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a) an = 
$$\frac{1}{T}$$
  $\int_{0}^{T} g(x) \exp(-i2\pi nx/4) dn$ 

$$T=1$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 an  $=$   $\int_{-\infty}^{+0.5} g(x) \exp(-i2\pi n\pi) dn$ 

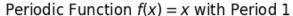
=> 
$$a_{y} = \frac{x e^{-i2\pi nx}}{-i2\pi n} + \frac{1}{-0.5} = \frac{1}{2\pi n} = \frac{x e^{-i2\pi nx}}{-i2\pi n} = \frac{x e^{-i$$

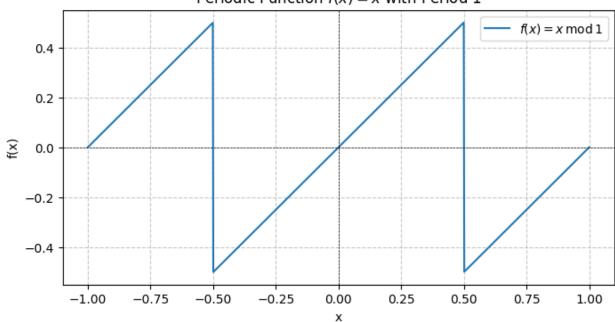
$$\Rightarrow a_{1} = \frac{i}{2\pi n} \left( 0.5e^{-i\pi n} + 0.5e^{i\pi n} \right) - \frac{1}{(i2\pi n)^{2}}$$

$$a_n = \frac{i\cos(\pi n)}{2\pi n} + \frac{i\sin(\pi n)}{2\pi^2 n^2}$$

```
# This Python 3 environment comes with many helpful analytics
libraries installed
# It is defined by the kaggle/python Docker image:
https://github.com/kaggle/docker-python
# For example, here's several helpful packages to load
import numpy as np # linear algebra
import pandas as pd # data processing, CSV file I/O (e.g. pd.read csv)
# Input data files are available in the read-only "../input/"
directory
# For example, running this (by clicking run or pressing Shift+Enter)
will list all files under the input directory
import os
for dirname, _, filenames in os.walk('/kaggle/input'):
    for filename in filenames:
        print(os.path.join(dirname, filename))
# You can write up to 20GB to the current directory (/kaggle/working/)
that gets preserved as output when you create a version using "Save &
Run All"
# You can also write temporary files to /kaggle/temp/, but they won't
be saved outside of the current session
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
def periodic function(x):
    if (abs(x) \le 0.5):
        return x
    decimal=x-np.floor(x)
    if (decimal <= 0.5):
        return decimal
    return decimal-1
x = np.linspace(-1, 1, 1000)
y vectorized=np.vectorize(periodic function)
y = y_vectorized(x)
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 4))
plt.plot(x, y, label=r'$f(x) = x \setminus, \mathbf{mod} \setminus, 1$')
plt.axhline(0, color='black', linewidth=0.5, linestyle='--')
plt.axvline(0, color='black', linewidth=0.5, linestyle='--')
plt.title("Periodic Function f(x) = x with Period 1")
plt.xlabel("x")
plt.vlabel("f(x)")
plt.grid(True, linestyle='--', alpha=0.7)
```

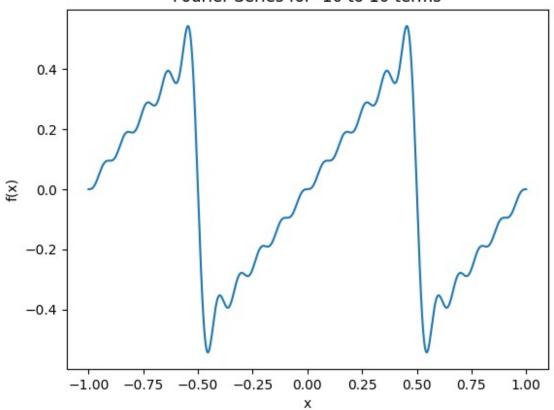
```
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```





