

第十二章

无穷级数

(习题课)

题组一：数项级数

1. 判断下列级数的敛散性

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

解： 设 $y = \left(\frac{1}{x^2 + 2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$ 则 $\ln y = -\frac{1}{x} \ln(x^2 + 2)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln y = 0 \quad \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = 1$$

$$\text{即 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 1$$

所以 原级数发散.

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^{\sqrt[n]{n}}} \right)$$

解: $a_n = \ln^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^{\sqrt[n]{n}}} \right) \sim \left(\frac{1}{n^{\sqrt[n]{n}}} \right)^2 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{n^{\sqrt[n]{n}}} \right)^2}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}} \right)^2 = 1$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^{\sqrt[n]{n}}} \right) \text{ 收敛.}$$

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

解: $a_n = e^{\frac{1}{2n-1}} - e^{\frac{1}{2n+1}}$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore s_n &= (e - e^{\frac{1}{3}}) + (e^{\frac{1}{3}} - e^{\frac{1}{5}}) + (e^{\frac{1}{5}} - e^{\frac{1}{7}}) \\ &\quad + \cdots + (e^{\frac{1}{2n-1}} - e^{\frac{1}{2n+1}}) \end{aligned}$$

$$= e - e^{\frac{1}{2n+1}} \rightarrow e - 1 (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (e^{\frac{1}{2n-1}} - e^{\frac{1}{2n+1}}) \text{ 收敛于 } e - 1.$$

$$(4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^{-\lambda \ln n}$$

解: $a_n = 2^{-\lambda \ln n} = e^{\ln 2^{-\lambda \ln n}} = e^{-\lambda \ln n \ln 2}$

$$= e^{\ln n^{-\lambda \ln 2}} = \frac{1}{n^{\lambda \ln 2}}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^{-\lambda \ln n} \begin{cases} \lambda \ln 2 > 1 \text{ 时,} & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^{-\lambda \ln n} \text{ 收敛.} \\ \lambda \ln 2 \leq 1 \text{ 时,} & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^{-\lambda \ln n} \text{ 发散.} \end{cases}$$

$$(5) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 (1 + \cos n)^n}{3^n}$$

解: $0 \leq a_n = \frac{n^2 (1 + \cos n)^n}{3^n} \leq \frac{n^2 2^n}{3^n}$

设 $b_n = \frac{n^2 2^n}{3^n}$

$$\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{n^2 2^n}{3^n}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \text{ 收敛.} \quad \text{故 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 (1 + \cos n)^n}{3^n} \text{ 收敛.}$$

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

解: $a_n = 1 - \cos \frac{2}{n} \sim \frac{1}{2} (\frac{2}{n})^2 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{\frac{1}{2} (\frac{2}{n})^2} = 1$$

而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} (\frac{2}{n})^2$ 收敛.

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - \cos \frac{2}{n})$ 收敛.

$$(7) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\pi}{n} - \sin \frac{\pi}{n} \right)$$

解: $\because \sin \frac{\pi}{n} = \frac{\pi}{n} - \frac{1}{3!} \left(\frac{\pi}{n} \right)^3 + o\left[\left(\frac{\pi}{n} \right)^3 \right]$

设 $a_n = \frac{\pi}{n} - \sin \frac{\pi}{n}$

$$\therefore a_n = \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{\pi}{n} \right)^3 - o\left[\left(\frac{\pi}{n} \right)^3 \right]$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{6}\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)^3 - o\left[\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)^3\right]}{\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)^3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)^3$ 收敛

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\pi}{n} - \sin \frac{\pi}{n}\right)$ 收敛.

$$(8) \quad \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \ln\left[1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{n^3}\right]$$

解: $a_n = \ln\left[1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{n^3}\right] \begin{cases} < 0 & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ > 0 & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$

$$\therefore |a_n| \leq \left| \frac{(-1)^n}{n^3} \right| \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

而 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^n}{n^3} \right|$ 收敛

$$\therefore \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \ln\left[1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{n^3}\right] \text{ 收敛}$$

2.判断级数的敛散性,

若收敛, 是绝对收敛还是条件收敛.

