第二节

傅里叶级数

- 一、三角级数 三角函数系的正交性
- 二、以2π为周期的函数的傅里叶级数
- 三、正弦级数和余弦级数

一、三角级数 三角函数系的正交性

$$1. 三角级数 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u_n(x),$$

其中
$$u_n(x) = A_n \cos nx + B_n \sin nx$$
 $(n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$

$$A_n = a_n, \quad B_n = b_n \quad (n = 1, 2, \cdots)$$

则
$$\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx) \quad ---- = 角级数$$



2. 研究意义

(1) 物理背景

简单周期运动: $y = A \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$

 $(A: 振幅, \omega: 角频率, \phi: 初相)$

复杂周期运动:

$$y = A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin(n\omega t + \varphi_n)$$
 (谐波迭加)

$$= A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n \sin \varphi_n \cos n\omega t + A_n \cos \varphi_n \sin n\omega t)$$



(2)
$$\square \overline{m} \quad f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n, \quad x \in (-R, R)$$
 (6.1)

忧点:
$$f(x) \approx S_{n+1}(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_n x^n$$
, $x \in (-R, R)$

缺点: 1° 对 f(x)的要求过高



若(6.1)成立,则f(x)在(-R,R)内有任意阶导数.

 $2^{\circ}S_{n+1}(x)$ 非周期函数

若 f(x)为周期函数,则用 $S_{n+1}(x) \approx f(x)$ 将失去 f(x)的周期特性.



将 f(x)展开成三角级数,即

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$
 (6.2)

则可克服上述两个缺点.

3. 函数展开成三角级数的基本问题

- (1) 若(6.2)成立, $a_n = ?$, $b_n = ?$ 展开式是否唯一?
- (2) 在什么条件下才能展开成三角级数?
- (3) 三角级数的收敛域? 展开式成立的范围?



4. 三角函数系的正交性

定义 (正交函数系)

设有函数系:
$$\{\varphi_n(x)\}\ (x \in [a,b], n = 1,2,\cdots)$$

若
$$\int_a^b \varphi_n(x) \varphi_m(x) \, \mathrm{d} x = 0$$

$$(m,n=1,2,\cdots, \exists m \neq n)$$

则称 $\{\varphi_n(x)\}$ $(n=1,2,\cdots)$ 为[a,b]上的

正交函数系.



定理1 三角函数系

 $1,\cos x,\sin x,\cos 2x,\sin 2x,\cdots\cos nx,\sin nx,\cdots$

在区间
$$[-\pi, \pi]$$
上正交.

 $n,m \in N, n \neq 0, m \neq 0$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 1 \cdot \cos nx \, dx = \frac{\sin nx}{n} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 0,$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 1 \cdot \sin nx \, \mathrm{d} \, x = 0,$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin mx \cos nx \, dx = 0. \quad (\sharp + m, n = 1, 2, \cdots)$$



$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos mx \cos nx \, dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos mx \cos nx \, dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} [\cos(n+m)x + \cos(n-m)x] dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(n+m)x}{n+m} \Big|_{0}^{\pi} + \frac{\sin(n-m)x}{n-m} \Big|_{0}^{\pi}, & m \neq n \\ \left(\frac{\sin 2nx}{2n} + x\right) \Big|_{0}^{\pi}, & m = n \end{cases}$$

$$=\begin{cases} 0, & m \neq n \\ \pi, & m = n \end{cases}$$

类似地,得

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin mx \sin nx dx = \begin{cases} 0, & m \neq n \\ \pi, & m = n \end{cases}$$

注 1° 三角函数系中任两相同函数的乘积在 [-π,π] 上的积分不等于 0.

2° 正交性:

- (1) 向量正交: $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$ (内积为零);
- (2)函数正交: $\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = 0$ (乘积积分为零).



