第 12 章 e: 傅里叶级数

数学系 梁卓滨

2018-2019 学年 II



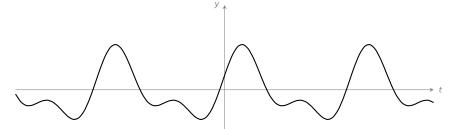


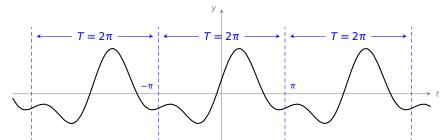
We are here now...

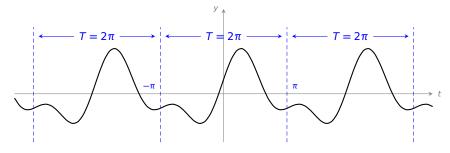
1. 周期为 2π 的周期函数的傅里叶级数

3. 一般周期函数的傅里叶级数



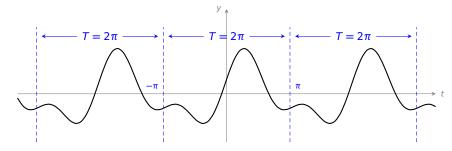






• 注意到三角函数系

 $1, \cos x, \sin x, \cos 2x, \sin 2x, \cdots, \cos nx, \sin nx, \cdots$ 也具有周期 2π

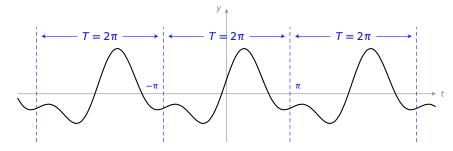


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$$\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx \right)$$





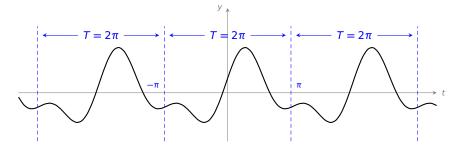
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问题 是否有如下展开

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





- 注意到三角函数系
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也具有周期 2π

问题 是否有如下展开

1. 假设等式成立,则
$$a_n = ?$$

2. 得到 a_n 后,再讨论等式对哪些 x 成立?

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在区间 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上正交。

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在区间 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上正交。即上述任意两个相异函数的乘积,在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上的积分为零:

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos nx dx = 0, \qquad \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin nx dx = 0 \qquad (n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots)$$

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$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos kx \cdot \cos nx dx = 0 \qquad (k, n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots, k \neq n)$$

另外

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^2 nx dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2 nx dx = \pi \qquad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$



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

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"形式推导" (1) 当 $n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \cdots$ 时,

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



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定义 f(x) 的傅里叶级数定义为

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问题

- 对哪些 x 傅里叶级数 $\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx \right)$ 收敛?
- 对哪些x成立 $f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx \right)$?



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定理(收敛定理, 狄利克雷充分条件)



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当 x 是 f(x) 的连续点时,

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• 当 $x \in f(x)$ 的间断点时,

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

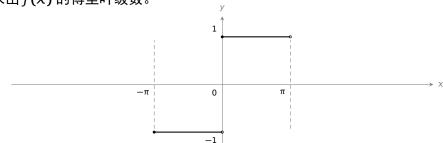


$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & -\pi \le x < 0, \\ 1, & 0 \le x < \pi. \end{cases}$$

求出f(x)的傅里叶级数。

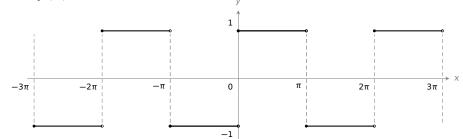
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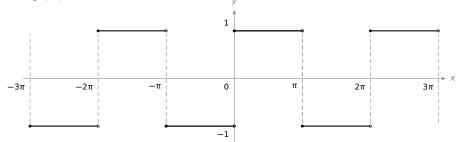
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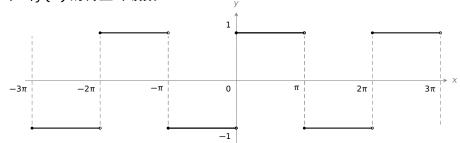
解 计算傅里叶系数如下:

 a_n



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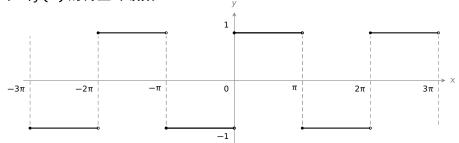
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解 计算傅里叶系数如下:

