

# Linear Algebra & Fourier Analysis

## Assignment 03

Total - 90 Marks, Due date: Sunday, May 11 (You need to answer three questions from each section)

#### 1 Inner Product

1. Let  $\langle \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \rangle = \mathbf{u}^T A \mathbf{v}$  where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^2.$$

Check whether this defines a valid inner product on  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

(10 Marks)

(10 Marks)

2. Let f(x) = x,  $g(x) = x^2$  defined on [0, 1]. Compute their inner product in the space C[0, 1] with the inner product

$$\langle f,g\rangle = \int_0^1 f(x)g(x)\,dx$$

Show that sin(x) and cos(x) are orthogonal in this inner product space. (10 Marks)

3. Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ . Define inner product on  $M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{R})$  by  $\langle A, B \rangle = \operatorname{trace}(A^T B).$ 

Compute  $\langle A, B \rangle$ .

4. Apply the Gram-Schmidt process to the functions  $f_1(x) = 1$ ,  $f_2(x) = x$ ,  $f_3(x) = x^2$ over [0, 1] with inner product  $\langle f, g \rangle = \int_0^1 f(x)g(x) dx$ , and compute the orthonormal set up to  $f_2$ . (10 Marks)

- 5. Apply Gram-Schmidt to orthogonalize the set  $\{(1, 1, 1, 1), (1, 1, -1, -1), (1, -1, -1, 1)\}$ in  $\mathbb{R}^4$ . Normalize the result to get an orthonormal basis. (10 Marks)
- 6. Find the orthogonal complement  $W^{\perp}$  using the standard inner product of the subspace,

$$W = \operatorname{Span}\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1\\3\\0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2\\1\\4 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

**Hint:**  $\forall u \in W, \forall v \in W^{\perp}$  we have  $\langle u, v \rangle = 0$ . Okay, then consider  $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \in W^{\perp}$ , now calculate the inner product and find the subspace. (10 Marks)

#### 2 Fourier series

1. Consider the function,

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x, -\pi < x < 0\\ x, 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}$$

- (a) Determine whether the function is even, odd or neither even nor odd.
- (b) Find the Fourier series expansion of the function f(x).

(10 Marks)

- 2. Expand  $f(x) = \cos(x), 0 < x < \pi$  in a Fourier sine series. (10 Marks)
- 3. (a) Expand f(x) = x, 0 < x < 2 in a half range series of cosines.
  - (b) Using the parseval's identity for this case and hence deduce the value of  $S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4}$ .

(10 Marks)

- 4. Expand  $f(x) = x^2, 0 < x < 2\pi$ , in a Fourier series if the period is  $2\pi$ . (10 Marks)
- 5. Expand

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 < x < 4\\ 8 - x, & 4 < x < 8 \end{cases}$$

in a Fourier series of cosines.

6. Use euler identity to prove that the complex form of Fourier series can be expressed as  $\infty$ 

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{\frac{n\pi xi}{L}}$$

(10 Marks)

(10 Marks)

### **3** Fourier Transform

1. Find the Fourier cosine transform of  $e^{-mx}, x \ge 0$ . Hence show that,

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\beta \cos(pv)}{v^{2} + \beta^{2}} dv = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-p\beta}, p > 0, \beta > 0$$
(10 Marks)

2. Find the Fourier transform of the function,

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - x^2, |x| \le 1\\ 0, |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$

Hence, determine

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin^4 x}{x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(10 Marks)

3. Find the Fourier transform of the function,

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, |x| < 1\\ 0, |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$

Hence, show that

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

(10 Marks)

4. Find the Fourier transform of the function,

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, |x| < a \\ 0, |x| > a \end{cases}$$

Hence, show that

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin(ax)\cos(ax)}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(10 Marks)

5. Find the Fourier transform of the function,

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - x^2, |x| < 1\\ 0, |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$

Hence, evaluate the definite integral

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \cos(x) - \sin(x)}{x^{3}} \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx$$
(10 Marks)

6. Find the Fourier transform of the function,

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - |x|, |x| < 1\\ 0, |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$

Hence, evaluate the definite integral

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx$$

(10 Marks)

### Best of Luck!