



哈尔滨工程大学

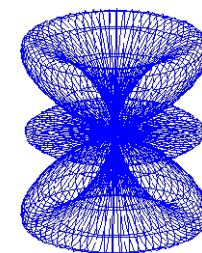
数学物理方程 Mathematical Physics

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Dirac Delta 函数

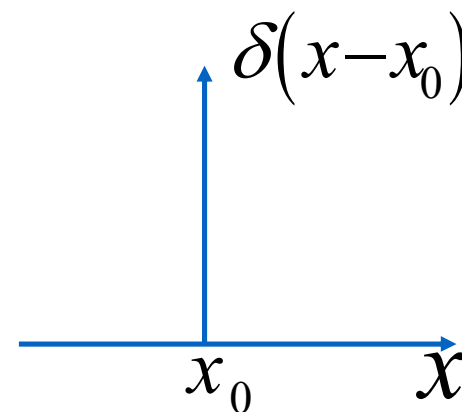
Dirac Delta函数:

$$\delta(x - x_0) = \begin{cases} \infty & x = x_0 \\ 0 & x \neq x_0 \end{cases} \quad \int_{x_0-}^{x_0+} \varphi(x) \delta(x - x_0) dx = \varphi(x_0)$$

可以用来表示单个或离散质点的密度分布

$$\rho_l(x) = m \delta(x)$$
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \rho_l(x) dx = m$$

$$\rho_l(x) = \sum_i m_i \delta(x - x_i)$$
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \rho_l(x) dx = \sum_i m_i$$



Dirac Delta 函数

Dirac Delta函数: $\delta(x - x_0) = \begin{cases} \infty & x = x_0 \\ 0 & x \neq x_0 \end{cases} \quad \int_{x_0-}^{x_0+} \varphi(x) \delta(x - x_0) dx = \varphi(x_0)$

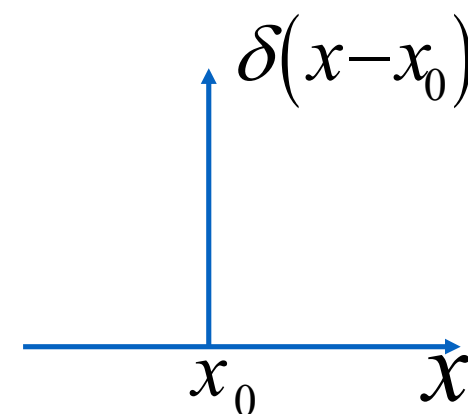
1) Dirac Delta 函数是一种特殊的分布函数（也称为广义函数），只有在积分下才有意义。

2) Dirac Delta 函数只在 **发散点附近** 的积分值不为零。

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(x) \delta(x - x_0) dx = \int_{x_0-}^{x_0+} \varphi(x) \delta(x - x_0) dx = \varphi(x_0)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(x) \sum_i \delta(x - x_i) dx = \sum_i \int_{x_{i-}}^{x_{i+}} \varphi(x) \delta(x - x_i) dx = \sum_i \varphi(x_i)$$

3) 特殊情况，若取 $\varphi(x) = 1$ $\int_{x_0-}^{x_0+} \delta(x - x_0) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x - x_0) dx = 1$



Dirac Delta 函数性质

1) 偶函数: $\delta(-x) = \delta(x)$

2) $f(x)\delta(x-x_0) = f(x_0)\delta(x-x_0)$ $x\delta(x) = 0$

3) $x\delta'(x) = -\delta(x)$

$$\int_{0-}^{0+} \varphi(x)\delta^n(x)dx \equiv -\int_{0-}^{0+} \varphi'(x)\delta^{n-1}(x)dx$$

4) $x^2\delta''(x) = 2\delta(x)$

5) $T(x)$ 连续且只有单根 x_n , 则 $\delta[T(x)] = \sum_n \frac{\delta(x-x_n)}{|T'(x_n)|} \quad T'(x_n) \neq 0$

$$\delta(\sin x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x-n\pi)$$

$$\delta(|x|-1) = \delta(x+1) + \delta(x-1)$$

习题

1 $\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos x \delta(\sin x) dx = ?$

1解 $\delta(\sin x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x - n\pi)$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos x \delta(\sin x) dx &= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos x \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x - n\pi) dx \\ &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos x \delta(x - n\pi) dx \\ &= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos x \delta(x) dx + \sum_{n \neq 0} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos x \delta(x - n\pi) dx \\ &= \cos 0 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

