

MA 129 Discussion Section 11/8/2004

Fourier Series

```

a[n_] := a[n] = 1/Pi Integrate[f[x] Cos[n x], {x, -Pi, Pi}]
b[n_] := b[n] = 1/Pi Integrate[f[x] Sin[n x], {x, -Pi, Pi}]
s[x_, m_] := a[0]/2 + Sum[a[n] Cos[n x] + b[n] Sin[n x], {n, 1, m}]
f[x_] := x^2

```

■ Here's the partial sum up to n=1

```

s[x, 1]

```

$$\frac{\pi^2}{3} - 4 \cos[x]$$

■ Here is the partial sum up to n=5

```

s[x, 5]

```

$$\frac{\pi^2}{3} - 4 \cos[x] + \cos[2x] - \frac{4}{9} \cos[3x] + \frac{1}{4} \cos[4x] - \frac{4}{25} \cos[5x]$$

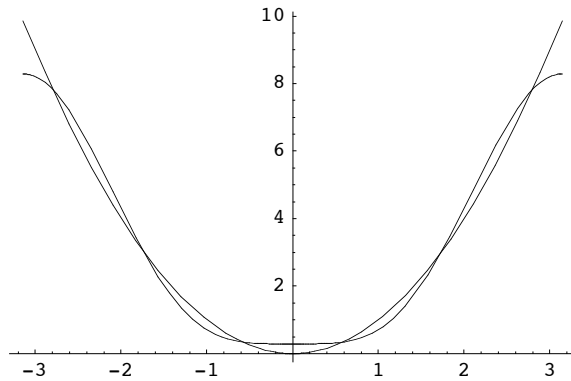
■ Here is the partial sum up to n=100

$s[x, 100]$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\pi^2}{3} - 4 \cos[x] + \cos[2x] - \frac{4}{9} \cos[3x] + \frac{1}{4} \cos[4x] - \frac{4}{25} \cos[5x] + \frac{1}{9} \cos[6x] - \frac{4}{49} \cos[7x] + \\
& \frac{1}{16} \cos[8x] - \frac{4}{81} \cos[9x] + \frac{1}{25} \cos[10x] - \frac{4}{121} \cos[11x] + \frac{1}{36} \cos[12x] - \frac{4}{169} \cos[13x] + \\
& \frac{1}{49} \cos[14x] - \frac{4}{225} \cos[15x] + \frac{1}{64} \cos[16x] - \frac{4}{289} \cos[17x] + \frac{1}{81} \cos[18x] - \frac{4}{361} \cos[19x] + \\
& \frac{1}{100} \cos[20x] - \frac{4}{441} \cos[21x] + \frac{1}{121} \cos[22x] - \frac{4}{529} \cos[23x] + \frac{1}{144} \cos[24x] - \\
& \frac{4}{625} \cos[25x] + \frac{1}{169} \cos[26x] - \frac{4}{729} \cos[27x] + \frac{1}{196} \cos[28x] - \frac{4}{841} \cos[29x] + \\
& \frac{1}{225} \cos[30x] - \frac{4}{961} \cos[31x] + \frac{1}{256} \cos[32x] - \frac{4 \cos[33x]}{1089} + \frac{1}{289} \cos[34x] - \\
& \frac{4 \cos[35x]}{1225} + \frac{1}{324} \cos[36x] - \frac{4 \cos[37x]}{1369} + \frac{1}{361} \cos[38x] - \frac{4 \cos[39x]}{1521} + \frac{1}{400} \cos[40x] - \\
& \frac{4 \cos[41x]}{1681} + \frac{1}{441} \cos[42x] - \frac{4 \cos[43x]}{1849} + \frac{1}{484} \cos[44x] - \frac{4 \cos[45x]}{2025} + \frac{1}{529} \cos[46x] - \\
& \frac{4 \cos[47x]}{2209} + \frac{1}{576} \cos[48x] - \frac{4 \cos[49x]}{2401} + \frac{1}{625} \cos[50x] - \frac{4 \cos[51x]}{2601} + \frac{1}{676} \cos[52x] - \\
& \frac{4 \cos[53x]}{2809} + \frac{1}{729} \cos[54x] - \frac{4 \cos[55x]}{3025} + \frac{1}{784} \cos[56x] - \frac{4 \cos[57x]}{3249} + \frac{1}{841} \cos[58x] - \\
& \frac{4 \cos[59x]}{3481} + \frac{1}{900} \cos[60x] - \frac{4 \cos[61x]}{3721} + \frac{1}{961} \cos[62x] - \frac{4 \cos[63x]}{3969} + \frac{\cos[64x]}{1024} - \\
& \frac{4 \cos[65x]}{4225} + \frac{\cos[66x]}{1089} - \frac{4 \cos[67x]}{4489} + \frac{\cos[68x]}{1156} - \frac{4 \cos[69x]}{4761} + \frac{\cos[70x]}{1225} - \\
& \frac{4 \cos[71x]}{5041} + \frac{\cos[72x]}{1296} - \frac{4 \cos[73x]}{5329} + \frac{\cos[74x]}{1369} - \frac{4 \cos[75x]}{5625} + \frac{\cos[76x]}{1444} - \\
& \frac{4 \cos[77x]}{5929} + \frac{\cos[78x]}{1521} - \frac{4 \cos[79x]}{6241} + \frac{\cos[80x]}{1600} - \frac{4 \cos[81x]}{6561} + \frac{\cos[82x]}{1681} - \\
& \frac{4 \cos[83x]}{6889} + \frac{\cos[84x]}{1764} - \frac{4 \cos[85x]}{7225} + \frac{\cos[86x]}{1849} - \frac{4 \cos[87x]}{7569} + \frac{\cos[88x]}{1936} - \\
& \frac{4 \cos[89x]}{7921} + \frac{\cos[90x]}{2025} - \frac{4 \cos[91x]}{8281} + \frac{\cos[92x]}{2116} - \frac{4 \cos[93x]}{8649} + \frac{\cos[94x]}{2209} - \\
& \frac{4 \cos[95x]}{9025} + \frac{\cos[96x]}{2304} - \frac{4 \cos[97x]}{9409} + \frac{\cos[98x]}{2401} - \frac{4 \cos[99x]}{9801} + \frac{\cos[100x]}{2500}
\end{aligned}$$