二、以2π为周期的函数的傅里叶级数

1. 函数展开成三角级数的形式

定理2 设f(x) 是周期为 2π 的周期函数,若

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx)$$
 (6.3)

且(6.3)式可逐项积分,则展开式是唯一的,且

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



证 由假设:
$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx)$$
 (6.3)
(1) 求 a_0 :

对(6.3)逐项积分,得

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

$$= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{a_0}{2} dx + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos kx dx + b_k \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin kx dx)$$

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

由正交性, 值为零



(2) 求 a_n :

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

$$+\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[a_k \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos kx \cos nx \, dx + b_k \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin kx \cos nx \, dx \right]$$

$$=a_n\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}\cos^2 nx\,\mathrm{d}x=a_n\pi,$$

$$\therefore a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, \mathrm{d} x \qquad (n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots)$$



(3) 求 b_n :

(6.3) × sinnx, 再积分

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

$$(n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

2. 傅里叶系数

$$\begin{cases} a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx & (n = 0, 1, \dots) \\ b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx \, dx & (n = 1, 2, \dots) \end{cases}$$
(6.4)

或

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



3. 傅里叶级数

定义 (傅里叶级数)

设f(x)在[-π, π]上可积分,若三角级数:

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

中的系数 a_n,b_n 是傅里叶系数 (6.4), 则称此

三角级数是f(x)的周期为 2π 的傅里叶级数,记作

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



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

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

问题:

$$f(x) = \frac{3}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$



4. 函数展开成傅里叶级数的充分条件

定理11.15 (收敛定理,展开定理)

设以2π为周期的函数f(x)满足狄利克雷条件:

在一个周期内

- 1) 连续,或最多只有有限个第一类间断点;
- 2) 最多只有有限个极值点,

则 f(x) 的傅里叶级数在($-\infty$,+ ∞)处处收敛,且



其和函数

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

$$(-\infty < x < +\infty)$$

与f(x)有如下关系:

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

注 函数展开成傅里叶级数的条件比展开成 幂级数的条件低的多.



例1 设f(x)是以 2π 为周期的周期函数,且

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x - 1, & -\pi < x < 0; \\ 0, & x = 0; \\ 2, & 0 < x \le \pi, \end{cases}$$

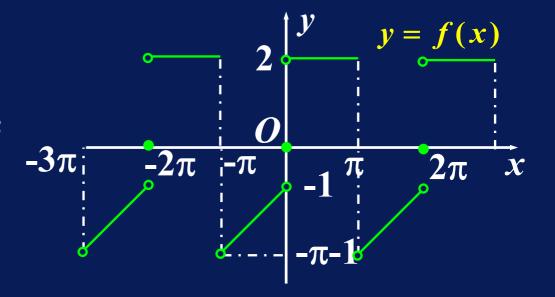
设S(x)为f(x)的傅里叶级数的和函数 ,求 $S(\pi)$,

$$S(4\pi)$$
及 $S(\frac{5\pi}{2})$.

 $\mathbf{f}(x)$ 的间断点:

$$x_k = k\pi$$

$$(k = 0,\pm 1,\pm 2,\cdots)$$





在端点
$$x = \pi$$
处,

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

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

$$=\frac{2+(-\pi-1)}{2}=\frac{1-\pi}{2}\ (\neq f(\pi)=2)$$

在间断点 $x = 4\pi$ 处,

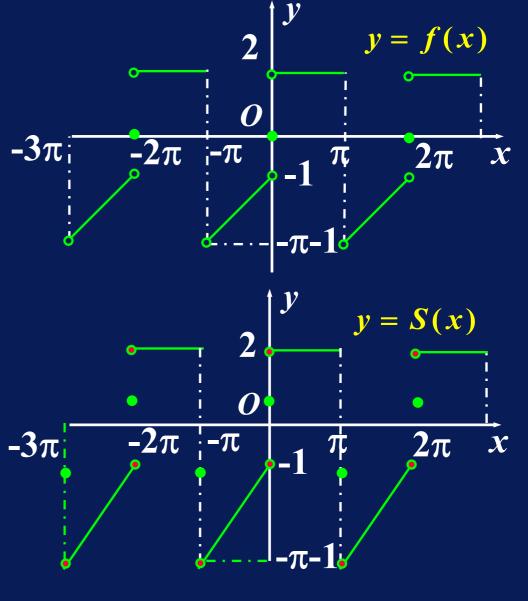
$$S(x)$$
是以 2π 为

-周期的周期函数

$$S(4\pi) = S(0) = \frac{f(0^{-}) + f(0^{+})}{2} = \frac{(-1) + 2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

在连续点
$$x = \frac{5\pi}{2}$$
处,

$$S(\frac{5\pi}{2}) = S(\frac{\pi}{2})$$
$$= f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 2$$





5. 展开步骤

- 1°对于 f(x)检验收敛定理的条件,且找出 f(x)的间断点,写出 f(x)的傅里叶级数 的和函数 S(x)在间断点处的值及展开 式成立的范围;
- 2° 确定傅里叶系数 a_n,b_n ;
- 3°写出展开式(包括展开式成立的范围).

