

第十一章 无穷级数

作业 29 常数项级数的概念和性质

1. 按定义判断下列级数的敛散性, 若收敛, 并求其和:

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

$$\text{解: 因为 } \frac{1}{(3n-2)(3n+1)} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3n-2} - \frac{1}{3n+1} \right)$$

$$\text{所以 } S_n = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{3k-2} - \frac{1}{3k+1} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3n+1} \right)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{3k-2} - \frac{1}{3k+1} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3n+1} \right) = \frac{1}{3}$$

因此由定义可知该级数收敛

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} ;$$

$$\text{解: 因为 } \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} = \frac{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}}{n+1-n} = \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}$$

$$\text{所以 } S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n (\sqrt{k+1} - \sqrt{k}) = \sqrt{n+1} - 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+1} - 1) = \infty, \text{ 因此由定义可知该级数发散}$$

$$(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \left(\frac{9}{10} \right)^n ;$$

$$\text{解: 因为 } u_1 = \frac{9}{10}, u_n = (-1)^{n-1} \left(\frac{9}{10} \right)^n = \frac{-9}{10} u_{n-1}$$

$$\text{所以 } S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k-1} \left(\frac{9}{10} \right)^k = \frac{9}{10} \cdot \frac{1 - \left(-\frac{9}{10} \right)^n}{1 - \frac{-9}{10}} = \frac{9}{19} \left[1 - \left(-\frac{9}{10} \right)^n \right]$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{9}{19} \left[1 - \left(-\frac{9}{10} \right)^n \right] = \frac{9}{19}, \text{ 因此由定义可知该级数收敛}$$

$$(4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{n\pi}{6};$$

解: 因为 $a_n = \sin \frac{n\pi}{6}$, $a_1 = \frac{1}{2}$, $a_2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $a_3 = 1$, $a_4 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $a_5 = \frac{1}{2}$, $a_6 = 0$,

$a_7 = -\frac{1}{2}$, $a_8 = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $a_9 = -1$, $a_{10} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $a_{11} = -\frac{1}{2}$, $a_{12} = 0$, 依次重复

所以 $S_{6n} = 0$, $S_{6n+1} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{6n} = 0$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{6n+1} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$ 不存在

因此由定义可知该级数发散

2. 利用基本性质判别下列级数的敛散性:

$$(1) \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{12} + \cdots;$$

解: 观察发现该级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3n}$, 是发散的调和级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 每项乘以 $\frac{1}{3}$ 得到的,

由级数的基本性质, 该级数发散

$$(2) \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2}\right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{3^n}\right) + \cdots;$$

解: 观察发现该级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{3^n}\right)$, 是收敛的两个等比级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n}$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n}$ 逐项

相加得到的,

由级数的基本性质, 该级数收敛

$$(3) \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{20} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{10n} + \cdots;$$

解: 观察发现该级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{10n}\right)$, 是收敛的等比级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n}$ 与发散的 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{10n}$

逐项相加得到的,

由级数的基本性质, 该级数发散

$$(4) \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{3}} + \cdots.$$

解: 观察发现该级数一般项为 $u_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{3}}$, 但 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{3}} = 1 > 0$

由级数收敛的必要条件, 该级数发散

作业 30 正项级数及其收敛性

1. 用比较判别法（或定理 2 的推论）判定下列级数的敛散性：

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

解：由于 $0 < u_n = \frac{2+(-1)^n}{2^n} \leq \frac{3}{2^n}$ ，而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3}{2^n}$ 是收敛的等比级数

从而由比较判别法，该级数收敛

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

解：由于 $0 < u_n = 2^n \sin \frac{\pi}{3^n}$ ， $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n \sin \frac{\pi}{3^n}}{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n \pi} = 1$ ，而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n \pi$ 是收敛的等比级数

从而由比较判别法的极限形式，该级数收敛

2. 用达朗贝尔判别法判定下列级数的敛散性：

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

解：由于 $0 < u_n = \frac{2n+1}{2^n}$ ， $\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2(n+1)+1}{2^{n+1}}}{\frac{2n+1}{2^n}} = \frac{1}{2} < 1$ ，

从而由达朗贝尔判别法，该级数收敛

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n n!}{n^n};$$

解：由于 $0 < u_n = \frac{2^n n!}{n^n}$ ， $\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{n+1} (n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n^n}{2^n n!} = \frac{2}{e} < 1$ ，

从而由达朗贝尔判别法，该级数收敛

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

解：由于 $0 < u_n = n \tan \frac{\pi}{2^{n+1}}$ ， $\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \tan \frac{\pi}{2^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{2^{n+2}}}{(n+1)} = \frac{1}{2} < 1$ ，

从而由达朗贝尔判别法，该级数收敛

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

解: 由于 $0 < u_n = \frac{n!}{(2n-1)!!}$, $\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{(2n+1)!!} \cdot \frac{(2n-1)!!}{n!} = \frac{1}{2} < 1$,

从而由达朗贝尔判别法, 该级数收敛

3. 用柯西判别法判定下列级数的敛散性:

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3n-1}{4n} \right)^n;$$

解: 由于 $0 < u_n = \left(\frac{3n-1}{4n} \right)^n$, $\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{3n-1}{4n} \right)^n} = \frac{3}{4} < 1$,

从而由柯西判别法, 该级数收敛

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

解: 由于 $0 < u_n = \frac{\left(\frac{n+1}{n} \right)^{n^2}}{3^n}$, $\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{\left(\frac{n+1}{n} \right)^{n^2}}{3^n}} = \frac{e}{3} < 1$,

从而由柯西判别法, 该级数收敛

4. 用 p -判别法判定下列级数的敛散性:

