第七节

一般周期函数的傅里叶级数

- 一、周期为21的函数展开成 傅里叶级数
- 一二、定义在[-l,l]和[0,l]区间上的函数展开成傅里叶级数



一、周期 T=2l 的函数展开成傅里叶级数

$$T=2l$$
 $x=\frac{l}{\pi}t$ $T=2\pi$ 思路: $f(x)$ $=$ $f(\frac{l}{\pi}t)=\varphi(t)$ 展开 $x \in [-l,l]$ $t \in [-\pi,\pi]$

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

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(t) \cos nt \, dt \qquad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

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



$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(t) \sin nt \, dt \qquad (n = 1, 2, \cdots)$$

$$\frac{t = \frac{nx}{l}}{m} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \cdot \frac{\pi}{l} dx$$

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

定理11.16 (展开定理)

设周期为2l的周期函数 f(x)满足收敛 定理的条件,则它的傅 里叶级数处处收敛,且

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

$$=\begin{cases} f(x), & \exists x \to f(x) \text{ 的连续点时;} \\ \frac{f(x^{-}) + f(x^{+})}{2}, & \exists x \to f(x) \text{ 的间断点时,} \end{cases}$$

其中系数 a_n, b_n 为



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

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

5 (1) 若以2l 为周期的周期函数f(x) 在(-l, l) 上为奇函数,则

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n \pi x}{l}$$
 (连续点处)

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



(2) 若以2l 为周期的周期函数f(x) 在(-l, l) 上为偶函数,则

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

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

注 傅里叶级数总收敛于 $\frac{1}{2}[f(x^{-})+f(x^{+})].$

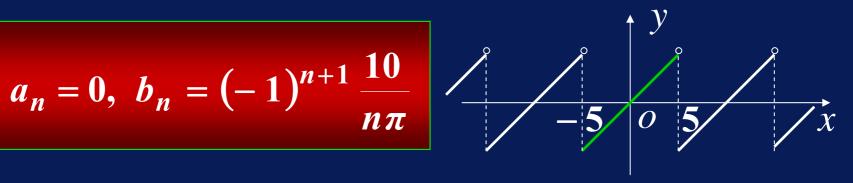
(在 f(x) 的间断点 x 处)



例1 设f(x)的周期 T = 10,且当 $-5 \le x < 5$ 时, f(x) = x,将 f(x) 展开成傅里叶级数 .

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$$a_n = 0, \ b_n = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{10}{n\pi}$$



因 f(x)满足狄利克雷条件, 故有傅里叶展开式:

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n \pi x}{5} = \frac{10}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \sin \frac{n \pi x}{5}$$

$$(-\infty < x < +\infty, x \neq 10 k + 5, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$$

当 x = 10k + 5时, 傅里叶级数收敛到

$$S(10 k + 5) = \frac{5 + (-5)}{2} = 0.$$



例2 设 f(x) 周期 T = 4, [-2,2) 上表达式为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & -2 \le x < 0 \\ E, & 0 \le x < 2 (E \ne 0, 为常数) \end{cases}$$

试将f(x)展成傅里叶级数.

解
$$1^{\circ} f(x)$$
满足收敛定理条件.

$$f(x)$$
的间断点: $x_m = 2m \ (m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$

傅里叶级数的和函数:

$$S(x_m) = \frac{f(x_m^-) + f(x_m^+)}{2} = \frac{E}{2}.$$



$$l=2$$
,

当 $x \neq x_m$ 时,f(x)连续

$$f(x) = S(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2})$$
$$(x \neq 2m, \quad m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^2 f(x) \, \mathrm{d} x$$

2° 确定傅里叶系数:
$$a_n, b_n$$

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

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & -2 \le x < 0 \\ E, & 0 \le x < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_{-2}^{0} 0 \, dx + \int_{0}^{2} E \, dx \right] = E$$



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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_{-2}^{0} 0 dx + \int_{-2}^{2} E \cos \frac{n \pi x}{2} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_{-2}^{0} 0 \, dx + \int_{0}^{2} E \cos \frac{n \pi x}{2} dx \right]$$

$$=\frac{\sin\frac{n\pi x}{2}}{\frac{n\pi}{2}}\Big|_0^2=0$$

$$= \frac{\sin \frac{n \pi x}{2}}{\frac{n \pi}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{2} = 0$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & -2 \le x < 0 \\ E, & 0 \le x < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^{2} f(x) \sin \frac{n \pi x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2} E \sin \frac{n \pi x}{2} dx$$



$$b_{n} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2} E \sin \frac{n \pi x}{2} dx = \frac{E}{n \pi} [1 - (-1)^{n}]$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & n = 2, 4, \dots \\ \frac{2E}{n \pi}, & n = 1, 3, \dots \end{cases}$$

3° 所求函数的傅里叶展开式为:

