

## 第十四章 傅里叶级数

### § 1 三角级数与傅里叶级数

1. 证明:

(1)  $\sin x, \sin 2x, \dots, \sin nx, \dots$  是  $[0, \pi]$  上的正交系;

(2)  $\sin x, \sin 3x, \dots, \sin(2n+1)x, \dots$  是  $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$  上的正交系;

(3)  $1, \cos x, \cos 2x, \dots, \cos nx, \dots$  是  $[0, \pi]$  上的正交系;

(4)  $1, \sin x, \sin 2x, \dots, \sin nx, \dots$  不是  $[0, \pi]$  上的正交系.

证明 (1)  $\forall m, n \in N, m \neq n$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^\pi \sin mx \sin nx dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi [\cos(m-n)x - \cos(m+n)x] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{m-n} \sin(m-n)x \Big|_0^\pi - \frac{1}{m+n} \sin(m+n)x \Big|_0^\pi \right] = 0,\end{aligned}$$

所以,  $\sin x, \sin 2x, \dots, \sin nx, \dots$  是  $[0, \pi]$  上的正交系.

(2)  $\forall k, n \in N, k \neq n$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(2k-1)x \sin(2n-1)x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [\cos 2(k-n)x - \cos 2(k+n-1)x] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2(k-n)} \sin 2(k-n)x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{1}{2(k+n-1)} \sin 2(k+n-1)x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right] = 0,\end{aligned}$$

所以,  $\sin x, \sin 3x, \dots, \sin(2n+1)x, \dots$  是  $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$  上的正交系.

(3) 由于  $\forall m, n \in N, m \neq n$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^\pi \cos mx \cos nx dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi [\cos(m+n)x + \cos(m-n)x] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{m+n} \sin(m+n)x \Big|_0^\pi - \frac{1}{m-n} \sin(m-n)x \Big|_0^\pi \right] = 0,\end{aligned}$$

又,  $\forall n \in N$ , 有

$$\int_0^\pi \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \Big|_0^\pi = 0,$$

故  $1, \cos x, \cos 2x, \dots, \cos nx, \dots$  是  $[0, \pi]$  上的正交系.

(4) 因为  $\int_0^\pi \sin x dx = -\cos x \Big|_0^\pi = 2 \neq 0$ , 因此  $1, \sin x, \sin 2x, \dots, \sin nx, \dots$  不是  $[0, \pi]$  上的正交系.

2. 求下列周期为  $2\pi$  的函数的 Fourier 级数:

(1) 三角多项式  $P_n(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n (a_i \cos ix + b_i \sin ix)$ ;

(2)  $f(x) = x^3 \quad (-\pi < x < \pi)$ ;

(3)  $f(x) = \cos \frac{x}{2}$ ;

(4)  $f(x) = e^{ax} \quad (-\pi < x < \pi)$ ;

(5)  $f(x) = |\sin x| \quad (-\pi < x < \pi)$ ;

(6)  $f(x) = x \cos x \quad (-\pi < x < \pi)$ ;

(7)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & -\pi < x < 0, \\ 0, & 0 \leq x < \pi; \end{cases}$

$$(8) \quad f(x) = \pi^2 - x^2 \quad (-\pi < x < \pi);$$

$$(9) \quad f(x) = \operatorname{sgn} \cos x;$$

$$(10) \quad f(x) = \frac{\pi - x}{2} \quad (0 < x < 2\pi).$$

解 (1) 利用三角函数系的正交性, 极易得到

$$\alpha_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} P_n(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} a_0 \cdot 2\pi = 2a_0,$$

$$\alpha_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} P_n(x) \cos kx dx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} a_k \cos^2 kx dx = a_k, & 0 < k \leq n, \\ 0, & k > n, \end{cases}$$

$$\beta_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} P_n(x) \sin kx dx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} b_k \sin^2 kx dx = b_k, & 0 < k \leq n, \\ 0, & k > n, \end{cases}$$

可得三角多项式  $P_n(x)$  的 Fourier 级数为

$$P_n(x) \sim \frac{\alpha_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (\alpha_k \cos kx + \beta_k \sin kx) = a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx).$$

$$(2) \quad a_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^3 \cos kx dx = 0, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

$$b_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^3 \sin kx dx = \frac{2\pi}{k} (-1)^{k-1} \left( \pi^2 - \frac{6}{k^2} \right), \quad k = 1, 2, \dots,$$

$$\text{所以, } f(x) = x^3 \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2\pi}{n} (-1)^{n-1} \left( \pi^2 - \frac{6}{n^2} \right) \sin nx \quad (-\pi < x < \pi).$$

(3)  $f(x)$  是偶函数, 故  $b_n = 0, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$ .

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{4}{\pi},$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos \frac{x}{2} \cos nxdx = \frac{(-1)^{n-1} 4}{(4n^2 - 1)\pi}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots,$$

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

$$(4) \quad a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{ax} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{a\pi} (e^{a\pi} - e^{-a\pi}), & a \neq 0, \\ 2, & a = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos kxdx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{ax} \cos kxdx = \begin{cases} \frac{(-1)^k a}{(a^2 + k^2)\pi} (e^{a\pi} - e^{-a\pi}), & a \neq 0, \\ 0, & a = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$b_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin kxdx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{ax} \sin kxdx = \begin{cases} \frac{(-1)^k k}{(a^2 + k^2)\pi} (e^{a\pi} - e^{-a\pi}), & a \neq 0, \\ 0, & a = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$k = 1, 2, \dots$$

所以, 当  $-\pi < x < \pi$  时,

$$f(x) = e^{ax} \sim \begin{cases} \frac{2}{a\pi} \operatorname{sh}(a\pi) + \frac{2}{\pi} \operatorname{sh}(a\pi) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{a^2 + k^2} (a \cos kx - k \sin kx), & a \neq 0, \\ 1, & a = 0. \end{cases}$$

(5)  $f(x)$  是偶函数, 故  $b_n = 0, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$ ,

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

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \cos nxdx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi}, & n = 1, \\ \frac{2[(-1)^{n-1} - 1]}{(n^2 - 1)\pi}, & n > 1, \end{cases}$$

所以,

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

(6)  $f(x)$  是奇函数, 故  $a_n = 0, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ ,

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos x \sin nxdx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x [\sin(n+1)x + \sin(n-1)x] dx = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}, & n=1, \\ \frac{2(-1)^n n}{n^2 - 1}, & n \geq 2, \end{cases}$$

$n=1, 2, \dots$ .

