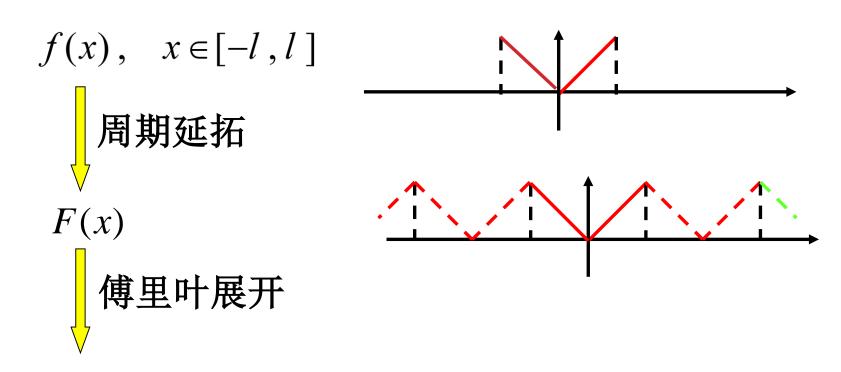
### 第35讲 傅立叶级数

- 一、定义在[-l,l]上的函数f(x)的傅氏级数展开法
- 二、周期为21的奇函数和偶级数的傅立叶级数
- 三、仅在[0, 1]有定义的函数展开为正弦或余弦级数

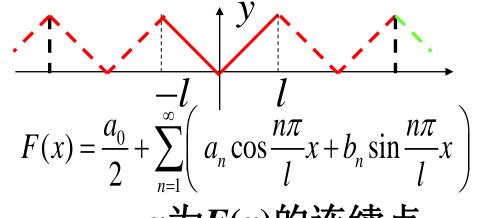
### 一、定义在[-l,l]上的函数f(x)的傅氏级数展开法



f(x) 在 [-l, l] 上的傅里叶级数

 $f(x), x \in [-l, l]$  周期延拓为

## F(x)傅里叶展开



$$x$$
为 $F(x)$ 的连续点

$$a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} F(x) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$(n = 0, 1, \cdots)$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} F(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \, \mathrm{d} x$$

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

#### x为F(x)的间断点级数收敛于

$$\frac{F(x^+) + F(x^-)}{2}$$

f(x) 在[-l, l] 上的傅里叶级数

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( a_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \right)$$

x为f(x)的(-l, l)连续点

$$a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x \, \mathrm{d} x$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

x为f(x)的(-l, l)间断点级数收敛于

$$f(x^+) + f(x^-)$$

x=-l, l级数收敛于

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

例1. 将函数 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x, & -\pi \le x < 0 \\ x, & 0 \le x \le \pi \end{cases}$$
 展成傅里叶级数.

解:将f(x)延拓成以

2π为周期的函数 F(x),则

$$-\pi$$
 $\pi$ 

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

$$# \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, \mathrm{d}x$$

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

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

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

$$a_0 = \pi$$

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

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

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

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

注: 利用此展式可求出特殊的级数的和. 当 x = 0 时, f(0) = 0, 得

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

#### 二、周期为21的奇函数和偶级数的傅立叶级数

定理4. 对周期为 2l 的奇函数 f(x), 其傅里叶系数为

$$a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x \, dx = 0 \qquad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \, dx \qquad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

它的傅里叶级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{1} x$ ——正弦级数

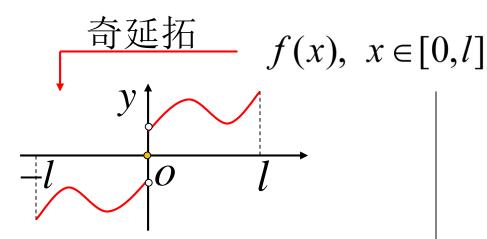
对周期为2l的偶数f(x),其傅里叶系数为

$$a_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x \, dx$$
  $(n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$ 

$$b_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \, dx = 0 \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

它的傅里叶级数为 $\frac{a_0}{2}$ + $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{l}x$ —余弦级数

### 三、仅在[0, 1]有定义的函数展开为正弦或余弦级数



偶延拓 -l
o
l

周期延拓 *F*(*x*) *f*(*x*) 在 [0, *l*]上展成 余弦级数

 $f(x), x \in [0, l]$  奇周期延拓为 f(x) 在 [0, l]F(x)傅里叶展开  $F(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{1} x$ x为F(x)的连续点  $a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} F(x) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x \, dx = 0$  $(n = 0, 1, \dots)$  $b_n = \frac{2}{1} \int_0^1 F(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{1} x \, \mathrm{d}x$  $(n = 0, 1, \cdots)$ x为F(x)的间断点级数收敛于  $F(x^+) + F(x^-)$ 

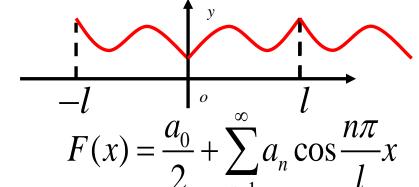
上的傅里叶级数  $f(x) = \sum b_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{1} x$ x为f(x)的(0, 1)连续点  $a_{n} = 0$  $b_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \, \mathrm{d}x$ x为f(x)的(0, l)间断点级数

收敛于

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

x=0, l级数收敛于0

 $f(x), x \in [0, l]$  偶周期延 拓为 傅里叶展开



x为F(x)的连续点

$$a_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l F(x) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

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

$$b_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} F(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \, \mathrm{d}x = 0$$

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

x为F(x)的间断点级数收敛于

$$\frac{F(x^+) + F(x^-)}{2}$$

f(x) 在[0, l] 上的傅里叶级数

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

x为f(x)的(0, l)连续点

$$a_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x \, dx$$
$$b_n = 0$$

x为f(x)的(0, l)间断点级数 收敛于  $f(x^+) + f(x^-)$ 

x=0级数收敛于  $f(0^+)$ 

x=l级数收敛于  $f(l^-)$ 

例2. 将函数  $f(x) = x + 1 (0 \le x \le \pi)$  分别展成正弦级数与余弦级数.

解: 先求正弦级数. 将f(x) 作奇周期延拓

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

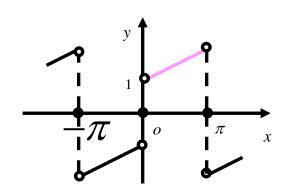
$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ -\frac{x \cos nx}{n} + \frac{\sin nx}{n^{2}} - \frac{\cos nx}{n} \right]_{0}^{\pi}$$

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

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

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

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



#### 因此得

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

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

1 2

# 再求余弦级数.将f(x)作偶周期延拓,则有

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

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (x+1) \cos nx \, dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ -\frac{x \sin nx}{n} + \frac{\cos nx}{n^2} + \frac{\sin nx}{n} \right]_0^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{2}{n^2 \pi} \left(\cos n\pi - 1\right) = \begin{cases} -\frac{4}{(2k-1)^2 \pi}, & n = 2k-1 \\ \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2 \pi}, & n = 2k-1 \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$(0 \le x \le \pi)$$

- 1
- 3 内容小结
  - 1. 在[-l,l]有定义的函数的傅里叶级数
  - 2. 周期为 21 的奇、偶函数的傅里叶级数
    - 奇(偶)函数 ——— 正(余)弦级数
  - 3. 在 [0,l] 上函数的傅里叶展开法
    - 作奇(偶)周期延拓, 展开为正(余)弦级数