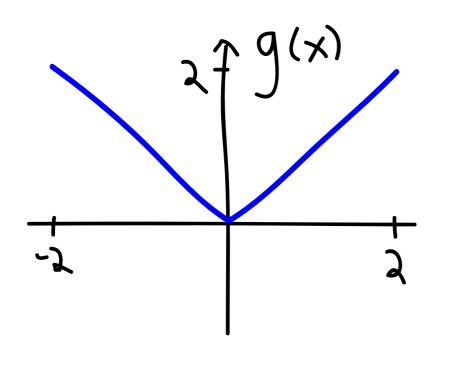
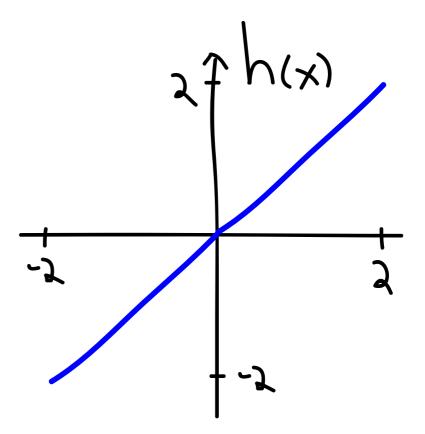
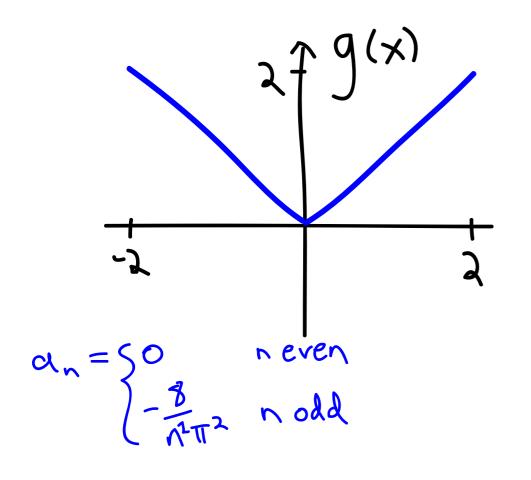
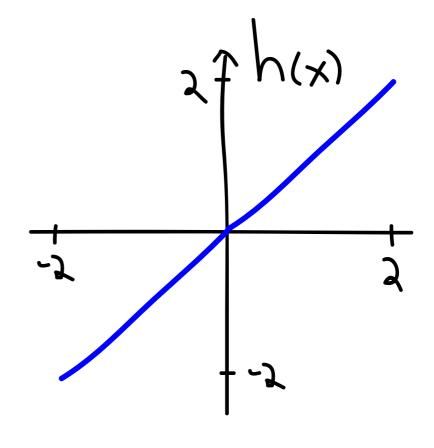
Today

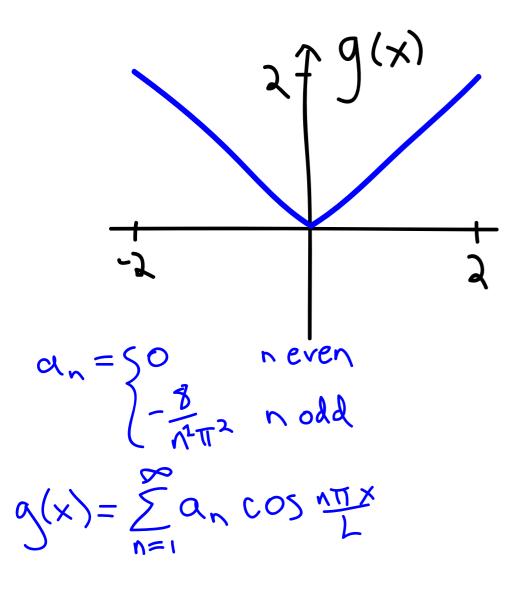
- Fourier Series examples even and odd extensions, other symmetries
- Using Fourier Series to solve the Diffusion Equation

