

A. 比較判別法+直接判別:

P1

若: 当  $a_n \neq 0$  且  $b_n > 0$ ,  $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} < \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n}$  則  $\sum b_n$  的極量地級別判別法.若:  $\sum b_n$  收斂: 則:  $\sum a_n$  有界: 由其級數.

$$|a_{n+1} + \dots + a_{n+k}| = |a_{n+1} a_n \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} + a_{n+1} \frac{a_{n+2}}{a_{n+1}} \frac{a_{n+2}}{a_{n+1}} + \dots + a_{n+k} \frac{a_{n+k}}{a_{n+k-1}} \frac{a_{n+k}}{a_{n+k-1}}|$$

$$< |a_{n+1}| \left| 1 + \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} + \dots + \frac{b_{n+k}}{b_{n+k-1}} \right|$$

$$= \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|b_{n+1}|} \underbrace{\left| \sum_{i=n+1}^{n+k} b_i \right|}_{\leq \varepsilon} \leq \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|b_{n+1}|} \varepsilon. \quad \text{若有: } \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|b_{n+1}|} \frac{1}{|b_n|} \leq \frac{1}{|b_{n+1}|} \text{ 递增.}$$

$$\leq \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|b_{n+1}|} \text{ s. 其級數, 可以滿足級別判別} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|b_{n+1}|} \text{ 递增}$$

Cauchy判別:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = c$   $\begin{cases} c > 1 \text{ 收斂} \\ c < 1 \text{ 发散} \end{cases}$ D'Alembert:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{d}$   $d > 1$ . 收斂.  $d < 1$  发散Raabe:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 \right| = r$ .  $\begin{cases} r > 1 \text{ 收斂} \\ r < 1 \text{ 发散} \end{cases}$  或無窮大.

$$\text{B. 例: } r > 1. \text{ 即: } \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 > \gamma n > \gamma n + \gamma n \Rightarrow a_n/a_{n+1} = \underline{\underline{1 + \frac{\gamma}{n}}} > \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^\gamma$$

 $\Rightarrow n^\gamma a_n > n^{\gamma+1} a_{n+1}$  在某處後遞減. 則有上界 $\Rightarrow n^\gamma a_n < A. \Rightarrow \exists n_0 \forall n \geq n_0 \quad (n^\gamma > 1) \Rightarrow \text{收斂. 由理所證而得.}$ Bertrand.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \ln \left( \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 \right) = r$   $\begin{cases} r > 1 \text{ 收斂} \\ r < 1 \text{ 发散} \end{cases}$ Gauss:  $\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = 1 + \frac{\mu}{n} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^{1+\epsilon}}\right)$  $\mu > 1 \text{ 收斂} \quad \mu \leq 1 \text{ 发散.}$

Cauchy 定理:  $\int_{I_1}^{I_m}$  過減:  $\sum_{n=1}^m f_n \rightarrow \int_{I_1}^{I_m} f(x) dx$  故

P21-2

Cauchy 漸近:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n| < \infty$  故  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  可收斂  
→ 過減定理.

Suppose: 過減:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}})$  收斂

$$\text{IB: } b_n = 1 - \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \text{ 且: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a \Rightarrow b_n = \frac{a_n - a_{n+1}}{a_{n+1}}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n - a_{n+1} = \text{常数 } a - a. \Rightarrow b_n \text{ 为收斂}$$

$$\text{IB: } a > 0. \text{ 有: } \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} a_k = \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_k} \geq \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \left( \frac{a_k - a_{n+1}}{a_{n+1} - a_{n+2}} \right) = \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} (a_{n+1} - a_{n+2})$$

$$|\text{IB}| \leq \text{常数} \cdot n. \therefore \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} (a_{n+1} - a_{n+2}) \text{ 为常数 Epsilon.}$$

$$11): \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1) \left( \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+1} \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n} - \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n+1} = (-1)^1 \frac{1}{1} - (-1)^{\infty} 0 = -1$$

$$12): \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \arctan \frac{1}{2n^2} > \arctan \frac{n}{n+1} - \arctan \frac{n-1}{n} \\ \frac{1}{2n^2} = \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \left( \frac{n^2 - n^2 + 1}{n^2 + n} \right) = \frac{n(n+1)}{n(n+1)} \frac{1}{2n^2} = \frac{1}{2n^2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \arctan \frac{1}{2n^2} > \arctan 1 - \arctan \frac{0}{1} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$13): \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \right)^k: \text{Wallis: } \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!} = \sqrt{\pi n}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \right|^k \sim \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} \right)^k \quad \text{if } k \leq 2. \quad k > 2 \text{ 为发散.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n! \left( \frac{a}{n} \right)^n \\ & a_n = n! \left( \frac{a}{n} \right)^n \sim \left( \frac{a}{e} \right)^n \left( \frac{e}{n} \right)^n n! = \left( \frac{a}{e} \right)^n \sqrt{n!} \\ & b_n = \left( \frac{a}{e} \right)^n \sqrt{n!} \\ & \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} = \left( \frac{a}{e} \right) \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n}} \quad a > e. \text{ 收斂.} \\ & \text{a.e. 收斂.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{iv. 連續} \Rightarrow \text{有界} = (\text{and. 则有原} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n - \bar{a}|) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} |a_{n+1} - a_n|$$