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

解: 由于 $0 < u_n = \frac{n+1}{n^2+1}$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n+1}{n^2+1}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+\frac{1}{n}}{1+\frac{1}{n^2}} = 1$, 而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 为 $p=1$ 的发散的 p -

级数, 从而由 p -判别法, 该级数发散

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln(n+1)}{n^{\frac{5}{4}}+1}.$$

解: 由于 $0 < u_n = \frac{\ln(n+1)}{n^{\frac{5}{4}}+1}$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(n+1)}{n^{\frac{5}{4}}+1} \cdot n^{\frac{9}{8}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(x+1)}{\frac{1}{x^8}+x^{\frac{9}{8}}} = \frac{1}{9}$, 而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{9}{8}}}$ 为

$p = \frac{9}{8} > 1$ 的发散的 p -级数, 从而由 p -判别法, 该级数发散

5. 设 k 为正整数, 证明:

$$(1) \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{k^k}{(2k)!} = 0;$$

解：对 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^n}{(2n)!}$ 来说，

$$\text{由于 } 0 < u_n = \frac{n^n}{(2n)!}, \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{(2n+2)!} \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{n^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n}{2(2n+1)} = 0 < 1,$$

从而由达朗贝尔判别法，该级数收敛

再由级数收敛的必要条件可知 $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{k^k}{(2k)!} = 0$

$$(2) \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(k!)^2}{k^k} = +\infty.$$

解：对 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^n}{(n!)^2}$ 来说，

$$\text{由于 } 0 < u_n = \frac{n^n}{(n!)^2}, \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{((n+1)!)^2} \cdot \frac{(n!)^2}{n^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n}{n+1} = 0 < 1,$$

从而由达朗贝尔判别法，该级数收敛

再由级数收敛的必要条件可知 $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{k^k}{(k!)^2} = 0$,

从而由无穷大量与无穷小的关系 $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(k!)^2}{k^k} = +\infty$

作业 31 交错级数与任意项级数的收敛性

1. 判别下列级数的敛散性; 若收敛, 说明是条件收敛还是绝对收敛:

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

解: 该级数为交错级数, 其一般项的绝对值为

$$u_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 - n}}, u_{n+1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(n+1)^2 - n - 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + n}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 - n}} = u_n \text{ 单调减少,}$$

且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 - n}} = 0$, 从而由莱布尼茨判别法知其收敛

再由于 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 - n}} \cdot n = 1$, 由 p -判别法知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n^2 - n}} \right|$ 发散,

从而原级数不会绝对收敛, 只有条件收敛

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}, (x \in R);$$

解: 由于 $\left| \frac{\cos nx}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}$, 由 p -判别法知, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}, (x \in R)$ 绝对收敛

$$(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}};$$

解: 由于 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{e^{\frac{\ln x}{x}}} = \frac{1}{e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x}}} = \frac{1}{e^0} = 1, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt[n]{n}}$ 不存在,

由收敛级数的必要条件, 从而该级数发散

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

解: 由于 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{(n+1) 2^{n+1}} \cdot (-1)^n n 2^n \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{2(n+1)} = \frac{1}{2} < 1$,

从而由达朗贝尔判别法, 该级数绝对收敛

$$(5) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{2^n (n+1)}, (x \in R).$$

解: 当 $x = 0$ 时显然收敛, 否则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x^{n+1}}{2^{n+1} (n+2)} \cdot \frac{2^n (n+1)}{x^n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x|}{2} = \frac{|x|}{2}$,

当 $|x| < 2$ 时由达朗贝尔判别法, 从而该级数绝对收敛,

当 $x = 2$ 时级数变为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1}$ 发散

当 $x = -2$ 时级数变为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1}$ 条件收敛

7. 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 a_n$ 存在, 证明 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 绝对收敛.

证明: 由已知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_n|}{\frac{3}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{3}{2}} |a_n| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| n^2 a_n \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right| = 0$

从而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 绝对收敛.

8. 若级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 绝对收敛, 且 $a_n \neq -1 (n=1, 2, \dots)$, 试证: 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{1+a_n}$ 和

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n^2}{1+a_n^2}$ 都收敛. 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+a_n}$ 是否收敛? 为什么?

证明: 若级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 绝对收敛, 则必收敛, 由必要条件 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$

由 $a_n \neq -1 (n=1, 2, \dots)$, 从而级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{1+a_n}$ 和 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n^2}{1+a_n^2}$ 都有意义,

而 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_n|}{\frac{a_n^2}{1+a_n}} = 1, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{a_n^2}{1+a_n}}{|a_n|} = 0$, 从而级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{1+a_n}$ 和 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n^2}{1+a_n^2}$ 都收敛。

级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+a_n}$ 发散, 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1+a_n} = 1$, 收敛的必要条件不满足。

作业 32 幂级数及其求和

1. 求下列幂级数的收敛半径和收敛域:

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

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

当 $x = \pm 1$ 时 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$ 即为 $\pm \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1}$ 条件收敛,

从而收敛域为 $[-1, 1]$

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

$$\text{解: } R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{3^n + n} \cdot \frac{3^{n+1} + n}{1} \right| = 3$$

当 $x = \pm 3$ 时 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n + n} x^n$ 即为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\pm 1)^n 3^n}{3^n + n}$, 由于 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^n}{3^n + n} = 1$ 从而级数发散,

因此收敛域为 $(-3, 3)$

$$(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + 1}{n^3 + a^n} x^n \quad (a > 0);$$

$$\text{解: 当 } 0 < a \leq 1 \text{ 时, } R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n^2 + 1}{n^3 + a^n} \cdot \frac{(n+1)^3 + a^{n+1}}{(n+1)^2 + 1} \right| = 1$$

