

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

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

อินทิเกรตทีละส่วนอีกครั้ง

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{-(-1)^n}{n\pi} + \frac{3}{n\pi} \left[ x \frac{\sin n\pi x}{n\pi} \right] \Big|_0^1 \\
&\quad - \int_0^1 \left( \frac{\sin n\pi x}{n\pi} \right) 2x \, dx \\
&= \frac{-(-1)^n}{n\pi} + \frac{3}{n\pi} \left[ 0 - \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^1 x \sin n\pi x \, dx \right] \\
&= \frac{-(-1)^n}{n\pi} - \frac{6}{n^2\pi^2} \int_0^1 x \sin n\pi x \, dx
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{แต่ } \int_0^1 x \sin n\pi x \, dx = \frac{-(-1)^n}{n\pi}$$

เพราะว่า 1 คาบ  $= 2\ell = 4$  เพราะฉะนั้น  $\ell = 2$

หาค่า  $a_0$  จากสูตร

$$\begin{aligned}
a_0 &= \frac{1}{\ell} \int_{-\ell}^{\ell} f(x) \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^2 f(x) \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int_{-2}^{-1} (0) \, dx + \int_{-1}^0 (1) \, dx + \int_0^1 (-1) \, dx + \int_1^2 (0) \, dx \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[ 0 + x \Big|_{-1}^0 - x \Big|_0^1 + 0 \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} [1 - 1] \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

หาค่า  $a_n$  จากสูตร

$$\begin{aligned}
a_n &= \frac{1}{\ell} \int_{-\ell}^{\ell} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^2 f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} [ \int_{-2}^{-1} (0) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx + \int_{-1}^0 (1) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx + \int_0^1 (-1) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx \\
&\quad + \int_1^2 (0) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx ] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[ 0 + \frac{\sin \frac{n\pi x}{2}}{\frac{n\pi}{2}} \Big|_{-1}^0 - \frac{\sin \frac{n\pi x}{2}}{\frac{n\pi}{2}} \Big|_0^1 + 0 \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{2}{n\pi} \left\{ 0 - \sin \left( \frac{-n\pi}{2} \right) \right\} - \frac{2}{n\pi} \left\{ \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} - 0 \right\} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \right] \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

หาค่า  $b_n$  จากสูตร

$$\begin{aligned}
b_n &= \frac{1}{\ell} \int_{-\ell}^{\ell} f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^2 f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx
\end{aligned}$$

ดังนั้น

$$\int_0^1 x^3 \sin n\pi x dx = \frac{-(-1)^n}{n\pi} \frac{6}{2-2} \frac{1}{n\pi} \left[ -\frac{-(-1)^n}{n\pi} \right]$$

$$= \frac{-(-1)^n}{n\pi} + \frac{6(-1)^n}{n^3\pi^3} \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

แทนค่า (2) และ (3) ใน (1) จะได้

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= 2 \left[ \frac{-(-1)^n}{n\pi} - 2 \left[ \frac{-(-1)^n}{n\pi} + \frac{6(-1)^n}{n^3\pi^3} \right] \right] \\ &= \frac{-2(-1)^n}{n\pi} + \frac{2(-1)^n}{n\pi} - \frac{12(-1)^n}{n^3\pi^3} \\ &= \frac{-12(-1)^n}{n^3\pi^3} \end{aligned}$$

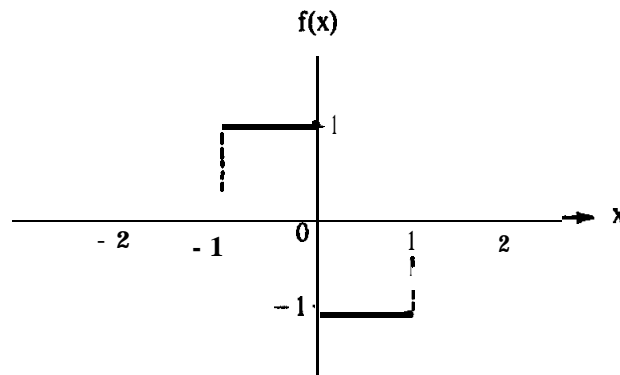
ดังนั้น แทนค่า  $a_0$ ,  $a_n$  และ  $b_n$  ในสูตรอนุกรมฟูเรียร์

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-12(-1)^n}{n^3\pi^3} \sin n\pi x$$

หรือ  $x - x^3 = \frac{12}{\pi^3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^3} \sin n\pi x$

$$11. f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & ; \quad -2 < x < -1 \\ 1 & ; \quad -1 < x < 0 \\ -1 & ; \quad 0 < x < 1 \\ cl & ; \quad 1 < x < 2 \end{cases}$$

วิธีทำ เขียนกราฟของฟังก์ชัน  $f(x)$



สูตรอนุกรมฟูเรียร์ คือ

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

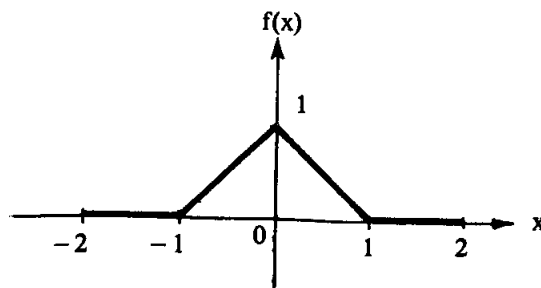
$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int_{-2}^{-1} (0) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx + \int_{-1}^0 (1) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx + \int_0^1 (-1) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \int_1^2 (0) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[ 0 - \frac{\cos \frac{n\pi x}{2}}{\frac{n\pi}{2}} \Big|_{-1}^0 + \frac{\cos \frac{n\pi x}{2}}{\frac{n\pi}{2}} \Big|_0^1 + 0 \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{-2}{n\pi} \left\{ 1 - \cos \left( \frac{-n\pi}{2} \right) \right\} + \frac{2}{n\pi} \left\{ \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} - 1 \right\} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2}{n\pi} \right) \left[ -1 + \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} + \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} - 1 \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{n\pi} \left[ 2 \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} - 2 \right] \\
&= \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[ \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} - 1 \right]
\end{aligned}$$

แทนค่า  $a_0$ ,  $a_n$  และ  $b_n$  ลงในสูตรอนุกรมฟูรีเยร์

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x) &= \frac{1}{2} (0) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ (0) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} + \frac{2}{n\pi} \left\{ \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} - 1 \right\} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} \right] \\
&= \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} - 1 \right\} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$12. f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & ; \quad -2 < x < -1 \\ 1 + x & ; \quad -1 < x < 0 \\ 1 - x & ; \quad 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & ; \quad 1 < x < 2 \end{cases}$$

วิธีทำ เขียนกราฟ



เพราะว่า 1 คาบ =  $2\ell = 4$  เพราะฉะนั้น  $\ell = 2$

จากกราฟพบว่า  $f(x)$  เป็นฟังก์ชันคู่ นั่นคือ  $b_n = 0$

ดังนั้น สูตรอนุกรมฟูเรียร์ คือ

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\ell}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{2}{\ell} \int_0^{\ell} f(x) dx \\ &= \frac{2}{2} \int_0^2 f(x) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 (1-x) dx + \int_1^2 (0) dx \\ &= \left( x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^1 + 0 \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

จากสูตร

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{2}{\ell} \int_0^{\ell} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{2} \int_0^2 f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 (1-x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx + \int_1^2 (0) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx - \int_0^1 x \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx + 0 \\ &= \frac{\sin \frac{n\pi x}{2}}{\frac{n\pi}{2}} \Big|_0^1 - \left\{ x \left( \frac{\sin \frac{n\pi x}{2}}{\frac{n\pi}{2}} \right) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \left( \frac{\sin \frac{n\pi x}{2}}{\frac{n\pi}{2}} \right) dx \right\} \\ &= \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} - \left\{ \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} + \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} \Big|_0^1 \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2} \left[ \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} - 1 \right] \\
&= \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2} \left[ 1 - \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

แทนค่าในสูตรอนุกรมฟูเรียร์

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

## เฉลยแบบฝึกหัด 2.4

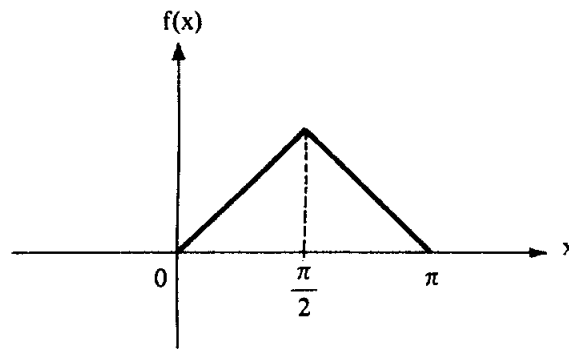
1. จงแสดงว่า ถ้า

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{สำหรับ } 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \pi - x & \text{สำหรับ } \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi \end{cases}$$

ดังนั้น

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{2}{\pi} \left( \frac{\cos 2x}{1^2} + \frac{\cos 6x}{3^2} + \frac{\cos 10x}{5^2} + \dots \right)$$

วิธีทำ เขียนกราฟของ  $f(x)$



สูตรอนุกรมฟูรีเยร์ คือ

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

จากสูตร

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_c^{c+2\ell} f(x) dx$$

เพราะว่า 1 คาบ  $= 2\ell = \pi$  เพราะฉะนั้น  $\ell = \frac{\pi}{2}$  เลือกค่า  $c = 0$  ดังนั้น

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{0+2(\frac{\pi}{2})} f(x) dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \int_0^{\pi/2} (x) dx + \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} (\pi - x) dx \right] \\
&= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^{\pi/2} + \pi x \Big|_{\pi/2}^{\pi} - \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \right] \\
&= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\pi^2}{4} \right) + \pi \left( \pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left( \pi^2 - \frac{\pi^2}{4} \right) \right] \\
&= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \frac{\pi^2}{8} + \frac{\pi^2}{2} - \frac{3\pi^2}{8} \right] \\
&= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \frac{\pi^2}{4} \right] \\
&= \frac{\pi}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

หาค่า  $a_n$  จากสูตร

$$\begin{aligned}
a_n &= \frac{1}{\ell} \int_c^{c+2\ell} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{0+2(\frac{\pi}{2})} f(x) \cos 2nx dx \\
&= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos 2nx dx \\
&= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \int_0^{\pi/2} (x) \cos 2nx dx + \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} (\pi - x) \cos 2nx dx \right] \\
&= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \int_0^{\pi/2} x \cos 2nx dx + \pi \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \cos 2nx dx - \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} x \cos 2nx dx \right]
\end{aligned}$$

.....(1)

พิจารณา

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^{\pi/2} x \cos 2nx dx &= x \left( \frac{\sin 2nx}{2n} \right) \Big|_0^{\pi/2} - \int_0^{\pi/2} \left( \frac{\sin 2nx}{2n} \right) dx \\
&= 0 + \frac{\cos 2nx}{4n^2} \Big|_0^{\pi/2}
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\frac{1}{4n^2} [\cos n\pi - 1] \\
&= \frac{(-1)^n}{4n^2} - \frac{1}{4n^2} \dots\dots\dots(2)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \cos 2nx \, dx &= \frac{\sin 2nx}{2n} \Big|_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \\
&= \frac{1}{2n} (\sin 2n\pi - \sin n\pi) \\
&= \frac{1}{2n} (0) ; \quad \sin 2n\pi = \sin n\pi = 0 \\
&= 0 \dots\dots\dots(3)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{และ } \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} x \cos 2nx \, dx &= x \left( \frac{\sin 2nx}{2n} \right) \Big|_{\pi/2}^{\pi} - \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \left( \frac{\sin 2nx}{2n} \right) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2n} \left[ \pi \sin 2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \sin n\pi \right] + \frac{\cos 2nx}{4n^2} \Big|_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \\
&= \frac{1}{2n} (0) + \frac{1}{4n^2} [\cos 2n\pi - \cos n\pi] \\
&= \frac{1}{4n^2} - \frac{(-1)^n}{4n^2} \dots\dots\dots(4)
\end{aligned}$$

