1.25) Разложить данную функцию f(x) в ряд Фурье в интервале (a;b).

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & -\pi \le x < 0 \\ 10x - 3, & 0 \le x \le \pi \end{cases}$$
 в интервале $(-\pi; \pi)$.

Найдём коэффиценты Фурье.

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{0} 0 dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} (10x - 3) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} (5x^2 - 3x) \Big|_{0}^{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot (5\pi^2 - 3\pi) = 5\pi - 3$$

$$a_{x} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} (10x - 3) \cos kx dx = \begin{vmatrix} U \text{Интегрируем по частям} \\ 10x - 3 = U & 10 dx = dU \\ \cos kx dx = dV & V = \frac{1}{k} \sin kx \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{k} (10x - 3) \sin kx \Big|_{0}^{\pi} - \frac{10}{k} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin kx dx \right) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{k} (10x - 3) \sin kx \Big|_{0}^{\pi} + \frac{10}{k^{2}} \cos kx \Big|_{0}^{\pi} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{10}{k^2} \cos kx \Big|_0^{\pi} \right) = \frac{10}{k^2 \pi} (\cos k\pi - \cos 0) = \frac{10}{k^2 \pi} (\cos k\pi - 1) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{если k-четное} \\ -\frac{20}{k^2 \pi}, & \text{если k-нечетное} \end{cases}$$

Принимаем k = 2n - 1

$$a_k = a_{2n-1} = -\frac{20}{(2n-1)^2 \pi}$$

$$b_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (10x - 3) \sin kx dx = \begin{vmatrix} 10x - 3 = U & 10dx = dU \\ \sin kx dx = dV & V = -\frac{1}{k} \cos kx \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{\pi} (-\frac{1}{k} (10x - 3) \cos kx \Big|_0^{\pi} + \frac{1}{k} (10x - 3) \cos kx$$

$$+\frac{10}{k}\int_{0}^{\pi}\cos kxdx = \frac{1}{\pi}\left(-\frac{1}{k}(10x-3)\cos kx\Big|_{0}^{\pi} + \frac{10}{k^{2}}\sin kx\Big|_{0}^{\pi}\right) = \frac{1}{\pi}\left(-\frac{1}{k}(10x-3)\cos kx\Big|_{0}^{\pi}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{k\pi}((10\pi - 3)\cos k\pi + 3\cos 0) = -\frac{1}{k\pi}((10\pi - 3)(-1)^n + 3)$$

Получаем ряд Фурье

$$f(x) = \frac{5\pi - 3}{2} - \frac{20}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n-1)}{(2n-1)^2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{((10\pi - 3)(-1)^n + 3)\sin nx}{n}$$

2.25) Разложить в ряд Фурье функцию, заданную на интервале $(0;\pi)$, доопределив её чётным и нечётным образом. Построить графики для каждого случая.

$$f(x) = e^{-\frac{2x}{3}}$$

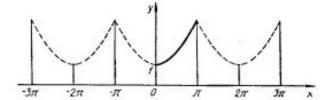
Продолжим данную функцию чётным образом.

Тогда:

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} e^{-\frac{2x}{3}} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}e^{-\frac{2x}{3}}\right) \Big|_0^{\pi} = -\frac{3}{\pi} \left(e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} - e^0\right) = -\frac{3}{\pi} \left(e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} - 1\right) = \frac{3(1 - e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}})}{\pi}$$

$$2 \int_0^{\pi} e^{-\frac{2x}{3}} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}e^{-\frac{2x}{3}}\right) \Big|_0^{\pi} = -\frac{3}{\pi} \left(e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} - e^0\right) = -\frac{3}{\pi} \left(e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} - 1\right) = \frac{3(1 - e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}})}{\pi}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} e^{-\frac{2x}{3}} \cos nx dx$$



$$\int_{0}^{\pi} e^{-\frac{2x}{3}} \cos nx dx = \frac{-\frac{2}{3} \cos nx + n \sin nx}{\frac{4}{9} + n^{2}} e^{-\frac{2x}{3}} \Big|_{0}^{\pi} = \frac{-\frac{2}{3} \cos n\pi + n \sin n\pi}{\frac{4}{9} + n^{2}} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} - \frac{1}{9} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} + \frac{1}{9} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} - \frac{1}{9} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} + \frac{1}{9} e$$

