

- Fourier series for Method of Undetermined Coefficients
- Fourier series for Heat / Diffusion equation

• Replace f(t) by a sum of trig functions, if possible:

ay'' + by' + cy = f(t)

- For any f(t), how do we find the best choice of A₀, a_n, b_n?
- This problem is closely related to an analogous vector problem: how do you choose c₁, c₂ so that w = c₁ v₁ + c₂ v₂?
- If v_1 and v_2 are perpendicular ($v_1 \circ v_2 = 0$), then

• Replace f(t) by a sum of trig functions, if possible:

$$ay'' + by' + cy = f(t) \stackrel{?}{=} A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^N a_n \cos(\omega_n t) + \sum_{n=1}^N b_n \sin(\omega_n t)$$

- For any f(t), how do we find the best choice of A₀, a_n, b_n?
- This problem is closely related to an analogous vector problem: how do you choose c₁, c₂ so that w = c₁ v₁ + c₂ v₂?
- If v_1 and v_2 are perpendicular ($v_1 \circ v_2 = 0$), then

• Replace f(t) by a sum of trig functions, if possible:

$$ay'' + by' + cy = f(t) \stackrel{?}{=} A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^N a_n \cos(\omega_n t) + \sum_{n=1}^N b_n \sin(\omega_n t)$$

• For any f(t), how do we find the best choice of A₀, a_n, b_n?

• Replace f(t) by a sum of trig functions, if possible:

$$ay'' + by' + cy = f(t) \stackrel{?}{=} A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^N a_n \cos(\omega_n t) + \sum_{n=1}^N b_n \sin(\omega_n t)$$

- For any f(t), how do we find the best choice of A₀, a_n, b_n?
- This problem is closely related to an analogous vector problem: how do you choose c₁, c₂ so that w = c₁ v₁ + c₂ v₂?



• For functions, define dot product as

$$g(t) \circ h(t) = \int_{\text{one period}} g(t)h(t) dt$$

• just like for vectors but indexed over all t instead of 1, 2, 3:

$$\mathbf{v} \circ \mathbf{w} = v_1 w_1 + v_2 w_2 + v_3 w_3$$

 Back to our ODE, what do we choose for the w_n if f(t) has period T? Keep in mind that we want all the functions involved to have period T.

$$ay'' + by' + cy = f(t) \stackrel{?}{=} A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^N a_n \cos(\omega_n t) + \sum_{n=1}^N b_n \sin(\omega_n t)$$

(A)
$$w_n = \pi / T$$

(B) $w_n = 2 \pi / T$

(C) $w_n = n \pi / T$

(D) $w_n = 2 \pi n / T$

(E) Don't know. Explain please.

 Back to our ODE, what do we choose for the w_n if f(t) has period T? Keep in mind that we want all the functions involved to have period T.

$$ay'' + by' + cy = f(t) \stackrel{?}{=} A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^N a_n \cos(\omega_n t) + \sum_{n=1}^N b_n \sin(\omega_n t)$$

(A)
$$w_n = \pi / T$$

(B) $w_n = 2 \pi / T$

(C) $w_n = n \pi / T$

(D)
$$w_n = 2 \pi n / T$$

(E) Don't know. Explain please.

Draw graphs on doc cam.

 Back to our ODE, what do we choose for the wn if f(t) has period T? Keep in mind that we want all the functions involved to have period T.

$$ay'' + by' + cy = f(t) \stackrel{?}{=} A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^N a_n \cos(\omega_n t) + \sum_{n=1}^N b_n \sin(\omega_n t)$$
(A) w_n = π / T

Once we find the coefficients, this will be the Fourier series representation of f(t).

(B) $w_n = 2 \pi / T$

(C) $w_n = n \pi / T$

(D)
$$w_n = 2 \pi n / 7$$

(E) Don't know. Explain please.

Draw graphs on doc cam.

 When we talk about the Heat/Diffusion equation, we'll need to satisfy conditions at x=0 and x=L (ends of a heated rod or a pipe filled with solution):

$$u(0) = 0, \ u(L) = 0$$

 When we talk about the Heat/Diffusion equation, we'll need to satisfy conditions at x=0 and x=L (ends of a heated rod or a pipe filled with solution):

$$u(0) = 0, \ u(L) = 0$$

• How should we choose w_n in this case?

$$u(x) = A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{N} a_n \cos(\omega_n x) + \sum_{n=1}^{N} b_n \sin(\omega_n x)$$

(A) $w_n = \pi / L$ (B) $w_n = 2 \pi / L$ (C) $w_n = n \pi / L$ (D) $w_n = 2 \pi n / L$ (E) Don't know. Explain please.

