



***Lecture delivered during the Teachers Enrichment Workshop held at IMSC
between 26th November to 1st December 2018.***

Good afternoon friends



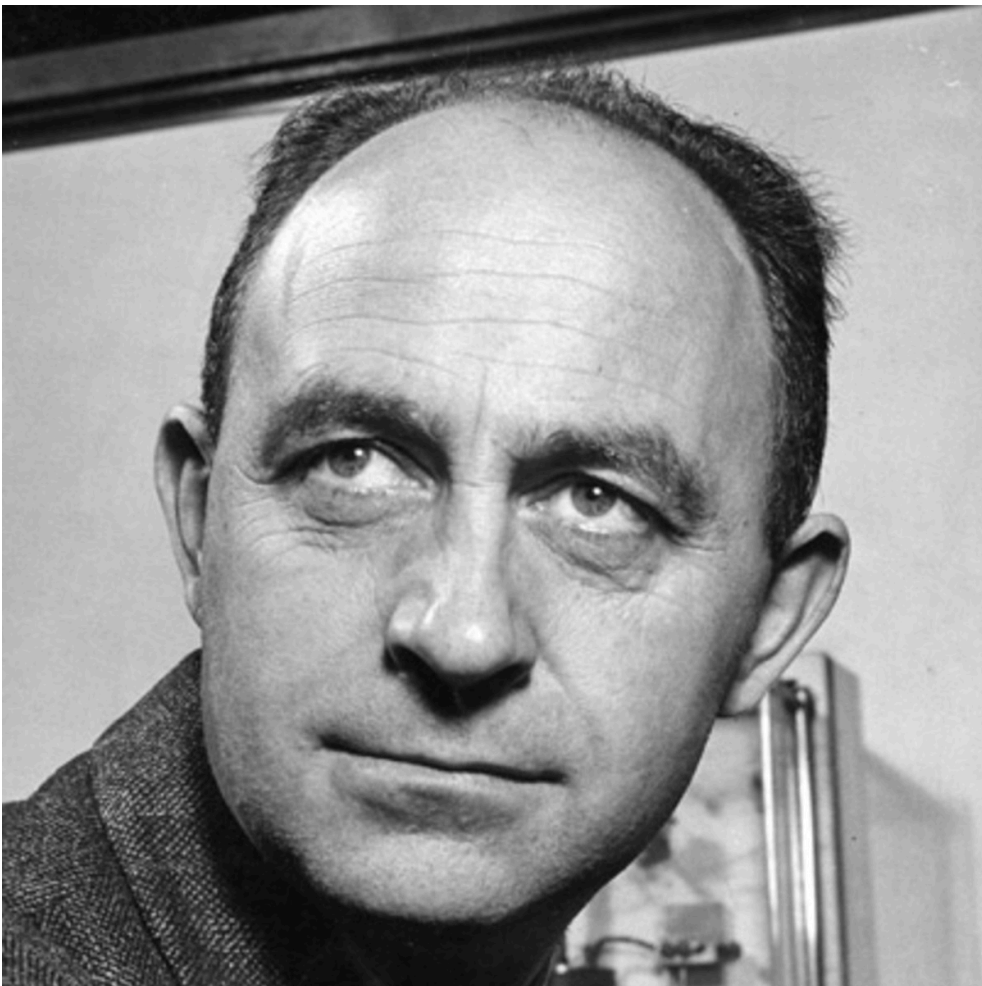
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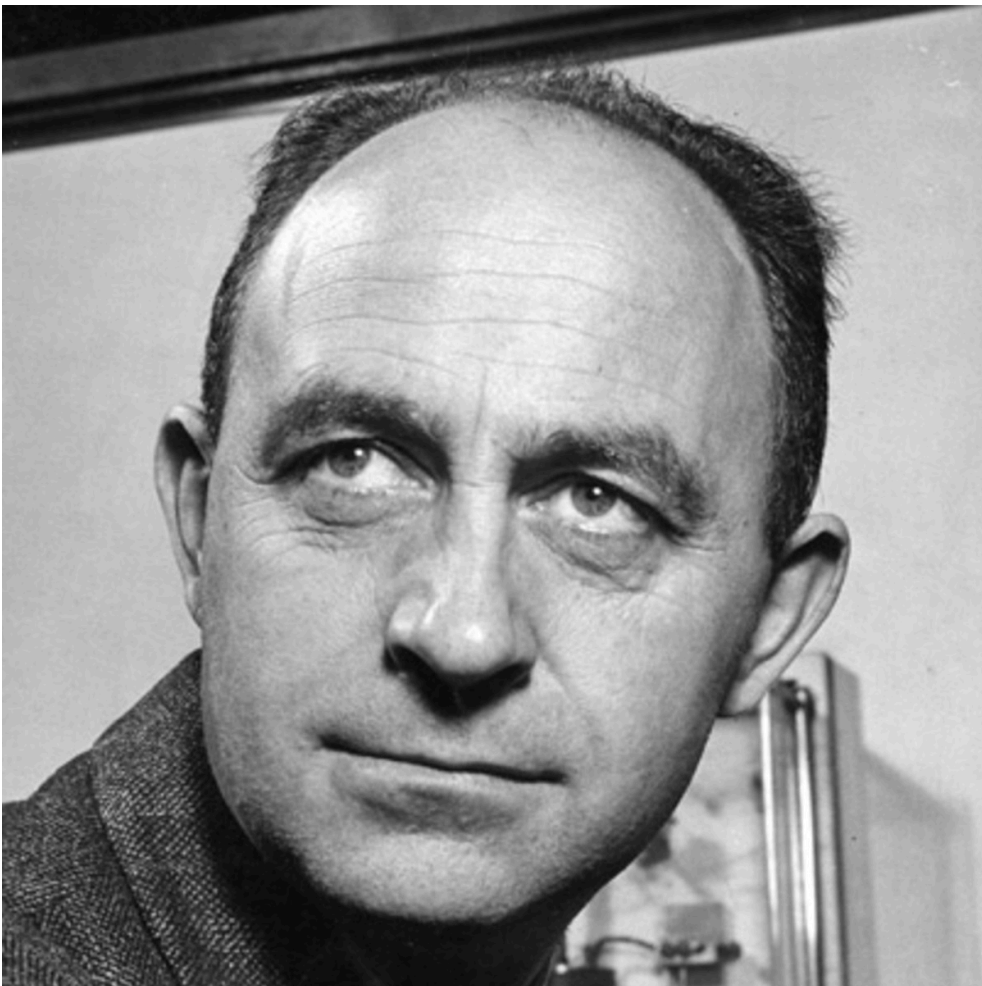
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**1. was an Italian physicist who created the
world's first nuclear reactor.**



