

**1:** Find the Fourier series for the  $2\pi$ -periodic function  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  given by  $f(x) = x$  when  $-\pi \leq x < \pi$ , then use Parseval's Identity to show that  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$ .

**2:** Let  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be the function of period 4 given by  $f(x) = 1$  for  $-1 \leq x < 1$  and  $f(x) = 0$  for  $1 \leq x < 3$ . Find the Fourier series for  $f$ , then evaluate at  $x = 0$  to find  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1}$ .

**3:** Let  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be the  $2\pi$ -periodic function with  $f(x) = x^3 - \pi^2 x$  for  $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ . Find the Fourier series for  $f$ , then evaluate at  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  to find  $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)^3}$ .

**4:** Use Fourier series to solve the ODE  $4x'' + x = f(t)$ , for  $x = x(t)$ , where  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is the  $2\pi$ -periodic function given by  $f(t) = t^2$  for  $-\pi \leq t \leq \pi$ .