

1. 复数的 Fourier 级数.

二. 广义 Fourier 级数.

1. 引入.

$f(x)$ 为区间 $[a, b]$ 上可积且平方可积的函数全体. 对于其中任意两个函数, 内积为 $(f(x), g(x)) = \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx$.

逆泛函 $F(g) = \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx$, $(m-1)l < x < (2m+1)l$.

奇偶延拓.

② 三角函数系的正交性

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

$\int_a^b \cos mx \cos nx dx = 0$.

$\int_a^b \sin mx \sin nx dx = 0$.

定义内积 $(f, g) = \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx$

可知三角函数系两正交.

2. Fourier 级数.

假设函数 $f(x)$ 可展成 Fourier 级数

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

$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_a^b f(x) \cos nx dx$.

$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_a^b f(x) \sin nx dx$.

$$f(x) \rightarrow [a, b] - \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx).$$

① Dirichlet 定理.

如果函数在有限区间上连续光滑, 则它的 Fourier 级数在整条数轴上都收敛, 即 $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} (a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^N (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$.

如果函数处处连续, 且在任何有限区间上连续光滑, 则它的 Fourier 级数就在整个数轴上绝对一致收敛.

例. $f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \leq x < \pi \\ 0, & \pi \leq x \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$. 成为 Fourier 级数.

系数 $a_0 = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} x dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

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

$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = 0$.

$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n\pi} \cos nx$. 力图证明该式.

2. 定义

① $f(x) \in L^2[a, b]$, $(f(x), g(x))$ 是 $L^2[a, b]$ 中的一组规范正交系, 则首末点未构造广义 Fourier 系数 $\langle f(x), g(x) \rangle = \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx$, 之后构造广义 Fourier 级数 $f(x) \sim \sum_n c_n g_n(x)$.

② 前项和 $S_N(x) = \sum_{n=1}^N c_n g_n(x)$, 平方平均偏差 $\Delta_N = \int_0^2 [f(x) - S_N(x)]^2 dx \geq \int_0^2 [f(x) - S_{N-1}(x)]^2 dx$.

当 N 趋于无穷时, Δ_N 最小, Bessel 不等式 $\Delta_N = \|f(x)\|_2^2$.

③ Parseval 等式 $\|f(x)\|_2^2 = \sum_n |c_n|^2$. 故改善 Δ_N 的平方平均收敛于 $\|f(x)\|_2^2$.

④ 对于 $f(x) \in L^2[a, b]$, 广义 Fourier 级数平方平均收敛于 $f(x)$, 则称规范正交系是完备的.

3. 定理

设 $f(x), \dots, f_m(x)$ 是 $L^2[a, b]$ 中一个完备的规范正交系, 则

① 如果 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 连续, 则 $f(x) \geq 0$.

② 如果从 $f(x)$ 中删去一个函数, 则剩余部分的函数系不再完备.

③ 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上, 则新构造的函数系不是规范正交系.

例. 设 $f(x), g(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上 $\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx = 0$, 试证其周期.

例. 设 $f(x), g(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上 $\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx = 0$.

$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_a^b g(x) dx = \pi$.

$g(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_a^b g(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_a^b f(x) dx = \pi$.

$\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_a^b f(x) \cdot \pi dx = \pi$.

$\int_a^b g(x)f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_a^b g(x) \cdot \pi dx = \pi$.

$\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx = \int_a^b g(x)f(x) dx$.

展开式只含余弦函数, 一致收敛.

余弦级数 正弦级数.

⑤ 复数形式.

$e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$.

$\int_a^b \cos mx \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b e^{imx} e^{-inm} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b e^{imx} e^{-inm} dx$.

$\int_a^b \cos mx \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b e^{imx} e^{-inm} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b e^{imx} e^{-inm} dx$.

$\int_a^b \sin mx \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b e^{imx} e^{-inm} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b e^{imx} e^{-inm} dx$.

$\int_a^b \sin mx \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b e^{imx} e^{-inm} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b e^{imx} e^{-inm} dx$.

其中 $F_n = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f(x) dx$.

$= \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f(x) \cos nx dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f(x) \sin nx dx$.

$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} F_n \cos nx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} G_n \sin nx$.

⑥ Bessel 不等式与平方平均收敛.

⑦ $f(x)$ 的 Fourier 级数在 $[a, b]$ 上一致收敛于 $f(x)$.

⑧ 对于积分且平方可积的函数, 定义内积

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

$\|f(x) - g(x)\| = \sqrt{\int_a^b [f(x) - g(x)]^2 dx}$.

对于积分且平方可积的函数,

计算 Fourier 系数, 构造函数 $S_n(x)$.

当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 若 $S_n(x) \rightarrow f(x)$, 则平方平均收敛.

⑨ 对 $f(x), g(x) \in L^2[a, b]$ 有 $\Delta_n = \int_a^b [f(x) - g(x)]^2 dx$.

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$= \int_a^b f(x)^2 dx - 2 \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx + \int_a^b g(x)^2 dx$.

$= \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f(x)^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b g(x)^2 dx - \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx - \int_a^b g(x)f(x) dx$.

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