

第1节

傅里叶级数

一、三角级数及三角函数系的正交性

二、函数展开成傅里叶级数

三、正弦级数和余弦级数



一、三角级数及三角函数系的正交性

简单的周期运动 : $y = A \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$ (谐波函数)

(A 为振幅, ω 为角频率, φ 为初相)

复杂的周期运动 : $y = A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin(n\omega t + \varphi_n)$

↓ (谐波迭加)

$$A_n \sin \varphi_n \cos n\omega t + A_n \cos \varphi_n \sin n\omega t$$

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

得函数项级数

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

称上述形式的级数为三角级数.



定理 1. 组成三角级数的函数系

$1, \cos x, \sin x, \cos 2x, \sin 2x, \dots, \cos nx, \sin nx, \dots$

在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上正交，即其中任意两个不同的函数之积在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上的积分等于 0.

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

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos kx \cos nx dx$$

$$\downarrow \cos kx \cos nx = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(k+n)x + \cos(k-n)x]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [\cos(k+n)x + \cos(k-n)x] dx = 0 \quad (k \neq n)$$

同理可证： $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin kx \sin nx dx = 0 \quad (k \neq n)$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos kx \sin nx dx = 0$$



但是在三角函数系中两个相同的函数的乘积在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上的积分不等于0. 且有

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 1 \cdot 1 dx = 2\pi$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2 nx dx = \pi \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

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

$$\cos^2 nx = \frac{1 + \cos 2nx}{2}, \quad \sin^2 nx = \frac{1 - \cos 2nx}{2}$$



二、函数展开成傅里叶级数

定理 2. 设 $f(x)$ 是周期为 2π 的周期函数, 且

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

右端级数可逐项积分, 则有

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

证: 由定理条件, 对①在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 逐项积分, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx &= \frac{a_0}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos nx dx + b_n \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin nx dx \right) \\ &= a_0 \pi \end{aligned}$$



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

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos kx dx = \frac{a_0}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos kx dx +$$

$$+ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[a_n \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos kx \cos nx dx + b_n \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos kx \sin nx dx \right]$$

$$= a_k \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2 kx dx = a_k \pi \quad (\text{利用正交性})$$

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

类似地, 用 $\sin kx$ 乘 ① 式两边, 再逐项积分可得

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



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

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

由公式 ② 确定的 a_n, b_n 称为函数 $f(x)$ 的傅里叶系数；以 $f(x)$ 的傅里叶系数为系数的三角级数 ① 称为 $f(x)$ 的傅里叶级数。



傅里叶, J.-B.-J.



定理3 (收敛定理, 展开定理) 设 $f(x)$ 是周期为 2π 的周期函数, 并满足**狄利克雷(Dirichlet)条件**:

- 1) 在一个周期内连续或只有有限个第一类间断点;
- 2) 在一个周期内只有有限个极值点,

则 $f(x)$ 的傅里叶级数收敛, 且有

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

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

其中 a_n, b_n 为 $f(x)$ 的傅里叶系数. (证明略)

注意: 函数展成傅里叶级数的条件比展成幂级数的条件低得多.



狄利克雷, P. G. L.



例1. 设 $f(x)$ 是周期为 2π 的周期函数，它在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上的表达式为

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

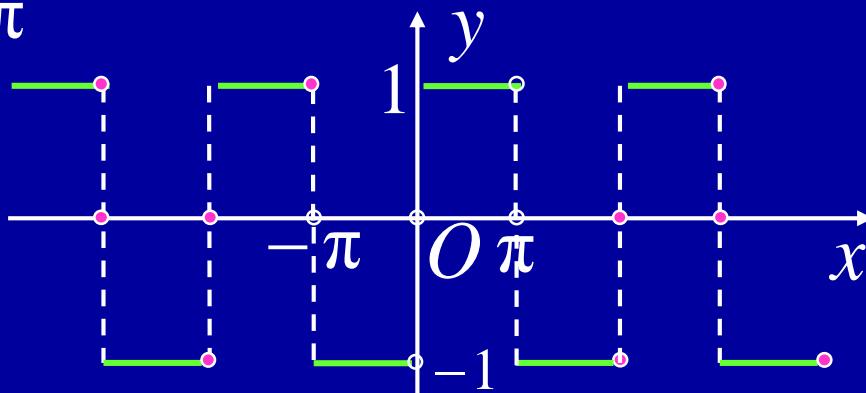
将 $f(x)$ 展成傅里叶级数.

