

# Fourier Analysis Exercises 1.

1.

$$\int_{-L}^L \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx = \frac{L}{n\pi} \left[ \sin \left( \frac{n\pi x}{L} \right) \right]_{-L}^L = \frac{L}{n\pi} (0 - 0) = 0$$

$$\int_{-L}^L \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx = -\frac{L}{n\pi} \left[ \cos \left( \frac{n\pi x}{L} \right) \right]_{-L}^L = -\frac{L}{n\pi} \left( (-1)^n - (-1)^n \right) = 0$$

2.

$$I_1 = \int_{-L}^L \sin \left( \frac{n\pi x}{L} \right) \sin \left( \frac{m\pi x}{L} \right) dx = \int_{-L}^L \frac{1}{2} \left[ \cos \left( \frac{(n-m)\pi x}{L} \right) - \cos \left( \frac{(n+m)\pi x}{L} \right) \right] dx$$

If  $n \neq m$

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

$$= \frac{L}{2\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{(n-m)} (0 - 0) - \frac{1}{(n+m)} (0 - 0) \right]$$

$$= 0$$

But if  $n = m$

$$I_1 = \int_{-L}^L \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 - \cos \left( \frac{(n+m)\pi x}{L} \right) \right] dx$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} [ 2L - 0 ]$$

$$= L$$

$$\therefore \underline{I_1 = L \delta_{m,n}}$$