FOURIER SERIES & ITS APPLICATION

WEEK 10: FOURIER SERIES & ITS APPLICATION

10.1 INTRODUCTION

In engineering mathematic 1, you have learned various types of series such as

(i) Power Series, $y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x - x_0)^n$

(ii) Frobenius Series, $y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x - x_0)^{n+r}$

which models the polynomial function by the summation of infinite number of quantities/ terms. Previously, we have demonstrated that series is useful in solving engineering problem such as ODE, where we have successfully applied Power series and Frobenius series methods to solve 2nd order variable coefficient linear homogenous ODE with ordinary point and regular singular point respectively.

In engineering mathematic 2, you will learn a new series called Fourier series. Fourier series can be used to model any types of periodic function. It is useful to solve nonhomogenous ODE with periodic excitation.

(i) Fourier Series, $f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(a_n \cos n\omega x + b_n \sin n\omega x)$

10.2 PERIODIC VS NON-PERIODIC FUNCTIONS

Before we continue, students should have the basic understanding on the definition of periodic & non-periodic functions.

<table>
<tr><th>Periodic Function</th><th>Non-Periodic Function</th></tr>
<tr><td>- Periodic function is a function that <u>repeats</u> its values at regular intervals (i.e. period <u>does exist</u>)</td><td>- Non-periodic function is a function that <u>does not repeat</u> its values at regular intervals (i.e. period <u>doesn't exist</u>)

- Also known as aperiodic function</td></tr>
<tr><td>In mathematic, periodic function $f(t)$ is given:
$$f(t) = f(t + np)$$</td><td>In mathematic, aperiodic function $f(t)$ is given:
$$f(t) \neq f(t + np)$$</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Where $n = integer = 1,2, \ldots$
$p = period\ (unit: s)$
$L = half\ of\ the\ period = \frac{p}{2}$
In simple, period is the <u>time taken</u> to move from its <u>starting point</u> and return to the <u>original point</u></td></tr>
</table>

Graphical representation of a periodic signal is illustrated in Figure 10.1. The signal repeats itself after a certain period, p, where $f(t) = f(t + np)$ is valid.

Example: constant, sine function, cosine function, tangent function, etc.

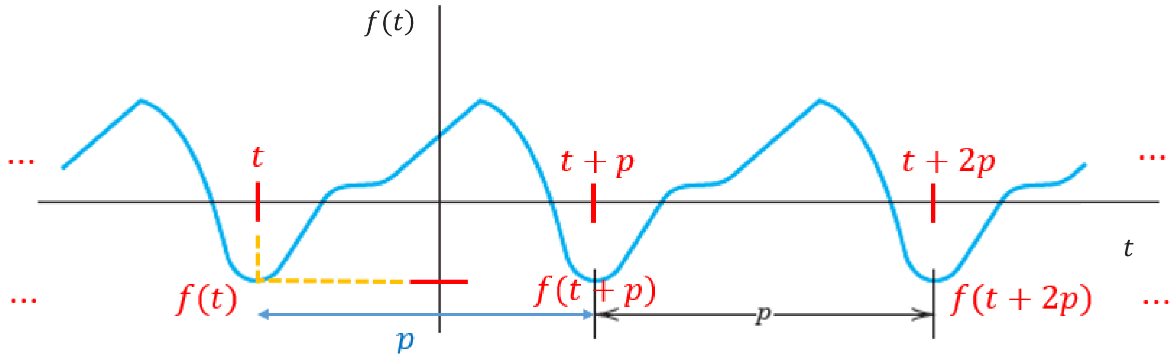


Figure 10.1: An example of periodic signal

Graphical representation of a non-periodic signal is illustrated in Figure 10.2. The signal does not repeats itself after certain period, p, where $f(t) \neq f(t + np)$.

Example: x, x^2, x^3, e^x, $\ln x$, etc.

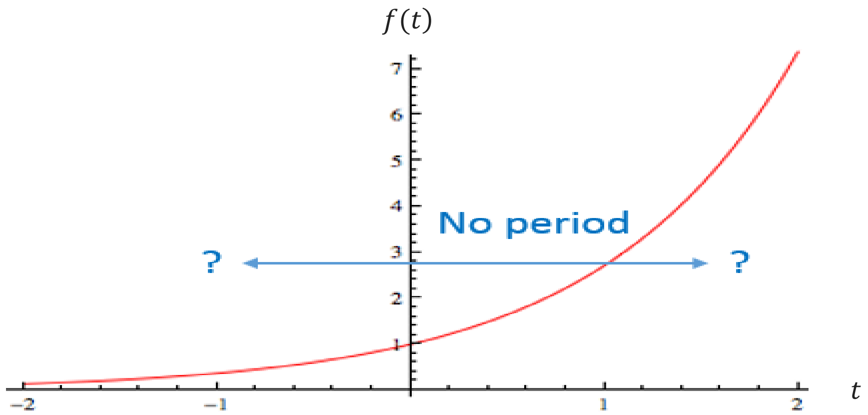


Figure 10.2: An example of non-periodic signal

Note: Student should be able to retrieve all important parameters from a periodic signal as follow.

(i) $p = period\ (unit: s)$

(ii) $L = half\ of\ the\ period = \frac{p}{2}$

(iii) $f = frequency\ (unit: Hz) = \frac{1}{p}$

(iv) $\omega = angular\ frequency\ \left(unit: \frac{rad}{s}\right) = 2\pi f = \frac{2\pi}{p}$

(v) The mathematical representation of a periodic signal, $f(t) = f(t + np)$

Example: Retrieve the p, L, f & ω from the following function and write the mathematical representation of the periodic function.

(i) $5\sin(t)$

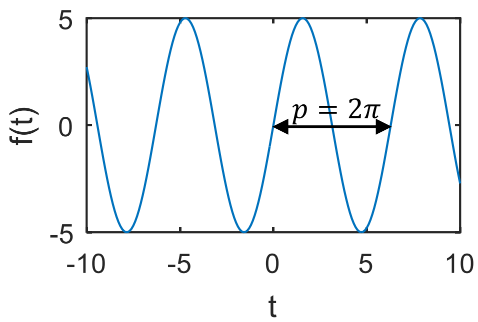
(ii) $10\cos(\frac{\pi}{5}t)$

(iii) 7

Solution:

(i) The general formula for the sine wave is $A\sin(\omega t)$, where $A =$amplitude, $\omega =$angular frequency.

- Thus, $5\sin(t)$ has $A = 5$and $\omega = 1$
- $frequency, f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi}$
- $period, p = \frac{1}{f} = 2\pi$
- $half\ of\ the\ period, L = \frac{p}{2} = \pi$
- Mathematical representation of the periodic function, $f(t) = f(t + 2\pi n)$ where $5\sin(t) = 5\sin(2\pi n + t)$
- Also known as the periodic function with period of $2\pi\ seconds$



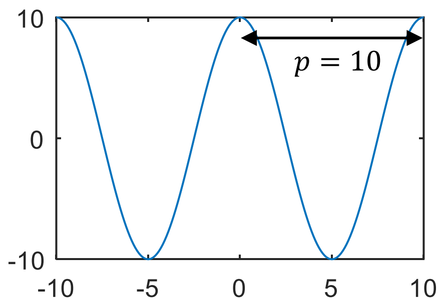
Observation:

Repeating itself over finite period, $p = 2\pi$

(e.g. $f(0) = f(2\pi)$)

(ii) The general formula for the cosine wave is $A\cos(\omega t)$, where $A =$amplitude, $\omega =$angular frequency.

- Thus, $10\cos(\frac{\pi}{5}t)$ has $A = 10$ and $\omega = \frac{\pi}{5}$
- $frequency, f = \frac{(\pi/5)}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{10}$
- $period, p = \frac{1}{f} = 10$
- $half\ of\ the\ period, L = \frac{p}{2} = 5$
- Mathematic representation of the periodic function, $f(t) = f(t + 10n)$ where $10\cos(\frac{\pi}{5}t) = 5\sin(2\pi n + t)$
- Also known as the periodic function with period of $10\ seconds$



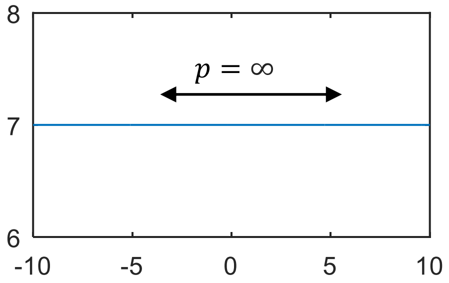
Observation:

Repeating itself over finite period, $p = 10$

(e.g. $f(0) = f(10)$)

(iii) The general formula for the constant is A, where A =amplitude.

- Thus, $A = 7$
- 7 is a periodic function with mathematical representation of, $f(t) = f(t + \infty)$ where $period, p = \infty$
- $half\ of\ the\ period, L = \frac{p}{2} = \infty$
- $frequency, f = \frac{1}{p} = 0$
- angular frequency, $\omega = 2\pi f = 0$



Observation:

Repeating itself over undefined period, $p = \infty$ (e.g. $f(0) = f(\infty)$)

Exercise 1: Check if $4\sin(15t) = 4\sin(15t + 2\pi n)$ is correct. If not correct, rewrite the mathematical representation of the periodic function.

Exercise 2: Give an example of periodic function with period of $\pi\ seconds$

Exercise 3: Give an example of periodic function with angular frequency of $\frac{\pi}{5}\ rad/s$

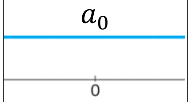
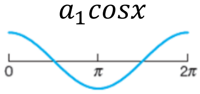
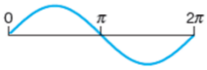
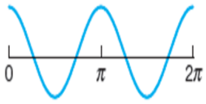
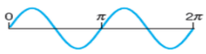
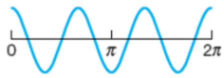
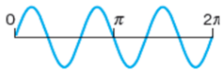
10.3 TRIGONOMETRIC SERIES AND FOURIER SERIES

Trigonometric series is a series of the following form:

$$f(x) = \underbrace{a_0}_{arbitrary\ constant} + \underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(a_n \cos n\omega x + b_n \sin n\omega x)}_{sinusoidal\ functions}$$

,which is the summation of an arbitrary constant and linear superposition of infinite number of sinusoidal functions (i.e. function with a cosine function and a sine function). More information about the sinusoidal function can be found in Appendix 10.1.

Graphical representation of the RHS of the Trigonometric series with fundamental angular frequency, $\omega = 1$.

<table>
<tr>
<td>Arbitrary constant, a_0</td>
<td>1st term of the sinusoidal function, $SF_1 =$
$a_1 \cos x + b_1 \sin x$</td>
<td>2nd term of the sinusoidal function, $SF_2 =$
$a_2 \cos 2x + b_2 \sin 2x$</td>
<td>3rd term of the sinusoidal function, $SF_3 =$
$a_3 \cos 3x + b_3 \sin 3x$</td>
<td>And so on…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a_0
</td>
<td>$a_1 cosx$

$b_1 sinx$
</td>
<td>$a_2 cos2x$

$b_2 sin2x$
</td>
<td>$a_3 cos3x$

$b_3 sin3x$
</td>
<td>+ …</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td colspan="5">Let the coefficient a_n & b_n to be non-zero arbitrary coefficient. We can simplify it to be

$$f(x) = a_0 + SF_1 + SF_2 + \cdots + SF_n$$

where SF_n denoted the n^{th} term of the sinusoidal function.

For example:

$f(x) = 5 + (6\, cosx + 3sinx) + (10cos2x + 1.5sin2x) + (8cos3x + 4sin3x) + \cdots + SF_n$

where $a_0 = 5$

$SF_1 = 6\, cosx + 3sinx$

$SF_2 = 10cos2x + 1.5sin2x$

$SF_3 = 8cos3x + 4sin3x$

$SF_n = a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx\, , n = 1,2, \ldots, \infty$</td>
</tr>
</table>

Fourier series is extended from the previous Trigonometric series, where all the unknown coefficient a_n & b_n can be found by the *Euler's formulae* below. Note that Fourier series is applicable for any periodic function with arbitrary period of $p = 2L$.

$$f(x) = \underbrace{a_0}_{arbitrary\ constant} + \underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos n\omega x + b_n \sin n\omega x)}_{sinusoidal\ functions}$$

where $a_0 = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^{L} f(x)\, dx$

$a_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^{L} f(x)\, cos\, n\omega x\ dx$

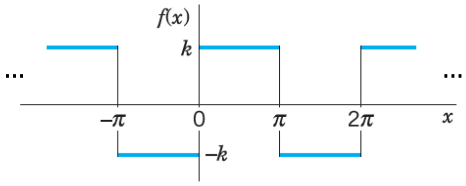
$b_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^{L} f(x)\, sin\, n\omega x\ dx$

$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{p} = \frac{\pi}{L}$

Extra Info: Check appendices 11.2 & 11.3 to understand how to derive the Euler's formulae as well as the convergence of the Fourier series

Fourier series is named in honour of Jean-Baptiste Joseph Fourier (1768-1830), who found that the *trigonometric series can be used to represent a periodic function*. In fact, a complicated periodic signal is merely a linear superposition of multiple sine and cosine waves.

***Example 10.3.1**:*

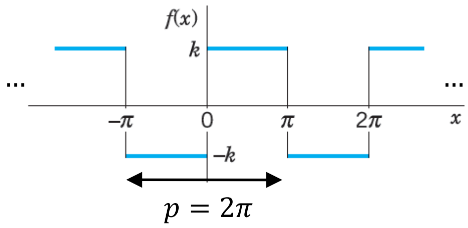


(i) Is the signal above a periodic signal or non-periodic signal?

Solution (i): The signal repeats itself over finite period, thus it is a periodic signal.

(ii) If it is a periodic signal, identify its period. Hence, write its function.

Solution (ii):



- *The time function of the rectangular wave:*
- $f(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{if } -\pi < x < 0 \\ 1 & \text{if } 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}$ and $f(x) = f(x + n(2\pi))$ *where* $n = 1,2, \dots, \infty$

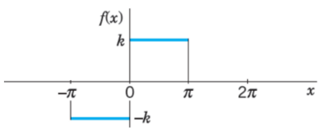
Precaution: This information "$f(x) = f(x + n(2\pi))$" must be provided to indicate that it is a periodic signal.

