





# 工科数学分析进阶课程

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## Fourier级数的定义及展开

- 1、问题提出
- 2、三角函数系的正交性
- 3、以2□为周期的函数的Fourier级数展开

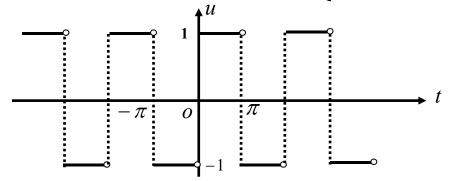
简谐波:  $x(t) = a \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$  最简单的周期波

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$
:周期;  $\omega$ :角频率;  $\varphi$ :初相;  $a$ :振幅.

$$x_1(t) = \sin t, \quad x_2(t) = \sin 3t,$$
  
 $x_1(t) + x_2(t)$ ?

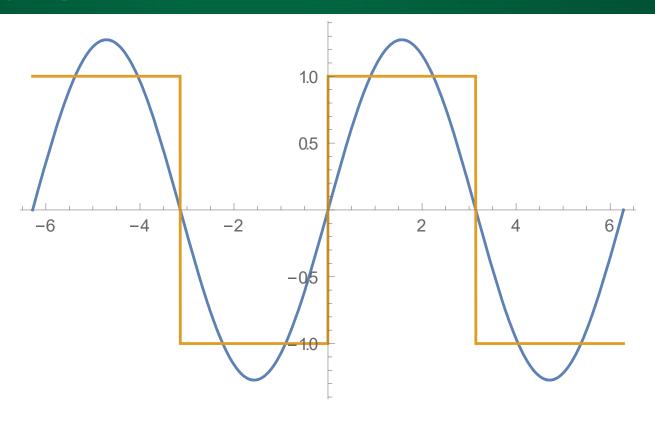
不同频率简谐波的叠加不是简谐波,是周期波.

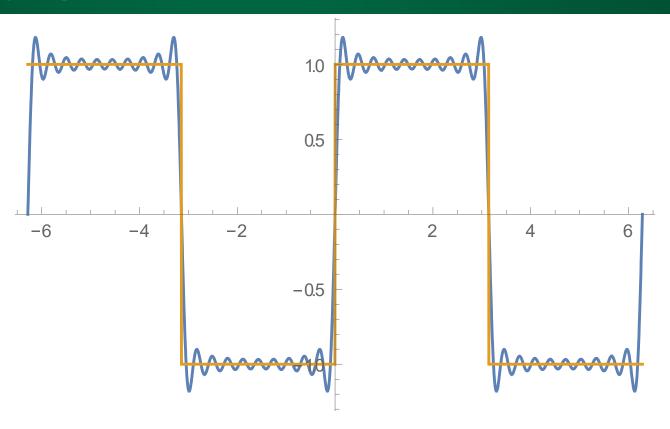
非正弦周期函数: 矩形波 
$$u(t) = \begin{cases} -1, & \exists -\pi \leq t < 0 \\ 1, & \exists 0 \leq t < \pi \end{cases}$$

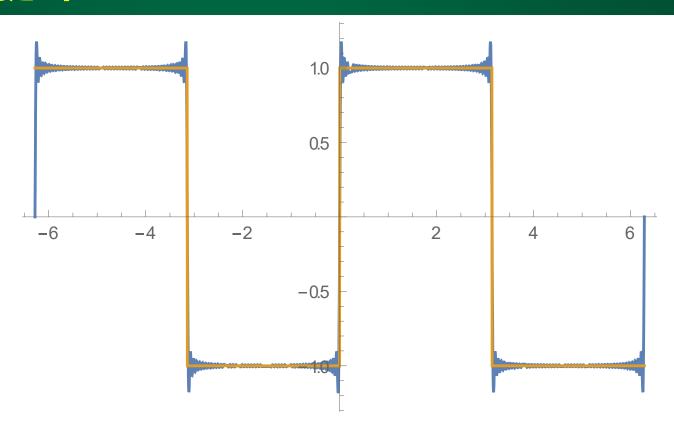


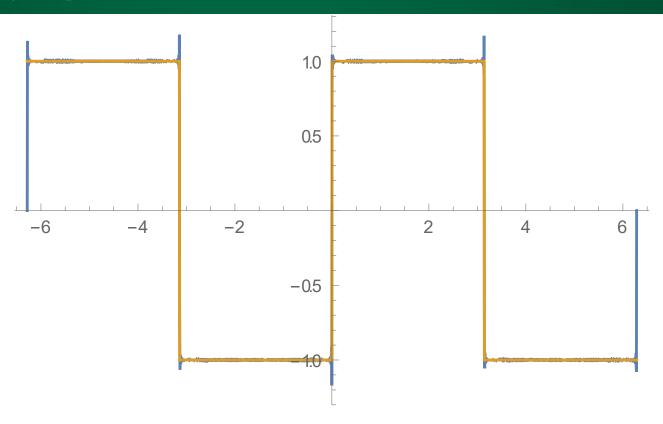
#### 不同频率正弦波逐个叠加

$$\frac{4}{\pi}\sin t, \frac{4}{\pi}\cdot\frac{1}{3}\sin(3t), \frac{4}{\pi}\cdot\frac{1}{5}\sin(5t), \frac{4}{\pi}\cdot\frac{1}{7}\sin(7t), \cdots$$









$$u(t) = \frac{4}{\pi} \left[ \sin t + \frac{1}{3} \sin(3t) + \frac{1}{5} \sin(5t) + \frac{1}{7} \sin(7t) + \cdots \right]$$
$$(-\pi < t < \pi, t \neq 0)$$