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



$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \xrightarrow{\frac{6}{3}} 0,$$

 b_n



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$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \xrightarrow{\frac{6}{4}} 0,$$

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

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$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \xrightarrow{\frac{6}{6}} 0,$$

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

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$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \xrightarrow{\frac{6}{6}} 0,$$

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$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{c} n = 1, 3, 5, \cdots \\ n = 2, 4, 6, \cdots . \end{array} \right.$$



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所以傅里叶级数为

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第 12 章 e:傅里叶级数

 $= \frac{4}{\pi} \left[\sin x + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x + \frac{1}{5} \sin 5x + \cdots \right]$

敛定理分析可知:

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注 4 奇函数 f(x) 的傅里叶级数是 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin nx$

$$\frac{4}{\pi} \left[\sin x + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x + \frac{1}{5} \sin 5x + \cdots \right]$$

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考虑部分和

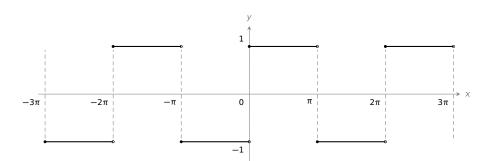
$$\frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \frac{1}{2n-1} \sin[(2n-1)x]$$



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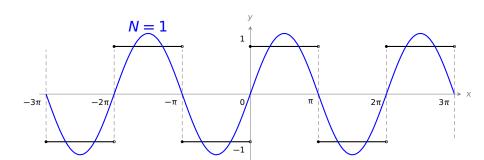




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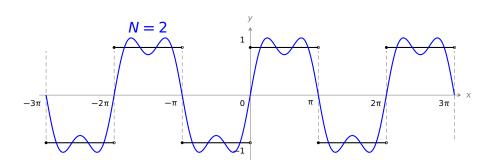
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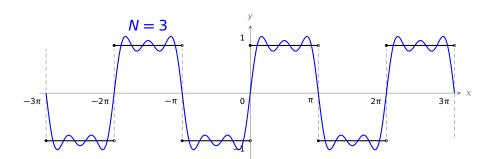
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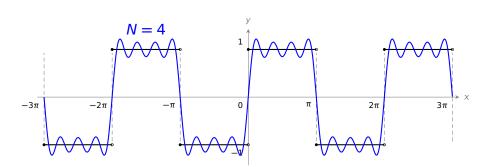
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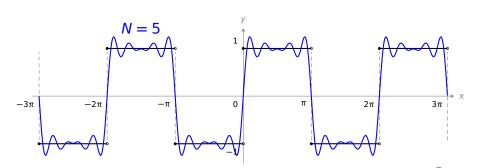
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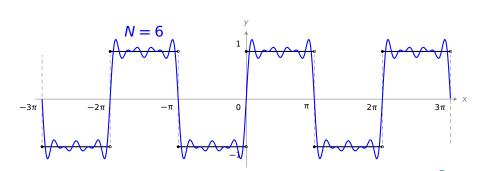
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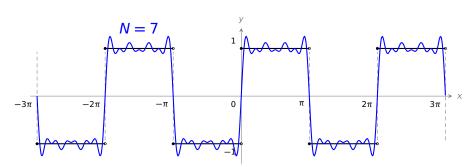
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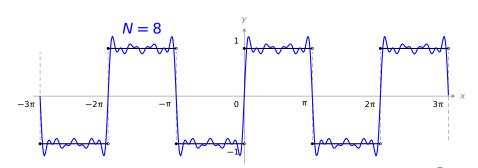
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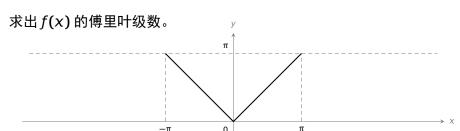
例 2 设 f(x) 是周期为 2π 的周期函数,在 $[-\pi, \pi)$ 上的表达式为