■ Let's plot x^2 against the partial sum $s[x,2]$

```
Plot[{x^2,s[x,2]},{x,-Pi,Pi}]
```

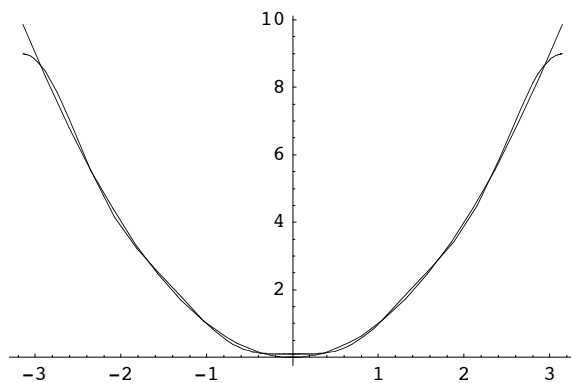


- Graphics -

```
s[x,2]
```

$$\frac{\pi^2}{3} - 4 \cos[x] + \cos[2x]$$

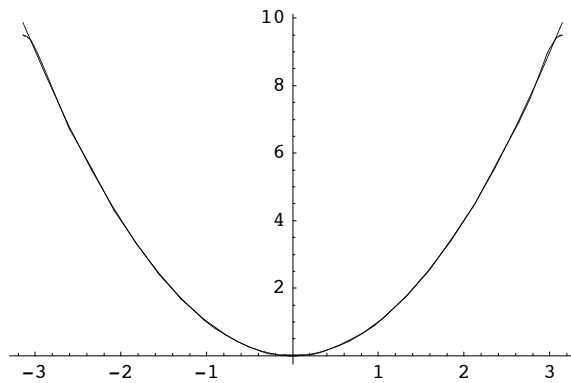
```
Plot[{x^2,s[x,4]},{x,-Pi,Pi}]
```



- Graphics -

Here's a plot of x^2 against the partial sum out to $n=10$. They're VERY close!

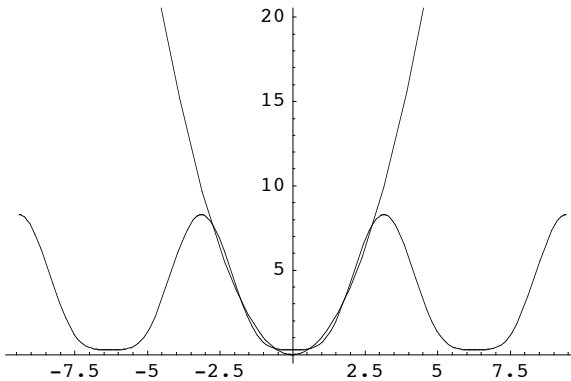
```
Plot[{x^2,s[x,10]},{x,-Pi,Pi}]
```



- Graphics -

- But wait a minute, x^2 and the partial sum $s[x,2]$ are not close when $|x| > \pi$. The series is naturally periodic with period 2π since both $\sin[nx]$ and $\cos[nx]$ are the same if we replace x by $x + 2\pi$ where n is an integer.

```
Plot[{x^2,s[x,2]},{x,-3 Pi,3 Pi}]
```



- Graphics -

- Now, let's restart the kernel so as to forget all previous settings.

```
In[1]:= a[n_] := a[n] = 1/Pi Integrate[f[x] Cos[n x],{x,-Pi,Pi}]
```

```
In[2]:= b[n_] := b[n] = 1/Pi Integrate[f[x] Sin[n x],{x,-Pi,Pi}]
```

```
In[3]:= s[x_,m_] := a[0]/2 + Sum[a[n] Cos[n x] + b[n] Sin[n x],{n,1,m}]
```

