

# 傅里叶级数

- 一、三角级数及三角函数系的正交性
- 二、函数展开成傅里叶级数
- 三、正弦级数和余弦级数



# 一、三角级数及三角函数系的正交性

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

称上述形式的级数为三角级数.



## 定理 1. 组成三角级数的函数系

$1, \cos x, \sin x, \cos 2x, \sin 2x, \dots, \cos nx, \sin nx, \dots$  在  $[-\pi, \pi]$  上正交, 即其中任意两个不同的函数之积在  $[-\pi, \pi]$  上的积分等于 0.

**证:**  $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 1 \cdot \cos nx \, dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 1 \cdot \sin nx \, dx = 0 \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos kx \cos nx \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \downarrow \cos kx \cos nx &= \frac{1}{2} [\cos(k+n)x + \cos(k-n)x] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [\cos(k+n)x + \cos(k-n)x] \, dx = 0 \quad (k \neq n) \end{aligned}$$

同理可证:  $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin kx \sin nx \, dx = 0 \quad (k \neq n)$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos kx \sin nx \, dx = 0$$



$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos(\vec{a} \wedge \vec{b})$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \vec{a} \perp \vec{b}$$

$$f \cdot g = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) g(x) dx$$

$$f \cdot g = 0 \Leftrightarrow f \perp g$$

但是在三角函数系中两个相同的函数的乘积在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上的积分不等于 0. 且有

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 1 \cdot 1 dx = 2\pi$$

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

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^2 nx dx = \pi$$

$$\cos^2 nx = \frac{1 + \cos 2nx}{2}, \quad \sin^2 nx = \frac{1 - \cos 2nx}{2}$$



设  $f(x)$  是以  $2\pi$  为周期的周期函数,

如果  $f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx)$

$$a_0 = ? \quad a_k = ? \quad b_k = ?$$



## 二、函数展开成傅里叶级数

**定理 2.** 设  $f(x)$  是周期为  $2\pi$  的周期函数, 且

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

右端级数可逐项积分, 则有

$$\begin{cases} a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx & (n = 0, 1, \cdots) \\ b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx \, dx & (n = 1, 2, \cdots) \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

**证:** 由定理条件, 对①在  $[-\pi, \pi]$  逐项积分, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx &= \frac{a_0}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( a_n \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos nx \, dx + b_n \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin nx \, dx \right) \\ &= a_0 \pi \end{aligned}$$



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

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos kx dx &= \frac{a_0}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos kx dx + \\ &+ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ a_n \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos kx \cos nx dx + b_n \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos kx \sin nx dx \right] \\ &= a_k \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2 kx dx = a_k \pi \quad (\text{利用正交性}) \end{aligned}$$

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

类似地, 用  $\sin kx$  乘 ① 式两边, 再逐项积分可得

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





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

$$\begin{cases} a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx & (n = 0, 1, \dots) \\ b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx \, dx & (n = 1, 2, \dots) \end{cases} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

由公式 ② 确定的  $a_n, b_n$  称为函数  $f(x)$  的**傅里叶系数**；以  $f(x)$  的傅里叶系数为系数的三角级数 ① 称为  $f(x)$  的**傅里叶级数**。



**定理3 (收敛定理, 展开定理)** 设  $f(x)$  是周期为  $2\pi$  的周期函数, 并满足**狄利克雷**( Dirichlet )**条件**:

- 1) 在一个周期内连续或只有有限个第一类间断点;
- 2) 在一个周期内只有有限个极值点,

则  $f(x)$  的**傅里叶**级数收敛, 且有

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx) \\ &= \begin{cases} f(x), & x \text{ 为连续点} \\ \frac{f(x^+) + f(x^-)}{2}, & x \text{ 为间断点} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

其中  $a_n, b_n$  为  $f(x)$  的**傅里叶**系数.



**例1.** 设  $f(x)$  是周期为  $2\pi$  的周期函数, 它在  $[-\pi, \pi)$  上的表达式为

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

将  $f(x)$  展成傅里叶级数.

