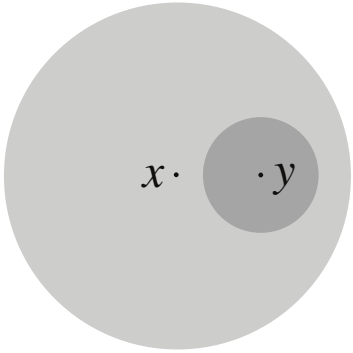

Figure 10.1: $S_r(x)$ and $S_s(y)$ when $0 < s < r - \rho(x,\, y)$.

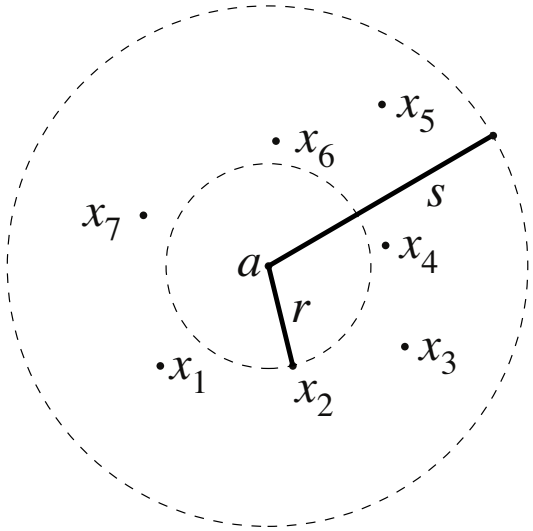

Figure 10.2: The minimum distance from a to an element of $L = \{x_1, \ldots, x_7\}$ is r.