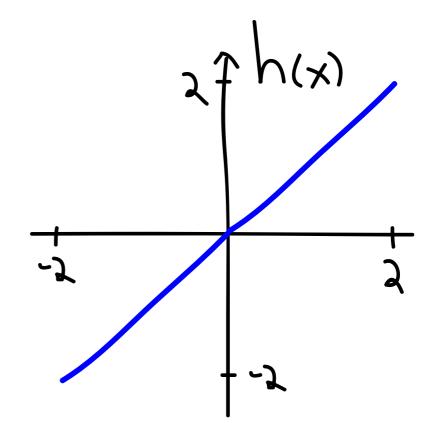


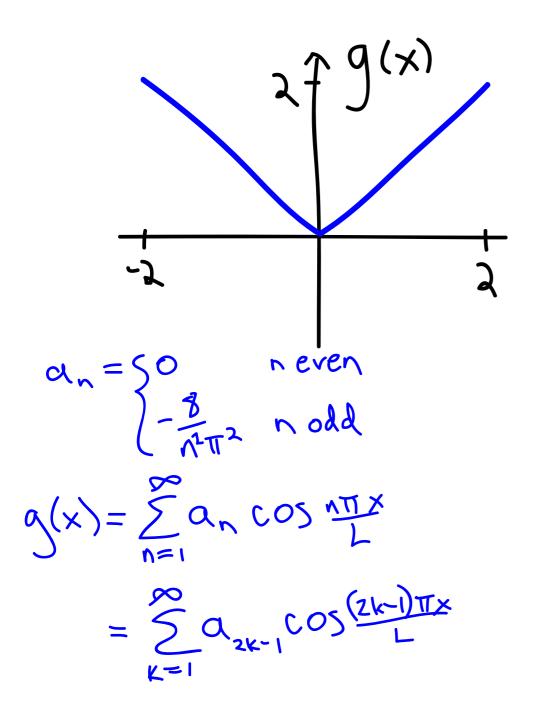


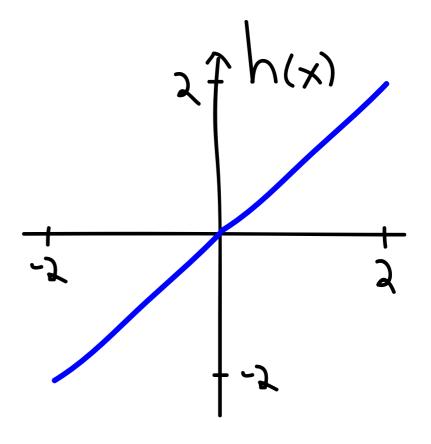


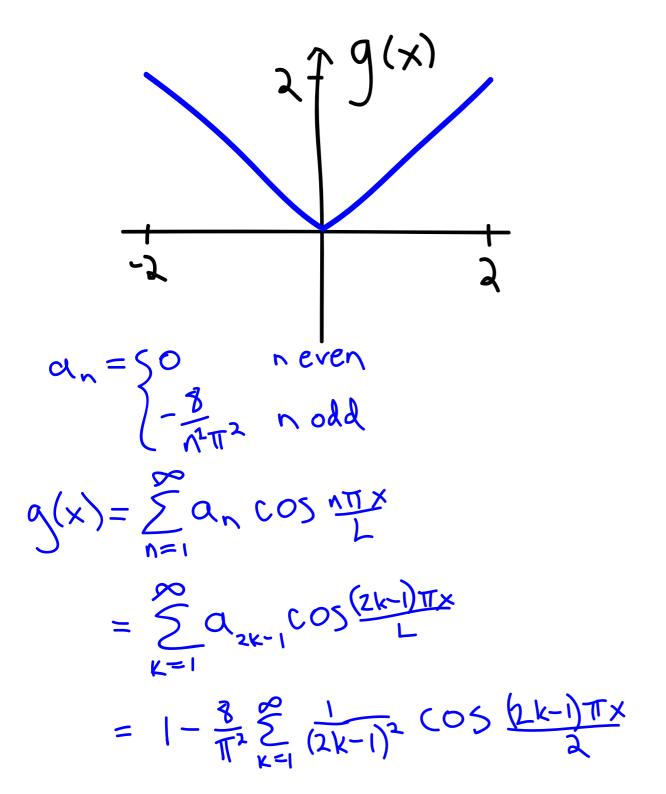


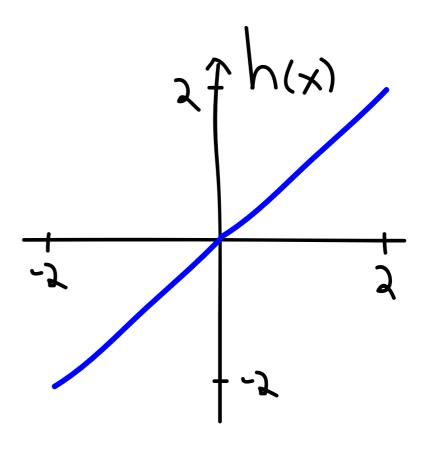


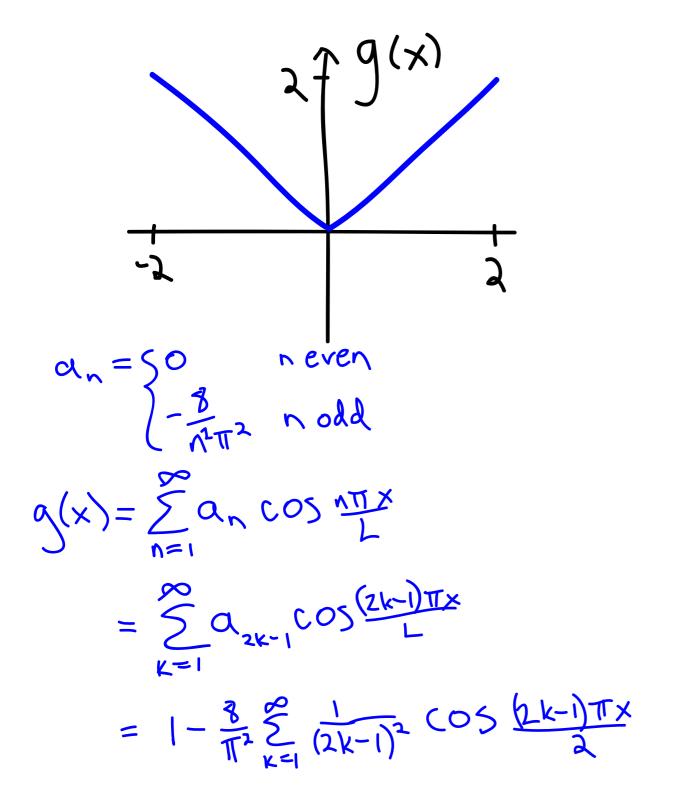


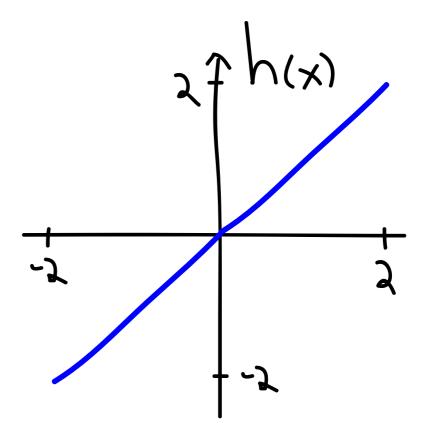




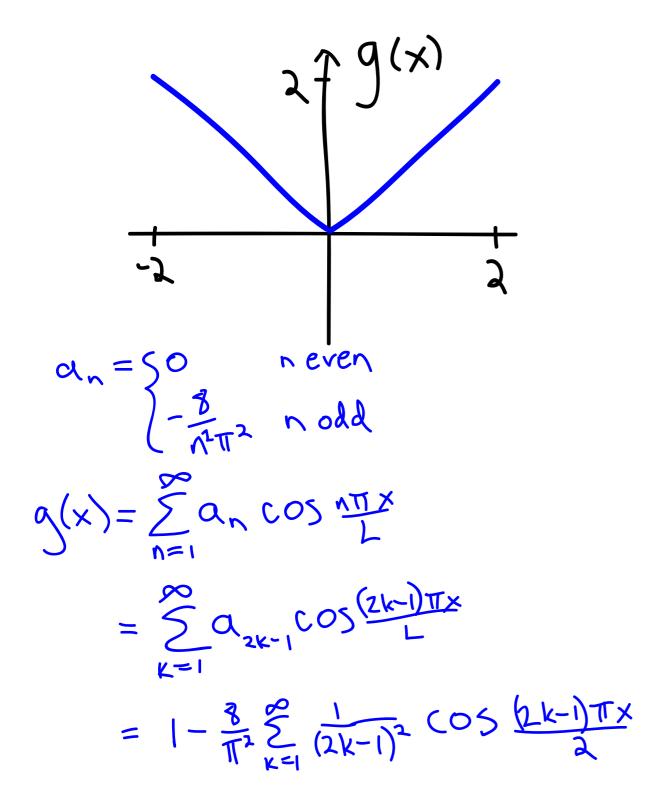


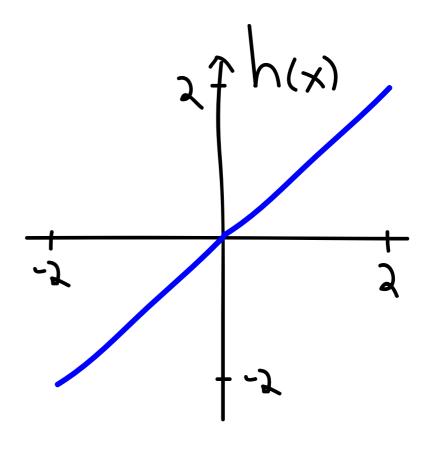






$$P^{N} = (-1)_{N+1} \stackrel{\uparrow}{\dashv}$$



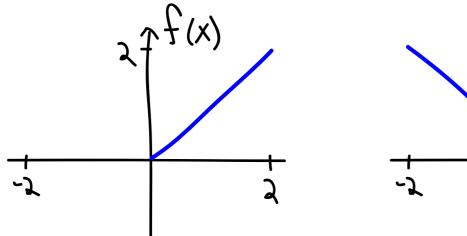


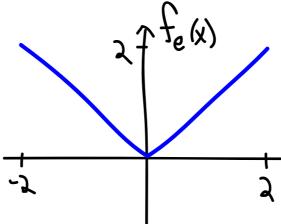
$$b_{N} = (-1)^{N+1} \frac{4}{N}$$

$$h(x) = \frac{4}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \leq \ln \frac{\sqrt{17}x}{2}$$

For a function f(x) defined on [0,L], the even extension of f(x) is the function

$$f_e(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & \text{for } 0 \le x \le L, \\ f(-x) & \text{for } -L \le x < 0. \end{cases}$$