$$f(x) = |x|$$

求出f(x)的傅里叶级数。

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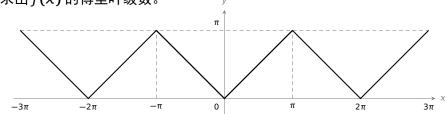
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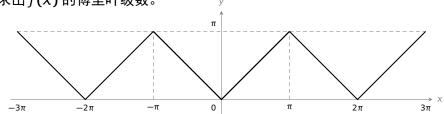
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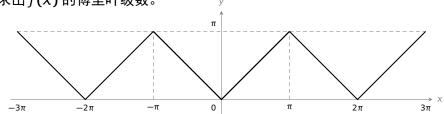
解 计算傅里叶系数如下:

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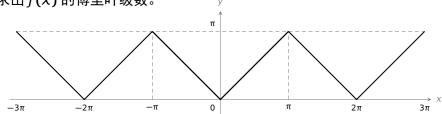
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$$a_n =$$

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2 \(\Gamma 1 \)

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



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

 $= \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[\frac{1}{n} \cos nx \Big|_{0}^{n} \right] = \frac{2}{n^{2}\pi} \left[(-1)^{n} - 1 \right] = \begin{cases} n = 1, 3, 5, \dots \\ n = 2, 4, 6, \dots \end{cases}$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx \xrightarrow{\frac{6}{3}} 0,$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x \cos nx dx$$

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 $= \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[\frac{1}{n} \cos nx \Big|_{0}^{\pi} \right] = \frac{2}{n^{2}\pi} \left[(-1)^{n} - 1 \right] = \begin{cases} -\frac{4}{n^{2}\pi}, & n = 1, 3, 5, \cdots \\ n = 2, 4, 6, \cdots \end{cases}$

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

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$$\pi \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x d\sin nx = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[x \sin nx \Big|_{0}^{\pi} - \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin nx dx \right]$$

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 a_0

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$$\frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) \sin$$

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$$= \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_{0}^{1} x \, dx \, dx \, dx = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[\frac{1}{n\pi} \cos nx \right]^{\pi} = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[(-1)^{n} - 1 \right] = \left\{ \frac{-\frac{4}{n^{2}\pi}}{n^{2}\pi}, n \right\}$$

$$= \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[\frac{1}{n} \cos nx \Big|_{0}^{\pi} \right] = \frac{2}{n^{2}\pi} \left[(-1)^{n} - 1 \right] = \begin{cases} -\frac{4}{n^{2}\pi}, & n = 1, 3, 5, \dots \\ 0, & n = 2, 4, 6, \dots \end{cases}$$

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

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

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$$\sigma_{0} = \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{2}{n^{2}\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) dx$$

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所以傅里叶级数为 $\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx$



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$$n\pi \ln n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^{2} \Big|_{0}^{\pi} = \pi.$$

所以傅里叶级数为
$$\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} \left[\cos x + \frac{1}{3^2} \cos 3x + \frac{1}{5^2} \cos 5x + \cdots \right]$$



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$$\dot{r} 2$$
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注 3 偶函数 f(x) 的傅里叶级数是 $\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx$



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

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

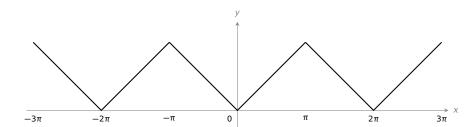
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$$\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} \cos[(2n-1)x]$$