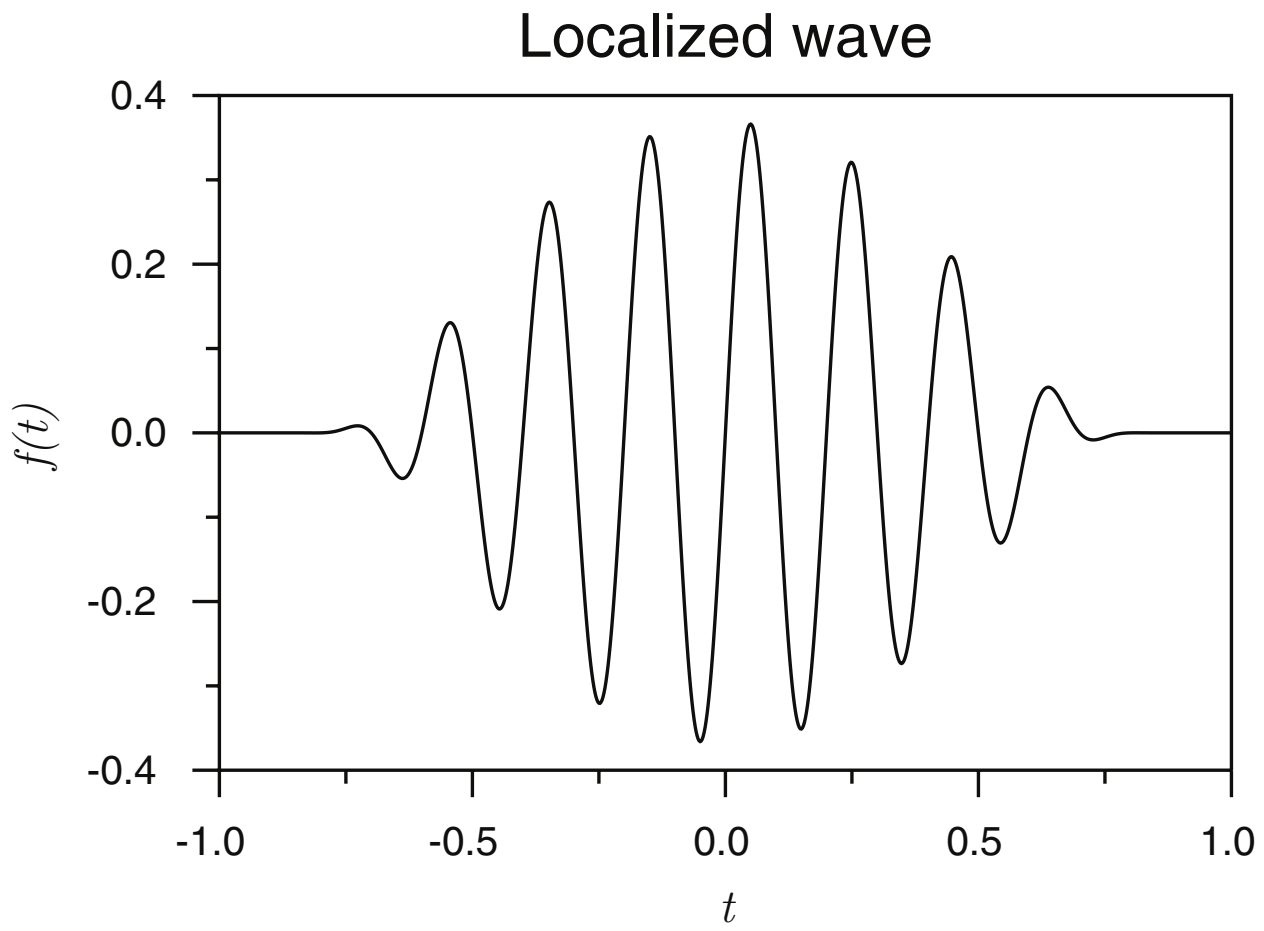

Figure 10.3: Plot of the localized wave defined by the function $f(t) = \exp\left(-(t+1)^{-2}(t-1)^{-2}\right) \sin \omega t$ if $-1 < t < 1$ and $f(t) = 0$ for all other values of . The support of is the closed set $[-1, 1]$.

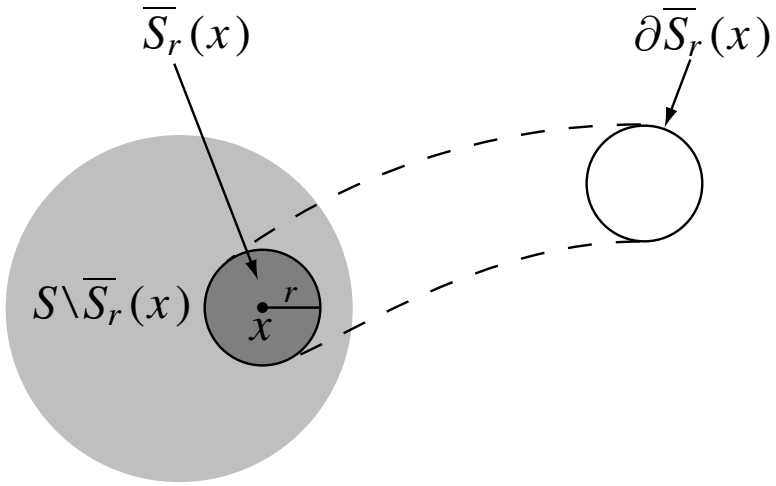

Figure 10.4: $\overline{S}_r(x)$, $S\setminus\overline{S}_r(x)$ and $\partial\overline{S}_r(x)$ in $S\subset\mathbb{R}^2$ under the 2-norm. In this example, but not in all metric spaces, $\overline{S_r(x)}=\overline{S}_r(x)$.

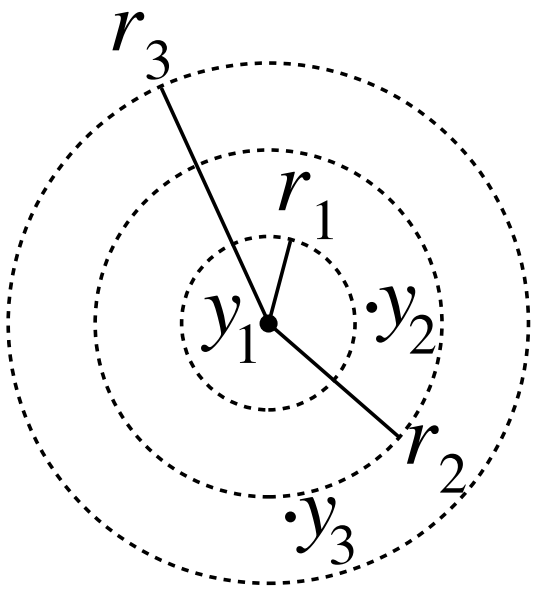

Figure 10.5: Illustration of the construction of y_1, y_2 and y_3. The sequence $\left(y_1,\, y_2,\, \ldots\, \right)$ is unbounded.

