

证明:  $\int_0^\pi \left( \frac{\sin \frac{nx}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} \right)^2 dx = n\pi, n = 0, 1, \dots$

证: 引理  $\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin \left( n + \frac{1}{2} \right) x}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} dx = \pi, n = 0, 1, \dots$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{注意到} \sum_{i=1}^n \cos ix &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \cos ix \sin \frac{x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n [\sin \left( i + \frac{1}{2} \right) x - \sin \left( i - \frac{1}{2} \right) x]}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{2} (\sin \left( n + \frac{1}{2} \right) x - \sin \frac{x}{2})}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{\sin \left( n + \frac{1}{2} \right) x}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故当 } n \geq 1, 0 &= \int_0^\pi \sum_{i=1}^n \cos ix dx = \int_0^\pi \left[ \frac{\sin \left( n + \frac{1}{2} \right) x}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \right] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin \left( n + \frac{1}{2} \right) x}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} dx - \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{有} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin \left( n + \frac{1}{2} \right) x}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} dx = \pi$$

而上式对  $n = 0$  也成立, 故  $\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin \left( n + \frac{1}{2} \right) x}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} dx = \pi, n = 0, 1, \dots$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{那么} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{\sin \left( i + \frac{1}{2} \right) x}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} &= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{\sin \left( i + \frac{1}{2} \right) x \sin \frac{x}{2}}{(\sin \frac{x}{2})^2} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \cos ix - \cos (i+1) x}{2(\sin \frac{x}{2})^2} \\ &= \frac{1 - \cos nx}{2(\sin \frac{x}{2})^2} = \left( \frac{\sin \frac{nx}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故} \int_0^\pi \left( \frac{\sin \frac{nx}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} \right)^2 dx &= \int_0^\pi \left[ \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{\sin \left( i + \frac{1}{2} \right) x}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} \right] dx \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \int_0^\pi \left[ \frac{\sin \left( i + \frac{1}{2} \right) x}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} \right] dx = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \pi = n\pi, n = 0, 1, \dots \end{aligned}$$

## 对 Fejer 积分的推广

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[摘 要] 利用对积分  $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx$  的递推解法, 方便地得到 Fejer 积分的结果, 并且对三次幂的情况进行推广.

[关键词] Fejer 积分; 和差化积; 分部积分; 递推

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### 1 引 言

本文给出了积分  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx$  的求解方法, 推广到二次, 对 Fejer 积分  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^2 dx$  的求解方法进行改进, 并推广到三次幂的计算结果.

### 2 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx$ 的求解

①  $n$  为奇数时,

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

②  $n$  为偶数时, 令  $n=2k$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} I_{2k} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2kx}{\sin x} dx = \frac{1}{2k-1} \sin \left[ (2k-1) \frac{\pi}{2} \right] + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{[\sin(2k-2)x \cos x + \cos(2k-2)x \sin x] \cos x}{\sin x} dx \\ &= \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{2k-1} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos[(2k-2)-1]x + \cos[(2k-2)+1]x}{2} dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2k-2)x}{\sin x} dx \\ &\quad - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos(2k-3)x - \cos(2k-1)x}{2} dx \\ &= 2 \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{2k-1} + I_{2(k-1)}, \end{aligned}$$

$$I_{2k} = \frac{2(-1)^{k-1}}{2k-1} + I_{2(k-1)} \quad (k \geq 1)$$

$$= \frac{2(-1)^{k-1}}{2k-1} + \frac{2(-1)^{k-2}}{2k-3} + I_{2(k-2)}$$

$$= 2(-1)^{k-1} \left[ \frac{1}{2k-1} + \frac{1}{2k-3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2k-(k-2)} \right] + I_{2[k-(k-1)]}.$$

已知  $I_2=2$ , 所以

$$I_{2k} = 2 \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \frac{(-1)^{k-1-i}}{2k-(2i+1)} + 2,$$

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$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2}, & n \text{ 为奇数,} \\ 2 \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \frac{(-1)^{k-1-i}}{2k-(2i+1)} + 2, & n \text{ 为偶数.} \end{cases}$$

### 3 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^2 dx$ 的求解

首先, 令  $t = \pi - x$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{\sin[n(\pi-t)]}{\sin(\pi-t)} d(-t) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(n\pi-nt)}{\sin t} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin nt}{\sin t} dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin n\pi \cos nt - \cos n\pi \sin nt}{\sin t} dt \\ &= \begin{cases} -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin nt}{\sin t} dt, & n \text{ 为偶数,} \\ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin nt}{\sin t} dt, & n \text{ 为奇数} \end{cases} \\ &= \frac{n}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(2n+1)x + \sin(2n-1)x}{\sin x} dx, \\ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^2 dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 nx d(-\cot x) \\ &= -\cot x \cdot \sin^2 nx \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \cdot n \sin 2nx dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{n}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin(2n+1)x + \sin(2n-1)x}{\sin x} dx. \end{aligned}$$

令  $t = \pi - x$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{\sin(2n+1)x + \sin(2n-1)x}{\sin x} dx &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{\sin(2n+1)(\pi-t) + \sin(2n-1)(\pi-t)}{\sin(\pi-t)} d(-t) \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2n+1)t + \sin(2n-1)t}{\sin t} dt, \\ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^2 dx &= \frac{n}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(2n+1)x + \sin(2n-1)x}{\sin x} dx = \frac{n\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

