

# The Fourier Series of a Delta Function

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**Abstract:** For any  $x \neq 0$ , the infinite series

$$\frac{1}{2} + \cos x + \cos 2x + \cos 3x + \dots, \quad \text{has no sum.}$$

Therefore, for any  $x \neq 0$ , the Fourier Series of Delta Function  $\delta(x)$ ,

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \cos 0 + \cos(2 \cdot 0) + \cos(3 \cdot 0) + \dots \right) \quad \text{has no sum.}$$

Since

$$\text{for any } x \neq 0, \quad \delta(x) = 0,$$

the Delta Function  $\delta(x)$  does not equal its Fourier Series.

**KeyWords:** Delta Function, Fourier Series, Series with no sum,

The Fourier Series of the Delta Function  $\delta(x)$  on the interval  $[-\pi, \pi]$  is

$$\frac{1}{2} a_0 + (a_1 \cos x + b_1 \sin x) + (a_2 \cos 2x + b_2 \sin 2x) + \dots,$$

where

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{x=-\pi}^{x=\pi} \delta(x) \cos(0 \cdot x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \cos(0) = \frac{1}{\pi},$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{x=-\pi}^{x=\pi} \delta(x) \cos(nx) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \cos(0) = \frac{1}{\pi},$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{x=-\pi}^{x=\pi} \delta(x) \sin(nx) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \sin(0) = 0.$$

Therefore, the Fourier Series of  $\delta(x)$  is

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \cos x + \cos 2x + \cos 3x + \dots \right).$$

For  $x = 0$ , this Fourier Series equals the Delta Function:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \cos 0 + \cos(2 \cdot 0) + \cos(3 \cdot 0) + \dots \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{1}{2} + 1 + 1 + 1 + \dots \right) \\ &= \text{infinite hyper-real} \\ &= \delta(0). \end{aligned}$$

But for  $x \neq 0$ ,

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \cos nx \text{ does not decrease to zero as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Therefore, the series does not converge.

Neither does it diverge to  $\infty$ .

In fact, the series has no sum:

The partial sums of that Fourier Series are

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \cos x + \cos 2x + \dots + \cos nx \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\cos nx - \cos(n+1)x}{2(1 - \cos x)} \\
&= \frac{\sin(n + \frac{1}{2})x}{2\pi \sin(\frac{1}{2}x)},
\end{aligned}$$

which does not converge as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .  $\square$

### ***References***

Murray Spiegel, “Mathematics Handbook”, Schaum’s Outline