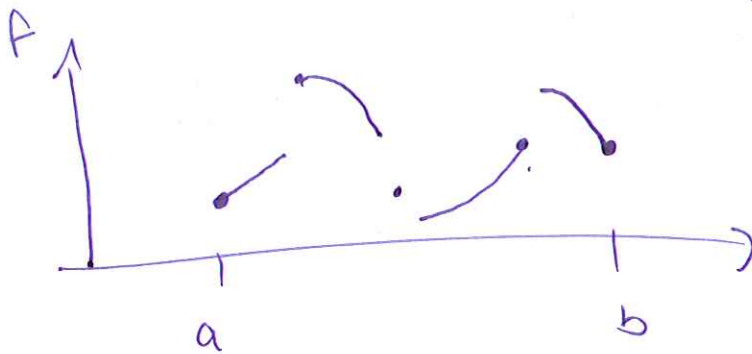


# §10.3 Fourier Convergence Thm

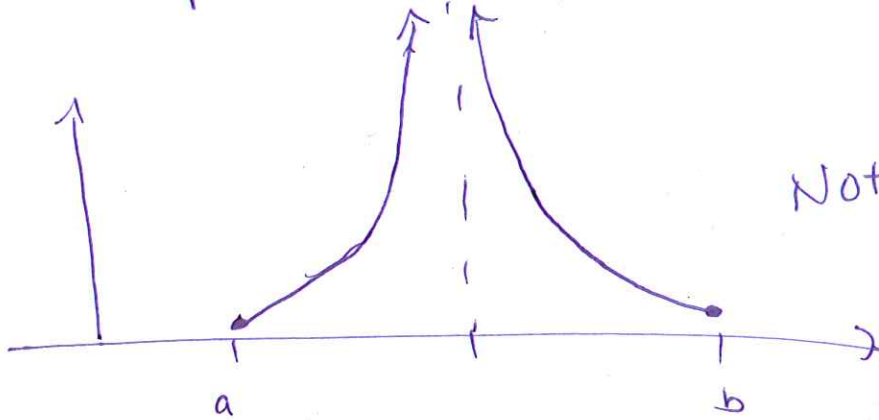
Def A function  $f(x)$  is said to be piecewise continuous on  $a \leq x \leq b$  if

you can partition  $a \leq x \leq b$  into finitely many <sup>open</sup> intervals.  $\&$  on each of the intervals.

$f(x)$  is continuous.  $\&$  the ~~ent~~ limit at the endpoints of each of the intervals is ~~cont~~ finite.



pointwise continuous.



Not pointwise continuous.

Thm Suppose  $f$  &  $f'$  are piecewise continuous on the interval  $-L \leq x \leq L$ . Further, suppose that  $f$  is defined outside of the interval  $-L \leq x \leq L$  so that it is periodic w/  $2L$  period. Then  $f$  has a fourier series

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

The fourier series converges to  $f(x)$  at all pts where  $f(x)$  is continuous.

& to  $\left[ \frac{f(x+) + f(x-)}{2} \right]$  at all pts

where it is discontinuous.

## § 1.04 Even & Odd Functions.

Recall •  $f(x)$  is an even function if

$$f(-x) = f(x).$$

•  $f(x)$  is an odd function if

$$f(-x) = -f(x).$$

IS the product of two even functions even or odd?

• let  $f$  &  $g$  be even functions.  $p(x) = f(x)g(x)$

$$p(-x) = f(-x)g(-x) = f(x)g(x) \Rightarrow p(x)$$

$\Rightarrow p(x)$  is even.

• let  $f$  &  $g$  be odd functions,  $p(x) = f(x)g(x)$ .

$$p(-x) = f(-x)g(-x) = (-1)^2 f(x)g(x) = p(x)$$

$\Rightarrow p(x)$  is even

• let  ~~$f$  &  $g$~~   $f$  be even &  $g$  be odd.

$$p(-x) = f(-x)g(-x) = -f(x)g(x) = -p(x)$$

$\rightarrow p(x)$  is odd.

## Integrals.

let  $f(x)$  be an odd function on  $-L \leq x \leq L$

$$\int_{-L}^L f(x) dx = \int_{-L}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^L f(x) dx$$

$$\text{let } x = -s \quad dx = -ds$$

$$= -\int_L^0 f(-s) ds + \int_0^L f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_L^0 f(s) ds + \int_0^L f(x) dx$$

$$= -\int_0^L f(s) ds + \int_0^L f(x) dx = 0.$$

let  $f(x)$  be an even function on  $-L \leq x \leq L$

$$\int_{-L}^L f(x) dx = \int_{-L}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^L f(x) dx$$

$$\text{let } x = -s \quad dx = -ds$$

$$= -\int_L^0 f(-s) ds + \int_0^L f(x) dx$$

$$= -\int_L^0 f(s) ds + \int_0^L f(x) dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^L f(x) dx.$$

What are the coefficients of ~~an~~ the fourier series of an odd function?

let  $f(x)$  be odd function on  $-L \leq x \leq L$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) dx \Rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow 0.$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L \underbrace{f(x) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)}_{\text{odd}} dx = 0.$$

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

$$= \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow f(x) &= \cancel{\frac{a_0}{2}} + \cancel{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) \end{aligned}$$

let  $f(x)$  be an even function on  $-L \leq x \leq L$

Then

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

$$a_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) \underbrace{\cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)}_{\text{even}} dx = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) \underbrace{\sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)}_{\text{odd}} dx = 0.$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$$