

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

(a) Find the Fourier series of f .

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

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

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

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

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

(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 π and $-\pi$.

(c) Use symbolic algebra software to sketch $f(x)$ and its 4th 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 2π 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 $u = x$, $du = dx$, $dv = \cos(kx)$, $v = \frac{1}{k} \sin(kx)$

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

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

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 (π, π) and on both endpoints, it converges to $\frac{\pi}{2}$.

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} F(0) &= \frac{\pi}{4} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{(-1)^k - 1}{k^2 \pi} \right] \\ 0 &= \frac{\pi}{4} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{-2}{(2k-1)^2 \pi} \right] \\ \frac{\pi}{4} &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{2}{(2k-1)^2 \pi} \right] \\ \frac{\pi^2}{8} &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

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) $[a, b] = [-\pi, \pi]$
 - (b) $[a, b] = [0, 2\pi]$
4. Find the Fourier series for the restriction of the function $f(x) = x(x - 2\pi)$ and extended from this with period 2π to all of \mathbb{R} . Use symbolic algebra software to graph the 4th degree Fourier polynomial together with the original function.
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 .
 - (b) Find the Fourier sine series of f .
 - (c) Use symbolic algebra software to graph the 4th degree Fourier polynomials from parts (a) and (b) together with the original function.
6. Find the Fourier series for the following functions:
 - (a) $f(x) = \sin^2 x + \sin^3 x$
 - (b) $f(x) = \sin^4 x$
 - (c) $f(x) = \cos^7 x$
 (*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 .
 - (b) Find the Fourier coefficients of f in terms of the C_n .
 - (c) Find the C_n in terms of the Fourier coefficients of f .