

Review

•f(x)以2l 为周期,在[-l,l]上可积或广义绝对可积,则

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

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

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



•定义内积 $(f,g) \triangleq \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)g(x) dx$,则

$$\{\varphi_n\} = \{\sqrt{2}/2, \cos x, \sin x, \dots, \cos nx, \sin nx, \dots\}$$

为 $\Re[-\pi,\pi]$ 中标准正交函数系.

•Bessel不等式

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

$$\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left(a_n^2 + b_n^2\right) \le \|f\|^2 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$\bullet f \in \Re[-\pi, \pi] \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx = 0, \\ \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx \, dx = 0. \end{cases}$$

§ 2. Fourier级数的收敛性

1. Riemann-Lebesgue引理

设f在[a,b]上可积或广义绝对可积,记为 $f \in \Re[a,b]$.

$$b_n \to 0, \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}f(x)\cos nx\,\mathrm{d}x=0,$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}f(x)\sin nx\,\mathrm{d}x=0.$$

这一结论可以推广为更一般的情形.

Lemma (Riemann-Lebesgue). $f \in \Re[a,b]$, 则

$$\lim_{\lambda \to \infty} \int_a^b f(x) \cos \lambda x \, dx = 0, \quad \lim_{\lambda \to \infty} \int_a^b f(x) \sin \lambda x \, dx = 0.$$

Proof. 只证第一式,第二式同理.

Case1. 设f在[a,b]上可积,则f在[a,b]上有界,即

$$\exists M > 0, s.t. |f(x)| \le M, \forall x \in [a,b].$$

任意给定 $\lambda > 1$,令 $n = \lfloor \sqrt{\lambda} \rfloor$. n等分[a,b]:

$$x_i = a + (b-a)i/n$$
, $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$.

$$\omega_i(f) = \sup\{f(\xi) - f(\eta) : \xi, \eta \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]\}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$



f在[a,b]上可积,则 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i(f)\Delta x_i = 0$. 于是

$$\left| \int_{a}^{b} f(x) \cos \lambda x \, dx \right| = \left| \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_{i}} f(x) \cos \lambda x \, dx \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} \left(f(x) - f(x_i) \right) \cos \lambda x \, \mathrm{d}x \right| + \left| \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(x_i) \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} \cos \lambda x \, \mathrm{d}x \right|$$

$$\leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} \omega_{i}(f) \Delta x_{i} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left| f(x_{i}) \right| \left| \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_{i}} \cos \lambda x \, dx \right|$$

$$\leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} \omega_{i}(f) \Delta x_{i} + \frac{2Mn}{\lambda} = \sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor \sqrt{\lambda} \rfloor} \omega_{i}(f) \Delta x_{i} + \frac{2M \lfloor \sqrt{\lambda} \rfloor}{\lambda}$$

 $\rightarrow 0,$ 当 $\lambda \rightarrow +\infty$ 时.



Case2. f在[a,b]上广义绝对可积,不妨设a为唯一的瑕点. 则 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$,s.t., f在[$a + \delta$,b]上可积,且

则
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0$$
, $\exists \delta > 0$,s.t., f 往[$a + \delta, b$]上 可积,且.
$$\int_a^{a+\delta} |f(x)| dx < \varepsilon/2.$$

从而 $\left| \int_{a}^{a+\delta} f(x) \cos \lambda x \, dx \right| \le \int_{a}^{a+\delta} |f(x)| \, dx < \varepsilon/2,$ $\lim_{\lambda \to +\infty} \int_{a+\delta}^{b} f(x) \cos \lambda x \, dx = 0.$

例.
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} \, \mathrm{d}t = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

解:由广义积分的Dirichlet判别法, $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$ 收敛. 于是 $\int_0^{+\infty} \sin t dt$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \lim_{\lambda \to +\infty} \int_0^{\lambda \pi} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$$

$$= \lim_{\lambda \to +\infty} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin \lambda t}{t} dt = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(n+1/2)t}{t} dt.$$

恒等式
$$\frac{\sin(n+1/2)t}{2\sin\frac{t}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \cos kt$$
 两边在[0, π]上积分,得

