Examples of the Fourier Theorem (Sect. 10.3).

- The Fourier Theorem: Continuous case.
- Example: Using the Fourier Theorem.
- The Fourier Theorem: Piecewise continuous case.
- Example: Using the Fourier Theorem.

The Fourier Theorem: Continuous case.

Theorem (Fourier Series)

If the function $f : [-L, L] \subset \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ is continuous, then f can be expressed as an infinite series

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

with the constants a_n and b_n given by

$$a_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^{L} f(x) \cos\Big(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\Big)\, dx, \qquad n \geqslant 0,$$

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

Furthermore, the Fourier series in Eq. (1) provides a $2L$-periodic extension of function f from the domain $[-L, L] \subset \mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$.

The Fourier Theorem: Continuous case.

Sketch of the Proof:

- Define the partial sum functions

$$f_N(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{N} \Big[a_n \cos\Big(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\Big) + b_n \sin\Big(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\Big) \Big]$$

  with a_n and b_n given by

$$a_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^{L} f(x) \cos\Big(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\Big)\, dx, \qquad n \geqslant 0,$$

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

- Express f_N as a convolution of Sine, Cosine, functions and the original function f.
- Use the convolution properties to show that

$$\lim_{N\to\infty} f_N(x) = f(x), \qquad x \in [-L, L].$$

□

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Example: Using the Fourier Theorem.

Example

Find the Fourier series expansion of the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1+x & x \in [-1,0), \\ 1-x & x \in [0,1]. \end{cases}$$

Solution: In this case $L = 1$. The Fourier series expansion is

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

where the a_n, b_n are given in the Theorem. We start with a_0,

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

$$a_0 = \Big(x + \frac{x^2}{2}\Big)\Big|_{-1}^{0} + \Big(x - \frac{x^2}{2}\Big)\Big|_{0}^{1} = \Big(1 - \frac{1}{2}\Big) + \Big(1 - \frac{1}{2}\Big)$$

We obtain: $a_0 = 1$.

Example: Using the Fourier Theorem.

Example

Find the Fourier series expansion of the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1+x & x \in [-1,0), \\ 1-x & x \in [0,1]. \end{cases}$$

Solution: Recall: $a_0 = 1$. Similarly, the rest of the a_n are given by,

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

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

Recall the integrals $\displaystyle\int \cos(n\pi x)\, dx = \frac{1}{n\pi}\, \sin(n\pi x)$, and

$$\int x\, \cos(n\pi x)\, dx = \frac{x}{n\pi}\, \sin(n\pi x) + \frac{1}{n^2\pi^2}\, \cos(n\pi x).$$

Example: Using the Fourier Theorem.

Example

Find the Fourier series expansion of the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + x & x \in [-1, 0), \\ 1 - x & x \in [0, 1]. \end{cases}$$

Solution: It is not difficult to see that

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

$$a_n = \Big[\frac{1}{n^2\pi^2} - \frac{1}{n^2\pi^2} \cos(-n\pi)\Big] - \Big[\frac{1}{n^2\pi^2} \cos(n\pi) - \frac{1}{n^2\pi^2}\Big].$$

We then conclude that $a_n = \frac{2}{n^2\pi^2}\big[1 - \cos(n\pi)\big]$.

Example: Using the Fourier Theorem.

Example

Find the Fourier series expansion of the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + x & x \in [-1, 0), \\ 1 - x & x \in [0, 1]. \end{cases}$$

Solution: Recall: $a_0 = 1$, and $a_n = \frac{2}{n^2\pi^2}\big[1 - \cos(n\pi)\big]$.

Finally, we must find the coefficients b_n.

A similar calculation shows that $b_n = 0$.

Then, the Fourier series of f is given by

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n^2\pi^2}\big[1 - \cos(n\pi)\big] \cos(n\pi x).$$

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Example: Using the Fourier Theorem.

Example

Find the Fourier series expansion of the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + x & x \in [-1, 0), \\ 1 - x & x \in [0, 1]. \end{cases}$$

Solution: Recall: $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n^2\pi^2} \big[1 - \cos(n\pi)\big] \cos(n\pi x).$

We can obtain a simpler expression for the Fourier coefficients a_n.

Recall the relations $\cos(n\pi) = (-1)^n$, then

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n^2\pi^2} \big[1 - (-1)^n\big] \cos(n\pi x).$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n^2\pi^2} \big[1 + (-1)^{n+1}\big] \cos(n\pi x).$$

Example: Using the Fourier Theorem.

Example

Find the Fourier series expansion of the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + x & x \in [-1, 0), \\ 1 - x & x \in [0, 1]. \end{cases}$$

Solution: Recall: $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n^2\pi^2} \big[1 + (-1)^{n+1}\big] \cos(n\pi x).$

If $n = 2k$, so n is even, so $n + 1 = 2k + 1$ is odd, then

$$a_{2k} = \frac{2}{(2k)^2\pi^2} (1 - 1) \quad \Rightarrow \quad a_{2k} = 0.$$

If $n = 2k - 1$, so n is odd, so $n + 1 = 2k$ is even, then

$$a_{2k-1} = \frac{2}{(2k-1)^2\pi^2} (1 + 1) \quad \Rightarrow \quad a_{2k-1} = \frac{4}{(2k-1)^2\pi^2}.$$

Example: Using the Fourier Theorem.

