

# 傅里叶级数 (续)

一、正弦级数与余弦级数

二、以  $2l$  为周期的函数的傅里叶展开

三、习题课

# 一、正弦级数和余弦级数

## 1. 周期为 $2\pi$ 的奇、偶函数的傅里叶级数

定理：对周期为  $2\pi$  的奇函数  $f(x)$ ，其傅里叶级数为正弦级数，它的傅里叶系数为

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

周期为 $2\pi$ 的偶函数  $f(x)$ ，其傅里叶级数为余弦级数，它的傅里叶系数为

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

例1. 设  $f(x)$  是周期为  $2\pi$  的周期函数, 它在  $[-\pi, \pi)$  上的表达式为  $f(x)=x$ , 将  $f(x)$  展成傅里叶级数.

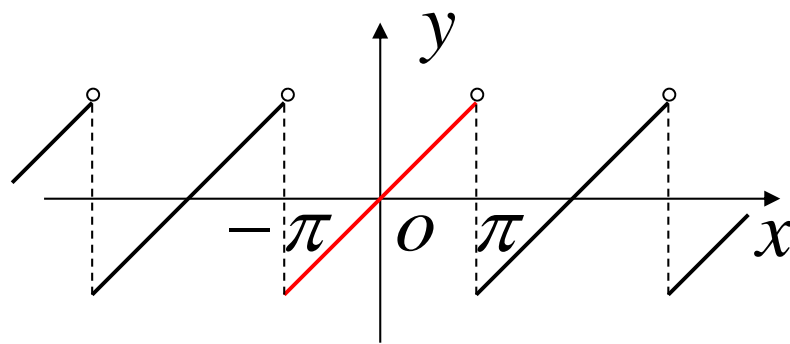
解: 若不计  $x=(2k+1)\pi$  ( $k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ ), 则  $f(x)$  是周期为  $2\pi$  的奇函数, 因此

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

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

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

$$= -\frac{2}{n} \cos n\pi = \frac{2}{n} (-1)^{n+1} \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

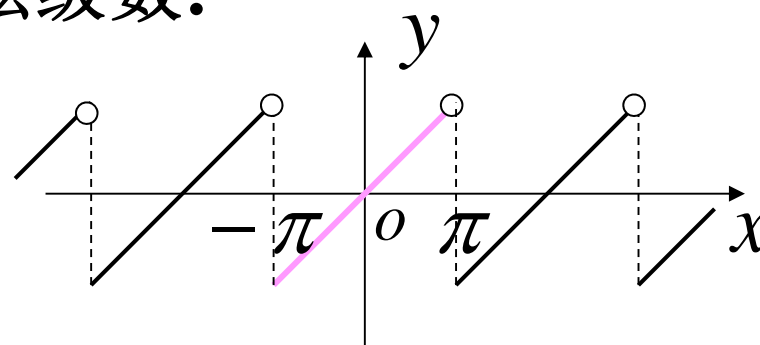


根据收敛定理可得  $f(x)$  的正弦级数:

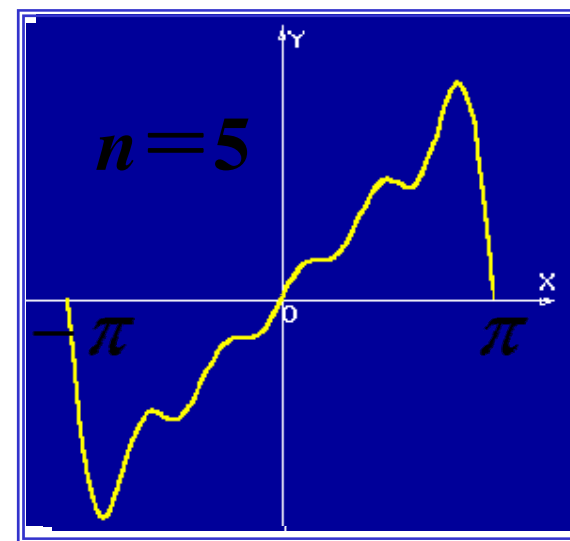
$$f(x) = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \sin nx$$