解: 先求傅里叶系数

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 (-1) \cos nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} 1 \cdot \cos nx dx$$

$$= 0 \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$



$$\begin{aligned}
b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 (-1) \sin nx \, dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} 1 \cdot \sin nx \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{\cos nx}{n} \right]_{-\pi}^0 + \frac{1}{\pi} \left[-\frac{\cos nx}{n} \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{2}{n\pi} [1 - \cos n\pi] \\
&= \frac{2}{n\pi} [1 - (-1)^n] = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{n\pi}, & \text{当 } n = 1, 3, 5, \dots \\ 0, & \text{当 } n = 2, 4, 6, \dots \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore f(x) &= \frac{4}{\pi} \left[\sin x + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x + \dots + \frac{1}{2k-1} \sin(2k-1)x + \dots \right] \\
&\quad (-\infty < x < +\infty, x \neq 0, \pm\pi, \pm 2\pi, \dots)
\end{aligned}$$

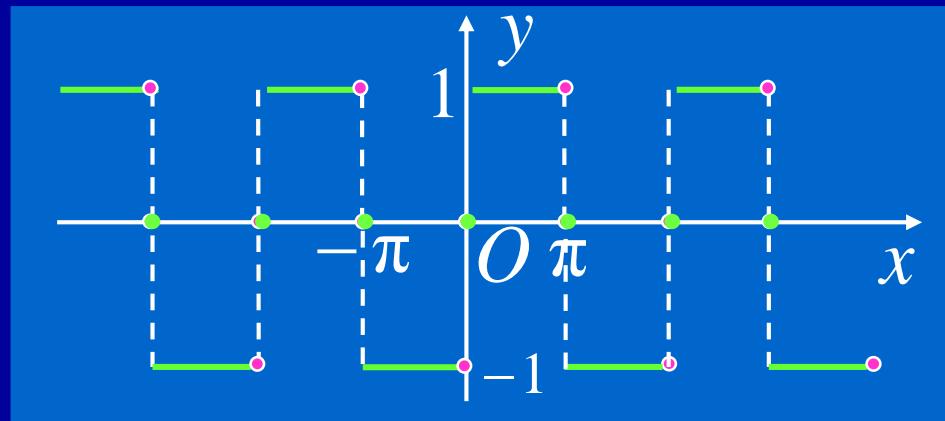


$$f(x) = \frac{4}{\pi} \left[\sin x + \frac{\sin 3x}{3} + \frac{\sin 5x}{5} + \frac{\sin 7x}{7} + \frac{\sin 9x}{9} + \dots \right]$$

($-\infty < x < +\infty$, $x \neq 0, \pm \pi, \pm 2\pi, \dots$)

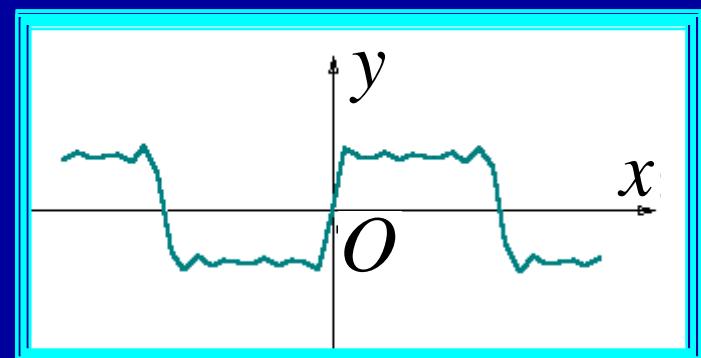
说明:

