

模块一

1. 求极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{n^n}$.

【分析】

方法一: $0 < \frac{n!}{n^n} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{2}{n} \cdots \frac{n}{n} \leq \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$

方法二: $a_n > 0, \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-n} \rightarrow e^{-1} < 1 \Rightarrow a_n \downarrow (n > N)$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ 存在, 记 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$, 有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[a_n \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-n} \right] \Rightarrow a = \frac{a}{e} \Rightarrow a = 0$$

2. 若 $x_1 = a, y_1 = b (0 < a < b)$, $x_{n+1} = \sqrt{x_n y_n}, y_{n+1} = \frac{x_n + y_n}{2}$,

证明: $\{x_n\}$ 和 $\{y_n\}$ 收敛且极限相等.

【分析】

$$x_2 = \sqrt{x_1 y_1} = \sqrt{ab} > a = x_1, \quad x_2 = \sqrt{x_1 y_1} < \frac{x_1 + y_1}{2} = \frac{a+b}{2} < b = y_1$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 < x_2 < y_2 < y_1$$

$$\text{设 } x_k < x_{k+1} < y_{k+1} < y_k$$

可证明 $x_{k+1} < x_{k+2} < y_{k+2} < y_{k+1}$, 得 $\{x_n\}$ 和 $\{y_n\}$ 是单调有界数列, 极限存在.

设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = B$, 有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n + y_n}{2} \Rightarrow B = \frac{A+B}{2} \Rightarrow A=B$$

3. 极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin^2(\pi\sqrt{n^2+n}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (2017 年)

【分析】

$$\text{方法一: } \sin^2(\pi\sqrt{n^2+n}) = \sin^2(\pi\sqrt{n^2+n-n\pi})$$

$$= \sin^2 \frac{n\pi}{\sqrt{n^2+n}+n} \rightarrow 1 (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

方法二: $\sqrt{1+x} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + o(x^2)$

$$\sqrt{n^2+n} = n\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$= n \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \right) = n + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$\sin^2 \left(\pi \sqrt{n^2+n} \right) = \sin^2 \left(n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right)$$

$$= \sin^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right) \rightarrow 1 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

4. 设 $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} [(n+1)^\alpha - n^\alpha] = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (2018 年)

【分析】

方法一: 原极限 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^\alpha \cdot \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^\alpha - 1 \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^\alpha \cdot \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{n}$

$$= \alpha \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n^{1-\alpha}} = 0$$

方法二: $(1+x)^\alpha = 1 + \alpha \cdot x + o(x)$

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

$$= n^\alpha \left[1 + \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - 1 \right] = \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{n^{1-\alpha}} + n^\alpha \cdot o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

方法三: 令 $f(x) = x^\alpha$, 由拉格朗日中值定理得

$$(n+1)^\alpha - n^\alpha = f(n+1) - f(n) = f'(\xi) \quad (n < \xi < n+1)$$

$$= \alpha \cdot \xi^{\alpha-1} = \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{\xi^{1-\alpha}} \rightarrow 0 \quad (\xi \rightarrow \infty)$$

5. 求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[3]{x} \int_x^{x+1} \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{t + \cos t}} dt$. (2012 年)

【分析】由积分中值定理得

$$\int_x^{x+1} \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{t + \cos t}} dt = (x+1-x) \frac{\sin \xi}{\sqrt{\xi + \cos \xi}} \quad (x < \xi < x+1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原极限} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[3]{x} \cdot \frac{\sin \xi}{\sqrt{\xi + \cos \xi}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{\sqrt{\xi}} \sin \xi \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{\xi} \cos \xi}} = 0 \\ &\left(0 \leftarrow \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{\sqrt{x+1}} < \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{\sqrt{\xi}} < \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{\sqrt{x}} \rightarrow 0 \right)\end{aligned}$$

模块二

1. 设 f 在 $[a, b]$ 上二阶连续可导, 在 (a, b) 内三阶可导且

$$f(a) = f'(a) = 0, f(b) = 0,$$

证明: 对一切 $x \in [a, b]$, 存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使得

$$f(x) = \frac{f'''(\xi)}{3!}(x-a)^2(x-b).$$

【分析】

$$\text{记 } k(x) = \frac{f(x)}{(x-a)^2(x-b)}, \quad x \in (a, b),$$

$$\text{令 } F(t) = f(t) - k(x)(t-a)^2(t-b), \quad t \in [a, b]$$

$$\text{有 } F(a) = F(b) = F(x) = 0, \quad F'(a) = 0$$

由罗尔定理得 $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$, 使得

$$F'''(\xi) = 0, \quad \text{即 } f'''(\xi) - 3!k(x) = 0,$$

$$f(x) = \frac{f'''(\xi)}{3!}(x-a)^2(x-b), \quad x \in (a, b)$$

当 $x = a, b$ 时显然成立。

模块三

1. 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上具有连续导数,

$$\text{证明: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) - \int_0^1 f(x) dx \right] = \frac{1}{2} [f(1) - f(0)].$$

