-L}^L h(x) dx = \int_{-L}^0 h(x) dx + \int_0^L h(x) dx$$

since $h(x)$ is odd, $\int_{-L}^0 h(x) dx =$

$$-\int_0^L h(-x) dx = -\int_0^L h(x) dx$$

Thus $\int_{-L}^L F(x) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx = 0$

• for B_n 's its the same story except since sine is odd, $F(x)$ needs to be even for the resulting $h(x)$ to be odd.

$$c) f(x) = \sin^3(\pi x) = \frac{3\sin(\pi x) - \sin(3\pi x)}{4}$$

$$f(x) = A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L}$$

$$A_0 = \frac{1}{2L} \cdot \int_{-L}^L f(x) dx$$

$$A_n = \frac{1}{L} \cdot \int_{-L}^L f(x) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx$$

$$B_n = \frac{1}{L} \cdot \int_{-L}^L f(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx$$

$$L = 1$$

$\sin^3(\pi x)$ is odd, so cos coeff. $A_n = 0$.

$$B_n = 1 \cdot \int_{-1}^1 \frac{3\sin(\pi x) - \sin(3\pi x)}{4} \cdot \sin(n\pi x) dx$$

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{3}{4} \sin(\pi x) - \frac{1}{4} \sin(3\pi x) \right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$$

$$b_1 = \frac{3}{4} \quad b_3 = -\frac{1}{4} \quad b_k = 0 \text{ if } k \neq 1, 3$$

$$a_k = 0 \quad \forall k$$

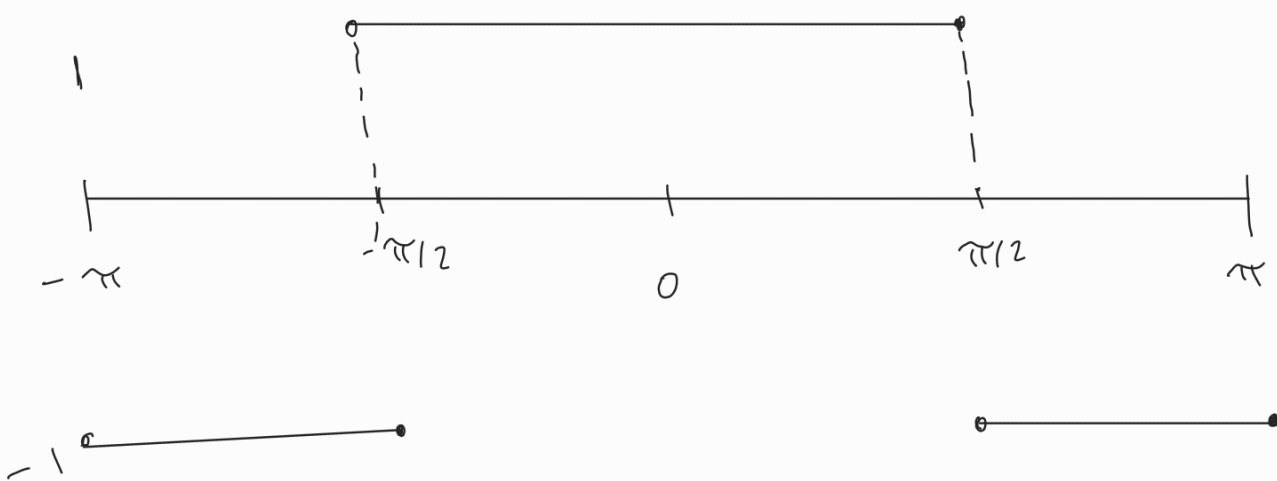
$$d) f(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{if } -\pi \leq x \leq -\pi/2 \\ 1 & \text{if } -\pi/2 \leq x \leq \pi/2 \\ -1 & \text{if } \pi/2 \leq x \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

$$\cos(k\pi) = (-1)^k$$

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

$$A_n = \frac{1}{L} \cdot \int_{-L}^L f(x) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx$$

$$B_n = \frac{1}{L} \cdot \int_{-L}^L f(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx$$