P31.3

且  $a_n$  有界. 且  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$ .  $\epsilon > 0$  时

$$\text{证: } \exists N. \forall n > N. a_n > A. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} (a_{n+1} - a_n) = \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} (a_{n+1} - a_n) + \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} (a_{n+1} - a_n)$$

$$\leq S_N + \frac{1}{A} \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} (a_{n+1} - a_n) = S_N + \frac{1}{A} |\bar{a}_{N+1} - a_{N+1}| \text{ 由上界}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$$

$\Rightarrow$  一致收敛.

$$(3): \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( n^{\frac{1}{2n}} \sin \frac{1}{n} a_n \right) = 1. \text{ 例: } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ 不一致收敛.}$$

$$\oplus: \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{\frac{1}{2n}}}{n} = 1. \text{ 例: } n^{\frac{1}{2n}} \text{ 是 n 的极值}$$

$$0 \leq n^{\frac{1}{2n}} = n^{\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{2} n^{-1}} \leq n^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$\Rightarrow a_n, \bar{a}_n$  为:  $n^{\frac{1}{2n}}$  的无穷小量 同极限且有: 充分大: 有:  $n^{\frac{1}{2n}} \approx n^{-\frac{3}{2}} \Rightarrow \sum a_n$  不一致收敛. 则否

$$(4): a_n = \left( 1 - \frac{p \ln n}{n} \right)^n \Rightarrow \lim a_n = a = \exp \left( \ln \left( 1 - \frac{p \ln n}{n} \right) \right)$$

$$\text{证: } n \text{ 足够大时: 有: } a_n = \exp \left( \ln \left( 1 - \frac{p \ln n}{n} \right) \right) = \exp \left( -p \ln n + n \right) = n^p$$

$$\text{则可得: } n^p \leq a_n \text{ 为无穷小} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ p \ln n + n \left( 1 - \frac{p \ln n}{n} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{p^2 \ln^2 n}{n^2} \right) \right]$$

$$\text{证: } p > 1 \text{ 为假. } = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{1}{2} \frac{p^2 \ln^2 n}{n^2} \Rightarrow \dots$$

$$(5): \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\alpha} \ln n} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{e^{1/\alpha} \ln n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{1/\alpha}} \text{ 为假} \quad \text{理由: } n^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha}} \text{ 为大: } e^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha} \ln n} n > e^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha} \ln n}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{1+\alpha}} \quad \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \leq \left( \frac{1}{n} \left( \frac{1}{n-1} \right) \right) \quad \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n^{1+\alpha}} \geq \frac{1}{n^{\alpha} \ln n}$$

故散:

$$\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+2n \ln(2n))} dx \Rightarrow \text{不收敛} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+2n \ln(2n))} \text{不收敛}$$

$$\left( \frac{(m \ln(m))}{(2m+1) \ln(2m+1)} \right) = \frac{1}{\frac{2m+1}{m \ln(m)}} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{m \ln(m)} \text{不收敛. 为什么?}$$

$$181: [\text{反证法}] \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_n}{n} \geq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n \left( \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 \right) \Rightarrow x > 0 \Rightarrow \sum a_n p^{\frac{1}{a_n}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{设 } \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = 1 + \frac{1}{b_n} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left( \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_n \left( \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 \right)}{b_n} = x \\ \Rightarrow \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 \geq \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \geq \left( \frac{n+1}{n} \right)^2 \quad \boxed{\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 \geq \left( \frac{n+1}{n+1} \right) \left( \frac{1}{n} \right) \text{ 为什么? 不对, 结果不对.}} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \left( \frac{n}{n+1} \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_n: a_m = \left( \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \cdots \frac{a_{N+1}}{a_N} \right) a_N$$

$$191: \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n p^{\frac{1}{a_n}} \text{ 收敛} \Leftrightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \ln(a_n) \text{ 收敛} \Leftrightarrow a_n \downarrow 0 \quad \text{下面证明: } \sum a_n p^{\frac{1}{a_n}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k - a_n) \text{ 取上界:} \\ S_n - S_{n-1} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} a_k = a_n + (a_{n-1} - a_n) + \dots + (a_1 - a_n) = n(a_{n-1} - a_n) \\ = n(a_{n-1} - a_n) < 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_n \text{ 递减: } \leq M \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \leq M + n a_n.$$

$$\boxed{191} \forall n \in N. \text{ 则有 } m > n: \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k - a_m) = \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k - a_n) \leq \sum_{k=1}^m (a_k - a_n) \leq M$$

$$\boxed{191}: \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \leq M + n a_n \quad \text{若 } \frac{1}{a_n} \downarrow \text{且 } a_n > 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \leq M \Rightarrow \boxed{191}: \exists M, \forall n$$

$$(1) \because a_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} - \ln n. \quad \text{证: } a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{1}{n+1} - \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n}) < 0$$

