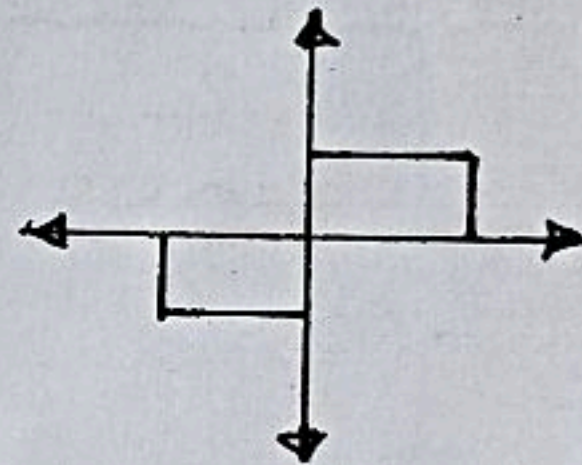
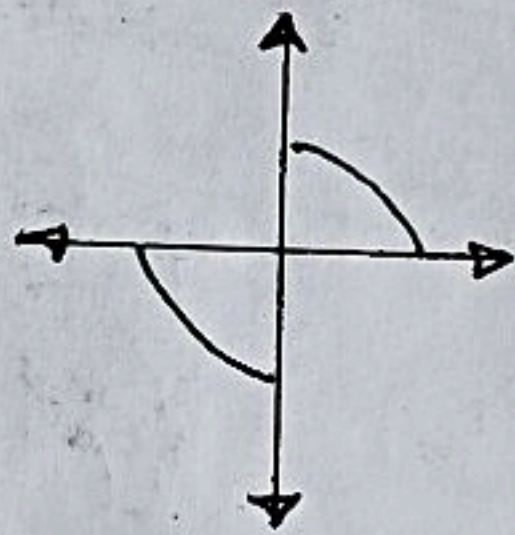
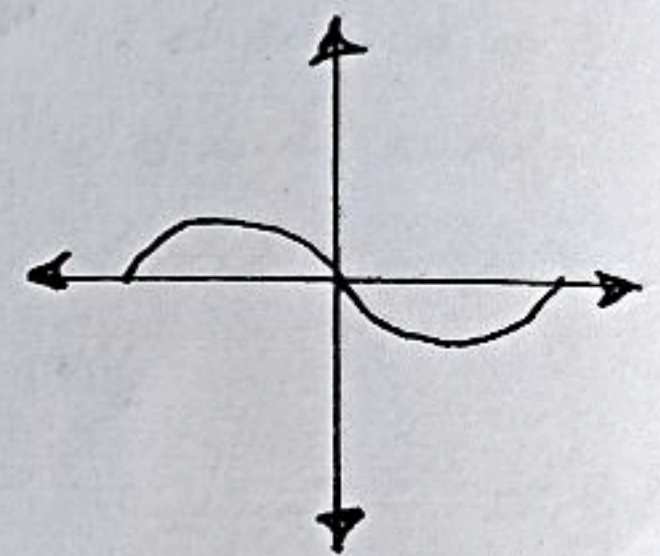
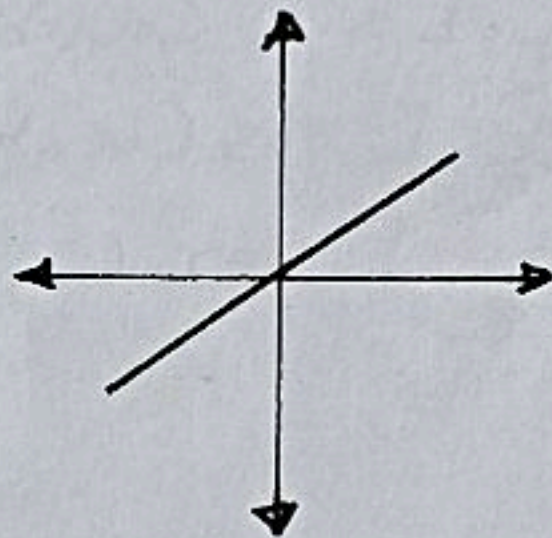
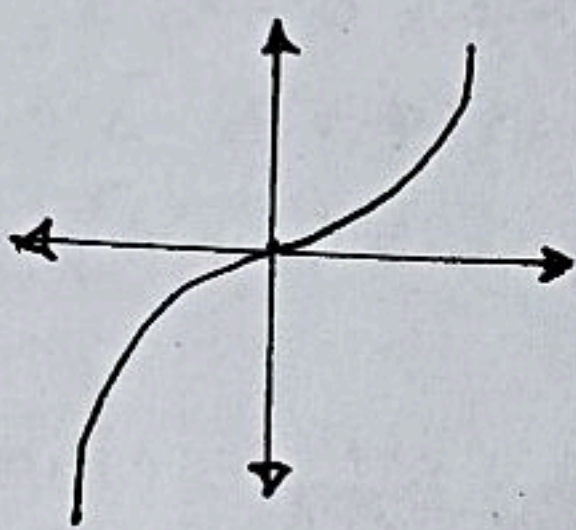


