

例. $f(x) = \cos \sin x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+1} \quad \text{收敛}$$

$2n! = 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times \dots \times 2n$
 $(2n-1)!! = 1 \times 3 \times 5 \times \dots \times (2n-1)$
 $(2n)!! = 2 \times 4 \times 6 \times \dots \times 2n$

$$(2n)! = (2n-1)!! (2n)!!$$

$$(2n)!! = 2^n \cdot n!$$

$$\left[\frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \right]^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \dots \times \frac{2n-1}{2n} \times \frac{2n-1}{2n}$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{4} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{4}{6} \times \frac{6}{7} \times \dots \times \frac{2n-1}{2n} \times \frac{2n}{2n+1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2n+1}$$

$$\frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+1} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+1}$$

“小”收敛 \Leftarrow “大”收敛

例: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!}$ _____.

解: $\left[\frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \right]^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \dots \times \frac{2n-1}{2n} \times \frac{2n-1}{2n}$

$$> \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{4} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{4}{6} \times \dots \times \frac{2n-2}{2n-1} \times \frac{2n-1}{2n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4n}$$

4n

$$\frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} > \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}}$$

“大”收敛 \Leftarrow “小”发散

例. 将 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$ 展开成 $x-2$ 的幂级数

$$\frac{1}{1+x}$$

解: $f(x) = \frac{1}{(x-2+2)} \times \frac{1}{(x-2+2)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n (x-2)^n$

先求导

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} = -\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' = -\left(\frac{1}{2+x-2}\right)'$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{x-2}{2}}\right)' \quad -1 < \frac{x-2}{2} < 1$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{x-2}{2}\right)^n \right]'$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} n}{2^{n+1}} (x-2)^{n-1}, \quad x \in (0, 4)$$

例 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2+3x+2}$ 展开成麦克劳林级数

解: 裂项, $f(x) = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2}$

$$-1 < x < 1$$

$$\text{且 } -1 < \frac{x}{2} < 1$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left[1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}\right] \cdot x^n, \quad x \in (-1, 1)$$

求极限

求极限

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \ln(1+x) + \ln(1-x)}{x^4} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{C_n x^n}{n!} \quad x=0$$

解: $e^x \ln(1+x) + \ln(1-x)$

$$= (1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 + \dots) (\underbrace{x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \dots}_{+ (-x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \dots)})$$

$$= 0 + 0x + 0x^2 + 0x^3 + (-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{4})x^4 + \dots$$

求导数

例: $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{4-x}$, 求 $f^{(n)}(1) = \frac{n!}{3^n}$.

解: $f^{(n)}(1) = a_n \cdot n!$ (其中 a_n 是 $(x-1)^n$ 的系数).

$$f(x) = (x-1) \cdot \frac{1}{3 - (x-1)} = \frac{x-1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{x-1}{3}} = \frac{x-1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{x-1}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{x-1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n} (x-1)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^{n+1}} (x-1)^{n+1}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x-1}{3} \right)^n$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{3^n}$$

例: $\int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \int_0^x \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} t^{2n+1}}{t} dt$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} \int_0^x t^{2n} dt$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} \cdot \int_0^x t^{2n} dt.$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} \cdot \frac{1}{(2n+1)} x^{2n+1}; \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 + \dots$$

$$x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

$$\downarrow x \rightarrow ix, (x \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$e^{ix} = 1 + ix - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 - i \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 + i \frac{1}{5!}x^5 + \dots$$

$$= (1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 - \dots) + i(x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 - \dots)$$

$$e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x \quad \text{欧拉公式.}$$

$$e^{inx} = (e^{ix})^n = (\cos x + i \sin x)^n = \cos nx + i \sin nx$$

棣莫弗公式.