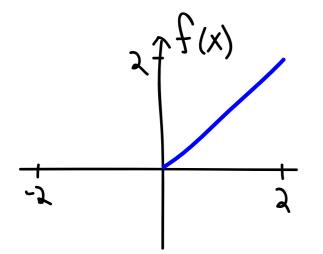


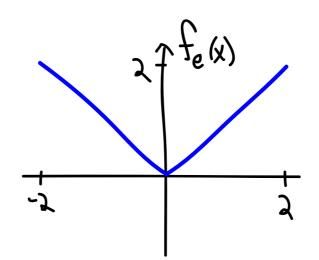
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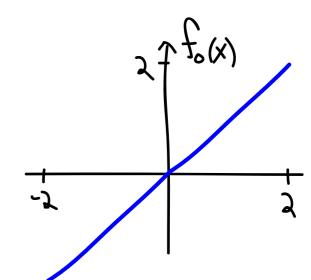
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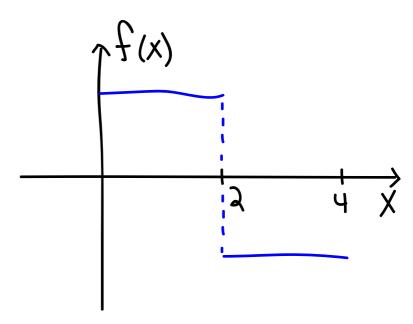
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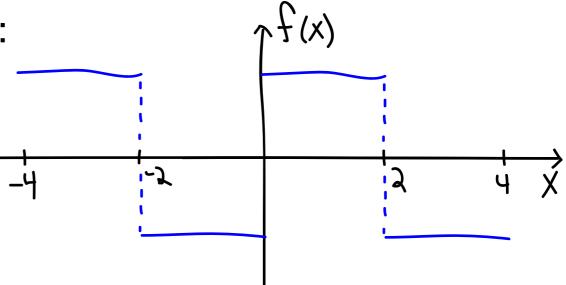
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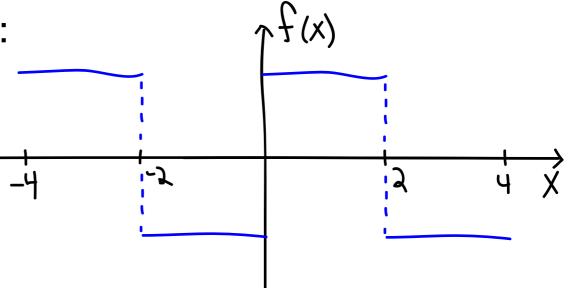
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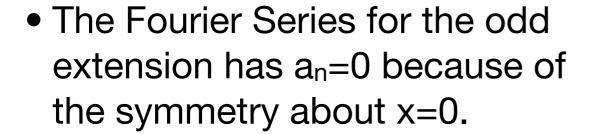
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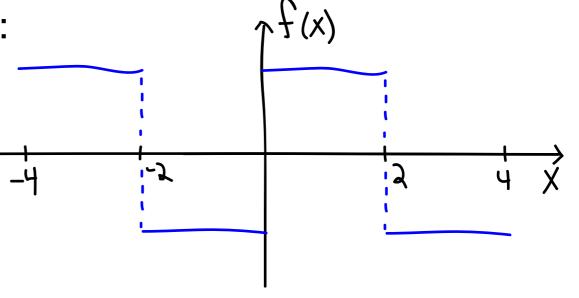
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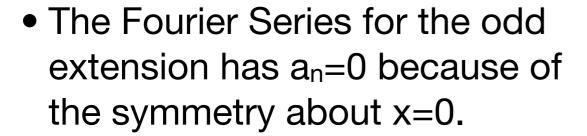
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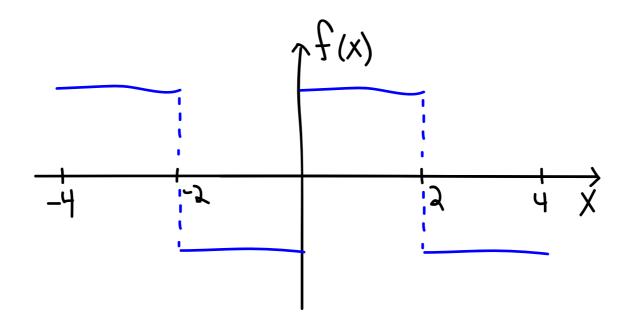
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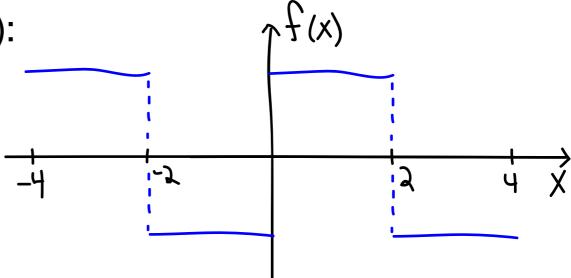
-4 -4 X

