

比较判别法: 比值判别法:

若: 当  $n$  充分大之后, 有  $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} < \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n}$  则可用比值判别法.

若:  $\sum b_n$  收敛: 则:  $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} b_i$  有界: 可取其子项:

$$|a_{n+1} + \dots + a_{n+k}| = |a_n + a_n \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} + a_n \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \frac{a_{n+2}}{a_{n+1}} + \dots + a_n \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \dots \frac{a_{n+k}}{a_{n+k-1}}|$$

$$< |a_n| \left( 1 + \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} + \dots + \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{a_{n+k+1}}{a_{n+k}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{|a_n|}{|b_n|} \left| \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} b_i \right| \leq \frac{|a_n|}{|b_n|} \epsilon.$$

再有:  $\frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|b_{n+1}|} < \frac{|b_n|}{|b_{n+1}|} < \frac{|b_n|}{|b_{n+1}|}$  递增.

$\leq \frac{|a_n|}{|b_n|} \epsilon$ . 若其收敛, 可用比值判别法  $\frac{|a_n|}{|b_n|}$  递减.

Cauchy 判别法:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = c$    
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} c > 1 \text{ 收敛} \\ c = 1 \text{ 收敛} \end{array} \right.$

D'Alembert:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = d$   $d > 1$  收敛,  $d < 1$  收敛

Raabe:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left( \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 \right) = r$    
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} r > 1 \text{ 收敛} \\ r < 1 \text{ 收敛} \end{array} \right.$  比自判断:

证明:  $r > 1$ . 则:  $\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 > r/n > s/n > t/n \Rightarrow \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = 1 + \frac{s}{n} > \left(1 + \frac{t}{n}\right)^n$

$\Rightarrow n^t a_n > \text{const}$  在某项后递减, 则有界

$\Rightarrow n^t a_n < A \Rightarrow a_n < \frac{A}{n^t} \quad (t > 1) \Rightarrow$  收敛. 问题可证另一面

Bertrand:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left[ n \left( \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 \right) \right] = r$    
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} r > 1 \text{ 收敛} \\ r < 1 \text{ 收敛} \end{array} \right.$

Cauchy:  $\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = 1 + \frac{\mu}{n} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^{1+\epsilon}}\right)$    
 $\mu > 1$  收敛,  $\mu \leq 1$  收敛.

Cauchy 判别法:  $f(x)$  收敛  $\Leftrightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(n)$  与  $\int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx$  同敛散

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Cauchy 判别法:  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$  与  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  同敛散  
 $\rightarrow$  收敛性一致.

Sapagof: 收敛:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n})$  收敛

例:  $b_n = 1 - \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$  例:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$  若:  $a \neq 0$  例:  $b_n = \frac{a_n - a_{n+1}}{a}$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n - a_{n+1}) = a_0 - a_{\infty} = a_0 - a \Rightarrow b_n \text{ (或 } b_n \text{) 收敛}$$

$$\text{若: } a \neq 0 \text{ 例: } \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} a_k = \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \frac{a_k - a_{k+1}}{a} \geq \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_{k+1}} (a_k - a_{k+1}) = \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} (a_{n+1} - a_{\infty})$$

例:  $\frac{1}{a_{n+1}} (a_{n+1} - a_{\infty})$  令  $\epsilon$  为任意小的 Epsilon.

$$11): \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left( \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+1} \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n+1} = \ln 2 - \ln 2 = 0$$

$$12): \left( \begin{aligned} \arctan \frac{1}{2n^2} &\geq \arctan \frac{n}{n+1} - \arctan \frac{n-1}{n} \\ \frac{1}{2n^2} &= \frac{1}{(n+1)(n^2-n^2+1)} = \frac{n(n+1)}{(n+1)(2n^2)} = \frac{1}{2n^2} \end{aligned} \right) \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \arctan \frac{1}{2n^2} \geq \arctan 1 - \arctan \frac{0}{1} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$13): \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \right)^k \quad \text{Wallis: } \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!} \sim \sqrt{\pi n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \right)^k$$

$$\sim \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} \right)^k = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{\pi})^k n^{k/2}} \quad \text{例: } k \leq 2 \text{ 收敛, } k > 2 \text{ 发散}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n! \left( \frac{a}{n} \right)^n$$

$$a_n = n! \left( \frac{a}{n} \right)^n \sim \left( \frac{a}{e} \right)^n \cdot \left( \frac{e}{n} \right)^n n! = \left( \frac{a}{e} \right)^n \sqrt{\pi n}$$

$$b_n = \left( \frac{a}{e} \right)^n \sqrt{\pi n}$$

$$\frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} = \left( \frac{a}{e} \right)^n \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n}} \quad \text{例: } a > e \text{ 发散, } a = e \text{ 收敛}$$

iv. 递增且有界: (ans. 用考卷.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} (a_{n+1} - a_n)$ )

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且  $a_n$  有界. 且找一下:  $A \in \mathbb{R}, \infty \sup a_n$ .