问题 
$$f(t) = A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin(n\omega t + \varphi_n)?$$

#### 三角函数系的正交性

#### 1. 三角级数

$$f(t) = A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin(n\omega t + \varphi_n)$$

$$= A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n \sin \varphi_n \cos n\omega t + A_n \cos \varphi_n \sin n\omega t)$$

$$\frac{a_0}{2} = A_0, a_n = A_n \sin \varphi_n, b_n = A_n \cos \varphi_n, \omega t = x,$$

$$=\frac{a_0}{2}+\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(a_n\cos nx+b_n\sin nx)$$
 三角级数

#### 三角函数系的正交性

#### 2. 两个函数的内积

设函数f(x),g(x)在 [a,b]上可积,定义它们的内积为  $\langle f(x), g(x) \rangle = \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx$ .

### 定义1.1 我们称两个函数正交,如果

$$\langle f(x), g(x) \rangle = \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = 0.$$

#### 3. 三角函数系的正交性

三角函数系:1, $\cos x$ , $\sin x$ , $\cos 2x$ , $\sin 2x$ ,..., $\cos nx$ , $\sin nx$ ,...

#### 三角函数系的正交性

正交性:任意两个不同函数正交.

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos nx \cdot 1 dx = 0, \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin nx \cdot 1 dx = 0, (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

记
$$\delta_{mn} = \begin{cases} 0, & m \neq n \\ 1, & m = n \end{cases}$$
,则

$$(1) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin mx \sin nx dx = \pi \delta_{mn} = \begin{cases} 0, & m \neq n \\ \pi, & m = n \end{cases}$$

(1) 
$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin mx \sin nx dx = \pi \delta_{mn} = \begin{cases} 0, & m \neq n \\ \pi, & m = n \end{cases}$$
(2) 
$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos mx \cos nx dx = \pi \delta_{mn} = \begin{cases} 0, & m \neq n \\ \pi, & m = n \end{cases}$$

(3) 
$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin mx \cos nx dx = 0$$
. (其中 $m, n = 1, 2, \cdots$ )

问题 (1)给定周期为 $2\pi$ 的函数f(x),若存在三角级数收敛于f(x),即:

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

- (2)三角级数的表达式是否唯一?
- (3)函数能够表示成三角级数的条件是什么?

假设级数
$$\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$
一致收敛于 $f(x)$ ,则

(1) 求 $a_0$ .

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

$$= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{a_0}{2} dx + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos kx dx + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin kx dx$$

$$= \frac{a_0}{2} \cdot 2\pi$$

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

(2) 求 $a_n$ .

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx$$

假设此级数一致收敛

$$= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{a_0}{2} \cos nx dx + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx) \cos nx dx$$

$$= \frac{a_0}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos nx dx + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos kx \cos nx dx + b_k \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin kx \cos nx dx)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots)$$

(3) 求 $b_n$ .

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx$$

假设此级数一致收敛

$$= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{a_0}{2} \sin nx dx + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx) \sin nx dx$$

$$= \frac{a_0}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin nx dx + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos kx \sin nx dx + b_k \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin kx \sin nx dx)$$

$$=b_n\pi$$

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

#### 定义1.2

#### Riemann可积

设周期为 $2\pi$ 的函数f(x)在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上可积或绝对可积,贝 $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx, n = 0,1,2,\cdots,$  若f(x)无界,则其 $b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx, n = 1,2,\cdots$  瑕积分绝对可积

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx, n = 1, 2, \dots$$
 瑕积分绝对可

为f(x)的Fourier系数,并称以Fourier系数 $a_n,b_n$ 

为系数的三角级数 $\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$ 称为f(x)的

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

注 以 $2\pi$ 为周期的函数f(x), Fourier系数中的积分区间可以改成长度为  $2\pi$ 的任意区间,不影响 $a_n,b_n$ 的值,即有 $\forall c$ 

$$a_{n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{c}^{c+2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

$$b_{n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{c}^{c+2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx, n = 1, 2, \dots$$

【例1】 若函数 $\varphi(-x) = \psi(x)$ ,问:  $\varphi(x)$ 与 $\psi(x)$ 的 Fourier

系数 $a_n,b_n$ 与 $\alpha_n,\beta_n$   $(n=0,1,2,\cdots)$  之间有何关系?

