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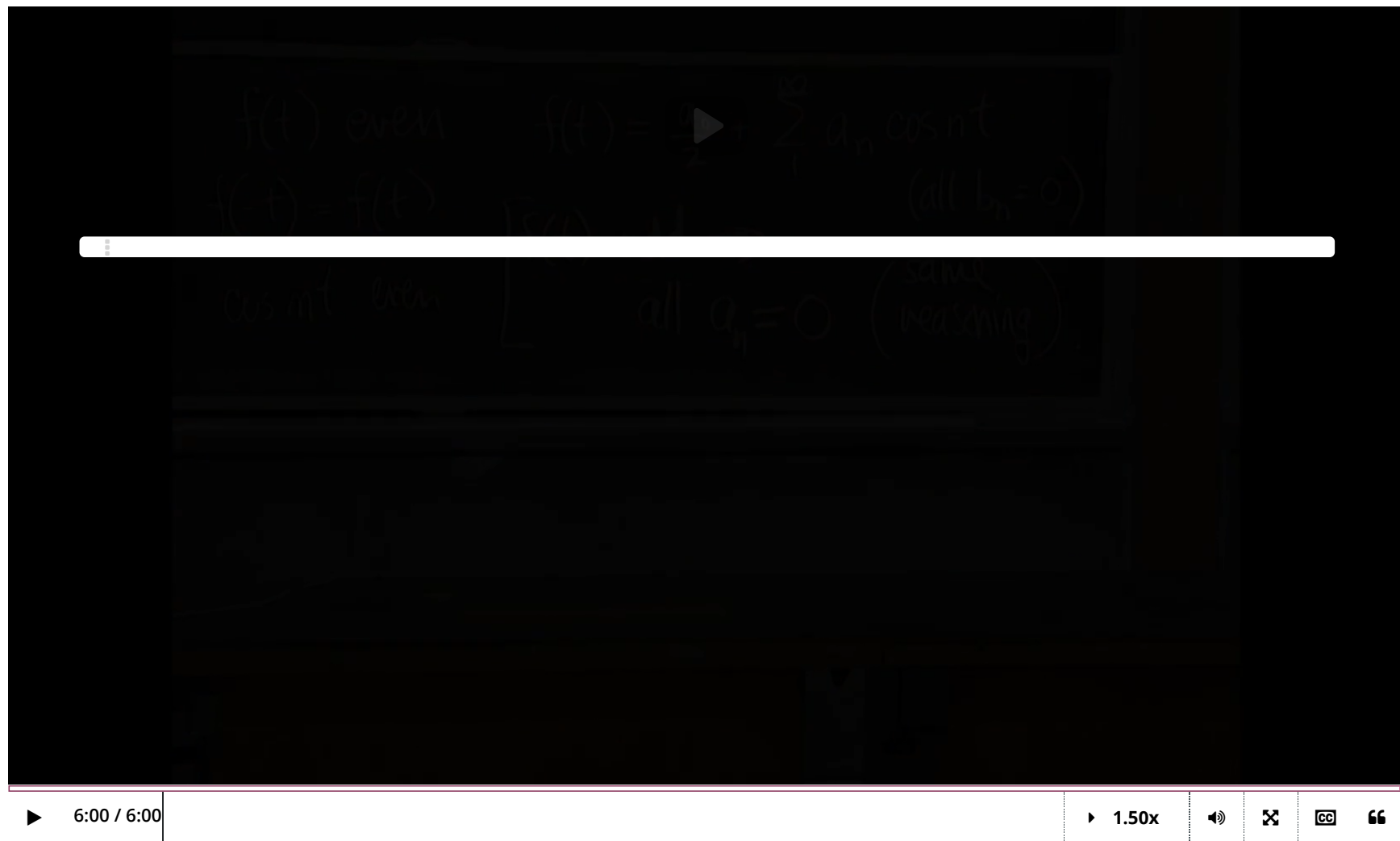
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13. Even and odd periodic functions

Fourier series of even and odd periodic functions



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Even and odd symmetry

- A function $f(t)$ is **even** if $f(-t) = f(t)$ for all t .



