

1. 求下列幂级数的收敛域.

- (1)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1)x^n$ ;  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+2}{n+1} = 1$ . 当  $x=1$  时, 级数发散. 收敛域为  $(-1, 1)$ .
- (2)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n^2+1}$ ;  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2+2n+2}{n^2+1} = 1$ . 当  $x=\pm 1$  时, 级数收敛, 收敛域为  $[-1, 1]$ .
- (3)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n^n}$ ;  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{n^{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n+1}{n} \right)^n = 0$ .  $\therefore R=+\infty$ . 收敛域  $(-\infty, +\infty)$ .
- (4)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n^2+1} x^n$ ;  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{n+1}}{2^n} \cdot \frac{n^2+1}{(n+1)^2+1} = 2$ .  $\therefore R=\frac{1}{2}$ . 当  $x=\pm \frac{1}{2}$  时, 级数收敛. 收敛域  $[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$ .
- (5)  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\ln n} (x-1)^n$ ;  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{\ln(n+1)} = 1$ .  $R=1$ . 当  $x=0$  时, 级数收敛. 当  $x=2$  时, 级数发散. 收敛域  $(0, 2]$ .
- (6)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{(2n)!!}$ ;  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n)!!}{2(n+1)!!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2(n+1)} = 0$ .  $\therefore R=+\infty$ . 收敛域  $(-\infty, +\infty)$ .
- (7)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n+1} (3x+1)^n$ ;  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+1}}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n+2} = 1$ .  $R=\frac{1}{3}$ . 中心点  $x_0 = -\frac{1}{3}$ . 当  $x=0$  时, 级数收敛. 收敛域  $(-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$ .
- (8)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n+1} x^{2n-1}$ ;  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{n+1}}{2^n} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n+2} = 2$ .  $\therefore R=\frac{1}{2}$ .  $\therefore x \cdot R \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{2}$ . 当  $x=\pm \frac{1}{2}$  时, 级数收敛. 收敛域  $(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ .
- (9)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n \cdot 2^n} x^{2n}$ ;  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{2^n}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{2}$ .  $R=2$ .  $x^2 \cdot R \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2}$ . 当  $x=\pm \sqrt{2}$  时, 级数收敛. 收敛域  $(-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$ .
- (10)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{2n-1}}{n\sqrt{n}} (x+1)^n$ ;  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{2n+1}}{2^{2n-1}} \cdot \frac{n\sqrt{n}}{(n+1)\sqrt{n+1}} = 4$ .  $R=\frac{1}{4}$ .  $\therefore x+1 = \pm \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow x = -\frac{5}{4}$  或  $x = -\frac{3}{4}$ . 当  $x = -\frac{5}{4}$  或  $x = -\frac{3}{4}$  时, 级数收敛. 收敛域  $(-\frac{5}{4}, -\frac{3}{4})$ .
- (11)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2x)^n}{n!}$ ;  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{n+1}}{2^n} \cdot \frac{n!}{(n+1)!} = 2$ .  $R=+\infty$ . 收敛域  $(-\infty, +\infty)$ .
- (12)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}\right) x^n$ ;  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right) = 1$ .  $R=1$ . 当  $x=\pm 1$  时, 级数收敛. 收敛域  $[-1, 1]$ .
- (13)  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{a^n + b^n}$  ( $a > 0, b > 0$ ).  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^{n+1} + b^{n+1}}{a^n + b^n} = \max\{a, b\}$ .  $R = \frac{1}{\max\{a, b\}}$ . 当  $x = \pm \frac{1}{\max\{a, b\}}$  时, 级数收敛. 收敛域  $(-\frac{1}{\max\{a, b\}}, \frac{1}{\max\{a, b\}})$ .

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2. 设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = 3$ , 求下列各级数的收敛半径.

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

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

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

~~(1)  $R = \frac{1}{3}$~~

(1),  $R' = \frac{1}{3}$

~~$\frac{x+1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow R = \frac{2}{3}$~~

$\frac{R'}{2} = R' \Rightarrow R = \frac{2}{3}$

~~$\frac{x+1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow R = \frac{2}{3}$~~

~~$\frac{x+1}{2} = \frac{1}{3}$~~

(2),  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n} \cdot \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = 3$

$\therefore R' = \frac{1}{3}, R = R' \Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

(3),  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \cdot \frac{n-1}{n} = 3$

$\therefore R' = \frac{1}{3}, R = R' = \frac{1}{3}$

$\therefore R = \frac{1}{3}$

3. 求下列幂级数的和函数.

$$(1) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n; \quad \text{由 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \cdot x^n \quad \text{由 } \left|\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}\right| = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2^n}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2n+1)x^{n-1}; \quad \text{由 } R = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2, \text{ 当 } x=2 \text{ 时, 级数 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1 \text{ 发散; 当 } x=-2 \text{ 时, 级数 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \text{ 发散, } \therefore \text{收敛域 } (-2, 2)$$