แทนค่า (2), (3) และ (4) ลงใน (1) จะได้

$$\begin{aligned}
a_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \frac{(-1)^n}{4n^2} - \frac{1}{4n^2} + \pi(0) - \frac{1}{4n^2} + \frac{(-1)^n}{4n^2} \right] \\
&= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \frac{(-1)^n}{2n^2} - \frac{1}{2n^2} \right] \\
&= \frac{(-1)^n - 1}{\pi n^2}
\end{aligned}$$

หาค่า  $b_n$  จากสูตร

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_c^{c+2\ell} f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} \, dx$$

แทนค่า  $\ell = \frac{\pi}{2}$  และ  $c = 0$  จะได้

$$\begin{aligned}
b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin 2nx \, dx \\
&= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin 2nx \, dx \\
&= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \int_0^{\pi/2} (x) \sin 2nx \, dx + \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} (\pi - x) \sin 2nx \, dx \right] \\
&= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \int_0^{\pi/2} x \sin 2nx \, dx + \pi \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \sin 2nx \, dx - \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} x \sin 2nx \, dx \right]
\end{aligned}$$

.....(5)

พิจารณา

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^{\pi/2} x \sin 2nx \, dx &= x \left( \frac{-\cos 2nx}{2n} \right) \Big|_0^{\pi/2} - \int_0^{\pi/2} \left( \frac{-\cos 2nx}{2n} \right) dx \\
&= \frac{-1}{2n} \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} \cos n\pi \right\} + \frac{\sin 2nx}{4n^2} \Big|_0^{\pi/2} \\
&= \frac{-\pi}{4n} (-1)^n + \frac{1}{4n^2} \{ \sin n\pi - 0 \} \\
&= \frac{-\pi}{4n} (-1)^n
\end{aligned}$$

.....(6)

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \sin 2nx \, dx &= \frac{-\cos 2nx}{2n} \Big|_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \\
&= \frac{-1}{2n} \{ \cos 2n\pi - \cos n\pi \} \\
&= \frac{-1}{2n} + \frac{(-1)^n}{2n} ; \quad \cos 2n\pi = 1
\end{aligned}$$

.....(7)

และ  $\int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} x \sin 2nx \, dx = x \left( \frac{-\cos 2nx}{2n} \right) \Big|_{\pi/2}^{\pi} - \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \left( \frac{-\cos 2nx}{2n} \right) dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{-1}{2n} \left\{ \pi \cos 2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \cos n\pi \right\} + \frac{\sin 2nx}{4n^2} \Big|_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \\
&= \frac{-\pi}{2n} + \frac{\pi}{4n} (-1)^n + \frac{1}{4n^2} \{ \sin 2n\pi - \sin n\pi \}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{-\pi}{2n} + \frac{\pi(-1)^n}{4n} \quad \dots\dots\dots(8)$$

แทนค่า (6), (7) และ (6) ลงใน (5) จะได้

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \frac{-\pi(-1)^n}{4n} + \pi \left\{ \frac{-1}{2n} + \frac{(-1)^n}{2n} \right\} - \left\{ \frac{-\pi}{2n} + \frac{\pi(-1)^n}{4n} \right\} \right] \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \frac{-\pi(-1)^n}{4n} - \frac{\pi}{2n} + \frac{\pi(-1)^n}{2n} + \frac{\pi}{2n} - \frac{\pi(-1)^n}{4n} \right] \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

แทนค่า  $a_0$ ,  $a_n$  และ  $b_n$  ลงในสูตรอนุกรมฟูเรียร์

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{((-1)^n - 1)}{\pi n^2} \cos 2nx + (0) \sin 2nx \right] \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{-2}{1^2} \cos 2x + 0 + \frac{(-2)}{3^2} \cos 6x + 0 + \dots \right] \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{2}{\pi} \left( \frac{\cos 2x}{1^2} + \frac{\cos 6x}{3^2} + \frac{\cos 10x}{5^2} + \dots \right) \end{aligned}$$

จากข้อ 2 ถึงข้อ 9 จงหาอนุกรมฟูเรียร์ของฟังก์ชัน  $f(x)$  ซึ่งมีคาบเป็น  $T$  ในเมื่อหนึ่งคาบ  
นิยามเป็น

2.  $f(x) = x ; 0 < x < 3, T = 3$

วิธีทำ สูตรอนุกรมฟูเรียร์ คือ

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

เพราะว่า 1 คาบ =  $2\ell = 3$  เพราะฉะนั้น  $\ell = \frac{3}{2}$  หาค่า  $a_0$

จากสูตร

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_c^{c+2\ell} f(x) dx$$

เลือก  $c = 0$  ดังนั้น

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}} \int_0^{0+2\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)} f(x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{2}{3} \int_0^3 x \, dx \\
&= \frac{2}{3} \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^3 \\
&= 3
\end{aligned}$$

หาค่า  $a_n$  จากสูตร

$$\begin{aligned}
a_n &= \frac{1}{\ell} \int_c^{c+2\ell} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}} \int_0^3 (x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\frac{3}{2}} \, dx \\
&= \frac{2}{3} \int_0^3 x \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{3} \, dx
\end{aligned}$$

อินทิเกรตทีละส่วน

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{2}{3} \left[ x \left( \frac{\sin \frac{2n\pi x}{3}}{\frac{2n\pi}{3}} \right) \Big|_0^3 - \int_0^3 \left( \frac{\sin \frac{2n\pi x}{3}}{\frac{2n\pi}{3}} \right) dx \right] \\
&= \frac{2}{3} \left[ \frac{3}{2n\pi} \{ 3 \sin 2n\pi - 0 \} + \frac{9}{4n^2\pi^2} \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{3} \Big|_0^3 \right] \\
&= \frac{2}{3} \left[ 0 + \frac{9}{4n^2\pi^2} \{ \cos 2n\pi - 1 \} \right] \\
&= \frac{2}{3} \left[ \frac{9}{4n^2\pi^2} \{ 1 - 1 \} \right] \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

หาค่า  $b_n$  จากสูตร

$$\begin{aligned}
b_n &= \frac{1}{\ell} \int_c^{c+2\ell} f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} \, dx \\
&= \frac{2}{3} \int_0^3 x \sin \frac{2n\pi x}{3} \, dx
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{2}{3} \left[ x \left( \frac{-\cos \frac{2n\pi x}{3}}{\frac{2n\pi}{3}} \right) \Big|_0^3 - \int_0^3 \left( \frac{-\cos \frac{2n\pi x}{3}}{\frac{2n\pi}{3}} \right) dx \right] \\
&= \frac{2}{3} \left[ \frac{-3}{2n\pi} \{ 3 \cos 2n\pi - 1 \} + \frac{9}{4n^2\pi^2} \sin \frac{2n\pi x}{3} \Big|_0^3 \right] \\
&= \frac{-2}{n\pi}
\end{aligned}$$

แทนค่าในสูตรอนุกรมฟูรีเยร์

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x) &= \frac{1}{2}(3) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ (0) \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{3} + \left( \frac{-2}{n\pi} \right) \sin \frac{2n\pi x}{3} \right] \\
&= \frac{3}{2} - \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{2n\pi x}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

3.  $f(x) = x^2$ ;  $0 < x < 2$ ;  $T = 2$

วิธีทำ เพราะว่า 1 คาบ  $= 2\ell = 2$  เพราะฉะนั้น  $\ell = 1$  สูตรอนุกรมฟูรีเยร์ คือ

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

หาค่า  $a_0$  จากสูตร

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_c^{c+2\ell} f(x) dx$$

เลือกค่า  $c = 0$  ดังนั้น

$$\begin{aligned}
a_0 &= \frac{1}{1} \int_0^{0+2(1)} x^2 dx \\
&= \int_0^2 x^2 dx \\
&= \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^2 \\
&= \frac{8}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

หาค่า  $a_n$  จากสูตร

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_c^{c+2\ell} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{1} \int_0^{0+2(1)} (x^2) \cos n\pi x \, dx \\
&= \int_0^2 x^2 \cos n\pi x \, dx
\end{aligned}$$

อินทิเกรตทีละส่วนสองครั้ง จะได้

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^2 x^2 \cos n\pi x \, dx &= x^2 \left( \frac{\sin n\pi x}{n\pi} \right) \Big|_0^2 - \int_0^2 \left( \frac{\sin n\pi x}{n\pi} \right) 2x \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{n\pi} (\sin 2n\pi) - \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^2 x \sin n\pi x \, dx \\
&= 0 - \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[ x \left( \frac{-\cos n\pi x}{n\pi} \right) \Big|_0^2 - \int_0^2 \left( \frac{-\cos n\pi x}{n\pi} \right) dx \right] \\
&= \frac{-2}{n\pi} \left[ \left\{ \frac{-2}{n\pi} \cos 2n\pi \right\} + \frac{1}{n^2\pi^2} \sin n\pi x \Big|_0^2 \right] \\
&= \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2} (1) - \frac{2}{n^3\pi^3} (\sin 2n\pi - 0) \\
&= \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2} ; \quad \sin 2n\pi = 0
\end{aligned}$$

หาค่า  $b_n$  จากสูตร

$$\begin{aligned}
b_n &= \frac{1}{\ell} \int_c^{c+2\ell} f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{1} \int_0^{0+2(1)} (x^2) \sin n\pi x \, dx \\
&= \int_0^2 x^2 \sin n\pi x \, dx
\end{aligned}$$

อินทิเกรตทีละส่วนสองครั้ง จะได้

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

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{-4}{n\pi} + \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{n\pi} \{ \sin 2n\pi - 0 \} + \frac{1}{n^2\pi^2} \cos n\pi x \Big|_0^2 \right] \\
&= \frac{-4}{n\pi} + \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[ 0 + \frac{1}{n^2\pi^2} \{ \cos 2n\pi - 1 \} \right] \\
&= \frac{-4}{n\pi} + \frac{2}{n\pi} [0] \quad ; \quad \cos 2n\pi = 1 \\
&= \frac{-4}{n\pi}
\end{aligned}$$

แทนค่า  $a_0$ ,  $a_n$  และ  $b_n$  ลงในสูตรอนุกรมฟูเรียร์

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x) &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{8}{3} \right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{4}{n^2\pi^2} \cos n\pi x - \frac{4}{n\pi} \sin n\pi x \right] \\
&= \frac{4}{3} + \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos n\pi x}{n^2} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n\pi x}{n}
\end{aligned}$$

$$4. f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & ; \quad 0 < x < 1 \\ 1 & ; \quad 1 < x < 2 \quad ; \quad T = 2 \end{cases}$$

วิธีทำ เพราะว่า 1 คาบ =  $2\ell = 2$  เพราะฉะนั้น  $\ell = 1$

สูตรอนุกรมฟูเรียร์คือ

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

หาค่า  $a_0$  จากสูตร

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_c^{c+2\ell} f(x) dx$$

เลือก  $c = 0$  จะได้

$$\begin{aligned}
a_0 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{0+2(1)} f(x) dx \\
&= \int_0^1 (0) dx + \int_1^2 (1) dx \\
&= x \Big|_1^2 \\
&= 1
\end{aligned}$$

หาค่า  $a_n$  จากสูตร

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_n &= \frac{1}{\ell} \int_c^{c+2\ell} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{1} \int_0^{0+2(1)} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{1} dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 (0) \cos n\pi x dx + \int_1^2 (1) \cos n\pi x dx \\
 &= \frac{\sin n\pi x}{n\pi} \Big|_1^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{n\pi} [\sin 2n\pi - \sin n\pi] \\
 &= \frac{1}{n\pi} [0] ; \quad \sin 2n\pi = \sin n\pi = 0 \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

