

第十五章 傅里叶级数

§ 1 傅里叶级数

1. 在指定区间内把下列函数展开成傅里叶级数:

$$(1) f(x) = x \quad (\text{i}) -\pi < x < \pi, (\text{ii}) 0 < x < 2\pi;$$

$$(2) f(x) = x^2 \quad (\text{i}) -\pi < x < \pi, (\text{ii}) 0 < x < 2\pi;$$

$$(3) f(x) = \begin{cases} ax, & -\pi < x \leq 0 \\ bx, & 0 < x < \pi \end{cases} \quad (a \neq b, a \neq 0, b \neq 0)$$

解 (1)(i) 函数 f 及其周期延拓后的图像如图 15-1 所示. 显然 f 是按段光滑, 故由收敛定理知它可以展开成傅里叶级数.

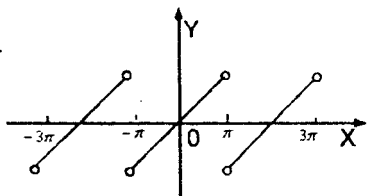


图 15-1

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由于 } a_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x dx = 0 \end{aligned}$$

当 $n \geq 1$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \cos nx dx \\ &= \frac{1}{n\pi} x \sin nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin nx dx \\ &= \frac{1}{x^2 \pi} \cos nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin nx dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\frac{1}{n\pi} x \cos nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos nx dx \\
 &= \begin{cases} -\frac{2}{n}, & \text{当 } n \text{ 为偶数时,} \\ \frac{2}{n}, & \text{当 } n \text{ 为奇数时} \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

所以在区间 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 上

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

(ii) 函数 f 及其周期延拓后的图像如图 15-2 所示, 显然 f 是按段光滑的, 故由收敛定理知它可以展开成傅里叶级数.

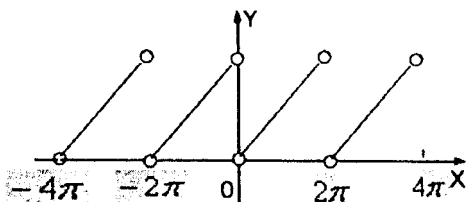


图 15-2

$$\text{由于 } a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x dx = 2\pi$$

当 $n \geq 1$ 时

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x \cos nx dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{n\pi} x \sin nx \Big|_0^{2\pi} - \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin nx dx = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x \sin nx dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{n\pi} x \cos nx \Big|_0^{2\pi} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos nx dx = -\frac{2}{n}
 \end{aligned}$$

所以在区间 $(0, 2\pi)$ 上

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

(2)(i) 函数 f 及其周期延拓后的图像如图 15-3 所示, 显然 f 是按段光滑的, 故由收敛定理知它可以展开成傅里叶级数.

$$\text{由于 } a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3} \pi^2$$

当 $n \geq 1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 \cos nx dx = \frac{\sin nx}{n\pi} x^2 \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin nx dx \\
 &= \begin{cases} \frac{4}{n^2}, & \text{当 } n \text{ 为偶数时,} \\ -\frac{4}{n^2}, & \text{当 } n \text{ 为奇数时,} \end{cases} \\
 b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 \sin nx dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{n\pi} x^2 \cos nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} \\
 &\quad + \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \cos nx dx = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

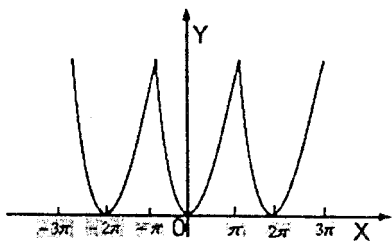


图 15-3

所以在区间 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 上,

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

(ii) 函数 f 及其周期延拓后的图像如图 15-4 所示. 显然 f 是按段光滑的, 故由收敛定理, 它可以展开成傅里叶级数.

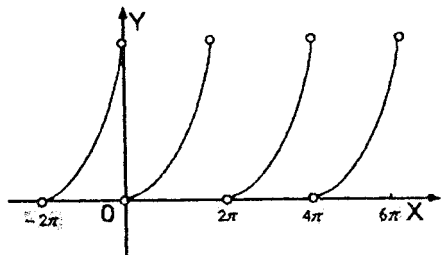


图 15-4

由于

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 dx = \frac{8}{3} \pi^2 \\
 a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \cos nx dx = \frac{4}{n^2} \\
 b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \sin nx dx = -\frac{4\pi}{n} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)
 \end{aligned}$$

所以在区间 $(0, 2\pi)$ 上

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

(3) 函数 f 及其延拓后的函数是按段光滑的, 因而可以展开成傅里

叶级数. 由于

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^0 a x dx + \int_0^{\pi} b x dx \right] = \frac{b-a}{2} \pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^0 a x \cos nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} b x \sin nx dx \right] = \frac{a-b}{n^2 \pi} [1 - (-1)^n] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^0 a x \sin nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} b x \sin nx dx \right] \\ &= \frac{a+b}{n} (-1)^{n+1} (n=1, 2, \dots) \end{aligned}$$

所以在区间 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 上

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4} (b-a) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{2(a-b)}{(2n-1)^2} \cos(2n-1)x + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} (a+b) \sin nx \right]$$

2. 设 f 是以 2π 为周期的可积函数, 证明对任何实 c , 有

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

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

证 由定积分性质知

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{\pi} \int_c^{c+2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_c^{-\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx + \int_{\pi}^{c+2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \right] \end{aligned}$$

对于积分 $\int_c^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx$ 作变量代换: $t = x + 2\pi$, 由于 f 以 2π 为

周期, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int_c^{-\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx &= \int_{c+2\pi}^{\pi} f(t-2\pi) \cos n(t-2\pi) dt \\ &= - \int_{\pi}^{c+2\pi} f(t) \cos ntdt \end{aligned}$$

将此结果代入上式, 得

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

同理可证得第二个等式.

$$3. \text{ 把函数 } f(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{4}, & -\pi < x < 0 \\ \frac{\pi}{4}, & 0 \leq x < \pi \end{cases}$$

展开成傅里叶级数,并由它推出

$$(1) \frac{\pi}{4} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \cdots;$$

$$(2) \frac{\pi}{3} = 1 + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{13} + \frac{1}{17} \cdots;$$

$$(3) \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \pi = 1 - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{13} - \frac{1}{17} + \cdots.$$

解 函数 f 及其延拓

后的图像如图 15-5 所示,显然是按段光滑的,因而它可以展开成傅里叶级数.