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(n+1/2)t}{2\sin\frac{t}{2}} dt = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$



$$\lim_{t \to 0} g(t) = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{2\sin\frac{t}{2} - t}{2t\sin\frac{t}{2}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t - t}{2t\sin t} = 0.$$

故t = 0是g(t)的可去间断点.由Riemann-Lebesgue引理,

$$\lim_{n \to +\infty} \int_0^{\pi} g(t) \sin(n+1/2)t dt = 0.\square$$

2. Fourier级数前n项和的积分表示

 $f \in \Re[-\pi,\pi]$,即f在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上可积或广义绝对可积,则

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

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

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

Question. Fourier级数的逐点收敛性?

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



设f以 2π 为周期,且 $f \in \Re[-\pi,\pi]$.

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

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \left[\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} (\cos kt \cos kx + \sin kt \sin kx) \right] dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \left| \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \cos k(t - x) \right| dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi-x}^{\pi-x} f(x+\tau) \left[\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \cos k\tau \right] d\tau \qquad (\diamondsuit \tau = t - x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x+\tau) \left[\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \cos k\tau \right] d\tau \quad (2\pi \mathbb{B} \mathbb{H} \mathbb{E})$$



$$S_n(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x+\tau) \frac{\sin\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)\tau}{2\sin\frac{\tau}{2}} d\tau$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^{0} + \int_{0}^{\pi} \right) f(x+\tau) \frac{\sin\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\tau}{2\sin\frac{\tau}{2}} d\tau$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{f(x+\tau) + f(x-\tau)}{2\sin\frac{\tau}{2}} \sin\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \tau \, d\tau$$



$$\forall \delta > 0, g(\tau) \triangleq \frac{f(x_0 + \tau) + f(x_0 - \tau)}{2\sin\frac{\tau}{2}}, g(\tau) \in \Re[\delta, \pi].$$

$$S_n(x_0) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} g(\tau) \sin\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \tau \, d\tau$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\delta} g(\tau) \sin\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \tau \, d\tau + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\delta}^{\pi} g(\tau) \sin\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \tau \, d\tau$$

$$\triangleq A_n(x_0) + B_n(x_0).$$

由Riemann-Lebesgue引理, $\lim_{n\to+\infty} B_n(x_0) = 0$. 因此, $S_n(x_0)$

是否收敛仅仅取决于f在 x_0 附近的性质.



3. Fourier级数逐点收敛的判别法

Thm (Dini判别法) $f以2\pi$ 为周期,且 $f \in \Re[-\pi,\pi]$,

$$x_0 \in [-\pi, \pi]$$
, 若 $\exists s \in \mathbb{R}, \exists \delta > 0, s.t.$

$$\frac{f(x_0+t)+f(x_0-t)-2s}{t} \in \Re[0,\delta],$$

则f的Fourier级数在 x_0 点收敛于s.

Proof.
$$S_n(x_0) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{f(x_0 + t) + f(x_0 - t)}{2\sin\frac{t}{2}} \sin\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) t \, dt,$$

往证
$$S_n(x_0) \rightarrow s$$
.

为估计 $|S_n(x_0)-s|$,应将s表示成相应的积分形式.恒等式

$$\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \cos kt = \frac{\sin(n+1/2)t}{2\sin t/2}$$

两边在区间[0,π]上积分,得

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(n+1/2)t}{2\sin t/2} dt = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$s = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{2s}{2\sin t/2} \cdot \sin(n+1/2)t \, dt.$$

$$l(t) \triangleq \frac{f(x_0 + t) + f(x_0 - t) - 2s}{2\sin t/2}$$
,则

$$S_n(x_0) - s = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} l(t) \sin(n+1/2) t \, dt \triangleq I_n(x_0).$$

已知
$$h(t) \triangleq \frac{f(x_0+t)+f(x_0-t)-2s}{t} \in \Re[0,\delta], f \in \Re[0,\pi],$$

則
$$h(t) \in \Re[0,\pi],$$

$$J_n(x_0) \triangleq \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} h(t) \sin(n+1/2) t \, dt,$$

由Riemann-Lebesgue引理, $\lim_{n\to\infty} J_n(x_0) = 0$.

