

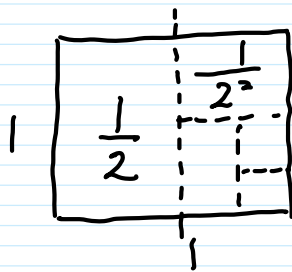
多元函数微积分.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{微分学} \\ \text{重积分} \\ \text{曲线与曲面积分} \end{array} \right\} \longrightarrow \text{定积分}$

## § 无穷级数

### 第一节 常数项级数概念与性质

例. 数列  $\{a_n\}$   $\left\{ \frac{1}{2^n} \right\}$  收敛,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2^n} = 0$ .  
 $\{(-1)^n\}$  发散.

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



$$S = 1$$

$$[(-1) + 1] + [(-1) + 1] + \dots = 0 + 0 + \dots = 0.$$

$$-1 + [1 + (-1)] + [1 + (-1)] + \dots = -1 + 0 + 0 + \dots = -1.$$

#### 一. 概念

定义: 常数项级数 数列  $\{u_n\}$

表达式:  $u_1 + u_2 + u_3 + \dots + u_n + \dots$

记为  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ .

部分和数列  $\{S_n\}$ .

$$S_1 = u_1$$

$$S_2 = u_1 + u_2$$

$$S_n = u_1 + u_2 + \cdots + u_n.$$

★ 定义级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  收敛  $\Leftrightarrow$  部分和数列  $\{S_n\}$  收敛  
发散 发散.

若  $\{S_n\}$  收敛, 即  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = S$ . 则把  $S$  称为级数的和

$$\text{记 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n = S.$$

余项.  $r_n = S - S_n$ .  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} r_n = 0$ .

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (S - S_n) = S - S$$

例.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n}$  收敛于 1. (收敛或发散).

解: 部分和  $S_n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} (1 - (\frac{1}{2})^n)}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 1 - (\frac{1}{2})^n.$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [1 - (\frac{1}{2})^n] = 1 - 0 = 1.$$

故原级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n}$  收敛于 1.

★ 等比级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q^n$ , 当  $|q| < 1$  时, 收敛于  $\frac{q}{1-q}$ .

解: 当  $q \neq 1$  时.

$$S_n = q + q^2 + \dots + q^n = \frac{q [1 - q^n]}{1 - q} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{|q| < 1} 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{q}{1 - q} [1 - \underline{q^n}]$$

i) 当  $|q| < 1$  时,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} q^n = 0$ . 此时  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \frac{q}{1 - q}$ .

ii) 当  $|q| > 1$  时,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} q^n$  不存在,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$  不存在.

iii) 当  $q = -1$  时,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^n$  不存在,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$  不存在.

当  $q = 1$  时  $S_n = n \rightarrow \infty (n \rightarrow \infty)$ .

综上, 当  $|q| < 1$  时,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q^n$  收敛

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a q^n$ ,  $|q| < 1$ . 收敛于:  $\frac{aq}{1 - q}$ .

收敛的等比级数的和 =  $\frac{\text{首项}}{1 - \text{公比}}$ . 公比 =  $\frac{\text{第2项}}{\text{首项}}$ .

例  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{3^n} = \frac{(-1)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{3^2}}{1 - (-\frac{1}{3})} = \dots$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{3^{2n-1}} = \frac{(-1)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{3}}{1 - (-\frac{1}{9})}$$

例.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n$  - 发散.

解. 部分和  $S_n = (-1) + 1 + \dots + (-1)^n$ .

解: 部分和  $S_n = (-1) + 1 + \dots + (-1)^n$ .

注意到  $S_{2n} = (-1) + 1 + (-1) + 1 + \dots + (-1)^{2n-1} + (-1)^{2n} = 0$

注意到  $S_{2n+1} = (-1) + 1 + \dots + (-1)^{2n-1} + (-1)^{2n} + (-1) = -1$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{2n} = 0 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{2n+1} = -1 \Rightarrow \{S_n\} \text{ 发散}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \text{ 发散}$$

例: 证明  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (U_n - U_{n-1})$  收敛

$\Leftrightarrow$  数列  $\{U_n\}$  收敛.

