

数学分析第十一次作业

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习题 7.3: (A) 4(3, 6, 9), 6(2, 6, 7), 8(4), 9(3, 6), 10(4), (B) 1.

4.

(3)

$$\text{收敛半径 } R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n + \sqrt{n}} \cdot \frac{n + 1 + \sqrt{n+1}}{(-1)^n} \right| = 1$$

则收敛区间为 $(-1, 1)$

当 $x = -1$ 时,

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

且由阶估法与 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{n + \sqrt{n}} \right) = -1$ 可知

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -\frac{1}{n + \sqrt{n}}$ 与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 敛散性相同, 是发散的.

当 $x = 1$ 时,

$\frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n + \sqrt{n}}$ 是交叉数列, 且 $\frac{1}{n + \sqrt{n}}$ 是单调递减的

由莱布尼茨判别法可知 $\frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n + \sqrt{n}}$ 收敛.

所以收敛域为 $(-1, 1]$

(6)

令 $t = 2x + 1$, 则原级数转化为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n + (-2)^n}{n} t^n$

$$\text{收敛半径 } R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{3^n + (-2)^n}{n} \cdot \frac{n+1}{3^{n+1} + (-2)^{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1 + (-\frac{2}{3})^n}{3 - 2 \cdot (-\frac{2}{3})^n} \right| = \frac{1}{3}$$

则对于 t 的收敛区间为 $(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$

对于 x 的收敛区间为 $(-\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3})$

当 $t = -\frac{1}{3}$, 即 $x = -\frac{2}{3}$ 时,

$$\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^n \cdot \frac{3^n + (-2)^n}{n} = (-1)^n \cdot \frac{1 + \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^n}{n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{若 } n \text{ 为偶数, 令 } b_{2k} &= (-1)^{2k-1} \cdot \frac{1 + \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^{2k-1}}{2k-1} + (-1)^{2k} \cdot \frac{1 + \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^{2k}}{2k} = \\ &= -\frac{1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{2k-1}}{2k-1} + \frac{1 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{2k}}{2k} < \frac{\frac{5}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{2k-1}}{2k-1} \end{aligned}$$

可以看出后者求和的级数是收敛的, 则前者也是收敛的

若 n 为奇数, 在收敛的偶数级数的基础上添加一项, 不会改变敛散性

$$\text{所以此时 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{1 + \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^n}{n} \text{ 收敛.}$$

当 $t = \frac{1}{3}$, 即 $x = -\frac{1}{3}$ 时,

$$\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n \cdot \frac{3^n + (-2)^n}{n} = \frac{1 + \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^n}{n}$$

$$\text{由阶估法与 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \frac{1 + \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^n}{n} = 1 \text{ 可知}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 + \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^n}{n} \text{ 和 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \text{ 敛散性相同, 均为发散.}$$

(9)

令 $t = x^2$, 则原级数转化为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^n} t^n$

$$\text{收敛半径 } R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n!}{n^n} \cdot \frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \right| = e$$

所以对于 t 来说收敛区间为 $(-e, e)$

对于 x 来说收敛区间为 $(-\sqrt{e}, \sqrt{e})$

当 $x = \pm\sqrt{e}$ 即 $t = e$ 时,

$$\text{令 } a_n = \frac{n!e^n}{n^n}$$

$$\therefore \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{(n+1)!e^{n+1}}{(n+1)^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n^n}{n!e^n} = \frac{e}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n} > 1$$

$\therefore a_n$ 是递增的, $a_n \geq a_1 = e$, 说明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ 不趋向于 0

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!e^n}{n^n} \text{ 发散.}$$

所以收敛域为 $(-\sqrt{e}, \sqrt{e})$

6.

(2)

$$\therefore \sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \sin^2 x &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{(2x)^2}{2!} - \frac{(2x)^4}{4!} + \cdots - (-1)^k \frac{(2x)^{2k}}{(2k)!} \\ &= \frac{(2x)^2}{2!} - \frac{(2x)^4}{4!} + \cdots + (-1)^{k+1} \frac{(2x)^{2k}}{(2k)!} + \cdots \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{(2x)^{2n}}{(2n)!} \end{aligned}$$

其中 $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$

(6)

$$\therefore \frac{x}{1+x-2x^2} = \frac{x}{(1-x)(1+2x)} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{1}{1+2x} \right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = 1 + x + x^2 + \cdots + x^n + \cdots, x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$\frac{1}{1+2x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n 2^n x^n = 1 - 2x + 2^2 x^2 - \cdots + (-1)^n 2^n x^n + \cdots, x \in \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{1+x-2x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1+(-2)^n}{3} x^n, x \in \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

(7)

$$\therefore \ln(1-3x+2x^2) = \ln(1-2x) + \ln(1-x)$$

$$\therefore \ln(1-x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -\frac{x^n}{n} = -x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \cdots - \frac{x^n}{n} - \cdots, x \in [-1, 1)$$

$$\ln(1-2x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -\frac{2^n x^n}{n} = -2x - \frac{2^2 x^2}{2} - \cdots - \frac{2^n x^n}{n} - \cdots, x \in \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\therefore \ln(1-3x+2x^2) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -\frac{1+2^n}{n} x^n, x \in \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

8. (4)