所以,  $f(x) = x \cos x \sim -\frac{1}{2} \sin x + 2 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n}{n^2 - 1} \sin nx. \quad (-\pi < x < \pi)$

$$(7) \quad a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x dx = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nxdx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos nxdx = \frac{(-1)^n - 1}{n^2 \pi},$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nxdx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin nxdx = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n},$$

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

(8)  $f(x)$  为偶函数, 故  $b_n = 0, n = 1, 2, \dots$ ,

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\pi^2 - x^2) dx = \frac{3}{4} \pi^2,$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\pi^2 - x^2) \cos nxdx = \frac{4(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2},$$

故有,  $f(x) = \pi^2 - x^2 \sim \frac{3}{8} \pi^2 + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2} \cos nx. \quad (-\pi < x < \pi)$

(9)  $f(x) = \operatorname{sgn} \cos x$  为偶函数, 故  $b_n = 0$ ,  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ ,

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \operatorname{sgn} \cos x dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left( \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (-1) dx \right) = 0,$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \operatorname{sgn} \cos x \cos nxdx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left( \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos nxdx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (-1) \cos nxdx \right) = -\frac{4}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2}$$

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

所以,  $f(x) \sim \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k-1} \cos(2k-1)x$ .

$$(10) \quad a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\pi-x}{2} dx = 0,$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos nxdx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\pi-x}{2} \cos nxdx = 0, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots,$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nxdx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\pi-x}{2} \sin nxdx = \frac{1}{n}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots,$$

所以,  $f(x) = \frac{\pi-x}{2} \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \quad (0 < x < 2\pi)$ .

3. 设  $f(x)$  以  $2\pi$  为周期, 在  $[-\pi, \pi]$  绝对可积, 证明:

(1) 如果函数  $f(x)$  在  $[-\pi, \pi]$  上满足  $f(x+\pi) = f(x)$ , 则  $a_{2m-1} = b_{2m-1} = 0$ ,  $m = 1, 2, \dots$ ;

(2) 如果函数  $f(x)$  在  $[-\pi, \pi]$  上满足  $f(x+\pi) = -f(x)$ , 则  $a_{2m} = b_{2m} = 0$ ,  $m = 1, 2, \dots$ .

$$\text{证明 (1)} \quad a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nxdx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) \cos nxdx + \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nxdx \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) \cos nx dx + \int_{-\pi}^0 f(t+\pi) \cos n(t+\pi) dt \right) \\&= \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) \cos nx dx + (-1)^n \int_{-\pi}^0 f(t) \cos ntdt \right) \\&= \frac{1}{\pi} [1 + (-1)^n] \int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) \cos nx dx ,\end{aligned}$$

因此, 当  $n = 2m - 1$  时, 有

$$a_{2m-1} = \frac{1}{\pi} [1 + (-1)^{2m-1}] \int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) \cos(2m-1)x dx = 0, \quad m = 1, 2, \dots$$

同样,

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} [1 + (-1)^n] \int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) \sin nx dx ,$$

所以, 当  $n = 2m - 1$  时, 有

$$b_{2m-1} = \frac{1}{\pi} [1 + (-1)^{2m-1}] \int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) \sin(2m-1)x dx = 0, \quad m = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned}(2) \quad a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) \cos nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \right) \\&= \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) \cos nx dx + \int_{-\pi}^0 f(t+\pi) \cos n(t+\pi) dt \right) \\&= \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) \cos nx dx - (-1)^n \int_{-\pi}^0 f(t) \cos ntdt \right) \\&= \frac{1}{\pi} [1 - (-1)^n] \int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) \cos nx dx ,\end{aligned}$$

故当  $n = 2m$  时,

$$a_{2m} = \frac{1}{\pi} [1 - (-1)^{2m}] \int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) \cos 2mx dx = 0, \quad m = 1, 2, \dots$$

同样,

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

因此, 当  $n = 2m$  时, 得  $b_{2m} = \frac{1}{\pi} [1 - (-1)^{2m}] \int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) \sin 2mx dx = 0, \quad m = 1, 2, \dots$

## § 2 傅里叶级数的收敛性

1. 将下列函数展开成 Fourier 级数, 并讨论收敛性:

$$(1) f(x) = x \sin x, \quad x \in [-\pi, \pi];$$

$$(2) f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \in [0, \pi], \\ 1, & x \in [-\pi, 0). \end{cases}$$

**解** (1) 由于  $f(x)$  在  $(-\pi, \pi)$  可微, 而在  $(-\infty, \infty)$  处处连续, 故在  $[-\pi, \pi]$ ,  $f(x)$  收敛于其 Fourier 级数, 由于  $f(x)$  是偶函数, 因此,  $b_n = 0, n = 1, 2, \dots$ ,

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx = 2,$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nxdx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x \cos nxdx$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin 2x dx, & n=1, \\ \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x [\sin(+1)x - \sin(-1)x] dx, & n>1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}, & n=1, \\ \frac{2(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2-1}, & n \geq 2, \end{cases}$$