 When we talk about the Heat/Diffusion equation, we'll need to satisfy conditions at x=0 and x=L (ends of a heated rod or a pipe filled with solution):

$$u(0) = 0, \ u(L) = 0$$

• How should we choose w_n in this case?

$$u(x) = A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{N} a_n \cos(\omega_n x) + \sum_{n=1}^{N} b_n \sin(\omega_n x)$$
(A) W_n = π / L
(B) W_n = $2\pi / L$
(C) W_n = $n\pi / L$
(D) W_n = $2\pi n / L$
(E) Don't know. Explain please.

 When we talk about the Heat/Diffusion equation, we'll need to satisfy conditions at x=0 and x=L (ends of a heated rod or a pipe filled with solution):

$$u(0) = 0, \ u(L) = 0$$

• How should we choose w_n in this case?

$$u(x) = A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{N} a_n \cos(\omega_n x) + \sum_{n=1}^{N} b_n \sin(\omega_n x)$$

• Want to find Fourier series coefficients A₀, a_n, b_n, that make

$$u(x) \approx A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^N a_n \cos(\omega_n x) + \sum_{n=1}^N b_n \sin(\omega_n x)$$

• Want to find Fourier series coefficients A₀, a_n, b_n, that make

$$u(x) \approx A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^N a_n \cos(\omega_n x) + \sum_{n=1}^N b_n \sin(\omega_n x)$$

• This will require taking integrals (dot products) like

$$g(x) \circ h(x) = \int_{-L}^{L} g(x)h(x) \ dx$$

• Want to find Fourier series coefficients A₀, a_n, b_n, that make

$$u(x) \approx A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^N a_n \cos(\omega_n x) + \sum_{n=1}^N b_n \sin(\omega_n x)$$

• This will require taking integrals (dot products) like

$$g(x) \circ h(x) = \int_{-L}^{L} g(x)h(x) \ dx$$

• This integral is zero when

☆(A) g is even, h is odd.
(B) g is even, h is even.
(C) g is odd, h is odd.

• Want to find Fourier series coefficients A₀, a_n, b_n, that make

$$u(x) \approx A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^N a_n \cos(\omega_n x) + \sum_{n=1}^N b_n \sin(\omega_n x)$$

• This will require taking integrals (dot products) like

$$g(x) \circ h(x) = \int_{-L}^{L} g(x)h(x) \ dx$$

• This integral is zero when

☆(A) g is even, h is odd. <--- g(x)h(x) is odd.
(B) g is even, h is even. <--- g(x)h(x) is even.
(C) g is odd, h is odd. <--- g(x)h(x) is even.

• Define $v_0(x) = 1$

• Define $v_0(x) = 1$ $v_n(x) = \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$ n = (0, 1, 2, 3, ...

• Define $v_0(x) = 1$ $v_n(x) = \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$ n = (0, 1, 2, 3, ... $w_n(x) = \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$ n = 1, 2, 3, ...

• Define
$$v_0(x) = 1$$
 $v_n(x) = \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$ $n = (0, 1, 2, 3, ...$
 $w_n(x) = \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$ $n = 1, 2, 3, ...$

 $v_0 \circ v_n =$

- (A) 0
- **(B)** π
- (C) π/2

(D) nπ/2

$$g(x) \circ h(x) = \int_{-L}^{L} g(x)h(x) \ dx$$

• Define
$$v_0(x) = 1$$
 $v_n(x) = \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$ $n = (0, 1, 2, 3, ...$
 $w_n(x) = \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$ $n = 1, 2, 3, ...$

 $v_0 \circ v_n =$

- ☆(A) 0
 - **(B)** π
 - (C) π/2
 - (D) nπ/2

Integral of a trig function over one period = 0

$$g(x) \circ h(x) = \int_{-L}^{L} g(x)h(x) \ dx$$

• Define
$$v_0(x) = 1$$
 $v_n(x) = \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$ $n = (0, 1, 2, 3, ...$
 $w_n(x) = \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$ $n = 1, 2, 3, ...$

 $v_0 \circ v_n =$

- ☆(A) 0
 - **(B)** π
 - (C) π/2
 - (D) nπ/2

Integral of a trig function over one period = 0

$$v_0 \circ w_n = 0$$

$$g(x) \circ h(x) = \int_{-L}^{L} g(x)h(x) \ dx$$

• Define $v_0(x) = 1$	$v_n(x) = \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$	$n = (0,)1, 2, 3, \dots$
	$w_n(x) = \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$	$n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$
$v_0 \circ v_n =$	$v_m \circ w_n =$	
☆(A) 0	(A) 0	
(Β) π	(B) π	
(C) π/2	(C) π/2	
(D) nπ/2	(D) nπ/2	

