

UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF CHINA

Hefei, Anhui. 230026 The People's Republic of China

hw 13

12.2

1. 将f(x)={0 Q (|x| < \bar{n} | Fourier 级数。利用Porsersers和多本

解: 计算 Fourier 系数

質FOURIOR系数 24innの an= 元 J-n fox) cosnx = nn

bn=0

000 = 7 [7 fox) = 20

(Tax) ~ (20 +) = 1 / NA COSNA

 $\frac{as^2 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k^2 + b_k^2 = \int_{\infty}^{\infty} f^2 dx / \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{N}} \int_{\infty}^{\infty} \frac{Porsonvol}{2} dx$

直接代入于与自己的的(一类)。主于是(三种的)。二三人人

 $\frac{\omega}{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{\sin^2 n\alpha}{n^2}}=\frac{\pi\alpha-\alpha^2}{2}$

 $\sum_{n=1}^{00} \frac{\sin^2 n\alpha + \cos^2 n\alpha}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \implies \sum_{n=1}^{00} \frac{\cos^2 n\alpha}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} = \frac{\pi\alpha - \alpha^2}{2}$

46L2C-九,九了、时: 黑 ch , 点 收敛

证明: 由 Besser 不争本

 $\frac{a^2 + \frac{2}{n} a^2 + b^2 + \frac{2}{n} a^2 + b^2 + \frac{2}{n} a^2 + \frac{2}{n}$ 有器产生M2 = 2器 [m] = 器 m+ m2 正项级数有界与收敛

4点对收益处 => 收益处

3. $f(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & (-\pi, 0) \\ 1 & [\pi, \pi] \end{cases}$ 求Fourier级数. $\frac{1}{2N} \sum_{N=1}^{N} \frac{(2N-1)^2}{(2N-1)^2} \otimes \sum_{N=1}^{N} \frac{(2N-1)^2}{(2N-1)^2}$ 解:① 的二式 流知似=0 $b_n = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left(\left(- (4)^n \right) \right) \quad f_{XI} \sim \sum_{n=1}^{XI} b_n \, \sin nX$ $a_{N} = 0$ $\frac{d}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx dx = 2$ 故有 $\frac{16}{\pi^2 (M-1)^2} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{16}{\pi^2 (2M-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$ 奇加二 歲 18 62 =0 ② 考虑 9 = [n] $(x) = \frac{n}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)^2}{(2n-1)^2}$ $\rho_{N}(x) = \frac{1}{2^{N} \cdot N!} \frac{d^{N}}{dx^{N}} (x^{2}-1)^{N} \Rightarrow$ 8.0 证明: $(1-\chi^2)\frac{d^2P\omega}{dx^2}-2\chi\frac{dP(x)}{dx}+n(n+1)P(x)=0$ 设 Q=(m²-1)~ 约去 之小! P= Q(n) wf: $\mathcal{B} = P^{(2)} + (n+1)NP = (\sqrt[2]{p(0)})^{1/2}$ $Q^{(n+2)} + (n+1) \cap Q^{(n)} = \left(\chi^2 Q^{(n+1)}(\chi)\right)' \Re \mathcal{A}$ $Q^{n+1} + (n+1) \wedge Q^{(n-1)} = \chi^2 Q^{n+1}$ $(\Lambda^2 - 1) Q^{(n+1)} = \chi(n+1) Q^{(n-1)}$ 要得出处个 (MT) + 29 QTO + 19 QTO A PT 2 17 20 CM & TO $(4)^{2}+1)$ $\alpha^{(n+1)}+2n\alpha^{(n)}+2n\alpha^{(n-1)}\alpha^{(n-1)}$ $= 2n \times Q^{(n)} + 2n^2 Q^{(n-1)}$ $(x^{2}-1)Q^{(n+1)} = n(n+1)Q^{(n-1)}$

腿 12.3

題 12.3

1. 魚
$$f(x) = 34^n(x)$$
. (位的: $x \in (0, \pi)$ 財 有 $\frac{2}{k!} \frac{4^n 12k+1}{2k-1} \frac{\pi}{2k-1}$ = $\frac{\pi}{2k}$ | $\frac{\pi}{2k-1}$ |

2. ②积化和美

(3)

习题12.4

$$b(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathcal{R}} f(a) \sin \lambda a da$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \sin 2\pi u = \frac{2}{2} \left(\left[-\cos 2\pi u \right] \right)$$

(1)

Captace ARIA P332

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{i\lambda x} = -i\int_{0}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-\alpha x} \sin 2x dx = -2i I$$

$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \pi e^{-\Omega x} \sin 2x \, dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\pi e^{-\Omega x}}{n} \, d(-\cos 2x)$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{2} \left(e^{-\alpha x} - \alpha x e^{-\alpha x} \right)^2 dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{2} e^{-\alpha x} dx - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\alpha x e^{-\alpha x}}{2^2} d(\sin 2x)$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \lambda x}{\lambda} e^{-\alpha x} dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \lambda x}{\lambda^{2}} (e^{-\alpha x} - \alpha x e^{-\alpha x})$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \lambda x}{\lambda} e^{-\alpha x} dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\alpha \sin \lambda x}{\lambda^{2}} (e^{-\alpha x} - \alpha x e^{-\alpha x})$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \lambda x}{\lambda} e^{-\alpha x} dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\alpha \sin \lambda x}{\lambda^{2}} (e^{-\alpha x} - \alpha x e^{-\alpha x})$$

3.
$$f(x) = e^{-x}$$

$$0 \text{ 18 A FB} \qquad F(\lambda) = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \cos 2x = \frac{-2}{1+x^2}$$

