## 习 题 4.4

## (A)

3. 设函数 f 在区间 $[a,b](a,b \in \mathbb{R})$ 上满足 Dirichlet 条件,如何求 f 在[a,b]上的 Fourier 展开式? 试写出它的 Fourier 系数公式.

解 由于
$$\forall t \in [-l, l] \left(l = \frac{b-a}{2}\right), t + \frac{a+b}{2} \in [a, b].$$

取 F(t)是周期为 T=2l 的周期函数,且  $F(t)=f\left(t+\frac{b+a}{2}\right)$ , $t\in[-l,l]$ . 由 f 在 [a,b] 上满足 Dirichlet 条件知,F(t) 是在 [-l,l] 上满足 Dirichlet 条件的周期为 T=2l 的周期函数,则 F(t) 存在 Fourier 展开式,且此展开式也是 f(将 F(t) 限定在其一个周期 [a,b] 上即为 f(x))的 Fourier 展开式,于是 Fourier 系数分别为

$$a_{n} = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} F(t) \cos \frac{n\pi t}{l} dt = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f\left(t + \frac{b+a}{2}\right) \cos \frac{n\pi t}{l} dt$$

$$\frac{x = t + \frac{a+b}{2}}{l} \frac{1}{l} \int_{a}^{b} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) dx, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$$

$$b_{n} = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} F(t) \sin \frac{n\pi t}{l} dt = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f\left(t + \frac{b+a}{2}\right) \sin \frac{n\pi t}{l} dt$$

$$\frac{x = t + \frac{a+b}{2}}{l} \frac{1}{l} \int_{a}^{b} f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) dx, \quad n = 1, 2, \cdots$$

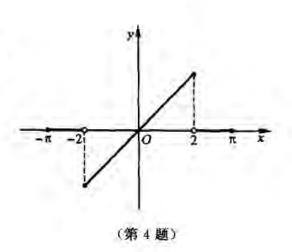
4. 设 S(x)是周期为  $2\pi$  的函数 f(x)的 Fourier 级数的和函数. f(x)在一个周期内的表达式为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & 2 < |x| \leqslant \pi, \\ x, & |x| \leqslant 2, \end{cases}$$

写出 S(x)在 $\left[-\pi,\pi\right]$ 上的表达式,并求  $S(\pi), S\left(\frac{3}{2}\pi\right)$ 与 S(-10)的值.

解 f(x)在一个周期内图像如右图。

则 
$$S(x) = \begin{cases} x, & |x| < 2, \\ 1, & x = 2, \\ -1, & x = -2, \\ 0, & 2 < |x| \le \pi. \end{cases}$$



$$S(\pi) = 0, S\left(\frac{3}{2}\pi\right) = S\left(2\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = S\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$S(-10) = S(-10 + 4\pi) = 0 \quad (2 < 4\pi - 10 < \pi).$$

5. 求下列函数的 Fourier 级数,它们在一个周期内分别定义为:

(1) 
$$f(x) = x^2, -\pi < x \le \pi$$
; (3)  $f(x) = e^x + 1, -\pi \le x < \pi$ ;

(5) 
$$f(x) = |x|, -\pi \leqslant x \leqslant \pi$$
.

## 解 (1) Fourier 系数为

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3} \pi^2,$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x^2 \cos nx dx = (-1)^n \frac{4}{n^2},$$

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

所以 f(x)的 Fourier 级数为  $\frac{1}{3}\pi^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{4}{n^2} \cos nx$ .

(3) 
$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (e^x + 1) dx = 2 + \frac{2}{\pi} \operatorname{sh} \pi,$$

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

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

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (e^x + 1) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi (1 + n^2)} \left[ e^x (\sin nx - n\cos nx) \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi}$$
$$= \frac{(-1)^{n+1} 2n \sin \pi}{\pi (1 + n^2)},$$

因此 当  $x \in (-\pi,\pi)$ 时,

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

 $x = \pm \pi$  时, f 的 Fourier 级数收敛于 $\frac{1}{2}[f(-\pi+0)+f(\pi-0)]=1+\text{ch }\pi$ .

所以当  $x \in [-\pi,\pi]$ ,

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

6. 把下列函数展开为 Fourier 级数,它们在一个周期内的定义分别为:

(3) 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2-x, & x \in [0,4], \\ x-6, & x \in (4,8). \end{cases}$$

解 (3) f(x)是以 T=8 为周期的周期函数. 利用其性质.