หาค่า  $b_n$  จากสูตร

$$\begin{aligned}
 b_n &= \frac{1}{\ell} \int_c^{c+2\ell} f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{1} \int_0^{0+2(1)} f(x) \sin n\pi x dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 (0) \sin n\pi x dx + \int_1^2 (1) \sin n\pi x dx \\
 &= 0 + \left( \frac{-\cos n\pi x}{n\pi} \right) \Big|_1^2 \\
 &= \frac{-1}{n\pi} [\cos 2n\pi - \cos n\pi] \\
 &= \frac{-1}{n\pi} [1 - (-1)^n]
 \end{aligned}$$

แทนค่า  $a_0$ ,  $a_n$  และ  $b_n$  ลงในสูตรอนุกรมฟูเรียร์

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= \frac{1}{2}(1) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ (0) \cos n\pi x - \frac{1}{n\pi} \{1 - (-1)^n\} \sin n\pi x \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{2}{1} \sin \pi x + 0 + \frac{2}{3} \sin 3\pi x + 0 + \frac{2}{5} \sin 5\pi x + \dots \right]
 \end{aligned}$$



$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \sin \pi x + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3\pi x + \frac{1}{5} \sin 5\pi x + \dots \right]$$

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

$$5. f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & ; 0 < x < 1 \\ x - 1 & ; 1 < x < 2 \end{cases} ; T = 2$$

วิธีทำ เพราะว่า 1 คาบ =  $2\ell = 2$  เพราะฉะนั้น  $\ell = 1$   
สูตรอนุกรมฟูรีเยร์คือ

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

หาค่า  $a_0$  จากสูตร

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_c^{c+2\ell} f(x) dx$$

เลือกค่า  $c = 0$  ดังนั้น

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

$$= \int_0^1 (0) dx + \int_1^2 (x - 1) dx$$

$$= 0 = \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_1^2 - x \Big|_1^2$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} - 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

หาค่า  $a_n$  จากสูตร

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_c^{c+2\ell} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{1} \int_0^{0+2(1)} f(x) \cos n\pi x \, dx \\
&= \int_0^1 (0) \cos n\pi x \, dx + \int_1^2 (x-1) \cos n\pi x \, dx \\
&= 0 + \int_1^2 x \cos n\pi x \, dx - \int_1^2 \cos n\pi x \, dx \\
&= \left[ x \left( \frac{\sin n\pi x}{n\pi} \right) \right]_1^2 - \int_1^2 \left( \frac{\sin n\pi x}{n\pi} \right) dx - \frac{\sin n\pi x}{n\pi} \Big|_1^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{n\pi} \{ 2 \sin 2n\pi - \sin n\pi \} + \frac{1}{n^2\pi^2} \cos n\pi x \Big|_1^2 \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{n\pi} \{ \sin 2n\pi - \sin n\pi \} \\
&= \frac{1}{n\pi} (0) + \frac{1}{n^2\pi^2} \{ \cos 2n\pi - \cos n\pi \} - \frac{1}{n\pi} (0) \\
&= \frac{1}{n^2\pi^2} [1 - (-1)^n]
\end{aligned}$$

หาค่า  $b_n$  จากสูตร

$$\begin{aligned}
b_n &= \frac{1}{\ell} \int_c^{c+2\ell} f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{1} \int_0^{0+2(1)} f(x) \sin n\pi x \, dx \\
&= \int_0^1 (0) \sin n\pi x \, dx + \int_1^2 (x-1) \sin n\pi x \, dx \\
&= \int_1^2 x \sin n\pi x \, dx - \int_1^2 \sin n\pi x \, dx \\
&= x \left( \frac{-\cos n\pi x}{n\pi} \right) \Big|_1^2 - \int_1^2 \left( \frac{-\cos n\pi x}{n\pi} \right) dx + \frac{\cos n\pi x}{n\pi} \Big|_1^2 \\
&= \frac{-1}{n\pi} \{ 2 \cos 2n\pi - \cos n\pi \} + \frac{\sin n\pi x}{n^2\pi^2} \Big|_1^2 + \frac{1}{n\pi} \{ \cos 2n\pi - \cos n\pi \} \\
&= \frac{-2}{n\pi} + \frac{(-1)^n}{n\pi} + \frac{1}{n^2\pi^2} \{ \sin 2n\pi - \sin n\pi \} + \frac{1}{n\pi} - \frac{(-1)^n}{n\pi} \\
&= \frac{-1}{n\pi} ; \quad \sin 2n\pi = \sin n\pi = 0
\end{aligned}$$

หาค่า  $a_0$ ,  $a_n$  และ  $b_n$  ในสูตรอนุกรมฟูเรียร์

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

$$6. f(x) = \begin{cases} x & ; 0 < x < 1 \\ 1 & ; 1 < x < 2 \end{cases}, T = 2$$

วิธีทำ เพราะว่า 1 คาบ =  $2l = 2$  เพราะฉะนั้น  $l = 1$

สูตรอนุกรมฟูเรียร์ คือ

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

หาค่า  $a_0$  จากสูตร

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_c^{c+2l} f(x) dx$$

เลือกค่า  $c = 0$  ดังนั้น

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{1} \int_0^{0+2(1)} f(x) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 (x) dx + \int_1^2 (1) dx \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 + x \Big|_1^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + 1 \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

หาค่า  $a_n$  จากสูตร

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{l} \int_c^{c+2l} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{1} \int_0^{0+2(1)} f(x) \cos n\pi x dx \\ &= \int_0^1 (x) \cos n\pi x dx + \int_1^2 (1) \cos n\pi x dx \\ &= x \left( \frac{\sin n\pi x}{n\pi} \right) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \left( \frac{\sin n\pi x}{n\pi} \right) dx + \frac{\sin n\pi x}{n\pi} \Big|_1^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{n\pi} \{ \sin n\pi - 0 \} + \frac{1}{n^2\pi^2} (\cos n\pi x) \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{n\pi} \{ \sin 2n\pi - \sin n\pi \} \\
&= 0 + \frac{1}{n^2\pi^2} \{ \cos n\pi - 1 \} + 0 \\
&= \frac{1}{n^2\pi^2} [(-1)^n - 1]
\end{aligned}$$

หาค่า b จากสูตร

$$\begin{aligned}
b_n &= \frac{1}{l} \int_c^{c+2l} f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{1} \int_0^{0+2(1)} f(x) \sin n\pi x dx \\
&= \int_0^1 x \sin n\pi x dx + \int_1^2 (1) \sin n\pi x dx \\
&= x \left( \frac{-\cos n\pi x}{n\pi} \right) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \left( \frac{-\cos n\pi x}{n\pi} \right) dx - \frac{\cos n\pi x}{n\pi} \Big|_1^2 \\
&= \frac{-1}{n\pi} \{ \cos n\pi - 0 \} + \frac{\sin n\pi x}{n^2\pi^2} \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{n\pi} \{ \cos 2n\pi - \cos n\pi \} \\
&= \frac{-(-1)^n}{n\pi} + \frac{1}{n^2\pi^2} \{ \sin n\pi - 0 \} - \frac{1}{n\pi} \{ 1 - (-1)^n \} \\
&= \frac{-(-1)^n}{n\pi} + 0 - \frac{1}{n\pi} + \frac{(-1)^n}{n\pi} \\
&= \frac{-1}{n\pi}
\end{aligned}$$

แทนค่า  $a_0$ ,  $a_n$  และ  $b_n$  ลงในสูตรอนุกรมฟูรีเยร์

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x) &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{3}{2} \right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{(-1)^n - 1}{n^2\pi^2} \cos n\pi x - \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin n\pi x \right] \\
&= \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n - 1}{n^2} \cos n\pi x - \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n\pi x}{n} \\
&= \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{-2}{1^2} \cos \pi x + 0 - \frac{2}{3^2} \cos 3\pi x + 0 - \frac{2}{5^2} \cos 5\pi x + \dots \right] \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n\pi x}{n}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n-1)\pi x}{(2n-1)^2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n\pi x}{n}$$

$$7. f(x) = \begin{cases} 4-x & ; 0 < x < \frac{1}{2} \\ x-\frac{3}{4} & ; \frac{1}{2} < x < 1 \end{cases} ; T = 1$$

วิธีทำ เพราะว่า 1 คาบ =  $2l = 1$  เพราะฉะนั้น  $l = \frac{1}{2}$

สูตรอนุกรมฟูเรียร์คือ

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

หาค่า  $a_0$  จากสูตร

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_c^{c+2l} f(x) dx$$

เลือกค่า  $c = 0$  ดังนั้น

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \int_0^{0+2(\frac{1}{2})} f(x) dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 f(x) dx \\ &= 2 \left[ \int_0^{1/2} \left( \frac{1}{4} - x \right) dx + \int_{1/2}^1 \left( x - \frac{3}{4} \right) dx \right] \\ &= 2 \left[ \left. \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right|_0^{1/2} - \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_{1/2}^1 + \frac{3}{4}x \Big|_{1/2}^1 \right] \\ &= 2 \left[ \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{4} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{4} \right) - \frac{3}{4} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right] \\ &= 2 \left[ \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{8} - \frac{3}{8} \right] \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

หาค่า  $a_n$  จากสูตร

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_n &= \frac{1}{\ell} \int_0^{c+2\ell} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \int_0^{0+2(\frac{1}{2})} f(x) \cos 2n\pi x dx \\
 &= 2 \int_0^1 f(x) \cos 2n\pi x dx \\
 &= 2 \left[ \int_0^{1/2} \left(\frac{1}{4} - x\right) \cos 2n\pi x dx + \int_{1/2}^1 \left(x - \frac{3}{4}\right) \cos 2n\pi x dx \right] \\
 &= 2 \left[ \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{1/2} \cos 2n\pi x dx - \int_0^{1/2} x \cos 2n\pi x dx + \int_{1/2}^1 x \cos 2n\pi x dx - \frac{3}{4} \int_{1/2}^1 \cos 2n\pi x dx \right] \dots\dots\dots (1)
 \end{aligned}$$

พิจารณา

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^{1/2} \cos 2n\pi x dx &= \frac{\sin 2n\pi x}{2n\pi} \Big|_0^{1/2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2n\pi} \{ \sin n\pi - 0 \} \\
 &= 0 \dots\dots\dots (2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^{1/2} x \cos 2n\pi x dx &= x \left( \frac{\sin 2n\pi x}{2n\pi} \right) \Big|_0^{1/2} - \int_0^{1/2} \left( \frac{\sin 2n\pi x}{2n\pi} \right) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2n\pi} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \sin n\pi - 0 \right\} + \frac{1}{4n^2\pi^2} \cos 2n\pi x \Big|_0^{1/2} \\
 &= 0 + \frac{1}{4n^2\pi^2} \{ \cos n\pi - 1 \} \\
 &= \frac{(-1)^n - 1}{4n^2\pi^2} \dots\dots\dots (3)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{1/2}^1 x \cos 2n\pi x dx &= x \left( \frac{\sin 2n\pi x}{2n\pi} \right) \Big|_{1/2}^1 - \int_{1/2}^1 \left( \frac{\sin 2n\pi x}{2n\pi} \right) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2n\pi} \left\{ \sin 2n\pi - \frac{1}{2} \sin n\pi \right\} + \frac{1}{4n^2\pi^2} \cos 2n\pi x \Big|_{1/2}^1
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{และ } \int_{1/2}^1 \cos 2n\pi x \, dx &= \frac{\sin 2n\pi x}{2n\pi} \Big|_{1/2}^1 \\
&= \frac{1}{2n\pi} \{ \sin 2n\pi - \sin n\pi \} \\
&= 0 \dots\dots\dots(5)
\end{aligned}$$

