

MATH 4567, FALL 2014  
HOMEWORK PROBLEMS No.2  
Due on March 3

**Problem 1.** On the interval  $[-\pi, \pi]$  find the Fourier series

- a) for the function  $f$  in Problem No. 1 on page 18;
- b) for the function  $f(x) = |x|$ ;
- c) for the function  $f(x) = \max\{x, 0\}$ .

**Problem 2.** On the interval  $[0, \pi]$  find

- a) the Fourier sine series for the function  $f$  in Problem No. 2 (b) on page 12;
- b) the Fourier cosine series for the function  $f$  in Problem No. 4 on page 13;
- c) the Fourier cosine series for the function  $f$  in Problem No. 3 (a) on page 12.

In addition, in c) write down Parseval's equality corresponding to this Fourier series and use it to evaluate

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4}.$$

**Problem 3.** Find the best approximation  $g$  in the mean on the interval  $0 \leq x \leq \pi$  for the function  $f(x) = 1$  using linear combinations of

$$f_1(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \sin x, \quad f_2(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \sin 3x.$$

Then evaluate the error of approximation, that is,  $\|f - g\|$  in  $L^2[0, \pi]$ .

Reminder: The set  $\{f_1, f_2\}$  forms an orthonormal system in  $L^2[0, \pi]$ .

**Problem 4.** Let  $S_n f(x)$  denote the  $n$ -th partial sum of the Fourier series in  $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$  for the function defined to be  $f(x) = x + 1$  for  $x > 0$ ,  $f(x) = 2x - 3$  for  $x < 0$ , and  $f(0) = 0$ .

- a) Evaluate for each  $x \in [-\pi, \pi]$  the limit  $S(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n f(x)$ .
- b) Sketch the graph of  $S$  on the whole real line.
- c) Find the values  $S(10)$ ,  $S(20)$ .

Hint: The function  $S$  is  $2\pi$ -periodic, so it is enough to know its values on  $(-\pi, \pi]$ .

**Problem 5.** For the function  $f(x) = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$  consider its Fourier series in the interval  $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ ,

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

Evaluate  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2)$  without computing the Fourier coefficients  $a_n, b_n$ .

Hint: Apply Parseval's equality for Fourier series in  $[-c, c]$ . You will also need to compute  $a_0$ .