

11 章习题课（一）

判别级数的敛散性方法小结

1. 利用部分和数列的极限判别级数的敛散性
2. 利用正项级数判别法

必要条件 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0$

不满足 → 发 散

满足

比值判别法 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = q$

根值判别法 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{u_n} = q$

$q = 1$ → 不定
用它法判别

比较判别法
部分和极限
积分判别法

$q < 1$
↓
收 敛

$q > 1$
↓
发 散

例1 $\{x_n\}$ 是单调增加有界的正值数列, 证明级数

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{x_n}{x_{n+1}}\right) \text{收敛}.$$

证
$$\left(1 - \frac{x_n}{x_{n+1}}\right) = \frac{(x_{n+1} - x_n)}{x_{n+1}} \leq \frac{(x_{n+1} - x_n)}{x_1},$$

对于级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x_{n+1} - x_n)$, 部分和 $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n (x_{k+1} - x_k) = x_{n+1} - x_1$,

$\{x_n\}$ 单调有界必有极限, 所以 S_n 收敛 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x_{n+1} - x_n)$ 收敛,

由比较判别法知正项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{x_n}{x_{n+1}}\right)$ 收敛.

例2 设 $x_1 = 1, x_{n+1} = x_n + x_n^2$, 证明: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x_n}$ 收敛

证明 $x_{n+1} = x_n + x_n^2 \Rightarrow x_{n+1} = x_n(1+x_n)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{x_n} - \frac{1}{1+x_n} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+x_n} = \frac{1}{x_n} - \frac{1}{x_{n+1}}$$

部分和: $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{1+x_k} = \sum_{k=1}^n \left[\frac{1}{x_k} - \frac{1}{x_{k+1}} \right] = 1 - \frac{1}{x_{n+1}}$

又 $x_{n+1} = x_n + x_n^2 \Rightarrow x_{n+1} > x_n \geq 1 \Rightarrow \left\{ \frac{1}{x_n} \right\} \downarrow$ 有下界 0

所以 S_n 收敛, 从而原级数收敛.

例3 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n) = S$, 证明

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_1 + 2a_2 + \cdots + na_n}{n} = 0.$$

证明 令 $S_k = a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_k$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = S$.

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_1 + 2a_2 + \cdots + na_n}{n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_1 + 2(S_2 - S_1) + \cdots + n(S_n - S_{n-1})}{n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{nS_n - (S_1 + S_2 + \cdots + S_{n-1})}{n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(S_n - \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{S_1 + S_2 + \cdots + S_{n-1}}{n-1} \right) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

例4 设 $a_n > 0$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 发散, 试判断敛散性

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{1+n^2 a_n}, \quad (2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{1+a_n}$$

解 (1) $\frac{a_n}{1+n^2 a_n} < \frac{a_n}{n^2 a_n} = \frac{1}{n^2} \Rightarrow$ 收敛

(2) 若 $\{a_n\}$ 有界, $0 < a_n \leq M$, $\frac{a_n}{1+a_n} \geq \frac{1}{1+M} a_n \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{1+a_n}$ 发散

若 $\{a_n\}$ 无界, 则 $\frac{a_n}{1+a_n} \not\rightarrow 0$, 否则 $\{a_n\}$ 有界

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{1+a_n} \text{ 发散.}$$

例5 判断级数敛散性:

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

解 设 $u_n = \frac{n^n \cdot n^{\frac{1}{n}}}{(n+\frac{1}{n})^n} = \frac{n^{\frac{1}{n}}}{(1+\frac{1}{n^2})^n},$

$$\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n^2})^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [(1 + \frac{1}{n^2})^{n^2}]^{\frac{1}{n}} = e^0 = 1;$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1,$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 1 \neq 0,$$

根据级数收敛的必要条件, 原级数发散.