- A function $f(t)$ is **odd** if $f(-t) = -f(t)$ for all t .

If

$$f(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nt + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin nt,$$

then substituting $-t$ for t gives

$$f(-t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nt + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-b_n) \sin nt.$$

The right hand sides match if and only if $b_n = 0$ for all n .

Conclusion: The Fourier series of an even function f has only cosine terms (including the constant term):

$$f(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nt.$$

Similarly, the Fourier series of an odd function f has only sine terms:

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin nt.$$

Fourier series of Square wave using oddness

The square wave,



$$\text{Sq}(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < t < \pi \\ -1 & -\pi < t < 0 \end{cases},$$

is an odd function, so

$$\text{Sq}(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin nt$$

for some numbers b_n . The Fourier coefficient formula says

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \underbrace{\text{Sq}(t) \sin nt}_{\text{even}} dt \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \text{Sq}(t) \sin nt dt \quad (\text{the two halves of the integral are equal, by symmetry}) \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin nt dt \quad (\text{since } \text{Sq}(t) = 1 \text{ whenever } 0 < t < \pi) \\ &= \left. \frac{2(-\cos nt)}{\pi n} \right|_0^{\pi} \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi n} (-\cos n\pi + \cos 0) \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{4}{\pi n}, & \text{if } n \text{ is odd,} \\ 0, & \text{if } n \text{ is even.} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$b_1 = \frac{4}{\pi}, \quad b_3 = \frac{4}{3\pi}, \quad b_5 = \frac{4}{5\pi}, \dots$$



and all other Fourier coefficients are 0

Conclusion:

$$S_q(t) = \frac{4}{\pi} \left(\sin t + \frac{\sin 3t}{3} + \frac{\sin 5t}{5} + \dots \right).$$

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Concept check

1/1 point (graded)

The following functions are 2π -periodic. They are only defined on the interval from $-\pi$ to π . Identify all of the even periodic functions in the list below.

☐ $p(x) = \begin{cases} x & : x \in (0, \pi) \\ \pi + x & : x \in (-\pi, 0) \end{cases}$

☒ $q(x) = \begin{cases} x & : x \in (0, \pi) \\ -x & : x \in (-\pi, 0) \end{cases}$

☐ $r(x) = x : x \in (-\pi, \pi)$

☐ $s(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & : x \in (0, \pi) \\ -x^2 & : x \in (-\pi, 0) \end{cases}$

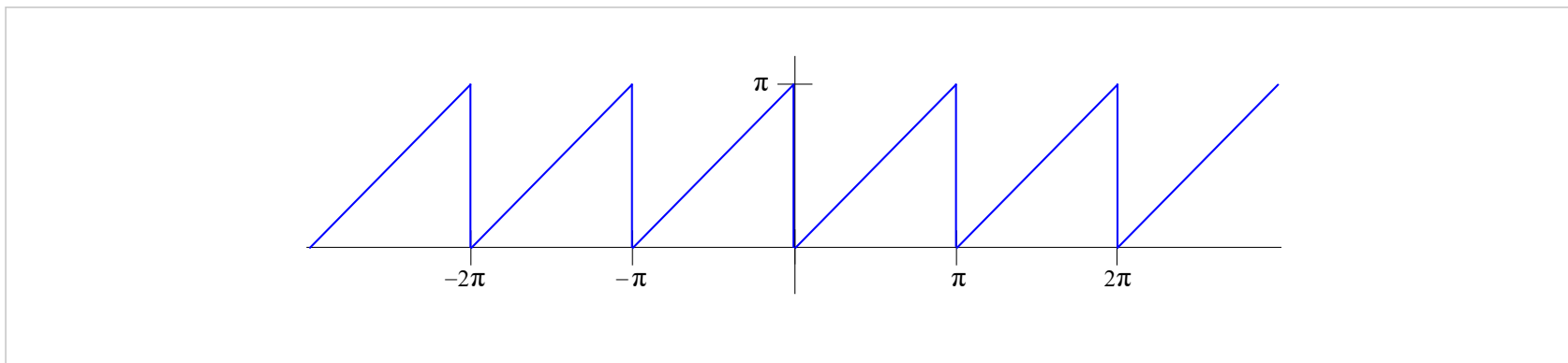
☒ $t(x) = x^2 : x \in (-\pi, \pi)$



Solution:

