November 26 Math 2306 sec. 53 Fall 2018

Section 17: Fourier Series: Trigonometric Series

The **Fourier series** of the function f defined on $(-\pi, \pi)$ is given by

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx\right).$$

Where

$$\begin{aligned}
a_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)\,dx, \\
a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)\cos nx\,dx, \quad \text{and} \\
b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)\sin nx\,dx
\end{aligned}$$

Fourier Series on an interval $(-p, p)$

The set of functions $\left\{1, \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{p}\right), \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{p}\right) \middle| n, m \geq 1\right\}$ is orthogonal on $[-p, p]$. Moreover, we have the properties

$$\int_{-p}^{p} \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{p}\right)\, dx = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \int_{-p}^{p} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{p}\right)\, dx = 0 \;\; \text{for all} \;\; n, m \geq 1,$$

$$\int_{-p}^{p} \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{p}\right) \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{p}\right)\, dx = 0 \quad \text{for all} \quad m, n \geq 1,$$

$$\int_{-p}^{p} \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{p}\right) \cos\left(\frac{m\pi x}{p}\right)\, dx = \begin{cases} 0, & m \neq n \\ p, & n = m \end{cases},$$

$$\int_{-p}^{p} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{p}\right) \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{p}\right)\, dx = \begin{cases} 0, & m \neq n \\ p, & n = m \end{cases}.$$

Fourier Series on an interval $(-p, p)$

The orthogonality relations provide for an expansion of a function f defined on $(-p, p)$ as

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{p}\right) + b_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{p}\right) \right)$$

where

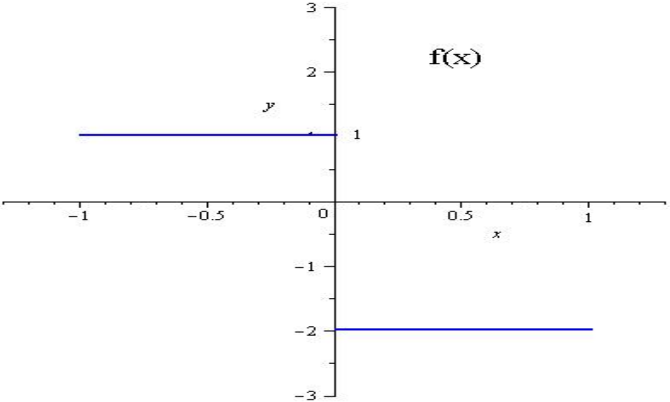
$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{p}\int_{-p}^{p} f(x)\,dx, \\ a_n &= \frac{1}{p}\int_{-p}^{p} f(x)\cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{p}\right)\,dx, \quad \text{and} \\ b_n &= \frac{1}{p}\int_{-p}^{p} f(x)\sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{p}\right)\,dx \end{aligned}$$

Find the Fourier series of f

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & -1 < x < 0 \\ -2, & 0 \le x < 1 \end{cases}$$

Here $p=1$

So $\frac{n\pi x}{p} = \frac{n\pi x}{1} = n\pi x$



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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{n\pi}\sin(n\pi x)\Big|_{-1}^{0} - \frac{2}{n\pi}\sin(n\pi x)\Big|_{0}^{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n\pi}\left(\sin 0 - \sin(-n\pi)\right) - \frac{2}{n\pi}\left(\sin(n\pi) - \sin 0\right)$$

$$= 0$$

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

$$= \int_{-1}^{0} 1 \cdot \sin(n\pi x)\,dx + \int_{0}^{1} (-2)\sin(n\pi x)\,dx$$

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

$$= \frac{-1}{n\pi}\Big(\cos 0 - \underbrace{\cos(-n\pi)}_{(-1)^n}\Big) + \frac{2}{n\pi}\Big(\underbrace{\cos(n\pi)}_{(-1)^n} - \cos 0\Big)$$

$$= \frac{-1}{n\pi}\left(1 - (-1)^n\right) + \frac{2}{n\pi}\left((-1)^n - 1\right)$$

$$= \frac{-1}{n\pi} + \frac{(-1)^n}{n\pi} + \frac{2(-1)^n}{n\pi} - \frac{2}{n\pi}$$

$$= \frac{3(-1)^n}{n\pi} - \frac{3}{n\pi} = \frac{3\left((-1)^n - 1\right)}{n\pi}$$

$$a_0 = -1 \qquad a_n = 0 \quad n \geq 1 \qquad b_n = \frac{3((-1)^n - 1)}{n\pi}$$

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

$$\boxed{f(x) = \frac{-1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3((-1)^n - 1)}{n\pi} \sin(n\pi x)}$$

For the series, when $x = 0$ you get

$$\frac{-1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3((-1)^n - 1)}{n\pi} \sin(0) = \frac{-1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\lim_{x\to 0^-} f(x) + \lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x)\right) = \frac{1}{2}(1-2) = \frac{-1}{2}$$

Convergence?

