

1) Expand $f(x) = x - x^2$ as a Fourier Series in $-L < x < L$.

Soln:

Step 1: Fourier Series of $f(x)$ $(-L, L)$

$$c = -L \text{ and } c + 2l = +L$$

$$-L + 2l = L$$

$$2l = 2L$$

$$l = L$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$$

Step 2: To find a_0

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

$$= \frac{1}{L} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-L}^L = \frac{1}{L} \left[\frac{L^2}{2} - \frac{L^3}{3} - \frac{L^2}{2} + \left(\frac{L^3}{3} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{L} \left[-\frac{2L^3}{3} \right] = -\frac{2L^2}{3}$$

$$a_0 = -\frac{2L^2}{3}$$

Step 3: To find a_n

$$a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_c^{c+2l} f(x) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L (x - x^2) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx$$

By Bernoulli's formula

$$u = x - x^2$$

$$u' = 1 - 2x$$

$$u'' = 0 - 2$$

$$u''' = 0$$

$$dv = \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx$$

$$v = \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{(n\pi/L)}\right) = \frac{L}{n\pi} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$$

$$v_1 = \left(\frac{L}{n\pi}\right) \left(\frac{1}{(n\pi/L)} (-\cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right))\right) = -\frac{L^2}{n^2\pi^2} \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$$

$$v_2 = -\frac{L^2}{n^2\pi^2} \left(\frac{1}{(n\pi/L)} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)\right)$$

$$v_3 = -\frac{L^3}{n^3\pi^3} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{L} \left[(x - x^2) \left(\frac{L}{n\pi}\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) - (1 - 2x) \left(\frac{-L^2}{n^2\pi^2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) \right. \\ \left. + (-2) \left(\frac{-L^3}{n^3\pi^3}\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) \right]_{-L}^L$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{L} \left[(L - L^2) \left(\frac{L}{n\pi}\right) \sin(n\pi) - (1 - 2L) \left(\frac{-L^2}{n^2\pi^2}\right) \cos(n\pi) + \frac{2L^3}{n^3\pi^3} \sin(n\pi) \right. \\ \left. - [(-L - L^2) \left(\frac{L}{n\pi}\right) \sin(-n\pi) - (1 + 2L) \left(\frac{-L^2}{n^2\pi^2}\right) \cos(-n\pi) + \frac{2L^3}{n^3\pi^3} \sin(-n\pi)] \right]$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{L} \times \frac{L^2}{n^2\pi^2} \left[\cos n\pi - 2L \cos n\pi - 1 \cos n\pi - 2L \cos n\pi \right]$$

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

$$a_n = \frac{-4L^2}{n^2\pi^2} (-1)^n$$

Steps: To find b_n

$$b_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L (x-x^2) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx$$

$$u = (x-x^2) \quad dv = \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx$$

$$u' = 1-2x \quad v = -\frac{L}{n\pi} \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$$

$$u'' = 0-2$$

$$u''' = 0$$

$$v_1 = \frac{-L^2}{n^2\pi^2} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$$

$$v_2 = \frac{+L^3}{n^3\pi^3} \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{L} \left[(x-x^2) \left(\frac{-L}{n\pi}\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) - (1-2x) \left(\frac{-L^2}{n^2\pi^2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) \right. \\ \left. - 2 \left(\frac{L^3}{n^3\pi^3}\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) \right]_{-L}^L$$

$$= \frac{1}{L} \left[(L-L^2) \left(\frac{-L}{n\pi}\right) \cos(n\pi) - (1-2L) \left(\frac{-L^2}{n^2\pi^2}\right) \sin(n\pi) \right. \\ \left. - 2 \left(\frac{L^3}{n^3\pi^3}\right) \cos(n\pi) \right] - \left[(L+L^2) \left(\frac{-L}{n\pi}\right) \cos(n\pi) \right. \\ \left. - (1+2L) \left(\frac{-L^2}{n^2\pi^2}\right) \sin(n\pi) - 2 \left(\frac{L^3}{n^3\pi^3}\right) \cos(n\pi) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{L} \left[\frac{L-L^2}{n\pi} \cos(n\pi) + \frac{L^3}{n^3\pi^3} \cos(n\pi) - \frac{2L^2+2L^3}{n^3\pi^3} \cos(n\pi) \right] - \left[\frac{L+L^2}{n\pi} \cos(n\pi) \right. \\ \left. - \frac{L^2}{n\pi} \cos(n\pi) - \frac{L^3+2L^2}{n^3\pi^3} \cos(n\pi) \right] \frac{n\pi}{n\pi}$$

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

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

$$b_n = \frac{-2L}{n\pi} (-1)^n$$

Step 4: Fourier Series of $f(x)$

$$f(x) = \frac{(-2L^2/3)}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-4L^2}{n^2\pi^2} (-1)^n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-2L}{n\pi} (-1)^n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$$

$$\therefore f(x) = -\frac{L^2}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4L^2}{n^2\pi^2} (-1)^{n+1} \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2L}{n\pi} (-1)^{n+1} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$$