 $\gamma f(x)$

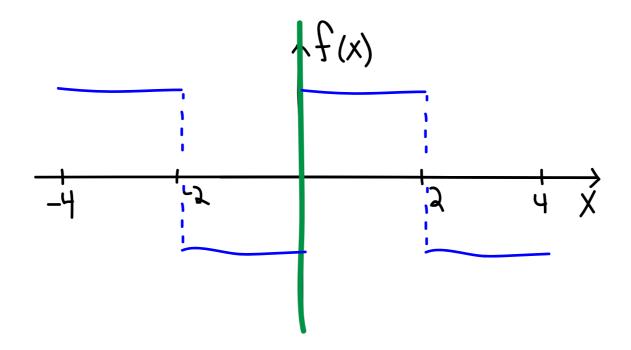


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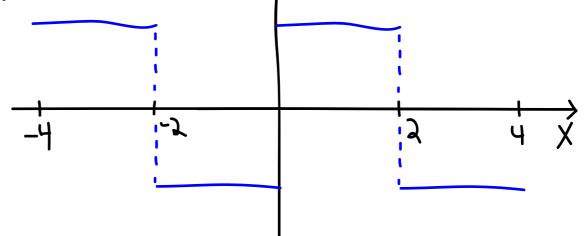


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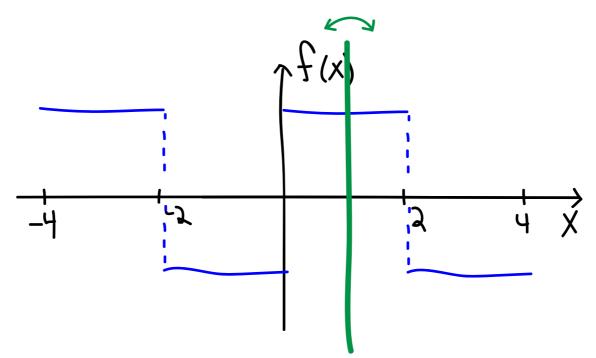
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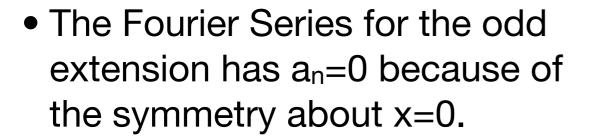
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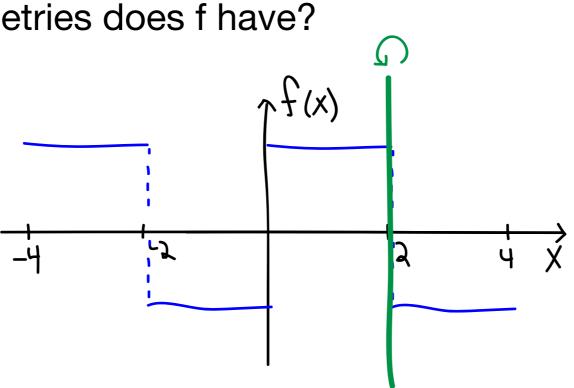
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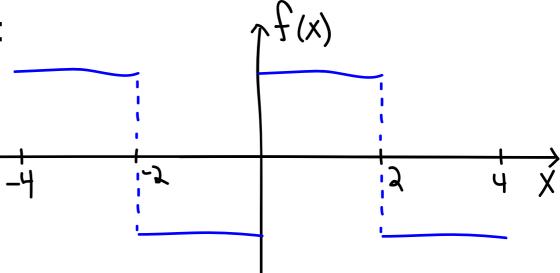


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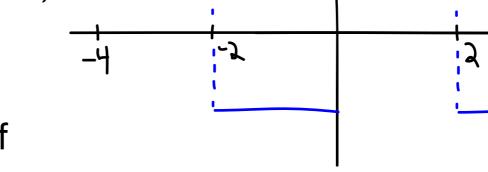






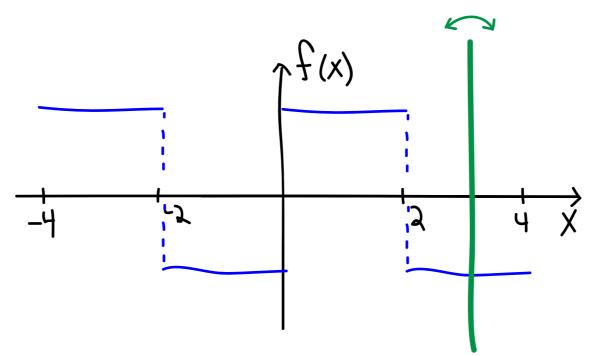
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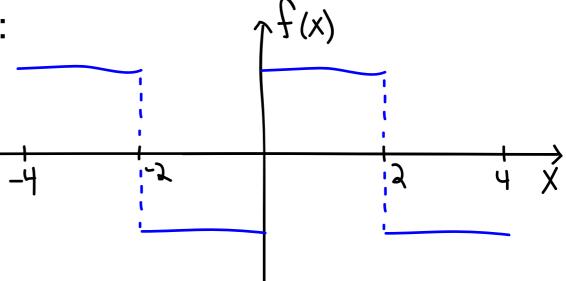
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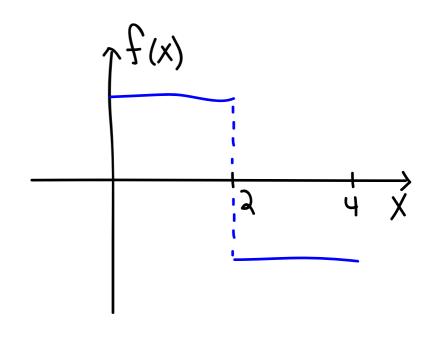


