

# MATH 454 SECTION 002

## Quiz 3

January 31, 2014, Instructor: Manabu Machida

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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- To receive full credit you must show all your work.
  - You can use the back side of a paper if you need. Indicate where your calculation jumps.
  - **NO CALCULATOR, SMARTPHONE, BOOKS, or OTHER NOTES.**
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Find the mean square error for the Fourier series of  $f(x) = x^2$ ,  $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ . Then, show that  $\sigma_N^2 = O(N^{-3})$  as  $N \rightarrow \infty$ . [*Hint:* When the Fourier series is written as  $f(x) = A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [A_n \cos(n\pi x/L) + B_n \sin(n\pi x/L)]$ , where  $L = \pi$ , we have  $\sigma_N^2 = \frac{1}{2L} \int_{-L}^L [f(x) - f_N(x)]^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} (A_n^2 + B_n^2)$ . If useful, you can use the formulae  $(1/L) \int_{-L}^L x^2 \cos(n\pi x/L) dx = 4L^2(-1)^n/(n\pi)^2$  and  $(N+1)^{-3} = N^{-3}(1 - (3/N) + \dots)$ .]

**Solution [6]** The Fourier series is obtained as

$$f(x) = x^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [A_n \cos(nx) + B_n \sin(nx)],$$

where  $B_n = 0$  and

$$A_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 \cos(nx) dx = \frac{4}{n^2}(-1)^n.$$

Thus, the mean square error is obtained as [2]

$$\sigma_N^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} (A_n^2 + B_n^2) = 8 \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4}.$$

We note that‡ [2]

$$\sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} \leq \int_{N+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x-1)^4} dx.$$

The integral is calculated as

$$\int_{N+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x-1)^4} dx = \int_N^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^4} dx = \frac{1}{3N^3}.$$

That is,

$$\sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} \leq \frac{1}{3N^3}.$$

Therefore we obtain [2]

$$\sigma_N^2 = O(N^{-3}).$$

‡ The lower bound is estimated as

$$\sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} \geq \int_{N+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^4} dx = \frac{1}{3(N+1)^3} = \frac{1}{3N^3} \left(1 - \frac{3}{N} + \dots\right)$$

Therefore we obtain

$$\sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} = \frac{1}{3N^3} + O\left(\frac{1}{N^4}\right).$$