欲证
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} S_n(x_0) = s$$
,只要证 $\lim_{n\to\infty} I_n(x_0) = \lim_{n\to\infty} J_n(x_0)$.



$$I_n(x_0) - J_n(x_0) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (l(t) - h(t)) \sin(n + 1/2) t \, dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2 \sin t/2} - \frac{1}{t} \right) \left(f(x_0 + t) + f(x_0 - t) - 2s \right) \sin \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right) t \, dt$$

$$w(t) \triangleq \frac{1}{2\sin t/2} - \frac{1}{t} = \frac{t - 2\sin t/2}{2t\sin t/2},$$

补充定义w(0) = 0,则 $w \in C[0,\pi]$. 从而

$$w(t)(f(x_0+t)+f(x_0-t)-2s) \in \Re[0,\pi],$$

由Riemann-Lebesgue引理, $\lim_{n\to\infty} (I_n(x_0) - J_n(x_0)) = 0.$



Def. 记f在 x_0 的左、右极限为 $f(x_0-0), f(x_0+0), 若∃<math>\delta > 0$,

$$L > 0, \alpha > 0, s.t.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| f(x_0 + t) - f(x_0 + 0) \right| &\leq Lt^{\alpha}, \\ \left| f(x_0 - t) - f(x_0 - 0) \right| &\leq Lt^{\alpha}, \end{aligned} \quad \forall t \in (0, \delta),$$

则称f在 x_0 附近满足广义 α 阶Lipschitz条件.

Remark. 令
$$s = [f(x_0 + 0) + f(x_0 - 0)]/2$$
,
$$g(t) = \frac{f(x_0 + t) + f(x_0 - t) - 2s}{t}, \quad \forall t \in (0, \delta).$$

$$|\mathcal{Y}||g(t)| \le \frac{|f(x_0 + t) - f(x_0 + 0)|}{t} + \frac{|f(x_0 - t) - f(x_0 - 0)|}{t}.$$



f在 x_0 附近满足广义 α 阶Lipschitz条件,则 $\exists \delta > 0, L > 0, s.t.$ $|g(t)| \leq Lt^{\alpha-1}, \forall t \in (0, \delta).$

$$\iint_{0} |g(t)| dt \leq \int_{0}^{\delta} Lt^{\alpha - 1} dt = \frac{L}{\alpha} t^{\alpha} \Big|_{t=0}^{\delta} < +\infty, \quad (\alpha > 0)$$

g(t) ∈ $\Re[0,\delta]$. 由Dini判别法得以下定理:

Thm (Lipschitz 判別法) f以2 π 为周期,且 $f \in \Re[-\pi,\pi]$, $x_0 \in [-\pi,\pi]$, f在 x_0 附近满足广义 α 阶Lipschitz 条件,则 f的Fourier级数在 x_0 收敛于 $\frac{1}{2}[f(x_0+0)+f(x_0-0)]$.



Corollary. $f以2\pi$ 为周期,且

- (1) f 在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上的不连续点和不可微点至多有限多个;
- (2)在每一不连续点 ξ 处具有第一类间断,即左、右极限 $f(\xi-0)$ 与 $f(\xi+0)$ 都存在;
- (3)在每一不可微点(包括不连续点)η,以下两极限存在

$$\lim_{t\to 0+} \frac{f(\eta+t) - f(\eta+0)}{t}, \lim_{t\to 0+} \frac{f(\eta-t) - f(\eta-0)}{-t},$$

则f在每一点 x_0 的Fourier级数收敛于

$$\frac{1}{2} [f(x_0 + 0) + f(x_0 - 0)].$$

Proof. 在所给条件下, $\forall x_0$, 不论 x_0 是否为f 的可微点, 以下两极限存在

$$\lim_{t \to 0+} \frac{f(x_0 + t) - f(x_0 + 0)}{t},$$

$$\lim_{t \to 0+} \frac{f(x_0 - t) - f(x_0 - 0)}{-t}.$$

因而f在 x_0 点满足 $\alpha = 1$ 的Lipschitz条件 $|f(x_0 \pm t) - f(x_0 \pm 0)| \le Lt, \forall t \in (0, \delta).$

由Lipschitz判别法,命题得证...





