

1. Let  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & -\pi < x < -\frac{\pi}{2} \\ 2, & -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0, & \frac{\pi}{2} \leq x < \pi \end{cases}$

(a) Find the Fourier series of  $f$ .

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

$$\begin{aligned} b_k &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin(kx) dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(kx) dx \\ &= 0 \quad [\sin \text{ is odd}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_k &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(kx) dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(kx) dx \\ &= \frac{2}{k\pi} \left[ \sin(kx) \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \frac{2}{k\pi} \left[ 2 \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}\right) \right] \\ &= \frac{4}{k\pi} \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

This is 0 for even elements, and alternating between 1 and -1 for odd elements.

Therefore the Fourier polynomial (for the non-zero terms) is

$$1 + \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{4(-1)^{l+1}}{(2l-1)\pi} \cos((2l-1)x) \right]$$

(b) Determine if the Fourier series in part (a) converges. If it does converge, what are the values to which it converges (on  $[-\pi, \pi]$ ).

The function is continuous on its partitions (they are constant functions), so by the theorem the polynomial converges to  $f(x)$  on the continuous intervals. On the discontinuities, it converges to 0 at  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  and  $-\frac{\pi}{2}$  from the Fundamental theorem, and to 0 at  $\pi$  and  $-\pi$ .

(c) Use symbolic algebra software to sketch  $f(x)$  and its 4<sup>th</sup> degree Fourier polynomial over the interval  $[-3\pi, 3\pi]$ .



2. (a) Find the Fourier series of the function  $f(x)$  defined by  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & , -\pi \leq x < 0 \\ x & , 0 \leq x < \pi \end{cases}$  and extended from this with period  $2\pi$  to all of  $\mathbb{R}$ .

If this Fourier series converges describe the function to which it converges.

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ 0 + \int_0^{\pi} x dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{2} [x^2]_0^{\pi} \right] \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_k &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(kx) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_{-\pi}^0 0 dx + \int_0^{\pi} x \cos(kx) dx \right] \end{aligned}$$

Let  $u = x$ ,  $du = dx$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} dv &= \cos(kx), v = \frac{\sin(kx)}{k} \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{k} [x \sin(kx)]_0^{\pi} - \frac{1}{k} \int_0^{\pi} \sin(kx) dx \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{k\pi} \left[ \int_0^{\pi} \sin(kx) dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{k^2\pi} [\cos(kx)]_0^{\pi} \\ &= \frac{(-1)^{-k} - 1}{k^2\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_k &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin(kx) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_{-\pi}^0 0 dx + \int_0^{\pi} x \sin(kx) dx \right] \end{aligned}$$

Let  $u = x$ ,  $du = dx$ ,  $dv = \sin(kx)$ ,  $v = -\frac{1}{k} \cos(kx)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ -\frac{1}{k} [x \cos(kx)]_0^{\pi} + \frac{1}{k} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(kx) dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{k\pi} \left[ -\pi \cos(k\pi) + \frac{1}{k} [\sin(kx)]_0^{\pi} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{k\pi} \left[ -\pi \cos(k\pi) + 0 \right] \\ &= \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore the Fourier series of  $f$  is

$$F(x) = \frac{\pi}{4} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{(-1)^k - 1}{k^2\pi} \cos(kx) + \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k} \sin(kx) \right]$$

Since  $f$  is piecewise very smooth ( $0, x$  are infinitely differentiable), the series converges to  $f$  on  $(-\pi, \pi)$  and on both endpoints, it converges to  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ .

- (b) Using the series from part (a) show that

$$\frac{\pi^2}{8} = 1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{7^2} + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(0) &= \frac{\pi}{4} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{(-1)^k - 1}{k^2\pi} \right] \\ 0 &= \frac{\pi}{4} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{-2}{(2k-1)^2\pi} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\pi}{4} &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{2}{(2k-1)^2\pi} \right] \\ \frac{\pi^2}{8} &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

3. Find the Fourier series for the restriction of the function  $f(x) = 3 + 3x$  to each of the following intervals,  $[a, b]$ . If the Fourier series converges, to what values will the series converge at the end points?

