

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

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

(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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{3}{k\pi} \left[ \left[ \sin(kx) \right]_0^{2\pi} + \left[ x \sin(kx) \right]_0^{2\pi} - \int_0^{2\pi} \sin(kx) dx \right] \\
 &= -\frac{3}{k^2\pi} \left[ \cos(kx) \right]_0^{2\pi} \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

Therefore the Fourier series is defined as

$$F(x) = 6(\pi + 1) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} -\frac{6}{k^2} \sin(kx)$$

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{8}{k^2}$$

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

Therefore the Fourier series of  $f$  is

$$F(x) = -\frac{2\pi^2}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{8}{k^2} \cos(kx)$$

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

$$F(x) = \frac{2\pi^2}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{8}{k^2} \cos(kx)$$

(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  $4\pi$ .

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} f(x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} f(x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ - \int_{-2\pi}^0 x(x + 2\pi) dx + \int_0^{2\pi} x(x - 2\pi) dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ - \int_{-2\pi}^0 x^2 + 2\pi x dx - \frac{4\pi^3}{3} \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ \int_{-2\pi}^0 x^2 dx + 2\pi \int_{-2\pi}^0 x dx + \frac{4\pi^3}{3} \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{3} [x^3]_{-2\pi}^0 + \pi [x^2]_{-2\pi}^0 + \frac{4\pi^3}{3} \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ \frac{8\pi^3}{3} - 4\pi^3 + \frac{4\pi^3}{3} \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ \frac{8\pi^3}{3} - 4\pi^3 + \frac{4\pi^3}{3} \right] \end{aligned}$$

(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.

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