

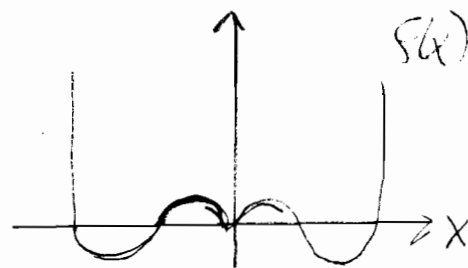
I Odd & Even FunctionsA. Even Function1) Algebraic Definition

$$\boxed{f(-x) = f(x)}$$

2) Examples

$$f(x) = x^2 \Rightarrow f(-x) = (-x)^2 = x^2 = f(x)$$

$$f(x) = \cos(x) \Rightarrow f(-x) = \cos(-x) = \cos(x) = f(x)$$

3) Plot

"reflects through
y-axis"

B. Odd Functions1) Algebraic Definition

$$\boxed{f(-x) = -f(x)}$$

2) Examples

$$f(x) = x^3 \Rightarrow f(-x) = (-x)^3 = -x^3 = -f(x)$$

$$f(x) = \sin(x) \Rightarrow f(-x) = \sin(-x) = -\sin(x) = -f(x)$$

3) Plot

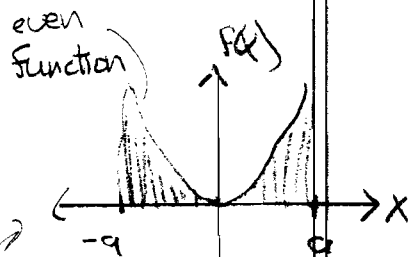
"reflects through
line $y = -x$ "

II PROPERTIES OF EVEN/ODD FUNCTIONS

A.	$\frac{f(x)}{\text{odd}}$	\neq	$\frac{g(x)}{\text{odd}}$	\Rightarrow	$\frac{f(x)g(x)}{\text{even}}$	$\frac{f(x)+g(x)}{\text{odd}}$
	$\frac{f(x)}{\text{odd}}$		$\frac{g(x)}{\text{even}}$		$\frac{f(x)g(x)}{\text{odd}}$	$\frac{f(x)+g(x)}{\text{neither}}$
	$\frac{f(x)}{\text{even}}$		$\frac{g(x)}{\text{odd}}$		$\frac{f(x)g(x)}{\text{odd}}$	$\frac{f(x)+g(x)}{\text{neither}}$
	$\frac{f(x)}{\text{even}}$		$\frac{g(x)}{\text{even}}$		$\frac{f(x)g(x)}{\text{even}}$	$\frac{f(x)+g(x)}{\text{even}}$

B. IF $f(x)$ is even then

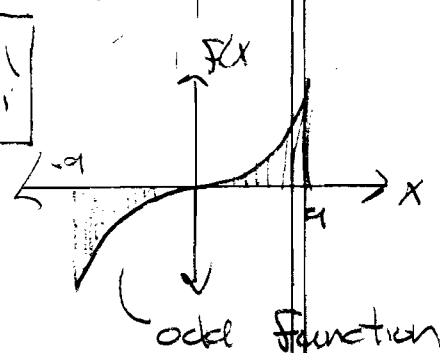
$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx$$



C. IF $f(x)$ is odd then

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

"graphical process"



III Fourier Sin Series for Odd Functions

Assume $f(x)$ is odd on interval $[-p, p]$

Then

$$f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{p}$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^p f(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{p}\right) dx$$

There are no cosine components because $\cos(x)$ is an even function

IV. Fourier Cosine Series for an Even Function

Assume $f(x)$ is even on $[-P, P]$

$$\text{Then } f(x) \approx \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{P}\right)$$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{P} \int_0^P f(x) dx$$
$$a_n = \frac{2}{P} \int_0^P f(x) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{P}\right) dx$$

