2005年6月

Parseval 等式的一种构造性证明

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摘 要:利用傅里叶级数的系数公式给出了 Parseval 等式的一种构造性证明.

关键词:Parseval 等式:Fourier 级数:收敛定理

中图分类号:0174.21 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1008-3030(2005)02-0014-02

Parseval 等式是数学中的重要等式,在许多解题中有重要应用,而关于它的证明大多是应用维尔斯特拉斯逼近定理给出的[1-3].本文通过构造含参量积分给出了 Parseval 等式的一种简单证明,这一方法体现了"构造性"思维的灵活性和重要性.

Parseval 等式 若函数 f(x) 在闭区间[$-\pi$, π]上连续,则 $\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}f'(x)dx = \frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(a_n^2+b_n^2)$,其中 a_0 , a_n 和 b_n , $(n=1,2,\cdots)$ 是函数 f(x)的傅里叶系数.

证明 令 $F(x)=\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}f(x+t)f(t)dt$,将函数 f(x)作周期性延拓,则知 f(x)构成以 2π 为周期的周期函数,因为

$$F(x+2\pi) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x+2\pi+t)f(t)dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x+t)f(t)dt = F(x)$$

所以函数 F(x)也是以 2π 为周期的周期函数.

又因为f(x)在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上连续,所以由含参量积分性质知,F(x)在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上连续,故由傅里叶级数收敛定理 $^{(1)}$,它可以展开成傅里叶级数.下面求F(x)的傅里叶系数.设函数F(x)的傅里叶系数为 c_0,c_n 和 d_x , $(n=1,2,\cdots)$,因为

$$F(-x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(-x+t)f(t)dt$$

今 u=-x+t 可得

$$F(-x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi-x}^{\pi-x} f(u)f(x+u)du = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi-x}^{-\pi-x+2\pi} f(u)f(x+u)du = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(u)f(x+u)du = F(x)$$

所以 F(x)在[$-\pi$, π]上为偶函数,即有 d_n =0,(n=1,2,···).

$$c_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} F(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x+t) f(t) dt \right] dx$$

令 u=x+t, 由含参量积分的积分顺序可交换性质, 可得

$$c_0 = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x+t) dx \right] f(t) dt = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi+t}^{\pi+t} f(u) du \right] f(t) dt = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi+t}^{-\pi+t+2\pi} f(u) du \right] f(t) dt = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi+t}^{\pi} f(u) du \right] f(t) dt = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi+t}^{\pi} f(u) du \right] f(t) dt = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi+t}^{\pi} f(u) du \right] f(t) dt = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{-\pi+t}^{\pi} f(u) du =$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(u)du] f(t)dt = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(u)du \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t)dt = [\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t)dt]^2 = a_0^2$$

$$c_{n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} F(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x+t) f(t) dt \right] \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi^{2}} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x+t) \cos nx dx \right] f(t) dt$$

同理令 u=x+t,可得

$$c_n = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi+t}^{\pi+t} f(u) cosn(u-t) du \right] f(t) dt = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[cosnt \int_{-\pi+t}^{\pi+t} f(u) cosnudu + sinnt \int_{-\pi+t}^{\pi+t} f(u) sinnudu \right] f(t) dt = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{-\pi+t}^{\pi} \left[cosnt \int_{-\pi+t}^{\pi+t} f(u) cosnudu + sinnt \int_{-\pi+t}^{\pi+t} f(u) sinnudu \right] f(t) dt = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{-\pi+t}^{\pi} \left[cosnt \int_{-\pi+t}^{\pi+t} f(u) cosnudu + sinnt \int_{-\pi+t}^{\pi+t} f(u) sinnudu \right] f(t) dt = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[cosnt \int_{-\pi+t}^{\pi+t} f(u) cosnudu + sinnt \int_{-\pi+t}^{\pi+t} f(u) sinnudu \right] f(t) dt = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[cosnt \int_{-\pi+t}^{\pi+t} f(u) cosnudu + sinnt \int_{-\pi+t}^{\pi+t} f(u) sinnudu \right] f(t) dt = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{-\pi+t}^{\pi} \left[cosnt \int_{-\pi+t}^{\pi+t} f(u) cosnudu + sinnt \int_{-\pi+t}^{\pi+t} f(u) sinnudu \right] f(t) dt = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{-\pi+t}^{\pi} \left[cosnt \int_{-\pi+t}^{\pi+t} f(u) cosnudu + sinnt \int_{-\pi+t}^{\pi+t} f(u) sinnudu \right] f(t) dt = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{-\pi+t}^{\pi} \left[cosnt \int_{-\pi+t}^{\pi+t} f(u) cosnudu + sinnt \int_{-\pi+t}^{\pi+t} f(u) sinnudu \right] f(t) dt = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[cosnt \int_{-\pi+t}^{\pi+t} f(u) cosnudu + sinnt \int_{-\pi+t}^{\pi+t} f(u) sinnudu \right] f(t) dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi+t}^{\pi} \left[cosnt \int_{-\pi+t}^{\pi+t} f(u) cosnudu + sinnt \int_{-\pi+t}^{\pi+t} f(u) sinnudu \right] f(t) dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi+t}^{\pi} \left[cosnt \int_{-\pi+t}^{\pi+t} f(u) cosnudu + sinnt \int_{-\pi+t}^{\pi+t} f(u) cosnudu +$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [\cosh \int_{-\pi+t}^{-\pi+t+2\pi} f(u) \cosh u du + \sinh t \int_{-\pi+t}^{-\pi+t+2\pi} f(u) \sinh u du] f(t) dt =$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [\cos nt \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(u) \cos ndu + \sin nt \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(u) \sin nu du] f(t) dt =$$

$$\frac{a_n}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \operatorname{cosnt} dt + \frac{b_n}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \operatorname{sinnt} dt = a_n^2 + b_n^2 (n=1,2,\cdots)$$

故由傅里叶级数收敛定理、可得

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x+t)f(t)dt = \frac{c_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \cos nx = \frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2) \cos nx$$

将 x=0 代入上式,即得 Parseval 等式.

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The Structural Proof Method of Parseval Equacity

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Abstract: The structural proof method of parseval equacity can be obtained by using coefficient formula of Fourier series.

Key words:parseval equality;fourier series;convergence theorem.