### 4 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^3 dx$ 的求解

$$\begin{aligned} J &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^3 dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 3n \sin^2 nx \cos nx d\left(-\frac{1}{\sin x}\right) - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 nx}{\sin^3 x} dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 nx}{\sin x} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 3n \cdot \frac{2\sin nx \cos^2 nx - n \sin^3 nx}{\sin x} dx - J + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 nx}{\sin x} dx, \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} 2J &= 3n^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2nx \cos nx}{\sin x} dx + (3n^2 - 1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin nx \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 2nx}{2}}{\sin x} dx \\ &= \frac{3n^2}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 3nx}{\sin x} dx + \frac{3n^2}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx - \frac{3n^2 - 1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx \\ &\quad + \frac{3n^2 - 1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 3nx}{\sin x} dx - \frac{3n^2 - 1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{9n^2-1}{8} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin 3nx}{\sin x} dx - \frac{3n^2-3}{8} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx.$$

① 当  $n$  为奇数时,  $2J = \frac{6n^2+2}{8}\pi$ .

② 当  $n$  为偶数时, 令  $n=2k$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} 2J &= \frac{9n^2-1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 6kx}{\sin x} dx - \frac{3n^2-3}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2kx}{\sin x} dx \\ &= \frac{9n^2-1}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{3(k-1)} \frac{(-1)^{3k-1-i}}{6k-(2i+1)} + 2 - \frac{3n^2-3}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \frac{(-1)^{k-1-i}}{2k-(2i+1)} - 2, \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} J &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^3 dx \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{3n^2+3}{8}\pi, & n \text{ 为奇数}, \\ \frac{9n^2-1}{4} \sum_{i=0}^{3(k-1)} \frac{(-1)^{3k-1-i}}{6k-(2i+1)} - \frac{3n^2-3}{4} \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \frac{(-1)^{k-1-i}}{2k-(2i+1)}, & n \text{ 为偶数}. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

## 5 结束语

利用本文所介绍的方法和递推公式可以继续得到四次幂甚至更高幂的计算结果, 在此不详述.

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## The Promotion of Fejer Points

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**Abstract:** With the recursive solution of integration  $\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx$ , we easily get the results of Fejer points, and the three times the power of promotion.

**Key words:** Fejer points; sum-to-product formula; subsection integration; recursion

# 对一类定积分问题的再研究

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[摘 要] 文献[1—3]中对一类积分进行了讨论. 本文给出一种递推方法并推广到二次幂(Fejer 积分)至五次幂的情况, 最后给出了六次幂猜想的结果.

[关键词] 广义积分; Fejer 积分; 递推

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## 1 引 言

对于积分

$$I_n(k) = \int_0^\pi \left( \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^k dx,$$

文献[1,2]中提到  $I_n(1)$  的计算. 文献[3]中讨论了  $I_n(2), I_n(3)$  的计算问题. 本文对积分  $I_n(1)$  给出一种递推方法, 并给出  $I_n(2), I_n(3)$  的简单公式, 同时给出  $I_n(4), I_n(5)$  的结果, 对  $I_n(6)$  给出猜想结果.

## 2 积分 $I_n(1)$ 的递推算法

$$\begin{aligned} I_n(1) &= \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx = \int_0^\pi \left[ \frac{\sin(n-1)x \cos x + \cos(n-1)x}{\sin x} \right] dx \\ &= \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin(n-2)x \cos x + \cos(n-2)x \sin x}{\sin x} \cos x dx = I_{n-2}(1), \\ \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx &= \begin{cases} \pi, & n = 2k-1, \\ 0, & n = 2k, \end{cases} \quad k \in \mathbf{N}^+. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

## 3 $I_n(2)$ (Fejer 积分) 的计算公式

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\pi \left( \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^2 dx &= \int_0^\pi \sin^2 nx d(-\cot x) = n \int_0^\pi \frac{\cos x \sin 2nx}{\sin x} dx \\ &= \frac{n}{2} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin(2n+1)x + \sin(2n-1)x}{\sin x} dx. \end{aligned}$$

由(1)得

$$\int_0^\pi \left( \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^2 dx = n\pi.$$

## 4 $I_n(3)$ 的计算公式

$$\int_0^\pi \left( \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^3 dx = \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^3 nx}{\sin x} d(-\cot x)$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
&= 3n \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^2 nx \cos nx \cos x}{\sin^2 x} dx - \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^3 nx}{\sin^3 x} dx + \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^3 nx}{\sin x} dx, \\
\int_0^\pi \left( \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^3 dx &= \frac{3n}{2} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^2 nx \cos nx \cos x}{\sin^2 x} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^3 nx}{\sin x} dx \\
&= \int_0^\pi \sin^2 nx \cos nx d\left(\frac{-1}{\sin x}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^3 nx}{\sin x} dx \\
&= \frac{3n^2}{2} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin 2nx \cos nx}{\sin x} dx + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3n^2}{2}\right) \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^3 nx}{\sin x} dx \\
&= \frac{3n^2}{4} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin 3nx + \sin nx}{\sin x} dx + \frac{1-3n^2}{2} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin nx - \sin nx \cos^2 nx}{\sin x} dx \\
&= \frac{9n^2-1}{8} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin 3nx + \sin nx}{\sin x} dx + \frac{1-3n^2}{2} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx,
\end{aligned}$$

于是有

$$\int_0^\pi \left( \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^3 dx = \begin{cases} 0, & n = 2k, \\ \frac{3n^2+1}{4}\pi, & n = 2k-1, \end{cases} \quad k \in \mathbf{N}^+.$$