***Example 10.3.2**:*

Find the Fourier series of the following signal.

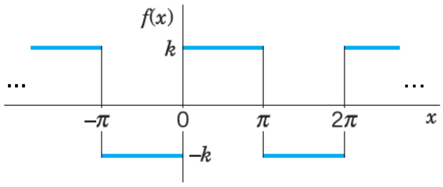
(i) $f(x) = \begin{cases} -k & \text{if } -\pi < x < 0 \\ k & \text{if } 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}$

Solution (i): The signal does not repeat itself, thus it is a non-periodic signal. Fourier series cannot be applied to non-periodic signal.



(ii) $f(x) = \begin{cases} -k & \text{if } -\pi < x < 0 \\ k & \text{if } 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}$ & $f(x) = f(x + n(2\pi))$ *where* $n = 1,2, \dots, \infty$

Solution (ii): The signal repeat itself over finite period, $p = 2\pi$, thus it is a periodic signal. Fourier series can be applied to periodic signal.



Fourier Series expression:

$$f(x) = \underbrace{a_0}_{arbitrary\ constant} + \underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos n\omega x + b_n \sin n\omega x)}_{sinusoidal\ functions}$$

where $a_0 = \frac{1}{2L}\int_{-L}^{L} f(x)\, dx$

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

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

Step 1: Retrieve all important parameters from the periodic signals.

Period, $p = 2\pi$;

Half of the Period, $L = \pi$;

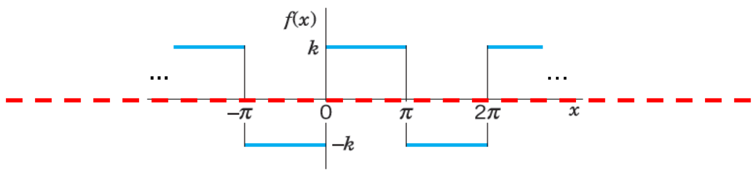
Frequency, $f = \frac{1}{2\pi}\ Hz$

Angular frequency, $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{p} = 1\ rad/s$

Step 2: Solve the coefficient a_0

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{2L}\int_{-L}^{L} f(x)\, dx = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)\, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi}\left[\int_{-\pi}^{0}(-k)dx + \int_{0}^{\pi}(k)dx\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi}[-kx]_{-\pi}^{0} + \frac{1}{2\pi}[kx]_{0}^{\pi} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi}[0-(-k)(-\pi)] + \frac{1}{2\pi}[\,(k)(\pi) - 0] \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

***Comment**: a_0 indicates the average of the periodic signal.*



Average, $a_0 = 0$

Step 3: Solve the coefficient a_n

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{\pi}\left[-k\frac{sinnx}{n}\right]_{-\pi}^{0} + \frac{1}{\pi}\left[k\frac{sinnx}{n}\right]_{0}^{\pi}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\pi}\left[(k)\left(\frac{sinn(-\pi)}{n}\right)+(k)\left(\frac{sinn(\pi)}{n}\right)\right] \qquad [\textbf{Hint}: sinn(-\pi) = -sinn(\pi)]$$

$$= 0$$

Step 4: Solve the coefficient b_n

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{\pi}\left[-k\frac{cosnx}{-n}\right]_{-\pi}^{0} + \frac{1}{\pi}\left[k\frac{cosnx}{-n}\right]_{0}^{\pi}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\pi}\left[\frac{2k}{n}-(k)\left(\frac{cosn(-\pi)}{n}\right)+(k)\left(\frac{cosn(\pi)}{-n}\right)\right] \quad [\textbf{Hint:}\ cosn(-\pi) = cosn(\pi)]$$

$$= \frac{2k}{n\pi}[1-cos(n\pi)]\ \text{where}\ n = 1,2,3, \ldots$$

$$b_n = \begin{cases} \frac{2k}{n\pi}[1-(-1)] & for\ odd\ n \\ \frac{2k}{n\pi}[1-(1)] & for\ even\ n \end{cases} \qquad [\textbf{Hint:}\ \cos n\pi = \begin{cases} -1 & for\ odd\ n \\ 1 & for\ even\ n \end{cases} = (-1)^n]$$

$$b_n = \begin{cases} \frac{4k}{n\pi} & for\ odd\ n \\ 0 & for\ even\ n \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore b_1 = \frac{4k}{\pi}, \quad b_2 = 0, \quad b_3 = \frac{4k}{3\pi}, \quad b_4 = 0, \quad b_4 = \frac{4k}{5\pi}, \quad \ldots$$

Step 5: Express the signal in the form of Fourier series.

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(a_n\cos n\omega x + b_n\sin n\omega x)$$

where $a_0 = 0$, $a_n = 0$, $b_n = \begin{cases} \frac{4k}{n\pi} & for\ odd\ n \\ 0 & for\ even\ n \end{cases}$

$$f(x) = a_0 + (a_1\cos x + b_1\sin x) + (a_2\cos 2x + b_2\sin 2x) + (a_3\cos 3x + b_3\sin 3x) +$$
$$+(a_4\cos 4x + b_4\sin 4x) + \cdots$$

$$\therefore\ f(x) = \frac{4k}{\pi}\sin x + \frac{4k}{3\pi}\sin 3x + \frac{4k}{5\pi}\sin 5x + \frac{4k}{7\pi}\sin 7x \ldots$$

Comment: The complicated square function with period of $p = 2\pi$ is the linear superposition result of multiple sine waves with odd frequencies.

10.4 APPLICATION OF FOURIER SERIES #1: PLOTTING A PERIODIC FUNCTION

Previously, we demonstrated that a periodical square function can be represented in the form of Fourier series as follows.

$$f(x)=\begin{cases}-k & \text{if } -\pi<x<0\\ k & \text{if } 0<x<\pi\end{cases} \quad \text{and } f(x)=f(x+n(2\pi)) \text{ where } n=1,2,\ldots,\infty$$

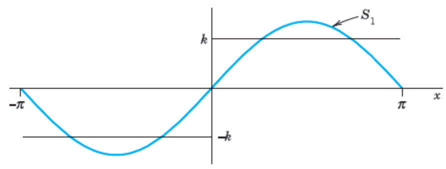
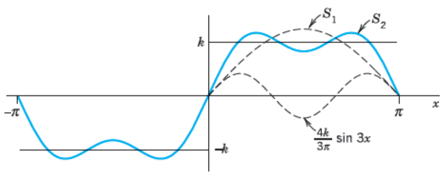
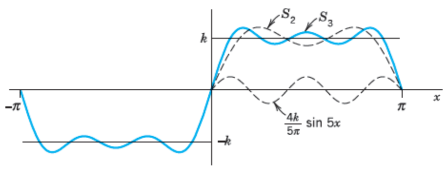
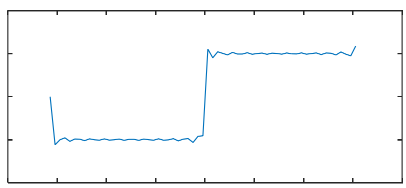
[Periodic square wave]

$$\Downarrow$$

$$f(x)=\frac{4k}{\pi}\sin x+\frac{4k}{3\pi}\sin 3x+\frac{4k}{5\pi}\sin 5x+\frac{4k}{7\pi}\sin 7x+\cdots$$

[Fourier series]

In fact, we can use the Fourier series expression to plot the periodic square function.

Partial Summation, S_n	**Approximation to $f(x)$** $f(x)\approx S_n$	**Graphical representation**
S_1	$S_1=\frac{4k}{\pi}\sin 1x$	 Poor approximation to rectangular wave
S_2	$S_2=\frac{4k}{\pi}\sin 1x+\frac{4k}{3\pi}\sin 3x$	
S_3	$S_3=\frac{4k}{\pi}\sin 1x+\frac{4k}{3\pi}\sin 3x+\frac{4k}{5\pi}\sin 5x$	
⋮	⋮	⋮
S_{20}	$S_{20}=\frac{4k}{\pi}\sin 1x+\frac{4k}{3\pi}\sin 3x+\frac{4k}{5\pi}\sin 5x+\cdots+\frac{4k}{39\pi}\sin 39x$	 Good approximation to rectangular wave

Comment: In common practice, *partial summation of 20 terms* is used to give a *good approximation* of a periodic signal. If higher accuracy is needed, the number of terms will be increased.

10.5 APPLICATION OF FOURIER SERIES #2: DECOMPOSE A PERIODIC FUNCTION INTO MULTIPLE SINUSOIDAL WAVES WITH VARIOUS FREQUENCIES

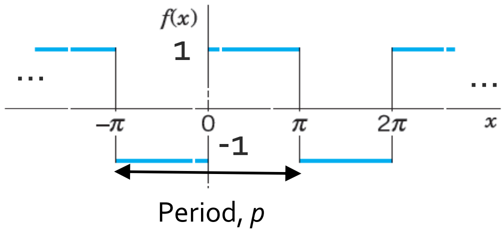
The Fourier series of a rectangular wave with amplitude = 1 is given as follows.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{if } -\pi < x < 0 \\ 1 & \text{if } 0 < x < \pi \end{cases} \quad \text{and } f(x) = f(x + n(2\pi)) \text{ where } n = 1,2,\ldots,\infty$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$f(x) = \frac{4}{\pi}\sin x + \frac{4}{3\pi}\sin 3x + \frac{4}{5\pi}\sin 5x + \frac{4}{7\pi}\sin 7x \ldots$$

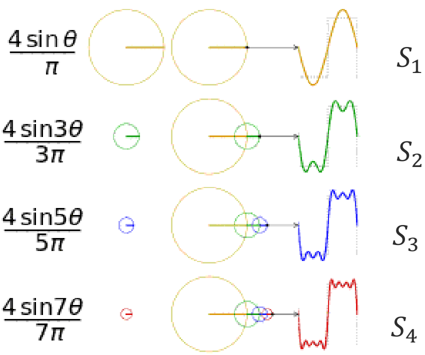
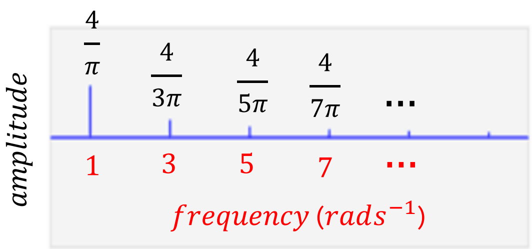
[Fourier series]



Question: *What is the frequency contaminated in the rectangular wave with amplitude = 1?*

Solution: Based on the Fourier series result above, the Fourier series decomposed the rectangular wave into linear superposition of multiple sine functions with *odd-integer harmonic angular frequency.* *In other words, the rectangular wave contains infinity number of odd-integer harmonic angular frequency.*

(i.e. First or fundamental harmonic (1x) frequency = $\omega_1 = 1rads^{-1}$ *; Second harmonic (2x) frequency =* $\omega_2 = 3rads^{-1}$ *, …)*

Time Domain Perspective of $f(x) \approx S_n$	**Frequency Domain Perspective of** $f(x) = rectangular\ wave$
 **Comment**: S_4 indicates the 4 terms summation result, i.e. the approximation of $f(x)$ by partial summation.	The frequency components of the $f(x)$ can be represented by the following figure. 

Graphical representation of the time & frequency domains perspective of $f(x)$ and the decomposed components of the Fourier series (i.e. SF_1, SF_2, SF_3, ...).

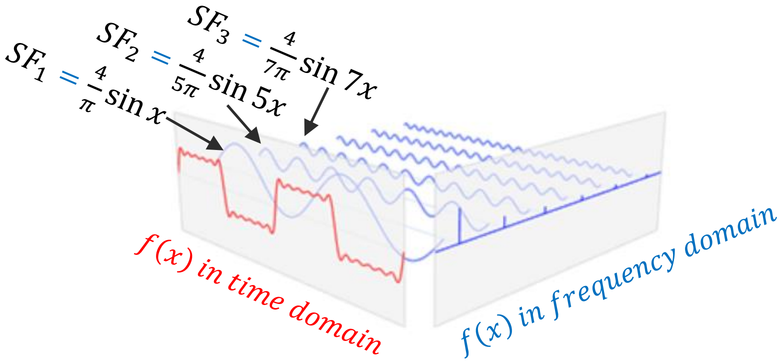


Figure 10.5: Time and Frequency domains of a periodical rectangular wave

Background: Joseph Fourier (1822) states that a time signal can be decomposed not only in time domain in terms of a sequence of sinusoidal waves, but also in frequency domain as well in terms of different frequency components. This idea makes a huge impacts and give innovation of many inclusive ideas in various engineering applications including vibration analysis, electrical analysis, acoustic analysis, image processing such as image compression, signal processing, quantum mechanics, etc. The first intention of Fourier's work is to solve the heat diffusion or transient heat conduction model by using the Fourier series approach. Later, his work directly influenced and inspired others to use similar approach to describe other dynamic physical systems.

10.6 APPLICATION OF FOURIER SERIES #3: TO OBTAIN FINITE RESULT OF A SERIES

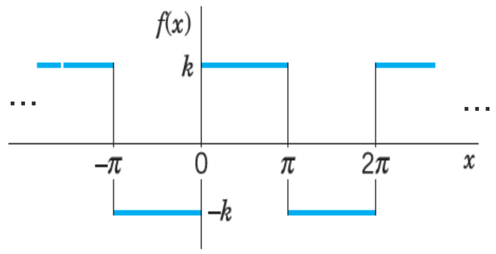
It is difficult to determine the result of a series, e.g. what is the result of the series below?

$$1-\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{5}-\frac{1}{7}+\cdots=? \qquad \text{(Problem 1)}$$

Or in some cases, you might wonder how a famous series was formed or proven, e.g.