**解:** 
$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{-\pi}^0 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 x \cos nx dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{x \sin nx}{n} + \frac{\cos nx}{n^2} \right]_{-\pi}^0 = \frac{1 - \cos n\pi}{n^2 \pi} \end{aligned}$$



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

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

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) = & \frac{-\pi}{4} + \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \cos x + \sin x \right) - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + \\ & + \left( \frac{2}{3^2 \pi} \cos 3x + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x \right) - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x + \\ & + \left( \frac{2}{5^2 \pi} \cos 5x + \frac{1}{5} \sin 5x \right) - \dots \end{aligned}$$

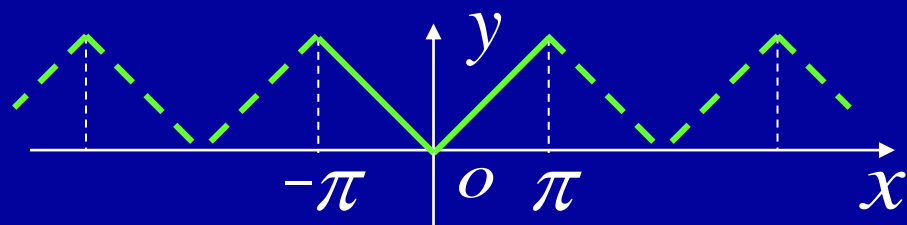
$$(-\infty < x < +\infty, x \neq (2k-1)\pi, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$$

**说明:** 当  $x = (2k-1)\pi$  时, 级数收敛于  $\frac{0 + (-\pi)}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$



**例2.** 将函数  $f(x) = \begin{cases} -x, & -\pi \leq x < 0 \\ x, & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \end{cases}$  展成傅里叶级数.

**解:** 将  $f(x)$  延拓成以  $2\pi$  为周期的函数  $F(x)$ , 则



$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} F(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^{\pi} = \pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} F(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \frac{x \sin nx}{n} + \frac{\cos nx}{n^2} \right]_0^{\pi} \end{aligned}$$



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

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

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} \left( \cos x + \frac{1}{3^2} \cos 3x + \frac{1}{5^2} \cos 5x + \dots \right) \quad (-\pi \leq x \leq \pi)$$

**说明:** 利用此展式可求出几个特殊的级数的和.

当  $x = 0$  时,  $f(0) = 0$ , 得

$$\frac{\pi^2}{8} = 1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} + \dots$$



$$\text{设 } \sigma = 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \cdots, \quad \sigma_1 = 1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{7^2} + \cdots$$

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{6^2} + \cdots, \quad \sigma_3 = 1 - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} + \cdots$$

$$\text{已知 } \sigma_1 = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

$$\because \sigma_2 = \frac{\sigma}{4} = \frac{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2}{4}, \quad \therefore \sigma_2 = \frac{\sigma_1}{3} = \frac{\pi^2}{24}$$

$$\text{又 } \sigma = \sigma_1 + \sigma_2 = \frac{\pi^2}{8} + \frac{\pi^2}{24} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$\sigma_3 = \sigma_1 - \sigma_2 = \frac{\pi^2}{8} - \frac{\pi^2}{24} = \frac{\pi^2}{12}$$





### 三、正弦级数和余弦级数

#### 1. 周期为 $2\pi$ 的奇、偶函数的傅里叶级数

**定理4.** 对周期为 $2\pi$ 的奇函数 $f(x)$ , 其傅里叶级数为正弦级数, 它的傅里叶系数为

$$\begin{cases} a_n = 0 & (n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots) \\ b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx \, dx & (n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots) \end{cases}$$

