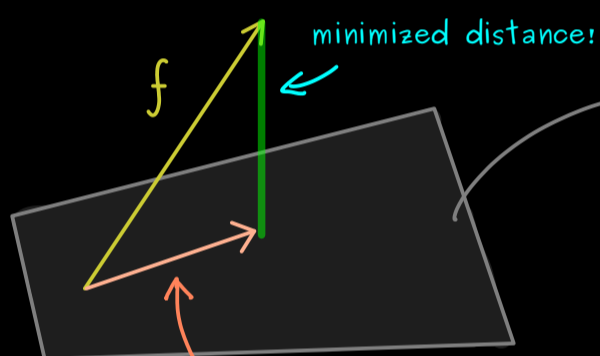


## Fourier Transform - Part 6

We know:  $L^1_{2\pi\text{-per}}(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}) \supseteq L^2_{2\pi\text{-per}}(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}) \supseteq \mathcal{P}_{2\pi\text{-per}}(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C})$

inner product:  $\langle f, g \rangle = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \overline{f(x)} \cdot g(x) dx$

Orthogonality:  $\mathcal{B}_n = \left( x \mapsto \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, x \mapsto \cos(x), x \mapsto \cos(2x), \dots, x \mapsto \cos(nx) \right.$   
 $\left. x \mapsto \sin(x), x \mapsto \sin(2x), x \mapsto \sin(3x), \dots, x \mapsto \sin(nx) \right)$   
ONS in  $L^2_{2\pi\text{-per}}(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C})$  for every  $n \in \mathbb{N}$



$U_n$  finite-dimensional subspace spanned by  $\mathcal{B}_n$

write:  $\mathcal{B}_n = (h_1, h_2, \dots, h_N)$ ,  $N = 2n + 1$

orthogonal projection of  $f$  onto  $U_n$ :

$$\mathcal{F}_n(f) = \sum_{k=1}^N h_k \underbrace{\langle h_k, f \rangle}_{\text{Fourier coefficients}}$$

Definition:

$$\mathcal{F}_n(f)(x) = \tilde{a}_0 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \cos(k \cdot x) + \sum_{k=1}^n b_k \sin(k \cdot x)$$

$$\text{with } \tilde{a}_0 = \left\langle x \mapsto \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, f \right\rangle = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} f(x) dx$$

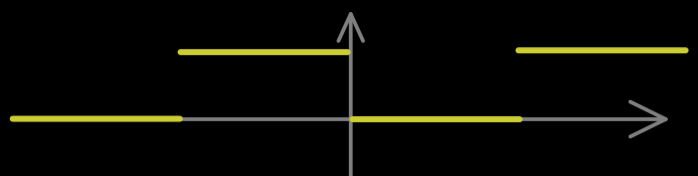
$$a_k = \left\langle x \mapsto \cos(k \cdot x), f \right\rangle = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(k \cdot x) f(x) dx$$

$$b_k = \left\langle x \mapsto \sin(k \cdot x), f \right\rangle = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin(k \cdot x) f(x) dx$$

The map  $h \mapsto \mathcal{F}_n(f)(x)$  (with  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ )

is called the Fourier series of  $f \in L^2_{2\pi\text{-per}}(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C})$  (can be extended to  $f \in L^1_{2\pi\text{-per}}(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C})$ )

Example:  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ ,  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in (-\pi, 0) \\ 0, & x \in [0, \pi] \end{cases}$



$$\tilde{a}_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(k \cdot x) f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 \cos(k \cdot x) dx = 0$$

$$b_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin(k \cdot x) f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 \sin(k \cdot x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( -\frac{1}{k} \cos(k \cdot x) \right) \Big|_{-\pi}^0$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & k \text{ even} \\ -\frac{2}{\pi k}, & k \text{ odd} \end{cases}$$

Fourier series:  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{-2}{\pi} \sin(x) + \frac{-2}{\pi 3} \sin(3 \cdot x) + \frac{-2}{\pi 5} \sin(5 \cdot x) + \dots$