- 1) 根据收敛定理可知,
当 $x = k\pi$ ($k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$)



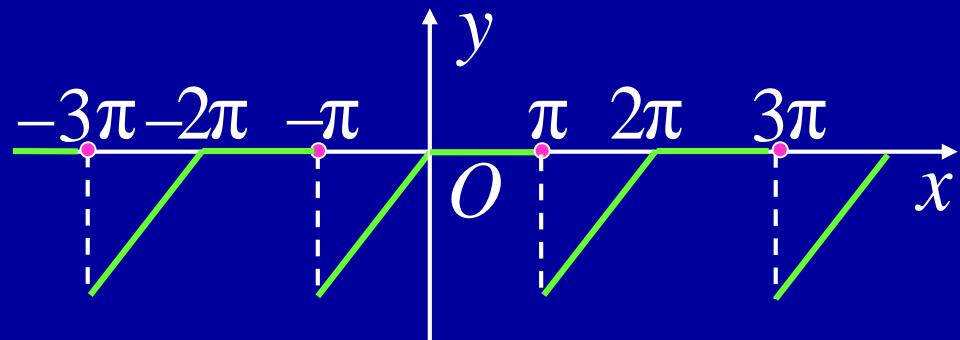
时, 级数收敛于 $\frac{-1+1}{2} = 0$

- 2) 傅氏级数的部分和逼近 $f(x)$ 的情况见右图.



例2. 设 $f(x)$ 是周期为 2π 的周期函数, 它在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上的表达式为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & -\pi \leq x < 0 \\ 0, & 0 \leq x < \pi \end{cases}$$



将 $f(x)$ 展成傅里叶级数.

解: $a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{-\pi}^0 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 x \cos nx dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{x \sin nx}{n} + \frac{\cos nx}{n^2} \right]_{-\pi}^0 = \frac{1 - \cos n\pi}{n^2 \pi}$$



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

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 x \sin nx dx = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \quad (n=1, 2, \dots)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) = & \frac{-\pi}{4} + \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \cos x + \sin x \right) - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + \\ & + \left(\frac{2}{3^2 \pi} \cos 3x + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x \right) - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x + \\ & + \left(\frac{2}{5^2 \pi} \cos 5x + \frac{1}{5} \sin 5x \right) - \dots \\ (-\infty < x < +\infty, x \neq (2k-1)\pi, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots) \end{aligned}$$

说明: 当 $x = (2k-1)\pi$ 时, 级数收敛于 $\frac{0 + (-\pi)}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$



定义在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上的函数 $f(x)$ 的傅氏级数展开法

$$f(x), \quad x \in [-\pi, \pi]$$

↓ 周期延拓

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & x \in [-\pi, \pi) \\ f(x - 2k\pi), & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

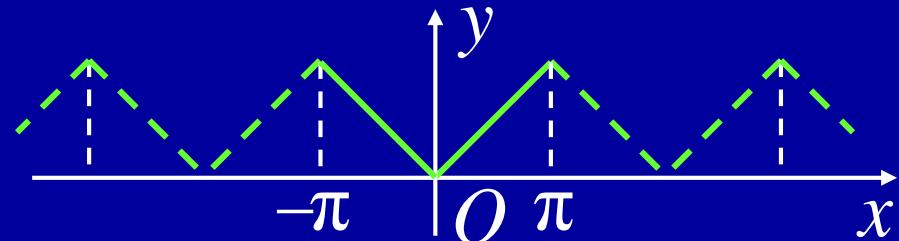
↓ 傅里叶展开

$f(x)$ 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上的傅里叶级数



例3. 将函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} -x, & -\pi \leq x < 0 \\ x, & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \end{cases}$ 展成傅里叶级数.