例:  $\exists N, \forall n > N, a_n > A. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} (a_{n+1} - a_n) = \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} (a_{n+1} - a_n) + \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} (a_{n+1} - a_n)$

$\leq \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{A} (a_{n+1} - a_n) = \frac{1}{A} (a_{N+1} - a_1)$  例有上界

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$

$\Rightarrow$  收敛.

(3):  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n \sin \frac{1}{n}) = 1$ . 例判断:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  是否收敛.

由:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{n}}{1/n} = 1$ . 例:  $n \sin \frac{1}{n}$  是  $n$  阶无穷小

$n \rightarrow \infty$

$0 \leq n \leq \infty, \frac{\sin \frac{1}{n}}{1/n} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{6n^3} + o(\frac{1}{n^3}) \leq n$

$\Rightarrow a_n$  与  $\frac{1}{n}$  为等价无穷小量. 同敛散且有.  $n$  充分大: 有  $n \sin \frac{1}{n} \geq \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow \sum a_n$  收敛. 例证

(4):  $a_n = (1 - \frac{p \ln n}{n})^n \rightarrow \ln a_n = n \ln (1 - \frac{p \ln n}{n})$

例  $n$  充分大时: 有  $a_n = \exp(n \ln(1 - \frac{p \ln n}{n})) = \exp(-p \ln n) = n^{-p}$

例:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln a_n}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln \exp(n \ln(1 - \frac{p \ln n}{n}))}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln(1 - \frac{p \ln n}{n})$

例可得:  $n^p$  与  $a_n$  同阶无穷小  $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [p \ln n + n(-\frac{p \ln n}{n} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{p^2 \ln^2 n}{n^2})]$

例  $p > 1$  例收敛.  $p \leq 1$  发散.  $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{1}{2} \frac{p^2 \ln^2 n}{n^2} = 0 \Rightarrow$

(7):  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{e^{p \ln n}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{p \ln n}}$  例收敛. 且量由  $n$  充分大:  $e^{10} \times \ln n > e^J$  例证

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{1+n}}$   
↓  
例收敛:

$\frac{1}{n^{1+n}} = \frac{1}{n \cdot n^n}$

$\frac{1}{n^n} \leq \frac{1}{n} (n-1) = \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot n \leq 2 \frac{n}{n+1} \leq 2 \ln(n+1)$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{n^{1+n}} \leq \frac{1}{2 \ln(n+1)}$

$$\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+2n) \ln(2n+1)} dx \Rightarrow \text{发散} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1) \ln(2n+1)} \text{ 发散}$$

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$$\left( \frac{1}{(2n+1) \ln(2n+1)} \right)' = -\frac{1}{(2n+1) \ln(2n+1)} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1) \ln(2n+1)} \text{ 发散. 柯西判别}$$

18): [ans. 收敛] 证明:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lambda > 0 \Rightarrow \sum a_n$  收敛

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = 1 + \frac{\lambda}{b_n} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left( \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_n \left( \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 \right)}{b_n/n} = \lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 \geq \frac{\lambda}{n} \Rightarrow \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \geq \left( \frac{n+1}{n} \right)^{\lambda}$$

$$\left( \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 \geq \left( \frac{n+1}{n} \right)^{\lambda} \right) \text{ 柯西判别. 否则结果不对.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \leq \left( \frac{n}{n+1} \right)^{\lambda}$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall n: a_n = \left( \frac{a_1}{a_{n-1}} \cdots \frac{a_{n-1}}{a_n} \right) a_n$$

19):  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  收敛. 证明:  $\sum_{k=1}^n a_k - a_n \leq M + n a_n$ . 柯西判别. 柯西判别. 柯西判别.

$$\sum_{k=1}^n (a_k - a_n) \text{ 柯西判别. 取上界:}$$

$$S_n - S_{n-1} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} a_k = a_n$$

$$\Rightarrow S_n \text{ 递增. } \leq M: \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \leq M + n a_n$$

$$\text{同定 } n \in \mathbb{N}. \text{ 柯西判别 } m > n: \sum_{k=1}^m a_k - n a_n = \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k - a_n) \leq \sum_{k=1}^n a_k - n a_n \leq M$$

$$\text{柯西判别: } \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \leq M + n a_n \text{ 柯西判别 } \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \leq M \Rightarrow \text{柯西判别. 柯西判别.}$$

(1\*)  $a_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} - \ln n$ . 则:  $a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{1}{n+1} - \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) < 0$

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$f(x) = \frac{x}{1+x} - \ln(1+x)$   $f'(x) = \frac{1-x}{(1+x)^2} - \frac{1}{1+x} \geq \frac{1-x}{(1+x)^2} - \frac{1-x}{1+x} < 0$  则  $\downarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow f(x) > 0$

则:  $a_n$  递减. 再有: 有上界:  $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} \geq \sum_{i=1}^n \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{i}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{2}{1}\right) - \ln\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \ln(2n) > \ln n \Rightarrow a_n > 0$   
 则  $\{a_n\}$  收敛. 且有极限.

