

ASSIGNMENT - I

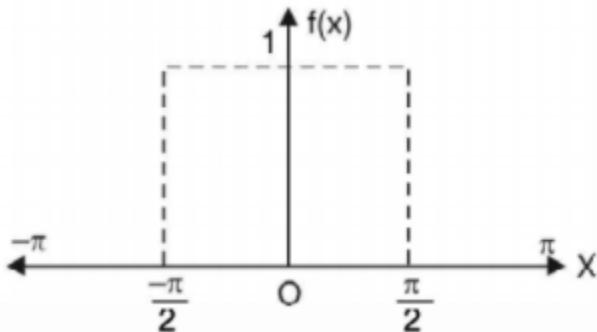
Introduction to Fourier Series, Dirichlet's conditions, Euler's formulae:

1. Obtain the Fourier coefficient a_0 using Euler's formula for the periodic function

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

Ans : $a_0 = -\pi$

2. Obtain the Fourier coefficient a_0 using Euler's formula for the periodic function



Ans : $a_0 = 1$

3. Obtain the Fourier coefficient b_1 using Euler's formula for the periodic function

$$I = \begin{cases} I_0 \sin \theta & \text{for } 0 < \theta \leq \pi \\ 0 & \text{for } \pi < \theta \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$

Ans: $b_1 = \frac{I_0}{2}$

ASSIGNMENT - 2**Fourier Series of Even and Odd functions**

1. Obtain the Fourier Series Expansion of $f(x) = |\cos x| \ (-\pi, \pi)$

Ans: $a_0 = \frac{4}{\pi}$ $a_n = -\frac{4 \cos(n\pi/2)}{\pi(n^2-1)}$, $b_n = 0$

2. Find the Fourier series of $f(x) = |x| \text{ in } (-1,1)$

Ans: $a_0 = 1$, $a_n = \frac{-2}{n^2\pi^2}\{1 - (-1)^n\}$, $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-2}{n^2\pi^2}\{1 - (-1)^n\} \cos n\pi x$

3. Find the Fourier series of $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & -2 < x < -1 \\ 1+x & -1 < x < 0 \\ 1-x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & 1 < x < 2 \end{cases}$

Ans: $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{4}{n^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \left[1 - \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} \right] \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2}$

ASSIGNMENT - 3**Problems on Fourier series:**

Obtain the Fourier Series for the following:

1. $f(x) = e^x$ in $(-l, l)$

Ans: $f(x) = \frac{\sinhl}{l} - \frac{2\sinhl}{l} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{1^2+n^2} (-\cos nx + n \sin nx)$

2. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{in } (-\pi, 0) \\ \sin x & \text{in } (0, \pi) \end{cases}$ Deduce $\frac{\pi-2}{4} = \frac{1}{1.3} - \frac{1}{1.5} + \frac{1}{5.7} \dots$

Ans: $a_0 = -\frac{2}{\pi}$ $a_n = \frac{-1}{\pi(n^2-1)} \{1 - (-1)^n\}$ where $n \neq 1$, $b_n = 0$

3. $f(x) = x \cos x$ in $(-\pi, \pi)$

Ans: $a_0 = 0$ $a_n = 0$, $b_n = \frac{2n(-1)^n}{n^2-1}$ ($n \neq 1$)

ASSIGNMENT - 4**Problems on Fourier series:**

Obtain the Fourier Series for the following:

$$1. \ f(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & -\pi < t < -\pi/2 \\ 0 & -\pi/2 < t < \pi/2 \text{ in } (-l, l) \\ 1 & \pi/2 < t \pi \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Ans: } f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\sin t - \sin 2t + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3t + \dots \right]$$

$$2. \ f(x) = |\sin x| \quad -\pi < x < \pi$$

$$\text{Ans: } \frac{2}{\pi} - \frac{4}{\pi} \left[\frac{\cos 2x}{3} + \frac{\cos 4x}{15} + \dots \right]$$

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ASSIGNMENT - 5

Half -range fourier series

1. Obtain the Fourier expansion of x^2 as a cosine series in $(0, \pi)$.

$$\text{Ans: } f(x) = \frac{\pi^2}{3} - 4 \left[\cos x - \frac{1}{2^2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{3^2} \cos 3x + \frac{1}{4^2} \cos 4x + \dots \right]$$