【分析】

$$\begin{aligned}I_n &= n \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) - \int_0^1 f(x) dx \right] \\ &= n \left[\sum_{k=1}^n \int_{\frac{k-1}{n}}^{\frac{k}{n}} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) dx - \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{\frac{k-1}{n}}^{\frac{k}{n}} f(x) dx \right] \\ &= n \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{\frac{k-1}{n}}^{\frac{k}{n}} \left[f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) - f(x) \right] dx\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= n \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{\frac{k-1}{n}}^{\frac{k}{n}} \left(\frac{k}{n} - x \right) f'(\eta_k) dx \quad (\eta_k \text{ 在 } x \text{ 与 } \frac{k}{n} \text{ 之间}) \\
&= n \sum_{k=1}^n \left[f'(\xi_k) \int_{\frac{k-1}{n}}^{\frac{k}{n}} \left(\frac{k}{n} - x \right) dx \right] \quad (\xi_k \text{ 在 } \frac{k-1}{n} \text{ 与 } \frac{k}{n} \text{ 之间}) \quad (\text{介值定理}) \\
&= n \cdot \frac{1}{2n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n f'(\xi_k) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f'(\xi_k) \\
&\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f'(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} [f(1) - f(0)]
\end{aligned}$$

2. 设 $A_n = \frac{n}{n^2+1} + \frac{n}{n^2+2^2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2+n^2}$, 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(\frac{\pi}{4} - A_n)$. (2014 年)

【分析】 $A_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n}{n^2+k^2} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^2} \quad \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$

令 $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$,

有 $n\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - A_n\right) = n \left[\int_0^1 f(x) dx - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \right]$
 $\rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} [f(1) - f(0)] = \frac{1}{4}$

3. 极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\sin(\frac{k}{n}\pi)}{n^2+k} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (2015 年)

$$\frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=1}^n \sin\left(\frac{k}{n}\pi\right) = n \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\sin(\frac{k}{n}\pi)}{n^2+n} \leq n \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\sin(\frac{k}{n}\pi)}{n^2+k} \leq n \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\sin(\frac{k}{n}\pi)}{n^2} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sin\left(\frac{k}{n}\pi\right)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\sin(\frac{k}{n}\pi)}{n^2+k} = \int_0^1 \sin(x\pi) dx = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

4. 已知 $u(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上具有连续导数, $u(0) = 0$, 证明:

$$\int_0^1 u^2(x) dx \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 u'^2(x) dx.$$

【分析】 $u(x) = u(x) - u(0) = \int_0^x u'(t) dt$

$$u^2(x) = \left[\int_0^x u'(t) dt \right]^2 \leq \left[\int_0^x |u'(t)| dt \right]^2$$

$$\leq \int_0^x 1^2 dt \int_0^x u'^2(t) dt \leq x \int_0^1 u'^2(t) dt \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1)$$

$$\int_0^1 u^2(x) dx \leq \int_0^1 \left[x \int_0^1 u'^2(t) dt \right] dx = \int_0^1 u'^2(t) dt \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 u'^2(t) dt$$

模块四

1. 计算定积分 $I = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x \cdot \arctan e^x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$. (2013 年)

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[\frac{x \sin x \cdot \arctan e^x}{1 + \cos^2 x} + \frac{x \sin x \cdot \arctan e^{-x}}{1 + \cos^2 x} \right] dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx \\ &\quad \left(\arctan e^x + \arctan e^{-x} = \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^{\pi} \left[\frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} + \frac{(\pi - x) \sin(\pi - x)}{1 + \cos^2(\pi - x)} \right] dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \frac{\pi^3}{8} \end{aligned}$$

2. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^x(1 + \sin x)}{1 + \cos x} dx$ (2019 年)

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^x}{1 + \cos x} dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^x \sin x}{1 + \cos x} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^x}{1 + \cos x} dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} de^x \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^x}{1 + \cos x} dx + \frac{e^x \sin x}{1 + \cos x} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^x}{1 + \cos x} dx = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

3. 求曲线 $y = e^{-x} \sin x$ ($x \geq 0$) 与 x 轴之间图形的面积. (2019 考研一、三)

【分析】

$$A = \int_0^{+\infty} |e^{-x} \sin x| dx = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} |\sin x| dx$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} e^{-x} |\sin x| dx$$

$$\int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} e^{-x} |\sin x| dx = (-1)^n \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} e^{-x} \sin x dx = \frac{1 + e^{-\pi}}{2} e^{-n\pi}$$

$$\left(\int e^{-x} \sin x dx = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} (\sin x + \cos x) + C \right)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} e^{-x} |\sin x| dx = \frac{1+e^{-\pi}}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-n\pi} = \frac{1+e^{-\pi}}{2(1-e^{-\pi})}$$