令 $t = x - 5$, 则原式转化为

$$\frac{x}{x^2-5x+6} = \frac{t+5}{t^2+5t+6} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{t+2} + \frac{1}{t+3} \right) + \frac{5}{2} \left(\frac{1}{t+2} - \frac{1}{t+3} \right) = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{t}{2}+1} - \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{\frac{t}{3}+1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\frac{t}{2}+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{t}{2} \right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^n t^n, t \in (-2, 2)$$

$$\frac{1}{\frac{t}{3}+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{t}{3} \right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{3} \right)^n t^n, t \in (-3, 3)$$

$$\therefore \frac{t+5}{t^2+5t+6} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{3}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^n - \frac{2}{3} \left(-\frac{1}{3} \right)^n \right] t^n, t \in (-2, 2)$$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{x^2-5x+6} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{3}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^n - \frac{2}{3} \left(-\frac{1}{3} \right)^n \right] (x-5)^n, x \in (3, 7)$$

9.

(3)

$$\text{收敛半径 } R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{n(n+1)} = 1$$

当 $x = -1$ 时,

$$\frac{1}{n(n+1)} \text{ 递减趋于 } 0, \text{ 由莱布尼茨判别法可知交错级数 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \text{ 收敛.}$$

当 $x = -1$ 时,

$$\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \cdot \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = 1, \text{ 由阶估法可知}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \text{ 收敛.}$$

则收敛域为 $[-1, 1]$, 收敛范围为 $(-1, 1)$

当 $x = 0$ 时, 和函数 $S(x) = 0$.

$$\text{当 } x = 1 \text{ 时, 和函数 } S(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \cdots - \frac{1}{n+1} = 1.$$

当 $x \neq 0$ 时,

$$\text{我们令 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} x^n = S(x) = \frac{1}{x} g(x), \text{ 即 } g(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} x^{n+1}$$

$$\therefore g'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} x^n$$

$$\therefore g''(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n-1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - x^n}{1 - x} = \frac{1}{1 - x}$$

$$\therefore g'(x) = g'(x) - g'(0) = \int_0^x g''(x) dx = \int_0^x \frac{dx}{1-x} = \int_{1-x}^1 \frac{dt}{t} = -\ln(1-x)$$

$$\therefore g(x) = g(x) - g(0) = \int_0^x g'(x) dx = \int_1^{1-x} \ln t dt = x - (x-1) \ln(1-x)$$

$$\therefore S(x) = \frac{1}{x} g(x) = 1 - \frac{x-1}{x} \ln(1-x), x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$\therefore S(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{x-1}{x} \ln(1-x), & x \in (-1, 0) \cup (0, 1) \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ 1, & x = 1 \end{cases}$$

(6)

收敛半径 $R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)2^{n+1}}{n2^n} = 2$

则收敛区间为 $(-2, 2)$

当 $x = -2$ 时, 级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{2n}$ 交错级数, 由莱布尼茨判别法可知收敛.

当 $x = 2$ 时, 级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n}$ 发散.

当 $x = 0$ 时, 级数的和函数等于 $\frac{1}{2}$.

当 $x \neq 0$ 时,

我们令 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n2^n} x^{n-1} = S(x) = \frac{1}{x} g(x)$, 即 $g(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n$

$$\therefore g'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{n-1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n}{1 - \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{2-x}$$

$$\therefore g(x) = g(x) - g(0) = \int_0^x g'(x) dx = \int_0^x \frac{1}{2-x} dx = -\ln(2-x) + \ln 2 = -\ln\left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$\therefore S(x) = \frac{1}{x} g(x) = -\frac{1}{x} \ln\left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$\therefore S(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{x} \ln\left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right), & x \in (-2, 0) \cup (0, 2) \\ \frac{1}{2}, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

10. (4)

设幂函数级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1)x^{n+1}$

$$\text{收敛半径 } R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n+1)}{(n+1)(n+2)} = 1$$

则收敛区间为 $(-1, 1)$

$$\text{令 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1)x^{n+1} = S(x) = x^2 g(x), \text{ 即 } g(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1)x^{n-1}$$

$$\therefore G(x) = \int_0^x g(x) dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^x n(n+1)x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1)x^n$$

$$\therefore \int_0^x G(x) dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^x (n+1)x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n+1} = \frac{x^2}{1-x}$$

$$\therefore G(x) = \left(\frac{x^2}{1-x} \right)' = \frac{x(2-x)}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$\therefore g(x) = G'(x) = -\frac{2}{x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1}$$

$$\therefore S(x) = x^2 g(x) = -\frac{2x^2}{x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1}$$

$$\therefore S\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 4$$

$$\therefore \text{常数项级数 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n(n+1)}{2^{n+1}} \text{ 的和为 } 4.$$

(B) 1.

$$\therefore |a_n x^n| = |a_n| |x^n| \leq |a_n| R^n, \text{ 使用 } M \text{ 判别法.}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n \text{ 在 } x = -R \text{ 处, 即 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n (-R)^n \text{ 绝对收敛}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n (-R)^n| \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n| R^n \text{ 收敛}$$

由 M 判别法与 $|a_n x^n| \leq |a_n| R^n$ 可知

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ 在 $[-R, R]$ 上一致收敛.