第 14 章 (之1) (总第 79 次)

教学内容: § 14.1 引言, § 14.2 周期函数的傅立叶级数展开(周期为 2 π)

**1. 已知以 2π 为周期的函数 f(x) 的傅里叶系数为 a_n , b_n ,并设 g(x) = -f(-x) ,则函数

g(x)的傅里叶系数 α_n , β_n 必满足关系式

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(A)
$$\alpha_n = a_n$$
, $\beta_n = b_n$;

(B)
$$\alpha_n = -a_n$$
, $\beta_n = -b_n$;

(C)
$$\alpha_n = a_n$$
, $\beta_n = -b_n$;

(D)
$$\alpha_n = -a_n$$
, $\beta_n = b_n$.

答案 (D).

解 因为
$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$
,所以 $g(x) = -f(-x)$

$$= -\frac{a_0}{2} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [a_n \cos(-nx) + b_n \sin(-nx)] = -\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx).$$

可知正确的选项为 (D).

**2. 设函数 f(x) 的周期为 2π , 在区间 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上表达式为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & -\pi \le x < 0, \\ \sin 2x, & 0 \le x \le \pi. \end{cases}$

则其傅立叶级数 $\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$ 中的系数 $b_n =$ ______.

答案
$$b_2 = \frac{1}{2}, b_n = 0 (n \neq 2).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{f} \mathbf{f} \quad b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin 2x \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} [\cos(n-2)x - \cos(n+2)x] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{\sin(n-2)x}{n-2} - \frac{\sin(n+2)x}{n+2} \right]_0^{\pi} = 0 \,, \quad n \neq 2 \,, \\ b_2 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin 2x \sin 2x dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (1 - \cos 4x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \,. \end{aligned}$$

 $oldsymbol{\dot{z}}$ 本来傅立叶系数有统一的公式,不用一个一个系数分别计算,但这里在使用统一公式计算 b_n 时,遇到了分母为n-2的情况,所以 b_2 必须得另行计算。

**3. f(x) 是以 2π 为周期的周期函数,根据它在一个周期 $(0,2\pi]$ 上的定义式

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x \le \pi, \\ 0, & \pi < x \le 2\pi, \end{cases}$$

将它展开成 Fourier 级数.

解 由 Fourier 级数系数的计算公式,可得

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} dx = 1, \quad a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos nx dx = 0,$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx dx = -\frac{\cos nx}{n\pi} \Big|_0^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n\pi} = \begin{cases} 0, & n = 2, 4, 6, \dots, \\ \frac{2}{n\pi}, & n = 1, 3, 5, \dots, \end{cases}$$

所以

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\sin x + \frac{\sin 3x}{3} + \frac{\sin 5x}{5} + \dots + \frac{\sin(2n+1) x}{2n+1} + \dots \right),$$

$$x \in R, \exists x \neq k\pi, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

**4. f(x) 是以 2π 为周期的周期函数,根据它在一个周期 $\left[-\pi,\pi\right]$ 上的定义式

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & -\pi \le x < 0, \\ \sin x, & 0 \le x \le \pi, \end{cases}$$

将它展开成 Fourier 级数.

解:由 Fourier 级数系数的计算公式, $a_1=0$,当 $n=0,2,3,4,5,\cdots$ 时,有

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \cos nx \, \mathrm{d} x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left[\sin(n+1)x - \sin(n-1)x \right] dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{\cos(n-1)x}{n-1} - \frac{\cos(n+1)x}{n+1} \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1} - 1}{\pi(n^2 - 1)},$$

所以,
$$a_{2n-1}=0$$
, $a_{2n}=\frac{-2}{\pi(4n^2-1)}$.

$$\mathbb{Z} b_1 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \sin x \, dx = \frac{1}{2},
b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \sin nx \, dx = 0, \quad n = 2, 3, \dots$$

由f(x)满足 Fourier 级数收敛于f(x)的条件,故对 $x \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} + \frac{\sin x}{2} - \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2nx}{4n^2 - 1}.$$

***5. 已知以 2π 为周期的函数 f(x)在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 的表达式是 $f(x) = \cos ax$,试将f(x) 展开成傅里叶级数[必须分两种情况来进行讨论: (1) a 是整数; (2) a 不是整数].