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

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

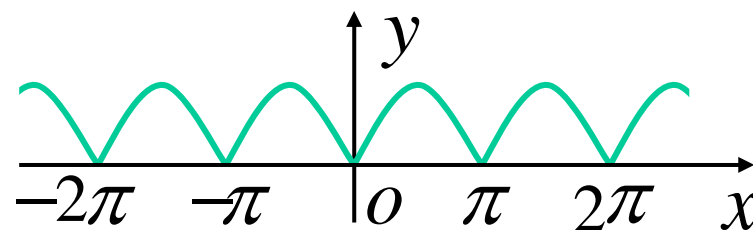


在  $[-\pi, \pi)$  上级数的部分和逼近  $f(x)$  的情况见右图.



例2. 将周期函数  $u(t) = |\sin t|$  展成傅里叶级数.

解:  $u(t)$  是周期为  $2\pi$  的  
周期偶函数, 因此



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

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} u(t) dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin t dt = \frac{4}{\pi}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} u(t) \cos nt dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin t \cos nt dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\sin(n+1)t - \sin(n-1)t) dt$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi (\sin(n+1)t - \sin(n-1)t) dt$$

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

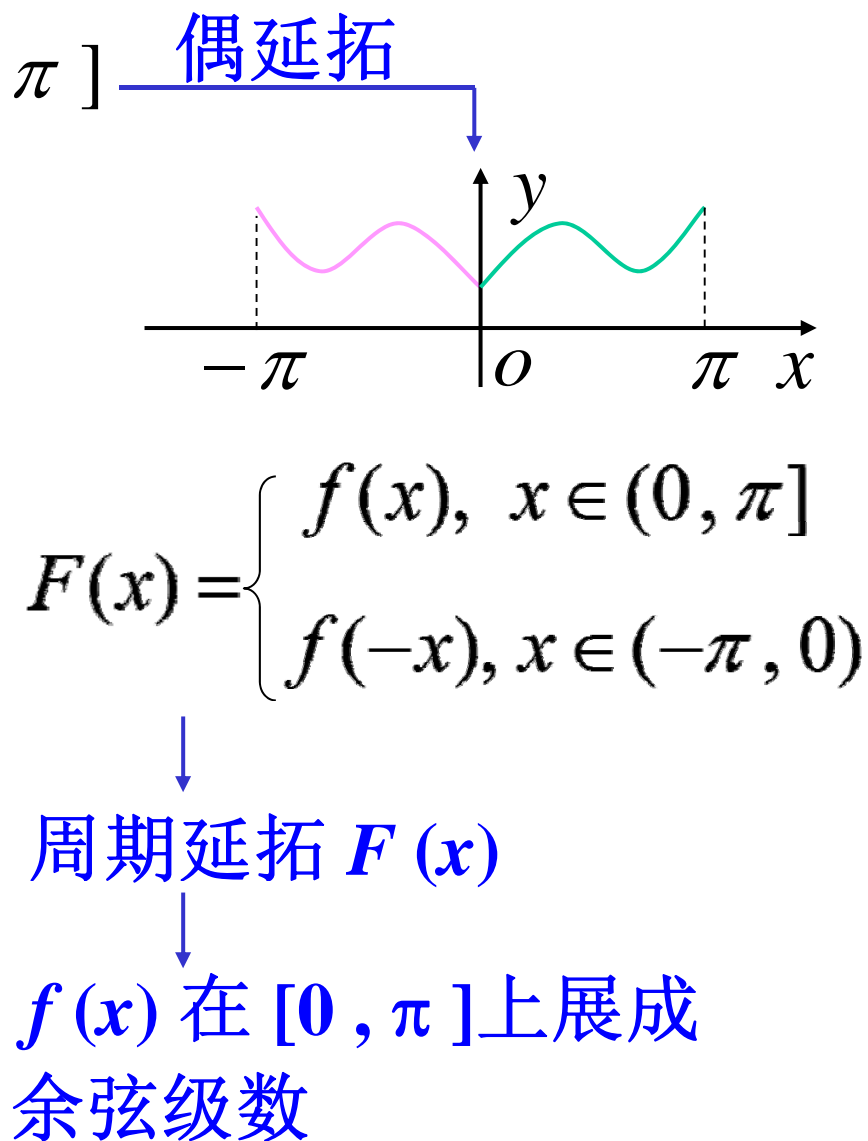
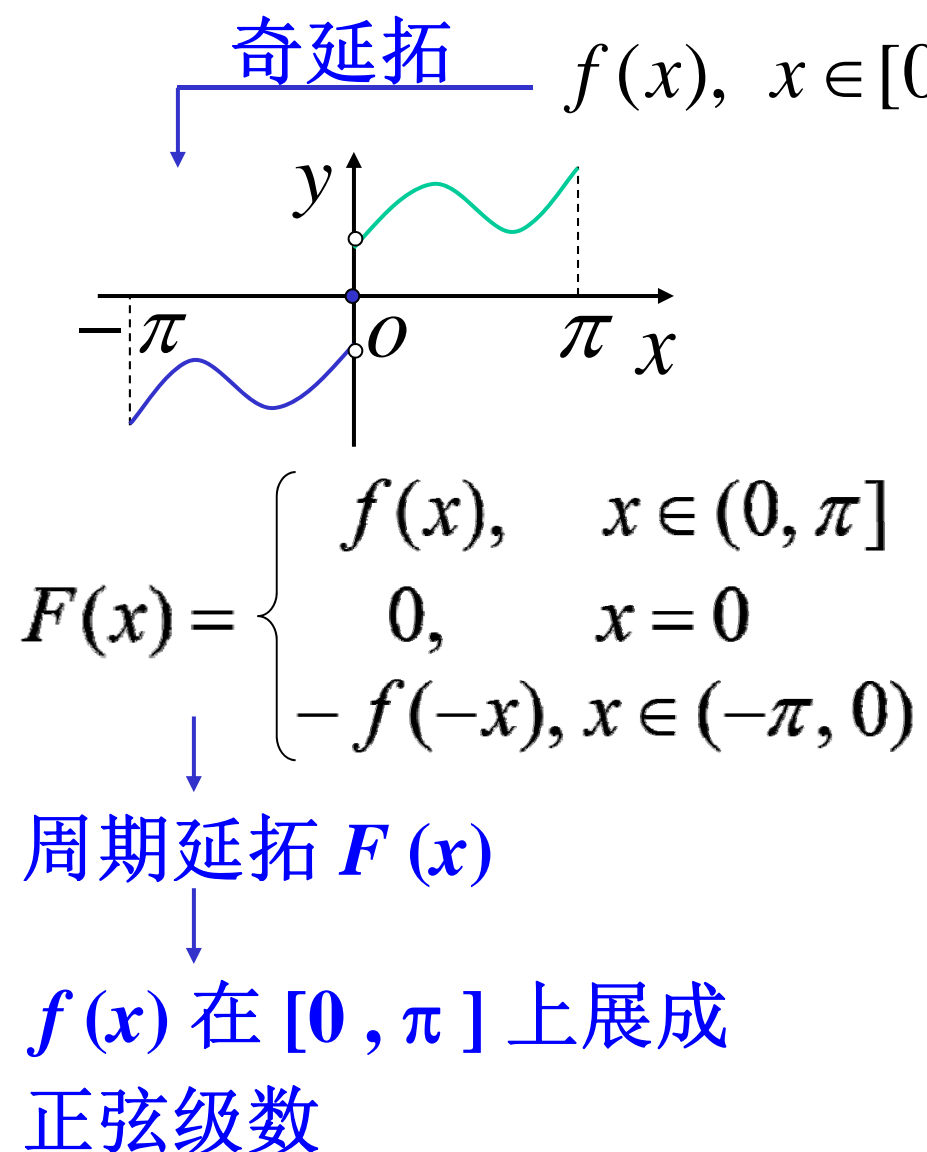
$$a_1 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin 2t dt = 0$$

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

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

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

## 2. 在 $[0, \pi]$ 上的函数展成正弦级数与余弦级数



例3. 将函数  $f(x) = x+1$  ( $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ ) 分别展成正弦级数与余弦级数.