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

解: $\because |a_n| \leq \frac{1}{\pi^n}$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\pi^n} \text{收敛}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\pi^n} \sin \frac{\pi}{n+1} \text{绝对收敛.}$$

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

解: $\because u_n = \frac{1}{n - \ln n} > \frac{1}{n}$ 而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散

$\therefore \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n - \ln n}$ 非绝对收敛.

设 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x - \ln x}$ ($x \geq 2$), 则 $f'(x) = \frac{-(1 - \frac{1}{x})}{(x - \ln x)^2} < 0$.

所以 $f(x)$ 单调减. 因此 $u_n > u_{n+1}$.

$$\text{又 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n - \ln n} = 0$$

由莱布尼茨定理可知 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n - \ln n}$ 条件收敛.

$$(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \sqrt{n^2 + k^2} \pi$$

解: 令 $\sqrt{n^2 + k^2} = m$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sin m\pi = 0$$

令 $\sqrt{n^2 + k^2} = 2m + \frac{1}{2}$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sin(2m\pi + \frac{1}{2}\pi) = 1$$

因此可知,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \sqrt{n^2 + k^2} \pi \quad \text{不存在}$$

$$(4) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{\sin \frac{n\pi}{2}} \frac{n^a}{2^n} \quad (a > 0)$$

解: 设 $u_n = (-1)^{\sin \frac{n\pi}{2}} \frac{n^a}{2^n}$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{(n+1)^a}{2^{n+1}}}{\frac{n^a}{2^n}} = \frac{1}{2} < 1$$

所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{\sin \frac{n\pi}{2}} \frac{n^a}{2^n} \quad (a > 0)$ 绝对收敛.

$$(5) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{na^n} \quad (a > 0)$$

解: 设 $u_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{na^n}$

$$\text{而 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|u_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{na^n}} = \frac{1}{a}$$

\therefore 当 $a > 1$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{na^n}$ 绝对收敛.

当 $a = 1$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$ 条件收敛.

当 $0 < a < 1$ 时, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |u_n| \neq 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{na^n} \neq 0$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{na^n} \text{ 发散.}$$

$$(6) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{n^p} \quad (p > 0, a \text{ 为实数})$$

解: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a^{n+1}}{(n+1)^p} \right| \bigg/ \left| \frac{a^n}{n^p} \right| = |a|$

$-1 < a < 1$ 时, 级数绝对收敛.

$a > 1$ 时, 级数发散.

$a = 1$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{n^p} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} \begin{cases} p > 1 \text{ 时, 级数收敛.} \\ 0 < p \leq 1 \text{ 时, 级数发散.} \end{cases}$

$a = -1$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{n^p} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^p} \begin{cases} p > 1 \text{ 时, 级数绝对收敛.} \\ 0 < p \leq 1 \text{ 时, 级数条件收敛.} \end{cases}$

$a < -1$ 时, 级数发散.

3.证明下列各题

(1) 设数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 na_n ($n=1,2,\cdots$) 有界,则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2$ 绝对收敛.

解: $\because |na_n| \leq M \quad \therefore a_n^2 \leq \frac{M^2}{n^2}$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{M^2}{n^2} \text{收敛}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2 \text{ 绝对收敛.}$$

(2) 若 $p > 1$ 使 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^p a_n = a$, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 绝对收敛.

解: 由条件可知,

$$\exists M > 0, \quad \text{使} \quad |n^p a_n| \leq M$$

$$\therefore |a_n| \leq \frac{M}{n^p} \quad \text{而 } p > 1 \text{ 时, } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{M}{n^p} \text{ 收敛}$$

那么 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$ 收敛

即 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 绝对收敛.

(3) 若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2$ 与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n^2$ 都收敛, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n b_n$ 与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n}$ 都收敛.

解: $\because \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2$ 和 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n^2$ 都收敛

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2)$ 收敛

又 $|a_n b_n| \leq \frac{1}{2}(a_n^2 + b_n^2)$

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n b_n$ 收敛

取 $b_n = \frac{1}{n}$ 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n}$ 收敛.