Remark. 两极限

$$\lim_{t \to 0+} \frac{f(x_0 + t) - f(x_0 + 0)}{t},$$

$$\lim_{t \to 0+} \frac{f(x_0 - t) - f(x_0 - 0)}{-t}$$

也称为广义单侧导数. 若 x_0 是f的连续点,则广义单侧导数就是单侧导数.



Def. 称f在[a,b]上分段可微,若∃[a,b]的一个分割 $a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \cdots < x_n = b$,

使得 $\forall i=1,2,\cdots,n,$

- (1) f 在(x_{i-1}, x_i)内可微;
- (2) f 在端点 x_{i-1}, x_i 处右、左极限分别存在;
- (3) f 在端点 x_{i-1}, x_i 处右、左广义导数分别存在.

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前面的推论可以等价地描述为:

Corollary. f以2 π 为周期,且在[$-\pi$, π]上分段可微,则f在每一点 x_0 的Fourier级数收敛于

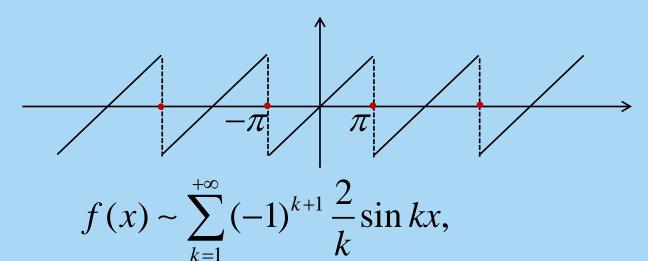
$$\frac{1}{2} [f(x_0 + 0) + f(x_0 - 0)].$$

特别地, 若f在 x_0 连续,则f在 x_0 的Fourier级数收敛于 $f(x_0)$.

例. 将 $f(x) = \cos^2 x$ 展开成 2π 周期的Fourier级数.

$$\mathbb{R}: f(x) = \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\cos 2x, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$





$$\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^{k+1} \frac{2}{k} \sin kx = \begin{cases} x, & x \in (-\pi, \pi), \\ 0, & x = \pm \pi. \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) \sim \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(2k+1)x}{(2k+1)^2}.$$

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

$$\diamondsuit x = \pi/4$$
,得

$$1 - \left(\frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{7^2} + \frac{1}{9^2}\right) + \cdots$$

$$+(-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{(4n-1)^2} + \frac{1}{(4n+1)^2}\right) + \dots = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{16}\pi^2.\square$$



例. $f(x) = x^2, \forall x \in [-1,1], f 以 T = 2$ 为周期.

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

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

$$\Rightarrow x = 0, \stackrel{\text{\tiny 4}}{=}$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{12}.$$
□

Thm (Dirichlet判别法) 周期为 2π 的函数f在[$-\pi$, π]上分

段单调且有界,则f的Fourier级数在任意一点 x_0 收敛于

$$\frac{1}{2} [f(x_0 + 0) + f(x_0 - 0)].$$

Proof.
$$S_n(x_0) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{f(x_0 + t) + f(x_0 - t)}{2\sin t/2} \sin\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) t \, dt$$

只要证
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{f(x_0 \pm t)}{2\sin t/2} \sin\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) t \, dt = \frac{1}{2} f(x_0 \pm 0).$$

注意到
$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(n+1/2)t}{2\sin t/2} dt = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
,只要证

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{f(x_0 \pm t) - f(x_0 \pm 0)}{2\sin t/2} \sin\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) t dt = 0.$$

$$w(t) \triangleq \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sin t/2} - \frac{1}{t}, & t \neq 0 \\ 0, & t = 0 \end{cases}$$
,则 $w \in C[0, \pi]$. 而 f 以 2π 为 引期 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上分段单调日有界 则 $f \in \Re[x, -\pi, x] + \pi$

周期,在[$-\pi$, π]上分段单调且有界,则 $f \in \Re[x_0 - \pi, x_0 + \pi]$,由Riemann-Lebesgue引理,

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} w(t) \left(f(x_0 \pm t) - f(x_0 \pm 0) \right) \sin \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right) t \, dt = 0.$$

故往证:
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{f(x_0 \pm t) - f(x_0 \pm 0)}{t} \sin\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) t \, dt = 0.$$



 $\forall x_0, \exists \eta > 0, s.t. f(x_0 \pm t)$ 在 $t \in (0, \eta)$ 上单调.