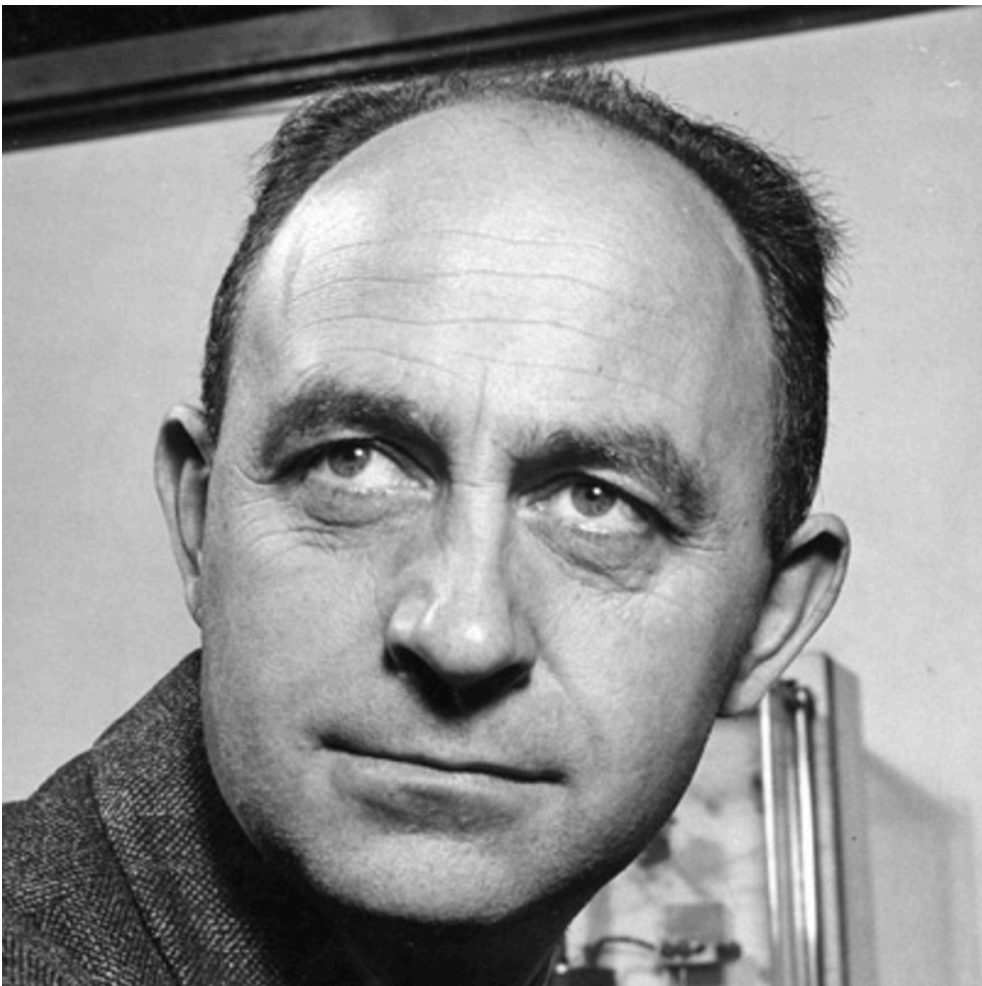
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1. was an Italian physicist who created the world's first nuclear reactor.
2. He made important contributions to the development of quantum theory, nuclear and particle physics and to statistical mechanics.