习题

1 $\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos x \delta(\sin x) dx = ?$

2解换元

换元的时候注意T(x)是否在区间内单调

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos x \delta(\sin x) dx &= \int_{-1}^1 \cos(\arcsin y) \delta(y) d \arcsin y \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 \cos(\arcsin y) \delta(y) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dy = \cos(\arcsin 0) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-0^2}} = \cos 0 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

习题

$$2 \quad \int_0^3 (5x-2)\delta(2-x)dx = ?$$

$$\int_0^3 (5x-2)\delta(2-x)dx = \int_0^3 (5x-2)\delta(x-2)dx = 5 \times 2 - 2$$

习题

3 $\int_{-1}^1 e^{3x} \delta'(x) dx$

$$\int_{-1}^1 e^{3x} \delta'(x) dx = - \int_{-1}^1 3e^{3x} \delta(x) dx = -3e^{3 \cdot 0} = -3$$

习题

$$4 \quad \int_0^{\infty} \phi(x) \delta(x^2 - a^2) dx, a \neq 0$$

由复合函数公式 $\delta[T(x)] = \sum_n \frac{\delta(x - x_n)}{|T'(x_n)|}$ 其中 $T(x) = x^2 - a^2$ $T'(x) = 2x$

Dirac Delta函数变形为 $\delta(x^2 - a^2) = \frac{1}{2|a|} \delta(x - a) + \frac{1}{2|a|} \delta(x + a)$

$$a > 0 \quad \frac{1}{2|a|} \int_0^{\infty} \phi(x) \delta(x - a) + \phi(x) \delta(x + a) dx = \frac{1}{2|a|} \phi(a)$$

$$a < 0 \quad \frac{1}{2|a|} \int_0^{\infty} \phi(x) \delta(x - a) + \phi(x) \delta(x + a) dx = \frac{1}{2|a|} \phi(-a)$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \phi(x) \delta(x^2 - a^2) dx = \frac{1}{2|a|} \phi(|a|)$$

习题

$$5 \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(x) \delta[(x-a)(x-b)] dx, a \neq b$$

由复合函数公式 $\delta[T(x)] = \sum_n \frac{\delta(x-x_n)}{|T'(x_n)|}$ 其中 $T(x) = (x-a)(x-b)$ $T'(x) = 2x-(a+b)$

Dirac Delta函数变形为 $\delta[(x-a)(x-b)] = \frac{1}{|a-b|} \delta(x-a) + \frac{1}{|a-b|} \delta(x-b)$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(x) \delta[(x-a)(x-b)] dx = \frac{1}{|a-b|} \phi(a) + \frac{1}{|a-b|} \phi(b)$$

习题

$$6 \quad \int_0^{\infty} \phi(x) \delta[(x-a)(x-b)] dx, a \neq b$$

由复合函数公式 $\delta[T(x)] = \sum_n \frac{\delta(x-x_n)}{|T'(x_n)|}$ 其中 $T(x) = (x-a)(x-b)$ $T'(x) = 2x-(a+b)$

Dirac Delta函数变形为 $\delta[(x-a)(x-b)] = \frac{1}{|a-b|} \delta(x-a) + \frac{1}{|a-b|} \delta(x-b)$

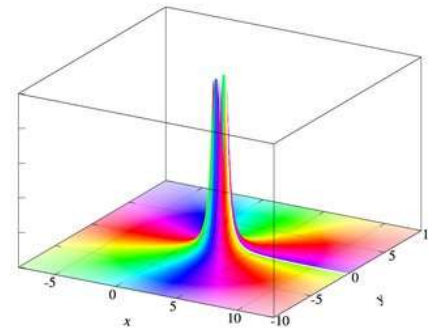
$$a > b > 0 \quad \int_0^{\infty} \phi(x) \delta[(x-a)(x-b)] dx = \frac{1}{|a-b|} \phi(a) + \frac{1}{|a-b|} \phi(b)$$

$$a > 0 > b \quad \int_0^{\infty} \phi(x) \delta[(x-a)(x-b)] dx = \frac{1}{|a-b|} \phi(a)$$

$$0 > a > b \quad \int_0^{\infty} \phi(x) \delta[(x-a)(x-b)] dx = 0$$

多维 Dirac Delta 函数

$\mathbf{r}_0 = (x_0, y_0)$ 表示二维平面上单个质点的位置



二维Dirac Delta函数定义

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0) = \begin{cases} \infty & x = x_0 \text{ and } y = y_0 \\ 0 & x \neq x_0 \text{ or } y \neq y_0 \end{cases} \\ \int_{x_0-}^{x_0+} \int_{y_0-}^{y_0+} \varphi(x, y) \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0) dx dy = \varphi(x_0, y_0) \end{array} \right.$$