- Find the Fourier Sine Series for f(x):
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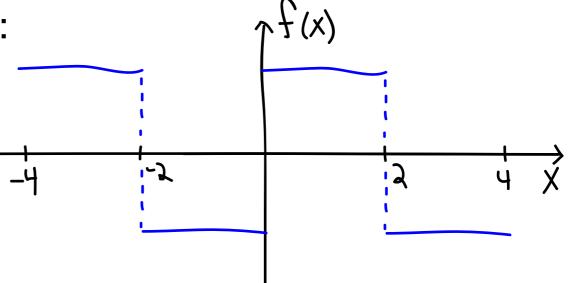


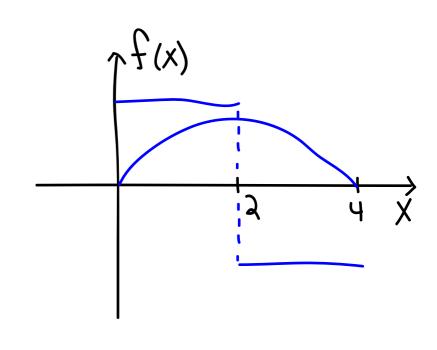


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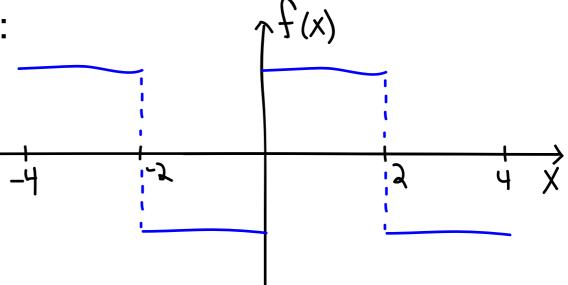
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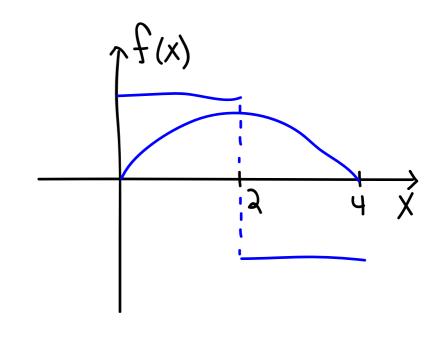
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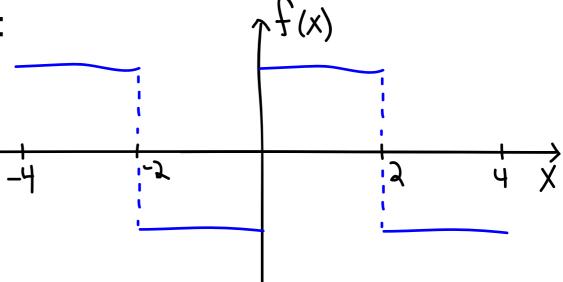
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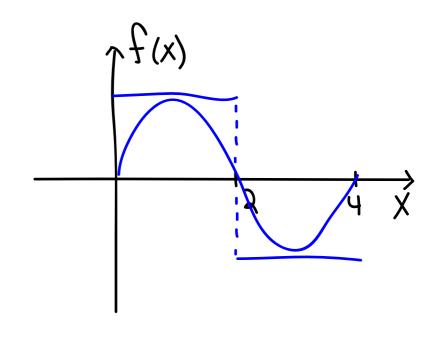
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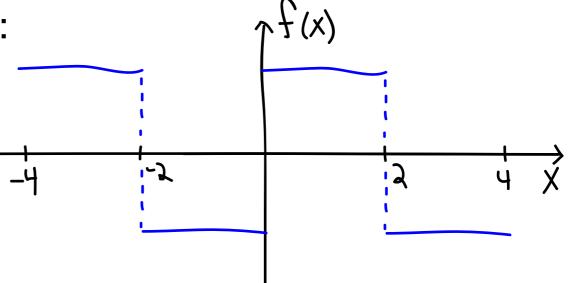


