

第八节

一般周期的函数的傅里叶级数

- 一、周期为 $2l$ 的周期函数的傅里叶级数
- 二、傅里叶级数的复数形式

一、周期为 $2l$ 的周期函数的傅里叶级数

周期为 $2l$ 的函数 $f(x)$

↓ 变量代换 $z = \frac{\pi x}{l}$

周期为 2π 的函数 $F(z)$

↓ 将 $F(z)$ 作傅氏展开

$f(x)$ 的傅氏展开式

定理. 设周期为 $2l$ 的周期函数 $f(x)$ 满足收敛定理条件,
则它的傅里叶级数展开式为

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \right)$$

(在 $f(x)$ 的连续点处)

其中

$$\begin{cases} a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx & (n=0, 1, 2, \dots) \\ b_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx & (n=1, 2, \dots) \end{cases}$$

证明: 令 $z = \frac{\pi x}{l}$, 则 $x \in [-l, l]$ 变成 $z \in [-\pi, \pi]$,

令 $F(z) = f(x) = f\left(\frac{lz}{\pi}\right)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} F(z + 2\pi) &= f\left(\frac{l(z + 2\pi)}{\pi}\right) = f\left(\frac{lz}{\pi} + 2l\right) \\ &= f\left(\frac{lz}{\pi}\right) = F(z) \end{aligned}$$

所以 $F(z)$ 是以 2π 为周期的周期函数, 且它满足收敛定理条件, 将它展成傅里叶级数:

$$F(z) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nz + b_n \sin nz)$$

(在 $F(z)$ 的连续点处)

其中

$$\begin{cases} a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} F(z) \cos nz dz & (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots) \\ b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} F(z) \sin nz dz & (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots) \end{cases}$$

$$\downarrow \text{令 } z = \frac{\pi x}{l}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx & (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots) \\ b_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx & (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots) \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \right)$$

(在 $f(x)$ 的连续点处)

证毕

说明: 如果 $f(x)$ 为奇函数, 则有

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \quad (\text{在 } f(x) \text{ 的连续点处})$$

其中 $b_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \quad (n=1, 2, \dots)$

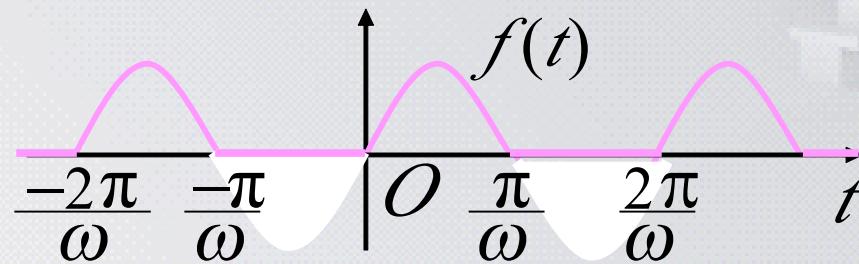
如果 $f(x)$ 为偶函数, 则有

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} \quad (\text{在 } f(x) \text{ 的连续点处})$$

其中 $a_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \quad (n=0, 1, 2, \dots)$

注: 无论哪种情况, 在 $f(x)$ 的间断点 x 处, 傅里叶级数都收敛于 $\frac{1}{2}[f(x^-) + f(x^+)]$.

例1. 交流电压 $E(t) = E \sin \omega t$ 经半波整流后负压消失, 试求半波整流函数的傅里叶级数.



解: 这个半波整流函数的周期是 $\frac{2\pi}{\omega}$, 它在 $[-\frac{\pi}{\omega}, \frac{\pi}{\omega}]$ 上的表达式为

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & -\frac{\pi}{\omega} \leq t < 0 \\ E \sin \omega t, & 0 \leq t < \frac{\pi}{\omega} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore a_n &= \frac{\omega}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{\omega}} E \sin \omega t \cos n\omega t dt \\ &= \frac{E\omega}{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{\omega}} [\sin(n+1)\omega t - \sin(n-1)\omega t] dt \end{aligned}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{E\omega}{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{\omega}} \sin 2\omega t \, dt = \frac{E\omega}{2\pi} \left[-\frac{1}{2\omega} \cos 2\omega t \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{\omega}} = 0$$