There are no sine components because $\sin(x)$ is an even function

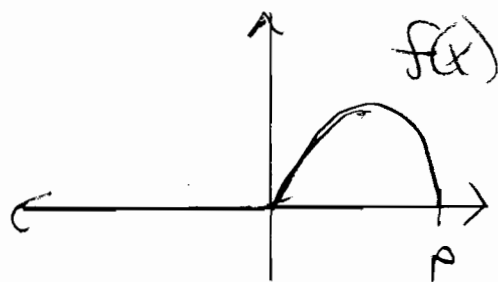
V. Example 2 (410)

VI. Half Range Expansions

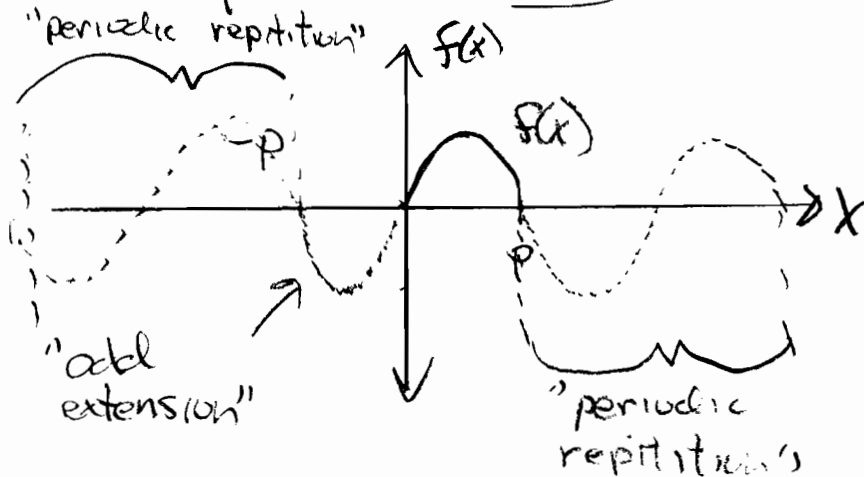
Assume $f(x)$ is defined on $[0, P]$

I can write $f(x)$ is either a Fourier sine

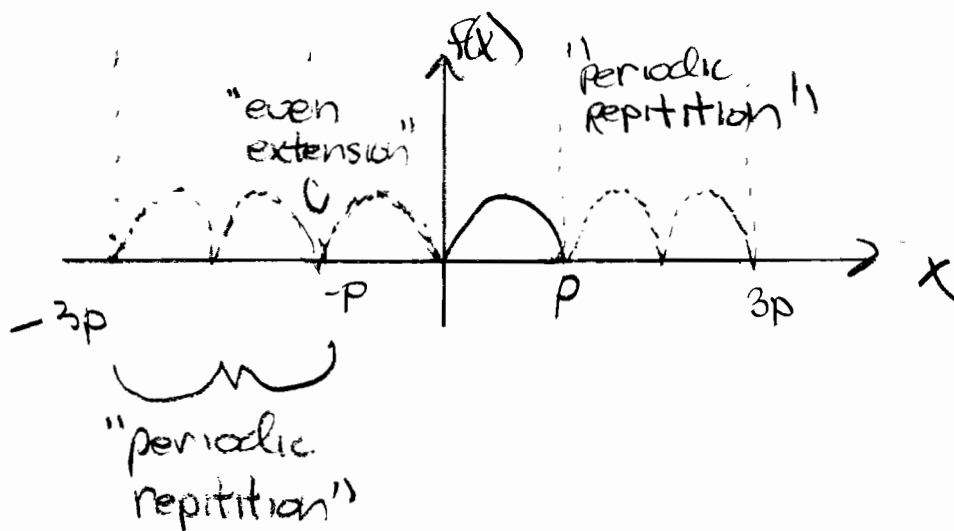
or a Fourier cosine expansion.



A. If I write as a sine series, I will get an odd extension



B. If I write a cosine series I get an even extension



C. Example 3 (412)