

一、判定下列级数的敛散性($4 \times 5 = 20$ 分):

(1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n}{3n+1}$; (2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+1}}{n^2+3}$; (3) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n! \left(\frac{1}{n+1}\right)^n$; (4) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-a)^n}{n+1}, a > 0$.

二、求幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n n} x^{n-1}$ 的收敛域,并求出和函数 (10 分)

三、将函数 $f(x) = \arctan x$ 展开为 x 的幂级数,并求收敛域. (本题 10 分)

四、求下列微分方程的通解或初值问题的解 (每小题 5 分):

(1) $(2+x^2)y' = xy$;

(2) $xy' = y(\ln y - \ln x)$;

(3) $y'' + y = 3x$;

(4) $xy'' = y'$;

(5) $2y' = y^2 - 1, y(0) = 2$

五、计算下列广义积分 (每小题 5 分):

(1) $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)}$;

(2) $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4} dx$

六、(本题 8 分) 讨论广义积分 $F(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{\alpha-1}}{1+x} dx$ 的敛散性, 其中 $\alpha \in (-\infty, +\infty)$.

七、(本题 9 分) 将函数 $f(x) = x, (0 \leq x \leq \pi)$ 展开为余弦级数, 并由此求级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 的和.

八、(8 分) 计算积分 $I(a) = \int_0^{\pi/2} \left(\ln \frac{1+a \cos x}{1-a \cos x} \right) \frac{dx}{\cos x}$, 其中 $|a| < 1$.

一. (1) $\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n}{3^{n+1}} = \frac{2}{3} \neq 0$, 故级数发散

PI

(2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n^2+3}}{\frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}{n^2+3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}}}{1+\frac{3}{n^2}} = 1$
 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}$ 收敛, 故原级数收敛.

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

故原级数收敛

(4) 当 $0 < a < 1$ 时, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left|\frac{(-a)^n}{n+1}\right|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a}{\sqrt[n]{n+1}} = a \Rightarrow$ 原级数绝对收敛

当 $a = 1$ 时 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1}$ 为交错级数; 条件收敛.

当 $a > 1$ 时, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-a)^n}{n+1} = \infty$, \Rightarrow 原级数发散.

二. $R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^n \cdot n}{3^{n+1} \cdot (n+1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{3(n+1)} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow R = 3$.

当 $x = -3$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n \cdot n} (-3)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}$, 收敛

当 $x = 3$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n \cdot n} 3^{n-1} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$, 发散

故原级数的收敛域为 $[-3, 3)$

令 $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n \cdot n} x^{n-1} = \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n \cdot n} x^n = \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^n$.

令 $S_1(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} t^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^t t^{n-1} dt = \int_0^t \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t^{n-1}\right) dt = \int_0^t \frac{1}{1-t} dt$
 $= -\ln(1-t) \quad (-1 < t < 1)$

故 $S(x) = \frac{1}{x} \cdot S_1\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) = -\frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln\left(1 - \frac{x}{3}\right) \quad (-3 \leq x < 3)$

三. $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (x^2)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n}, \quad (x^2 < 1)$

$\Rightarrow \int_0^x f'(x) dx = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \int_0^x x^{2n} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$

故 $f(x) = f(0) + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} = 0 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}, \quad -1 \leq x \leq 1$ (因 $x = \pm 1$ 时级数收敛)

12. (1) 分离变量得 $\frac{dy}{y} = \frac{x}{2+x^2} dx$

两边积分得 $\ln|y| = \frac{1}{2} \ln(2+x^2) + \ln|C| = \ln(2+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot |C|$

$\Rightarrow y = C\sqrt{2+x^2}$, 其中 C 为任意常数

(2) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} \ln \frac{y}{x}$ 为齐次方程.

