## Problem Set 6

DUE: Thurs. Feb. 26 in class. [Late papers will be accepted until 1:00 PM Friday.]

This week. In Strauss please read Chapter 5 and the beginning of Chapter 6.

- 1. a) Write  $e^x$  as the sum of an even and an odd function of x.
  - b) More generally, write any function f(x) as the sum of an even function,  $\varphi(x)$  and and odd function,  $\psi(x)$ , so  $f(x) = \varphi(x) + \psi(x)$ . Your goal is to find simple formulas for  $\varphi$  and  $\psi$  in terms of f(x) and f(-x).

2. Let 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{for } -\pi < x < 0\\ 1 & \text{for } 0 < x < \pi, \end{cases}$$
  $g(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } -\pi < x < 0\\ 1 & \text{for } 0 < x < \pi, \end{cases}$   
and  $h(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } -\pi < x < -\pi/2\\ 1 & \text{for } -\pi/2 < x < \pi/2\\ 0 & \text{for } \pi/2 < x < \pi \end{cases}$ 

How are the Fourier series for f and g related? Same question for h(x).

[In the above, all of the functions should first be extended so that they are  $2\pi$  periodic.]

3. Let f(x) be a  $2\pi$  periodic function with (complex) Fourier series  $f(x) = \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} a_n e^{inx}$ and let  $\alpha$  be a constant. We seek a  $2\pi$  periodic solution of

$$u'' + \alpha u = f(x)$$

as a Fourier series  $u(x) = \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{inx}$ .

- a) Formally find the desired coefficients  $c_n$  in terms of the Fourier coefficients  $a_n$  of f.
- b) Are there any values of  $\alpha$  for which there are difficulties? Explain.
- 4. Solve the wave equation  $u_{tt} = c^2 u_{xx}$  for a string on  $0 \le x \le L$  with fixed ends u(0,t) = u(L,t) = 0 assuming that initially it is plucked at its mid-point:

$$u(x,0) = 1 - \frac{|x - (L/2)|}{L/2}$$
, and  $u_t(x,0) = 0$ .

- 5. Consider the Fourier series  $\sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{inx}$ .
  - a) If  $|c_n| < \frac{Q}{n^2}$ , where Q is a constant, show that the Fourier series converges absolutely.

- b) If  $\{c_n\}$  are the Fourier coefficients of f on  $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$  and if  $|f(x)| \leq M$ , show that  $|c_n| \leq M$ .
- c) Assume f ∈ C<sup>1</sup>([-π, π]) (that is, the first derivatives exist and are continuous) and f is 2π periodic, find a relationship between the Fourier coefficients c<sub>n</sub> of f and γ<sub>n</sub> of f' [HINT: Integrate by parts.]
  In this case, conclude that |c<sub>n</sub>| ≤ const./n.
  MORAL: The smoother a function is the faster its Fourier coefficients decay.

## 6. [Bessel's Inequality]

a) Let  $V_1, ..., V_N$  be orthogonal vectors and say

$$W = \sum_{k=1}^{N} c_k V_k + Z,$$

where Z is orthogonal to the  $V_k$ . Show that (Pythagoras)

$$||W||^2 = |c_1|^2 ||V_1||^2 + \dots + |c_N|^2 ||V_N||^2 + ||Z||^2.$$

In particular,

$$\sum_{k=1}^{N} |c_k|^2 \|V_k\|^2 \le \|W\|^2.$$

b) Say on  $-\pi \le x \le \pi$  the formal Fourier series for f is  $\sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} c_k e^{ikx}$ . Show that for any N

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} ||f||^2 \ge \sum_{k=-N}^N |c_k|^2.$$

In particular,  $\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} |c_k|^2$  converges.

7. [Strauss, p. 117 #5] Show that the Fourier sine series on  $(0, \ell)$  can be derived from the full Fourier series on  $(-\ell, \ell)$  as follows.

Let  $\phi(x)$  be any continuous function on  $(0, \ell)$ . Let  $\tilde{\phi}$  be its odd extension. Write the full series for  $\tilde{\phi}$  on  $(-\ell, \ell)$  [assume that its sum is indeed  $\tilde{\phi}$ ]. Use that if  $\phi$  is an odd function then its full Fourier series only has sine terms. Now simply restrict your attention to  $0 < x < \ell$  to find the sine series for  $\phi(x)$ .

8. [Strauss p. 117 #8] Prove that differentiation switches an odd function to an even function, and an even function to an odd function. [There is a similar assertion for integration.]

- 9. [Strauss p. 118 #15] Without any computation, predict which of the Fourier coefficients of  $|\sin x|$  on the interval  $(-\pi, \pi)$  must vanish.
- 10. Say a real-valued function f(x) has the complex Fourier series  $\sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{inx}$ . Show that  $c_{-n} = \overline{c_n}$ .

[The converse is also true: If  $c_{-n} = \overline{c_n}$ , then the function is real-valued.]

[Last revised: March 17, 2015]