当 $x = 1$ 时幂级数即为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + 1}{n^3 + a^n}$, 由于 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + 1}{n^3 + a^n} \cdot n = 1$ 从而级数发散

当 $x = -1$ 时幂级数即为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n^2 + 1}{n^3 + a^n}$, 由于 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + 1}{n^3 + a^n} = 0$ 且

$\frac{n^2 + 1}{n^3 + a^n} > \frac{(n+1)^2 + 1}{(n+1)^3 + a^n}$ 从而级数收敛。因此收敛域当 $0 < a \leq 1$ 时 $[-1, 1)$

$$\text{当 } a > 1 \text{ 时, } R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n^2 + 1}{n^3 + a^n} \cdot \frac{(n+1)^3 + a^{n+1}}{(n+1)^2 + 1} \right| = a$$

当 $x = \pm a$ 时即为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n^2+1}{n^3+a^n} a^n$, 由于 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2+1}{n^3+a^n} a^n = 1$ 从而级数发散,

从而当 $a > 1$ 时收敛域为 $(-a, a)$

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

$$\text{解: } R = \sqrt{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right|} = \sqrt{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n \cdot 4^n} \cdot \frac{(n+1) \cdot 4^{n+1}}{(-1)^n} \right|} = 2$$

当 $x = \pm 2$ 时 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n \cdot 4^n} x^{2n-1}$ 即为 $\pm \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}$ 条件收敛,

从而收敛域为 $[-2, 2]$

$$(5) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{(2n)!!};$$

$$\text{解: } R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{(2n)!!} \cdot \frac{(2n+2)!!}{1} \right| = +\infty$$

因此收敛域为 $(-\infty, \infty)$

$$(6) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-5)^n}{\sqrt{n}}.$$

$$\text{解: 对于 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{\sqrt{n}}, \quad R_t = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot \sqrt{n+1} \right| = 1$$

当 $t = -1$ 时 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{\sqrt{n}}$ 即为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$ 条件收敛, 当 $t = 1$ 时 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{\sqrt{n}}$ 即为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ 发散,

从而原级数的收敛半径为 1, 收敛域为 $-1 \leq t = x-5 < 1, 4 \leq x < 6$

2. 求下列幂级数的收敛域及其和函数:

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

$$\text{解: } R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot (n+2) \right| = 1$$

当 $x = -1$ 时, 即为 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1}$ 条件收敛, 当 $x = 1$ 时即为 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1}$ 发散,

从而幂级数的收敛域为 $[-1, 1)$

$$\text{设 } S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n+1}, \text{ 则 } S(0)=1, [xS(x)]' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x}, x \in [-1, 1)$$

$$\text{从而 } xS(x) = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n dx = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1-x} dx = -\ln(1-x), x \in [-1, 1)$$

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

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^n;$$

$$\text{解: } R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| n \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} \right| = 1$$

当 $x = \pm 1$ 时, 即为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\pm 1)^n n$ 发散,

从而幂级数的收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$

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

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

$$\text{解: } R = \sqrt{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right|} = \sqrt{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{(2n)!} \cdot \frac{(2n+2)!}{1} \right|} = +\infty$$

从而幂级数的收敛域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$

$$\text{设 } s(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}, \text{ 则 } s(0)=1, s'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!}, s'(0)=0,$$

$$s''(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-2}}{(2n-2)!} = s(x), \quad s''(x) - s(x) = 0$$

由特征方程 $r^2 - 1 = 0, r_{1,2} = \pm 1$, 得通解 $s(x) = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x}$

再由 $s(0)=1, s'(0)=0$, 得特解 $s(x) = \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x})$

(4) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1}$, 并求数项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)2^n}$ 的和.

解: $R = \sqrt{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right|} = \sqrt{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{2n-1} \cdot \frac{2n+1}{1} \right|} = 1$, 当 $x = \pm 1$ 时 $\pm \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n-1}$ 发散,

从而幂级数的收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$

设 $s(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1}$, 则 $s(0) = 0, s'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{2n-2} = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$,

$$s(x) = \int_0^x s'(x) dx = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}, x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \in (-1, 1), \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)2^n} = \sqrt{2} \cdot s\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}-1} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \ln(3+2\sqrt{2})$$

作业 33 函数展开成幂级数

1. 将下列函数展开成麦克劳林级数 (要指出其成立的区间):

(1) $xe^{-\frac{x}{2}}$;

解: $xe^{-\frac{x}{2}} = x \left[1 + \left(-\frac{x}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2!} \left(-\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!} \left(-\frac{x}{2}\right)^n + \cdots \right], -\frac{x}{2} \in (-\infty, +\infty)$

$$= x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{(-1)^2}{2!2^2} x^3 + \cdots + \frac{(-1)^n}{n!2^n} x^{n+1} + \cdots, x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

(2) $\cos^2 x$;

解: $\cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} (2x)^{2n}, 2x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$

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

(3) $\int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt$;

解: $e^{-t^2} = 1 + (-t^2) + \frac{1}{2!} (-t^2)^2 + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!} (-t^2)^n + \cdots, -t^2 \in (-\infty, +\infty)$

$$= 1 - t^2 + \frac{1}{2!} t^4 + \cdots + \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} t^{2n} + \cdots, t \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$\int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt = \int_0^x \left(1 - t^2 + \frac{1}{2!} t^4 + \cdots + \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} t^{2n} + \cdots \right) dt$$

$$= x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 2!} x^5 + \cdots + \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1) \cdot n!} x^{2n+1} + \cdots, x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

(4) $\arctan x$ (提示: 利用 $\arctan x = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$);

解: $\arctan x = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n t^{2n} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^x (-1)^n t^{2n} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1},$

$$x \in [-1, 1]$$

(5) $\frac{x}{2-x-x^2}$.