$n \neq 1$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{E\omega}{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{\omega}} [\sin(n+1)\omega t - \sin(n-1)\omega t] \, dt \\ &= \frac{E\omega}{2\pi} \left[-\frac{1}{(n+1)\omega} \cos(n+1)\omega t + \frac{1}{(n-1)\omega} \cos(n-1)\omega t \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{\omega}} \\ &= \frac{E}{2\pi} \left[\frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n-1} \right] \\ &= \frac{[(-1)^{n-1} - 1]E}{(n^2 - 1)\pi} = \begin{cases} 0, & n = 2k + 3 \\ \frac{2E}{(1 - 4k^2)\pi}, & n = 2k \end{cases} \quad (k = 0, 1, \dots) \end{aligned}$$

$$b_n = \frac{\omega}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{\omega}} E \sin \omega t \cdot \sin n\omega t dt$$

$$= \frac{E\omega}{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{\omega}} [\cos(n-1)\omega t - \cos(n+1)\omega t] dt$$

$$b_1 = \frac{\omega}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{\omega}} E \sin \omega t \cdot \sin \omega t dt$$

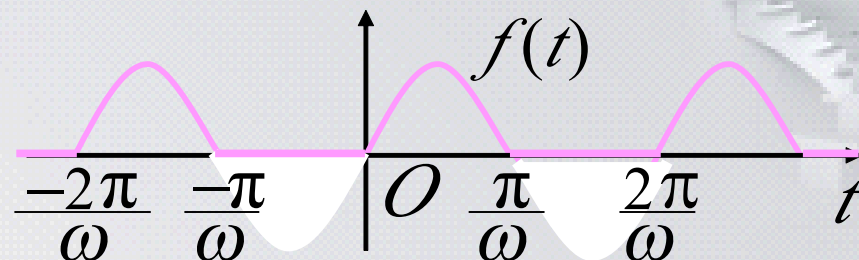
$$= \frac{E\omega}{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{\omega}} (1 - \cos 2\omega t) dt = \frac{E\omega}{2\pi} \left[t - \frac{\sin 2\omega t}{2\omega} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{\omega}} = \frac{E}{2}$$

$n > 1$ 时

$$b_n = \frac{E\omega}{2\pi} \left[\frac{\sin(n-1)\omega t}{(n-1)\omega} - \frac{\sin(n+1)\omega t}{(n+1)\omega} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{\omega}} = 0$$



由于半波整流函数 $f(t)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续, 由收敛定理可得



$$f(t) = \underbrace{\frac{E}{\pi}}_{\text{直流部分}} + \frac{E}{2} \sin \omega t + \underbrace{\frac{2E}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1-4k^2} \cos 2k\omega t}_{\text{交流部分}} \quad (-\infty < t < +\infty)$$

说明: 上述级数可分解为直流部分与交流部分的和.

$2k$ 次谐波的振幅为 $A_k = \frac{2E}{\pi} \frac{1}{4k^2 - 1}$, k 越大振幅越小,

因此在实际应用中展开式取前几项就足以逼近 $f(x)$ 了.

例2. 把 $f(x) = x$ ($0 < x < 2$) 展开成

(1) 正弦级数; (2) 余弦级数.

解: (1) 将 $f(x)$ 作奇周期延拓, 则有

$$a_n = 0 \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

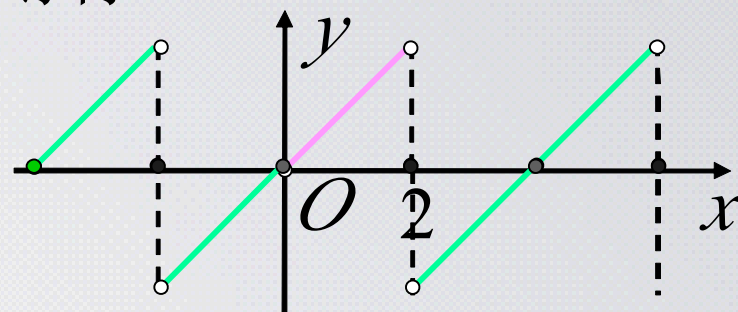
$$b_n = \frac{2}{2} \int_0^2 x \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx$$

$$= \left[-\frac{2}{n\pi} x \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} + \left(\frac{2}{n\pi} \right)^2 \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} \right]_0^2$$

$$= -\frac{4}{n\pi} \cos n\pi = \frac{4}{n\pi} (-1)^{n+1} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} \quad (0 < x < 2)$$

在 $x = 2k$ 处级数收敛于何值?