由

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) dx \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi}{4} dx = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cos nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi}{4} \cos nx dx = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \sin nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi}{4} \sin nx dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4n} \cos nx \Big|_{-\pi}^0 - \frac{1}{4n} \cos nx \Big|_0^{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

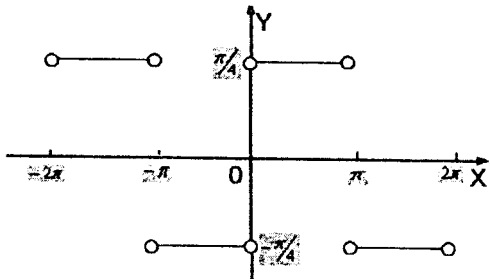


图 15-5

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n}, & \text{当 } n \text{ 为奇数时,} \\ 0, & \text{当 } n \text{ 为偶数时} \end{cases}$$

所以当 $x \in (-\pi, 0) \cup (0, \pi)$ 时,

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

当 $x = 0$ 时, 上式右端收敛于 0;

当 $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时, 由于 $f(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\pi}{4}$, 所以

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \cdots$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又因为 } \frac{\pi}{4} &= 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \cdots \\ &= (1 + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{13} + \frac{1}{17} + \cdots) \\ &\quad + (-\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{15} + \cdots) \\ &= (1 + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{13} + \frac{1}{17} + \cdots) \\ &\quad + (-\frac{1}{3})(1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \cdots) \\ &= (1 + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{13} + \frac{1}{17} + \cdots) - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\pi}{3} = 1 + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{13} + \frac{1}{17} + \cdots$$

当 $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 时, 由于 $f(\frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{\pi}{4}$, 所以

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (1 - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{13} - \frac{1}{17} + \cdots)$$

$$\text{因此 } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \pi = 1 - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{13} - \frac{1}{17} + \cdots$$

4. 设函数 $f(x)$ 满足条件: $f(x + \pi) = -f(x)$, 问此函数在 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 内的傅里叶级数具有什么特性?

解 由于

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[- \int_{-\pi}^0 f(\pi+x) \cos nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \right] \\
 (n &= 0, 1, 2, \dots)
 \end{aligned}$$

在上式右端第一个积分中令 $x + \pi = y$, 则得

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[- \int_0^{\pi} f(y) \cos n(y - \pi) dy + \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} [(-1)^{n+1} + 1] f(x) \cos nx dx
 \end{aligned}$$

于是, 得 $a_{2n} = 0$ ($n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$). 同理, 可得 $b_{2n} = 0$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$). 因此, 函数 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 内的傅里叶级数的特性为

$$a_{2n} = b_{2n} = 0, (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

5. 设函数 $f(x)$ 满足条件: $f(x + \pi) = f(x)$. 问此函数在 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 内的傅里叶级数具有什么特性?

解 与上题类似, 我们可求得

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} [(-1)^n + 1] f(x) \cos nx dx \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

因此有 $a_{2n-1} = 0$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$)

同理, 可求得 $b_{2n-1} = 0$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$)

即函数 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 内的傅里叶级数的特性为

$$a_{2n-1} = b_{2n-1} = 0 \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

6. 试证函数系 $\cos nx, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ 和 $\sin nx, n = 1, 2, \dots$ 都是 $[0, \pi]$ 上的正交函数系, 但它们合起来的(5)式不是 $[0, \pi]$ 上的正交函数系.

证 对于函数 $\cos nx$ ($n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$) 因为

$$\int_0^{\pi} \cos nx dx = 0$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \cos mx \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} [\cos(m+n)x + \cos(m-n)x] dx = 0$$

其中 $m \neq n$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \cos^2 nx dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} (\cos 2nx + 1) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (n \neq 0)$$

所以,在三角函数系 $\cos nx$ ($n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$) 中,任何两个不相同的函数的乘积在 $[0, \pi]$ 上的积分都等于零. 而任何一个函数的平方在 $[0, \pi]$ 上的积分都不等于零. 因此,函数系 $\cos x$, ($n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$) 是 $[0, \pi]$ 上的正交函数系;同理,函数系 $\sin nx$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$) 也是 $[0, \pi]$ 上的正交函数系.

对于函数系 $1, \cos x, \sin x, \cos 2x, \sin 2x, \dots, \cos nx, \sin nx, \dots$

由于

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi} \cos 2x \sin x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} [\sin 3x - \sin x] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{3} \cos 3x + \cos x \right] \Big|_0^{\pi} = -\frac{2}{3} \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

所以,这个函数系不是 $[0, \pi]$ 上的正交函数系.

7. 求下列函数系的傅里叶级数展开式:

$$(1) f(x) = \frac{\pi - x}{2}, 0 < x < 2\pi;$$

$$(2) f(x) = \sqrt{1 - \cos x}, -\pi \leq x \leq \pi;$$

$$(3) f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c, (i) 0 < x < 2\pi, (ii) -\pi < x < \pi;$$

$$(4) f(x) = \operatorname{ch} x, -\pi < x < \pi;$$

$$(5) f(x) = \operatorname{sh} x, -\pi < x < \pi.$$

解 (1) 由 $f(x) = \frac{\pi - x}{2}$ ($0 < x < 2\pi$) 知

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

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\pi - x}{2} \cos nx dx \\ &= \frac{\pi - x}{2n\pi} \sin nx \Big|_0^{2\pi} + \frac{1}{2n\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin nx dx = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\pi - x}{2} \sin nx dx$$

$$= -\frac{\pi-x}{2n\pi} \cos nx \Big|_0^{2\pi} - \frac{1}{2n\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos x dx = \frac{1}{n}$$

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

所以在区间 $(0, 2\pi)$ 上, $\frac{\pi-x}{2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n}$

$$(2) f(x) = \sqrt{1 - \cos x} \quad (-\pi \leq x \leq \pi)$$

因为在区间 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上

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

所以

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^0 \left(-\sin \frac{x}{2}\right) dx + \int_0^{\pi} \sin \frac{x}{2} dx \right] = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\pi}$$

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

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \left[-\int_{-\pi}^0 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos nx dx \right]$$

在上式右端第一个积分中, 令 $x = -y$, 则

$$a_n = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \left[\int_{\pi}^0 \sin \left(-\frac{y}{2}\right) \cos(-ny) dy + \int_0^{\pi} \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos nx dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos nx dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left[\sin \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)x + \sin \left(\frac{1}{2} - n\right)x \right] dx$$

$$= -\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\pi(4n^2 - 1)}$$

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

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \left[-\int_{-\pi}^0 \sin \frac{x}{2} \sin nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} \sin \frac{x}{2} \sin nx dx \right]$$

在上式右端第一个积分中, 令 $x = -y$, 则

$$b_n = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \left[\int_{\pi}^0 \sin\left(-\frac{y}{2}\right) \sin(-ny) dy + \int_0^{\pi} \sin \frac{x}{2} \sin nx dx \right] = 0$$