แทนค่า (2), (3), (4) และ (5) ลงใน (1) จะได้

$$\begin{aligned}
a_n &= 2 \left[ \frac{1}{4}(0) - \left\{ \frac{(-1)^n - 1}{4n^2\pi^2} \right\} + \left\{ \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{4n^2\pi^2} \right\} - \frac{3}{4}(0) \right] \\
&= 2 \left[ \left\{ \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{4n^2\pi^2} \right\} + \left\{ \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{4n^2\pi^2} \right\} \right] \\
&= \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n^2\pi^2}
\end{aligned}$$

หาค่า  $b_n$  จากสูตร

$$\begin{aligned}
b_n &= \frac{1}{\ell} \int_0^{c+2\ell} f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{1} \int_0^{0+2(\frac{1}{2})} f(x) \sin 2n\pi x \, dx \\
&= 2 \int_0^1 f(x) \sin 2n\pi x \, dx \\
&= 2 \left[ \int_0^{1/2} \left( \frac{1}{4} - x \right) \sin 2n\pi x \, dx + \int_{1/2}^1 \left( x - \frac{3}{4} \right) \sin 2n\pi x \, dx \right] \\
&= 2 \left[ \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{1/2} \sin 2n\pi x \, dx - \int_0^{1/2} x \sin 2n\pi x \, dx + \int_{1/2}^1 x \sin 2n\pi x \, dx \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \frac{3}{4} \int_{1/2}^1 \sin 2n\pi x \, dx \right] \dots\dots\dots(6)
\end{aligned}$$

พิจารณา

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{1/2} \sin 2n\pi x \, dx &= \frac{-\cos 2n\pi x}{2n\pi} \Big|_0^{1/2} \\ &= \frac{-1}{2n\pi} \{ \cos n\pi - 1 \} \\ &= \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{2n\pi} \dots\dots\dots(7) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{1/2} x \sin 2n\pi x \, dx &= x \left( \frac{\cos 2n\pi x}{2n\pi} \right) \Big|_0^{1/2} - \int_0^{1/2} \left( \frac{-\cos 2n\pi x}{2n\pi} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{-1}{2n\pi} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \cos n\pi \right\} + \frac{\sin 2n\pi x}{4n^2\pi^2} \Big|_0^{1/2} \\ &= \frac{-(-1)^n}{4n\pi} \dots\dots\dots(8) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{1/2}^1 x \sin 2n\pi x \, dx &= x \left( \frac{-\cos 2n\pi x}{2n\pi} \right) \Big|_{1/2}^1 - \int_{1/2}^1 \left( \frac{-\cos 2n\pi x}{2n\pi} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{-1}{2n\pi} \left\{ \cos 2n\pi - \frac{1}{2} \cos n\pi \right\} + \frac{\sin 2n\pi x}{4n^2\pi^2} \Big|_{1/2}^1 \\ &= \frac{-1}{2n\pi} \left\{ 1 - \frac{(-1)^n}{2} \right\} + \frac{1}{4n^2\pi^2} \{ \sin 2n\pi - \sin n\pi \} \\ &= \frac{-\{2 - 4n\pi(-1)^n\}}{4n\pi} \dots\dots\dots(9) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{1/2}^1 \sin 2n\pi x \, dx &= \frac{-\cos 2n\pi x}{2n\pi} \Big|_{1/2}^1 \\ &= \frac{-1}{2n\pi} \{ \cos 2n\pi - \cos n\pi \} \\ &= \frac{-\{1 - (-1)^n\}}{2n\pi} \dots\dots\dots(10) \end{aligned}$$

แทนค่า (7), (8), (9) และ (10) ใน (6) จะได้

$$b_n = 2 \left[ \frac{1}{4} \left\{ \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{2n\pi} \right\} - \left\{ \frac{-(-1)^n}{4n\pi} \right\} - \left\{ \frac{2 - (-1)^n}{4n\pi} \right\} + \frac{3}{4} \left\{ \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{2n\pi} \right\} \right]$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= 2 \left[ \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{2n\pi} + \frac{(-1)^n}{4n\pi} - \frac{1}{2n\pi} + \frac{(-1)^n}{4n\pi} \right] \\
&= 2 \left[ \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{2n\pi} - \left\{ \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{2n\pi} \right\} \right] = 0
\end{aligned}$$

แทนค่า  $a_0$ ,  $a_n$  และ  $b_n$  ในสูตรอนุกรมฟูรีเยร์

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x) &= \frac{1}{2} (0) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n^2 \pi^2} \right\} \cos 2n\pi x + (0) \sin 2n\pi x \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi^2} \left[ \frac{2}{1^2} \cos 2\pi x + 0 + \frac{2}{3^2} \cos 6\pi x + 0 + \frac{2}{5^2} \cos 10\pi x + \dots \right] \\
&= \frac{2}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2(2n-1)\pi x}{(2n-1)^2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$8. \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 8 & ; \quad 0 < x < 2 \\ -8 & ; \quad 2 < x < 4 \end{cases} ; \quad \Gamma = 4$$

วิธีทำ เพราะว่า  $l$  คาบ  $= 2P = 4$  เพราะฉะนั้น  $l = 2$   
สูตรอนุกรมฟูรีเยร์คือ

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

หาค่า  $a_0$  จากสูตร

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_c^{c+2l} f(x) dx$$

เลือก  $c = 0$  ดังนั้น

$$\begin{aligned}
a_0 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{0+2(2)} f(x) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int_0^2 (8) dx + \int_2^4 (-8) dx \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[ 8x \Big|_0^2 + 8x \Big|_2^4 \right] \\
&= 4 [2 - 2] \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

หาค่า  $a_n$  จากสูตร

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_n &= \frac{1}{\ell} \int_c^{c+2\ell} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^4 f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int_0^2 (8) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx + \int_2^4 (-8) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ 8 \left( \frac{\sin \frac{n\pi x}{2}}{\frac{n\pi}{2}} \right) \Big|_0^2 - 8 \left( \frac{\sin \frac{n\pi x}{2}}{\frac{n\pi}{2}} \right) \Big|_2^4 \right] \\
 &= 4 \left[ \frac{2}{n\pi} \{ \sin n\pi - 0 \} - \frac{2}{n\pi} \{ \sin 2n\pi - \sin n\pi \} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

เพราะว่า  $\sin 2n\pi = \sin n\pi = 0$  ดังนั้น

$$a_n = 4 | 0 | = 0$$

หาค่า  $b_n$  จากสูตร

$$\begin{aligned}
 b_n &= \frac{1}{\ell} \int_c^{c+2\ell} f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^4 f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int_0^2 (8) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx + \int_2^4 (-8) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx \right] \\
 &= 4 \left[ \frac{-\cos \frac{n\pi x}{2}}{\frac{n\pi}{2}} \Big|_0^2 + \frac{\cos \frac{n\pi x}{2}}{\frac{n\pi}{2}} \Big|_2^4 \right] \\
 &= 4 \left[ \frac{-2}{n\pi} \{ \cos n\pi - 1 \} + \frac{2}{n\pi} \{ \cos 2n\pi - \cos n\pi \} \right] \\
 &= \frac{-8}{n\pi} \left[ (-1)^n - 1 - 1 + (-1)^n \right] \\
 &= \frac{16}{n\pi} \left[ 1 - (-1)^n \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

แทนค่า  $a_0$ ,  $a_n$  และ  $b_n$  ลงในสูตรอนุกรมฟูเรียร์

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(0) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ (0) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} + \frac{16}{n\pi} \{ 1 - (-1)^n \} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} \right]$$

$$f(x) = \frac{16}{\pi} \left[ \frac{2}{1} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2} + 0 + \frac{2}{3} \sin \frac{3\pi x}{2} + 0 + \frac{2}{5} \sin \frac{5\pi x}{2} + \dots \right]$$

$$= \frac{32}{\pi} \left[ \sin \frac{\pi x}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \sin \frac{3\pi x}{2} + \frac{1}{5} \sin \frac{5\pi x}{2} + \dots \right]$$

$$= \frac{32}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin (2n-1) \pi x / 2}{(2n-1)}$$

9.  $f(x) = 4x$  ;  $0 < x < 10$

วิธีทำ สูตรอนุกรมฟูเรียร์คือ

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

เพราะว่า 1 คาบ =  $2l = 10$  เพราะฉะนั้น  $e = 5$  หาค่า  $a_0$  จากสูตร

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_c^{c+2l} f(x) dx$$

เลือก  $c = 0$  ดังนั้น

$$= \frac{1}{5} \int_0^{0+2(5)} (4x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} (2x^2) \Big|_0^{10}$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} (100) = 40$$

หาค่า  $a_n$  จากสูตร

$$a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_c^{c+2l} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \int_0^{0+2(5)} (4x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{5} dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{5} \int_0^{10} x \cos \frac{n\pi x}{5} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{4}{5} \left[ x \left( \frac{\sin \frac{n\pi x}{5}}{\frac{n\pi}{5}} \right) \Big|_0^{10} - \int_0^{10} \left( \frac{\sin \frac{n\pi x}{5}}{\frac{n\pi}{5}} \right) dx \right] \\
&= \frac{4}{5} \left[ \frac{5}{n\pi} \{ 10 \sin 2n\pi - 0 \} + \frac{25}{n^2\pi^2} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{5} \Big|_0^{10} \right] \\
&= \frac{4}{5} \left[ \frac{5}{n\pi} \{ 0 \} + \frac{25}{n^2\pi^2} \{ \cos 2n\pi - 1 \} \right] \\
&= \frac{20}{n^2\pi^2} [1 - 1] \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

หาค่า  $b_n$  จากสูตร

$$\begin{aligned}
b_n &= \frac{1}{\ell} \int_c^{c+2\ell} f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{5} \int_0^{0+2(5)} (4x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{5} dx \\
&= \frac{4}{5} \int_0^{10} x \sin \frac{n\pi x}{5} dx \\
&= \frac{4}{5} \left[ x \left( \frac{-\cos \frac{n\pi x}{5}}{\frac{n\pi}{5}} \right) \Big|_0^{10} - \int_0^{10} \left( \frac{-\cos \frac{n\pi x}{5}}{\frac{n\pi}{5}} \right) dx \right] \\
&= \frac{4}{5} \left[ \frac{-5}{n\pi} \{ 10 \cos 2n\pi - 0 \} + \frac{25}{n^2\pi^2} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{5} \Big|_0^{10} \right] \\
&= \frac{4}{5} \left[ \frac{-50}{n\pi} \{ \cos 2n\pi - 1 \} + \frac{25}{n^2\pi^2} \{ \sin 2n\pi - 0 \} \right] \\
&= \frac{4}{5} \left[ \frac{-50}{n\pi} + 0 \right] ; \sin 2n\pi = 0 \\
&= \frac{-40}{n\pi}
\end{aligned}$$

แทนค่า  $a_0$ ,  $a_n$  และ  $b_n$  ลงในสูตรอนุกรมฟูรีเยร์

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{1}{2}(40) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ (0) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{5} + \left( \frac{-40}{n\pi} \right) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{5} \right] \\ &= 20 - \frac{40}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{5} \end{aligned}$$

10. จงกระจายอนุกรมฟูรีเยร์ของฟังก์ชันมีคาบ ซึ่งนิยามเป็น

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \cos x & ; \quad -\pi < x < 0 \\ \sin x & \quad 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}$$

วิธีทำ สูตรอนุกรมฟูรีเยร์ คือ

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

หาค่า  $a_0$  จากสูตร

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_{-\pi}^0 \cos x dx + \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \sin \Big|_{-\pi}^0 + (-\cos x) \Big|_0^{\pi} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \{0 - \sin(-\pi)\} - \{\cos \pi - 1\} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ 0 - \{-1 - 1\} \right] \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