证明: 由已知, 部分和数列  $\{S_n\}$  收敛, 即  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = s$

$$S_n = \cancel{(U_2 - U_1)} + \cancel{(U_3 - U_2)} + \dots + (U_{n+1} - \cancel{U_n}).$$

$$S_n = U_{n+1} - U_1 \quad \text{即} \quad U_{n+1} = S_n + U_1 \stackrel{\text{常数}}{=}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} U_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} U_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (S_n + U_1) = s + U_1 \Rightarrow \{U_n\} \text{ 收敛}$$

例:  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-1)n}$  收敛.

解:

$$S_n = \frac{1}{1 \times 2} + \frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n \times (n+1)}$$

$$= 1 - \cancel{\frac{1}{2}} + \cancel{\frac{1}{2}} - \cancel{\frac{1}{3}} + \dots + \cancel{\frac{1}{n}} - \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \rightarrow 1, (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

例.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n})$  发散

解.  $S_n = \ln(1+1) + \ln(1+\frac{1}{2}) + \dots + \ln(1+\frac{1}{n})$

$$= \ln(\cancel{\frac{2}{1}} \cdot \cancel{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{n+1}{n}) = \ln(n+1) \rightarrow \infty \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

例.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \arctan \frac{1}{2n^2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$  收敛

解.  $S_n = \arctan \frac{1}{2 \times 1^2} + \arctan \frac{1}{2 \times 2^2} + \dots + \arctan \frac{1}{2 \times n^2}$

$$\arctan x - \arctan y = \arctan \frac{x-y}{1+xy} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$

$$\arctan \frac{1}{2n^2} = \arctan \frac{1}{2n-1} - \arctan \frac{1}{2n+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_n &= \arctan \frac{1}{1} - \cancel{\arctan \frac{1}{3}} + \cancel{\arctan \frac{1}{3}} - \cancel{\arctan \frac{1}{5}} \\ &\quad + \dots + \cancel{\arctan \frac{1}{2n-1}} - \cancel{\arctan \frac{1}{2n+1}} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} - \arctan \frac{1}{2n+1} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \end{aligned}$$

二. 性质.

$$1. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} k u_n \text{ 收敛} \quad (k \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$k \neq 0. \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n \text{ 与 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} k u_n \text{ 同敛散.}$$

(k, 1 \in \mathbb{R})

$$\star 2. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n \text{ 均收敛} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_n + v_n) \text{ 收敛.}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ S_n = u_1 + \dots + u_n \quad \sigma_n = v_1 + \dots + v_n. \\ \downarrow n \rightarrow \infty \quad \downarrow n \rightarrow \infty \\ s \quad \sigma \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ T_n = (u_1 + v_1) + \dots + (u_n + v_n) \\ = S_n + \sigma_n. \\ \downarrow n \rightarrow \infty \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_n = s + \sigma. \end{array}$$

$$\text{推论: } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n \text{ 收敛, } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n \text{ 发散} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_n + v_n) \text{ 发散}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n \text{ 收敛} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [u_n + v_n + (-u_n)] \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{假设收敛} \\ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-u_n) \text{ 收敛} \end{array} \right.$$

与已知矛盾

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{收} + \text{收} \Rightarrow \text{收} \\ \text{收} + \text{发} \Rightarrow \text{发} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{发} + \text{发} \Rightarrow \text{待定}$$

$$3. \text{ 改变有限项 不改变敛散性}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} + \dots \quad \text{收敛于 } 1.$$

$$\text{增加} \quad 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} + \dots \quad \text{收敛于 } 2.$$

删去  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} + \dots$  收敛

改变  $(-1) + 2 + \frac{1}{2^2} + (-\frac{1}{3}) + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} + \dots$  收敛

4.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  收敛于  $S$  加括号  $\rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$  收敛于  $S$ .

收敛的级数满足加法结合律

例:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n$

原:  $u_1 + u_2 + u_3 + u_4 + u_5 + u_6 + u_7 + \dots$

↓ 加括号

新:  $u_1 + (u_2 + u_3) + u_4 + (u_5 + u_6 + u_7) + \dots$   
 $\quad \quad \quad \parallel \quad \quad \parallel \quad \quad \parallel \quad \quad \parallel$   
 $\quad \quad \quad v_1 \quad \quad v_2 \quad \quad v_3 \quad \quad v_4$