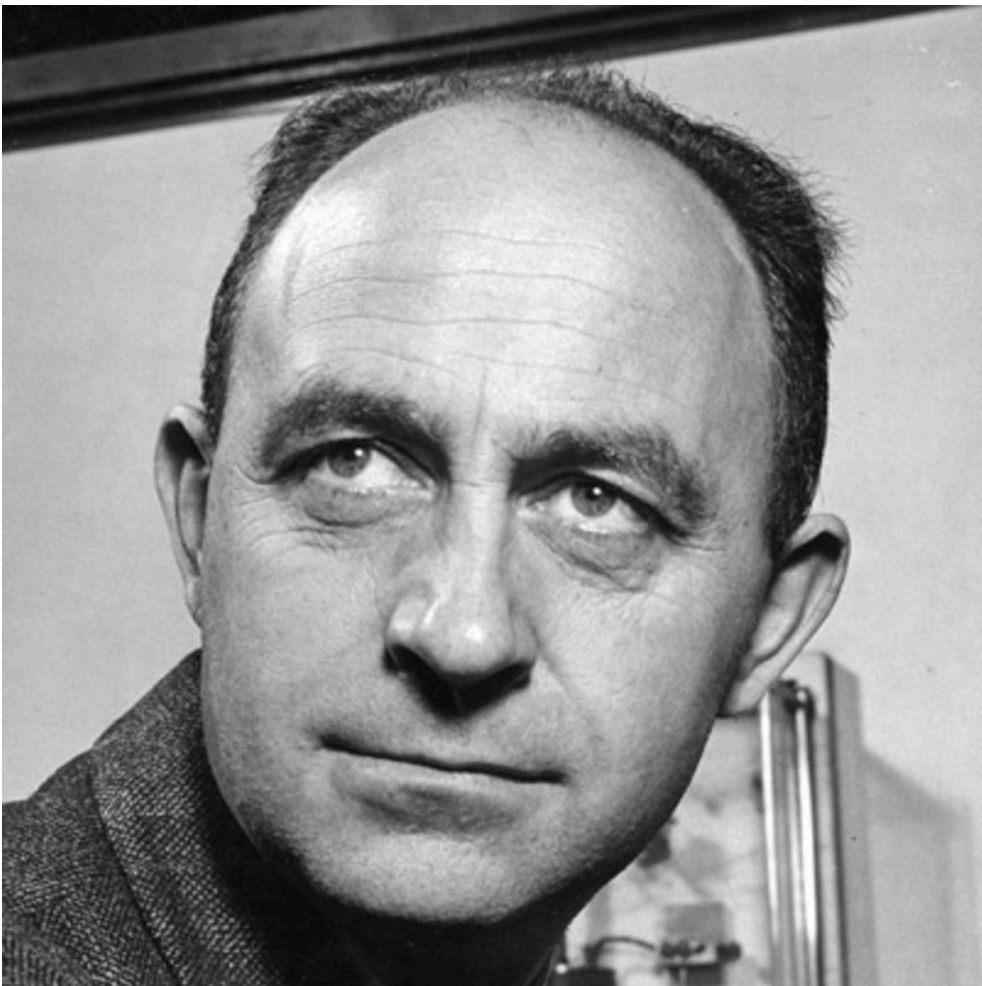
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1. was an Italian physicist who created the world's first nuclear reactor.
2. He made important contributions to the development of quantum theory, nuclear and particle physics and to statistical mechanics.
3. He won the Nobel Prize in Physics 1938 “for his demonstrations of the existence of new radioactive elements produced by neutron irradiation, and for his related discovery of nuclear reactions brought about by slow neutrons.”



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Enrico Fermi

Born: 29 September 1901 in Rome,
Italy

Died: 28 November 1954 in Chicago,
Illinois, USA

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Practical Harmonic Analysis



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Practical Harmonic Analysis

We have seen in the previous lecture that,



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Practical Harmonic Analysis

We have seen in the previous lecture that,

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) dt = 2 \times \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(t) dt \\ &= 2 \left[\text{mean value of } f(t) \text{ in } (0, 2\pi) \right] \end{aligned}$$



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Practical Harmonic Analysis

We have seen in the previous lecture that,

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) dt = 2 \times \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(t) dt$$
$$= 2 \left[\text{mean value of } f(t) \text{ in } (0, 2\pi) \right]$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \cos nt dt = 2 \times \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(t) \cos nt dt$$
$$= 2 \left[\text{mean value of } f(t) \cos nt \text{ in } (0, 2\pi) \right]$$



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Practical Harmonic Analysis

We have seen in the previous lecture that,

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) dt = 2 \times \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(t) dt$$
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$$= 2 \left[\text{mean value of } f(t) \cos nt \text{ in } (0, 2\pi) \right]$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \sin nt dt = 2 \times \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(t) \sin nt dt$$
$$= 2 \left[\text{mean value of } f(t) \sin nt \text{ in } (0, 2\pi) \right]$$



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Most vibrating objects have more than one resonant frequency and those used in musical instruments typically vibrate at harmonics of the fundamental.



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Various harmonics

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Various harmonics

A harmonic is a signal or wave whose frequency is an integral (whole-number) multiple of the frequency of some reference signal or wave.

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$a_1 \cos x + b_1 \sin x$ – *the fundamental harmonic*



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$a_1 \cos x + b_1 \sin x$ – *the fundamental harmonic*

$a_2 \cos 2x + b_2 \sin 2x$ – *second harmonic*



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$a_1 \cos x + b_1 \sin x$ – *the fundamental harmonic*

$a_2 \cos 2x + b_2 \sin 2x$ – *second harmonic*

$a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx$ – n^{th} *harmonic*



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$$y = \frac{a_0}{2} + a_1 \cos \theta + a_2 \cos 2\theta + a_3 \cos 3\theta$$



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**Obtain the first 3 coefficients in
the Fourier cosine series for y
where y is given by the table**

$$y = \frac{a_0}{2} + a_1 \cos \theta + a_2 \cos 2\theta + a_3 \cos 3\theta$$



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Obtain the first 3 coefficients in the Fourier cosine series for y where y is given by the table

x
y

$$y = \frac{a_0}{2} + a_1 \cos \theta + a_2 \cos 2\theta + a_3 \cos 3\theta$$



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Obtain the first 3 coefficients in the Fourier cosine series for y where y is given by the table

x	0
y	4

$$y = \frac{a_0}{2} + a_1 \cos \theta + a_2 \cos 2\theta + a_3 \cos 3\theta$$



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Obtain the first 3 coefficients in the Fourier cosine series for y where y is given by the table

x	0	1
y	4	8

$$y = \frac{a_0}{2} + a_1 \cos \theta + a_2 \cos 2\theta + a_3 \cos 3\theta$$



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Obtain the first 3 coefficients in the Fourier cosine series for y where y is given by the table

x	0	1	2
y	4	8	15

$$y = \frac{a_0}{2} + a_1 \cos \theta + a_2 \cos 2\theta + a_3 \cos 3\theta$$



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Obtain the first 3 coefficients in the Fourier cosine series for y where y is given by the table

