

数学类(26)

a_n 是递减到0的正数列, 证明: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin nx$ 一致收敛的充分必要条件是 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} na_n = 0$

证明:

必要性:

若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin nx$ 一致收敛,

$$\sum_{k=n+1}^{2n} a_k \sin \frac{\pi x}{4n} \geq \sum_{k=n+1}^{2n} a_k \sin \frac{\pi n}{4n} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} na_{2n}, \text{ 因此 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2na_{2n} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2n+1)a_{2n+1} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2n+1)a_{2n} = 0, \text{ 故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} na_n = 0$$

充分性:

若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} na_n = 0$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} na_n \frac{\sin nx}{n}$ 是不能如此说明收敛的, 网上流传的解答是错的.

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin nx$ 是周期 2π 的奇函数, 所以只需对 $x \in [0, \pi]$ 说明

$$\left| \sum_{k=n}^m \sin kx \right| = \frac{\left| \cos \left[\left(n - \frac{1}{2} \right) x \right] - \cos \left[\left(m + \frac{1}{2} \right) x \right] \right|}{2 \left| \sin \frac{x}{2} \right|} \leq \frac{1}{\left| \sin \frac{x}{2} \right|}$$

$$\text{记 } S_{n,m} = \sum_{k=n}^m \sin kx$$

$$\text{对 } x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{n}, \pi \right], \text{ 由 } abel \text{ 恒等式, 以及 } \sin x \geq \frac{2}{\pi}x, x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{k=n}^m a_k \sin(kx) \right| &\leq \sum_{k=n}^{m-1} (a_k - a_{k+1}) |S_{n,k}| + a_m |S_{n,m}| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\left| \sin \frac{x}{2} \right|} \left[\sum_{k=n}^{m-1} (a_k - a_{k+1}) + a_m \right] = \frac{a_n}{\left| \sin \frac{x}{2} \right|} \leq \frac{\pi a_n}{|x|} \leq na_n \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{对 } x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{m} \right], \left| \sum_{k=n}^m a_k \sin(kx) \right| \leq |x| \sum_{k=n}^m ka_k \leq \frac{\pi \sum_{k=n}^m ka_k}{m}$$

$$\text{对 } x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{m}, \frac{\pi}{n} \right], \frac{\pi}{l+1} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{l} \Rightarrow l = \left\lfloor \frac{\pi}{x} \right\rfloor$$

$$\left| \sum_{k=n}^m a_k \sin(kx) \right| \leq \left| \sum_{k=n}^l a_k \sin(kx) \right| + \left| \sum_{k=l+1}^m a_k \sin(kx) \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{\pi \sum_{k=n}^l k a_k}{l} + (l+1) a_{l+1}$$

$$\text{故 } \left| \sum_{k=n}^m a_k \sin(kx) \right| \leq \begin{cases} n a_n, & \pi \geq x \geq \frac{\pi}{n} \\ \frac{\pi \sum_{k=n}^l k a_k}{l} + (l+1) a_{l+1}, & \frac{\pi}{l+1} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{l}, l = n, n+1, \dots, m \\ \frac{\pi \sum_{k=n}^m k a_k}{m}, & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{m} \end{cases}$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \text{ 存在 } N \geq 1, \text{ 使得 } \forall J \geq N, \frac{\sum_{k=1}^J k a_k}{J} \leq \varepsilon, J a_J \leq \varepsilon$$

$$\text{从而当 } m \geq n \geq J \text{ 时, } \left| \sum_{k=n}^m a_k \sin(kx) \right| \leq C \varepsilon, C \text{ 是一个正常数,}$$

$$\text{因此 } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \sin(kx) \text{ 一致收敛.}$$

结论:

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\sin kx}{k} \right| \leq 2\sqrt{\pi}$$

证明:

对 $x \in [0, \pi)$ 证明即可.

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\sin kx}{k} \right| &\leq \sum_{k=1}^q x + \left| \sum_{k=q+1}^n \frac{\sin kx}{k} \right| \\ &\leq qx + \frac{1}{\left| \sin \frac{x}{2} \right|} \left[\sum_{k=q+1}^n \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1} \right) + \frac{1}{n} \right] \\ &= qx + \frac{1}{(q+1) \left| \sin \frac{x}{2} \right|} \leq qx + \frac{\pi}{(q+1)x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{取 } q = \left[\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{x} \right], qx + \frac{\pi}{(q+1)x} \leq \sqrt{\pi} + \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\pi}} = 2\sqrt{\pi}$$

证毕!

判断 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{[n^{\alpha}]}}{n^{\beta}}$ 的收敛性

设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$, 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 发散, 证明: $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \exists \{t_n\} \subset \{-1, 1\}$, 使得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t_n a_n = x$

证明:

$$t_1 \text{ 随意, 对 } n \geq 2, \text{ 令 } t_n = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{若 } \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} t_k a_k < x \\ -1, & \text{若 } \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} t_k a_k \geq x \end{cases}$$

如果 $\sum_{n=1}^m t_n a_n < x, \forall m \geq 1$, 则 n 充分大时, $t_n = 1, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = +\infty$

这是一个矛盾, 如果 $\sum_{n=1}^m t_n a_n \geq x, \forall m \geq 1, n$ 充分大时, $t_n = -1, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -a_n = -\infty$

这还是一个矛盾!