```
# for terms -M to M
M = 10
L=1
dx = 0.001
x = np.linspace(-L, L, np.int32(2*L/dx)+1, endpoint=True)
s=0
for n in np.linspace(-M, M, 2*M+1, endpoint=True):
    an=0
    if (n!=0):
        an=1j*np.cos(np.pi*n)/(2*np.pi*n)
+1j*np.sin(np.pi*n)/(2*np.pi*np.pi*n*n)
    s+=an*np.exp(1j*2*np.pi*n*x)
plt.figure(1)
plt.plot(x, np.real(s))
plt.title("Fourier Series for "+str(-1*M)+" to "+str(M)+" terms")
plt.xlabel("x")
plt.ylabel("f(x)")
plt.show()
```

### Fourier Series for -10 to 10 terms



#### Question 2

```
def rect(x, a):
    return np.where(np.abs(x) <= a, 1.0, 0.0)

def f(x, y, a, b):
    return rect(x, a)*rect(y, b)

x = np.linspace(-3, 3, 100)
y = np.linspace(-3, 3, 100)
x, y = np.meshgrid(x, y)

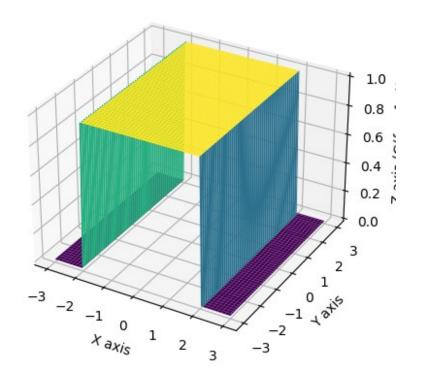
z = f(x, y, 2, 4)

fig = plt.figure()
ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection='3d')

ax.plot_surface(x, y, z, cmap='viridis')

ax.set_xlabel('X axis')
ax.set_ylabel('Y axis')</pre>
```

```
ax.set_zlabel('Z axis (G(f_x, f_y))')
plt.show()
```



```
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D

def G(f_x, f_y, a, b):
    return 4*a*b*np.sinc(2*b*f_x)*np.sinc(2*a*f_y)

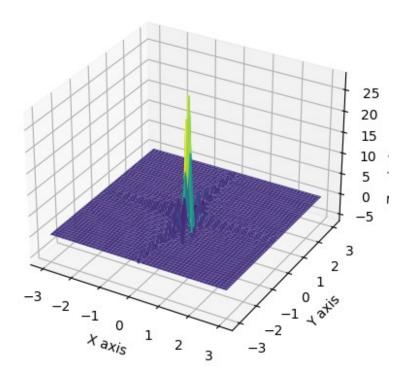
x = np.linspace(-3, 3, 100)
y = np.linspace(-3, 3, 100)
x, y = np.meshgrid(x, y)

z = G(x, y, 2, 4)

fig = plt.figure()
ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection='3d')