P.S

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{1+x} - \ln(1+x) \quad f'(x) = \frac{1-x}{(1+x)^2} - \frac{1}{1+x} \geq \frac{1}{(1+x)^2}(1-x) < 0 \quad \text{由} \downarrow$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) > 0$$

$$\text{例: } a_n \text{ 递减, 且有下界: } \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} \geq \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(i+1) = \ln\left(\frac{n}{1}\right) - \frac{1}{n} = \ln(n+1) > \ln n \Rightarrow a_n > 0$$

则已递减且有极限.

$$(1) \text{ 加括号: } \frac{a_1}{a_1+a_2+a_3} \dots \quad \text{或 } a_{n+1}(a_1+a_2+\dots) \dots \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_1+a_2+a_3+\dots \\ a_1+a_2+\dots+a_{n+1} \end{array} \right. \quad \text{+ A.M.G. 例: } \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \text{ 有上界放: 那: } a_n = (-1)^{m+1} \cdot \sqrt[n]{a_1 \dots a_n}$$

(2) 两个数的和, 通项相加, 而得级数收敛,  $\rightarrow$  该级数发散  $\Rightarrow$  收敛

$$\text{例: 不收敛: } a_n = (-1)^n \quad b_n = 1 \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \text{发散}$$

$$(3) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+1} \dots$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2+1} - (\sqrt{2-1})}{(\sqrt{2-1})(\sqrt{2+1})} = \frac{2}{2+1} \Rightarrow a_{2n-1} + a_{2n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n-1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}} = \frac{2}{n} \text{ 不收敛. 例: 收敛}$$

(4) Dirichlet.  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = A_n$  例:  $b_n$  单调递增. 例: 有理数.

Abel.  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i$  有界.  $b_n$  单调有界. 例: 无理数.

Dirichlet.  $\sum_{k=1}^m \frac{(-1)^k}{k}$  例:  $a_n = (-1)^n$ .  $\sum_{i=1}^n A_i$  例:  $b_n = \frac{1}{n}$ . 单调递增. 例: 收敛

$$\text{Abel 例: } \sum_{k=n+1}^m a_k b_k = -A_n b_{n+1} + \sum_{k=n+1}^{m-1} A_k (b_k - b_{k+1}) + A_m b_m \quad (A)$$

$$= \sum_{k=n+1}^m (A_k - A_{k-1}) \frac{b_k - b_{k+1}}{b_k} = -A_n b_{n+1} + \sum_{k=n+1}^{m-1} A_k (b_k - b_{k+1}) + A_m b_m \quad \text{例: 收敛.}$$

$$\text{Case A: } \Rightarrow \left| \sum_{k=n+1}^m a_k b_k \right| \leq M |b_{n+1}| + M \underbrace{\sum_{k=n+1}^{m-1} |b_k - b_{k+1}|}_{\text{单增}} + M |b_m| \\ = M |b_{n+1}| \Rightarrow M |b_{n+1}| \Rightarrow \text{Dirichlet}$$

②.  $b_n \leq 0 \uparrow$  则能收

$$\text{Case B: } \sum_{k=1}^n a_k b_k = A_1 b_1 + \sum_{k=2}^n a_k b_k = A_1 b_1 + (-A_1 b_2 + \sum_{k=2}^{n-1} A_k (b_k - b_{k+1}) + A_n b_n) \quad P_{k=1-b}$$

$$= A_1 b_1 + \sum_{k=2}^n (A_k - A_{k-1}) b_k. \quad \text{若 } b_n \text{ 有界}, \text{ 则 } \sum_{k=1}^n a_k b_k \leq M(|b_1| + b_n)$$

Case C: 直接由  $b_n$  有界:  $\sum a_n b_n$  有界.

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_k b_k = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k (b_k - b) + b \sum_{k=1}^n a_k. \quad \text{左}: \text{ 左侧 } \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \text{ 有界}, (b_k - b) \text{ 有界} \Rightarrow \text{ 有界}.$$

① 右侧: 由  $a_n$  有界,  $b - A a_n$  有界.

$$(15) \quad \sum_{k=1}^n (1 - \frac{1}{k}) \frac{\sin kx}{n} : \text{ 对 } \sin kx \text{ 有界}.$$

$$\text{① } x = 2\pi. \text{ 有 } a_k = \sin kx. \text{ 有 } \left| \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \right| = \left| \left( \sum_{k=1}^n \sin kx \sin \frac{x}{2} x \right) / 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} x \right| \\ = \left| \left( \sum_{k=1}^n \cos \frac{k+1}{2} x - \cos \frac{k-1}{2} x \right) / 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} x \right| \leq \frac{1}{|\sin \frac{x}{2} x|}$$

$$\text{再有: } b_n = \left| \sum_{k=1}^n t_k \right| / n. \text{ 有: } b_n = \frac{c + b_m + s_o}{n} \rightarrow 0. \text{ 有: } \underline{b_n} \text{ 有界}. \text{ 再有: } b_n^{\infty} = \frac{c - b_m}{n^2} \text{ 有界} \downarrow \underline{b_n}$$

$\Rightarrow$  有界 + 有界  $\Rightarrow$  有界.