(a)  $[a, b] = [-\pi, \pi]$

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 3 + 3x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ 6\pi + \frac{3}{2} [x^2]_{-\pi}^{\pi} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} [6\pi + 0] \\ &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_k &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin(kx) dx \\ &= \frac{3}{\pi} \left[ \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin(kx) dx + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin(kx) dx \right] \\ &= \frac{6}{\pi} \left[ \int_0^{\pi} x \sin(kx) dx \right] \quad [\text{Since } x \text{ and } \sin \text{ odd}] \end{aligned}$$

Let  $u = x, du = 1dx, dv = \sin(kx)dx, v = -\frac{\cos(kx)}{k}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{6}{\pi} \left[ -\frac{1}{k} [x \cos(kx)]_0^{\pi} + \frac{1}{k} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(kx) dx \right] \\ &= \frac{6}{k\pi} \left[ \pi(-1)^{k+1} + \frac{1}{k} [\sin(kx)]_0^{\pi} \right] \\ &= \frac{6(-1)^{k+1}}{k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_k &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(kx) dx \\ &= \frac{3}{\pi} \left[ \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(kx) dx + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \cos(kx) dx \right] \\ &= \frac{6}{k\pi} [\sin(kx)]_0^{\pi} \quad [\text{Since } x \text{ odd and } \cos \text{ even}] \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore the Fourier series is defined as

$$F(x) = 3 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{6(-1)^{k+1}}{k} \sin(kx)$$

Linear functions are infinitely differentiable so it will converge to  $f(x)$  within the interval, and converges to 3 at the endpoints.

(b)  $[a, b] = [0, 2\pi]$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} 3 + 3x dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ 6\pi + \frac{3}{2} [x^2]_0^{2\pi} \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ 6\pi + 6\pi^2 \right] \\
 &= 6(\pi + 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_k &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(kx) dx \\
 &= \frac{3}{\pi} \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(kx) dx + \int_0^{2\pi} x \cos(kx) dx \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Let } u &= x, \quad du = dx, \quad dv = \cos(kx), \quad v = \frac{1}{k} \sin(kx) \\
 &= \frac{3}{k\pi} \left[ \left[ \sin(kx) \right]_0^{2\pi} + \left[ x \sin(kx) \right]_0^{2\pi} - \int_0^{2\pi} \sin(kx) dx \right] \\
 &= -\frac{3}{k^2\pi} \left[ \cos(kx) \right]_0^{2\pi} \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b_k &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin(kx) dx \\
 &= \frac{3}{\pi} \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} \sin(kx) dx + \int_0^{2\pi} x \sin(kx) dx \right] \\
 \text{Let } u &= x, \quad du = 1dx, \quad dv = \sin(kx) dx, \quad v = -\frac{\cos(kx)}{k} \\
 &= \frac{3}{k\pi} \left[ \left[ \cos(kx) \right]_0^{2\pi} - \left[ x \cos(kx) \right]_0^{2\pi} + \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(kx) dx \right] \\
 &= \frac{3}{k\pi} \left[ -2\pi + \frac{1}{k} \left[ \sin(kx) \right]_0^{2\pi} \right] \\
 &= -\frac{6}{k}
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore the Fourier series is defined as

$$F(x) = 3(\pi + 1) - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{6}{k} \sin(kx)$$

Linear functions are infinitely differentiable so it will converge to  $f(x)$  within the interval, and covers to  $3 + 3\pi$  at the endpoints.

4. Find the Fourier series of the function  $f(x)$  defined on  $[0, 2\pi]$  by  $f(x) = x(x - 2\pi)$  and extended from this with period  $2\pi$  to all of  $\mathbb{R}$ . Use symbolic algebra software to graph the 4<sup>th</sup> degree Fourier polynomial together with the original function.

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

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x(x - 2\pi) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \sin(kx) dx - 2\pi \int_0^{2\pi} x \sin(kx) dx \right]$$

$$\text{Let } u = x, du = dx, dv = \sin(kx), v = -\frac{1}{k} \cos(kx)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \sin(kx) dx - 2\pi \left( -\frac{1}{k} \left[ x \cos(kx) \right]_0^{2\pi} \right. \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{1}{k} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(kx) dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \sin(kx) dx - 2\pi \left( -\frac{2\pi}{k} \right. \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{1}{k^2} \left[ \sin(kx) \right]_0^{2\pi} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \sin(kx) dx + \frac{4\pi^2}{k} \right]$$

$$\text{Let } u = x^2, du = 2x dx,$$

$$dv = \sin(kx) dx, v = -\frac{\cos(kx)}{k}$$

$$= \frac{1}{k\pi} \left[ -\left[ x^2 \cos(kx) \right]_0^{2\pi} + \int_0^{2\pi} x \cos(kx) dx + 4\pi^2 \right]$$

$$\text{Let } u = x, du = dx, dv = \sin(kx), v = -\frac{1}{k} \cos(kx)$$

$$= \frac{1}{k\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{k} \left[ x \sin(kx) \right]_0^{2\pi} - \frac{1}{k} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(kx) dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{k\pi} \left[ -\frac{1}{k^2} \left[ \sin(kx) \right]_0^{2\pi} \right]$$