例2 设f(x) 以 2π 为周期, $(-\pi,\pi]$ 上的表达式为

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

$\mathbf{m} = 1^{\circ} f(x)$ 满足收敛定理的条件

间断点:
$$x_k = (2k+1)\pi$$
, $(k=0,\pm 1,\pm 2,\cdots)$

$$S(x_k) = \frac{f(x_k^-) + f(x_k^+)}{2} = \frac{0 + (-\pi)}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$
$$(k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$$



当 $x \neq x_k$ 时,f(x)连续

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{0} x \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\begin{array}{c} x^{2} \\ \overline{2} \end{array} \right]_{-\pi}^{0} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

2° 确定傅里叶系数:
$$a_n, b_n$$

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{x \sin nx}{n} + \frac{\cos nx}{n^2} \right]_{-\pi}^{0} = \frac{1 - \cos n\pi}{n^2 \pi} = \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n^2 \pi}$$

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

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

$$=\frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n}$$
 $(n=1,2,\cdots)$



3° 所求函数的傅里叶展开式为:

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

$$= \frac{-\pi}{4} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n^2 \pi} \cos nx + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \sin nx \right]$$

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

例3 设f(x) 以 2π 为周期, $(-\pi,\pi]$ 上的表达式为

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

将f(x) 展成傅里叶级数.

$\mathbf{m} \ \mathbf{1}^{\circ} f(x)$ 满足收敛定理的条件

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

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

$$= \frac{-E + E}{2} = 0$$

$$-3\pi - 2\pi - \pi$$

$$-E$$

$$S(x_m) = 0$$
 $\begin{cases} = f(x_m), & m = 2k \\ \neq f(x_m) = E, & m = 2k - 1 \end{cases}$ $(k = 1, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$ $(k = 1, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$

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



2° 确定傅里叶系数: a_n, b_n

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

$$= 0 \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx \, dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} E \cdot \sin nx \, dx$$

$$=\frac{2E}{\pi}\left[-\frac{\cos nx}{n}\right]_{0}^{\pi}=\frac{2E}{n\pi}\left[1-\cos n\pi\right]$$



$$\frac{b_n}{n} = \frac{2E}{\pi} \left[-\frac{\cos nx}{n} \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{2E}{n\pi} \left[1 - \cos n\pi \right]$$

$$a_n=0$$

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

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{4E}{n\pi}, & \stackrel{\text{\psi}}{=} n = 1, 3, 5, \dots \\ 0, & \stackrel{\text{\psi}}{=} n = 2, 4, 6, \dots \end{cases}$$

故
$$f(x) = \frac{4E\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}}{\pi} \frac{1}{2n-1} \sin(2n-1)x$$

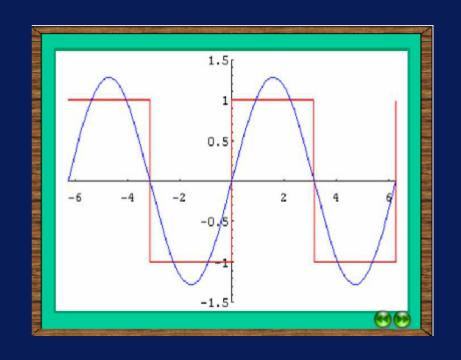
$$(-\infty < x < +\infty, x \neq \pm \pi, \pm 3\pi, \cdots)$$



$$f(x) = \frac{4}{\pi} \left[\sin x + \frac{\sin 3x}{3} + \frac{\sin 5x}{5} + \frac{\sin 7x}{7} + \frac{\sin 9x}{9} + \cdots \right]$$

$$(-\infty < x < +\infty, x \neq \pm \pi, \pm 3\pi, \cdots)$$

注 矩形波是无穷多正弦波的叠加,见右图.