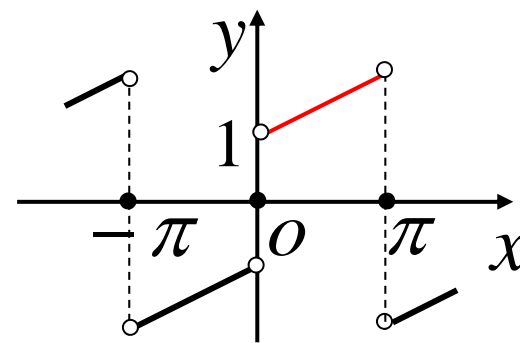
解: 先求正弦级数. 去掉端点, 将  $f(x)$  作奇周期延拓,

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

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

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

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

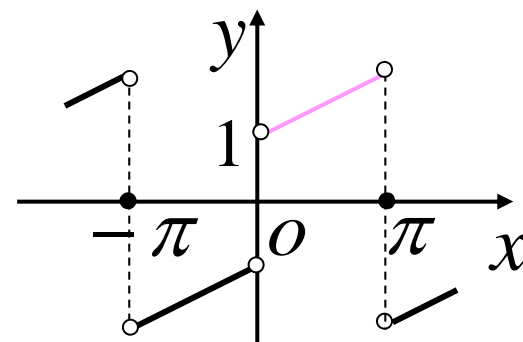




$$b_n = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi+2}{2k-1}, & n=2k-1 \\ -\frac{1}{k}, & n=2k \end{cases} \quad (k=1, 2, \dots)$$

因此得

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



注意：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。

再求余弦级数. 将  $f(x)$  作偶周期延拓, 则有

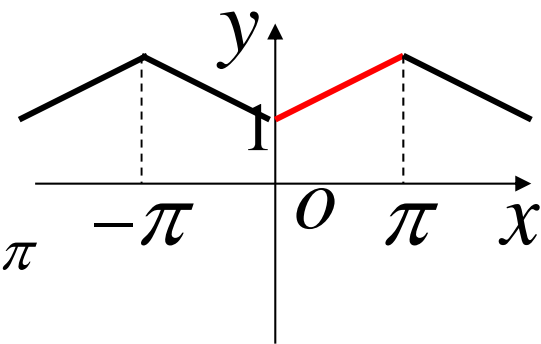
$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (x+1) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left( \frac{x^2}{2} + x \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} = \pi + 2$$

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

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

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

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

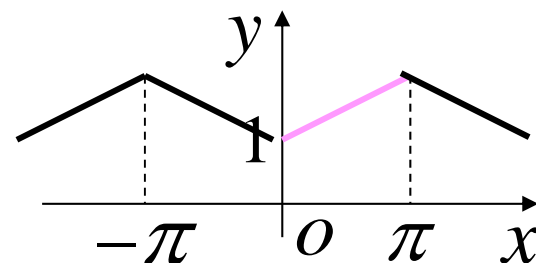


$$\begin{aligned}
 x+1 &= \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2} \cos(2k-1)x \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 - \frac{4}{\pi} \left[ \cos x + \frac{1}{3^2} \cos 3x + \frac{1}{5^2} \cos 5x + \cdots \right] \\
 &\quad (0 \leq x \leq \pi)
 \end{aligned}$$

说明：令  $x = 0$  可得

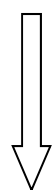
$$1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \cdots = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

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



## 二、以 $2l$ 为周期的函数的傅里叶级数展开

周期为  $2l$  函数  $f(x)$



变量代换

$$z = \frac{\pi x}{l}$$

周期为  $2\pi$  函数  $F(z)$



将  $F(z)$  作傅氏展开

$f(x)$  的傅氏展开式

定理. 设周期为 $2l$ 的周期函数 $f(x)$ 满足收敛定理条件,  
则它的傅里叶展开式为

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

(在 $f(x)$ 的连续点处)