二维 $\delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0) \equiv \delta(x - x_0) \delta(y - y_0)$ 表示二维空间中单个质点的密度函数

二维 Dirac Delta 函数极坐标

二维 $\delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0) \equiv \delta(x - x_0)\delta(y - y_0)$

可否用极坐标表示成? $\delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0) \stackrel{?}{=} \delta(r - r_0)\delta(\theta - \theta_0)$

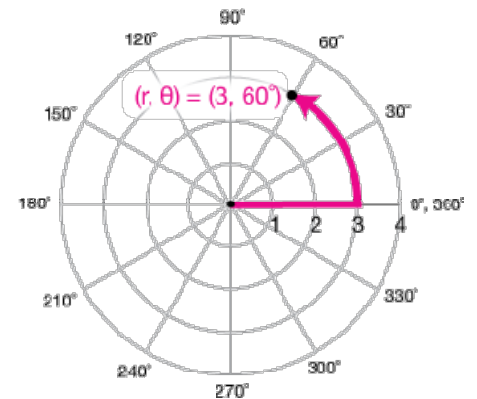
设 $\delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0) = C_0 \delta(r - r_0)\delta(\theta - \theta_0)$

$$\int_{x_0-}^{x_0+} \int_{y_0-}^{y_0+} \varphi(x, y) \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0) dx dy = \int_0^{r_0+} dr \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta C_0 \delta(r - r_0) \delta(\theta - \theta_0) \varphi(r, \theta) r = C_0 r_0 \varphi(r_0, \theta_0)$$

因此, 令 $C_0 r_0 = 1$ $\delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0) = \delta(r - r_0)\delta(\theta - \theta_0) / r_0$

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$



注: 不可以用极坐标表示原点 $r_0 \neq 0$

多维 Dirac Delta 函数

三维 $\delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0) \equiv \delta(x - x_0)\delta(y - y_0)\delta(z - z_0)$ 表示三维空间中单个质点的密度函数

$\mathbf{r}_0 = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 表示三维空间中单个质点的位置

三维 Dirac Delta 函数定义

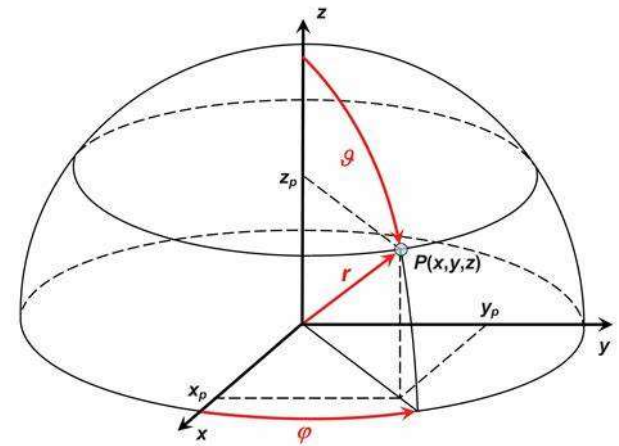
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0) = \begin{cases} \infty & x = x_0 \text{ \& } y = y_0 \text{ \& } z = z_0 \\ 0 & \text{others} \end{cases} \\ \int_{x_0-}^{x_0+} \int_{y_0-}^{y_0+} \int_{z_0-}^{z_0+} \varphi(x, y, z) \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0) dx dy = \varphi(x_0, y_0, z_0) \end{array} \right.$$

多维 Dirac Delta 函数

$$\delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0) \equiv \delta(x - x_0)\delta(y - y_0)\delta(z - z_0)$$

或者在球坐标下改写为

$$\delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0) = \delta(r - r_0)\delta(\theta - \theta_0)\delta(\phi - \phi_0) / r^2 \sin \theta$$



$$x = r \cos \phi \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \phi \cos \theta$$

$$z = r \sin \theta$$

分布函数的导数

7) 阶梯函数的导数: $H(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 1 & x > 0 \end{cases}$

