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证明: 令 $R_1 < R_2$ $\therefore \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (a_n b_n) X^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n X^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n X^n$.

$\therefore \cancel{R_1 < R_2}, X \in R_1, \therefore X \in R_2. \therefore \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (a_n b_n) X^n$ 收敛.

若 $X \in (-R_1, R_1)$ 且 $X \notin (-R_1, R_1) \cup (-R_2, R_2)$ 不收敛, 若 $X \notin (-R_1, R_1)$ 且 $X \in (-R_2, R_2)$

均不收敛; 若 $X \in (-R_1, R_1)$ 且 $X \in (-R_2, R_2)$ $\therefore \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (a_n b_n) X^n$ 收敛.

$\therefore R = \min\{R_1, R_2\}$.

若 $R_1 = R_2$, 令 $a_n = -b_n$. $\therefore R_1 = R_2 = R = R'$, 不成立.

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(2) 令 $S(X) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2^{n+1}} X^{2n+1}$ $\therefore \bar{f}(x) = S(\frac{1}{4})$.

$S'(X) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n X^{2n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-X^2)^n = \frac{1}{1+X^2}$ $\therefore S(X) = \arctan X$

$\therefore \bar{f}(x) = 1$

(4) $\bar{f}(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\frac{1}{2})^n}{n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\frac{1}{2})^n}{n}$

令 $S(X) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{X^n}{n}$ $\therefore \bar{f}(x) = \frac{1}{4} S(\frac{1}{2}) - S(\frac{1}{2}) + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

$S'(X) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X^{n-1} = \frac{1}{1-X}$ $\therefore S(X) = -\ln(1-X)$, $S(\frac{1}{2}) = \ln 2$

$\therefore \bar{f}(x) = \frac{5}{8} - \frac{3}{4} \ln 2$

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(1) $\exists X^2 = 1$ $\therefore \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} y^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n!} y^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{y^n}{(n-1)!}$

$\therefore X^2 e^X = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{X^{2n}}{(n-1)!}$ $R_n(X) = \frac{(X^{2n+1})e^X}{(n+1)!} \rightarrow 0 \therefore X \in R$.

(3) $\frac{1}{(X-3)(X+2)} = \frac{1}{(X-2)(X+3)} = \frac{1}{(Y-2)(Y+3)} = \frac{1}{5} (\frac{1}{Y-2} - \frac{1}{Y+3})$

$\frac{1}{Y-2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} y^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} y^n$ $R_n(Y) = \frac{(-1)^n (2-2)^{n-1} y^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}$

$\frac{1}{Y+3} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{3^{n+1}} y^n$ $R_n(Y) = \frac{(-1)^n y^{n+1}}{(3+3)^{n+1}}$ $y \in (-3, +\infty)$

$\therefore \bar{f}(x) = -\frac{1}{5} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{2^{n+1}} + \frac{(-1)^n}{3^{n+1}}) (X-1)^n$ $X \in (-2, 3)$.

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$$(5) \ln(3x+2)(1-x) \quad x \in (-\frac{2}{3}, 1).$$

$$= \ln 3x+2 + \ln 1-x. \quad \ln x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} x^n.$$

$$= \ln 2 + \ln \frac{3}{2}x+1 + \ln 1-x.$$

$$= \ln 2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \left(\frac{3}{2}x\right)^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} x^n = \ln 2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} [(-1)^{n+1} \left(\frac{3}{2}x\right)^n - x^n]$$

$$(\ln(\frac{3}{2}x+1))^{(n)} = \frac{3^n}{2^n} (-1)^{n+1} (n-1)! \left(\frac{3}{2}x\right)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left|\frac{3}{2}x\right| \leq 1 \Rightarrow x \in (-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}]$$

$$(\ln(1-x))^{(n)} = (-1)^{n+1} (n-1)! (1-x)^{n-1} \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1) = (-1)^{n+1} (n-1)! (1-x)^{n-1}.$$

$$(7) \cdot \sinh\{(2x-\pi)+\pi\} = -\sinh(2x-\pi) = -\sinh y \quad y = 2x-\pi.$$

$$\sinh y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(2n+1)!} y^{2n+1}. \quad \therefore f^{(n)} = \begin{cases} 0 & n \text{ even} \\ (-1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}} \frac{(2x-\pi)^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} & n \text{ odd} \end{cases}$$

$$(\sinh y)^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}} y^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} \sin(y - \frac{n}{2}\pi). \quad \therefore y \in \mathbb{R}.$$