

$$y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 5x + 6} = \frac{1}{x - 3} - \frac{1}{x - 2} \quad (2分)$$

$$\frac{1}{x - 2} = \frac{1}{x - 1 - 1} = - \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (x - 1)^n, \quad |x - 1| < 1 \quad (5分)$$

$$\frac{1}{x - 3} = \frac{1}{x - 1 - 2} = - \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} (x - 1)^n, \quad |x - 1| < 2 \quad (8分)$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2 - 5x + 6} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}\right) (x - 1)^n \quad (9分)$$

收敛域为 $(0, 2)$ (10分)

二、

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |x| \sin nx \, dx = 0, \quad (2分)$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |x| \sin nx \, dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos nx \, dx, \quad 2$$

$$a_0 = \pi, \quad a_n = \frac{2}{n^2 \pi} [(-1)^n - 1] \quad (n > 0) \quad (6分)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{2}{n^2 \pi} [(-1)^n - 1] \cos nx = \frac{\pi}{2} + \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{-4}{(2k+1)^2 \pi} \cos(2k+1)x \quad (8分)$$

$$x = 0 \text{ 时}, \quad 0 = \frac{\pi}{2} + \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{-4}{(2k+1)^2 \pi}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(2k+1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8} \quad (10分)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \quad (11分)$$

由巴塞瓦尔等式得 $\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} a_n^2 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |x|^2 dx \quad 12$



$$\frac{\pi^2}{2} + \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{16}{(2k+1)^4 \pi^2} = \frac{2}{3} \pi^2$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(2k+1)^4} = \frac{\pi^4}{96}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} = \frac{\pi^4}{90} \quad (14\text{分})$$

三、

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \text{ 原式} &= \int_C (2y + 2xy)dx + (x^2 + 2x + y^2)dy + \int_{\overline{BA}} (2y + 2xy)dx + (x^2 + 2x + y^2)dy \\ &\quad - \int_C ydx - \int_{\overline{BA}} (2y + 2xy)dx - (x^2 + 2x + y^2)dy \\ &= \iint_D 0 \, dxdy - \int_C ydx - 0 \quad (5\text{分}) \end{aligned}$$

在 C 上可设 $x = 2 + x \cos \theta$, $y = \sin \theta$, $\theta \in [0, \pi]$

$$- \int_C ydx = 4 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \theta \, d\theta = 2\pi \quad (9\text{分})$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \int_{\partial D} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} ds &= \int_{\partial D} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta \right) ds \\ &= \int_{\partial D} -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) dxdy \quad (5\text{分}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) dxdy &= \iint_D e^{-x^2-y^2} dxdy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 e^{-r^2} r dr = \pi(1 - e^{-1}) \quad (9\text{分}) \end{aligned}$$



四、

$$\iint_S (x - y + z) dy dz + (y - z + x) dz dx + (z - x + y) dx dy = 3 \iiint_V dx dy dz \quad (3\text{分})$$

设 $u = x - y + z$, $v = y - z + x$, $w = z - x + y$ (5分)

$$V': |u| + |v| + |w| = 1, \quad (7\text{分})$$

$$\frac{\partial(u, v, w)}{\partial(x, y, z)} = 4, \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left| \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, w)} \right| = \frac{1}{4} \quad (9\text{分})$$

$$\text{所以 上式} = 3 \iiint_V dx dy dz = 3 \iiint_{V'} \frac{1}{4} du dv dw = \frac{3}{4} \cdot 8 \cdot \frac{1}{6} = 1 \quad (12\text{分})$$



五、

$$\text{由于 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\left| \ln \left[1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{n^p} \right] \right|}{\frac{1}{n^p}} = 1$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} \left| \ln \left[1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{n^p} \right] \right| \text{ 与 } \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} \text{ 同敛散.}$$

$$\text{当 } p > 1 \text{ 时, } \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} \ln \left[1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{n^p} \right] \text{ 绝对收敛.}$$

$$p \leq 1 \text{ 时, } \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} \left| \ln \left[1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{n^p} \right] \right| \text{ 发散.}$$

$$\text{当 } x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, } \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)$$

$$n \rightarrow +\infty, \ln \left[1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{n^p} \right] = \frac{(-1)^n}{n^p} - \frac{1}{2n^{2p}} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^{2p}}\right)$$

$$\text{当 } 0 < p \leq \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时原级数发散, } \frac{1}{2} < p \leq 1 \text{ 原级数条件收敛.}$$



