

第 14 次作业题

1. 将下列函数展成指定周期的 Fourier 级数并求其和函数:

- (1) $T = 2\pi$, $f(x) = \begin{cases} x + \pi, & \text{若 } x \in [-\pi, 0) \\ \pi - x, & \text{若 } x \in [0, \pi] \end{cases}$;
- (2) $T = 2\pi$, $f(x) = |\sin x|$, $x \in [0, 2\pi]$;
- (3) $T = 2$, f 为奇函数且 $f(x) = x(1-x)$, $x \in (0, 1)$, 并求级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n-3)^3}$;
- (4) 将 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1-x, & \text{若 } x \in [0, 1] \\ 0, & \text{若 } x \in (1, 2] \end{cases}$ 展成以 4 为周期的正弦级数.

解: (1) 由于 $\forall x \in [-\pi, \pi]$, 均有 $f(x) = \pi - |x|$, 故 f 为偶函数, 从而 $\forall n \geq 1$, 均有 $b_n = 0$. 又 $a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\pi - |x|) dx = 2\pi - \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x dx = \pi$, 而 $\forall n \geq 1$, 则有

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

注意到 f 连续且分段可导, 则由 Dirichlet-Jordan 定理知, $\forall x \in [0, 2\pi]$, 均有

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

(2) 由于 f 为偶函数, 故 $\forall n \geq 1$, 均有 $b_n = 0$. 又 $a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = \frac{4}{\pi}$, 而 $\forall n \geq 1$, 均有 $a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\sin x) \cos(nx) dx = -\frac{2(1+(-1)^n)}{\pi(n^2-1)}$. 但 f 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上为连续且分段可导, 于是由 Dirichlet-Jordan 定理可知 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$, 我们有

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

(3) 由于 f 为奇函数, 则 $\forall n \geq 0$, 均有 $a_n = 0$. 又 $\forall n \geq 1$, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= 2 \int_0^1 x(1-x) \sin(n\pi x) dx \\ &= -\frac{2}{n\pi} x(1-x) \cos(n\pi x) \Big|_0^1 + \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^1 (1-2x) \cos(n\pi x) dx \\ &= \frac{2}{(n\pi)^2} (1-2x) \sin(n\pi x) \Big|_0^1 + \frac{4}{(n\pi)^2} \int_0^1 \sin(n\pi x) dx = \frac{4(1-(-1)^n)}{(n\pi)^3}, \end{aligned}$$

而 f 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上连续, 分段可导且 $f(-1) = f(1)$, 于是 $\forall x \in [-1, 1]$, 均有

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{8}{(2n-1)^3\pi^3} \sin(2n-1)\pi x.$$

特别地, 当 $x = \frac{1}{2}$ 时, 我们有 $\frac{1}{4} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{8}{(2n-1)^3\pi^3} \sin(\frac{\pi(2n-1)}{2}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{8(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n-1)^3\pi^3}$.

由此可得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n-3)^3} = -1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n-3)^3} = -1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k-1)^3} = -\frac{32+\pi^3}{32}$.

(4) 由题设可知延拓后的函数为奇函数且 $T = 4$, 故 $\ell = 2$. 于是 $\forall n \geq 0$, 均有 $a_n = 0$, 而 $\forall n \geq 1$, 我们则有

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \int_0^2 f(x) \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}n\pi x\right) dx = \int_0^1 (1-x) \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}n\pi x\right) dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}n\pi} (1-x) \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}n\pi x\right) \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}n\pi} \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}n\pi x\right) d(1-x) \\ &= \frac{2}{n\pi} - \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^1 \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}n\pi x\right) dx = \frac{2}{n\pi} - \frac{4}{(n\pi)^2} \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}n\pi x\right) \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{2}{n\pi} - \frac{4}{(n\pi)^2} \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}n\pi\right). \end{aligned}$$

由于 f 在 $[0, 2]$ 上连续且分段可微, 则 $\forall x \in (0, 2)$, 我们有

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{n\pi} - \frac{4}{(n\pi)^2} \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}n\pi\right) \right) \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}n\pi x\right),$$

而在点 $x = 0, 2$ 处, 上述 Fourier 级数均收敛到 0.

2. 设 $f(x) = x - 1$.

- (1) 将 f 在 $(0, 2\pi)$ 上展成以 2π 为周期的 Fourier 级数并求其和函数;
- (2) 将 f 在 $(0, \pi)$ 上展成以 2π 为周期的正弦级数并求其和函数;
- (3) 将 f 在 $(0, 1)$ 上展成以 4 为周期的余弦级数并求其和函数: 如何展开, 展法是否唯一?