其中

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

证明: 令  $z = \frac{\pi x}{l}$ , 则  $x \in [-l, l]$  变成  $z \in [-\pi, \pi]$ ,

令  $F(z) = f(x) = f\left(\frac{lz}{\pi}\right)$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} F(z + 2\pi) &= f\left(\frac{l(z + 2\pi)}{\pi}\right) = f\left(\frac{lz}{\pi} + 2l\right) \\ &= f\left(\frac{lz}{\pi}\right) = F(z) \end{aligned}$$

所以  $F(z)$  是以  $2\pi$  为周期的周期函数, 且它满足收敛定理条件, 将它展成傅里叶级数:

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

( 在  $F(z)$  的连续点处 )

$$\text{其中} \begin{cases} a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} F(z) \cos nz \, dz & (n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots) \\ b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} F(z) \sin nz \, dz & (n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots) \end{cases}$$

$$\downarrow \text{令 } z = \frac{\pi x}{l}$$

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

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

(在  $f(x)$  的连续点处) 证毕

说明: 如果  $f(x)$  为奇函数, 则有

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

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

如果  $f(x)$  为偶函数, 则有

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

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

注: 无论哪种情况, 在  $f(x)$  的间断点  $x$  处, 傅里叶级数收敛于  $\frac{1}{2}[f(x^-) + f(x^+)]$ .



例 1 设  $f(x)$  是周期为 4 的周期函数, 它在  $[-2, 2)$

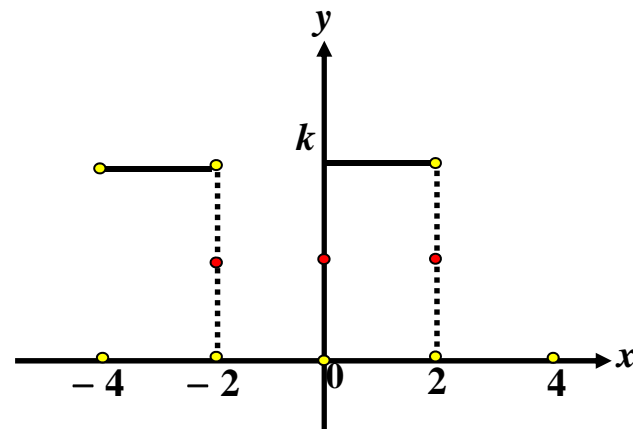
上的表达式为  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & -2 \leq x < 0 \\ k & 0 \leq x < 2 \end{cases}$ , 将其展

成傅氏级数.

解  $\because l = 2$ , 满足狄氏充分条件.

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^0 0 dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 k dx = k,$$

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



$$b_n = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 k \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} x dx = \frac{k}{n\pi} (1 - \cos n\pi)$$

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

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{k}{2} + \frac{2k}{\pi} \left( \sin \frac{\pi x}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \sin \frac{3\pi x}{2} + \frac{1}{5} \sin \frac{5\pi x}{2} + \dots \right)$$

$$(-\infty < x < +\infty; x \neq 0, \pm 2, \pm 4, \dots)$$

$$x = 2n \text{ 时级数收敛于 } \frac{k}{2}$$

当函数定义在任意有限区间上时, 其傅里叶展开方法:

方法1  $f(x), x \in [a, b]$

↓ 令  $x = z + \frac{b+a}{2}$ , 即  $z = x - \frac{b+a}{2}$

$$F(z) = f(x) = f\left(z + \frac{b+a}{2}\right), z \in \left[-\frac{b-a}{2}, \frac{b-a}{2}\right]$$

↓ 周期延拓

$F(z)$  在  $\left[-\frac{b-a}{2}, \frac{b-a}{2}\right]$  上展成傅里叶级数

↓ 将  $z = x - \frac{b+a}{2}$  代入展开式

$f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上的傅里叶级数

方法2  $f(x), x \in [a, b]$

↓ 令  $x = z + a$ , 即  $z = x - a$

$$F(z) = f(x) = f(z + a), \quad z \in [0, b - a]$$

↓ 奇或偶式周期延拓

$F(z)$  在  $[0, b - a]$  上展成正弦或余弦级数

↓ 将  $z = x - a$  代入展开式

$f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上的正弦或余弦级数

例2. 把  $f(x) = x$  ( $0 < x < 2$ ) 展开成

(1) 正弦级数; (2) 余弦级数.