2. Obtain the half range cosine series for the function $f(x) = x$ in the interval $0 < x < 2$.

$$\text{Ans: } a_0 = \frac{-8}{\pi^2}, \quad a_n = \frac{4}{n^2 \pi^2} [(-1)^n - 1]$$

3. Obtain the half range sine series for the function $f(x) = t - t^2$ in the interval $0 < t < 2$.

$$\text{Ans: } f(x) = \frac{8}{\pi^3} \left[\frac{\sin \pi t}{1} - \frac{1}{3^3} \sin 3\pi t + \frac{1}{5^3} \sin 5\pi t + \dots \right]$$

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ASSIGNMENT - 6**Parseval's Identity**

1. Define $f: T \rightarrow R$ by $f(x) = x^2$ for $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ use Parseval's theorem to deduce that

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} = \frac{\pi^4}{90}$$

Ans: $a_0 = 2 \frac{n^2}{3}$, $a_n = \frac{4}{n^2} (-1)^n$, $b_n = 0$

2. If $\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l}$ is the half range cosine series of $f(x)$ of period $2l$ in $(0, l)$, then show that the mean square value of $f(x)$ in $(0, l)$ is $\frac{l}{2} \left\{ \frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2 \right\}$ use this result to evaluate $1^{-4} + 3^{-4} + 5^{-4} + \dots$ from the half range cosine series of the function $f(x)$ of period 4 defined in $(0, 2)$ by $f(x) = \begin{cases} \pi x & 0 < x < 1 \\ \pi(2-x) & 1 < x < 2 \end{cases}$

Ans: $\frac{\pi^4}{96}$

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ASSIGNMENT - 7
Practical Harmonic Analysis

1. Compute the first two harmonics of the Fourier series of $f(x)$ given the following table

0	0	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	π	$\frac{4\pi}{3}$	$\frac{5\pi}{3}$	2π
$f(x)$	1.0	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.0

Ans: $a_1 = -0.367$, $a_2 = -0.1$, $b_1 = 0.1732$, $b_2 = -0.0577$

2. The turning moment T on the crankshaft of a steam engine for the crack angle θ degree is given as follows. Expand T in a series of sines up to the fourth harmonics.

θ	0	15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150	165	180
T	0	2.7	5.2	7.0	8.1	8.3	7.9	6.8	5.5	4.1	2.8	1.2	0

Ans: $T = 4.95 - 3.416S\cos\theta + 1.4839\sin\theta$

ASSIGNMENT - 8

Practical Harmonic Analysis

1. The following values of y gives the displacement in inches of a certain machine part for the rotation x of the flywheel. Expand y in terms of Fourier series :

X	0	$\pi/6$	$2\pi/6$	$3\pi/6$	$4\pi/6$	$5\pi/6$
y	0	0.2	14.4	17.8	17.3	11.7

Ans: $11.733 - 7.33\cos 2x - 2.833\cos 4x + \dots - 1.566\sin 2x - 0.116\sin 4x + \dots$

2. Determine the first two harmonics of the Fourier series for the following values:

x	30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300	330	360
y	2.34	3.01	3.68	4.15	3.69	2.20	0.83	0.51	0.88	1.09	1.19	1.64

Ans: $y = 2.102 + 0.558\cos x + 1.531\sin x + 0.354\cos 2x + 0.145\sin 2x$

ASSIGNMENT - 10

Complex form of Fourier series

- Find the complex form of the Fourier series of $f(x) = \cosh 3x + \sinh 3x$ in $(-3, 3)$

Ans: $\sinh 9 \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n(9+n\pi)}{(81+(n\pi)^2)} e^{\frac{in\pi x}{3}}$

- Find the complex form of the Fourier series of the periodic function $f(x) = \begin{cases} -k & \text{in } (-\pi, 0) \\ k & \text{in } (0, \pi) \end{cases}$

Ans: $f(x) = \frac{k}{i\pi} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(1-(-1)^n)}{n} e^{inx}$

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Unit V: Fourier Transforms

Class 1:

- Find the Fourier transform of the function $f(t)$ defined as

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} t & |t| \leq \alpha \\ 0 & |t| > \alpha \end{cases}$$

Ans: $\frac{2i}{\omega^2} (\omega \cos \omega\alpha - \sin \omega\alpha)$

- Find the Fourier transform of the function $f(t)$ defined as

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2a} & |t| \leq a \\ 0 & |t| > a \end{cases}.$$

