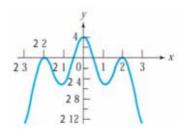
Fourier series of even and odd functions

If f(x) is an even or odd function, then some of the Fourier coefficients can be immediately to be zero, and we need not carry out the integrations explicitly.

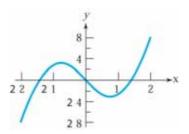
Definition:

- 1) f(x) is an even function on $\begin{bmatrix} -L, & L \end{bmatrix}$ if f(-x) = f(x) for $-L \le x \le L$.
 - → the graph of an even function is symmetrical about the y axis.



Graph of a typical even function symmetric about the y axis

- 2) f(x) is an odd function on [-L, L] if f(-x) = -f(x) for $-L \le x \le L$.
 - → the graph of an odd function is symmetrical about the origin.



Graph of a typical odd function, symmetric through the origin

Then even and the odd functions behave like even and odd integers under multiplication satisfying the following properties:

even • even=even

$$h(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x)$$

$$h(-x) = f(-x) \cdot g(-x) = f(x) \cdot g(x) = h(x)$$

odd • odd=even

$$h(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x)$$

$$h(-x) = f(-x) \cdot g(-x) = (-f(x)) \cdot (-g(x)) = f(x) \cdot g(x) = h(x)$$

even • odd=odd

$$h(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x)$$

$$h(-x) = f(-x) \cdot g(-x) = f(x) \cdot (-g(x)) = -f(x) \cdot g(x) = -h(x)$$

The integration of an even/odd function on $\begin{bmatrix} -a, & a \end{bmatrix}$

$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = \int_{-a}^{0} f(x)dx + \int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx$$

If we set $x = -y \implies dx = -dy$

If f(x) is an even function on $\begin{bmatrix} -a, & a \end{bmatrix}$

If f(x) is an odd function on $\begin{bmatrix} -a, & a \end{bmatrix}$

Example: It is clear that $\cos(nx)$ is an even function and $\sin(nx)$ is an odd function. If f(x) is an even function with period 2π , then $f(x)\cos(nx)$ is even and $f(x)\sin(nx)$ is odd.

Certainly, you'd better take time to practice Examples 13.4~13.5.