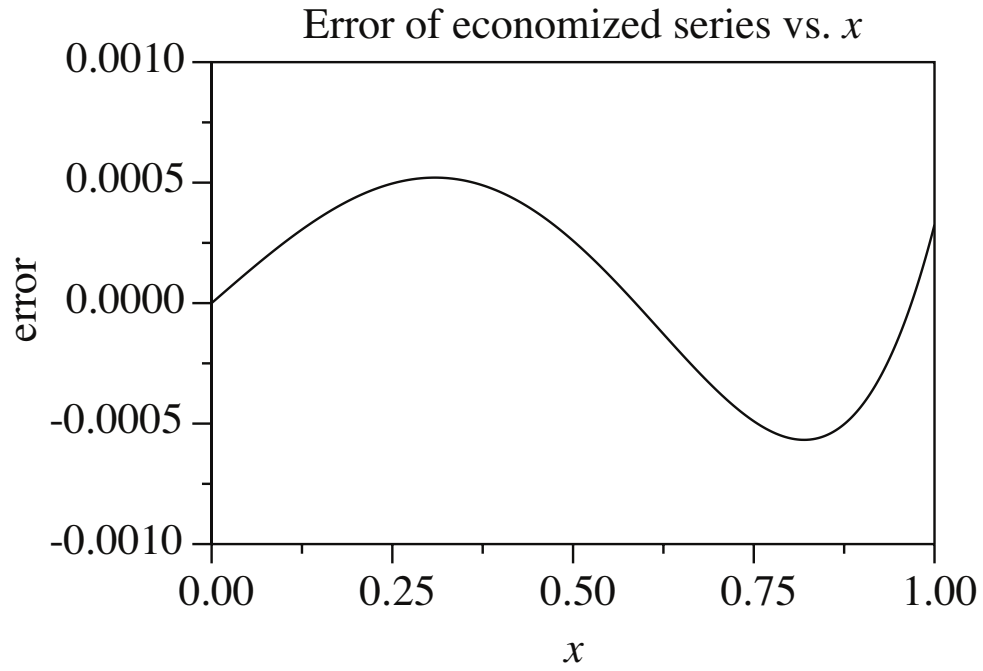

Figure 10.6: Error in the economized sine series, Eq. (10.317).