$$-\frac{-\frac{2}{3}\cos 0 + n\sin 0}{\frac{4}{9} + n^2}e^0 = \frac{-\frac{2}{3}\cos n\pi + 0}{\frac{4}{9} + n^2}e^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} - \frac{-\frac{2}{3}\cos 0 + 0}{\frac{4}{9} + n^2} = \frac{-\frac{2}{3}\cdot(-1)^n e^{\frac{-2\pi}{3}} + \frac{2}{3}}{\frac{4}{9} + n^2} =$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{9(1 - (-1)^n e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}})}{4 + 9n^2} = \frac{6(1 - (-1)^n e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}})}{4 + 9n^2}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{-\frac{2x}{3}} \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{6(1 - (-1)^n e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}})}{4 + 9n^2} = \frac{12}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1 - (-1)^n e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}}}{4 + 9n^2}$$

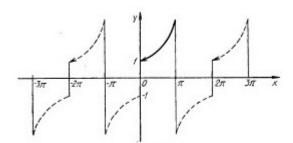
Разложение имеет вид:

$$e^{\frac{2x}{3}} = \frac{3(1 - e^{\frac{-2\pi}{3}})}{2\pi} + \frac{12}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1 - (-1)^n e^{\frac{-2\pi}{3}}}{4 + 9n^2} \cos nx$$

Продолжим данную функцию нечётным образом.

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} e^{-\frac{2x}{3}} \sin nx dx$$

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$$\int_{0}^{\pi} e^{-\frac{2x}{3}} \sin nx dx = \frac{-\frac{2}{3} \sin nx - n \cos nx}{\frac{4}{9} + n^{2}} e^{-\frac{2x}{3}} \bigg|_{0}^{\pi} = \frac{-\frac{2}{3} \sin n\pi - n \cos n\pi}{\frac{4}{9} + n^{2}} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} = \frac{-\frac{2}{3} \sin n\pi - n \cos n\pi}{\frac{4}{9} + n^{2}} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} = \frac{-\frac{2}{3} \sin n\pi - n \cos n\pi}{\frac{4}{9} + n^{2}} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} = \frac{-\frac{2}{3} \sin n\pi - n \cos n\pi}{\frac{4}{9} + n^{2}} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} = \frac{-\frac{2}{3} \sin n\pi - n \cos n\pi}{\frac{4}{9} + n^{2}} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} = \frac{-\frac{2}{3} \sin n\pi - n \cos n\pi}{\frac{4}{9} + n^{2}} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} = \frac{-\frac{2}{3} \sin n\pi - n \cos n\pi}{\frac{4}{9} + n^{2}} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} = \frac{-\frac{2\pi}{3} \sin n\pi - n \cos n\pi}{\frac{4}{9} + n^{2}} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} = \frac{-\frac{2\pi}{3} \sin n\pi - n \cos n\pi}{\frac{4}{9} + n^{2}} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} = \frac{-\frac{2\pi}{3} \sin n\pi - n \cos n\pi}{\frac{4}{9} + n^{2}} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} = \frac{-\frac{2\pi}{3} \sin n\pi - n \cos n\pi}{\frac{4}{9} + n^{2}} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} = \frac{-\frac{2\pi}{3} \sin n\pi - n \cos n\pi}{\frac{4}{9} + n^{2}} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} = \frac{-\frac{2\pi}{3} \sin n\pi - n \cos n\pi}{\frac{4}{9} + n^{2}} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} = \frac{-\frac{2\pi}{3} \sin n\pi - n \cos n\pi}{\frac{4}{9} + n^{2}} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} = \frac{-\frac{2\pi}{3} \sin n\pi - n \cos n\pi}{\frac{4}{9} + n^{2}} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} = \frac{-\frac{2\pi}{3} \sin n\pi - n \cos n\pi}{\frac{4}{9} + n^{2}} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} = \frac{-\frac{2\pi}{3} \sin n\pi - n \cos n\pi}{\frac{4}{9} + n^{2}} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} = \frac{-\frac{2\pi}{3} \sin n\pi - n \cos n\pi}{\frac{4}{9} + n^{2}} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} = \frac{-\frac{2\pi}{3} \sin n\pi - n \cos n\pi}{\frac{4}{9} + n^{2}} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} = \frac{-\frac{2\pi}{3} \sin n\pi - n \cos n\pi}{\frac{4}{9} + n^{2}} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} = \frac{-\frac{2\pi}{3} \sin n\pi - n \cos n\pi}{\frac{4}{9} + n^{2}} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} = \frac{-\frac{2\pi}{3} \sin n\pi - n \cos n\pi}{\frac{4}{9} + n^{2}} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} = \frac{-\frac{2\pi}{3} \sin n\pi - n \cos n\pi}{\frac{4}{9} + n^{2}} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} = \frac{-\frac{2\pi}{3} \sin n\pi - n \cos n\pi}{\frac{4}{9} + n^{2}} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} = \frac{-\frac{2\pi}{3} \sin n\pi - n \cos n\pi}{\frac{4}{9} + n^{2}} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} = \frac{2\pi}{3} e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} e^{-$$