(11) = 加括号:  $\frac{1}{2}, a_n (a_n + a_{n+1}) \dots$   
 $\{a_n + a_{n+1} + (a_n + a_{n+1}) + \dots$   
 收敛. 则:  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i$  收敛. 取:  $a_n = (-1)^n$  收敛.

(12) = 两个收敛的级数逐项相加. 所得的级数收敛.  $\Rightarrow$  两个级数收敛  $\Rightarrow$  收敛

收敛 + 收敛 则: 收敛.  $a_n = (-1)^n, b_n = (-1)^n \Rightarrow$  收敛

(13):  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+1} \dots$

$\frac{\sqrt{2}+1 - (\sqrt{2}-1)}{(\sqrt{2}-1)(\sqrt{2}+1)} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow a_{n-1} + a_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}+1} = \frac{2}{n}$  收敛. 则收敛

(14) : Dirichlet.  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = A_n$  有界.  $b_n$  单调趋于 0. 则: 收敛.

Abel.  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i$  收敛.  $b_n$  单调有界. 则收敛.

Dirichlet.  $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{\sqrt{k}}$  收敛.  $a_n = (-1)^n, \sum_{i=1}^n A_n$  有界.  $b_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$  单调趋于 0. 则收敛.

Abel 证明.  $\sum_{k=1}^m a_k b_k = -A_n b_{n+1} + \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} A_k (b_k - b_{k+1}) + A_m b_m$  (A)

$= \sum_{k=1}^m (A_k - A_{k+1}) b_{k+1} = -A_n b_{n+1} + \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} A_k (b_k - b_{k+1}) + A_m b_m$  则 B.

+  $A_n b_n$  收敛

①  $b_n \geq 0 \downarrow = M |b_{n+1}| + \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} M (b_k - b_{k+1}) + M b_m$

Case A:  $\Rightarrow \left| \sum_{k=1}^m a_k b_k \right| \leq M |b_{n+1}| + M \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} (b_k - b_{k+1}) + M |b_m|$

$= M (|b_{n+1}|) = \sum M |b_{n+1}| \Rightarrow$  Dirichlet

②  $b_n \leq 0 \uparrow$  收敛

Case B:  $\sum_{k=1}^n a_k b_k = A_1 b_1 + \sum_{k=2}^n a_k b_k = A_1 b_1 + (A_1 b_2 + \sum_{k=2}^{n-1} A_k (b_k - b_{k+1}) + A_n b_n)$  P6.1-b

$= A_1 b_1 + \sum_{k=2}^n (A_k - A_{k+1}) b_k$ . 若  $\{b_k\}$  单调, 则有:  $\sum_{k=1}^n a_k b_k \leq M (|b_1| + |b_n|)$

Case c: 直接由  $\{b_k\}$  单调有界:  $\sum a_n$  收敛推出:

$\sum_{k=1}^n a_k b_k = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k (b_k - b) + b \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$ . 若: 左列  $\sum_{k=1}^n a_k$  有界,  $\{b_k\}$  单调收敛: 则收敛.  
右列: 自和收敛. 则用 Abel 排列法.

(15)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - \frac{1}{n}) \frac{\sin nx}{n}$ : 讨论收敛性: ①:  $x = 2m\pi$ , 则零相消, 收敛.

②  $x \neq 2m\pi$ . 讨论: 记  $a_k = \sin kx$ . 则有:  $|\sum_{k=1}^n a_k| = |(\sum_{k=1}^n \sin kx \sin ix) / 2 \sin \frac{x}{2}|$   
 $= |(\sum_{k=1}^n \cos \frac{(k-1)x}{2} - \cos \frac{kx}{2}) / 2 \sin \frac{x}{2}| \leq \frac{1}{|\sin \frac{x}{2}|}$

再有:  $b_n = (\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}) / n$ . 有:  $b_n = \frac{c \ln n + s_0}{n} \rightarrow 0$  则:  $\{b_n\}$  收敛. 再有:  $b_n = \frac{c \ln n}{n^2} \rightarrow 0$  收敛.

$\Rightarrow$  单调收敛 + 有界收敛

- 收敛性: 定义: 数列  $\{u_n\}$  收敛:  $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n u_k$ . 由  $\mathbb{R}$  中:  $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}^*, \forall n, m > N, |S_n - S_m| < \epsilon$

$|S_n - \sum_{k=1}^m u_k| < \epsilon$ : 则:  $\sum_{k=1}^m u_k$  收敛.  $(|f_n(x) - f_m(x)| < \epsilon)$   $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in D} |f_n(x) - f_m(x)| = 0$

- 收敛性的定义是相对于和函数而言的. 其相等的意义有  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in I} |S_n - S(x)| = 0$

( $\exists \epsilon > 0, \forall N \in \mathbb{N}^*, \exists n_0 > N, \exists x \in I, |f_{n_0}(x) - f(x)| \geq \epsilon$ )

