

We still need to find the normalization constants  $\alpha^j$ .

We have  $(n^T, Nn^T) = 1 = m(n^T, n^T) = m(\alpha^T)^2 \sum_{k=1}^N \left(\sin \frac{k\pi j}{N+1}\right)^2$

$$\therefore m^{-1}(\alpha^T)^{-2} = \sum_{k=0}^N \sin^2 \frac{k\pi j}{N+1} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^N 1 - \cos \frac{2k\pi j}{N+1}$$

$$= \frac{N+1}{2} \cdot \left\{ \text{Note that } \sum_{k=0}^N \cos \frac{2\pi k j}{N+1} = \text{Re} \sum_{k=0}^N e^{\frac{2\pi k j i}{N+1}} \right.$$

$$\left. = \text{Re} \left[ \frac{e^{\frac{2\pi(N+1)j i}{N+1}} - 1}{e^{\frac{2\pi j i}{N+1}} - 1} \right] = 0 \right\} \therefore \alpha^T \text{ are equal,}$$

and we can write

$$g_j = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} \left(\frac{2}{N+1}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sum_{k=1}^N Q_k \sin \frac{k\pi j}{N+1}$$

as the normal mode decomposition.