因此,在区间 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 上

$$\sqrt{1 - \cos x} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi} - \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{4n^2 - 1}$$

当 $x = \pm \pi$ 时,上式右端收敛于

$$\frac{f(\pi - 0) + f(\pi + 0)}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2} = f(\pm \pi)$$

所以,在区间 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上

$$\sqrt{1 - \cos x} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi} - \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{4n^2 - 1}$$

$$(3) f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$\begin{aligned} (i) a_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (ax^2 + bx + c) dx \\ &= \frac{8a\pi^2}{3} + 2b\pi + 2c \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (ax^2 + bx + c) \cos nx dx \\ &= \frac{a}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \cos nx dx + \frac{b}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x \cos nx dx + \frac{c}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos nx dx \\ &= \frac{4a}{n^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (ax^2 + bx + c) \sin nx dx = -\frac{4\pi a}{n} - \frac{2\pi}{n}$$

因此,在区间 $(0, 2\pi)$ 上

$$ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$= \frac{4a}{3} \pi^2 + b\pi + c + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{4a}{n^2} \cos nx - \frac{4a\pi + 2b}{n} \sin nx \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (ii) a_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (ax^2 + bx + c) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{ax^3}{3} + \frac{bx^2}{2} + cx \right) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} \\ &= \frac{2a\pi^2}{3} + 2c \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (ax^2 + bx + c) \cos nx dx \\
&= \frac{a}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 \cos nx dx + \frac{b}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \cos nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos nx dx \\
&= \begin{cases} \frac{4a}{n^2}, & \text{当 } n \text{ 为偶数时,} \\ -\frac{4a}{n^2}, & \text{当 } n \text{ 为奇数时} \end{cases} \\
b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (ax^2 + bx + c) \sin nx dx \\
&= \begin{cases} -\frac{2b}{n}, & \text{当 } n \text{ 为偶数时,} \\ \frac{2b}{n}, & \text{当 } n \text{ 为奇数时} \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

因此,在区间 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 上

$$\begin{aligned}
&ax^2 - bx + c \\
&= \left(\frac{a}{3}\pi^2 + c\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[(-1)^n \frac{4a}{n^2} \cos nx - (-1)^n \frac{2b}{n} \sin nx\right]
\end{aligned}$$

(4) $f(x) = \operatorname{ch} x$, 由于

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \operatorname{ch} x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{sh} x \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \frac{2}{\pi} \operatorname{sh} \pi,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \operatorname{ch} x \cos nx dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{sh} x \cos nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} + \frac{n}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \operatorname{sh} x \sin nx dx \\
&= \frac{2}{\pi} \operatorname{sh} x \cdot (-1)^n + \frac{n}{\pi} \operatorname{ch} x \sin nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} \\
&\quad - \frac{n^2}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \operatorname{sh} x \cos nx dx \\
&= (-1)^n \frac{2}{\pi} \operatorname{sh} \pi - n^2 a_n
\end{aligned}$$

所以
$$a_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2 + 1} \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} \operatorname{sh} \pi$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \operatorname{ch} x \sin nx dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{sh} x \sin nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \frac{n}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \operatorname{sh} x \cos nx dx \\
 &= -\frac{n}{\pi} \operatorname{ch} x \cos nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} + \frac{n^2}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \operatorname{ch} x \sin nx dx \\
 &= \frac{n^3}{\pi} b_n
 \end{aligned}$$

所以有 $b_n = 0$, 因此, 在区间 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 上

$$\operatorname{ch} x = \frac{2}{\pi} \operatorname{sh} \pi \left[\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n^2 + 1} \cos nx \right]$$

(5) 由 $f(x) = \operatorname{sh} x$ 为 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 上的奇函数知

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \operatorname{sh} x dx = 0, a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \operatorname{sh} x \cos nx dx = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{又因为 } b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \operatorname{sh} x \sin nx dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{ch} x \sin nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \frac{n}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \operatorname{ch} x \cos nx dx \\
 &= -\frac{n}{\pi} \operatorname{sh} x \cos nx \Big|_{\pi}^{\pi} - \frac{n^2}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \operatorname{sh} x \sin nx dx \\
 &= \frac{2n}{\pi} \operatorname{sh} \pi (-1)^{n+1} - n^2 b_n
 \end{aligned}$$

所以有 $b_n = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{n}{n^2 + 1} \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} \operatorname{sh} \pi$, 因此, 在区间 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 上

$$\operatorname{sh} x = \frac{2}{\pi} \operatorname{sh} \pi \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} n}{n^2 + 1} \sin nx.$$

8. 求函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{12}(3x^2 - 6\pi x + 2\pi^2)$, $0 < x < 2\pi$ 的傅里叶级

数展开式, 并应用它推出 $\frac{\pi^2}{6} = \sum \frac{1}{n^2}$

解 利用第 7 题中第 (3) 小题的结论: 在间 $(0, 2\pi)$ 上

$$ax^2 + bx + c = \frac{4a}{3}\pi^2 + b\pi + c$$

$$+ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{4a}{n^2} \cos nx - \frac{4a\pi + 2b}{n} \sin nx \right)$$

将 $a = \frac{1}{4}, b = -\frac{\pi}{2}, c = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$ 代入, 即得

$$\frac{1}{12}(3x^2 - 6\pi x + 2\pi^2) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n^2} \quad (0 < x < 2\pi)$$

当 $x = 0$ 时, 上式右端收敛于

$$\frac{f(0+0) + f(2\pi-0)}{2} = \frac{\frac{\pi^2}{6} + \frac{\pi^2}{6}}{2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

所以有

$$\frac{\pi^2}{6} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$$

9. 设 f 为 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上的光滑函数, 且 $f(-\pi) = f(\pi), a_n, b_n$ 为 f 的傅里叶系数, a_n', b_n' 为 f 的导函数 f' 的傅里叶系数. 证明:

$$a_0' = 0, a_n' = nb_n, b_n' = -na_n \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

证 因为 f 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上光滑, 所以 f 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上有连续的导函数.

$$a_0' = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f'(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} [f(\pi) - f(-\pi)] = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n' &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f'(x) \cos nx dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} + \frac{n}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = nb_n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_n' &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f'(x) \sin nx dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} f(x) \sin nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \frac{n}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = -na_n \end{aligned}$$

即 $a_0' = 0, a_n' = nb_n, b_n' = -na_n \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$

10. 证明: 若三角级数

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

中的系数 a_n, b_n 满足关系 $\sup_n \{ |n^3 a_n|, |n^3 b_n| \} \leq M$,

M 为常数, 则上述三角级数收敛, 且其和函数具有连续的导函数.

