

三角级数与三角函数系

我们称形如 $\frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (A_n \cos n\omega x + B_n \sin n\omega x)$ 的级数为**三角级数**.

其周期
$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$
. 其中 A_0 ; A_n , B_n $(n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots)$ 均为常数.

三角级数是由三角函数

1, $\cos \omega x$, $\sin \omega x$, $\cos 2\omega x$, $\sin 2\omega x$, ..., $\cos n\omega x$, $\sin n\omega x$, ... 所生成,以上这些三角函数称为**三角函数系**.

走义 若函数 f(x), g(x) 满足 $\int_a^b f(x) \cdot g(x) dx = 0$, 则称 f(x), g(x) 在 [a, b] 上**正交**.

定理

三角函数系 1, $\cos \omega x$, $\sin \omega x$, $\cos 2\omega x$, $\sin 2\omega x$, ..., $\cos n\omega x$, $\sin n\omega x$, ...

在
$$[a, a+T]$$
 ($\forall a \in R$)上 $\Big($ 例如在 $[-\frac{T}{2}, \frac{T}{2}]$ 上 $\Big)$ 两两正交.



函数的傅里叶展开

由计算易得: $\int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} 1 \cdot \cos n\omega x dx = \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} 1 \cdot \sin n\omega x dx = 0; \qquad \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} \cos n\omega x \cdot \sin m\omega x dx = 0;$

$$\int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} \cos n\omega x \cdot \cos m\omega x dx = \begin{cases} 0, & n \neq m \\ \frac{T}{2}, & n = m \end{cases}; \quad \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} \sin n\omega x \cdot \sin m\omega x dx = \begin{cases} 0, & n \neq m \\ \frac{T}{2}, & n = m \end{cases}.$$

假设
$$f(x)$$
 在 $\left[-\frac{T}{2}, \frac{T}{2}\right]$ 可积, $f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (a_n \cos n\omega x + b_n \sin n\omega x)$,且可逐项积分,

这里 $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$, 由三角函数系的正交性, 有

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(x) dx; \quad a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(x) \cos n\omega x dx, \quad b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(x) \sin n\omega x dx, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

这里 $a_0, a_n, b_n, n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots$ 称为**傅里叶系数**;

$$\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (a_n \cos n\omega x + b_n \sin n\omega x) 称为 f(x) 在 \left[-\frac{T}{2}, \frac{T}{2} \right] 上的傅里叶级数(傅里叶展开).$$



函数的傅里叶展开

特别, 当 $T = 2\pi$ 时, 函数 f(x) 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上的傅里叶级数为

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

其中
$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx$$
; $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx$, $b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx$, $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

- (1) 当 f(x) 为奇函数时, $a_n = 0$, $n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \cdots$, $b_n = \frac{4}{T} \int_0^{\frac{t}{2}} f(x) \sin n\omega x dx$, $n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots$. 此时展开的傅里叶级数称为**正弦级数**。
- (2) 当 f(x) 为偶函数时, $b_n = 0$, $n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots$, $a_n = \frac{4}{T} \int_0^{\frac{t}{2}} f(x) \cos n\omega x dx$, $n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \cdots$. 此时展开的傅里叶级数称为**余弦级数**。



狄利克雷定理

定理

(Dirichlet) 设f(x)在 $\left|-\frac{T}{2},\frac{T}{2}\right|$ 上满足:

(1)连续或者至多有有限多个第一类间断点; (2)至多有有限多个极值点,则 f(x)的傅里叶级数收敛,且其和函数为

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & \exists x \ni f(x) \text{ in } \text{in } \text{in } f(x) \text{ in } \text{in } f(x) \text{ in } \text{in } f(x) \text{ in } f(x)$$



例1 设 f(x) 是周期为 2π 的函数,且 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & -\pi < x \le 0 \\ x, & 0 < x \le \pi \end{cases}$, 将 f(x) 展开为傅里叶级数,

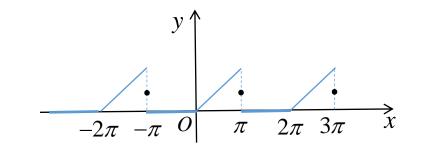
并求其和函数 S(x).



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

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$$a_{n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x \cos nx dx = \frac{(-1)^{n} - 1}{n^{2} \pi}.$$



$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x \sin nx dx = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n}. \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$f(x) \sim \frac{\pi}{4} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left[\frac{(-1)^n - 1}{n^2 \pi} \cos nx + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \sin nx \right] = S(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & -\pi < x < \pi \\ \frac{\pi}{2}, & x = \pm \pi \end{cases}, S(x + 2\pi) = S(x), \forall x \in R.$$





设f(x)是周期为 2π 的函数,且 $f(x) = x^2$, $0 \le x < 2\pi$,将f(x)展开为傅里叶级数,

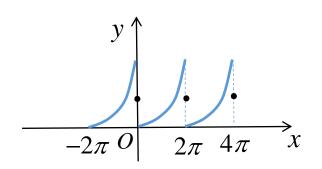
并求
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$$
和 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2}$ 的值.



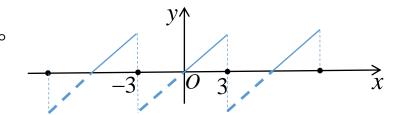
$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 dx = \frac{8\pi^2}{3}; \quad a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \cos nx dx = \frac{4}{n^2},$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \sin nx dx = -\frac{4\pi}{n}, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$f(x) \sim \frac{4\pi^2}{3} + 4\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left[\frac{1}{n^2} \cos nx - \frac{\pi}{n} \sin nx \right] = \begin{cases} x^2, & 0 < x < 2\pi \\ 2\pi^2, & x = 0, 2\pi \end{cases}.$$



例3 设 $f(x) = x, x \in [0,3]$, 将 f(x) 分别展开成正弦级数和余弦级数。



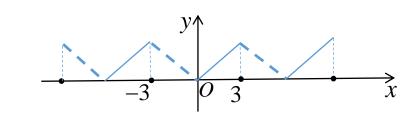
$$a_n = 0, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{6} \int_{-3}^{3} F(x) dx = \frac{2}{3} \int_{0}^{3} x \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} dx = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{6}{n\pi}, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$f(x) \sim \frac{6}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} = S(x) = f(x) = x, \quad 0 \le x < 3; \quad S(3) = 0.$$



(2) 将
$$f(x)$$
 "偶延拓"为 $G(x) = \begin{cases} -x, & -3 \le x < 0 \\ x, & 0 \le x \le 3 \end{cases}$,如图。



然后将G(x)展开为周期为6的傅里叶级数.

$$b_n = 0$$
, $n = 1, 2, \dots$, $a_0 = \frac{2}{6} \int_{-3}^{3} G(x) dx = \frac{2}{3} \int_{0}^{3} x dx = 3$;

$$a_n = \frac{2}{6} \int_{-3}^{3} G(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{3} dx = \frac{2}{3} \int_{0}^{3} x \cos \frac{n\pi x}{3} dx = \frac{6 \left[(-1)^n - 1 \right]}{n^2 \pi^2}, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$f(x) \sim \frac{3}{2} + \frac{6}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n - 1}{n^2} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{3} = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{12}{\pi^2} \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2} \cos \frac{(2k-1)\pi x}{3} = S(x) = f(x) = x, \quad x \in [0,3].$$



