Journal of Computational and Applied Mathematics 312 (2017) 74–81

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of Computational and Applied Mathematics

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/cam

A distinctive Sumudu treatment of trigonometric functions

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received 30 September 2015

Keywords:
Sumudu transform
Laplace transform
Trigonometric functions

ABSTRACT

The Sumudu transform integral equation is solved by continuous integration by parts, to obtain its definition for trigonometric functions. The transform variable, u, is included as a factor in the argument of $f(t)$, and summing the integrated coefficients evaluated at zero yields the image of trigonometric functions. The obtained result is inverted to show the expansion of trigonometric functions as an infinite series. Maple graphs, tables of extended Sumudu properties, and infinite series expansions of trigonometric functions Sumudi images are given.

1. Introduction

Integral transforms of function $f(t)$ in time t are calculated by differentiating the function continuously and summing up the series obtained using He's HPM (Homotopy Perturbation Method) for Laplace transform [1–6] in [7], Fourier transform in [8] and Sumudu transform in [9]. ADM (Adomain Decomposition Method) for Laplace transform in [10] and Sumudu transform in [11]. Without applying HPM (or) ADM, Laplace transform is calculated by differentiating the function in [12] (equation (1) in [12]) and the same was extended for wide properties of Laplace transform in [12]. Again in [12] Laplace transform of trigonometric functions are computed by integrating the function continuously and summing up the series obtained (Proposition 3 in [12]). By Laplace inverting the said proposition, the trigonometric functions are expressed as infinite series (Proposition 4 in [12]), [13]. Along with the proof of infinite series, list of trigonometric functions with their infinite series are given in [12] (Table 2 in [12]), while the properties relating the Laplace transform said proposition are given in [12] (Table 3 in [12]).

Sumudu transform the successor of Laplace transform and distinguished from other integral transforms by having unit, scale and dimension preserving properties are given with extensive list of functions with corresponding Sumudu transform in [14] (Table 3.1 [14]). Sumudu transform with number theory in [15] (Corollary 2.5, Corollary 4.4, Theorem 4.3 equation (4.14) [15]). Inverse Sumudu transform is applied to solve Bessel's differential equation in [16] along with certain relations among Laplace transform, Sumudu transform and Bessel's functions are shown in [16] (Theorem 5.1, equation (5.8) [16]). Sumudu transform application to polynomials in [17] where Sumudu transform is applied to calculate the integer zeros of Krawtchouk polynomial (Theorem 2, [17]). Applications to ordinary differential equations by Sumudu transform are shown in [18–22], to the partial differential equations in [19,23,24] and to fractional differential equations in [25–33]. Relations among Laplace, Fourier and Mellin transforms with Sumudu transform is shown in [34]. HPM with Sumudu application to solve Klein–Gordon equations given in [35,22].

Throughout this research article, the Sumudu transform integral equation is solved to compute the images of trig functions, by integration against the exponential kernel, $\exp(-t)$, with the Sumudu variable, u, being a factor in the argument.

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http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cam.2015.12.036
0377-0427/

Table 1
Sumudu transform properties of trigonometric functions.