证 由 $\sup_n \{ n^3 |a_n|, n^3 |b_n| \} \leq M$ 知

$$|a_n| \leq \frac{M}{n^3}, |b_n| \leq \frac{M}{n^3} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

因为

$$\begin{aligned} |a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx| &\leq |a_n \cos nx| + |b_n \sin nx| \\ &\leq |a_n| + |b_n| \leq \frac{2M}{n^3} \end{aligned}$$

且级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2M}{n^3}$ 收敛, 所以级数

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

收敛, 并且绝对收敛, 一致收敛.

$$\text{记 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u_n(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

$$\text{则 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u_n'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (nb_n \cos nx - na_n \sin nx)$$

由于

$$\begin{aligned} |nb_n \cos nx - na_n \sin nx| &\leq |nb_n \cos nx| + |na_n \sin nx| \\ &\leq |nb_n| + |na_n| \leq \frac{2M}{n^2} \end{aligned}$$

且级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2M}{n^2}$ 收敛, 所以级数

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (nb_n \cos nx - na_n \sin nx)$$

一致收敛. 根据定理 13.12 (连续性定理), 此级数的和函数连续.

根据定理 13.14 (逐项求导定理) 有:

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x) \right] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{d}{dx} u_n(x) \right] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (nb_n \cos nx - na_n \sin nx)$$

因此,级数 $\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$ 的和函数具有连续的导函数.

§ 2 以 $2L$ 为周期的函数的展开式

1. 求下列周期函数的傅里叶级数展开式:

(1) $f(x) = |\cos x|$ (周期 π); (2) $f(x) = x - [x]$ (周期 1);

(3) $f(x) = \sin^4 x$ (周期 π); (4) $f(x) = \operatorname{sgn}(\cos x)$ (周期 2π)

解 (1) f 是 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上的偶函数, f 及其延拓后的图形如图 15-6 所示. 由于 f 是按段光滑的, 因此, 要以展开成傅里叶级数, 而且这个级数为余弦级数.

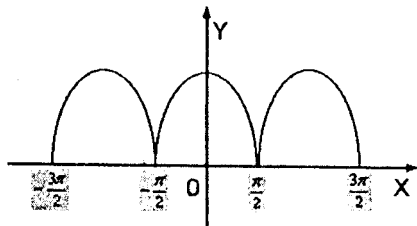


图 15-6

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} |\cos x| dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx - \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cos x dx \\ &= \frac{4}{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} |\cos x| \cos x dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cos^2 x dx \right] = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} |\cos x| \cos nx dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \cos nx dx + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (-\cos x) \cos nx dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [\cos(n+1)x + \cos(n-1)x] dx \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} [\cos(n+1)x + \cos(n-1)x] dx \end{aligned}$$

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

因此, 根据收敛定理, 有

$$|\cos x| = \frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{4k^2 - 1} \cos 2kx, \quad -\infty < x < +\infty$$

$$\text{由于 } f(x) = |\cos x| = |\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{2})|$$

$$\text{所以 } |\cos x| = \frac{2}{\pi} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{\pi(4k^2 - 1)} \cos 2k(x + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\text{即 } |\cos x| = \frac{1}{\pi} + \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{4k^2 - 1} \cos 2kx \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty)$$

(2) f 是以 1 为周期

的周期函数, f 的图形

如图 15-7 所示. 由于

f 是按段光滑的, 因此,

可以展开成傅里叶级

数.

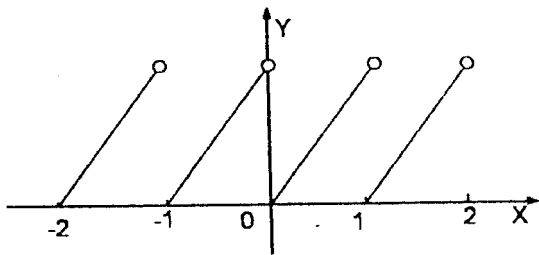


图 15-7

$$a_0 = \int_{-1}^1 \{x - [x]\} dx = \int_{-1}^0 \{x - [x]\} dx + \int_0^1 \{x - [x]\} dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^0 [x - (-1)] dx + \int_0^1 x dx = 1$$

$$a_n = \int_{-1}^1 \{x - [x]\} \cos n\pi x dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^0 (x + 1) \cos n\pi x dx + \int_0^1 x \cos n\pi x dx = 0$$

$$b_n = \int_{-1}^1 \{x - [x]\} \sin n\pi x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_{-1}^0 (x+1) \sin n\pi x dx + \int_0^1 x \sin n\pi x dx \\
 &= \begin{cases} 0, & \text{当 } n \text{ 为奇数时,} \\ -\frac{2}{n\pi}, & \text{当 } n \text{ 为偶数时} \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

因此,由收敛定理,当 $x \neq 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ 时

$$x - [x] = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin 2n\pi x}{n}$$

当 $x = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ 时,上式右端收敛于 $\frac{1}{2}$

(3) 首先在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上将函数 $f(x) = \sin^4 x$ 展开成傅里叶级数

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{由于 } \sin^4 &= \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{4} \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2} \\
 &= \frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{8} \cos 4x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{故有 } a_0 &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^4 x dx \\
 &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{8} \cos 4x\right) dx = \frac{3}{4} \\
 a_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{8} \cos 4x\right) \cos nx dx \\
 &= \begin{cases} 0, & n \neq 2, n \neq 4, \\ -\frac{1}{2}, & n = 2, \\ \frac{1}{8}, & n = 4 \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^4 x \sin nx dx = 0, n = 1, 2, \dots$$

因为函数 $f(x)$ 光滑,根据收敛定理

$$f(x) = \frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{8} \cos 4x \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty)$$

(4) $f(x)$ 是以 2π 为周期的函数,并且是偶函数,分段光滑,因此可以展开成傅里叶级数,并且这个级数是余弦级数.

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \operatorname{sgn}(\cos x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (-1) dx \right] = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \operatorname{sgn}(\cos x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos nx dx - \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cos nx dx \\ &= \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} + \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} = \frac{4}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \\ &= \begin{cases} 0, & \text{当 } n \text{ 为偶数} \\ (-1)^k \frac{4}{(2k+1)\pi}, & \text{当 } n = 2k+1 (k=0,1,2,\dots) \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

根据收敛定理, $x \neq 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时

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

而当 $x = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, 上式右端收敛于 0. 因此, 上述展式对一切 $-\infty < x < \infty$ 都成立.

2. 求函数

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x; & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 1; & 1 < x < 2 \\ 3-x; & 2 \leq x \leq 3 \end{cases}$$

的傅里叶级数, 并讨论其收敛性.