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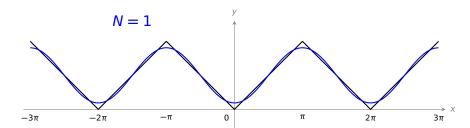
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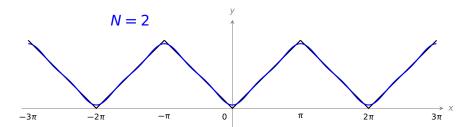
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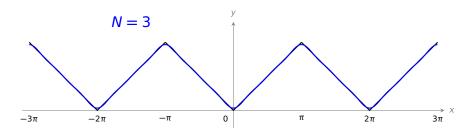
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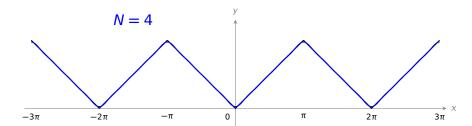
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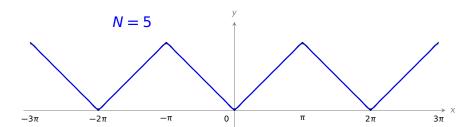
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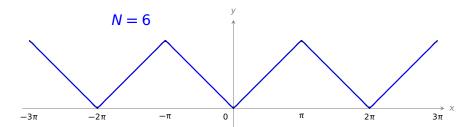
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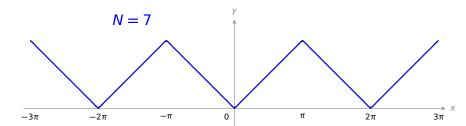
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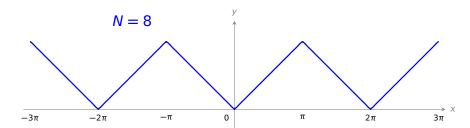
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$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin nx, \qquad b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx.$$

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证明(1)假设ƒ为奇函数,则

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \xrightarrow{\frac{4\pi}{3}} 0$$

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证明 (1) 假设f 为奇函数,则

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \xrightarrow{\frac{6}{4}} 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx \xrightarrow{\frac{6}{4}} \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx$$

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证明 (2) 假设 f 为偶函数,则

$$b_n =$$

$$a_n =$$

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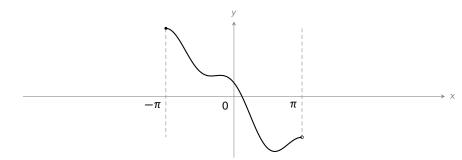
证明 (2) 假设f 为偶函数,则

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx \xrightarrow{\frac{\hat{\sigma}(\text{MM}^{\perp})}{\pi}} 0$$

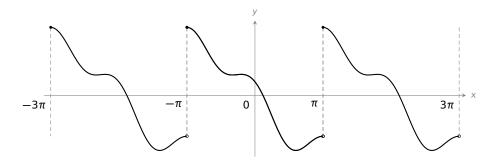
$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \xrightarrow{\frac{\hat{\sigma}(\text{MM}^{\perp})}{\pi}} \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx$$

设 f(x) 是定义在区间 $[-\pi, \pi)$ (或 $(-\pi, \pi]$)上的函数,可以对其进行周期延拓,从而得到定义在 \mathbb{R} 上的周期函数

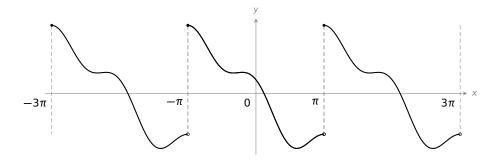
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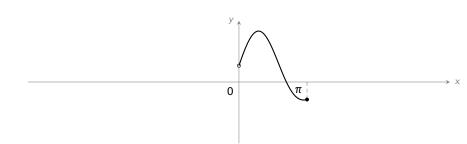


延拓后的周期函数任然记为 f(x),此时可以进行傅里叶展开。

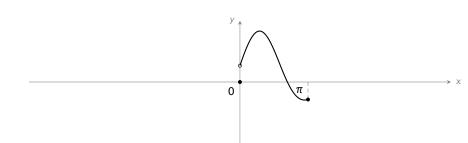


设 f(x) 是定义在区间 $(0, \pi]$ 上的函数,可以对其进行奇延拓,从而得到定义在 \mathbb{R} 上的周期奇函数。

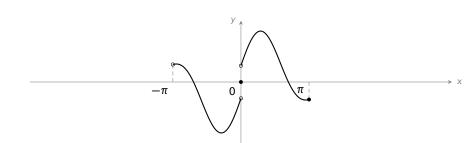
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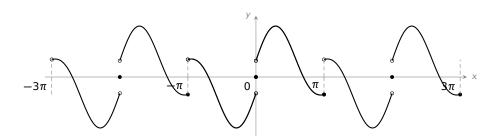