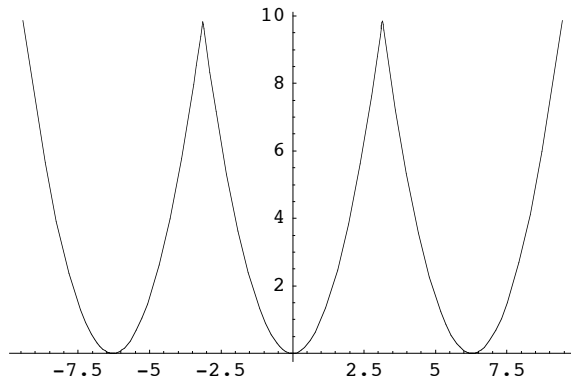
```
In[4]:= f[x_] := x^2
```

Now, $g[x]$ is the same as x^2 when $|x| \leq \pi$ and then is extended to a period function with period 2π outside that region. One can write that as a formula as follows:

```
In[5]:= g[x_] := (-Pi + Mod[x+Pi, 2 Pi])^2
```

Here's a plot of $g[x]$ where $|x| \leq 3\pi$.

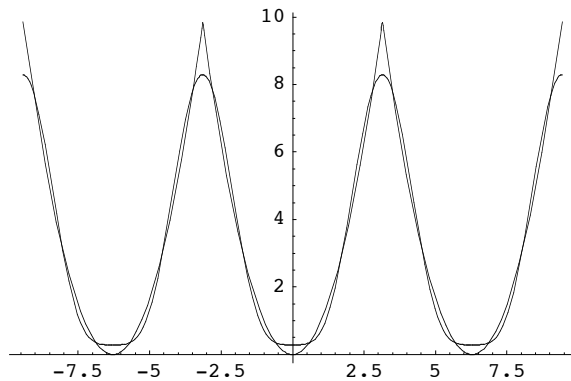
```
In[6]:= Plot[g[x], {x, -3 Pi, 3 Pi}]
```



```
Out[6]= - Graphics -
```

■ Now, let's plot $g[s]$ against the partial sum $s[x, 2]$. It's not a bad fit.

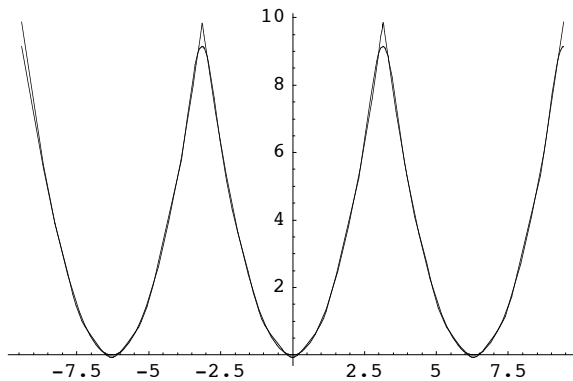
```
In[7]:= Plot[{g[x], s[x, 2]}, {x, -3 Pi, 3 Pi}]
```



```
Out[7]= - Graphics -
```

■ Let's plot $g[x]$ against $s[x,5]$ where $|x| \leq 3\pi$.
This is clearly a better fit.

```
In[8]:= Plot[{g[x],s[x,5]},{x,-3 Pi, 3 Pi}]
```



```
Out[8]= - Graphics -
```

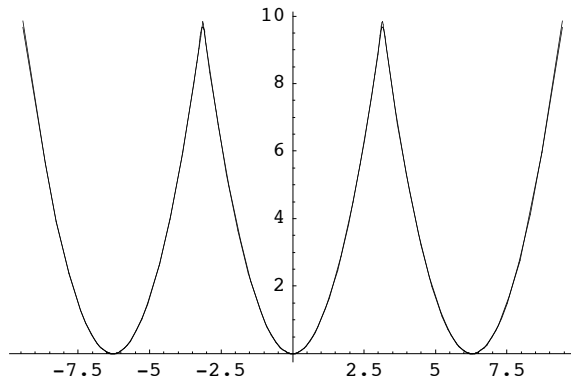
■ Here's the Fourier series out to $n=10$.

```
In[10]:= s[x,20]
```

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Out}[10]= & \frac{\pi^2}{3} - 4 \cos[x] + \cos[2x] - \frac{4}{9} \cos[3x] + \frac{1}{4} \cos[4x] - \frac{4}{25} \cos[5x] + \\ & \frac{1}{9} \cos[6x] - \frac{4}{49} \cos[7x] + \frac{1}{16} \cos[8x] - \frac{4}{81} \cos[9x] + \frac{1}{25} \cos[10x] - \\ & \frac{4}{121} \cos[11x] + \frac{1}{36} \cos[12x] - \frac{4}{169} \cos[13x] + \frac{1}{49} \cos[14x] - \frac{4}{225} \cos[15x] + \\ & \frac{1}{64} \cos[16x] - \frac{4}{289} \cos[17x] + \frac{1}{81} \cos[18x] - \frac{4}{361} \cos[19x] + \frac{1}{100} \cos[20x] \end{aligned}$$

■ Plotting $g[x]$ against $s[x,20]$, we see that they are very, very close.

```
In[9]:= Plot[{g[x],s[x,20]},{x,-3 Pi, 3 Pi}]
```



```
Out[9]= - Graphics -
```