解: (1) 由定义知 $a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (x-1) dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} (x-1)^2 \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 2(\pi-1)$, 而 $\forall n \geq 1$,

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

由于 f 在 $(0, 2\pi)$ 上连续可导, 则由 Dirichlet-Jordan 定理可知, $\forall x \in (0, 2\pi)$,

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

(2) 由题知应将 f 进行奇延拓, 于是 $\forall n \geq 0$, 均有 $a_n = 0$, 而 $\forall n \geq 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (x-1) \sin(nx) dx = -\frac{2}{n\pi} (x-1) \cos(nx) \Big|_0^{\pi} + \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(nx) dx \\ &= -\frac{2}{n\pi} ((-1)^n (\pi-1) + 1) + \frac{2}{n^2\pi} \sin(nx) \Big|_0^{\pi} = -\frac{2}{n\pi} ((-1)^n (\pi-1) + 1). \end{aligned}$$

又 f 在 $(0, \pi)$ 上连续可导, 于是由 Dirichlet-Jordan 定理知, $\forall x \in (0, \pi)$, 均有

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

(3) 由题知应将 f 奇延拓成周期为 4 的周期函数, 为此首先须将 f 延拓到 $(0, 2)$ 上, 此时由于延拓方式不唯一, 故展法也不唯一. 下面我们取零延拓. 则 $a_0 = \int_0^1 (x-1) dx = \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 \Big|_0^1 = -\frac{1}{2}$, 而 $\forall n \geq 1$, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \int_0^1 (x-1) \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}n\pi x\right) dx = \frac{2}{n\pi}(x-1) \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}n\pi x\right) \Big|_0^1 - \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^1 \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}n\pi x\right) dx \\ &= \frac{4}{(n\pi)^2} \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}n\pi x\right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{4}{(n\pi)^2} (\cos(\frac{1}{2}n\pi) - 1), \end{aligned}$$

又 f 在 $(0, \pi)$ 上连续可导, 于是由 Dirichlet-Jordan 定理知, $\forall x \in (0, 1)$, 均有

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x-1 = -\frac{1}{4} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{(n\pi)^2} (\cos(\frac{1}{2}n\pi) - 1) \cos(\frac{1}{2}n\pi x) \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{(n\pi)^2} (\cos(\frac{1}{2}n\pi) - 1) \cos(\frac{1}{2}n\pi x). \end{aligned}$$

3. 证明下列等式:

- (1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(nx)}{n} = \frac{\pi-x}{2} \quad (0 < x < 2\pi);$
- (2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$, 进而求 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2}, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2};$
- (3) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2nx)}{2n} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2} \quad (0 < x < \pi);$
- (4) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2n-1)x}{2n-1} = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (0 < x < \pi);$
- (5) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \sin(nx) = \frac{x}{2} \quad (|x| < \pi).$

证明: (1) $\forall x \in [0, 2\pi]$, 定义 $f(x) = \frac{\pi-x}{2}$, 则 f 的 Fourier 级数的系数满足:

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\pi-x}{2} dx = -\frac{1}{4\pi} (\pi-x)^2 \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 0.$$

而 $\forall n \geq 1$, 我们则有

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

由于 f 在 $[0, 2\pi]$ 上可导, 则由 Dirichlet-Jordan 定理知, $\forall x \in (0, 2\pi)$, 我们有

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

(2) 由 (1) 以及 Parseval 等式可得

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{\pi-x}{2} \right)^2 dx = \frac{1}{12\pi} (x-\pi)^3 \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}.$$

进而可得 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{6} = \frac{\pi^2}{8},$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n)^2} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \frac{\pi^2}{8} = -\frac{\pi^2}{12}.$$

(3) $\forall x \in (0, \pi)$, 由 (1) 可得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2nx)}{2n} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(n \cdot 2x)}{n} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi-2x}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2}.$

(4) $\forall x \in (0, \pi)$, 借助 (1), (3) 可得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(nx)}{n} = \frac{\pi-x}{2}, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2nx)}{2n} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2}.$

由第一式减去第二式立刻可得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2n-1)x}{2n-1} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$

(5) $\forall x \in (0, \pi)$, 由 (1), (4) 可得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2nx)}{2n} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2}, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2n-1)x}{2n-1} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$

由第二式减去第一式可得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \sin(nx) = \frac{x}{2}$, 该等式两边均为奇函数, 因此所证结论对任意 $x \in (-\pi, \pi)$ 均成立.