


## 0.1 级数计算

### 0.1.1 裂项方法

**例题 0.1** 计算  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n(1 + \sqrt[n]{2})}$ .

 **笔记** 继续采用强行裂项的想法, 猜出裂项之后的模样之后还原看看差什么.

**证明** 注意到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2^{n-1} \left( 2^{\frac{1}{2^{n-1}}} - 1 \right)} - \frac{1}{2^n \left( 2^{\frac{1}{2^n}} - 1 \right)} &= \frac{2}{2^n \left( 2^{\frac{1}{2^{n-1}}} - 1 \right)} - \frac{2^{\frac{1}{2^n}} + 1}{2^n \left( 2^{\frac{1}{2^{n-1}}} - 1 \right)} = -\frac{2^{\frac{1}{2^n}} - 1}{2^n \left( 2^{\frac{1}{2^{n-1}}} - 1 \right)} \\ &= -\frac{2^{\frac{1}{2^n}} - 1}{2^n \left( 2^{\frac{1}{2^n}} + 1 \right) \left( 2^{\frac{1}{2^n}} - 1 \right)} = -\frac{1}{2^n \left( 2^{\frac{1}{2^n}} + 1 \right)}, \end{aligned}$$


我们有

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n \left( 2^{\frac{1}{2^n}} + 1 \right)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{2^n \left( 2^{\frac{1}{2^n}} - 1 \right)} \right) - 1 = \frac{1}{\ln 2} - 1.$$

□

**例题 0.2** 计算

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k(k+1)(k+1)!}$$

 **笔记** 想法的关键是强行裂项.

**证明**

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k(k+1)(k+1)!} &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1} \right) \frac{1}{(k+1)!} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{k(k+1)!} - \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+1)!} \right) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{k(k+1)!} - \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)!} \right) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)!} - \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+1)!} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k+2)!} \stackrel{e \text{ 的 Taylor 展开}}{=} \frac{1}{2} - \left( e - 1 - 1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) = 3 - e. \end{aligned}$$

□

**例题 0.3** 计算级数

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

 **笔记** 此类问题化部分和之后估阶.

**证明** 注意到

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

令  $m \rightarrow \infty$ , 得

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=1}^{2m+1} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\ln n}{n} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=1}^{2m} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\ln n}{n}.$$

于是由子列极限命题 (b) 可得

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\ln n}{n} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=1}^{2m} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\ln n}{n} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=1}^m \left( \frac{\ln(2n-1)}{2n-1} - \frac{\ln(2n)}{2n} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sum_{n=1}^{2m} \frac{\ln n}{n} - \sum_{n=1}^m \frac{\ln(2n)}{2n} - \sum_{n=1}^m \frac{\ln(2n)}{2n} \right) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sum_{n=1}^{2m} \frac{\ln n}{n} - \sum_{n=1}^m \frac{\ln n}{n} - \sum_{n=1}^m \frac{\ln 2}{n} \right)$$

利用例 0.2(2), 我们知道

$$\sum_{n=1}^m \frac{\ln 2}{n} = \ln 2 \cdot \ln m + \ln 2 \cdot \gamma + o(1), m \rightarrow \infty$$

由 0 阶 E-M 公式知道

$$\sum_{n=1}^m \frac{\ln n}{n} = \frac{\ln m}{2m} + \int_1^m \frac{\ln x}{x} dx + \int_1^m \left( x - [x] - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( \frac{\ln x}{x} \right)' dx$$

注意到  $\int_1^m \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 m$  以及

$$\left| \int_1^m \left( x - [x] - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( \frac{\ln x}{x} \right)' dx \right| = \left| \int_1^m \left( x - [x] - \frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} dx \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_1^\infty \frac{|1 - \ln x|}{x^2} dx < \infty$$

于是我们有

$$\sum_{n=1}^m \frac{\ln n}{n} = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 m + C + o(1), m \rightarrow \infty$$

这里  $C = \int_1^\infty \left( x - [x] - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( \frac{\ln x}{x} \right)' dx$ . 现在结合上述渐近估计式就有

$$\sum_{n=1}^\infty (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\ln n}{n} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \ln^2(2m) - \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 m - \ln 2 \cdot \ln m - \ln 2 \cdot \gamma + o(1) \right] = \frac{\ln^2 2}{2} - \ln 2 \cdot \gamma$$