在  $x = 2k$  处级数收敛于何值?

解: (1) 将  $f(x)$  作奇周期延拓, 则有

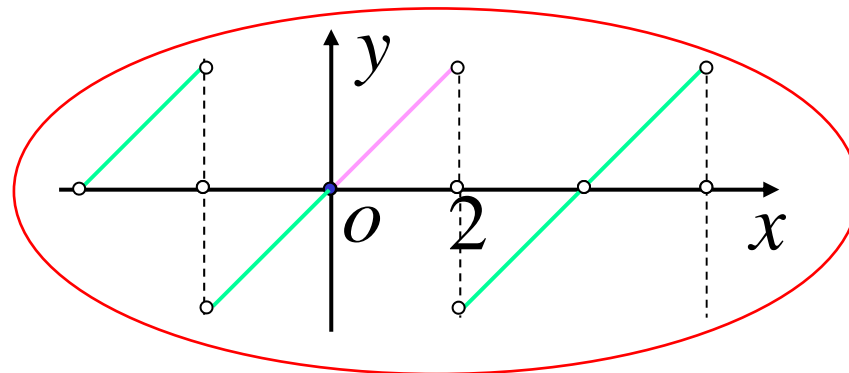
$$a_n = 0 \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{2} \int_0^2 x \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx$$

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

$$= -\frac{4}{n\pi} \cos n\pi = \frac{4}{n\pi} (-1)^{n+1} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} \quad (0 < x < 2)$$



(2) 将  $f(x)$  作偶周期延拓, 则有

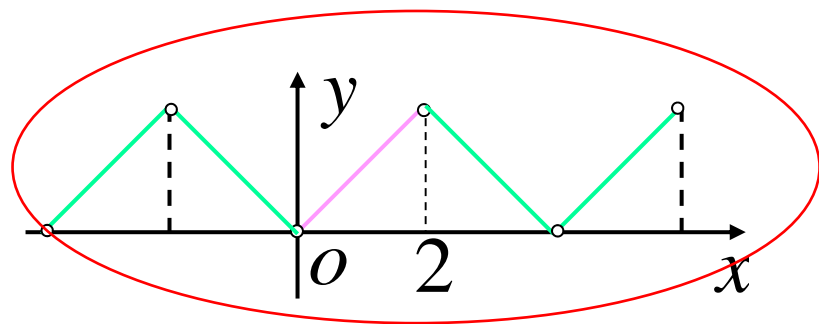
$$a_0 = \frac{2}{2} \int_0^2 x \, dx = 2$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{2} \int_0^2 x \cdot \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} \, dx$$