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

$$(4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n+1}}{4n+1}; \quad \text{由 } \left|\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}\right| = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2n+3}{2n+1} = 1, \therefore R=1, \text{ 当 } x=\pm 1 \text{ 时,}$$

$$(5) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{n \cdot 2^n}; \quad \text{由 } a_n \cdot x^n \neq 0, \therefore \text{收敛域 } (-1, 1)$$

$$(6) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n(n+1)}; \quad \text{令 } S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n} \cdot x^{n+1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2(n+1)} \cdot x^{n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n} x^{n+1} + \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$\text{讨论 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n} x^{n+1} \quad \therefore \int \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n} x^{n+1} dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n} \int x^{n+1} dx$$

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

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

$$\therefore S(x) = \frac{2}{(1-x)^2} + \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{2+1-x}{(1-x)^2}, \quad x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$13. \text{由 } \left|\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}\right| = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{n(n+1)} = 1, \text{ 当 } x \neq \pm 1 \text{ 时, 由 } a_n \cdot x^n \neq 0, \text{ 收敛域 } (-1, 1)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{2} x^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2} x^n, \therefore \int \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{2} x^n dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \int n^2 x^{n+1} dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} n \cdot x^{n+1}$$

$$\int \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2} x^n dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \int n x^n dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1}$$

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

$$\therefore \int \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1) x^n dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^n = \frac{x^2}{1-x} \therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1) x^n = \left(\frac{x^2}{1-x}\right)' = \frac{2x(-1-x) + x^2}{(1-x)^2}$$

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

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

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

$$\therefore S(x) = \frac{1}{(1-x)^3}, \quad x \in (-1, 1)$$

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$$3. (4). \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n+1}}{4n+1} \quad (10)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4n+1}{4n+5} = 1 \quad \therefore R = \frac{1}{1} = 1.$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } x=1 \text{ 时, } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n+1}}{4n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4n+1} \text{ 发散}$$

$$x > 1 \text{ 时, } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n+1}}{4n+1} \text{ 发散, 收敛域为 } (-1, 1)$$

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

$$\therefore \oint S(x) = \int_0^x S'(x) dx = \int_0^x \left( \frac{1}{1-x^4} - 1 \right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^x \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{1-x^2} \right) - 1 \right] dx$$

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

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

$$(5). \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{n \cdot 2^n} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \cdot 2^n}{(n+1) \cdot 2^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore R = 2.$$

$$\text{当 } x=2 \text{ 时, } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{n \cdot 2^n} \text{ 发散, 当 } x=-2 \text{ 时, } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{n \cdot 2^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \text{ 收敛, 收敛域为 } (-2, 2)$$

$$\text{当 } x \in (-2, 2) \text{ 时, } S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{n \cdot 2^n} = \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n \cdot 2^n}, \quad \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n \cdot 2^n} \right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{2^n} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{x}{2} \right)^{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{x}{2}} \quad \therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n \cdot 2^n} = \int \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{x}{2}} dx = -\ln \left( 1 - \frac{x}{2} \right)$$

$$\therefore S(x) = -\frac{1}{x} \ln \left( 1 - \frac{x}{2} \right), \quad \text{当 } x=0 \text{ 时, 常数项为 } 0$$

$$\therefore S(x) = -\frac{1}{x} \ln \left( 1 - \frac{x}{2} \right), \quad -2 < x < 2, x \neq 0$$

$$1, \quad x=0$$

$$3. (6). \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n(n+1)}, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n(n+1)}{(n+1)(n+2)} \right| = 1, \quad |x| < 1$$

~~当  $x=1$  时~~  $x \in (-1, 1)$

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

$$\therefore S'(x) = \int S'(x) dx = -\ln(1-x)$$

$$S(x) = \int S'(x) dx = \int -\ln(1-x) dx = -x \ln(1-x) - \int \frac{x}{1-x} dx$$

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

$$= (1-x) \ln(1-x) + x, \quad -1 \leq x < 1$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} x = 1, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} = 1$$

$$\therefore S(x) = \begin{cases} (1-x) \ln(1-x) + x, & -1 \leq x < 1 \\ 0, & x = 1 \end{cases}$$

4. 求幂级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2^n} x^{2n-2}$  的和函数, 并求级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2^n}$  的和.

$$\text{解法1 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2n+1}{2^{n+1}}}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2n-1}{2^n}} \right| = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \therefore R^2 = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2$$

$$\therefore R > \sqrt{2}. \quad \text{当 } x = \pm \sqrt{2} \text{ 时, } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2^n} \cdot 2^n \cdot \frac{1}{2} \text{ 发散.}$$

故收敛域为  $(-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int S(x) dx &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int \frac{2n-1}{2^n} \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^{2n-2} dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^{2n-1} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \right)^n \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{\frac{x^2}{2}}{1 - \frac{x^2}{2}} = \frac{x}{2-x^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{x}{2-x^2}$$

$$S(x) = \left( \frac{x}{2-x^2} \right)' = \frac{(2-x^2) + x \cdot 2x}{(2-x^2)^2} = \frac{2+x^2}{(2-x^2)^2}$$

$$S(1) = \frac{2+1}{2-1} = 3$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } S(x) = \frac{2+x^2}{(2-x^2)^2}, \quad x \in (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}), \quad S(1) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2^n} = 3$$