11.  $f(x) \in C[a, b]$ . 则:  $\mathbb{R}$  中:  $f_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} f(x_k)$  在任意有限区间一致收敛.  $\downarrow$  由  $\mathbb{R}$  中:  $\forall I \in \mathbb{R}$  一致收敛.  $\downarrow$  有限区间一致收敛

任意有限区间一致收敛:  $f_n(x) \Rightarrow \int_0^1 f_n(x) dx$ . 则:  $\forall n > N, |S_n - S_{n+1}| < \epsilon$

(\*)  $|\int_a^b f_n(x) dx - \int_a^b f(x) dx| < \epsilon, \forall \epsilon \in [a, b]$ .  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup |f_n(x) - f(x)| = 0$

$f_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(x_k) \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} f(x) dx$ .  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} f(x) dx$

则: LHS =  $|\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} (f(x_k) - f(x)) dx| \leq \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} |f(x_k) - f(x)| dx$

有限区间一致收敛: Cauchy  $f(x_k) - f(x)$  在有限区间一致收敛

$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}^*, \forall n, m > N, \forall x \in I, |f_n(x) - f_m(x)| < \epsilon$

则: 取:  $N \leq \delta \Rightarrow N > N$ . 则:  $\forall n > N, \forall x \in I, |f_n(x) - f(x)| < \epsilon$

$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} |f(x_k) - f(x)| dx \leq \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} \epsilon dx = \epsilon$  则:  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$

Cauchy 判别法:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x)$  在  $I$  一致收敛.  $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}^*, \forall n, m > N, \forall x \in I, |\sum_{k=n}^m u_k(x)| < \epsilon$

$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}^*, \forall m, n > N, |\sum_{k=n}^m u_k(x)| < \epsilon$

$|\sum_{k=n}^m u_k(x)| < \epsilon$ . 特例: 若:  $u_n(x) \neq 0, (x \in I)$  则:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x)$  一致收敛

Weierstrass 判别法: 若:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} M_n < \infty$  则:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x)$  一致收敛.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} M_n < \infty \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x)$  一致收敛

$\forall n > N, \forall x \in I, |f_n(x) - f(x)| < \epsilon$

171:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x^n)^2$  在  $[0, 1]$  一致收敛:

P2-2.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n(1-x)^2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x) \quad u_n(x) = x^n(1-x)^2 - x^{n-1}(1-x)^2$$

$$= x^{n-1}(1-x) \left[ (1-x) - 1 \right] = -x^{n-1}(1-x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{x^{n-1}(1-x)}{x^{n-2}(1-x)^2} = \frac{x}{1-x} \in (0, 1)$$

证:  $\lambda \in (0, 1)$  且  $u_n(x) > 0$

$$\left| \lambda \in \left( \frac{1}{m+2}, 1 \right) \right| u_n(x) < 0 \Rightarrow u_n(x) \leq \frac{n}{(m+2)^n} \cdot \frac{2^2}{(m+2)^2} = \frac{2^n}{(m+2)^{n+2}} \leq \frac{2}{(m+2)^2} = M_n$$

$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n(1-x)^2$  一致收敛

Abel:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n$  在  $I$  一致收敛:  $b_n$  单调一致收敛  $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n b_n$  一致收敛 - 一致收敛 + 单调一致收敛

Dirichlet:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n$  一致收敛:  $b_n x^n$  单调一致收敛  $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n b_n x^n$  一致收敛 - 一致收敛 + 一致收敛

Dirichlet:  $|u_n(x)| > 0$  在  $[a, b]$  连续  $n=1, 2, \dots, n$ .  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  一致收敛于连续函数  $u(x)$

证:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  一致收敛于  $u(x)$

证:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x) = f(x)$  证:  $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n > N, \forall x \in [a, b], |S_n(x) - f(x)| < \epsilon$

$|r_n(x)| = |f(x) - S_n(x)| < \epsilon$  证:  $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n > N, \forall x \in [a, b], |r_n(x)| < \epsilon$

证:  $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}, n > N$  时  $|r_n(x)| < \epsilon$

$|r_n(x)| < \epsilon$  证:  $\forall n > 0, \forall x \in [a, b], |r_n(x)| < \epsilon$  证:  $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n > N, \forall x \in [a, b], |r_n(x)| < \epsilon$

证:  $\forall n > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n > N, \forall x \in [a, b], |r_n(x)| < \epsilon$

有:  $|r_n(x)| < \epsilon, \forall n > N$  时  $|r_n(x)| < \epsilon$

证:  $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall x \in [a, b], |r_n(x)| < \epsilon$  证:  $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n > N, \forall x \in [a, b], |r_n(x)| < \epsilon$

证:  $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n > N, \forall x \in [a, b], |r_n(x)| < \epsilon$  证:  $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n > N, \forall x \in [a, b], |r_n(x)| < \epsilon$

证:  $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n > N, \forall x \in [a, b], |r_n(x)| < \epsilon$  证:  $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n > N, \forall x \in [a, b], |r_n(x)| < \epsilon$



性质①: 保相称:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x)$  在某  $(a-\delta, a+\delta)$  一致收敛

P2-3

若:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} u_n(x) = C_n$ . 则:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n u_k(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} u_k(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} C_k$ .