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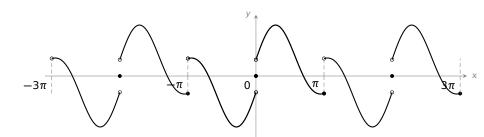




设 f(x) 是定义在区间 $(0, \pi]$ 上的函数,可以对其进行奇延拓,从而得到定义在 \mathbb{R} 上的周期奇函数。

奇延拓步骤:

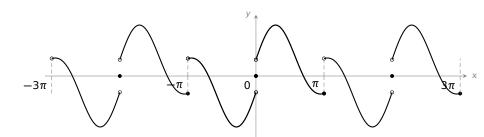
• 定义 f(0) = 0



设 f(x) 是定义在区间 $(0, \pi]$ 上的函数,可以对其进行奇延拓,从而得到定义在 \mathbb{R} 上的周期奇函数。

奇延拓步骤:

• $\mathbb{E} \setminus f(0) = 0$; $\mathbb{E} \times f($

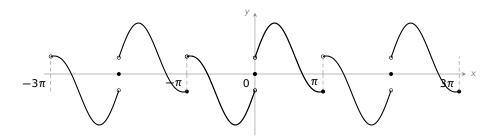




设 f(x) 是定义在区间 $(0, \pi]$ 上的函数,可以对其进行奇延拓,从而得到定义在 \mathbb{R} 上的周期奇函数。

奇延拓步骤:

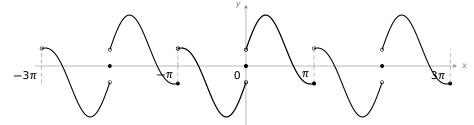
• 定义 f(0) = 0; 当 $x \in (-\pi, 0)$ 时,定义 f(x) = -f(-x); (此时 f 在 $(-\pi, \pi]$ 上有定义,且在 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 上为奇函数)



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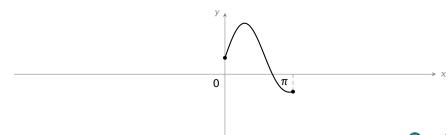
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- 周期延拓 f 在 (-π, π] 上的取值。

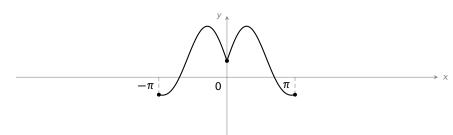


设 f(x) 是定义在区间 $[0, \pi]$ 上的函数,可以对其进行偶延拓,从而得到定义在 \mathbb{R} 上的周期偶函数。

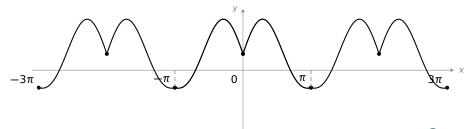
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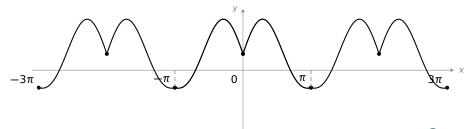
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偶延拓步骤:

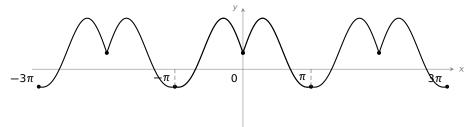
• $\exists x \in [-\pi, 0]$ 时,定义 f(x) = f(-x);



设 f(x) 是定义在区间 $[0, \pi]$ 上的函数,可以对其进行偶延拓,从而得到定义在 \mathbb{R} 上的周期偶函数。

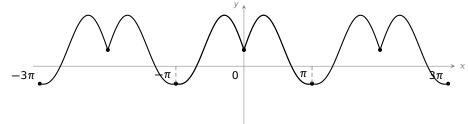
偶延拓步骤:

• 当 $x \in [-\pi, 0]$ 时,定义 f(x) = f(-x); (此时 f 成为定义在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上为偶函数)



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- 当 $x \in [-\pi, 0]$ 时,定义 f(x) = f(-x); (此时 f 成为定义在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上为偶函数)
- 周期延拓 f 在 [-π, π] 上的取值。



We are here now...