หาค่า  $a_n$  จากสูตร

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_{-\pi}^0 \cos x \cos nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \cos nx dx \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^0 \{ \cos(1+n)x + \cos(1-n)x \} dx \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \{ \sin(1+n)x + \sin(1-n)x \} dx \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ \left\{ \frac{\sin(1+n)x}{1+n} + \frac{\sin(1-n)x}{1-n} \right\} \Big|_{-\pi}^0 \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \left[ \frac{-\cos(1+n)x}{1+n} - \frac{\cos(1-n)x}{1-n} \right] \Big|_0^{\pi} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ \left\{ \frac{0 - \sin(1+n)(-\pi)}{1+n} \right\} + \left\{ \frac{0 - \sin(1-n)(-\pi)}{1-n} \right\} \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \left\{ \frac{\cos(1+n)\pi - 1}{1+n} \right\} - \left\{ \frac{\cos(1-n)\pi - 1}{1-n} \right\} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

เพราะว่า

$$\sin(1+n)\pi = \sin(\pi + n\pi) = -\sin n\pi = 0$$

$$\sin(1-n)\pi = \sin(\pi - n\pi) = \sin n\pi = 0$$

$$\cos(1+n)\pi = \cos(\pi + n\pi) = -\cos n\pi = -(-1)^n$$

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

เพราะฉะนั้น

$$\begin{aligned}
a_n &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ 0 + 0 - \left\{ \frac{-(-1)^n - 1}{1+n} \right\} - \left\{ \frac{-(-1)^n - 1}{1-n} \right\} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2\pi} \{ 1 + (-1)^n \} \left[ \frac{1}{1+n} + \frac{1}{1-n} \right] \\
&= \frac{\{ 1 + (-1)^n \}}{2\pi} \left[ \frac{2}{1-n^2} \right] \\
&= \frac{\{ 1 + (-1)^n \}}{\pi(1-n^2)} ; n \neq 1
\end{aligned}$$

หาค่า  $a_1$  ใหม่ จากสูตร  $a_n$  โดยแทนค่า  $n = 1$  ดังนั้น

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_{-\pi}^0 \cos x \cos x \, dx + \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \cos x \, dx \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^0 (1 + \cos 2x) \, dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin 2x \, dx \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ \left( x + \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right) \Big|_{-\pi}^0 - \frac{\cos 2x}{2} \Big|_0^{\pi} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ \{0 - (-\pi)\} + \frac{1}{2} \{0 - \sin(-2\pi)\} - \frac{1}{2} \{\cos 2\pi - 1\} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ (\pi) + \frac{1}{2} \{0\} - \frac{1}{2} \{1 - 1\} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

หาค่า  $b_n$  จากสูตร

$$\begin{aligned}
b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_{-\pi}^0 \cos x \sin nx \, dx + \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \sin nx \, dx \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^0 \{ \sin(1+n)x - \sin(1-n)x \} \, dx \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \{ \cos(1-n)x - \cos(1+n)x \} \, dx \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ \left\{ \frac{-\cos(1+n)x}{1+n} + \frac{\cos(1-n)x}{1-n} \right\} \Big|_{-\pi}^0 \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \left\{ \frac{\sin(1-n)x}{1-n} - \frac{\sin(1+n)x}{1+n} \right\} \Big|_0^{\pi} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ \left\{ \frac{1 - \cos(1+n)\pi}{1+n} \right\} + \left\{ \frac{1 - \cos(1-n)\pi}{1-n} \right\} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \left\{ \frac{\sin(1-n)\pi - 0}{1-n} \right\} - \left\{ \frac{\sin(1+n)\pi - 0}{1+n} \right\} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

แทนค่า  $\cos(1+n)\pi = -(-1)^n$      $\cos(1-n)\pi = -(-1)^n$

และ  $\sin(1+n)\pi = 0$      $\sin(1-n)\pi = 0$

ดังนั้น

$$\begin{aligned}
 b_n &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ - \left\{ \frac{1 + (-1)^n}{1 + n} \right\} + \left\{ \frac{1 + (-1)^n}{1 - n} \right\} + 0 - 0 \right] \\
 &= \frac{1 + (-1)^n}{2n} \left[ \frac{-1}{1 + n} + \frac{1}{1 - n} \right] \\
 &= \frac{1 + (-1)^n}{2\pi} \left[ \frac{2n}{1 - n^2} \right] \\
 &= \frac{n \{ 1 + (-1)^n \}}{\pi(1 - n^2)} ; n \neq 1
 \end{aligned}$$

หาค่า  $b_1$  จากสูตร  $b_n$  โดยแทนค่า  $n = 1$  เพราะฉะนั้น

$$\begin{aligned}
 b_1 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin x \, dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_{-\pi}^0 \cos x \sin x \, dx + \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \sin x \, dx \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_{-\pi}^0 \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \, dx + \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \, dx \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ \left. -\frac{\cos 2x}{2} \right|_{-\pi}^0 + \left. \left( x - \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right) \right|_0^{\pi} \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \{ 1 - \cos(-2\pi) \} + \pi - 0 \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} (1 - 1) + \pi \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

แทนค่า  $a_0$ ,  $a_n$  และ  $b_n$  ในสูตรอนุกรมฟูเรียร์

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \cos x + \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \sin x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1 + (-1)^n}{\pi(1 - n^2)} \cos nx \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{n \{ 1 + (-1)^n \}}{\pi(1 - n^2)} \sin nx \right]
 \end{aligned}$$



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

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

11. จงพิสูจน์ว่าสำหรับ  $0 \leq x \leq \pi$

$$(ก) \quad x(\pi - x) = \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \left( \frac{\cos 2x}{1^2} + \frac{\cos 4x}{2^2} + \frac{\cos 6x}{3^2} + \dots \right)$$

$$(ข) \quad x(\pi - x) = \frac{8}{\pi} \left( \frac{\sin x}{1^3} + \frac{\sin 3x}{3^3} + \frac{\sin 5x}{5^3} + \dots \right)$$

วิธีทำ (ก) สูตรอนุกรมฟูเรียร์โคไซน์ คือ

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

หาค่า  $a_0$  จากสูตร

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x(\pi - x) dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \pi \int_0^{\pi} x dx - \int_0^{\pi} x^2 dx \right] \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \pi \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^{\pi} \right] \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \frac{\pi^3}{2} - \frac{\pi^3}{3} \right] \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \frac{\pi^3}{6} \right] \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

หาค่า  $a_n$  จากสูตร

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx$$

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

**พิจารณา**

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

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos nx \, dx &= x^2 \left( \frac{\sin nx}{n} \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \left( \frac{\sin nx}{n} \right) 2x \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \{ \pi^2 \sin n\pi - 0 \} - \frac{2}{n} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin nx \, dx \\
&= 0 - \frac{2}{n} \left[ x \left( \frac{-\cos nx}{n} \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \left( \frac{-\cos nx}{n} \right) dx \right] \\
&= -\frac{2}{n} \left[ \frac{-1}{n} \{ \pi \cos n\pi - 0 \} + \frac{\sin nx}{n^2} \Big|_0^{\pi} \right] \\
&= -\frac{2}{n} \left[ \frac{-\pi(-1)^n}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} \{ \sin n\pi - 0 \} \right] \\
&= \frac{2\pi(-1)^n}{n^2} \dots\dots\dots(3)
\end{aligned}$$

แทนค่า (3) ใน (1) จะได้

$$\begin{aligned}
a_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \pi \left\{ \frac{(-1)^n - 1}{n^2} \right\} - \left\{ \frac{2\pi(-1)^n}{n^2} \right\} \right] \\
&= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \pi \left\{ \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{2(-1)^n}{n^2} \right\} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$= 2 \left[ \frac{-1}{n^2} - \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{-2[1 + (-1)^n]}{n^2}$$

แทนค่า  $a_0, a_n$  ลงในสูตรอนุกรมฟูรีเยร์โคไซน์

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\pi^2}{3} \right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-2[1 + (-1)^n]}{n^2} \cos nx$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{6} - 2 \left[ 0 + \frac{2}{2^2} \cos 2x + 0 + \frac{2}{4^2} \cos 4x + 0 + \frac{2}{6^2} \cos 6x + \dots \right]$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \left[ \frac{1}{1^2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2^2} \cos 4x + \frac{1}{3^2} \cos 6x + \dots \right]$$

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

(ข) สูตรอนุกรมฟูรีเยร์ คือ

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

หาค่า  $b_n$  จากสูตร

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

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

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \pi \int_0^{\pi} x \sin nx \, dx - \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \sin nx \, dx \right] \quad \dots (4)$$

พิจารณา

$$\int_0^{\pi} x \sin nx \, dx = x \left( \frac{-\cos nx}{n} \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \left( \frac{-\cos nx}{n} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{-1}{n} \{ \pi \cos n\pi \} + \frac{\sin nx}{n^2} \Big|_0^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{-\pi(-1)^n}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} \{ \sin n\pi - 0 \}$$

$$= \frac{-\pi(-1)^n}{n} \dots\dots\dots(5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{และ } \int_0^\pi x^2 \sin nx \, dx &= x^2 \left( \frac{-\cos nx}{n} \right) \Big|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi \left( \frac{-\cos nx}{n} \right) 2x \, dx \\ &= \frac{-1}{n} \{ \pi^2 \cos n\pi - 0 \} + \frac{2}{n} \int_0^\pi x \cos nx \, dx \\ &= \frac{-\pi^2(-1)^n}{n} + \frac{2}{n} \left\{ x \left( \frac{\sin nx}{n} \right) \Big|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi \left( \frac{\sin nx}{n} \right) dx \right\} \\ &= \frac{-\pi^2(-1)^n}{n} + \frac{2}{n} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} (\pi \sin n\pi - 0) + \frac{\cos nx}{n^2} \Big|_0^\pi \right\} \\ &= \frac{-\pi^2(-1)^n}{n} + \frac{2}{n} \left\{ 0 + \frac{1}{n^2} (\cos n\pi - 1) \right\} \\ &= \frac{-\pi^2(-1)^n}{n} + \frac{2}{n^3} [(-1)^n - 1] \dots\dots\dots(6) \end{aligned}$$

แทนค่า (5) และ (6) ใน (4)

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \pi \left\{ \frac{-\pi(-1)^n}{n} \right\} - \left\{ \frac{-\pi^2(-1)^n}{n} + \frac{2}{n^3} ((-1)^n - 1) \right\} \right] \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \frac{-\pi^2(-1)^n}{n} + \frac{\pi^2(-1)^n}{n} - \frac{2}{n^3} \{(-1)^n - 1\} \right] \\ &= \frac{4\{1 - (-1)^n\}}{\pi n^3} \end{aligned}$$

แทนค่า  $b_n$  ในสูตรอนุกรมฟูเรียร์ไซน์

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4\{1 - (-1)^n\}}{\pi n^3} \sin nx \\ &= \frac{4}{\pi} \left[ \frac{2}{1^3} \sin x + 0 + \frac{2}{3^3} \sin 3x + 0 + \frac{2}{5^3} \sin 5x + \dots \right] \\ &= \frac{8}{\pi} \left[ \frac{\sin x}{1^3} + \frac{\sin 3x}{3^3} + \frac{\sin 5x}{5^3} + \dots \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$12. f(x) = \begin{cases} 2 & ; 0 < x < \frac{2\pi}{3} \\ 1 & ; \frac{2\pi}{3} < x < \frac{4\pi}{3} \\ 0 & ; \frac{4\pi}{3} < x < 2\pi \end{cases}$$