Ans: $\frac{\sin \omega a}{\omega a}$

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Unit V: Fourier Transforms

Class 2:

- Find the Fourier transform of the slit function $f(t)$ defined as

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} & |t| \leq \varepsilon \\ 0 & |t| > \varepsilon \end{cases}$$

Ans: $\frac{2}{iu\varepsilon} \sinh \omega\varepsilon , \frac{2}{i}$

Determine the limit of this transformation as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$

- Find the Fourier transform of $e^{-|t|}$ and hence evaluate

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin t}{1+t^2} dt$$

Ans: $\frac{2i\omega}{\omega^2+1}, \frac{-\pi}{e}$

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Unit V: Fourier Transforms

Class 3:

1. Find the Fourier transform of $f(t) = te^{-|t|}$ Ans: $\frac{4i\omega}{(\omega^2+1)^2}$
2. Find the Fourier transform of $f(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} \cos t & \text{for } |t| \leq \pi \\ 0 & \text{for } |t| > \pi \end{cases}$. Ans: $\frac{\pi\omega(-1)^n \sin \pi\omega}{\omega^2 - 1}$
3. Find the Fourier transform of $f(t) = e^{-a^2x^2}$ and hence show that $e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$ is self reciprocal. Ans: $\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{a} e^{-\frac{\omega^2}{4a^2}}$

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Unit V: Fourier Transforms

ω Class 4:

1. Find the Fourier sine transform of the function $f(t) = \begin{cases} t, & t < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0, & t > \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$
 Ans: $\frac{1}{\omega^2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi\omega}{2}\right) - \frac{\pi}{2\omega} \cos\left(\frac{\pi\omega}{2}\right)$
2. Find the Fourier sine transform of $2e^{-5t} + 5e^{-2t}$.
 Ans: $\omega \left(\frac{2}{\omega^2 + 25} + \frac{5}{\omega^2 + 4} \right).$
3. Find the Fourier sine transform of $f(t) = e^{-at}$, $a > 0$. Show that

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x \sin kx}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-ax}, (k > 0)$$
 Ans: $\frac{\omega}{\omega^2 + a^2}$

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Unit V: Fourier Transforms

Class 5:

1. Find the Fourier sine transform of $f(t) = \begin{cases} \cos^2 t, & 0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0, & t > \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$
- Ans: $\frac{1}{2} \cos\left(\frac{\pi\omega}{2}\right) \left[\frac{\omega}{(\omega^2 - 4)} - \frac{1}{\omega} \right] + \frac{1}{2\omega}$

2. Find the Fourier sine transformation of $f(t) = t^{m-1}$ where $m \neq 0$ or negative integer.

Hence find $F_s\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}\right)$.

Ans: $F_s(t^{m-1}) = \frac{\Gamma(m)}{s^m} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{2}\right); F_s\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2s}}$

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Unit V: Fourier Transforms

Class 6:

1. Find the Fourier cosine transform of $f(x) = 2t$ for $0 < t < 4$.

$$\text{Ans: } \frac{2}{\omega} (1 + \cos 4\omega + 2 \sin 4\omega)$$

2. Find the Fourier cosine transform of $f(x) = \begin{cases} 4t & 0 < t < 1 \\ 4-t & 1 < t < 4 \\ 0 & t > 4 \end{cases}$

$$\text{Ans: } \frac{5\cos\omega - 4 - \cos 4\omega}{\omega^2} + \frac{\sin\omega}{\omega}$$

3. Find the Fourier cosine transform of $f(t) = te^{-at}$, $a > 0$

$$\text{Ans: } \frac{a^2 - \omega^2}{(a^2 + \omega^2)^2}$$

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Unit V: Fourier Transforms

Assignment

1. Find $f(t)$.given Fourier cosine transform is $\mathcal{F}_C(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } 0 < \omega < k \\ 0 & \text{for } \omega > k \end{cases}$.
2. Find the function which yields $\mathcal{F}_C(\omega) = \frac{\sin k\omega}{\omega}$ as its Fourier cosine transform.