$$-\frac{-\frac{2}{3}\sin 0 - n\cos 0}{\frac{4}{9} + n^2}e^0 = \frac{0 - n\cdot(-1)^n}{\frac{4}{9} + n^2}e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} - \frac{-n}{\frac{4}{9} + n^2} = \frac{-n\cdot(-1)^n}{\frac{4}{9} + n^2}e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} + \frac{n}{\frac{4}{9} + n^2} = \frac{-n\cdot(-1)^n}{\frac{4}{9} + n^2}e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} + \frac{n}{\frac{4}{9} + n^2}e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3} + n^2}e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}} + \frac{n}{\frac{4}{9} + n^2}e^{-\frac{3}}e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}}e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}}e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}}e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}}e^{-\frac{2\pi}{$$

$$=\frac{n(1-(-1)^n e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}})}{\frac{4}{9}+n^2}=\frac{9n(1-(-1)^n e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}})}{4+9n^2}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} e^{-\frac{2x}{3}} \sin nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{9n(1 - (-1)^n e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}})}{4 + 9n^2} \right) = \frac{18}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1 - (-1)^n e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}}}{4 + 9n^2} \cdot n$$
Paginovenue unger pur:

Разложение имеет вид:

$$e^{-\frac{2x}{3}} = \frac{18}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1 - (-1)^n e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}}}{4 + 9n^2} n \cdot \sin nx$$

3.25)Разложить данную функцию f(x) в ряд Фурье в интервале (a;b).

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -2, & -4 < x < 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2}, & x = 0 \\ 1+x, & 0 < x < 4 \end{cases}$$
 $l = 4$

Найдём коэффиценты Фурье.

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-4}^{0} (-2) dx + \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{4} (1+x) dx = -\frac{1}{2} x \Big|_{-4}^{0} + \frac{1}{4} (x + \frac{1}{2} x^2) \Big|_{0}^{4} = -\frac{1}{2} (0+4) + \frac{1}{4} (4 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 16) =$$

$$= -2 + \frac{1}{4} (4+8) = -2 + 3 = 1$$

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$$a_{k} = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-4}^{0} (-2) \cos \frac{k\pi x}{4} dx + \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{4} (1+x) \cos \frac{k\pi x}{4} dx = \begin{vmatrix} \text{Интегрируем по частям} \\ 1+x=U & dx = dU \\ \cos \frac{k\pi x}{4} dx = dV & V = \frac{4}{k\pi} \sin \frac{k\pi x}{4} \end{vmatrix}^{1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4}{k\pi} \sin \frac{k\pi x}{4} \Big|_{-4}^{0} \right) + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{4(1+x)}{k\pi} \sin \frac{k\pi x}{4} \Big|_{0}^{4} - \frac{4}{k\pi} \int_{0}^{4} \sin \frac{k\pi x}{4} dx \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4}{k\pi} \sin \frac{k\pi x}{4} \Big|_{-4}^{0} \right) + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{4(1+x)}{k\pi} \sin \frac{k\pi x}{4} + \frac{16}{k^{2}\pi^{2}} \cos \frac{k\pi x}{4} \Big|_{0}^{4} \right) = \frac{2}{k\pi} (\sin 0 + \sin k\pi) + \left(\frac{(1+4)}{k\pi} \sin k\pi + \frac{4}{k^{2}\pi^{2}} \cos k\pi - \frac{(1+0)}{k\pi} \sin 0 - \frac{4}{k^{2}\pi^{2}} \cos 0 \right) = \frac{4}{k^{2}\pi^{2}} \cos k\pi - \frac{4}{k^{2}\pi^{2}} \left((-1)^{n} - 1 \right)$$