$$= 0$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \cos(kx) dx - 2\pi \int_0^{2\pi} x \cos(kx) dx \right]$$

$$\text{Let } u = x^2, du = 2x dx, dv = \cos(kx) dx, v = \frac{\sin(kx)}{k}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{k} \left[ x^2 \sin(kx) \right]_0^{2\pi} - \frac{2}{k} \int_0^{2\pi} x \sin(kx) dx \right.$$

$$\left. - 2\pi \int_0^{2\pi} x \cos(kx) dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ -\frac{2}{k} \int_0^{2\pi} x \sin(kx) dx - 2\pi \int_0^{2\pi} x \cos(kx) dx \right]$$

$$\text{Let } u = x, du = dx, dv = \sin(kx) dx, v = -\frac{\cos(kx)}{k}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{2}{k^2} \left[ x \cos(kx) \right]_0^{2\pi} - \frac{1}{k} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(kx) dx \right.$$

$$\left. - 2\pi \int_0^{2\pi} x \cos(kx) dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{4\pi}{k^2} - \frac{1}{k^2} \left[ \sin(kx) \right]_0^{2\pi} - 2\pi \int_0^{2\pi} x \cos(kx) dx \right]$$

$$\text{Let } u = x, du = dx, dv = \cos(kx), v = \frac{1}{k} \sin(kx)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{4\pi}{k^2} - 2\pi \left( \frac{1}{k} \left[ x \sin(kx) \right]_0^{2\pi} - \frac{1}{k} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin(kx) dx \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{4\pi}{k^2} + \frac{2\pi}{k} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin(kx) dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{4\pi}{k^2} + \frac{2\pi}{k^2} \left[ \cos(kx) \right]_0^{2\pi} \right]$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
a_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x(x - 2\pi) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 dx - \int_0^{2\pi} 2x\pi dx \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{3} [x^3]_0^{2\pi} - \pi [x^2]_0^{2\pi} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{8\pi^3}{3} - 4\pi^3 \right] \\
&= -\frac{4\pi^2}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore the Fourier series of  $f$  is

$$F(x) = -\frac{2\pi^2}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{k^2} \cos(kx)$$



5. Let  $f(x)$  be defined on  $[0, 2\pi]$  by  $f(x) = x(x - 2\pi)$ .

(a) Find the Fourier cosine series of  $f$ .

From question 4, we can see that the function is already even, hence the Fourier series of the function itself is a cosine series of  $f$ . Namely

$$F(x) = -\frac{2\pi^2}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{k^2} \cos(kx)$$

(b) Find the Fourier sine series of  $f$ .

To extend this as an odd function, define the  $f$  on the range  $[-2\pi, 0]$  as  $f(x) = -((x + 2\pi)((x + 2\pi) - 2\pi)) = -x(x + 2\pi)$ . Note that this definition of  $f$  now has a period of  $4\pi$ .