Integral of a trig function over one period = 0

 $v_0 \circ w_n = 0$

$$g(x) \circ h(x) = \int_{-L}^{L} g(x)h(x) \ dx$$

• Define $v_0(x) = 1$	$v_n(x) = \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$	$n = (0,)1, 2, 3, \dots$
	$w_n(x) = \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$	$n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$
$v_0 \circ v_n =$	$v_m \circ w_n =$	
☆(A) 0	☆(A) 0	
(Β) π	(B) π	
(C) π/2	(C) π/2	
(D) nπ/2	(D) nπ/2	
Integral of a trig function over one period = 0	on Integral of an odd function over a	

 $v_0 \circ w_n = 0$

symmetric interval = 0

$$g(x) \circ h(x) = \int_{-L}^{L} g(x)h(x) \ dx$$

• Define $v_0(x) = 1$	$v_n(x) = \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$	n = (0,)1, 2, 3,	• • •
	$w_n(x) = \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$	$n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$	
$v_0 \circ v_n =$	$v_m \circ w_n =$	$v_m \circ v_n =$	$(m \neq n)$
★(A) 0	☆(A) 0	(A) 0	``````````````````````````````````````
(B) π	(B) π	(B) π	
(C) π/2	(C) π/2	(C) π/2	
(D) nπ/2	(D) nπ/2	(D) nπ/2	
Integral of a trig function over one period = 0	on Integral of an odd function over a		

 $v_0 \circ w_n = 0$

symmetric interval = 0

$$g(x) \circ h(x) = \int_{-L}^{L} g(x)h(x) \ dx$$

• Define $v_0(x) = 1$	$v_n(x) = \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$	n = (0,)1, 2, 3,	• • •
	$w_n(x) = \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$	$n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$	
$v_0 \circ v_n =$	$v_m \circ w_n =$	$v_m \circ v_n =$	$(m \neq n)$
☆(A) 0	☆(A) 0	☆ (A) 0	
(B) π	(Β) π	(B) π	
(C) π/2	(C) π/2	(C) π/2	
(D) nπ/2	(D) nπ/2	(D) nπ/2	
Integral of a trig function over one period = 0	on Integral of an odd function over a		

 $v_0 \circ w_n = 0$

function over a symmetric interval = 0

$$g(x) \circ h(x) = \int_{-L}^{L} g(x)h(x) \ dx$$











• Define $v_0(x) = 1$	$v_n(x) = \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$	n = (0,)1, 2, 3,	• • •
	$w_n(x) = \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$	$n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$	
$v_0 \circ v_n =$	$v_m \circ w_n =$	$v_m \circ v_n =$	$(m \neq n)$
☆(A) 0	☆(A) 0	☆ (A) 0	
(B) π	(Β) π	(B) π	
(C) π/2	(C) π/2	(C) π/2	
(D) nπ/2	(D) nπ/2	(D) nπ/2	
Integral of a trig function over one period = 0	on Integral of an odd function over a		

 $v_0 \circ w_n = 0$

function over a symmetric interval = 0

$$g(x) \circ h(x) = \int_{-L}^{L} g(x)h(x) \ dx$$

• Define
$$v_0(x) = 1$$
 $v_n(x) = \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$ $n = (0,)1, 2, 3, ...$
 $w_n(x) = \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$ $n = 1, 2, 3, ...$
 $v_0 \circ v_n =$ $v_m \circ w_n =$ $v_m \circ v_n =$ $(m \neq n)$
 $\bigstar (A) 0$ $\bigstar (A) 0$ $\bigstar (A) 0$
(B) π (B) π (B) π (B) π
(C) $\pi/2$ (C) $\pi/2$ (C) $\pi/2$ (C) $\pi/2$
(D) $n\pi/2$ (D) $n\pi/2$ (D) $n\pi/2$
Integral of a trig function Integral of an odd function over a symmetric interval = 0
 $v_0 \circ w_n = 0$ $v_n \circ v_n = \int_{-L}^{L} \cos^2\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx = L$ $g(x) \circ h(x) = \int_{-L}^{L} g(x)h(x) dx$

• Defining Fourier series:

- Defining Fourier series:
- Define a function f_{FS}(x) on the interval [-L,L] by choosing coefficients A₀, a_n and b_n and setting

$$f_{FS}(x) = A_0 + a_1 \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) + a_2 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) + \cdots$$
$$+b_1 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) + b_2 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) + \cdots$$

- Defining Fourier series:
- Define a function f_{FS}(x) on the interval [-L,L] by choosing coefficients A₀, a_n and b_n and setting

$$f_{FS}(x) = A_0 + a_1 \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) + a_2 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) + \cdots$$
$$+b_1 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) + b_2 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) + \cdots$$

• This is called a Fourier series. It may or may not converge for different values of x, depending on the choice of coefficients.

