

第十三周作业答案

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习题 12.1

2

(2)

直接计算可得

$$\begin{aligned}a_0 &= \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(x) dx = \frac{T}{3} \\a_n &= \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(x) \cos \frac{2n\pi}{T} dx = 0 \\b_n &= \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(x) \sin \frac{2n\pi}{T} dx = -\frac{T}{3n\pi}\end{aligned}$$

故

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

由 Dirichlet 定理, 该级数在 $x \neq kT$ 时收敛于 $f(x)$, 在 $x = kT$ 时收敛于 $\frac{T}{6}$ 。

(3)

直接计算可得

$$\begin{aligned}a_0 &= \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) dx = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l e^{ax} dx = \frac{e^{al} - e^{-al}}{al} \\a_n &= \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l e^{ax} \cos nx dx = \frac{(-1)^n al(e^{al} - e^{-al})}{a^2 l^2 + n^2 \pi^2} \\b_n &= \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l e^{ax} \sin nx dx = \frac{(-1)^n n\pi(e^{al} - e^{-al})}{a^2 l^2 + n^2 \pi^2}\end{aligned}$$

因此

$$f(x) \sim \frac{e^{al} - e^{-al}}{2al} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (e^{al} - e^{-al})}{a^2 l^2 + n^2 \pi^2} (al \cos nx + n\pi \sin nx)$$

由 Dirichlet 定理, $x \neq kl$ 时级数收敛于 $f(x)$, $x = kl$ 时级数收敛于 $\frac{e^{al} + e^{-al}}{2}$ 。

(4)

注意到 $f(x)$ 是偶函数, 故 $b_n = 0$ 。而

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^2 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 dx = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^2 f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \int_0^1 \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx - \int_1^2 \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \frac{4}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2}$$

于是

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

3

(2)

先将 $f(x)$ 奇延拓为

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \frac{1}{2} \leq |x| \leq l \\ A, & 0 \leq x < \frac{1}{2} \\ -A, & -\frac{1}{2} < x < 0 \end{cases}$$

则 $a_n = 0$, 且

$$b_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l g(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} A \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = \frac{2A}{n\pi} \left(1 - \cos \frac{n\pi}{2l}\right)$$

于是

$$f(x) \sim \frac{2A}{n\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \cos \frac{n\pi}{2l}\right) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

再将 $f(x)$ 偶延拓为

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \frac{1}{2} \leq |x| \leq l \\ A, & 0 \leq |x| < \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

则 $b_n = 0$, 且

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l h(x) dx = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} A dx = \frac{A}{l}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} A \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = \frac{2A}{nl} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2l}$$

于是

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

5

(1)

将 $f(x)$ 偶延拓为

$$\bar{f}(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ f(-x), & -1 < x < 0 \end{cases}$$

由 Dirichlet 定理, 不难得到

$$S(x) = \frac{\bar{f}(x^+) + \bar{f}(x^-)}{2}, \quad x \in (-1, 1)$$

于是由周期性

$$\begin{aligned} S\left(\frac{9}{4}\right) &= S\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = f\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{4} \\ S\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right) &= S\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\frac{1}{2} + 1}{2} = \frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

(2)

同理 (1) 可知

$$\begin{aligned} S(3\pi) &= S(\pi) = \frac{-1 + 1 + \pi^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\pi^2 \\ S(-4\pi) &= S(0) = \frac{-1 + 1}{2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

9

将 $f(x)$ 偶延拓为周期为 2π 的函数

$$\bar{f}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + x, & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ 1 - x, & -\pi \leq x < 0 \end{cases}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \bar{f}(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (1+x) dx = 2 + \pi \\ a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \bar{f}(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (1+x) \cos nx dx \\ &= -\frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx dx = -\frac{2}{n^2\pi} (1 - (-1)^n) \end{aligned}$$

由 Dirichlet 定理, $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ 时恒有

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

于是取 $x = 1$, 得到

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

取 $x = 4$, 得到

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

10

注意到 $f(x)$ 是偶函数, 故 $b_n = 0$ 。直接计算可得

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} f(x) dx = \int_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} H dx = \frac{2\tau H}{T}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} f(x) \cos nx dx = \int_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} H \cos nx dx = \frac{2H}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi\tau}{T}$$

于是直接计算可得

$$f(x) \sim \frac{\tau H}{T} + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{H}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi\tau}{T} e^{\frac{2n\pi i}{T}x}$$

习题 12.2

1

注意到 $f(x)$ 为偶函数, 即 $b_n = 0$ 。直接计算得

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

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

于是由 Parseval 等式

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

这说明

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 na}{n^2} = \frac{a(\pi - a)}{2}$$

结合

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

知

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos^2 na}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2 - 3\pi a + 3a^2}{6}$$

2

证明. 由均值不等式

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{n} \right| \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \leq \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2) + \frac{\pi^2}{6} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) dx + \frac{\pi^2}{6} < +\infty$$

故该级数绝对收敛, 从而收敛. 另一级数同理. □

3

由于积分与独点集无关, $f(x)$ 可视为奇函数, 即 $a_n = 0$, 于是

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx dx = \frac{2}{n\pi} (1 - (-1)^n)$$

