

高等微积分 I 第十一次作业

1. (1) 注意到 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{a-1}}{1+x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{1+x} = 1$

即 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^{a-1}}{1+x} dx$ 与 $\int_1^{+\infty} x^{a-2} dx$ 有相同收敛发散性

而 $\int_1^{+\infty} x^{a-2} dx = \begin{cases} \text{收敛}, a < 1 \\ \text{发散}, a \geq 1 \end{cases}$ 则 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^{a-1}}{1+x} dx = \begin{cases} \text{收敛}, a < 1 \\ \text{发散}, a \geq 1 \end{cases}$

(2) ① $a \geq 1$ $\frac{x^{a-1}}{1+x}$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续, Riemann 可积, 由最值定理, 设 $[0,1]$ 最大值为 M
 $\int_0^1 \frac{x^{a-1}}{1+x} dx \leq \int_0^1 M dx = M$ 即 $\int_0^1 \frac{x^{a-1}}{1+x} dx$ 收敛

② $a < 1$ $\int_0^1 \frac{x^{a-1}}{1+x} dx$ 存在瑕点 $x=0$

注意到 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^{a-1}}{1+x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{1+x} = 1$ 即 $\int_0^1 \frac{x^{a-1}}{1+x} dx$ 与 $\int_0^1 x^{a-1} dx$ 有相同收敛发散性

而 $\int_0^1 x^{a-1} dx = \begin{cases} \text{收敛}, 0 < a < 1 \\ \text{发散}, a \leq 0 \end{cases}$ 即 $\int_0^1 \frac{x^{a-1}}{1+x} dx = \begin{cases} \text{收敛}, 0 < a < 1 \\ \text{发散}, a \leq 0 \end{cases}$

综上: $a > 0$ 时收敛, $a \leq 0$ 时发散

(3) 由 (1) $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^{a-1}}{1+x} dx$ 在 $a < 1$ 时收敛 由 (2) $\int_0^1 \frac{x^{a-1}}{1+x} dx$ 在 $a < 1$ 时收敛, 即 $a < 1$ 者均收敛

$\int_0^1 \frac{x^{-a}}{1+x} dx = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\epsilon}^1 \frac{x^{-a}}{1+x} dx \xrightarrow{y=x^{-1}} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_1^{\frac{1}{\epsilon}} \frac{y^a}{1+\frac{1}{y}} (1-\frac{1}{y}) dy = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_1^{\frac{1}{\epsilon}} \frac{y^{a-1}}{y+1} dy$
 $\stackrel{M=\frac{1}{\epsilon}}{=} \lim_{M \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^M \frac{y^{a-1}}{y+1} dy = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^{-a}}{1+x} dx$

2. (1) 将 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2-bx-c} dx$ 进行截断, 先证明 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2-bx-c} dx$ 收敛

注意到 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{-ax^2-bx-c}}{e^{-x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{e^{ax^2+(b+1)x+c}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{e^{x^2(a+\frac{b+1}{x}+\frac{c}{x^2})}} = 0$

而 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$ 收敛, 则 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2-bx-c} dx$ 收敛

同理 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^{-ax^2-bx-c}}{e^{-x^2}} = 0$ $\int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-x^2} dx$ 收敛, 则 $\int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-ax^2-bx-c} dx$ 收敛

综上: $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2-bx-c} dx$ 收敛

(2) $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2-bx-c} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(\sqrt{a}x+\frac{b}{2\sqrt{a}})^2+\frac{b^2}{4a}-c} dx = e^{\frac{b^2}{4a}-c} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(\sqrt{a}x+\frac{b}{2\sqrt{a}})^2} dx$
 $= e^{\frac{b^2}{4a}-c} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(\sqrt{a}x+\frac{b}{2\sqrt{a}})^2} d(\sqrt{a}x+\frac{b}{2\sqrt{a}}) = \frac{e^{\frac{b^2}{4a}-c}}{\sqrt{a}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{e^{\frac{b^2}{4a}-c}}{\sqrt{a}} \cdot 1$

3. (1) 注意到 $\frac{|\sin n\theta|}{n^2} \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|\sin n\theta|}{n^2}$ 收敛

则 $\sum \frac{\sin n\theta}{n^2}$ 绝对收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum \frac{\sin n\theta}{n^2}$ 收敛

(2) 设 $\frac{n!}{n^n} = a_n$ $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n^n}{n!} = \frac{n^n}{(n+1)^n} = \frac{1}{(1+\frac{1}{n})^n}$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{1}{e}$ 则由 Ratio Test $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^n}$ 收敛

(3) 设 $\frac{n! a^n}{n^n} = a_n$ $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{a}{(1+\frac{1}{n})^n}$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{a}{e}$

① $a > e$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n! a^n}{n^n}$ 发散

② $a < e$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n! a^n}{n^n}$ 收敛

$$\textcircled{3} a=e \quad \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{e}{(1+\frac{1}{n})^n}$$

$$k_n = \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 = \frac{(1+\frac{1}{n})^n - e}{e} < 0$$

即 $\forall n \geq 1$ 有 $k_n \leq 0$ 由 d'Alembert 判别法 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^n n!}{n^n}$ 发散
 综上: $0 < a < e$ 时原级数收敛, $a \geq e$ 时原级数发散

$$(4) \text{ 设 } a_n = \frac{n^{\ln n}}{(\ln n)^n} \quad \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \frac{n^{\ln n/n}}{\ln n}$$

$$\text{即 } n^{\ln n/n} = e^{\frac{\ln n}{n}}$$

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

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\ln n/n} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\ln n} = 1 \cdot 0 = 0$$