$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^{-\pi/2} (-1) dx + \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} 1 dx + \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} (-1) dx \right) = 0$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(kx) dx$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}\right) = 0 \text{ if } k \text{ is even}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[- \int_{-\pi}^{-\pi/2} \cos(kx) dx + \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos(kx) dx - \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \cos(kx) dx \right]$$

$$- \frac{1}{k} \sin(kx) \Big|_{-\pi}^{-\pi/2} + \frac{1}{k} \sin(kx) \Big|_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} - \frac{1}{k} \sin(kx) \Big|_{\pi/2}^{\pi}$$

$$a_n = \frac{4 \sin\left(\frac{\pi k}{2}\right)}{\pi k}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^{-\pi/2} (-1) \sin(nx) dx + \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \sin(nx) dx + \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} (-1) \sin(nx) dx \right]$$

$$= 0$$

$$f(x) = A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L}$$

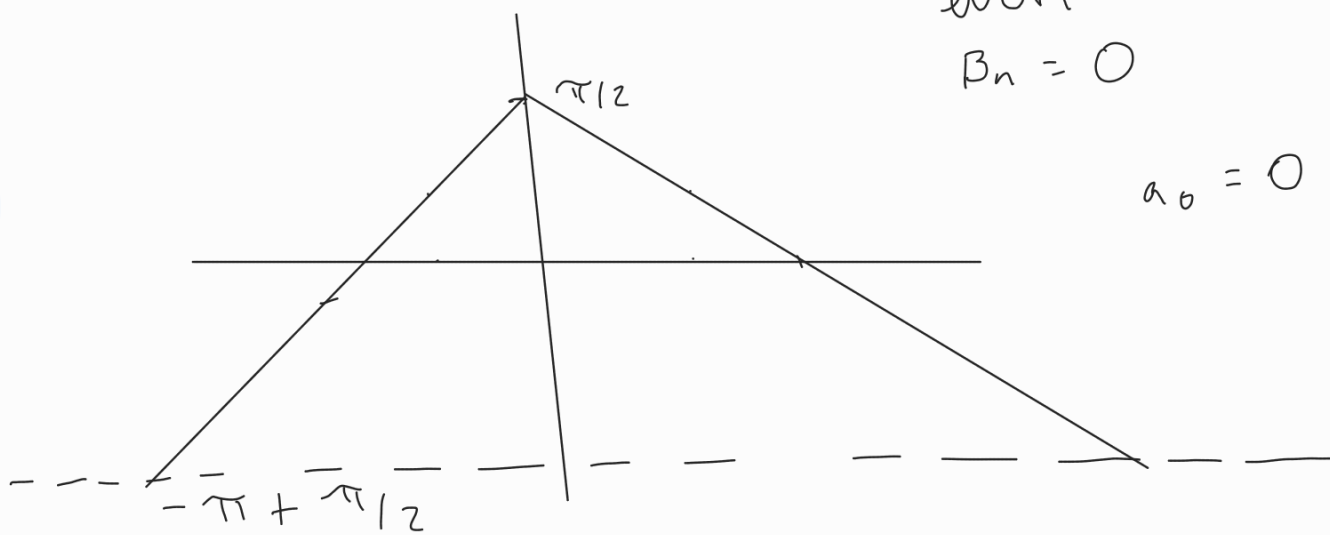
$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4 \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right)}{\pi n} \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$$

even so

$$B_n = 0$$

$$a_0 = 0$$

e)



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

$$= 0$$

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

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^0 (\pi/2 + x) \sin(nx) dx + \int_0^{\pi} (\pi/2 - x) \sin(nx) dx \right]$$

$$a_0 = 0$$

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

$$b_n = 0$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 - 2(-1)^n}{\pi n^2} \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$$

$$\text{Forward: } F_k = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} f_j e^{-i 2\pi k j / n} \quad F_k \rightarrow F[k]$$

$$\text{Backward: } f_j = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} F_k e^{i 2\pi k j / n} \quad f_j = f[j]$$

\uparrow length n

$$\triangleright \text{Wave: } A_k = \frac{-2}{\pi R^2} \left((-1)^k - 1 \right)$$

$$F = j + \text{np.zeros}(N)$$

$$f =$$