## 习题 10.5(P265)

1.将下列函数展开为麦克劳林级数.

$$(1) \ \frac{1}{a-x} \quad (a>0)$$

解: 由于
$$\frac{1}{1-t}$$
=1+t+t<sup>2</sup>+···+t<sup>n</sup>+···= $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}t^n$ ,  $|t|<1$ 

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

由
$$\left|\frac{x}{a}\right| < 1$$
得 $\left|x\right| < a$ ,故函数展开式成立的区域为 $(-a,a)$ .

(2)  $\cos x^2$ 

解: 由于 
$$\cos t = 1 - \frac{t^2}{2!} + \frac{t^4}{4!} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{t^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} t^{2n}$$
,  $t \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ 

所以令 $t = x^2$ ,代入上式得

$$\cos x^2 = 1 - \frac{x^4}{2!} + \frac{x^8}{4!} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{4n}}{(2n)!} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} x^{4n} , \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

(3)  $\sin^2 x$ 

解: 由于 
$$\cos t = 1 - \frac{t^2}{2!} + \frac{t^4}{4!} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{t^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} t^{2n}$$
,  $t \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ 

所以 
$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} (2x)^{2n}\right)$$

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

(4) 
$$\frac{1}{(1+x)^2}$$

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

$$= \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} x^n \right]' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} n x^{n-1} , \quad R = 1$$

当  $x = \pm 1$  时,上述级数均发散,故函数展开式成立的区域为  $x \in (-1, 1)$ .

(5) 
$$\frac{1}{(x-1)(x-2)}$$

解: 由于
$$\frac{1}{1-t}$$
=1+t+t<sup>2</sup>+···+t<sup>n</sup>+···= $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}t^n$ ,  $|t|<1$ 

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

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

上式中展开式成立的区域  $x \in (-1,1)$  是由  $\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n, |x| < 1$ ;

$$\frac{1}{1-\frac{x}{2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n, \quad \left|\frac{x}{2}\right| < 1, \quad \text{取公共区域所得.}$$

(6) 
$$(1+x)\ln(1+x)$$

解: 因 
$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n}, x \in (-1,1]$$

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

$$\frac{\text{第1个级数}}{\text{提出首项}} x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^n}{n-1}$$

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

(7) 
$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right)$$

$$\widehat{\mathbb{H}}: \quad \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(\sin x + \cos x\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} x^{2n}\right) \\
= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{(2n)!} x^{2n} \frac{1}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1}\right), \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$(8) \ \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

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

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

$$(9) \int_0^x \frac{\arcsin x}{x} dx$$

两端积分得 
$$\arcsin x = x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!(2n+1)} x^{2n+1}$$

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

$$\int_0^x \frac{\arcsin x}{x} dx = x + \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!(2n+1)^2} x^{2n+1} , \quad R = 1$$

由于当 $x = \pm 1$ 时,上述级数均收敛,故函数展开式成立的区域为 $x \in [-1, 1]$ .

注: 把函数展开为级数主要用间接展开法,可以依据函数形式与五个重要初等函数的麦克劳林级数展开式(见教材 P257)做对应,做相应的初等变形,再套用五个展开式;也可以运用幂级数的运算性质,特别要注意运用逐项求导、逐项求积分的性质,结合五个展开式把函数展开,

特别要注意的是: (1) 运用五个展开式时,要注意展开区间,必要时,可以用适当的中间变量代换式中的自变量 x;

(2)一定要标注函数展开式成立的区域. 当经过初等变形后直接套用公式时,直接标注相应的收敛域即可; 当用到逐项求导、逐项积分性质时,必须讨论展开式在区间端点的收敛性(因为逐项求导及逐项积分,级数的收敛半径不变,但在端点处的收敛性可能改变),当用到多个公式展开时,收敛域为各个展开式收敛域的公共区域.

2. 把函数  $\cos x$  展开为  $x + \frac{\pi}{3}$  的幂级数.

$$\Re: \quad \cos x = \cos \left[ \left( x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) - \frac{\pi}{3} \right] = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \left( x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) + \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \\
= \frac{1}{2} \cos \left( x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \\
= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} \left( x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right)^{2n} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} \left( x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right)^{2n+1} \\
= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left[ \frac{1}{(2n)!} \left( x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right)^{2n} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{(2n+1)!} \left( x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right)^{2n+1} \right], \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

3. 把函数 $\frac{1}{x}$ 展开为x-3的幂级数.

$$\widehat{\mathbb{H}}: \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{3 + (x - 3)} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \left(-\frac{x - 3}{3}\right)} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{x - 3}{3}\right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{3^{n+1}} (x - 3)^n ,$$

$$\left| \frac{x-3}{3} \right| < 1, \quad \mathbb{H} \ 0 < x < 6$$

4. 把函数  $\frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 3}$  在点 x = -1 处展开幂级数.