按照求导定义 $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} x \neq 0, & H'(x) = 0 \\ x = 0, & H(x) \text{ 在 } 0 \text{ 点处是阶跃点, 左右导数不相等, 因此导数不存在。} \end{array} \right.$

模仿Dirac Delta 函数求导的方法

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} H'(x) \varphi(x) dx = - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} H(x) \varphi'(x) dx = - \int_0^{\infty} \varphi'(x) dx = \varphi(0)$$

阶梯函数的导数是Dirac Delta 函数 $H'(x) \equiv \delta(x)$

例题

具有第一类间断点，分段连续可导函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} f_1(x) & x < x_0 \\ f_2(x) & x > x_0 \end{cases}$

求证, $\frac{df(x)}{dx} = \begin{cases} \frac{df_1(x)}{dx} & x < x_0 \\ \frac{df_2(x)}{dx} & x > x_0 \end{cases} + h\delta(x-x_0)$ 其中, $h = f_2(x_0) - f_1(x_0)$

证明: 设 $x_0=0$, 设 $f(x) \equiv f_2(x)H(x) + f_1(x)H(-x)$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= f_1'(x)H(-x) + f_1(x)H'(-x) + f_2'(x)H(x) + f_2(x)H'(x) \\ &= f_1'(x)H(-x) + f_2'(x)H(x) + f_1(x)H'(-x) + f_2(x)H'(x) \\ &= f_1'(x)H(-x) + f_2'(x)H(x) + [f_2(x) - f_1(x)]\delta(x) \\ &= f_1'(x)H(-x) + f_2'(x)H(x) + [f_2(0) - f_1(0)]\delta(x) \\ &= f_1'(x)H(-x) + f_2'(x)H(x) + h\delta(x) \end{aligned}$$

习题

1 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & x \geq 0 \\ x & x < 0 \end{cases}$ 求 $f'(x), f''(x), f'''(x)$

解: $\frac{df}{dx} = \begin{cases} 2x & x \geq 0 \\ 1 & x < 0 \end{cases}$

$$\frac{df^2}{dx^2} = \begin{cases} 2 & x > 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases} - \delta(x)$$

$$\frac{df^3}{dx^3} = 2\delta(x) - \delta'(x)$$

傅里叶级数

傅里叶级数展开：将周期函数展开成用sin和cos函数表示。

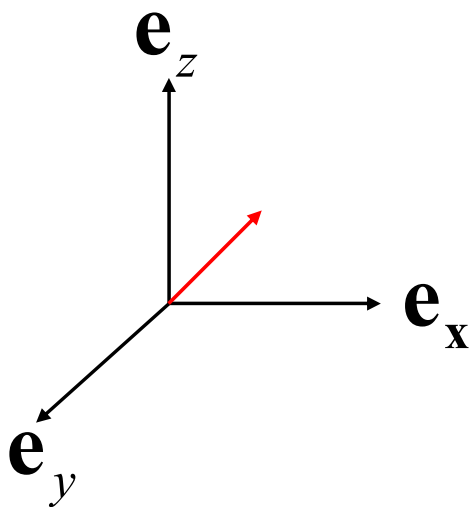
若 $f(x) = f(x+T)$ 可以用下面集合中的函数

$$\left\{ 1, \sin \frac{2\pi}{T} x, \cos \frac{2\pi}{T} x, \sin \frac{4\pi}{T} x, \cos \frac{4\pi}{T} x, \dots, \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x, \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} x, \dots \right\}$$

展开成右边形式 $f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1} a_n \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} x + b_n \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x$

$\cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} x, \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x$ 是周期为 T/n 的周期函数

空间矢量



矢量：有方向，有长度的量。

$$\mathbf{v} = (v_x, v_y, v_z) = v_x \mathbf{e}_x + v_y \mathbf{e}_y + v_z \mathbf{e}_z$$

$$\delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & i = j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

内积： $\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} = v_x u_x + v_y u_y + v_z u_z = \sum_{i,j \in \{x,y,z\}} v_i u_j \delta_{ij}$

分量： $v_x = \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{e}_x$

长度： $|\mathbf{v}| = \sqrt{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}}$