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

$$(2) a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \int_{-\pi}^0 dx + \int_0^{\pi} x^2 dx \right) = 1 + \frac{1}{3} \pi^2,$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nxdx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \int_{-\pi}^0 \cos nxdx + \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos nxdx \right) = \frac{2(-1)^n}{n^2},$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nxdx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \int_{-\pi}^0 \sin nxdx + \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \sin nxdx \right)$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^n}{n\pi} [1 - (-1)^n - \pi^2 + \frac{2}{n^2} (1 - (-1)^n)], \quad n = 1, 2, \dots,$$



所以,

$$f(x) \sim \frac{\pi^2 + 1}{6} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{2(-1)^n}{n^2} \cos nx + \frac{(-1)^n}{n\pi} [1 - (-1)^n - \pi^2 + \frac{2}{n^2} ((-1)^n - 1)] \sin nx \right\}.$$

由于  $f(x)$  在  $(-\pi, \pi)$  逐段可微, 而

$$\frac{f(0-0) + f(0+0)}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0 = f(0), \quad \frac{f(\pi-0) + f(-\pi+0)}{2} = \frac{1 + \pi^2}{2},$$

因此,

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi^2 + 1}{6} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{2(-1)^n}{n^2} \cos nx + \frac{(-1)^n}{n\pi} [1 - (-1)^n - \pi^2 + \frac{2}{n^2} ((-1)^n - 1)] \sin nx \right\},$$

$$x \in (-\pi, 0) \cup (0, \pi).$$

2. 由展开式

$$x = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{\sin nx}{n} \quad (-\pi < x < \pi),$$

(1) 用逐项积分法求  $x^2$ ,  $x^3$ ,  $x^4$  在  $(-\pi, \pi)$  中的 Fourier 展开式;

(2) 求级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^4}$ ,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4}$  的和.

解 (1)  $\frac{1}{2} x^2 = \int_0^x x dx = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \int_0^x \sin nxdx = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \cos nx + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2}$

$$= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \cos nx + \frac{\pi^2}{6}, \quad x \in [-\pi, \pi],$$

所以,

$$x^2 = 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \cos nx + \frac{\pi^2}{3}, \quad x \in [-\pi, \pi].$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{3}x^3 &= \int_0^x x^2 dx = \frac{\pi^2}{3}x + 4\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \int_0^x \cos nxdx = \frac{\pi^2}{3}x + 4\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^3} \sin nx \\&= \frac{2\pi^2}{3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{\sin nx}{n} + 4\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^3} \sin nx \\&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \left( \frac{\pi^2}{3} - \frac{2}{n^2} \right) \sin nx, \quad x \in (-\pi, \pi),\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^3 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \left( \pi^2 - \frac{6}{n^2} \right) \sin nx, \quad x \in (-\pi, \pi).$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{4}x^4 &= \int_0^x x^3 dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \left( \pi^2 - \frac{6}{n^2} \right) \int_0^x \sin nxdx \\&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^n}{n^2} \left( \pi^2 - \frac{6}{n^2} \right) \cos nx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2} \left( \pi^2 - \frac{6}{n^2} \right), \quad x \in [-\pi, \pi],\end{aligned}$$

所以,

$$x^4 = \frac{2}{3}\pi^4 + 48\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^4} + 8\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \left( \pi^2 - \frac{6}{n^2} \right) \cos nx, \quad x \in [-\pi, \pi].$$

(2) 由于  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^4} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} - 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n)^4} = \frac{7}{8} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4}$ , 故只须求出  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4}$  即可. 在

(1) 中最后一式, 令  $x = \pi$ , 得到

$$\pi^4 = \frac{2}{3}\pi^4 + 48\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^4} + 8\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \left( \pi^2 - \frac{6}{n^2} \right) = \frac{2}{3}\pi^4 - 90\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} + 8\pi^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2},$$

注意到  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$ , 就有

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} = \frac{\pi^4}{90},$$

由此而得

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^4} = \frac{7}{8} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} = \frac{7\pi^4}{720}.$$

3. (1) 在  $(-\pi, \pi)$  内, 求  $f(x) = e^x$  的 Fourier 展开式;

(2) 求级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+n^2}$  的和.

解 (1)  $a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} (e^{\pi} - e^{-\pi}),$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^x \cos nx dx = \frac{(-1)^n}{1+n^2} (e^{\pi} - e^{-\pi}), \quad n=1, 2, \dots,$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^x \sin nx dx = \frac{n(-1)^{n-1}}{1+n^2} (e^{\pi} - e^{-\pi}), \quad n=1, 2, \dots,$$

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

由于  $f(x) = e^x$  在  $(-\pi, \pi)$  可微, 故有

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

(2) 在上式中令  $x=0$ , 得

$$1 = e^0 = \frac{1}{\pi} sh\pi + 2sh\pi \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+n^2},$$

故有,

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

4. 设  $f(x)$  在  $[-\pi, \pi]$  上逐段可微, 且  $f(-\pi) = f(\pi)$ ,  $a_n, b_n$  为  $f(x)$  的 Fourier 系数,  $a'_n, b'_n$  是  $f(x)$  的导函数  $f'(x)$  的 Fourier 系数, 证明:

$$a'_0 = 0, a'_n = nb_n, b'_n = -na_n \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots).$$

证明  $a'_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f'(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} f(x) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 0,$

$$a'_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f'(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos nx df(x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} + \frac{n}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = n \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = nb_n,$$

$$b'_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f'(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin nx df(x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} f(x) \sin nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \frac{n}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = -n \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = -na_n,$$

$$(n = 1, 2, \dots).$$

5. 证明: 若三角级数

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

中的系数  $a_n, b_n$  满足关系

$$\max\{|n^3 a_n|, |n^3 b_n|\} \leq M,$$

$M$  为常数, 则上述三角级数收敛, 且其和数具有连续的导函数.

