

1.4: The Period of a Periodic Function

A function $f(x)$ is said to be periodic with period P if $f(x) = f(x + P)$. In plain English, the function repeats itself in regular intervals of length P . The period of the function of Figure 1.4.1 is π .

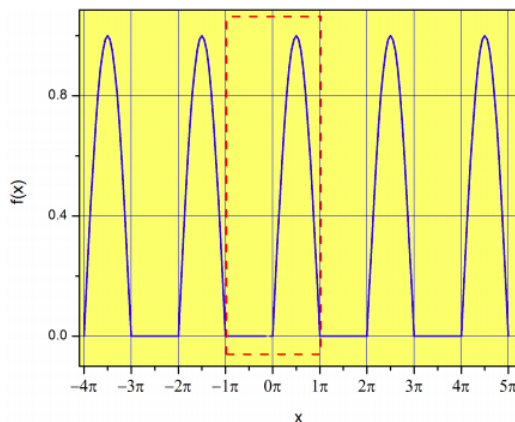


Figure 1.4.1: A periodic function with period π (CC BY-NC-SA; Marcia Levitus)

We know that the period of $f(x)$ is π , but what is the period of the function $f(2x)$?

The period of $f(2x)$ is $\pi/2$, so:

$$f(2x) = f(2(x + \pi/2))$$

By definition, for a periodic function of period P , the function repeats itself if we add P to x :

$$f(x) = f(x + P)$$

Comparing the two equations: $f(2x) = f(2(x + \pi/2))$, and therefore $f(x) = f(x + \pi)$.

For example, the period of $f(x)$ is π , and the period of $f(2x)$ is $\pi/2$ (see Figure 1.4.2).

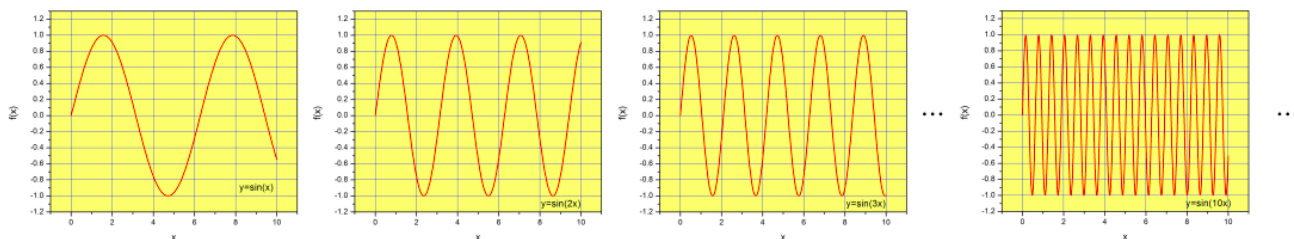


Figure 1.4.2: Some examples of the family of functions $y = \sin(kx)$. From left to right: $y = \sin(x)$, $y = \sin(2x)$, $y = \sin(3x)$ and $y = \sin(10x)$ (CC BY-NC-SA; Marcia Levitus)

You can follow the same logic to prove that the period of $f(kx)$ is π/k . These are important results that we will use later in the semester, so keep them in mind!

Test yourself with this short quiz! <http://tinyurl.com/k4wop6l>

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