②. 保连续:

(1):  $u_n$  右连续: 则  $\sum_{k=1}^n u_k(x)$  和  $u(x)$  右连续

(2):  $u_n$  在  $x_0$  右连续: 则  $S(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} u_k(x)$  在  $x_0$  右连续 (反常:  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} u_k(x)$  在  $x_0$  某邻域内一致收敛)

(3):  $u_n$  在  $(a, b)$  一致收敛:  $\sum_{k=1}^n u_k(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  一致收敛: 则  $S(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  连续

若  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n(x) = x - x^2 + x^3 - x^4 + \dots = x(1-x^2) \rightarrow x \begin{cases} x & x \in [0, 1) \\ 0 & x = 1 \end{cases}$

则:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n(x)$  在  $(0, 1)$  一致收敛, 但在  $x=1$  不连续. 同理在  $[0, 1)$  内一致收敛, 但在  $x=1$  不连续.

③. 可微性 逐项求导:  $f_n$  一致收敛, 且  $f_n'$  一致收敛, 则  $f'$  一致收敛.

若: ①  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x)$  在  $I$  一致收敛 ②  $u_n$  有连续导数 ③  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n'(x)$  一致收敛 (也可用柯西)

则:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x)$  逐项求导.

④. 可积:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x)$  在  $I$  一致收敛, 且  $u_n(x)$  在  $I$  可积, 则  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_a^b u_n(x) dx = \int_a^b \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x) dx$ .

同时取极限:  $R_n(x) = S(x) - \sum_{k=1}^n u_k(x)$ : 若  $R_n(x) \rightarrow 0$ , 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b R_n(x) dx = 0$ .

(3):  $f_n(x) = \begin{cases} x^{2n} & x \in [0, \frac{1}{2}] \\ \frac{1}{2^{2n-1}} & x \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1] \end{cases}$   $f_n(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  一致收敛.

$f_n(x) \rightarrow 0$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f_n(x) dx = \int_a^b 0 dx = 0$ .  $\forall x \in [0, 1) \exists n \in \mathbb{N}^+ \frac{x}{2} < \frac{1}{2} < \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2^n}$ . 则  $f_n(x) \rightarrow 0$   $\Rightarrow \int_a^b f_n(x) dx \rightarrow 0$ .

$f_n(\frac{1}{2^n}) = \frac{1}{2^{2n}}$ . 则:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in [0, 1]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2^{2n}} = 0$ . 则  $f_n$  一致收敛.

(4):  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n^2}$ .  $u_n(x) = \frac{1}{n^2}$ .  $\Rightarrow$  Weierstrass-判别法.

(5):  $\forall \epsilon \in [0, \pi]$ .  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n}$  在  $[0, \pi-\alpha]$

$$S_n(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n \cos kx = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos kx}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}} \quad P2-4$$

$\sum \cos nx$  - 收敛  $\frac{1}{n}$  单调一致收敛  $\Rightarrow$  Dirichlet  $\rightarrow$  一致收敛  $\left| \begin{aligned} &= \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{(n+1)x}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}} \Rightarrow |S_n(x)| \leq \frac{1}{|\sin \frac{x}{2}|} > \frac{1}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} \end{aligned} \right.$

(6):  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n}$  (0,  $\pi$ )  $\forall \epsilon \in \mathbb{N}^+. \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}. p_0 \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\lambda_n = \frac{\pi}{8n\epsilon} \quad \left| \frac{\cos(\frac{\pi}{8n\epsilon} + \frac{\pi}{2})}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{2}}{2n} \right|$$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cos kx = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$  则:  $\exists \epsilon \in \mathbb{N}^+. \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}. p_0 = n_0$ . 则  $\forall n \geq p_0$

(7):  $f(x) \in C[0, 1]$ .  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (f(x))^n$  在  $[0, 1]$  收敛  $\Rightarrow$   $A$ -收敛  $\Rightarrow$  绝对收敛  $\left. \begin{aligned} & \sup_{x \in [0, 1]} |f(x)| < 1. \quad (\sum M^n = \frac{1-M^{n+1}}{1-M}) \text{ 收敛} \\ & \text{由 Weierstrass 判别法} \end{aligned} \right\}$

$$\left( S_n(x) = \frac{1 - (f(x))^{n+1}}{1 - f(x)} = \frac{1}{1 - f(x)} (1 - (f(x))^{n+1}) \right)$$

Thus:  $f(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  一致收敛  $\Rightarrow f(x)$ . 则:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x)^n dx = \int_a^b \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x)^n dx = \int_a^b \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x) dx$

$\int_a^b \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x)^n dx = \int_a^b \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x) dx$  则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x)^n dx = \int_a^b \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x) dx$

$f(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  一致收敛.  $\circ$ :  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$  存在. 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x)^n dx = \int_a^b \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x) dx$

19:  $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x)^n = \begin{cases} 0 & |x| < 1 \\ 1 & |x| = 1 \end{cases} \quad f(x) = x^n$   
 则  $f(x)$  在  $(-1, 1)$  一致收敛. 则  $|f(x)|$  在  $(-1, 1)$  并不一致收敛. 只是在  $(-1, 1)$  连续

120:  $f(x) \in C[0, 1]$  且  $f(1) = 0$ .  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} f(x)^n$ . 则:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} f(x)^n$  在  $[0, 1]$  一致收敛.

$$\Rightarrow \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} f(x)^n \right) \text{ 连续} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ (收敛)}$$

一致收敛. 由于  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2} f(x)^k = 0$  则  $\forall \epsilon > 0$  存在  $N$  使得  $n > N$  时  $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2} f(x)^k$  一致收敛.

