【例 1】 设 $f(x) = x^2 (0 \le x < 1)$,且 f(x)的正弦级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin n\pi x$,其中 $b_n =$ $2\int_{0}^{1} f(x) \sin n\pi x \, dx \, (n=1,2,\cdots)$,其和函数为 S(x),则 $S\left(-\frac{15}{2}\right) =$ ______.

【解】 显然 S(x) 是周期为 2 的奇函数,故

$$S\left(-\frac{15}{2}\right) = -S\left(8 - \frac{1}{2}\right) = -S\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = S\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

 $S\left(-\frac{15}{2}\right) = -S\left(8 - \frac{1}{2}\right) = -S\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = S\left(\frac{1}{2}\right),$ 因为 f(x) 在 $x = \frac{1}{2}$ 处连续,所以 $S\left(-\frac{15}{2}\right) = S\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4}.$

8. 函数进行奇延拓再进行周期为 2 的周期延拓, $S(-3) = S(-1) = \frac{1 + (-1)}{2} = 0$

【例 2】 将函数 $f(x) = x^2(-\pi < x < \pi)$ 展开成傅里叶级数,并求 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2}$ 的和.

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

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

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

所以
$$x^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \cos nx (-\pi < x < \pi)$$
,

取
$$x = 0$$
 得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} = -\frac{\pi^2}{12}$.

【例 3】 设 $f(x) = |x| (-\pi \le x \le \pi)$,将 f(x) 展开成傅里叶级数,并求 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$.

【解】 因为
$$f(x)$$
 为偶函数,所以 $a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x dx = \pi$,

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos nx \, dx = \frac{2}{n^2 \pi} [(-1)^n - 1] = \begin{cases} -\frac{4}{n^2 \pi}, n = 1, 3, \cdots, \\ 0, n = 2, 4, \cdots, \end{cases}$$

$$b_n = 0 (n = 1, 2, \dots),$$

于是
$$|x| = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{1^2} \cos x + \frac{1}{3^2} \cos 3x + \frac{1}{5^2} \cos 5x + \cdots \right) (-\pi \leqslant x \leqslant \pi).$$

$$取x=0$$
有

$$0 = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \cdots \right),$$

从而
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$
.

$$\diamondsuit \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = S, \quad \iiint \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n)^2} = S,$$

即
$$\frac{\pi^2}{8} + \frac{1}{4}S = S$$
,解得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = S = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$.

5. 先求对应的傅里叶系数,时周期为2元,所以积分上限。也可以取为0与2页。
此对
$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{x} dx = \frac{e^{2\pi} - 1}{17}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{x} \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{n} e^{x} d\sin nx$$

$$= \frac{1}{n\pi} \left(e^{x} \sin nx \right)^{2\pi} - \int_0^{2\pi} \sin nx de^{x} \right) = -\frac{1}{n\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{x} \sin nx dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{x} d\omega \sin x = \frac{1}{n^2\pi} \left(e^{x} \omega \sin x \right)^{2\pi} - \int_0^{2\pi} \omega \sin x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2\pi} \left(e^{2\pi} - 1 - \int_0^{2\pi} e^{x} \omega \sin x dx \right) \qquad \text{3} \quad \int_0^{2\pi} e^{x} \omega \sin x dx = I$$

$$\text{D)} \quad a_1 = \frac{1}{n^2\pi} \left(e^{2\pi} - 1 - I \right)$$

$$\text{Aff} \quad I = \frac{e^{2\pi} - 1}{n^2+1} \qquad \text{Aff} \quad a_1 = \frac{e^{2\pi} - 1}{\pi (n^2+1)} \quad \text{(n=1,2,...)}$$

高在计算过程椅
$$a_n = -\frac{1}{n\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^X \sin nx \, dx$$

例 $b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^X \sin nx \, dx = -\bigcap q_n = \frac{-n(e^{2\pi}-1)}{\pi \ln^2 t 1}$

9 由于 $f(x)$ 在 $f(x)$ 是 $f(x) = \frac{e^{2\pi}-1}{2\pi} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \frac{e^{2\pi}-1}{n^2 t 1} \cdot (\omega \sin x - n \sin nx)$

而在 $x = 0$ 与 $x = 2\pi$ 处,

傳里 中级 數 取 值 $f(x) = \frac{e^{2\pi}-1}{2} + \frac{e^{2\pi}-1}{n^2} \cdot \frac{e^{2\pi}-1}{n^2 t 1}$

本题关键点在于,延拓和狄利克雷收敛定理这两点一定要有说明,前者是保证积分过程中0到2π积分和正常计算中-π到π的积分相同,后者是为了得出证明中的等号,因为题中没考虑边界所以有等号成立。(因为这写着是证明和单纯计算还是有区别的)