解 将 f 延拓, 如图 15-8 所示. 易见 f 为偶函数, 且按段光滑, 因而可在 $[-3, 3]$ 上作傅里叶展开

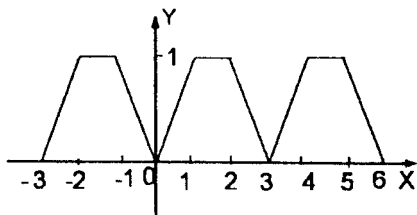


图 15-8

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{2}{3} \int_0^3 f(x) dx \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 x dx + \int_1^2 dx \\ &\quad + \int_2^3 (3-x) dx = \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
a_n &= \frac{2}{3} \int_0^3 f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{3} dx \\
&= \frac{2}{3} \left[\int_0^1 x \cos \frac{n\pi x}{3} dx \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \int_1^2 \cos \frac{n\pi x}{3} dx + \int_2^3 (3-x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{3} dx \right] \\
&= \frac{2}{3} \left\{ \left[\frac{3}{n\pi} x \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} + \left(\frac{3}{n\pi} \right)^2 \cos \frac{n\pi x}{3} \right] \Big|_0^1 + \frac{3}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} \Big|_1^2 \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \left[\frac{9}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} - \frac{3}{n\pi} x \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} - \left(\frac{3}{n\pi} \right)^2 \cos \frac{n\pi x}{3} \right] \Big|_2^3 \right\} \\
&= 6 \left[-\frac{1}{n^2 \pi^2} + \frac{1}{n^2 \pi^2} \left(\cos \frac{n\pi}{3} + \cos \frac{2n\pi}{3} \right) - \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2 \pi^2} \right] \\
&= \frac{6}{n^2 \pi^2} \left[-1 + 2 \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} \cos \frac{n\pi}{6} - (-1)^n \right] \\
&= \begin{cases} 0, & \text{当 } n = 2k-1 \text{ 时,} \\ \frac{3}{k^2 \pi^2} \left[-1 + (-1)^k \cos \frac{k\pi}{3} \right], & \text{当 } n = 2k \text{ 时} \end{cases} \quad (k=1, 2, \dots)
\end{aligned}$$

$$b_n = 0$$

根据收敛定理知

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[-\frac{1}{k^2} + \frac{(-1)^k}{k^2} \cos \frac{k\pi}{3} \right] \cos \frac{2k\pi x}{3}$$

因为 f 延拓后连续, 故上述级数对任意的 x , $-\infty < x < +\infty$, 都收敛于 $f(x)$.

由于

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[-\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \cos \frac{n\pi}{3} \right] \cos \frac{4\pi x}{3} \\
&= \left(-1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) \cos \frac{2\pi x}{3} + \left(-\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right) \cos \frac{4\pi x}{3} \\
&\quad + \left(-\frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} \right) \cos 2\pi x + \left(-\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right) \cos \frac{8\pi x}{3} \\
&\quad + \left(-\frac{1}{5^2} - \frac{1}{5^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right) \cos \frac{10\pi x}{3} + \left(-\frac{1}{6^2} + \frac{1}{6^2} \right) \cos 4\pi x + \dots
\end{aligned}$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{3} + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \cos 2n\pi x,$$

故 $f(x)$ 的余弦展开式可写为

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{9}{2\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{3} + \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \cos 2n\pi x$$

3. 将函数 $f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} - x$ 在 $[0, \pi]$ 上展开成余弦级数.

解 为把 f 展开为余弦级数, 对 f 作偶式周期延拓, 如图 15-9 所示.

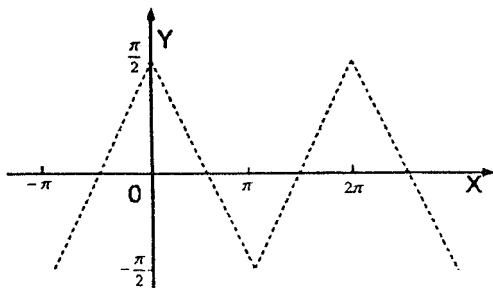


图 15-9

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

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right) dx$$

$$= 0$$

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

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right) \cos nx dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1}{n^2} (-\cos nx) \Big|_0^{\pi} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{当 } n \text{ 为偶数时,} \\ \frac{4}{n^2 \pi}, & \text{当 } n \text{ 为奇数时} \end{cases}$$

由收敛定理及 f 延拓后连续知:

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

4. 将函数 $f(x) = \cos \frac{x}{2}$ 在 $[0, \pi]$ 上展开正弦级数.

解 为了把 f 展开成正弦级数, 对 f 作奇式周期延拓, 如图 15-10 所示.

$$a_0 = 0, a_n = 0, n = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos \frac{x}{2} \sin nx dx \\
 &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \left[\sin \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right) x \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \sin \left(n - \frac{1}{2} \right) x \right] dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{2}{2n+1} \\
 &\quad \left[-\cos \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right) x \right]_0^{\pi} \\
 &\quad + \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1}{2n-1} \left[-\cos \left(n - \frac{1}{2} \right) x \right]_0^{\pi} \\
 &= \frac{8}{\pi} \cdot \frac{n}{4n^2-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

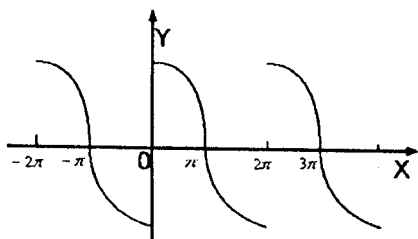


图 15—10

因此,由收敛定理,在区间 $(0, \pi)$ 上:

$$\cos \frac{x}{2} = \frac{8}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{4n^2-1} \sin nx$$

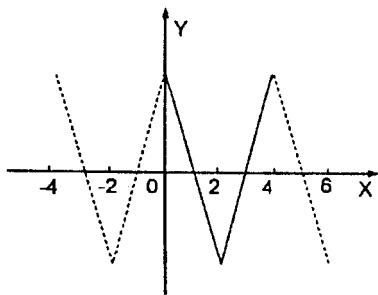
但当 $x = 0, \pi$ 时,右端级数收敛于0.

5. 把函数

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1-x, & 0 < x \leq 2 \\ x-3, & 2 < x < 4 \end{cases}$$

在 $(0, 4)$ 上展开成余弦级数.

解 为把 f 展开成余弦



级数,对 f 作偶式周期延拓,如

图 15-11 所示.