三、正弦级数和余弦级数

- 1. 定义 正(余)弦级数: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin nx$ $\left(\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx\right)$
- 2. 奇、偶函数(周期:2π)的傅里叶级数

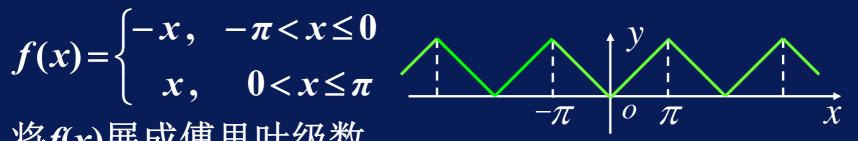
定理3 周期为 2π 的奇(偶)函数f(x), 其傅里叶级数为正(余)弦级数, 傅里叶系数为

$$\begin{cases} a_n = 0 & (n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots) \\ b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx \, dx & (n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots) \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\begin{cases} a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx & (n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots) \\ b_n = 0 & (n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots) \end{cases}\right)$$

例4 设f(x) 以 2π 为周期, $(-\pi,\pi]$ 上的表达式为

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



将f(x)展成傅里叶级数.

解 f(x)为偶函数(如图),可展成余弦级数. $b_n = 0$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x dx = \pi$$

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

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



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

$$= \begin{cases} -\frac{4}{\pi n^{2}}, & n = 1, 3, 5, \dots \\ 0, & n = 2, 4, 6, \dots \end{cases}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{th}}{\text{th}} f(x) = \frac{a_{0}}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{n} \cos nx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} (\cos x + \frac{1}{3^{2}} \cos 3x + \frac{1}{5^{2}} \cos 5x + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n-1)^{2}} \cos (2n-1)x + \dots)$$

$$(-\infty < x < +\infty)$$

$$b_n = 0$$

$$a_0 = \pi$$



注 函数展开成傅里叶级数的应用: 求数项级数的和.

例5 求
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2}$$
 的和.

例5 求
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2}$$
 的和.
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x, & -\pi < x \le 0 \\ x, & 0 < x \le \pi \end{cases}$$

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

$$(-\infty < x < +\infty)$$

当x=0时, f(0)=0, 得

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



$$\ddot{\sigma} = 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \cdots, \quad \sigma_1 = 1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{7^2} + \cdots$$

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{6^2} + \cdots, \quad \sigma_3 = 1 - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} + \cdots$$

已知
$$\sigma_1 = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

因
$$\sigma_2 = \frac{\sigma}{4} = \frac{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2}{4}$$
,故 $\sigma_2 = \frac{\sigma_1}{3} = \frac{\pi^2}{24}$.

$$\sigma = 4\sigma_2 = \frac{\pi^2}{6}, \qquad \sigma_3 = \sigma_1 - \sigma_2 = \frac{\pi^2}{8} - \frac{\pi^2}{24} = \frac{\pi^2}{12}.$$



内容小结 1. 函数(周期: 2π)的傅里叶展开:

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

其中
$$\begin{cases} a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos n \, x \, dx & (n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots) \\ b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin n \, x \, dx & (n = 1, 2, \cdots) \end{cases}$$
注 若 x_0 为 间 断 点,则 级 数 收 敛 于 $\frac{f(x_0^-) + f(x_0^+)}{2}$

- 2. 周期为 2π的奇、偶函数的傅里叶级数
 - 奇函数 ——— 正弦级数
 - ●偶函数 ——— 余弦级数

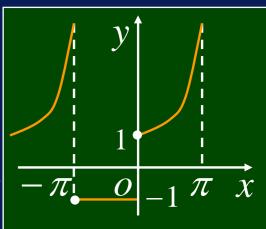
3. 三角级数与幂级数的特点对照.

项目	三角级数	幂级数
周期性	有	无
计算	繁	简
展开条件	弱(比连续弱)	强(f ⁽ⁿ⁾ (x)存在)
收敛域	大(复杂)	区间(简)

思考题 1.设周期函数在一个周期内的表达式为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & -\pi < x \le 0 \\ 1 + x^2, & 0 < x \le \pi \end{cases}$$

则它的傅里叶级数在 $x = \pi$ 处收敛于 $-\pi$ _ o



提示
$$\frac{f(\pi^{-}) + f(\pi^{+})}{2} = \frac{f(\pi^{-}) + f(-\pi^{+})}{2} = \frac{\pi^{2}}{2}$$

$$\frac{f(4\pi^{-}) + f(4\pi^{+})}{2} = \frac{f(0^{-}) + f(0^{+})}{2} = \frac{-1 + 1}{2}$$

