

$$\left| f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right| \sim \frac{|f''(0)|}{2!} \frac{1}{n^2} (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

由 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|f''(0)|}{2} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right|$ 收敛。

(2) 若 $f''(0) = 0$, 则 $f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) (n \rightarrow \infty)$, 得

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left| f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right|}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = 0$$

比较判别法的极限形式知, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \left[f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right] \right|$ 收敛, 总之 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$ 绝对收敛。

12. 设偶函数 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 存在二阶导数, 且 $f(0) = 1$, 试证: 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - 1 \right]$ 绝对收敛。

证 由 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 存在导数, 且 $f(x)$ 是偶函数, 有

$$\begin{aligned} f'(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-x) - f(0)}{x} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-x) - f(0)}{-x} = -f'(0) \end{aligned}$$

则 $f'(0) = 0$. 由带有皮亚诺余项的麦克劳林公式, 有

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + o(x^2) (x \rightarrow 0)$$

或

$$f(x) - 1 = \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + o(x^2) (x \rightarrow 0)$$

把 $x = \frac{1}{n}$ 代入上式, 有

$$f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - 1 = \frac{f''(0)}{2!} \frac{1}{n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) (n \rightarrow \infty),$$

与第 11 题证法二讨论相同, 可知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - 1 \right]$ 绝对收敛。

13. 求下列幂级数的收敛域及和函数:

$$(1) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (n+1)}{(2n+3)!} x^{2n};$$

$$\text{解法一} \quad \sin x = x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} = x - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+3)!} x^{2n+3},$$

$$\text{于是} \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+3)!} x^{2n+2} = 1 - \frac{\sin x}{x}, x \neq 0.$$

两边求导, 得

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2(n+1)(-1)^n}{(2n+3)!} x^{2n+1} = -\frac{1}{x^2} (x \cos x - \sin x), x \neq 0,$$

即

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)(-1)^n}{(2n+3)!} x^{2n} = \frac{1}{2x^2} (\sin x - x \cos x) x \neq 0.$$

$$x=0 \text{ 时, } S(0) = \frac{1 \cdot (-1)^0}{3!} = \frac{1}{6},$$

因此

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2x^3} (\sin x - x \cos x), & x \neq 0, \\ \frac{1}{6}, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

解法二
$$\begin{aligned} S(x) &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n+3)-1}{(2n+3)!} (-1)^n x^{2n} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+2)!} x^{2n} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+3)!} x^{2n} \\ &= \frac{1}{2x^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+2)!} x^{2n+2} - \frac{1}{2x^3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+3)!} x^{2n+3} \\ &= \frac{1}{2x^2} (1 - \cos x) - \frac{1}{2x^3} (x - \sin x) \end{aligned}$$

且 $S(0) = \frac{1}{6}$ 则

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2x^3} (\sin x - x \cos x), & x \neq 0, \\ \frac{1}{6}, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

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

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

从而

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

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

解
$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + 1}{2^n n!} x^n &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n-1)!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n \\ &= \frac{x}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n-1)!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{n-1} + e^{\frac{x}{2}} = x \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{n-1} \right]' + e^{\frac{x}{2}} \\ &= x \left(\frac{x}{2} e^{\frac{x}{2}} \right)' + e^{\frac{x}{2}} = x \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{x}{2}} + \frac{x}{4} e^{\frac{x}{2}} \right) + e^{\frac{x}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left(\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{x}{2} + 1 \right) e^{\frac{x}{2}}, x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

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

解 设 $y = \frac{1}{x}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} S(y) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n-1)^2}{(n+1)x^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{[(n+1)-2]^2}{n+1} y^n \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)y^n - 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} y^n + 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} y^n \end{aligned}$$

而

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

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} y^n = \frac{1}{1-y},$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{y^n}{n+1} = \frac{1}{y} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{1}{y} \int_0^y \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} y^n \right) dy = \frac{1}{y} \int_0^y \frac{1}{1-y} dy = -\frac{\ln(1-y)}{y},$$

从而

$$S(y) = \frac{1}{(1-y)^2} - \frac{4}{1-y} - \frac{4\ln(1-y)}{y}, 0 < |y| < 1.$$

于是

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n-1)^2}{(n+1)x^n} = \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2} - \frac{4}{1 - \frac{1}{x}} - \frac{4\left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{4x - 3x^2}{(x-1)^2} - 4x \ln \frac{x-1}{x}, |x| > 1.$$

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

解法一 熟悉二项级数的读者不难看出和函数为 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}}$

解法二 设 $S(x) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^n$, 则

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

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

又(1)式可写成

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

(3)-(2)得

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

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

得 $(1-x)S' = \frac{1}{2}S$, 即 $(1-x)\frac{ds}{dx} = \frac{1}{2}s(x)$, 有 $\frac{ds}{s(x)} = \frac{1}{2(1-x)}dx$,