函数极限:

P2-1

- 3242: 定义:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = f(x)$ :  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n > N, |f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$

$$|\sum_{n=1}^m u_n(x)| \leq \varepsilon : \text{def} : \sum_{n=1}^m u_n(x) - \text{3242} \leq \varepsilon \quad (\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = 0)$$

- 3242的定义是相对于和来定义的，其相等价的定义有

( $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n > N, |f_n(x) - f(x)| \geq \varepsilon$ )

iii.  $f(x) \in C[a, b]$ :  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \sum_{n=1}^m \frac{1}{n} \int_{x_{n-1}}^{x_n} f(x) dx$  在区间上可积

下述两个条件互为充要条件:  $f(x) \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx$ .  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \forall x \in [a, b], f_n(x) = S_{n-1} - S_n(x)$

(\*)  $|\int_a^b f(x) dx - \int_a^b f_n(x) dx| < \varepsilon, \forall \varepsilon > 0$ .

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(x_k) \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} f(x) dx. \int_a^b f(x) dx = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} f(x) dx.$$

$$\text{def}: \text{LHS} \stackrel{(*)}{=} \left| \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} (f(x_k) - f(x)) dx \right| \leq \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} |f(x_k) - f(x)| dx.$$

区间上可积的几何意义: (Cauchy)  $f(x_k) - f(x)$  在区间上可逆

$\exists N \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n > N, |x_k - x| < \delta$  时,  $|f(x_k) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$

def:  $\frac{1}{N} \leq \delta \Rightarrow N \geq \frac{1}{\delta}$ . def:  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n > N, |f(x_k) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$ .

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} |f(x_k) - f(x)| dx \leq \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} \varepsilon dx = \varepsilon \cdot \text{length}$$

Cauchy 定理:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x) \text{ 3242} \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n > N, \sum_{k=1}^n u_k(x) < \varepsilon$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n > N, |\sum_{k=1}^n u_k(x)| < \varepsilon$

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^m u_k(x) \right| < \varepsilon. \quad \text{特别: } \forall x: u_n(x) \neq 0, (x \in I), \text{ def: } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x) \text{ 3242}$$

Weierstrass: 定理:  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists M \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n > M, \sum_{k=1}^n u_k(x) \leq \varepsilon$ .

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n > N, |f_{n+1}(x) - f_n(x)| < \varepsilon$ .

$$121: \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |x_n|^2 (1-x_n)^2 \text{ 在 } [0,1] \text{ 上一致收敛.}$$

P<sub>2-2.</sub>

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n^2 (1-x_n)^2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n x_n \quad u_n x_n > u_n x_n^2 - 2x_n^2 (1-x_n) \\ = \underline{x_n(1-x_n)} |u_n x_n - 2x_n^2| \Rightarrow x = \frac{u_n x_n}{u_n x_n - 2x_n^2}, \quad (0,1)$$

$\therefore x \in (0, \frac{u_n}{u_n+2}) \quad u_n x_n > 0$

$$\left| x \in \left( \frac{u_n}{u_n+2}, 1 \right) \quad u_n x_n < 0 \right. \Rightarrow u_n x_n = \frac{u_n}{(u_n+2)^2} \cdot \frac{2^2}{(u_n+2)^2} = \frac{2u_n}{(u_n+2)^3} \leq \frac{2}{(u_n+2)^2} = M_n$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n^2 (1-x_n)^2 \text{ 一致收敛}$$

Abel:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x_n$  在  $[0,1]$  上一致收敛:  $b_n$  在  $[0,1]$  上一致收敛  $\Rightarrow \sum a_n b_n x_n$  在  $[0,1]$  上一致收敛 + 逐项可积

Dirichlet:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x_n$  在  $[0,1]$  上一致收敛:  $b_n$  在  $[0,1]$  上逐项可积  $b_n x_n$  在  $[0,1]$  上一致收敛 + 逐项可积

Dini:  $|u_n x_n| \geq 0$  在  $[a,b]$  上一致收敛,  $n=1,2,\dots,n$ .  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n x_n$  在  $[a,b]$  上一致收敛 + 逐项可积

例:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n x_n$  在  $[0,1]$  上一致收敛

$$\text{若: } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n x_n = f(x) \quad \text{且: } A \subseteq I = [a,b], \quad S_n x_n = \sum_{k=1}^n f_k x_k \uparrow f(x).$$

$$r_n(x) = f(x) - S_n(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt - S_n(x) \rightarrow r_n(x) \rightarrow f(x) \text{ 在 } [a,b]$$

下面:  $\exists \delta > 0 \quad \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \quad \forall n > N \quad |r_n(x)| < \delta$ .

$$|r_n(x)| < \delta \quad \forall n > N \quad \forall x \in I \quad \Rightarrow \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \quad \forall n > N \quad \forall x \in I \quad |r_n(x)| < \delta$$

同理:  $\forall n = N_0 = N(a, \delta) \quad \exists \delta > 0 \quad \forall n > N_0 \quad |r_n(x)| < \delta$

即:  $r_n(x) \downarrow 0 \quad \Rightarrow n > N_0 \quad |r_n(x)| < \delta$ .