解: (1) 若 a 是整数,则其傅里叶级数就是 $f(x) = \cos|a|x$ $(-\pi \le x \le \pi)$.

(2) 若a不是整数,则

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos ax dx = \frac{1}{a\pi} \sin ax \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \frac{2 \sin a\pi}{a\pi},$$

$$n \neq 0 \text{ bd}, \quad a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos ax \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[\cos(a+n)x + \cos(a-n)x \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{\sin(a+n)x}{a+n} + \frac{\sin(a-n)x}{a-n} \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \frac{(-1)^{n+1} 2a \sin a\pi}{(n^2 - a^2)\pi}.$$

 $b_{n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos ax \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[\sin(n+a)x + \sin(n-a)x \right] dx = 0,$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{\sin a\pi}{a\pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} 2a \sin a\pi}{(n^2 - a^2)\pi} \cos nx,$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{\sin a\pi}{a\pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} 2a \sin a\pi}{(n^2 - a^2)\pi} \cos nx, x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

**6. 试将周期为 2π 的函数 f(x) 展开成傅里叶级数, f(x) 在 $[0,2\pi)$ 上的表达式是 $f(x) = x - \pi$.

$$\mathbf{MF:} \quad a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (x - \pi) dx \frac{x - \pi = u}{\pi} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} u du = 0,$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (x - \pi) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x \cos nx dx - \int_0^{2\pi} \cos nx dx = 0,$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (x - \pi) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x \sin nx dx - \int_0^{2\pi} \sin nx dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x \sin nx dx = -\frac{1}{n\pi} \left[x \cos nx \Big|_0^{2\pi} - \int_0^{2\pi} \cos nx dx \right] = -\frac{2}{n}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -\frac{2}{n} \sin nx, \quad x \neq 2k\pi, (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$$

**7. 试将周期为 2π 的函数 f(x)展开成傅里叶级数, f(x)在 $(0,2\pi]$ 上的表达式是:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ \frac{\pi}{2}, & \frac{\pi}{2} \le x < \frac{3\pi}{2}, \\ 2\pi - x, & \frac{3\pi}{2} \le x \le 2\pi. \end{cases}$$

\$\mathbb{R}:
$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}\pi} \frac{\pi}{2} dx + \int_{\frac{3}{2}\pi}^{2\pi} (2\pi - x) dx \right] = \frac{3}{4}\pi,$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cos nx dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}\pi} \frac{\pi}{2} \cos nx dx + \int_{\frac{3}{2}\pi}^{2\pi} (2\pi - x) \cos nx dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2 \pi} (\cos \frac{n}{2}\pi + \cos \frac{3n}{2}\pi - 2)$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin nx dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}\pi} \frac{\pi}{2} \sin nx dx + \int_{\frac{3}{2}\pi}^{2\pi} (2\pi - x) \sin nx dx \right] = 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{3}{8}\pi + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \pi} \left(\cos \frac{n}{2} \pi + \cos \frac{3}{2} n \pi - 2 \right) \cos nx, \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

第 14 章 (之 2) (总第 80 次)

教学内容: 14.2.3 周期 2L 的函数: 14.3 有限区间上函数的傅立叶级数展开

- **1. 下列各选项中的函数 f(x) 都是定义在区间 $(0,2\pi)$ 上函数,则以下说法正确的是:
- (A) 函数 $f(x) = 2\pi x$ 的 2π 为周期的傅立叶级数一定是一个正弦级数;
- (B) 函数 $f(x) = x^2$ 的 2π 为周期的傅立叶级数一定是一个余弦级数;
- (C)函数 $f(x) = 2\pi x x^2$ 的 2π 为周期的傅立叶级数,既不是正弦级数,也不是余弦级数;

(D) 函数 $f(x) = \pi - x$ 的 2π 为周期的傅立叶级数一定是一个正弦级数.