x	0	1	2	3
y	4	8	15	7

$$y = \frac{a_0}{2} + a_1 \cos \theta + a_2 \cos 2\theta + a_3 \cos 3\theta$$



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Obtain the first 3 coefficients in the Fourier cosine series for y where y is given by the table

x	0	1	2	3	4
y	4	8	15	7	6

$$y = \frac{a_0}{2} + a_1 \cos \theta + a_2 \cos 2\theta + a_3 \cos 3\theta$$



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Obtain the first 3 coefficients in the Fourier cosine series for y where y is given by the table

x	0	1	2	3	4	5
y	4	8	15	7	6	2

$$y = \frac{a_0}{2} + a_1 \cos \theta + a_2 \cos 2\theta + a_3 \cos 3\theta$$



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Obtain the first 3 coefficients in the Fourier cosine series for y where y is given by the table

x	0	1	2	3	4	5
y	4	8	15	7	6	2

Taking the intervals as 60 degree we get

$$y = \frac{a_0}{2} + a_1 \cos \theta + a_2 \cos 2\theta + a_3 \cos 3\theta$$



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x	0	1	2	3	4	5
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θ	0	60	120	180	240	300
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$$y = \frac{a_0}{2} + a_1 \cos \theta + a_2 \cos 2\theta + a_3 \cos 3\theta$$



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Obtain the first 3 coefficients in the Fourier cosine series for y where y is given by the table

x	0	1	2	3	4	5
y	4	8	15	7	6	2

Taking the intervals as 60 degree we get

θ	0	60	120	180	240	300
x	0	1	2	3	4	5
y	4	8	15	7	6	2

The Fourier cosine series for y is

$$y = \frac{a_0}{2} + a_1 \cos \theta + a_2 \cos 2\theta + a_3 \cos 3\theta$$



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θ	$\cos\theta$	$\cos 2\theta$	$\cos 3\theta$	y	$y\cos\theta$	$y\cos 2\theta$	$y\cos 3\theta$
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θ	$\cos\theta$	$\cos 2\theta$	$\cos 3\theta$	y	$y\cos\theta$	$y\cos 2\theta$	$y\cos 3\theta$
0	1	1	1	4	4	4	4



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θ	$\cos\theta$	$\cos 2\theta$	$\cos 3\theta$	y	$y\cos\theta$	$y\cos 2\theta$	$y\cos 3\theta$
0	1	1	1	4	4	4	4
60	0.5	-0.5	-1	8	4	-4	-8



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θ	$\cos\theta$	$\cos 2\theta$	$\cos 3\theta$	y	$y\cos\theta$	$y\cos 2\theta$	$y\cos 3\theta$
0	1	1	1	4	4	4	4
60	0.5	-0.5	-1	8	4	-4	-8
120	-0.5	-0.5	1	15	-7.5	-7.5	15



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θ	$\cos\theta$	$\cos 2\theta$	$\cos 3\theta$	y	$y\cos\theta$	$y\cos 2\theta$	$y\cos 3\theta$
0	1	1	1	4	4	4	4
60	0.5	-0.5	-1	8	4	-4	-8
120	-0.5	-0.5	1	15	-7.5	-7.5	15
180	-1	1	-1	7	-7	7	-7



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θ	$\cos\theta$	$\cos 2\theta$	$\cos 3\theta$	y	$y\cos\theta$	$y\cos 2\theta$	$y\cos 3\theta$
0	1	1	1	4	4	4	4
60	0.5	-0.5	-1	8	4	-4	-8
120	-0.5	-0.5	1	15	-7.5	-7.5	15
180	-1	1	-1	7	-7	7	-7
240	-0.5	-0.5	1	6	-3	-3	6



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θ	$\cos\theta$	$\cos 2\theta$	$\cos 3\theta$	y	$y\cos\theta$	$y\cos 2\theta$	$y\cos 3\theta$
0	1	1	1	4	4	4	4
60	0.5	-0.5	-1	8	4	-4	-8
120	-0.5	-0.5	1	15	-7.5	-7.5	15
180	-1	1	-1	7	-7	7	-7
240	-0.5	-0.5	1	6	-3	-3	6
300	0.5	-0.5	-1	2	1	-1	-2



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θ	$\cos\theta$	$\cos 2\theta$	$\cos 3\theta$	y	$y\cos\theta$	$y\cos 2\theta$	$y\cos 3\theta$
0	1	1	1	4	4	4	4
60	0.5	-0.5	-1	8	4	-4	-8
120	-0.5	-0.5	1	15	-7.5	-7.5	15
180	-1	1	-1	7	-7	7	-7
240	-0.5	-0.5	1	6	-3	-3	6
300	0.5	-0.5	-1	2	1	-1	-2
Total				42	-8.5	-4.5	8



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θ	$\cos\theta$	$\cos 2\theta$	$\cos 3\theta$	y	$y\cos\theta$	$y\cos 2\theta$	$y\cos 3\theta$
0	1	1	1	4	4	4	4
60	0.5	-0.5	-1	8	4	-4	-8
120	-0.5	-0.5	1	15	-7.5	-7.5	15
180	-1	1	-1	7	-7	7	-7
240	-0.5	-0.5	1	6	-3	-3	6
300	0.5	-0.5	-1	2	1	-1	-2
Total				42	-8.5	-4.5	8
Two	times	mean	value	14	-2.833333333333333	-1.5	2.666666666666667



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θ	$\cos\theta$	$\cos 2\theta$	$\cos 3\theta$	y	$y\cos\theta$	$y\cos 2\theta$	$y\cos 3\theta$
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120	-0.5	-0.5	1	15	-7.5	-7.5	15
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Total				42	-8.5	-4.5	8
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				a_0	a_1	a_2	a_3