即|逐项可积:  $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n(x)$  |今: 在其内有:  $n > N(a, \delta)$  时:  $|f(x) - S_n(x)| < \delta$ .

即|逐项不收敛:  $I \subseteq [a-\delta, a+\delta]$  其有限覆盖:  $\bigcup_{k=1}^K (a_k - \delta_k, a_k + \delta_k) \supseteq [a, b]$   $\forall x \in I \quad \exists k \in K$

即|取步长:  $N = \max\{N_0, N_1\}$ :  $n > N$  时:  $|r_n(x)| < \delta$

十. ① 保和性:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上一致收敛.

P<sub>2-3</sub>

$$\text{若: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 u_n(x) dx = C_n. \text{ 则: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (u_n(x)) = \lim_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n.$$

② 保連續:

(1):  $u_n$  有連續: ①  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x)$  和  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n'(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上連續

(2):  $u_n$  不連續, 例:  $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  在  $[0, 1]$  上不連續 (反常:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  在  $[0, 1]$  上一致收斂)

(3):  $u_n$  在  $(0, 1)$  上一致連續.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  在  $[0, 1]$  上一致收斂. 例:  $S(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上連續

$$\text{若: } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n = x - x^2 + x^3 - x^4 + \dots = \frac{x(1-x^n)}{1-x} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x & x \in [0, 1) \\ 0 & x=1 \end{cases}$$

例:  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^n x^n$  在  $[0, 1]$  上一致收斂而為保連續. 而在  $[0, 1]$  上一致收斂而為保連續.

③ 可積性: 選項式子: 互-獨立, 后面用 - 說, 而前面有連續等.

若: ①  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  在  $[0, 1]$  上一致收斂 ②:  $u_n$  有連續等. ③:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x)$  一致收斂 |由計算|

例:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  連續可微.

④ 積分:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  在  $[0, 1]$  上一致收斂, 因  $u_n$  在  $[0, 1]$  上, 由  $\int u_n dx$ , 一致收斂得可积.

$$\text{证明: 取 } R_n(x) := S(x) - \sum_{k=1}^n u_k(x). \text{ 由 } R_n(x) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^x R_m(x) dx = 0$$

$$(3): f_n(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 x & x \in [0, \frac{1}{n}] \\ n(x-n) & x \in [\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n+1}] \\ 0 & x \in (\frac{1}{n+1}, 1] \end{cases} \quad |f_n(x)| \text{ 在 } [0, 1] \text{ 上一致收斂.}$$

$$f_{n \rightarrow 0} = 0. \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = f(x) \quad \forall x \in [0, 1] \exists n \in \mathbb{N}. \quad \frac{x^2 x}{x-n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0. \quad f_{n \rightarrow 0} = 0 \Rightarrow f_0 = 0$$

$$f_n(\frac{1}{n}) = n. \quad \text{证: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in [0, 1]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n) = +\infty \neq 0. \quad \text{证毕.}$$

$$(4): \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n^2} \quad u_n(x) = \frac{1}{n^2} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \quad \text{Wierstrass - 2nd method}$$

$$(5): \forall x \in [0, \pi], \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n} \text{ in } [x, \pi x] \quad S_n(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n \cos kx = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos(kx)}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}} \quad P2-4$$

$\sum \cos nx$  - 3DFT  $\frac{1}{2}$  单调一致收敛。 $\Rightarrow$  Dirichlet.  $\Rightarrow$  3DFT

$$(6): \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n} \quad (0, \pi) \quad \forall N \in \mathbb{N}, \exists n > N, \text{ s.t.}$$

$$m = \frac{\pi}{8n} \quad \left| \frac{\cos(\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{n\pi}{8})}{m} + \dots + \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{8}}{m} \right|$$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$  时:  $\sum \cos nx$  在  $[0, \pi]$  上一致收敛。 $P_0 = n$ .  $\sqrt{2}/4$

(7):  $f(x) \in C[0, 1]$ .  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (f(x))^n$  在  $[0, 1]$  上绝对收敛。 $\Rightarrow$  A-3DFT 绝对收敛

$$\sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} |f(x)|. \quad \left( \sum m^n = \frac{1-m^n}{1-m} \text{ 时} \right)$$

$$\left( S_n(x) = \frac{1-f(x)^n}{1-f(x)} = \frac{1}{1-f(x)} (f(x)^n - 1) \text{ 由 Weierstrass 定理} \right)$$

从而:  $f(x) \in C[0, 1]$ ,  $-3DFT$ ,  $\sum f_m$ .  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_m f_m = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_m \ln f_m = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \sum_m f_m$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_m = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln f_m$ .  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_m$ .

$\{f_n(x)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  在  $[0, 1]$  上一致收敛。①:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln f_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln f(x)$

$$\text{1. } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{kx} \begin{cases} 0 & x=1 \\ 1 & x \neq 1. \end{cases} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x=1 \\ \ln x & x \neq 1. \end{cases}$$

注意  $f_n(x)$  在  $x=1$  不连续. 因为  $\{f_n(x)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  在  $[0, 1]$  上一致收敛.  $f(x)$  在  $x=1$  也不连续.

