Fourier series of even and odd functions

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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 $\begin{bmatrix} -P, & P \end{bmatrix}$ if f(-x) = f(x) for $-P \le x \le P$.

 \rightarrow 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 $\begin{bmatrix} -P, & P \end{bmatrix}$ if f(-x) = -f(x) for $-P \le x \le P$.

 \rightarrow 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
$$[-a, a]$$

$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = \int_{-a}^{0} f(x)dx + \int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx$$
If we set $x = -y \Rightarrow dx = -dy$
If $f(x)$ is an even function on $[-a, a]$
 $\Rightarrow \int_{-a}^{0} f(x)dx = \int_{a}^{0} f(-y)(-dy) = -\int_{a}^{0} f(y)dy = \int_{0}^{a} f(y)dy$
 $\Rightarrow \int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = \int_{-a}^{0} f(x)dx + \int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx = 2\int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx$

If
$$f(x)$$
 is an odd function on $[-a, a]$
 $\Rightarrow \int_{-a}^{0} f(x)dx = \int_{a}^{0} f(-y)(-dy) = \int_{a}^{0} f(y)dy = -\int_{0}^{a} f(y)dy$
 $\Rightarrow \int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = -\int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx + \int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx = 0$

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.