1. 周期为 2π 的周期函数的傅里叶级数

3. 一般周期函数的傅里叶级数



假设 f(x) 是定义在 \mathbb{R} 上周期函数,周期为 T=2l,

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

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

$$a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \qquad (n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

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

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

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

"推导"
$$\Leftrightarrow g(x) = f(\frac{l}{\pi}x),$$



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

其中

$$a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \qquad (n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

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

"推导" $\Leftrightarrow g(x) = f(\frac{l}{\pi}x)$, 则 g 是周期为 2π 的周期函数:

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

其中

$$a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \qquad (n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

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"推导" \Leftrightarrow $g(x) = f(\frac{l}{\pi}x)$, 则 g 是周期为 2π 的周期函数:

$$q(x+2\pi)$$

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

其中

$$a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \qquad (n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

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"推导" 令 $g(x) = f(\frac{\iota}{\pi}x)$, 则 g 是周期为 2π 的周期函数:

$$g(x+2\pi) = f(\frac{l}{\pi}(x+2\pi))$$

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

其中

$$a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \qquad (n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

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$$g(x+2\pi) = f(\frac{l}{\pi}(x+2\pi)) = f(\frac{l}{\pi}x+2l)$$

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

其中

$$a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \qquad (n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

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

其中

$$a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \qquad (n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

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其中

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所以

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



其中
$$\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \right)$$
其中
$$a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \qquad (n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

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"推导" 令 $g(x) = f(\frac{l}{\pi}x)$,则 g 是周期为 2π 的周期函数: $g(x + 2\pi) = f(\frac{l}{\pi}(x + 2\pi)) = f(\frac{l}{\pi}x + 2l) = f(\frac{l}{\pi}x) = g(x)$

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



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其中

 a_n

 b_n



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

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} g(z) \sin nz dz$$



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$$\frac{x = \frac{l}{\pi}z}{\pi} \frac{1}{\pi} \int f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} d(\frac{\pi}{l}x)$$

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其中

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} g(z) \cos nz dz = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\frac{l}{\pi}z) \cos nz dz$$

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

 $b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} g(z) \sin nz dz$



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

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$$a_{n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} g(z) \cos nz dz = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\frac{l}{\pi}z) \cos nz dz$$

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

$$b_{n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} g(z) \sin nz dz = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\frac{l}{-z}z) \sin nz dz$$



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

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$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} g(z) \cos nz dz = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\frac{l}{-z}) \cos nz dz$$

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

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

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$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi} g(z) \cos nz dz = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi} f(\frac{z}{\pi}) \cos nz dz$$

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

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} g(z) \sin nz dz = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\frac{l}{\pi}z) \sin nz dz$$

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

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} g(z) \cos nz dz = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\frac{l}{\pi}z) \cos nz dz$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{g(z)\cos nz dz}{\pi} dz = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{f(-z)\cos nz dz}{\pi}$$

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

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} g(z) \sin nz dz = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\frac{l}{\pi}z) \sin nz dz$$

$$\frac{x = \frac{l}{\pi}z}{\pi} \frac{1}{\pi} \int f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} d(\frac{\pi}{l}x)$$



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

其中
$$a = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} a(z) \cos pz dz = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} c(z) \cos pz dz$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} g(z) \cos nz dz = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\frac{l}{\pi}z) \cos nz dz$$

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

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

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$=\frac{x=\frac{l}{\pi}z}{\pi}$	$\int_{-L}^{L} f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} d(\frac{\pi}{L}x)$
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