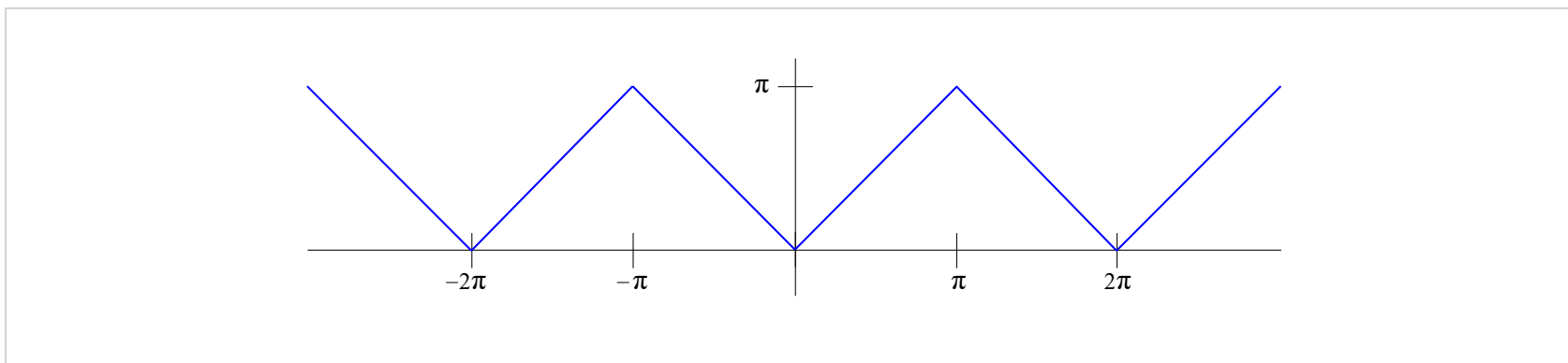


- The graph of $p(x)$ is below.



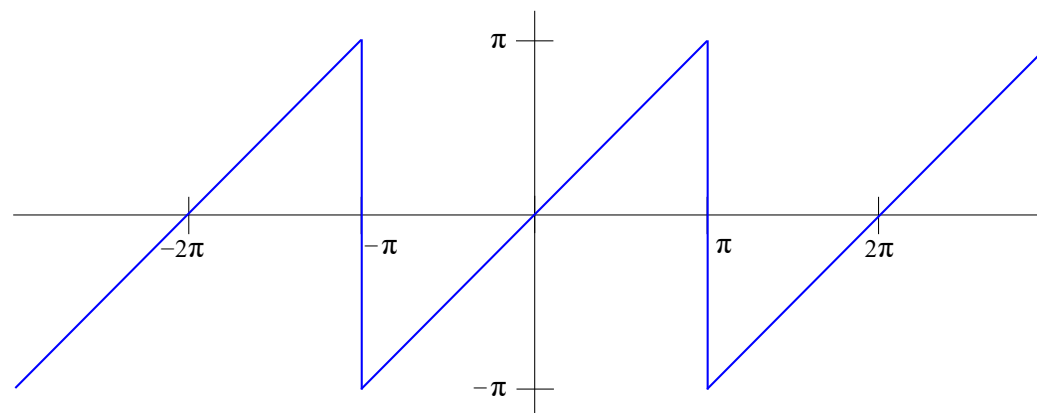
Consider values of x so that $0 < x < \pi$. Note that $p(-x) = \pi - x$, and $p(x) = x$. Since $\pi - x \neq x$ this function is neither even nor odd.

- The graph of $q(x)$ is below.