2.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} x^n (1-x)^{n-1}$  在  $[0, 1]$  上一致收敛且 -3DFT.

$\Rightarrow \{g_n(x)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  在  $[0, 1]$  上一致收敛  $\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  (一致).

一致收敛. 因为  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g_n(x) = \ln(1-x)$  取出后一致收敛的条件!

$$(3): \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n (1-x)^{n-1} \text{ 在 } [0, 1] \text{ 上一致收敛且 -3DFT.} \quad \text{练习: } T(x)$$

$$\text{因为: } u_n(x) = x^n (1-x)^{n-1}. \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x) = (1-x) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n (1-x)^{n-1} = \frac{1-x}{1-x} = 1. \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n(x) = T(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in (0, 1) \\ 0 & x=1. \end{cases}$$

$\text{练习: }$

辛級數:

$$\text{問題} \#3: R := \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{a_n}} \quad \text{②. } \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{a_n}} \quad \text{③. } \left[ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| \right] = R.$$

P<sub>3-1</sub>.

$$\text{要証: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{a_n} \text{ 存在: } l = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \quad \begin{cases} l > 0, \text{ 則 } R = l \\ l = 0, \text{ 則 } R = \infty \end{cases}$$

$$p. \sqrt{a_n}, R, l: \frac{l}{p} > R.$$

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

Rich Dirichlet.

$$R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\sin \frac{1}{n}}{\sin \frac{1}{n+1}} \right| = 1. \text{ 由上式知: } \Rightarrow t \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow t \in [-1, 1] \text{ 由上式知: } x \in [-1, 0)$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} \sin x &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} & \cos x &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^n}{(2n)!} \\ e^x &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} & \ln(1+x) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} & (1+x)^n &= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)\dots(n-k+1)}{k!} x^k, \quad x \in [-1, 1] \end{aligned}}$$

$$x=-1: \frac{1}{1+x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \\ \text{重要:} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$$

$$\cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$$

$$- \ln(1-x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}$$

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \quad \ln x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n}$$

$$(2): \frac{1}{1+x+y} = \frac{1-x}{1-x^3} \times \frac{1}{1-x^3} - \frac{x}{1-x^3}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n - x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{3n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{3n+1} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n a_n =$$

$$\arctan x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)} x^{2n+1}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} a_0 = 1 \\ a_2 = 0 \\ a_4 = -1 \\ a_6 = 1 \\ a_{2m} = 1 \end{array}$$

$$(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n$$

$$(3): f(x) = \arctan \frac{2x}{2x^2} : f'(x) = \int_0^x f'(t) dt = \int_0^x \arctan \frac{2t}{2t^2} dt$$

$$= \int_0^x \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{2t}{2t^2}\right)^2} \left( \frac{2(2t^2 + 2t \cdot 2t)}{(2t^2)^2} \right) dt = \int_0^x \frac{4+t^2}{(2-t^2)^2 + 4t^2} dt$$

$$= \int_0^x \frac{4+t^2}{t^4 + 4} dt = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{t^2}{2}\right)^2} dt = \int_0^x \left(1 + \frac{1}{t^2}\right) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \left(\frac{t^2}{2}\right)^k dt$$

中值定理：算的数.  $\frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0}$  与  $f'(c)$  在  $[x_0, x_1]$  内同 - 阶导数

②. 在  $x=x_0$  或  $x=c$  时， $f'(x)$  在  $[x_0, x_1]$  /  $[c, x_1]$  一阶导数

③. 在  $[x_0, x_1]$  连续。[端点左右连续 & 端点函数值]

④. 梯度和平均梯度的绝对值相等

⑤. 可积求积。且  $A_m = \frac{f^{(n)}(c)}{n!} \Delta x^n \Rightarrow$  算的数等于梯度。

⑥. 和  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^n$  由同可积，从而可求积。

P3-2

$$\begin{aligned} (1): \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^n &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n (\ln(1-x))^n = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} \\ &\quad \left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)' = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{(1-x)^2} - 1 \quad \left(\frac{1}{1-x} - 1\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} - \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{1-x}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} \times e^{(-1/x)}$$

$$(2): \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^n}{n 3^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \frac{(x-1)^n}{3^n} = -\ln(1-\frac{x-1}{3}) \quad x \neq 2$$

$$(x-1 = \frac{\pi}{3}) \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \frac{1}{3^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n 3^n} = -\ln(1-\frac{2}{3}) = -\ln \frac{1}{3} = \ln 3$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^n}{n 3^n} = -\ln(1-\frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3): A_m &= \int_0^{\pi/2} |5 \sin x| x dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \begin{cases} 5 \sin x & 0 \leq x \leq \pi/2 \\ -5 \sin x & \pi/2 \leq x \leq \pi \end{cases} |5 \sin x| dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} 5 \sin x dx = -5 \cos x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} \\ &= +5 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \pi^2 - 5 \cdot 0 = +\frac{5}{2} \pi^2 \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow A_m = \frac{5}{2} \pi^2$ .

