

Chapter 0

Mathematical preliminaries

0.1 Even and odd functions

Definition 1 *The function $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is an even function iff*

$$f(-x) = f(x), \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (1)$$

The graph of any even function is symmetric with respect to the y -axis.

Lemma 1 *Let $f(x)$ be an integrable even function. Then,*

$$\int_{-a}^0 f(x)dx = \int_0^a f(x)dx, \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{R}, \quad (2)$$

and therefore

$$\int_{-a}^a f(x)dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x)dx, \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (3)$$

Moreover, if $\int_0^\infty f(x)dx$ exists, then

$$\int_{-\infty}^0 f(x)dx = \int_0^\infty f(x)dx, \quad (4)$$

and

$$\int_{-\infty}^\infty f(x)dx = 2 \int_0^\infty f(x)dx. \quad (5)$$

Definition 2 *The function $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is an odd function iff*

$$f(-x) = -f(x), \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (6)$$

If we let $x = 0$ in (6), we find that $f(0) = 0$ for any odd function $f(x)$. Also, the graph of any odd function is symmetric with respect to the point $(0, 0)$.

Lemma 2 *Let $f(x)$ be an integrable odd function. Then,*

$$\int_{-a}^a f(x)dx = 0, \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (7)$$

Moreover, if $\int_0^\infty f(x)dx$ exists, then

$$\int_{-\infty}^\infty f(x)dx = 0. \quad (8)$$