

$$8. (1) a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (1-x^2) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} (1 - \frac{1}{3}\pi^3) = 2 - \frac{2}{3}\pi^2$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (1-x^2) \cos nx dx = \frac{4(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2}$$

$$b_n = 0$$

$f(x)$ 连续且分段可微 故 $1-x^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{3}\pi^2 + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2} \cos nx, x \in [-\pi, \pi]$

令 $x=0$, 得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{12}$

9. 偶延拓. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1+x, & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ 1-x, & -\pi \leq x \leq 0 \end{cases}$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = 2 + \pi$$

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

$f(x)$ 连续且分段可微 故 $f(x) = 1 + \frac{\pi}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2[(-1)^n - 1]}{n^2 \pi} \cos nx, x \in [-\pi, \pi]$

取 $x=1$ 得 $2 = 1 + \frac{\pi}{2} - 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n-1)}{(2n-1)^2 \pi}$

也即 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n-1)}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8} - \frac{\pi}{4}$

取 $x=4$ 得 $f(4) = f(4-2\pi) = 2\pi-3 = 1 + \frac{\pi}{2} - 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 4(2n-1)}{(2n-1)^2 \pi}$

也即 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 4(2n-1)}{(2n-1)^2} = \pi - \frac{3}{8}\pi^2$

$$10. F_{\pm n} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(x) e^{\mp i n \frac{2\pi x}{T}} dx$$

$$F_0 = \frac{H\tau}{T}, F_n = \frac{H}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi\tau}{T} \quad (n \neq 0)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{H\tau}{T} + \left(\sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \right) \frac{H}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi\tau}{T} e^{in \frac{2\pi x}{T}}$$

$$1. a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a 1 dx = \frac{2a}{\pi}, a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-a}^a \cos nx dx = \frac{2 \sin na}{n\pi}, b_n = 0$$

由 Parseval 等式 得 $\frac{2a^2}{\pi^2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4 \sin^2 na}{n^2 \pi^2} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) dx = \frac{2a}{\pi}$

也即 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 na}{n^2} = \frac{a(\pi-a)}{2}$. 再由 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$. 知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos^2 na}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2 - 3\pi a + 3a^2}{6}$



2. $f(x)$ 可积且平方可积. 故 $\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) dx$

由正项级数的比较判别法, 可知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2$ 与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n^2$ 均收敛.

又因为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛, 且 $|\frac{a_n}{n}| \leq \frac{a_n^2 + \frac{1}{n^2}}{2}$, $|\frac{b_n}{n}| \leq \frac{b_n^2 + \frac{1}{n^2}}{2}$.

故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\frac{a_n}{n}|$ 与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\frac{b_n}{n}|$ 收敛. 于是 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n}$ 与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_n}{n}$ 收敛.

$$3. a_n = 0, b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{2(1-(-1)^n)}{n\pi}$$

由 Parseval 等式得: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{16}{(2n-1)^2 \pi^2} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) dx = 2$

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

$$\text{再由 } f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{(2n-1)\pi} \sin(2n-1)x, \quad x \in (0, \pi)$$

该函数项级数在 $(0, \pi)$ 上内闭一致收敛

$$\text{逐项积分可得 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8} - \frac{\pi}{4}x, \quad x \in (0, \pi)$$

当 $x=0$ 和 π 时, 上式也成立.

$$\text{故 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8} - \frac{\pi}{4}x$$

$$4. (2) \int_0^l \sin \frac{n\pi}{l}x \sin \frac{m\pi}{l}x dx = \frac{l}{2} \delta_{m,n}$$

故该函数系是正交的. 其标准正交系为:

$$\sqrt{\frac{2}{l}} \sin \frac{\pi}{l}x, \sqrt{\frac{2}{l}} \sin \frac{2\pi}{l}x, \dots, \sqrt{\frac{2}{l}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l}x.$$

$$6. \int_0^l \cos^2 \frac{(2n-1)\pi x}{2l} dx = \frac{l}{2}$$

$$\int_0^l f(x) \cos \frac{(2n-1)\pi x}{2l} dx = \frac{2l^2(2n-1)\pi(-1)^{n+1} - 4l^2}{(2n-1)^2 \pi^2}$$

$$f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4l(2n-1)\pi(-1)^{n+1} - 8l}{(2n-1)^2 \pi^2} \cos \frac{(2n-1)\pi x}{2l}$$

$$5: a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) dx = \frac{4}{\pi}$$

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

$$b_n = 0$$

$|\cos x|$ 连续且分段可微.

$$\text{故 } |\cos x| = \frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{4n^2-1} \cos 2nx$$

$$7: x^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \cos nx$$

$$x^3 = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{6-n^2\pi^2}{n^3} \sin nx$$

$$x^4 = \frac{\pi^4}{5} + 8 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{6-n^2\pi^2}{n^4} \cos nx$$

对后两式用 Parseval 等式即得

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^6} = \frac{\pi^6}{945}, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^8} = \frac{\pi^8}{9450}$$

$$8: \text{奇延拓后求得 } b_n = \frac{\sin n}{n^2}$$

$$f(x) \text{ 连续且分段可微. 故 } f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n}{n^2} \sin nx, \quad x \in [0, \pi]$$

$$9: \text{由(8), 令 } x=1 \text{ 可知 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 n}{n^2} = f(1) = \frac{\pi-1}{2}.$$

$$\text{再考虑周期 } 2\pi \text{ 的函数 } g(x) = \frac{\pi-x}{2} \quad (0 < x < 2\pi)$$

$$\text{可知 } g(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n} \quad (0 < x < 2\pi). \text{ 令 } x=1 \text{ 可得 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n}{n} = \frac{\pi-1}{2}$$

利用 Parseval 等式. 可得.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 n}{n^4} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) dx = \frac{(\pi-1)^2}{6}$$