

Engineering Mathematics 2

Lecture 14

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Previously, we discussed

- Residue theorem and residue integration method
- Real integration

11.1 Fourier series

- $f(x + p) = f(x)$ for all x :
 $f(x)$ is a periodic function with the period p .
- Then, $f(x + np) = f(x)$ where n is an integer.

Recall

$$e^{i(\theta_1 + \theta_2)} = e^{i\theta_1} e^{i\theta_2}$$

$$\cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)$$

$$= (\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1)(\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2)$$

$$= \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2$$

$$+ i(\sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 + \cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2)$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [a_0 + \sum_n (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)] dx$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = 2\pi \underline{a_0}$$

- Fourier series for a function with $p = 2\pi$:

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [\cos(m+n)x + \cos(m-n)x] dx$$

where Fourier coefficients are given as

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

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

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

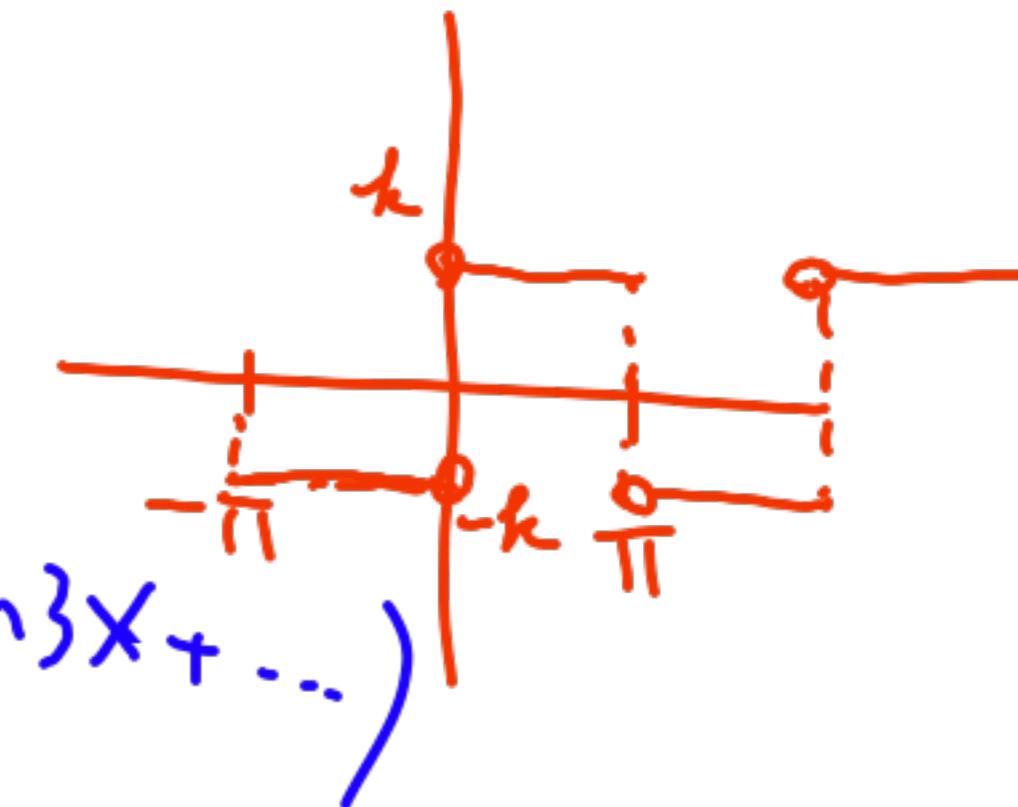
$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos mx \cos nx dx$$

$$m=n: = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\cos 2nx + 1) dx = \pi$$

Example Find the Fourier coefficients of

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -k, & -\pi < x < 0 \\ k, & 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}$$

and $f(x+2\pi) = f(x)$. $f(x) = \frac{4k}{\pi} \left(\sin x + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x + \dots \right)$