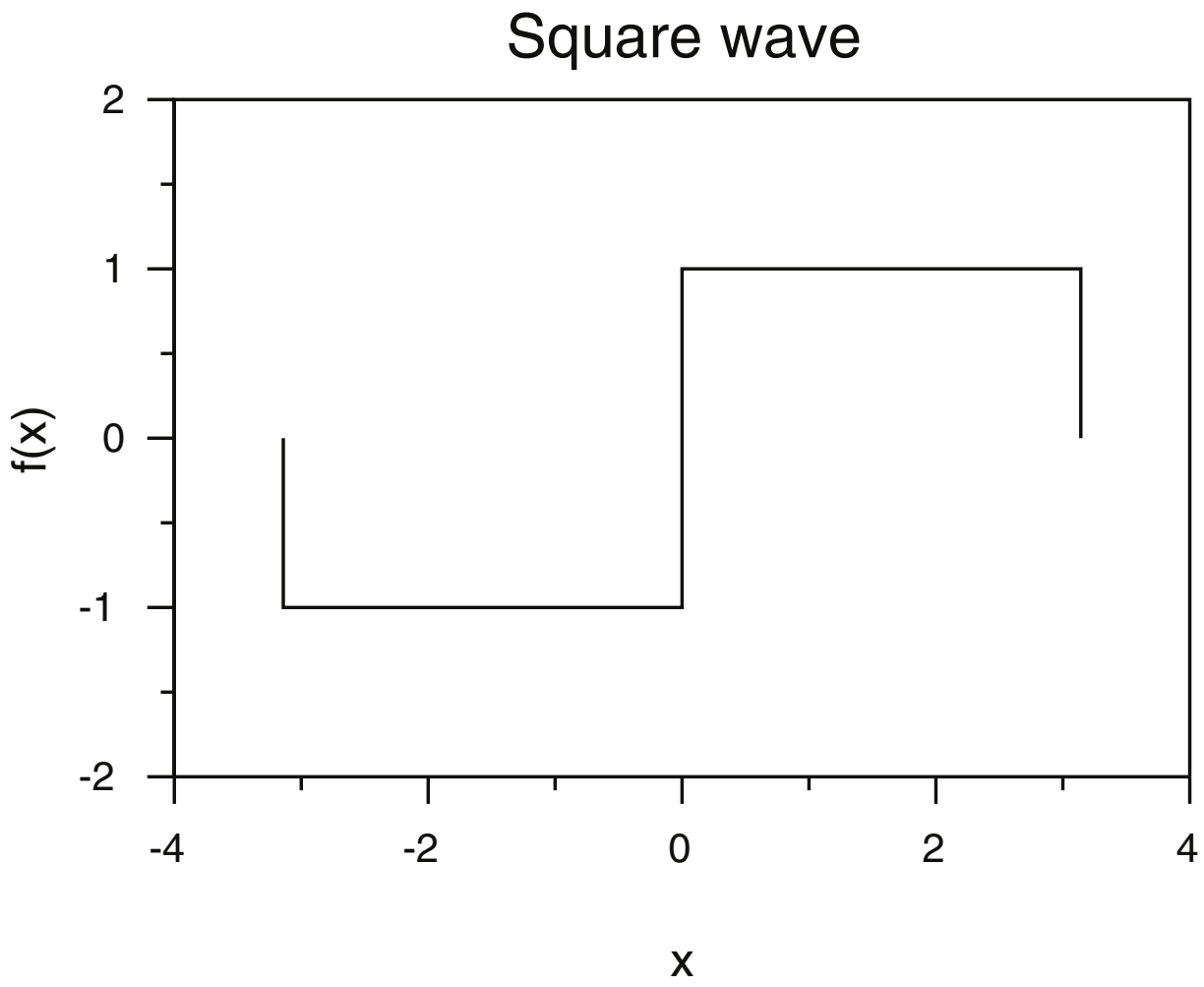

Figure 10.7: Periodic square wave of unit amplitude.

