

Homework 21.

- 7.1 $f(x) = 1/2 + \sum_{n=-\infty, \text{odd}}^{\infty} e^{inx} i/\pi n$
- 7.12 Done in lectures.
- 7.13 $a_n = c_n + c_{-n}$, $b_n = (c_n - c_{-n})/i$, $c_n = a_n/2 + b_n/2i$, $c_{-n} = a_n/2 - b_n/2i$ ($n \geq 0$), $c_0 = a_0/2$.
- 8.11
- (a) $f(x) = \pi^2/3 + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cos(nx)/n^2$
 - (b) $f(x) = 4\pi^2/3 + 2 \sum_{n=-\infty, n \neq 0}^{\infty} e^{inx} (1/n^2 + i\pi/n)$
- 9.1
- (a) $\cos(x) + i \sin(x)$
 - (b) $x \sinh(x) + x \cosh(x)$.
- 9.6 Odd. $f(x) = (4/\pi)(\sin(\pi x/l) + \sin(3\pi x/l)/3 + \sin(5\pi x/l)/5 + \dots)$.
- 9.9 Even. $f(x) = 1/12 - (1/\pi^2)(\cos(2\pi x)/1^2 - \cos(4\pi x)/2^2 + \cos(3\pi x)/3^2 - \dots)$.
- 11.5 $\pi^2/8$
- 11.6 $\pi^4/90$
- 11.10 Calculate the average value of $f(x)g(x)$ using the fact that $\cos(nx)$ ($n \geq 0$) and $\sin(nx)$ ($n > 0$) are pairwise orthogonal.
- 12.8 (a) $1/2$ (b) 1
- 12.14
- (a) $f(x) = 1/3 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 4 \cos(n\pi x)/\pi^2 n^2$
 - (b) $\pi^4/90$.