## 5 $I_n(4)$ 的计算公式

$$\begin{aligned}
I_n &= \int_0^\pi \left( \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^4 dx = \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^4 nx}{\sin^2 x} d(-\cot x) \\
&= \int_0^\pi \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{\sin^2 x \cdot 4n \sin^3 nx \cos nx - \sin^4 nx \cdot 2 \cos x \sin x}{\sin^4 x} dx \\
&= 4n \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^3 nx \cos nx}{\sin^3 x} d(\sin x) - 2 \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^4 nx (1 - \sin^2 x)}{\sin^4 x} dx \\
&= 6n^2 \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^2 nx \cos^2 nx}{\sin^2 x} dx - (2n^2 - 2) \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^4 nx}{\sin^2 x} dx - 2I_n,
\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
3I_n &= 6n^2 \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^2 2nx}{4} d(-\cot x) - (2n^2 - 2) \int_0^\pi \frac{(1 - \cos 2nx)^2}{4} d(-\cot x) \\
&= \frac{3n^2}{2} \int_0^\pi \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \cdot 2n \sin 4nx dx - (2n^2 - 2) \int_0^\pi \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{4n \sin 2nx - 2n \sin 4nx}{4} dx \\
&= \frac{4n^2-1}{2} \int_0^\pi \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \cdot 2n \sin 4nx dx - (2n^2 - 2) \int_0^\pi \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{4n \sin 2nx}{4} dx \\
&= (4n^3 - n) \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin(4n+1)x + \sin(4n-1)x}{2 \sin x} dx - (2n^3 - 2n) \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin(2n+1)x + \sin(2n-1)x}{2 \sin x} dx.
\end{aligned}$$

由(1)得

$$3I_n = (4n^3 - n)\pi - (2n^3 - 2n)\pi = (2n^3 + n)\pi,$$

于是有

$$\int_0^\pi \left( \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^4 dx = \frac{2n^3+n}{3}\pi, \quad n \in \mathbf{N}^+.$$

## 6 $I_n(5)$ 的计算公式

$$\begin{aligned}
I_n &= \int_0^\pi \left( \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^5 dx = \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin nx}{\sin^5 x} \left( \frac{1 - \cos 2nx}{2} \right)^2 dx \\
&= \frac{1}{16} \int_0^\pi \frac{10 \sin nx - 5 \sin 3nx + \sin 5nx}{\sin^5 x} dx.
\end{aligned}$$

令

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{10\sin nx - 5\sin 3nx + \sin 5nx}{\sin^5 x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{10\sin nx - 5\sin 3nx + \sin 5nx}{\sin^3 x} d(-\cot x) \\
 &= \frac{-1}{3} \int_0^{\pi} (10n\cos nx - 15n\cos 3nx + 5n\cos 5nx) d\left(\frac{1}{\sin^3 x}\right) \\
 &\quad - 3 \int_0^{\pi} \frac{(10\sin nx - 5\sin 3nx + \sin 5nx)\cos^2 x}{\sin^5 x} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{-10n^2 \sin nx + 45n^2 \sin 3nx - 25n^2 \sin 5nx}{\sin^3 x} dx \\
 &\quad - 3P + 3 \int_0^{\pi} \frac{10\sin nx - 5\sin 3nx + \sin 5nx}{\sin^3 x} dx,
 \end{aligned}$$

得

$$I_n = \frac{1}{192} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{-(10n^2 - 90)\sin nx + (45n^2 - 45)\sin 3nx - (25n^2 - 9)\sin 5nx}{\sin^3 x} dx.$$

令

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{-(10n^2 - 90)\sin nx + (45n^2 - 45)\sin 3nx - (25n^2 - 9)\sin 5nx}{\sin x} d(-\cot x) \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{\sin x [-(10n^3 - 90n)\cos nx + (135n^3 - 135n)\cos 3nx - (125n^3 - 45n)\cos 5nx]}{\sin^2 x} dx \\
 &\quad - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{[-(10n^2 - 90)\sin nx + (45n^2 - 45)\sin 3nx - (25n^2 - 9)\sin 5nx]\cos x}{\sin^2 x} dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{(10n^4 - 90n^2)\sin nx - (405n^4 - 405n^2)\sin 3nx + (625n^4 - 225n^2)\sin 5nx}{\sin x} dx - Q \\
 &\quad + \int_0^{\pi} \frac{-(10n^2 - 90)\sin nx + (45n^2 - 45)\sin 3nx - (25n^2 - 9)\sin 5nx}{\sin x} dx,
 \end{aligned}$$

得

$$Q = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{(10n^4 - 100n^2 + 90)\sin nx - (405n^4 - 450n^2 + 45)\sin 3nx + (625n^4 - 250n^2 + 9)\sin 5nx}{2\sin x} dx.$$

由(1)得

$$Q = \begin{cases} 0, & n = 2k, \\ (115n^4 + 50n^2 + 27)\pi, & n = 2k - 1, \end{cases} \quad k \in \mathbf{N}^+.$$

于是有

$$\int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{\sin nx}{\sin x}\right)^5 dx = \begin{cases} 0, & n = 2k, \\ \frac{115n^4 + 50n^2 + 27}{192}\pi, & n = 2k - 1, \end{cases} \quad k \in \mathbf{N}^+.$$

## 7 $I_n(6)$ 结果的猜想

根据以上结论猜想

$$\int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{\sin nx}{\sin x}\right)^6 dx = (an^5 + bn^3 + cn)\pi.$$

$$(i) \ n = 1, \ a + b + c = 1; \quad (2)$$

$$(ii) \ n = 2, \ \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{\sin 2x}{\sin x}\right)^6 dx = 2^6 \int_0^{\pi} \cos^6 x dx = 20\pi, \text{ 于是有}$$

$$32a + 8b + 2c = 20; \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (iii) \ n = 3, \ \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{\sin 3x}{\sin x}\right)^6 dx &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{(\sin 2x \cos x + \sin x \cos 2x)^6}{\sin^6 x} dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi} (1 + 2\cos 2x)^6 dx = 141\pi,
 \end{aligned}$$