设 $n_0 = 0, n_k$ 是严格递增正整数列, 不妨设 $t_{n_0+1}, t_2, \dots, t_{n_1}, t_{n_1+1}, t_{n_2+1}, \dots, t_{n_2}, \dots$

$$t_j = 1, n_{2m-2} + 1 \leq j \leq n_{2m-1}, m = 1, 2, \dots,$$

$$t_j = -1, n_{2m-1} + 1 \leq j \leq n_{2m}, m = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\text{即 } \sum_{k=1}^{n_{2m-1}} t_k a_k \geq x, \sum_{k=1}^{n_{2m-1}-1} t_k a_k < x, \text{ 又 } t_{n_{2m-1}} = 1$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n_{2m-1}-1} t_k a_k + a_{n_{2m-1}} = \sum_{k=1}^{n_{2m-1}} t_k a_k \geq x \Rightarrow a_{n_{2m-1}} \geq x - \sum_{k=1}^{n_{2m-1}-1} t_k a_k \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{2m-1}-1} t_k a_k = x$$

$$\text{又 } \sum_{k=1}^{n_{2m}} t_k a_k < x, \sum_{k=1}^{n_{2m}-1} t_k a_k \geq x, \text{ 又 } t_{n_{2m}} = -1$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n_{2m}-1} t_k a_k - a_{n_{2m}} = \sum_{k=1}^{n_{2m}} t_k a_k < x$$

$$0 \leq \sum_{k=1}^{n_{2m}-1} t_k a_k - x \leq a_{n_{2m}} \Rightarrow \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{2m}-1} t_k a_k = x$$

对于其余的 j, j 必然属于某个 $n_u - 1, n_{u+1} - 1$ 之间

此时 $\sum_{k=1}^j t_k a_k$ 相比 $\sum_{k=1}^{n_u-1} t_k a_k$ 更靠近 x 轴, 因此 $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^j t_k a_k = x$

为了便于理解,实际上不妨设意味着:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n_{2m-2}+1} t_k a_k < \sum_{k=1}^{n_{2m-2}+2} t_k a_k < \cdots < \sum_{k=1}^{n_{2m-1}-1} t_k a_k < x \leq \sum_{k=1}^{n_{2m-1}} t_k a_k$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n_{2m-1}+1} t_k a_k > \sum_{k=1}^{n_{2m-1}+2} t_k a_k > \cdots > \sum_{k=1}^{n_{2m}-1} t_k a_k \geq x > \sum_{k=1}^{n_{2m}} t_k a_k$$

第三届数学类真题,

对任何 $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, 证明存在取值 $\{-1, 1\}$ 的数列 $\{a_n\}$, 满足

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{n + a_k} - n^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) = \alpha$$

证明:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{n + a_k} - n^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{1 + \frac{a_k}{n}} - n \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \left(1 + \frac{a_k}{2n} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \right) - n \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{2n} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{2\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\text{构造 } a_{n+1} = \begin{cases} 1, & \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{2\sqrt{n}} < \alpha \\ -1, & \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{2\sqrt{n}} \geq \alpha \end{cases}$$

因此直接验证, 就有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{2\sqrt{n}} = \alpha$

类比上一题, 自行书写一下步骤

结论:

设 $a_n > 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 发散, 证明 $\left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \right\}$ 聚点 $[0, 1]$

分析:

看到聚点是区间, 就应该联想到聚点为区间的一些充分条件

证明:

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k, \text{ 于是 } \{S_{n+1}\} - \{S_n\} = S_{n+1} - S_n - ([S_{n+1}] - [S_n]) \leq a_{n+1}$$

如果我们证明了 $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \{S_n\} = 1, \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \{S_n\} = 0$, 那么

若 $a \in (0, 1)$, 不是 $\{S_n\}$ 聚点, 那么 $\exists \varepsilon > 0$, 使得 $(a - \varepsilon, a + \varepsilon)$ 没有 $\{S_n\}$ 的点

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 当 n 充分大, $\{S_{n+1}\} - \{S_n\} \leq \varepsilon$

必然存在充分大的 n_1 , 使得 $\{S_{n_1}\} \leq a - \varepsilon, \{S_{n_1+1}\} \geq a + \varepsilon$

因此 $2\varepsilon \leq \{S_{n_1+1}\} - \{S_{n_1}\} \leq \varepsilon$, 矛盾!

接下来证明 $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \{S_n\} = 1$. 其中, $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \{S_n\} = 0$ 是类似的

若 $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \{S_n\} < 1$, 即存在 $N, \forall n \geq N, \{S_n\} \leq C < 1, a_n < 1 - C$

此时

$$[S_N] \leq S_N \leq S_{N+1} = S_N + a_{N+1} = [S_N] + \{S_N\} + a_{N+1} < [S_N] + 1$$

$$\text{即 } [S_N] = [S_{N+1}]$$

进一步, 迭代有 $[S_{N+p}] = [S_N], \forall p \geq 1$, 这和 $\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} [S_{N+p}] = +\infty$ 矛盾!

因此其聚点是 $[0, 1]$.

例: 数列 $\prod_{k=1}^n e^{\frac{2\pi i}{k}}$ 的聚点是单位圆周 S^1 .

$$x_{n+1} = \sin x_n, x_1 = x > 0, \text{ 计算 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n^3}{x}$$

$$a_n > 0, \text{ 递增, 证明: } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_n} \text{ 收敛} \Leftrightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{S_n} \text{ 收敛}$$

此外, 必要性证明可不需要 a_n 递增条件