

第四节 函数展开成幂级数

$f(x)$ 在 $x=x_0$ 处任意阶可导, $f^{(n)}(x_0)$ 存在 ($n=0,1,2,3,\dots$)

$$\text{泰勒公式: } f(x) = \left[f(x_0) + \frac{1}{1!} f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{1}{2!} f''(x_0)(x-x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^n \right] + \frac{R_n(x)}{\text{余项}}$$

a_n : 泰勒系数

$$\text{幂级数: } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-x_0)^n = a_0 + a_1(x-x_0) + \dots + a_n(x-x_0)^n + \dots$$

$$\downarrow \text{取 } a_n = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(x_0)$$

$$\text{f(x)的泰勒级数: } f(x) \sim \left[f(x_0) + \frac{1}{1!} f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^n \right] + \dots$$

①: 收敛域.

②: 和函数 $S(x) \stackrel{?}{=} f(x)$

$$\text{例: } f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{f(0)}{1-x} = \frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^n + \dots, \quad x \in (-1, 1).$$

定义域 $x \neq 1$.

收敛域 $(-1, 1)$.

$$f^{(n)}(0) = \left(\frac{1}{1-x} \right)^{(n)} \Big|_{x=0} = [(-1)(1-x)^{-2} \cdot (-1)]^{(n-1)} \Big|_{x=0}$$

$$= \dots = (-1)(-2)(-3) \dots (-n) \cdot (-1)^n = n!$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(0) = 1.$$

定理: $f(x)$ 展开成泰勒级数 (在 $x=x_0$ 处)

$$\text{即 } f(x) = f(x_0) + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(x_0) (x-x_0)^n + \dots$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n(x) = 0$$

证明: " \Leftarrow " 当 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n(x) = 0$.

$$\text{去证. } f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(x_0) (x-x_0)^n.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(x) = S(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n(x).$$

$$\text{泰勒公式 } f(x) = S_{n+1}(x) + R_{n+1}(x). \Leftrightarrow R_{n+1}(x) = f(x) - S_{n+1}(x)$$

$$0 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_{n+1}(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [f(x) - S_{n+1}(x)] = f(x) - S(x)$$

$$\text{即得 } f(x) = S(x).$$

例. $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ $S(x) = 0, x \in \mathbb{R}$
 $f(x) \neq S(x), (x \neq 0)$

解. $f^{(n)}(0) = 0 \quad (n=0, 1, 2, \dots)$

$f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处的泰勒级数

$$f(x) \sim 0 + \frac{1}{1!} 0 \cdot x + \frac{1}{2!} 0 \cdot x^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} 0 \cdot x^n + \dots$$

定义域 \mathbb{R} .

收敛域 \mathbb{R} . 函数 $S(x) = 0$

例: 将 $f(x) = e^x$ 在 $x=0$ 处展开成泰勒级数

例: 将 $f(x) = e^x$ 在 $x=0$ 处展成泰勒级数

或展成麦克劳林级数

或展成 x 的幂级数

解: $(e^x)^{(n)} = e^x$ $(e^x)^{(n)}|_{x=0} = 1$. (选 ξ 在 f_0 与 x 之间)

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n!}$$

$$R_n(x) = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(\xi) \cdot x^{n+1} = \frac{e^\xi}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1}$$

e^x 的麦克劳林公式: $e^x = 1 + \frac{1}{1!}x + \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}x^n + o(x^n)$

e^x 的麦克劳林级数: $e^x \sim 1 + \frac{1}{1!}x + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}x^n + \dots$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n(x) = 0. \text{ 即证 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^\xi}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} = 0. \Leftrightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{n+2}}{(n+2)!} \cdot \frac{(n+1)!}{2^{n+1}} = 0 < 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \right| = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|x|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\rho = 0 < 1$$

“直接法”: ① 求 $f^{(n)}(x_0)$. 求得 $a_n = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(x_0)$

② 去证 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n(x) = 0$.