于是有

$$243a + 27b + 3c = 141. \quad (4)$$

由(2),(3),(4)解得

$$a = \frac{11}{20}, \quad b = \frac{5}{20}, \quad c = \frac{4}{20}.$$

所以猜想

$$\int_0^\pi \left( \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^6 dx = \frac{11n^5 + 5n^3 + 4n}{20} \pi.$$

## 8 结束语

理论上本文方法可以求解更高次幂的情况,但是计算量较大.对于六次幂直接计算其计算过于繁琐,因此我们是以猜想的形式给出结果.

### [参 考 文 献]

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## Further Study on a Class of Definite Integrals

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**Abstract:** The certain class of integration was discussed in document[1—3]. This paper presents a recursive method, which improved the result of second power (Fejer integral) to five times power, and gives the results of six power conjecture.

**Key words:** generalized integral; Fejer integral; recursion



学生园地

# 一类反常积分的另解及推广

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**摘要** 利用 Euler 公式、和差化积公式、换元积分法, 对一道反常积分题给出三种新解法, 并给出它的两个推广情形.

**关键词** 反常积分; Euler 公式; 证明方法

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积分在高等数学中对初学者来讲是一个重要且困难的问题. 文[1] 曾经给出

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^2 dx = \frac{n\pi}{2}.$$

文[2] 则给出

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx = \begin{cases} 0, & n \text{ 为偶数}, \\ \pi, & n \text{ 为奇数}. \end{cases}$$

本文拟用三种方法证明上述结果, 并对其加以推广.

**引理 1** 当  $n$  为偶数时, 有

$$\frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} = 2[\cos(2k-1)x + \cos(2k-3)x + \cdots + \cos x].$$

当  $n$  为奇数时, 有

$$\frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} = 2[\cos 2kx + \cos 2(k-1)x + \cdots + \cos 2x] + 1.$$

**证明** 当  $n$  为偶数时, 根据 Euler 公式可得<sup>[3]</sup>

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} &= \frac{e^{inx} - e^{-inx}}{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}} = \\ &= \frac{(e^{ikx} + e^{-ikx})(e^{i(k-1)x} + e^{i(k-3)x} + \cdots + e^{-i(k-3)x} + e^{-i(k-1)x})}{e^{(2k-1)ix} + e^{(2k-3)ix} + \cdots + e^{ix} + e^{-ix} + \cdots + e^{-(2k-1)ix}} = \\ &= 2[\cos(2k-1)x + \cos(2k-3)x + \cdots + \cos x]. \end{aligned}$$

当  $n$  为奇数时, 证法同理, 故此从略.

**引理 2**  $2(\cos x + \cos 2x + \cdots + \cos nx) =$

$$\frac{\sin(n+1)x + \sin nx - \sin x}{\sin x}.$$

**证明** 因为

$$\begin{aligned} 2\sin x(\cos x + \cos 2x + \cdots + \cos nx) &= \\ \sin 2x - \sin 0 + \sin 3x - \sin x + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\cdots + \sin nx - \sin(n-2)x + \\ &\sin(n+1)x - \sin(n-1)x = \\ &\sin(n+1)x + \sin nx - \sin x. \end{aligned}$$

所以引理 2 成立.

$$\text{结论 1 } \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx = \begin{cases} 0, & n \text{ 为偶数}, \\ \pi, & n \text{ 为奇数}. \end{cases}$$

**证法 1** 根据引理 1, 当  $n$  为偶数时,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx &= 2 \left[ \frac{\sin(2k-1)x}{2k-1} + \frac{\sin(2k-3)x}{2k-3} + \cdots + \sin x \right] \Big|_0^{\pi} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

而当  $n = 2k+1$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx &= \int_0^{\pi} \{2[\cos 2kx + \cos 2(k-1)x + \cdots + \cos 2x] + 1\} dx = \pi. \end{aligned}$$

**证法 2** 当  $n$  为偶数时, 由变换  $t = \pi - x$ , 可得

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx = - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin nt}{\sin t} dt = 0.$$

当  $n$  为奇数时,  $n+1$  为偶数, 结合引理 2 以及当  $n$  为偶数时的讨论, 有

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \int_0^{\pi} 2(\cos x + \cos 2x + \cdots + \cos nx) dx = \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(n+1)x + \sin nx - \sin x}{\sin x} dx = \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx - \pi. \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx = \pi.$$

**证法 3** 由于

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx,$$

当  $n = 2k$  时, 不妨令  $t = \pi - x$ , 则有

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{\sin 2kx}{\sin x} dx = - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2kt}{\sin t} dt.$$

所以

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$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin 2kx}{\sin x} dx = 0.$$

当  $n = 2k + 1$  时, 同理通过作代换可得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(2k+1)x}{\sin x} dx &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2k+1)x}{\sin x} dx = \\ 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2k-1)x \cos 2x + \cos(2k-1)x \sin 2x}{\sin x} dx &= \\ 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2k-1)x}{\sin x} dx = \cdots &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = \pi. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{结论 2} \quad \int_0^{\pi} \left( \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^2 dx = n\pi.$$