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

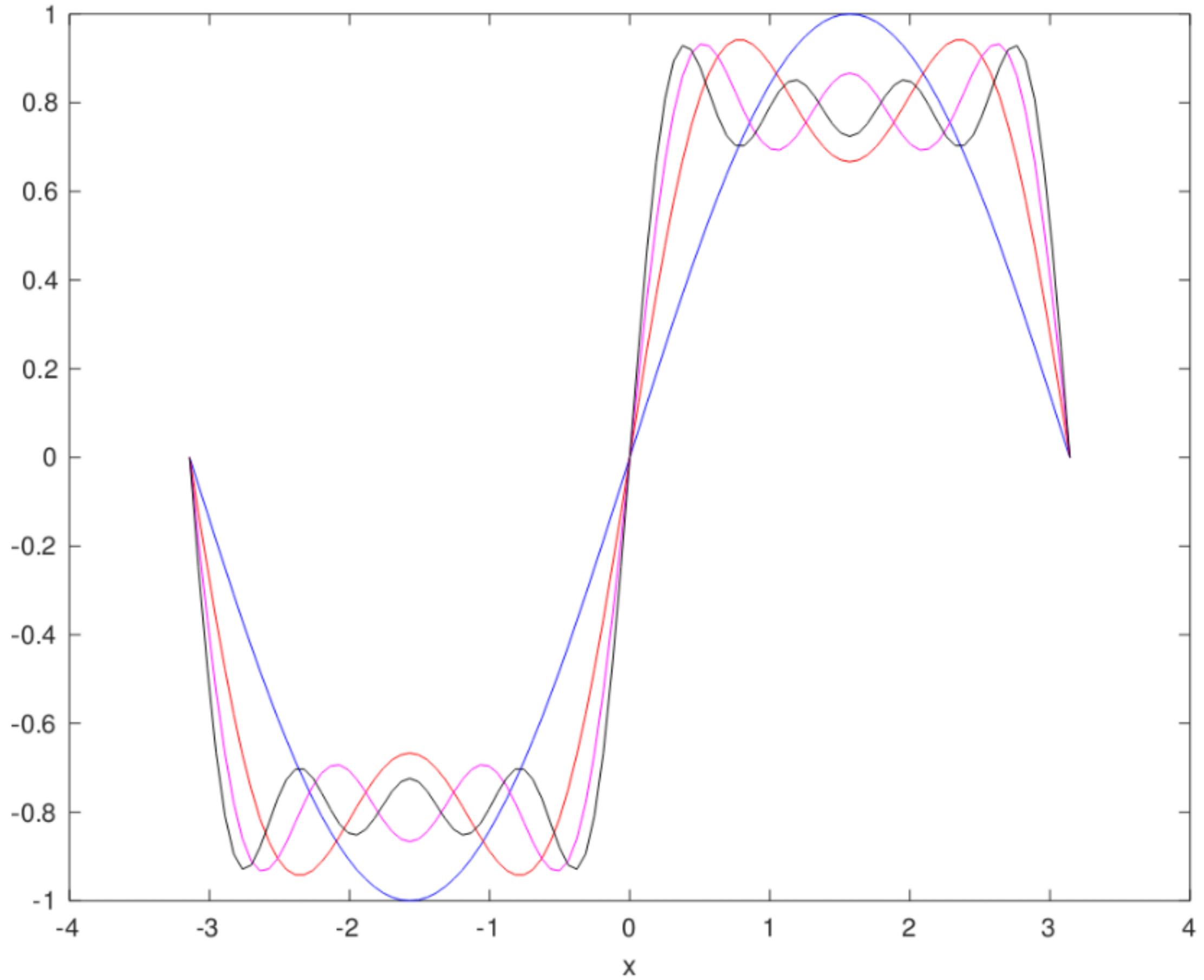
$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} (-k\pi + k\pi) = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^{0} (-k) \cosh x dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} k \cosh x dx \right]$$
$$= n \frac{-k}{\pi} \left(\sinh x \Big|_{-\pi}^0 + \sinh x \Big|_0^{\pi} \right) = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = -\frac{k}{n\pi} \left(-\cosh x \Big|_{-\pi}^0 + \cosh x \Big|_0^{\pi} \right)$$
$$= -\frac{2k}{n\pi} (-1 + (-1)^n)$$