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2}) \qquad a_0 = E,$$

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

$$(x \in R, x \neq 2m, m = 0,\pm 1,\pm 2,\cdots)$$

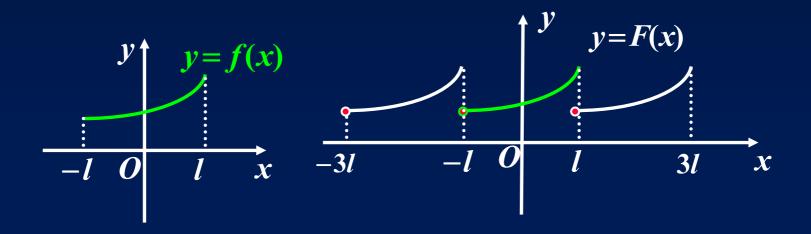
$$a_0 = E,$$
 $a_n = 0$
 $(n = 1, 2, \cdots)$



二、定义在 [-l,l]和[0,l]区间上的函数 展成傅里叶级数

1. 将[-1,1]上的函数展成傅里叶级数

思 f(x) 周期延拓 F(x) 傅里叶展开 想 $x \in [-l, l]$ \longrightarrow T = 2l



1° 对f(x)进行周期延拓:

考虑
$$y = F(x)$$
 $(T = 2l)$

满足:
$$F(x) = f(x), x \in (-l, l]$$

$$\mathbb{H}$$
 $F(x+2l)=F(x)$



21的傅里叶级数

$$y = F(x)$$

$$-3l \qquad -l \qquad 0 \qquad l \qquad 3l \qquad x$$

y = f(x)

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

$$(x \in (-\infty, +\infty), x 为 F(x)$$
的连续点)



 3° 限制 $x \in [-l, l]$,

$$F(x) = f(x), x \in (-l, l]$$

∴ 当 $x \in (-l,l)$, 且 $x \mapsto f(x)$ 的连续点时,

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

当 $x_0 \in (-l,l)$, 且 x_0 为f(x)的间断点时,

$$S(x_0) = \frac{F(x_0^-) + F(x_0^+)}{2} = \frac{f(x_0^-) + f(x_0^+)}{2}$$

当
$$x_0 = \pm l$$
时, $S(x_0) = \frac{F(l^-) + F(-l^+)}{2} = \frac{f(l^-) + f(-l^+)}{2}$



其中傅里叶系数

$$\begin{cases} a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} F(x) \cos \frac{n \pi x}{l} dx, & (n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots) \\ = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) \cos \frac{n \pi x}{l} dx, & \\ b_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} F(x) \sin \frac{n \pi x}{l} dx, & (n = 1, 2, \cdots) \\ = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) \sin \frac{n \pi x}{l} dx. & \end{cases}$$

例3 将 $f(x) = e^x$ 在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上展成傅里叶级数

解 (周期延拓) 傅里叶展开) 限制)

f(x)在 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 上连续,周期延拓后的函数的傅里叶级数在 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 内收敛到f(x)

$$a_{0} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{x} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} e^{x} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi} [e^{\pi} - e^{-\pi}],$$

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

$$= \frac{(-1)^{n} (e^{\pi} - e^{-\pi})}{\pi (1 + n^{2})}, \qquad \frac{y}{-\pi} = \frac{y}{n + n^{2}} = \frac{y}{n + n^{2}}$$

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

傅里叶展式

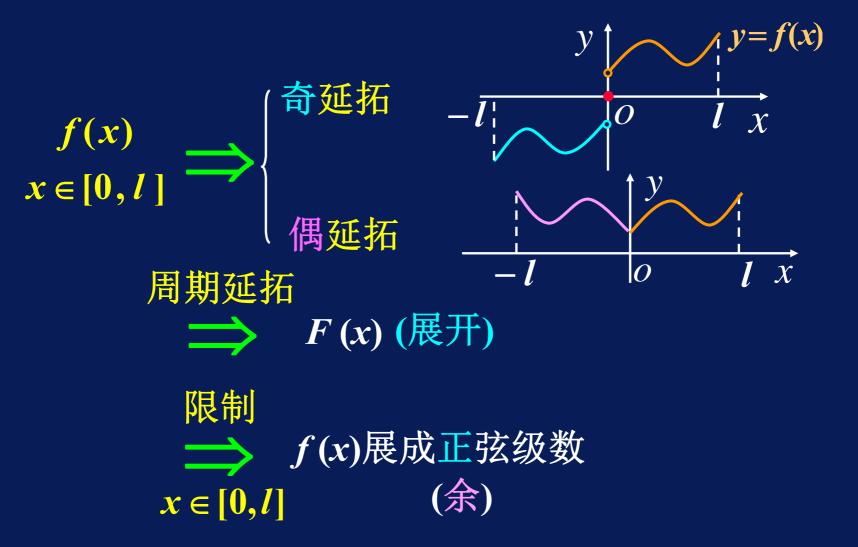
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} [e^{\pi} - e^{-\pi}] \left[\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{1 + n^2} (\cos nx - n \sin nx) \right]$$

 $\dot{x} = \pm \pi$ 处, 傅立叶级数收敛到

$$\frac{1}{2}[f(-\pi^{+})+f(\pi^{-})]=\frac{1}{2}[e^{-\pi}+e^{\pi}].$$



2. 将[0,/]上的函数展成正弦级数与余弦级数





例4 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 (1)展成正弦级数. 将 f(x) 作奇延拓及周期延拓.