Leibniz series: $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1}=\frac{\pi}{4}$ (Problem 2)

In this section, we will demonstrated how to use Fourier series to find/ prove the finite result of a particular series. For example, the Fourier series of the periodical rectangular wave is given.



$$\therefore f(x)=\frac{4k}{\pi}\sin x+\frac{4k}{3\pi}\sin 3x+\frac{4k}{5\pi}\sin 5x+\frac{4k}{7\pi}\sin 7x+\ldots$$

Try to substitute various x to the Fourier series above:

<u>First Attempt, let x=π/4:</u>

<table>
<tr><td>x</td><td>LHS OF $f(x)$</td><td>RHS OF $f(x)$</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">$\frac{\pi}{4}$</td><td>$f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)=k$</td><td>$\frac{4k}{\pi}\sin\frac{\pi}{4}+\frac{4k}{3\pi}\sin\left(3\frac{\pi}{4}\right)+\frac{4k}{5\pi}\sin\left(5\frac{\pi}{4}\right)+\frac{4k}{7\pi}\sin\left(7\frac{\pi}{4}\right)+\cdots$
$=\frac{4k}{\pi}(0.707)+\frac{4k}{3\pi}(0.707)+\frac{4k}{5\pi}(-0.707)+\frac{4k}{7\pi}(-0.707)+\cdots$</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">LHS = RHS
$k=\frac{4k}{\pi}(0.707)+\frac{4k}{3\pi}(0.707)+\frac{4k}{5\pi}(-0.707)+\frac{4k}{7\pi}(-0.707)+\cdots$
We obtain a new series, where
$1=\frac{4}{\pi}(0.707)+\frac{4}{3\pi}(0.707)+\frac{4}{5\pi}(-0.707)+\frac{4}{7\pi}(-0.707)+\cdots$
Rearrange,
$\frac{\pi}{4}=(0.707)+\frac{1}{3}(0.707)+\frac{1}{5}(-0.707)+\frac{1}{7}(-0.707)+\cdots$</td></tr>
</table>

Second attempt, let x=π/2:

x	LHS OF $f(x)$	RHS OF $f(x)$
$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)=k$	$\frac{4k}{\pi}\sin\frac{\pi}{2}+\frac{4k}{3\pi}\sin\left(3\frac{\pi}{2}\right)+\frac{4k}{5\pi}\sin\left(5\frac{\pi}{2}\right)+\frac{4k}{7\pi}\sin\left(7\frac{\pi}{2}\right)+\cdots$
	LHS = RHS $$k=\frac{4k}{\pi}(1)+\frac{4k}{3\pi}(-1)+\frac{4k}{5\pi}(1)+\frac{4k}{7\pi}(-1)+\cdots$$ We obtain a new series, where $$1=\frac{4}{\pi}-\frac{4}{3\pi}+\frac{4}{5\pi}-\frac{4}{7\pi}+\cdots$$ Rearrange it, we obtain $$\frac{\pi}{4}=1-\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{5}-\frac{1}{7}+\cdots$$	

Third attempt, let x=9π/5:

x	LHS OF $f(x)$	RHS OF $f(x)$
$\frac{9\pi}{5}$	$f\left(\frac{9\pi}{5}\right)=-k$	$\frac{4k}{\pi}\sin\frac{9\pi}{5}+\frac{4k}{3\pi}\sin\left(3\frac{9\pi}{5}\right)+\frac{4k}{5\pi}\sin\left(5\frac{9\pi}{5}\right)+\frac{4k}{7\pi}\sin\left(7\frac{9\pi}{5}\right)+\cdots$
	LHS = RHS $$-k=\frac{4k}{\pi}(-0.588)+\frac{4k}{3\pi}(-0.951)+\frac{4k}{5\pi}(0)+\frac{4k}{7\pi}(0.951)+\cdots$$ We obtain a new series, where $$-1=\frac{4}{\pi}(-0.588)+\frac{4}{3\pi}(-0.951)+\frac{4}{7\pi}(0.951)+\cdots$$ Rearrange it, we obtain $$\frac{\pi}{4}=(0.588)+\frac{1}{3}(0.951)-\frac{1}{7}(0.951)+\cdots$$	

Think: You have tried 3 attempts and produce three new series from the Fourier series. In fact, you can produce infinite types of series based on the Fourier series result. Tried to link the attempt to the Problem 1 & Problem 2.

Solution to Problem 1: By selecting appropriate x such as the one in 2nd attempt, we obtain

$$1-\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{5}-\frac{1}{7}+\cdots=\frac{\pi}{4}$$

Solution to Problem 2: LHS of Leibniz series: $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1}=1-\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{5}-\frac{1}{7}+\cdots=\frac{\pi}{4}$ (Proven)

Extra info: Leibniz series is named after Gottfried Leibniz who succeed to discover π in series format, i.e.

$\pi=4\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1}=4-\frac{4}{3}+\frac{4}{5}-\frac{4}{7}+\cdots$. So far, there is no series expression yet for the imaginary number, i. Perhaps anyone here can express it using this approach? Think about discover it, and one day you might put your big name to those unnamed series.

10.7 FOURIER COSINE SERIES & FOURIER SINE SERIES

The equations for the Fourier Cosine Series & Fourier Sine Series are given below:

(i) Fourier Cosine Series:

$$f_c(x) = \underbrace{a_0}_{arbitrary\ constant} + \underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(a_n \cos n\omega x)}_{sinusoidal\ functions}$$

where $a_0 = \frac{1}{2L}\int_{-L}^{L} f(x)\,dx$

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

$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{p} = \frac{\pi}{L}$

(ii) Fourier Sine Series:

$$f_s(x) = \underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(b_n \sin n\omega x)}_{sinusoidal\ function}$$

where $b_n = \frac{1}{L}\int_{-L}^{L} f(x)\sin n\omega x\ dx$

Note that we will obtain Fourier series by the summation of the Fourier Cosine series and Fourier Sine series. In other words, Fourier series is formed by Fourier Cosine series and Fourier Sine series.

$$Fourier\ series, f(x) = Fourier\ Cosine\ series, f_c(x) + Fourier\ Sine\ series, f_s(x)$$

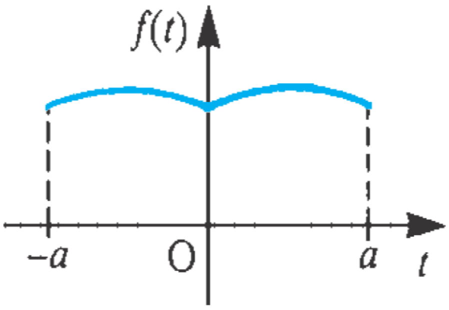
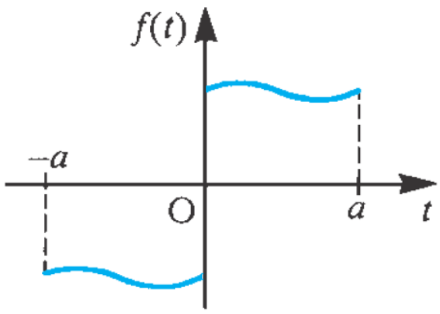
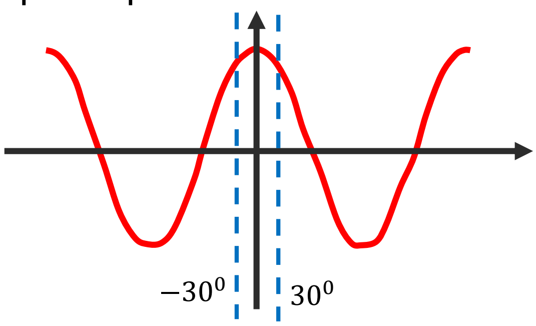
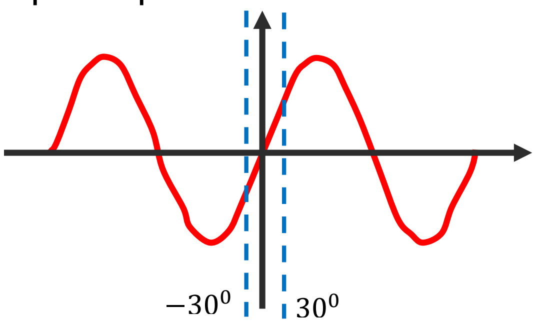
Note 1: There is one important characteristic that is possessed by the Fourier Cosine series and Fourier Sine series that we must understand, i.e. Odd and Even function, which will be discussed in the next section.

Note 2: $Fourier\ Cosine\ series$, $f_c(x)$ is an even function

Note 3: $Fourier\ Sine\ series$, $f_s(x)$ is an odd function

10.8 EVEN FUNCTION AND ODD FUNCTION

The definitions of the even and odd functions are given below:

EVEN FUNCTION	ODD FUNCTION
Mathematical definition: $$f(-t) = f(t)$$	Mathematical definition: $$f(-t) = -f(t)$$
Graphical representation of $f(t)$: 	Graphical representation of $f(t)$: 
Example: Cosine function is an even function because it satisfies $$f(-t) = f(t)$$ where $$cos(-t) = cos(t)$$ Eg. $$cos(-30^0) = cos(30^0) = 0.866$$	**Example:** Sine function is an odd function because it satisfies $$f(-t) = -f(t)$$ where $$sin(-t) = -sin(t)$$ Eg. $$sin(-30^0) = -sin(30^0) = -0.5$$
Graphical representation of cosine function: 	**Graphical representation** of sine function: 

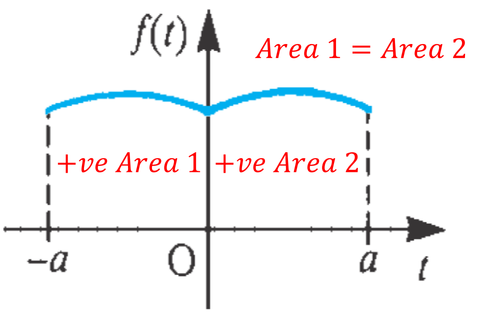
Observation 1: For even function, the *y axis acts like a mirror* to copy data from $+t$ to $-t$ domain.
Observation 2: For odd function, the *y axis acts like an upside-down mirror* to copy data from $+t$ to $-t$ domain in an upside-down manner.

Exercise: Identify if tangent function, Fourier Sine series and Fourier Cosine series are even or odd function by using the definition above.

Important characteristics of even and odd functions:

<table>
<tr><th>Total area under the even function graph</th><th>Total area under the odd function graph</th></tr>
<tr><td>

Total area from $-a$ to a for even function:



Total area, $\int_{-a}^{a} f(t)\,dt = Area\ 1 + Area\ 2$

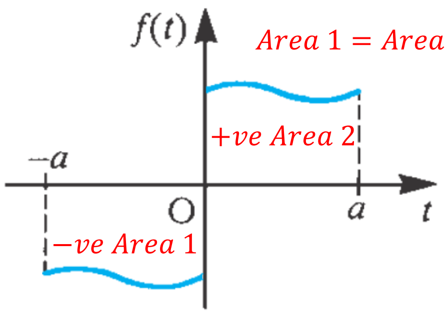
$= 2\ x\ Area\ 2$

Characteristic of even function:

$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(t)\,dt = 2\int_{0}^{a} f(t)\,dt$$

</td><td>

Total area from $-a$ to a for odd function:



Total area, $\int_{-a}^{a} f(t)\,dt = Area\ 1 + Area\ 2$

$= 0$

Characteristic of odd function:

$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(t)\,dt = 0$$

</td></tr>
</table>

By learning the characteristic of the even and odd functions, we can simplify the calculation of Fourier series in some cases. For example:

(i) ***If function $f(t)$ is not an even or odd function,***

Fourier series cannot be simplified to Fourier Cosine series or Fourier Sine series alone. It is a combination of both of them.

$$Fourier\ series, f(t) = Fourier\ Cosine\ series, f_c(t) + Fourier\ Sine\ series, f_s(t)$$
$$= a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(a_n \cos n\omega t + b_n \sin n\omega t)$$

(ii) ***If function $f(t)$ is an even function,***

Fourier series can be simplified to Fourier Cosine series

$$Fourier\ series, f(t) = Fourier\ Cosine\ series, f_c(t)$$
$$= a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(a_n \cos n\omega t)$$

(iii) ***If function $f(t)$ is an odd function,***

Fourier series can be simplified to Fourier Sine series

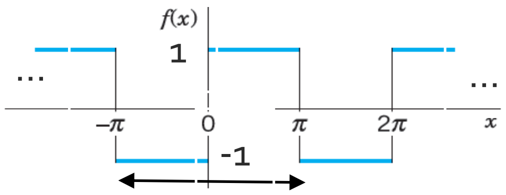
$$Fourier\ series, f(t) = Fourier\ Sine\ series, f_s(t)$$
$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(b_n \sin n\omega t)$$

Note 1: Approach (i) is time consuming, followed by (ii) and (iii), as approach (i) needs to calculate 3 unknowns (a_0, a_n & b_n), while (ii)-(2 unknowns a_0&a_n) & (iii)-(1 unknown b_n).

Note 2: This means that if we able to identify whether a function is an odd or even function. We can *use the Fourier Cosine series or Fourier Sine series to make the calculation easier and faster*.

Example 1: Previously we use Fourier series approach to find the series of a periodic rectangular wave. By learning the characteristic of the odd and even function, we can simplify the calculation using Fourier Cosine series or Fourier Sine series approaches as follows.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{if } -\pi < x < 0 \\ 1 & \text{if } 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}$$ and $f(x) = f(x + n(2\pi))$ *where* $n = 1,2,\dots,\infty$



Period, *p*

[Fourier series approach]

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos n\omega x + b_n \sin n\omega x)$$

[Odd Function- Fourier Sine Series]

Comment: Based on the figure, $f(x)$ is an odd function because the f(x) axis acts like an *upside-down mirror* to copy data from $+t$ to $-t$ domain in an upside-down manner.

Thus,

$$f(x) = \textit{Fourier Sine series} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (b_n \sin n\omega x)$$

where $b_n = \frac{1}{L}\int_{-L}^{L} f(x) \sin n\omega x \ dx = \begin{cases} \frac{4k}{n\pi} & \textit{for odd } n \\ 0 & \textit{for even } n \end{cases}$

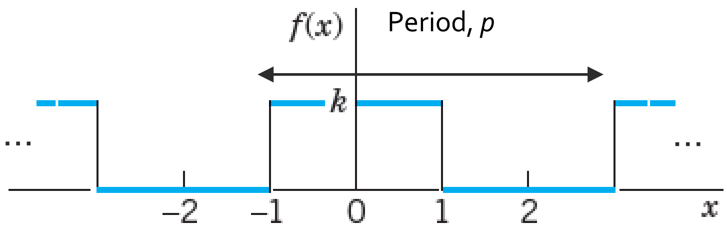
[Same answer as previous]

$$f(x) = \frac{4}{\pi}\sin x + \frac{4}{3\pi}\sin 3x + \frac{4}{5\pi}\sin 5x + \frac{4}{7\pi}\sin 7x \dots$$

Example 2:

Find the Fourier series of the function

$$x = \begin{cases} 0 & if \quad -2 < x < -1 \\ k & if \quad -1 < x < 1 \\ 0 & if \quad 1 < x < 2 \end{cases} \quad \& \ f(x) = f(x + n(4)) \text{ where } n = 1,2,3, \ldots$$



Step 1: Extract all the important information from the figure.

