## Part II Problems

Problem 1: [Fourier Series]
(a) Find the Fourier series for $2 \sin \left(t-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ (Hint: A function of period $2 \pi$ has just one expression as a linear combination of $\cos (m t)$ 's and $\sin (n t)$ 's.)
The square wave $s q(t)$ is the odd function of period $2 \pi$ such that $s q(t)=1$ for $0<t<\pi$ and $s q(\pi)=0$. In class we calculated its Fourier series.
(b) $s q(t)$ has minimal period $2 \pi$, but it is also a function of period $4 \pi$. Use the integral formulas for the Fourier coefficients to calculate its Fourier series, regarded as a function of period $4 \pi$. Comment on the relationship between your answer and the Fourier series for $s q(t)$.
Use the Fourier series for $s q(t)$, along with calculus and algebraic manipulations, to compute the Fourier series of each of the following functions without evaluating any of the integrals for the Fourier coefficients. In each case, sketch a graph of the function, as well, and give the minimal period.
(c) $s q\left(t-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$.
(d) $1+2 s q(2 \pi t)$.
(e) The $f(t)$ of $[B]$ in the Fourier Coefficients Applet explored in this session.
(f) The periodic function $g(t)$ with period $2 \pi$ such that $g(t)=t$ for $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ and $g(t)=\pi-t$ for $\frac{\pi}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{3 \pi}{2}$. (Hint: what is $g^{\prime}(t)$ in terms of $s q(t)$ ?)

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### 18.03SC Differential Equations[]

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