周期为 $2\pi$ 的偶函数 $f(x)$ , 其傅里叶级数为余弦级数, 它的傅里叶系数为

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



**例3.** 设  $f(x)$  是周期为  $2\pi$  的周期函数, 它在  $[-\pi, \pi)$  上的表达式为  $f(x) = x$ , 将  $f(x)$  展成傅里叶级数.

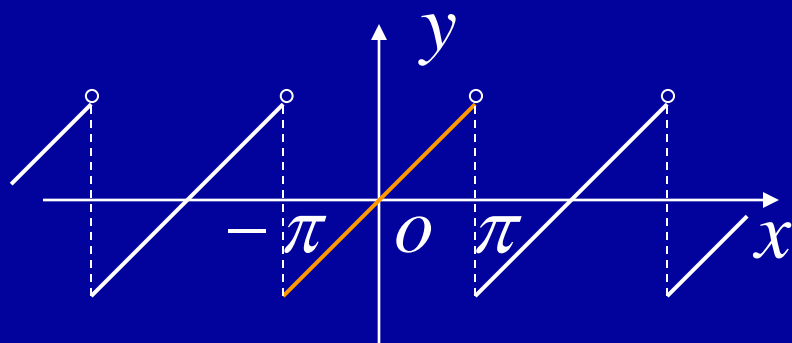
**解:** 若不计  $x = (2k+1)\pi$  ( $k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ ), 则  $f(x)$  是周期为  $2\pi$  的奇函数, 因此

$$a_n = 0 \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

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

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

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

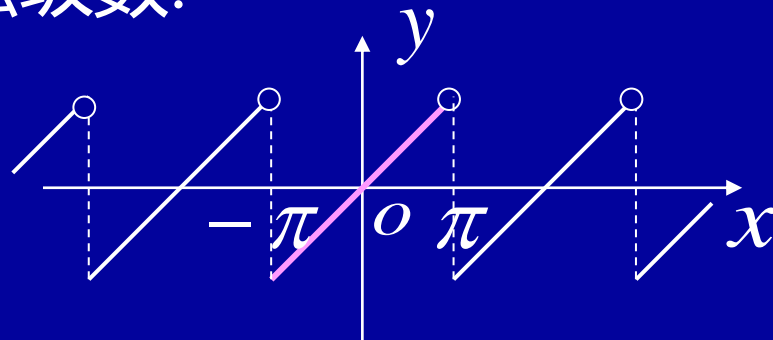


根据收敛定理可得  $f(x)$  的正弦级数:

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

$$= 2\left(\sin x - \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x + \frac{1}{3}\sin 3x - \cdots\right)$$

$$(-\infty < x < +\infty, x \neq (2k+1)\pi, k = 0, \pm 1, \cdots)$$

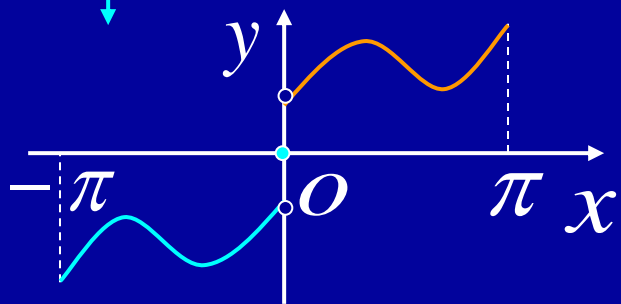


## 2. 在 $[0, \pi]$ 上的函数展成正弦级数与余弦级数

奇延拓

$f(x), x \in [0, \pi]$

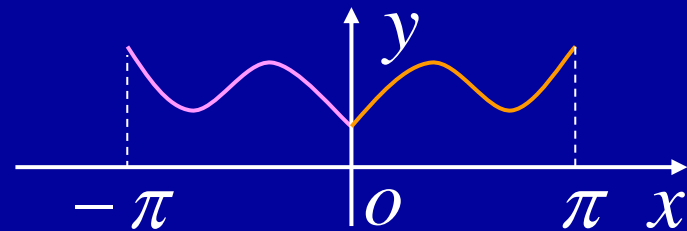
偶延拓



$$F(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & x \in (0, \pi] \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ -f(-x), & x \in (-\pi, 0) \end{cases}$$

