

Serie 6

You need to know: Fourier series, half-range expansion, complex Fourier series.

1. Consider the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \frac{\pi}{2}, & \frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

- a) Extend f to an even function on the interval $[-\pi, \pi]$ and then finally to an even, 2π -periodic function on \mathbb{R} and call this function f_e . Sketch the graph of f_e and find its Fourier series.
- b) Do the same for the odd, 2π -periodic extension¹ of f (call this f_o).

2. Find the Fourier series of the $2L$ -periodic extension of

$$f(x) = x, \quad x \in [-L, L)$$

considered in Exercise 5.a) of Serie 5.

3. Find the complex Fourier series of the same function $f(x)$ considered in the previous exercise. Verify that the coefficients c_n of this series

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} c_n e^{i \frac{n\pi}{L} x}$$

are related as written in the script to the real coefficients a_n, b_n found in the previous exercise.

If you have not computed it before: the real Fourier series of f is

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2L}{\pi n} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L} x\right) \rightsquigarrow \begin{cases} a_n = 0 \\ b_n = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2L}{\pi n} \end{cases}$$

¹To be precise, we can't extend f to an odd, periodic function everywhere because $f(\pi) = \pi$ is not zero. The problematic points are $\pi + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Let's assign to these points the value π .

Exercises on old topics: Laplace Transform

4. Find the solution $y : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ of the following integral equation:

$$y(t) + \int_0^t y(\tau) \cosh(t - \tau) d\tau = t + e^t.$$

5. Find the inverse Laplace transform of

$$\frac{s}{(s^2 - 16)^2},$$

by using

a) the differentiation rule: $\mathcal{L}'(f) = -\mathcal{L}(tf(t))$.

b) the integration rule: $\int_s^{+\infty} \mathcal{L}(f)(s') ds' = \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{f(t)}{t}\right)(s)$.

Hand in by: Thursday 31 October 2019.