

2014级高数期末



# 南开大学 作业纸

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## 一. 判断敛散性

1)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n}{5n-2}$

解:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n}{5n-2} = \frac{2}{5} \neq 0$

$\therefore$  原级数发散

2)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+2}}{n^2+1}$

解:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+2}}{n^2+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2}$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n^3(n+2)}}{(n^2+1)^2} = 0$

$\therefore$  原级数收敛

3)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n! \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^n$

解:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)! \left(\frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{n+1}}{n! \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^n}$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) = 1 < 1$

$\therefore$  原级数收敛

4)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-a)^n}{n} \quad (a > 0)$

解:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left| \frac{(-a)^n}{n} \right|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a}{\sqrt[n]{n}} = a$

$\therefore \begin{cases} 0 < a < 1 \text{ 时, 原级数绝对收敛} \\ a = 1 \text{ 时, 原级数条件收敛} \\ a > 1 \text{ 时, 原级数发散} \end{cases}$

## 二. 求幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n n} x^{n-1}$ 的收敛域并求出和函数.

解:  $\because U_n = \frac{1}{2^n n}$

$\therefore \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{U_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{2^n n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore R = 2$

又当  $x = 2$  时, 原级数化为  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n}$ , 发散;  $x = -2$  时, 原级数化为  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n}$ , 收敛

$\therefore$  收敛域为  $[-2, 2)$

又  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n n} x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{n-1}$

令  $t = \frac{x}{2}$ , 则原级数为  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^{n-1}}{2n} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^{n-1}}{n} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{t^n}{n}$

令  $2tf(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^t t^{n-1} dt = \int_0^t \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t^{n-1}\right) dt = \int_0^t \frac{1}{1-t} dt = -\ln(1-t)$

$\therefore f(t) = -\frac{\ln(1-t)}{2t}$

即  $S(x) = -\frac{\ln(1-\frac{x}{2})}{x}$



三. 将函数  $f(x) = \arctan x$  展开成  $x$  的幂级数, 并求收敛域

解:  $f(x) = \arctan x = \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \int \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n} \right) dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \int x^{2n} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)}$

此时  $\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} / \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{2n-1}{2n+1} = x^2$

当  $x^2 < 1$  即  $-1 < x < 1$  时, 原级数收敛

当  $x^2 = 1$  时,  $x = \pm 1$

1)  $x = 1$  时, 原级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{1^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{2n+1}$ , 收敛

2)  $x = -1$  时, 原级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{(-1)^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+2}}{2n+1}$ , 收敛

$\therefore$  收敛域为  $[-1, 1]$

四. 求下列微分方程或初值问题的解

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

解:  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{xy}{1+x^2}$

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

两边积分  $\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx + C$

$\Rightarrow \ln y = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + C$

$\therefore y = C\sqrt{1+x^2}$

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

解:  $y' = \frac{y}{x} \ln \frac{y}{x}$  (\*)

令  $y = ux$

则 (\*) 式化为

$u + u'x = u \ln u$

$\Rightarrow x \frac{du}{dx} = u \ln u - u$

$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{u(\ln u - 1)} = \frac{1}{x} dx$

$\Rightarrow \int \frac{du}{u(\ln u - 1)} = \int \frac{1}{x} dx + C$

$\Rightarrow \ln(\ln u - 1) = \ln x + C$

$\ln u - 1 = Cx$

$\Rightarrow u = e^{Cx+1}$

$\Rightarrow y = xe^{Cx+1}$

3)  $2xy' = x+y$

解: 原方程化为

$y' - \frac{1}{2x}y = \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore y = e^{-\int \frac{1}{2x} dx} \left( \int \frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{\int \frac{1}{2x} dx} dx + C \right)$

$= \sqrt{x} \left( \int \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{x}} + C \right)$

$= \sqrt{x} (\sqrt{x} + C)$

$= x + C\sqrt{x}$





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

$$\text{解: } x \cdot \frac{dy'}{dx} = y'$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{y'} dy' = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y'} dy' = \int \frac{1}{x} dx + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln y' = \ln x + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = C_1 x$$

$$\therefore y = C_1 x^2 + C_2$$

$$(5) y'' - 7y' + 6y = 0$$

解: 原方程特征方程为

$$\lambda^2 - 7\lambda + 6 = 0$$

$\Rightarrow$  得特征根

$$\lambda_1 = 6, \lambda_2 = 1$$

$$\therefore y = C_1 e^{6x} + C_2 e^x$$

$$(6) \begin{cases} 2y' = y^2 - 1 \\ y(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

将  $y(0) = 0$  代入得  $C$

$$\text{解: } \because 2y' = y^2 - 1$$

$$\therefore \ln \left| \frac{y+1}{y-1} \right|$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{y^2 - 1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{y+1}{y-1} \right|$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2 - 1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{y^2 - 1} dy = dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{2}{y^2 - 1} dy = \int dx + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln \left| \frac{y-1}{y+1} \right| = x + C$$

五、计算下列广义积分

$$(1) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx$$

解: 令  $x = \tan t$ , 则  $t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$

$$\therefore \text{原积分} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{t}{(1+\tan^2 t)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \cdot \sec^2 t dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{t}{\sec^3 t} \cdot \sec^2 t dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \cos t dt$$

$$= t \sin t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t dt$$

$$= t \sin t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \cos t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$$

$$(2) \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

解: 令  $x = \sin t$ ,  $x=1, t=\frac{\pi}{2}, x=-1, t=-\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\therefore \text{原积分} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos t}{\cos t} dt = \pi$$



3. 将  $f(x) = x$  ( $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ ) 展开成余弦级数

解: 将  $f(x)$  拓展成偶函数  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ -x, & -\pi \leq x < 0 \end{cases}$

则  $b_n = 0$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx = \pi, \quad \frac{a_0}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi n} \int_0^{\pi} x d \sin nx$$

$$= \frac{2}{n\pi} \left( x \sin nx \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{n\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\pi} d \cos nx = \frac{2}{n^2\pi} \cos nx \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{2}{n^2\pi} [(-1)^n - 1] = \begin{cases} -\frac{4}{n^2\pi}, & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ 0, & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( -\frac{4}{(2n-1)^2\pi} \cos(2n-1)x \right) = -\frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^2}$$

7.  $I(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \frac{1+a \cos x}{1-a \cos x} \cos x dx$

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