Принимаем k = 2n - 1

$$a_k = a_{2n-1} = -\frac{8}{(2n-1)^2 \pi^2}$$

$$b_k = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-4}^{0} (-2) \sin \frac{k\pi x}{4} dx + \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{4} (1+x) \sin \frac{k\pi x}{4} dx = \begin{vmatrix} 1 + x = U & dx = dU \\ \sin \frac{k\pi x}{4} dx = dV & V = -\frac{4}{k\pi} \cos \frac{k\pi x}{4} \end{vmatrix}^{0}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{4}{k\pi} \cos \frac{k\pi x}{4} \Big|_{-4}^{0} \right) + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(-\frac{4(1+x)}{k\pi} \cos \frac{k\pi x}{4} \Big|_{0}^{4} + \frac{4}{k\pi} \int_{0}^{4} \cos \frac{k\pi x}{4} dx \right) =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{4}{k\pi} \cos \frac{k\pi x}{4} \Big|_{-4}^{0} \right) + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(-\frac{4(1+x)}{k\pi} \cos \frac{k\pi x}{4} + \frac{16}{k^{2}\pi^{2}} \sin \frac{k\pi x}{4} \right) \Big|_{0}^{4} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{2}{k\pi} \left(\cos 0 - \cos k\pi \right) + \left(-\frac{(1+4)}{k\pi} \cos k\pi + \frac{4}{k^{2}\pi^{2}} \sin k\pi + \frac{(1+0)}{k\pi} \cos 0 - \frac{4}{k^{2}\pi^{2}} \sin 0 \right) =$$

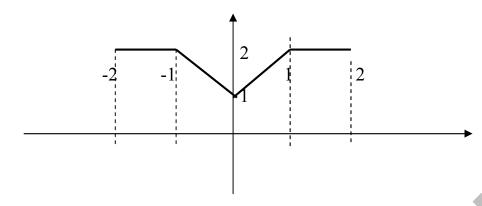
$$= \frac{2}{k\pi} (1 - \cos k\pi) + \left(-\frac{5}{k\pi} \cos k\pi + \frac{1}{k\pi} \right) = \frac{2}{k\pi} - \frac{2}{k\pi} \cos k\pi - \frac{5}{k\pi} \cos k\pi + \frac{1}{k\pi} =$$

$$= -\frac{7}{k\pi} \cdot (-1)^{n} + \frac{3}{k\pi} = \frac{1}{k\pi} (3 - 7 \cdot (-1)^{k})$$

Получаем ряд Фурье

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{8}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} \cos \frac{(2n-1)\pi x}{4} + \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3 - 7 \cdot (-1)^n}{n} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{4}$$

4.25) Разложить в ряд Фурье функцию, заданную графически.



Запишем функцию аналитически.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2 & -2 < x < -1 \\ x+1 & -1 < x < 0 \\ 1-x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 2 & 1 < x < 2 \end{cases} \quad \omega = 4$$

Вычислим коэффициенты Фурье.

Функция симметрична относительно оси ОУ, значит она чётная.

Член, содержащий синусы, равен нулю

$$a_{0} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^{-1} 2dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{0} (x+1)dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} (1-x)dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{2} 2dx = \frac{1}{2}x \Big|_{-2}^{-1} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}(x+1)^{2} \Big|_{-1}^{0} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}(1-x) \Big|_{0}^{1} + \frac{1}{2}x \Big|_{0}^{2} = \frac{1}{2}(-1+2) + \frac{1}{4}((0+1)^{2} - (-1+1)^{2}) - \frac{1}{4}((1-1)^{2} - (1-0)^{2}) + \frac{1}{2}(2-1) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}(1-0) - \frac{1}{4}(0-1) + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$a_{k} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^{-1} 2\cos\frac{k\pi x}{2} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{0} (x+1)\cos\frac{k\pi x}{2} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} (1-x)\cos\frac{k\pi x}{2} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{2} 2\cos\frac{k\pi x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{2} 2\cos\frac{k\pi x}{2} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{2} 2\cos\frac{k\pi x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{2} 2\cos\frac{k\pi x}{2} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{2} 2\cos\frac{k\pi x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{2} 2\cos\frac{k\pi x}$$