121:  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (1-x)^n z^n$  在  $[0, 1]$  一致收敛. 级数为  $f(x)$

$$\text{则: } u_n(x) = x^n(1-x). \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u_n(x) = (1-x) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = (1-x) \frac{1-x^{n+1}}{1-x} = 1-x^{n+1} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u_n(x) = T(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in [0, 1) \\ 0 & x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2} f(x)^k$  则:

齐级数:

收敛半径:  $R = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}}$     ②  $\frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}}$     ③  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = R$

P3-1.

设:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = l$      $l = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right|$      $l=0$  时  $R=+\infty$   
 $l \neq 0$  时  $R = \frac{1}{l}$

1): 看:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{1}{2^n} (x+2n)^n$  :  $L = 1: x^2 + 2x = (x+\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}$

$R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}}{\sin \frac{1}{2^n}} \right| = 1$  收敛半径为 1  $\Rightarrow$   $t \in (-1, 1)$  收敛  $\Rightarrow x \in (-1, 1)$

例:  $\sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$      $\cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$   
 $e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$      $\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^n}{n}$      $\ln(1-x) = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}$      $x \in (-1, 1)$

$x = -1: \frac{1}{1+x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n$   
 $\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n$

重要:

$\sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$   
 $\cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$   
 $e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$      $\ln x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^n}{n}$

17):  $\frac{1}{1+x^2} = \frac{1-x}{1-x^2} = \frac{1}{1-x^2} - \frac{x}{1-x^2}$

$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{2n} - x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{2n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{2n} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{2n+1} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n a_n$

$\arctan x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)}$   
 $a_0 = 1, a_1 = 0, a_2 = 1, a_3 = 0, a_4 = -1, \dots$

$(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n}$

13):  $f(x) = \arctan \frac{2x}{2-x^2} : f(x) = \int_0^x f'(t) dt = \int_0^x \arctan \frac{2t}{2-t^2} dt$

$= \int_0^x \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{2t}{2-t^2}\right)^2} \left( \frac{2(2-t^2) + 2t(-2t)}{(2-t^2)^2} \right) dt = \int_0^x \frac{4+2t^2}{(2-t^2)^2 + 4t^2} dt$

$= \int_0^x \frac{4+2t^2}{t^4 + 4} dt = \int_0^x \frac{4 + \frac{t^2}{2}}{1 + \left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^2} dt = \int_0^x \frac{4 + \frac{t^2}{2}}{1 + \left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^2} dt$

性质: 幂级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$  的收敛半径  $R > 0$  则在  $(-R, R)$  内可逐项求导

P. 3-2

② 在  $x=R$  或  $x=-R$  收敛时, 在  $[0, R)$  或  $(-R, 0]$  一致收敛

③ 在  $(-R, R)$  连续 (端点左连续与右连续一致收敛)

④ 求导和求积与原函数的收敛半径相同

⑤ 可逐项求积 且:  $a_n = \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}$   $a_0 = f(0) \Rightarrow$  幂级数可积性

⑥ 和原函数连续内可求积,  $(-R, R)$  可求积

$$17. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1)x^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n$$

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

$$17): \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^n}{n 3^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} x^n = -\ln(1-x) \quad x < 2$$

$$(x = \frac{2}{3}) \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n 3^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2-1)^n}{n 3^n} = -\ln(1 - \frac{2}{3}) = -\ln \frac{1}{3} = \ln 3$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2-1)^n}{n 3^n} = -\ln(1 - \frac{2}{3})$$

$$17): a_n = \int_0^{2\pi} |\sin nx| x dx = \int_0^{n\pi} \frac{\sin u}{|u-\pi|} |\sin(u-\pi)| du$$

$$= \int_{n\pi}^0 -\sin u |\sin u| du + \int_{n\pi}^0 u |\sin u| du = + \int_0^{n\pi} |\sin u| du = n\pi$$

$$= + \int_0^{2\pi} |\sin u| du = 2\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = 2\pi$$

$$P1: \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n x^n \Rightarrow |x| < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n (n-1) x^{n-1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n x^{n-1}$$

$$= x^2 \left( \frac{1}{1-x} - 1 \right) + x \left( \frac{1}{1-x} - 1 \right) = \frac{x^2 + x}{(1-x)^2} \quad x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\pi S(\frac{1}{2}) = 2\pi \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}}{(\frac{1}{2})^2} = 2\pi \cdot 3 = 6\pi$$

# Fourier Series & Fourier Analysis

P4-1

∴ 正交关系:

$$(1): \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin mx \, dx = \frac{1}{m} (-\cos mx) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 0 \quad \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos mx \, dx = \frac{1}{m} \sin mx \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 0$$

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

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin mx \sin nx \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(m-n)x - \cos(m+n)x \, dx > 0 \quad \text{∴ 同理可证下面那个.}$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos mx \sin nx \, dx = 0$$

定义:  $\langle f, g \rangle = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f \cdot g \, dx$ . 是内积. 对称, 线性, 正定, 交换性.