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θ	$\cos\theta$	$\cos 2\theta$	$\cos 3\theta$	y	$y\cos\theta$	$y\cos 2\theta$	$y\cos 3\theta$
0	1	1	1	4	4	4	4
60	0.5	-0.5	-1	8	4	-4	-8
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240	-0.5	-0.5	1	6	-3	-3	6
300	0.5	-0.5	-1	2	1	-1	-2
Total				42	-8.5	-4.5	8
Two	times	mean	value	14	-2.833333333333333	-1.5	2.666666666666667
				a_0	a_1	a_2	a_3

$$y = 7 - 2.8 \cos \theta - 1.5 \cos 2\theta + 2.7 \cos 3\theta$$



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We have,

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_1^{\infty} a_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{c}\right) + \sum_1^{\infty} b_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{c}\right) \\
 &= \left[\frac{1}{2c} \int_{-c}^c f(t) dt + \frac{1}{c} \sum_1^{\infty} \left(\int_{-c}^c f(t) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi t}{c}\right) dt \right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{c}\right) + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{c} \sum_1^{\infty} \left(\int_{-c}^c f(t) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi t}{c}\right) dt \right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{c}\right) \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2c} \int_{-c}^c f(t) dt + \frac{1}{c} \sum_1^{\infty} \int_{-c}^c f(t) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi t - x}{c}\right) dt
 \end{aligned}$$



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Fourier integrals

We have,

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_1^{\infty} a_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{c}\right) + \sum_1^{\infty} b_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{c}\right) \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2c} \int_{-c}^c f(t) dt + \frac{1}{c} \sum_1^{\infty} \left(\int_{-c}^c f(t) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi t}{c}\right) dt \right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{c}\right) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{c} \sum_1^{\infty} \left(\int_{-c}^c f(t) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi t}{c}\right) dt \right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{c}\right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2c} \int_{-c}^c f(t) dt + \frac{1}{c} \sum_1^{\infty} \int_{-c}^c f(t) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi t - x}{c}\right) dt \end{aligned}$$



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$$= \frac{1}{2c} \int_{-c}^c f(t) dt + \frac{1}{c} \sum_1^{\infty} \int_{-c}^c f(t) \cos \left(\frac{n\pi t - x}{c} \right) dt$$



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$$= \frac{1}{2c} \int_{-c}^c f(t) dt + \frac{1}{c} \sum_1^{\infty} \int_{-c}^c f(t) \cos \left(\frac{n\pi t - x}{c} \right) dt$$

Now, assuming $\int_{-c}^c |f(t)| dt < \infty$, $c \xrightarrow{\lim} \infty \left| \frac{1}{2c} \int_{-c}^c f(t) dt \right|$

$$\leq c \xrightarrow{\lim} \infty \left(\frac{1}{2c} \int_{-c}^c |f(t)| dt \right) = 0$$



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$$= \frac{1}{2c} \int_{-c}^c f(t) dt + \frac{1}{c} \sum_1^{\infty} \int_{-c}^c f(t) \cos \left(\frac{n\pi t - x}{c} \right) dt$$

$$\text{Now, assuming } \int_{-c}^c |f(t)| dt < \infty, \quad c \xrightarrow{\text{lim}} \infty \left| \frac{1}{2c} \int_{-c}^c f(t) dt \right|$$

$$\leq c \xrightarrow{\text{lim}} \infty \left(\frac{1}{2c} \int_{-c}^c |f(t)| dt \right) = 0$$

Taking $\delta\lambda = \frac{\pi}{c}$ we get,



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$$= \frac{1}{2c} \int_{-c}^c f(t) dt + \frac{1}{c} \sum_1^{\infty} \int_{-c}^c f(t) \cos \left(\frac{n\pi t - x}{c} \right) dt$$

Now, assuming $\int_{-c}^c |f(t)| dt < \infty$, $c \xrightarrow{\text{lim}} \infty \left| \frac{1}{2c} \int_{-c}^c f(t) dt \right|$

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Taking $\delta\lambda = \frac{\pi}{c}$ we get,

$$c \xrightarrow{\text{lim}} \infty \left\{ \frac{1}{c} \sum_1^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos \left(\frac{n\pi t - x}{c} \right) dt \right\}$$

$$= \delta\lambda \xrightarrow{\text{lim}} \infty \left\{ \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_1^{\infty} \delta\lambda \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos n\delta\lambda(t - x) dt \right\}$$



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Hence,

$$\delta\lambda \xrightarrow{\lim} \infty \left\{ \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_1^{\infty} \delta\lambda \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos n \delta\lambda (t-x) dt \right\} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos \lambda (t-x) dt d\lambda$$



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W.k.that, $\delta\lambda \xrightarrow{\lim} \infty \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} F(n\delta\lambda) = \int_0^{\infty} F(\lambda) d\lambda$

Hence,

$$\delta\lambda \xrightarrow{\lim} \infty \left\{ \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_1^{\infty} \delta\lambda \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos n\delta\lambda(t-x) dt \right\} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos \lambda(t-x) dt d\lambda$$



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W.k.that, $\delta\lambda \xrightarrow{\lim} \infty \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} F(n\delta\lambda) = \int_0^{\infty} F(\lambda) d\lambda$

Hence,

$$\delta\lambda \xrightarrow{\lim} \infty \left\{ \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_1^{\infty} \delta\lambda \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos n\delta\lambda (t-x) dt \right\} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos \lambda (t-x) dt d\lambda$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos \lambda (t-x) dt d\lambda$$



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Hence,

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$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos \lambda(t-x) dt d\lambda$$

Which is the Fourier Integral of the function f(x)



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$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos \lambda (t - x) dt d\lambda$$



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$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos \lambda (t - x) dt d\lambda$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos \lambda t \cos \lambda x dt d\lambda + \\ &\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \sin \lambda t \sin \lambda x dt d\lambda \end{aligned} \right.$$



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If $f(x)$ is an odd function