解: 将 $f(x)$ 延拓成以 2π 为周期的函数 $F(x)$, 则



$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} F(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^{\pi} = \pi$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} F(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{x \sin nx}{n} + \frac{\cos nx}{n^2} \right]_0^{\pi}$$



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

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

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} \left(\cos x + \frac{1}{3^2} \cos 3x + \frac{1}{5^2} \cos 5x + \dots \right) \quad (-\pi \leq x \leq \pi)$$

说明: 利用此展式可求出几个特殊的级数的和.

当 $x = 0$ 时, $f(0) = 0$, 得

$$\frac{\pi^2}{8} = 1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} + \dots$$



$$\text{设 } \sigma = 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \dots, \quad \sigma_1 = 1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{7^2} + \dots$$

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{6^2} + \dots, \quad \sigma_3 = 1 - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} + \dots$$

$$\text{已知 } \sigma_1 = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

$$\therefore \sigma_2 = \frac{\sigma}{4} = \frac{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2}{4}, \quad \therefore \sigma_2 = \frac{\sigma_1}{3} = \frac{\pi^2}{24}$$

$$\text{又 } \sigma = \sigma_1 + \sigma_2 = \frac{\pi^2}{8} + \frac{\pi^2}{24} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$\sigma_3 = \sigma_1 - \sigma_2 = \frac{\pi^2}{8} - \frac{\pi^2}{24} = \frac{\pi^2}{12}$$



三、正弦级数和余弦级数

1. 周期为 2π 的奇、偶函数的傅里叶级数

定理4. 对周期为 2π 的奇函数 $f(x)$, 其傅里叶级数为正弦级数, 它的傅里叶系数为

$$\begin{cases} a_n = 0 & (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots) \\ b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx \, dx & (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots) \end{cases}$$

周期为 2π 的偶函数 $f(x)$, 其傅里叶级数为余弦级数 , 它的傅里叶系数为

$$\begin{cases} a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx & (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots) \\ b_n = 0 & (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots) \end{cases}$$



例4. 设 $f(x)$ 是周期为 2π 的周期函数, 它在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上的表达式为 $f(x) = x$, 将 $f(x)$ 展成傅里叶级数.

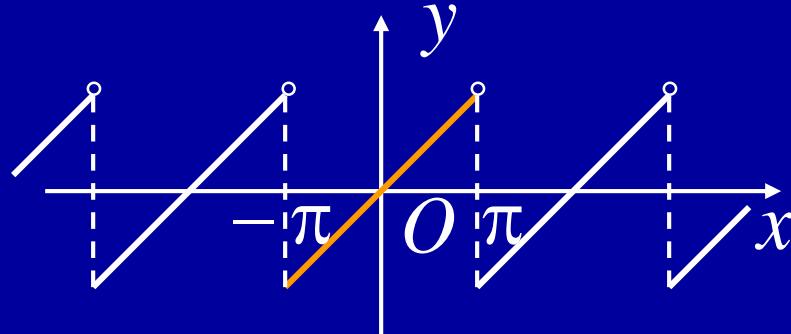
解: 若不计 $x = (2k+1)\pi$ ($k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$), 则 $f(x)$ 是周期为 2π 的奇函数, 因此

$$a_n = 0 \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

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

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi x \sin nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[-\frac{x \cos nx}{n} + \frac{\sin nx}{n^2} \right] \Big|_0^\pi$$

$$= -\frac{2}{n} \cos n\pi = \frac{2}{n} (-1)^{n+1} \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$



