

第十三章 无穷级数

习题 13.1 数项级数的概念

1. 根据级数收敛与发散的定定义判别下列级数敛散性.

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

【解析】(1) $\frac{1}{(3n-2)(3n+1)} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3n-2} - \frac{1}{3n+1} \right);$

$$(2) S_n = \frac{1}{3} \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{4} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{7} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{10} \right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{3n-2} - \frac{1}{3n+1} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3n+1} \right);$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \frac{1}{3}, \text{ 则级数收敛}$$

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

【解析】(1) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} = \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n};$

$$(2) S_n = (\sqrt{2} - 1) + (\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}) + \cdots + (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) = \sqrt{n+1} - 1;$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \infty, \text{ 则级数发散}$$

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

【解析】 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \left(\frac{9}{10} \right)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \left(\frac{9}{10} \right)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{9}{10} = \frac{9}{10} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{9}{10} \right)^{n-1},$

由于公比 $q = -\frac{9}{10}$, $|q| < 1$, 所以原级数收敛

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

【解析】 $u_{12n+k} = \sin \left(\frac{12n+k}{6} \pi \right) = \sin \left(2n\pi + \frac{k}{6} \pi \right) = \sin \frac{k}{6} \pi = u_k$, 所以

$$u_{12n} = u_{12} = 0, \text{ 而 } u_{12n+1} = u_1 = \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2},$$

则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_{12n} = 0 \neq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_{12n+1} = \frac{1}{2}$, 极限不存在, 所以原级数发散.

2. 判别下列级数敛散性.

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

【解析】(1) $\frac{n^2 + 3^n}{n^2 \cdot 3^n} = \frac{1}{3^n} + \frac{1}{n^2};$

(2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n}, q = \frac{1}{3} < 1$, 该级数收敛; 又 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}, p = 2 > 1$, 该级数收敛;

(3) 由性质可知原级数收敛

$$(2) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n \tan \frac{\pi}{n}.$$

【解析】 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \tan \frac{\pi}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \frac{\pi}{n} = \pi \neq 0$

3. 设级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛, 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n a_n = 0$, 证明 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1)(a_{n+1} - a_n)$ 收敛.

【解析】 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 部分和数列为 S_n , $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1)(a_{n+1} - a_n)$ 部分和数列为 σ_n ;

因为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛, 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n a_n = 0$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = S$;

又因为 $\sigma_n = 2(a_2 - a_1) + 3(a_3 - a_2) + \cdots + (n+1)(a_{n+1} - a_n) = -a_1 - S_n + (n+1)a_{n+1}$, 则

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sigma_n = -a_1 - S$, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1)(a_{n+1} - a_n)$ 收敛