

$$1. (4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}$$

$$\text{令 } x_n = \frac{1}{n!} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} = 0$$

故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = 0 < 1$ 由 d'Alembert 判别法知 级数收敛

$$(8) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n\sqrt{n} - 1)$$

由于 $\frac{\ln x}{x}$ 在 x 充分大时是减函数, 故 $\frac{\ln(n+1)}{n+1} < \frac{\ln n}{n}$. n 充分大.

$$\text{从而: } \frac{1}{n} \ln n > \ln(n+1) - \ln n \quad \text{即} \quad \ln n^{\frac{1}{n}} > \ln \frac{n+1}{n}$$

$$\text{从而} \quad n^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 > \frac{1}{n} \quad \text{而} \quad \sum \frac{1}{n} \text{ 发散.}$$

故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n\sqrt{n} - 1)$ 发散.

$$(12) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n n!}{n^n}$$

$$\text{令 } x_n = \frac{2^n n!}{n^n} \quad \text{则} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{x_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} \cdot \sqrt[n]{n!} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{其中 } \ln \sqrt[n]{n!} &= \frac{1}{n} \ln n! = \frac{1}{n} (\ln 1 + \ln 2 + \dots + \ln n) = \frac{1}{n} (\ln 1 + \dots + \ln n - n - \ln n) + \ln n \\ &= \frac{1}{n} (\ln \frac{1}{n} + \ln \frac{2}{n} + \dots + \ln \frac{n}{n}) + \ln n = \int_0^1 \ln x dx + \ln n = -1 + \ln n \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故} \quad n\sqrt[n]{n!} = \frac{1}{e} n$$

从而 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{2^n n!}{n^n}} = \frac{2}{e} < 1$. 由 Cauchy 判别法知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n n!}{n^n}$ 收敛

$$(14) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2n - \sqrt{n^2+1} - \sqrt{n^2-1})$$

$$\text{令 } x_n = 2n - \sqrt{n^2+1} - \sqrt{n^2-1} = \frac{1}{n+\sqrt{n^2+1}} - \frac{1}{n+\sqrt{n^2-1}}$$

$$\text{令 } f(x) = 2x - \sqrt{x^2+1} - \sqrt{x^2-1}$$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2+1} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x^2-1} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x+\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x+\sqrt{x^2-1}} \right) \Big|_1^{+\infty}$$

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

$$(16) \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} (-\ln \cos \frac{\pi}{n})$$

$$\text{令 } x_n = -\ln \cos \frac{\pi}{n} \rightarrow 1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{n} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{n} \right)^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{2n^2} \quad n \rightarrow +\infty.$$

若 $\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{\pi^2}{2n^2}$ 收敛, 故 $\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} (-\ln \cos \frac{\pi}{n})$ 收敛.

(17) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{(1+a)(1+a^2)\cdots(1+a^n)} \quad (a>0)$

解 $x_n = a^n / (1+a)\cdots(1+a^n)$. $\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \frac{a}{1+a^{n+1}} < 1$ ($a \neq 1$)

故级数收敛.

2. (1) 令 $S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^n}{(n!)^2}$ $x_n = \frac{n^n}{(n!)^2}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{x_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n^2} e^2 = 0$ 由 Cauchy 判别法, S 收敛. 从而 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$.

即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^n}{(n!)^2} = 0$

(2) 令 $S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!}{2^{n(n+1)}}$ $x_n = \frac{(2n)!}{2^{n(n+1)}}$

$\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \frac{(2n+2)(2n+1)}{4^{n+1}} \rightarrow 0 < 1$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$). 由 d'Alembert 判别法知 S 收敛.

从而 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$. 即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n)!}{2^{n(n+1)}} = 0$.

3. (1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{(a+1)\cdots(a+n)}$ 令 $x_n = \frac{n!}{(a+1)\cdots(a+n)}$.

$r = n \left(\frac{x_n}{x_{n+1}} - 1 \right) = n \left(\frac{a+n+1}{n+1} - 1 \right) = \frac{n}{n+1} a$. 当 $n \rightarrow \infty$

故当 $a>1$ 时, 级数收敛. $0 \leq a < 1$ 时, 级数发散.

当 $a=1$ 时, $x_n = \frac{1}{e^n} \cdot \frac{n^n}{(1+1)(1+2)\cdots(1+n)} \geq \frac{1}{e^n} \cdot \frac{n^n}{2^n} = \left(\frac{n}{2e}\right)^n \rightarrow +\infty$ 发散. ($n \rightarrow \infty$)

故当 $a=1$ 时, 级数发散. 当 $a>1$ 时, 级数收敛.

(3) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{1+\frac{1}{2}+\cdots+\frac{1}{n}}$ 令 $x_n = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{1+\frac{1}{2}+\cdots+\frac{1}{n}}$

$r = n \left(\frac{x_n}{x_{n+1}} - 1 \right) = n \left(2^{\frac{1}{n+1}} - 1 \right)$ 由伯努利不等式 $2^{\frac{1}{n+1}} \geq 1 + \frac{2}{n}$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$)

故 $r = n \cdot \frac{2}{n} = 2 > 1$. 级数收敛.

4. (2). $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{n\pi}^{2n\pi} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx$
 $\int_{n\pi}^{2n\pi} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx \geq \int_{n\pi}^{2n\pi} \frac{1}{4n^2\pi^2} \sin^2 x dx = \frac{1}{4n^2\pi^2} \left(\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2x \right) \Big|_{n\pi}^{2n\pi} = \frac{1}{8n\pi}$
 而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{8n\pi}$ 发散. 故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{n\pi}^{2n\pi} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx$ 发散.