4. 证明广义积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$ 不是绝对收敛. (2013 年)

【分析】

即证明 $\int_0^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{|\sin x|}{x} dx$ 发散

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{|\sin x|}{x} dx$$

$$a_n = \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{|\sin x|}{x} dx \geq \frac{1}{(n+1)\pi} \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} |\sin x| dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{(n+1)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = \frac{2}{(n+1)\pi},$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{(n+1)\pi} \text{ 发散, 故 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{|\sin x|}{x} dx \text{ 发散.}$$

模块五

1. 设 $z = z(x, y)$ 具有二阶连续偏导数, 且满足方程

$$a \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2b \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + c \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0, \text{ 其中 } a, b, c \text{ 都是常数,}$$

$$b^2 - ac = 0, c \neq 0, \text{ 作变换 } u = x + \alpha y, v = x + \beta y,$$

问如何选择常数 α, β , 能使代换后的方程有最简单的形式?

【分析】

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \alpha \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \beta \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + (\alpha + \beta) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \beta \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \alpha^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2\alpha\beta \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \beta^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}$$

代入方程，有

$$(a + 2b\alpha + c\alpha^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2[a + b(\alpha + \beta) + c\alpha\beta] \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + (a + 2b\beta + c\beta^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = 0$$

由于 $b^2 - ac = 0, c \neq 0$ ，因此方程 $a + 2b\alpha + c\alpha^2 = 0$ 有解 $\alpha = -\frac{b}{c}$ 。

将 $\alpha = -\frac{b}{c}$ 代入 $a + b(\alpha + \beta) + c\alpha\beta$ ，有 $a + b(\alpha + \beta) + c\alpha\beta = 0$ ，

如果取 $\alpha = -\frac{b}{c}$ ， $\beta \neq \alpha$ ，有 $a + 2b\alpha + c\alpha^2 = 0$ ，

$$a + b(\alpha + \beta) + c\alpha\beta = 0, \quad a + 2b\beta + c\beta^2 \neq 0$$

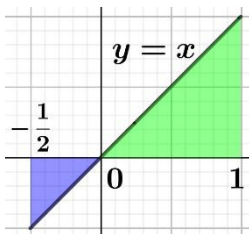
原方程经代换后可化为 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = 0$ 。

模块六

1. 设 $A = \int_0^1 e^{-t^2} dt$ ， $B = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-t^2} dt$ ，求积分 $I = 2 \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^1 dx \int_0^x e^{-y^2} dy$ 。

【分析】

$$\begin{aligned} I &= 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x e^{-y^2} dy + 2 \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^0 dx \int_0^x e^{-y^2} dy \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x e^{-y^2} dy - 2 \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^0 dx \int_x^0 e^{-y^2} dy \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 dy \int_y^1 e^{-y^2} dx - 2 \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^0 dy \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^y e^{-y^2} dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 (1-y) e^{-y^2} dy - 2 \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^0 \left(y + \frac{1}{2} \right) e^{-y^2} dy \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 e^{-y^2} dy + e^{-y^2} \Big|_0^1 + e^{-y^2} \Big|_{-\frac{1}{2}}^0 - \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^0 e^{-y^2} dy \end{aligned}$$

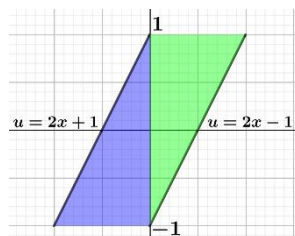
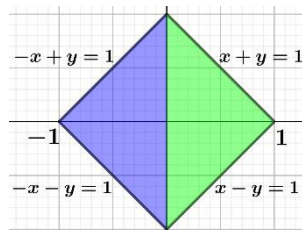


$$\begin{aligned}
&= 2 \int_0^1 e^{-y^2} dy + e^{-1} - 1 + (1 - e^{-\frac{1}{4}}) - \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-t^2} dt \\
&= 2A - B + e^{-1} - e^{-\frac{1}{4}}
\end{aligned}$$

2. 证明: $\iint_D f(x+y) dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 f(u) du$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) \mid |x| + |y| \leq 1\}$.