周期延拓  $F(x)$

$f(x)$  在  $[0, \pi]$  上展成正弦级数



$$F(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & x \in (0, \pi] \\ f(-x), & x \in (-\pi, 0) \end{cases}$$

周期延拓  $F(x)$

$f(x)$  在  $[0, \pi]$  上展成余弦级数



**例4.** 将函数  $f(x) = x + 1$  ( $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ ) 分别展成正弦级数与余弦级数.

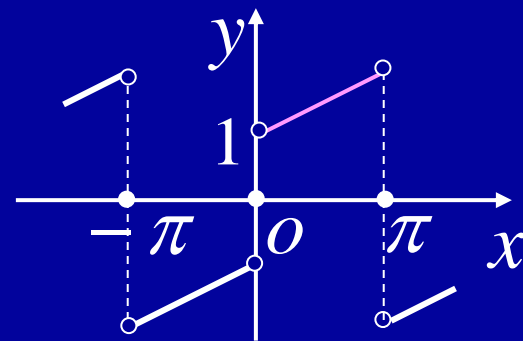
**解:** 先求正弦级数. 去掉端点, 将  $f(x)$  作奇周期延拓,

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

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

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

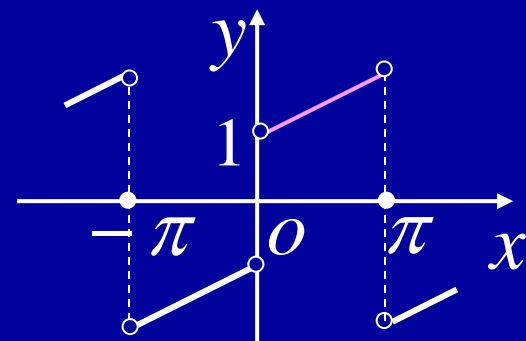
$$= \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi+2}{2k-1}, & n = 2k-1 \\ -\frac{1}{k}, & n = 2k \end{cases} \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots)$$



$$b_n = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi+2}{2k-1}, & n = 2k-1 \\ -\frac{1}{k}, & n = 2k \end{cases} \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots)$$

因此得

$$x+1 = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ (\pi+2)\sin x - \frac{\pi}{2}\sin 2x + \frac{\pi+2}{3}\sin 3x - \frac{\pi}{4}\sin 4x + \dots \right] \quad (0 < x < \pi)$$



**注意:** 在端点  $x = 0, \pi$ , 级数的和为0, 与给定函数  $f(x) = x + 1$  的值不同.



再求余弦级数. 将  $f(x)$  作偶周期延拓, 则有

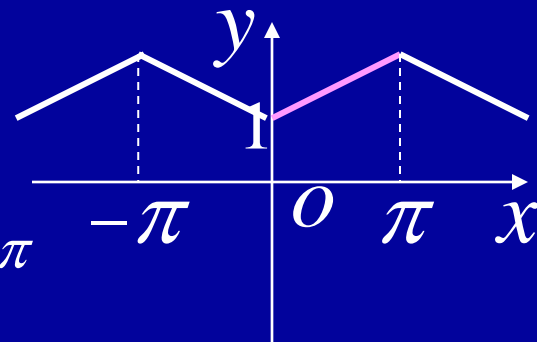
$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (x+1) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left( \frac{x^2}{2} + x \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} = \pi + 2$$

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

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

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

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





$$\begin{aligned}
 x+1 &= \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2} \cos(2k-1)x \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 - \frac{4}{\pi} \left[ \cos x + \frac{1}{3^2} \cos 3x + \frac{1}{5^2} \cos 5x + \cdots \right] \\
 &\quad (0 \leq x \leq \pi)
 \end{aligned}$$

**说明:** 令  $x=0$  可得

$$1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \cdots = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

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