Engineering Analysis & Numerical Methods

Odd Function :- (الدوال الفردية)

Symm. @ the origin

$$f(t) = -f(-t)$$



* Period (T)

$$T = 3 - (-2) = 5$$

$$-2 < x < 3$$

$$P = \frac{T}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$T = 4 - 0 = 4$$

$$0 < x < 4$$

$$P = \frac{T}{2} = 2$$

$$a < x < b$$

$$P = \frac{b-a}{2} \text{ (half range)}$$

(half range) $\frac{b-a}{2}$

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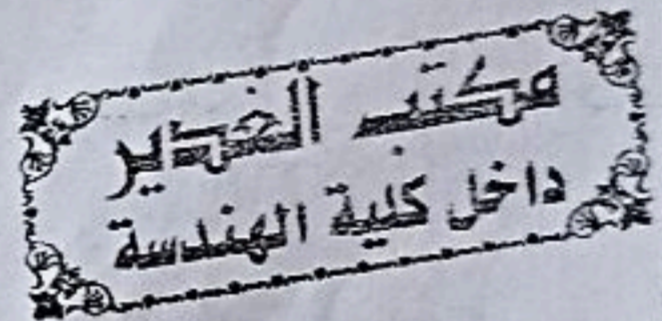
Example:- What is the Fourier expansion of the periodic function whose definition in one period?

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} t-1 & -1 < t < 0 \\ t+1 & 0 < t < 1 \end{cases}$$

Solu:- $P = \frac{T}{2} = \frac{1 - (-1)}{2} = 1$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{1} \int_{-1}^0 (t-1) dt + \int_0^1 (t+1) dt$$

$$= \left[\frac{t^2}{2} - t \right]_{-1}^0 + \left[\frac{t^2}{2} + t \right]_0^1$$



$$= \left[(0) - \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) \right] + \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} + 1 \right) - 0 \right]$$

$a_0 = 0$

$$a_n = \int_{-1}^0 (t-1) \cos n\pi t dt + \int_0^1 (t+1) \cos n\pi t dt$$

Integration by parts:

$t-1$	\oplus	$\cos n\pi t$
1	\ominus	$\frac{1}{n\pi} \sin n\pi t$
0		$-\frac{1}{n^2\pi^2} \cos n\pi t$

$t+1$	\oplus	$\cos n\pi t$
1	\ominus	$\frac{1}{n\pi} \sin n\pi t$
0		$-\frac{1}{n^2\pi^2} \cos n\pi t$

$$\int_a^b u v dx = \left[u \int v dx - \int u' \left(\int v dx \right) dx \right]_a^b$$