2. 设 f(x) 是以 2π 为周期的函数,其傅氏

系数为 $a_n,b_n,$ 则 f(x+h)(h为常数)的傅氏系数

$$a'_n = \underline{a_n \cos nh + b_n \sin nh}, b'_n = \underline{b_n \cos nh - a_n \sin nh}.$$

$$t = x + h$$

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

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

由周期函数性质

$$\int_{-\pi+h}^{\pi+h} = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi}$$

- $= \cos nh \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \cos nt \, dt + \sin nh \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \sin nt \, dt$
- $=\cos nh\cdot a_n + \sin nh\cdot b_n$



备用题

例2-1 设 f(x) 以 2π 为周期, $[-\pi,\pi)$ 上的表达式为 f(x)=x,将f(x) 展成傅里叶级数.

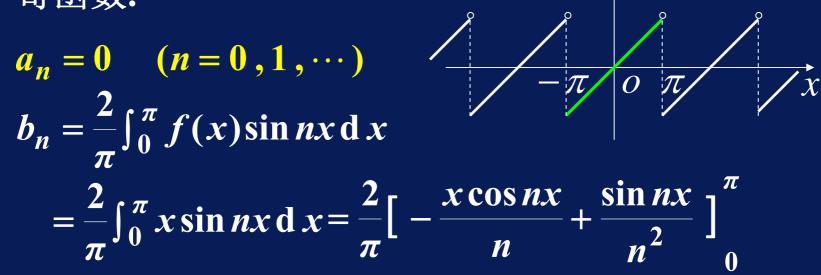
解 不计 $x=(2k+1)\pi$ 处,则f(x)是周期为 2π 的

奇函数.

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

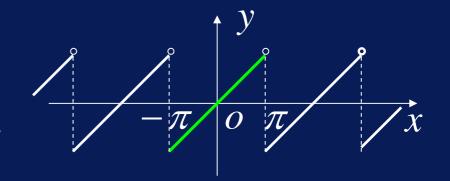
$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx \, dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin nx \, dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[-\frac{x \cos nx}{n} + \frac{\sin nx}{n^2} \right]_0^{\pi}$$
$$= \frac{2}{\pi} (-1)^{n+1} \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$



由收敛定理得正弦级数:

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

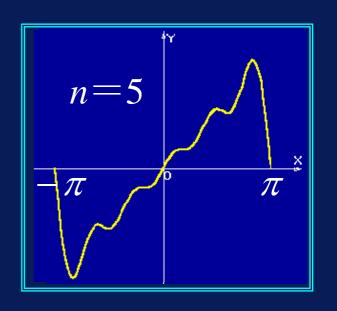


$$= 2(\sin x - \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x + \frac{1}{3}\sin 3x - \cdots)$$

$$(-\infty < x < +\infty$$

$$x \neq (2k+1)\pi, k = 0, \pm 1, \cdots$$

注 $在[-\pi,\pi)$ 上级数的部分和 逼近 f(x) 的情况见右图.





例2-2 将周期函数 $u(t) = E \sin t$ (常数 E > 0)

展成傅里叶级数.

解 u(t) 是以2π为

周期的偶函数.

$$b_{n} = 0 \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots);$$

$$a_{0} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} u(t) dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} E \sin t dt = \frac{4E}{\pi}$$

$$a_{n} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} u(t) \cos nt dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} E \sin t \cos nt dt$$

$$= \frac{E}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} (\sin(n+1)t - \sin(n-1)t) dt$$
积化和差



$$a_{n} = \frac{E}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left(\sin(n+1)t - \sin(n-1)t \right) dt$$

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

$$a_{1} = \frac{E}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin 2t dt = 0$$

$$\text{if } u(t) = \frac{2E}{\pi} - \frac{4E}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \cos 2kx$$

故
$$u(t) = \frac{2E}{\pi} - \frac{4E}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4k^2 - 1} \cos 2kx$$

$$= \frac{4E}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \cos 2t - \frac{1}{15} \cos 4t - \frac{1}{35} \cos 6t - \dots \right)$$

$$(-\infty < t < +\infty)$$