

1. 将下列函数展成  $x$  的幂级数并指出收敛域.

(1)  $\ln(2+x)$ ; (1) 解:  $\ln(2+x) = \ln 2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n$

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

(3)  $\sin^2 x$ ;

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \cdot 2^n}{(n+1) \cdot 2^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{2}, R=2$

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

$\therefore -2 < x, \therefore$  收敛半径  $(-2, 2]$

(5)  $\frac{1}{x^2-5x+6}$ ;

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

(6)  $xe^x$ ;

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

(7)  $\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$ ;

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}, \therefore R^2 = 4 \Rightarrow R=2$

(8)  $\arcsin x$ ;

当  $x=2$  时 级数发散  $\therefore$  收敛域  $(-2, 2]$

(9)  $(1+x)\ln(1+x)$ ;

(3)  $f(x) = \sin^2 x = \frac{1-\cos 2x}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x$

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

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

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

$\therefore f(x) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{(2x)^2}{2!} + \frac{(2x)^4}{4!} - \frac{(2x)^6}{6!} + \dots \right)$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x^2}{2!} - \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots \right) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} (2x)^{2n}}{(2n)!}$   
 $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} 2^{2n}}{2(2n)!} \cdot x^{2n}$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2(n+1) \cdot 2^4} = 0, \therefore R=\infty$

$\therefore$  收敛域  $(-\infty, +\infty)$

(4)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} = (1+x)^{-2} = (1+x)^\alpha, \alpha < -1$ , 收敛域  $x \in (-1, 1)$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. (5) f(x) &= \frac{1}{x^2-3x+2} = \frac{1}{(x-3)(x-2)} = \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x-2} = \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x-2} = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{x}{3}} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{x}{2}} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{x}{3}} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n - \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{3^{n+1}}\right) \cdot x^n \\
 \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2^{n+2}} - \frac{1}{3^{n+2}}}{\frac{1}{2^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{3^{n+1}}} = \frac{1}{2} < 1 \therefore R=2 \\
 \therefore \text{当 } x > 2 \text{ 时, } f(x) \text{ 无意义, 当 } x = -2 \text{ 时, 级数收敛, 收敛域为 } x \in (-2, 2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 16) \text{ 设 } f(x) &= x \cdot a^x = x \cdot e^{x \ln a} = x \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\ln a)^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\ln a)^n}{n!} \cdot x^{n+1} \\
 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\ln a)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} = 0, \therefore R=0, \text{ 收敛域为 } (-\infty, +\infty)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (7) f(x) &= \frac{x}{1+x^2} = x \cdot (1+x^2)^{-1} = x \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \cdot (x^2)^n \\
 &= x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^{2n+1}, \because -1 < x^2 < 1 \therefore \text{收敛域为 } (-1, 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 18) f(x) &= \arcsin x, f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\
 f'(x) &= 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^{2n} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^{2n} \\
 \therefore \int_0^x f'(x) dx &= x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \cdot \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \\
 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n+1)!!}{(2n+2)!!} \cdot \frac{2n+1}{2n+3} = 1 < R=1 \Rightarrow R=1 \\
 \therefore x = \pm 1 \text{ 时, 级数收敛, 收敛域为 } [-1, 1]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 19) f(x) &= (1+x) \ln(1+x), f'(x) = \ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} x^{n+1} \quad (-1 < x < 1) \\
 \therefore f(x) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} x^{n+1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} x^{n+2} \\
 &= x + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} x^{n+1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n+1} x^{n+1} \\
 &= x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} + (-1)^n}{n} x^n = x \\
 &= x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n(n+1)} x^{n+1}, \text{ 收敛域为 } (-1, 1]
 \end{aligned}$$

(10). ⑧ (8/12)

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

$$\therefore \frac{\ln \cos x}{x} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \cdot \frac{x^{2n}}{2n+1}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^x \frac{\ln \cos x}{x} dx = x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!! (2n+1)^2} \cdot x^{2n+1}$$

$$= x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \cdot \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)^2} \quad \text{收敛域 } x \in (-1, 1) \quad (8/13)$$

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

$$\therefore \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^3} dt = x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \cdot \frac{1}{3n+1} \cdot x^{3n+1}$$

当  $x \in (-1, 1)$  时, 级数收敛, 收敛域为  $[-1, 1]$

2. 将下列函数展成  $x-x_0$  的幂级数, 并指出收敛域.(1)  $\sqrt{x}$ ,  $x_0=1$ ;

$$1. \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{1+(x-1)} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}(x-1) - \frac{1}{8}(x-1)^2 + \frac{1}{16}(x-1)^3 - \frac{5}{128}(x-1)^4 + \cdots$$

(2)  $\frac{1}{x^2}$ ,  $x_0=1$ ;

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

(3)  $\ln \frac{x}{1+x}$ ,  $x_0=1$ ;

$$= \ln x - \ln(1+x) = \ln(1+(x-1)) - \ln(2+(x-1)) = \ln(1+(x-1)) - \ln 2 - \ln(1+\frac{x-1}{2})$$

(4)  $\frac{1}{x^2+3x+2}$ ,  $x_0=-4$ ;

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

(5)  $\sin x$ ,  $x_0=\frac{\pi}{4}$ ;

$$= \sin(\frac{\pi}{4} + (x-\frac{\pi}{4})) = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cos(x-\frac{\pi}{4}) + \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \sin(x-\frac{\pi}{4})$$

(6)  $\frac{1}{2x^2+x-3}$ ,  $x_0=3$ .