证明 因为  $\max\{|n^3 a_n|, |n^3 b_n|\} \leq M$ , 故  $|n^3 a_n| \leq M$  且  $|n^3 b_n| \leq M$ , 对一切  $n$  成立,

因而  $|a_n| \leq \frac{M}{n^3}$ ,  $|b_n| \leq \frac{M}{n^3}$  对一切  $n$  成立, 三角级数  $\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$  中一般

项  $a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx$  满足, 对  $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$ ,

$$|a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx| \leq |a_n| + |b_n| \leq \frac{2M}{n^3}.$$

由于级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2M}{n^3}$  收敛, 用  $M$  判别法, 三角级数  $\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$  在  $(-\infty, \infty)$

绝对收敛, 设其和函数为  $f(x)$ , 则由于逐次求导后的级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-na_n \sin nx + nb_n \cos nx)$  满足

$$|-na_n \sin nx + nb_n \cos nx| \leq n(|a_n| + |b_n|) \leq \frac{2M}{n^2}, \quad x \in (-\infty, \infty),$$

而级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2M}{n^2}$  收敛, 由  $M$  判别法, 级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-na_n \sin nx + nb_n \cos nx)$  在  $(-\infty, \infty)$  一致收

敛, 因此由函数项级数逐项求导定理, 知  $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, \infty)$  可导, 且

$$f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-na_n \sin nx + nb_n \cos nx),$$

而且由于对一切  $n$ ,  $-na_n \sin nx + nb_n \cos nx$  在  $(-\infty, \infty)$  连续, 因而由和函数的连续性知

$f'(x)$  在  $(-\infty, \infty)$  连续.

6. 设  $T_n(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx)$ , 求证:

$$T_n(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} T_n(x+t) \frac{\sin(n+\frac{1}{2})t}{\sin \frac{t}{2}} dt.$$

证明 象 § 14.1 习题 2 (1) 类似地计算可得  $T_n(x)$  的 Fourier 系数为

$$a'_0 = a_0, \quad a'_k = \begin{cases} a_k, & k \leq n, \\ 0, & k > n, \end{cases} \quad b'_k = \begin{cases} b_k, & k \leq n, \\ 0, & k > n, \end{cases} \quad n = 1, 2, \dots,$$

因而  $T_n(x)$  的 Fourier 级数为

$$T_n(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx),$$

而  $T_n(x)$  同时也是其 Fourier 系数的前  $n$  项部分和, 因而有

$$T_n(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} T_n(x+t) \frac{\sin(n+\frac{1}{2})t}{\sin \frac{t}{2}} dt.$$

7. 设  $f(x)$  以  $2\pi$  为周期, 在  $(0, 2\pi)$  上单调递减, 且有界, 求证:  $b_n \geq 0 (n > 0)$ .

证明 由  $f(x)$  的假设知道,  $\forall n > 0$ ,  $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx$  存在. 将  $[-\pi, \pi]$   $n$  等份, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{-\pi+(k-1)\frac{2\pi}{n}}^{-\pi+k\frac{2\pi}{n}} f(x) \sin nx dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^n \left[ \int_{-\pi+(k-1)\frac{2\pi}{n}}^{-\pi+(k-\frac{1}{2})\frac{2\pi}{n}} f(x) \sin nx dx - \int_{-\pi+(k-\frac{1}{2})\frac{2\pi}{n}}^{-\pi+k\frac{2\pi}{n}} f(x) \sin nx dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^n \left[ \int_{-\pi+(k-1)\frac{2\pi}{n}}^{-\pi+(k-\frac{1}{2})\frac{2\pi}{n}} f(x) \sin nx dx - \int_{-\pi+(k-1)\frac{2\pi}{n}}^{-\pi+(k-\frac{1}{2})\frac{2\pi}{n}} f(t + \frac{\pi}{n}x) \sin nt dt \right], \end{aligned}$$

这是在和号中后一积分中令  $x = t + \frac{\pi}{n}$  换元后得到的. 由此得

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{-\pi+(k-1)\frac{2\pi}{n}}^{-\pi+(k-\frac{1}{2})\frac{2\pi}{n}} [f(x) - f(x + \frac{\pi}{n})] \sin nx dx,$$

由于  $f(x)$  在以  $2\pi$  为周期, 在  $(0, 2\pi)$  上单调递减, 故  $f(x) - f(x + \frac{\pi}{n}) \geq 0$ , 又在区间

$[-\pi + (k-1)\frac{2\pi}{n}, -\pi + (k-\frac{1}{2})\frac{2\pi}{n}]$  上  $\sin nx \geq 0$ , 因此以上等式右端和号中每一个积分都

非负, 因而  $b_n \geq 0 (n > 0)$ .

8. 设  $f(x)$  以  $2\pi$  为周期, 在  $(0, 2\pi)$  上导数  $f'(x)$  单调上升有界, 求证:  $a_n \geq 0 (n > 0)$ .

证明  $\forall n > 0$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) d \sin nx \\ &= \frac{1}{n\pi} (f(x) \sin nx \Big|_0^{2\pi} - \int_0^{2\pi} f'(x) \sin nx dx) = \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} [-f'(x)] \sin nx dx, \end{aligned}$$

由于  $f'(x)$  以  $2\pi$  为周期, 在  $(0, 2\pi)$  上单调上升有界, 故  $-f'(x)$  以  $2\pi$  为周期, 在  $(0, 2\pi)$  上单调减少有界, 直接由上题结论, 即知  $a_n \geq 0 (n > 0)$ .