证明 因为对于  $m \neq n$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi} \cos mx \cos nx dx &= \\ \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos(m+n)x + \cos(m-n)x}{2} dx &= \\ \frac{\sin(m+n)x}{2(m+n)} \Big|_0^{\pi} + \frac{\sin(m-n)x}{2(m-n)} \Big|_0^{\pi} &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

当  $n = 2k$  时, 根据引理 1, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi} \left( \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^2 dx &= \int_0^{\pi} 4 \left[ \sum_{i=1}^k \cos^2(2i-1)x \right] dx = \\ 4 \cdot \frac{k}{2} \Big|_0^{\pi} &= 2k\pi. \end{aligned}$$

当  $n = 2k + 1$  时, 根据引理 1, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi} \left( \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^2 dx &= \int_0^{\pi} \{4[\cos 2kx + \\ \cos(2k-2)x + \cdots + \cos 2x]^2 + 1\} dx &+ \\ \int_0^{\pi} 4[\cos 2kx + \cos(2k-2)x + \cdots + \cos 2x] dx &= \\ \int_0^{\pi} (4 \cdot \frac{k}{2} + 1) dx + 0 &= (2k+1)\pi. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{结论 3} \quad \int_0^{\pi} \left( \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^3 dx =$$

$$\begin{cases} 0, & n = 4i, 4i+2, \\ (12i^2 + 6i + 1)\pi, & n = 4i+1, \\ (12i^2 + 18i + 7)\pi, & n = 4i+3. \end{cases}$$

证明 当  $n = 2k$  时, 令  $t = \pi - x$ , 则有

$$\int_0^{\pi} \left( \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^3 dx = - \int_0^{\pi} \left( \frac{\sin nt}{\sin t} \right)^3 dt,$$

所以

$$\int_0^{\pi} \left( \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^3 dx = 0.$$

当  $n = 2k + 1$  时, 由引理 1, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi} \left( \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^3 dx &= \int_0^{\pi} \{8[\cos 2kx + \\ \cos 2(k-1)x + \cdots + \cos 2x]^3 + 12[\cos 2kx + \\ \cos 2(k-1)x + \cdots + \cos 2x]^2\} dx &+ \int_0^{\pi} \{12[\cos 2kx + \\ \cos 2(k-1)x + \cdots + \cos 2x] + 1\} dx &= \\ \int_0^{\pi} \{8[\cos 2kx + \cos 2(k-1)x + \cdots + \cos 2x]^3 + \\ 12[\cos 2kx + \cos 2(k-1)x + \cdots + \cos 2x]^2\} dx &+ \pi. \end{aligned}$$

今考察

$$\int_0^{\pi} \{8[\cos 2kx + \cos 2(k-1)x + \cdots + \cos 2x]^3\} dx,$$

由于积分区间的特殊性, 在它的所有展开式中, 只有

$$\int_0^{\pi} \cos^2(ix) \cos(2ix) dx,$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \cos(ix) \cos(jx) \cos(i+j)x dx$$

展开后不为 0, 所以, 当  $k = 2i$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi} \left( \frac{\sin(2k+1)x}{\sin x} \right)^3 dx &= \\ (12i^2 + 6i + 1)\pi. \end{aligned}$$

而当  $k = 2i + 1$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi} \left( \frac{\sin(2k+1)x}{\sin x} \right)^3 dx &= \\ (12i^2 + 18i + 7)\pi. \end{aligned}$$

综上可知结论 3 成立.

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## An Improper Integral and More

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**Abstract:** Three methods are used to evaluate an improper integral. Two similar integrals are also discussed.

**Keywords:** improper integral, Euler formula, evaluating method

# 一类 Fejer 积分的计算

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[摘 要] 利用 Wallis 公式, Euler 公式, 分部积分公式及递推公式法得到了两类积分的递推公式, 并由此求出了  $I_n(m)$  的递推公式, 最后给出了  $I_n(1) - I_n(8)$  的具体求法.

[关键词] Fejer 积分; Euler 公式; 分部积分公式; 递推公式

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## 1 引言

所谓 Fejer 积分是指带 Fejer 核  $\left(\frac{\sin nx}{\sin x}\right)^2$  的积分, 这类积分在理论证明及工程应用上非常广泛. 许多重要定理的证明、习题的解答都能看到它们的独特作用, 比如 Fourier 级数的收敛性定理及 Parseval 等式的证明用到 Fejer 积分(参见[1-2]); 首届全国大学生数学竞赛赛区赛(数学类)第五题

设  $a_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \left| \frac{\sin nt}{\sin t} \right|^3 dt$ , 证明  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_n}$  发散. 如果利用

$$0 < a_n \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{t}{\sin t} \cdot |\sin nt| \left| \frac{\sin nt}{\sin t} \right|^2 dt \leq \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{\sin nt}{\sin t} \right)^2 dt$$

和

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{\sin nt}{\sin t} \right)^2 dt = \frac{n\pi}{2},$$

则由正项级数的比较判别法立即得到与参考解答不同的一个有趣证明.

在本文, 考虑推广形式的 Fejer 型积分  $I_n(m) = \int_0^{\pi} \left( \frac{\sin nt}{\sin t} \right)^m dt$  的计算. 文献[3-5]给出了  $I_n(1)$  至  $I_n(5)$  的计算公式并提出计算  $I_n(6)$  的猜想, 但其计算过程过于复杂. 本文给出当  $m \leq k$  时积分  $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin^{2k+1} nx}{\sin^{2m+1} x} dx$  及  $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin^{2k} nx}{\sin^{2m} x} dx$  的递推公式, 并利用此递推公式给出了  $n, m$  为任意正整数时  $I_n(m)$  的求法, 最后利用公式计算了  $I_n(1)$  至  $I_n(8)$ .