夹角： $\cos \theta = \frac{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u}}{|\mathbf{u}| |\mathbf{v}|}$ $\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} = |\mathbf{u}| |\mathbf{v}| \cos \theta$

$\{\mathbf{e}_x, \mathbf{e}_y, \mathbf{e}_z\}$ 是一组完备正交基。 $\mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{e}_j = \delta_{ij}$

完备正交函数族

若定义函数的内积为：

$$(f, g) \equiv \int_0^T f^*(x)g(x)dx$$

则函数符合正交性的定义

$$\left\{1, \sin \frac{2\pi}{T}x, \cos \frac{2\pi}{T}x, \sin \frac{4\pi}{T}x, \cos \frac{4\pi}{T}x, \dots, \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T}x, \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T}x, \dots\right\}$$

参考矢量的正交性： $\mathbf{e}_i \bullet \mathbf{e}_j = \delta_{ij}$

$$\int_0^T \sin \frac{2\pi n'}{T}x \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T}x dx = \int_0^T \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \sin \left[\frac{2\pi}{T}(n' + n) \right] + \sin \left[\frac{2\pi}{T}(n' - n) \right] \right\} dx = 0$$

完备正交函数族

参考矢量的正交性: $\mathbf{e}_i \bullet \mathbf{e}_j = \delta_{ij}$

$$\left\{ 1, \sin \frac{2\pi}{T} x, \cos \frac{2\pi}{T} x, \sin \frac{4\pi}{T} x, \cos \frac{4\pi}{T} x, \dots, \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x, \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} x, \dots \right\}$$

$$\int_0^T \sin \frac{2\pi n'}{T} x \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x dx = \int_0^T -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \cos \left[\frac{2\pi}{T} (n' + n) \right] - \cos \left[\frac{2\pi}{T} (n' - n) \right] \right\} dx = \begin{cases} T/2 & \text{if } n' = n \\ 0 & \text{if } n' \neq n \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^T \cos \frac{2\pi n'}{T} x \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} x dx = \int_0^T \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \cos \left[\frac{2\pi}{T} (n' + n) \right] + \cos \left[\frac{2\pi}{T} (n' - n) \right] \right\} dx = \begin{cases} T/2 & \text{if } n' = n \\ 0 & \text{if } n' \neq n \end{cases}$$

傅里叶级数展开

$$\forall f, g \in \left\{ 1, \sin \frac{2\pi}{T} x, \cos \frac{2\pi}{T} x, \sin \frac{4\pi}{T} x, \cos \frac{4\pi}{T} x, \dots, \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x, \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} x, \dots \right\}$$

$$\text{可以得到} \quad (f, g) \equiv \int_0^T f^*(x)g(x)dx = \delta_{fg} \frac{T}{2}$$

集合内的函数符合正交性的定义，类似矢量空间中的基矢 $\mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{e}_j = \delta_{ij}$

完备性 函数f可以由这族函数展开。

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1} a_n \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x + b_n \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} x \quad \mathbf{v} = v_x \mathbf{e}_x + v_y \mathbf{e}_y + v_z \mathbf{e}_z$$

完备正交函数族可以类比矢量空间中的基矢量，任何函数都类似于矢量可以由基矢量展开

傅里叶级数的展开系数

类比空间矢量求各个方向分量的方法: $v_x = \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{e}_x$

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

$$a_n \propto (f, \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} x) \propto \int_0^T f(x) \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} x dx$$

$$b_n \propto (f, \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x) \propto \int_0^T f(x) \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x dx$$

$$(f, \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} x) = \int_0^T f(x) \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} x dx = \int_0^T \left[a_0 + \sum_{n'=1} a_{n'} \cos \frac{2\pi n'}{T} x + b_{n'} \sin \frac{2\pi n'}{T} x \right] \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} x dx = \begin{cases} a_0 T & \text{if } n = 0 \\ \sum_{n'=1} \delta_{nn'} a_{n'} \frac{T}{2} = \frac{T}{2} a_n & \text{if } n \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(f, \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x) = \int_0^T f(x) \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x dx = \int_0^T \left[a_0 + \sum_{n'=1} a_{n'} \cos \frac{2\pi n'}{T} x + b_{n'} \sin \frac{2\pi n'}{T} x \right] \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x dx = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ \sum_{n'=1} \delta_{nn'} a_{n'} \frac{T}{2} = \frac{T}{2} b_n & \text{if } n \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