9. 证明: 若  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  点满足  $\alpha$  阶的 Lipschitz 条件, 则  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  点连续. 给出一个表明这论断的逆命题不成立的例子. ( $\alpha > 0$ )

证明 由于  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  点满足  $\alpha$  阶 ( $\alpha > 0$ ) 的 Lipschitz 条件, 故  $\exists \delta_0 > 0$ , 常数  $M > 0$ , 使得当  $|x - x_0| \leq \delta_0$  时, 有

$$|f(x) - f(x_0)| \leq M|x - x_0|^\alpha,$$

因此, 不妨设  $|x - x_0| \leq \delta_0$ .  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 要使  $|f(x) - f(x_0)| \leq M|x - x_0|^\alpha < \varepsilon$ , 只须

$|x - x_0| < \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{M}\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}$ , 取  $\delta = \min\{\delta_0, \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{M}\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}\} > 0$ , 则当  $|x - x_0| \leq \delta$  时, 就有

$$|f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon,$$

因此  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  点连续.

设  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\ln|x|}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0, \end{cases}$  则由于  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\ln|x|} = 0 = f(0)$ , 故  $f(x)$  在  $x = 0$

连续. 但  $\forall \alpha > 0$ , 由于  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x|^\alpha \ln|x| = 0$ , 所以  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{|x|^\alpha \ln|x|} = \infty$ , 故  $\forall M > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ ,

当  $0 < |x| < \delta$  时, 有  $\left| \frac{1}{|x|^\alpha \ln|x|} \right| > M$ , 即  $\left| \frac{1}{\ln|x|} - 0 \right| > M|x-0|^\alpha$  或  $|f(x) - f(0)| > M|x-0|^\alpha$

对一切  $0 < |x| < \delta$  成立. 即  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  点不满足任意阶的 Lipschitz 条件.

10. 设  $f(x)$  是以  $2\pi$  为周期的函数, 在  $[-\pi, \pi]$  绝对可积, 又设  $S_n(x)$  是  $f(x)$  的 Fourier 级数的前  $n$  项部分和

$$S_n(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx),$$

则 
$$S_n(x) = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{f(x+2t) + f(x-2t)}{2} D_n(2t) dt,$$

其中  $D_n(t)$  是 Dirichlet 核.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证明 } S_n(x) &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi [f(x+t) + f(x-t)] \frac{\sin(n+\frac{1}{2})t}{2\sin\frac{t}{2}} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi [f(x+t) + f(x-t)] D_n(t) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi [f(x+2u) + f(x-2u)] D_n(2u) 2du \\ &= \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{f(x+2t) + f(x-2t)}{2} D_n(2t) dt. \end{aligned}$$

11. 设  $f(x)$  以  $2\pi$  为周期, 在  $(-\infty, \infty)$  连续, 它的 Fourier 级数在  $x_0$  点收敛. 求证:

$$S_n(x_0) \rightarrow f(x_0) (n \rightarrow \infty).$$

证明 由于  $f(x)$  是以  $2\pi$  为周期的连续函数, 它的 Fourier 级数在  $x_0$  点收敛, 故可设



其 Fourier 级数在  $x_0$  点收敛于  $S$  . 则必有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n(x_0) = S ,$$

由此可得,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sigma_n(x_0) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=0}^n S_k(x_0) = S ,$$

但由 Fejer 定理知,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sigma_n(x_0) = f(x_0)$  , 因此  $S = f(x_0)$  , 即  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n(x_0) = f(x_0)$  .

12. 设  $f(x)$  以  $2\pi$  为周期、连续, 其 Fourier 系数全为 0 , 则  $f(x) = 0$  .

**证明**  $\forall x_0 \in (-\infty, \infty)$  , 由  $f(x)$  的 Fourier 系数全为 0 , 因而其 Fourier 级数在  $x_0$  点收敛于 0 , 由上题结论知其 Fourier 级数在  $x_0$  点又收敛于  $f(x_0)$  , 因此  $f(x_0) = 0$  , 由  $x_0 \in (-\infty, \infty)$  的任意性, 知  $f(x) = 0$  .

13. 设  $f(x)$  以  $2\pi$  为周期, 在  $[-\pi, \pi]$  绝对可积, 又设  $x_0 \in (-\pi, \pi)$  满足

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x_0+t) + f(x_0-t)}{2} = L$$

存在. 证明  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sigma_n(x_0) = L$  . 进一步, 若  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  连续, 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sigma_n(x_0) = f(x_0)$  , 其中

$$\sigma_n(x) = \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=0}^n S_k(x) .$$

**证明** 类似于 Fejer 定理的证明, 有

$$\sigma_n(x_0) = \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=0}^n S_k(x_0) = \frac{1}{2(n+1)\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x_0+t) \left[ \frac{\sin \frac{n+1}{2} t}{\sin \frac{t}{2}} \right]^2 dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2(n+1)\pi} \left( \int_{-\pi}^0 f(x_0+t) \left[ \frac{\sin \frac{n+1}{2}t}{\sin \frac{t}{2}} \right]^2 dt + \int_0^{\pi} f(x_0+t) \left[ \frac{\sin \frac{n+1}{2}t}{\sin \frac{t}{2}} \right]^2 dt \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2(n+1)\pi} \left( - \int_{\pi}^0 f(x_0-u) \left[ \frac{\sin \frac{n+1}{2}u}{\sin \frac{u}{2}} \right]^2 du + \int_0^{\pi} f(x_0+t) \left[ \frac{\sin \frac{n+1}{2}t}{\sin \frac{t}{2}} \right]^2 dt \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2(n+1)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} [f(x_0+t) + f(x_0-t)] \left[ \frac{\sin \frac{n+1}{2}t}{\sin \frac{t}{2}} \right]^2 dt.
 \end{aligned}$$

由 Fejer 核的性质,  $\frac{1}{(n+1)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left[ \frac{\sin \frac{n+1}{2}t}{\sin \frac{t}{2}} \right]^2 dt = 1$ , 得到  $\frac{L}{(n+1)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left[ \frac{\sin \frac{n+1}{2}t}{\sin \frac{t}{2}} \right]^2 dt = L$ ,

