

give the fourier coeeficients of a polynomial $a*x^6+b*x^5+c*x^4+d*x^3+g*x^2+h*x+k$ with the limit of -s,s considering even or odd give directly the fourier coeeficients



To find the Fourier coefficients of the polynomial $f(x) = ax^6 + bx^5 + cx^4 + dx^3 + gx^2 + hx + k$ over the interval [-s, s], we will derive the coefficients based on whether the polynomial is even or odd.

Definitions

- 1. Fourier coefficients:
 - The Fourier coefficients a_0 , a_n , and b_n for the function f(x) over the interval $[\neg s, s]$ are given by:

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2s} \int_{-s}^{s} f(x) dx$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{s} \int_{-s}^{s} f(x) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{s}\right) dx \quad (n \ge 1)$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{s} \int_{-s}^{s} f(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{s}\right) dx \quad (n \ge 1)$$

Even and Odd Functions

- Even Function: f(x) is even if f(-x) = f(x). In this case, all b_n coefficients will be zero.
- Odd Function: f(x) is odd if f(-x) = -f(x). In this case, all a_n coefficients will be zero.

Polynomial Analysis

- 1. Even part of f(x): Contains even powers.
- 2. Odd part of f(x): Contains odd powers.

Thus, we can break down the polynomial:

- Even part: $f_e(x) = ax^6 + cx^4 + gx^2 + k$
- Odd part: $f_0(x) = bx^5 + dx^3 + hx$

Fourier Coefficients

- For the even part $f_e(x)$:
 - $a_0 = \frac{1}{2s} \int_{-s}^{s} (ax^6 + cx^4 + gx^2 + k) dx$
 - $a_n = \frac{1}{s} \int_{-s}^{s} (ax^6 + cx^4 + gx^2 + k) \cos(\frac{n\pi x}{s}) dx$
 - $b_n = 0$
- For the odd part $f_o(x)$:
 - \bullet $a_n = 0$
 - $b_n = \frac{1}{s} \int_{-s}^{s} (bx^5 + dx^3 + hx) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{s}\right) dx$

Final Results

- 1. If a, c, g, k are non-zero (even part):
 - $a_0 = \frac{1}{2s} \left(\frac{as^7}{7} + \frac{cs^5}{5} + \frac{gs^3}{3} + k(2s) \right)$
 - $b_n = 0$

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- a_n would require integration for specific values.
- 2. If b, d, h are non-zero (odd part):
 - $a_n = 0$
 - $b_n = \frac{1}{s} \left(\frac{bs^6}{6} + \frac{ds^4}{4} + \frac{hs^2}{2} \right)$

Conclusion

The Fourier coefficients depend on whether the polynomial has more even or odd terms. The coefficients can be computed specifically if the values of a,b,c,d,g,h,k and the interval s are known.



give in python code



Here's a Python code snippet that calculates the Fourier coefficients for the polynomial $f(x) = ax^6 + bx^5 + cx^4 + dx^3 + gx^2 + hx + k$ over the interval [-s, s]. The code uses scipy.integrate to perform the necessary integrations.

```
import numpy as np from scipy.integrate import quad def fourier_coefficients(a, b, c, d, g, h, k, s): # Define the even part of the polynomial def f_even(x): return a*x**6 + c*x**4 + g*x**2 + k # Define the odd part of the polynomial def f_odd(x): return b*x**5 + d*x**3 + h*x # Calculate a_0 a_0, _ = quad(lambda x: a*x**6 + b*x**5 + c*x**4 + d*x**3 + g*x**2 + h*x + k, -s, s) a_0 /= (2 * s) # Calculate a_n def a_n_func(n): return quad(lambda x: a*x**6 + c*x**4 + g*x**2 + k * np.cos(n * np.pi * x / s), -s, s)[0] / s # Calculate b_n def b_n_func(n): return quad(lambda x: b*x**5 + d*x**3 + h*x * np.sin(n * np.pi * x / s), -s, s)[0] / s # Coefficients coefficients = { 'a_0': a_0, 'a_n': [a_n_func(n) for n in range(1, 6)], # Calculating a_n for n = 1 to 5 'b_n': [b_n_func(n) for n in range(1, 6)] # Calculating b_n for n = 1 to 5 } return coefficients # Example usage a, b, c, d, g, h, k = 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 # Coefficients for the polynomial s = 1 # Limit for the integration coeffs = fourier_coefficients(a, b, c, d, g, h, k, s) print("Fourier Coefficients:") print(f"a_0: {coeffs['a_0']}") print(f"a_n: {coeffs['a_n']}") print(f"b_n: {coeffs['b_n']}")
```

Explanation

- The code defines a function fourier_coefficients that takes the coefficients of the polynomial and the limit s.
- It computes a_0 , a_n , and b_n using numerical integration.
- You can change the coefficients and the value of s in the example usage section to see how the Fourier coefficients change.