Period, $p = 4$; *Half period*, $L = 2$

Angular frequency, $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$; *Frequency*, $f = \frac{1}{4}$

Step 2: Check if the function is solely an odd or even function or neither of them.

Based on the figure, $f(x)$ is an even function because the $f(x)$ axis acts like a mirror to copy data from $+t$ to $-t$ domain.

Step 3: Fourier Cosine series

$$\text{Fourier series}, f(x) = \text{Fourier Cosine series}, f_c(x)$$
$$= a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(a_n \cos n\omega x)$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2L}\int_{-L}^{L} f(x)\, dx = \frac{1}{4}\int_{-2}^{2} f(x)\, dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{4}\left(\int_{-2}^{-1} 0\, dx + \int_{-1}^{1} k\, dx + \int_{1}^{2} 0\, dx\right)$$
$$= \frac{k}{2}$$

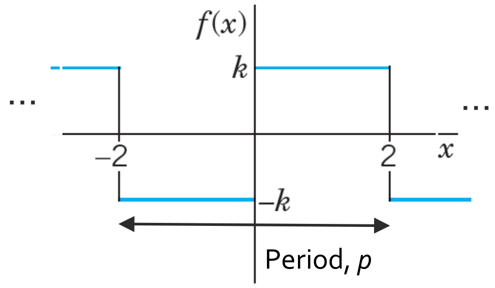
$$a_n = \frac{1}{L}\int_{-L}^{L} f(x) \cos n\omega x\ dx = \frac{1}{2}\int_{-2}^{2} f(x) \cos n\frac{\pi}{2}x\ dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}\left(\int_{-1}^{1} k \cos n\frac{\pi}{2} x\, dx\right)$$
$$= \frac{k}{2}\left[\frac{\sin n\frac{\pi}{2}x}{n\frac{\pi}{2}}\right]_{-1}^{1} \quad = \frac{k}{n\pi}\left(\sin n\frac{\pi}{2} - \sin\left(-n\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right) = \frac{2k}{n\pi}\sin\left(n\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$a_n = \begin{cases} 2k/n\pi & if\ n = 1,\ 5,\ 9,\ \ldots \\ -2k/n\pi & if\ n = 3,\ 7,\ 11,\ \ldots \end{cases}$$

Example 3:

Find the Fourier series of the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -k & \text{if } \; -2 < x < 0 \\ \;\; k & \text{if } \;\; 0 < x < 2 \end{cases} \quad \& \; f(x) = f(x + n(4)) \text{ where } n = 1,2,3, \ldots$$



Solution:

Step 1: Extract all the important information from the figure.

Period, $p = 4$ *; Half period,* $L = 2$

Angular frequency, $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ *; Frequency,* $f = \frac{1}{4}$

Step 2: Check if the function is solely an odd or even functions or neither of them.

Based on the figure, $f(x)$ is an odd function because the f(x) axis acts like a mirror to copy data from $+t$ to $-t$ domain.

Step 3: Fourier Sine series

$$\textit{Fourier series}, f(t) = \textit{Fourier Sine series}, f_s(t)$$
$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (b_n \sin n\omega t)$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{2}\int_{-2}^{2} f(x) \sin n\frac{\pi}{2}x \; dx \text{ ,where } n = 1,2,3, \ldots$$

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

$$= \frac{-k}{2}\left[\frac{-cos n\frac{\pi}{2}x}{n\frac{\pi}{2}}\right]_{-2}^{0} + \frac{k}{2}\left[\frac{-cos n\frac{\pi}{2}x}{n\frac{\pi}{2}}\right]_{0}^{2}$$

$$= \frac{-k}{n\pi}\Big(-\cos 0 - \big(-cos(-n\pi)\big)\Big) + \frac{k}{n\pi}\big(\cos(n\pi) - (-cos\, 0)\big)$$

$$= \frac{2k}{n\pi}\big(1 - cos(n\pi)\big)$$

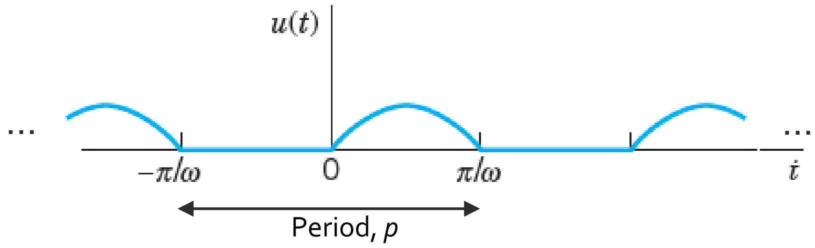
$$b_n = \begin{cases} 4k/n\pi & if \; n = \text{odd number} \\ \quad 0 & if \, n = \text{even number} \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \; f(x) = \frac{4k}{\pi}\sin x + \frac{4k}{3\pi}\sin 3x + \frac{4k}{5\pi}\sin 5x + \frac{4k}{7\pi}\sin 7x + \cdots$,where $f(x)$ is valid for any interval $-\infty \leq x \leq \infty$

Example 4:

Find the Fourier series of the function

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } -L < t < 0 \\ E \sin \omega t & \text{if } 0 < t < L \end{cases} \quad \& \ u(t) = u\left(t + n\left(\frac{2\pi}{\omega}\right)\right) \text{ where } n = 1,2,3, \ldots$$



Solution:

Step 1: Extract all the important information from the figure.

Period, $p = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$; *Half period*, $L = \frac{\pi}{\omega}$

Angular frequency, $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{\left(\frac{2\pi}{\omega}\right)} = \omega$; *Frequency*, $f = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{2\pi}{\omega}\right)} = \frac{\omega}{2\pi}$

Step 2: Check if the function is solely an odd or even function or neither of them.

It is not an odd or even functions.

Step 3: Fourier Series

$$u(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(a_n \cos n\omega\, t + b_n \sin n\omega\, t\right)$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2L}\int_{-L}^{L} f(t)\, dt = \frac{\omega}{2\pi}\int_0^L E \sin\omega\, t\, dt = \frac{\omega}{2\pi}\left[\frac{-E\cos\omega t}{\omega}\right]_0^L = \frac{\omega}{2\pi}\left(\frac{-E\cos\pi}{\omega} - \frac{-E}{\omega}\right) = \frac{E}{\pi}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{L}\int_{-L}^{L} f(t) \cos n\omega t\ dt$$

$$= \frac{\omega}{\pi}\left(\int_0^L E \sin\omega\, t \cos n\omega t\, dt\right)$$

$$= \frac{\omega E}{\pi}\frac{1}{2}\left(\int_0^L \sin(1+n)\omega t + \sin(1-n)\omega t\, dt\right)$$

For $n = 1$, $a_1 = \frac{\omega E}{2\pi}\int_0^L \sin(2\omega t)\, dt = 0$

For $n > 1$,

$$a_n = \frac{\omega E}{2\pi}\left(\left[\frac{-\cos(1+n)\omega t}{(1+n)\omega} - \frac{-\cos(1-n)\omega t}{(1-n)\omega}\right]_0^L\right) = \frac{\omega E}{2\pi}\left(\frac{-\cos(1+n)\pi}{(1+n)\omega} + \frac{\cos(1-n)\pi}{(1-n)\omega} - \left(\frac{-1}{(1+n)\omega} - \frac{-1}{(1-n)\omega}\right)\right)$$

$$a_2 = \frac{-2E}{3\pi}, \ a_3 = 0, \ a_4 = \frac{-2E}{(3x5)\pi}, \ a_5 = 0, \ a_6 = \frac{-2E}{(5x7)\pi}, \ldots$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{L}\int_{-L}^{L} f(t) \sin n\omega t\, dt = \frac{\omega}{\pi}\int_0^L E \sin\omega\, t \sin n\omega t\, dt$$

$$= \frac{\omega}{\pi}\int_0^L E\, \frac{\cos((1-n)\omega t) - \cos((1+n)\omega t)}{2}\, dt$$

For $n = 1$

$$b_n = \frac{\omega}{\pi}\int_0^L E\,\frac{\cos(0)-\cos((2)\omega t)}{2}\,dt = \frac{\omega E}{2\pi}\left[t - \frac{sin(2)\omega t}{(2)\omega}\right]_0^L = \frac{\omega E}{2\pi}\left(\frac{\pi}{\omega} - \frac{\sin(2)\pi}{(2)\omega} - \left(0 - \frac{0}{(2)\omega}\right)\right) = \frac{E}{2}$$

For $n > 1$

$$b_n = \frac{\omega E}{2\pi}\left(\left[\frac{sin(1-n)\omega t}{(1-n)\omega} - \frac{-sin(1+n)\omega t}{(1+n)\omega}\right]_0^L\right) = \frac{\omega E}{2\pi}\left(\frac{\sin(1-n)\pi}{(1-n)\omega} + \frac{\sin(1+n)\pi}{(1+n)\omega} - \left(\frac{0}{(1+n)\omega} - \frac{0}{(1-n)\omega}\right)\right)$$

$$= \frac{\omega E}{2\pi}\left(\frac{\sin(1-n)\pi}{(1-n)\omega} + \frac{\sin(1+n)\pi}{(1+n)\omega}\right)$$

$$b_2 = \frac{\omega E}{2\pi}\left(\frac{\sin(-1)\pi}{(-1)\omega} + \frac{\sin(3)\pi}{(3)\omega}\right) = 0$$

Since $\sin(1-n)\pi = \sin(1+n)\,\pi = 0$ for all $n > 1$

$b_n = 0$ for $n = 2,3,4,\ldots$

$$\therefore f(t) = \frac{E}{\pi} + \left(-\frac{2E}{3\pi}(cos2\omega t) - \frac{2E}{(3x5)\pi}(cos4\omega t) - \frac{2E}{(5x7)\pi}(cos6\omega t) + \cdots\right) + \frac{E}{2}(sin\omega t)$$

where $f(x)$ is valid for any interval $-\infty \le x \le \infty$

In summary,

Important remark: The main function of Fourier series is to decompose the signal into infinite sinusoidal wave with various frequencies.

The $f(x)$ is valid for any interval $-\infty \le x \le \infty$

Any periodic functions
(i.e. $f(x) = f(x + np)$;
$where\ n = 1,2,3, \dots and\ p = period)$

↓

Fourier Series (arbitrary period of p=2L)

$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(a_n \cos n\omega x + b_n \sin n\omega x)$

where $a_0 = \frac{1}{2L}\int_{-L}^{L} f(x)\, dx$;

$a_n = \frac{1}{L}\int_{-L}^{L} f(x) \cos n\omega x\ dx$;

$b_n = \frac{1}{L}\int_{-L}^{L} f(x) \sin n\omega x\, dx$;

If $f(x) =$ even function ↓

Fourier Cosine Series

$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(a_n \cos n\omega x)$

where $a_0 = \frac{1}{2L}\int_{-L}^{L} f(x)\, dx$;

$a_n = \frac{1}{L}\int_{-L}^{L} f(x) \cos n\omega x\ dx$;

↓ If $f(x) =$ odd function

Fourier Sine Series

$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(b_n \sin n\omega x)$

where $b_n = \frac{1}{L}\int_{-L}^{L} f(x) \sin n\omega x\, dx$

Hint: $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{p} = \frac{\pi}{L}$

10.9 LINEARITY PROPERTY

Linearity property is also known as sum and scalar multiple property. It can be applied to simplify the calculation of Fourier series in some cases. For example,

(i) Fourier series of a function #1, $g(x)$ is given:

$$g(x) = a_{0,g} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(a_{n,g} \cos n\omega x + b_{n,g} \sin n\omega x\right)$$

(ii) Fourier series of a function #2, $h(x)$ is given:

$$h(x) = a_{0,h} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(a_{n,h} \cos n\omega x + b_{n,h} \sin n\omega x\right)$$

(iii) If a function #3, $f(x)$ is comprised of $g(x)$ & $h(x)$ through linear superposition:

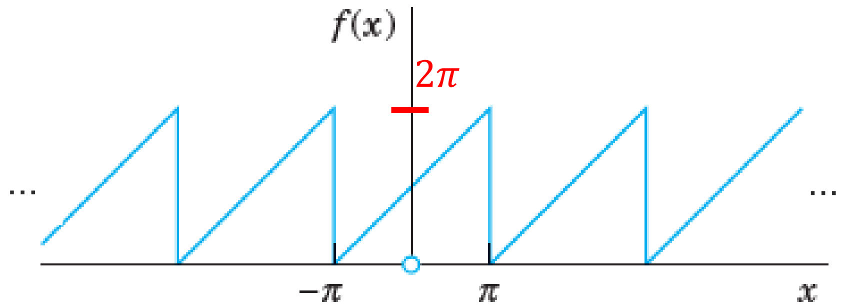
$$f(x) = mg(x) + nh(x)$$

Then, its Fourier series coefficients can be obtained by linearity property:

$$f(x) = a_{0,f} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(a_{n,f} \cos n\omega x + b_{n,f} \sin n\omega x\right)$$

where $a_{0,f} = ma_{0,g} + na_{0,h}$
$a_{n,f} = ma_{n,g} + na_{n,h}$
$b_{n,f} = mb_{n,g} + nb_{n,h}$

Example: Find the Fourier series of the sawtooth wave



$$f(x) = \{x + \pi \quad \text{if} \quad -\pi < x < \pi$$

and

$$f(x) = f(x + n(2\pi)) \text{ where } n = 1,2, \dots, \infty$$

Important parameters: $p = 2\pi, L = \pi, \omega = \frac{2\pi}{2\pi} = 1, f = \frac{1}{2\pi}$

Solution #1: Conventional Fourier Series Approach

$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$

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

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

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)\sin nx\;dx = -\frac{2}{n}\cos n\pi = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{n} & for\ odd\ n \\ -\frac{2}{n} & for\ even\ n \end{cases}$$

Comment: Time consuming if integration of $f(x)$ is difficult.

