

This sheet can be found on the Web: <http://www.ma.ic.ac.uk/~ajm8/MEng26>

1. Find the Fourier series of the function $f(x)$ where

$$f(x) = 0 \quad \text{for} \quad -\pi < x < 0 \quad \text{and} \quad f(x) = 1 \quad \text{for} \quad 0 < x < \pi .$$

What is the value of the series at $x = 0$, where $f(x)$ is discontinuous?

$$\{ \text{Answer: } f(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n \text{ odd}} \sin nx/n \}$$

2. Show that if $-\pi < x < \pi$,

$$x^2 = \frac{1}{3}\pi^2 + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \cos nx ,$$

By differentiating this series, infer the Fourier series of x in the same interval. By integrating the series, and using the series for x you have just found, find a similar series for x^3 .

$$\{ \text{Answer: } x^3 = \sum (-1)^n \left[\frac{12}{n^3} - \frac{2\pi^2}{n} \right] \sin nx \}$$

3. Using Parseval's theorem for the series for x , x^2 and x^3 calculated in question 2, show that

$$(a) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} , \quad (b) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} = \frac{\pi^4}{90} , \quad (c) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^6} = \frac{\pi^6}{945} .$$

4. Show that the **half-range sine series** for $f(x) = 1 + x/L$ in $0 < x < L$ is

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n\pi} [1 - 2(-1)^n] \sin \left(\frac{n\pi x}{L} \right) .$$

Sketch the function represented by the series in the range $-2L < x < 2L$.