例. $f(x) = e^x \sin x$ 展成麦克劳林级数

$$\text{解: } e^x \sin x = \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^n \right) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n x^n. \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$e^{ix} - e^{-ix} = 2i \sin x \Rightarrow \sin x = \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \underline{e^x \cdot e^{ix}} &= e^x (\cos x + i \sin x) = e^x \cos x + i \underbrace{e^x \sin x}_{\text{虚部}} \\
 &= e^{(1+i)x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} [(1+i)x]^n \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1+i)^n}{n!} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{2}^n \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^n}{n!} x^n \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{2}^n \left(\cos \frac{n\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{n\pi}{4} \right)}{n!} x^n.
 \end{aligned}$$

得上 $e^x \sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{2}^n}{n!} \sin \frac{n\pi}{4} x^n, \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1+i)^n &= \sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \left(\sqrt{2} \cdot e^{i \frac{\pi}{4}} \right)^n \\
 &= \sqrt{2}^n \cdot e^{i \frac{n\pi}{4}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$a+ib = \sqrt{a^2+b^2} \cdot (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta).$$

求幂级数的和函数.

①. 先求反导 ② 先求反导.

*③. 构造和函数 $S(x)$ 的微分方程

④ 利用幂级数的展开式. $\frac{1}{n!} \sim e^x$ 有关 $\frac{1}{(2n+1)!} \sim \sin x, \frac{1}{(2n)!} \sim \cos x$

例 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^{2n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (x^2)^n = e^{x^2}, \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^{2n+1} = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (x^2)^n = x e^{x^2}, \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^{2n+1} = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (x^2)^n = x e^{x^2}, \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n!} x^{2n} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (x^{2n+1})' \\ &= \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^{2n+1} \right]' = (x e^{x^2})' = e^{x^2} + x e^{x^2} \cdot 2x, \\ &\quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty) \end{aligned}$$

例. $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \cos nx = \frac{e^{\cos x} \cdot \cos(\sin x), \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)}$

解: $e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^n.$

$$\underbrace{\cos nx + i \sin nx}_{\text{实部}} = (\cos x + i \sin x)^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (\cos x + i \sin x)^n &= e^{\cos x + i \sin x} \\ &= e^{\cos x} \cdot e^{i \sin x} = e^{\cos x} [\cos(\sin x) + i \sin(\sin x)] \end{aligned}$$

第五节 傅里叶级数

一、三角级数

定义: 三角级数系.

$$1, \cos \frac{\pi x}{l}, \sin \frac{\pi x}{l}, \cos \frac{2\pi x}{l}, \sin \frac{2\pi x}{l}, \dots$$

$$\cos \frac{n\pi x}{l}, \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}, \dots, \quad (n=1, 2, \dots)$$

$\cos \frac{n\pi x}{l}, \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}, \dots, (n=1, 2, \dots)$
 称为三角函数系. 公共周期 $T=2l$.

$$\int_{-l}^l 1 \cdot \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = 0. \quad (n=1, 2, \dots)$$

$$\int_{-l}^l \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} \cdot \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l} dx = 0 \quad (\text{积化和差})$$

$$\int_{-l}^l a(x) \cdot b(x) dx = 0. \quad (a(x) \neq b(x))$$

内积 $(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \vec{a} \perp \vec{b}$, \vec{a} 与 \vec{b} 正交.

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

$$(\vec{a}, \vec{b} + \vec{c}) = (\vec{a}, \vec{b}) + (\vec{a}, \vec{c})$$

$$(k\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = (\vec{a}, k\vec{b}) = k(\vec{a}, \vec{b})$$

$$(\vec{a}, \vec{a}) \geq 0$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) \cdot g(x) dx \triangleq (f(x), g(x))$$

$$\int_{-l}^l 1 \cdot 1 dx = 2l. \quad \int_{-l}^l \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{l} dx = \int_1^{-1} \sin^2 \frac{n\pi}{l} dx = l$$

定义: 三角级数 $\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l})$

二. 函数展开成傅里叶级数

$$f(x) = f(x+2l)$$

二. 函数展开成傅里叶级数

$$f(x) = f(x+2L)$$

考虑 $f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} \right)$

$f(x)$ 在函数定义域下的坐标.

例: $\vec{\alpha} = (1, -1)$, $\vec{\beta} = (1, 1)$ 是 \mathbb{R}^2 的一组正交基

求 $\vec{\gamma} = (2, 3)$ 在这组基下的坐标.