, 当 $0 < x < \pi$ 时

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n\pi} (1 - (-1)^n) \sin nx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{(2n-1)\pi} \sin(2n-1)x = \begin{cases} -1, & -\pi < x < 0 \\ 0, & x = \pm\pi, 0 \\ 1, & 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}$$

由 Parseval 等式

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

这说明

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

进一步, 在 $[0, x]$ 上逐项积分得到

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{(2n-1)\pi} \int_0^x \sin(2n-1)t dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{(2n-1)^2\pi} (1 - \cos(2n-1)x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt = x$$

于是

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

4

(1)

证明. 注意到

$$\int_0^{\pi} \cos nx dx = 0$$

且 $m \neq n$ 时

$$\int_0^{\pi} \cos mx \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(m+n)x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(m-n)x dx = 0$$

这说明了正交性。

进一步

$$\int_0^\pi dx = \pi \quad \int_0^\pi \cos^2 nx \, dx = \int_0^\pi \frac{1 + \cos 2nx}{2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

因此, 该正交系对应的标准正交系为

$$\left\{ \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi}}, \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cos x, \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cos 2x, \dots \right\}$$

□

(2)

证明. 注意到 $m \neq n$ 时

$$\int_0^l \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^l \cos \frac{(m+n)\pi x}{l} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l \cos \frac{(m-n)\pi x}{l} dx = 0$$

这说明了正交性。

进一步

$$\int_0^l \sin^2 \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = \int_0^l \frac{1 - \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{l}}{2} dx = \frac{l}{2}$$

因此, 该正交系对应的标准正交系为

$$\left\{ \sqrt{\frac{2}{l}} \sin \frac{\pi}{l} x, \sqrt{\frac{2}{l}} \sin \frac{2\pi}{l} x, \dots \right\}$$

□

(3)

证明. 注意到 $m \neq n$ 时

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(2m+1)x \sin(2n+1)x \, dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 2(m+n+1)x \, dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 2(m-n)x \, dx = 0$$

这说明了正交性。

进一步

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

因此, 该正交系对应的标准正交系为

$$\left\{ \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sin x, \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sin 3x, \dots \right\}$$

□

(4)

证明. 注意到 $m \neq n$ 时

$$\int_0^l \cos \frac{(2m+1)\pi x}{2l} \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{2l} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^l \cos \frac{(m+n+1)\pi x}{l} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l \cos \frac{(m-n)\pi x}{l} dx = 0$$

这说明了正交性。

进一步

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

因此, 该正交系对应的标准正交系为

$$\left\{ \sqrt{\frac{2}{l}} \cos \frac{\pi}{2l} x, \sqrt{\frac{2}{l}} \cos \frac{3\pi}{2l} x, \dots \right\}$$

□

6

直接计算可得

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x) \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{2l} dx \\ &= \frac{4}{(2n+1)\pi} x \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{2l} \Big|_0^l - \frac{4}{(2n+1)\pi} \int_0^l \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{2l} dx \\ &= (-1)^n \frac{4l}{(2n+1)\pi} - \frac{8l}{(2n+1)^2 \pi^2} \end{aligned}$$

于是

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

习题 12.3

8

证明. 我们将 $f(x)$ 奇延拓为

$$\bar{f}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x-\pi}{2}, & -\pi \leq x \leq -1 \\ \frac{\pi-1}{2}x, & -1 < x < 1 \\ \frac{\pi-x}{2}, & 1 \leq x \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

直接计算可得

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \bar{f}(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{\pi-1}{\pi} \int_0^1 x \sin nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_1^{\pi} (\pi-x) \sin nx dx = \frac{\sin n}{n^2}$$

于是由 Dirichlet 定理

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

□

9

取 $x = 1$, 得到

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

不难验证其逐项求导后函数的一致收敛性, 于是

$$\frac{\pi - 1}{2} = f'(0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n}{n} \cos nx \Big|_{x=0} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n}{n}$$

另一方面, 由 Parseval 等式

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 n}{n^4} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f^2(x) dx = \frac{\pi - 1}{\pi} \int_0^1 x^2 dx + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_1^{\pi} (\pi - x)^2 dx = \frac{(\pi - 1)^2}{6}$$

问题反馈

- 注意函数的区间, 不要看到 $f(x) = \frac{x}{3}$ 就直接当成奇函数来算。
- e^{ax} 和 x 与三角函数的积分结论可以记忆, 省时省力;
- 积分前的系数 $\frac{1}{l}$ 和三角函数里的变量容易写差一个倍数;
- 第二类曲面积分正负号的判定需要一定经验, 如果不放心, 可以重新写成向量点乘的形式, 看看点乘出来是正的还是负的;
- 如果正交函数系里有常数, 则它的单位化往往与其他函数不同, 因为“模长”不同;
- Dirichlet 定理只能保证一个周期内的相等, 一旦要求 Fourier 级数在该周期外的值, 需要平移到该周期内计算。