傅里叶级数的展开系数

傅里叶级数的展开系数

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

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

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

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(x) dx$$

迪利克雷定理：函数 $f(x)$ 满足 (1) 处处连续或只有有限个第一类间断点
(2) 每个周期只有有限个极值点。

矢量空间与函数空间对比

我们把函数比作欧式空间中的矢量

欧式空间

基矢

$$\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2, \mathbf{e}_3$$

内积

$$\mathbf{e}_i \bullet \mathbf{e}_j = \delta_{ij}$$

基矢
展开

$$\mathbf{r} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \mathbf{e}_i$$

展开
系数

$$x_i = \mathbf{r} \bullet \mathbf{e}_i$$

函数空间

$$G = \left\{ 1, \sin \frac{2\pi}{T} x, \cos \frac{2\pi}{T} x, \sin \frac{4\pi}{T} x, \cos \frac{4\pi}{T} x, \dots, \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x, \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} x, \dots \right\}$$

$$\forall f, g \in G \quad (f, g) \equiv \int_0^T f^*(x) g(x) dx = \delta_{fg} \frac{T}{2}$$

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

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

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(x) dx$$

例题

将 $H(x)$ 在 $[-1/2, 1/2]$ 区间内傅里叶级数展开, 其中 $H(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 1 & x > 0 \end{cases}$

求解: 为了简化计算, 我们考虑展开奇函数 $H(x) - 1/2$

展开系数为 由于是奇函数, 所以 $a_0 = 0, b_n = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} n > 0 \quad a_n &= \frac{2}{1} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \left[H(x) - \frac{1}{2} \right] \sin(2\pi nx) dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^{1/2} \sin(2\pi nx) dx = -2 \frac{\cos(2\pi nx)}{2\pi n} \Big|_0^{1/2} = -\frac{(-1)^n}{\pi n} + \frac{1}{\pi n} \end{aligned}$$

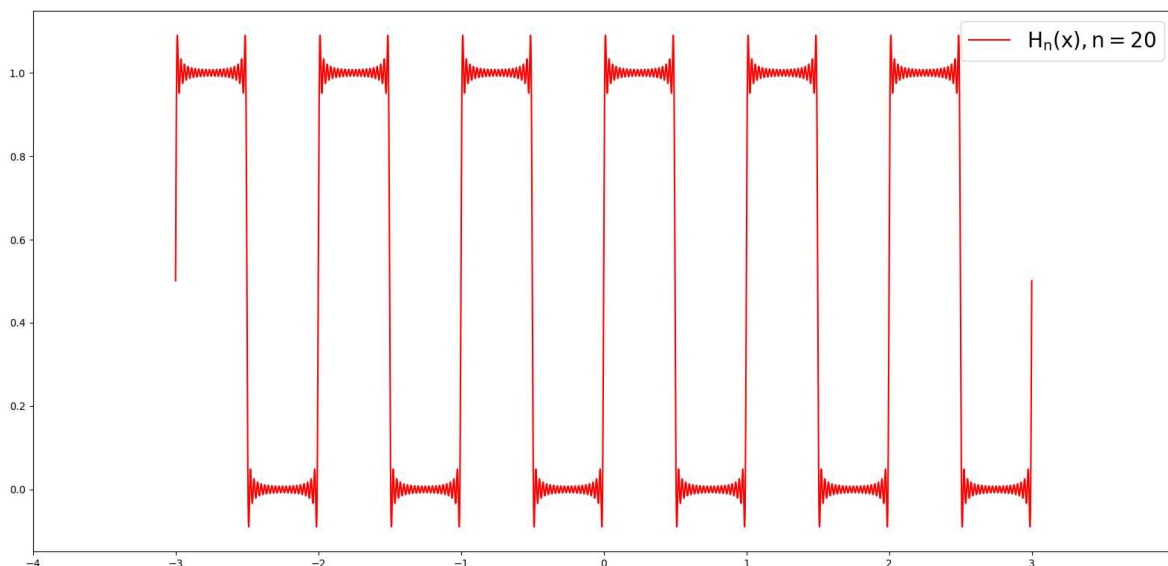
展开式写为
$$H(x) - \frac{1}{2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin(2\pi nx) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [1 - (-1)^n] \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin(2\pi nx) = \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2k+1} \sin[2\pi(2k+1)x]$$

