

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{1} \quad a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 \cos x \cos nx \, dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \cos nx \, dx = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^0 (\cos(n+1)x + \cos(n-1)x) \, dx + \int_0^{\pi} (\sin(n+1)x - \sin(n-1)x) \, dx \right) = \\
 n \neq 1: &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\left[\frac{\sin(n+1)x}{n+1} \right]_{-\pi}^0 + \left[\frac{\sin(n-1)x}{n-1} \right]_{-\pi}^0 - \left[\frac{\cos(n+1)x}{n+1} \right]_0^{\pi} + \left[\frac{\cos(n-1)x}{n-1} \right]_0^{\pi} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1 - (-1)^{n+1}}{n+1} + \frac{(-1)^{n-1} - 1}{n-1} \right) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{n-1 - (-1)^{n+1}(n-1) + (-1)^{n-1}(n+1) - n-1}{n^2-1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{-2 - 2(-1)^n}{n^2-1} = -\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1+(-1)^n}{n^2-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_1 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^0 (\cos 2x + 1) \, dx + \int_0^{\pi} \sin 2x \, dx \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\left[\frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right]_{-\pi}^0 + \pi - \left[\frac{\cos 2x}{2} \right]_0^{\pi} \right) = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & , x \in (-\pi, 0) \cup (0, \pi) \\ 1/2 & , x = 0 \\ -1/2 & , x = \pm \pi \end{cases}$$

$$x=0: \quad \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{\pi} + \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{2}{4k^2-1} \right) \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4k^2-1} = -\frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{-\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 c_n &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{ix} \cos x e^{-inx} dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos x e^{(1-in)x} dx = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\underbrace{\left[\sin x e^{(1-in)x} \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi}}_{=0} - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin x (1-in) e^{(1-in)x} dx \right) = \\
 &= \frac{-(1-in)}{2\pi} \left(\underbrace{\left[-\cos x e^{(1-in)x} \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi}}_{-e^{(1-in)(-\pi)} + e^{(1-in)\pi}} + (1-in) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos x e^{(1-in)x} dx \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$c_n = \frac{-(1-in)}{2\pi} \left(-e^{-\pi} e^{in\pi} + e^{\pi} e^{-in\pi} \right) - (1-in)^2 c_n$$

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

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

$$F(x) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{(1-in)(e^{-\pi} - e^{\pi})(-1)^n}{2\pi(2-2in-n^2)} e^{inx}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & x \in (-\pi, \pi) \\ \frac{-e^{\pi} - e^{-\pi}}{2}, & x = \pm\pi \end{cases}$$