



2010级高数期末 南 京 大 学 作 业 纸

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班级

姓名

一. 判断下列级数的敛散性

(1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2}$

解: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{[2(n+1)]!}{[(n+1)!]^2} / \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2}$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2(2n+1)}{n+1} = 4 > 1$

\therefore 原级数发散

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

解: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+n}{n^2} = 0$

又 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+(n+1)}{(n+1)^2} / \frac{1+n}{n^2}$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3+2n^2}{n^3+3n^2+2n} < 1$

\therefore 原交错级数收敛

又 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+n}{n^2} / \frac{1}{n} = 1$

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+n}{n^2}$ 发散

\therefore 原级数条件收敛

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

解: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{(2+\frac{1}{n})^n}$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{e} = \infty$

\therefore 原级数发散

二. 判断下列广义积分的敛散性

(1) $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x \arctan x}{1+x^3} dx$

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \arctan x}{1+x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{x^2}$

取 $x \rightarrow +\infty$, $\frac{x \arctan x}{1+x^3} \sim \frac{\pi}{2x^2}$

又 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$ 收敛

$\therefore \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x \arctan x}{1+x^3} dx$ 收敛

(2) $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx$

解: $x=0$ 为原被分点

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

又 $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ 收敛

$\therefore \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx$ 收敛

三. 计算下列广义积分

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

解: 原式 $= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2+1}$

$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{d(x+1)}{(x+1)^2+1}$

$= \arctan(x+1) \Big|_0^{+\infty}$

$= \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}$

(2) $\int_1^e \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{1-\ln^2 x}}$

解: $x=e$ 为原被分点

原式 $= \int_1^e \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{1-\ln^2 x}}$

$= \int_1^e \frac{d \ln x}{\sqrt{1-\ln^2 x}}$

$= \int_1^e \arcsin \ln x \Big|_1^e$

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

四. 解微分方程.

(1) $\frac{dy}{dx} - 2xy = e^{x^2} \cos x$

解: $y = e^{\int -2x dx} \left(\int e^{x^2} \cos x \cdot e^{-x^2} dx + C \right)$
 $= e^{-x^2} \left(\int e^{x^2} \cos x \cdot e^{-x^2} dx + C \right)$
 $= e^{-x^2} (\sin x + C)$
 $= e^{-x^2} \sin x + C e^{-x^2}$

(2) $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 0$

解: 原方程的特征方程为

$$\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = 0$$

得特征根为

$$\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2$$

$$\therefore y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x}$$

(3) 求微分方程 $y'' - 4y' + 13y = 0$ 满足初值条件 $y|_{x=0} = 0, y'|_{x=0} = 3$ 的特解

解: 原微分方程的特征方程为 $\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 13 = 0$

解得其特征根为 $\lambda_1 = 2 + 3i, \lambda_2 = 2 - 3i$

$$\therefore y = e^{2x} (C_1 \cos 3x + C_2 \sin 3x)$$

$$\because y|_{x=0} = C_1 = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = 0 \Rightarrow y = C_2 e^{2x} \sin 3x$$

$$\therefore y' = 2C_2 e^{2x} \sin 3x + 3C_2 e^{2x} \cos 3x$$

$$\text{又 } y'|_{x=0} = 3C_2 = 3$$

$$\therefore C_2 = 1$$

\therefore 所求特解为 $y = e^{2x} \sin 3x$

五. 求幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1)x^n$ 的收敛区间. 并求其和函数

解: $\because \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2(n+1)+1}{2n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+3}{2n+1} = 1$

$$\therefore R = 1$$

又 $x=1$ 时, $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1)$ 发散; $x=-1$ 时 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1)(-1)^n$ 发散

\therefore 原幂级数收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$

令 $t = \sqrt{x}$, 则原幂级数化为 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1)t^{2n}$

$$\because \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1)t^{2n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (t^{2n+1})' = \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^{2n+1} \right)' = \left(\frac{t}{1-t^2} \right)' = \frac{t^2+1}{(1-t^2)^2}$$

即 $S(x) = S(t^2) = \frac{t^2+1}{(1-t^2)^2} = \frac{x+1}{(1-x)^2} \quad x \in (-1, 1)$

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六. 将函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2x^2-3x+1}$ 展开成 x 的幂级数

$$\text{解: } f(x) = \frac{1}{2x^2-3x+1} = \frac{1}{(1-2x)(1-x)} = \frac{2}{1-2x} - \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{1-2x} = 2 \cdot [1 + 2x + (2x)^2 + \dots + (2x)^n + \dots] = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^n x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{n+1} x^n$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^n + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{2}{1-2x} - \frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{n+1} x^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n (2^{n+1} - 1)$$

七. 将函数 $f(x) = 2 + |x|$ ($-1 \leq x \leq 1$) 展开成以 2 为周期的傅里叶级数

解: 令 $g(x) = |x|$, ($-1 \leq x \leq 1$)

$\therefore g(x)$ 为偶函数, 故其傅里叶级数中, $b_n = 0$

又 $T=2$, $\therefore l=1$

$$\therefore a_0 = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^1 x dx = 2 \int_0^1 x dx = x^2 \Big|_0^1 = 1, \quad \frac{a_0}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore a_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^1 x \cos n\pi x dx = 2 \int_0^1 x \cos n\pi x dx = \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^1 x d \sin n\pi x$$

$$= \frac{2}{n\pi} x \sin n\pi x \Big|_0^1 - \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^1 \sin n\pi x dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{n^2\pi^2} \cos n\pi x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{n^2\pi^2} [(-1)^n - 1]$$

$$\therefore a_n = \begin{cases} -\frac{4}{n^2\pi^2}, & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ 0, & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore g(x) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n+1)\pi x}{(2n+1)^2}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = 2 + |x| = 2 + g(x) = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n+1)\pi x}{(2n+1)^2}$$

2. 八. 设 $f(x)$ 在点 $x=0$ 的某邻域内具有二阶连续导数且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0$.
证明级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(\frac{1}{n})$ 绝对收敛.

证明: $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0$, 且 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 某邻域内存在二阶导数

$$\therefore f(0)=0, f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x} = 0$$

$$\text{又 } f''(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)-f'(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{x} \text{ 存在}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{x} = l, \quad l \neq +\infty$$

$$\text{记 } g(\frac{1}{n}) = |f(\frac{1}{n})|, \text{ 则 } g'(\frac{1}{n}) = \begin{cases} f'(\frac{1}{n}), & f(\frac{1}{n}) > 0 \\ -f'(\frac{1}{n}), & f(\frac{1}{n}) < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore |g'(\frac{1}{n})| = |f'(\frac{1}{n})|$$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|f(\frac{1}{n})|}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g(\frac{1}{n})}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{n^2} g'(\frac{1}{n})}{-\frac{2}{n^3}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{g'(\frac{1}{n})}{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\text{且 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|g'(\frac{1}{n})|}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|f'(\frac{1}{n})|}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{f'(\frac{1}{n})}{\frac{1}{n}} \right| = |l|, \text{ 存在.}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |f(\frac{1}{n})| \text{ 收敛}$$

\therefore 原级数绝对收敛.

$$(f(0)=0, f'(0)=0, \text{泰勒展开: } f(\frac{1}{n}) = f(0) + f'(0) \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \frac{f''(0)}{2!} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} + o(\frac{1}{n^2}) = \frac{f''(0)}{2!} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2},$$

$$\text{又 } f''(0) \text{ 存在, 故 } |f(\frac{1}{n})| \sim \frac{f''(0)}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2}, \text{ 故绝对收敛})$$