

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = |x| \quad f(x) = |x|, x \in D. \quad \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$|f_n(x) - f(x)| = \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{1}{n^2}} - |x| = \frac{\frac{1}{n^2}}{\sqrt{x^2 + \frac{1}{n^2}} + |x|} \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in D} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = 0$$

$$f_n(x) \Rightarrow f(x) = |x|, x \in D (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x=0 \\ 0, & 0 < x < 1 \end{cases} \quad \sup_{0 \leq x < 1} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = 1 (n=1, 2, \dots)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{0 \leq x < 1} |f_n(x) - f(x)| \neq 0 \quad f_n(x) \text{ 在 } [0, 1) \text{ 不一致收敛}$$

$$(5) f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = 0, x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$D = (-\infty, +\infty) \quad \sup_{x \in D} |f_n(x) - f(x)| \geq |f_n(\frac{\pi}{2n}) - f(\frac{\pi}{2n})| = 1 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in D} |f_n(x) - f(x)| \neq 0$$

$$\text{而对于 } \forall [a, b] \subset (-\infty, +\infty), \text{ 取 } M = \{|a|, |b|\} \max$$

$$|f_n(x) - f(x)| = |\sin \frac{x}{n}| \leq \frac{M}{n}$$

$$\therefore \sup_{x \in [a, b]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| \leq \frac{M}{n} \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$\therefore f_n$ 在 D 上内闭一致收敛于 f .

2. 证明: $a_n \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$ \therefore 对 $\forall \varepsilon, \exists N > 0$ 使 $n > N$ 时 $|a_n| < \varepsilon$.

$$\therefore |f_n(x) - f(x)| \leq a_n \leq |a_n| < \varepsilon.$$

$\therefore \{f_n\}$ 在 D 上一致收敛于 f .

3. (2) 解. 令 $u_n(x) = (-1)^{n-1} \quad v_n(x) = \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^n}$.

显然, 对 $\forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, 有 $|\sum_{k=1}^n u_k(x)| \leq 1 (n=1, 2, \dots)$

$$v_n(x) - v_{n+1}(x) = \frac{x^4}{(1+x^2)^{n+1}} > 0 \quad \text{即 } v_n(x) \text{ 为递减函数列}.$$

$$(1+x^2)^n = 1 + nx^2 + \dots + x^{2n} > nx^2.$$

$$\therefore 0 \leq \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^n} < \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\therefore v_n(x) \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty), x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

由狄利克雷判别法 $\sum \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^2}{(1+x^2)^n}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛.

(5) 设 $u_n(x) = \frac{1}{x^2+n}$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n(x) = 0$ $u_n(x) - u_{n+1}(x) = \frac{1}{(x^2+n)(x^2+n+1)} > 0, n=1, 2, \dots$

由莱布尼茨判别法, 对 $\forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ $\sum \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{x^2+n}$ 收敛.

$$R_n(x) \leq |u_{n+1}(x)| = \frac{1}{x^2+n+1} \leq \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in (-\infty, +\infty)} |R_n(x)| = 0$$

$\therefore \sum \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{x^2+n}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 一致收敛

5. 证明: $\because \sum v_n(x)$ 在 I 上一致收敛.

\therefore 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ 使当 $n > N$ 时 对 $\forall x \in I$ 与 $p \in \mathbb{N}^+$ 有

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^p v_{n+k}(x) \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{故 } \left| \sum_{k=1}^p u_{n+k}(x) \right| \leq \sum_{k=1}^p |u_{n+k}(x)| \leq \sum_{k=1}^p v_{n+k}(x) < \varepsilon.$$

6. 证明: $\because u_n(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上为单调函数. $|u_n(x)| \leq |u_n(a)| + |u_n(b)|$

又 $\because \sum u_n(a)$ 与 $\sum u_n(b)$ 都绝对收敛, 即 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N_1$

当 $n > N$ 时, 对一切自然数 p , 有

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^p u_{n+k}(a) \right| < \varepsilon/2, \quad \left| \sum_{k=1}^p u_{n+k}(b) \right| < \varepsilon/2$$

$$\therefore \left| \sum_{k=1}^p u_{n+k}(x) \right| < \left| \sum_{k=1}^p u_{n+k}(a) \right| + \left| \sum_{k=1}^p u_{n+k}(b) \right| < \varepsilon.$$

由柯西准则知 $\sum u_n(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上绝对且一致收敛.

9. (2) 解: $2^n \sin \frac{x}{3^n} < 2^n \cdot \frac{x}{3^n} = (\frac{2}{3})^n x$

对任意 $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $\sum (\frac{2}{3})^n x$ 收敛, 故 $\sum 2^n \sin \frac{x}{3^n}$ 收敛.

但对 $\forall N$, $\exists \varepsilon = 1$, $x = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 3^{N+1}$, $n > N$ 时, 使

$$f_n(x) = 2^n \sin \frac{x}{3^n} \rightarrow 1$$

$$f_n(x) = 2^n \rightarrow \infty (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$\sum 2^n \sin \frac{x}{3^n}$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 不一致收敛.