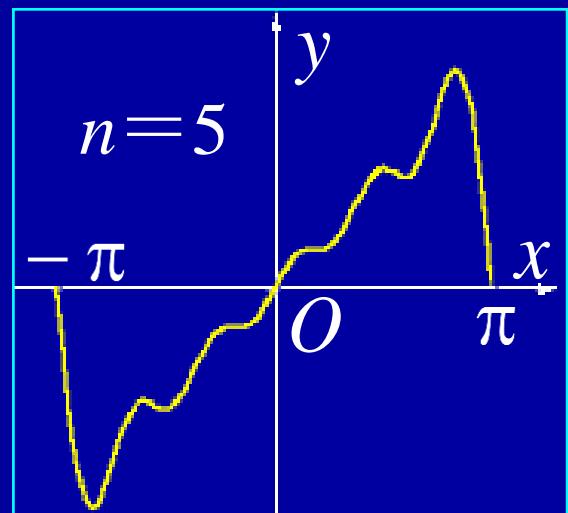
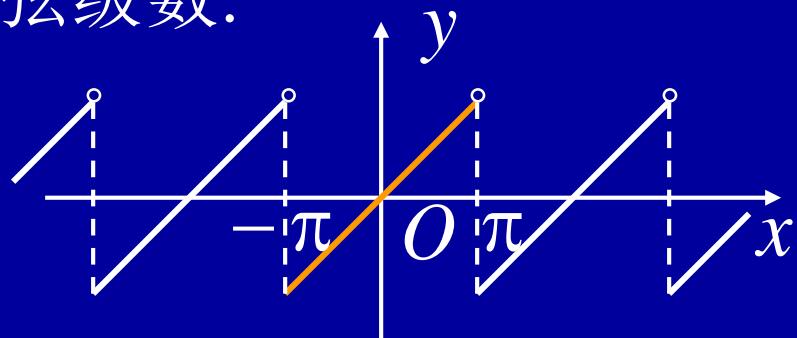
根据收敛定理可得 $f(x)$ 的正弦级数:

$$f(x) = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \sin nx$$

$$= 2\left(\sin x - \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x + \frac{1}{3}\sin 3x - \dots\right)$$

$$(-\infty < x < +\infty, \quad x \neq (2k+1)\pi, \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \dots)$$

在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上级数的部分和
逼近 $f(x)$ 的情况见右图.



例5. 将周期函数 $u(t) = |E \sin t|$ 展成傅里叶级数, 其中 E 为正常数.

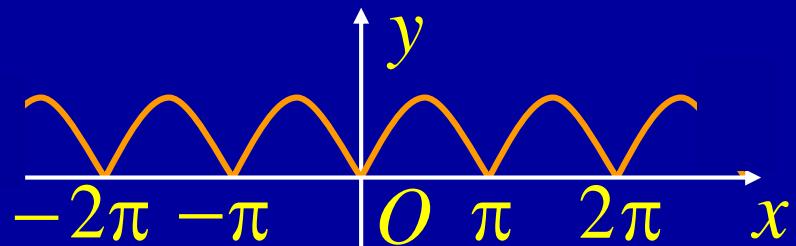
解: $u(t)$ 是周期为 2π 的周期偶函数, 因此

$$b_n = 0 \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots);$$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi u(t) dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi E \sin t dt = \frac{4E}{\pi}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi u(t) \cos nt dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi E \sin t \cos nt dt$$

$$= \frac{E}{\pi} \int_0^\pi (\sin(n+1)t - \sin(n-1)t) dt$$



为便于计算,
将周期取为 2π



$$a_n = \frac{E}{\pi} \int_0^\pi (\sin(n+1)t - \sin(n-1)t) dt$$

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

$$a_1 = \frac{E}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin 2t dt = 0$$

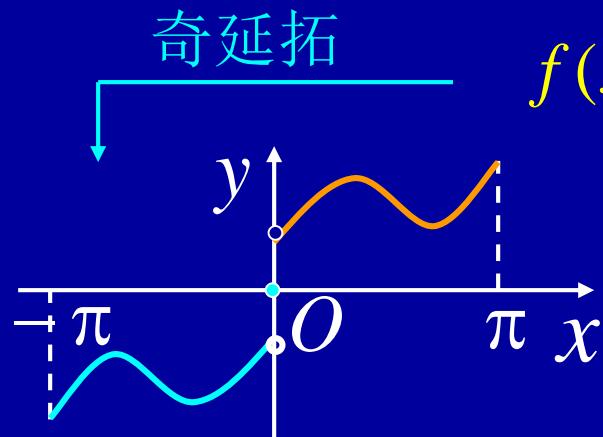
$$\therefore u(t) = \frac{2E}{\pi} - \frac{4E}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4k^2-1} \cos 2kx$$