(3) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \ln(1+x) dx$

$\int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \ln(1+x) dx \leq \frac{1}{n} \ln(1+\frac{1}{n}) = \frac{1}{n^2} \quad n \rightarrow \infty$ 而 $\sum \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛.

故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \ln(1+x) dx$ 收敛.

5. 利用不等式 $\frac{1}{n+1} < \int_n^{n+1} \frac{dx}{x} < \frac{1}{n}$, 证明:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n \right)$$

存在. (此极限为 Euler 常数 γ — 见例 2.4.8.)

proof: $\frac{1}{n+1} < \ln \frac{n+1}{n} < \frac{1}{n}$. 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln \frac{n+1}{n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = S_n$.

即 $S_{n+1} - 1 < \ln(n+1) < S_n$ 从而 $S_{n+1} - 1 - \ln n < \ln \frac{n+1}{n} < S_n - \ln n$

$S_n - \ln n > \ln \frac{n+1}{n} \wedge S_{n+1} - \ln(n+1) < 1$ 从而 $\ln \frac{n+1}{n} < S_n - \ln n < 1$

而 $\ln \frac{n+1}{n} > 0$. 故 $0 < S_n - \ln n < 1$. 即 $\{S_n - \ln n\}$ 有界.

$[S_{n+1} - \ln(n+1)] - [S_n - \ln n] = \frac{1}{n+1} - \ln(1+\frac{1}{n}) = \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n} < 0$ (n 充分大)

故 $\{S_n - \ln n\}$ 在 n 充分大时单调递减有下界. 从而极限存在.

7. 设正项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n$ 收敛, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n^2$ 也收敛; 反之如何?

反之不一定收敛. 令 $x_n = \frac{1}{n}$. 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n^2$ 收敛但 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n$ 不收敛.

9. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[1, +\infty)$ 上单调增加, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A$,

(1) 证明级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [f(n+1) - f(n)]$ 收敛, 并求其和;

(2) 进一步设 $f(x)$ 在 $[1, +\infty)$ 上二阶可导, 且 $f''(x) < 0$, 证明级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f'(n)$ 收敛.

(1) $T(n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [f(n+1) - f(n)] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n+1) - f(1) = A - f(1)$ 收敛.

故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [f(n+1) - f(n)] = A - f(1)$. 收敛.

(2) $f'(x) \geq 0$ 且 f' 单调.

$$f'(n) = f(\xi_1) - f(\xi_2) \quad n-1 \leq \xi_2 \leq n \leq \xi_1 \leq n+1$$

$$\text{则 } f'(n) \leq f(n+1) - f(n). \quad \text{则 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f'(n) \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [f(n+1) - f(n)] \text{ 收敛.}$$

故 $\sum f'(n)$ 收敛.

10. 设 $a_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x dx, n = 1, 2, \dots$

(1) 求级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n + a_{n+2}}{n}$ 的和;

(2) 设 $\lambda > 0$, 证明级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n^\lambda}$ 收敛.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{1) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n + a_{n+2}}{n} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{n} \tan^n x dx \cdot \tan x \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{n} x^n dx = \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \cdot x^{n+1} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{1) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n + a_{n+2}}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) = (1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} + \dots) = 1 - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} = 1$$

$$\text{(2). } \frac{a_n + a_{n+2}}{n} = \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \geq \frac{2a_n}{n} \Rightarrow a_n \leq \frac{1}{2(n+1)}$$

$$\frac{a_n}{n^\lambda} \leq \frac{1}{2(n+1)n^\lambda} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2n^{1+\lambda}} \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \quad (\lambda > 0). \text{ 故 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n^\lambda} \text{ 收敛.}$$

13. 设正项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n$ 发散, $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k$, 证明级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x_n}{S_n^2}$ 收敛.

$$\frac{x_n}{S_n^2} = \frac{S_n - S_{n-1}}{S_n^2} < \frac{S_n - S_{n-1}}{S_n S_{n-1}} = \frac{1}{S_{n-1}} - \frac{1}{S_n} \quad n \geq 2$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x_n}{S_n^2} = \frac{x_1}{S_1^2} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x_n}{S_n^2} < \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{S_1} - \frac{1}{S_2} + \frac{1}{S_2} - \frac{1}{S_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{S_{n-1}} - \frac{1}{S_n} + \dots$$

$$= \frac{2}{x_1} - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{S_n} = \frac{2}{x_1} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x_n}{S_n^2} \rightarrow \frac{2}{x_1} \text{ 收敛.}$$

故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x_n}{S_n^2}$ 收敛.

14. 设 $\{a_n\}$ 为 Fibonacci 数列 (见例 2.4.4), 证明级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{2^n}$ 收敛, 并求其和.

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n \right] \quad \text{令 } x_n = \frac{a_n}{2^n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{4} \right)^n - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{4} \right)^n \right]$$

$$\text{其中: } \sqrt[n]{\left| \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{4} \right|^n} = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{4} < 1 \quad \left| \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{4} \right)^n} \right| = \left| \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{4} \right| < 1$$

故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{2^n}$ 收敛.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{2^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{4} \right)^i - \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{4} \right)^i \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[\frac{\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{4} \left(1 - \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{4} \right)^{n+1} \right)}{1 - \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{4}} - \frac{\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{4} \left(1 - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{4} \right)^{n+1} \right)}{1 - \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{4}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left[\frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{3-\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{3+\sqrt{3}} \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{4} = 2$$