令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$. 则 $y' = u + xu' = u \ln u$

分离变量得 $\frac{du}{u(\ln u - 1)} = \frac{dx}{x}$

两边积分: $\ln|\ln u - 1| = \ln|x| + \ln|C|$

即 $\ln y - \ln x - 1 = Cx$ (C 为任意常数)

(3) 齐次方程 $y'' + y = 0$ 的特征方程为 $r^2 + 1 = 0$, 其解为 $r = \pm i$,

通解为 $y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$,

由于 $\lambda = 0$ 不是特征方程的根, 故令非齐次方程的特解为

$y^* = ax + b$

代入原方程可得 $ax + b = 3x \Rightarrow a = 3, b = 0$.

故原方程的通解为

$y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + 3x$, C_1, C_2 为任意常数

(4). 令 $y' = p(x)$ 则有

$x p' = p$

分离变量: $\frac{dp}{p} = \frac{dx}{x}$

$\Rightarrow p = C_1 x$ (C_1 为任意常数)

即 $y' = C_1 x$

积分得 $y = \frac{1}{2} C_1 x^2 + C_2$ (C_1, C_2 为任意常数)

(5). $\frac{2dy}{y^2-1} = dx \Rightarrow (\frac{1}{y-1} - \frac{1}{y+1}) dy = dx$

两边积分得 $\ln|y-1| - \ln|y+1| = x + C$, $y(0) = 2 \Rightarrow C = -\ln 3$

故特解为 $\ln|y-1| - \ln|y+1| = x - \ln 3$

五

(1) $x=0$ 为瑕点. 令 $\sqrt{x}=t$. 则 $x=t^2$

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} = \int_0^1 \frac{2t dt}{t(1+t^2)} = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = 2 \cdot \arctan t \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

(2) $I = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1+\frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2+\frac{1}{x^2}} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{d(x-\frac{1}{x})}{(x-\frac{1}{x})^2+2}$

令 $t = x - \frac{1}{x}$, $0 \leq t \leq +\infty$, 则

$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{2+t^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{d\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}}}{1+(\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}})^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \arctan \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \pi$$

$I = \int_0^1 + \int_1^{+\infty}$, 考虑 $\int_1^{+\infty} f(x) dx$

① 令 $f(x) = \frac{x^{\alpha-1}}{1+x}$, $g(x) = \frac{1}{x^2-2}$, 则

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{\alpha-1} \cdot x^{\alpha-1}}{1+x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{\alpha-1}}{1+x} = 1$$

故 $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 与 $\int_1^{+\infty} g(x) dx$ 同敛散性相同.

当 $2-\alpha > 1$, 即 $\alpha < 1$ 时 收敛

当 $2-\alpha \leq 1$, 即 $\alpha \geq 1$ 时 发散

② 再考虑 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx$

$x=0$ 为瑕点,

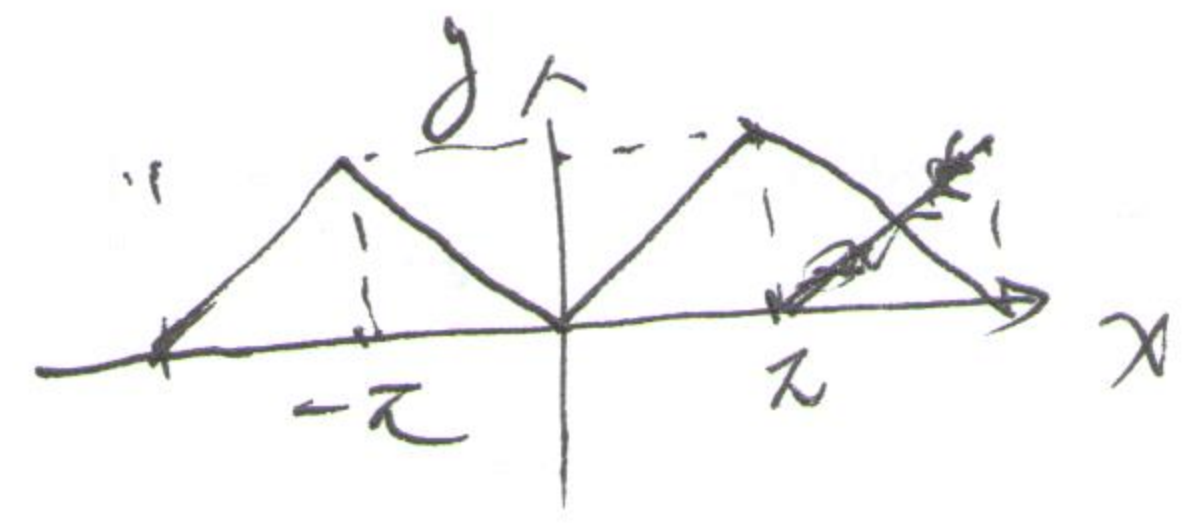
考虑 $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^{1-\alpha}} dx$

当 $1-\alpha > 1$ 时 收敛
当 $1-\alpha \leq 1$ 时 发散
即 $\alpha > 0$ 收敛
当 $\alpha \leq 0$ 发散

由①②知, $0 < \alpha < 1$ 收敛, 否则发散

七. 将 $f(x)$ 作偶延拓及周期延拓, 得函数 $F(x)$, 则 $F(x)$ 展可成为余弦级数即可.

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) = x & x \in [0, \pi] \\ f(-x) = -x & x \in (-\pi, 0) \end{cases}$$



$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^{\pi} = \pi$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos nx dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \left(x \sin nx + \frac{\cos nx}{n} \right) \Big|_0^{\pi}$$

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

$$= \begin{cases} -\frac{4}{(2k-1)^2 \pi}, & n = 2k-1 \\ 0, & n = 2k, k=1, 2, \dots \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2} \cos(2k-1)x, \quad (0 \leq x \leq \pi)$$

令 $x=0$, 得 $0 = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2} \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$

$$\sigma = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \quad \sigma_1 = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

$$\sigma_2 = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k)^2} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2k}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{k}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} \sigma = \frac{1}{4} (\sigma_1 + \sigma_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_2 = \frac{1}{3} \sigma_1 = \frac{\pi^2}{24}$$

$$\sigma = \sigma_1 + \sigma_2 = \frac{1}{8} \pi^2 + \frac{1}{24} \pi^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

11. $I'(a) = \int_0^{\pi/2} \left(\frac{1}{1+a \cos x} + \frac{1}{1-a \cos x} \right) dx$

计算 $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{1+a \cos x} dx$, 作代换 $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$, 则

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+a \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2dt}{1+t^2} = \int_0^1 \frac{2}{1+t^2+a(1-t^2)} dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{2}{(1+a) + (1-a)t^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{1+a} \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{1 + \left(\sqrt{\frac{1-a}{1+a}} t\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{1+a} \arctan \sqrt{\frac{1-a}{1+a}} t \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1+a}{1-a}} \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-a^2}} \arctan \sqrt{\frac{1-a}{1+a}}$$

$$\text{同理} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{1-a \cos x} dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-a^2}} \arctan \sqrt{\frac{1+a}{1-a}}$$

$$\text{故 } I'(a) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-a^2}} \left(\arctan \sqrt{\frac{1-a}{1+a}} + \arctan \sqrt{\frac{1+a}{1-a}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-a^2}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1-a^2}}$$

$$\text{1.1. } \int_0^a I'(t) dt = \int_0^a \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = \pi \arcsin t \Big|_0^a \quad \left[\arcsin x' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right]$$

$$= \pi \arcsin a$$

\Rightarrow

$$I(a) = I(0) + \pi \arcsin a = 0 + \pi \arcsin a$$

$$\text{即 } I(a) = \pi \arcsin a$$

作代换:

$$\text{令 } t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\text{则 } dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$$

$$\tan x = \frac{2t}{1-t^2}$$

$$\text{引理: } \left(\arctan x + \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$