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If $f(x)$ is an odd function

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \sin \lambda t \sin \lambda x dt d\lambda$$



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If $f(x)$ is an odd function

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \sin \lambda t \sin \lambda x dt d\lambda$$

is the Fourier Sine Integral of $f(x)$



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is the Fourier Cosine Integral of $f(x)$



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General Fourier integral representation



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General Fourier integral representation

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \{ A(\lambda) \cos \lambda x + B(\lambda) \sin \lambda x \} d\lambda$$



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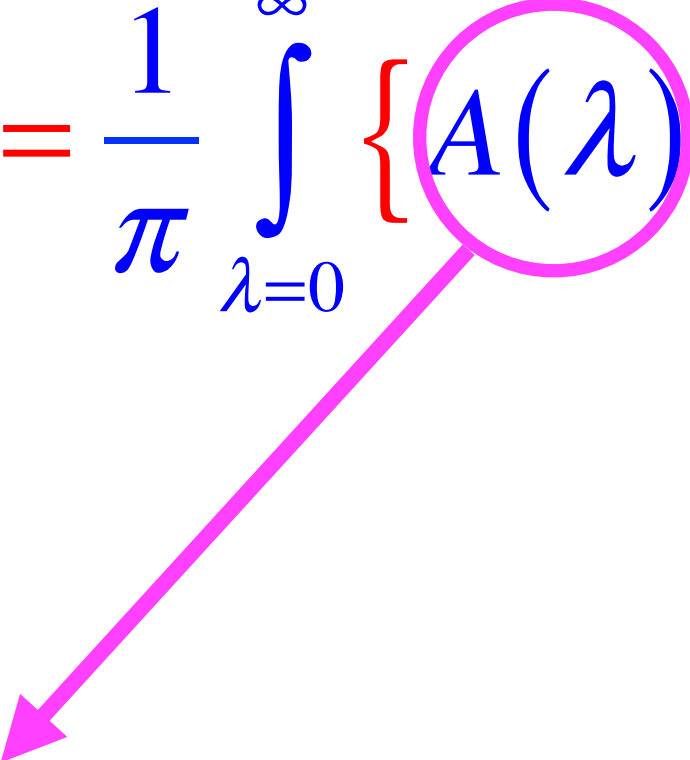
General Fourier integral representation

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General Fourier integral representation

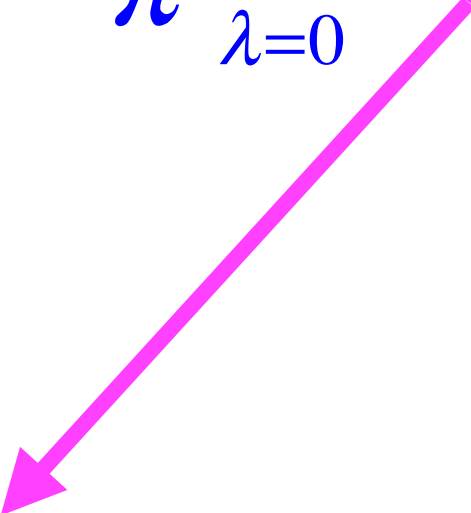
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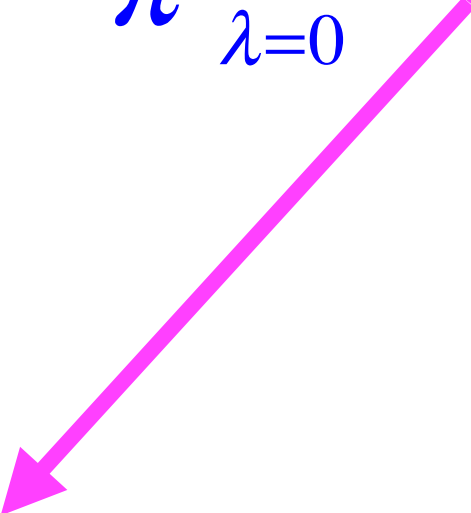

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos \lambda t dt$$



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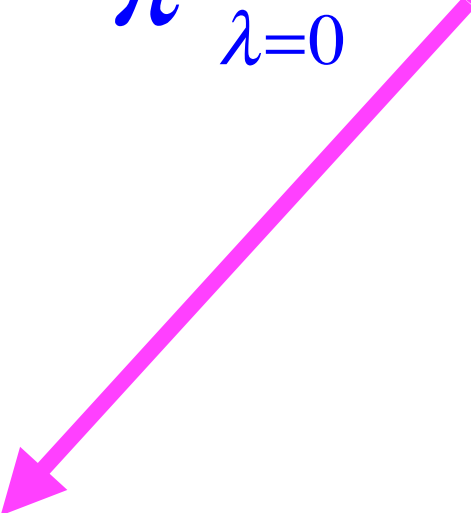
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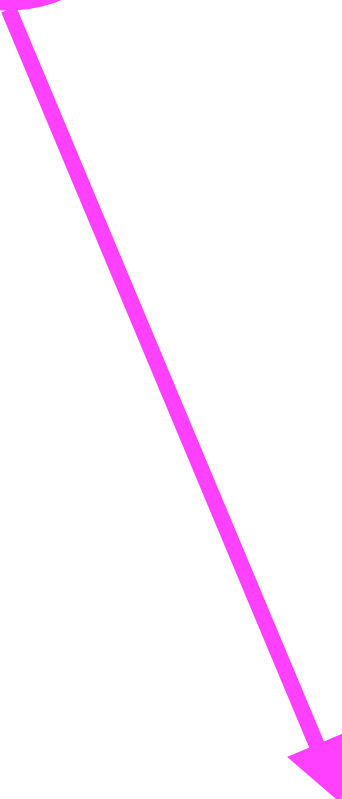


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$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \sin \lambda t dt$$