∴ Calculation:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi} x \arcsin(\sin x) \, dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cdot x \, dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} x(\pi-x) \, dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} x \, dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} x^2 \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^3 + \pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \\ &= \frac{\pi^3}{24} + \frac{1}{2} \pi^3 - \frac{1}{8} \pi^3 - \frac{1}{3} \pi^3 + \frac{1}{24} \pi^3 \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{8}\right) \pi^3 = \frac{4+8-3}{48} \pi^3 = \frac{1}{8} \pi^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos nx \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \cos nx \, dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} (x^2 \cos nx \Big|_0^{\pi} \times 2n) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin nx \, dx = \frac{1}{2n} (x \sin nx \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx \, dx) = \frac{1}{2n} \left( \frac{1}{n} \cos nx \Big|_0^{\pi} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2n^2} + \frac{1}{2n^2} (\cos n\pi - 1) = \frac{1}{n^2} \cos n\pi = \frac{1}{n^2} \delta_{2|n} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \\ \frac{2}{n^2} & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

$$I_1 = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin nx dx = -\frac{1}{n} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{u} x d \cos nx = -\frac{1}{n\pi} \left( x \cos nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos nx dx \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{n\pi} \left( \pi \cos n\pi - (-\sin nx) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} \right)$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n}$$

P4-2

$$J_1 = \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos nx dx = \frac{2(-1)^n}{n^2}, \quad J_2 = \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \sin nx dx = \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \pi}{n} + \frac{2(-1)^{n-1}}{n^3 \pi}$$

3: Fourier 级数:  $T = 2\pi$ :  $f(x) \sim \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$

①:  $\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \sin nx + b_n \cos nx)$  - 收敛

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

充要的不必要  
收敛 - 收敛, 收敛 - 收敛

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin nx dx + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx) dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin nx b_n dx = b_n \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{b_n}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos 2x dx \right) = \pi b_n \Rightarrow \boxed{b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx}$$

②:  $\boxed{a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos nx f(x) dx}$  收敛

②: 收敛判据:

1. Dirichlet:  $f$  周期  $2\pi$ ,  $f$  在  $(-\pi, \pi)$  上分段光滑:  $\forall x \in (-\pi, \pi)$ ,  $f$  在  $x$  附近收敛.

收敛于左右极限的平均值: Fourier Series  $A(x) = \frac{f(x_0^+) + f(x_0^-)}{2}$

$$\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx) = \frac{f(x_0^+) + f(x_0^-)}{2}$$

$f$  在有限个不可导点处  
收敛于左右极限的平均值

$f$  在  $(-\pi, \pi)$  上有有限个间断点,  $f$  在不可导点处收敛于左右极限的平均值

Riemann 积分原理:

(1): 2 Riemann-Lebesgue 引理:

P4-3

设  $f$  在  $[-\pi, \pi]$  上绝对可积,  $m$  又绝对可积, 则有

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) \sin \lambda x dx = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) \cos \lambda x dx = 0$$

(2): Dirichlet 核: Definition:

$$D_n(u) = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{i=1}^n \cos iu \quad \text{引理: } (\sin u/2) \cos ku = \frac{1}{2} (\sin(k+1/2)u - \sin(k-1/2)u)$$

$$\Rightarrow D_n(u) = \frac{\sin(n+1/2)u}{2 \sin u/2} \quad \text{称为 Dirichlet 核}$$

(3): 证明:  $f$  在 Fourier 级数收敛核  $S_n(x)$

$$S_n(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \left( \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n \cos kt \cos kx + \sin kt \sin kx \right) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \left( \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n \cos k(t-x) \right) dt \quad t-x=u, \quad t=x+u.$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x+u) \left( \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n \cos ku \right) du$$

~~$[-\pi, \pi]$~~   
 $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \dots \approx [-\pi, \pi]$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x+u) D_n(u) du = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x+u) \frac{\sin(n+1/2)u}{2 \sin u/2} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x+u) \frac{\sin(n+1/2)u}{2 \sin u/2} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{f(x+u) + f(x-u)}{2} \frac{\sin(n+1/2)u}{2 \sin u/2} du$$

$b_{n+1}$

$n+1-n+2$

$n+2-n+3$

$\dots$

$m-n+1$

$+b_m$

$f(x) = g_m = \frac{1}{2} (f(x+u) + f(x-u))$  偶函数, 利用对称性

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{f(x+u) + f(x-u)}{2} \frac{\sin nu \cos nu}{\sin \frac{u}{2}} du$$