图 15—11

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{4} \int_0^4 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^2 (1-x) dx + \int_2^4 (x-3) dx \right] = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{2}{4} \int_0^4 f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{4} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^2 (1-x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{4} dx + \int_2^4 (x-3) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{4} dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[(1-x) \cdot \frac{4}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{4} - \left(\frac{4}{n\pi} \right)^2 \cos \frac{n\pi x}{4} \right] \Big|_0^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \left[(x-3) \frac{4}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{4} + \left(\frac{4}{n\pi} \right)^2 \cos \frac{n\pi x}{4} \right] \Big|_2^4 \\ &= \left(\frac{4}{n\pi} \right)^2 \left\{ -\cos \frac{n\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2} [1 + (-1)^n] \right\} \\ &= \begin{cases} 0, & \text{当 } n = 2k-1 \text{ 时,} \\ \frac{4}{k^2 \pi^2} [-(-1)^k + 1], & \text{当 } n = 2k \text{ 时,} \end{cases} \quad k = 1, 2, \dots \\ &= \begin{cases} 0, & \text{当 } n = 2k-1 \text{ 时,} \\ 0, & \text{当 } n = 2k \text{ 且 } k = 2m \text{ 时,} \\ \frac{8}{(2m-1)^2 \pi^2}, & \text{当 } n = 2k \text{ 且 } k = 2m-1 \text{ 时} \end{cases} \quad \text{其中 } m = 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned}$$

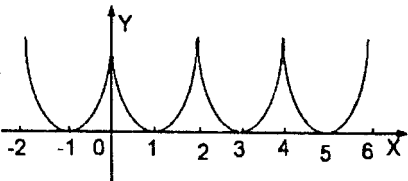
根据收敛定理, 在区间 $(0, 4)$ 上,

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

6. 把函数 $f(x) = (x-1)^2$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上展开成余弦级数, 并推出

$$x^2 = 6\left(1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots\right)$$

解 为把 f 展开成余弦级数, 对 f 作偶式周期延拓, 如图 15-12 所示.



$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= 2 \int_0^1 (x-1)^2 dx \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

图 15-12

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_n &= 2 \int_0^1 (x-1)^2 \cos n\pi x dx \\
 &= 2 \left[\frac{1}{n\pi} (x-1)^2 \sin n\pi x \Big|_0^1 - \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^1 (x-1) \sin n\pi x dx \right] \\
 &= \frac{4}{n\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{n\pi} \left[(x-1) \cos n\pi x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \cos n\pi x dx \right] = \frac{4}{n^2 \pi^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

根据收敛定理, 在区间 $(0, 1)$ 上

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

当 $x = 0$ 时, 由 f 延拓后连续, 可得 $1 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$

即 $\pi^2 = 6(1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \cdots)$

7. 求下列函数的傅里叶有数展开式:

(1) $f(x) = \arcsin(\sin x)$; (2) $f(x) = \arcsin(\cos x)$.

解 (1) $f(x)$ 是以 2π 为周期的连续周期的连续周期函数, 又 $f(x)$ 为 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 内奇函数, 从而 $a_0 = a_n = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 b_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \arcsin(\sin x) \sin nx dx \\
 &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin nx dx + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (\pi - x) \sin nx dx \\
 &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left(-\frac{x}{n} \cos nx + \frac{1}{n^2} \sin nx \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{2}{\pi} \cos nx \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \\
 &\quad + \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{x}{n} \cos nx - \frac{1}{n^2} \sin nx \right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \\
 &= \frac{4}{n^2 \pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{当 } n = 2k \text{ 时} \\ (-1)^k \frac{4}{\pi(2k+1)^2}, & \text{当 } n = 2k+1 \text{ 时} \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

$(k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots)$

根据收敛定理

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

(2) $f(x)$ 是以 2π 为周期的连续周期函数, 又 $f(x)$ 为偶函数, 从而 $b_n = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \arcsin(\cos x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \arcsin[\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)] dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\frac{\pi}{2} - x) dx = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \arcsin(\cos x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\frac{\pi}{2} - x) \cos nx dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{n} (\frac{\pi}{2} - x) \sin nx \Big|_0^{\pi} + \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx dx \right] \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} (-\cos nx) \Big|_0^{\pi} \\ &= \begin{cases} 0, & \text{当 } n = 2k \text{ 时,} \\ \frac{4}{(2k-1)^2 \pi}, & \text{当 } n = 2k-1 \text{ 时} \end{cases} \quad (k = 1, 2, 3, \dots) \end{aligned}$$

根据收敛定理

$$\arcsin(\cos x) = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2k-1)x}{(2k-1)^2} \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty)$$

8. 试问如何把定义在 $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 上的可积函数 f 延拓到区间 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 内, 使它们的傅里叶级数为如下的形式:

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{2n-1} \cos(2n-1)x; \quad (2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_{2n-1} \sin(2n-1)x.$$

解 (1) 为了使 f 的傅里叶系数 $b_n = 0$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$), 我们可对 f 作偶延拓; 又为了使 $a_{2n} = 0$ ($n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$), 根据本章 §1 习题 4 结论, 可让延拓后的 f 满足 $f(x+\pi) = -f(x)$.

综合上述分析, 可先把

f 从 $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 内到 $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

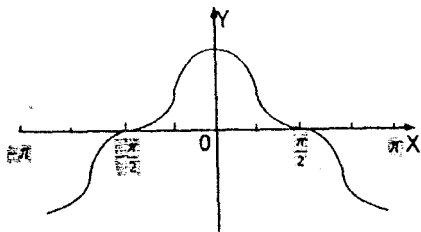


图 15—13

内作偶式延拓,然后再根据 $f(x+\pi)=-f(x)$ 延拓到 $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$ 上,再偶延拓到 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 上,如图 15-13 所示.

这样得到的函数 $f(x)$ 是 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 上的偶函数,且满足 $f(x+\pi)=-f(x)$,因此其傅里叶系数 $b_n=0(n=1,2,\cdots), a_{2n}=0(n=0,1,2,\cdots)$, 既它的傅里叶级数的形式为

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{2n-1} \cos(2n-1)x \quad x \in (-\pi, \pi)$$

(2) 先把 f 从 $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 内

到 $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 内作奇延拓,然

后再根据 $f(x+\pi)=-f(x)$ 延拓到 $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$ 上,

再奇延拓到 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 内. 如图

15-14 所示.

这样得到的函数 $f(x)$

图 15-14

是 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 上奇函数,且满足

$f(x+\pi)=-f(x)$,因此,其傅里叶系数 $a_n=0(n=0,1,2,\cdots), b_{2n}=0(n=1,2,\cdots)$, 即它的傅里叶级数的形式为

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_{2n-1} \sin(2n-1)x \quad x \in (-\pi, \pi)$$

§ 3 收敛定理的证明

1. 设 f 为上以 2π 为周期且具有二阶连续的导函数的,证明 f 的傅里叶级数在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上,一致收敛于 f

证 由题设知, $f(x)$ 可以展开成傅里叶级数,如果我们能证得级数

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

收敛,则由定理15.1可推得 $f(x)$ 的傅里叶级数在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上的一致收敛于 f .