解: $\vec{\gamma} = x_1 \vec{\alpha} + x_2 \vec{\beta}$ $\vec{\gamma} \cdot \vec{\alpha} = x_1 \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\alpha} + x_2 \vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{\alpha}$

$$x_1 = \frac{\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\gamma}}{\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\alpha}} = \frac{-1}{2}$$

$$\vec{\gamma} \cdot \vec{\beta} = x_1 \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} + x_2 \vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{\beta}$$

$$x_2 = \dots \int_{-1}^1 \underbrace{\cos}_{1 \cdot 1 dx} \dots$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 f(x) \cdot 1 dx = \frac{a_0}{2} \int_{-1}^1 1 \cdot 1 dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cdot 0 + b_n \cdot 0 \right) = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx$$

$$\text{得 } a_0 = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) dx$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx = 0 + a_n \int_{-1}^1 \cos^2 \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx + b_n \cdot 0$$

傅里叶级数

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

傅里叶级数

分部积分

傅里叶级数

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

其中 a_n, b_n 是傅里叶系数

定理 (收敛定理) $f(x) = f(x+2l)$.

在一个周期内满足以下条件.

①. 连续或有限个第一类间断点 (可去、跳跃、

② 有限个极值点

则 $f(x)$ 的傅里叶级数在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 收敛.

$$\text{和函数 } S(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\dots \right), \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

且

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & , x \text{ 连续点} \\ \frac{f(x^-) + f(x^+)}{2} & , x \text{ 间断点} \end{cases}$$

$$S(x) = S(x+2l)$$

$$\star f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\dots \right), \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 且 } x \neq \text{间断点}$$

例. $f(x) = f(x+2\pi)$ 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上.

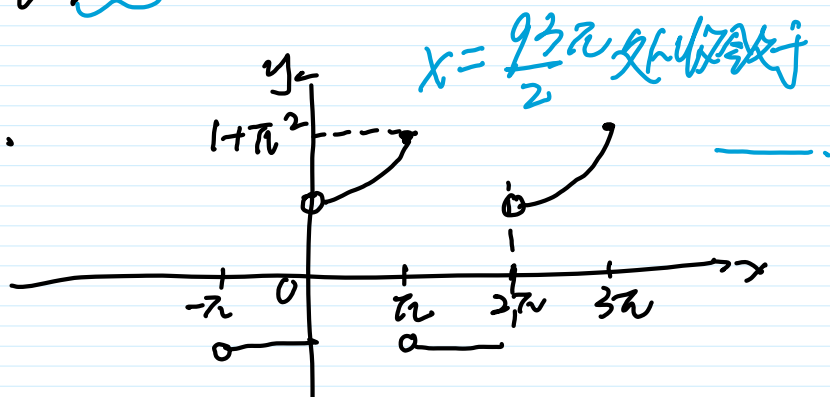
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & -\pi < x \leq 0 \\ 1+x^2, & 0 < x \leq \pi. \end{cases}$$

由 $f(x)$ 的傅里叶级数在 $x=\pi, x=4\pi$ 等点收敛于 $\frac{f(\frac{\pi}{2})}{2}, \dots$

则 $f(x)$ 的傅里叶级数在 $x=\pi$, $x=4\pi$ 分别收敛于 $\frac{1}{2}$, 0 .

解: 判断间断点.

① 画 $f(x)$ 的图像



② 判断间断点 $x = k\pi$ ($k \in \mathbb{Z}$).

$$\textcircled{3} \quad S(\pi) = \frac{f(\pi^-) + f(\pi^+)}{2} = \frac{1 + \pi^2 + (-1)}{2} = \frac{\pi^2}{2}.$$

$$S(4\pi) = S(0) = \frac{f(0^-) + f(0^+)}{2} = \frac{-1 + 1}{2} = 0.$$

$$S\left(\frac{93\pi}{2}\right) = S\left(46\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = S\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1 + \frac{\pi^2}{4}.$$

$$S\left(\frac{91\pi}{2}\right) = S\left(45\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = S\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = S\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -1.$$