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx \, dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (x+1) \sin nx \, dx$$

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

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

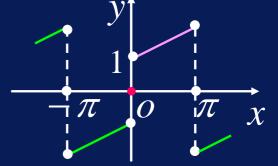
$$=\begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi + 2}{2k - 1}, & n = 2k - 1 \\ -\frac{1}{k}, & n = 2k \end{cases}$$
 $(k = 1, 2, \cdots)$

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

故
$$x+1=\frac{2}{\pi}\left[(\pi+2)\sin x-\frac{\pi}{2}\sin 2x\right]$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi}\left[(\pi+2)\sin x-\frac{\pi}{2}\sin 2x\right]$$



$$+\frac{\pi+2}{3}\sin 3x - \frac{\pi}{4}\sin 4x + \cdots$$
 (0 < x < \pi)

在端点 $x=0,\pi$,级数的和为0.

$$(与f(x) = x + 1)$$
的对应值不同)



(2)展成余弦级数. 将f(x)作偶周期延拓.

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

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (x+1) \cos nx \, dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[-\frac{x \sin nx}{n} + \frac{\cos nx}{n^2} + \frac{\sin nx}{n} \right]_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{-\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1$$

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

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

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & y \\
 \hline
 & -\pi & o & \pi & x
\end{array}$$

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



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

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 - \frac{4}{\pi} \left[\cos x + \frac{1}{3^2} \cos 3x + \frac{1}{5^2} \cos 5x + \cdots \right]$$

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

$$1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

$$\lim_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} y \\ \hline -\pi & o & \pi & x \end{array}$$

内容小结

1. f(x)(周期:2l)的傅里叶展开式

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

$$\downarrow + \begin{cases} a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx & (n = 0, 1, \cdots) \\ b_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx & (n = 1, 2, \cdots) \end{cases}$$

$$(f(x) + \Delta f(\mathbf{H}) \otimes \mathbf{H}, \text{ 为正弦 } (\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{E}) \otimes \mathbf{H})$$

(f(x)为奇(偶)函数时,为正弦(余弦)级数)

2. [-1, 1]或[0, 1]上函数的傅里叶展开



几点注记

关于函数的傅里叶级数展开

1. 注意画图形.

(便于发现奇偶性及间断点,写收敛域)

2. 计算傅里叶系数时, a_0 要单独算;

3. [0, l] 上函数的傅里叶展式不唯一.

(延拓方式不同级数也不同)



备用题

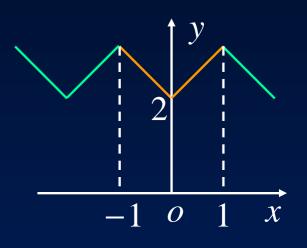
例 1-1 将 $f(x) = 2 + |x| (-1 \le x \le 1)$ 展成周期为2

的傅立叶级数,并求级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 的和. (91 考研)

解 f(x)为偶函数, $b_n = 0$

$$a_0 = 2 \int_0^1 (2+x) \, \mathrm{d}x = 5$$

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



因f(x) 偶延拓后在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续,故

$$2 + |\mathbf{x}| = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2} \cos(2k-1)\pi x, \ \mathbf{x} \in [-1,1]$$



$$2 + |\mathbf{x}| = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2} \cos(2k-1)\pi x$$

$$\mathbf{x} \in [-1,1]$$

注 (1)
$$\Leftrightarrow x = 0$$
, 得

$$2 = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2}$$

注 (1) 令
$$x = 0$$
, 得
$$2 = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2}$$
 故
$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

(2)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n)^2} \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$$

故
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{4}{3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$



例2-1 若 $\varphi(x)$ 、 $\psi(x)$ 满足狄氏条件,且 $\varphi(-x) = \psi(x)$,求 $\varphi(x)$ 与 $\psi(x)$ 的傅里叶系数 a_n,b_n ,及 a'_n , b'_n 的关系.

解 (1) 先证 $\varphi(x), \psi(x)$ 周期相同.

设
$$\varphi(x)$$
 周期为 $2l \Rightarrow \varphi(x+2l) = \varphi(x)$ (*)

$$\psi(x+2l) = \varphi(-x-2l) \stackrel{(*)}{=} \varphi(-x) = \psi(x)$$

 $\Rightarrow \psi(x)$ 周期为 21.

(2) 取基本周期 [-l,l], $\varphi(x)$ 的傅里叶系数

$$a_{n} = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} \varphi(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} \psi(t) \cos \frac{n\pi t}{l} dt = a_{n}'$$

$$b_{n} = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} \varphi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx$$

$$\underline{x} = -t \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} \varphi(-t) (-\sin \frac{n\pi t}{l}) (-dt)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} \psi(t) \sin \frac{n\pi t}{l} dt = -b_{n}'$$

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