

一、判定下列级数的敛散性

(1) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n+3}{(1+n^2)} (-1)^n$ 令 $f(x) = \frac{x+3}{1+x^2}$ 则 $f'(x) = \frac{-x^2-6x+1}{(1+x^2)^2} < 0 \quad |x| > 1$ $\frac{n+3}{n^2+1} = f(n)$ 单↓且显然趋于0 \therefore 收敛

(2) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 4^n \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^{n^2}$ 记 $x_n = 4^n \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^{n^2}$ 则 $\sqrt[n]{x_n} = \frac{4}{\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n} \rightarrow \frac{4}{e} > 1$ \therefore 发散

(3) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n n!}{n^n}$ 记 $y_n = \frac{2^n n!}{n^n}$ $\frac{y_{n+1}}{y_n} = 2 \cdot \frac{n+1}{(n+1)^{n+1}} n^n = \frac{2}{\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n} \rightarrow \frac{2}{e} < 1$ \therefore 收敛

(4) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(1-\cos \frac{\pi}{n})$ 记 $z_n = n(1-\cos \frac{\pi}{n})$ $z_n \sim n \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{2} \frac{1}{n}$
 \therefore 发散

二、求幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^2-n+2)x^n$ 的收敛域、和函数。

$a_n = n^2-n+2$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n^2-n+2}{n^2+n+2} \right| = 1$ $|x| < 1$ 收敛区间 $x \in (-1, 1)$

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

\therefore 收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$

由 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x}$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$ $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)x^{n-2} = \frac{2}{(1-x)^3}$
 $= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (m+1)x^m = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (m+2)(m+1)x^m$

$n^2-n+2 = 1 \cdot (n+2)(n+1) + (-4)(n+1) + 4$

原式 $= \frac{2}{(1-x)^3} - \frac{4}{(1-x)^2} + \frac{4}{1-x} - 2$

三、将函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{(x^2+x-2)}$ 展开为 x 的幂级数并说明其收敛域。

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

$x \in (-1, 1)$

$x = -1$ 时 $f(x)$ 连续级数收敛

$x = 1$ 时 $f(x)$ 无意义

\therefore 收敛域为 $[-1, 1)$

12. (1) $\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{-y}(1+x+x^2)$

$e^y dy = (1+x+x^2) dx$ 积分

$e^y = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x$

$y = \ln \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x \right) + C$

(2) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2xy}{1+x^2}$

$\frac{1}{2y} dy = \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$ 积分

$\int \frac{1}{2y} dy = \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$

$\frac{1}{2} \ln y = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + \ln C$

$\ln y = \ln C \sqrt{1+x^2}$

$y = C(1+x^2)$

(3) $y'' + y = 2+x$

$\lambda^2 + 1 = 0 \quad \lambda_{1,2} = \pm i$

通解 $y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$

令 $y^* = ax + b$ 代入

$ax + b = 2 + x \quad \begin{cases} a=1 \\ b=2 \end{cases}$

$\therefore y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + x + 2$

$$(4) y'' + 2y' + y = -2\sin x$$

$$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = 0 \quad (\lambda + 1)^2 = 0 \quad \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -1$$

$$\text{通解 } y = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{-x}$$

y^*

微分方程不太记得了

∴ ∴

$$(5) x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = xy - y^2, \quad y(1) = 1, \quad (x \neq 0)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} - \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 \quad \text{令 } \frac{y}{x} = u \quad \text{则 } \frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\text{故 } x \frac{du}{dx} = -u^2$$

$$\frac{-du}{u^2} = \frac{dx}{x} \quad \text{积分} \quad -\frac{1}{u} = \ln|x| + C \quad \text{即 } \frac{1}{u} = \ln|x| + C$$

$$u = \frac{1}{\ln|x| + C} \quad \text{代入 } y = \frac{x}{\ln|x| + C} \quad y|_{x=1} = 1 \quad C = 1$$

$$\text{故特解为 } y = \frac{x}{\ln|x| + 1}$$

五. 不定积分

$$(1) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{(x+1)^2} dx$$

$$= - \int_1^{+\infty} \ln x d\left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right)$$

$$\text{分部} \quad -\frac{\ln x}{x+1} \Big|_1^{+\infty} + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(x+1)} dx$$

$$= -\frac{\ln x}{x+1} \Big|_1^{+\infty} + \ln x \Big|_1^{+\infty} - \ln(x+1) \Big|_1^{+\infty}$$

$$= \ln 2$$

$$(2) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x-1}(x+3)}$$

$$\text{令 } t = \sqrt{x-1} \quad \text{则 } x = t^2 + 1 \quad dx = 2t dt$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2t dt}{t(t^2+4)} = \arctan \frac{t}{2} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

六. 傅里叶级数, $b_n = 0$

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

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (2x-1) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} (2x-1) \frac{\sin nx}{n} \Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{2}{\pi n} \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx \cdot 2 dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{n^2 \pi} (1 - (-1)^n) = \begin{cases} 0 & n = 2m \\ -\frac{8}{\pi(2m+1)^2} & n = 2m+1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f(x) \sim S(x) = (\pi-1) - \frac{8}{\pi} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2m+1)x}{(2m+1)^2}$$

七. 瑕点 0 $+\infty$ 区间

$$\text{证 } f(x) = \frac{\ln(4x^2)}{x^2}$$

$$\text{① } x \rightarrow 0^+ \text{ 时 } f(x) \sim x^{-2} \quad \therefore \int_0^1 f(x) dx \text{ 收敛} \quad \text{当且仅当 } 2 < 2-1 \text{ 时 (即 } 2 < 3)$$

$$\text{② } x \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时 } \text{取 } p = \frac{1+\epsilon}{2} \in (1, 2)$$

$$\text{① } \frac{f(x)}{x^p} = \frac{\ln(4x^2)}{x^{2p}} \rightarrow 0 \quad \therefore \int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\text{② } 2 \leq 1 \text{ 时 } \frac{f(x)}{x^{-1}} = x^{-1} \ln(4x^2) \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\therefore \int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx \text{ 发散}$$

$$\therefore \text{综上 } \int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx \text{ 收敛} \quad \text{当且仅当 } 2 \in (1, 3)$$

$$1) \quad v(\omega) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \omega^2 \sin^2 x} \frac{dx}{\sin x}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} t = \operatorname{tg} x \quad \text{т.е.} \quad dt = \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$I(\omega) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x + (4\omega^2) \sin^2 x} \quad \int_0^{\infty} dt \frac{1}{1 + 4\omega^2 t^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\omega^2}} \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{4\omega^2} t \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\omega^2}}$$

$$\text{и } I(\omega) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow I(\omega) = \frac{\pi}{2} \Big|_0^{\omega} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(t + \sqrt{1+t^2}) \Big|_0^{\omega} = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(\omega + \sqrt{1+\omega^2})$$