Solution #2: Solving Fourier Series using Linearity Property

Observation: $f(x) = x + \pi$ is a *linear superposition between function, x & function π* with constant $m, n = 1$

Hence, we can use linearity property to simplify the calculation.

(i) ***Let*** $g(x) = x$

Since $g(-x) = -g(x)$, *thus it is an* *<u>Odd Function</u>* *and we can* reduced Fourier series into <u>Fourier Sine series</u>.

$$g(\boldsymbol{x}) = \text{Fourier Sine series} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (b_{n,g} \sin nx)$$

$$b_{n,g} = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^{L} g(x) \sin nx \ dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x . \sin nx \ dx$$

Integration by part:

$$Let \ u = x; dv = sin(nx)\, dx$$

$$b_{n,g} = \left[x\left(\frac{-\cos(n\pi)}{n}\right)\right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(\frac{-\cos(n\pi)}{n}\right) dx$$

$$= -\frac{2}{n} cosn\pi$$

(ii) ***Let*** $h(\boldsymbol{x}) = \pi$

Since $h(-\pi) = h(\pi)$, *thus it is an* *<u>Even Function</u>* *and we can* reduced Fourier series into <u>Fourier Cosine series</u>.

$$h(\boldsymbol{x}) = \text{Fourier Cosine series} = a_{0,h} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_{n,h} \cos nx)$$

$$a_{0,h} = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^{L} h(x)\, dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \pi\, dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} [\pi x]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \pi$$

$$a_{n,h} = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^{L} h(x) \cos nx \ dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \pi \cos nx \ dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{\pi sinnx}{n}\right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \frac{2sin(n\pi)}{n} = 0$$

(iii) Since $f(x) = superposition\ of\ g(\boldsymbol{x})\ \&\ h(\boldsymbol{x}) = g(\boldsymbol{x}) + h(\boldsymbol{x})$,
The Fourier coefficients of $f(x)$ can be obtained from linearity property.

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

where

$$a_0 = a_{0,h} + a_{0,g} = \pi + 0 = \pi$$

$$a_n = a_{n,h} + a_{n,g} = 0 + 0 = 0$$

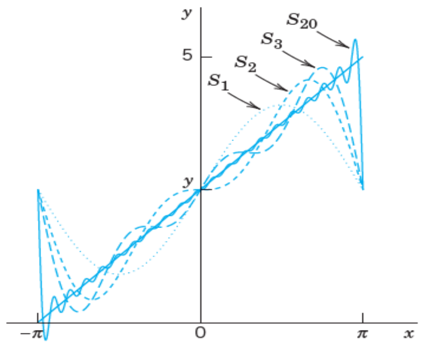
$$b_n = b_{n,h} + b_{n,g} = 0 + \left(-\frac{2}{n} cosn\pi\right) = -\frac{2}{n} cosn\pi$$

Final Solution:

$$f(x) = \pi + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{2}{n} cosn\pi \sin nx\right)$$

$$where \cos n\pi = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{for odd } n \\ 1 & \text{for even } n, \end{cases}$$

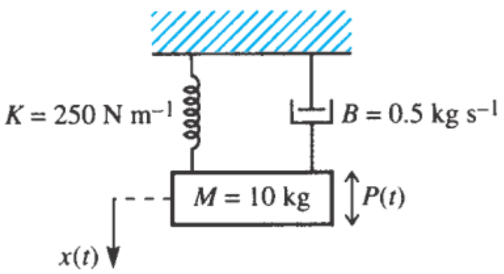
$$\therefore f(x) = \pi + 2\left(\sin x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x + \cdots\right)$$

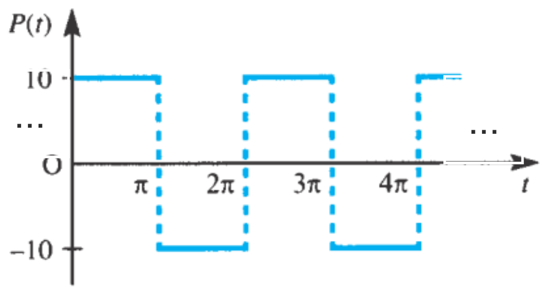


10.10 APPLICATION OF FOURIER SERIES #4: TO SOLVE NON-HOMOGENEOUS ODE WITH PERIODIC EXCITATION

Previously, we demonstrated the way to solve nonhomogeneous ODE with various types of excitations such as impulse function, unit step function, trigonometric function, exponential function, polynomial function and etc. In this section, we will demonstrate how to solve the nonhomogeneous ODE with periodic function.

For example, find the response solution of the mechanical system due to the periodic rectangular wave excitation below.

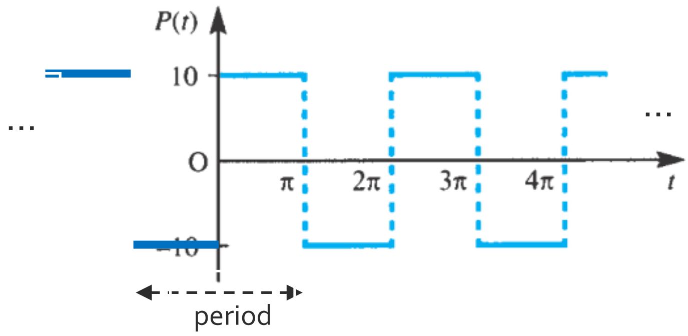




$$10\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 0.5\frac{dx}{dt} + 250x = P(t)$$

where $P(t) = \begin{cases} 10 & 0 \le t \le \pi \\ -10 & \pi \le t \le 2\pi \end{cases}$ & $P(t) = P(t + 2\pi n)$. The initial conditions are zero.

Step 1: Retrieve all important parameter from the periodic function



$p = 2\pi,\ L = \pi,\ \omega = \frac{2\pi}{2\pi} = 1,\ f = \frac{1}{2\pi}$

Step 2: Find the Fourier series expression of the periodic function.

Observation: Since the right side of the figure is upside down to the left side of the figure, it is an odd function. Therefore, the Fourier series expression can be simplified as the Fourier Sine series.

Fourier Sine series

$$\textit{Fourier series}, P(t) = \textit{Fourier Sine series}, P_s(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(b_n \sin n\omega t)$$

$b_n = \frac{1}{L}\int_{-L}^{L} f(x)\, sin\, n\omega x\ dx = \frac{1}{L}\int_{0}^{2L} f(x)\, sin\, n\omega x\ dx$,*where* $n = 1,2,3, \ldots$

$= \frac{1}{\pi}\left[\int_0^{\pi} 10\, sin\, nx\ dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} -10\, sin\, nx\ dx\right]$,*where* $n = 1,2,3, \ldots$

$= \frac{10}{\pi}\left[\frac{-cosnx}{n}\right]_0^{\pi} + \frac{10}{\pi}\left[\frac{+cosnx}{n}\right]_{\pi}^{2\pi}$

$= \frac{10}{n\pi}\left(-\cos n\pi - (-cos\ 0)\right) + \frac{10}{n\pi}\left(\cos(2n\pi) - (cos\ n\pi)\right)$

$= \frac{10}{n\pi}\left(2 - 2cos(n\pi)\right)$

$= \frac{20}{n\pi}\left(1 - cos(n\pi)\right)$

$b_n = \begin{cases} 40/n\pi & if\ n = \text{odd number} \\ 0 & if n = \text{even number} \end{cases}$

$\therefore\ P(t) = \frac{40}{\pi}\sin t + \frac{40}{3\pi}\sin 3t + \frac{40}{5\pi}\sin 5t + \frac{40}{7\pi}\sin 7t + \cdots =$

where $f(t)$ is valid for any interval $-\infty \le t \le \infty$

Step 3: Linear Superposition Concept

$$P(t) = \frac{40}{\pi}\sin t + \frac{40}{3\pi}\sin 3t + \frac{40}{5\pi}\sin 5t + \frac{40}{7\pi}\sin 7t + \cdots$$

(Multiple sinusoidal forces acting simultaneously)

System modeling

$$m\ddot{y} + c\dot{y} + ky = P_1(t) + P_2(t) + \cdots + P_\infty(t)$$

(Total responses can be obtained by linear superposition)

We can simplify the input force as $P(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{40}{(2n-1)\pi}\sin((2n-1)\,t)$

As a rule of thumb, $P(t) \approx P_1(t) + P_2(t) + \cdots + P_{20}(t)$

Step 4: Solve the ODE using method of Undetermined Coefficient (*Recall Math 1*)

$$10\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 0.5\frac{dx}{dt} + 250x = P(t)$$

where $P(t)$ represents the external forcing function, which is a periodic function.

The total solution, $x_{total} = x_{complementary} + x_{particular}$

where the complementary solution, x_c can be obtained from the homogeneous part of the ODE while the particular solution can be obtained from the non-homogeneous part of the ODE.

Note: Complementary solution is also known as transient solution while the particular solution is also known as steady state solution.

***Step 4.1**: Solving the homogeneous part of the ODE*

$$10\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 0.5\frac{dx}{dt} + 250x = 0$$

Assume the complementary solution is in the form of $x_c = e^{mt}$

Then, we obtain the characteristic equation, $10m^2 + 0.5m + 250 = 0$

$$m = -\frac{1}{40} \pm i\frac{\sqrt{39999}}{40}$$

The complementary solution, $x_c = c_1 e^{\left(-\frac{1}{40}+i\frac{\sqrt{39999}}{40}\right)t} + c_2 e^{\left(-\frac{1}{40}-i\frac{\sqrt{39999}}{40}\right)t}$

Or it can be represented in the trigonometric format $x_c = e^{-\frac{1}{40}t}\left(c_1 cos\frac{\sqrt{39999}}{40}t + c_2 sin\frac{\sqrt{39999}}{40}t\right)$

Given that the initial condition is zero, $x_c(0) = 0$ & $\dot{x}_c(0) = 0$

$x_c(0) = e^{-\frac{1}{40}(0)}\left(c_1 cos\frac{\sqrt{39999}}{40}(0) + c_2 sin\frac{\sqrt{39999}}{40}(0)\right) = c_1 = 0$

Thus, $x_c = e^{-\frac{1}{40}t}\left(c_2 sin\frac{\sqrt{39999}}{40}t\right)$

$\dot{x}_c = -\frac{1}{40}e^{-\frac{1}{40}t}\left(c_2 sin\frac{\sqrt{39999}}{40}t\right) + e^{-\frac{1}{40}t}\left(c_2\frac{\sqrt{39999}}{40}cos\frac{\sqrt{39999}}{40}t\right)$

$\dot{x}_c(0) = -\frac{1}{40}e^{-\frac{1}{40}(0)}\left(c_2 sin\frac{\sqrt{39999}}{40}(0)\right) + e^{-\frac{1}{40}(0)}\left(c_2\frac{\sqrt{39999}}{40}cos\frac{\sqrt{39999}}{40}(0)\right) = c_2\frac{\sqrt{39999}}{40} = 0$

$c_2 = 0$

For zero initial condition, the complementary solution, $x_c = 0$

Step 4.2*: Solving the non-homogeneous part of the ODE*

$$10\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 0.5\frac{dx}{dt} + 250x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{40}{(2n-1)\pi}sin((2n-1)\,t)$$

Based on the RHS function (i.e. a periodic function), the possible particular solution is proposed in the form of Fourier series:

RHS function	Possible Particular Solution y_p
(i) Periodic Function, e.g. A rectangular wave function $P(t) = \begin{cases} 10 & 0 \le t \le \pi \\ -10 & \pi \le t \le 2\pi \end{cases}$	$x_p = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(a_n \cos n\omega t + b_n \sin n\omega t)$ where a_0, a_n & b_n are the three unknowns (also known as undetermined coefficient) to be solved.
Example:	$x_p = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(a_n \cos((2n-1)t) + b_n \sin((2n-1)t))$

$P(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{40}{(2n-1)\pi} \sin((2n-1)\,t)$	**Comment**: No treatment is needed after we compare the coefficients obtained from the homogeneous and non-homogeneous parts of ODE. $(2n-1) \neq -\frac{1}{40} \pm i\frac{\sqrt{39999}}{40}$

- Differentiate the particular solution,

$$x'_p = 0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(-(2n-1)a_n \sin((2n-1)t) + (2n-1)b_n \cos((2n-1)t)\right)$$

$$x''_p = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(-(2n-1)^2 a_n \cos\big((2n-1)t\big) - (2n-1)^2 b_n \sin\big((2n-1)t\big)\right)$$

- Substitute to the ODE

$$10\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 0.5\frac{dx}{dt} + 250x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{40}{(2n-1)\pi} \sin((2n-1)\,t)$$

$$10\left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(-(2n-1)^2 a_n \cos\big((2n-1)t\big) - (2n-1)^2 b_n \sin\big((2n-1)t\big)\right)\right]$$

$$+0.5\left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(-(2n-1)a_n \sin\big((2n-1)t\big) + (2n-1)b_n \cos\big((2n-1)t\big)\right)\right]$$

$$+250\left[a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(a_n \cos((2n-1)t) + b_n \sin((2n-1)t)\right)\right] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{40}{(2n-1)\pi} \sin((2n-1)\,t)$$

- Rearrange,

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\Big((-10)(2n-1)^2 a_n \cos\big((2n-1)t\big) + (0.5)(2n-1)b_n \cos\big((2n-1)t\big) + 250a_n \cos((2n-1)t)\Big)$$

$$+\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\Big((-10)(2n-1)^2 b_n \sin\big((2n-1)t\big) - (0.5)(2n-1)a_n \sin\big((2n-1)t\big) + 250b_n \sin((2n-1)t)\Big)$$

$$+250a_0 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{40}{(2n-1)\pi} \sin((2n-1)\,t)$$

