

1. Show that $\cos 3x = \cos^3 x - 3\cos x \sin^2 x$. There are two ways to go here, the hard way is to represent $\cos 3x = \cos(2x + x)$ and then use your angle-sum trig identities to expand out, and then repeat that process for the $\cos 2x$ and $\sin 2x$ terms that appear. Ugh. The easy way is to represent $\cos 3x$ as a complex exponential and use the fact that $(a + b)^3 = a^3 + b^3 + 3ab(a + b)$. Do this the easy way.

2. Given a function defined as

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{x}{2} + 1\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right), & -2 \leq x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- (a) Plot $f(x)$.
- (b) Plot $f(x - 3)$.
- (c) Plot $f(-x)$.
- (d) Plot $f(3 - x)$.
3. Any function $f(x)$ can be split into a combination of an even function $f_e(x)$ and an odd function $f_o(x)$ such that $f(x) = f_e(x) + f_o(x)$. For the function definition in the previous problem, plot $f_e(x)$ and $f_o(x)$.
4. The images below show 2D sinusoidal patterns. What are the spatial frequencies ξ_o of these patterns in the horizontal direction if each image has a width of 50 mm? Which pattern has the higher spatial frequency. Be sure to include the units.

