无穷级数习题课

1. 判别级数的敛散性:

(1)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln(n^2 + 1)}$$
, (2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tan(\sqrt{n^4 + 1}\pi)$

(3)
$$\sqrt{3-\sqrt{6}} + \sqrt{3-\sqrt{6+\sqrt{6}}} + \dots + \sqrt{3-\sqrt{6+\sqrt{6+\dots+\sqrt{6}}}} + \dots$$

(4)
$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \sin\left(n\pi + \frac{1}{\ln n}\right)$$
, (5) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^n}{n^2 - \ln n}$

2. 设
$$u_n \neq 0$$
 $\left(n = 1, 2, ...\right)$, 且 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{u_n} = 1$, 证明级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(-1\right)^{n-1} \left(\frac{1}{u_n} + \frac{1}{u_{n+1}}\right)$ 条件收敛

3. 填空

(1)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2^n} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

(2) 设幂级数
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-1)^n$$
 在 $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ 处收敛,则级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n$ _____. (收敛还是发散)

(3) 设幂级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-a)^n}{n}$$
 在 $x = -2$ 处条件收敛,则幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x+a)^n}{2^n}$ 在 $x = -\ln 2$ 处(),

在 $x = \pi$ 处();(填:条件收敛、绝对收敛、发散或敛散性不能确定)

$$(4) \stackrel{\text{th}}{\bowtie} f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \le x < \frac{1}{2} \\ x, & \frac{1}{2} \le x \le 1 \end{cases}, \quad s(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin n\pi x, \quad b_n = 2 \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx, \quad \text{th} s(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx, \quad \text{th} s(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx, \quad \text{th} s(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx, \quad \text{th} s(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx, \quad \text{th} s(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx, \quad \text{th} s(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx, \quad \text{th} s(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx, \quad \text{th} s(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx, \quad \text{th} s(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx, \quad \text{th} s(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx, \quad \text{th} s(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx, \quad \text{th} s(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx, \quad \text{th} s(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx, \quad \text{th} s(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx, \quad \text{th} s(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx, \quad \text{th} s(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx, \quad \text{th} s(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx, \quad \text{th} s(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx, \quad \text{th} s(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx, \quad \text{th} s(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx, \quad \text{th} s(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx, \quad \text{th} s(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx, \quad \text{th} s(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx, \quad \text{th} s(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx, \quad \text{th} s(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx, \quad \text{th} s(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx, \quad \text{th} s(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx, \quad \text{th} s(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx, \quad \text{th} s(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx, \quad \text{th} s(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx, \quad \text{th} s(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx, \quad \text{th} s(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx, \quad \text{th} s(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx, \quad \text{th} s(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx, \quad \text{th} s(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx, \quad \text{th} s(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx, \quad \text{th} s(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x dx, \quad \text{th} s(\frac{3}{2}) =$$

$$\frac{5}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

4. 求幂级数
$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\sin \frac{1}{2n} \right) \left(\frac{1+2x}{2-x} \right)^n$$
 的收敛域

5. 求下列级数的和函数

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

6. 求级数
$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n^2-1)2^n}$$
 的和。

7. 设
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x - x$$
, 试将 $f(x)$ 展开成 x 的幂级数。

8. 设
$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$$
,在 $[0,1]$ 上收敛,试证: 当 $a_0 = a_1 = 0$ 时,级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$ 必定收敛。

- 9. 已知函数 $f(x) = x^2, x \in [0, 2\pi)$ 是周期为 2π 的周期函数,
 - (1) f(x)展开为傅立叶级数;

(2) 证明
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$
;

(3) 求积分
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} dx$$
 的值。