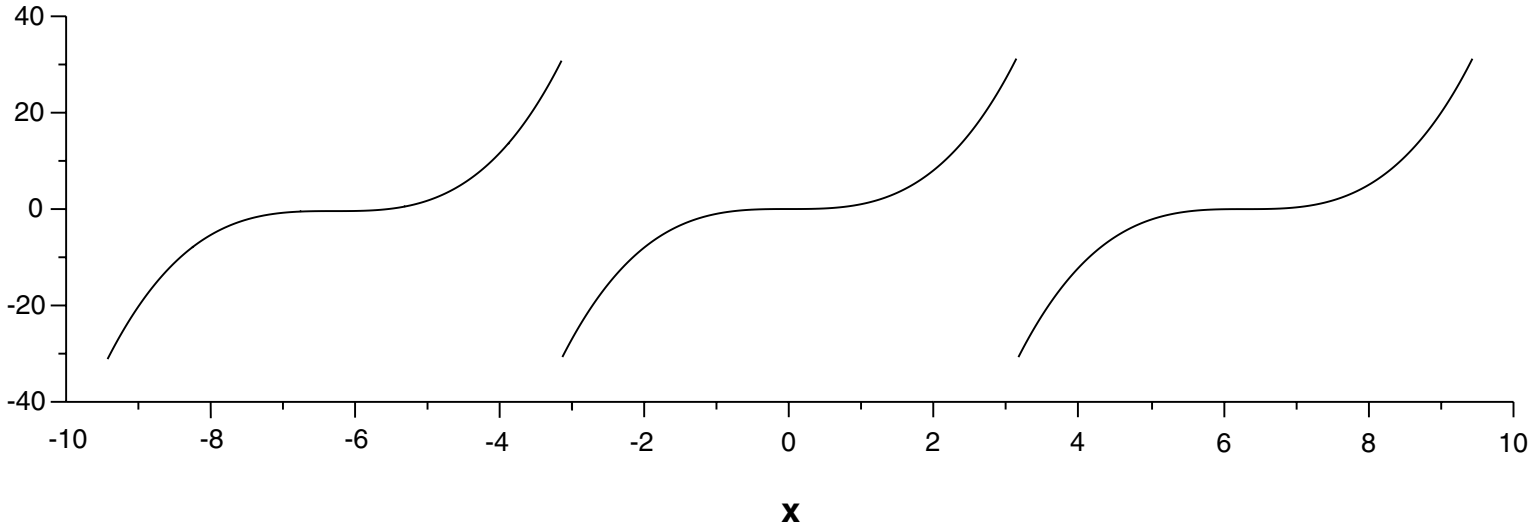

Figure 10.8: Three periods of the function (10.391) for $n = 3$, showing that at odd multiples of π the function has jump discontinuities, but its derivatives are continuous.

