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MATB42: Assignment #2
Bonus
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1. Let $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & -\pi < x < -\frac{\pi}{2} \\ 2, & -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq 2 < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0, & \frac{\pi}{2} \leq x < \pi \end{cases}$

   (a) Find the Fourier series of f.

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

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

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

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 Fundemental theorem, and to 0 at π and $-\pi$.

   (c) Use symbolic algeba software to sketch $f(x)$ and its 4^{th} 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.

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{\pi}\left[\frac{1}{k}\Big[x\sin(kx)\Big]_0^{\pi} - \frac{1}{k}\int_{0}^{\pi} \sin(kx)dx\right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{k\pi}\left[\int_{0}^{\pi} \sin(kx)dx\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{k^2\pi}\Big[\cos(kx)\Big]_0^{\pi} \\ &= \frac{(-1)^{-k} - 1}{k^2\pi} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   (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 4^{th} 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 4^th 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 values function of x,

   ii. $f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n einx$ 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.