$$= \frac{4E}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \cos 2t - \frac{1}{15} \cos 4t - \frac{1}{35} \cos 6t - \dots \right)$$

$$(-\infty < t < +\infty)$$



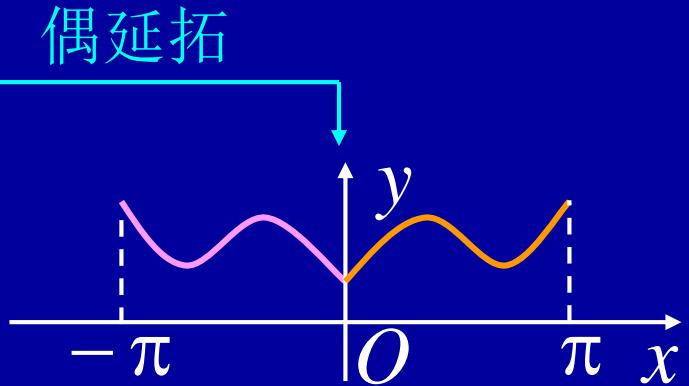
2. 定义在 $[0, \pi]$ 上的函数展成正弦级数与余弦级数



$$F(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & x \in (0, \pi] \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ -f(-x), & x \in (-\pi, 0) \end{cases}$$

周期延拓 $F(x)$

$f(x)$ 在 $[0, \pi]$ 上展成
正弦级数



$$F(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & x \in [0, \pi] \\ f(-x), & x \in (-\pi, 0) \end{cases}$$

周期延拓 $F(x)$

$f(x)$ 在 $[0, \pi]$ 上展成
余弦级数



例6. 将函数 $f(x) = x + 1$ ($0 \leq x \leq \pi$) 分别展成正弦级数与余弦级数.

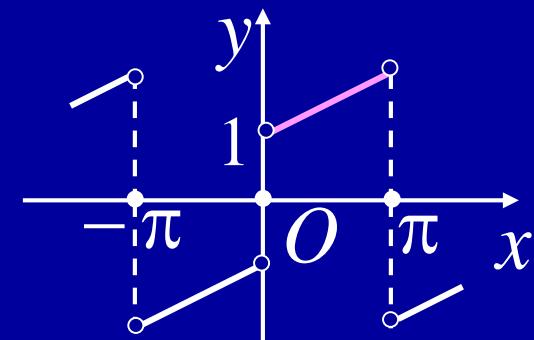
解: 先求正弦级数. 去掉端点, 将 $f(x)$ 作奇周期延拓,

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

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[-\frac{x \cos nx}{n} + \frac{\sin nx}{n^2} - \frac{\cos nx}{n} \right] \Big|_0^\pi$$

$$= \frac{2}{n\pi} (1 - \pi \cos n\pi - \cos n\pi)$$

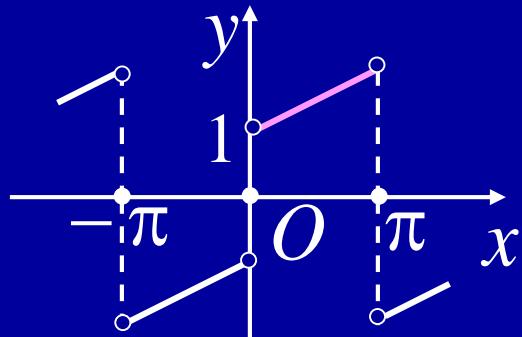
$$= \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi + 2}{2k-1}, & n = 2k-1 \\ -\frac{1}{k}, & n = 2k \end{cases} \quad (k=1, 2, \dots)$$



$$b_n = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi + 2}{2k - 1}, & n = 2k - 1 \\ -\frac{1}{k}, & n = 2k \end{cases} \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots)$$

因此得

$$x + 1 = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[(\pi + 2) \sin x - \frac{\pi}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{\pi + 2}{3} \sin 3x - \frac{\pi}{4} \sin 4x + \dots \right] \quad (0 < x < \pi)$$



