

习题 6.3 作业参考解答

《高等微积分教程（下）》

1. 求下列幂级数的收敛半径与收敛域.

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^n}{n^n}.$$

解: 由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{n^n}} = 0$, 知收敛半径 $\rho = +\infty$.

收敛域为 \mathbb{R} .

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

解:

$$a_{3n+1} = \frac{1}{(2n-1)2^n}, a_{3n+2} = a_{3n+3} = 0.$$

$$\text{故 } \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[3n+1]{\frac{1}{(2n-1)2^n}} = 2^{-\frac{1}{3}}.$$

收敛半径 $\rho = 2^{\frac{1}{3}}$.

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

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

故收敛域为 $[-2^{\frac{1}{3}}, 2^{\frac{1}{3}})$.

$$(5) \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n} x^n.$$

解:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{\ln n}{n}} = 1 \Rightarrow \rho = 1.$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n} (-1)^n \text{ 收敛.}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n} \text{ 发散.}$$

故收敛域为 $[-1, 1)$.

$$(7) \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} (x-1)^n \quad (p > 0).$$

解:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{n^p}} = 1 \Rightarrow \rho = 1.$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} (-1)^n \text{ 收敛.}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} \text{ 当 } p > 1 \text{ 时收敛, 当 } p \in (0, 1] \text{ 时发散.}$$

故当 $p > 1$ 时收敛域为 $[0, 2]$, 当 $p \in (0, 1]$ 时收敛域为 $[0, 2)$.

$$(9) \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 2^n (x+a)^{2n}$$

解:

$$a_{2n} = 2^n, a_{2n+1} = 0.$$

$$\text{故 } \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[2n]{2^n} = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \rho = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 2^n \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{2n} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1 \text{ 发散.}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 2^n \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{2n} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 1 \text{ 发散.}$$

$$\text{故收敛域为 } \left(-a - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -a + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right).$$

2. 求下列幂级数的收敛域与和函数.

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

解:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{n(n-1)}} = 1 \Rightarrow \rho = 1.$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n(n-1)} \text{ 收敛到 } 2 \ln 2 - 1.$$

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

收敛域为 $[-1, 1]$.

$$\text{记 } S(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} \frac{x^n}{n(n-1)}, x \in [-1, 1].$$

$$\text{当 } x \in (-1, 1) \text{ 时, } S'(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{n-1}, S''(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} x^{n-2} = \frac{1}{1-x}.$$

$$\text{从而 } S'(x) = -\ln(1-x), S(x) = x + (1-x) \ln(1-x).$$

$$S(1) = 1, S(-1) = 2 \ln 2 - 1.$$

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

解:

$$a_{2n+1} = 2n+1, a_{2n+2} = 0.$$

$$\text{故 } \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[2n+1]{2n+1} = 1 \Rightarrow \rho = 1.$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (2n+1)(-1)^{2n+1} \text{ 和 } \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (2n+1)1^{2n+1} \text{ 发散.}$$

故收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$.

$$\text{记 } S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (2n+1)x^{2n+1}, x \in (-1, 1).$$

$$\text{当 } x \in (-1, 1) \text{ 时, } \int_0^x \frac{S(t)}{t} dt = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} x^{2n+1} = \frac{x^3}{1-x^2}.$$

$$\text{从而 } S(x) = \frac{3x^3 - x^5}{(1-x^2)^2}.$$

$$(5) \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} x^{n-1}.$$

解:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n-1]{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} = 1 \Rightarrow \rho = 1.$$

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

故收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$.

记 $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} x^{n-1}, x \in (-1, 1)$.

当 $x \in (-1, 1)$ 时, $\int_0^x S(t) dt = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{n+1}{2} x^n$.

$\int_0^x (\int_0^y S(t) dt) dy = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{2} = \frac{x^2}{2(1-x)}$.

从而 $S(x) = (\frac{x^2}{2(1-x)})'' = \frac{1}{(1-x)^3}$.

3. 将下列函数在 x_0 点展成幂级数, 并求收敛域.

(1) $\cos x, x_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

解:

$$|\cos^{(n)} x| = |\cos(x + \frac{n}{2}\pi)| \leq 1.$$

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

收敛域为 \mathbb{R} .

(3) $\ln(1+x), x_0 = 2$.

解:

$$\ln(1+x) = \ln 3 + \ln(1 + \frac{x-2}{3}) = \ln 3 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(\frac{x-2}{3})^n}{n}, x \in (-1, 5).$$

收敛域为 $x \in (-1, 5]$.

(5) $\sin x^2, x_0 = 0$.

解:

$$\sin x^2 = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{4n+2}}{(2n+1)!}, x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

收敛域为 $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$(7) \frac{1}{x-1}, x_0 = -1.$$

解:

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

收敛域为 $x \in (-3, 1)$.

$$(9) \frac{x}{(x-1)(x+3)}, x_0 = 0.$$

解:

$$\frac{x}{(x-1)(x+3)} = \frac{x}{4} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+3} \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{4} \left(-1 + \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n+1} \right) x^{n+1}, x \in (-1, 1).$$

收敛域为 $x \in (-1, 1)$.

$$(11) \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}), x_0 = 0.$$

解:

$$(\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}))' = (1 + x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \binom{-\frac{1}{2}}{n} x^{2n}, x \in (-1, 1).$$

$$\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}, x \in (-1, 1).$$

收敛域为 $x \in [-1, 1]$.

$$(13) \int_0^x \frac{\arctan t}{t} dt, x_0 = 0.$$

解:

$$\frac{\arctan t}{t} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{t^{2n}}{2n+1}, x \in (-1, 1).$$

$$\int_0^x \frac{\arctan t}{t} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)^2}, x \in (-1, 1).$$

收敛域为 $x \in [-1, 1]$