(4) 设 $0 \leq b_n \leq a_n$ ($n=1,2,\cdots$) 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛, 则

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{a_n b_n \arctan n} \text{ 收敛.}$$

解: 由条件知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 都收敛.

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

$$\text{又 } \sqrt{a_n b_n \arctan n} \leq \frac{1}{2}(a_n + b_n) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{a_n b_n \arctan n} \text{ 收敛}$$

(5) 设 $a_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x dx$, $b_n = \frac{a_n + a_{n+2}}{n}$, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 收敛.

解: $\because a_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x dx$

$$\therefore b_n = \frac{a_n + a_{n+2}}{n}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x d(\tan x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} \tan^{n+1} x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n(n+1)} < \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \text{收敛}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \text{收敛}$$

(6) 证明级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} dx}{x^2 + 2x + 5}$ 绝对收敛.

解:

$$|u_n| = \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} dx}{x^2 + 2x + 5} \leq \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} dx}{5} = \frac{1}{5} \frac{3}{4} x^{\frac{4}{3}} \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$= \frac{3}{20} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{4}{3}}} < \frac{1}{n^{\frac{4}{3}}} \quad \because \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{4}{3}}} \text{收敛}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} dx}{x^2 + 2x + 5} \quad \text{绝对收敛.}$$

题组二：函数项级数

1. 求收敛域

$$(1) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n + (-1)^n}{n} x^n$$

解: $R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{3^n + (-1)^n}{n} \bigg/ \frac{3^{n+1} + (-1)^{n+1}}{n+1} \right|$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n} \cdot \frac{1 + (-\frac{1}{3})^n}{3 - (-\frac{1}{3})^n} = \frac{1}{3}$$

当 $x = \frac{1}{3}$ 时, 级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n + (-1)^n}{n} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 + (-\frac{1}{3})^n}{n}$

$$\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + (-\frac{1}{3})^n}{n} \bigg/ \frac{1}{n} = 1$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 + (-\frac{1}{3})^n}{n} \text{ 发散}$$

当 $x = -\frac{1}{3}$ 时, 级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n + (-1)^n}{n} (-\frac{1}{3})^n$ 即

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{(-1)^n}{n} + \frac{1}{n3^n} \right]$$

$$\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n3^n}{1} = 0 \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n} \text{收敛}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n3^n} \text{收敛} \quad \text{又} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \text{收敛}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{(-1)^n}{n} + \frac{1}{n3^n} \right] \text{收敛}$$

故级数收敛域为 $\left[-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$.

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

解: 令 $y = x - 3$, 则级数变为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3n-2}{(n+1)^2 2^{n+1}} y^n$.

$$R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left| \frac{3n-2}{(n+1)^2 2^{n+1}} \right|}{\left| \frac{3(n+1)-2}{(n+2)^2 2^{n+2}} \right|} = 2$$

当 $y = 2$ 时, 级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3n-2}{(n+1)^2 2}$

$$\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{3n-2}{(n+1)^2 2}}{\frac{1}{n+1}} = \frac{3}{2} \quad \therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3n-2}{(n+1)^2 2} \text{ 发散}$$

当 $y = -2$ 时, 级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{3n-2}{(n+1)^2 2}$

$$u_n = \frac{3n-2}{(n+1)^2 2} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

设 $f(x) = \frac{3x-2}{(x+1)^2 2}$, 则 $f'(x) = \frac{7-3x}{2(x+1)^3} < 0$ (当 $x > \frac{7}{3}$ 时)

显然 n 从 3 开始满足 $u_n > u_{n+1}$

因此 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{3n-2}{(n+1)^2 2}$ 条件收敛.

故级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3n-2}{(n+1)^2 2^{n+1}} y^n$ 的收敛域为 $[-2, 2)$.

所以原级数的收敛域为 $-2 \leq x-3 < 2$ 即 $1 \leq x < 5$.

2. 将下列函数按指定形式展开

(1) 将 $f(x) = \arctan \frac{4+x^2}{4-x^2}$ 展开为 x 的幂级数.