$$\begin{aligned} b_k &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} f(x) \sin\left(\frac{kx}{2}\right) dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_{-2\pi}^0 x(x + 2\pi) \sin\left(\frac{kx}{2}\right) dx \right] \quad [f \text{ and } \sin \text{ are both odd so the integrand is even}] \\ &= -\frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_{-2\pi}^0 x^2 \sin\left(\frac{kx}{2}\right) dx + 2\pi \int_{-2\pi}^0 x \sin\left(\frac{kx}{2}\right) dx \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Let } u &= x^2, du = 2x dx, dv = \sin\left(\frac{kx}{2}\right) dx, v = -\frac{2 \cos\left(\frac{kx}{2}\right)}{k} \\ &= -\frac{1}{\pi} \left[ -\frac{2}{k} \left[ x^2 \cos\left(\frac{kx}{2}\right) \right]_{-2\pi}^0 + \frac{4}{k} \int_{-2\pi}^0 x \cos\left(\frac{kx}{2}\right) dx + 2\pi \int_{-2\pi}^0 x \sin\left(\frac{kx}{2}\right) dx \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{8\pi^2(-1)^k}{k} + \frac{4}{k} \int_{-2\pi}^0 x \cos\left(\frac{kx}{2}\right) dx + 2\pi \int_{-2\pi}^0 x \sin\left(\frac{kx}{2}\right) dx \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Let } u &= x, du = dx, dv = \cos\left(\frac{kx}{2}\right), v = \frac{2}{k} \sin\left(\frac{kx}{2}\right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{8\pi^2}{k}(-1)^k + \frac{4}{k^2} \left[ x \sin\left(\frac{kx}{2}\right) \right]_{-2\pi}^0 - \frac{8}{k^2} \int_{-2\pi}^0 \sin\left(\frac{kx}{2}\right) dx + 2\pi \int_{-2\pi}^0 x \sin\left(\frac{kx}{2}\right) dx \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{8\pi^2}{k}(-1)^k + \frac{16}{k^3} \left[ \cos\left(\frac{kx}{2}\right) \right]_{-2\pi}^0 + 2\pi \int_{-2\pi}^0 x \sin\left(\frac{kx}{2}\right) dx \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Let } u &= x, du = dx, dv = \sin\left(\frac{kx}{2}\right) dx, v = -\frac{2 \cos\left(\frac{kx}{2}\right)}{k} \\ &= -\frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{8\pi^2}{k}(-1)^k + \frac{16}{k^3} (1 - (-1)^k) + \frac{4\pi}{k} \left( - \left[ x \cos\left(\frac{kx}{2}\right) \right]_{-2\pi}^0 + \int_{-2\pi}^0 \cos\left(\frac{kx}{2}\right) dx \right) \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{8\pi^2}{k}(-1)^k + \frac{16}{k^3} (1 - (-1)^k) + \frac{4\pi}{k} \left( 2\pi(-1)^{k+1} + \frac{2}{k} \left[ \sin\left(\frac{kx}{2}\right) \right]_{-2\pi}^0 \right) \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{8\pi^2}{k}(-1)^k + \frac{16}{k^3} (1 - (-1)^k) + \frac{8\pi^2}{k}(-1)^{k+1} \right] \\ &= \frac{16}{k^3\pi} ((-1)^k - 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} f(x) dx \\ &= 0 \quad [\text{Since } f \text{ is defined odd}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_k &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} f(x) \cos\left(\frac{kx}{2}\right) dx \\ &= 0 \quad [\text{Since } f \text{ is defined odd}] \end{aligned}$$

The Fourier sine series is thusly

$$F(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{16}{k^3\pi}((-1)^k - 1) \sin\left(\frac{kx}{2}\right)$$

- (c) Use symbolic algebra software to graph the 4<sup>th</sup> degree Fourier polynomials from parts (a) and (b) together with the original function.

Fourier cosine series:



Fourier sine series:





6. Find the Fourier series for the following functions:

(a)  $f(x) = \sin^2 x + \sin^3 x$

$$\begin{aligned}\sin^2 x + \sin^3 x &= (1/2i)^2(e^{ix} - e^{-ix})^2 + (1/2i)^3(e^{ix} - e^{-ix})^3 \\ \text{[Binomial Theorem]} &= (-1/4)(e^{2ix} - 2(e^{ix-i x}) + e^{-2ix}) + (-1/8i)(e^{3ix} - 3(e^{2ix-ix}) + 3(e^{ix-2ix}) - e^{-3ix}) \\ &= (-1/4)(e^{2ix} + e^{-2ix} - 2) + (-1/8i)(e^{3ix} - e^{-3ix} - 3(e^{ix}) + 3(e^{-ix})) \\ &= (-1/2)(\cos(2x) - 2) + (-1/4)(\sin(3x) - 3\sin(x)) \\ &= 1 + \frac{3}{4}\sin(x) - \frac{1}{2}\cos(2x) - \frac{1}{4}\sin(3x)\end{aligned}$$

(b)  $f(x) = \sin^4 x$

$$\begin{aligned}\sin^4 x &= (1/2i)^4(e^{ix} - e^{-ix})^4 \\ \text{[Binomial Theorem]} &= (1/16)(e^{4ix} - 4e^{3ix-ix} + 6e^{2ix-2ix} - 4e^{ix-3ix} + e^{4ix}) \\ &= (1/16)(6 - 4e^{2ix} - 4e^{-2ix} + e^{4ix} + e^{4ix}) \\ &= (1/8)(3 - 4\cos(2x) + \cos(4x)) \\ &= \frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{2}\cos(2x) + \frac{1}{8}\cos(4x)\end{aligned}$$

