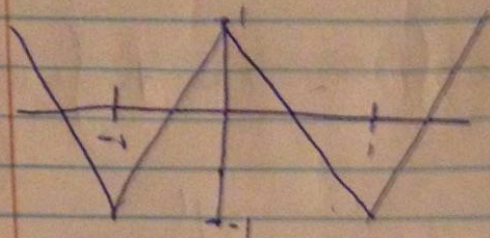


Fourier Series Derivation – Ryan Brown



$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \cos\left(\frac{k\pi x}{L}\right) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k \sin\left(\frac{k\pi x}{L}\right)$$

$L=1$ & $b_k=0$ since f is even.

$$a_0 = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^0 (2x+1) dx + \int_0^1 (-2x+1) dx$$

$$= (x^2+x) \Big|_{-1}^0 + (-x^2+x) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= 0 - (1-1) = 0 + (-1+1) - 0 = 0$$

$$a_0 = 0$$

$$a_k = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) \cos(k\pi x) dx = \int_{-1}^0 (2x+1) \cos(k\pi x) dx + \int_0^1 (-2x+1) \cos(k\pi x) dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^0 2x \cos(k\pi x) dx + \int_{-1}^0 \cos(k\pi x) dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{2x \sin(k\pi x)}{k\pi} + \frac{2 \cos(k\pi x)}{k^2 \pi^2} \right) \Big|_{-1}^0 + \left(\frac{\sin(k\pi x)}{k\pi} \right) \Big|_{-1}^0$$

$$= \left(\frac{2}{k^2 \pi^2} - \frac{2 \cos(k\pi)}{k^2 \pi^2} \right) + 0$$

$$= \frac{2 - 2(-1)^k}{k^2 \pi^2} = \frac{4}{k^2 \pi^2}, k \text{ odd}$$

$$\int_0^1 (2x+1) \cos(k\pi x) dx = - \int_0^1 2x \cos(k\pi x) dx + \int_0^1 \cos(k\pi x) dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{2x \sin(k\pi x)}{k\pi} + \frac{2 \cos(k\pi x)}{k^2 \pi^2} \right) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \left(\frac{2 \cos(k\pi)}{k^2 \pi^2} - \frac{2}{k^2 \pi^2} \right) = \left(\frac{2(-1)^k}{k^2 \pi^2} - \frac{2}{k^2 \pi^2} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{-4}{k^2 \pi^2} \right) = \frac{4}{k^2 \pi^2}, \quad k \text{ odd}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_k = \frac{8}{k^2 \pi^2}, \quad k \text{ odd}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{8}{\pi^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(k\pi x)}{k^2}, \quad k \text{ odd}$$