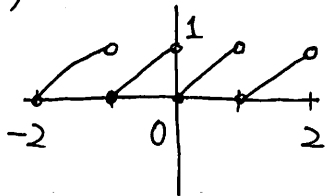
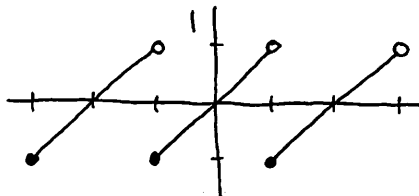


3.1 節

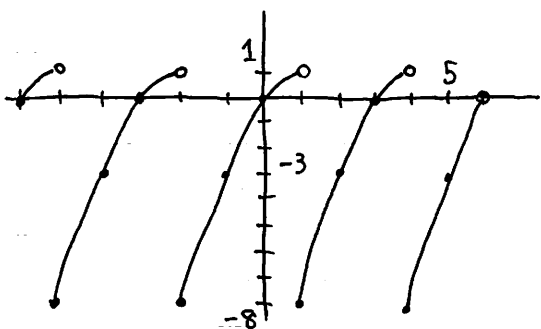
1. (1)



(2)



(3) $f(x) = -x^2 + 2x = -(x-1)^2 + 1$ より

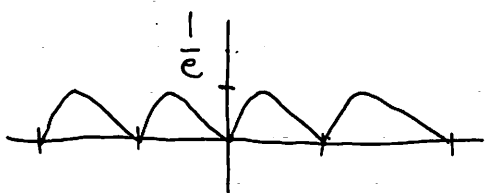


となる

(4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -x \log x = 0$ である。また $f'(x) = -\log x - 1$ より

x	0	...	$\frac{1}{e}$...	1
$f(x)$	0に近づく	\nearrow	$\frac{1}{e}$	\searrow	0
$f'(x)$		+	0	-	

となることから



となる。

2 (1). $f(x)$ は (原点を除いて) 奇関数より

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx = 0 \quad \text{である。また}$$

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

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[-\frac{1}{n} \cos nx \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{-2}{\pi n} ((-1)^n - 1) = \frac{2}{\pi n} (1 - (-1)^n) \quad \text{より}$$

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

(2) $f(x)$ は奇関数 である。 $a_n = 0$.

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

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

(3) a_n, b_n を計算すると.

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (2x-3) \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} [x^2 - 3x]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi} (\pi^2 - 3\pi - \pi^2 - 3\pi) = -6$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (2x-3) \cos nx \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{n} (2x-3) \sin nx \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \frac{2}{\pi n} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin nx \, dx = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (2x-3) \sin nx \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[-\frac{1}{n} (2x-3) \cos nx \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} + \frac{2}{\pi n} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos nx \, dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{n\pi} (-1)^n \cdot ((2\pi-3) - (-2\pi-3)) + \frac{2}{\pi n^2} [\sin nx]_{-\pi}^{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{4}{n} (-1)^{n+1} \quad \text{となる.}$$

$$f(x) \sim -3 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{n} (-1)^{n+1} \sin nx \quad \text{となる.}$$

(4) a_n, b_n を計算すると.

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 - 3x \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 - \frac{3}{2} x^2 \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{3} \pi^3 - \frac{3}{2} \pi^2 + \frac{1}{3} \pi^3 + \frac{3}{2} \pi^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \pi^2 \end{aligned}$$

$x \cos nx$ が奇関数なので.

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x^2 - 3x) \cos nx \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 \cos nx \, dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos nx \, dx$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^\pi (x^2 - 3x) \sin nx \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^\pi -3x \sin nx \, dx = \frac{-6}{\pi} \int_0^\pi x \sin nx \, dx \\
&= \frac{6}{n} (-1)^n \quad \leftarrow (2) \text{ の計算 と同じなので省略.}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f(x) \sim \frac{1}{3} \pi^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{n^2} (-1)^n \cos nx + \frac{6}{n} (-1)^n \sin nx \quad \text{となる.}$$

(5) $\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$ よ) $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\cos 2x}{2}$ である.

(6) $A = \int_{-\pi}^\pi e^x \cos nx \, dx$ とおくと $(n \neq 0)$

$$\begin{aligned}
A &= \left[\frac{1}{n} e^x \sin nx \right]_{-\pi}^\pi - \frac{1}{n} \int_{-\pi}^\pi e^x \sin nx \, dx = -\frac{1}{n} \int_{-\pi}^\pi e^x \sin nx \, dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{n} \left[-\frac{1}{n} e^x \cos nx \right]_{-\pi}^\pi - \frac{1}{n^2} \int_{-\pi}^\pi e^x \cos nx \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{n^2} (-1)^n (e^\pi - e^{-\pi}) - \frac{1}{n^2} A
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore A = \frac{1}{n^2 + 1} (-1)^n (e^\pi - e^{-\pi}) \quad \text{また、この計算の一行目から}$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^\pi e^x \sin nx \, dx = -\frac{n}{\pi} A = \frac{n}{(n^2 + 1)\pi} (-1)^{n+1} (e^\pi - e^{-\pi}) \quad \text{となる. さらに.}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^\pi e^x \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} [e^x]_{-\pi}^\pi = \frac{1}{\pi} (e^\pi - e^{-\pi}) \quad \text{よ) }$$

$$f(x) \sim \frac{1}{\pi} (e^\pi - e^{-\pi}) \left\{ \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2 + 1} \cos nx + \frac{n}{n^2 + 1} (-1)^{n+1} \sin nx \right\} \quad \text{となる.}$$

3(1) $f(x)$ のフーリエ級数を求めると、偶関数より $b_n = 0$.

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{3} \pi^3 + \frac{1}{3} \pi^3 \right) = \frac{2}{3} \pi^2$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 \cos nx dx = \frac{4}{n^2} (-1)^n \quad \leftarrow 2(4) \text{ の計算から.}$$

$$\therefore f(x) \sim \frac{1}{3} \pi^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{n^2} (-1)^n \cos nx \quad \text{となる.}$$

$f(x)$ は $x=0$ で連続なので、 $x=0$ を代入すると.

$$0 = f(0) = \frac{1}{3} \pi^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{n^2} (-1)^n \quad \text{となり.}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2} = \frac{1}{12} \pi^2 \quad \text{となる.}$$

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

$f(x)$ は $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ で連続なので、 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ を代入すると.

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

n が偶数だと、 $\sin \frac{\pi n}{2} = 0$ より奇数のところだけ
ぬき出している

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{2n-1} \sin\left(\pi n - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{2n-1} (-1)^{n+1} \quad \text{となる.}$$

$\cos n\pi = (-1)^n$ と似た考察を可す.

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n-1} (-1)^{n+1} = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \text{である.}$$