S.No	$f(t)$	$\mathbb{S}[f(t)]$
1	$\frac{d^i f(t)}{dt^i}$	$-\left[e^{-t}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{f_{(n+1)}(t)}{u^{n+i+1}}\right]_0^{\infty}-\sum_{k=0}^{i-1}\frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{u^{i-k}}$
2	$\underbrace{\int_0^t\cdots\int_0^t}_{i \text{ times}} f(\tau)(d\tau)^i$	$-\left[e^{-t}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{f_{(n+1)}(t)}{u^{n-i+1}}\right]_0^{\infty}$
3	$t^m f(t)$	$(-1)^m\left[e^{-t}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\prod_{j=0}^{m-1}\frac{(n-j)f_{(n+1)}(t)}{u^{n-m+1}}\right]_0^{\infty}$
4	$\frac{f(t)}{t^m}$	$(-1)^m\left[e^{-t}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\prod_{j=1}^{m}\frac{f_{(n+1)}(t)}{(n+j)u^{n+m+1}}\right]_0^{\infty}$
5	$t^m\frac{d^i f(t)}{dt^i}$	$(-1)^m\left[e^{-t}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\prod_{j=0}^{m-1}\frac{(n+i-j)f_{(n+1)}(t)}{u^{n+i-m+1}}\right]_0^{\infty}-\sum_{k=0}^{i-1}\frac{(k-i+j)f^{(k)}(0)}{u^{i-k+m}}$
6	$\frac{1}{t^m}\frac{d^i f(t)}{dt^i}$	$(-1)^m\left[e^{-t}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\prod_{j=1}^{m}\frac{f_{(n+1)}(t)}{(n+i+j)u^{n+i+m+1}}\right]_0^{\infty}-\sum_{k=0}^{i-1}\frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{(k-i-j)u^{i-k+m}}$
7	$t^m\underbrace{\int_0^t\cdots\int_0^t}_{i \text{ times}} f(\tau)(d\tau)^i$	$(-1)^m\left[e^{-t}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\prod_{j=0}^{m-1}\frac{(n-i-j)f_{(n+1)}(t)}{u^{n-i-m+1}}\right]_0^{\infty}$
8	$\frac{1}{t^m}\underbrace{\int_0^t\cdots\int_0^t}_{i \text{ times}} f(\tau)(d\tau)^i$	$\left[e^{-t}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\prod_{j=1}^{m}\frac{f_{(n+1)}(t)}{(n-i+j)u^{n-i+m+1}}\right]_0^{\infty}$
9	$\frac{d^i}{dt^i}(t^m f(t))$	$(-1)^m\left[e^{-t}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\prod_{j=0}^{m-1}\frac{(n-j)f_{(n+1)}(t)}{u^{n+i-m+1}}\right]_0^{\infty}-\sum_{k=0}^{i-1}\frac{t^m f^{(k)}(0)}{u^{i-k}}$
10	$\frac{d^i}{dt^i}\left(\frac{f(t)}{t^m}\right)$	$(-1)^m\left[e^{-t}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\prod_{j=1}^{m}\frac{f_{(n+1)}(t)}{(n+j)u^{n+i+m+1}}\right]_0^{\infty}-\sum_{k=0}^{i-1}\frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{t^m u^{i-k}}$
11	$\underbrace{\int_0^t\cdots\int_0^t}_{i \text{ times}} \tau^m f(\tau)(d\tau)^i$	$(-1)^m\left[e^{-t}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\prod_{j=0}^{m-1}\frac{(n-j)f_{(n+1)}(t)}{u^{n-i-m+1}}\right]_0^{\infty}$
12	$\underbrace{\int_0^t\cdots\int_0^t}_{i \text{ times}} \frac{f(\tau)}{\tau^m}(d\tau)^i$	$(-1)^m\left[e^{-t}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\prod_{j=1}^{m}\frac{f_{(n+1)}(t)}{(n+j)u^{n-i+m+1}}\right]_0^{\infty}$
13	$\int_0^t f(t-\xi)g(\xi)d\xi$	$\left[e^{-t}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{f_{(n+1)}(t)\times g_{(n+1)}(t)}{u^{2n+1}}\right]_0^{\infty}$

Following the process in [12,13,36], by obtaining the inverse Sumudu, the trigonometric functions are expressed as infinite series where the coefficients are obtained by integrating the trigonometric functions evaluated at origin. An attemptively exhaustive list of trigonometric functions with their infinite series is given in Table 2, while some related crucial Sumudu properties in Table 1.

2. Sumudu transform of trigonometric functions

Sumudu transform of function $f(t)$ defined in the set $A=\{f(t)|\exists M,\tau_1,\tau_2>0,|f(t)|<Me^{\frac{|t|}{\tau_j}},\text{ if } t\in(-1)^j\times[0,\infty)\}$ given,

$$\mathbb{S}[f(t)]=\int_0^{\infty}e^{-t}f(ut)dt=1/u\int_0^{\infty}e^{-t/u}f(t)dt;\quad u\in(-\tau_1,\tau_2). \tag{1}$$

To note that, Sumudu transform of trigonometric function such as $\cos(at)$ is calculated by applying $\cos(aut)$ in Eq. (1) and performing by parts by taking $u=\cos(aut)$, $dv=e^{-t}dt$ gives $\frac{1}{1+a^2u^2}$, which on the other hand can also be calculated by taking $u=e^{-t}$, $dv=\cos(aut)dt$ results in same Sumudu transform. Therefore letting the function $f(t)$ in Eq. (1) be trigonometric function, solving by parts, taking $u=e^{-t}$, $dv=f(ut)dt$ and substituting in the continuous integration by parts formula of Bernoulli $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}(-1)^n u^{(n)}v_{(n+1)}$ leads to the following definition.

Definition 1. The Sumudu transform of Taylor seriezable trigonometric function $f(t)$ contained in set A defined by,

$$\mathbb{S}[f(t)]=\left[e^{-t}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{1}{u^{n+1}}f_{(n+1)}(t)\right]_0^{\infty};\quad u\in(-\tau_1,\tau_2) \tag{2}$$