所以,

$$\sigma_n(x_0) - L = \frac{1}{(n+1)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left[ \frac{f(x_0+t) + f(x_0-t)}{2} - L \right] \left[ \frac{\sin \frac{n+1}{2}t}{\sin \frac{t}{2}} \right]^2 dt.$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 由于  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x_0+t) + f(x_0-t)}{2} = L$ , 知  $\exists \delta > 0$  (不妨设  $\delta < \pi$ ), 使得只要

$0 < t < \delta$ , 就有  $\left| \frac{f(x_0+t) + f(x_0-t)}{2} - L \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ . 因此,

$$|\sigma_n(x_0) - L| \leq \frac{1}{(n+1)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left| \frac{f(x_0+t) + f(x_0-t)}{2} - L \right| \left[ \frac{\sin \frac{n+1}{2}t}{\sin \frac{t}{2}} \right]^2 dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{(n+1)\pi} \int_0^\delta \left| \frac{f(x_0+t) + f(x_0-t)}{2} - L \left[ \frac{\sin \frac{n+1}{2} t}{\sin \frac{t}{2}} \right]^2 \right| dt \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{(n+1)\pi} \int_\delta^\pi \left| \frac{f(x_0+t) + f(x_0-t)}{2} - L \left[ \frac{\sin \frac{n+1}{2} t}{\sin \frac{t}{2}} \right]^2 \right| dt \\
 &= \text{I} + \text{II},
 \end{aligned}$$

而 
$$\text{I} < \frac{\varepsilon}{(n+1)\pi} \int_0^\delta \left[ \frac{\sin \frac{n+1}{2} t}{\sin \frac{t}{2}} \right]^2 dt \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2(n+1)\pi} \int_0^\pi \left[ \frac{\sin \frac{n+1}{2} t}{\sin \frac{t}{2}} \right]^2 dt = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

为估计 II，首先容易证明，当  $t \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$  时， $|\sin t| \geq \frac{2}{\pi}|t|$ ，因而当  $t \in [-\pi, \pi] \setminus \{0\}$  时， $\frac{1}{\left| \sin \frac{t}{2} \right|} \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{2}{|t|} = \frac{\pi}{|t|}$ ，由此得到当  $\delta \leq t \leq \pi$  时， $\frac{1}{\sin \frac{t}{2}} \leq \frac{\pi}{t}$ 。因此，

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{II} &\leq \frac{1}{(n+1)\pi} \int \left| \frac{f(x_0+t) + f(x_0-t)}{2} - L \left( \frac{\pi}{t} \right)^2 \right| dt \\
 &\leq \frac{\pi}{n+1} \left( \int_\delta^\pi \left| \frac{f(x_0+t) + f(x_0-t)}{2} - L \right|^2 dt \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \int_\delta^\pi \frac{1}{t^4} dt \right)^{\frac{1}{2}},
 \end{aligned}$$

由于  $f(x)$  在  $[-\pi, \pi]$  绝对可积，因而  $\exists M > 0$ ，使得

$$\left( \int_\delta^\pi \left| \frac{f(x_0+t) + f(x_0-t)}{2} - L \right|^2 dt \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq M.$$

所以，

$$\text{II} \leq \frac{\pi M}{n+1} \left( \int_{\delta}^{\pi} \frac{1}{t^4} dt \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \frac{\pi M}{(n+1)\delta^{3/2}\sqrt{3}} < \frac{\pi M}{(n+1)\delta^{3/2}}.$$

取  $N = \left\lceil \frac{2\pi M}{\varepsilon \delta^{3/2}} \right\rceil$ , 则当  $n > N$  时, 有  $\text{II} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ , 从而当  $n > N$  时, 有

$$|\sigma_n(x_0) - L| \leq \text{I} + \text{II} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon,$$

所以,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sigma_n(x_0) = L$ . 进一步, 若  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  连续, 则  $L = f(x_0)$ , 即  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sigma_n(x_0) = f(x_0)$ .

### §3 任意区间上的傅里叶级数

1. 将下列函数在指定区间上展开为 Fourier 级数, 并讨论其收敛性:

(1) 在区间  $(0, 2l)$  展开

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} A, & 0 < x < l, \\ 0, & l \leq x < 2l; \end{cases}$$

(2)  $f(x) = x \cos x$ ,  $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ ;

(3)  $f(x) = x$ ,  $(0, l)$ ;

$$(4) f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 1, & 1 < x < 2, \\ 3-x, & 2 \leq x \leq 3. \end{cases}$$

解 (1)  $a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^{2l} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l A \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx = \begin{cases} A, & n=0, \\ 0, & n=1, 2, \dots, \end{cases}$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^{2l} f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l A \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx = \frac{A}{n\pi} (1 - (-1)^n), \quad n=1, 2, \dots,$$

所以,

$$f(x) \sim \frac{A}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{A}{n\pi} (1 - (-1)^n) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x = \frac{A}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2A}{(2n-1)\pi} \sin \frac{(2n-1)\pi}{l} x.$$

由于  $f(x)$  在  $(0, 2l)$  逐段可微, 故有

$$f(x) = \frac{A}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2A}{(2n-1)\pi} \sin \frac{(2n-1)\pi}{l} x, \quad x \in (0, l) \cup (l, 2l).$$

(2) 由于  $f(x) = x \cos x$  是  $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$  的奇函数, 因此  $a_n = 0, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ .

