

Gegenbauer Post Processing

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Fourier Series: A Brief Recap

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A function can be approximated using a series of trigonometric or exponential sums.

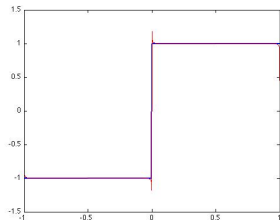
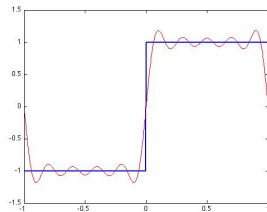
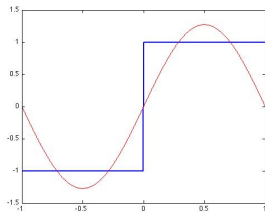
$$F(x) = 4/\pi \sum_{j=odd}^{\infty} 1/j \sin(j\pi x) \quad (1)$$

$$F(x) = \sum_{-N}^N f(x) e^{i(k\pi x)} \quad (2)$$

As more terms are used, the approximation gets better.

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Approximation of the Step Function

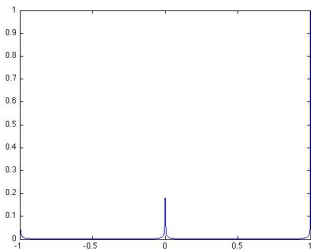
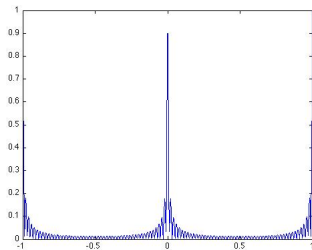


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Error



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At the bounds of the function there remains a discontinuity no matter how many terms are used.

This discontinuity is known as the Gibbs Phenomenon.

Resolving the Gibbs Phenomenon using Post Processing

What's the point?

- Better Approximations
- Extracting More Data
- Optimizing Amount of Coefficients Used

How the Code Works

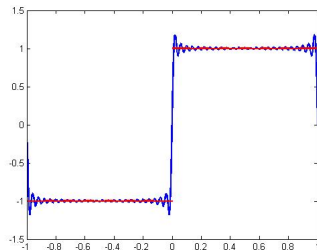
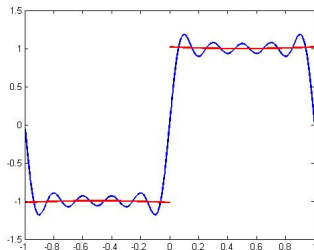
- Part 1: Number of terms and points used
- Part 2: The Fourier approximation of the function
- Part 3: Computing the Gegenbauer Polynomials and creating the approximation

Gegenbauer Results

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Approximation of the Step Function

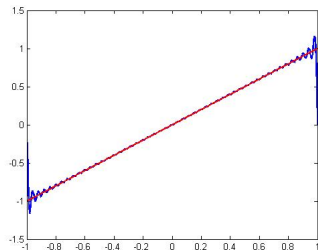
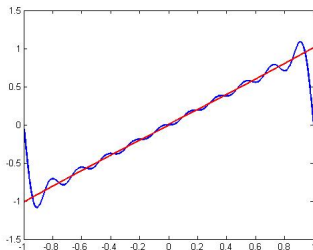


Gegenbauer Results

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Approximation of the Sawtooth Function



Conclusions

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Where to go from here.

- Radial Basis Functions