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```
lecture14.m +  
1 % Example 1 of Section 11.1  
2 % for K = pi/4  
3  
4 - clear all, close all  
5  
6 - x = linspace(-pi, pi, 101);  
7 - f = zeros(size(x));  
8  
9 - clist = 'bgrcmykw';  
10 - for n = 1:2:7  
11 - f = f + 1/n*sin(n*x);  
12 - figure(1), plot(x, f, clist(n)), hold on  
13 - end  
14 - xlabel('x'), grid on
```



11.2 Arbitrary period. Even and odd functions. Half-range expansions

- Fourier series for a function with $p = 2L$:

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

where Fourier coefficients are given as

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

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

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

Example Find the Fourier coefficients of

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & , -L < t < 0 \\ E \sin \omega t , & 0 < t < L \end{cases}$$

$$u(t+2L) = u(t), \quad L = \frac{\pi}{\omega}$$

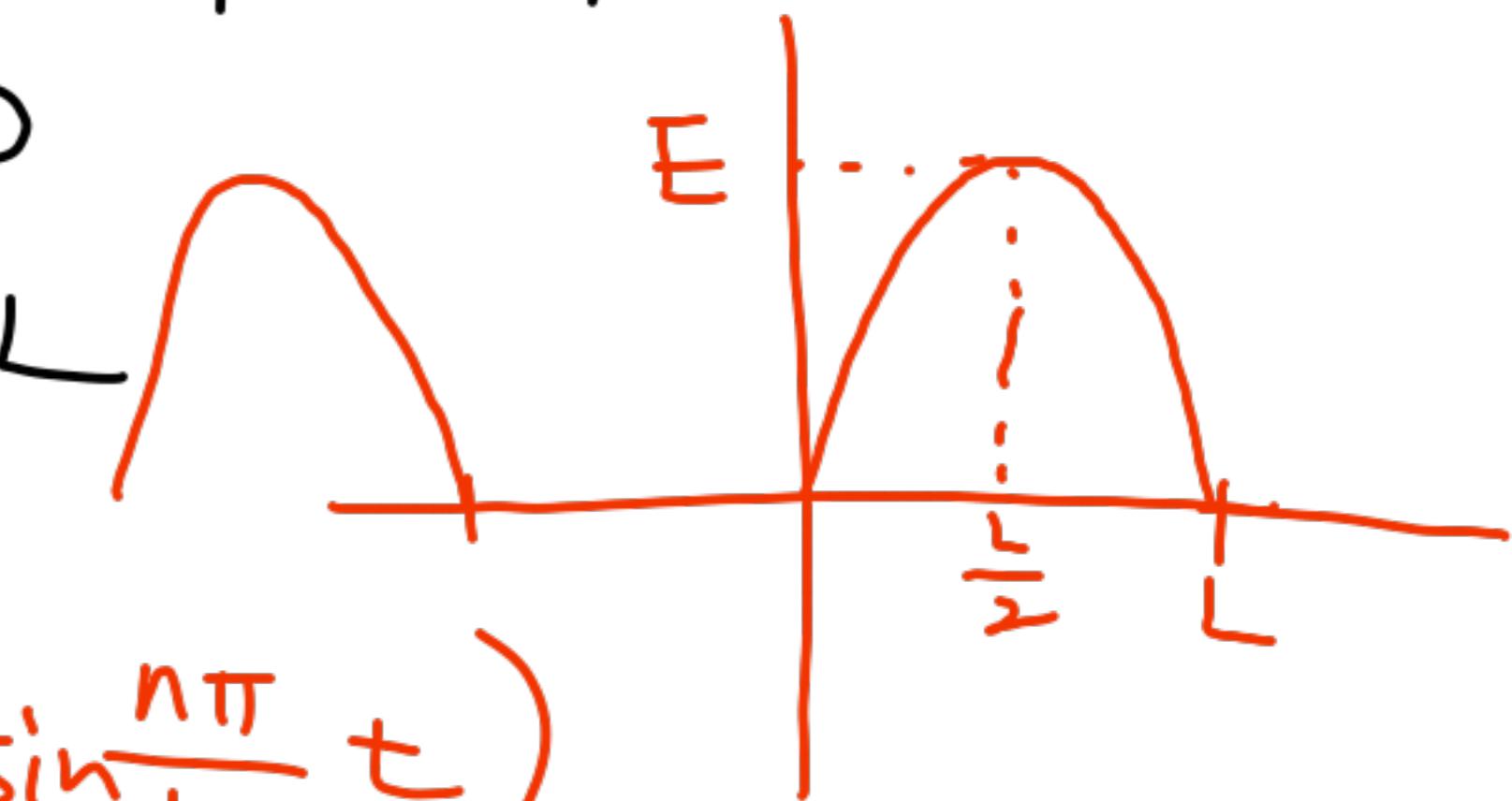
$$u(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{L} t + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} t \right)$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L u(t) dt = \frac{1}{2L} \int_0^L E \sin \frac{\pi t}{L} dt = -\frac{1}{2L} \frac{EL}{\pi} \cos \frac{\pi t}{L} \Big|_0^L = \frac{E}{\pi}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L E \sin \frac{\pi t}{L} \cos \frac{n\pi t}{L} dt = \frac{E}{2L} \left(\frac{\sin((1+n)\pi t)}{L} + \frac{\sin((1-n)\pi t)}{L} \right) \Big|_0^L$$