- Compare coefficient of t^0:

$$250a_0 = 0$$

Thus, $a_0 = 0$

- Compare coefficient of $\cos\big((2n-1)t\big)$:

$$(-10)(2n-1)^2 a_n + (0.5)(2n-1)b_n + 250a_n = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{(10)(2n-1)^2 - 250}{(0.5)(2n-1)} a_n$$

where $n = 1,2,3, \ldots$

- Compare coefficient of $\sin\left((2n-1)t\right)$:

$$(-10)(2n-1)^2 b_n - (0.5)(2n-1)a_n + 250b_n = \frac{40}{(2n-1)\pi}$$

$$[(-10)(2n-1)^2 + 250]b_n - (0.5)(2n-1)a_n = \frac{40}{(2n-1)\pi}$$

$$[(-10)(2n-1)^2 + 250]\left[\frac{(10)(2n-1)^2 - 250}{(0.5)(2n-1)}a_n\right] - (0.5)(2n-1)a_n = \frac{40}{(2n-1)\pi}$$

$$[(-10)(2n-1)^2 + 250][(10)(2n-1)^2 - 250]a_n - (0.5)^2(2n-1)^2 a_n = \frac{20}{\pi}$$

$$a_n = \frac{20}{\pi([(-10)(2n-1)^2 + 250][(10)(2n-1)^2 - 250] - (0.5)^2(2n-1)^2)}$$

$$a_n = \frac{20}{\pi([(-100)(2n-1)^4 + (5000)(2n-1)^2 - 62500] - (0.5)^2(2n-1)^2)}$$

$$a_n = \frac{20}{\pi\left((-100)(2n-1)^4 + (4999.75)(2n-1)^2 - 62500\right)}$$

where $n = 1,2,3, \ldots$

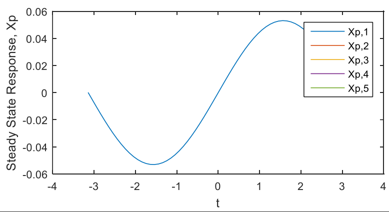
$$b_n = \frac{(10)(2n-1)^2 - 250}{(0.5)(2n-1)} \frac{20}{\pi\left((-100)(2n-1)^4 + (4999.75)(2n-1)^2 - 62500\right)}$$

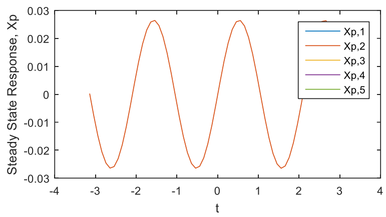
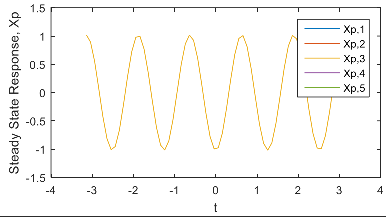
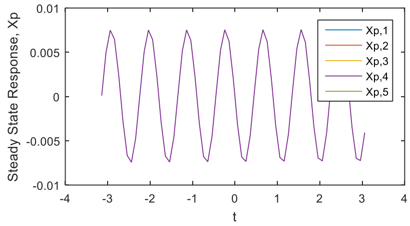
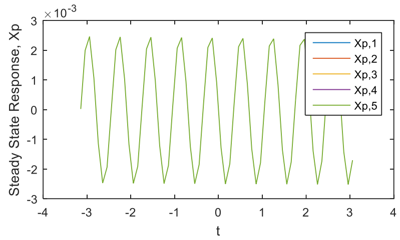
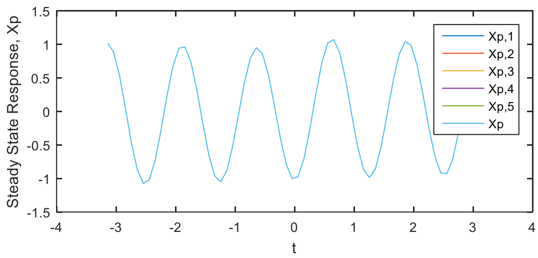
- Thus, the particular solution

$$x_p = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(a_n \cos(2n-1)t + b_n \sin(2n-1)t\right)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(\begin{array}{l} \dfrac{20}{\pi\left((-100)(2n-1)^4 + (4999.75)(2n-1)^2 - 62500\right)}\cos(2n-1)t \\ + \dfrac{(10)(2n-1)^2 - 250}{(0.5)(2n-1)} \dfrac{20}{\pi\left((-100)(2n-1)^4 + (4999.75)(2n-1)^2 - 62500\right)}\sin(2n-1)t \end{array}\right)$$

An approximation of the solution is given by linear superposition of the first 5 terms response solution.

Term, n	Particular solution due to nth forcing function	Observation
1	$x_{p,1} = -1.10524x10^{-4}cost + 0.0531sint$ 	Magnitude, $\lvert x_{p,1}\rvert$ $= \sqrt{(-1.10524x10^{-4})^2 + (0.0531)^2}$ $= 0.053$
2	$x_{p,2} = -2.4866x10^{-4}cos3t + 0.0265sin3t$	Magnitude, $\lvert x_{p,2}\rvert$ $= \sqrt{(-2.4866x10^{-4})^2 + (0.0265)^2}$

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>
</td><td>$= 0.027$</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>$x_{p,3} = -1.0190 cos5t + 0 sin5t$

</td><td>Magnitude, $\left|x_{p,3}\right|$
$= \sqrt{(-1.0190)^2 + (0)^2}$
$= 1.0190$</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>$x_{p,4} = -1.1050x10^{-4} cos7t - 7.577x10^{-3} sin7t$

</td><td>Magnitude, $\left|x_{p,4}\right|$
$= \sqrt{\begin{matrix}(-1.1050x10^{-4})^2 \\ +(-7.577x10^{-3})^2\end{matrix}}$
$= 0.0076$</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>$x_{p,5} = -2.0300x10^{-5} cos9t - 2.526x10^{-3} sin9t$

</td><td>Magnitude, $\left|x_{p,4}\right|$
$= \sqrt{\begin{matrix}(-2.0300x10^{-5})^2 \\ +(-2.526x10^{-3})^2\end{matrix}}$
$= 0.0025$</td></tr>
<tr><td>⋮</td><td>⋮</td><td>⋮</td></tr>
<tr><td>∞</td><td>$x_p = x_{p,1} + x_{p,2} + x_{p,3} + x_{p,4} + x_{p,5} + \cdots x_{p,\infty}$

</td><td>Magnitude, $\left|x_p\right|$
$\left|x_p\right| = \left|x_{p,1}\right| + \left|x_{p,2}\right| + \left|x_{p,3}\right| + \cdots$
$\left|x_p\right| \approx \left|x_{p,3}\right|$

Note that the total particular solution is dominated by the 3th term response. This is because the 3th forcing function has exciting frequency $(\omega = 5)$ equal to the natural frequency
$(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{250}{10}} = 5)$.
Resonance occurs!</td></tr>
</table>

Step 4.3: $x_{total} = x_{complementary} + x_{particular}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
x_{total} = 0 &+ (-1.10524x10^{-4}cost + 0.0531sint) + (-2.4866x10^{-4}cos3t + 0.0265sin3t) \\
&+ (-1.0190cos5t + 0sin5t) + (-1.1050x10^{-4}cos7t - 7.577x10^{-3}sin7t) \\
&+ (-2.0300x10^{-5}cos9t - 2.526x10^{-3}sin9t) +
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\left(\begin{array}{c}
\dfrac{20}{\pi\left((-100)(2n-1)^4 + (4999.75)(2n-1)^2 - 62500\right)}\cos(2n-1)t \\
+\dfrac{(10)(2n-1)^2 - 250}{(0.5)(2n-1)}\dfrac{20}{\pi\left((-100)(2n-1)^4 + (4999.75)(2n-1)^2 - 62500\right)}\sin(2n-1)t
\end{array}\right) + \cdots
$$

where $n = 6,7,8, \ldots$

Exercise:

Repeat the example by letting the damping coefficient be zero. Observe the severity of the vibration level after the changes of parameters.

$$
10\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 250x = P(t)
$$

where $P(t) = \begin{cases} 10 & 0 \le t \le \pi \\ -10 & \pi \le t \le 2\pi \end{cases}$ & $P(t) = P(t + 2\pi n)$. The initial conditions are zero.

FOURIER SERIES EXPANSION & ITS APPLICATION

WEEK 11: FOURIER SERIES EXPANSION & ITS APPLICATION

11.1 INTRODUCTION

In the previous chapter, we learn how to convert the periodic time signal into Fourier series expression.

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(a_n \cos n\omega x + b_n \sin n\omega x)$$

where $a_0 = \frac{1}{2L}\int_{-L}^{L} f(x)\,dx;$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{L}\int_{-L}^{L} f(x)\cos n\omega x\; dx;$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{L}\int_{-L}^{L} f(x)\sin n\omega x\, dx\,;$$

$$f(x) = f(x+np)\;\; for \quad -\infty \le x \le \infty$$

Comment: Fourier series only works for periodic signal that repeats itself in all the time or within an infinite time interval. However, in actual engineering practice, we are <u>not able to measure a periodical signal within an infinite interval</u>, i.e. $-\infty \le x \le \infty$.

For example, we only able to measure the vibration of a machine due to motor excitation in a finite interval, i.e. measurements starts from $0 \le t \le \tau$ where *τ is the finite interval* as shown in the Figure 11.1. In this case, the measured vibration is a non-periodic signal because it does not repeat itself within infinite interval.

Thus, we cannot find Fourier series for the measured signal because the compulsory condition of the periodic signal, where $-\infty \le t \le \infty$ is not valid in this case. To solve this problem, we need to *expand or extend the finite interval to infinite interval* with "Fourier series expansion".

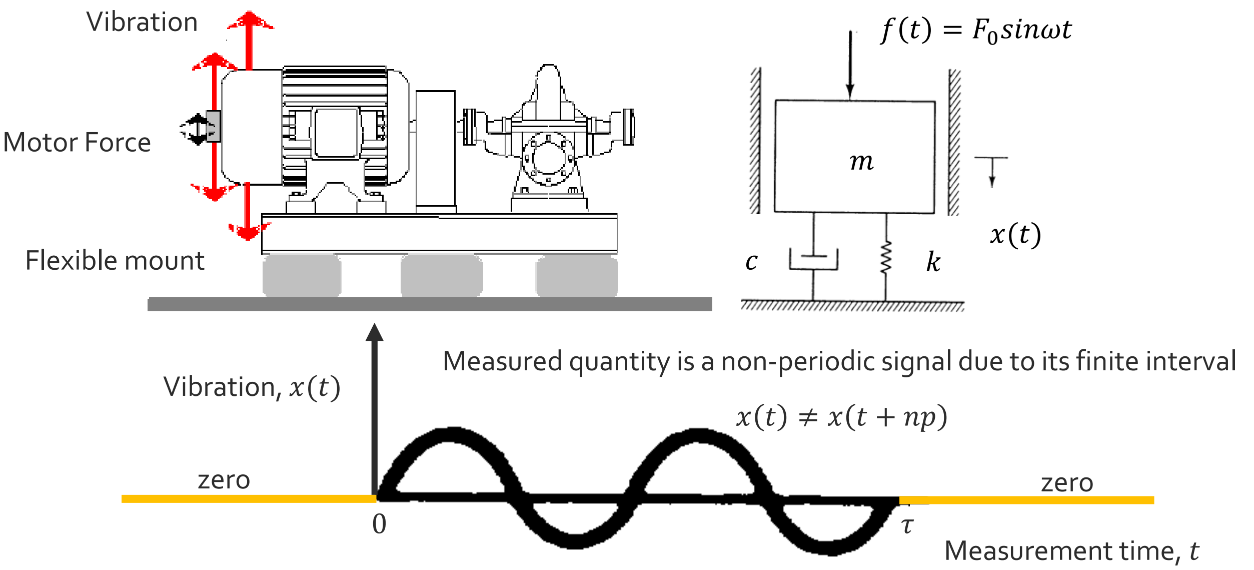
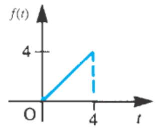


Figure 11.1: Actual vibration data obtained from measurement has finite measurement time, τ.

11.2 TYPES OF FOURIER SERIES EXPANSION

In simple, Fourier series expansion is a technique used to *convert a non-periodic signal to periodic signal* through "expansion" technique, so that a non-periodic signal can be written in the Fourier series expression. This can be done by *assuming the signal repeats itself within infinite interval*. In this way, the finite interval can be expanded/ extended to infinite interval.



$f(t)$ *is within* $0 \leq t \leq \tau$

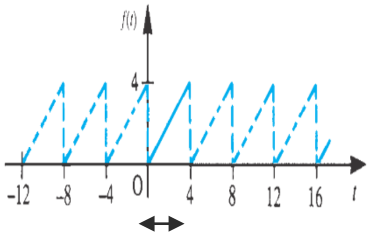
There are three types of expansion to represent non-periodic signal in the Fourier series expression:

(i) Full-range Fourier Series Expansion

-also known as Even & Odd functions expansion

$$f(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(a_n \cos n\omega t + b_n \sin n\omega t)$$

	Conventional approach	*Alternative approach*
1	$a_0 = \frac{1}{2L}\int_{-L}^{L} f(t)\, dt$	$= \frac{1}{2L}\int_{0}^{\tau} f(t)\, dt$
2	$a_n = \frac{1}{L}\int_{-L}^{L} f(t) \cos n\omega t\ dt$	$= \frac{1}{L}\int_{0}^{\tau} f(t) \cos n\omega t\ dt$
3	$b_n = \frac{1}{L}\int_{-L}^{L} f(t) \sin n\omega t\, dt$	$= \frac{1}{L}\int_{0}^{\tau} f(t) \sin n\omega t\, dt$



Period, p

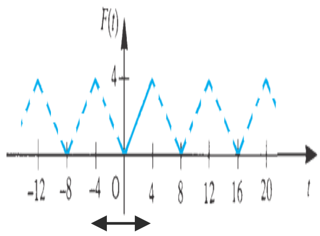
Hint: Both approaches give the same answer, but alternative approach can compute faster. The derivation of the formula can be found in Appendix 11.1.