答案 (D)

解 只要分别作出各给定函数 f(x) 的周期延拓,研究所得到新函数 $f^*(x)$,容易看出:

- (A) 中的 $f^*(x)$ 不是奇函数; (B) 中的 $f^*(x)$ 不是偶函数;
- (C) 中的 $f^*(x)$ 是偶函数; (D) 中的 $f^*(x)$ 是奇函数.
- **2. 利用函数 $f(x) = e^{x}(-\pi < x < \pi)$ 的傅立叶级数

$$\frac{\sinh \pi}{\pi} \left[1 + 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^n}{1 + n^2} \left(\cos nx - n\sin nx\right) \right],$$

可得常数项级数的求和公式 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+n^2} =$ _______. (注函数记号 $\sin h \ x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$)

答案
$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{\tanh \pi} - 1 \right)$$
.

解 记
$$S(x) = \frac{\sinh \pi}{\pi} \left[1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{1 + n^2} (\cos nx - n \sin nx) \right],$$

在上式中取 $x = \pi$, 得 $S(\pi) = \frac{\sinh \pi}{\pi} \left[1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1 + n^2} \right]$, 另一方面,根据狄利克莱定理有

$$S(\pi) = \frac{1}{2} [f(-\pi + 0) + f(\pi - 0)] = \frac{1}{2} (e^{-\pi} + e^{\pi}) = \cosh \pi,$$

所以

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+n^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{\tanh \pi} - 1 \right).$$

***3. 设
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & -\pi < x \le -\frac{\pi}{2} \\ x - \frac{\pi}{2}, & -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < 0 \end{cases}$$
,已知 $S(x)$ 是 $f(x)$ 的以 2π 为周期的正弦级数

展开式的和函数,则 $S\left(\frac{9\pi}{4}\right) =$ _____.

答:
$$\frac{3\pi}{4}$$
. $\left[S\left(\frac{9\pi}{4}\right) = S\left(\frac{9\pi}{4} - 2\pi\right) = S\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -S\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -f\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right]$.

**4. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1, \\ x - 1, & 1 \le x < 2 \end{cases}$ 又设 S(x) 是 f(x) 的以 4 为周期的正弦级数展开式

的和函数,则 $S(7) = _____.$

答:
$$S(7) = -\frac{1}{2}$$
, $\left(S(7) = S(7-8) = S(-1) = -S(1) = -\frac{1}{2} \left[f(1-0) + f(1+0) \right] \right)$.

**5. 将函数 f(x) = a + bx (0 < x < P)(为周期函数在一周期长区间上的表达式)展开成傅里叶级数.

#: (1)
$$x \in (0, p)$$
, $T = p$, $l = \frac{p}{2}$, $a_0 = \frac{2}{p} \int_0^p f(x) dx = 2a + bp$
 $n = 1, 2, \cdots$
 $a_n = \frac{2}{p} \int_0^p f(x) \cos \frac{2n\pi}{p} x dx = \frac{2}{p} \int_0^p (a + bx) \cos \frac{2n\pi}{p} x dx = 0$
 $b_n = \frac{2}{p} \int_0^p f(x) \sin \frac{2n\pi}{p} x dx = \frac{2}{p} \int_0^p (a + bx) \sin \frac{2n\pi}{p} x dx = -\frac{bp}{n\pi}$
 $\therefore f(x) = \frac{2a + bp}{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} -\frac{bp}{n\pi} \sin \frac{2n\pi}{p} x$, $(-\infty < x < \infty, x \ne 0, \pm p, \pm 2p, \cdots)$.

