Assignment 1

Hand in no. 1, 2, 4b, and 5 by September 14.

1. A finite trigonometric series is of the form $a_0+\sum_{n=1}^{N}(a_n \cos nx+b_n \sin nx)$. A trigonometric polynomial is of the form $p(\cos x, \sin x)$ where $p(x,y)$ is a polynomial of two variables x, y.
   (a) Write down the general expressions for trigonometric polynomial of degree one, two and three.
   (b) Show that a function is a trigonometric polynomial if and only if it is a finite Fourier series.

2. Let f be a 2π-periodic function which is integrable over $[-\pi,\pi]$. Show that it is integrable over any finite interval and
$$\int_I f(x)dx = \int_J f(x)dx,$$
where I and J are intervals of length 2π.

3. Verify that the Fourier series of every even function is a cosine series and the Fourier series of every odd function is a sine series.

4. Here all functions are defined on $[-\pi,\pi]$. (a) Sketch their graphs as 2π-periodic functions, (b) find their Fourier series and (c) determine the convergence and uniform convergence of these Fourier series (if possible).
   (a)
$$x^2 \sim \frac{\pi^2}{3} - 4\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2} \cos nx,$$
   (b)
$$|x| \sim \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} \cos(2n-1)x,$$
   (c)
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in [0,\pi] \\ -1, & x \in [-\pi,0] \end{cases} \sim \frac{4}{\pi}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n-1} \sin(2n-1)x,$$
   (d)
$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x(\pi-x), & x \in [0,\pi] \\ x(\pi+x), & x \in (-\pi,0) \end{cases} \sim \frac{8}{\pi}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^3} \sin(2n-1)x.$$

5. Show that
$$x^2 \sim \frac{4\pi^2}{3} + 4\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n^2} - 4\pi\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n},$$
for $x \in [0,2\pi]$. Compare it with 4(a).

6. Find the Fourier series of the function $|\sin x|$ on $[-\pi,\pi]$.

7. Let f be a 2π-periodic function whose derivative exists and is integrable on $[-\pi, \pi]$. Show that its Fourier series decay to 0 as $n \to \infty$ without appealing to Riemann-Lebesgue Lemma. Hint: Use integration by parts to relate the Fourier coefficients of f to those of f'.