例： $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^n \Rightarrow |x| < 1$ .

$$S(x) = x^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n (x-1)^{n-2} + x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1}$$

$$= x^2 \left( \frac{1}{1-x} - 1 \right) + x \left( \frac{1}{1-x} - 1 \right)' = \frac{x^2 + x}{(1-x)^3} \quad x \neq 1$$

$$\pi S(1) = 2\pi \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}{(1-1)^3} = 2\pi \cdot 3 = 6\pi$$

## Fourier Series & Fourier Analysis

P4-1

∴ 之內無系数:

$$(1): \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin mx dx = \frac{1}{m} (-\cos mx) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 0 \quad \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos mx dx = \frac{1}{m} \sin mx \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 0$$

$$(2): \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin mx \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin(m+n)x + \sin(m-n)x dx = 0$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin mx \sin nx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(m-n)x - \cos(m+n)x dx > 0 \quad \text{[由上式知, 由下面的]}.$$

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

(注意:  $\langle f, g \rangle = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f \cdot g dx$ . 是一內积, 对称, 线性, 有界).

> Calculation:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos(n \sin x) dx &= \int_0^{\pi} x \cdot n dx + \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} x(\pi - x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \Big|_{\pi/2}^{\pi} + \pi \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} x dx - \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} x^2 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right)^3 + \pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \pi^2 \Big|_{\pi/2}^{\pi} - \frac{1}{3} \pi^3 \Big|_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \\ &= \frac{\pi^3}{24} + \frac{1}{2} \pi^3 - \frac{1}{8} \pi^3 - \frac{1}{3} \pi^3 + \frac{1}{24} \pi^3 \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{8} \right) \pi^3 = \frac{4+8-1}{48} \pi^3 = \frac{1}{8} \pi^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{2n} \left( x \cos nx \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} x \sin nx dx \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{n^2 \pi} \left( x \sin nx \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx dx \right) = \frac{1}{n^2 \pi} \left( 0 + \frac{1}{n} \cos nx \Big|_0^{\pi} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2 \pi} + \frac{1}{n^2 \pi} (\cos n\pi - 1) = + \frac{2}{n^2 \pi} \delta_2(n) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 & n \\ \frac{2}{n^2 \pi} & 2 \neq n \end{cases}$$

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

$$\int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos nx dx = \frac{2(-1)^n}{n^2}, \quad \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \sin nx dx = \frac{(-1)^n \pi}{n} + \frac{2(-1)^{n-1}}{n^3 \pi}$$

3. Fourier 系數:  $T = 2\pi$ :  $f(x) \sim \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$

$$\textcircled{1}: \frac{a_0}{2} = \sum (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx) - \frac{3}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx.$$

$$\boxed{a_0} = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx > \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} dx = \pi a_0 \Rightarrow \boxed{a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx} \quad \downarrow \text{充要條件} \\ \text{即 } a_0 = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx - \frac{3}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx.$$

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

$$\boxed{2} \text{ 例: } a_m = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos mx f(x) dx. \quad \text{f(x) 在 } [-\pi, \pi] 上可積, \text{ 且有 } \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx \text{ 存在且連續}$$

②: 級數判別:

... Dirichlet:  $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx, f(x) \text{ 在 } (-\pi, \pi) \text{ 上} \quad \boxed{\text{函數} \rightarrow \text{積分}} \quad \text{即 } f(x) \text{ 在 } (-\pi, \pi) \text{ 上} \text{ 有界} \wedge \text{ 在 } (-\pi, \pi) \text{ 上} \text{ 有有限個不連續點} \quad \text{f(x) 在 } (-\pi, \pi) \text{ 上} \text{ 一致連續}.$

且在點子左右都 VG 合適. Fourier Series Also  $\boxed{A_0/2 = f(x_0^+) + f(x_0^-)}$

$$\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx) = \boxed{f(x_0^+) + f(x_0^-)}$$

Riemann 數學原理：

(1) = Lebesgue, 定理：

P4-3

若  $f(x)$  在  $[-\pi, \pi]$  上可積，則其積分值為零。

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin nx dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 f(x) \cos nx dx = 0$$

(2): Dirichlet 標：Definition.

$$T_m(u) = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^m \cos ku \quad \Re(\overline{f}) : (\sin \frac{k\pi}{2}) \cos ku = \frac{1}{2} (\sin(k+1)u - \sin(k-1)u)$$

$$\Rightarrow T_m(u) = \frac{\sin(m+1)u}{2 \sin \frac{\pi}{2}} \quad \text{稱之為 Dirichlet 標。}$$