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) \sin 2nx dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cos x \sin 2nx dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x [\sin(2n+1)x + \sin(2n-1)x] dx = \frac{16n(-1)^{n-1}}{(4n^2-1)^2}, \quad n=1, 2, \dots, \end{aligned}$$

且  $f(x)$  在  $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$  可微, 因此

$$f(x) = \frac{16}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} n}{(4n^2-1)^2} \sin 2nx, \quad x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}).$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad a_0 &= \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x) dx = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l x dx = l, \\ a_n &= \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x) \cos \frac{2n\pi}{l} x dx = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l x \cos \frac{2n\pi}{l} x dx = 0, \quad n=1, 2, \dots, \\ b_n &= \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x) \sin \frac{2n\pi}{l} x dx = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l x \sin \frac{2n\pi}{l} x dx = -\frac{l}{n\pi}, \quad n=1, 2, \dots, \end{aligned}$$

由于  $f(x)$  在  $(0, l)$  可微, 故

$$f(x) = \frac{l}{2} - \frac{l}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{2n\pi}{l} x, \quad x \in (0, l).$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad a_0 &= \frac{2}{3} \int_0^3 f(x) dx = \frac{2}{3} (\int_0^1 x dx + \int_1^2 1 dx + \int_2^3 (3-x) dx) = \frac{4}{3}, \\ a_n &= \frac{2}{3} \int_0^3 f(x) \cos \frac{2n\pi}{3} x dx \\ &= \frac{2}{3} (\int_0^1 x \cos \frac{2n\pi}{3} x dx + \int_1^2 \cos \frac{2n\pi}{3} x dx + \int_2^3 (3-x) \cos \frac{2n\pi}{3} x dx) \\ &= -\frac{2}{n\pi} \sin \frac{2n\pi}{3} + \frac{3}{n^2 \pi^2} (\cos \frac{2n\pi}{3} - 1), \quad n=1, 2, \dots, \\ a_n &= \frac{2}{3} \int_0^3 f(x) \sin \frac{2n\pi}{3} x dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{2}{3} \left( \int_0^1 x \sin \frac{2n\pi}{3} x dx + \int_1^2 \sin \frac{2n\pi}{3} x dx + \int_2^3 (3-x) \sin \frac{2n\pi}{3} x dx \right) \\ &= -\frac{2}{n\pi} \cos \frac{2n\pi}{3} + \frac{3}{n^2 \pi^2} \sin \frac{2n\pi}{3}, \quad n=1, 2, \dots, \end{aligned}$$

且  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 3]$  上逐段可微, 连续, 故

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

2. 求下列周期函数的 Fourier 级数:

(1)  $f(x) = |\cos x|$ ;

(2)  $f(x) = x - [x]$ .

解 (1) 这是周期为  $\pi$  的函数, 且  $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, \infty)$  连续, 逐段可微, 又是偶函数,

故  $b_n = 0, n=1, 2, \dots$ .

$$a_0 = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\cos x| dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = \frac{4}{\pi},$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) \cos 2nxdx = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \cos 2nxdx \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [\cos 2(n+1)x + \cos 2(n-1)x] dx = \frac{4(-1)^{n-1}}{(4n^2 - 1)\pi}, \quad n=1, 2, \dots, \end{aligned}$$

所以,

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

(2) 该函数周期为 1, 逐段可微, 所有整数点是第一类间断点.

$$a_0 = 2 \int_0^1 (x - [x]) dx = 2 \int_0^1 x dx = 1$$

$$a_n = 2 \int_0^1 (x - [x]) \cos 2n\pi x dx = 2 \int_0^1 x \cos 2n\pi x dx = 0, \quad n=1, 2, \dots,$$

$$b_n = 2 \int_0^1 (x - [x]) \sin 2n\pi x dx = 2 \int_0^1 x \sin 2n\pi x dx = -\frac{1}{n\pi}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

所以,

$$f(x) = x - [x] = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin 2n\pi x, \quad x \in (-\infty, \infty) \text{ 且 } x \notin \mathbb{Z}.$$

3. 把下列函数在指定区间上展开为余弦函数:

$$(1) f(x) = \sin x, \quad 0 \leq x \leq \pi;$$

$$(2) f(x) = \begin{cases} 1-x, & 0 < x \leq 2, \\ x-3, & 2 < x < 4. \end{cases}$$

解 根据偶延拓计算 Fourier 系数.

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

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \cos nx dx = \begin{cases} 0, & n = 1, \\ \frac{2}{\pi(n^2 - 1)} [(-1)^{n-1} - 1], & n = 2, 3, \dots, \end{cases}$$

因此,

$$f(x) = \sin x = \frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} - 1}{n^2 - 1} \cos nx = \frac{2}{\pi} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4n^2 - 1} \cos 2nx, \quad x \in [0, \pi].$$

(2) 根据偶延拓计算 Fourier 系数.

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{4} \int_0^4 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_0^2 (1-x) dx + \int_2^4 (x-3) dx \right) = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{2}{4} \int_0^4 f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi}{4} x dx = \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_0^2 (1-x) \cos \frac{n\pi}{4} x dx + \int_2^4 (x-3) \cos \frac{n\pi}{4} x dx \right) \\ &= \frac{8}{n^2 \pi^2} [1 + (-1)^n], \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, \end{aligned}$$

所以,

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{8}{n^2 \pi^2} [1 + (-1)^n] \cos \frac{n\pi}{4} x = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} x, \quad x \in (0, 4).$$

4. 把下列函数在指定区间上展开为正弦级数:

$$(1) f(x) = \cos \frac{x}{2}, \quad 0 \leq x \leq \pi;$$

$$(2) f(x) = x^2, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 2.$$

解 (1) 根据奇延拓计算 Fourier 系数,

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos \frac{x}{2} \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} [\sin(n + \frac{1}{2})x + \sin(n - \frac{1}{2})x] dx \\ &= \frac{4}{\pi(4n^2 - 1)}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, \end{aligned}$$

所以,

$$f(x) = \cos \frac{x}{2} = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4n^2 - 1} \sin nx, \quad 0 < x \leq \pi.$$

(2) 根据奇延拓计算 Fourier 系数,

$$b_n = \frac{2}{2} \int_0^2 f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} x dx = \int_0^2 x^2 \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} x dx = \frac{8}{n\pi} (-1)^{n-1} + \frac{16}{n^3 \pi^3} [(-1)^n - 1],$$
$$n = 1, 2, \dots,$$