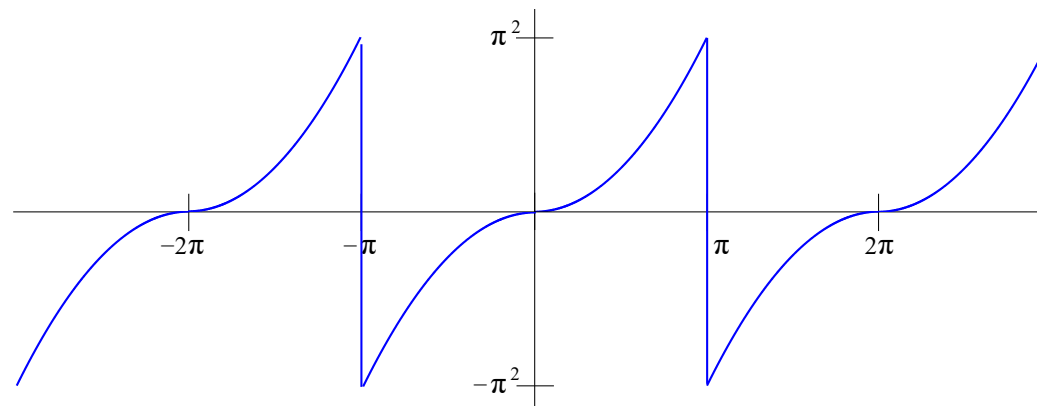
Consider values of x so that $0 < x < \pi$. Note that $q(-x) = x$, and $q(x) = x$. Since $q(-x) = q(x)$ this function is even.

- The graph of $r(x)$ is below.



Consider values of x so that $0 < x < \pi$. Note that $r(-x) = -x$, and $r(x) = x$. Since $r(-x) = -r(x)$ this function is odd.

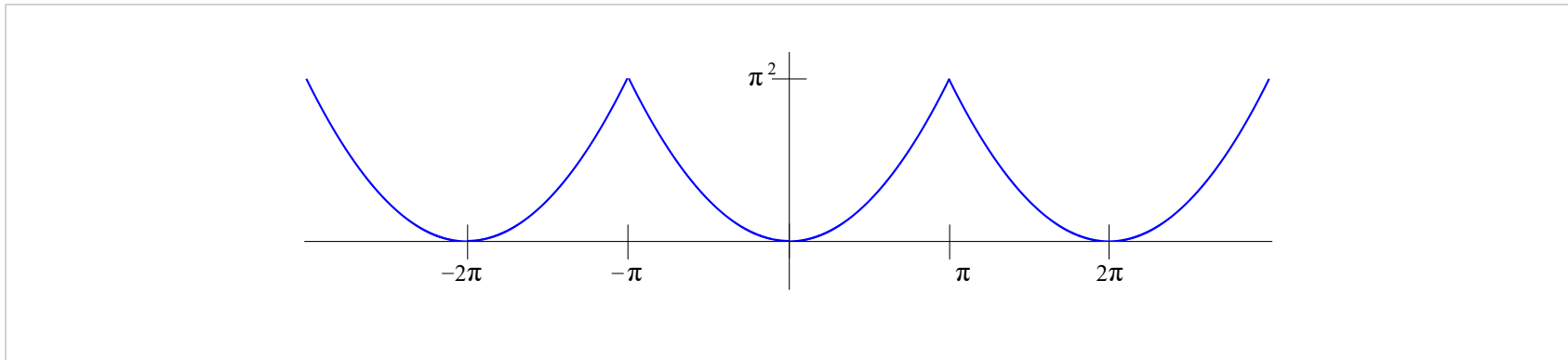
- The graph of $s(x)$ is below.



Consider values of x so that $0 < x < \pi$. Note that $s(-x) = -x^2$, and $s(x) = x^2$. Since $s(-x) = -s(x)$ this function is odd.



- The graph of $t(x)$ is below.



Consider values of x so that $0 < x < \pi$. Note that $t(-x) = x^2$, and $t(x) = x^2$. Since $t(-x) = t(x)$ this function is even.

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i Answers are displayed within the problem

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b n, n even, terms are zero for square fn

For the square function, since it is odd, its F.S. consists of sines, and we found the even n terms vanish. O.K. All these vanishing terms have a base period pi, while the square f...

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