(3).  $\Re(\overline{f})$ :  $f$  在 Fourier 級數中之第一項：Sinx

$$S_m(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^m a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \left( \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^m \cos(kx) \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \left( \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^m \cos(ku) \right) dx \quad t-x=u, \quad t=x+u.$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x+u) \left( \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^m \cos(ku) \right) du \quad \cancel{\text{對稱}} \quad \underbrace{[-\pi, \pi]}_{-\pi} = [-\pi, \pi]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x+u) \frac{\sin(m+1)u}{2 \sin \frac{\pi}{2}} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x+u) \frac{\sin(m+1)u}{2 \sin \frac{\pi}{2}} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x+u) \frac{\sin(m+1)u}{2 \sin \frac{\pi}{2}} du$$

b<sub>m+1</sub>

a<sub>m+1</sub> - a<sub>m+2</sub>

a<sub>m+2</sub> - a<sub>m+3</sub>

$$\frac{-}{m+1} + b_m$$

$$g(x) = g_m = \frac{1}{2} (f(x+u) + f(x-u)) \text{ 偶函數 } \Re(\overline{f}) \text{ 由拆分 } \frac{-}{m+1} + b_m$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f(x+u) + f(x-u) \frac{\sin nxu}{\sin \frac{n}{2}} du$$

P4-4

$$= \int_0^\pi f(x+u) + f(x-u) \frac{\sin nxu}{\sin \frac{n}{2}} du.$$

下圖是 Riemann 積分的 Dirichlet 數。

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin nxu}{\sin \frac{n}{2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{sum} = \text{the } f(x) \text{ 的數。而 } \int_0^\pi f(x) dx \text{ [由] }$$

$$S_n(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f(x+u) + f(x-u) \frac{\sin nxu}{\sin \frac{n}{2}} du + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_\pi^\pi f(x+u) + f(x-u) \frac{\sin nxu}{\sin \frac{n}{2}} \sin(n\pi + \frac{1}{2}) du.$$

R-2.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f(x+u) + f(x-u) \frac{\sin nxu}{\sin \frac{n}{2}} du.$$

即 Piemann 積分。

Dirichlet Dirichlet 定理：

$f: [0, \pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x)$  在  $[0, \pi]$  上連續，且  $f(x)$  在  $[0, \pi]$  上可積，則  $\int_0^\pi f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2}(f(0) + f(\pi)) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k$

$$S_n = \frac{1}{2}(f(x+0) + f(x-0)) + \sum_{k=1}^n b_k$$

$$\int_0^\pi \sin nxu du = \frac{1}{n} \pi$$

$$P_1) T_n(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f(x+u) + f(x-u) \frac{\sin nxu}{\sin \frac{n}{2}} du - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f(x+u) - f(x-u) \frac{\sin nxu}{\sin \frac{n}{2}} du.$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f(x+u) + f(x-u) \frac{\sin nxu}{\sin \frac{n}{2}} du - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f(x+u) - f(x-u) \frac{\sin nxu}{\sin \frac{n}{2}} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f(x+u) - f(x-u) \cdot \sin nxu du + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f(x+u) - f(x-u) \frac{\sin nxu}{\sin \frac{n}{2}} du.$$

若  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  及  $x=\pi$  為不連續點，則  $\int_0^\pi f(x) dx$  為不確定。

Example:  $\mu \in \mathbb{Z}$ , ① 求  $\hat{f}(\mu)$ .  $f(x) = \cos \mu x \mapsto$  Fourier 級數  $\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} b_k e^{ikx}$

$$\begin{aligned} a_k &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos \mu x \cos kx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi [\cos(\mu+k)x + \cos(\mu-k)x] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{\mu+k} \sin(\mu+k)x + \frac{1}{\mu-k} \sin(\mu-k)x \right] \Big|_0^\pi \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \left[ \frac{\sin(\mu+k)\pi}{\mu+k} + \frac{\sin(\mu-k)\pi}{\mu-k} \right] = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{\sin(\mu+\mu)\pi}{\mu+0} + \frac{\sin(\mu-\mu)\pi}{\mu-0} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} (-1)^k \sin \mu \pi = \frac{2\mu}{\mu^2 - k^2} = \frac{1 - (-1)^k \sin \mu \pi}{\mu^2 \pi} \end{aligned}$$

②: Dirichlet.  $f$  連續:  $\Rightarrow \cos \mu x = \frac{2\mu \sin \mu x}{\pi} \left( \frac{1}{\mu^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{\mu^2 - n^2} \right)$  由 i)

③:  $\sin \mu x = \frac{\sin \mu x}{\pi} \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\mu^2 - n^2} \sin nx \right)$ .

Weierstrass 定理:  $f \in C^0[-\pi, \pi]$ ,  $f(-\pi) = f(\pi)$  有有理函數逼近:  $T_n(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx)$

使得:  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N}^*, \forall n > N, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}: |f(x) - T_n(x)| < \varepsilon$ .

證明: 首先:  $f$  在  $[-\pi, \pi]$  有瑕積性質一致逼近: 例:  $\exists$  周期為  $2\pi$  的奇數項級數  $g$ .

使得:  $|f(x) - g(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ .

再用: Dirichlet. 有理逼近:  $|g(x) - \frac{S_n(x)}{g_j}| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ .

$|f(x) - T_n(x)| \leq |f(x) - g(x)| + |g(x) - S_n(x)| < \varepsilon$ . 由 i).

Bessel:  $f(x) \in R[-\pi, \pi]$ ,  $\Rightarrow \frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f(x)]^2 dx$