解: $\frac{x}{2-x-x^2} = \frac{x}{(2+x)(1-x)} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2+x} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{x}{2}}$

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

2. 将下列函数展开成 $(x - x_0)$ 的幂级数 (要指出其成立区间):

(1) $\frac{1}{3-x}, \quad x_0 = 1;$

解: $\frac{1}{3-x} = \frac{1}{2-(x-1)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{x-1}{2}}$

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

(2) $\sin x, \quad x_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}.$

解: $\sin x = \sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left[\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + \cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right]$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)^{2n+1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)^{2n} \right], x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

3. 求下列函数的幂级数展开式, 并确定其成立区间:

(1) $\int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt;$

解: $\frac{\sin t}{t} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} t^{2n}, t \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$

$$\int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} t^{2n} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1) \cdot (2n+1)!} x^{2n+1}, x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

(2) $\int_0^x \frac{\arctan t}{t} dt.$

解: $\frac{\arctan t}{t} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} t^{2n}, t \in [-1, 1]$

$$\int_0^x \frac{\arctan t}{t} dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} t^{2n} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)^2} x^{2n+1}, x \in [-1, 1]$$

4. 展开 $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{e^x - 1}{x} \right)$ 为 x 的幂级数, 并证明: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)!} = 1.$

解: $\frac{e^x - 1}{x} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^{n-1}, x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{e^x-1}{x}\right)=\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n!}x^{n-1}\right)'=\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\frac{n-1}{n!}x^{n-2}=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{n}{(n+1)!}x^{n-1}, x\in(-\infty,+\infty)$$

$$\text{从而}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{n}{(n+1)!}=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{n}{(n+1)!}x^{n-1}\bigg|_{x=1}=\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{e^x-1}{x}\right)\bigg|_{x=1}=\frac{xe^x-(e^x-1)}{x^2}\bigg|_{x=1}=1$$

作业 34 傅里叶级数

1. 下列周期函数 $f(x)$ 的周期为 2π ，它在一个周期上的表达式列举如下，试求 $f(x)$ 的傅里叶级数展开式.

(1) $f(x) = e^{2x}, \quad (-\pi \leq x < \pi);$

解: $a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{2x} dx = \frac{e^{2\pi} - e^{-2\pi}}{2\pi}$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{2x} \cos nx dx = \frac{e^{2x} (2 \cos nx + n \sin nx)}{\pi (2^2 + n^2)} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \frac{2(-1)^n (e^{2\pi} - e^{-2\pi})}{\pi (4 + n^2)}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{2x} \sin nx dx = \frac{e^{2x} (2 \sin nx - n \cos nx)}{\pi (2^2 + n^2)} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \frac{n(-1)^{n+1} (e^{2\pi} - e^{-2\pi})}{\pi (4 + n^2)}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{e^{2\pi} - e^{-2\pi}}{4\pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (e^{2\pi} - e^{-2\pi})}{\pi (4 + n^2)} (2 \cos nx - n \sin nx), x \neq 2k\pi;$$

$$\frac{e^{2\pi} - e^{-2\pi}}{4\pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (e^{2\pi} - e^{-2\pi})}{\pi (4 + n^2)} (2 \cos nx - n \sin nx) = \frac{e^{2\pi} + e^{-2\pi}}{2}, x = 2k\pi;$$

(2) $f(x) = |\sin x|, \quad (-\pi < x \leq \pi);$

解: $a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = -\frac{2 \cos x}{\pi} \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{4}{\pi}$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \cos nx dx = \frac{\left[\frac{-\cos(1+n)x}{1+n} + \frac{-\cos(1-n)x}{1-n} \right]}{\pi} \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{2 - 2(-1)^{n+1}}{\pi (1 - n^2)}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |\sin x| \sin nx dx = 0$$

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

$$(3) f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & (-\pi \leq x < 0) \\ x+1, & (0 \leq x < \pi) \end{cases};$$

$$\text{解: } a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^0 x dx + \int_0^{\pi} (x+1) dx \right] = 1$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^0 x \cos nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} (x+1) \cos nx dx \right] = \frac{\sin nx}{n\pi} \Big|_0^{\pi} = 0$$

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

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - (-1)^n - 2\pi(-1)^n}{n\pi} \sin nx, x \neq k\pi;$$

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

$$(4) f(x) = x, \quad (0 < x \leq 2\pi).$$

$$\text{解: } a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x dx = 2\pi$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x d \sin nx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[x \sin nx \Big|_0^{2\pi} - \int_0^{2\pi} \sin nx dx \right] = 0$$

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

$$f(x) = \pi - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin nx, x \neq 2k\pi; \quad \pi - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin nx = \pi, x = 2k\pi;$$

2. 将下列函数 $f(x)$ 展开成傅里叶级数:

$$(1) f(x) = 2 \sin \frac{x}{3}, \quad (-\pi \leq x \leq \pi);$$

$$\text{解: } a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 2 \sin \frac{x}{3} dx = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 2 \sin \frac{x}{3} \cos nx dx = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 2 \sin \frac{x}{3} \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[\cos \left(\frac{1}{3} - n \right) x - \cos \left(\frac{1}{3} + n \right) x \right] dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{3}{1-3n} \sin \frac{(1-3n)x}{3} - \frac{3}{1+3n} \sin \frac{(1+3n)x}{3} \right] \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{(-1)^{n+1} 18n\sqrt{3}}{\pi(9n^2-1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} 18n\sqrt{3}}{\pi(9n^2-1)} \sin nx, \quad x \in (-\pi, \pi)$$

$$(2) f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x, & (-\pi \leq x < 0) \\ 1, & (0 \leq x < \pi) \end{cases};$$

$$\text{解: } a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^0 e^x dx + \int_0^{\pi} 1 dx \right] = \frac{1-e^{-\pi} + \pi}{\pi}$$