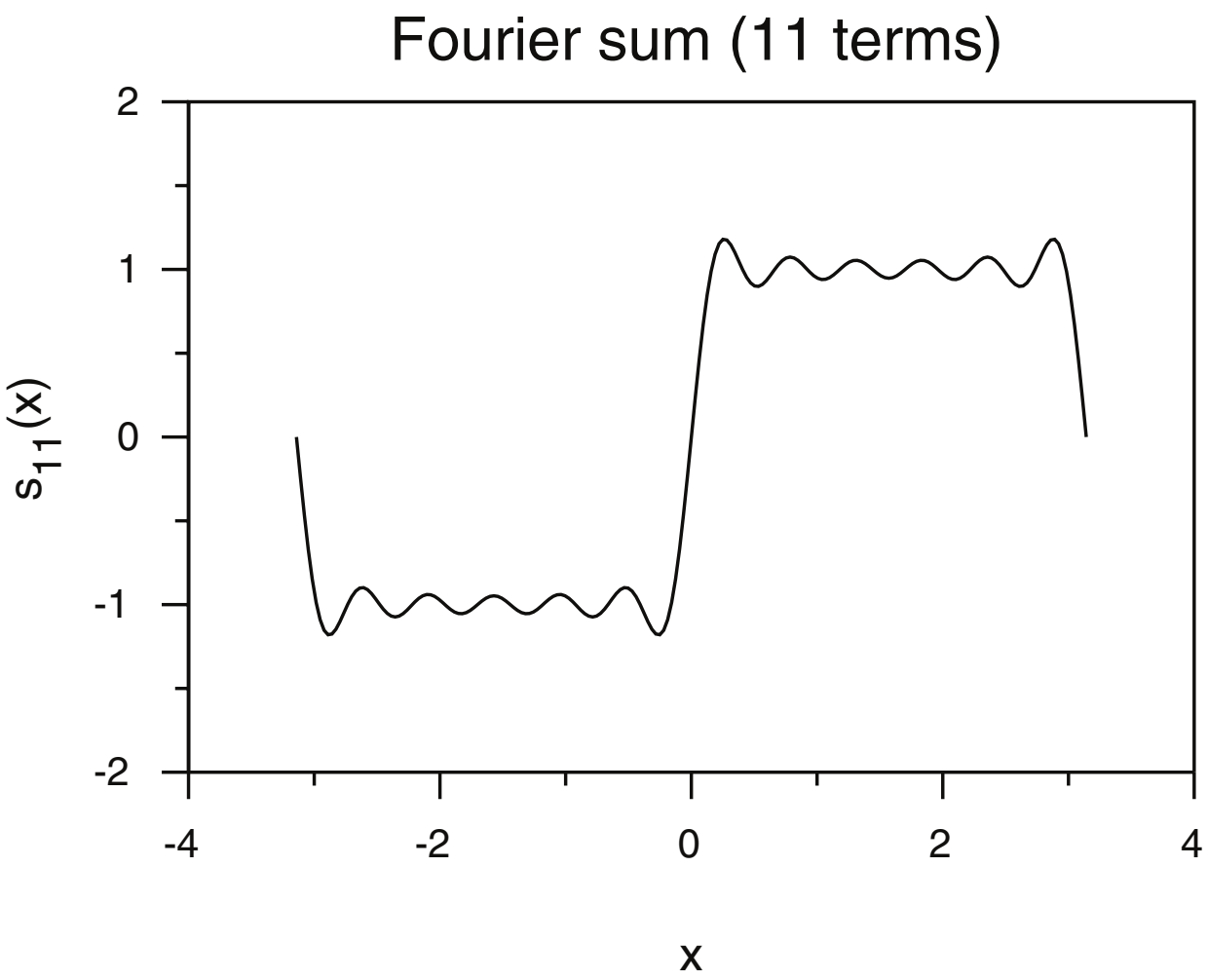

Figure 10.9: Partial sum of the Fourier series (10.388) for $k = 0$ through $k = 5$.

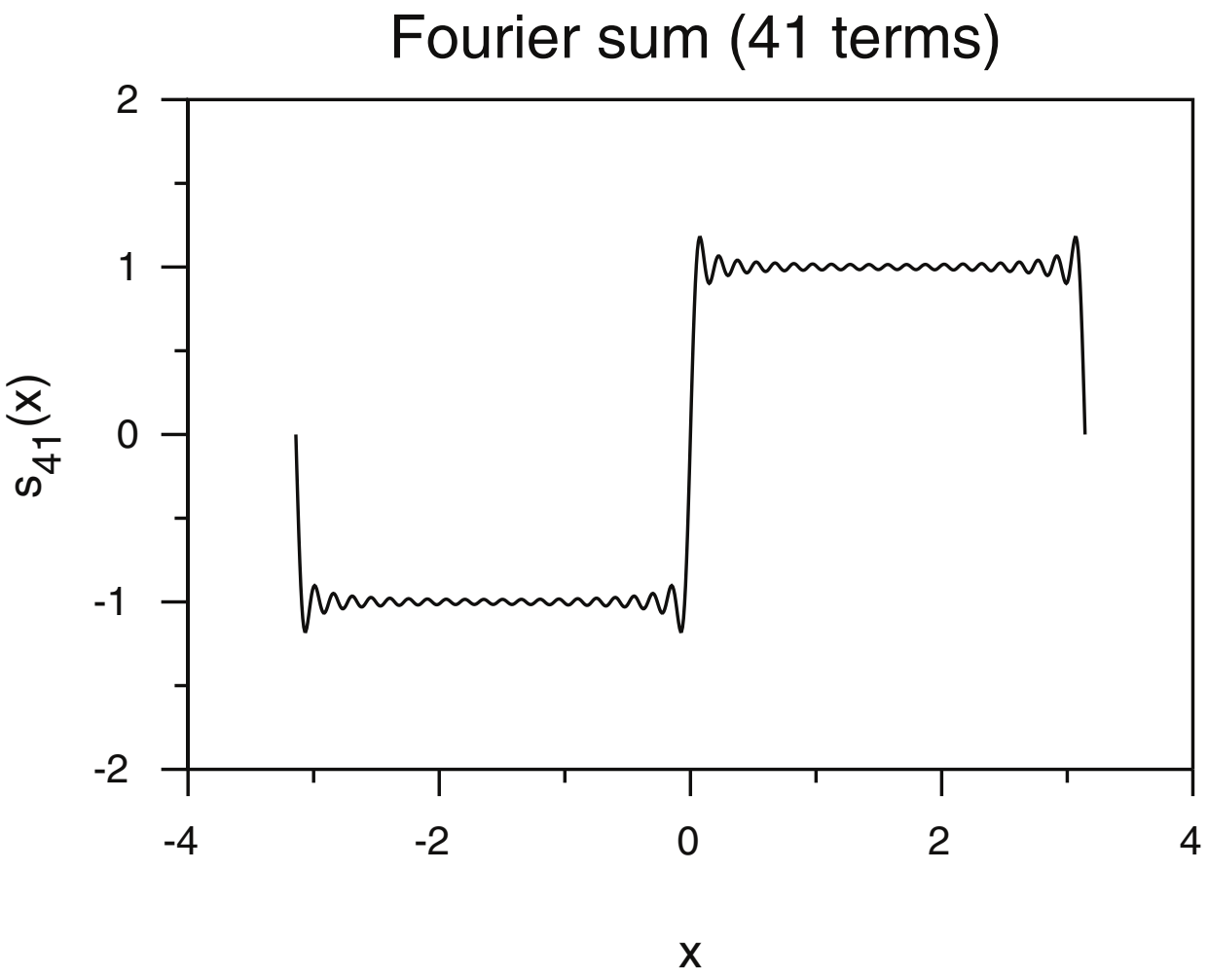

Figure 10.10: Partial sum of the Fourier series (10.388) for $k = 0$ through $k = 20$.