注意：在端点 $x = 0, \pi$ ，级数的和为0，与给定函数 $f(x) = x + 1$ 的值不同。



再求余弦级数. 将 $f(x)$ 作偶周期延拓, 则有

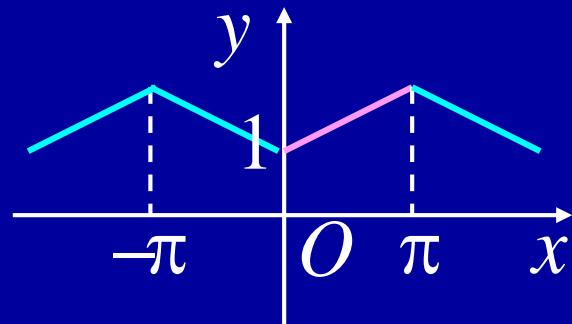
$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi (x+1) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x \right) \Big|_0^\pi = \pi + 2$$

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

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[-\frac{x \sin nx}{n} + \frac{\cos nx}{n^2} + \frac{\sin nx}{n} \right] \Big|_0^\pi$$

$$= \frac{2}{n^2 \pi} (\cos n\pi - 1)$$

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

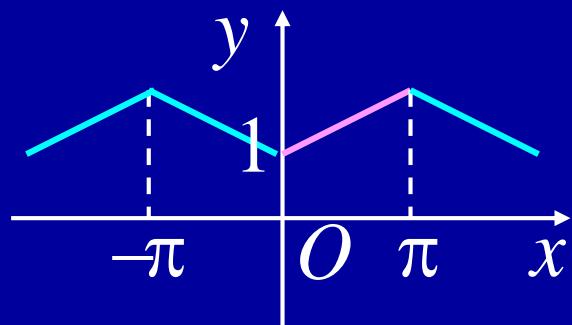


$$\begin{aligned}
 x+1 &= \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2} \cos((2k-1)x) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 - \frac{4}{\pi} \left[\cos x + \frac{1}{3^2} \cos 3x + \frac{1}{5^2} \cos 5x + \dots \right] \\
 &\quad (0 \leq x \leq \pi)
 \end{aligned}$$

说明：令 $x = 0$ 可得

$$1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

即 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$



内容小结

1. 周期为 2π 的函数的傅里叶级数及收敛定理

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx) \quad (x \neq \text{间断点})$$

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

注意: 若 x_0 为间断点, 则级数收敛于 $\frac{f(x_0^-) + f(x_0^+)}{2}$



2. 周期为 2π 的奇、偶函数的傅里叶级数

- 奇函数 ————— 正弦级数
- 偶函数 ————— 余弦级数

3. 在 $[0, \pi]$ 上函数的傅里叶展开法

- 作奇周期延拓，展开为正弦级数
- 作偶周期延拓，展开为余弦级数

思考与练习

1. 在 $[0, \pi]$ 上的函数的傅里叶展开法唯一吗？

答：不唯一，延拓方式不同级数就不同。

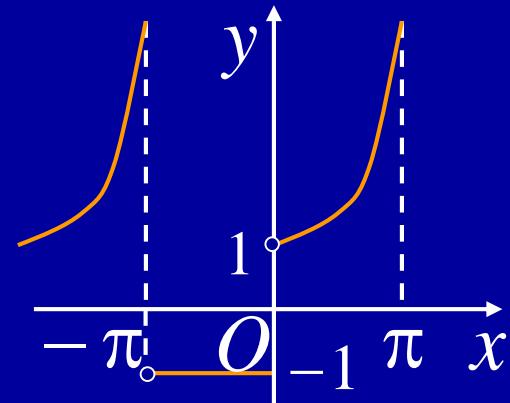


2. 设周期函数在一个周期内的表达式为

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

则它的傅里叶级数在 $x = \pi$ 处收敛于

$\frac{\pi^2}{2}$, 在 $x = 4\pi$ 处收敛于 0.