P4-4

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{f(x+u) + f(x-u)}{2} \frac{\sin nu \cos nu}{\sin \frac{u}{2}} du.$$

下面先来处理积分的 Dirichlet 核.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{\delta > 0} \frac{\sin nu \cos nu}{\sin \frac{u}{2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin nu = \text{the 数列发散. 这里可以写为 } [0, \pi]$$

$$S_n(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\delta} \frac{f(x+u) + f(x-u)}{2} \frac{\sin nu \cos nu}{\sin \frac{u}{2}} du + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\delta}^{\pi} \frac{f(x+u) + f(x-u)}{2} \frac{\sin nu \cos nu}{\sin \frac{u}{2}} du.$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\delta} \frac{f(x+u) + f(x-u)}{2} \frac{\sin nu \cos nu}{\sin \frac{u}{2}} du.$$

R-2.

即为 Riemann 积分 (定理);

Dirichlet 核 Dirichlet 核到证:

$f$ : 周期为  $2\pi$ ,  $x \in [-\pi, \pi]$ . 且:  $f$  分段连续.  $\Rightarrow f$  的 Fourier 级数在  $x$  处收敛到  $\frac{f(x+) + f(x-)}{2}$

$$S_n = \frac{1}{2} (f(x+) + f(x-)) + E_n(x)$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin nu dx = \frac{1}{2} \pi$$

$$\text{则 } E_n(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{f(x+u) + f(x-u)}{2} \frac{\sin nu \cos nu}{\sin \frac{u}{2}} du - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{f(x+) + f(x-)}{2} \frac{\sin nu \cos nu}{\sin \frac{u}{2}} du.$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{f(x+u) + f(x-u)}{2} \frac{\sin nu \cos nu}{\sin \frac{u}{2}} du - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{f(x+) + f(x-)}{2} \frac{\sin nu \cos nu}{\sin \frac{u}{2}} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{f(x+u) - f(x+)}{2} \frac{\sin nu \cos nu}{\sin \frac{u}{2}} du + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{f(x-) - f(x-u)}{2} \frac{\sin nu \cos nu}{\sin \frac{u}{2}} du.$$

若:  $f$  分段连续. 则:  $\frac{f(x+u) - f(x+)}{2}$ ,  $\frac{f(x-) - f(x-u)}{2}$  均连续.  $\Rightarrow$  又可由 Riemann 积分 R-2. 可证得.



Example:  $\mu \in \mathbb{Z}$ , 则称  $f(x) = \cos \mu x$  为 Fourier 级数

$b_k \equiv 0$   
 由  $f(x)$  为偶函数则  $b_k$  恒为 0  
 奇在  $[-\pi, \pi]$  上积分为 0

$$a_k = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos \mu x \cos kx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} [\cos(\mu-k)x + \cos(\mu+k)x] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{\mu-k} \sin(\mu-k)x + \frac{1}{\mu+k} \sin(\mu+k)x \right] \Big|_0^{\pi}$$

$\cos k\pi = (-1)^k$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{\sin(\mu-k)\pi}{\mu-k} + \frac{\sin(\mu+k)\pi}{\mu+k} \right] = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{\sin(\mu-k)\pi + \cos \mu \pi \cdot 0}{\mu-k} + \frac{\sin \mu \cos k\pi - \cos \mu \sin k\pi}{\mu+k} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} (-1)^k \sin \mu \pi \frac{2\mu}{\mu^2 - k^2} = \frac{2(-1)^k \sin \mu \pi}{\mu^2 - k^2} \quad \square$$

例: Dirichlet 级数:  $\Rightarrow \cos \mu x = \frac{2\mu \sin \mu \pi}{\pi} \left( \frac{1}{\mu^2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\mu^2 - n^2} \right)$  证

同理:  $\sin \mu x = \frac{2 \sin \mu \pi}{\pi} \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n}{\mu^2 - n^2} \sin nx \right)$

Weierstrass 第二逼近:  $f \in C^0[-\pi, \pi]$ ,  $f(-\pi) = f(\pi)$  则存在三角级数:  $T_n(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx)$

使得:  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N}^* \forall n > N \forall x \in \mathbb{R}: |f(x) - T_n(x)| < \varepsilon$

证明: 首先:  $f$  可以有限线性函数一致逼近: 即:  $\exists$  有限个  $f$  的有限线性函数  $g$ .

使得:  $|f(x) - g(x)| < \varepsilon/2$

再用: Dirichlet 对  $\varepsilon/2$  这  $g$ ,  $\exists n$  充分大时:  $|g(x) - S_n(x)| < \varepsilon/2$

$|f(x) - T_n(x)| \leq |f(x) - g(x)| + |g(x) - S_n(x)| < \varepsilon$ . 证毕.

Bessel:  $f(x) \in R[-\pi, \pi] \Rightarrow \frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2) \leq \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)^2 dx$