Course Code: BSCP2001 Course Name: Mathematical Physics-II

# Periodic Functions

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### **Periodic Functions**

#### The Mathematic Formulation:

Any function that satisfies

$$f(t) = f(t + T)$$

where T is a constant and is called the *period* of the function.

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### **Periodic Functions**

#### **Definition:**

If the value of each ordinate f(t) repeats itself at equal intervals in the abscissa, then f(t) is said to be a periodic function.

If f(t) = f(t + T) = f(t + 2T) = ... then T is called the period of the function f(t).

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## **Example:**

$$f(t) = \cos\frac{t}{3} + \cos\frac{t}{4}$$

Find its period.

$$f(t) = f(t+T) \longrightarrow \cos\frac{t}{3} + \cos\frac{t}{4} = \cos\frac{1}{3}(t+T) + \cos\frac{1}{4}(t+T)$$

Fact:  $\cos \theta = \cos(\theta + 2m\pi)$ 

$$\frac{T}{3} = 2m\pi$$

$$\frac{T}{4} = 2n\pi$$

$$T = 6m\pi$$

$$T = 24\pi \text{ smallest } T$$

$$T = 8n\pi$$

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# **Example:**

$$f(t) = \cos 10t + \cos(10 + \pi)t$$

Is this function a periodic one?



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$$\frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} = \frac{10}{10 + \pi}$$
 not a rational number

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# **Example:**

The period of  $\sin x$ ,  $\cos x$ ,  $\sec x$ , and  $\csc x$  is  $2\pi$ . The period of  $\tan x$  and  $\cot x$  is  $\pi$ .

 $+\sin x = \sin (x + 2\pi) = \sin (x + 4\pi) = \dots$  so  $\sin x$  is a periodic function with the period  $2\pi$ .

+ 
$$\sin 5x = \sin (5x + 2\pi) = \sin 5\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{5}\right)$$
, Period =  $\frac{2\pi}{5}$ 

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# **Example:**

$$\cos 3x = \cos (3x + 2\pi) = \cos 3\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right), \text{ Period} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$+ \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{k} = \cos \left(\frac{2n\pi x}{k} + 2\pi\right) = \cos \frac{2n\pi}{k} \left(x + \frac{2\pi k}{2n\pi}\right)$$

$$= \cos \frac{2n\pi}{k} \left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right), \text{ Period } = \frac{k}{n}$$

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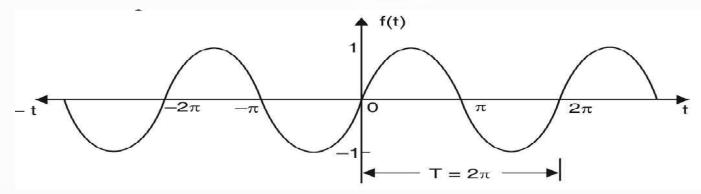
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# **Example:**

$$\tan 2x = \tan (2x + \pi) = \tan 2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$
, Period =  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 

#### **Graphical representation:**

This is also periodic Function



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