有 $\ln S = -\frac{1}{2}\ln(1-x) + \ln C$, $S = \frac{C}{\sqrt{1-x}}$ 由 $S(0) = 1$, 得 $C = 1$, 故

$$S(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}}, \quad -1 < x < 1$$

14. 把下列函数展成克麦劳林级数:

$$(1) f(x) = \frac{12-5x}{6-5x-x^2}; (2) f(x) = e^x \cos x; (3) f(x) = x \arcsin x + \sqrt{1-x^2};$$

$$(4) f(x) = (1+x^2) \arctan x; (5) f(x) = (\arctan x)^2$$

解 (1) 设 $\frac{12-5x}{6-5x-x^2} = \frac{A}{1-x} + \frac{B}{6+x}$, 由待定系数法得 $A = 1, B = 6$

故

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{12-5x}{6-5x-x^2} &= \frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{x}{6}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{x}{6}\right)^n \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{6}\right] x^n, \quad |x| < 1. \end{aligned}$$

解 (2) 由 $e^x \cos x$ 为 $e^x(\cos x + i \sin x)$ 的实部, 由于 $e^x(\cos x + i \sin x) = e^x \cdot e^{ix} = e^{(1+i)x}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} [(1+i)x]^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} (1+i)^n \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \left[\sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right]^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} 2^{\frac{n}{2}} \left(\cos \frac{n\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{n\pi}{4} \right) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^{\frac{n}{2}} \cos \frac{n\pi}{4}}{n!} x^n + i \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^{\frac{n}{2}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{4}}{n!} x^n, \end{aligned}$$

比较上式两端的实部, 得 $e^x \cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^{\frac{n}{2}} \cos \frac{n\pi}{4}}{n!} x^n, \quad |x| < +\infty$.

$$(3) \text{ 由 } f'(x) = \arcsin x + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x,$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \quad f(0) = 1, \quad f'(0) = 0$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= f'(0) + \int_0^x f''(x) dx = \int_0^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ &= \int_0^x \left[1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^{2n} \right] dx = x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \cdot \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= 1 + \frac{x^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n+2)!!} \cdot \frac{x^{2n+2}}{(2n+1)}, |x| < 1.$$

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

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

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

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

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

(5) 解 由 $\arctan x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1}$, 于是

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

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

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n-1} \right) \frac{x^n}{n}, |x| \leq 1.$$

15. 设 $f(x)$ 幂级数的和, $|x| < R$, 又 $g(x) = f(x^2)$, 证明:

$$g^{(n)}(0) = \begin{cases} 0, & n \text{ 为奇数,} \\ \frac{n!}{\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)!} f^{(\frac{n}{2})}(0), & n \text{ 为偶数.} \end{cases}$$

证 由 $f(x)$ 是幂级数的和, 则由函数展开唯一性定理

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n, |x| < R$$

$$g(x) = f(x^2) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^{2n} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(m)}(0)}{m!} x^{2m},$$

且 $\frac{g^{(n)}(0)}{n!} = a_n$, 由 $a_{2m+1} = 0, a_{2m} = \frac{f^{(m)}(0)}{m!}, m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, 则

$$\frac{g^{(2m+1)}(0)}{(2m+1)!} = a_{2m+1} = 0, \text{ 有 } g^{(2m+1)}(0) = 0$$

$$\frac{g^{(2m)}(0)}{(2m)!} = a_{2m} = \frac{f^{(m)}(0)}{m!}, \text{ 有 } g^{(2m)}(0) = (2m)! \frac{f^{(m)}(0)}{m!}$$

由 $n = 2m, m = \frac{n}{2}, g^{(n)}(0) = \frac{n!}{\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)!} f^{(\frac{n}{2})}(0), n \text{ 为偶数}, g^{(n)}(0) = 0, n \text{ 为奇}$

数。

16. 求级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)^2}{n!}$ 的和

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)^2}{n!} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + 2n + 1}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{n!} + 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n!} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \\&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n-1)!} + 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-1)!} + e = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{n!} + 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} + e \\&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-1)!} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} + 2e + e = 5e.\end{aligned}$$

17. 证明: 当 $|x| < 1$ 时, $\sqrt[3]{1+x} \approx 1 + \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{9}x^2$, 利用上述公式近似计算 $\sqrt[3]{9}$, 并估计误差.

(1) 解 当 $|x| < 1$ 时

$$\sqrt[3]{1+x} = (1+x)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 1 + \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{\frac{1}{3}(\frac{1}{3}-1)}{2!}x^2 + \dots,$$

故

$$\sqrt[3]{1+x} \approx 1 + \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{9}x^2.$$

$$(2) \sqrt[3]{9} = \sqrt[3]{8+1} = 2\sqrt[3]{1+\frac{1}{8}} \approx 2\left(1 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{8^2}\right) = 2.0798,$$

从第二项起, 展开式

$$2\sqrt[3]{1+\frac{1}{8}} = 2\left[1 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{8} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{2 \cdot 5 \cdots (3n-4)}{n!3^n} \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^n\right] \text{ 是交错级数}$$

$$\text{设 } a_n = \frac{2 \cdot 5 \cdots (3n-4)}{n!3^n} \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^n, \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{3n-1}{24(n+1)} < 1, \text{ 即 } a_{n+1} < a_n$$

$$\text{且 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{1}{8} < 1, \text{ 由比值判别法知 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ 收敛, 则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0.$$

$$\text{从而 } \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} a_n, \text{ 符合莱布尼兹判别法, 故 } |R_3| < 2 \cdot \frac{2 \cdot 5}{3!3^3} \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^3 \approx 0.0002.$$