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{f(x_0 \pm t) - f(x_0 \pm 0)}{t} \sin\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) t \, dt$$

$$= \left(\int_0^{\delta} + \int_{\delta}^{\pi} \right) \frac{f(x_0 \pm t) - f(x_0 \pm 0)}{t} \sin\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) t \, dt$$

$$\triangleq A_{n,\delta}(x_0) + B_{n,\delta}(x_0)$$

 $\delta \in (0,\eta)$ 时,由积分第二中值定理, $\exists \xi \in (0,\delta)$,s.t.

$$A_{n,\delta}(x_0) = (f(x_0 \pm \delta) - f(x_0 \pm 0)) \int_{\xi}^{\delta} \frac{\sin(n+1/2)t}{t} dt$$



$$\int_{\xi}^{\delta} \frac{\sin(n+1/2)t}{t} dt = \int_{(n+1/2)\xi}^{(n+1/2)\delta} \frac{\sin \tau}{\tau} d\tau$$

因为 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \tau}{\tau} d\tau = \pi/2$,积分收敛,因此 $\exists M > 0$,s.t. $\left| \int_0^v \frac{\sin \tau}{\tau} d\tau \right| < M, \forall v \in \mathbb{R}.$

$$\left| \int_0^v \frac{\sin \tau}{\tau} \, d\tau \right| < M, \forall v \in \mathbb{R}.$$

从而

$$\left|\int_{(n+1/2)\xi}^{(n+1/2)\delta} \frac{\sin \tau}{\tau} d\tau\right| < 2M, \forall \delta, \xi > 0.$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta \in (0, \eta), s.t. \left| f(x_0 \pm \delta) - f(x_0 \pm 0) \right| < \varepsilon/4M,$$

$$|A_{n,\delta}(x_0)| < \varepsilon/2.$$



对此 ϵ 及 δ ,由Riemann-Lebesgue引理, $\lim_{n\to\infty} B_{n,\delta}(x_0) = 0$.

因此, $\exists N \geq 1$, s.t.

$$|B_{n,\delta}(x_0)| < \varepsilon/2, \forall n > N.$$

因此
$$\left| \int_0^{\pi} \frac{f(x_0 \pm t) - f(x_0 \pm 0)}{t} \sin\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) t dt \right|$$

$$\leq \left| A_{n,\delta}(x_0) \right| + \left| B_{n,\delta}(x_0) \right|$$

$$< \varepsilon/2 + \varepsilon/2 = \varepsilon, \qquad \forall n > N$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{f(x_0 \pm t) - f(x_0 \pm 0)}{t} \sin\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) t \, dt = 0. \square$$



4. Fourier级数的均方收敛性,Parseval等式

$$(f,g) \triangleq \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)g(x) dx, \quad \forall f,g \in R[-\pi,\pi].$$

$$\varphi_0(x) = 1/\sqrt{2},$$

$$\varphi_{2n-1}(x) = \cos nx, \quad n = 1,2,\cdots$$

$$\varphi_{2n}(x) = \sin nx, \quad n = 1,2,\cdots$$

$$\{\varphi_k(x)\} \, \forall R[-\pi,\pi] \, \text{中标准正交函数系}.$$

Thm. f以2 π 为周期, 在[$-\pi$, π]上可积, $\{\varphi_k\}$ 如前,

$$c_k = (f, \varphi_k)$$
,则

(1) f的Fourier级数在[$-\pi$, π]上均方收敛到f(x),即

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(f(x) - \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k \varphi_k(x) \right)^2 dx = 0$$