Engineering Analysis & Numerical Methods

$$a_n = \left[\frac{1}{n\pi} (t-1) \sin n\pi t + \frac{1}{n^2\pi^2} \cos n\pi t \right]_{-1}^0 + \left[\frac{1}{n\pi} (t+1) \sin n\pi t + \frac{1}{n^2\pi^2} \cos n\pi t \right]_0^1$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{n^2\pi^2} \right] - \left[\frac{(-1)^n}{n^2\pi^2} \right] + \left[\frac{(-1)^n}{n^2\pi^2} \right] - \left[\frac{1}{n^2\pi^2} \right]$$

$$a_n = 0$$

$$b_n = \int_{-1}^0 (t-1) \sin n\pi t \, dt + \int_0^1 (t+1) \sin n\pi t \, dt$$

$$b_n = \left[-\frac{1}{n\pi} (t-1) \cos n\pi t + \frac{1}{n^2\pi^2} \sin n\pi t \right]_{-1}^0 + \left[-\frac{1}{n\pi} (t+1) \cos n\pi t + \frac{1}{n^2\pi^2} \sin n\pi t \right]_0^1$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{n\pi} \right] - \left[\frac{2}{n\pi} (-1)^n \right] + \left[\frac{-2(-1)^n}{n\pi} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{n\pi} - \frac{4(-1)^n}{n\pi} = \frac{2}{n\pi} [1 - 2(-1)^n]$$

$$\therefore f(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi t}{P} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi t}{P}$$

$P=1$

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n\pi} [1 - 2(-1)^n] \sin n\pi t$$

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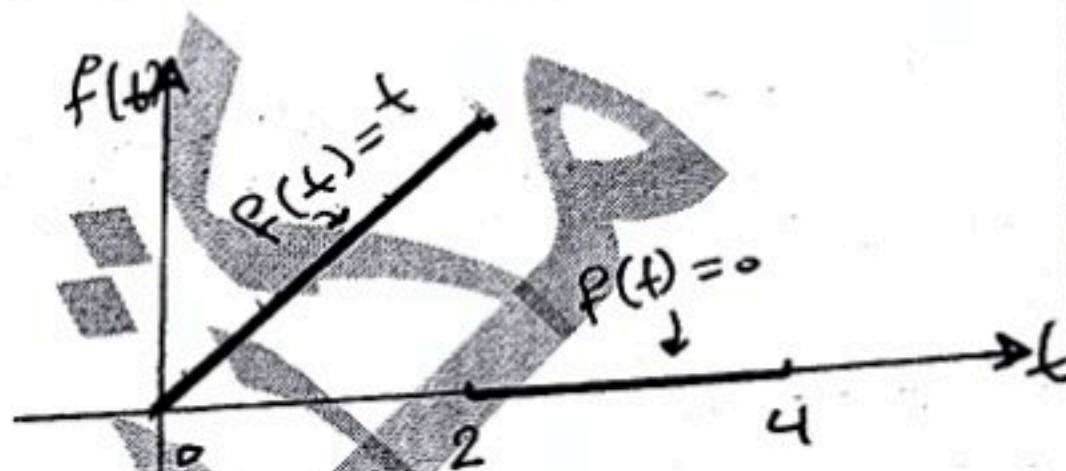
Example: Find the Fourier expansion of the function whose definition.

$$F(t) = \begin{cases} t & 0 < t < 2 \\ 0 & 2 < t < 4 \end{cases}$$

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Sol:-

The period = $\frac{4-0}{2} = 2$



Find a_0, a_n, b_n

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{P} \int_0^2 t dt + \frac{1}{P} \int_2^4 0 dt$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 t dt = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{t^2}{2} \right]_0^2$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4}{2} - 0 \right) \Rightarrow \boxed{a_0 = 1}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{P} \int_0^2 t \cos \frac{n\pi t}{P} dt + \frac{1}{P} \int_2^4 0 \cos \frac{n\pi t}{P} dt$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 t \cos \frac{n\pi t}{2} dt$$

integration by part

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2} \left[t \cdot \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} t - \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2} \cos \frac{n\pi t}{2} \right]_0^2$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{2t^2}{n\pi} \right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} (t) + \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} (2) \right] - \left(\frac{2(0)}{n\pi} \right)$$

$$\sin \frac{n\pi}{2} (0) + \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} (0)$$