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{ff} \quad a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(x) \cos nx dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-t) \cos nx dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-t) \cos nx dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(x) \cos nx dx \\
b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(x) \sin nx dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-t) \sin(-nt) d(-t) \\
&= -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-t) \sin(-nt) dt \\
&= -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-t) dt$$

【例2】以
$$2\pi$$
为周期的矩形脉冲波  $u(t) = \begin{cases} E_m, & 0 \le t < \pi \\ -E_m, & -\pi \le t < 0 \end{cases}$ 

求此函数的 Fourier 级数.

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{ff} & a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} u(t) \cos nt dt &= 0, (n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots) \\
b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} u(t) \sin nt dt \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{0} (-E_m) \sin nt dt + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} E_m \sin nt dt \\
&= \frac{2E_m}{[1 - \cos n\pi]}
\end{aligned}$$

$$b_n = \frac{2E_m}{n\pi} [1 - \cos n\pi] = \frac{2E_m}{n\pi} [1 - (-1)^n]$$

$$=\begin{cases} \frac{4E_m}{n\pi}, & n=1,3,5,\cdots\\ 0, & n=2,4,6,\cdots \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore u(t) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4E_m}{(2n-1)\pi} \sin(2n-1)t.$$

若 f 是以  $2\pi$ 为周期的可积或绝对可 积函数,

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

问题: 
$$f(x) = \int_{n=1}^{a_0} f(x) = \int_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$
 等号成立时称"展开"

收敛定理 若f 以  $2\pi$ 为周期,在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上分段光滑,那么f的

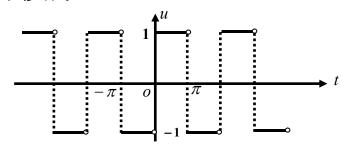
Fourier级数在每点
$$x_0$$
处收敛于 $\frac{f(x_0+0)+f(x_0-0)}{2}$ .

特别地,在f 的连续点处,它收敛于 $f(x_0)$ .

【例3】以2π为周期的矩形脉冲的波形

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} -1, & -\pi \le t < 0 \\ 1, & 0 \le t < \pi \end{cases}$$

将它展开成Fourier级数.



解 u(t)相应的Fourier级数为:

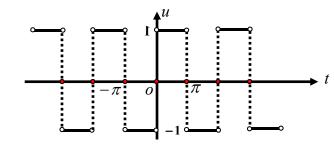
$$u(t) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{(2n-1)\pi} \sin(2n-1)t$$

在连续点处,收敛到u(t),

所以函数的Fourier展开式为:

$$u(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{(2n-1)\pi} \sin(2n-1)t \qquad (-\infty < t < +\infty; t \neq 0, \pm \pi, \pm 2\pi, \cdots)$$

和函数图象为



注 若f(x)为非周期函数,在 $[-\pi,\pi)$ 上有定义,且满足收敛条件,则也可以展开成Fourier级数.

作法: 周期延拓 $(T=2\pi)$   $F(x)=f(x), x \in [-\pi,\pi]$ 

【例4】将
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x, & -\pi \le x < 0 \\ x, & 0 \le x \le \pi \end{cases}$$
展开成Fourier级数.

解 将f(x)延拓为以2π为周期的周期函数F(x)

$$\frac{1}{-2\pi - \pi} \xrightarrow{0} \frac{\pi}{\pi} \xrightarrow{2\pi} x$$

$$a_{0} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} F(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{0} (-x) dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x dx = \pi,$$

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

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

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

$$\therefore F(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^{2}} \cos(2n-1)x, \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

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

#### 注 可利用Fourier展开式求级数的和

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

$$\therefore f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\pi^2}{8} = 1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \dots = \sigma_1$$

记
$$\sigma_2 = \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{6^2} + \cdots$$
,  $\sigma = 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \cdots = \sigma_1 + \sigma_2$ ,

則
$$\sigma_2 = \frac{\sigma}{4} = \frac{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2}{4} \Rightarrow \sigma_2 = \frac{\pi^2}{24}, \ \sigma = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$\sigma_3 = 1 - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} + \dots = 2\sigma_1 - \sigma = \frac{\pi^2}{12}.$$

【例5】设周期为  $2\pi$  的函数f(x)在  $[-\pi,\pi)$  内的表达式为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} bx, -\pi \le x < 0 \\ ax, 0 \le x < \pi \end{cases} \quad (\sharp \mathfrak{A} > b > 0)$$

求其Fourier级数的和函数S(x), $S(6)S(5\pi)$ .

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & x \neq (2k+1)\pi \\ \frac{(a-b)\pi}{2}, & x = (2k+1)\pi \end{cases}$$

$$S(6)S(5\pi) = b(6-2\pi)\frac{(a-b)\pi}{2}$$

## 作业

习题13.1: 2(1, 2, 3), 3, 6(1)



# 本讲课程结束

北京航空航天大学数学科学学院