$$\begin{split} &=\frac{2}{k\pi}\sin\frac{k\pi x}{2}\Big|_{-2}^{-1} + (\frac{(x+1)}{k\pi}\sin\frac{k\pi x}{2} + \frac{2}{k^2\pi^2}\cos\frac{k\pi x}{2})\Big|_{-1}^{0} + \\ &+ (\frac{(1-x)}{k\pi}\sin\frac{k\pi x}{2} - \frac{2}{k^2\pi^2}\cos\frac{k\pi x}{2})\Big|_{0}^{1} + \frac{2}{k\pi}\sin\frac{k\pi x}{2}\Big|_{1}^{2} = \\ &=\frac{2}{k\pi}(\sin(-\frac{k\pi}{2}) - \sin(-k\pi)) + (\frac{(0+1)}{k\pi}\sin0 + \frac{2}{k^2\pi^2}\cos0 - \frac{(-1+1)}{k\pi}\sin(-\frac{k\pi}{2}) - \\ &- \frac{2}{k^2\pi^2}\cos(-\frac{k\pi}{2})) + (\frac{(1-1)}{k\pi}\sin\frac{k\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{k^2\pi^2}\cos\frac{k\pi}{2} - \frac{(1-0)}{k\pi}\sin0 + \frac{2}{k^2\pi^2}\cos0) + \\ &+ \frac{2}{k\pi}(\sin k\pi - \sin\frac{k\pi}{2}) = -\frac{2}{k\pi}\sin\frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{2}{k^2\pi^2} - \frac{2}{k^2\pi^2}\cos\frac{k\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{k^2\pi^2}\cos\frac{k\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{k^2\pi^2}\cos\frac{k\pi}{$$

Получаем ряд:

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

5.25) Воспользовавшись разложением функции в ряд Фурье найти сумму данного ряда.

$$f(x) = \pi^2 - x^2$$
 $[-\pi; \pi]$

Найдём коэффициенты Фурье.

Функция чётная, значит не содержит синусов

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\pi^2 - x^2) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot (\pi^2 x - \frac{1}{3} x^3) \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot (\pi^2 \cdot \pi - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi^3) = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot (\pi^3 - \frac{1$$

$$a_{n} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} (\pi^{2} - x^{2}) \cos nx dx = \begin{vmatrix} \pi^{2} - x^{2} = U \Rightarrow -2x dx = dU \\ \cos nx dx = dV \Rightarrow V = \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi^{2} - x^{2}}{n} \sin nx \right)_{0}^{\pi} + \frac{2}{n} \int_{0}^{\pi} x \sin nx dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x \sin nx dx = \begin{vmatrix} x = U \Rightarrow dx = dU \\ \sin nx dx = dV \Rightarrow V = -\frac{1}{n} \cos nx \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi} \left(-\frac{x}{n} \cos nx \right)_{0}^{\pi} + \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos nx dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \left(-\frac{x}{n} \cos nx \right)_{0}^{\pi} + \frac{1}{n^{2}} \sin nx \Big|_{0}^{\pi} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi} \left(-\frac{x}{n} \cos nx \right)_{0}^{\pi} = -\frac{4}{\pi} \left(\cos \pi n - \cos 0 \right) = -\frac{4}{\pi} \left(\cos \pi n - 1 \right) =$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, \text{ если } n - \text{ чётное} \\ \frac{8}{\pi n^{2}} - \text{ если } n - \text{ нечётное} \end{cases}$$

Принимаем n = 2k + 1

$$a_{2k+1} = \frac{8}{\pi (2k+1)^2}$$

Получаем ряд Фурье:

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi^2}{3} - \frac{8}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{(2n+1)^2}$$

Полагаем x = 0

Полагаем
$$x = 0$$

$$\pi^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + \frac{8}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2} \Rightarrow \frac{8}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2} = \frac{2\pi^2}{3} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2} = \frac{\pi^3}{12}$$