

①

$$a) \quad f(x) = x^3 - x, \quad L = 1$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin(n\pi x)$$

$$b_n = 2 \int_0^1 f(x) \sin(n\pi x) dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 (x^3 - x) \sin(n\pi x) dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 x^3 \sin(n\pi x) dx - 2 \int_0^1 x \sin(n\pi x) dx$$

$$= \frac{-2}{n\pi} x^3 \cos(n\pi x) \Big|_0^1 + \frac{6}{n\pi} \int_0^1 x^2 \cos(n\pi x) dx - 2 \int_0^1 x \sin(n\pi x) dx$$

$$= \frac{-2}{n\pi} \cos(n\pi) + \frac{6}{n^2 \pi^2} x^2 \sin(n\pi x) \Big|_0^1$$

$$- \frac{12}{n^2 \pi^2} \int_0^1 x \sin(n\pi x) dx - 2 \int_0^1 x \sin(n\pi x) dx$$

$$= \frac{-2}{n\pi} \cos(n\pi) - \left(\frac{12}{n^2 \pi^2} + 2 \right) \int_0^1 x \sin(n\pi x) dx$$

$$= \frac{-2}{n\pi} \cos(n\pi) + \left(\frac{12}{n^2 \pi^2} + 2 \right) \left[\frac{1}{n\pi} x \cos(n\pi x) \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_0^1 \cos(n\pi x) dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{-2}{n\pi} \cos(n\pi) + \left(\frac{12}{n^3 \pi^3} + \frac{2}{n\pi} \right) \cos(n\pi)$$

$$= \frac{12}{n^3 \pi^3} \cos(n\pi)$$

$$= \frac{12(-1)^n}{n^3 \pi^3}$$

ie

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{12(-1)^n}{n^3 \pi^3} \sin(n\pi x)$$

b) put $x = \frac{1}{2}$ into

$$x^3 - x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{12(-1)^n}{n^3 \pi^3} \sin(n\pi x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{12(-1)^n}{n^3 \pi^3} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right)$$

if n is even, $\sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) = 0$

if n is odd, $\sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-3}{8} = \sum_{n=1,3,5,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{12(-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}}{n^3 \pi^3} (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{\pi^3}{32} = \sum_{n=1,3,5,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}}{n^3} = 1 - \frac{1}{3^3} + \frac{1}{5^3} - \frac{1}{7^3} + \dots \right|$$

c) $\frac{\pi^3}{32} \approx 1 - \frac{1}{3^3}$

$$\Rightarrow \pi \approx \sqrt[3]{32 \left(1 - \frac{1}{27}\right)} \approx \boxed{3.13511}$$

d) Parseval: $2 \int_0^1 (x^3 - x)^2 dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n^2$

$$2 \int_0^1 x^6 - 2x^4 + x^2 dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{144}{n^6 \pi^6}$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{1}{7} - \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$= 2 \frac{15 - 42 + 35}{105}$$

$$= \frac{16}{105}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^6} = \frac{\pi^6}{144} \frac{16}{105} = \frac{\pi^6}{9 \cdot 105} = \boxed{\frac{\pi^6}{945}}$$

$$e) \quad \frac{\pi^6}{945} \approx 1 + \frac{1}{2^6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi \approx \sqrt[6]{945 \left(1 + \frac{1}{64}\right)} \approx \boxed{3.14071}$$

f) abs. error in approx. found in (c) = 0.00648

(e) = 0.00088

thus approx. found in (e) is a better approx. to π .

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \begin{aligned} f(x-h) &= f(x) - hf'(x) + \frac{h^2}{2} f''(x) - \frac{h^3}{3!} f'''(x) + \dots \\ f(x-2h) &= f(x) - 2hf'(x) + \frac{(2h)^2}{2} f''(x) - \frac{(2h)^3}{3!} f'''(x) + \dots \end{aligned}$$

" $2h^2$ " $\frac{4}{3}h^3$ "

$$\begin{aligned} \text{then } & \frac{3}{2} f(x) - 2f(x-h) + \frac{1}{2} f(x-2h) \\ &= \frac{3}{2} f(x) - 2f(x) + 2hf'(x) - h^2 f''(x) + O(h^3) \\ & \quad + \frac{1}{2} f(x) - hf'(x) + h^2 f''(x) + O(h^3) \\ &= hf'(x) + O(h^3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\frac{3}{2} f(x) - 2f(x-h) + \frac{1}{2} f(x-2h)}{h} = f'(x) + O(h^2) \right)$$

as required