对 $\forall [a, b] \subset (0, +\infty)$, 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N > \frac{b}{\varepsilon}$, 使当 $n > N$

(4) 解: 设 $u_n(x) = (-1)^n$, $v_n(x) = \frac{(-x)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$, 则 $|\sum_{k=1}^n u_k(x)| \leq 1, x \in [-1, 0]$.

对 $\forall x \in [-1, 0]$, $v_n(x)$ 单调递减,

$$|v_n(x)| = \left| \frac{(-x)^n}{\sqrt{n}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

即 $v_n(x) \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty), x \in [-1, 0]$,

由狄利克雷判别法知 $\sum \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{n}}$ 在 $[-1, 0]$ 上一致收敛.

10. 证明 $a_n = x^n(1-x)$ 对 $\forall x \in [0, 1]$ 上 $a_n - a_{n+1} > 0$ a_n 单调递减

$$|R_n(x)| \leq (1-x)x^{n+1}.$$

对 $u_{n+1}(x) = (1-x)x^{n+1}$ 求导知 $u_{n+1}(x)$ 在 $x = \frac{n+1}{n+2}$ 时取最大值

$$|R_n(x)| \leq \frac{1}{n+2} \left(\frac{n+1}{n+2} \right)^{n+1} < \frac{1}{n+2} \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |R_n(x)| = 0$$

$\therefore \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n(1-x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上一致收敛

而对 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n(1-x)$ 的各项绝对值组成的级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n(1-x)$

$$S_n(x) = 1 - x^{n+1}$$

$$s(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 0, & x = 1. \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |S_n(x) - s(x)| = 1 \neq 0$$

$\therefore \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n(1-x)$ 各项绝对值组成级数在 $[0, 1]$ 上不收敛

解: $\left| \frac{x^{n+1}}{n^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^2}, x \in [-1, 1],$ 且 $\sum \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n^2}$ 在 $[-1, 1]$ 一致收敛.

$$\text{故 } \int_0^x S(t) dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^{n+1}}{n^2} dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^x \frac{t^{n+1}}{n^2} dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+2}}{n^2(n+2)}$$

5. 解: $\left| \frac{\cos nx}{n\sqrt{n}} \right| \leq \left| \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right|$ $\sum \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}$ 收敛.

故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n\sqrt{n}}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 一致收敛.

$$\text{故 } \int_0^x S(t) dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nt}{n\sqrt{n}} dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^x \frac{\cos nt}{n\sqrt{n}} dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

7. 证明: $\left| \frac{\sin nx}{n^3} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^3}$ $\sum \frac{1}{n^3}$ 收敛. 故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n^3}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 一致收敛

$$\left(\frac{\sin nx}{n^3} \right)' = \frac{\cos nx}{n^2} \quad \left| \frac{\cos nx}{n^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^2} \quad \sum \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 收敛} \quad \text{故 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n^2} \text{ 一致收敛}$$

$$\text{且 } \frac{\cos nx}{n^2} \text{ 连续} \quad f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\sum \frac{\sin nx}{n^3} \right) = \sum \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\sin nx}{n^3} \right) = \sum \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}$$

由连续性, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 连续且有连续导函数

10. 证明: $\because f$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上有任意阶导数, 由 $F_n = f^{(n)} \Rightarrow \varphi(n \rightarrow \infty)$

$$f^{(n+1)} \Rightarrow \varphi(n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\varphi'(x) = \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f^{(n)} \right)' = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f^{(n+1)} = \varphi(x)$$

$$\therefore \varphi(x) - \varphi'(x) = 0 \quad \therefore \frac{\varphi'(x)}{\varphi(x)} = 1 \quad \therefore (\ln \varphi(x))' = 1$$

$$\therefore \ln \varphi(x) = x + C \quad \therefore \varphi(x) = C \cdot e^x$$

$$\text{即 } \varphi(x) = C e^x (C \text{ 为常数})$$

$$1. (2) \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{n^2 2^n}} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore \text{收敛半径 } R = \frac{1}{\rho} = 2$$

~~且~~ $x = \pm 2$ 时 $\sum \frac{(\pm 2)^n}{n^2 2^n}$ 显然也是收敛的, $\therefore \sum \frac{x^n}{n^2 2^n}$ 的收敛区域为 $[-2, 2]$.

$$(4) \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n^2} = 1 \quad \therefore \text{级数 } \sum n^2 x^n \text{ 的收敛半径为 } +\infty, \\ \text{收敛区域为 } (-\infty, +\infty).$$

$$(5) \text{ 对原式作变换 } y = x-2, \quad \text{原式} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{y^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} \quad \therefore \sum u_n = \sum \frac{1 \cdot y^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!}$$

$$\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n(2n+1)} = 0$$

\therefore 原级数收敛半径为 $+\infty$, 收敛区域 $(-\infty, +\infty)$.

$$(7) u_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} \quad \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| = 1$$

\therefore 级数收敛半径为 1, 而 $x = \pm 1$ 时 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \pm (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n})$ 发散
故级数收敛区域为 $(-1, 1)$.