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Problems of finding the Fourier integrals

1) Find the Fourier Integral of $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & |x| < 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now, } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos \lambda(t-x) dt &= \int_{-\infty}^{-1} 0 dt + \int_{-1}^1 \cos \lambda(t-x) dt + \int_1^{\infty} 0 dt \\ &= \frac{\sin \lambda(t-x)}{\lambda} \Big|_{t=-1}^{t=1} = \frac{1}{\lambda} (\sin \lambda(1-x) - \sin \lambda(-1-x)) \\ &= \frac{1}{\lambda} (\sin \lambda(1-x) + \sin \lambda(1+x)) = \frac{2 \sin \lambda \cos \lambda x}{\lambda} \end{aligned}$$



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$$= \frac{\sin \lambda(t-x)}{\lambda} \Big|_{t=-1}^{t=1} = \frac{1}{\lambda} (\sin \lambda(1-x) - \sin \lambda(-1-x))$$

$$= \frac{1}{\lambda} (\sin \lambda(1-x) + \sin \lambda(1+x)) = \frac{2 \sin \lambda \cos \lambda x}{\lambda}$$



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$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\sin \lambda \cos \lambda x}{\lambda} \right] d\lambda$$



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$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\sin \lambda \cos \lambda x}{\lambda} \right] d\lambda$$

Therefore
$$\int_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\sin \lambda \cos \lambda x}{\lambda} \right] d\lambda = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} & |x| < 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



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Therefore
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Hence
$$\int_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\sin \lambda}{\lambda} \right] d\lambda = \frac{\pi}{2}$$



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1a) Find the Fourier sine integral of $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ 0 & x > \pi \end{cases}$

and hence show that $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$



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2) Find the Fourier Integral of $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1-x^2 & |x| \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$



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2) Find the Fourier Integral of $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1-x^2 & |x| \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos \lambda(t-x) dt d\lambda$$



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$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos \lambda(t-x) dt d\lambda$$

$$\text{Now, } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos \lambda(t-x) dt = \int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2) \cos \lambda(t-x) dt$$



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2) Find the Fourier Integral of $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1-x^2 & |x| \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos \lambda(t-x) dt d\lambda$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now, } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos \lambda(t-x) dt &= \int_{-1}^1 (1-t^2) \cos \lambda(t-x) dt \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 (1-t^2) d\left(\frac{\sin \lambda(t-x)}{\lambda}\right) dt \end{aligned}$$



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$$= (1-t^2) \left(\frac{\sin \lambda(t-x)}{\lambda} \right) - (-2t) \left(-\frac{\cos \lambda(t-x)}{\lambda^2} \right) + (-2) \left(\frac{\sin \lambda(t-x)}{\lambda^3} \right) \Bigg|_{t=-1}^{t=1}$$



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$$= (1 - t^2) \left(\frac{\sin \lambda(t - x)}{\lambda} \right) - (-2t) \left(-\frac{\cos \lambda(t - x)}{\lambda^2} \right) + (-2) \left(\frac{\sin \lambda(t - x)}{\lambda^3} \right) \Bigg|_{t=-1}^{t=1}$$



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$$\begin{aligned}
&= (1-t^2) \left(\frac{\sin \lambda(t-x)}{\lambda} \right) - (-2t) \left(-\frac{\cos \lambda(t-x)}{\lambda^2} \right) + (-2) \left(\frac{\sin \lambda(t-x)}{\lambda^3} \right) \Bigg|_{t=-1}^{t=1} \\
&= \frac{2}{\lambda^2} (-\cos \lambda(1-x) + \cos \lambda(-1-x)) - \frac{2}{\lambda^3} (\sin \lambda(1-x) - \sin \lambda(-1-x))
\end{aligned}$$



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&= \frac{2}{\lambda^2} (-\cos \lambda(1-x) + \cos \lambda(-1-x)) - \frac{2}{\lambda^3} (\sin \lambda(1-x) - \sin \lambda(-1-x)) \\
&= \frac{2}{\lambda^2} (-\cos \lambda(1-x) + \cos \lambda(1+x)) - \frac{2}{\lambda^3} (\sin \lambda(1-x) + \sin \lambda(1+x))
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&= \frac{2}{\lambda^2} (-\cos \lambda(1-x) + \cos \lambda(-1-x)) - \frac{2}{\lambda^3} (\sin \lambda(1-x) - \sin \lambda(-1-x)) \\
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&= \frac{2}{\lambda^2} (2 \cos \lambda \cos \lambda x) - \frac{2}{\lambda^3} (2 \sin \lambda \cos \lambda x)
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$$\begin{aligned}
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&= \frac{2}{\lambda^2} (-\cos \lambda(1-x) + \cos \lambda(1+x)) - \frac{2}{\lambda^3} (\sin \lambda(1-x) + \sin \lambda(1+x)) \\
&= \frac{2}{\lambda^2} (2 \cos \lambda \cos \lambda x) - \frac{2}{\lambda^3} (2 \sin \lambda \cos \lambda x) \\
&= \frac{4}{\lambda^3} (\lambda \cos \lambda - \sin \lambda) \cos \lambda x
\end{aligned}$$



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$$= (1-t^2) \left(\frac{\sin \lambda(t-x)}{\lambda} \right) - (-2t) \left(-\frac{\cos \lambda(t-x)}{\lambda^2} \right) + (-2) \left(\frac{\sin \lambda(t-x)}{\lambda^3} \right) \Bigg|_{t=-1}^{t=1}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\lambda^2} (-\cos \lambda(1-x) + \cos \lambda(-1-x)) - \frac{2}{\lambda^3} (\sin \lambda(1-x) - \sin \lambda(-1-x))$$

$$= \frac{2}{\lambda^2} (-\cos \lambda(1-x) + \cos \lambda(1+x)) - \frac{2}{\lambda^3} (\sin \lambda(1-x) + \sin \lambda(1+x))$$

$$= \frac{2}{\lambda^2} (2 \cos \lambda \cos \lambda x) - \frac{2}{\lambda^3} (2 \sin \lambda \cos \lambda x)$$

$$= \frac{4}{\lambda^3} (\lambda \cos \lambda - \sin \lambda) \cos \lambda x$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(\lambda \cos \lambda - \sin \lambda) \cos \lambda x}{\lambda^3} \right) d\lambda$$



