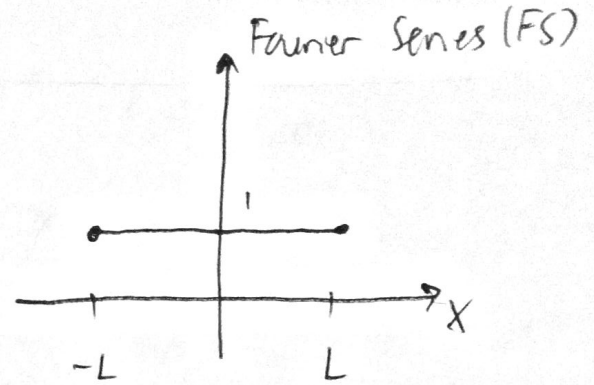
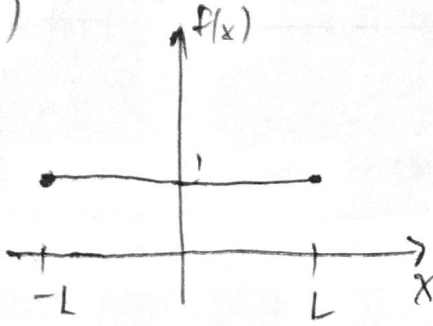
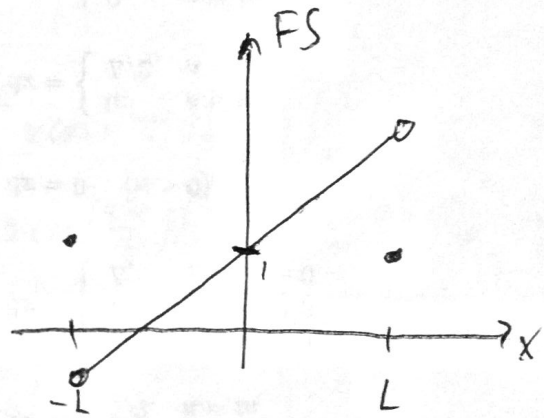
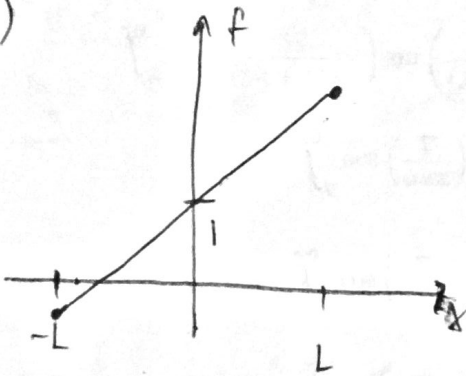


14.2.1 (a)



$f(x)$ and its Fourier Series are equal.

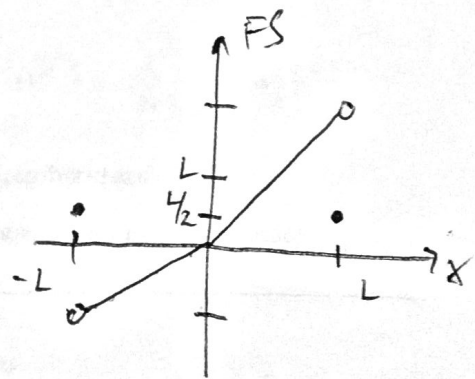
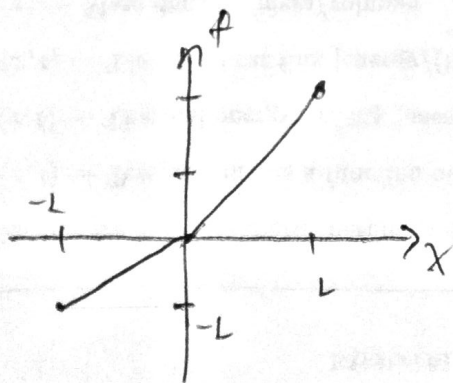
~~(b)~~ (c)



(As pictured, $L > 1$)