The last example gave the series

$$f(x) = -\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3((-1)^n - 1)}{n\pi} \sin(n\pi x).$$

This example raises an interesting question: The function f is not continuous on the interval $(-1, 1)$. However, each term in the Fourier series, and any partial sum thereof, is obviously continuous. This raises questions about properties (e.g. continuity) of the series. More to the point, we may ask: *what is the connection between f and its Fourier series at the point of discontinuity?*

This is the convergence issue mentioned earlier.

Convergence of the Series

Theorem: If f is continuous at x_0 in $(-p, p)$, then the series converges to $f(x_0)$ at that point. If f has a jump discontinuity at the point x_0 in $(-p, p)$, then the series **converges in the mean** to the average value

$$\frac{f(x_0-)+f(x_0+)}{2} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{1}{2}\left(\lim_{x\to x_0^-} f(x) + \lim_{x\to x_0^+} f(x)\right)$$

at that point.

Periodic Extension:
The series is also defined for x outside of the original domain $(-p, p)$. The extension to all real numbers is $2p$-periodic.

Find the Fourier Series for $f(x) = x$, $-1 < x < 1$

$p=1 \qquad \frac{n\pi x}{p} = n\pi x$

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

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

$$a_n = \frac{1}{1}\int_{-1}^{1} f(x)\cos(n\pi x)\,dx$$

$u = x \qquad du = dx$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} x\cos(n\pi x)\,dx \quad =$$

$v = \frac{1}{n\pi}\sin(n\pi x) \qquad dv = \cos(n\pi x)$

$$= \frac{x}{n\pi}\sin(n\pi x)\Big|_{-1}^{1} - \frac{1}{n\pi}\int_{-1}^{1}\sin(n\pi x)\,dx$$

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

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

$$= 0 \qquad a_n = 0 \text{ for } n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{1}\int_{-1}^{1} f(x)\sin(n\pi x)\,dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} x\sin(n\pi x)\,dx$$

$u = x \qquad du = dx$

$v = \frac{-1}{n\pi}\cos(n\pi x) \qquad dv = \sin(n\pi x)\,dx$

$$= \frac{-x}{n\pi}\cos(n\pi x)\Big|_{-1}^{1} + \frac{1}{n\pi}\int_{-1}^{1}\cos(n\pi x)\,dx$$

$$= \frac{-x}{n\pi}\cos(n\pi x)\Big|_{-1}^{1} + \underbrace{\cancel{\frac{1}{n^2\pi^2}\sin(n\pi x)\Big|_{-1}^{1}}}_{0}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{n\pi}\cos(n\pi) - \frac{-(-1)}{n\pi}\cos(-n\pi)$$

$$= \frac{-(-1)^n}{n\pi} - \frac{(-1)^n}{n\pi} = \frac{-2(-1)^n}{n\pi} = \frac{2(-1)^{n+1}}{n\pi}$$

$a_0 = 0 \quad a_n = 0 \quad n \geq 1$

$$b_n = \frac{2(-1)^{n+1}}{n\pi}$$

$$\boxed{\text{So} \quad f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^{n+1}}{n\pi} \sin(n\pi x)}$$

Symmetry

For $f(x) = x, \quad -1 < x < 1$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^{n+1}}{n\pi} \sin(n\pi x)$$

Observation: f is an odd function. It is not surprising then that there are no nonzero constant or cosine terms (which have even symmetry) in the Fourier series for f.

The following plots show f, f plotted along with some partial sums of the series, and f along with a partial sum of its series extended outside of the original domain $(-1, 1)$.