解:
$$f'(x) = \frac{8x}{16+x^4} = \frac{x}{2} \frac{1}{1+(x/2)^4}$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{4n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{4n+1} \quad \left(\left|\frac{x}{2}\right| < 1\right)$$

$$f(x) - f(0) = \int_0^x f'(x) dx = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{4n+1} dx$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \int_0^x \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{4n+1} dx$$

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

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

(2) 将 $f(x) = \frac{1}{(2+x)^2}$ 展开为 x 的幂级数.

解: 因为
$$\left(-\frac{1}{2+x}\right)' = \frac{1}{(2+x)^2}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2+x} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1+\frac{x}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n \quad \left(\left|\frac{x}{2}\right| < 1\right)$$

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

(3) 将 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - x - 2}$ 在 $x = 1$ 处展开.

解:
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{x^2 - x - 2} &= \frac{1}{(x-2)(x+1)} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{1 - (x-1)} - \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{x-1}{2}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x-1)^n - \frac{1}{6} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{x-1}{2} \right)^n \\ &\quad (|x-1| < 1) \quad \left(\left| \frac{x-1}{2} \right| < 1 \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{2^{n+1}} \right] (x-1)^n \\ &\quad (|x-1| < 1 \text{ 即 } 0 < x < 2).\end{aligned}$$

(4) 将 $f(x) = \sin x + \cos x$ 展开为 $x + \frac{\pi}{4}$ 的幂级数.

解: $\sin x + \cos x = \sqrt{2} \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4})$

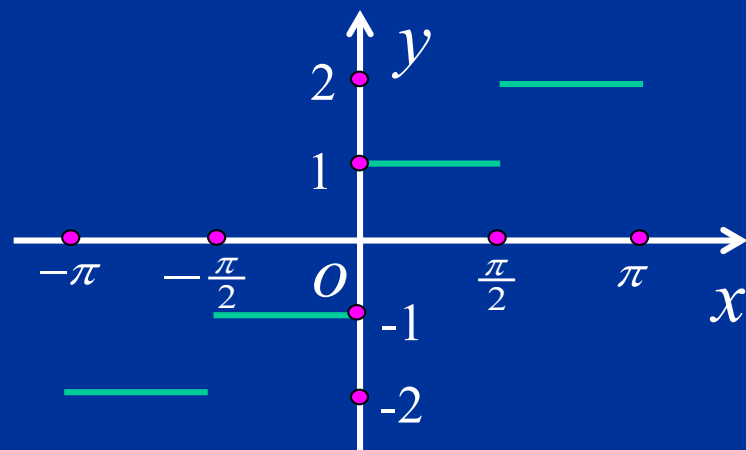
$$= \sqrt{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x + \frac{\pi}{4})^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty)$$

(5) 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 2, & \frac{\pi}{2} < x \leq \pi \end{cases}$, 将 $f(x)$ 分别展开为正弦级数和余弦级数.

解: 对 $f(x)$ 做奇周期延拓如图, 则

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

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{6}{n\pi}, & n = 1, 3, 5, \dots \\ \frac{2}{n\pi} [(-1)^{\frac{n}{2}} - 1], & n = 2, 4, 6, \dots \end{cases}$$



所以正弦级数为

$$f(x) = \frac{6}{\pi} \sin x - \frac{2}{\pi} \sin 2x + \frac{6}{3\pi} \sin 3x + \dots \quad (0 < x < \pi, x \neq \frac{\pi}{2})$$

接(5)