- Defining Fourier series:
- Define a function f_{FS}(x) on the interval [-L,L] by choosing coefficients A₀, a_n and b_n and setting

$$f_{FS}(x) = A_0 + a_1 \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) + a_2 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) + \cdots$$
$$+b_1 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) + b_2 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) + \cdots$$

- This is called a Fourier series. It may or may not converge for different values of x, depending on the choice of coefficients.
- Given any function f(x) on [-L,L], can it be represented by some f_{FS}(x)?

- Defining Fourier series:
- Define a function f_{FS}(x) on the interval [-L,L] by choosing coefficients A₀, a_n and b_n and setting

$$f_{FS}(x) = A_0 + a_1 \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) + a_2 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) + \cdots$$
$$+b_1 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) + b_2 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) + \cdots$$

- This is called a Fourier series. It may or may not converge for different values of x, depending on the choice of coefficients.
- Given any function f(x) on [-L,L], can it be represented by some f_{FS}(x)?
- Let's check for $f(x) = 2u_0(x)-1$ on the interval [-1,1] ...



• Find the Fourier series for $f(x) = 2u_0(x)-1$ on the interval [-1,1].

$$f_{FS}(x) = A_0 + a_1 \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) + a_2 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) + \cdots$$
$$+b_1 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) + b_2 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) + \cdots$$

• Find the Fourier series for $f(x) = 2u_0(x)-1$ on the interval [-1,1].

$$f_{FS}(x) = A_0 + a_1 \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) + a_2 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) + \cdots$$
$$+b_1 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) + b_2 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) + \cdots$$

-1

 Our hope is that f(x) = f_{FS}(x) so we calculate coefficients as if they were equal:

• Find the Fourier series for $f(x) = 2u_0(x)-1$ on the interval [-1,1].

$$f_{FS}(x) = A_0 + a_1 \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) + a_2 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) + \cdots$$
$$+b_1 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) + b_2 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) + \cdots$$

_

-1

 Our hope is that f(x) = f_{FS}(x) so we calculate coefficients as if they were equal:

$$A_0 = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^{L} f(x) \, dx$$
$$a_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^{L} f(x) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) \, dx$$
$$b_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^{L} f(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) \, dx$$

• Find the Fourier series for $f(x) = 2u_0(x)-1$ on the interval [-1,1].

$$f_{FS}(x) = A_0 + a_1 \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) + a_2 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) + \cdots$$
$$+b_1 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) + b_2 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) + \cdots$$

 Our hope is that f(x) = f_{FS}(x) so we calculate coefficients as if they were equal:

$$A_0 = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^{L} f(x) \, dx$$
$$a_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^{L} f(x) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) \, dx$$
$$b_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^{L} f(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) \, dx$$

• To simplify formulas, usually define

$$a_0 = 2A_0 = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^{L} f(x) \, dx$$

• Find the Fourier series for $f(x) = 2u_0(x)-1$ on the interval [-1,1].

$$f_{FS}(x) = A_0 + a_1 \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) + a_2 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) + \cdots$$
$$+b_1 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) + b_2 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) + \cdots$$

 Our hope is that f(x) = f_{FS}(x) so we calculate coefficients as if they were equal:

$$A_0 = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^{L} f(x) \, dx$$
$$a_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^{L} f(x) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) \, dx$$
$$b_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^{L} f(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) \, dx$$

• To simplify formulas, usually define

-1

$$a_0 = 2A_0 = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^{L} f(x) dx$$

• Find the Fourier series for $f(x) = 2u_0(x)-1$ on the interval [-1,1].

$$f_{FS}(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + a_1 \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) + a_2 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) + \cdots$$
$$+b_1 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) + b_2 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) + \cdots$$

 Our hope is that f(x) = f_{FS}(x) so we calculate coefficients as if they were equal:

$$A_0 = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^{L} f(x) \, dx$$
$$a_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^{L} f(x) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) \, dx$$
$$b_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^{L} f(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) \, dx$$

• To simplify formulas, usually define

-1

$$a_0 = 2A_0 = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^{L} f(x) \, dx$$

• Find the Fourier series for $f(x) = 2u_0(x)-1$ on the interval [-1,1].

$$f_{FS}(x) = \underbrace{\frac{a_0}{2}}_{+b_1 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right)} + a_2 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) + \cdots$$
$$+b_1 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) + b_2 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) + \cdots$$

 Our hope is that f(x) = f_{FS}(x) so we calculate coefficients as if they were equal:

$$A_{0} = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^{L} f(x) \, dx \quad \begin{array}{l} A_{0} \text{ is the average} \\ \text{value of } f(x)! \end{array}$$
$$a_{n} = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^{L} f(x) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) \, dx$$
$$b_{n} = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^{L} f(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) \, dx$$

• To simplify formulas, usually define

-1

$$a_0 = 2A_0 = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^{L} f(x) \, dx$$