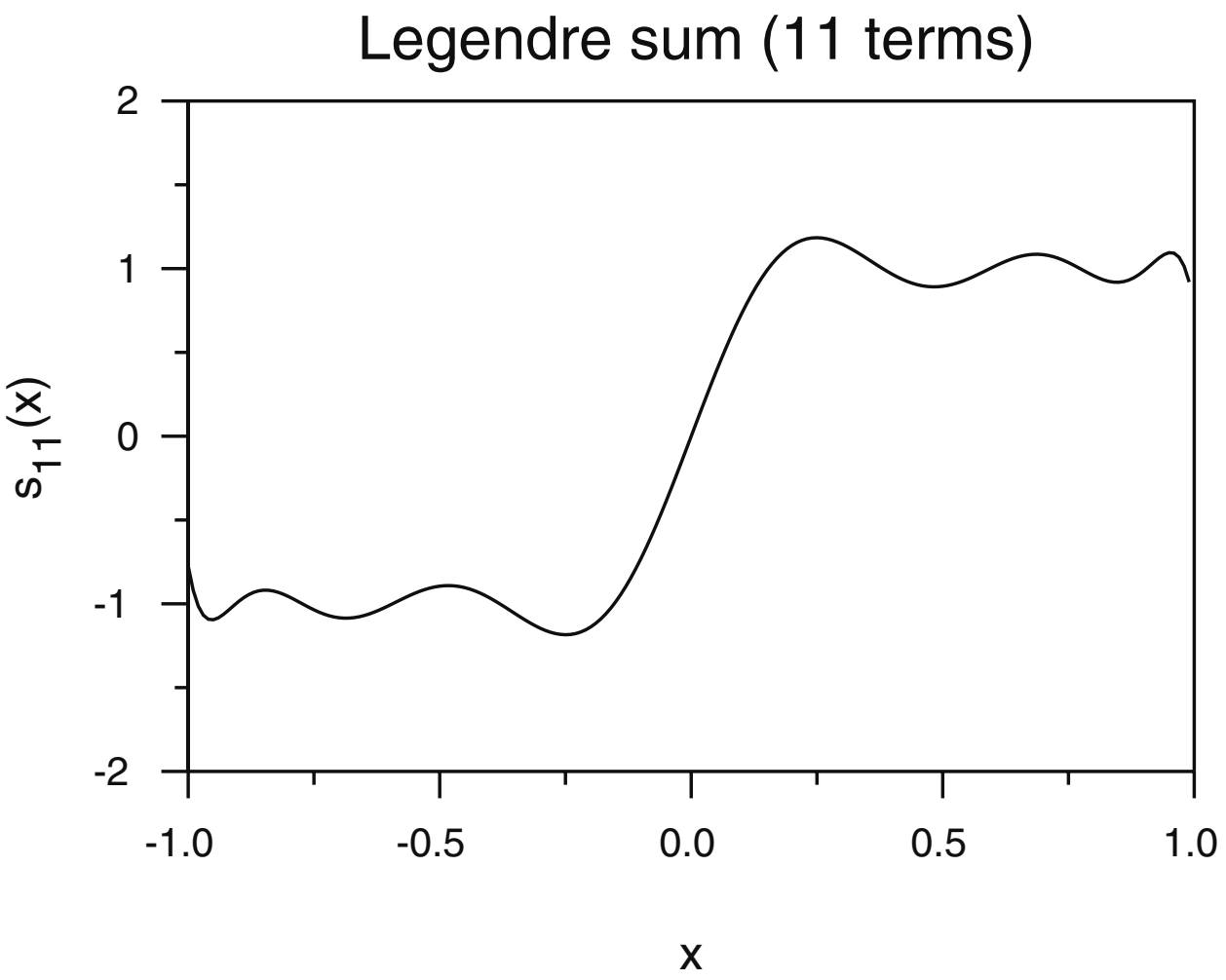

Figure 10.11: Partial sum of the Legendre series (10.416) for $k = 0$ through $k = 5$.