【分析】 $\iint_D f(x+y) dx dy$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_{-1}^0 dx \int_{-x-1}^{x+1} f(x+y) dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_{x-1}^{-x+1} f(x+y) dy \\
&= \int_{-1}^0 dx \int_{-1}^{2x+1} f(u) du + \int_0^1 dx \int_{2x-1}^1 f(u) du \\
&= \int_{-1}^{-1} du \int_{\frac{u-1}{2}}^0 f(u) dx + \int_{-1}^1 du \int_0^{\frac{u+1}{2}} f(u) dx \\
&= \int_{-1}^{-1} \frac{1-u}{2} f(u) du + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1+u}{2} f(u) du \\
&= \int_{-1}^1 f(u) du
\end{aligned}$$



模块七

1. 讨论 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n - e + \frac{e}{2n} \right]$ 的敛散性.

【分析】

$$\begin{aligned}
\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n &= e^{n \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)} = e^{1 - \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{3n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)} \\
&= e \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{11}{24n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)\right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\left| \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n - e + \frac{e}{2n} \right| = \left| \frac{11e}{24n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \right| \sim \frac{11e}{24n^2},$$

因此原级数绝对收敛.

2. 已知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 绝对收敛,

证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (|a_1 b_n| + |a_2 b_{n-1}| + \cdots + |a_n b_1|) = 0$.

【分析】

设 $|a_n| < A$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |b_n| = B$,

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N_1$, $n > N_1$, $|a_n| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2B}$,

$\exists N_2$, $n > N_2$, $\sum_{k=n}^{\infty} |b_k| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2A}$

当 $n > N_1 + N_2$ 时, $|a_1 b_n| + |a_2 b_{n-1}| + \cdots + |a_n b_1| =$

$|a_1 b_n| + |a_2 b_{n-1}| + \cdots + |a_{n-N_2} b_{N_2+1}| + |a_{n-N_2+1} b_{N_2}| + \cdots + |a_n b_1|$

$\leq A(|b_n| + |b_{n-1}| + \cdots + |b_{N_2+1}|) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2B}(|b_{N_2}| + \cdots + |b_1|)$

$= A \sum_{k=N_2+1}^n |b_k| + \frac{\varepsilon}{2B} \sum_{k=1}^{N_2} |b_k| \leq A \frac{\varepsilon}{2A} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2B} B = \varepsilon$

3. 判断级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}}{(n+1)(n+2)}$ 的敛散性, 若收敛, 求其和. (2013 年)

记 $a_k = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{k}$ ($k = 1, 2, 3, \cdots$)

$$\begin{aligned} S_n &= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{(k+1)(k+2)} = \sum_{k=1}^n \left[\frac{a_k}{k+1} - \frac{a_k}{k+2} \right] \\ &= \left(\frac{a_1}{2} - \frac{a_1}{3} \right) + \left(\frac{a_2}{3} - \frac{a_2}{4} \right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{a_{n-1}}{n} - \frac{a_{n-1}}{n+1} \right) + \left(\frac{a_n}{n+1} - \frac{a_n}{n+2} \right) \\ &= \frac{a_1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}(a_2 - a_1) + \frac{1}{4}(a_3 - a_2) + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+1}(a_n - a_{n-1}) - \frac{a_n}{n+2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n} - \frac{a_n}{n+2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{a_n}{n+2} \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{a_n}{n+2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
0 < a_n &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} = 1 + \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} dx + \int_2^3 \frac{1}{x} dx + \cdots + \int_{n-1}^n \frac{1}{x} dx \\
&\leq 1 + \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} dx + \int_2^3 \frac{1}{x} dx + \cdots + \int_{n-1}^n \frac{1}{x} dx = 1 + \int_1^n \frac{1}{x} dx = 1 + \ln n \\
0 < \frac{a_n}{n+2} &\leq \frac{1 + \ln n}{n+2}, \text{ 又 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \ln n}{n+2} = 0, \text{ 所以 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{n+2} = 0 \\
\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{a_n}{n+2} \right) = 1
\end{aligned}$$

4. 求 $y(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \left(\frac{x+1}{2} \right)^{n+1}$ 在 $x=0$ 处的泰勒展开式.

【分析】

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{令 } t &= \frac{x+1}{2}, \quad y(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^{n+1}}{n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^{n+1}}{n+1} \\
&= -t \ln(1-t) + \ln(1-t) + t \\
&= -\frac{x+1}{2} \ln \frac{1-x}{2} + \ln \frac{1-x}{2} + \frac{x+1}{2} \\
&= \frac{1}{2}(1 - \ln 2) + \frac{x}{2}(1 + \ln 2) + \frac{1-x}{2} \ln(1-x) \\
&= \frac{1}{2}(1 - \ln 2) + \frac{x}{2}(1 + \ln 2) - \frac{1-x}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} \\
&= \frac{1}{2}(1 - \ln 2) + \frac{x}{2}(1 + \ln 2) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{2n} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{2n} \\
&= \frac{1}{2}(1 - \ln 2) + \frac{\ln 2}{2} x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{2n(n-1)}
\end{aligned}$$