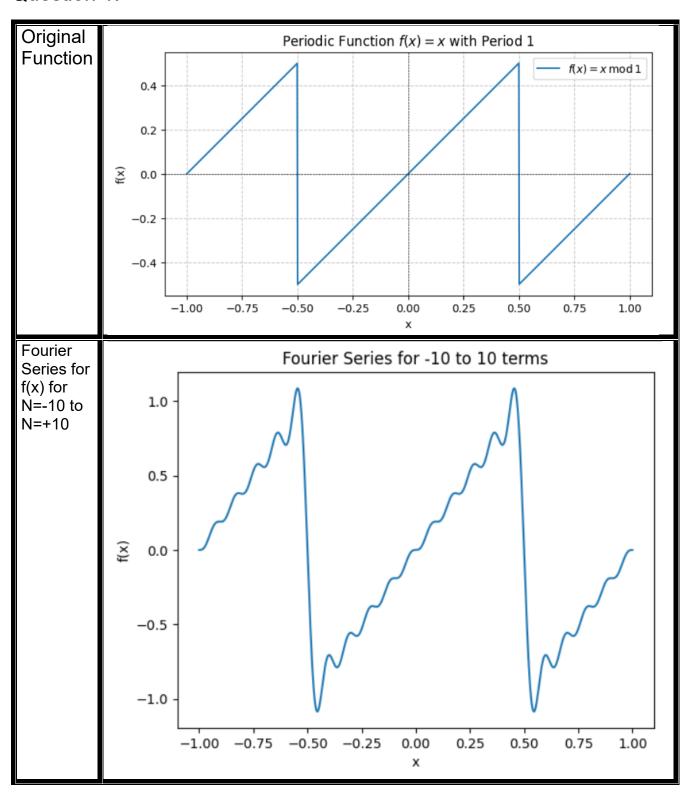
ax.plot_surface(x, y, z, cmap='viridis')
```

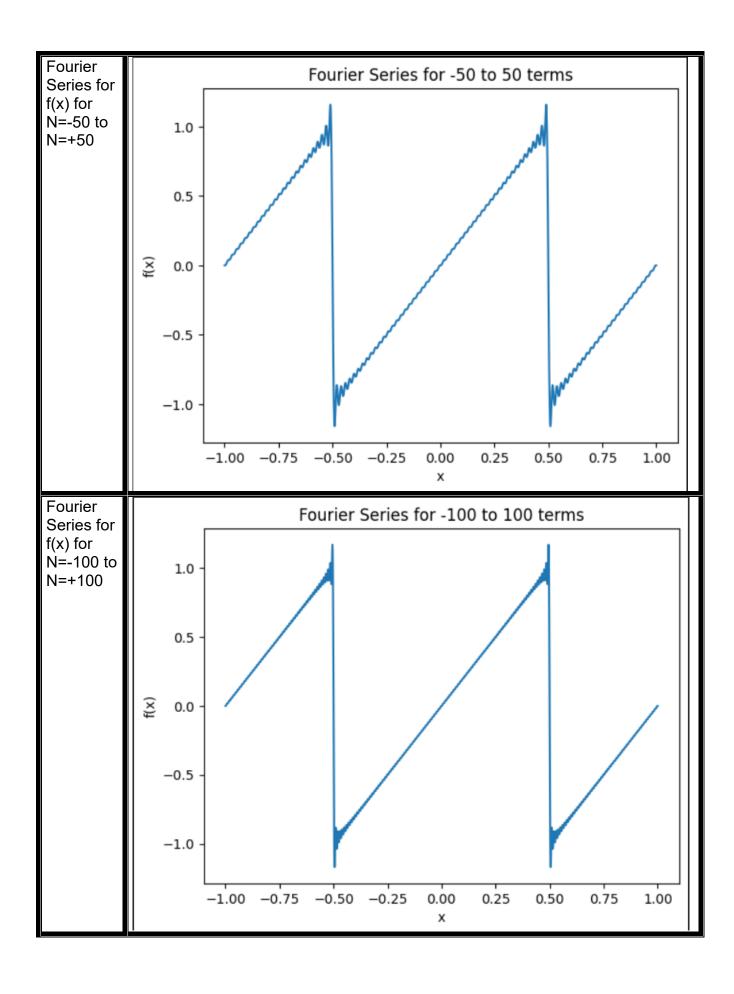
```
ax.set_xlabel('X axis')
ax.set_ylabel('Y axis')
ax.set_zlabel('Z axis (G(f_x, f_y))')
plt.show()
```

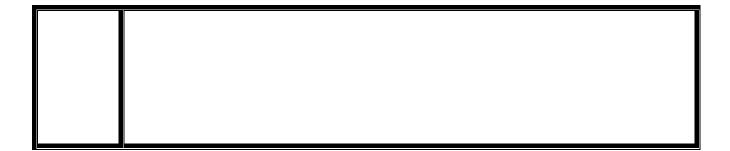


# **Plots**

### Question 1:







## Question 2:

