

一. 解: (1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+3)n}{n+1} = 1$ 已知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 为发散级数 $\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+3}{n+1}$ 发散

原级数非绝对收敛

$$\text{又: } f(x) = \frac{x+3}{x+1} \quad f(x) = \frac{x+1-2x^2-6x}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{-x^2-6x+1}{(x+1)^2} < 0 \text{ 在 } x \geq 1 \text{ 时恒成立}$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ 单调递减 且 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+3}{n+1} = 0$$

\therefore 原级数条件收敛.

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{4^n \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4}{\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n} = \frac{4}{e} > 1$$

\therefore 原级数发散

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{n+1}(n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n^n}{2^n n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n} = \frac{2}{e} < 1$$

\therefore 原级数收敛

$$(4) 1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{n} = 2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{2n}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{n})}{\frac{\pi^2}{4n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2 \left(\frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2n}}{\frac{\pi}{2n}} \right)^2 = 2$$

$$\text{又: } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\pi^2}{4n} \text{ 发散}$$

\therefore 原级数发散.

$$\text{二. 解: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^2 - (n+1) + 2}{n^2 - n + 2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + n + 2}{n^2 - n + 2} = 1 = \rho \quad \therefore R = \frac{1}{\rho} = 1$$

$x=1$ 时 原级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 - n + 2$ 发散; $x=-1$ 时, 原级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n^2 - n + 2)$ 发散

\therefore 收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^2 - n + 2)x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1)n x^n + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n = S_1(x) + S_2(x) = S(x)$$

$$\text{对于 } S_2(x) = \frac{2x}{1-x} \quad S_1(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1)x^n = x^2 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)x^{n-2} = x^2 S_3(x)$$

$$S_3(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)x^{n-2} \quad \int_0^x S_3(x) dx = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \int_0^x n(n-1)x^{n-2} dx = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} = S_4(x)$$

$$S_4(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} \quad \int_0^x S_4(x) dx = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \int_0^x n x^{n-1} dx = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{x^2}{1-x}$$

$$S_4(x) = \left(\frac{x^2}{1-x} \right)' = \frac{2x-x^2}{(1-x)^2} \quad \therefore S_3(x) = S_4'(x) = \left[\frac{2x-x^2}{(1-x)^2} \right]' = \frac{2}{(1-x)^3}$$

$$\therefore S_1(x) = \frac{2x^2}{(1-x)^3}$$

$$\therefore S(x) = \frac{2x}{1-x} + \frac{2x^2}{(1-x)^3}$$

$$\text{三. 解: } f(x) = \frac{1}{(x+2)(x-1)} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x+2} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \left[\left(-\frac{1}{1-x} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{x}{2}} \right) \right] = -\frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n + \frac{1}{6} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^n}{2^n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{(-1)^n}{2^{n+1}} - 1 \right] x^n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{2^{n+2}}}{1 - \frac{(-1)^n}{2^{n+1}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} x \frac{2^{n+2} - (-1)^{n+1}}{2^{n+1} - (-1)^n} = 1$$

$x = \pm 1$ 时, 原级数发散, 故收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$

$$\text{四. 解 (1)} \quad e^y dy = (1+x+x^2) dx$$

$$\therefore \int e^y dy = \int (1+x+x^2) dx$$

$$\therefore e^y = x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + C_1$$

$$\text{即 } y = \ln \left(\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + x \right) + C$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{1}{y} dy = \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx^2$$

$$\text{即 } \ln y = \ln(1+x^2)$$

$$\therefore y = C(1+x^2)$$

$$(3) \text{ 特征方程 (齐次) 为: } \lambda^2 + \lambda = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 0$$

$$\text{通解: } y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2$$

原方程特解可设为:

$$y^* = ax + b$$

$$\text{代入: } 0 + ax + b = 2 + x$$

$$\text{解得: } a=1, b=2$$

$$\therefore y^* = x + 2$$

$$\therefore \text{原方程通解为 } y = C_1 e^{-x} + x + 2$$

$$(4) \text{ 特征方程 (齐次) 为:}$$

$$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -1$$

$$\text{即通解为 } y = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{-x}$$

设原方程特解可设为

$$y^* = A \sin x$$

$$\text{代入得 } -A \cos x$$

$$-A \sin x + 2A \cos x + A \sin x$$

$$-A \cos x - 2A \sin x + A \cos x = -2 \sin x$$

$$\therefore A = 1$$

$$\therefore y^* = \cos x$$

$$\therefore \text{原方程通解为 } y = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{-x} + \cos x$$

$$(5) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} - \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)^2$$

$$\text{令 } u = \frac{y}{x}, \text{ 即 } y = ux$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx} = u - (u)^2$$

$$\therefore x \frac{du}{dx} = -u^2$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{du}{-u^2} = \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{u} = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\text{即 } u = \frac{1}{\ln|x| + C} \quad \text{进而可得 } y = \frac{x}{\ln|x| + C} \quad \text{又: } y(1) = 1 \quad \therefore y = \frac{x}{\ln|x| + 1}$$

五. 解 (1) $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{(x+1)^2} dx = -\int_1^{+\infty} (\ln x d(x+1))^{-1} = -\frac{\ln x}{x+1} \Big|_1^{+\infty} + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(x+1)} dx = [\ln x - \ln(x+1)] \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \ln 2$

(2) $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx$ 令 $\sqrt{x-1} = u \quad x = u^2 + 1 \quad dx = 2u du$

\therefore 原式 $= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2u}{u(u^2+1)} du = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2}{u^2+1} du = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(\frac{u}{2})^2+1} du = \arctan \frac{u}{2} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

六. 解: $f(x) = f(1-x)$

$\therefore a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (2x-1) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[x^2 - x \right]_0^{\pi} = 2\pi - 2$

$\begin{cases} a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (2x-1) \cos nx dx = -\frac{4}{n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx dx = \frac{4}{n^2\pi} \sin nx \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{4}{n^2\pi} [(-1)^n - 1] \\ b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = 0 \end{cases}$

$\therefore f(x) = \pi - 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{n^2\pi} [(-1)^n - 1] \cos n\pi \quad x \in [-\pi, \pi]$

七. 解: $I(\alpha) = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^\alpha} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^\alpha} dx$

当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\ln(1+x^2) \sim x^2$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\alpha-2} \cdot \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^\alpha} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^2} = 1$

当 $\alpha-2 < 1$, $\alpha < 3$ 时, $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^\alpha} dx$ 收敛

当 $\alpha-2 \geq 1$, $\alpha \geq 3$ 时, $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^\alpha} dx$ 发散

当 $\alpha \leq 1$ 时 $\frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^\alpha} > \frac{1}{x^\alpha} \quad (x > 2)$

而 $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^\alpha} dx$ 发散, $\therefore \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^\alpha} dx$ 发散

当 $\alpha > 1$ 时 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{\alpha-\frac{\alpha+1}{2}} \cdot \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^\alpha} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^{\frac{\alpha+1}{2}}} = 0$

而 $\alpha - \frac{\alpha+1}{2} = \frac{\alpha-1}{2} > 1$ 即 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{\alpha+1}{2}}} dx$ 收敛

$\therefore \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^\alpha} dx$ 收敛

综上所述: 当 $1 < \alpha < 3$ 时 $I(\alpha)$ 收敛

当 $0 < \alpha \leq 1$ 或 $\alpha \geq 3$ 时 $I(\alpha)$ 发散

八. 解: 令 $f(x, \alpha) = \frac{\arctan(\alpha \sin x)}{\sin x} \quad f(x, \alpha) = \frac{1}{1+(\alpha \sin x)^2}$

$I'(\alpha) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1+(\alpha \sin x)^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{(\alpha^2+1)\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d \tan x}{(\alpha^2+1)\tan^2 x + 1} = \frac{\arctan(\sqrt{\alpha^2+1} \tan x)}{\sqrt{\alpha^2+1}} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{\alpha^2+1}}$

$\therefore I(\alpha) = I(0) + \int_0^\alpha \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{t^2+1}} dt = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(\alpha + \sqrt{\alpha^2+1}) \quad (\alpha > 0)$