(ii) Half-range Fourier Cosine Series Expansion

-also known as Even function expansion

$$f(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(a_n \cos n\omega t)$$

	Conventional approach	*Alternative approach*
1	$a_0 = \frac{1}{2L}\int_{-L}^{L} f(t)\, dt$	$= \frac{1}{L}\int_{0}^{\tau} f(t)\, dt$
2	$a_n = \frac{1}{L}\int_{-L}^{L} f(t) \cos n\omega t\ dt$	$= \frac{2}{L}\int_{0}^{\tau} f(t) \cos n\omega t\ dt$



Period, p

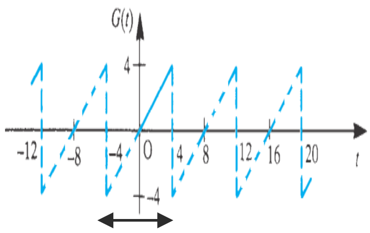
Hint: The derivation of the formula can be found in Appendix 11.1.

(iii) Half-range Fourier Sine Series Expansion

-also known as Odd functions expansion

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(b_n \sin n\omega t)$$

	Conventional approach	*Alternative approach*
1	$b_n = \frac{1}{L}\int_{-L}^{L} f(t) \sin n\omega t\, dt$	$= \frac{2}{L}\int_{0}^{\tau} f(t) \sin n\omega t\, dt$

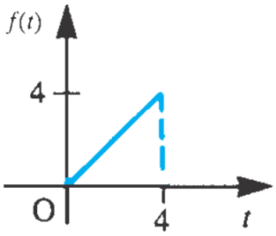


Period, p

Hint: The derivation of the formula can be found in Appendix 11.1.

Note: Half range series is widely applied because less coefficients are required to be computed.

Example 1: Find the Fourier Series for the following signal.



Observation:

(i) The $f(t)$ is valid for certain interval $0 \leq t \leq \tau$ *only, where the finite interval,* $\tau = 4$.

(ii) The $f(t)$ is a non-periodic function because $f(t) \neq f(t + np)$, $where\ n = 1,2,3, \ldots\ and\ p = period)$

Result:

Fourier series can be applied for periodic signal only using the definition below.

$$f(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(a_n \cos n\omega t + b_n \sin n\omega t)$$

where $a_0 = \frac{1}{2L}\int_{-L}^{L} f(t)\, dt;$

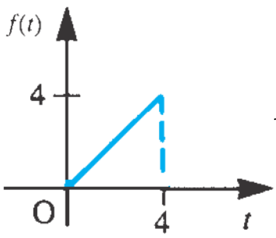
$a_n = \frac{1}{L}\int_{-L}^{L} f(t) \cos n\omega t\ dt;$

$b_n = \frac{1}{L}\int_{-L}^{L} f(t) \sin n\omega t\, dt\,;$

$f(t) = f(t + np)\ for\quad -\infty \leq x \leq \infty$

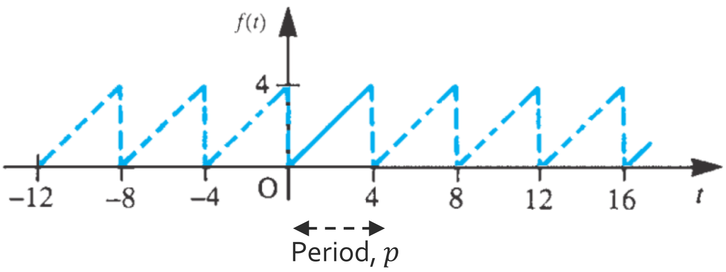
Therefore, it is not applicable in this case (i.e. Fourier series is not applicable for non-periodic signal).

Example 2: Find the Full Range Fourier Series Expansion for the following signal.



$f(t) = t\ is\ within\ 0 \leq t \leq \tau$

Step 1: Performing the Full Range Expansion (i.e. Even & Odd functions expansion)



Note: In this approach, the full range of the signal, i.e. $0 \leq t \leq 4$ is assumed to be repeating itself within infinite interval (i.e. "expansion"). In this way, the non-periodic signal is converted to periodic signal, where $f(t) = f(t + 4n) \quad for \quad -\infty \leq t \leq \infty$

Step 2: Important Parameter of the Signal

$\tau = 4$

$$p = 4, L = 2, \omega = \frac{2\pi}{p} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Step 2: Computing the Full Range Fourier Series Expansion (Alternative approach)::

$$f(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(a_n \cos n\omega t + b_n \sin n\omega t)$$

$$where\ a_0 = \frac{1}{2L}\int_0^{\tau} f(t)\,dt = \frac{1}{4}\int_0^4 t\,dt = \frac{1}{4}\left[\frac{t^2}{2}\right]_0^4 = \frac{1}{4}(8) = 2;$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{L}\int_0^{\tau} f(t)\,cos\,n\omega t\ \ dt = \frac{1}{2}\int_0^4 t\,cos\,n\frac{\pi}{2}t\,dt;$$

$$Integration\ by\ part: Let\ u = t; dv = cos\,n\frac{\pi}{2}t\,dt$$

$$a_n = \left[t(\frac{sin\left(n\frac{\pi}{2}t\right)}{n\frac{\pi}{2}}\right]_0^4 - \int_0^4 \frac{sin\left(n\frac{\pi}{2}t\right)}{n\frac{\pi}{2}}dt$$

$$= 0 - \left[(\frac{-cos\left(n\frac{\pi}{2}t\right)}{\left(n\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2}\right]_0^4$$

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

Hint: $cos(2n\pi) = 1$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{L}\int_0^{\tau} f(t)\,sin\,n\omega t\,dt = \frac{1}{2}\int_0^4 t\,sin\,n\frac{\pi}{2}t\,dt\ ;$$

$$Integration\ by\ part: Let\ u = t; dv = sin\,n\frac{\pi}{2}t\,dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left\{\left[t(\frac{-cos\left(n\frac{\pi}{2}t\right)}{n\frac{\pi}{2}}\right]_0^4 - \int_0^4 \frac{-cos\left(n\frac{\pi}{2}t\right)}{n\frac{\pi}{2}}dt\right\}$$

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

Hint:$sin(2n\pi) = 0$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left\{\frac{-8}{n\pi}\ \right\} = \frac{-4}{n\pi}$$

Step 3: Final Solution

$$\therefore f(t) = 2 - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(0 + \frac{-4}{n\pi} sin\, n\omega t\right)$$
$$= 2 - \frac{4}{\pi}\left(sin\frac{\pi}{2}t + \frac{1}{2}sin\pi t + \frac{1}{3}sin\frac{3\pi}{2}t + \cdots\right)$$

$f(t)\ is\ valid\ only\ for\ 0 \le t \le 4$

Extra info: It is not recommended to use the conventional approach to determine the Fourier series expansion as alternative approach can compute it much faster than the conventional approach. This is illustrated in the example below:

Step 2: Computing the Full Range Fourier Series Expansion (Conventional approach):

$$f(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(a_n \cos n\omega t + b_n \sin n\omega t)$$

$$where\ a_0 = \frac{1}{2L}\int_{-L}^{L} f(t)\, dt = \frac{1}{4}\int_{-2}^{2} f(t)dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{4}\left(\int_{-2}^{0}(t+4)dt + \int_{0}^{2} tdt\right) = \frac{1}{4}\left(\left[\frac{t^2}{2} + 4t\right]_{-2}^{0} + \left[\frac{t^2}{2}\right]_{0}^{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4}(6 + (2)) = 2;$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{L}\int_{-L}^{L} f(t)\, cos\, n\omega t\ \ dt = \frac{1}{2}\int_{-2}^{2} f(t)\, cos\, n\frac{\pi}{2}t\, dt;$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}\left(\int_{-2}^{0}(t+4)\, cos\, n\frac{\pi}{2}t\, dt + \int_{0}^{2} t\, cos\, n\frac{\pi}{2}t\, dt\right)$$
$$= \cdots two\ integration\ by\ part\ are\ not\ shown\ here\ for\ simplification \ldots;$$
$$= \frac{2}{n\pi}sin(n\pi) - \frac{2}{n\pi}sin(-n\pi) + \frac{2}{n^2\pi^2}cos(n\pi) - \frac{2}{n^2\pi^2}cos(-n\pi);$$
$$= \frac{4}{n\pi}sin(n\pi);$$

Hint: $sin(n\pi) = 0$

$$= 0;$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{L}\int_{-L}^{L} f(t)\, sin\, n\omega t\, dt = \frac{1}{2}\int_{-2}^{2} f(t)\, sin\ \ n\frac{\pi}{2}t\, dt\,;$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}\left(\int_{-2}^{0}(t+4)\, sin\, n\frac{\pi}{2}t\, dt + \int_{0}^{2} t\, sin\, n\frac{\pi}{2}t\, dt\right)$$
$$= \ldots two\ \ integration\ by\ part\ are\ not\ shown\ here\ for\ simplification \ldots;$$
$$= \frac{2}{n\pi}cos(-n\pi) - \frac{2}{n\pi}cos(n\pi) + \frac{2}{n^2\pi^2}sin(n\pi) - \frac{2}{n^2\pi^2}sin(-n\pi) - \frac{4}{n\pi};$$
$$= \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2}sin(n\pi) - \frac{4}{n\pi}$$
$$= -\frac{4}{n\pi}$$

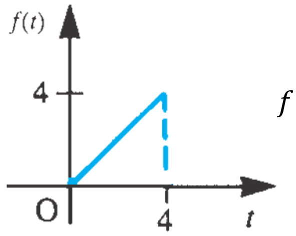
Step 3: Final Solution

$$\therefore f(t) = 2 - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(0 + \frac{-4}{n\pi} sin\, n\omega t\right)$$
$$= 2 - \frac{4}{\pi}\left(sin\frac{\pi}{2}t + \frac{1}{2}sin\pi t + \frac{1}{3}sin\frac{3\pi}{2}t + \cdots\right)$$

$f(t)\ is\ valid\ only\ for\ 0 \le t \le 4$

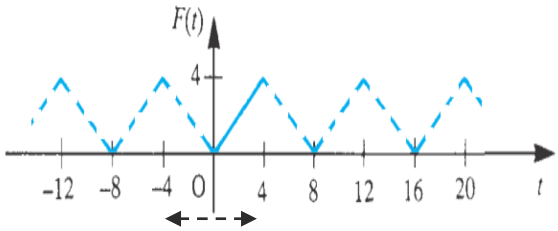
Comment: Produce the same answer like the previous answer but the steps are longer.

Example 3: Find the Half Range Fourier Cosine Series Expansion for the signal.



$f(t) = t \text{ is within } 0 \leq t \leq \tau$

Step 1: Performing the Half Range Cosine Series Expansion (i.e. Even function expansion)



Note: In this approach, the half range of the signal, i.e. $0 \leq t \leq 4$ and half range of its mirror are assumed to be repeating itself within infinite interval (i.e. "expansion"). In this way, the non-periodic signal is converted to periodic signal, where $f(t) = f(t + 8n) \quad for \quad -\infty \leq t \leq \infty$

Step 2: Important Parameter of the Signal

$\tau = 4$

$$p = 8, L = 4, \omega = \frac{2\pi}{p} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Step 2: Computing the Half Range Cosine Series Expansion (Alternative approach)::

$$f(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(a_n \cos n\omega t)$$

where $a_0 = \frac{1}{L}\int_0^{\tau} f(t)\, dt = \frac{1}{4}\int_0^4 t\, dt = \frac{1}{4}\left[\frac{t^2}{2}\right]_0^4 = \frac{1}{4}(8) = 2;$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{L}\int_0^{\tau} f(t) \cos n\omega t \ dt = \frac{2}{4}\int_0^4 t \cos n\frac{\pi}{4} t\, dt;$$

$$Integration\ by\ part: Let\ u = t; dv = \cos n\frac{\pi}{4} t\, dt$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2}\left\{\left[t\left(\frac{\sin\left(n\frac{\pi}{4}t\right)}{n\frac{\pi}{4}}\right)\right]_0^4 - \int_0^4 \frac{\sin\left(n\frac{\pi}{4}t\right)}{n\frac{\pi}{4}}\, dt\right\}$$

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

$$= \frac{8}{(n\pi)^2}\{(-1)^n - 1\}$$

Hint: $\sin(n\pi) = 0$

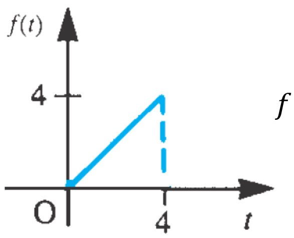
$$\cos(n\pi) = \begin{cases} -1 & odd\ n \\ 1 & even\ n \end{cases} = (-1)^n$$

Step 3: Final Solution

$$\therefore f(t) = 2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(\frac{8}{(n\pi)^2}\{(-1)^n - 1\}\cos n\omega t\right)$$
$$= 2 + \frac{8}{\pi^2}\left(-2cos\frac{\pi}{4}t - \frac{2}{9}cos\frac{3\pi}{4}t - \frac{2}{25}cos\frac{5\pi}{4}t - \cdots\right)$$

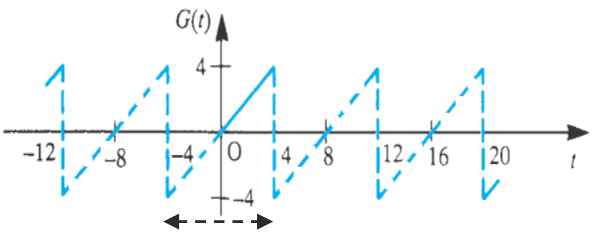
$f(t)\ is\ valid\ only\ for\ 0 \le t \le 4$

Example 4: Find the Half Range Fourier Sine Series Expansion for the signal.



$f(t) = t\ is\ within\ 0 \le t \le \tau$

Step 1: Performing the Half Range Sine Series Expansion (i.e. Odd functions expansion)



Period, p

Note: In this approach, the half range of the signal, i.e. $0 \le t \le 4$ and half range of its upside down mirror are assumed to be repeating itself within infinite interval (i.e. "expansion"). In this way, the non-periodic signal is converted to periodic signal, where $f(t) = f(t + 8n)\quad for - \infty \le t \le \infty$.