(此时称 $\{\varphi_k\}$ 在 $R[-\pi,\pi]$ 中完备);

$$(2)\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}c_k^2 = \|f\|^2.(\text{Parseval} 等式)$$

这个定理可以翻译为:

Thm. f以2 π 为周期, 在[$-\pi$, π]上可积,

$$f(x) \sim \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx \right).$$

(1) f的Fourier级数在[$-\pi$, π]上均方收敛到f(x),即

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (f(x) - S_n(x))^2 dx = 0,$$

其中
$$S_n(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=0}^{n} (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx);$$

(2)
$$\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) dx$$
. (Parseval 等式)

Proof

Proof. 证明思路如下:

Step 1. Fejer $\pi \sigma_n(x) \triangleq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} S_k(x)$.

Step2. $f \in R[-\pi, \pi], \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists g \in C[-\pi, \pi], s.t. ||f - g|| < \varepsilon.$

Step3. 由前两步的结论知:任何函数 $f \in R[-\pi,\pi]$ 都可以用三角多项式(即1, cos x, sin x, ···, cos nx, sin nx, ···的有限线性组合)均方逼近,使得均方误差小于预先给定的正数 ε .



Step4. 已知 $\{1,\cos x,\sin x,\cdots,\cos nx,\sin nx,\cdots\}$ 的前n+1项线性组合中,f的Fourier级数的部分和 $S_n(x)$ 是f的最佳均方逼近. 于是由Step3的结论知: $\forall f \in R[-\pi,\pi],$ f的Fourier级数在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上均方收敛到f(x), $\mathbb{P}\|f-S_n\| \to 0.$

Step5. 在

$$\left\| f - \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k \varphi_k \right\|^2 = \left\| f \right\|^2 - \sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k^2$$

中 $\Diamond n \to \infty$,得Parseval等式.□

$$\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx), x \in (-\pi, \pi). \quad \text{Response of } x = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx), x \in (-\pi, \pi). \quad \text{Response of } x = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx), x \in (-\pi, \pi). \quad \text{Response of } x = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx), x \in (-\pi, \pi). \quad \text{Response of } x = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx), x \in (-\pi, \pi). \quad \text{Response of } x = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx), x \in (-\pi, \pi). \quad \text{Response of } x = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx), x \in (-\pi, \pi). \quad \text{Response of } x = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx), x \in (-\pi, \pi). \quad \text{Response of } x = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx), x \in (-\pi, \pi). \quad \text{Response of } x = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx), x \in (-\pi, \pi). \quad \text{Response of } x = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx), x \in (-\pi, \pi). \quad \text{Response of } x = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx), x \in (-\pi, \pi). \quad \text{Response of } x = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx), x \in (-\pi, \pi). \quad \text{Response of } x = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx), x \in (-\pi, \pi). \quad \text{Response of } x = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx), x \in (-\pi, \pi). \quad \text{Response of } x = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx), x \in (-\pi, \pi). \quad \text{Response of } x = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx), x \in (-\pi, \pi). \quad \text{Response of } x = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx), x \in (-\pi, \pi). \quad \text{Response of } x = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx), x \in (-\pi, \pi). \quad \text{Response of } x = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx), x \in (-\pi, \pi). \quad \text{Response of } x = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx), x \in (-\pi, \pi). \quad \text{Response of } x = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx), x \in (-\pi, \pi). \quad \text{Response of } x = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx), x \in (-\pi, \pi). \quad \text{Response of } x = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \cos nx) = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \cos nx) = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \cos nx) = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_$$

解:由Passeval等式,

$$\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} a_n^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} b_n^2 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^{2000} dx = \frac{2\pi^{2000}}{2001}.$$

 x^{1000} 为偶函数, 所以 $b_n=0, \forall n$.

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^{1000} dx = \frac{2\pi^{1000}}{1001},$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} a_n^2 = \frac{2\pi^{2000}}{2001} - \frac{a_0^2}{2} - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} b_n^2 = 2\pi^{2000} \left(\frac{1}{2001} - \frac{1}{1001^2} \right). \square$$





作业: 习题7.1 No.3.

习题7.2 No.1-4.