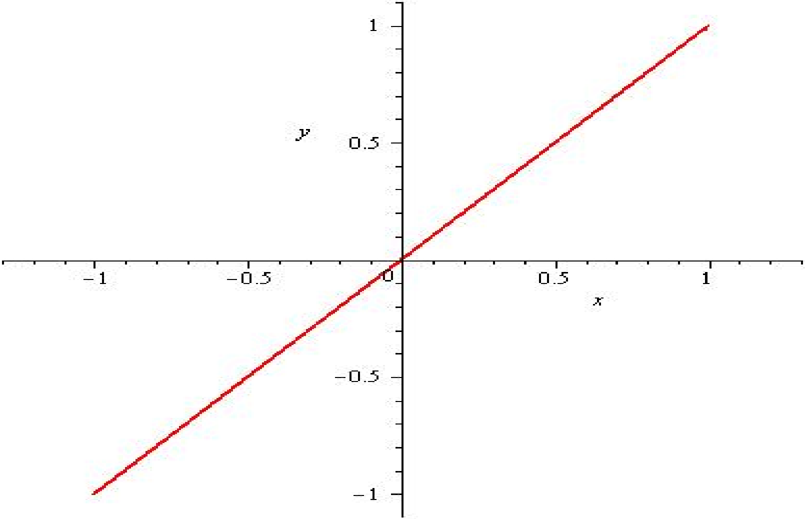


Figure: Plot of $f(x) = x$ for $-1 < x < 1$

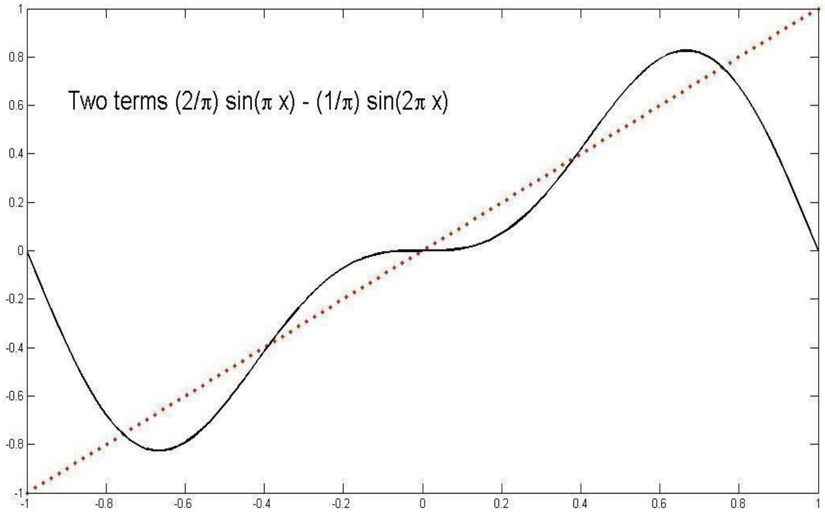


Figure: Plot of $f(x) = x$ for $-1 < x < 1$ with two terms of the Fourier series.