由于 f 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上光滑,所以 f' 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上可积,且 f' 的傅里叶系数为:(本章§1习题9结论)

$$a'_0 = 0, a'_n = nb_n, b'_n = -na_n \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} |a_n| + |b_n| &= \frac{|a'_n|}{n} + \frac{|b'_n|}{n} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2}(a'^2_n + \frac{1}{n^2}) + \frac{1}{2}(b'^2_n + \frac{1}{n^2}) = \frac{1}{2}(a'^2_n + b'^2_n) + \frac{1}{n^2} \end{aligned}$$

由贝塞耳不等式知级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a'^2_n + b'^2_n)$ 收敛,又因为级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$

收敛,应用正项级数的比较原则,即可推得级数 $\frac{|a_n|}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (|a_n| + |b_n|)$ 收敛.故 f 的傅里叶级数在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛于 f .

2. 设 f 为 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上可积函数.证明:若 f 的傅里叶级数在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上一致收敛于 f ,则成立帕塞瓦尔(Parseval)等式:

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

这里 a_n, b_n 为 f 的傅里叶级数

证 因为 f 的傅里叶级数在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上一致收敛于 f ,所以

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

由于 f 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上可积, 所以 f 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上有界. 由于级数

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

在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上一致收敛, 故由第十三章 §1 习题 4 知级数

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [a_n f(x) \cos nx + b_n f(x) \sin nx]$, 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上一致收敛. 因此

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

3. 由于帕塞瓦尔等式对于在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上满足收敛定理条件的函数也成立(证略). 请应用这个结果证明下列各式:

$$(1) \frac{\pi^2}{8} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2}, \text{ (提示: 应用 §1 习题 3 的展开式导出);}$$

$$(2) \frac{\pi^2}{6} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}, \text{ (提示: 应用 §1 习题 1(1)(i) 的展开式导出);}$$

$$(3) \frac{\pi^4}{90} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4}, \text{ (提示: 应用 §1 习题 (2)(i) 的展开式导出)}$$

证 (1) 由 §1 习题 3 的结论知:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2n-1)x}{2n-1} = f(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{4}, & -\pi < x < 0 \\ \frac{\pi}{4}, & 0 \leq x < \pi \end{cases}$$

根据帕塞瓦尔等式有 $\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\pi^2}{16} dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2n-1} \right)^2$

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

(2) 由 §1 习题(1)(i) 的结论

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

根据帕塞瓦尔等式有:

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \cdot 2 \right]^2$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{\pi^2}{6} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$$

(3) 由 §1 习题 1(2)(i) 的结论知:

$$x^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\cos nx}{n^2} \quad (-\pi < x < \pi)$$

根据帕塞瓦尔等式有:

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^4 dx = 2 \left(\frac{\pi^2}{3} \right)^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[(-1)^n \frac{2}{n^2} \right]^2$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{\pi^4}{90} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4}$$

4. 证明: 若 f, g 均为 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上可积函数, 且它们的傅里叶级数在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上分别一致收敛于 f 和 g , 则

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)g(x)dx = \frac{a_0\alpha_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n\alpha_n + b_n\beta_n)$$

其中 a_n, b_n 为 f 的傅里叶系数, α_n, β_n 为 g 的傅里叶系数.

证 由于 f 的傅里叶级数在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上一致收敛于 f , 所以

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

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

由第十三章 §1 习题 4 知级数

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [a_n g(x) \cos nx + b_n g(x) \sin nx]$, 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上一致收敛.

由于 f, g 均为 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上可积函数, 故 $f(x)g(x)$ 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上可积, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)g(x)dx \\ &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ \frac{a_0}{2} g(x) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [a_n g(x) \cos nx + b_n g(x) \sin nx] \right\} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{a_0}{2} g(x) dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [a_n g(x) \cos nx + b_n g(x) \sin nx] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} a_0 \alpha_0 + \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [a_n g(x) \cos nx + b_n g(x) \sin nx] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} a_0 \alpha_0 \\ &+ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[a_n \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} g(x) \cos nx dx + b_n \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} g(x) \sin nx dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} a_0 \alpha_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \alpha_n + b_n \beta_n) \end{aligned}$$

注: 上面的推导过程中利用了定理 13.10(可积性) 的推广. 即

若函数列 $\{f_n\}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致收敛于 f , 且 $f, f_n (n=1, 2, \dots)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上均可积, 则

$$\int_a^b \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f_n(x) dx$$

(证明与定理 13.10 的证明类似)

将此结论用于函数项级数, 即可得到定理 13.12(逐项求积) 的推广. 即:

若函数项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致收敛于 $s(x)$, 且每一项 $u_n(x)$ 及 $s(x)$ 均在 $[a, b]$ 上可积, 则

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_a^b u_n(x) dx = \int_a^b \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x) dx$$

5. 证明:若 f 及其导函数 f' 均在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上可积, $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)dx = 0$, $f(-\pi) = f(\pi)$ 且成立帕塞瓦尔等式, 则

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f'(x)|^2 dx \geq \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f(x)|^2 dx$$

证明 设 a_0, a_n, b_n 为 f 的傅里叶系数 a_0', a_n', b_n' 为 f' 的傅里叶系数则:

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$a_0' = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f'(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} [f(\pi) - f(-\pi)] = 0$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} + \frac{n}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx$$

$$= n \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = n \cdot b_n \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} f(x) \sin nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \frac{n}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx$$

$$= -n \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = -n \cdot a_n \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

故由帕塞瓦尔等式:

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

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

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^2 b_n^2 + n^2 a_n^2)$$

$$\text{显然有: } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2) \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^2 a_n^2 + n^2 b_n^2)$$

$$\text{即 } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f'(x)|^2 dx \geq \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f(x)|^2 dx$$

总 练 习 题

1. 试求三角多项式

$$T_n(x) = \frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n (A_k \cos kx + B_k \sin kx)$$

的傅里叶级数展开式.

解 $T_n(x)$ 是以为 2π 周期的光滑函数, 从而在 $(-\infty, \infty)$ 上可展开成傅里叶级数.

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} T_n(x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[\frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n (A_k \cos kx + B_k \sin kx) \right] dx = A_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_m &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} T_n(x) \cos mx dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[\frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n (A_k \cos kx + B_k \sin kx) \right] \cos mx dx \\ &= \begin{cases} A_m, & \text{当 } m \leq n \text{ 时,} \\ 0, & \text{当 } m > n \text{ 时} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_m &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} T_n(x) \sin mx dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[\frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n (A_k \cos kx + B_k \sin kx) \right] \sin mx dx \\ &= \begin{cases} B_m, & \text{当 } m \leq n \text{ 时,} \\ 0, & \text{当 } m > n \text{ 时} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

因此, 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上有

$$\begin{aligned} T_n(x) &= \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{m=1}^n (a_m \cos mx + b_m \sin mx) \\ &= \frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n (A_k \cos kx + B_k \sin kx). \end{aligned}$$

即 $T_n(x)$ 的傅里叶级数展开式是其本身.