则根据 Root test $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛

$$(5) \frac{(\ln n)^p}{1+n^2} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\ln n)^p}{1+n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{1+n^2} = 1 \quad \text{则 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\ln n)^p}{1+n^2} \text{ 敛散性与 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\ln n)^p}{n^2} \text{ 一致}$$

$$\frac{(\ln n)^p}{n^2} = \frac{1}{n^{1/2}} \cdot \frac{(\ln n)^p}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\text{考虑到 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\ln n)^p}{\sqrt{n}} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{取 } 0 < \epsilon < 1 \exists N \forall n \geq N \quad \frac{(\ln n)^p}{\sqrt{n}} < \epsilon$$

$$\text{则 } \sum_{n=N}^{\infty} \frac{(\ln n)^p}{n^2} = \sum_{n=N}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{1/2}} \cdot \frac{(\ln n)^p}{\sqrt{n}} < \epsilon \sum_{n=N}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{1/2}} \quad \text{而 } \sum_{n=N}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{1/2}} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=N}^{\infty} \frac{(\ln n)^p}{n^2} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\ln n)^p}{1+n^2} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(6) \textcircled{1} 0 < p \leq 1 \text{ 时 } \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{(\ln n)^q}{n^p} > \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} \quad \text{而 } \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} \text{ 发散 则原级数发散}$$

$$\textcircled{2} p > 1 \text{ 时 设 } c = \frac{p-1}{2} \quad \text{则 } p+2c = p \quad (c > 0)$$

$$\frac{(\ln n)^q}{n^p} = \frac{(\ln n)^q}{n^c} \cdot \frac{1}{n^{1+c}}$$

$$\text{而 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\ln n)^q}{n^c} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{取 } \epsilon > 0 \exists N \forall n \geq N \quad \frac{(\ln n)^q}{n^c} \leq \epsilon$$

$$\sum_{n=N}^{\infty} \frac{(\ln n)^q}{n^p} \leq \epsilon \sum_{n=N}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{1+c}} \quad \text{而 } \sum_{n=N}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{1+c}} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \text{原级数收敛}$$

综上: $0 < p \leq 1$ 时级数发散 $p > 1$ 时级数收敛

$$(7) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n^\alpha} - \sin \frac{1}{n^\alpha}}{\frac{1}{n^{3\alpha}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x - (x - \frac{1}{6}x^3) + o(x^3)}{x^3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{即 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{n^\alpha} - \sin \frac{1}{n^\alpha}) \text{ 与 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{3\alpha}} \text{ 敛散性一致}$$

$$\therefore \text{而 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{3\alpha}} = \begin{cases} \text{发散, } \alpha \leq \frac{1}{3} \\ \text{收敛, } \alpha > \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

则原级数在 $0 < \alpha \leq \frac{1}{3}$ 时发散, $\alpha > \frac{1}{3}$ 时收敛

$$(8) \textcircled{1} 0 < p \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{证 } \frac{1}{n^p} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^p} \geq \frac{1}{n^{2p}} + \frac{1}{(n+1)^{2p}} \quad \forall n \geq 3^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{n^p - 1}{n^{2p}} \geq \frac{2}{(n+1)^{2p}} \quad \text{而 } \frac{n^p - 1}{n^{2p}} \geq \frac{2}{n^{2p}} \geq \frac{2}{(n+1)^{2p}} \quad \text{显然成立 } \forall n \geq 3^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

$$\text{设 } N_0 \geq 3^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{1}{1^p} - \frac{1}{2^p} + \frac{1}{2^p} - \frac{1}{3^p} + \frac{1}{3^p} - \frac{1}{4^p} + \dots \geq \frac{1}{1^{2p}} + \frac{1}{2^{2p}} + \dots \geq \sum_{n=N_0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{2p}} \quad \text{而 } \sum_{n=N_0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{2p}} \text{ 发散}$$

则原级数发散

$$\textcircled{2} p > \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{设 } a_n = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n^p}, & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ 0, & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases} \quad b_n = \begin{cases} 0, & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ \frac{1}{n^p}, & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则原级数} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$$

° $p > 1$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$ 收敛 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$ 收敛

则原级数收敛

° $\frac{1}{2} < p \leq 1$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$ 收敛

而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \frac{1}{1^p} + \frac{1}{3^p} + \dots$

$\geq \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{1^p} + \frac{1}{2^p} + \frac{1}{3^p} + \dots) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$

而 $\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$ 发散 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 发散, 原级数发散

综上: $0 < p \leq 1$ 原级数发散, $p > 1$ 原级数收敛

19) " 设 $S_n = \sin 1 + \dots + \sin n$

$2 \sin \frac{1}{2} S_n = (\cos(1 - \frac{1}{2}) - \cos(1 + \frac{1}{2})) + (\cos(2 - \frac{1}{2}) - \cos(2 + \frac{1}{2})) + \dots + (\cos(n - \frac{1}{2}) - \cos(n + \frac{1}{2}))$

$= \cos \frac{1}{2} - \cos \frac{2n+1}{2}$

$\Rightarrow S_n = \frac{\cos \frac{1}{2} - \cos \frac{2n+1}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{1}{2}} \leq \frac{2}{2 \sin \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sin \frac{1}{2}}$

而 $\frac{1}{n^p}$ 单调且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^p} = 0$

综上, 由 Dirichlet 判别法, 原级数收敛