得到,

$$f(x) = x^2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{8}{n\pi} (-1)^{n-1} + \frac{16}{n^3 \pi^3} [(-1)^n - 1] \right\} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} x$$
$$= \frac{8}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3} [n^2 \pi^2 (-1)^{n-1} + 2(-1)^n - 2] \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} x, \quad 0 \leq x < 2.$$

5. 把函数  $f(x) = (x-1)^2$  在  $(0, 1)$  上展开成余弦级数, 并推出

$$\pi^2 = 6 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots \right).$$

解 按偶延拓计算 Fourier 系数,

$$a_0 = 2 \int_0^1 f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^1 (x-1)^2 dx = \frac{2}{3},$$

$$a_n = 2 \int_0^1 f(x) \cos n\pi x dx = 2 \int_0^1 (x-1)^2 \cos n\pi x dx = \frac{4}{n^2 \pi^2}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots,$$

所以,

$$f(x) = (x-1)^2 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \cos n\pi x, \quad (0, 1).$$

既使扩充  $f(x)$  的定义于  $(-\infty, \infty)$  成为偶延拓后的周期为 2 的函数  $F(x)$ , 亦有其

Fourier 级数收敛于  $F(x)$ , 而在所有点  $F(x)$  均连续, 而  $F(0) = f(0) = 1$ , 在上式中令  $x = 0$ ,

$$\text{就有 } 1 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}, \quad \text{即 } \pi^2 = 6 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}.$$

6. 将函数  $f(x)$  分别做奇延拓和偶延拓后, 求函数的 Fourier 级数, 其中

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



**解** 根据奇延拓计算 Fourier 系数.

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin nx dx = \frac{2}{n\pi} (1 - \cos \frac{n\pi}{2}), \quad n=1, 2, \dots,$$

所以, Fourier 级数为正弦级数

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} (1 - \cos \frac{n\pi}{2}) \sin nx, \quad x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \cup (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi).$$

根据偶延拓计算 Fourier 系数为

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = 1,$$

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

因此, 余弦级数为

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \cos nx, \quad x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \cup (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi].$$

7. 应当如何把给定的区间  $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$  的可积函数延拓到区间  $(-\pi, \pi)$  内, 使得他在  $(-\pi, \pi)$  中对应的 Fourier 级数为:

$$(1) \quad f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{2n-1} \cos(2n-1)x;$$

$$(2) \quad f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_{2n-1} \sin(2n-1)x.$$

**解** (1) 先进行偶延拓至  $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0)$ , 再由 § 14·1 习题 3 知按  $f(x+\pi) = -f(x)$  进行延拓至  $(-\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2})$ ,  $(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$ , 最后进行周期延拓, 则  $f(x)$  在  $(-\pi, \pi)$  的 Fourier 系数  $b_n = 0$ ,  $n=1, 2, \dots$ , 而由 § 14·1 习题 3 知  $a_{2n} = 0$ ,  $n=0, 1, 2, \dots$ , 所以,

$$f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{2n-1} \cos(2n-1)x.$$

(2) 先进行奇延拓至  $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0)$ , 再由 § 14·1 习题 3 知按  $f(x+\pi) = -f(x)$  进行延拓至  $(-\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2})$ ,  $(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$ , 最后进行周期延拓, 则  $f(x)$  在  $(-\pi, \pi)$  的 Fourier 系数  $a_n = 0$ ,  $n=1, 2, \dots$ , 而由 § 14·1 习题 3 知  $b_{2n} = 0$ ,  $n=1, 2, \dots$ , 所以,

$$f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_{2n-1} \sin(2n-1)x.$$

#### §4 傅里叶级数的平均收敛性

1. 若  $f(x)$ ,  $g(x)$  以  $2\pi$  为周期, 在  $[-\pi, \pi]$  平方可积,

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

$$g(x) \sim \frac{\alpha_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\alpha_n \cos nx + \beta_n \sin nx),$$

则

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f(x)g(x)| dx = \frac{a_0\alpha_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n\alpha_n + b_n\beta_n).$$

**证明** 由于  $f(x)$ ,  $g(x)$  以  $2\pi$  为周期, 在  $[-\pi, \pi]$  平方可积, 故  $f(x) \pm g(x)$  均以  $2\pi$  为周期, 在  $[-\pi, \pi]$  平方可积, 由 Parseval 等式, 有

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f(x) \pm g(x)|^2 dx = \frac{(a_0 \pm \alpha_0)^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [(a_n \pm \alpha_n)^2 + (b_n \pm \beta_n)^2],$$

二式相减得

$$\frac{4}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f(x)g(x)| dx = 2a_0\alpha_0 + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n\alpha_n + b_n\beta_n),$$

即,

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f(x)g(x)| dx = \frac{a_0\alpha_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n\alpha_n + b_n\beta_n).$$

2. 设  $f(x)$  在  $[0, l]$  平方可积, 求证:

$$\frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f^2(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} a_0^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2,$$

其中

$$a_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx.$$

**证明** 对  $f(x)$  作偶延拓, 延拓后的函数  $F(x)$  在  $[-l, l]$  平方可积. 令  $x = \frac{l}{\pi} t$ , 则

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$F(x) = F(\frac{l}{\pi}t) = G(t)$  在  $[-\pi, \pi]$  平方可积, 且为  $[-\pi, \pi]$  上的偶函数, 其 *Fourier* 级数为

$$G(t) \sim \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nt = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l},$$

其中

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} G(t) \cos ntdt = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx.$$

由 Parseval 等式, 有

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} G^2(t) dt = \frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2,$$

上式左边作积分变换  $t = \frac{\pi}{l}x$ , 并注意到是偶函数在对称区间上的积分即得

$$\frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f^2(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} a_0^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2.$$