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3) Find the Fourier sine & cosine integral of $f(x) = e^{-\alpha x}$, $x > 0$



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Cosine integral



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Cosine integral

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \cos \lambda t \cos \lambda x dt d\lambda$$



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$$\text{Now, } \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \cos \lambda t dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha t} \cos \lambda t dt$$



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Now, $\int_0^{\infty} f(t) \cos \lambda t dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha t} \cos \lambda t dt$

$$\text{W.k.t, } \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt = L\{f(t)\}$$



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$$\therefore \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha t} \cos \lambda t dt = L\{\cos \lambda t\} \Big|_{s=\alpha}$$

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$$\therefore \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha t} \cos \lambda t dt = L\{\cos \lambda t\} \Big|_{s=\alpha} = \frac{s}{s^2 + \lambda^2} \Big|_{s=\alpha} = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \lambda^2}$$



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$$\text{W.k.t, } \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt = L\{f(t)\}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha t} \cos \lambda t dt = L\{\cos \lambda t\} \Big|_{s=\alpha} = \frac{s}{s^2 + \lambda^2} \Big|_{s=\alpha} = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \lambda^2}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\alpha \cos \lambda x}{\alpha^2 + \lambda^2} \right) d\lambda$$



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sine integral



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sine integral

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \sin \lambda t \sin \lambda x dt d\lambda$$



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sine integral

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \sin \lambda t \sin \lambda x \, dt \, d\lambda \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \left(\int_0^{\infty} f(t) \sin \lambda t \, dt \right) \sin \lambda x \, d\lambda \end{aligned}$$



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sine integral

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \sin \lambda t \sin \lambda x \, dt \, d\lambda \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \left(\int_0^{\infty} f(t) \sin \lambda t \, dt \right) \sin \lambda x \, d\lambda \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Now, } \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \sin \lambda t \, dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha t} \sin \lambda t \, dt$$



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sine integral

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \sin \lambda t \sin \lambda x \, dt \, d\lambda \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \left(\int_0^{\infty} f(t) \sin \lambda t \, dt \right) \sin \lambda x \, d\lambda \end{aligned}$$

Now, $\int_0^{\infty} f(t) \sin \lambda t \, dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha t} \sin \lambda t \, dt$

$$\text{W.k.t, } \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) \, dt = L\{f(t)\}$$



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sine integral

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \sin \lambda t \sin \lambda x \, dt \, d\lambda \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \left(\int_0^{\infty} f(t) \sin \lambda t \, dt \right) \sin \lambda x \, d\lambda \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Now, } \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \sin \lambda t \, dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha t} \sin \lambda t \, dt$$

$$\text{W.k.t, } \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) \, dt = L\{f(t)\}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha t} \sin \lambda t \, dt = L\{\sin \lambda t\} \Big|_{s=\alpha}$$



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sine integral

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \sin \lambda t \sin \lambda x \, dt \, d\lambda \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \left(\int_0^{\infty} f(t) \sin \lambda t \, dt \right) \sin \lambda x \, d\lambda \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Now, } \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \sin \lambda t \, dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha t} \sin \lambda t \, dt$$

$$\text{W.k.t, } \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) \, dt = L\{f(t)\}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha t} \sin \lambda t \, dt = L\{\sin \lambda t\} \Big|_{s=\alpha} = \frac{\lambda}{s^2 + \lambda^2} \Big|_{s=\alpha} = \frac{\lambda}{\alpha^2 + \lambda^2}$$



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sine integral

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \sin \lambda t \sin \lambda x \, dt \, d\lambda \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \left(\int_0^{\infty} f(t) \sin \lambda t \, dt \right) \sin \lambda x \, d\lambda \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Now, } \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \sin \lambda t \, dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha t} \sin \lambda t \, dt$$

$$\text{W.k.t, } \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) \, dt = L\{f(t)\}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha t} \sin \lambda t \, dt = L\{\sin \lambda t\} \Big|_{s=\alpha} = \frac{\lambda}{s^2 + \lambda^2} \Big|_{s=\alpha} = \frac{\lambda}{\alpha^2 + \lambda^2}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\lambda \sin \lambda x}{\alpha^2 + \lambda^2} \right) d\lambda$$



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Complex form of a Fourier Integral



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Complex form of a Fourier Integral

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\lambda=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{t=-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos \lambda(t-x) dt d\lambda$$



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Complex form of a Fourier Integral

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\lambda=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{t=-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos \lambda(t-x) dt d\lambda$$

$$0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\lambda=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{t=-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \sin \lambda(t-x) dt d\lambda$$



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Complex form of a Fourier Integral

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos \lambda(t-x) dt d\lambda$$

$$0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \sin \lambda(t-x) dt d\lambda$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) [\cos \lambda(t-x) + i \sin \lambda(t-x)] dt d\lambda$$



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Complex form of a Fourier Integral

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\lambda=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{t=-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cos \lambda(t-x) dt d\lambda$$

$$0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\lambda=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{t=-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \sin \lambda(t-x) dt d\lambda$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\lambda=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{t=-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) [\cos \lambda(t-x) + i \sin \lambda(t-x)] dt d\lambda$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\lambda=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{t=-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{i\lambda(t-x)} dt d\lambda$$



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