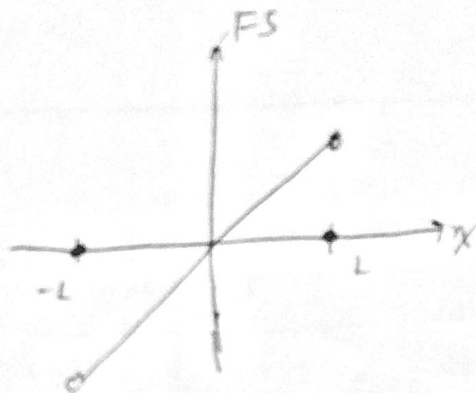
f and its Fourier Series are equal on the interior $(-L, L)$, but differ at $x = \pm L$.

(e)



f and its Fourier Series are equal on the interior $(-L, L)$, but differ at $x = \pm L$.

14.2.2 (a) $f(x) = x$



$$FS = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) dx$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx \quad (n > 0)$$

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

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L x dx = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L x \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx = \frac{1}{L} \left[\int_0^L x \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx + \int_{-L}^0 x \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{L} \left[\int_0^L x \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx - \int_0^L x \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx \right] \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L x \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L x \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx$$

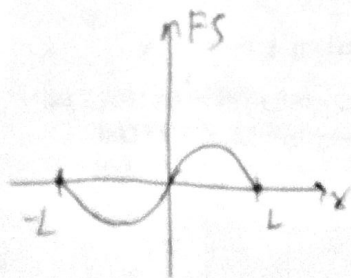
$$\begin{aligned} u &= x & v &= -\frac{L}{n\pi} \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) \\ du &= dx & dv &= \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{2}{L} \left[-\frac{L}{n\pi} x \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) \Big|_0^L + \frac{L}{n\pi} \int_0^L \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{L} \left[-\frac{L^2}{n\pi} \cos(n\pi) + \frac{L^2}{(n\pi)^2} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) \Big|_0^L \right]$$

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

(c) $f(x) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right)$



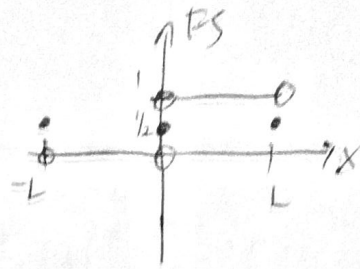
$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) dx = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx = 0$$

(see midterm 1 formula sheet)

$$b_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx = \begin{cases} 0, & n \neq 1 \\ 1, & n = 1 \end{cases}$$

(f) $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ 1, & x > 0 \end{cases}$



$a_0 = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2L} \int_0^L dx = \frac{1}{2}$

$a_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx = \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) \Big|_0^L = 0$

$b_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx = -\frac{1}{n\pi} \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) \Big|_0^L$
 $= -\frac{1}{n\pi} [(-1)^n - 1]$
 $= \frac{1}{n\pi} [1 - (-1)^{n+1}]$

14.2.3 FS of $f_1(x)$ is $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$

FS of $f_2(x)$ is $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$

FS of $c_1 f_1(x) + c_2 f_2(x)$ is $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$

where: $a_n = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L f_1(x) dx, & n=0 \\ \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f_1(x) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx, & n>0 \end{cases}$ $b_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f_1(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx$

$e_n = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L f_2(x) dx, & n=0 \\ \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f_2(x) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx, & n>0 \end{cases}$ $d_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f_2(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx$

$A_n = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L (c_1 f_1(x) + c_2 f_2(x)) dx, & n=0 \\ \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L (c_1 f_1(x) + c_2 f_2(x)) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx, & n>0 \end{cases}$