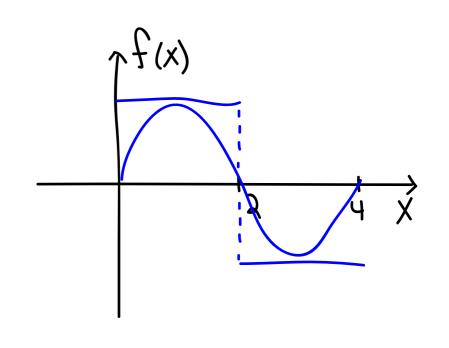
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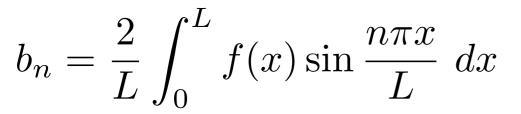
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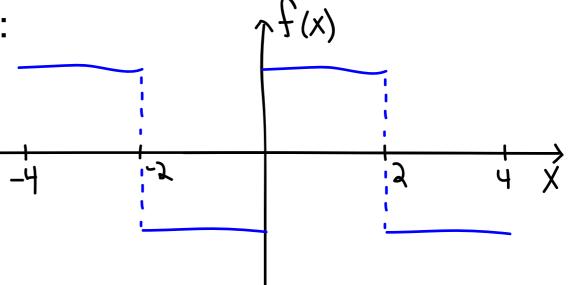


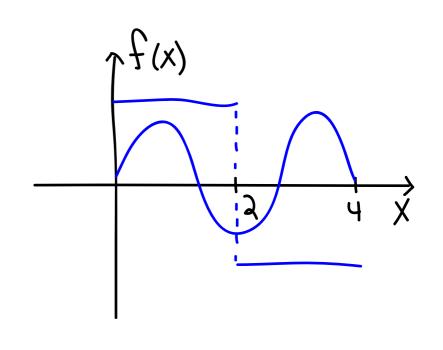
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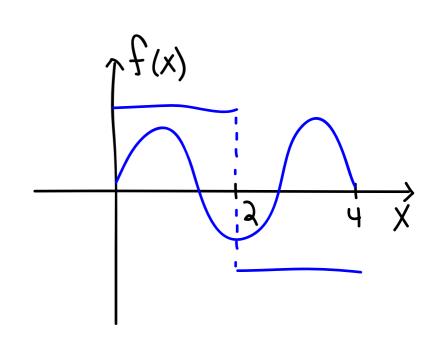
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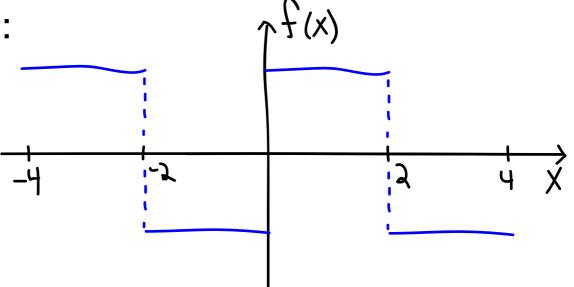
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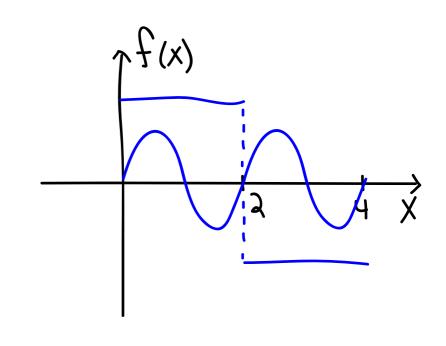
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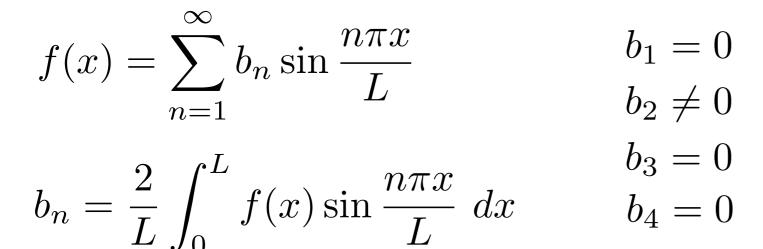
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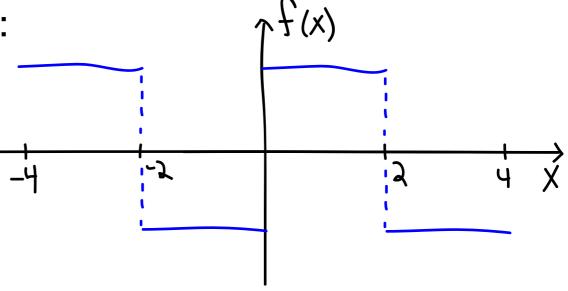