วิธีทำ สูตรอนุกรมฟูรีเยร์ คือ

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

หาค่า  $a_0$  จากสูตร

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_c^{c+2\ell} f(x) dx$$

เพราะว่า 1 คาบ  $= 2\ell = 2\pi$  เพราะฉะนั้น  $\ell = \pi$

เลือกแทนค่า  $c = 0$  ดังนั้น

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{0+2(\pi)} f(x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_0^{2\pi/3} (2) dx + \int_{2\pi/3}^{4\pi/3} (1) dx + \int_{4\pi/3}^{2\pi} (0) dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ 2x \Big|_0^{2\pi/3} + x \Big|_{2\pi/3}^{4\pi/3} + 0 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ 2 \left( \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) + \left( \frac{4\pi}{3} - \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{4\pi}{3} + \frac{2\pi}{3} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} (2\pi) \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

หาค่า  $a_n$  จากสูตร

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_c^{c+2\ell} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{0+2(\pi)} f(x) \cos nx \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_0^{2\pi/3} (2) \cos nx \, dx + \int_{2\pi/3}^{4\pi/3} (1) \cos nx \, dx + \int_{4\pi/3}^{2\pi} (0) \cos nx \, dx \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{2 \sin nx}{n} \Big|_0^{2\pi/3} + \frac{\sin nx}{n} \Big|_{2\pi/3}^{4\pi/3} + 0 \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{2}{n} \left\{ \sin \frac{2n\pi}{3} - 0 \right\} + \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \sin \frac{4n\pi}{3} - \sin \frac{2n\pi}{3} \right\} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{2}{n} \sin \frac{2n\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{4n\pi}{3} - \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{2n\pi}{3} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{2n\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{4n\pi}{3} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{n\pi} \left( \sin \frac{2n\pi}{3} + \sin \frac{4n\pi}{3} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

หาค่า  $b_n$  จากสูตร

$$\begin{aligned}
b_n &= \frac{1}{\ell} \int_c^{c+2\ell} f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{0+2(\pi)} f(x) \sin nx \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_0^{2\pi/3} (2) \sin nx \, dx + \int_{2\pi/3}^{4\pi/3} (1) \sin nx \, dx + \int_{4\pi/3}^{2\pi} (0) \sin nx \, dx \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{-2 \cos nx}{n} \Big|_0^{2\pi/3} - \frac{\cos nx}{n} \Big|_{2\pi/3}^{4\pi/3} + 0 \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{-2}{n} \left\{ \cos \frac{2n\pi}{3} - 1 \right\} - \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \cos \frac{4n\pi}{3} - \cos \frac{2n\pi}{3} \right\} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{-2}{n} \cos \frac{2n\pi}{3} + \frac{2}{n} - \frac{1}{n} \cos \frac{4n\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{n} \cos \frac{2n\pi}{3} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{2}{n} - \frac{1}{n} \cos \frac{2n\pi}{3} - \frac{1}{n} \cos \frac{4n\pi}{3} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi n} \left( 2 - \cos \frac{2n\pi}{3} - \cos \frac{4n\pi}{3} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

แทนค่า  $a_0$ ,  $a_n$  และ  $b_n$  ลงในสูตรอนุกรมฟูรีเยร์

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= \frac{1}{2}(2) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{n\pi} \left( \sin \frac{2n\pi}{3} + \sin \frac{4n\pi}{3} \right) \cos nx \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{n\pi} \left( 2 - \cos \frac{2n\pi}{3} - \cos \frac{4n\pi}{3} \right) \sin nx \right] \\
 &= 1 + \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left( \sin \frac{2n\pi}{3} + \sin \frac{4n\pi}{3} \right) \cos nx \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left( 2 - \cos \frac{2n\pi}{3} - \cos \frac{4n\pi}{3} \right) \sin nx
 \end{aligned}$$

เฉลยแบบฝึกหัด 2.5

1. ใช้อนุกรมจากแบบฝึกหัด 2.1 ข้อ 2 จงแสดงว่า

$$(ก) 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$(ข) 1 - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} - \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{12}$$

$$(ค) 1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{7^2} + \frac{1}{9^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

วิธีทำ อนุกรมฟูเรียร์จากแบบฝึกหัด 2.1 ข้อ 2 คือ

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \cos nx \quad \dots \dots (1)$$

ในเมื่อ  $f(x) = x^2$  ;  $|x| < \pi$

(ก) เพราะว่า  $f(x)$  นิยามในช่วง  $(-\pi, \pi)$  เพราะฉะนั้น ถ้าแทนค่า  $x = \pi$  ซึ่งเป็นจุดไม่ต่อเนื่องใน (1) แล้วใช้เงื่อนไขดิริคเลต จะได้ด้านซ้ายของสมการ

$$f(\pi) = \frac{f(\pi + 0) + f(\pi - 0)}{2} = \frac{\pi^2 + \pi^2}{2} = \pi^2$$

ดังนั้น

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

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

$$\frac{2\pi^2}{3} = 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \quad \text{เพราะว่า } (-1)^{2n} = 1$$

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

$$\text{หรือ } \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

(ข) แทนค่า  $x = 0$  ลงใน (1) จะได้

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



แต่จุด  $x = 0$  เป็นจุดต่อเนื่อง ดังนั้น  $f(0) = (0)^2 = 0$  นั่นคือ

$$0 = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2}$$

$$-\frac{\pi^2}{3} = 4 \left( -\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} - \dots \right)$$

$$-\frac{\pi^2}{12} = -\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} - \dots$$

เอา  $-1$  คูณตลอดสมการ จะได้

$$\frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} - \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{12} \quad \#$$

(ค) ใช้ผลจากข้อ (ข) เพราะ

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} - \frac{1}{6^2} + \dots &= \left( \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \dots \right) \\ &\quad - \left( \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{6^2} + \dots \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{หรือ } \frac{\pi^2}{12} = \left( \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \dots \right) - \frac{1}{2^2} \left( \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots \right)$$

$$\text{แต่ } \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \quad \text{ดังนั้น แทนค่าจะได้}$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{12} = \left( \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \dots \right) - \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{\pi^2}{6} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \dots &= \frac{\pi^2}{12} + \frac{\pi^2}{24} \\ &= \pi^2 \left( \frac{2+1}{24} \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{8} \quad \# \end{aligned}$$

2. จากแบบฝึกหัด 2.4 ข้อ 11 จงแสดงว่า

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

$$(ข) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{12}$$

$$(ค) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n-1)^3} = \frac{\pi^3}{32}$$

$$(ง) \frac{1}{1^3} + \frac{1}{3^3} - \frac{1}{5^3} - \frac{1}{7^3} + \frac{1}{9^3} + \frac{1}{11^3} - \dots = \frac{3\pi^2\sqrt{2}}{108}$$

วิธีทำ อนุกรมฟูเรียร์โคไซน์จากแบบฝึกหัด 2.4 ข้อ 11 (ก) คือ

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2nx}{n^2}$$

(ก) ถ้าแทนค่า  $x = 0$  ซึ่งเป็นจุดที่ต่อเนื่องของฟังก์ชัน  $f(x)$  ดังนั้น

$$\begin{aligned} f(0) &= x(\pi - x) \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1)}{n^2} \\ 0 &= \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{หรือ} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \quad \#$$

(ข) เลือกแทนค่า  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  ซึ่งเป็นจุดที่ต่อเนื่องของฟังก์ชัน  $f(x)$  ดังนั้น

$$\begin{aligned} f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) &= x(\pi - x) \Big|_{x=\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos n\pi}{n^2} \\ \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) &= \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \\ \frac{\pi^2}{4} - \frac{\pi^2}{6} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{((-1)^{n+1})}{n^2} \\ \frac{\pi^2}{12} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{แต่ } (-1)^{n+1} = (-1)^n \cdot (-1) = -(-1)^n$$

$$\text{และ } (-1)^{n-1} = (-1)^n \cdot (-1)^{-1} = \frac{(-1)^n}{(-1)} = -(-1)^n$$

นั่นคือ  $(-1)^{n+1} = (-1)^{n-1}$  ดังนั้น

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{12} \quad \#$$

(ค) ใช้ผลจากแบบฝึกหัด 2.4 ข้อ 11 (ข)

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

เลือกแทนค่า  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  ซึ่งเป็นจุดต่อเนื่องของ  $f(x)$  ดังนั้น

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = x(\pi-x) \Big|_{x=\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{8}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2n-1)\frac{\pi}{2}}{(2n-1)^3}$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{4} = \frac{8}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin\left(n\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{(2n-1)^3}$$

เพราะว่า  $\sin\left(n\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - n\pi\right) = -\cos n\pi = -(-1)^n$

เพราะฉะนั้น

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

$$\frac{\pi^3}{32} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(2n-1)^3}$$

หรือ  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n-1)^3} = \frac{\pi^3}{32}$  เพราะว่า  $(-1)^{n+1} = (-1)^{n-1}$

(ง) เลือกแทนค่า  $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$  ซึ่งเป็นจุดต่อเนื่อง ดังนั้น

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = x(\pi-x) \Big|_{x=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{8}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2n-1)\frac{\pi}{4}}{(2n-1)^3}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{8}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2n-1)\frac{\pi}{4}}{(2n-1)^3}$$

$$\frac{3\pi^2}{16} \left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2n-1)\frac{\pi}{4}}{(2n-1)^3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{3\pi^3}{128} &\approx \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{4}}{1^3} + \frac{\sin \frac{3\pi}{4}}{3^3} + \frac{\sin \frac{5\pi}{4}}{5^3} + \dots \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)}{5^3} + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)}{7^3} + \dots \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{1^3} + \frac{1}{3^3} - \frac{1}{5^3} - \frac{1}{7^3} + \dots \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{หรือ } \frac{1}{1^3} + \frac{1}{3^3} - \frac{1}{5^3} - \frac{1}{7^3} + \frac{1}{9^3} + \frac{1}{11^3} - \dots = \frac{3\pi^3\sqrt{2}}{128} \quad \#$$

3. ใช้ผลจากแบบฝึกหัด 2.4 ข้อ 11 และเอกลักษณ์ของปาร์เซอวาล จงแสดงว่า

$$(ก) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} = \frac{\pi^4}{90}$$

$$(ข) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^6} = \frac{\pi^6}{945}$$

วิธีทำ (ก) ใช้ผลจากแบบฝึกหัด 2.4 ข้อ 11 (ก)

$$x(\pi - x) = \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2nx}{n^2}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{\pi^2}{3}, a_n = \frac{-2\{1 + (-1)^n\}}{n^2}$$

จากสูตรเอกลักษณ์ของปาร์เซอวาล กรณี  $f(x)$  นิยามเพียงครึ่งช่วง  $(0, \pi)$  คือ

$$\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} |f(x)|^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} a_0^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2$$

$$\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} |x(\pi - x)|^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\pi^2}{3} \right)^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{-2\{1 + (-1)^n\}}{n^2} \right]^2$$

$$\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (x^2\pi^2 - 2\pi x^3 + x^4) dx = \frac{\pi^4}{18} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4\{1 + (-1)^n\}^2}{n^4}$$

$$\frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \pi^2 \frac{x^3}{3} - 2\pi \left( \frac{x^4}{4} \right) + \frac{x^5}{5} \right] \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{\pi^4}{18} + \left[ 0 + \frac{16}{2^4} + 0 + \frac{16}{4^4} + 0 + \frac{16}{6^4} + \dots \right]$$

$$\frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \frac{\pi^5}{3} - \frac{\pi^5}{2} + \frac{\pi^5}{5} \right] = \frac{\pi^4}{18} + \left( \frac{1}{1^4} + \frac{1}{2^4} + \frac{1}{3^4} + \dots \right)$$

$$\frac{2}{\pi} \left( \frac{10 - 15 + 6}{30} \right) \pi^5 = \frac{\pi^4}{18} + \left( \frac{1}{1^4} + \frac{1}{2^4} + \frac{1}{3^4} + \dots \right)$$

$$\frac{\pi^4}{15} - \frac{\pi^4}{18} = \left( \frac{1}{1^4} + \frac{1}{2^4} + \frac{1}{3^4} + \dots \right)$$

$$\left( \frac{6 - 5}{90} \right) \pi^4 = \left( \frac{1}{1^4} + \frac{1}{2^4} + \frac{1}{3^4} + \dots \right)$$

$$\text{หรือ } \frac{1}{1^4} + \frac{1}{2^4} + \frac{1}{3^4} + \frac{1}{4^4} + \dots = \frac{\pi^4}{90}$$

(ข) ผลจากแบบฝึกหัด 2.4 ข้อ 11 (ข)

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

$$b_n = \frac{8}{\pi(2n-1)^3}$$

ใช้สูตรเอกลักษณ์ของปาร์เซอวาล กรณี  $f(x)$  นิยามเพียงครึ่งช่วง  $(0, \pi)$  ในเมื่อ  $a_0 = 0$  และ  $a_n = 0$  นั่นคือ

$$\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} |f(x)|^2 dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n^2$$

แทนค่า  $f(x) = x(\pi - x)$  และ  $b_n = \frac{8}{\pi(2n-1)^3}$  จะได้

$$\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} |x(\pi - x)|^2 dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{8}{\pi(2n-1)^3} \right]^2$$

ใช้ผลจากข้อ (ก) อินทิกรัลด้านซ้ายมือมีค่าเท่ากับ  $\frac{\pi^4}{15}$

ดังนั้น

$$\frac{\pi^4}{15} = \frac{64}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^6}$$

$$\text{หรือ } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^6} = \frac{\pi^6}{15 \times 64} = \frac{\pi^6}{960}$$

กำหนดให้

$$S = \frac{1}{1^6} + \frac{1}{2^6} + \frac{1}{3^6} + \frac{1}{4^6} + \frac{1}{5^6} + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left( \frac{1}{1^6} + \frac{1}{3^6} + \frac{1}{5^6} + \frac{1}{7^6} + \dots \right) + \left( \frac{1}{2^6} + \frac{1}{4^6} + \frac{1}{6^6} + \dots \right) \\
&= \frac{\pi^6}{960} + \frac{1}{2^6} \left( \frac{1}{1^6} + \frac{1}{2^6} + \frac{1}{3^6} + \dots \right) \\
&= \frac{\pi^6}{960} + \frac{1}{64} S \\
\left( 1 - \frac{1}{64} \right) S &= \frac{\pi^6}{960} \\
S &= \frac{\pi^6}{960} \left( \frac{64}{63} \right) = \frac{\pi^6}{945}
\end{aligned}$$

นั่นคือ

$$\frac{1}{1^6} + \frac{1}{2^6} + \frac{1}{3^6} + \frac{1}{4^6} + \dots = \frac{\pi^6}{945}$$

$$\text{หรือ } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^6} = \frac{\pi^6}{945}$$

4. จงแสดงว่า

$$\frac{1}{1^2 \cdot 3^2} + \frac{1}{3^2 \cdot 5^2} + \frac{1}{5^2 \cdot 7^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2 - 8}{16}$$

แนะนำ : ใช้อนุกรมฟูรีเยร์โคไซน์ของฟังก์ชัน

$$\sin x = \frac{2}{\pi} - \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(1 + \cos n\pi)}{n^2 - 1} \cos nx ; 0 < x < \pi$$

วิธีทำ อนุกรมนี้

$$a_0 = \frac{4}{\pi} \text{ และ } a_n = \frac{-2(1 + \cos n\pi)}{\pi(n^2 - 1)}$$

สูตรเอกลักษณ์ของปาร์เซวาล ในกรณีที่  $f(x)$  นิยามเพียงครึ่งช่วง  $(0, \pi)$  คือ

$$\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} [f(x)]^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} a_0^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2$$

$$\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\sin x)^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{4}{\pi} \right)^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{-2(1 + (-1)^n)}{\pi(n^2 - 1)} \right]^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left( \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \right) dx &= \frac{16}{2\pi^2} + \frac{1}{\pi^2} \left[ 0 + \frac{16}{3^2} + 0 + \frac{16}{15^2} + 0 + \frac{16}{35^2} + \dots \right] \\ \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ x - \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right] \Big|_0^{\pi} &= \frac{16}{2\pi^2} + \frac{16}{\pi^2} \left[ \frac{1}{1^2 \cdot 3^2} + \frac{1}{3^2 \cdot 5^2} + \frac{1}{5^2 \cdot 7^2} + \dots \right] \\ \frac{1}{\pi} [\pi - 0] &= \frac{16}{2\pi^2} + \frac{16}{\pi^2} \left[ \frac{1}{1^2 \cdot 3^2} + \frac{1}{3^2 \cdot 5^2} + \frac{1}{5^2 \cdot 7^2} + \dots \right] \\ 1 - \frac{16}{2\pi^2} &= \frac{16}{\pi^2} \left[ \frac{1}{1^2 \cdot 3^2} + \frac{1}{3^2 \cdot 5^2} + \frac{1}{5^2 \cdot 7^2} + \dots \right] \\ \text{หรือ } \frac{1}{1^2 \cdot 3^2} + \frac{1}{3^2 \cdot 5^2} + \frac{1}{5^2 \cdot 7^2} + \dots &= \frac{\pi^2 - 8}{16} \end{aligned}$$

5. จงแสดงว่า

$$(ก) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^4} = \frac{\pi^4}{96}$$

$$(ข) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^6} = \frac{\pi^6}{960}$$

วิธีทำ (ก) ใช้อนุกรมฟูรีเยร์ จากตัวอย่างที่ 2.9 ของฟังก์ชัน

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -\pi & ; \quad -\pi < x < 0 \\ x & ; \quad 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}$$

$$\text{ในเมื่อ } a_0 = -\frac{\pi}{2}, \quad a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \left\{ \frac{(-1)^n - 1}{n^2} \right\} \text{ และ}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1 - 2(-1)^n}{n}$$

สูตรเอกลักษณ์ของปาร์เซอวาล คือ

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f(x)]^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} a_0^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_{-\pi}^0 (-\pi)^2 dx + \int_0^{\pi} (x)^2 dx \right] &= \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{\pi}{2} \right)^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \left\{ \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{(-1)^n - 1}{n^2} \right\}^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left\{ \frac{1 - 2(-1)^n}{n} \right\}^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \pi^2 x \Big|_{-\pi}^0 + \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^{\pi} \right] = \frac{\pi^2}{8} + \frac{1}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\{(-1)^n - 1\}^2}{n^4} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\{1 - 2(-1)^n\}^2}{n^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \pi^3 + \frac{\pi^3}{3} \right] = \frac{\pi^2}{8} + \frac{1}{\pi^2} \left[ \frac{4}{1^4} + 0 + \frac{4}{3^4} + 0 + \frac{4}{5^4} + \dots \right]$$

$$+ \left[ \frac{9}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{9}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \dots \right]$$

$$\frac{4\pi^2}{3} - \frac{\pi^2}{8} = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \left[ \frac{1}{1^4} + \frac{1}{3^4} + \frac{1}{5^4} + \dots \right] + 9 \left[ \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \dots \right]$$

$$+ \left[ \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{6^2} + \dots \right]$$

$$\left( \frac{32 - 3}{24} \right) \pi^2 = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^4} + 9 \left( \frac{\pi^2}{8} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2^2} \left[ \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots \right]$$

$$\frac{29\pi^2}{24} = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^4} + \frac{9\pi^2}{8} + \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{\pi^2}{6} \right)$$

$$\frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^4} = \frac{29\pi^2}{24} - \frac{9\pi^2}{8} - \frac{\pi^2}{24}$$

$$= \frac{(29 - 27 - 1)\pi^4}{24}$$

$$\frac{\pi^4}{24}$$

$$\text{หรือ } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^4} = \frac{\pi^4}{24} \left( \frac{\pi^2}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi^6}{96}$$

หมายเหตุ มีการใช้ผลจากแบบฝึกหัด 2.5 ข้อ 1 (ก) และ (ค)

(ข) ใช้ผลจากแบบฝึกหัด 2.5 ข้อ 3 (ข)

กำหนดให้

$$S = \frac{1}{1^6} + \frac{1}{2^6} + \frac{1}{3^6} + \frac{1}{4^6} + \frac{1}{5^6} + \frac{1}{6^6} + \dots$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{1^6} + \frac{1}{3^6} + \frac{1}{5^6} + \dots \right) + \left( \frac{1}{2^6} + \frac{1}{4^6} + \frac{1}{6^6} + \dots \right)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^6} + \frac{1}{2^6} \left( \frac{1}{1^6} + \frac{1}{2^6} + \frac{1}{3^6} + \dots \right)$$



$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^6} + \frac{1}{64} S$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{64}\right) S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^6}$$

แต่  $S = \frac{\pi^6}{945}$  ดังนั้น

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^6} = \frac{63}{64} \left( \frac{\pi^6}{945} \right) = \frac{\pi^6}{960} \quad \#$$

## เฉลยแบบฝึกหัด 2.6

จากข้อ 1 ถึงข้อ 6 จงหาอนุกรมฟูเรียร์ในรูปเชิงซ้อนของฟังก์ชันมีคาบ ซึ่งนิยามในหนึ่งคาบคือ

$$1. f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & ; 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & ; 1 < x < 2 \end{cases}$$

**วิธีทำ** สูตรอนุกรมฟูเรียร์ในรูปเชิงซ้อน คือ

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{in\pi x/\ell}$$

$$\text{ในเมื่อ } c_n = \frac{1}{2\ell} \int_c^{c+2\ell} f(x) e^{-in\pi x/\ell} dx$$

เพราะว่า 1 คาบ =  $2\ell = 2$  เพราะฉะนั้น  $\ell=1$  เลือก  $c=0$  ดังนั้น

$$\begin{aligned} c_n &= \frac{1}{2(1)} \int_0^{0+2(1)} f(x) e^{-in\pi x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int_0^1 (1) e^{-in\pi x} dx + \int_1^2 (0) e^{-in\pi x} dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{-e^{-in\pi x}}{in\pi} \Big|_0^1 + 0 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{-1}{in\pi} e^{-in\pi} - 1 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2in\pi} (1 - e^{-in\pi}) \end{aligned}$$

แทนค่าในสูตรอนุกรมฟูเรียร์รูปเชิงซ้อน

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2in\pi} (1 - e^{-in\pi}) e^{in\pi x} \\ &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{i}{2n\pi} (e^{-in\pi} - 1) e^{in\pi x} \end{aligned}$$

เพราะว่า  $e^{-in\pi} = \cos n\pi - i \sin n\pi = \cos n\pi = (-1)^n$  เพราะฉะนั้น

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{i}{2n\pi} \{ (-1)^n - 1 \} e^{in\pi x}$$

$$2. f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & ; 0 < x < 1 \\ -1 & ; 1 < x < 2 \end{cases}$$

วิธีทำ สูตรอนุกรมฟูเรียร์ในรูปเชิงซ้อน คือ

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{in\pi x/\ell}$$

$$\text{ในเมื่อ } c_n = \frac{1}{2\ell} \int_c^{c+2\ell} f(x) e^{-in\pi x/\ell} dx$$

เพราะว่า 1 คาบ  $= 2\ell = 2$  เพราะฉะนั้น  $\ell = 1$  เลือก  $c = 0$  ดังนั้น

$$\begin{aligned} c_n &= \frac{1}{2(1)} \int_0^{0+2(1)} f(x) e^{-in\pi x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int_0^1 (1) e^{-in\pi x} dx + \int_1^2 (-1) e^{-in\pi x} dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{-e^{-in\pi x}}{in\pi} \Big|_0^1 + \frac{e^{-in\pi x}}{in\pi} \Big|_1^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{-1}{in\pi} \{e^{-in\pi} - 1\} + \frac{1}{in\pi} \{e^{-2in\pi} - e^{-in\pi}\} \right] \end{aligned}$$

