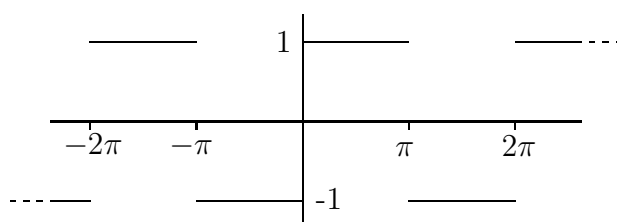


# Complex Fourier series for the block wave<sup>1</sup> 22 October 2010

Consider the block wave with period  $l = 2\pi$

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < t < \pi \\ -1 & -\pi < t < 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

with  $f(t + 2\pi) = f(t)$ .



Lets work out its complex Fourier series

$$c_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) e^{-int} dt \quad (2)$$

and, to substitute in for  $f(t)$  we split the integration interval into the two subintervals,  $[-\pi, 0]$  where  $f(t) = -1$  and  $[0, \pi]$  where  $f(t) = 1$ , hence

$$c_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ - \int_{-\pi}^0 e^{-int} dt + \int_0^{\pi} e^{-int} dt \right] \quad (3)$$

Now, doing the two integrals we get

$$c_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left\{ -\frac{1}{-in} e^{-int} \Big|_{-\pi}^0 + \frac{1}{-in} e^{-int} \Big|_0^{\pi} \right\} \quad (4)$$

$$= \frac{i}{2n\pi} [-1 + e^{-in\pi} + e^{in\pi} - 1] \quad (5)$$

Now  $\exp(-in\pi) = \cos n\pi - i \sin n\pi = (-1)^n$ ; in the same way  $\exp(in\pi) = (-1)^n$  so we get

$$c_n = \begin{cases} \frac{-i}{n\pi} & n \text{ odd} \\ 0 & n \text{ even} \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

Now, Parseval's theorem tells us that

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f(t)|^2 dt = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |c_n|^2 \quad (7)$$

---

<sup>1</sup>Conor Houghton, [houghton@maths.tcd.ie](mailto:houghton@maths.tcd.ie), see also <http://www.maths.tcd.ie/~houghton/MA22S3>

The left hand side is just one because  $|f(t)|^2 = 1$  for all  $t$ , the right hand side is

$$|c_n|^2 = c_n^* c_n = \frac{4}{n^2 \pi^2} \quad (8)$$

for  $n$  odd. Hence

$$\frac{\pi^2}{4} = \sum_{n \text{ odd}} \frac{1}{n^2} = 2 \sum_{n > 0, \text{ odd}} \frac{1}{n^2} \quad (9)$$

where we get the last term by noting that negative  $n$  gives the same result as positive  $n$ . Hence

$$\frac{\pi^2}{8} = 1 + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{25} + \frac{1}{49} + \frac{1}{81} + \dots \quad (10)$$

Now

$$\frac{\pi^2}{8} \approx 1.23370055 \quad (11)$$

and

$$1 + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{25} + \frac{1}{49} + \frac{1}{81} \approx 1.18386495 \quad (12)$$

add a few more terms

$$\sum_{n \leq 21, \text{ odd}} \frac{1}{n^2} \approx 1.21098888 \quad (13)$$

so we can see the series converging towards the right answer, but not amazingly fast.