8. 先讨算
$$a_0 = \frac{1}{1} \int_{-1}^{1} e^{x} dx = e^{-e^{-t}}$$
 (注意到这里的周期是2) 而这里进一步的由 $D_{trichlet}$ 定理,
$$\frac{a_0}{2} + \frac{1}{1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \omega s(n\pi x) + b_n \frac{a_0}{2} (n\pi x) = e^{x} , \quad b - 1 < x < 1}{2}$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \omega s(n\pi x) + b_n \frac{a_0}{2} (n\pi x) = e^{x} , \quad b - 1 < x < 1}{2} = \frac{e^{-t} + e}{2}$$
(因为没说证本 a_1, b_1, b_1 以先避免直接会求)
$$1 = \frac{e^{-t} + e}{2}$$

$$1 = \frac{a_0}{2} + \frac{1}{1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cdot t^{n} + 0 = \frac{e^{t} e^{-t}}{2}$$

$$1 = \frac{e^{t} e^{-t}}{2} - \frac{a_0}{2} = \frac{e^{t} e^{-t} - (e^{-e^{-t}})}{2} = \frac{e^{t}}{2}$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cdot 1 + b_n \cdot 0 = e^{0} = 1$$

$$1 = \frac{a_0}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cdot 1 + b_n \cdot 0 = e^{0} = 1$$

$$1 = \frac{a_0}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cdot 1 + \frac{a_0}{2} = 1 - \frac{e^{-e^{-t}}}{2}$$

9. 先对
$$x^{2n}$$
 转化、 $ξ$ $t=x^{2}$, $a_{n}=t_{0}^{2n}$ 元
 风厚段数可写为 $ξ_{n}^{\infty}$ $a_{n}t^{n}$ $a_{$

收敛丰程 r= 十二1

即 x^2 <1 时 $\stackrel{+\infty}{\gtrsim}$ an x^2 是绝对收敛的.

考虑 x2=1,即 x=±1 时,原级数化为 至(口)". 分

而 lim tun. 杂子不存在,从而该级数发散。 (n为奇时为-1,n为偶时为1)

再会
$$R(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\chi^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$$

而 $R'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \chi^{2n} = \frac{-x^2}{1-(-x^2)} = \frac{-x^2-1+1}{1+\chi^2} = -1+\frac{1}{1+\chi^2}$

別 $R(x) - R(0) = \int_0^x R'(t) dt = \int_0^x -1 + \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$

$$= -t + \arctan \int_0^x = -x + \arctan X$$

R $R(0) = 0$, 別 $R(x) = -x + \arctan X$

 $7. a_n = \int_0^1 f(nx) dx = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 f(nx) d(nx) = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^n f(x) dx. a_n^2 = \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\int_0^n f(x) dx \right)^2 \leqslant \frac{1}{n^2} \int_0^n 1^2 dx \int_0^n f^2(x) dx = \frac{1}{n^2} \int_0^n f(x) dx$ $\frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{n} f^{2}(x) dx. \diamondsuit \int_{0}^{+\infty} f^{2}(x) dx = A \text{ ID } \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{0}^{n} f^{2}(x) dx = A,$ 取 $\varepsilon_{0} = \frac{A}{2}$, 则存在 N > 0, 当 n > N 时有 $\left| \int_{0}^{n} f^{2}(x) dx - A \right| < \frac{A}{2}, \quad \text{即} \int_{0}^{n} f^{2}(x) dx \leqslant \frac{3A}{2}, \quad \text{于是当} \\ n > N \quad \text{时}, \quad 0 \leqslant \frac{a_{n}^{2}}{n} \leqslant \frac{1}{n^{2}} \int_{0}^{n} f^{2}(x) dx \leqslant \frac{3A}{2} \frac{1}{n^{2}} \right| = \frac{1}{n^{2}} \int_{0}^{n} f^{2}(x) dx \leqslant \frac{3A}{2} \frac{1}{n^{2}} \left| \frac{1}{n^{2}} \right| = \frac{1}{n^{2}} \int_{0}^{n} f^{2}(x) dx \leqslant \frac{3A}{2} \frac{1}{n^{2}} \left| \frac{1}{n^{2}} \right| = \frac{1}{n^{2}} \int_{0}^{n} f^{2}(x) dx \leqslant \frac{3A}{2} \frac{1}{n^{2}} \left| \frac{1}{n^{2}} \right| = \frac{1}{n^{2}} \int_{0}^{n} f^{2}(x) dx \leqslant \frac{3A}{2} \frac{1}{n^{2}} \left| \frac{1}{n^{2}} \right| = \frac{1}{n^{2}} \int_{0}^{n} f^{2}(x) dx \leqslant \frac{3A}{2} \frac{1}{n^{2}} \left| \frac{1}{n^{2}} \right| = \frac{1}{n^{2}} \int_{0}^{n} f^{2}(x) dx \leqslant \frac{3A}{2} \frac{1}{n^{2}} \left| \frac{1}{n^{2}} \right| = \frac{1}{n^{2}} \int_{0}^{n} f^{2}(x) dx \leqslant \frac{3A}{2} \frac{1}{n^{2}} \left| \frac{1}{n^{2}} \right| = \frac{1}{n^{2}} \int_{0}^{n} f^{2}(x) dx \leqslant \frac{3A}{2} \frac{1}{n^{2}} \left| \frac{1}{n^{2}} \right| = \frac{1}{n^{2}} \int_{0}^{n} f^{2}(x) dx \leqslant \frac{3A}{2} \frac{1}{n^{2}} \left| \frac{1}{n^{2}} \right| = \frac{1}{n^{2}} \int_{0}^{n} f^{2}(x) dx \leqslant \frac{3A}{2} \frac{1}{n^{2}} \left| \frac{1}{n^{2}} \right| = \frac{1}{n^{2}} \int_{0}^{n} f^{2}(x) dx \leqslant \frac{3A}{2} \frac{1}{n^{2}} \left| \frac{1}{n^{2}} \right| = \frac{1}{n^{2}} \int_{0}^{n} f^{2}(x) dx \leqslant \frac{3A}{2} \frac{1}{n^{2}} \left| \frac{1}{n^{2}} \right| = \frac{1}{n^{2}} \int_{0}^{n} f^{2}(x) dx \leqslant \frac{3A}{2} \frac{1}{n^{2}} \left| \frac{1}{n^{2}} \right| = \frac{1}{n^{2}} \int_{0}^{n} f^{2}(x) dx \leqslant \frac{3A}{2} \frac{1}{n^{2}} \left| \frac{1}{n^{2}} \right| = \frac{1}{n^{2}} \int_{0}^{n} f^{2}(x) dx \leqslant \frac{3A}{2} \frac{1}{n^{2}} \left| \frac{1}{n^{2}} \right| = \frac{1}{n^{2}} \int_{0}^{n} f^{2}(x) dx \leqslant \frac{3A}{2} \frac{1}{n^{2}} \left| \frac{1}{n^{2}} \right| = \frac{1}{n^{2}} \int_{0}^{n} f^{2}(x) dx \leqslant \frac{3A}{2} \frac{1}{n^{2}} \left| \frac{1}{n^{2}} \right| = \frac{1}{n^{2}} \int_{0}^{n} f^{2}(x) dx \leqslant \frac{3A}{2} \frac{1}{n^{2}} \left| \frac{1}{n^{2}} \right| = \frac{1}{n^{2}} \int_{0}^{n} f^{2}(x) dx \leqslant \frac{3A}{2} \frac{1}{n^{2}} \left| \frac{1}{n^{2}} \right| = \frac{1}{n^{2}} \int_{0}^{n} f^{2}(x) dx \leqslant \frac{3A}{2} \frac{1}{n^{2}} \left| \frac{1}{n^{2}} \right| = \frac{1}{n^{2}} \left| \frac{1}{$ $\sum^{\infty} \frac{3A}{2} \frac{1}{n^2} \, \text{W}_{20}, \text{FL}_{20} \sum^{\infty} \frac{a_n^2}{n^2} \, \text{W}_{20}.$