2. 设 f 为 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上可积函数, $a_0, a_k, b_k (k = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 为 f 的傅里叶系数. 试证明: 当 $A_0 = a_0, A_k = a_k, B_k = b_k (k = 1, 2, \dots, n)$, 时, 积分 $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f(x) - T_n(x)]^2 dx$ 取得小值, 且最小值为

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f(x)]^2 dx - \pi \left[\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k^2 + b_k^2) \right].$$

上述 $T_n(x)$ 是第 1 题中的三角多项式, A_0, A_k, B_k 为它的傅里叶系数.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证} \quad & \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f(x) - T_n(x)]^2 dx \\ &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ f(x) - \left[\frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n (A_k \cos kx + B_k \sin kx) \right] \right\}^2 dx \\ &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ -2f(x) \left[\frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n (A_k \cos kx + B_k \sin kx) \right] \right\} dx \\ &\quad + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[\frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n (A_k \cos kx + B_k \sin kx) \right]^2 dx \\ &\quad + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx) \right]^2 dx \\ &= -2\pi \left(\frac{A_0}{2} a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^n A_k a_k + \sum_{k=1}^n B_k b_k \right) + \pi \left(\frac{1}{2} A_0^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n A_k^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n B_k^2 \right) \\ &\quad + 2\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} a_0^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n a_k^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n b_k^2 \right) - \pi \left(\frac{1}{2} a_0^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n a_k^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n b_k^2 \right) \\ &= \pi \left[\frac{1}{2} (A_0 - a_0)^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n (A_k - a_k)^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n (B_k - b_k)^2 \right] \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

因此, 当 $A_0 = a_0, A_k = a_k, B_k = b_k (k = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 时, 积分

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f(x) - T_n(x)]^2 dx \text{ 取得最小值. 下面求这个最小值:}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ f(x) - \left[\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx) \right] \right\}^2 dx \\
&= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f(x)]^2 dx - 2 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cdot \left[\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx) \right] dx \\
&+ \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx) \right] dx \\
&+ \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx) \right]^2 dx \\
&= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f(x)]^2 dx - 2 \left(\frac{a_0^2}{2} \pi + \pi \sum_{k=1}^n a_k^2 + \pi \sum_{k=1}^n b_k^2 \right) \\
&+ \left[\frac{a_0^2}{4} \cdot 2\pi + \sum_{k=1}^n (\pi a_k^2 + \pi b_k^2) \right] \\
&= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f(x)]^2 dx - \pi \left(\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n a_k^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n b_k^2 \right) \\
&= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f(x)]^2 dx - \pi \left[\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k^2 + b_k^2) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

所以积分 $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f(x) - T_n(x)]^2 dx$ 的最小值为

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f(x)]^2 dx - \pi \left[\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k^2 + b_k^2) \right]$$

3. 设 f 以 2π 为周期, 且具有二阶连续可微的函数.

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

若级数 $\sum b_n''$ 绝对收敛, 则 $\sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{|b_k|} \leq \frac{1}{2} (2 + \sum_{k=1}^n |b_k''|)$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{证} \quad b_n'' &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f''(x) \sin nx dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} f'(x) \sin nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \frac{n}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f'(x) \cos nx dx \\
&= -\frac{n}{\pi} [f(x) \cos nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} + n \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\frac{n}{\pi} [f(\pi)\cos n\pi - f(-\pi)\cos(-n\pi)] - n^2 b_n \\
 &= -n^2 b_n
 \end{aligned}$$

由 §3 习题 3(2) 知 $\frac{\pi^2}{6} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$, 故

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{2}(2 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |b_k''|) &\geq \frac{1}{2}(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |b_k''|) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{k^2} + |b_k''|) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [\frac{1}{k^2} + k^2(\sqrt{|b_k|})^2] \\
 &\geq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 2 \cdot \frac{1}{k} \cdot k \cdot \sqrt{|b_k|} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{|b_k|} \geq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{|b_k|}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } \sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{|b_k|} \leq \frac{1}{2}(2 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |b_k''|)$$

4. 设周期为 2π 的可积函数 $\varphi(x)$ 与 $\psi(x)$ 满足以下关系式:

(1) $\varphi(-x) = \psi(x)$; (2) $\varphi(-x) = -\psi(x)$, 试问 φ 的傅里叶系数 a_n, b_n 和 ψ 傅里叶系数 α_n, β_n 有什么关系.

解 (1) 令 $x = -t$ 得

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-t) \cos nt dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \psi(t) \cos nt dt = \alpha_n \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots) \\
 b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(x) \sin nx dx = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-t) \sin nt dt \\
 &= -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \psi(t) \sin nt dt = -\beta_n \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 仿(1)可知: 此时

$$a_n = -\alpha_n \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots); b_n = \beta_n \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

5. 设定义在 $[a, b]$ 上的连续函数列 $\{\varphi_n\}$ 满足关系

$$\int_a^b \varphi_n(x) \varphi_m(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0, & n \neq m \\ 1, & n = m \end{cases}$$

对于在 $[a, b]$ 上的可积函数 f , 定义

$$a_n = \int_a^b f(x) \varphi_n(x) dx, n = 1, 2, \dots$$

证明: $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n^2$ 收敛, 且有不等式 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n^2 \leq \int_a^b [f(x)]^2 dx$

证 作级数: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n \varphi_n(x)$, 令 $s_m(x) = \sum_{n=1}^m \alpha_n \varphi_n(x)$

考察积分

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_a^b [f(x) - s_m(x)]^2 dx \\ &= \int_a^b f^2(x) dx - 2 \int_a^b f(x) s_m(x) dx + \int_a^b s_m^2(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

由于

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b f(x) s_m(x) dx &= \int_a^b f(x) \sum_{n=1}^m \alpha_n \varphi_n(x) dx \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^m \alpha_n \int_a^b f(x) \varphi_n(x) dx = \sum_{n=1}^m \alpha_n^2 \end{aligned}$$

同理 $\int_a^b s_m^2(x) dx = \sum_{n=1}^m \alpha_n^2$. 于是

$$0 \leq \int_a^b [f(x) - s_m(x)]^2 dx = \int_a^b f^2(x) dx - \sum_{n=1}^m \alpha_n^2$$

因此 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n^2 \leq \int_a^b f^2(x) dx$

此式对任何自然数 m 都成立, 而 $\int_a^b f^2(x) dx$ 为有限值, 所以正项

级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n^2$ 的部分和数列有界因而它收敛, 且有不等式

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n^2 \leq \int_a^b [f(x)]^2 dx$$