เพราะว่า  $e^{-in\pi} = \cos n\pi - i \sin n\pi = \cos n\pi = (-1)^n$

และ  $e^{-2in\pi} = \cos 2n\pi - i \sin 2n\pi = 1$

เพราะฉะนั้น แทนค่าจะได้

$$\begin{aligned} c_n &= \frac{1}{2in\pi} \left[ -\{(-1)^n - 1\} + \{1 - (-1)^n\} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2in\pi} \left[ -\{(-1)^n - 1\} - \{(-1)^n - 1\} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2in\pi} \left[ -2\{(-1)^n - 1\} \right] \\ &= \frac{i}{n\pi} \{(-1)^n - 1\} \end{aligned}$$

แทนค่า  $c_n$  ในสูตรอนุกรมฟูเรียร์รูปเชิงซ้อน

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{i}{n\pi} \{(-1)^n - 1\} e^{in\pi x}$$

3.  $f(x) = x ; 0 < x < 1$

วิธีทำ สูตรอนุกรมฟูรีเยร์ ในรูปเชิงซ้อน คือ

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{in\pi x/\ell}$$

$$\text{จากสูตร } c_n = \frac{1}{2\ell} \int_c^{c+2\ell} f(x) e^{-in\pi x/\ell} dx$$

เพราะว่า 1 คาบ  $= 2\ell = 1$  เพราะฉะนั้น  $\ell = \frac{1}{2}$  เลือกแทนค่า  $c = 0$  ดังนั้น

$$\begin{aligned} c_n &= \frac{1}{2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} \int_0^{0+2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} (x) e^{-2in\pi x} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 x e^{-2in\pi x} dx \end{aligned}$$

อินทิเกรตทีละส่วน ให้  $u = x$  และ  $dv = e^{-2in\pi x}$  จะได้

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 x e^{-2in\pi x} dx &= x \left( \frac{-e^{-2in\pi x}}{2in\pi} \right) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \left( \frac{-e^{-2in\pi x}}{2in\pi} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{-1}{2in\pi} \{ e^{-2in\pi} \} + \frac{1}{4n^2\pi^2} e^{-2in\pi x} \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{-e^{-2in\pi}}{2in\pi} + \frac{1}{4n^2\pi^2} (e^{-2in\pi} - 1) \end{aligned}$$

ดังนั้น

$$c_n = \frac{1}{4n^2\pi^2} (e^{-2in\pi} - 1) - \frac{e^{-2in\pi}}{2in\pi}$$

เพราะว่า  $e^{-2in\pi} = \cos 2n\pi - i \sin 2n\pi = 1$

เพราะฉะนั้น

$$\begin{aligned} c_n &= \frac{1}{4n^2\pi^2} \{ 1 - 1 \} - \frac{1}{2in\pi} \\ &= 0 + \frac{i}{2n\pi} \text{ เพราะ } -1 = i^2 \\ &\quad \frac{i}{2n\pi} \end{aligned}$$

แทนค่า  $c_n$  ในสูตรอนุกรมฟูเรียร์ในรูปเชิงซ้อน

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{i}{2n\pi} e^{2in\pi x}$$

$$\text{หรือ } x = \frac{i}{2\pi} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{2in\pi x}}{n}$$

4.  $f(x) = x$  ;  $-1 < x < 1$

วิธีทำ สูตรอนุกรมฟูเรียร์ในรูปเชิงซ้อน คือ

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{in\pi x/\ell}$$

$$\text{จากสูตร } c_n = \frac{1}{2\ell} \int_{-\ell}^{\ell} f(x) e^{-in\pi x/\ell} dx$$

เพราะว่า  $\ell = 1$  เพราะฉะนั้น  $\ell = 1$  แทนค่าใน  $c_n$  จะได้

$$\begin{aligned} c_n &= \frac{1}{2(1)} \int_{-1}^1 (x) e^{-in\pi x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ x \left( \frac{-e^{-in\pi x}}{in\pi} \right) \Big|_{-1}^1 - \int_{-1}^1 \left( \frac{-e^{-in\pi x}}{in\pi} \right) dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{-1}{in\pi} \{ e^{-in\pi} + e^{in\pi} \} - \frac{e^{-in\pi}}{(in\pi)^2} \Big|_{-1}^1 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{-1}{in\pi} \{ (-1)^n + (-1)^n \} + \frac{1}{n^2\pi^2} \{ e^{-in\pi} - e^{in\pi} \} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{-2(-1)^n}{in\pi} + \frac{1}{n^2\pi^2} \{ (-1)^n - (-1)^n \} \right] \\ &= \frac{-(-1)^n}{in\pi} \\ &= \frac{i(-1)^n}{n\pi} \end{aligned}$$

แทนค่า  $c_n$  ในสูตรอนุกรมฟูเรียร์รูปเชิงซ้อน

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{i(-1)^n}{n\pi} e^{in\pi x}$$

$$5. f(x) = \cos x ; -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

วิธีทำ สูตรอนุกรมฟูเรียร์ในรูปเชิงซ้อนคือ

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{in\pi x/\ell}$$

$$\text{จากสูตร } c_n = \frac{1}{2\ell} \int_{-\ell}^{\ell} f(x) e^{-in\pi x/\ell} dx$$

เพราะว่า 1 คาบ =  $2\ell = \pi$  เพราะฉะนั้น  $\ell = \frac{\pi}{2}$  แทนค่าใน  $c_n$  จะได้

$$\begin{aligned} c_n &= \frac{1}{2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos x e^{-2inx} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos x e^{-2inx} dx \end{aligned}$$

เพราะว่า  $\cos x = \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2}$  เพราะฉะนั้น

$$\begin{aligned} c_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \left( \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2} \right) e^{-2inx} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} e^{ix} \cdot e^{-2inx} dx + \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} e^{-ix} \cdot e^{-2inx} dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} e^{i(1-2n)x} dx + \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} e^{-i(1+2n)x} dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ \frac{e^{i(1-2n)x}}{i(1-2n)} \Big|_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} - \frac{e^{-i(1+2n)x}}{i(1+2n)} \Big|_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ \left\{ \frac{e^{i(1-2n)\pi/2} - e^{i(1-2n)(-\pi/2)}}{i(1-2n)} \right\} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \left\{ \frac{e^{-i(1+2n)\pi/2} - e^{-i(1+2n)(-\pi/2)}}{i(1+2n)} \right\} \right] \dots\dots\dots (1) \end{aligned}$$

เพราะว่า

$$e^{i(1-2n)\pi/2} = \cos(1-2n)\frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin(1-2n)\frac{\pi}{2}$$

และ  $\cos(1 - 2n) \frac{\pi}{2} = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - n\pi\right) = \sin n\pi = 0$

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

เพราะฉะนั้น

$e^{i(1-2n)\pi/2} = 0 + i(-1)^n = i(-1)^n$  ..... [2]

ในทำนองเดียวกัน

$e^{i(1-2n)(-\pi/2)} = e^{-i(i-2n)\pi/2}$   
 $= \cos(1 - 2n) \frac{\pi}{2} - i \sin(1 - 2n) \frac{\pi}{2}$   
 $= 0 - i(-1)^n$   
 $= -i(-1)^n$  ..... [3]

และ  $e^{-i(1+2n)\pi/2} = \cos(1 + 2n) \frac{\pi}{2} - i \sin(1 + 2n) \frac{\pi}{2}$   
 $= \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi\right) - i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi\right)$   
 $= -\sin n\pi - i \cos n\pi$   
 $= 0 - i(-1)^n$   
 $= -i(-1)^n$  ..... [4]

และ  $e^{i(1+2n)(-\pi/2)} = e^{i(1+2n)\pi/2}$   
 $= \cos(1 + 2n) \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin(1 + 2n) \frac{\pi}{2}$   
 $= \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi\right)$   
 $= -\sin n\pi + i \cos n\pi$   
 $= -0 + i(-1)^n$   
 $= i(-1)^n$  ..... [5]

แทนค่า (2), (3), (4) และ (5) ใน (1) จะได้

$$\begin{aligned}
 c_n &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ \left\{ \frac{i(-1)^n + i(-1)^n}{i(1-2n)} \right\} - \left\{ \frac{-i(-1)^n - i(-1)^n}{i(1+2n)} \right\} \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ \frac{2i(-1)^n}{i(1-2n)} + \frac{2i(-1)^n}{i(1+2n)} \right] \\
 &= \frac{(-1)^n}{\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{1-2n} + \frac{1}{1+2n} \right] \\
 &= \frac{(-1)^n}{\pi} \left[ \frac{2}{1-4n^2} \right] \\
 &= \frac{2(-1)^n}{\pi(1-4n^2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

แทนค่า  $c_n$  ในสูตรอนุกรมฟูเรียร์ในรูปเชิงซ้อน

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

$$\text{หรือ } \cos x = \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{1-4n^2} e^{2inx}$$

6.  $f(x) = \sin x ; 0 < x < \pi$

วิธีทำ สูตรอนุกรมฟูเรียร์แบบเชิงซ้อน คือ

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{inx/\ell}$$

$$\text{จากสูตร } c_n = \frac{1}{2\ell} \int_c^{c+2\ell} f(x) e^{-inx/\ell} dx$$

เพราะว่า 1 คาบ  $= 2\ell = \pi$  เพราะฉะนั้น  $\ell = \frac{\pi}{2}$  เลือก  $c = 0$  แทนค่าใน  $c_n$  จะได้

$$\begin{aligned}
 c_n &= \frac{1}{2 \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} \int_0^{0+2\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)} \sin x e^{-2inx} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left( \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i} \right) e^{-2inx} dx
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \left[ \int_0^\pi e^{ix} \cdot e^{-2inx} dx - \int_0^\pi e^{-ix} \cdot e^{-2inx} dx \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \left[ \int_0^\pi e^{i(1-2n)x} dx - \int_0^\pi e^{-i(1+2n)x} dx \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \left[ \frac{e^{i(1-2n)x}}{i(1-2n)} \Big|_0^\pi + \frac{e^{i(1+2n)x}}{i(1+2n)} \Big|_0^\pi \right] \\
&= \frac{-1}{2\pi} \left[ \left\{ \frac{e^{i(1-2n)\pi} - 1}{1-2n} \right\} + \left\{ \frac{e^{i(1+2n)\pi} - 1}{1+2n} \right\} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

เพราะว่า  $e^{i(1-2n)\pi} = \cos(1-2n)\pi + i \sin(1-2n)\pi$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\approx \cos(7-2n) + i \sin(\pi - 2n\pi) \\
&\quad - \cos 2n\pi + i \sin 2n\pi \\
&= -(1) + 0 \\
&= -1
\end{aligned}$$

และ  $e^{i(1+2n)\pi} = \cos(1+2n)\pi + i \sin(1+2n)\pi$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \cos(\pi + 2n\pi) + i \sin(\pi + 2n\pi) \\
&\quad - \cos 2n\pi - i \sin 2n\pi \\
&= -(1) - i(0) \\
&= -1
\end{aligned}$$

เพราะฉะนั้น

$$\begin{aligned}
c_n &= \frac{-1}{2\pi} \left[ \left\{ \frac{-1-1}{1-2n} \right\} + \left\{ \frac{-1-1}{1+2n} \right\} \right] \\
&= \frac{-1}{2\pi} \left[ \frac{-2}{1-2n} + \frac{-2}{1+2n} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \frac{1+2n+1-2n}{1-4n^2} \right] \\
&= \frac{2}{\pi(1-4n^2)}
\end{aligned}$$

แทนค่า  $c_n$  ในสูตรอนุกรมฟูเรียร์แบบเชิงซ้อน

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

$$\text{หรือ } \sin x = \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1-4n^2} e^{2inx}$$