例题

$$H(x) - \frac{1}{2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [1 - (-1)^n] \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin(2\pi nx) = \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2k+1} \sin[2\pi(2k+1)x]$$

只展开前n项

$$H_n(x) - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{2k+1} \sin[2\pi(2k+1)x]$$



n 越大 $H_n(x)$ 越接近 $H(x)$

例题

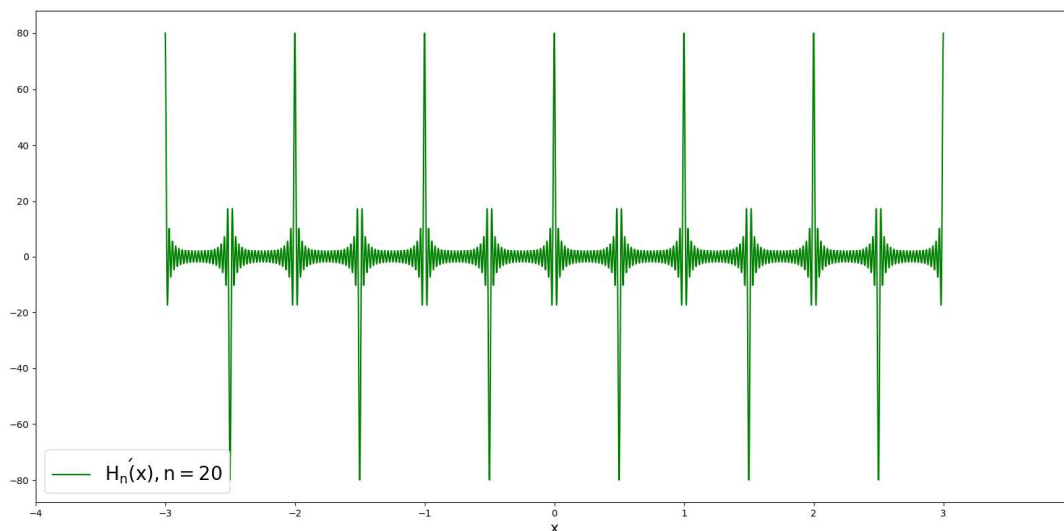
$$H(x) - \frac{1}{2} = \sum_{n=1} \left[1 - (-1)^n \right] \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin(2\pi nx) = \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{k=0} \frac{1}{2k+1} \sin[2\pi(2k+1)x]$$

导数为

$$H'(x) = \sum_{k=0} 4 \cos[2\pi(2k+1)x]$$

只展开前n项

$$H'_n(x) = 4 \sum_{k=0}^n \cos[2\pi(2k+1)x]$$



例题

将 $\delta(x)$ 在 $[-T/2, T/2]$ 傅里叶级数展开,

展开系数为

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi n}{T}x\right) \delta(x) dx = \frac{2}{T} \cos 0 = \frac{2}{T}$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi n}{T}x\right) \delta(x) dx = \frac{2}{T} \sin 0 = 0$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \sin x \delta(x) dx = \frac{1}{T}$$

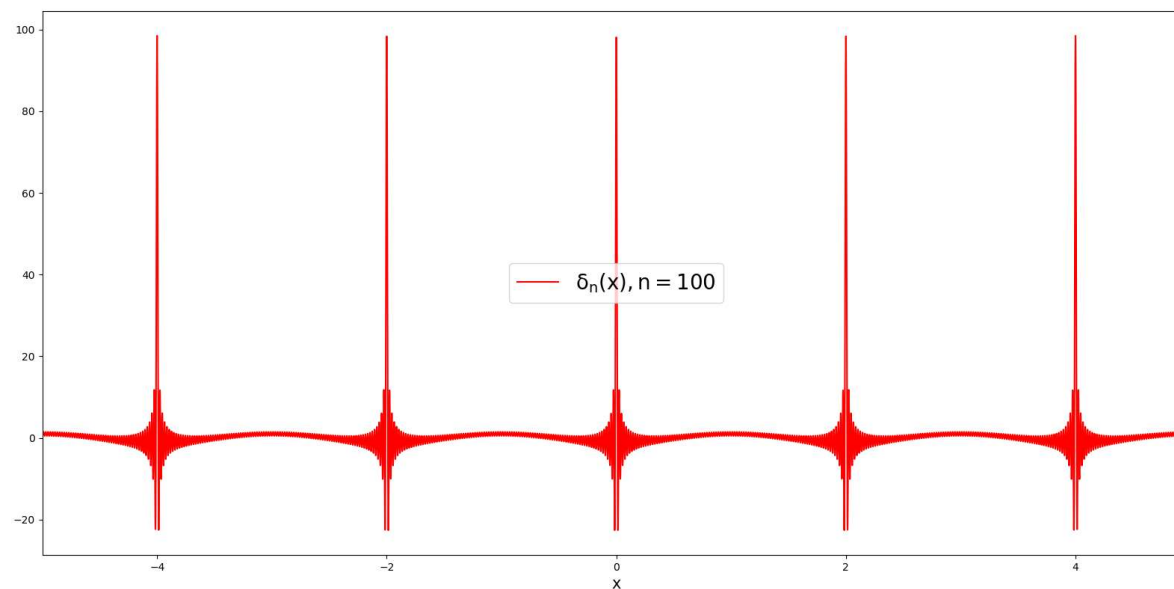
$$\delta(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1} a_n \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T}x + b_n \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T}x = \frac{1}{T} + \sum_{n=1} \frac{2}{T} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi n}{T}x\right)$$