## 2 主要结论

引理 1<sup>[5]</sup>  $I_n(1) = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx = \begin{cases} 0, & n = 2k, \\ \pi, & n = 2k-1, \end{cases} \quad k \in \mathbb{N}^*,$  其中  $\mathbb{N}^*$  表示正整数集合.

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引理 2 (Wallis 公式) 对  $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ , 有

$$I_k = \int_0^\pi \sin^k x dx = \begin{cases} \pi, & k = 0, \\ 2, & k = 1, \\ \frac{2(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!}, & k = 2n+1, \\ \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!}\pi, & k = 2n. \end{cases}$$

引理 3 当  $n = 2k$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sin 2kx}{\sin x} &= e^{i(2k-1)x} + e^{i(2k-3)x} + \cdots + e^{ix} + e^{-ix} + e^{-3ix} + \cdots + e^{-i(2k-3)x} + e^{-i(2k-1)x} \\ &= 2[\cos(2k-1)x + \cos(2k-3)x + \cdots + \cos x]. \end{aligned}$$

当  $n = 2k+1$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sin(2k+1)x}{\sin x} &= e^{i(2k)x} + e^{i(2k-2)x} + \cdots + e^{i2x} + e^{-2ix} + \cdots + e^{-i(2k-2)x} + e^{-i(2k)x} + 1 \\ &= 2[\cos(2k)x + \cos(2k-2)x + \cdots + \cos 2x] + 1. \end{aligned}$$

证 当  $n = 2k$  时, 利用欧拉公式可得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sin 2kx}{\sin x} &= \frac{e^{i(2k)x} - e^{-i(2k)x}}{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}} = \frac{(e^{ix} - e^{-ix}) \cdot (e^{i(2k-1)x} + e^{i(2k-2)x} \cdot e^{-ix} + \cdots + e^{-i(2k-1)x})}{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}} \\ &= e^{i(2k-1)x} + e^{i(2k-3)x} + \cdots + e^{ix} + e^{-ix} + e^{-3ix} + \cdots + e^{-i(2k-3)x} + e^{-i(2k-1)x} \\ &= 2[\cos(2k-1)x + \cos(2k-3)x + \cdots + \cos x]. \end{aligned}$$

当  $n$  为奇数时, 证明方法相同, 故略去.

引理 4 如果被积函数的分母为一次方, 有如下结果

$$(i) \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k+1} 2px}{\sin x} dx = 0; \quad (ii) \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k+1} (2p+1)x}{\sin x} dx = \frac{(2k-1)!! \pi}{(2k)!!}.$$

$$\text{证 } (i) \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k+1} 2px}{\sin x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{2k+1} 2px}{\sin x} dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k+1} 2px}{\sin x} dx \triangleq I_1 + I_2.$$

对于  $I_2$ , 令  $x = \pi - t$ , 则

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k+1} 2px}{\sin x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{2k+1} (2p\pi - 2pt)}{\sin t} dt = - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{2k+1} 2pt}{\sin t} dt = -I_1,$$

故结论成立.

(ii) 利用引理 3 及 Euler 公式, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k+1} (2p+1)x}{\sin x} dx &= \int_0^\pi \sin^{2k} (2p+1)x \cdot \frac{\sin (2p+1)x}{\sin x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{(2i)^{2k}} \int_0^\pi \left[ \sum_{m=0}^{2k} (-1)^m C_{2k}^m e^{i(2p+1)(2k-2m)x} \cdot (e^{i(2p)x} + e^{i(2p-2)x} + \cdots + e^{i2x} + e^{-i2x} + \cdots + e^{-i(2p)x} + 1) \right] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{(2i)^{2k}} \int_0^\pi (-1)^k C_{2k}^k dx = \frac{C_{2k}^k \pi}{2^{2k}} = \frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!!} \pi. \end{aligned}$$

故结论成立.

注 上述证明中的第二个等式用到了  $\sin^{2k} (2p+1)x = \left( \frac{e^{i(2p+1)x} - e^{-i(2p+1)x}}{2i} \right)^{2k}$ , 再利用二项式进行

展开, 最后等式成立是因为  $\int_0^\pi e^{i(2h)x} dx$  只有当  $h = 0$  时积分不为 0, 其它积分都为 0.

引理 5 如果被积函数的分母为二次方, 有如下结果:

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2m} nx}{\sin^2 x} dx = \begin{cases} n\pi, & m = 1, \\ \frac{(2m-3)!! \pi}{(2m-2)!!}, & m \geq 2. \end{cases}$$

证 由分部积分公式, 得到

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2m} nx}{\sin^2 x} dx = \int_0^\pi \sin^{2m} nx d(-\cot x) = 2mn \int_0^\pi \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \cdot \sin^{2m-1} nx \cos nx dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{mn}{2} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin(2n+1)x + \sin(2n-1)x}{\sin x} \cdot \sin^{2m-2} nx \, dx \\
&= mn \int_0^\pi [\cos 2nx + 2\cos(2n-2)x + \cdots + 2\cos 2x + 1] \sin^{2m-2} nx \, dx \\
&= mn \int_0^\pi (\cos 2nx + 1) \sin^{2m-2} nx \, dx = mn \int_0^\pi 2(1 - \sin^2 nx) \sin^{2m-2} nx \, dx.
\end{aligned}$$

上述的第四个等式用到了引理3,第五个等式用到了

$$\int_0^\pi \cos 2hx \cdot \sin^{2m-2} nx \, dx, \quad h \neq 2kn, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots$$