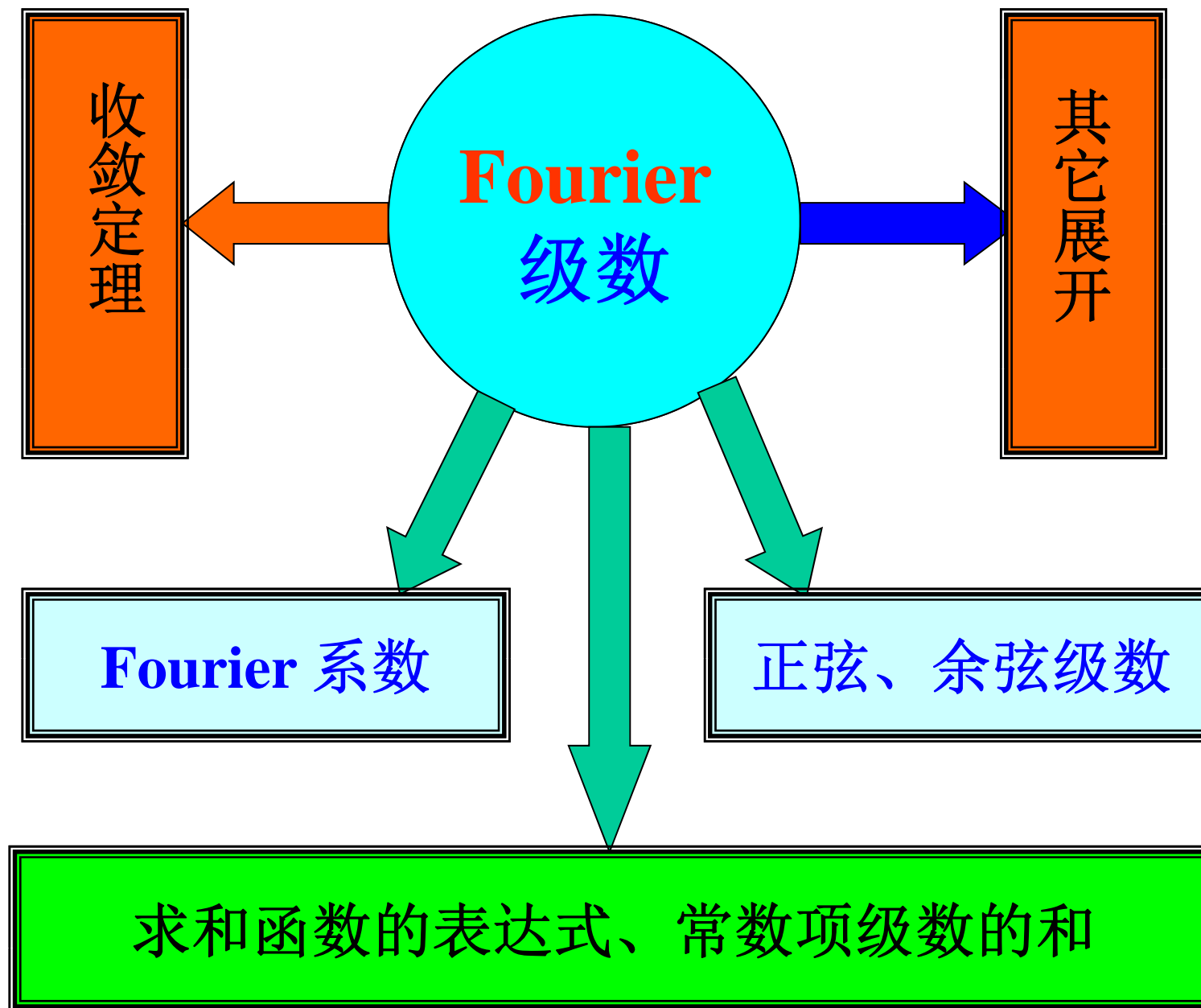
$$= \left[ \frac{2}{n\pi} x \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} + \left( \frac{2}{n\pi} \right)^2 \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} \right]_0^2$$

$$= -\frac{4}{n^2 \pi^2} [(-1)^n - 1] = \begin{cases} 0, & n = 2k \\ \frac{-8}{(2k-1)^2 \pi^2}, & n = 2k-1 \\ & (k = 1, 2, \dots) \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = x = 1 - \frac{8}{\pi^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2} \cos \frac{(2k-1)\pi x}{2} \quad (0 < x < 2)$$



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



## 二、典型例题

### 例1

设 $f(x)$ 是以 $2\pi$ 为周期的函数， $a_n, b_n$ 是其 $Fourier$ 系数  
试用 $a_n, b_n$ 表示 $f(x+h)$  ( $h$ 为常数)的 $Fourier$ 系数

解

$$\begin{aligned} A_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x+h) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi+h}^{\pi+h} f(t) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) dt \\ &\left( \int_a^{a+2\pi} f(t) dt = \int_0^{2\pi} f(t) dt = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) dt \right) \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
A_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x+h) \cos nx dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi+h}^{\pi+h} f(t) \cos(nt-nh) dt \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \cos nh \int_{-\pi+h}^{\pi+h} f(t) \cos ntdt + \frac{1}{\pi} \sin nh \int_{-\pi+h}^{\pi+h} f(t) \sin ntdt \\
&= \cos nh \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \cos ntdt + \sin nh \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \sin ntdt \\
&= a_n \cos nh + b_n \sin nh
\end{aligned}$$