$$\delta(-x) = \delta(x)$$

例题

将 $\delta(x)$ 在 $[-T/2, T/2]$ 傅里叶级数展开,

取 $T = 2$
$$\delta(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1} a_n \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} x + b_n \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x = \frac{1}{T} + \sum_{n=1} \frac{2}{T} \cos \left(\frac{2\pi n}{T} x \right)$$



练习

将 $f(x)=x$ 在 $[0, T]$ 区间内傅里叶级数展开。

展开系数为

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T x \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x dx \\ &= -\frac{2}{T} \frac{T}{2\pi n} \int_0^T x d \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} x dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{\pi n} x \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} x \Big|_0^T + \frac{1}{\pi n} \int_0^T \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} x dx \\ &= -\frac{T}{\pi n} \end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T x \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} x dx \\ &= \frac{2}{T} \frac{T}{2\pi n} \int_0^T x d \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi n} \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x \Big|_0^T x + \frac{1}{\pi n} \int_0^T \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x dx \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x dx = \frac{T}{2}$$

展开式写为

$$x = \frac{T}{2} + \sum_{n=1} b_n \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x = \frac{T}{2} - \sum_{n=1} \frac{T}{\pi n} \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x$$

练习

$$x = \frac{T}{2} + \sum_{n=1} b_n \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x = \frac{T}{2} - \sum_{n=1} \frac{T}{\pi n} \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x$$

代入 $x = \pi / 2, T = 2\pi$ 得到 $\frac{\pi}{2} = \pi - \sum_{n=1} \frac{2}{n} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2}$

n是偶数的项为0，因此取 $n = 2k + 1$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} = \sum_{k=0} \frac{2}{2k+1} \sin \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2} = \sum_{k=0} \frac{2}{2k+1} (-1)^k$$

练习

习题：将 $f(x)=x$ 在 $[-T/2, T/2]$ 区间内傅里叶级数展开。

展开系数为

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{2}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x dx \\ &= -\frac{2}{T} \frac{T}{2\pi n} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x d \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} x dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{\pi n} \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} x \Big|_{-T/2}^{T/2} x + \frac{1}{\pi n} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} x dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{\pi n} \frac{2T}{2} \cos \left[\frac{2\pi n}{T} \frac{T}{2} \right] = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{T}{\pi n} \\ a_n &= \frac{2}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x \cos \frac{2\pi n}{T} x dx = 0 \\ a_0 &= \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x dx = 0 \end{aligned}$$

比较

$[0, T]$

$$x = \frac{T}{2} + \sum_{n=1} b_n \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x = \frac{T}{2} - \sum_{n=1} \frac{T}{\pi n} \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x$$

$[-T / 2, T / 2]$

$$x = \sum_{n=1} b_n \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x = \sum_{n=1} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{T}{\pi n} \sin \frac{2\pi n}{T} x$$

作业

1: 将 $f(x)=x^2$ 在 $[0, T]$ 区间内傅里叶级数展开。

并计算 $1 + 1/2^2 + 1/3^2 + \dots$

2: 将 $f(x)=x(T-x)$ 在 $[0, T]$ 区间内傅里叶级数展开。