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

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

$$\left|\frac{x+1}{4}\right|<1, \ \ \mathbb{H}\ x\in(-5,3)\,,$$

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

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

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

$$\left| \frac{x+1}{2} \right| < 1, \quad \exists x \in (-3,1),$$

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$$\exists x \in (-3,1) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 3} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{2n+2}} (x+1)^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} (x+1)^n \right)$$

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

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

5.用幂级数求近似值,误差不超过 $10^{-4}$ .

(1) 
$$\sqrt[5]{e}$$

解: 设  $f(x) = e^x$ , 将 f(x) 在区间[0,1]上展开,则

$$e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^{n}}{n!} + \dots$$

$$\left| R_n(x) \right| = \left| f^{(n+1)}(\xi) \right| \frac{\left| x \right|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} = e^{\xi} \frac{\left| x \right|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \le e^{\frac{\left| x \right|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}} < 3 \cdot \frac{\left| x \right|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \le 10^{-4}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{5}, \quad \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} n = 4 \text{ ft}, \quad \left| R_4(\frac{1}{5}) \right| < 3 \cdot \frac{1}{5^5 \cdot 5!} = \frac{1}{125000} < 10^{-4}$$

$$\sqrt[5]{e} = e^{\frac{1}{5}} = 1 + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{2! \cdot 5^2} + \frac{1}{3! \cdot 5^3} + \frac{1}{4! \cdot 5^4}$$

 $\approx 1 + 0.2 + 0.02 + 0.00133 + 0.00007 \approx 1.2214$ 

(2) 
$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^4}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^4}} = (1+x^4)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) \cdots \left(-\frac{1}{2} - n + 1\right) (x^4)^n$$

$$=1+\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^n(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!}x^{4n}, x\in(-1,1]$$

两端积分得 
$$\int_0^x \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^4}} = x + \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{(-1)^n (2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} (4n+1) x^{4n+1}$$
 ,  $R=1$ 

这是交错级数,因而  $\left|R_n\right| \leq u_{n+1}$ ,欲使  $\left|R_n\right| \leq 10^{-4}$ ,只要取 n=2,

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^4}} \approx \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 5 \cdot 2^5} + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{4 \cdot 2 \cdot 9 \cdot 2^9} \approx 0.5 - 0.00313 + 0.00008 \approx 0.4970$$

6.设有级数 
$$2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$$
.

- (1) 求此级数的收敛域
- (2) 证明: 此级数的和函数 y(x) 满足微分方程 y'' y = -1
- (3) 求微分方程 y'' y = -1 的通解,并由此确定级数的和函数 y(x).

$$\underbrace{\text{#F:}} \quad (1) \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}(x)}{u_n(x)} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{x^{2(n+1)}}{[2(n+1)]!} \middle/ \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\left| x \right|^2}{(2n+1)(2n+2)} = 0$$

得收敛域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ .

或将级数化为标准形式: 
$$2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} \frac{t = x^2}{2n!} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{(2n)!}$$

收敛半径 
$$R = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{1}{(2n)!} / \frac{1}{[2(n+1)]!} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} 2(n+1) = \infty$$

即 $t \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ ,从而 $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ ,得原级数的收敛域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ .

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

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

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

故 
$$y'' - y = -1$$

(3)这是二阶常系数线性非齐次微分方程,由特征根法得对应的齐次方程的通解为

$$\overline{y} = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^x$$

由观察得 $y_0 = 1$ 是非齐次方程的一个特解

故非齐次方程的通解为 
$$y = y + y_0 = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^x + 1$$

由(2)可得初始条件 v(0) = 2, v'(0) = 0

代入上式得 
$$\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 + 1 = 2 \\ -C_1 + C_2 = 0 \end{cases}, \quad \text{解得} \ C_1 = C_2 = \frac{1}{2} \,,$$

$$\mathbb{Z} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} = \frac{1}{2} (e^{-x} + e^{x}) + 1$$