

Print Your Name Here: \_\_\_\_\_

- **Show all work:** *Answers without work are not sufficient.* We can give credit *only* for what you write! *Indicate clearly if you continue on the back side*, and write your name at the top of the scratch sheet if you will turn it in for grading.
- **Books, notes (electronic or paper), cell phones, smart phones, and internet-connected devices are prohibited!** A scientific calculator is allowed—but it is not needed. If you use a calculator, you must write out the operations performed on the calculator to show that you know how to solve the problem. *Please do not replace precise answers with decimal approximations.*
- There are **three (3)** problems: maximum total score = 100.

1. (30) Let  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & -\pi \leq x < 0 \\ x, & 0 \leq x < \pi \end{cases}$ . Find the Fourier coefficients  $a_0$ ,  $a_n$ ,  $n \geq 1$ , and  $b_n$ ,  $n \geq 1$  in the expansion  $f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$

2. (40) Consider the regular Sturm-Liouville problem

$$\frac{d}{dx} [(1+x^2)y'] + \frac{\lambda}{1+x^2}y = 0, \quad y(0) = 0 = y(1). \quad (1)$$

- a. (10) Introduce a new independent variable  $\theta = \tan^{-1} x$ ,  $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$ . Use the chain rule to rewrite Eq.(1) in terms of  $y$  and its derivatives with respect to  $\theta$ . (This should produce a familiar equation.)

- b. (20) *Solve* the equation found in part (a) for  $y$  in terms of  $\theta$  and use the boundary conditions for the interval  $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$  to *find all* the eigenvalues  $\lambda_n$ . *Find* the corresponding eigenfunctions  $y_n$  and express  $y_n$  in terms of  $x$ .

- c. (10) Find the weight function  $p(x)$  and write out the integral that expresses the orthogonality relation  $\langle y_n(x), y_m(x) \rangle_p = 0$  if  $m \neq n$ . Do not work out the integration.

3. (30) The set  $\{P_n(x) \mid n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  of Legendre polynomials  $P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n$  is a complete orthogonal system on the interval  $[-1, 1]$  with  $\|P_n\|^2 = \frac{2}{2n+1}$ . Let  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & -1 \leq x \leq 0 \end{cases}$ .

Expand  $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n P_n(x)$  by finding the following information.

a. (10) Find  $c_0, c_1, c_2, c_3$ .

b. (15) Use integration by parts to find a general formula for  $c_n$  if  $n \geq 2$  in terms of the evaluation of a derivative of some order of  $(x^2 - 1)^n$  at a certain point.

c. (5) What can you say about the coefficients  $c_n$  if  $n$  is *odd* and  $n > 2$ ? Please explain.

## Solutions

1.  $a_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,  $a_n = \frac{(-1)^n - 1}{\pi n^2}$ ,  $b_n = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n}$  if  $n \geq 1$ . One may note that  $a_n = 0$  if  $n > 1$  is even. Also,  $a_0$ , being the constant term of the Fourier series, must be the average value of the function on the given interval  $[-\pi, \pi]$ .

2. This was problem 12.5/#4 in the homework.

a.  $\frac{d^2y}{d\theta^2} + \lambda y = 0$ ,  $y(\theta) = 0$  at  $\theta = 0$  and at  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ . Notice that you were given the proper range for  $\theta$  corresponding to the given endpoints for  $x$ .

b.  $\lambda_n = 16n^2$ ,  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ , and  $y_n = \sin(4n \tan^{-1} x)$ .

c.  $p(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$  and  $\int_0^1 \sin(4n \tan^{-1} x) \sin(4m \tan^{-1} x) \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = 0$  if  $m \neq n$ . Notice that if you make the change of variables to  $\theta = \tan^{-1} x$  then the constant 4 makes sense in terms of the given range for  $\theta$ .

3. This is very similar to 12.6/#4 in the homework, and to the Legendre series examples we worked out during class time and during the review class.

a.  $c_0 = \frac{1}{4}$ ,  $c_1 = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $c_2 = \frac{5}{16}$ ,  $c_3 = 0$ .

b.  $c_n = \frac{2n+1}{2^{n+1}n!} \frac{d^{n-2}}{dx^{n-2}}(x^2-1)^n \Big|_{x=0}$  for  $n \geq 2$ .

c. (5) The *odd-indexed* coefficients  $c_n = 0$  if  $n > 2$ . This is because the *odd function*  $g(x) = \frac{2n+1}{2^{n+1}n!} \frac{d^{n-2}}{dx^{n-2}}(x^2-1)^n \Big|_{x=0}$  must be zero at  $x = 0$  since  $g(0) = -g(-0) = -g(0)$ .

## Class Statistics

% Grade	Test#1	Test#2	Test#3	Final Exam	Final Grade
90-100 (A)	7	2			
80-89 (B)	1	2			
70-79 (C)	1	2			
60-69 (D)	0	1			
0-59 (F)	0	2			
Test Avg	91.6%	74.8%	%	%	%
HW Avg	96.73%	96.9%	%		
Test/HW Correl		0.75			