

Ans. Fourier's theorem : According to this theorem "Any periodic function can be expressed as a sum of a number of sine and cosine functions having frequencies which are multiples of that of the given function."

Fourier's theorem can be mathematically expressed as—

$$\begin{aligned} y = & A_0 + A_1 \cos \omega t + A_2 \cos 2\omega t + \dots \\ & + A_n \cos n\omega t + B_1 \sin \omega t + B_2 \sin 2\omega t \\ & + \dots + B_n \sin n\omega t \end{aligned} \quad \dots(1)$$

where y is the displacement of a complex periodic motion of frequency $\omega / 2\pi$ and A_0 is a constant and is a measure of this displacement of the vibration curve from the axis of co-ordinates.

In order to use this theorem for the analysis of a complex wave, the three constants A_0 , A_n and B_n have to be evaluated first.

Evaluation of the constant A_0 : For the evaluation of A_0 we integrate the equation (1) with respect to t , for a complex vibration (of period $T = 2\pi/\omega$ and we get,

$$\int_0^T y dt = A_0 \int_0^T dt + A_n \int_0^T \cos n\omega t dt + B_n \int_0^T \sin n\omega t dt.$$

But for a complete cycle the values of the two integrals, i.e., of

$$\int_0^T \cos n\omega t dt \text{ and } \int_0^T \sin n\omega t dt, \text{ are each equal to zero.}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^T y dt = A_0 \int_0^T dt = A_0 T$$

$$\text{or, } A_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T dt \quad \dots(2)$$

Evaluation of constant A_n : For the evaluation of A_n we multiply both the sides of equation (1) by $\cos n\omega t dt$ and then integrate both the sides with respect to t for a complete period of vibration T .

$$\therefore \int_0^T y \cos n\omega t dt = A_0 \int_0^T \cos n\omega t dt + \dots$$

$$+ A_n \int_0^T \cos^2 n\omega t dt + \dots$$

$$+ B_n \int_0^T \sin n\omega t \cdot \cos n\omega t dt.$$

But for a complete cycle

$$\int_0^T \sin n\omega t \cdot \cos n\omega t dt = 0 \text{ and } \int_0^T \cos n\omega t dt = 0 \text{ etc.}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^T y \cos n\omega t dt = A_n \int_0^T \cos^2 n\omega t dt$$

$$= A_n \int_0^T \frac{1 + \cos 2n\omega t}{2} dt = \frac{A_n}{2} \int_0^T (1 + \cos 2n\omega t) dt$$