例题 15.2.2 求级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4}$ 与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^6}$ 的和.

解 由例题 15.1.2 以及收敛性定理, 我们有

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

用 $x = \pi$ 代入就得到 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$. 然后利用

$$a_0 = \frac{2\pi^2}{3}, \ a_n = \frac{4\cdot (-1)^n}{n^2}, \ b_n = 0, \ n = 1, 2, \cdots,$$

由 Parseval 等式, 就得至

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^4 \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2\pi^2}{3} \right)^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{16}{n^4}.$$

由此解得

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

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} = \frac{\pi^4}{90}.$$
 同样, 对 $f(x) = x^3$, $x \in (-\pi, \pi)$ 的 Fourier 展开式
$$x^3 = 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n (6 - \pi^2 n^2) \frac{\sin nx}{n^3}, \ x \in (-\pi, \pi)$$

应用 Parseval 等式,可以得到

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^6 dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(2 \cdot (-1)^n (6 - \pi^2 n^2) \cdot \frac{1}{n^3} \right)^2,$$

整理后得到

$$\frac{2}{7}\pi^6 = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{4\pi^4}{n^2} - \frac{48\pi^2}{n^4} + \frac{144}{n^6} \right),$$

再利用 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} = \frac{\pi^4}{90}$ 与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$,即可解得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^6} = \frac{\pi^6}{945}$.

例题 14.3.5 求 $1+\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!}x^n$ 的和函数.

用 Wallis 公式 (11.29) 容易确定收敛域为 [-1,1). 设和函数为 S(x). 并在 (-1,1) 中试用逐项求导, 得到

$$S'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \cdot nx^{n-1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n+1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^n \right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \cdot (2n+1)x^n \right) = \frac{1}{2} S(x) + xS'(x).$$

因此 S(x) 在 (-1,1) 中满足微分方程

$$(1-x)S'(x) = \frac{1}{2}S(x)$$

. $(1-x)S'(x) = \frac{1}{2}S(x)$. 这时可以看出在区间 (-1,1) 上成立恒等式:

$$[\sqrt{1-x}S(x)]' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}}[(1-x)S'(x) - \frac{1}{2}S(x)] \equiv 0.$$

因此 $\sqrt{1-x}S(x)$ 在 (-1,1) 上为常值函数. 再利用 S(0)=1, 就得到

$$S(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}}, -1 < x < 1.$$
 (14.15)

从 Abel 第二定理知道 S(x) 于 [-1,1) 上连续, 而上式右边的表达式也是如此, 因 此 (14.15) 对 x = -1 也成立. \Box