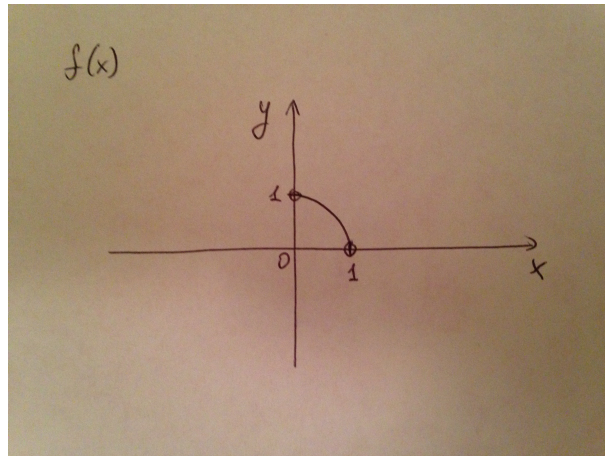


## How to draw odd and even extensions of a given function

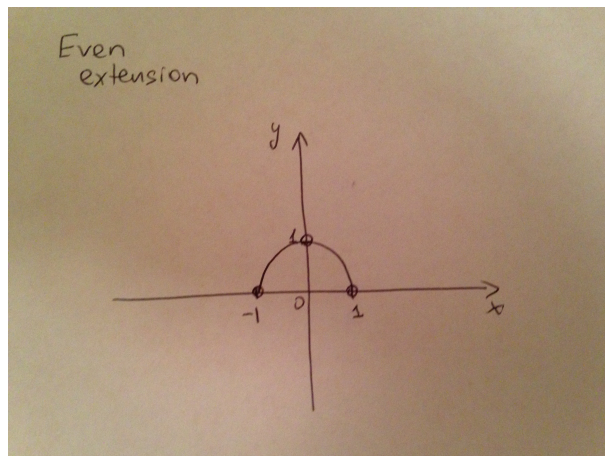
Assume you are given a function  $f(x)$  on an interval  $0 < x < L$ .

Example: Let  $f(x) = 1 - x^2$ ,  $0 < x < 1$ .

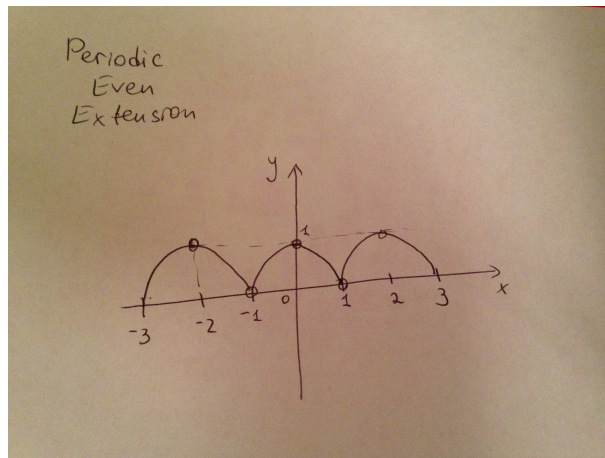
1. Draw the given function  $f(x)$  on the given interval (Check if the end points included or not!!!)



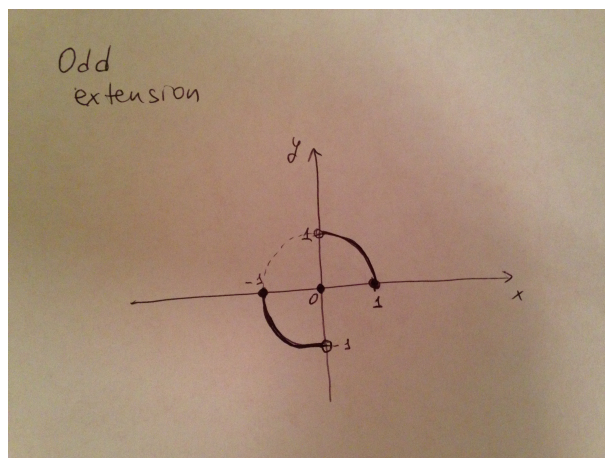
2. If you need to draw **EVEN** extension of  $f(x)$ : Reflect the picture of  $f(x)$  you have on  $0 < x < L$  with respect to  $y$ -axis on the interval  $-L < x < 0$ . The union of your  $f(x)$  on  $0 < x < L$  and its reflection with respect to  $y$ -axis on  $-L < x < 0$  is an even extension.



3. If you need **PERIODIC EVEN** extension of  $f(x)$ : Translate the picture you got in the previous item along  $x$ -axis by  $2L$  left/right.



4. If you need to draw **ODD** extension of  $f(x)$ : Reflect the picture of  $f(x)$  you have on  $0 < x < L$  with respect to  $y$ -axis on the interval  $-L < x < 0$ . Then, reflect the picture you got on  $-L < x < 0$  with respect to  $x$ -axis. The union of your  $f(x)$  on  $0 < x < L$  and the result after applying the reflection with respect to  $x$ -axis on  $-L < x < 0$ , adding points  $(0,0)$ ,  $(L,0)$ ,  $(-L,0)$  is an odd extension.



5. If you need **PERIODIC ODD** extension of  $f(x)$ : Translate the picture you got in the previous item along  $x$ -axis by  $2L$  left/right.