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } t < |k| \\ 0 & \text{for } t > |k| \end{cases}$$

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Unit V: Fourier Transforms

Class 8:

1. Find If $\mathcal{F}\{f(t)\} = \sqrt{\pi}e^{\frac{-\omega^2}{4}}$ for $f(t) = e^{-t^2}$, find Fourier transform of
 - a) $e^{\frac{-x^2}{a}}$
 - b) $e^{-4(x-a)^2}$
2. If $\mathcal{F}[e^{-5t}u(t-3)] = \frac{e^{-b(a+i\omega)}}{3+i\omega}$ find the value of $a - b$.

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Class-1

Assignment Questions:

1. Find the Fourier Transform of $f(t) = 5e^{2t}$, where $|t| < a$.

$$\text{Ans: } F[f(t)] = \frac{10 \sinh(i\omega - 2)a}{i\omega - 2}.$$

2. Find the Inverse Fourier Transform of the function $\frac{e^{-i\omega}}{2(1+i\omega)}$

$$\text{Ans: } f(t) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-(t-1)} U(t-1).$$

3. Find the Fourier transform of $f(t) = 1 - t^2$, $|t| < 1$.

$$\text{Ans: } F[f(t)] = 4 \left(\frac{\sin \omega - \omega \cos \omega}{\omega^3} \right).$$

4. Find $F^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{2 - 3i\omega - \omega^2} \right]$.

$$\text{Ans: } f(t) = e^{-t} U(t) - e^{-2t} U(t).$$

5. Find $F^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{(9 + \omega^2)(4 + \omega^2)} \right]$ [Hint: $F^{-1} \left[\frac{2a}{a^2 + \omega^2} \right] = e^{-a|t|}$].

$$\text{Ans: } f(t) = \frac{e^{-2|t|}}{20} - \frac{e^{-3|t|}}{30}.$$

6. Find the Fourier Transform of $f(t) = a - |t|$, $|t| \leq a$.

$$\text{Ans: } F[f(t)] = \frac{2(1 - \cos a\omega)}{\omega^2}.$$

7. Find the Fourier Transform of $f(t) = e^{ikt}$, $a < t < b$.

$$\text{Ans: } F[f(t)] = \frac{i}{k + \omega} \left[e^{i(k+\omega)b} - e^{i(k+\omega)a} \right]$$

Class-2

Assignment Questions:

1. Find the finite Fourier Cosine transform of $f(t) = t$.

$$\text{Ans: } C_0 = \frac{\pi^2}{2} \text{ and } C_n = \frac{\cos n\pi - 1}{n^2}.$$

2. Find the finite Fourier sine transform of $f(t) = \sin(at)$, $a > 0$, if the function is defined on $[0, \pi]$. Also find the inverse finite Fourier Sine transformation.

$$\text{Ans: } S_n = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\sin(n-a)\pi}{n-a} - \frac{\sin(n+a)\pi}{n+a} \right], \text{ and}$$

Inverse finite Fourier sine transform is $f(t) = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\sin(n-a)\pi}{n-a} - \frac{\sin(n+a)\pi}{n+a} \right] \sin(nt)$.

3. Find the Fourier Cosine Transform of $f(t) = \begin{cases} t, & 0 < t < 1 \\ 2-t, & 1 < t < 2. \end{cases}$

$$\text{Ans: } C_0 = 1 \text{ and } C_n = \frac{1}{n^2 \pi^2} [4 \cos(\frac{n\pi}{2}) - 3 \cos n\pi - 1] - \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin(\frac{n\pi}{2}).$$

4. Find the finite Fourier Cosine transform of $f(t) = t^2$, $0 < t < \pi$.

$$\text{Ans: } C_0 = \frac{\pi^3}{3} \text{ and } C_n = \frac{2\pi \cos n\pi}{n^2}.$$

5. Find the finite Fourier sine transform of $f(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leq t < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 1, & \frac{\pi}{2} \leq t \leq \pi \end{cases}$.

$$\text{Ans: } S_n = \frac{-1}{n} \left[(-1)^n - \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \right].$$

6. Find the finite Fourier sine transform of $f(t) = 1 - \frac{t}{\pi}$, $0 < t < \pi$.

$$\text{Ans: } S_n = \frac{1}{n}.$$

7. Find the finite Fourier Cosine transform of $f(t) = \frac{\cos k(\pi-t)}{k \sin k\pi}$, $0 < t < \pi$.

$$\text{Ans: } C_n = \frac{1}{n^2 - k^2}.$$