

Lecture # 25

Fourier series

Periodic functions of period 2π

The basis of a Fourier series is to represent a periodic function by a trigonometrical series of the form.

$$f(x) = A_0 + c_1 \sin(x + \alpha_1) + c_2 \sin(2x + \alpha_2) + c_3 \sin(3x + \alpha_3) + \dots + c_n \sin(nx + \alpha_n) + \dots$$

where A_0 is a constant term

$c_1, c_2, c_3, \dots, c_n$ denote the amplitudes of the compound sine terms $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots$ are constant auxiliary angles.

Each sine term, $c_n \sin(nx + \alpha_n)$ can be expanded thus:

$$c_n \sin(nx + \alpha_n) = c_n \{\sin nx \cos \alpha_n + \cos nx \sin \alpha_n\} = (c_n \sin \alpha_n) \cos nx + (c_n \cos \alpha_n) \sin nx \\ = a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx$$

the whole series becomes.

$$f(x) = A_0 +$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}$$

$$\{a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx\}$$

As we know that $A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \{a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx\};$
 which can be written as in the expanded form
 $A_0 + (a_1 \cos x + b_1 \sin x) + (a_2 \cos 2x + b_2 \sin 2x) + \dots + (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx) + \dots$
 $A_0 + a_1 \cos x + a_2 \cos 2x + \dots + a_n \cos nx + \dots + b_1 \sin x + b_2 \sin 2x + \dots + b_n \sin nx + \dots$
 $f(x) = A_0 + a_1 \cos x + a_2 \cos 2x + \dots + a_n \cos nx + \dots + b_1 \sin x + b_2 \sin 2x + \dots + b_n \sin nx + \dots$

Fourier coefficients

We have defined Fourier series in the form

$$f(x) = A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \{a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx\}; \quad n \text{ a positive integer}$$

(a) To find A_0 , we integrate $f(x)$ with respect to x from $-\pi$ to π .

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} A_0 dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} a_n \cos nx dx + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} b_n \sin nx dx \right\} = [A_0 x]_{-\pi}^{\pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \{0 + 0\} = 2A_0\pi$$

$$2A_0\pi = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx$$

$$A_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx$$

$$A_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = 1/2 a_0; \quad \text{Where } a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx$$

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

(b) To find a_n we multiply $f(x)$ by $\cos mx$ and integrate from $-\pi$ to π .

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos mx dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} A_0 \cos mx dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} a_n \cos nx \cos mx dx + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} b_n \sin nx \cos mx dx \right\}$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos mx dx = A_0 \{0\} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} a_n \cos nx \cos mx dx + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} b_n \sin nx \cos mx dx \right\}$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos nx \cos mx dx = 0$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \{a_n(0) + b_n(0)\} = 0 \quad \text{for } n \neq m$$

$$= 0 + a_n\pi + 0 = a_n\pi \quad \text{for } n = m$$

$$\therefore a_n = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx$$

(c) To find b_n we multiply $f(x)$ by $\sin mx$ and integrate from $-\pi$ to π .

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin mx \, dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} A_0 \sin mx \, dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} a_n \cos nx \sin mx \, dx + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} b_n \sin nx \sin mx \, dx \right\}$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin mx \, dx = A_0 \{0\} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \{a_n(0) + b_n(0)\} = 0 \quad \text{for } n \neq m$$

$$= 0 + 0 + b_n\pi = b_n\pi \quad \text{for } n = m$$

$$\therefore b_n = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx \, dx$$

Result For Fourier Series

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

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

$$(b) a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx$$

$$(c) b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx$$

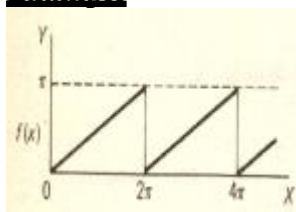
$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = 2 \times \text{mean value of } f(x) \text{ over a period}$

$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = 2 \times \text{mean value of } f(x) \cos nx \text{ over a period.}$

$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = 2 \times \text{mean value of } f(x) \sin nx \text{ over a period.}$

In each case, $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

Example



Determine the Fourier series to represent the periodic function shown.

It is more convenient here to take the limits as 0 to 2π .

The function can be defined as

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$0 < x < 2\pi$$

$$f(x) = f(x + 2\pi) \text{ period} = 2\pi.$$

Now to find the coefficients

$$(a) a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) dx$$

$$a_0 = \pi$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} f(x) dx = \pi \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{x}{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{(2\pi)^2}{2} \right] = \pi$$

$$(b) a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{x}{2} \cos nx dx$$

π

2π

$$\frac{0}{2\pi}$$

$$1$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x \sin nx \Big|_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} - \frac{1}{n} \cos nx \Big|_{-2\pi}^{2\pi}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{n} \right\}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} x \cos nx \, dx$$

$$x \cos nx \, dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{x \sin nx}{n} + \frac{\cos nx}{n^2} \right]_{-2\pi}^{2\pi}$$

$$\sin nx \, dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left\{ (0 - 0) - \frac{1}{n} (0) \right\}$$

$$\therefore a_n = 0$$

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{n} \right\}$$

$$(a) \quad \pi b_n = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_0^1 f(x) \sin nx \, dx \quad \text{So we now have}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} x \sin nx \, dx$$

$$\int_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} x \sin nx \, dx = \frac{1}{n} \left[-x \cos nx + \frac{\sin nx}{n} \right]_{-2\pi}^{2\pi}$$

$$\int_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} \cos nx \, dx = \frac{1}{n} \left[\sin nx \right]_{-2\pi}^{2\pi}$$

$$\pi \cdot 2$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{n} \left[-\cos nx \right]_{-2\pi}^{2\pi}$$

$$\int_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} \sin nx \, dx = \frac{1}{n} \left[-\cos nx \right]_{-2\pi}^{2\pi}$$

$$a_0 = \pi; \quad a_n = 0$$

$$= 0; \quad b_n = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{n}$$

Now the general expression for a Fourier series is

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

{ $a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx$ } Therefore in this case

0

2π

n=1

$$\sum_{n=1}$$

$$\{b_n \sin nx\} = 2 + \{-1 \sin x - 2 \sin 2x - 3 \sin 3x - \dots\} \quad \text{since } a_n = 0$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{3} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 3x + \dots$$