六、

(1) 一致收敛 (2分)

$$\forall A > 1, \left| \int_1^A \sin x dx \right| \leq 2$$

对每一个 $\alpha \in [\alpha_0, +\infty)$, $\frac{1}{x^\alpha}$ 对 x 单调减, 且关于 $\alpha \in [\alpha_0, +\infty)$ 一致趋于 0,

由狄利克雷判别法知在 $[\alpha_0, +\infty)$ 上是一致收敛的. (4分)

(2) 非一致收敛. (6分)

反证法: 若 $I(\alpha) = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^\alpha} dx$ 在 $\alpha \in (0, +\infty)$ 上的一致收敛,

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists B(\varepsilon) > 0, \text{ 当 } b_1, b_2 > B \text{ 时, } \left| \int_{b_1}^{b_2} \frac{\sin x}{x^\alpha} dx \right| < \varepsilon$$

令 $\alpha \rightarrow 0$, 得 $\left| \int_{b_1}^{b_2} \sin x dx \right| \leq \varepsilon$, 此与 $\int_1^{+\infty} \sin x dx$ 发散矛盾. (8分)



七、

$$(1) \text{ 设 } x = 3y, \text{ 则 } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^4}{(9+x^2)^5} dx = \frac{1}{3^5} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{y^4}{(1+y^2)^5} dy$$

$$\text{再设 } z = y^2, \text{ 则 } \frac{1}{3^5} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{y^4}{(1+y^2)^5} dy = \frac{1}{3^5} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{y^4}{(1+y^2)^5} dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3^5} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{z^{\frac{3}{2}}}{(1+z)^5} dz = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3^5} B\left(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{5}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3^5} \frac{\Gamma^2(\frac{5}{2})}{\Gamma(5)} = \frac{\pi}{2^5 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 4!} = \frac{\pi}{20736}$$

$$(2) I(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+a^2x^2)}{1+x^2} dx \quad (a > 0)$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2ax^2}{(1+a^2x^2)(1+x^2)} dx \text{ 在 } a > 0 \text{ 上内闭一致收敛.}$$

$$I'(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2ax^2}{(1+a^2x^2)(1+x^2)} dx$$

$$\text{当 } a = 1 \text{ 时, 上式} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = - \int_0^{+\infty} x d\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{当 } a \neq 1 \text{ 时, 上式} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \frac{2a}{1-a^2} \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1+a^2x^2} - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{1+a}$$

$$\text{综合得 } I'(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2ax^2}{(1+a^2x^2)(1+x^2)} dx = \frac{\pi}{1+a}$$

$$\text{则 } I(a) = \pi \ln(1+a) + C,$$

$$\text{当 } 0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_1, \text{ 时, } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+a_1^2x^2)}{1+x^2} dx \text{ 收敛.}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+a^2x^2)}{1+x^2} dx \text{ 在 } [0, \alpha_1] \text{ 上一致收敛.}$$



$I(\alpha)$ 在 $\alpha = 0$ 处连续, $I(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C = 0$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+a^2x^2)}{1+x^2} dx = \pi \ln(1+a)$$

八、

$$(1) \text{ 由 } \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = 1 + \frac{1}{n} + b_n \Rightarrow \frac{na_n}{(n+1)a_{n+1}} = 1 + \frac{n}{n+1}b_n,$$

设 $c_n = \frac{n}{n+1}b_n$, 由 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} b_n$ 是绝对收敛级数,

可知 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} c_n$ 也是绝对收敛级数.

$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \ln(1+c_n)$ 收敛, 设其和为 c_1 .

$$\frac{1}{(n+1)a_{n+1}} = \prod_{k=1}^n (1+c_k) \rightarrow e^{c_1} = C$$

$$a_n \sim \frac{C'}{n} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} a_n \text{ 发散.}$$

(2) 设 $p > 0$, 讨论级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{p(p+1)\cdots(p+n-1)}{n!n^p}$ 的敛散性.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} &= \frac{p(p+1)\cdots(p+n-1)}{n!n^p} \cdot \frac{(n+1)!(n+1)^p}{p(p+1)\cdots(p+n-1)(p+n)} = \frac{n+1}{p+n} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^p \\ &= \frac{n+1}{p+n} \left[1 + \frac{p}{n} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)\right] = 1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{n+1}{p+n} O\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

符合(1)的条件, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{p(p+1)\cdots(p+n-1)}{n!n^p}$ 发散.