(2) 将 $f(x)$ 作偶周期延拓, 则有

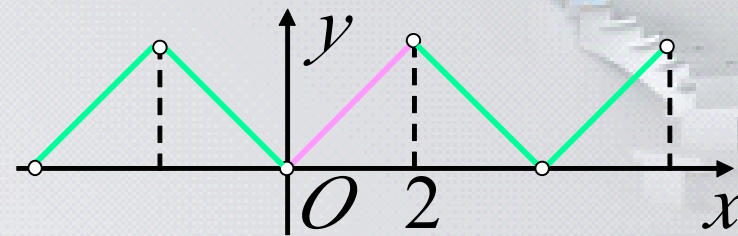
$$a_0 = \frac{2}{2} \int_0^2 x \, dx = 2$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{2} \int_0^2 x \cdot \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} \, dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{2}{n\pi} x \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} + \left(\frac{2}{n\pi} \right)^2 \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} \right]_0^2$$

$$= -\frac{4}{n^2 \pi^2} [(-1)^n - 1] = \begin{cases} 0, & n = 2k \\ \frac{-8}{(2k-1)^2 \pi^2}, & n = 2k-1 \\ & (k=1, 2, \dots) \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = x = 1 - \frac{8}{\pi^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2} \cos \frac{(2k-1)\pi x}{2} \quad (0 < x < 2)$$

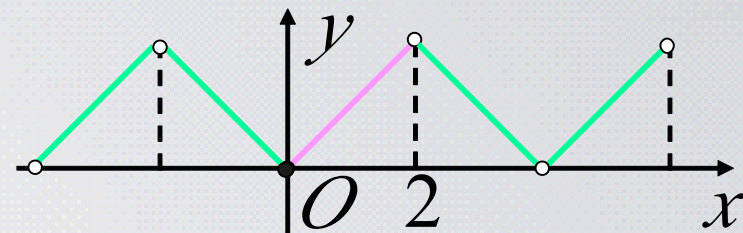


$$b_n = 0 \quad (n=1, 2, \dots)$$

$$f(x) = x = 1 - \frac{8}{\pi^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2} \cos \frac{(2k-1)\pi x}{2} \quad (0 < x < 2)$$

说明：此式对 $x=0$ 也成立，

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



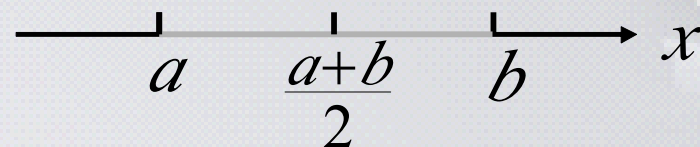
由此还可导出

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

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

当函数定义在任意有限区间上时, 其展开方法为:

方法1 $f(x), x \in [a, b]$



↓ 令 $x = z + \frac{b+a}{2}$, 即 $z = x - \frac{b+a}{2}$

$$F(z) = f(x) = f\left(z + \frac{b+a}{2}\right), z \in \left[-\frac{b-a}{2}, \frac{b-a}{2}\right]$$

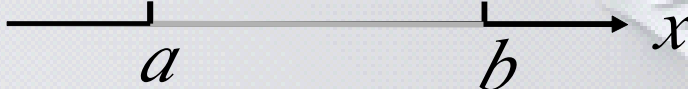
↓ 周期延拓

$F(z)$ 在 $\left[-\frac{b-a}{2}, \frac{b-a}{2}\right]$ 上展成傅里叶级数

↓ 将 $z = x - \frac{b+a}{2}$ 代入展开式

$f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上的傅里叶级数



方法2 $f(x), x \in [a, b]$ 

↓ 令 $x = z + a$, 即 $z = x - a$

$$F(z) = f(x) = f(z + a), \quad z \in [0, b - a]$$

↓ 奇或偶式周期延拓

$F(z)$ 在 $[0, b - a]$ 上展成正弦或余弦级数

↓ 将 $z = x - a$ 代入展开式

$f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上的正弦或余弦级数



例3. 将函数 $f(x) = 10 - x$ ($5 < x < 15$) 展成傅里叶级数.

解: 令 $z = x - 10$, 设

$$F(z) = f(x) = f(z+10) = -z \quad (-5 < z < 5)$$

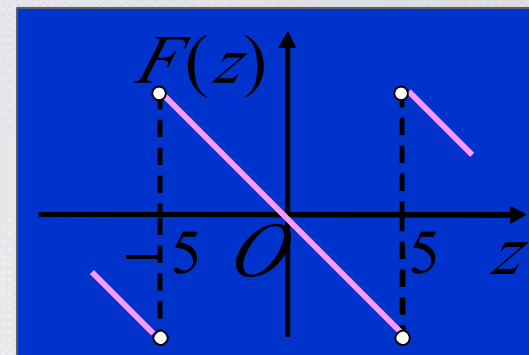
将 $F(z)$ 延拓成周期为 10 的周期函数, 则它满足收敛定理条件. 由于 $F(z)$ 是奇函数, 故

$$a_n = 0 \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{5} \int_0^5 -z \sin \frac{n\pi z}{5} dz = (-1)^n \frac{10}{n\pi} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$F(z) = \frac{10}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \sin \frac{n\pi z}{5} \quad (-5 < z < 5)$$

$$\therefore 10 - x = \frac{10}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{5} \quad (5 < x < 15)$$