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^8 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{4} \left[ \int_0^4 (2-x) dx + \int_4^8 (x-6) dx \right] = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^8 f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{4} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^4 (2-x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{4} dx + \frac{1}{4} \int_4^8 (x-6) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{4} dx$$

$$= \frac{-8}{(n\pi)^2} \left[ (-1)^n - 1 \right] = \begin{cases} 0, & n \text{ M(B)}, \\ \frac{16}{n^2 \pi^2}, & n \text{ M(B)}, \end{cases} \qquad n = 1, 2, \dots,$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^8 f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{4} dx = 0, n = 1, 2, \dots,$$

故当  $x \in [0,8]$ 时, $f(x) = \frac{16}{\pi^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2} \cos \frac{(2k-1)\pi}{4} x$ .

另解 f 是以 T=8 为周期的周函数. 所以 f(x)=f(8+x) 得

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2+x, & x \in (-4,0), \\ 2-x, & x \in (0,4] \end{cases} = 2-|x|, \quad x \in (-4,4].$$

故

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-4}^{4} f(x) dx = 0,$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{4} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{16}{(2k-1)^2 \pi^2}, & n = 2k-1, k = 1, 2, \dots, \\ 0, & n = 2k, \end{cases}$$

$$b_n = 0,$$

故当  $x \in [-4,4]$ 时, $f(x) = \frac{16}{\pi^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2} \cos \frac{(2k-1)\pi x}{2}$ .

7. 将下列函数展开为指定的 Fourier 级数:

(2) 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \\ \pi - x, & x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right], \end{cases}$$
  $\Leftrightarrow$   $x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right]$ 

(4)  $f(x)=x-1,x\in[0,2]$ , 余弦级数,并求常数项级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n^2}$ 的和.

解 (2) 将 f(x)作偶延拓,因此有  $b_n=0$ ,

$$a_{0} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (\pi - x) dx = \frac{\pi}{4},$$

$$a_{n} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (\pi - x) \cos nx dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{n^{2}\pi} \left( (-1)^{n} - \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} \right), \quad n = 1, 2, \dots,$$

故当  $x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cup \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$ 时.

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{8} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} + \frac{2}{n^2 \pi} \left( (-1)^n - \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} \right) \right] \cos nx,$$

当  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , f(x)的 Fourier 级数收敛于

$$\frac{1}{2}\Big[f\Big(\frac{\pi}{2}-0\Big)+f\Big(\frac{\pi}{2}+0\Big)\Big]=\frac{\pi}{4}.$$

(4) 将 f(x)作偶延拓,则有  $b_n = 0$ ,

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{2} \int_0^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^2 (x-1) dx = 0$$

$$a_n = \int_0^2 (x-1)\cos\frac{n\pi}{2}x dx = \frac{4}{(n\pi)^2} [(-1)^n - 1] = \begin{cases} \frac{-8}{(n\pi)^2}, & n \text{ 5hm}, \\ 0, & n \text{ 5hm}. \end{cases}$$

故当 x∈[-2,2]时,

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

于是  $f(0) = -1 = -\frac{8}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2}$ ,即

$$S_1 = 1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{8}.$$

则 
$$S_2 = \frac{1}{4} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} + \dots \right) = \frac{1}{4} (S_1 + S_2),$$

于是 
$$S_2 = \frac{1}{3} S_1 = \frac{\pi^2}{24}$$
,

故 
$$S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = S_1 + S_2 = \frac{4}{3} S_1 = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

8. 证明:在[0,π]上下列展开式成立:

(1) 
$$x(\pi-x) = \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2nx}{n^2};$$
 (2)  $x(\pi-x) = \frac{8}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^3}.$ 

解 (1) 将 
$$f(x) = x(\pi - x)$$
作偶延拓.则有  $b_n = 0, n = 1, 2, \cdots$ .

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x(\pi - x) dx = \frac{\pi^2}{3},$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x(\pi - x) \cos nx dx = \begin{cases} 0, & n = 2k - 1, \\ -4, & n = 2k, k = 1, 2, \dots, \end{cases}$$

故 x∈[0,π],

$$f(x) = x(\pi - x) = \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \cos 2nx$$

(2) 将 
$$f(x) = x(\pi - x)$$
作奇延拓,则有  $a_n = 0, n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$ 

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x(\pi - x) \sin nx dx = \frac{-4}{\pi n^3} [(-1)^n - 1]$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{8}{\pi n^3}, & n \text{ 为奇数}, \\ 0, & n \text{ 为偶数}. \end{cases}$$

故 
$$x \in [0,\pi]$$
时,  $f(x) = x(\pi - x) = \frac{8}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^3}$ .

