

Topics for MAT 367 Exam

I. Fourier Series

a. Trigonometric on $[0, L]$

$$\text{i. } f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{L} + b_n \sin \frac{2n\pi x}{L}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x) \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{L} dx$$

ii.

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

b. Sine on $[0, L]$

$$\text{i. } f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L}$$

$$\text{ii. } b_n = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx$$

c. Cosine on $[0, L]$

$$\text{i. } f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L}$$

$$\text{ii. } a_n = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx$$

d. Even and Odd Periodic Extensions of Functions

e. Know your integrals! Ex $\int_a^b x^k \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx$

II. Gamma functions, factorials, and other useful operations.

III. Complex Integration

a. Cauchy's Theorem

b. Cauchy Integral Theorem

c. Computing Residues

$$\text{i. } \text{Res}[f(z); z = z_0] = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} (z - z_0) f(z) \text{ - simple poles}$$

$$\text{i. } \text{Res}[f(z); z = z_0] = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{1}{(k-1)!} \frac{d^{k-1}}{dz^{k-1}} [(z - z_0)^k f(z)] \text{ - poles of order } k$$

$$\text{b. Residue Theorem } \int_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{\text{Poles inside } C} \text{Residues}$$

IV. Fourier Transform

$$\text{a. } \hat{f}(\omega) \equiv F[f(t)] \equiv \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{i\omega t} dt.$$

$$\text{b. } f(t) \equiv F^{-1}[\hat{f}(\omega)] \equiv \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{f}(\omega) e^{-i\omega t} d\omega.$$

c. Properties – Transforms of derivatives, Shifting properties

d. Gaussian Integrals, Transform of a Gaussian

$$\text{e. Convolution Theorem } F^{-1}[F(\omega)G(\omega)] = (f * g)(x) \equiv \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\xi)g(x - \xi) d\xi$$

V. Dirac Delta Function

a. Definition, limits of sequences of functions

$$\text{b. } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ikx} dk = 2\pi \delta(x)$$

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- c. $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x-a) f(x) dx = f(a)$
- d. $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(f(x)) g(x) dx = \int \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\delta(x-x_i)}{|f'(x_i)|} g(x) dx$ for simple roots.

VI. Laplace Transform

- a. Definition $Y(s) \equiv L\{y(t)\} \equiv \int_0^{\infty} y(t) e^{-st} dt$.
- b. Particular Functions $t^n, e^{at}, \sin at, \cos at, H(t-a), \delta(t-a), \dots$

$f(t)$	$F(s)$	$f(t)$	$F(s)$
c	$\frac{c}{s}$	e^{at}	$\frac{1}{s-a}, s > a.$
t^n	$\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}, s > 0.$	$t^n e^{at}$	$\frac{n!}{(s-a)^{n+1}}.$
$\sin \omega t$	$\frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$	$e^{at} \sin \omega t$	$\frac{\omega}{(s-a)^2 + \omega^2}$
$\cos \omega t$	$\frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}$	$e^{at} \cos \omega t$	$\frac{s-a}{(s-a)^2 + \omega^2}$
$\sinh at$	$\frac{a}{s^2 - a^2}$	$\cosh at$	$\frac{s}{s^2 - a^2}$
$H(t-a)$	$\frac{e^{-as}}{s}, s > 0$	$\delta(t-a)$	$e^{-as}, a \geq 0, s > 0.$

c. Properties

$$\begin{aligned}
 L\{af(t) + bg(t)\} &= aF(s) + bG(s). \\
 L\left\{\frac{dy}{dt}\right\} &= sY(s) - y(0). \\
 L\left\{\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}\right\} &= s^2Y(s) - sy(0) - y'(0). \\
 L\{e^{at}y(t)\} &= Y(s-a). \\
 L\{H(t-a)y(t-a)\} &= e^{-as}Y(s). \\
 L\{tf(t)\} &= -\frac{d}{ds}F(s).
 \end{aligned}$$

- d. Convolution $(f * g)(t) = \int_0^t f(t-u)g(u) du$.

e. Bromwich Integral $f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{c-i\infty}^{c+i\infty} F(s) e^{st} ds$

VII. Discrete Transform

- a. Relationship between Fourier series, Fourier transform, discrete Fourier transform
- b. Discrete Orthogonality
- c. Effects of Sampling – aliasing, reading spectral plots, what you learned from the project.