二、傅里叶级数的复数形式

设 $f(x)$ 是周期为 $2l$ 的周期函数，则

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \right)$$

利用欧拉公式
$$\begin{cases} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} = \frac{1}{2} (e^{i\frac{n\pi x}{l}} + e^{-i\frac{n\pi x}{l}}) \\ \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} = \frac{-i}{2} (e^{i\frac{n\pi x}{l}} - e^{-i\frac{n\pi x}{l}}) \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{a_n}{2} (e^{i\frac{n\pi x}{l}} + e^{-i\frac{n\pi x}{l}}) - \frac{ib_n}{2} (e^{i\frac{n\pi x}{l}} - e^{-i\frac{n\pi x}{l}}) \right]$$

$$= \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{a_n - ib_n}{2} e^{i\frac{n\pi x}{l}} + \frac{a_n + ib_n}{2} e^{-i\frac{n\pi x}{l}} \right)$$

c_0 c_n c_{-n}

注意到 $c_0 = \frac{a_0}{2} = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) dx$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \left(\cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} - i \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) e^{-i \frac{n\pi x}{l}} dx \quad (n=1, 2, \dots)$$

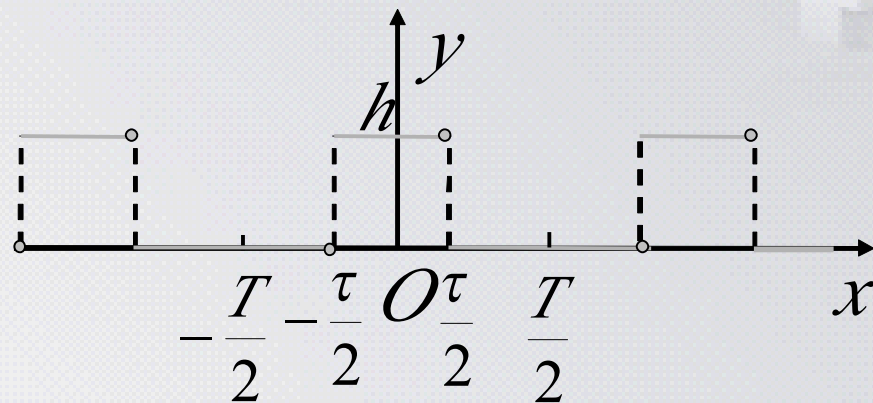
同理 $c_{-n} = \frac{a_n + ib_n}{2} = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) e^{i \frac{n\pi x}{l}} dx \quad (n=1, 2, \dots)$

因此得 傅里叶级数的复数形式:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} c_n e^{i \frac{2n\pi x}{T}} \\ c_n = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) e^{-i \frac{2n\pi x}{T}} dx \quad (n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots) \end{array} \right.$$

例4. 把宽为 τ , 高为 h , 周期为 T 的矩形波展成复数形式的傅里叶级数.

解: 在一个周期 $[-\frac{T}{2}, \frac{T}{2}]$ 内矩形波的函数表达式为



$$u(t) = \begin{cases} h, & -\frac{\tau}{2} \leq t < \frac{\tau}{2} \\ 0, & -\frac{T}{2} \leq t < -\frac{\tau}{2}, \frac{\tau}{2} \leq t < \frac{T}{2} \end{cases}$$

它的复数形式的傅里叶系数为

$$c_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} u(t) dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} h dt = \frac{h\tau}{T}$$

$$c_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} u(t) e^{-i \frac{2n\pi t}{T}} dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\tau/2}^{\tau/2} h e^{-i \frac{2n\pi t}{T}} dt$$

$$= \frac{h}{T} \left[-\frac{T}{2n\pi i} e^{-i \frac{2n\pi t}{T}} \right]_{-\tau/2}^{\tau/2} = \frac{h}{n\pi} \cdot \frac{-1}{2i} \left[e^{-i \frac{n\pi\tau}{T}} - e^{i \frac{n\pi\tau}{T}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{h}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi\tau}{T} \quad (n = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$$

$$\therefore u(t) = \frac{h\tau}{T} + \frac{h}{\pi} \sum_{\substack{n=-\infty \\ n \neq 0}}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{n\pi\tau}{T} e^{i \frac{2n\pi t}{T}}$$

$$(t \neq \pm \frac{\tau}{2} + kT, k = 0, \pm 1, \dots)$$