Engineering Analysis & Numerical Methods

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4}{n^2\pi^2} \cos n\pi + (-) \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2} \right)$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{n^2\pi^2} \cos n\pi - \frac{2}{n^2\pi^2}$$

$$\therefore a_n = \frac{2}{n^2\pi^2} (\cos n\pi - 1)$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{p} \int_0^2 t \sin \frac{n\pi}{p} t dt + \frac{1}{p} \int_2^4 0 \sin \frac{n\pi}{p} t dt$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 t \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} t dt$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{-2t}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} t + \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} t \right]_0^2$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{-2(2)}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} (2) + \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} (2) \right) - \left(\frac{-2(0)}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} (0) + \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} (0) \right) \right]$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{-4}{n\pi} \cos n\pi \right)$$

$$\therefore b_n = \frac{-2}{n\pi} \cos n\pi$$

$$F(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{p} x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{p} x$$

$$\therefore f(t) = \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{-4}{\pi^2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} t + 0 - \frac{4}{4\pi^2} \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} t + \dots \right) + \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \sin \frac{1}{2} \pi t - \frac{1}{\pi} \sin \frac{2\pi}{2} t + \dots \right)$$

Engineering Analysis & Numerical Methods

Fourier Expansion :-

even fct \rightarrow Fourier series contains (cos) term
odd fct \rightarrow " " " (sin) "

Theorem 1:- IF $f(t)$ is an even periodic fct. the Euler-Fourier's coeff. are given by:-

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{P} \int_0^P f(t) dt \quad ; \quad a_n = \frac{2}{P} \int_0^P f(t) \cos \frac{n\pi t}{P} dt$$
$$b_n = 0 \quad ; \quad f(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi t}{P}$$

Theorem 2:- IF $f(t)$ is an odd periodic fct. the Euler-Fourier's coeff. are given by:-

$$a_0 = 0 \quad ; \quad a_n = 0$$
$$b_n = \frac{2}{P} \int_0^P f(t) \sin \frac{n\pi t}{P} dt \quad ; \quad f(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi t}{P}$$

Half-Range Expansion of Fourier Series:-

IF a fct. F is considered only in closed $[0, P]$, we can extend in 2 ways:-

Engineering Analysis & Numerical Methods

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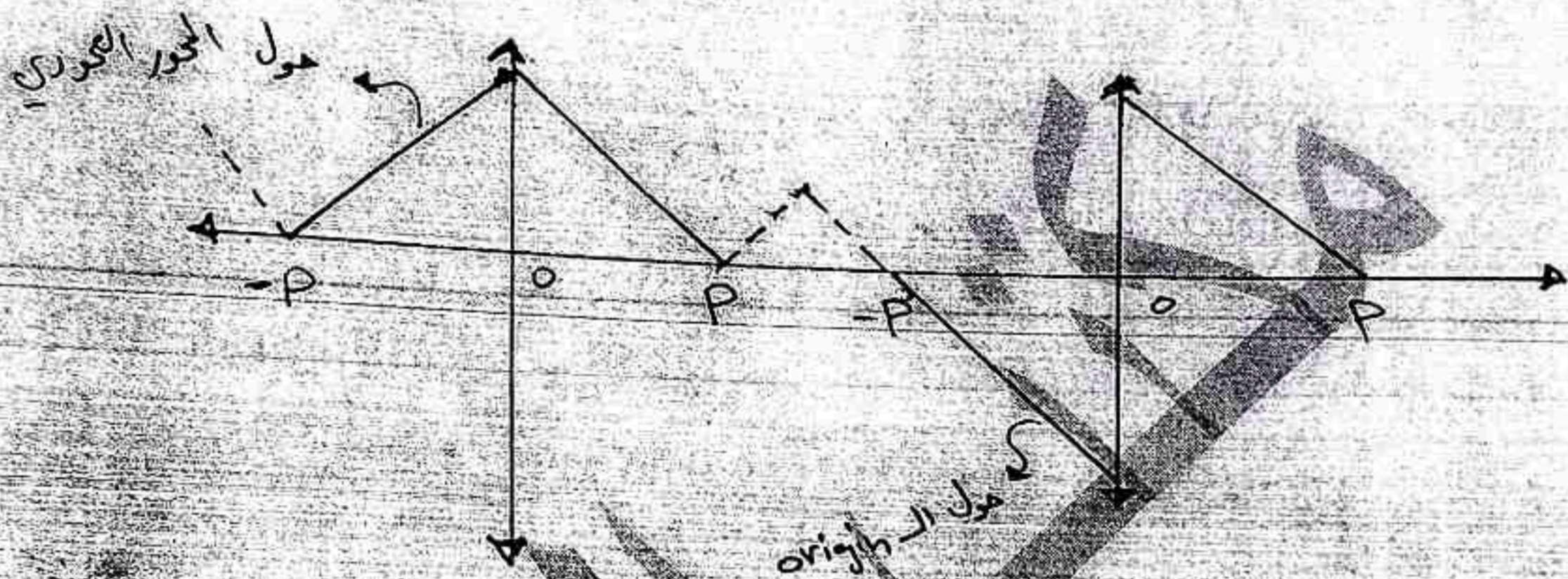
Half-Range Expansion of Fourier Series:-