□


#### 例题 0.4

1. 计算

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

2. 计算

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

 **笔记** 证明的想法即强行裂项.

**证明**

1. 记  $H_n \triangleq 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}$ , 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}}{(n+1)(n+2)} &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sum_{n=1}^m \frac{H_n}{n+1} - \sum_{n=1}^m \frac{H_n}{n+2} \right) \\ &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sum_{n=1}^m \frac{H_n}{n+1} - \sum_{n=1}^m \frac{H_{n+1}}{n+2} \right) + \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sum_{n=1}^m \frac{H_{n+1}}{n+2} - \sum_{n=1}^m \frac{H_n}{n+2} \right) \\ &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{H_1}{2} - \frac{H_{m+1}}{m+2} \right) + \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^\infty \left( \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} \right) = 1. \end{aligned}$$


2. 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}}{n(n+1)} &= \sum_{n=1}^\infty \left( \frac{H_n}{n} - \frac{H_n}{n+1} \right) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^\infty \left( \frac{H_n}{n} - \frac{H_{n+1}}{n+1} \right) + \sum_{n=1}^\infty \left( \frac{H_{n+1}}{n+1} - \frac{H_n}{n+1} \right) \\ &= H_1 + \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

□

**例题 0.5** 计算

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \arctan \frac{1}{2n^2}$$

 **笔记** 证明的想法即利用合适范围内都成立的恒等式

$$\arctan x - \arctan y = \arctan \frac{x-y}{1+xy}$$

来裂项.

**证明** 我们有

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \arctan \frac{1}{2n^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \arctan \frac{n}{n+1} - \arctan \frac{n-1}{n} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \arctan \frac{n}{n+1} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

□

### 0.1.2 凑已知函数

**例题 0.6** 对  $|x| < 1$ , 计算

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4n^2 + 4n + 3}{2n + 1} x^{2n}$$

**证明** 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4n^2 + 4n + 3}{2n + 1} x^{2n} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n + 1) x^{2n} + 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{2n + 1} \\ &= \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{2n+1} \right)' + \frac{2}{x} \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} y^{2n} dy \\ &= \left( \frac{x}{1-x^2} \right)' + \frac{2}{x} \int_0^x \frac{1}{1-y^2} dy \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{1+x^2}{(1-x^2)^2} + \frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 3, & x = 0 \end{cases}. \end{aligned}$$

□

**例题 0.7** 计算

$$1 - \frac{1}{6} - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{(3k-4)(3k-7) \cdots 5 \cdot 2}{6^k k!}.$$

**证明** 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - \frac{1}{6} - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{(3k-4)(3k-7) \cdots 5 \cdot 2}{6^k k!} &= 1 - \frac{1}{6} - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{3^{k-1} \prod_{j=2}^k (j - \frac{4}{3})}{6^k k!} \\ &= 1 - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-3)^{k-1} 3 \prod_{j=1}^k (\frac{1}{3} - j + 1)}{6^k k!} = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \binom{\frac{1}{3}}{k} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)^k = \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 2^{-\frac{1}{3}}. \end{aligned}$$

□

**例题 0.8** 对  $|x| < 1$ , 计算

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} \tan \frac{x}{2^k}.$$

**证明** 相似例题??的计算, 我们有恒等式

$$\frac{\sin x}{2^n \sin \frac{x}{2^n}} = \prod_{k=1}^n \cos \frac{x}{2^k}.$$

于是

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \ln \cos \frac{x}{2^k} = \ln \sin x - n \ln 2 - \ln \sin \frac{x}{2^n}.$$

两边求导有

$$-\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2^k} \tan \frac{x}{2^k} = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} - \frac{\cos \frac{x}{2^n}}{2^n \sin \frac{x}{2^n}}.$$

于是就有


$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} \tan \frac{x}{2^k} = -\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos \frac{x}{2^n}}{2^n \sin \frac{x}{2^n}} = \begin{cases} -\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} + \frac{1}{x}, & 0 < |x| < \pi \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}.$$

□

### 0.1.3 生成函数和幂级数计算方法

**例题 0.9** 计算

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

 **笔记** 使用 Cauchy 积计算幂级数有一个特点, 即系数往往出现求和结构.

**证明** 考虑  $a_n = 1, n \in \mathbb{N}_0, b_n = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n}, & n \in \mathbb{N} \\ 0 & n = 0 \end{cases}$ . 注意到

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = \frac{1}{1-x}, \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^n = -\ln(1-x),$$

于是

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}\right) x^n = -\frac{\ln(1-x)}{1-x}, |x| < 1.$$

收敛域可以直接注意到

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+1}}{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}} = 1,$$

以及

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}\right) 1^n = \infty, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}\right) (-1)^n = \infty$$

来得到.

□