§ 5.3 任意项级数敛散性的判别法

- 一、交错级数敛散性的判别法
- 二、绝对收敛与条件收敛

一、交错级数敛散性的判别法

设
$$\underline{u_n > 0}$$
, 则称 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} u_n$ 或 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n u_n$ 为交错级数.

定理1: (Leibniz判别法)

若交错级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} u_n (u_n > 0)$$
满足条件:

- ① 数列 $\{u_n\}$ 单减, 即 $u_{n+1} \leq u_n \ (n=1,2,\cdots);$

则交错级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} u_n$$
收敛,且其和 S 满足 $0 \le S \le u_1$,

余和 r_n 的绝对值 $|r_n| \leq u_{n+1}$.

is.
$$5 = (u_1 - u_2) + (u_3 - u_4) + \cdots + (u_{2n-1} - u_{2n})$$

⇒ {Sin} 姜娣.

$$2 \times 5 = U_1 - (U_2 - U_3) - (U_4 - U_3) - \cdots - (U_{241-2} - U_{241}) - U_{24}$$
 $\leq U_1$

$$| \mathcal{D} \circ \subseteq \mathcal{S}_{om} \subseteq \mathcal{U}_{1} | \Rightarrow 0 \subseteq \mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathcal{U}_{1}$$

$$| \mathcal{D} \circ \subseteq \mathcal{S}_{om+1} = \mathcal{S}_{om+1} + \mathcal{U}_{om+1} + \mathcal{U}_{om+1} = 0$$

$$| \mathcal{D} \circ \mathcal{S}_{om+1} = \mathcal{S}_{om+1} = \mathcal{S}_{om+1} = 0$$

$$| \mathcal{D} \circ \mathcal{S}_{om+1} = 0$$

$$| \mathcal{D} \circ$$

注: • 判别法中的条件是充分非必要条件.

即: 若交错级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} u_n$ 收敛,数列 $\{u_n\}$ 未必单减.

- 判别数列{u_n}的单调性,可借助于函数的导数进行判别.
- 若数列 $\{u_n\}$ 单减,且交错级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} u_n (u_n > 0)$ 发散,则:数列 $\{u_n\}$ 极限存在,且 $\lim_{n \to \infty} u_n = a > 0$.

例1: 判別级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \cdots$$
的敛散性. (条件) $= \ell_{n}$ $= \ell$

Ž / 4.

例2: 判别级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n!}$$
的敛散性. ℓ

10 Leibniz & 6/15. → po to 以致.

 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w$

例3: 判别级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \tan \frac{\pi}{3n}$$
的敛散性. $\frac{4\omega}{4}$.

(& Leibniz \$ 15/2.

=> (2 to 4) 30.

\(\sum_{\frac{71}{34}} \frac{7}{6}.

例4: 判别级数
$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\ln n}{n}$$
的敛散性.

$$\begin{cases}
f(x) = \frac{hx}{x} = f(x) = \frac{1 - hx}{x^2} < 0
\end{cases}$$

13 Leibniz \$ 1 12.

例5: 判別级数
$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n+(-1)^n}}$$
 的数散性.

$$(U_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, U_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, U_4 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, U_5 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}, \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$(U_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, U_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, U_4 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, U_5 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}, \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$(\frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) + (\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}) + \dots + (\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$(\frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}) + (\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}) + \dots + (\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$(\frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}) + (\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}) + \dots + (\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$(\frac{7}{\sqrt{5}}) + (\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}) + (\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}) + \dots + (\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$(\frac{7}{\sqrt{5}}) + (\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}) + (\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}) + (\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}) + (\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}) + (\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}})$$

$$(\frac{7}{\sqrt{5}}) + (\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}) + (\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}) + (\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}})$$

$$(\frac{7}{\sqrt{5}}) + (\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{1}$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^{n}}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}} + o\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{n}} \frac{(-1)^{n}}{\sqrt{n}} \text{ w.} \qquad \sum_{N=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}} \text{ w.} \qquad \sum_{N=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \text{ w.} \qquad \sum_{N=2}^{\infty} o\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}}\right) \text{ w.} \qquad \left(\sum_{N=2}^{\infty} \sqrt{n}, \quad \sqrt{n} = o\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}}\right)\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left(\sqrt{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}\right) \text{ w.} \qquad \left(\sum_{N=2}^{\infty} \sqrt{n}, \quad \sqrt{n} = o\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left(\sqrt{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}\right) \text{ w.} \qquad \left(\sum_{N=2}^{\infty} \sqrt{n}, \quad \sqrt{n} = o\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)\right)$$

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$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left(\sqrt{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}\right) \text{ w.} \qquad \left(\sum_{N=2}^{\infty} \sqrt{n}, \quad \sqrt{n} = o\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)\right)$$

二、绝对收敛与条件收敛

定理2: 若绝对值级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n|$$
收敛,则原级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 必收敛.

此时, 称级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 绝对收敛. (绝对收敛的级数一定收敛)

定义: 若
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n|$$
发散,而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛,则称级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 条件收敛.

例6: 判别级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\sqrt{n}} \ln\left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)$$
的敛散性.

例7: 判别下列级数的敛散性,如果收敛,指出是绝对收敛 还是条件收敛:

(1)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\sqrt{n}};$$
 (2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(n\alpha)}{n^2}.$

$$A: (1). \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |U_n| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \%.$$

(2).
$$|U_n| = \frac{\left| \sin(n \propto) \right|}{n^2} \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$R = \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot M \cdot = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |U_n| \cdot M$$

$$P : [866 [27]] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n| u_n$$

$$P : [866 [27]] = 27$$

注: 对于任意项级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$$
,考虑其绝对值级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n|$

• 若用比值或者根值判别法, 判别出级数 $\sum |u_n|$ 发散,

则: 原级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$$
一定发散.

例8: 讨论级数 $\sum_{n}^{\infty} \frac{(-\alpha)^n}{n^s}$ $(s>0, \alpha>0)$ 的敛散性.

$$\vec{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^n}{n^5}.$$

$$4 \propto = 1. \quad \text{Fights} \quad \frac{2}{N^3} \quad \frac{(-1)^n}{N^3}$$

The war. (Leibniz $= |\hat{x}| = |\hat{x}|$) P: The Liphand. $C = |\hat{x}| = |\hat{x}| = |\hat{x}|$ $C = |\hat{x}| = |\hat{x}| = |\hat{x}|$