Step 2: Important Parameter of the Signal

$\tau = 4$

$$p = 8, L = 4, \omega = \frac{2\pi}{p} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Step 2: Computing the Half Range Sine Series Expansion (Alternative approach)::

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(b_n \sin n\omega t)$$

where $b_n = \frac{2}{L}\int_0^{\tau} f(t)\, sin\, n\omega t\, dt = \frac{2}{4}\int_0^4 t\, sin\, n\frac{\pi}{4}t\, dt;$

$$Integration\ by\ part: Let\ u = t; dv = sin\, n\frac{\pi}{4}t\, dt$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{2}\left\{\left[t(\frac{-cos\left(n\frac{\pi}{4}t\right)}{n\frac{\pi}{4}}\right]_0^4 - \int_0^4 \frac{-cos\left(n\frac{\pi}{4}t\right)}{n\frac{\pi}{4}}dt\right\}$$

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

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

$$= 2\left\{\frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n\frac{\pi}{4}}\right\} = \frac{8}{n\pi}\{(-1)^{n+1}\}$$

Hint: $sin(n\pi) = 0$

$$cos(n\pi) = \begin{cases} -1 & odd\ n \\ 1 & even\ n \end{cases} = (-1)^n$$

Step 3: Final Solution

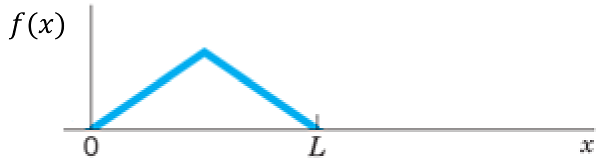
$$\therefore f(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(\frac{8}{n\pi}\{(-1)^{n+1}\}\, sin\, n\omega t\right)$$

$$= \frac{8}{\pi}\left(sin\frac{\pi}{4}t - \frac{1}{2}sin\frac{2\pi}{4}t + \frac{1}{3}sin\frac{3\pi}{4}t - \cdots\right)$$

$$f(t)\ is\ valid\ only\ for\ 0 \leq t \leq 4$$

Example 5:

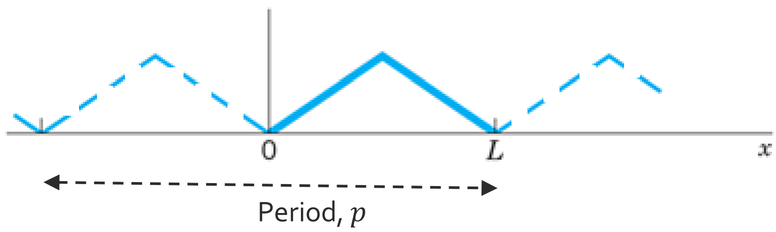
Given $f(x)$ to be the shape of a distorted violin string for $0 \le x \le length, L$, where



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2k}{L}x, & 0 \le x \le \frac{L}{2} \\ \frac{2k}{L}(L-x), & \frac{L}{2} \le x \le L \end{cases}$$

(i) **Find the even periodic extension/ expansion** (also known as Half-Range Fourier Cosine Series expansion) to represent the deflected shape of the violin string.

Step 1: Performing the Half Range Cosine Series Expansion (i.e. Even functions expansion)



Note: In this approach, the half range of the signal, i.e. $0 \le x \le Length, L$ and half range of its mirror are assumed to be repeating itself within infinite interval (i.e. "expansion"). In this way, the non-periodic signal is converted to periodic signal, where $f(x) = f(x + (2\,x\,Length, L)n) \quad for\ \infty \le t \le \infty$

Step 2: Important Parameter of the Signal

$\tau = Length, L$

$$p = 2\,x\,Length, L, Half\ of\ Period, L = Length, L, \omega = \frac{2\pi}{p} = \frac{\pi}{L}$$

Step 2: Computing the Half Range Cosine Series Expansion (Alternative approach)::

$$f(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(a_n \cos n\omega t)$$

where $a_0 = \frac{1}{L}\int_0^{\tau} f(t)\,dt = \frac{1}{L}\left[\int_0^{\frac{L}{2}} \frac{2k}{L}x dx + \int_{\frac{L}{2}}^{L} \frac{2k}{L}(L-x)dx\right]$

$$= \frac{1}{L}\left[\int_0^{\frac{L}{2}} \frac{2k}{L}x dx + \int_{\frac{L}{2}}^{L} \frac{2k}{L}(L-x)dx\right]$$

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

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

$$= \frac{k}{4} + \frac{k}{4} = \frac{k}{2}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{L}\int_0^{\tau} f(t)\cos n\omega t\ dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{L}\left(\int_0^{\frac{L}{2}} \frac{2k}{L}x\cos n\frac{\pi}{L}x\,dx + \int_{\frac{L}{2}}^{L}\frac{2k}{L}(L-x)\cos n\frac{\pi}{L}x\,dx\right);$$

$Integration\ by\ part: Let\ u = x; dv = \cos n\frac{\pi}{L}x\,dx$

$$\int x\cos n\frac{\pi}{L}x\,dx = uv - \int vdu = x\left(\frac{\sin\left(n\frac{\pi}{L}x\right)}{n\frac{\pi}{L}}\right) - \int\frac{\sin\left(n\frac{\pi}{L}x\right)}{n\frac{\pi}{L}}dx$$

$$= \frac{xL}{n\pi}\sin\left(n\frac{\pi}{L}x\right) + \frac{\cos\left(n\frac{\pi}{L}x\right)}{\left(n\frac{\pi}{L}\right)^2}$$

$$a_n = \frac{4k}{L^2}\left(\int_0^{\frac{L}{2}} x\cos n\frac{\pi}{L}x\,dx + L\int_{\frac{L}{2}}^{L}\ \cos n\frac{\pi}{L}x\,dx - \int_{\frac{L}{2}}^{L}\ x\cos n\frac{\pi}{L}x\,dx\right)$$

$$= \frac{4k}{L^2}\left(\begin{array}{c}\left[\frac{xL}{n\pi}\sin\left(n\frac{\pi}{L}x\right) + \frac{\cos\left(n\frac{\pi}{L}x\right)}{\left(n\frac{\pi}{L}\right)^2}\right]_0^{\frac{L}{2}} + L\left[\frac{\sin\left(n\frac{\pi}{L}x\right)}{n\frac{\pi}{L}}\right]_{\frac{L}{2}}^{L} \\ -\left[\frac{xL}{n\pi}\sin\left(n\frac{\pi}{L}x\right) + \frac{\cos\left(n\frac{\pi}{L}x\right)}{\left(n\frac{\pi}{L}\right)^2}\right]_{\frac{L}{2}}^{L}\end{array}\right)$$

$$= \frac{4k}{L^2}\left(\left(\cancel{\frac{L^2/2}{n\pi}\sin\left(n\frac{\pi}{2}\right)} + \frac{\cos\left(n\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\left(n\frac{\pi}{L}\right)^2} - \frac{1}{\left(n\frac{\pi}{L}\right)^2}\right) + L\left(\cancel{\frac{\sin(n\pi)}{n\frac{\pi}{L}}} - \cancel{\frac{\sin\left(n\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{n\frac{\pi}{L}}}\right) - \left(\frac{\cos(n\pi)}{\left(n\frac{\pi}{L}\right)^2} - \left(\cancel{\frac{L^2/2}{n\pi}\sin\left(n\frac{\pi}{2}\right)} + \frac{\cos\left(n\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\left(n\frac{\pi}{L}\right)^2}\right)\right)\right)$$

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

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

Step 3: Final Solution

$$\therefore f(t) = \frac{k}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(\frac{4k}{(n\pi)^2}\left(2\cos\left(n\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \cos(n\pi) - 1\right)\cos n\frac{\pi}{L}x\right)$$

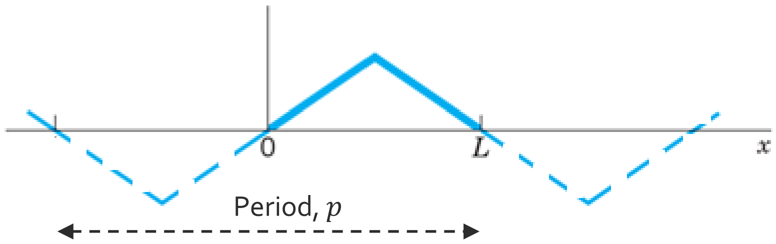
$$= \frac{k}{2} + \frac{4k}{(\pi)^2}\left(\frac{1}{(2)^2}(-4)\cos 2\frac{\pi}{L}x + \frac{1}{(6)^2}(-4)\cos 6\frac{\pi}{L}x + \frac{1}{(10)^2}(-4)\cos 10\frac{\pi}{L}x + \cdots\right)$$

$$= \frac{k}{2} - \frac{16k}{(\pi)^2}\left(\frac{1}{4}\cos 2\frac{\pi}{L}x + \frac{1}{36}\cos 6\frac{\pi}{L}x + \frac{1}{100}\cos 10\frac{\pi}{L}x + \cdots\right)$$

$f(t)\ is\ valid\ only\ for\ 0 \le t \le L$

(ii) **Find the odd periodic extension/ expansion** (also known as Half-Range Fourier Sine Series expansion) to represent the shape.

Step 1: Performing the Half Range Sine Series Expansion (i.e. Odd functions expansion)



Note: In this approach, the half range of the signal, i.e. $0 \leq x \leq Length, L$ and half range of its upside down mirror are assumed to be repeating itself within infinite interval. In this way, the non-periodic signal is converted to periodic signal, where $f(x) = f(x + (2\,x\,Length, L)n) \quad for \;\; \infty \leq t \leq \infty$

Step 2: Important Parameter of the Signal

$\tau = Length, L$

$p = 2\,x\,Length, L, Half\ of\ Period, L = Length, L, \omega = \dfrac{2\pi}{p} = \dfrac{\pi}{L}$

Step 2: Computing the Half Range Sine Series Expansion (Alternative approach)::

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (b_n \sin n\omega t)$$

$where\ b_n = \frac{2}{L}\int_0^{\tau} f(t)\, sin\, n\omega t\;\, dt$

$= \frac{2}{L}\left(\int_0^{\frac{L}{2}} \frac{2k}{L} x\, sin\, n\frac{\pi}{L}x\, dx + \int_{\frac{L}{2}}^{L} \frac{2k}{L}(L - x)\, sin\, n\frac{\pi}{L}x\, dx\right);$

$Integration\ by\ part: Let\ u = x; dv = sin\, n\frac{\pi}{L}x\, dx$

$\int x\, sin\, n\frac{\pi}{L}x\, dx = uv - \int vdu = x\left(\frac{-cos\left(n\frac{\pi}{L}x\right)}{n\frac{\pi}{L}}\right) - \int \frac{-cos\left(n\frac{\pi}{L}x\right)}{n\frac{\pi}{L}} dx$

$= -\frac{xL}{n\pi} cos\left(n\frac{\pi}{L}x\right) + \frac{sin\left(n\frac{\pi}{L}x\right)}{\left(n\frac{\pi}{L}\right)^2}$

$$b_n = \frac{4k}{L^2}\left(\int_0^{\frac{L}{2}} x\, sin\, n\frac{\pi}{L}x\, dx + L\int_{\frac{L}{2}}^{L}\ sin\, n\frac{\pi}{L}x\, dx - \int_{\frac{L}{2}}^{L}\ x\, sin\, n\frac{\pi}{L}x\, dx\right)$$

$$= \frac{4k}{L^2}\left(\begin{array}{c}\left[-\frac{xL}{n\pi} cos\left(n\frac{\pi}{L}x\right) + \frac{sin\left(n\frac{\pi}{L}x\right)}{\left(n\frac{\pi}{L}\right)^2}\right]_0^{\frac{L}{2}} + L\left[\frac{-cos\left(n\frac{\pi}{L}x\right)}{n\frac{\pi}{L}}\right]_{\frac{L}{2}}^{L} \\ -\left[-\frac{xL}{n\pi} cos\left(n\frac{\pi}{L}x\right) + \frac{sin\left(n\frac{\pi}{L}x\right)}{\left(n\frac{\pi}{L}\right)^2}\right]_{\frac{L}{2}}^{L}\end{array}\right)$$

$$= \frac{4k}{L^2}\left(\left(\cancel{-\frac{L^2/2}{n\pi}cos\left(n\frac{\pi}{2}\right)} + \frac{sin\left(n\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\left(n\frac{\pi}{L}\right)^2}\right) + L\left(\cancel{\frac{-cos(n\pi)}{n\frac{\pi}{L}} - \frac{-cos\left(n\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{n\frac{\pi}{L}}}\right) -\right.$$

$$\left.\left(\cancel{-\frac{L^2}{n\pi}cos(n\pi)} - \left(\cancel{-\frac{L^2/2}{n\pi}cos\left(n\frac{\pi}{2}\right)} + \frac{sin\left(n\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\left(n\frac{\pi}{L}\right)^2}\right)\right)\right)$$

$$= \frac{4k}{L^2}\left(\frac{2sin\left(n\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\left(n\frac{\pi}{L}\right)^2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{8k}{(n\pi)^2}\left(sin\left(n\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)$$

Step 3: Final Solution

$$\therefore f(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(\frac{8k}{(n\pi)^2}\left(sin\left(n\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right) sin\ n\frac{\pi}{L}x\right)$$

$$= \frac{8k}{(\pi)^2}\left(sin\frac{\pi}{L}x - \frac{1}{(3)^2}sin\,3\frac{\pi}{L}x + \frac{1}{(5)^2}sin\,5\frac{\pi}{L}x - \cdots\right)$$

$f(t)$ *is valid only for* $0 \le t \le L$

11.3 APPLICATION OF FOURIER SERIES EXPANSION #1: SOLVE PDE PROBLEM

Prior to Fourier's work, no solution to the PDE problem such as heat equation was known in the general case. For example:

The PDE solution, $u(x,t)$ of the heat conduction of

$$k\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t},$$

is remained unsolvable, where

for boundary conditions of $u(0,\ t) = 0$, $u(L,\ t) = 0$

PDE solution is given:

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}\right)^2 kt}\left(B_{3,n} sin(\frac{n\pi}{L}x)\right)$$

where $B_{3,n}$ is unknown

Assume the initial condition is given, $u(x,\ 0) = f(x)$ for $0 < x < L$. The unknown coefficients can be obtained through the Fourier Series Expansion.

$$u(x,\ 0) = f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(B_{3,n} sin(\frac{n\pi}{L}x)\right) = \textit{Half range Fourier Sine Series}$$

where $B_{3,n} = \frac{2}{L}\int_0^{\tau} f(x)\, sin\, n\omega x\, dx$ & $\omega = \frac{\pi}{L}$ & τ=L

Note: Detail discussion and calculation will be made in the next PDE chapter.