9. 利用上题的结论证明:

(1) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{12};$$
 (2)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n-1)^3} = \frac{\pi^3}{32}.$ 

(2) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n-1)^3} = \frac{\pi^3}{32}.$$

解 (1) 由上题的结论(1)可知,当 $x \in [0,\pi]$ 时,

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \cos\left(2n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$
$$\frac{\pi^2}{4} - \frac{\pi^2}{6} = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2},$$

从而

即

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{12}.$$

(2) 由上题(2)有

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{8}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2}}{(2n-1)^3} = \frac{8}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n-1)^3},$$

$$\text{FE} \quad \frac{\pi^2}{4} \times \frac{\pi}{8} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n-1)^3}, \text{ If } \frac{\pi^3}{32} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n-1)^3}.$$

(B)

1. 设 f 在[-π,π]上可积,证明 Bessel 不等式

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

成立,其中 $a_0$ , $a_n$ 与 $b_n(n=1,2,\cdots)$ 是 f在[ $-\pi$ , $\pi$ ]上的 Fourier 系数.

证 令  $S_n(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx)$ 为 f 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上的 Fourier 级数的部分和,则 $[f(x) - S_n(x)]^2 \ge 0$ ,于是

$$0 \le \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f(x) - S_n(x)|^2 dx$$

$$= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f^2(x) dx - 2 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f(x) S_n(x) dx + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |S_n^2(x) dx.$$

又因为  $1,\cos x,\sin x,\cos 2x,\sin 2x,\dots,\cos kx,\sin kx,\dots$ 是正交三角函数系,

FINAL 
$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} S_n^2(x) dx = \frac{a_0^2}{4} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} dx + a_0 \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left[ a_k \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos kx dx + b_k \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin kx dx \right] +$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left( a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx \right) \right]^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi a_0^2}{2} + 0 + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left[ a_k^2 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2 kx dx + b_k^2 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^2 kx dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{\pi a_0^2}{2} + \pi \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left( a_k^2 + b_k^2 \right),$$

由  $a_0, a_k, b_k (k=1,2,\cdots)$ 是 f 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上的 Fourier 系数有

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

于是 
$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^{2}(x) dx - 2 \left[ \frac{\pi a_{0}^{2}}{2} + \pi \sum_{k=1}^{n} (a_{k}^{2} + b_{k}^{2}) \right] + \frac{\pi a_{0}^{2}}{2} + \pi \sum_{k=1}^{n} (a_{k}^{2} + b_{k}^{2}) \geqslant 0,$$
即 
$$\frac{a_{0}^{2}}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} (a_{k}^{2} + b_{k}^{2}) \leqslant \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^{2}(x) dx.$$

又因为 f(x)在[ $-\pi,\pi$ ]上可积,所以 f'(x)在[ $-\pi,\pi$ ]上可积.

因此正项级数 $\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k^2 + b_k^2)$ 的部分和有界,因而该级数收敛,(正项级数部分和数列为单增数列)且其和

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

2. 设 f 在  $[-\pi,\pi]$  上的 Fourier 级数一致收敛于 f ,并且 f 在  $[-\pi,\pi]$  上平 方可积,证明 Parseval 等式

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

成立,其中 $a_0$ , $a_n$ 与 $b_n$ 是f在[ $-\pi$ , $\pi$ ]上的 Fourier 系数.

证法一 由于 f 在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上的 Fourier 级数 $\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx)$ 

一致收敛于 f(x),所以其部分和函数列  $S_n(x)$ 一致收敛于函数 f(x),即

 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists N(\varepsilon) \in \mathbb{N}_+$ ,  $\mathbb{V} \forall n > N(\varepsilon)$  及  $\forall x \in [-\pi, \pi]$ , 恒有

$$|S_n(x)-f(x)| < \sqrt{\varepsilon}$$
,即 $|S_n(x)-f(x)|^2 < \varepsilon$ . 于是

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |S_n(x) - f(x)|^2 dx < \pi \varepsilon,$$

即

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |S_n(x) - f(x)|^2 dx = 0.$$

由上题的证明可知

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

证法二  $\overline{A}_n = \frac{\text{def}}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x+l) \cos nx dx$ , l 为任一常数,则由周期函数的性

质

$$\overline{A}_{n} = \frac{t = x + l}{\pi} \int_{-\pi + l}^{\pi + l} f(t) \cdot \cos n(t - l) dt$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} (\cos nl) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \cos nt dt + \frac{1}{\pi} (\sin nl) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \sin nt dt$$

$$= a_{n} \cos nl + b_{n} \sin nl, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots.$$

记  $F(x) = \frac{\Delta}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) f(x+t) dt$ , F(x) 的 Fourier 系数为  $A_n$ ,  $B_n$ , 则