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

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

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

$$x \in (-\pi, \pi)$$

3. 将下列各函数分别展开成正弦级数和余弦级数:

(1) $f(x) = x^2, \quad (0 \leq x \leq \pi)$

解: 展开成正弦级数, 则作奇延拓, $a_n = 0$

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

展开成余弦级数, 则作偶延拓, $b_n = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3\pi} x^3 \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{2\pi^2}{3} \\ a_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi n} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 d \sin nx = \frac{2}{\pi n} \left[x^2 \sin nx \Big|_0^{\pi} + \int_0^{\pi} 2x d \frac{\cos nx}{n} \right] \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi n} \left(2x \frac{\cos nx}{n} - \frac{2 \sin nx}{n^2} \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{4(-1)^n}{n^2} \\ f(x) &= \frac{2\pi^2}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4(-1)^n}{n^2} \cos nx, \quad x \in [0, \pi] \end{aligned}$$

(2) $f(x) = e^x, \quad (0 \leq x \leq \pi)$

解: 展开成正弦级数, 则作奇延拓, $a_n = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} e^x \sin nx dx = \frac{-2}{\pi n} \int_0^{\pi} e^x d \cos nx = \cdots = \frac{2e^x (\sin nx - n \cos nx)}{\pi(1+n^2)} \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{2n - 2ne^{\pi} (-1)^n}{\pi(1+n^2)} \\ f(x) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n - 2ne^{\pi} (-1)^n}{\pi(1+n^2)} \sin nx, \quad x \in (0, \pi) \end{aligned}$$

展开成余弦级数, 作偶延拓, $b_n = 0$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} e^x dx = \frac{2}{\pi} e^x \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{2(e^{\pi} - 1)}{\pi}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} e^x \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi n} \int_0^{\pi} e^x d \sin nx = \cdots =$$

$$\left. \frac{2e^x (\cos nx + n \sin nx)}{\pi(1+n^2)} \right|_0^{\pi} = \frac{2e^{\pi}(-1)^n - 2}{\pi(1+n^2)}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{e^{\pi} - 1}{\pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2e^{\pi}(-1)^n - 2}{\pi(1+n^2)} \cos nx, \quad x \in [0, \pi]$$

作业 35 一般周期函数的傅里叶级数

1. 设 $f(x)$ 是周期为 6 的周期函数, 它在 $[-3, 3)$ 上的表达式为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x+1, & -3 \leq x < 0 \\ 1, & 0 \leq x < 3 \end{cases}$$

试求 $f(x)$ 的傅里叶展开式.

$$\text{解: } a_0 = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-3}^3 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{3} \left[\int_{-3}^0 2x dx + \int_0^3 1 dx \right] = \frac{1}{3} \left[x^2 \Big|_{-3}^0 + 6 \right] = -1$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= -\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{6-6(-1)^n}{n^2 \pi^2} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{3} + \frac{6(-1)^{n+1}}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} \right), x \neq 3(2k+1); \\ &-\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{6-6(-1)^n}{n^2 \pi^2} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{3} + \frac{6(-1)^{n+1}}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} \right) = -2, x = 3(2k+1); k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{aligned}$$

2. 在指定区间上展开下列函数为傅里叶级数:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \cos \frac{\pi x}{2}, & |x| \leq 1 \\ 0, & 1 < |x| \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

解: 取 $T=4$ 作周期延拓在限定即可, 函数为偶函数, 故 $b_n=0$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^2 f(x) dx = \frac{2}{2} \int_0^1 \cos \frac{\pi x}{2} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$a_n = \int_0^1 \cos \frac{\pi x}{2} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left[\cos \frac{(n+1)\pi x}{2} + \cos \frac{(n-1)\pi x}{2} \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left[\cos \frac{(n+1)\pi x}{2} + \cos \frac{(n-1)\pi x}{2} \right] dx, n=1 \text{ 时}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 [\cos \pi x + 1] dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sin \pi x}{\pi} + x \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}, n > 1 \text{ 时}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi(n^2-1)} \left[(n-1) \sin \frac{(n+1)\pi}{2} + (n+1) \sin \frac{(n-1)\pi}{2} \right] \Big|_0^1$$

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

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} + \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{\pi x}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^{k+1}}{\pi(4k^2-1)} \cos k\pi x, x \in [-2, 2]$$

3. 将函数

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \leq x < \frac{l}{2} \\ l-x, & \frac{l}{2} \leq x < l \end{cases}$$

分别展开成正弦级数和余弦级数.

解: 展开成正弦级数, 则作奇延拓, $a_n = 0$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{l} \left[\int_0^{\frac{l}{2}} x \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx + \int_{\frac{l}{2}}^l (l-x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \right] = \frac{-2}{n\pi} \left[\int_0^{\frac{l}{2}} x d \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} + \int_{\frac{l}{2}}^l (l-x) d \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} \right]$$

$$= \frac{-2}{n\pi} \left[x \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} \Big|_0^{\frac{l}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{l}{2}} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx + (l-x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} \Big|_{\frac{l}{2}}^l + \int_{\frac{l}{2}}^l \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{-2}{n\pi} \left[\frac{l}{2} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} - \int_0^{\frac{l}{2}} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx - \frac{l}{2} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} + \int_{\frac{l}{2}}^l \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{-2}{n\pi} \left[-\frac{l}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \Big|_0^{\frac{l}{2}} + \frac{l}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \Big|_{\frac{l}{2}}^l \right] = \frac{4l}{n^2\pi^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4l}{n^2\pi^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \quad x \in [0, l]$$