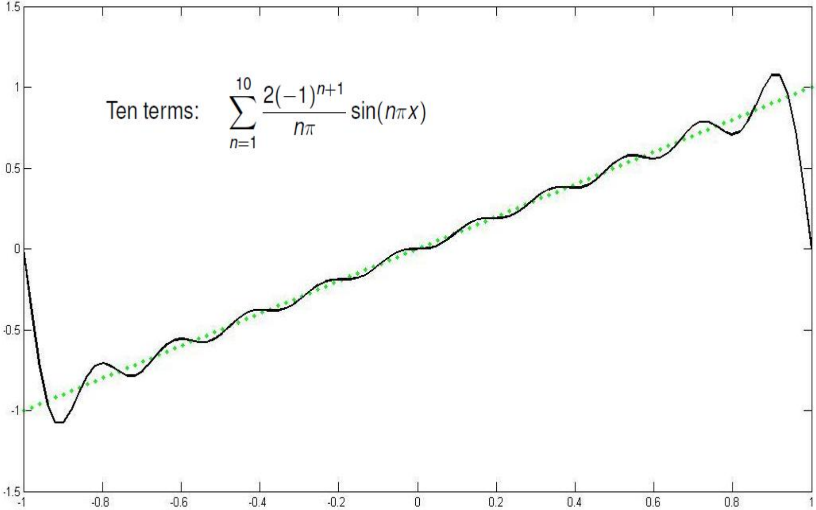


Figure: Plot of $f(x) = x$ for $-1 < x < 1$ with 10 terms of the Fourier series

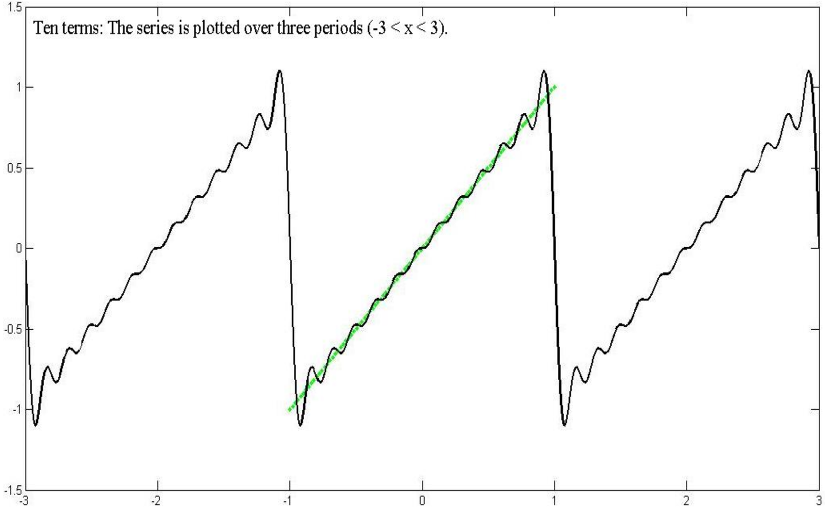


Figure: Plot of $f(x) = x$ for $-1 < x < 1$ with the Fourier series plotted on $(-3, 3)$. Note that the series repeats the profile every 2 units. At the jumps, the series converges to $(-1+1)/2 = 0$.

Functions with Symmetry

Recall some definitions:

Suppose f is defined on an interval containing x and $-x$.

If $f(-x) = f(x)$ for all x, then f is said to be **even.**

If $f(-x) = -f(x)$ for all x, then f is said to be **odd.**

For example, $f(x) = x^n$ is even if n is even and is odd if n is odd. The trigonometric function $g(x) = \cos x$ is even, and $h(x) = \sin x$ is odd.

Integrals on symmetric intervals

If f is an even function on $(-p, p)$, then

$$\int_{-p}^{p} f(x)\,dx = 2\int_{0}^{p} f(x)\,dx.$$

If f is an odd function on $(-p, p)$, then

$$\int_{-p}^{p} f(x)\,dx = 0.$$

Products of Even and Odd functions

$$\text{Even} \quad \times \quad \text{Even} \quad = \quad \text{Even},$$

and

$$\text{Odd} \quad \times \quad \text{Odd} \quad = \quad \text{Even}.$$

While

$$\text{Even} \quad \times \quad \text{Odd} \quad = \quad \text{Odd}.$$

So, suppose f **is even** on $(-p, p)$. This tells us that $f(x)\cos(nx)$ is even for all n and $f(x)\sin(nx)$ is odd for all n.

And, if f **is odd** on $(-p, p)$. This tells us that $f(x)\sin(nx)$ is even for all n and $f(x)\cos(nx)$ is odd for all n

Fourier Series of an Even Function

If f is even on $(-p, p)$, then the Fourier series of f has only constant and cosine terms. Moreover

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{p}\right)$$

where

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{p}\int_0^p f(x)\,dx$$

and

$$a_n = \frac{2}{p}\int_0^p f(x)\cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{p}\right)\,dx.$$

Fourier Series of an Odd Function

If f is odd on $(-p, p)$, then the Fourier series of f has only sine terms. Moreover

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{p}\right)$$

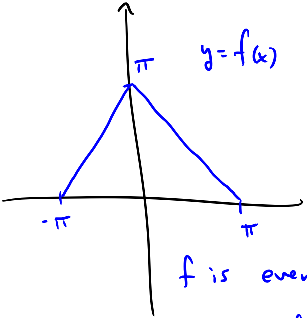
where

$$b_n = \frac{2}{p}\int_0^p f(x)\sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{p}\right)\,dx.$$

Find the Fourier series of f

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+\pi, & -\pi < x < 0 \\ \pi - x, & 0 \le x < \pi \end{cases}$$

$p = \pi$



Using symmetry

f is even

$b_n = 0$ for all n

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi} f(x)\,dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi} (\pi - x)\,dx = \frac{2}{\pi}\left(\pi x - \frac{x^2}{2}\right)\Big|_0^{\pi}$$

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

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi} f(x)\cos(nx)\,dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi} (\pi - x)\cos(nx)\,dx$$

$u = \pi - x \qquad du = -dx$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi}\left[\frac{\pi - x}{n}\cancel{\sin}(nx)\Big|_0^{\pi} + \frac{1}{n}\int_0^{\pi}\sin(nx)\,dx\right]$$

$v = \frac{1}{n}\sin(nx) \quad dv = \cos(nx)\,dx$

0

$$= \frac{2}{\pi}\left[\frac{-1}{n^2}\cos(nx)\Big|_0^{\pi}\right] = \frac{-2}{n^2\pi}\left[\cos(n\pi) - 1\right]$$

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

$$\boxed{f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2\left(1-(-1)^n\right)}{n^2\pi} \cos(nx)}$$