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

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) f(x+t) dt \right] \cos nx dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) f(x+t) \cos nx dx \right] dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x+t) \cos nx dx \right] dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) (a_{n} \cos nt + b_{n} \sin nt) dt$$

$$= a_{n}^{2} + b_{n}^{2}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, b_{0} = 0.$$

又由于
$$F(-x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) f(-x+t) dt$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(u) f(x+u) du = F(x),$$

所以 F(x) 为偶函数,因此  $B_n=0$ ,n=1,2,…. 由于 f(x) 的 Fourier 级数一致收敛于 f,所以 f 在  $[-\pi,\pi]$  上连续,F(x) 在其上连续,则

$$F(x) = \frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cos nx$$
  
=  $\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2) \cos nx, x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$ 

令 x=0 便得

$$F(0) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^{2}(x) dx = \frac{a_{0}^{2}}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_{n}^{2} + b_{n}^{2}).$$

## 综合练习题

在热辐射理论中,会遇到反常积分  $I=\int_0^{+\infty}\frac{x^3}{\mathrm{e}^x-1}\mathrm{d}x$  的计算问题(见吴百诗主编《大学物理》下册,西安交通大学出版社,222~224 页),试利用无穷级数的知识计算 I 的值.

$$\frac{1}{1-e^{-x}} = 1 + e^{-x} + (e^{-x})^2 + \dots + (e^{-x})^n + \dots, \quad x > 0,$$

$$\frac{e^{-x}}{1-e^{-x}} = e^{-x} + e^{-2x} + \dots + e^{-nx} + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-nx}, \quad x > 0,$$

从而 
$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^3}{e^x - 1} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x^3 \frac{e^{-x}}{1 - e^{-x}} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \left( x^3 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-nx} \right) dx$$

$$\frac{定理 \ 3.6}{n} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \int_0^{+\infty} x^3 e^{-nx} dx \right) \frac{\text{分解积分}}{n} 6 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4}.$$

下面计算  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4}$ 的值.

由练习 4.4(A)第 5 题(5)知

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

即 
$$b_n=0$$
, $a_0=\pi$ , $a_n=\begin{cases} -\frac{4}{\pi}\cdot\frac{1}{(2k-1)^2}, & n=2k-1,k\in\mathbb{N}_+,\\ 0, & n=2k, \end{cases}$ 

$$\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}|x|^2\mathrm{d}x=\frac{2}{3}\pi^2, \text{ the Parseval 等式}$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}|x|^2\mathrm{d}x=\frac{2}{3}\pi^2=\frac{1}{2}(\pi)^2+\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\left(-\frac{4}{\pi}\frac{1}{(2k-1)^2}\right)^2\text{ then}.$$

$$\mathbb{P}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{(2k-1)^4}=\frac{\pi^4}{6\times 16}.$$

$$\mathbb{P}$$

$$S_1=1+\frac{1}{3^4}+\frac{1}{5^4}+\cdots+\frac{1}{(2k-1)^4}+\cdots=\frac{\pi^4}{6\times 16},$$

$$S=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n^4}=1+\frac{1}{2^4}+\frac{1}{3^4}+\frac{1}{5^4}+\frac{1}{6^4}+\cdots+\frac{1}{(2k-1)^4}+\frac{1}{(2k)^4}+\cdots,$$

$$\mathbb{P}$$

$$S=S_1+S_2.$$

$$\mathbb{P}$$

$$S_2=\frac{1}{2^4}\left(1+\frac{1}{2^4}+\frac{1}{3^4}+\cdots+\frac{1}{k^4}+\cdots\right)=\frac{1}{2^4}(S_1+S_2),$$

$$\mathbb{P}$$

$$S_2=\frac{1}{2^4}\left(1+\frac{1}{2^4}+\frac{1}{3^4}+\cdots+\frac{1}{k^4}+\cdots\right)=\frac{1}{2^4}(S_1+S_2),$$

$$\mathbb{P}$$

$$\mathbb{P}$$

$$S_2=\frac{1}{2^4-1}S_1=\frac{1}{15}S_1=\frac{1}{15}\times\frac{\pi^4}{6\times 16},$$

$$\mathbb{P}$$

$$\mathbb{P}$$

$$\mathbb{P}$$

$$S=S_1+S_2=\left(\frac{1}{15}+1\right)S_1=\frac{16}{15}\times\frac{\pi^4}{6\times 16}=\frac{\pi^4}{15\times 6},$$

$$\mathbb{P}$$

$$\mathbb{P}$$