提示:

$$\frac{f(\pi^-) + f(\pi^+)}{2} = \frac{f(\pi^-) + f(-\pi^+)}{2} = \frac{\pi^2}{2}$$

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



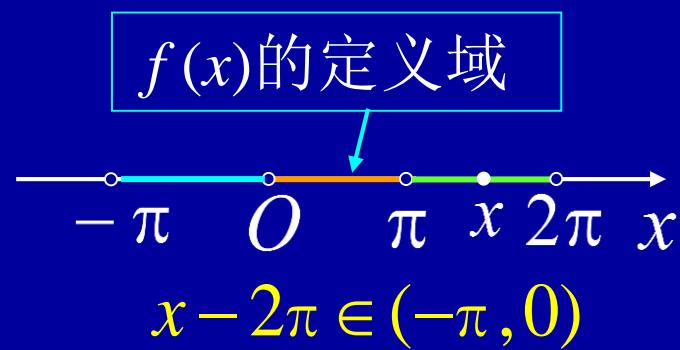
3. 设 $f(x) = \pi x - x^2$, $0 < x < \pi$, 又设 $S(x)$ 是 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, \pi)$ 内以 2π 为周期的正弦级数展开式的和函数, 求当 $x \in (\pi, 2\pi)$ 时 $S(x)$ 的表达式.

解: 由题设可知应对 $f(x)$ 作奇延拓:

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

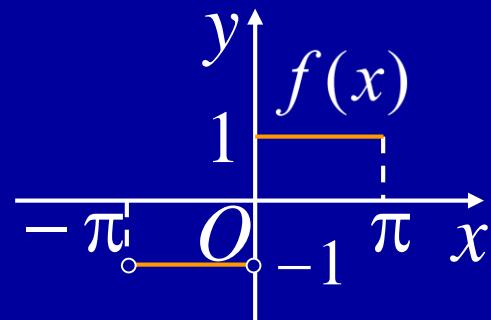
在 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 上, $S(x) = F(x)$; 在 $(\pi, 2\pi)$ 上, 由周期性:

$$\begin{aligned} S(x) &= S(x - 2\pi) \\ &= \pi(x - 2\pi) + (x - 2\pi)^2 \\ &= x^2 - 3\pi x + 2\pi^2 \end{aligned}$$



4. 写出函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & -\pi < x < 0 \\ 1, & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \end{cases}$ 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上傅氏级数的和函数 .

答案: $S(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & -\pi < x < 0 \\ 1, & 0 < x < \pi \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ 0, & x = \pm\pi \end{cases}$



备用题 1. 函数 $f(x) = \pi x + x^2$ ($-\pi < x < \pi$) 的傅里叶级数展式为 $\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$, 则其中系数
 $b_3 = \underline{\underline{\frac{2\pi}{3}}}$.

提示: $b_3 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin 3x \, dx$
 $= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\pi x + x^2) \sin 3x \, dx$

利用“偶倍奇零”


$$= \left. -\frac{\pi x}{3} \cos 3x + \frac{\pi}{9} \sin 3x \right|_{0}^{\pi} = \frac{2}{3} \pi$$



2. 设 $f(x)$ 是以 2π 为周期的函数, 其傅氏系数为 a_n , b_n , 则 $f(x+h)$ (h 为常数) 的傅氏系数

$$a'_n = \underline{a_n \cos nh + b_n \sin nh}, \quad b'_n = \underline{b_n \cos nh - a_n \sin nh}.$$

提示: $a'_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x+h) \cos nx \, dx$ [令 $t = x + h$]

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi+h}^{\pi+h} f(t) \cos n(t-h) \, dt$$

↓
利用周期函数性质 $\int_{-\pi+h}^{\pi+h} = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \cos nh \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \cos nt \, dt \\ &\quad + \sin nh \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \sin nt \, dt \\ &= \cos nh \cdot a_n + \sin nh \cdot b_n \end{aligned}$$

类似可得 b'_n



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目录

上页

下页

返回

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