SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY **VASAD**

B. E. Third Semester (2017-18)

Subject: Advanced Engineering Mathematics (2130002)

Tutorial: 7

Que.1 Find the Fourier Series of following.

(i)
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{4}(\pi - x)^2$$
, $0 < x < 2\pi$

(ii)
$$f(x) = x^2$$
; $-2 \le x \le 2$, $f(x+4) = f(x)$

(iii)
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \pi x & ; 0 \le x \le 1 \\ \pi (2-x); 1 \le x \le 2 \end{cases}$$

(iii)
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \pi x & ; 0 \le x \le 1 \\ \pi (2 - x); 1 \le x \le 2 \end{cases}$$
(iv)
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -\pi & ; -\pi \le x \le 0 \\ x & ; 0 \le x \le \pi \end{cases}$$

and show that $\frac{\pi^2}{8} = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{22} + \frac{1}{52} + \dots$

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

And hence deduce that $\frac{\pi^2}{12} = \frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} + \dots$

- Que.2 Find the Fourier cosine series of the periodic function f(x) = x, 0 < x < L, p = 2L. Also sketch f(x) and find its periodic extension.
- Find half range cosine series for $f(x) = \sin x$ in $(0, \pi)$ and show that $1 \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{7} + \dots = \frac{\pi}{4}$. Using parseval's identity, prove that $\frac{1}{1^2 \cdot 3^2} + \frac{1}{3^2 \cdot 5^2} + \frac{1}{5^2 \cdot 7^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2 - 8}{16}$.

Find the Fourier sine series of $f(x) = \pi - x$, for $0 < x < \pi$. Que.4

- Find the half range Fourier sine series of f(x), where $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 4 2x, 1 < x < 2 \end{cases}$ Oue.5
- Find the Fourier integral representation of the function $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2, & |x| < 2 \\ 0, & |x| > 2 \end{cases}$ Que.6
- Find the Fourier sine and cosine integral of $f(x) = e^{-kx}$, where x > 0, k > 0Que.7

Que.8 Show that (i)
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos \omega x + \omega \sin \omega x}{1 + \omega^{2}} d\omega = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x < 0 \\ \pi / 2 & \text{if } x = 0 \\ \pi e^{-x} & \text{if } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

(ii)
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1 - \cos \pi \omega}{\omega} \sin \omega x d\omega = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 < x < \pi \\ 0, x > \pi \end{cases}$$