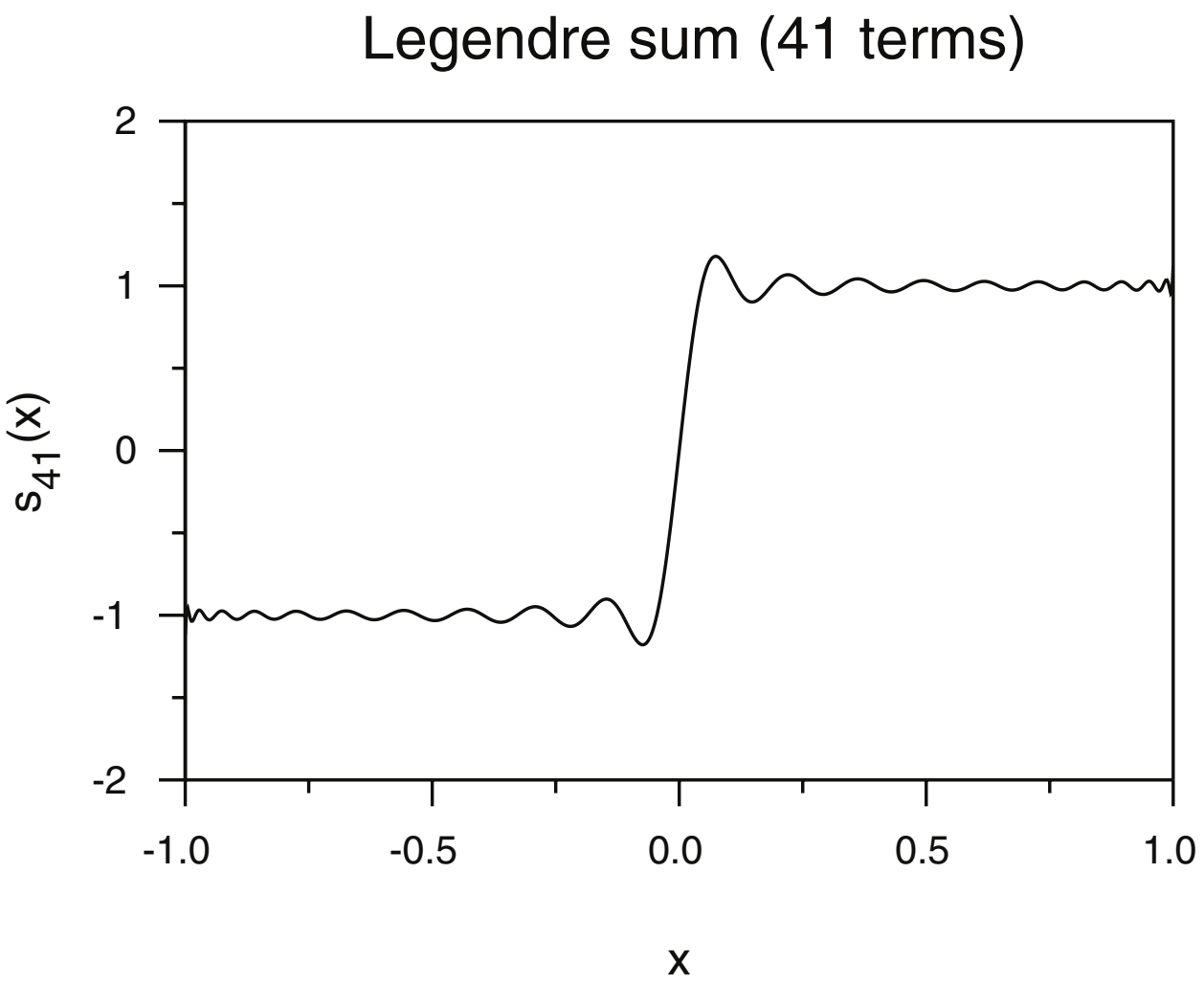

Figure 10.12: Partial sum of the Legendre series (10.416) for $k = 0$ through $k = 20$.