(c)  $f(x) = \cos^7 x$

$$\begin{aligned}\cos^7 x &= (1/2)^7(e^{ix} + e^{-ix})^7 \\ \text{[Binomial Theorem]} &= (1/128)(e^{7ix} + 7e^{6ix-ix} + 21e^{5ix-2ix} + 35e^{4ix-3ix} \\ &\quad + 35e^{3ix-4ix} + 21e^{2ix-5ix} + 7e^{ix-6ix} + e^{-7ix}) \\ &= (1/128)(35e^{ix} + 35e^{-ix} + 21e^{3ix} + 21e^{-3ix} + 7e^{5ix} + 7e^{-5ix} + e^{7ix} + e^{-7ix}) \\ &= (1/64)(35\cos(x) + 21\cos(3x) + 7\cos(5x) + \cos(7x)) \\ &= \frac{35}{64}\cos(x) + \frac{21}{64}\cos(3x) + \frac{7}{64}\cos(5x) + \frac{1}{64}\cos(7x)\end{aligned}$$

( Hint: Recall that  $\cos \theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}}{2}$  and  $\sin \theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{2i}$  )

The next question is for those among you who have previously seen complex numbers. It gives another approach to Fourier series.

7. Suppose

- i.  $f(x)$  is a real valued function of  $x$ ,
  - ii.  $f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{inx}$  on  $[-\pi, \pi]$ , where the  $C_n$  are complex constants, and
  - iii. that the term by term theorem holds true in this case
- (a) Express the  $C_n$  as integrals involving  $f$ .

Multiplying by  $e^{-ikx}$  on both sides (where  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ ) gives the expression:

$$\begin{aligned}
 e^{-ikx} f(x) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{inx} e^{-ikx} \\
 \Rightarrow \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{-ikx} f(x) dx &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{inx-ikx} dx \\
 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{-ikx} f(x) dx &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} C_n e^{i(n-k)x} dx \quad [\text{Due to the term by term theorem}]
 \end{aligned}$$

Now there are two cases to consider as  $n \in (-\infty, \infty)$

When  $n \neq k$

When  $n = k$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} C_n e^{i(n-k)x} dx &= C_n \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{i(n-k)x} dx & \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} C_n e^{i(n-k)x} dx &= C_n \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^0 dx \\
 &= C_n \frac{1}{i(n-k)} \left[ e^{i(n-k)x} \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} & &= C_n (2\pi) dx \\
 &= C_n \frac{2}{(n-k)} \frac{1}{2i} \left[ e^{i(n-k)\pi} - e^{-i(n-k)\pi} \right] \\
 &= C_n \frac{2}{(n-k)} \sin((n-k)\pi) = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

So that means

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{-ikx} f(x) dx &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} C_n e^{i(n-k)x} dx \\
 &= 2\pi C_k \\
 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{-ikx} f(x) dx &= C_k
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) Find the Fourier coefficients of  $f$  in terms of the  $C_n$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{inx} dx \\
 &= 2C_0 \quad [\text{From (a), if } n = 0, \text{ integral is } 2\pi, \text{ o/w } 0]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
a_k &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin(kx) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n \frac{1}{2i} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{inx} (e^{ikx} - e^{-ikx}) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n \frac{1}{2i} \left[ \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{i(n+k)x} dx - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{-i(k-n)x} dx \right]
\end{aligned}$$

Again the integrals are  $2\pi$  respectively when  $n = \pm k$  and 0 otherwise

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\frac{i}{2\pi} \left[ 2\pi C_{-k} - 2\pi C_k \right] \\
&= -i \left[ C_{-k} - C_k \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
b_k &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(kx) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{inx} (e^{ikx} + e^{-ikx}) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{i(n+k)x} dx + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{-i(k-n)x} dx \right]
\end{aligned}$$

Again the integrals are  $2\pi$  respectively when  $n = \pm k$  and 0 otherwise

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ 2\pi C_{-k} + 2\pi C_k \right] \\
&= \left[ C_{-k} + C_k \right]
\end{aligned}$$

(c) Find the  $C_n$  in terms of the Fourier coefficients of  $f$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{-ia_k + b_k}{2} &= \frac{-[C_{-k} - C_k] + [C_{-k} + C_k]}{2} \\
&= \frac{2C_k}{2} \\
&= C_k
\end{aligned}$$

## Bonus

Let  $f(x)$  be the function (of period  $2\pi$ ) which corresponds to  $y = x^2$  on the interval  $[-\pi, \pi]$ .

- (a) Find the Fourier series of the function  $f(x)$ . If this Fourier series converges describe the function to which it converges.

$$\begin{aligned}a_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx \\&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 dx \\&= \frac{1}{3\pi} \left[ x^3 \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} \\&= \frac{2\pi^2}{3}\end{aligned}$$

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

Notice that  $f$  even, so integral is 0  $= 0$

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

- (b) Find the value of  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2}$  (*Hint: Let  $x = 0$* )