原:  $S_n = u_1 + \dots + u_n$   $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = S \Rightarrow$  新  $\{S_n\}$  是  $\{S_n\}$  的子列  
 $\frac{1}{2} \int \sigma_n = v_1 + \dots + v_n$   
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sigma_n = S$

$$S_1 = u_1$$

$$S_1 = \sigma_1 = v_1 = u_1$$

$$S_2 = u_1 + u_2$$

$$S_3 = \sigma_2 = v_1 + v_2 = u_1 + u_2 + u_3$$

$$S_3 = u_1 + u_2 + u_3$$

$$S_7 = \sigma_4 = v_1 + v_2 + v_3 + v_4$$

$$= u_1 + \dots + u_7$$

推论: 新级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$  发散  $\xrightarrow{\text{加括号}}$  原级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  发散

例: 判断  $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+1}) + (\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+1}) + \dots + (\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}+1}) + \dots$

的敛散性.

解:  $u_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}+1}$   $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}+1}) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n-1}$

解: 构造新级数  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}+1}) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n-1}$

与  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n-1}$  同敛散

★ 调和级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  发散  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$  但发散

$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  发散. 故由推论  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} u_n$  发散.

★ 5 级数收敛的必要条件. 求复数数列的极限

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  收敛  $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0$  级数的敛散性

证明:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = S \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{n-1} = S$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (S_n - S_{n-1}) = S - S = 0.$$

★ 推论:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  发散.

例:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt[n]{n}}$  发散

解:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |u_n| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \neq 0$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt[n]{n}} \neq 0 \Rightarrow$  发散

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{2} = 1, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{2 + (-1)^n} = 1$$



$n \rightarrow \infty \quad n \sim$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1.$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{\ln n}{n}} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{n}} = e^0 = 1.$$

例:  $0.\dot{9} = 1.$

解:  $a \times a = 9 + a. \Rightarrow a = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} 0.\dot{9} &= 0.9 + 0.09 + 0.009 + 0.0009 + \dots \\ &= \frac{0.9}{1 - 0.1} = 1. \end{aligned}$$

例: 证明:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  发散

证明: 反证法: 设  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  收敛于  $s$ .

部分和:  $S_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow s \quad (n \rightarrow \infty).$

$$S_{2n} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n}}_{n \text{ 项}} \rightarrow s, \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$S_{2n} - S_n = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$\gg \underbrace{\frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{2n} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n}}_{n \text{ 项}} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (S_{2n} - S_n) \geq \frac{1}{2} \neq 0 \text{ 矛盾.}$$

## 第二节 判别法.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{正项级数. } \star \checkmark \\ \text{交错级数. } \xrightarrow{\text{判别法}} \text{收敛} \\ \text{绝对收敛 条件收敛} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n| \text{ (正项)} \end{array} \right.$$

### 一. 正项级数

$$\text{正项 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n = +\infty.$$

定义:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  ( $u_n \geq 0$ ) 称为正项级数.

部分和数列  $\{S_n\}$  单调递增.

定理: (有界法).  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  ( $u_n \geq 0$ ) 收敛  $\Leftrightarrow \{S_n\}$  有上界.

$$\text{例. } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n.$$

例:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}$  收敛于  $e-1$ .

$\{S_n\}$  有上界, 但发散

解:

$$S_n = \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!} \quad n! \geq (n-1)n.$$

$$\leq 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n} \quad \left[ \frac{1}{n!} \leq \frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n} \right]$$

$$= 2 - \frac{1}{n} < 2.$$

故  $\{S_n\}$  有上界 2.

故  $\{S_n\}$  有上界 2.

例  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$  收敛

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n})$  收敛于 1

"小"收敛  $\Leftarrow$  "大"收敛  
 $\frac{1}{n^2} \leq \frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n}$

证明:  $S_n = \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2}$

$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n} = 2 - \frac{1}{n} < 2.$

★ 定理 (比较法).

"大"收敛  $\Rightarrow$  "小"收敛

"小"发散  $\Rightarrow$  "大"发散

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$   $\triangle$

$\exists N$ , 当  $n \geq N$  时, 当  $u_n \leq v_n$  时.

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$  收敛  $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  收敛.

当  $u_n \geq v_n$  时.

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$  发散  $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  发散

$a^2 + b^2 \geq 2ab$

★ p-级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$  ( $p > 0$ )  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{当 } p > 1 \text{ 时, 收敛} \\ \text{当 } p \leq 1 \text{ 时, 发散.} \end{array} \right.$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  发散

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$  收敛