展开成余弦级数, 则作偶延拓, $b_n = 0$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{l} \left[\int_0^{\frac{l}{2}} x dx + \int_{\frac{l}{2}}^l (l-x) dx \right] = \frac{1}{l} \left[x^2 \Big|_0^{\frac{l}{2}} - (l-x)^2 \Big|_{\frac{l}{2}}^l \right] = \frac{l}{2}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{l} \left[\int_0^{\frac{l}{2}} x \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx + \int_{\frac{l}{2}}^l (l-x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \right] = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[\int_0^{\frac{l}{2}} x d \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} + \int_{\frac{l}{2}}^l (l-x) d \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[x \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \Big|_0^{\frac{l}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{l}{2}} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx + (l-x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \Big|_{\frac{l}{2}}^l + \int_{\frac{l}{2}}^l \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{n\pi} \left[\frac{l}{2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} - \int_0^{\frac{l}{2}} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx - \frac{l}{2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} + \int_{\frac{l}{2}}^l \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{2l}{n^2 \pi^2} \left[\cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} \Big|_0^{\frac{l}{2}} - \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} \Big|_{\frac{l}{2}}^l \right] = \frac{2l}{n^2 \pi^2} \left(2 \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} - 1 - \cos n\pi \right)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{l}{4} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2l}{n^2 \pi^2} \left(2 \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} - 1 - \cos n\pi \right) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l}, \quad x \in [0, \pi]$$

4. 试将函数 $f(x) = x(4-x)$ ($0 \leq x \leq 4$) 展开成周期为 8 的正弦级数.

解: 展开成正弦级数, 则作奇延拓, $a_n = 0$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{4} \int_0^4 (4x - x^2) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{4} dx = \frac{-2}{n\pi} \int_0^4 (4x - x^2) d \cos \frac{n\pi x}{4}$$

$$= \frac{-2}{n\pi} \left[(4x - x^2) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{4} \Big|_0^4 - \int_0^4 (4-2x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{4} dx \right] = \frac{16}{n^2 \pi^2} \int_0^4 (2-x) d \sin \frac{n\pi x}{4}$$

$$= \frac{16}{n^2 \pi^2} \left[(2-x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{4} \Big|_0^4 + \int_0^4 \sin \frac{n\pi x}{4} dx \right] = \frac{-64}{n^3 \pi^3} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{4} \Big|_0^4 = \frac{1-64(-1)^n}{n^3 \pi^3}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1-64(-1)^n}{n^3 \pi^3} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{4}, \quad x \in [0, 4]$$

第十一章《无穷级数》测试题

1. 选择题:

(1) 对级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$, “ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ ” 是它收敛的 B 条件.

A. 充分; B. 必要; C. 充要; D. 非充分且非必要.

(2) “部分和数列 $\{S_n\}$ 有界” 是正项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛的 C 条件.

A. 充分; B. 必要; C. 充要; D. 非充分且非必要.

(3) 若级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 绝对收敛, 则级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 必定 A.

A. 收敛; B. 发散; C. 绝对收敛; D. 条件收敛.

(4) 若级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 条件收敛, 则级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$ 必定 B.

A. 收敛; B. 发散; C. 绝对收敛; D. 条件收敛.

2. 用适当的方法判定下列级数的敛散性:

(1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\ln(n+1)}$;解: 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\ln(n+1)} \cdot n = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{\ln(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1/(x+1)} = +\infty$

从而该正项级数发散

(2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n^4+1}}$;解: 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n^4+1}} \cdot n^{\frac{4}{3}} = 1$

从而该正项级数收敛

(3) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \ln \frac{n+2}{n}$;解: 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \ln \frac{n+2}{n} \cdot n^{\frac{3}{2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \ln \left(1 + \frac{2}{n} \right) \cdot n^{\frac{3}{2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}}} = 2$

从而该正项级数收敛

$$(4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^4 + 1}{n!};$$

$$\text{解: 因为 } \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^4 + 1}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{n^4 + 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{(1+n^{-4})^4 + n^{-4}}{1+n^{-4}} = 0 < 1$$

从而该正项级数收敛

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

$$\text{解: 因为 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n(n+2)} \cdot n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+n^{-1}}{1+2n^{-1}} = 1$$

从而该正项级数发散

$$(6) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{na+b}, (a, b > 0);$$

$$\text{解: 因为 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{na+b} \cdot n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{a+bn^{-1}} = \frac{1}{a}$$

从而该正项级数发散

$$(7) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n n!}{n^n};$$

$$\text{解: 因为 } \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^{n+1}(n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n^n}{3^n n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{(1+n^{-1})^n} = \frac{3}{e} > 1$$

从而该正项级数发散

$$(8) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(\sqrt[n]{3}-1)^n;$$

$$\text{解: 设 } y = x \left(3^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1 \right)^x, \quad \text{则 } \ln y = x \left[\frac{\ln x}{x} + \ln \left(3^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1 \right) \right], \quad \text{而}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 3^{\frac{1}{x}} = 3^0 = 1, 3^{\frac{1}{x}} > 1, x > 0 \text{ 时}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left(3^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1 \right) = -\infty$$

$$\text{从而 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln y = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left[\frac{\ln x}{x} + \ln \left(3^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1 \right) \right] = -\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(\sqrt[n]{3}-1)^n = 0$$

收敛的必要条件满足。

$$\text{设 } y = x^3 \left(3^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1 \right)^x, \quad \text{则 } \ln y = x \left[\frac{3 \ln x}{x} + \ln \left(3^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1 \right) \right], \text{同理可以推出}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^3 \left(3^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1 \right)^x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\sqrt[n]{3} - 1 \right)^n \cdot n^2 = 0$$

而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$, $p=2>1$ 的级数收敛, 从而原正项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \left(\sqrt[n]{3} - 1 \right)^n$ 也收敛

$$(9) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{b}{a_n} \right)^n, \text{ 其中 } a_n, a, b \text{ 均为正数, 且 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a;$$

$$\text{解: 用柯西判别法 } \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{b}{a_n} \right)^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b}{a_n} = \frac{b}{a}$$

当 $b > a$ 时 $\rho > 1$ 发散, 当 $b < a$ 时 $\rho < 1$ 该正项级数收敛

当 $b = a$ 时 $\rho = 1$ 不能判定敛散性。

$$(10) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^2+1} dx.$$

$$\text{解: 由积分中值定理 } \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\xi}}{\xi^2+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n}, 0 \leq \xi \leq \frac{1}{n},$$

$$\text{从而 } 0 \leq \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^2+1} dx \leq \frac{\sqrt{\xi}}{n} \leq \frac{1}{n\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\text{有比较判别法 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^2+1} dx \text{ 收敛}$$

3. 判别下列级数的敛散性; 若收敛, 说明是条件收敛还是绝对收敛:

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

$$\text{解: 令 } f(x) = \frac{1}{x - \ln x}, \text{ 则 } f'(x) = -\frac{1 - \frac{1}{x}}{(x - \ln x)^2} < 0, x > 1 \text{ 时}$$

$$\text{从而 } u_n = \frac{1}{n - \ln n} \text{ 单调减少, 又 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n - \ln n} = 0$$

$$\text{从而由莱布尼茨判别法 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n - \ln n} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\text{但是 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n - \ln n} \cdot n = 1, \text{ 因此是条件收敛而不能绝对收敛}$$

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

$$\text{解: } u_n = \sin \pi \sqrt{R^2 + n^2} = (-1)^{n-1} \sin \pi \left(n - \sqrt{R^2 + n^2} \right) = (-1)^n \sin \frac{\pi R^2}{n + \sqrt{R^2 + n^2}}$$

从而该级数是交错级数, 由于 $|u_n| = \sin \frac{\pi R^2}{n + \sqrt{R^2 + n^2}}$ 单碟减少且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |u_n| = 0$

从而以来布尼茨判别法 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \pi \sqrt{R^2 + n^2}$ 收敛

$$\text{但是 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{\pi R^2}{n + \sqrt{R^2 + n^2}} \cdot n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi R^2}{1 + \sqrt{R^2 n^{-2} + 1}} = \frac{\pi R^2}{2},$$

因此是条件收敛而不能绝对收敛

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

$$\text{解: 因为 } |u_n| = \frac{1}{\pi^n} \sin \frac{\pi}{n} \leq \frac{1}{\pi^n}$$

从而该级数绝对收敛

$$(4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \sin \frac{x}{n}, (x \neq 0).$$

解: 去掉前面有限项即当 n 足够大时为交错级数,

$$\text{由于 } |u_n| = \left| \sin \frac{x}{n} \right| \sim \frac{|x|}{n}, n \rightarrow \infty, \text{ 对足够大的 } n, |u_n| \text{ 单碟减少且 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |u_n| = 0$$

从而以来布尼茨判别法 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \sin \frac{x}{n}, (x \neq 0)$ 收敛但不绝对收敛

4. 求下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{3^k} \left(1 + \frac{1}{k} \right)^{k^2};$$

$$\text{解: 由于 } \left(1 + \frac{1}{k} \right)^k \text{ 单调增加且 } \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{k} \right)^k = e < 3$$

$$\text{从而 } 0 < \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{3^k} \left(1 + \frac{1}{k} \right)^{k^2} \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{e}{3} \right)^k = \frac{e}{3n} \cdot \frac{1 - \left(\frac{e}{3} \right)^n}{1 - \frac{e}{3}} \rightarrow 0, (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

因此由夹逼准则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{3^k} \left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right)^{k^2} = 0$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[2^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot 4^{\frac{1}{9}} \cdot 8^{\frac{1}{27}} \cdots (2^n)^{\frac{1}{3^n}} \right].$$

解: 令 $y_n = 2^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot 4^{\frac{1}{9}} \cdot 8^{\frac{1}{27}} \cdots (2^n)^{\frac{1}{3^n}} = 2^{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{3^k}}$, 由于 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k}{3^k} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} kx^k \Big|_{x=\frac{1}{3}}$

$$\text{看 } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} kx^k = x \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} kx^{k-1} = x \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x^k \right)' = x \left(\frac{x}{1-x} \right)' = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2}, x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$\text{从而 } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k}{3^k} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{3}{4}, \text{ 因此 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[2^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot 4^{\frac{1}{9}} \cdot 8^{\frac{1}{27}} \cdots (2^n)^{\frac{1}{3^n}} \right] = 2^{\frac{3}{4}}$$

5. 求下列幂级数的收敛半径和收敛域:

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

解: 看 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3n + (-2)^n}{n} t^n,$

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

而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3n + (-2)^n}{n} \left(\pm \frac{1}{2} \right)^n$ 因一般项极限不为零而发散

从而该幂级数的收敛半径也为 $\frac{1}{2}$, 收敛域为 $-\frac{1}{2} < x+1 < \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{2} < x < -\frac{1}{2}$

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n^p} \quad (p \geq 0).$$

解: $R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{n^p} \cdot (n+1)^p \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^p \right| = 1$ 为收敛半径

考虑端点, 当 $p > 1$ 时收敛域为 $[-1, 1]$; 当 $0 < p < 1$ 时收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$;

当 $p = 0$ 时收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$;

6. 求下列幂级数的收敛域及其和函数:

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1)x^n;$$

$$\text{解: } R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| n(n+1) \cdot \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} \right| = 1 \text{ 为收敛半径}$$

考虑端点则知收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$ 。

$$\text{在收敛域内设 } s(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1)x^n, \text{ 则 } \int_0^x s(x)dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n+1} = x^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1}$$

$$\text{在收敛域内再设 } g(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1}, \text{ 则 } \int_0^x g(x)dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{x}{1-x}, g(x) = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$$

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

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

$$\text{解: 解: } R = \sqrt[4]{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right|} = \sqrt[4]{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{4n+1} \cdot (4n+5) \right|} = 1 \text{ 为收敛半径}$$

考虑端点则知收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$ 。

$$\text{在收敛域内设 } s(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n+1}}{4n+1}, \text{ 则 } s'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{4n} = \frac{x^4 - 1 + 1}{1 - x^4} = \frac{1}{1 - x^4} - 1, s(0) = 0$$

$$s(x) = \int_0^x s'(x)dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{1+x} \right) + \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx - x = \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} - x$$

7. 将下列函数展开成麦克劳林级数 (要指出其成立的区间):

$$(1) (1-x)\ln(1+x);$$

$$\text{解: 由于 } [\ln(1+x)]' = \frac{1}{1+x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n, \ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} x^{n+1},$$

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

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

(2) $\arcsin x$;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 由于 } [\arcsin x]' &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = [1+(-x^2)]^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)(-x^2) \\ &+ \frac{1}{2!}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right)(-x^2)^2 + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\cdots\left(-\frac{1}{2}-n+1\right)(-x^2)^n + \cdots \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2! \cdot 2^2}x^4 + \cdots + \frac{(2n-1)!!}{n! \cdot 2^n}x^{2n} + \cdots, \quad \arcsin 0 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{从而 } \arcsin x = x + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2! \cdot 2^2 \cdot 5}x^5 + \cdots + \frac{(2n-1)!!}{n! \cdot 2^n \cdot (2n+1)}x^{2n+1} + \cdots, x \in (-1, 1)$$

(3) $\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 由于 } \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} &= x[1+x^2]^{-\frac{1}{2}}, [1+x^2]^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)x^2 \\ &+ \frac{1}{2!}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right)(x^2)^2 + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\cdots\left(-\frac{1}{2}-n+1\right)(x^2)^n + \cdots \\ &= 1 + \frac{-1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2! \cdot 2^2}(-1)^2 x^4 + \cdots + \frac{(2n-1)!!}{n! \cdot 2^n}(-1)^n x^{2n} + \cdots, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{从而 } \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = x - \frac{1}{2}x^3 + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2! \cdot 2^2}x^5 + \cdots + \frac{(2n-1)!!}{n! \cdot 2^n}(-1)^n x^{2n+1} + \cdots, x \in [-1, 1]$$

8. 将下列函数展开成 $(x-x_0)$ 的幂级数 (要指出其成立区间):(1) $\frac{1}{x^2}$, $x_0 = -1$;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \frac{1}{x^2} &= \frac{1}{(x+1-1)^2} = \left(\frac{1}{1-(x+1)}\right)' = \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x+1)^n\right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(x+1)^{n-1} \\ &-1 < x+1 < 1, -2 < x < 0 \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\lg x$, $x_0 = 1$.

$$\text{解: } \lg x = \frac{\ln x}{\ln 10} = \frac{1}{\ln 10} \ln[1+(x-1)], \text{ 而 } \ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} x^{n+1}$$

$$\text{从而 } \lg x = \frac{1}{\ln 10} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} (x-1)^{n+1}, -1 < x-1 \leq 2, 0 < x \leq 3$$

9. 将下列函数 $f(x)$ 展开成傅里叶级数:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{2}, & -\pi \leq x < -\frac{\pi}{2} \\ x, & -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \frac{\pi}{2}, & \frac{\pi}{2} \leq x < \pi \end{cases}$$

解: 该函数为奇函数, 延拓为周期 2π 的周期函数展开, $a_n = 0$

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

$$\text{当 } x \neq (2k+1)\pi, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} - n\pi (-1)^n}{n^2 \pi} \sin nx = 0$$

10. 将函数 $f(x) = \frac{x}{2}$ 在区间 $[0, 2]$ 上分别展开成正弦级数和余弦级数.

解: 该函数延拓为奇函数, 再延拓为周期 $T = 4, (l = 2)$ 的周期函数展开得正弦级数,

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= 0; \quad b_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = \frac{-1}{n\pi} \int_0^2 x d \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} \\ &= \frac{-1}{n\pi} \left[x \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} \Big|_0^2 - \int_0^2 \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx \right] = \frac{-1}{n\pi} \left[2(-1)^n - \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} \Big|_0^2 \right] = \frac{2(-1)^{n+1}}{n\pi} \\ f(x) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^{n+1}}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2}, x \in [0, 2) \end{aligned}$$

该函数延拓为偶函数，再延拓为周期 $T=4, (l=2)$ 的周期函数展开得余弦级数，

$$b_n = 0; \quad a_0 = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = \int_0^2 \frac{x}{2} dx = 1$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_0^2 x d \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n\pi} \left[x \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} \right]_0^2 - \int_0^2 \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{n\pi} \left[0 + \frac{2}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} \right]_0^2 = \frac{2(-1)^{n+1} - 2}{n^2 \pi^2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^{n+1} - 2}{n^2 \pi^2} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2}, x \in [0, 2]$$