“间接法”: 常用 20 个麦克劳林级数

“间接法”：常用的6个麦克劳级数

$$e^x = 1 + \frac{1}{1!}x + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}x^n + \dots, \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!}x^{2n+1} + \dots, \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$\cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!}x^{2n}, \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{1}{(2n+3)!}}{\frac{1}{(2n+1)!}} \right| = 0, \quad R = +\infty$$

定理：f(x)可展成幂级数 \Rightarrow 并级收敛，即是泰勒级数

例： $\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + \dots + x^n + \dots, \quad x \in (-1, 1)$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n + \dots, \quad a_n = \frac{1}{n!}f^{(n)}(0)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}x^n$$

例： $e^{x^2} = 1 + \frac{1}{1!}x^2 + \frac{1}{2!}x^4 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}x^{2n} + \dots, \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$

例： $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}x^{2n} = e^{x^2} - 1, \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{1}{1-x} = 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \dots + (-1)^n x^n + \dots, \quad x \in (-1, 1) \\ \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1}x^{n+1} + \dots, \quad x \in (-1, 1] \end{cases}$$

收敛域 $(-1, +\infty)$ $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1}x^{n+1}$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} \cdot (-1)^{n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} \cdot (-1)^{n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{2n+1}}{n+1}$$

$$(1+x)^m = 1 + mx + \frac{m(m-1)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{m(m-1)\dots(m-n+1)}{n!}x^n + \dots$$

$$x \in (-1, 1).$$

由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n(x) = 0$ 直接证明. 故考虑 -

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [f(x) - S_{n+1}(x)] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{n+1}(x) = f(x)$$

$$\text{即 } S(x) = f(x)$$

$$\text{求导法 } S(x) = 1 + mx + \dots + \frac{m(m-1)\dots(m-n+1)}{n!}x^n + \dots$$

$$\text{求得 } S(x) = (1+x)^m. \text{ 得证.}$$

“先导后积”法:

$$S'(x) = 0 + m + \frac{m(m-1)}{2!} \cdot 2x + \frac{m(m-1)(m-2)}{3!} \cdot 3x^2 + \frac{m(m-1)(m-2)(m-3)}{4!} \cdot 4x^3$$

$$+ \dots$$

$$S'(x) = m \left[1 + (m-1)x + \frac{(m-1)(m-2)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{(m-1)(m-2)(m-3)}{3!}x^3 + \dots \right]$$

$$= m(1+x)^{m-1} = m \cdot \frac{S(x)}{1+x}$$

$$\begin{cases} (1+x)S'(x) = mS(x) \\ S(0) = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow S(x) = (1+x)^m.$$

例: $\ln(2+x) =$ _____

解: $\ln(2+x) = \ln(1 + \boxed{1+x})$ $-1 < 1+x \leq 1$
 $-2 < x \leq 0$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \cdot (1+x)^n, \quad x \in (-2, 0]$$

在 $x = -1$ 处为幂级数
或 $(x+1)$ 的幂级数

直接展开 $\ln(2+x) = \ln 2 \ln \left(1 + \frac{x}{2}\right) = \ln 2 + \ln \left(1 + \frac{x}{2}\right).$

$$= \ln 2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n \cdot 2^n} \cdot x^n, \quad x \in (-2, 2].$$

例. $f(x) = \arctan x$ 将展开成 x 的幂级数 “先导后积”

解: $e^x, \sin x, \cos x, \frac{1}{1+x}, \ln(1+x), (1+x)^m.$

“先导” $(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n}.$

“后积” $\int_0^x (\arctan t)' dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n t^{2n} dt$

$$f(x) = \arctan x - \arctan 0 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}, \quad x \in [-1, 1].$$

定义域 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 收敛域 $[-1, 1]$

例 $\arctan \frac{1+x}{1-x} =$ _____

解: “先导”

$$\left(\arctan \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n}$$

“后积”

$$\int_0^x \left(\arctan \frac{1+t}{1-t} \right)' dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$$

$$f(x) - \frac{\pi}{4} = \arctan \frac{1+x}{1-x} - \arctan \frac{1+0}{1-0}$$

$$\text{则 } f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}, \quad x \in (-1, 1).$$