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

$R=1$ ,  $\therefore$  当  $x=0$  或  $x=2$  时, 级数收敛

$\therefore$  收敛域  $(0, 2)$

$$(3). \ln \frac{x}{1+x} = \ln x - \ln(1+x) = \ln(1+(x-1)) - \ln(2+(x-1)) = \ln(1+(x-1)) - \ln 2 - \ln(1+\frac{x-1}{2})$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = 1, R=1. \therefore \text{当 } x=0 \text{ 或 } x=2 \text{ 时, 级数收敛}$$

$\therefore$  收敛域  $(0, 2)$

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

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

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-\frac{1}{3^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}) (x+1)^n, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \frac{1}{2}, R=2, \text{当 } x=-2 \text{ 时, 级数收敛}$$

$x=-6$  时, 级数收敛,  $\therefore$  收敛域  $(-6, -2)$

$$(5). \sin x = \sin(\frac{\pi}{4} + (x-\frac{\pi}{4})) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (\sin(x-\frac{\pi}{4}) + \cos(x-\frac{\pi}{4})) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} (x-\frac{\pi}{4})^{2n+1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} (x-\frac{\pi}{4})^{2n} \right]$$

收敛域  $(-\infty, +\infty)$



2. (6),

$$\frac{1}{2x^2+x-3} = \frac{1}{5} \left[ \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{2}{2x+3} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[ \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{2}{2(1+\frac{x-1}{2})} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right)^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{2}{9} \left(\frac{2}{9}(x-1)\right)^n \right]$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left[ \frac{1}{5 \cdot 2^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{2}{9}\right)^{n+1} \right] (x-1)^n.$$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \frac{1}{2}, R=2, \therefore \frac{5}{2} < x < 1.74$  收敛区间

$\frac{5}{2} < x < 1.74$ , 收敛区间

$\therefore$  收敛域  $(1.5)$ .

3. 设  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ 1 & x = 0 \end{cases}$ , 利用幂级数求  $f^{(n)}(0)$ ,  $n=1, 2, 3, \dots$ .

$$f(x) = \sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1}$$

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

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

$$\frac{f^{(2n)}(0)}{(2n)!} = \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!}$$

$$f^{(2n)}(0) = \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1}$$

$$f^{(2n+1)}(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } n \text{ 为奇数时, } f^{(n)}(0) = \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1}, n=2k.$$

$$\text{当 } n \text{ 为偶数时, } 0, n=2k-1$$

$$\therefore f^{(n)}(0) = \begin{cases} 0, & n=2k-1 \\ \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1}, & n=2k. \end{cases}$$

4. 求下列各数的近似值.

(1)  $\sin 3^\circ$  (误差不超过  $10^{-5}$ ) 求下列各数的近似值.

(2)  $\sqrt{e}$  (误差不超过  $10^{-3}$ );  $\sin 3^\circ \approx x_0 - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} = 0.052335$

(3)  $\sqrt[3]{522}$  (误差不超过  $10^{-5}$ ); (2)  $\bar{x} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2^n n!} < 10^{-3}$   $n=5$

(4)  $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{x^4+1}$  (误差不超过  $10^{-4}$ );

(5)  $\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{x} dx$  (误差不超过  $10^{-3}$ );

(6)  $\int_0^1 e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$  (精确到  $10^{-3}$ );

(7)  $\int_0^1 \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} dx$  (精确到  $10^{-2}$ ).

(4).

$$\frac{1}{1+x^4} = 1 - x^4 + x^8 - (-1)^n x^{4n}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^4+1} = x - \frac{1}{5}x^5 + \frac{1}{9}x^9$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 代入 } (2) \text{ 原式} = 0.493967$$

(5).  $\sin^{-1} x = \phi \quad x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} \cdot x^{2n+1}$

$$\frac{\text{Ans} \times}{x} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{x^4}{5} - \frac{x^6}{7} \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} \cdot x^{2n}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{x} dx = x - \frac{x^3}{9} + \frac{x^5}{25} - \frac{x^7}{49} \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)^2} x^{2n+1}, x=0.5$$

当  $n=1$  时  $n=3$  误差精度  $\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{x} dx \approx x - \frac{x^3}{9} + \frac{x^5}{25} - \frac{x^7}{49} \Big|_{x=0.5}$   
 $= 0.4872 \approx 0.487$

$$167. \quad pe^{\frac{x}{2}} = 1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{3!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^3 + \frac{1}{4!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^4$$

$$\int_0^1 e^{\frac{x}{2}} \approx x - \frac{x^2}{2 \times 2} + \frac{x^3}{3 \times 4 \times 2} - \frac{x^4}{4 \times 8 \times 3} + \frac{x^5}{5 \times 16 \times 4}, \quad x=1$$

$$\approx 0.855646 \approx 0.856.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. (7) \quad \cos x &= 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots \\
 1 - \cos x &= \frac{x^2}{2!} - \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^6}{6!} - \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(2n)!} x^{2n} \\
 \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} &= \frac{1}{2!} - \frac{x^2}{4!} + \frac{x^4}{6!} - \frac{x^6}{8!} + \frac{x^8}{10!} - \dots \\
 \int \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} &= \frac{1}{2!} x - \frac{x^3}{3 \cdot 4!} + \frac{x^5}{5 \cdot 6!} - \frac{x^7}{7 \cdot 8!} + \dots \\
 &\approx \frac{1}{2!} x - \frac{x^3}{3 \cdot 4!} + \frac{x^5}{5 \cdot 6!} \approx 0.486388 \approx 0.49
 \end{aligned}$$