同理  $B_n = b_n \cos nh - a_n \sin nh$

例2 将 $f(x) = \arcsin(\sin x)$ 展开为Fourier级数

解  $f(x)$ 是以 $2\pi$ 为周期的函数

关键是写出  $f(x)$  在一个周期内的表达式

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -\pi - x & -\pi \leq x < -\frac{\pi}{2} \\ x & -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \pi - x & \frac{\pi}{2} < x \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

易见 $f(x)$  是奇函数  $a_n = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx \\
 &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin nx dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (\pi - x) \sin nx dx \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \arcsin(\sin x) &= \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} \sin(2n-1)x \\
 &\quad (-\infty < x < \infty)
 \end{aligned}$$

例3 设  $f(x) = x^2$   $x \in (0, \pi)$  的以  $2\pi$  为周期的正弦级数的和函数为  $s(x)$ , 求  $s(-\frac{\pi}{2})$ ,  $s(-3\pi)$ ,  $s(\frac{\pi}{4})$ ,  $s(4\pi)$

解 此题是定义在  $(0, \pi)$  的函数展开成正弦级数

为此, 首先对  $f(x)$  作奇延拓在作正弦展开

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & 0 < x \leq \pi \\ -f(-x) & -\pi \leq x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad s(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin nx$$

依收敛定理

当  $x$  是连续点时  $s(x) = f(x)$

当  $x$  是间断点时  $s(x) = \frac{f(x-0) + f(x+0)}{2}$

注意到  $f(x)$  在  $(0, \pi)$  内连续

只须注意端点处的情况

$$s\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = F\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -f\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

$$s(-3\pi) = \frac{1}{2}[F(-\pi) + F(\pi)] = 0$$

$$s\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\pi^2}{16}$$

$$s(4\pi) = F(0) = 0$$

例4 将  $f(x) = x^3$  ( $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ ) 展开成余弦级数

并由此求  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4}$

解 对  $f(x)$  进行偶延拓  $b_n = 0$   $a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^3 dx = \frac{\pi^3}{2}$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^3 \cos nx dx = -\frac{6}{n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \sin nx dx$$

$$= \frac{6}{n^2\pi} x^2 \cos nx \Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{12}{n^2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos nx dx$$

$$= \frac{6}{n^2\pi} \pi^2 \cos n\pi - \frac{12}{n^3\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx dx$$

$$= (-1)^n \frac{6\pi}{n^2} - \frac{12}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{n^4} [(-1)^n - 1]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x^3 &= \frac{\pi^3}{4} + 6\pi \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \cos nx \\
 &\quad + \frac{24}{\pi} [\cos x + \frac{1}{3^4} \cos 3x + \frac{1}{5^4} \cos 5x + \dots]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$0 \leq x \leq \pi$$

令  $x = 0$  得

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 &= \frac{\pi^3}{4} - 6\pi \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} + \dots\right) \\
 &\quad + \frac{24}{\pi} \left(1 + \frac{1}{3^4} + \frac{1}{5^4} + \dots\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{24}{\pi} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{3^4} + \frac{1}{5^4} + \dots \right) = -\frac{\pi^3}{4} + 6\pi \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots \right)$$

$$= -\frac{\pi^3}{4} + 6\pi \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{12} = \frac{\pi^3}{4}$$

$$\sigma_1 = 1 + \frac{1}{3^4} + \frac{1}{5^4} + \dots = \frac{\pi^4}{96} \qquad \sigma = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4}$$

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{1}{2^4} + \frac{1}{4^4} + \frac{1}{6^4} + \dots = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \sigma = \frac{1}{16} (\sigma_1 + \sigma_2)$$

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{1}{15} \cdot \sigma_1 = \frac{1}{15} \cdot \frac{\pi^4}{96}$$

$$\sigma = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} = \sigma_1 + \sigma_2 = \sigma = \frac{\pi^4}{90}$$