对 $f(x)$ 做偶周期延拓如图, 则

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

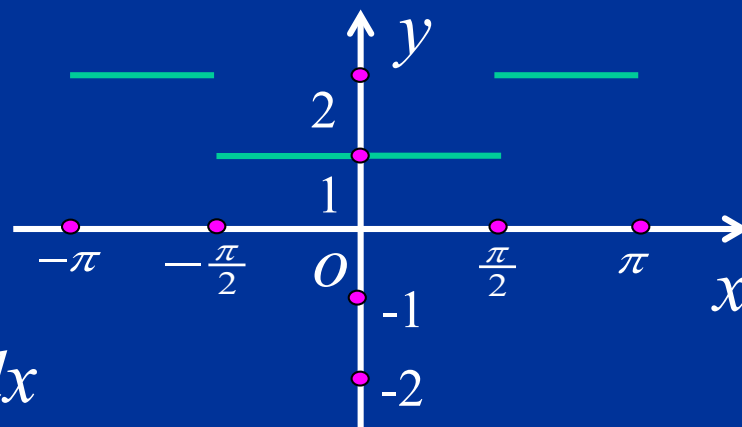
$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos nx dx + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} 2 \cos nx dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \frac{-2}{n\pi}, & n = 1, 3, 5, \dots \\ 0, & n = 2, 4, 6, \dots \end{cases}$$

所以余弦级数为

$$f(x) = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{2}{\pi} \cos x + \frac{2}{3\pi} \cos 3x - \frac{2}{5\pi} \cos 5x + \dots$$

($0 < x < \pi, x \neq \frac{\pi}{2}$)



$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} 2 dx$$

$$= 3$$

3.求和函数

(1) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$ 并求 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1}$ 的和.

解:

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

则 $S'(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n} = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \quad (|x| < 1)$

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

$$s(x) = \arctan x \Big|_0^x + s(0)$$

$$= \arctan x \quad (|x| \leq 1)$$

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

$$= \arctan 1$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n+1} (2x+1)^n$ 并求 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)2^n}$ 的和.

解: 令 $y = 2x+1$, 则

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

$$\text{而 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} y^n = \frac{y}{1-y} \quad (|y| < 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} y^n &= \frac{1}{y} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{y^{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{1}{y} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^y y^n dy \\ &= \frac{1}{y} \int_0^y \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} y^n dy \end{aligned}$$

接(2)

$$= \frac{1}{y} \int_0^y \frac{y}{1-y} dy = \frac{1}{y} [-\ln(1-y) - y] \quad (|y| < 1)$$

$$\therefore S(y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n+1} y^n = \frac{y}{1-y} + \frac{\ln(1-y)}{y} + 1 \quad (|y| < 1)$$

因此 $S(x) = \frac{2x+1}{-2x} + \frac{\ln(-2x)}{2x+1} + 1 \quad (|2x+1| < 1)$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)2^n} = S(y) \Big|_{y=\frac{1}{2}} = 2 - 2\ln 2 .$$

$$(3) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$$

解: 设 $S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$, 则 $S'(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!}$.

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

$$S(x) - S'(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^n}{n!} = e^{-x}$$

$$S(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}.$$

4.其他

(1) 求级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2^n}$ 的和.

解: 设 $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2n-1)x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2nx^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n$

$$= 2x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} - \frac{x}{1-x} = 2x \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n \right)' - \frac{x}{1-x}$$

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

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

(2) 已知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$ 计算 $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{1+x} dx$

解:
$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{1+x} dx &= \int_0^1 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n \ln x dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \int_0^1 x^n \ln x dx \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{-1}{(n+1)^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n^2} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{n^2}\right) + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n)^2} \\ &= -\frac{\pi^2}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = -\frac{\pi^2}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi^2}{6} \\ &= -\frac{\pi^2}{12}. \end{aligned}$$

(3) 求极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3}{2 \cdot 1} + \frac{5}{2^2 \cdot 2!} + \frac{7}{2^3 \cdot 3!} + \cdots + \frac{2n+1}{2^n \cdot n!} \right)$

解: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3}{2 \cdot 1} + \frac{5}{2^2 \cdot 2!} + \frac{7}{2^3 \cdot 3!} + \cdots + \frac{2n+1}{2^n \cdot n!} \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{2^n n!}$

设 $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n!} x^{2n} \quad (|x| < +\infty)$.

$$= \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{n!} \right)' = \left(x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x^2)^n}{n!} \right)' = [x(e^{x^2} - 1)]'$$

$$= 2x^2 e^{x^2} + e^{x^2} - 1$$

原极限 $= S\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = 2\sqrt{e} - 1$.