Example

Find the Fourier series expansion of the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + x & x \in [-1, 0), \\ 1 - x & x \in [0, 1]. \end{cases}$$

Solution:

Recall: $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{2} + \displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n^2\pi^2}\left[1 + (-1)^{n+1}\right] \cos(n\pi x)$, and

$$a_{2k} = 0, \qquad a_{2k-1} = \frac{4}{(2k-1)^2\pi^2}.$$

We conclude: $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{2} + \displaystyle\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{(2k-1)^2\pi^2} \cos((2k-1)\pi x).$ $\triangleleft$

Examples of the Fourier Theorem (Sect. 10.3).

- The Fourier Theorem: Continuous case.
- Example: Using the Fourier Theorem.
- **The Fourier Theorem: Piecewise continuous case.**
- Example: Using the Fourier Theorem.

The Fourier Theorem: Piecewise continuous case.

Recall:

Definition

A function $f : [a, b] \to \mathbb{R}$ is called *piecewise continuous* iff holds,

(a) $[a, b]$ can be partitioned in a finite number of sub-intervals such that f is continuous on the interior of these sub-intervals.

(b) f has finite limits at the endpoints of all sub-intervals.

The Fourier Theorem: Piecewise continuous case.

Theorem (Fourier Series)

If $f : [-L, L] \subset \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ is piecewise continuous, then the function

$$f_F(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \Big[a_n \cos\Big(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\Big) + b_n \sin\Big(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\Big) \Big]$$

where a_n and b_n given by

$$a_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^{L} f(x) \cos\Big(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\Big)\, dx, \qquad n \geqslant 0,$$

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

satisfies that:

(a) $f_F(x) = f(x)$ *for all x where f is continuous;*

(b) $f_F(x_0) = \frac{1}{2}\Big[\lim_{x \to x_0^+} f(x) + \lim_{x \to x_0^-} f(x) \Big]$ *for all x_0 where f is discontinuous.*

Examples of the Fourier Theorem (Sect. 10.3).

- The Fourier Theorem: Continuous case.
- Example: Using the Fourier Theorem.
- The Fourier Theorem: Piecewise continuous case.
- **Example: Using the Fourier Theorem.**

Example: Using the Fourier Theorem.

Example

Find the Fourier series of $f(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & x \in [-1, 0), \\ 1 & x \in [0, 1). \end{cases}$

and periodic with period $T = 2$.

Solution: We start computing the Fourier coefficients b_n;

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

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

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

$$b_n = \frac{(-1)}{n\pi} \big[-1 + \cos(-n\pi) \big] + \frac{1}{n\pi} \big[-\cos(n\pi) + 1 \big].$$

Example: Using the Fourier Theorem.

Example

Find the Fourier series of $f(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & x \in [-1, 0), \\ 1 & x \in [0, 1). \end{cases}$

and periodic with period $T = 2$.

Solution: $b_n = \dfrac{(-1)}{n\pi}\big[-1 + \cos(-n\pi)\big] + \dfrac{1}{n\pi}\big[-\cos(n\pi) + 1\big]$.

$$b_n = \frac{1}{n\pi}\big[1 - \cos(-n\pi) - \cos(n\pi) + 1\big] = \frac{2}{n\pi}\big[1 - \cos(n\pi)\big],$$

We obtain: $b_n = \dfrac{2}{n\pi}\big[1 - (-1)^n\big]$.

If $n = 2k$, then $b_{2k} = \dfrac{2}{2k\pi}\big[1 - (-1)^{2k}\big]$, hence $b_{2k} = 0$.

If $n = 2k - 1$, then $b_{2k-1} = \dfrac{2}{(2k-1)\pi}\big[1 - (-1)^{2k-1}\big]$,

hence $b_{2k} = \dfrac{4}{(2k-1)\pi}$.

Example: Using the Fourier Theorem.

Example

Find the Fourier series of $f(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & x \in [-1, 0), \\ 1 & x \in [0, 1). \end{cases}$

and periodic with period $T = 2$.

Solution: Recall: $b_{2k} = 0$, and $b_{2k} = \dfrac{4}{(2k-1)\pi}$.

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

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

$$a_n = \frac{(-1)}{n\pi}\Big[\sin(n\pi x)\Big|_{-1}^{0}\Big] + \frac{1}{n\pi}\Big[\sin(n\pi x)\Big|_{0}^{1}\Big],$$

$$a_n = \frac{(-1)}{n\pi}\big[0 - \sin(-n\pi)\big] + \frac{1}{n\pi}\big[\sin(n\pi) - 0\big] \quad\Rightarrow\quad a_n = 0.$$

Example: Using the Fourier Theorem.

Example

Find the Fourier series of $f(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & x \in [-1, 0), \\ 1 & x \in [0, 1). \end{cases}$

and periodic with period $T = 2$.

Solution: Recall: $b_{2k} = 0$, $b_{2k} = \dfrac{4}{(2k-1)\pi}$, and $a_n = 0$.

Therefore, we conclude that

$$f_F(x) = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)} \sin\big((2k-1)\pi\, x\big).$$

$\triangleleft$