综合门

证明:由Porrsevord 争前

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-n}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f^2(x)\,dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}o_n^2+b_n^2+\frac{b_n^2}{\sqrt{1-n}}$$

$$f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{10} -n a_n \sinh x + n b_n \cos nx$$

$$\frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{12} = 0.005 \times 16 \sin x + 0$$

$$\frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{12} = 0 \Rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow 0$$

7题 13-1

判断收敛 or 发散

1 To sink ax

(0,1)上有界 (1,十四)上 空气大量收敛

@ JTW MIX2+1)

D处极限为 D (1.1 t的)上 有 (1.1 t的)上 有 (1.1 t的)上

3 /7 x mx

x→tM CI-x212~ MX 收敛

To Fre X dx 4

の附近有界 U1.+切上 -X ≤ x e-X

B Jo - xouctoux

UHM)上~一葉=メーララ大炭酸 0附近都

6 100 dx x h hx

I= 1200世 > 120世 发数

I<(1) (1-1) 收敛

10 10 Mx ~ 10 Mx dx JI-ス=セ ス=1-t2 $\sim \int_0^1 \ln(1-t^2) \sim \int_0^1 \ln(1-t) dt \sim \int_0^1 \ln t dt$ $= t \ln t - t \log t$

@ 10 3/16-x215 0X OPH近有外 18付近 ~ 10 火-号 发散

® 11 dx 收敛

① Jo Anx dx 以如 收敛

0階版 ex-m以~ H×+ =x2-(1- =x2) ~ ×

1 Jo Inging dx $\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\ln \sin x}{\sqrt{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \ln \sin x^{2} dx = \frac{x^{2}}{\sin x^{2}} = \frac{x^{2}}{\sin x^{2}} = \frac{1}{x^{2}}$ $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln \sin x^{2}}{\sin x} = \frac{x^{2}}{\sin x^{2}} = \frac{1}{x^{2}}$ $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln \sin x^{2}}{\sin x} = \frac{1}{x^{2}}$ $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln \sin x^{2}}{\sin x} = \frac{1}{x^{2}}$ $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln \sin x^{2}}{\sin x} = \frac{1}{x^{2}}$

1 1 dx 双十四日 前太 < 1 < 1 4效 1 ~ ~ 1 m(x+1) dx 有条 收敛

 $\mathbb{D} \int_{e}^{t x} \frac{dx}{x(mx)!} = \int_{1}^{t x} \frac{dt}{xp}$ p기收敛 0附近~最收敛 else 发散

田 「to arctony dx

13 1+00 arctony dx

13 1-00 arctony dx

15 arctony dx

16 arctony dx

17 arctony dx

18 1-40 arctony dx

19 1-40 arctony dx

+MPHE ~ 元M M>1 收敛 の降低 ~ 元M M-1<1 收敛

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2. 条件与绝叉机组织 Hefei, Anhui. 230026 The People's Republic of China

6
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{x^{p}} dx$$
 $\sim \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{x^{p}} \frac{\sin t}{x^{p}} dt$

OBOTO

P-A<-1 \$\frac{\sqrt{t}}{x}\text{there}{

3. 于《放在 Eq.+10)上单记,连续且了。 中间水 收延. the line fx1 =0

1FW ox CON

月: 投手(ス)>D 49>0 ヨN=かナの 当れ>N 时 BJ (N-a) fin) < In fordx < M

fm < f(N) < G 及 注:未用到连续性

4. f.930 且 John gxxx 收收 0 0cxcy+ 有 f(x) = fm) + Jxy g(t) dt 加: lim f(x) 存在

时: 法一: 设 inf fm) = A

V420 # A60 2X 3N, A < +(NE) < A + & サモアの 田ま Joto g(x) dx 牧紋 ヨN, る xiy > N, Bt

1 13 git) de/ < 2

又由 inf f(x) = A

のヨれ。ECO,+m) f(xo)=A 別タオヤカラXo, Ja)とfix)をf(xo) 建設成立

@ Yx E (O, +N) fix)>A

则 = N2 AGF(N2) < A+至

to INZ gitlat > fix)-finz)

⇒ A < fix) ≤ A+2 VIYINIX 放红论成

first - 18 gittet & fixt - 18 gittet to 0 < x < yet

故 F(x)=f(x)-Jo f(x)dt 单流 且 F(x) >-Jo f(t) dt 有下界 故 下极限存在,从而于在十四处极限存在

10

5. fig20 且9单铜色浓超于D. Jitofg dx < M.

The : Ling girl To fre oft =0

H: AC>O IN, X17>N/ BA

96+) It food x & 9 th John Art) dt + In, I g des

 $= N_1 \cdot 9(t) + \frac{4}{2}$ $= N_2 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot N_2 \cdot At \quad 9(t) < \frac{6}{2M_1}$ $= \frac{6}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot N_2 \cdot At \quad 9(t) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot f(x) \cdot dx < 6$

6. 证明: Yero IN 6.4. 77NB+ 19以1<4 ① A JN 1+以10x < 4 ②

x>zN at $|\int_{0}^{x} f_{rel} g_{re-e}| \leq |\int_{0}^{N} f_{re}| g_{re-e}| de| + |\int_{0}^{N} f_{re}| de|$ $< \epsilon |\int_{0}^{N} f_{re}| de| + \max |g| |\int_{0}^{N} f_{re}| de|$

这里要增力,9在任务闭区间上黎曼可积的条件、