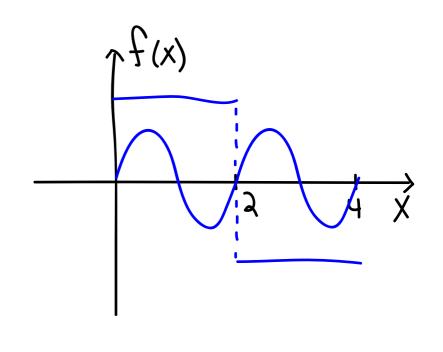


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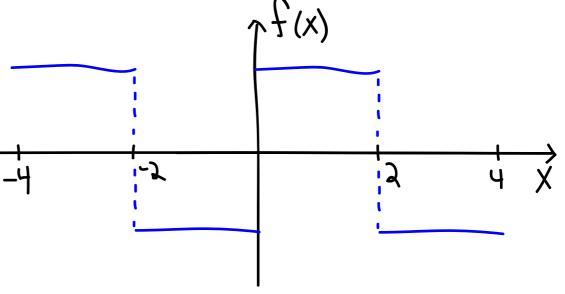
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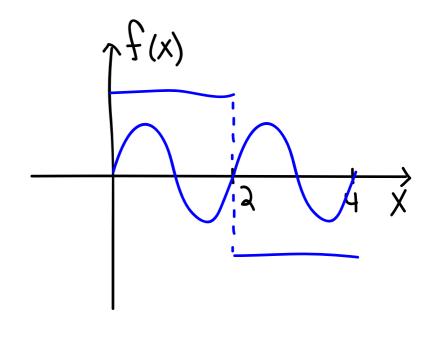
$$b_2 \neq 0$$

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$$b_4 = 0$$





• $b_n=0$ for n = odd or 4k

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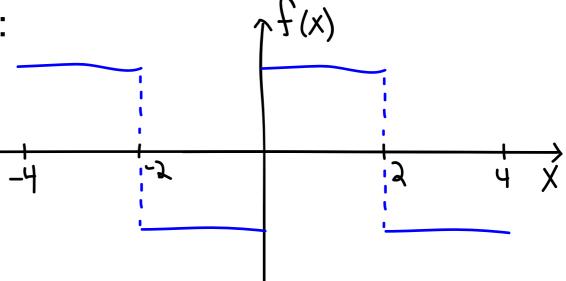
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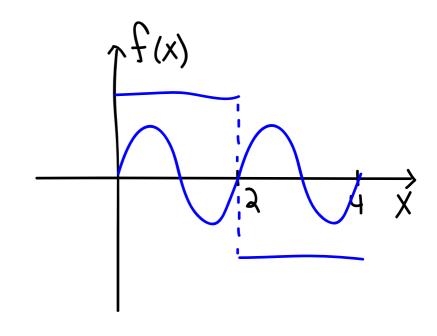
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- $b_n=0$ for n = odd or 4k
- Calculate b_n

Using Fourier Series to solve the Diffusion Equation

$$\begin{aligned} u_t &= 4u_{xx} \\ \frac{du}{dx} \Big|_{x=0,2} &= 0 \\ u(x,0) &= \cos \frac{3\pi x}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Using Fourier Series to solve the Diffusion Equation

$$\begin{aligned} u_t &= 4u_{xx} \\ \frac{du}{dx} \Big|_{x=0,2} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

The IC is an eigenvector! Note that it satisfies the BCs.

$$u(x,0) = \cos\frac{3\pi x}{2}$$

$$\frac{du}{dx}\Big|_{x=0,2} = 0$$

$$u(x,0) = \cos\frac{3\pi x}{2}$$

$$v_3(x) = \cos \frac{3\pi x}{2}$$

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$$v_n(x) = \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2}$$

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$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} u_n(x,t) = -\frac{n^2 \pi^2}{4} e^{\lambda_n t} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2}$$

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$$4 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} u_n(x,t) = \frac{4n^2 \pi^2}{4} e^{\lambda_n t} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2}$$

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The IC is an eigenvector! Note that it satisfies the BCs.

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So the solution is

$$u(x,t) = e^{-9\pi^2 t} \cos \frac{3\pi x}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_t &= 4u_{xx} \\ \frac{du}{dx} \Big|_{x=0,2} &= 0 \\ u(x,0) &= \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} \end{aligned}$$

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$$\left. \frac{du}{dx} \right|_{x=0,2} = 0$$

$$u(x,0) = x$$

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$$u(x,t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n e^{-n^2 \pi^2 t} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2}$$
 $a_0 = 1, \ a_n = -\frac{8}{n^2 \pi^2} \text{ for } n \text{ even}$ (0 for $n \text{ odd}$)

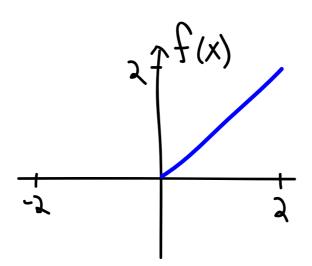
(B)
$$u(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n e^{-n^2 \pi^2 t} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2}$$
 $b_n = \frac{(-1)^{n+1} 4}{n\pi}$

$$\frac{du}{dx}\Big|_{x=0,2} = 0$$

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$$a_0 = 1$$
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