时积分为0,该结论由Euler公式及二项式的展开易证.再由引理2,当 $m \geq 2$ 时,有

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2m} nx}{\sin^2 x} dx &= 2mn \int_0^\pi \sin^{2m-2} nx \, dx - 2mn \int_0^\pi \sin^{2m} nx \, dx \\
&= 2mn \left[ \frac{(2m-3)! \pi}{(2m-2)!!} - \frac{(2m-1)! \pi}{(2m)!!} \right] = \frac{(2m-3)! \pi}{(2m-2)!!}.
\end{aligned}$$

当 $m=1$ 时

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^2 nx}{\sin^2 x} dx &= \int_0^\pi \sin^2 nx \, d(-\cot x) = 2n \int_0^\pi \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \cdot \sin nx \cos nx \, dx \\
&= \frac{n}{2} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin(2n+1)x + \sin(2n-1)x}{\sin x} dx = \frac{n}{2} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin(2n+1)x}{\sin x} dx + \frac{n}{2} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin(2n-1)x}{\sin x} dx \\
&= \frac{n\pi}{2} + \frac{n\pi}{2} = n\pi.
\end{aligned}$$

其中上述的最后一个等式用到了引理1.

**定理1** 当 $m \leq k$ 时,有如下结论

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k+1} nx}{\sin^{2m+1} x} dx = \frac{2k(2k+1)n^2}{2m(2m-1)} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k-1} nx}{\sin^{2m-1} x} dx - \frac{(2k+1)^2 n^2 - (2m-1)^2}{2m(2m-1)} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k+1} nx}{\sin^{2m-1} x} dx.$$

**证** 利用分部积分公式,有

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k+1} nx}{\sin^{2m+1} x} dx &= \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k+1} nx}{\sin^{2m-1} x} d(-\cot x) \\
&= \int_0^\pi \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{(2k+1)n \sin^{2k} nx \cos nx \sin^{2m-1} x - (2m-1) \sin^{2m-2} x \cos x \sin^{2k+1} nx}{\sin^{4m-2} x} dx \\
&= \int_0^\pi \frac{(2k+1)n \sin^{2k} nx \cos nx}{\sin^{2m} x} d \sin x - (2m-1) \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k+1} nx (1 - \sin^2 x)}{\sin^{2m+1} x} dx, \quad (1)
\end{aligned}$$

而

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k} nx \cos nx}{\sin^{2m} x} d \sin x &= - \int_0^\pi \sin x d \frac{\sin^{2k} nx \cos nx}{\sin^{2m} x} \\
&= - \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2m} x [2kn \sin^{2k-1} nx - (2k+1)n \sin^{2k+1} nx] - 2m \sin^{2m-1} x \sin^{2k} nx \cos nx \cos x}{\sin^{4m-1} x} dx \\
&= 2m \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k} nx \cos nx}{\sin^{2m} x} d \sin x - \int_0^\pi \frac{2kn \sin^{2k-1} nx - (2k+1)n \sin^{2k+1} nx}{\sin^{2m-1} x} dx. \quad (2)
\end{aligned}$$

将(2)式移项有

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k} nx \cos nx}{\sin^{2m} x} d \sin x = \frac{1}{2m-1} \int_0^\pi \frac{2kn \sin^{2k-1} nx - (2k+1)n \sin^{2k+1} nx}{\sin^{2m-1} x} dx. \quad (3)$$

将(3)式代入(1)式可得

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k+1} nx}{\sin^{2m+1} x} dx &= \frac{(2k+1)n}{2m(2m-1)} \int_0^\pi \frac{2kn \sin^{2k-1} nx - (2k+1)n \sin^{2k+1} nx}{\sin^{2m-1} x} dx + \frac{2m-1}{2m} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k+1} nx}{\sin^{2m-1} x} dx \\
&= \frac{2k(2k+1)n^2}{2m(2m-1)} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k-1} nx}{\sin^{2m-1} x} dx - \frac{(2k+1)^2 n^2 - (2m-1)^2}{2m(2m-1)} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k+1} nx}{\sin^{2m-1} x} dx,
\end{aligned}$$

因而结论成立.

**定理2** 当 $n$ 为偶数时,  $\int_0^\pi \left( \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^{2k+1} dx = 0$ ; 当 $n$ 为奇数时,  $I_n(2k+1)$ 的计算满足以下递推

公式

$$I_n(2k+1) = \frac{(2k+1)n^2}{2k-1} I_n(2k-1) - \frac{(2k+1)^2 n^2 - (2k-1)^2}{2k(2k-1)} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k+1} nx}{\sin^{2k-1} x} dx.$$

证 由引理 4 得到  $n$  为偶数时积分为 0, 再由定理 1,

$$\int_0^\pi \left( \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^{2k+1} dx = \frac{(2k+1)n^2}{2k-1} \int_0^\pi \left( \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^{2k-1} dx - \frac{(2k+1)^2 n^2 - (2k-1)^2}{2k(2k-1)} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k+1} nx}{\sin^{2k-1} x} dx,$$

而

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k+1} nx}{\sin^{2k-1} x} dx = \frac{2k(2k+1)n^2}{(2k-3)(2k-2)} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k-1} nx}{\sin^{2k-3} x} dx - \frac{(2k+1)^2 n^2 - (2k-3)^2}{(2k-3)(2k-2)} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k+1} nx}{\sin^{2k-3} x} dx,$$

一直递推下去可求出  $I_n(2k+1)$  的值.