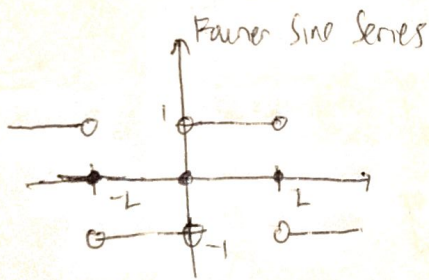
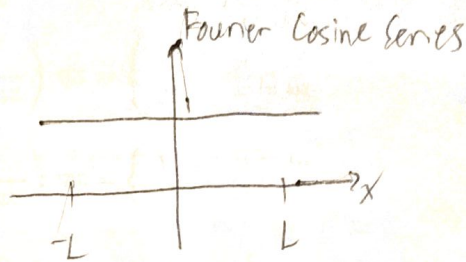
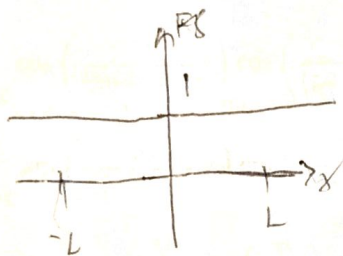
$B_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L (c_1 f_1(x) + c_2 f_2(x)) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx$

By linearity of integral: $A_n = c_1 a_n + c_2 e_n$, $B_n = c_1 b_n + c_2 d_n$

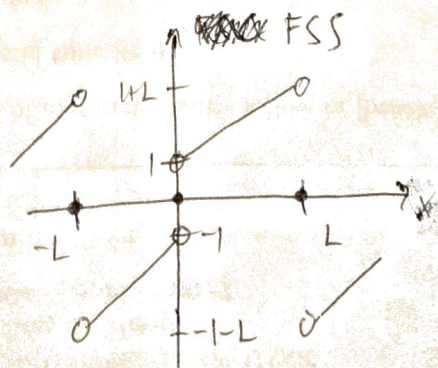
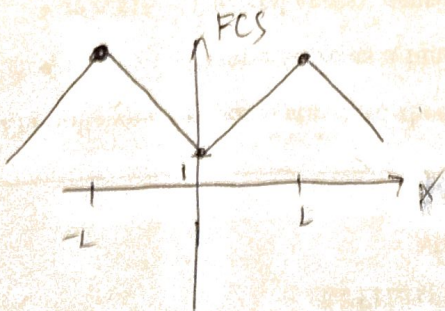
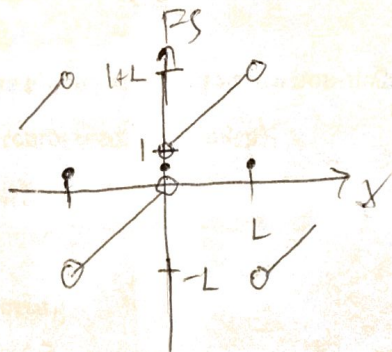
Thus,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & c_1 (\text{FS of } f_1) + c_2 (\text{FS of } f_2) \\
 &= c_1 \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) \right] + c_2 \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) \right] \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) = (\text{FS of } c_1 f_1(x) + c_2 f_2(x))
 \end{aligned}$$

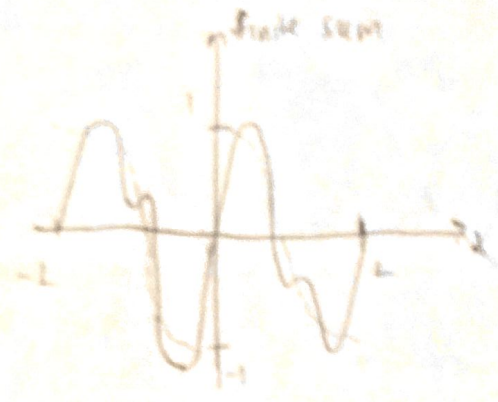
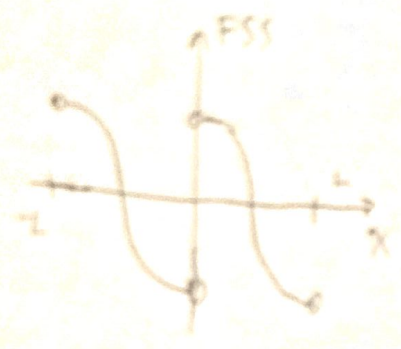
14.3.1 (a) $f(x)=1$



$$(c) f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x < 0 \\ 1+x, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$



14.3.3 (a) $f(x) = \cos(\pi x/L)$



(c) $f(x) = x$

