

The substitution also effects the formula for the coefficients a_n, a_0 and b_n .

For the interval $[-L, L]$

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

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

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

Question 1

Calculate the Fourier series of the Functions

I) $f(x) = x$ in $[-L, L]$

II) $f(x) = x^2$ in $[-\pi, \pi]$

Draw a graph of the solution to (I) in the interval $[-3L, 3L]$ and the solution to (II) in the interval $[-3\pi, 3\pi]$.

Solution

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

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) dx = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L x dx = \frac{1}{L} \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_{-L}^L = \frac{1}{L} \left(\frac{1}{2} L^2 - \frac{1}{2} L^2 \right) = 0$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) \cos\left(\frac{k\pi x}{L}\right) dx = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L x \cos \frac{k\pi x}{L} dx = \frac{1}{L} \left(\left[\frac{xL}{\pi k} \sin \frac{k\pi x}{L} \right]_{-L}^L - \int_{-L}^L \frac{L}{\pi k} \sin \frac{k\pi x}{L} dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{L} \left(\left(\frac{L^2}{\pi k} \sin k\pi + \frac{L^2}{\pi k} \sin(-k\pi) \right) + \left[\frac{L^2}{\pi^2 k^2} \cos \frac{k\pi x}{L} \right]_{-L}^L \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{L} \left(\frac{L^2}{\pi^2 k^2} \cos k\pi - \frac{L^2}{\pi^2 k^2} \cos(-k\pi) \right) = 0$$

$$b_k = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) \sin \frac{k\pi x}{L} dx = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L x \sin \frac{k\pi x}{L} dx = \frac{1}{L} \left(\left[\frac{-xL}{k\pi} \cos \frac{k\pi x}{L} \right]_{-L}^L - \int_{-L}^L \frac{-L}{k\pi} \cos \frac{k\pi x}{L} dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{L} \left(-\frac{L^2}{k\pi} \cos(k\pi) - \frac{L^2}{k\pi} \cos(-k\pi) + \left[\frac{L^2}{k^2\pi^2} \sin \frac{k\pi x}{L} \right]_{-L}^L \right)$$

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

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

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