$$a_1 = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{LE}{2\pi L} \left[\frac{\cos((1+n)\pi t)}{1+n} + \frac{\cos((1-n)\pi t)}{1-n} \right] \Big|_0^L = -\frac{E}{2\pi} \left[\frac{\cos((1+n)\pi) - 1}{1+n} + \frac{\cos((1-n)\pi) - 1}{1-n} \right]$$



- Fourier cosine series for even function: $f(-x) = f(x)$

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

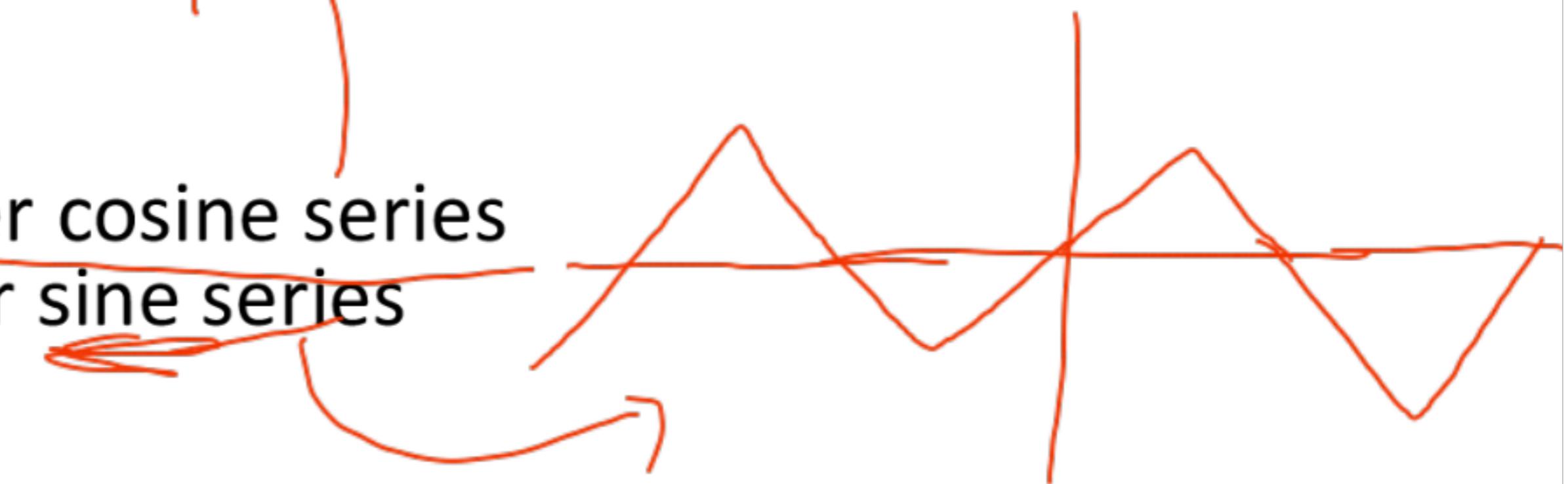
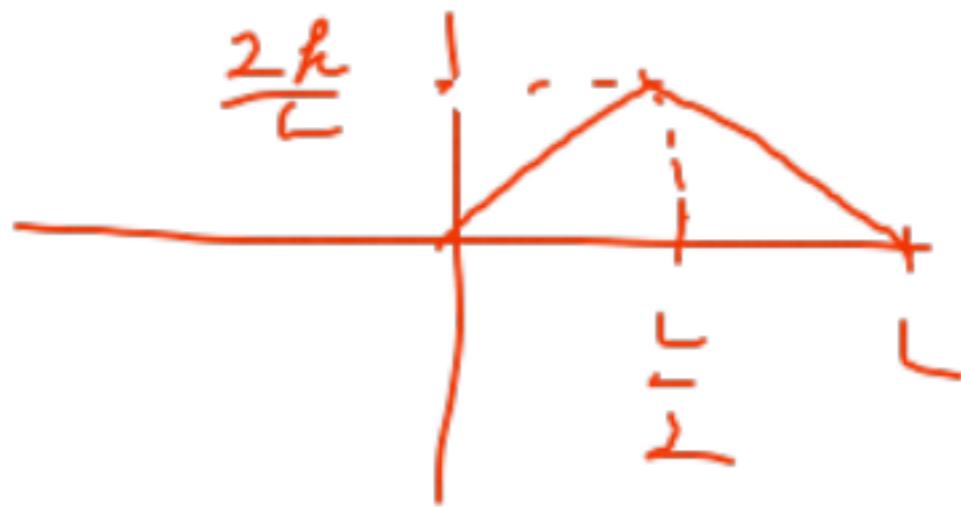
$$a_n = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi}{L} x dx$$

$$b_n = 0$$

- Fourier sine series for odd function: $f(-x) = -f(x)$

$$a_0 = a_n = 0$$

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



- Half-range extensions

- Even periodic extension: Fourier cosine series
- Odd periodic extension: Fourier sine series

- Example 6: Find the two half-range extensions of

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2k}{L}x, & 0 < x < \frac{L}{2} \\ \frac{2k}{L}(L-x), & \frac{L}{2} < x < L \end{cases}$$

11.3 Forced oscillations

- In the previous semester, we learned to solve

$$my'' + cy' + ky = F_0 \cos \omega t$$

- Now we can solve for more general forcing using Fourier series:

$$my'' + cy' + ky = r(t),$$

where

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