实际上, 当  $n$  为奇数且  $k \geq 1$  时, 由引理 4 及定理 1

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k+1} nx}{\sin^3 x} dx &= \frac{2k(2k+1)n^2}{2} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k-1} nx}{\sin x} dx - \frac{(2k+1)^2 n^2 - 1}{2} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k+1} nx}{\sin x} dx \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{3n^2+1}{4}\pi, & k=1, \\ \frac{[(2k+1)n^2+2k-1] \cdot (2k-3)!!}{2(2k)!!}\pi, & k \geq 2. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

当  $n$  为奇数且  $k \geq 2$  时, 由定理 1 及  $\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k+1} nx}{\sin^3 x} dx$  的结果可得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k+1} nx}{\sin^5 x} dx &= \frac{2k(2k+1)n^2}{12} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k-1} nx}{\sin^3 x} dx - \frac{(2k+1)^2 n^2 - 9}{12} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k+1} nx}{\sin^3 x} dx \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{115n^4+50n^2+27}{24 \cdot 4!!}\pi, & k=2, \\ \frac{(2k-5)!![(20k^2+16k+3)n^4+10(2k-3)(2k+1)n^2+9(2k-3)(2k-1)]}{24 \cdot (2k)!!}\pi, & k \geq 3. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

同理, 由定理 1 及  $\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k+1} nx}{\sin^5 x} dx$  的结果可得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k+1} nx}{\sin^7 x} dx &= \frac{2k(2k+1)n^2}{30} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k-1} nx}{\sin^5 x} dx - \frac{(2k+1)^2 n^2 - 25}{30} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k+1} nx}{\sin^5 x} dx \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{5887n^6+2695n^4+1813n^2+1125}{24 \cdot 6!!}\pi, & k=3, \\ \frac{(2k-7)!!(2k+1)[(244k^2+104k+15)n^6+35(2k-5)(10k+3)n^4+a(n,k)]}{30 \cdot 24 \cdot (2k)!!}\pi, & k \geq 4, \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

其中  $a(n,k) = 259(2k-5)(2k-3)n^2 + \frac{225(2k-5)(2k-3)(2k-1)}{2k+1}$ .

定理 3 当  $m \leq k$  时,

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k} nx}{\sin^{2m} x} dx = \frac{2k(2k-1)n^2}{(2m-1)(2m-2)} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k-2} nx}{\sin^{2m-2} x} dx - \frac{(2k)^2 n^2 - (2m-2)^2}{(2m-1)(2m-2)} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k} nx}{\sin^{2m-2} x} dx.$$

特别地, 当  $m=k$  时有以下的递推式

$$I_n(2k) = \int_0^\pi \left( \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^{2k} dx = \frac{2kn^2}{2k-2} I_n(2k-2) - \frac{(2k)^2 n^2 - (2k-2)^2}{(2k-1)(2k-2)} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k} nx}{\sin^{2k-2} x} dx.$$

证明方法类似于定理 1, 故略去.

利用引理 5 及定理 3, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2m} nx}{\sin^4 x} dx &= \frac{2m(2m-1)n^2}{6} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2m-2} nx}{\sin^2 x} dx - \frac{4m^2 n^2 - 4}{6} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2m} nx}{\sin^2 x} dx \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{2n^3+n}{3}\pi, & m=2, \\ \frac{(mm^2+2m-3)n\pi \cdot (2m-5)!!}{3(m-1)(2m-4)!!}\pi, & m \geq 3. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

同样地, 由定理 3 及  $\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2m} nx}{\sin^4 x} dx$  的结果, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2m} nx}{\sin^6 x} dx &= \frac{2m(2m-1)n^2}{20} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2m-2} nx}{\sin^4 x} dx - \frac{4m^2 n^2 - 16}{20} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2m} nx}{\sin^4 x} dx \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{11n^5 + 5n^3 + 4n}{20} \pi, & m = 3, \\ \frac{[m(4m-1)n^4 + 5m(2m-5)n^2 + 4(2m-3)(2m-5)]n\pi \cdot (2m-7)!!}{30(m-2)(m-1) \cdot (2m-6)!!} \pi, & m \geq 4. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

继续递推下去, 可同理求出

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2m} nx}{\sin^8 x} dx &= \frac{2m(2m-1)n^2}{42} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2m-2} nx}{\sin^6 x} dx - \frac{4m^2 n^2 - 36}{42} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2m} nx}{\sin^6 x} dx \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{151n^7 + 70n^5 + 49n^3 + 45}{21 \cdot 5!!} \pi, & m = 4, \\ \frac{n\pi \cdot (2m-9)!!}{21 \cdot 30 \cdot (m-3)(m-2)(m-1)(2m-8)!!} b(n, m) \pi, & m \geq 5, \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

其中  $b(n, m) = (34m^2 - 24m + 5)mn^6 + (2m-7)[14m(4m-1)n^4 + (2m-5)(49mn^2 + 72m - 108)]$ .

### 3 结束语

本文给出了  $\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k+1} nx}{\sin^{2m+1} x} dx$  及  $\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2k} nx}{\sin^{2m} x} dx$  的递推公式, 由此求出了  $m, n$  为任意正整数时积分

$\int_0^\pi \left( \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^m dx$  的递推公式, 此结果涵盖了文献[3]—[5]的结论.

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## The Calculation of Fejer Integrals

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**Abstract:** Using Wallis formula, Euler formula, formula of integration by parts and recursive methods to calculate the Fejer integral  $I_n(m)$ , recursive formula is obtained, especially the results of  $I_n(1) - I_n(8)$  are given.

**Key words:** Fejer integral; Euler formula; formula of integration by parts; recursion