IF a fct. F is considered only in closed $[0, P]$, we can extend in 2 ways:-



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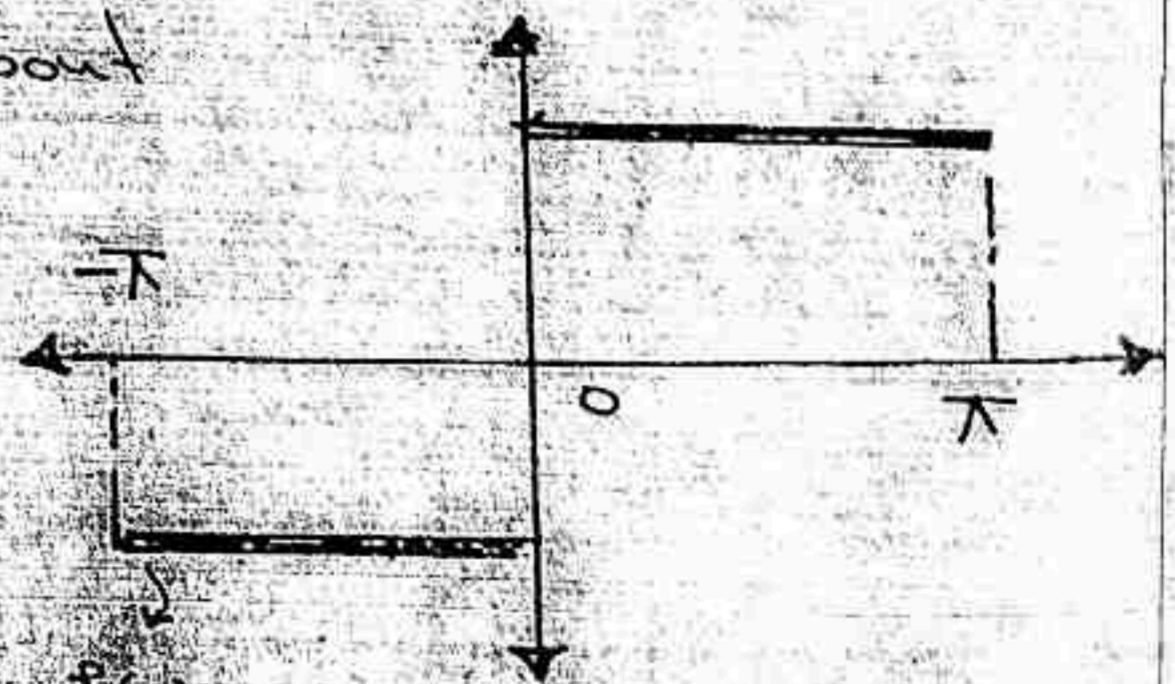
1. Reflecting F in the vertical axis (even exte.)
2. Reflecting F in the origin (odd exte.)



Example :- Find the Fourier expansion of the periodic function whose definition in one period is :-

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{4} & -\pi < x < 0 \\ \frac{\pi}{4} & 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}$$

odd function symm. about the origin



$$a_0 = a_n = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{p} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi}{4} \sin \frac{n\pi}{p} x dx f(x)$$

$$p = \frac{\pi - (-\pi)}{2} = \pi$$