**6. 将函数 $f(x) = \sin x$,($0 \le x \le \pi$)(周期函数在一周期长区间上的表达式)展开成 傅里叶级数.

$$\mathbf{f}\mathbf{f}: \ a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = \frac{4}{\pi},$$

$$n = 1, 2, \cdots,$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \cos \frac{2n\pi}{\pi} x dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \cos 2nx dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \left[\sin(2n+1)x - \sin(2n-1)x \right] dx = \frac{-4}{\pi (4n^2 - 1)},$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \sin 2nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \left[\cos(2n-1)x - \cos(2n+1)x \right] dx = 0.$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-4}{\pi (4n^2 - 1)} \cos 2nx, \qquad (-\infty < x < \infty).$$

**7. 将函数
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \le x \le h, \\ 0 & h < x \le \pi, \end{cases}$$
 ($h > 0$); 分别展开成(1)余弦级数;(2)

正弦级数.

M: (1)
$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\int_0^h dx + \int_h^{\pi} 0 dx \right] = \frac{2h}{\pi},$$

$$n = 1, 2, \dots \text{ B}; \qquad a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^h \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin nh,$$

所以余弦级数为 $f(x) = \frac{h}{\pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin nh \cdot \cos nx, x \in [0,h) \cup (h,\pi].$

(2)
$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^h \sin nx dx = \frac{2}{n\pi} (1 - \cos nh),$$

所以正弦函数为 $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n\pi} (1 - \cos nh) \sin nx$, $x \in (0,h) \cup (h,\pi]$.

**8. 将函数
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & 0 \le x \le \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ \pi - x & \frac{\pi}{2} \le x < \pi. \end{cases}$$
 分别展开成(1)余弦级数;(2)正弦级数.

M: (1)
$$n = 0$$
 Ft, $a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (\pi - x) dx \right] = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$n \neq 0 \text{ ft, } a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cos nx dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (\pi - x) \cos nx dx \right] = \frac{2}{n^2 \pi} (2 \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} - \cos n\pi - 1),$$

所以余弦级数为
$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4} + \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n^2 \pi} (2\cos\frac{n\pi}{2} - \cos n\pi - 1)\cos nx, x \in [0, \pi],$$

(2)
$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin nx dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (\pi - x) \sin nx dx \right] = \frac{4}{n^2 \pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2},$$

所以正弦级数为
$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{n^2 \pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \sin nx$$
, $x \in [0, \pi]$.

***9. 将函数展开为正弦级数: $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(\pi - x)$, $x \in [0, \pi]$.

解:构造奇函数
$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(\pi - x), x \in (0, \pi] \\ \frac{1}{2}(-\pi - x), x \in [-\pi, 0) \end{cases}$$
,间断点 $x = 0$,

$$a_n = 0, \qquad (n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots),$$

$$n=1, 2, \cdots$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} g(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} (\pi - x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{n},$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin nx, \quad x \in (0, \pi].$$

***10. 将下列函数展开为余弦级数: f(x) = x - 1, $x \in [0,2]$, 并求出常数项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 的和.

解: 构造偶函数
$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x-1, x \in [0,2] \\ -x-1, x \in (-2,0) \end{cases}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^{2} g(x) dx = \frac{2}{2} \int_{0}^{2} (x - 1) dx = 0$$

$$n=1, 2, \cdots$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^{2} g(x) \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} x dx = \frac{2}{2} \int_{0}^{2} (x-1) \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} x dx = \frac{4}{n^2 \pi^2} [(-1)^n - 1],$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{8}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} \cos \frac{(2n-1)}{2} \pi x, \quad x \in [0,2],$$

$$f(2) = -\frac{8}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} (-1) = \frac{8}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2}, \qquad \therefore \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8},$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n)^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4n^2} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} , \quad \therefore \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n)^2} ,$$

$$\exists \exists (1-\frac{1}{4})\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n^2}=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{(2n-1)^2}, \quad \therefore \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n^2}=\frac{\pi^2}{8}\cdot\frac{4}{3}=\frac{\pi^2}{6}.$$