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^3 \cos^2 \frac{n\pi}{4}}{3^n};$$

解 $u_n = \frac{n^3 \cos^2 \frac{n\pi}{4}}{3^n} < \frac{n^3}{3^n}, \text{ 令 } v_n = \frac{n^3}{3^n},$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{v_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{n^3}{3^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\sqrt[n]{n})^3}{3} = \frac{1}{3} < 1,$$

\therefore 由根植判别法知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^3}{3^n}$ 收敛,

根据比较判别法, 原级数收敛.

$$(3) \quad \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln n (\ln \ln n)^p}$$

解 由于 $x > 3$ 时, $\frac{1}{x \ln x (\ln \ln x)^p} > 0$ 且单调递减,

$$\text{而} \int_3^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln x (\ln \ln x)^p} dx = \int_3^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(\ln \ln x)^p} d(\ln \ln x)$$

当 $p > 1$ 时收敛, $p \leq 1$ 时发散,

由 $Cauchy$ 积分判别法知级数具有相同的敛散性

$$(4) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^{\ln n}}{(\ln n)^n}.$$

解
$$\sqrt[n]{\frac{n^{\ln n}}{(\ln n)^n}} = \frac{n^{\frac{\ln n}{n}}}{\ln n}$$

$$\because n^{\frac{\ln n}{n}} = e^{\frac{\ln^2 n}{n}} \rightarrow e^0 = 1 (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{n^{\ln n}}{(\ln n)^n}} = 0 < 1$$

$$\therefore \text{由 } Cauchy \text{ 判别法知 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^{\ln n}}{(\ln n)^n} \text{ 收敛.}$$

$$(5) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^n n!}{n^n}$$

解 $u_n = \frac{e^n n!}{n^n}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n} = 1 \Rightarrow \text{比值判别法不适用}$$

$$\text{但是 } \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \frac{e}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n} > 1 \Rightarrow \{u_n\} \uparrow$$

$$\because u_1 = e, \quad \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n \neq 0 \quad \text{级数发散.}$$

例6 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^p (e^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1) a_n = 1$, 讨论正项级数: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 的敛散性

证明 $n^p (e^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1) a_n \sim n^{p-1} a_n \rightarrow 1, \quad n \rightarrow \infty,$

$$\Rightarrow a_n \sim \frac{1}{n^{p-1}}, \quad n \rightarrow \infty,$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \begin{cases} \text{收敛, } p > 2, \\ \text{发散, } p \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

例7 讨论 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln(n!)}{n^{\alpha}}$ 的敛散性.

解 (1) $\alpha \leq 0$ 时, $\frac{\ln(n!)}{n^{\alpha}} \rightarrow \infty, (n \rightarrow \infty) \Rightarrow$ 发散

(2) $0 < \alpha \leq 2$ 时, $\frac{\ln(n!)}{n^{\alpha}} \geq \frac{(n-1)\ln 2}{n^{\alpha}} \sim \frac{\ln 2}{n^{\alpha-1}} \geq \frac{\ln 2}{n} \Rightarrow$ 发散

(3) $\alpha > 2$ 时, $\frac{\ln(n!)}{n^{\alpha}} < \frac{n \ln n}{n^{\alpha}} = \frac{\ln n}{n^{\alpha-1}},$

取 $\varepsilon > 0$, 满足 $\alpha - 1 - \varepsilon > 1$, 则 $\frac{\frac{\ln n}{n^{\alpha-1}}}{\frac{1}{n^{\alpha-1-\varepsilon}}} = \frac{\ln n}{n^{\varepsilon}} \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty) \Rightarrow$ 收敛

例8 判别 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^{\frac{1}{n^2+1}} - 1)$ 敛散性

解 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $n^{\frac{1}{n^2+1}} - 1 = e^{\frac{\ln n}{n^2+1}} - 1 \sim \frac{\ln n}{n^2+1}$

由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{\ln n}{n^2+1}}{\frac{1}{n^{3/2}}} = 0$ 及 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{3/2}}$ 收敛知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^2+1}$ 收敛,

所以由比较判别法知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^{\frac{1}{n^2+1}} - 1)$ 收敛.

例9 判敛散: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2\pi\sqrt{n^2+1})}{\ln^p n}, \quad (p > 0)$

证明 $\sin(2\pi\sqrt{n^2+1}) = \sin[2\pi(\sqrt{n^2+1} - n)] = \sin \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{n^2+1} + n}$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin(2\pi\sqrt{n^2+1})}{\ln^p n} \sim \frac{\pi}{n \ln^p n} (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2\pi\sqrt{n^2+1})}{\ln^p n} \begin{cases} \text{收敛, } p > 1, \\ \text{发散, } 0 < p \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

例10 判断级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\pi}{n} - \sin \frac{\pi}{n} \right)$ 的敛散性.

解 由 $x - \sin x = \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^4)$

可得

$$\frac{\pi}{n} - \sin \frac{\pi}{n} = \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{\pi}{n} \right)^3 + o\left(\left(\frac{\pi}{n} \right)^4 \right) \sim \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{\pi}{n} \right)^3, n \rightarrow \infty$$

因为级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\pi}{n} \right)^3$ 收敛, 所以原级数也收敛.

例11 设 $f(x)$ 为偶函数, 在0点的某邻域内有连续二阶导数, 且

$f(0) = 1, f''(0) = 2$, 证明 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |f(\frac{1}{n}) - 1|$ 收敛

证明 $f(\frac{1}{n}) = f(0) + f'(0)\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)\frac{1}{n^2}, \quad \xi \in (0, \frac{1}{n})$

$$f(0) = 1, f''(0) = 2, f'(0) = 0$$

$$|f(\frac{1}{n}) - 1| = \frac{1}{2n^2} f''(\xi) \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|f(\frac{1}{n}) - 1|}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi) = 1$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |f(\frac{1}{n}) - 1| \text{ 收敛}$$

例12 设 $f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x-x^2}$, 证明: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{f^{(n)}(0)}$ 收敛

解 $f(0) = 1, f'(0) = 1$, 且 $(1-x-x^2)f(x) = 1$

求 n 阶导数: $\frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} = \frac{f^{(n-1)}(0)}{(n-1)!} + \frac{f^{(n-2)}(0)}{(n-2)!}, \quad n \geq 2$

记 $a_n = \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}$, 则 $a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}$,

又 $a_0 = a_1 = 1$, 则 $\frac{3}{2}a_1 \leq a_2 \leq 2a_1$, 由归纳法可证: $\frac{3}{2}a_{n-1} \leq a_n \leq 2a_{n-1}$,

$\frac{n!}{f^{(n)}(0)} = \frac{1}{a_n} \leq \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{a_{n-1}} \leq \dots \leq \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{f^{(n)}(0)}$ 收敛

例13 判敛散: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{\alpha} \beta^n$, α, β 为实数, $\beta > 0$

证明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n^{\alpha} \beta^n} = \beta$

$\therefore 0 < \beta < 1$ 时, 收敛; $\beta > 1$ 时, 发散

当 $\beta = 1$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{\alpha} \beta^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{\alpha} \begin{cases} \text{收敛, } \alpha < -1 \\ \text{发散, } \alpha \geq -1 \end{cases}$

例14 判敛散: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{(1+a)(1+a^2)\cdots(1+a^n)}, \quad a \geq 0$

证明

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{a^{n+1}}{(1+a)(1+a^2)\cdots(1+a^{n+1})}}{\frac{a^n}{(1+a)(1+a^2)\cdots(1+a^n)}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a}{1+a^{n+1}} = \begin{cases} a, & 0 < a < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & a = 1 \\ 0, & a > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{(1+a)(1+a^2)\cdots(1+a^n)} (a > 0) \text{收敛}$$

例15 设 $0 < u_1 < 1, u_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}u_n(u_n^2 + 1)$, 讨论 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛性

证明 显然, $0 < u_n < 1$ $\frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \frac{1}{2}(u_n^2 + 1) < 1$

$\{u_n\} \downarrow$ 有界 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = A < 1$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2}A(A^2 + 1) \Rightarrow A = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2}(u_n^2 + 1) = \frac{1}{2} < 1$$

由比值判别法知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛.