

7.2 A

$$4. (2) \quad \because \frac{x}{1+n^2x^2} < \frac{x}{n^2x^2} = \frac{1}{n^2x} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2x}$$

$$x > 0, \quad \frac{x}{1+n^2x^2} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x} + n^2x} \leq \frac{1}{n^2}, \quad \therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 收敛} \therefore \text{原级数收敛.}$$

$$x = 0, \text{ 收敛到 } 0; \quad x < 0$$

$$x < 0, \quad \left| \frac{x}{1+n^2x^2} \right| = \left| \frac{-1}{\frac{1}{x} + n^2x} \right| < \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 故收敛.}$$

$$5. (2) \text{ 设级数 } S(x) = 1 + 2x + 3x^2 + \dots + (n+1)x^n, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = 1, \quad R=1$$

\therefore 在 $(-1, 1)$ 中 $S(x)$ 内闭一致收敛.

$$\therefore \int \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int a_n x^n dx = x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^{n+1} + \dots = \frac{x}{1-x} = \int \frac{x}{1-x} dx$$

$$\int S(x) dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int a_n x^n dx + 1 = 1 + x + \dots + x^n + \dots = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$\int S(x) dx = \frac{1}{1-x} \quad S(x) = \left(\frac{1}{1-x} \right)' = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$$

7.3 A:

4.(3) 收 $R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = 1$ 收敛区间为 $(-1, 1)$

当 $x=1$ 时, 级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n+\sqrt{n}}$ $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{n+1+\sqrt{n+1}}{n+\sqrt{n}} > 1, a_{n+1} > a_n$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \neq 0$
此时收敛.

当 $x=(-1)$ 时, 级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -\frac{1}{n+\sqrt{n}}$ 发散.

\therefore 收敛域为 $[-1, 1]$

(10) $R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{4^{n+1} + (-2)^{n+1}}{4^n + (-2)^n} \right| = 4$

当 $x+1=4$ 时, 不收敛; $x+1=-4$ 时不收敛

\therefore 收敛区间为 $(-5, 3)$, 收敛域为 $[-5, 3]$

6.(6) $\frac{x}{1+x-2x^2} = \frac{x}{(x-1)(-2x-1)} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{-2x-1} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right)$
 $= \frac{1}{3} \left[-\left(\frac{1}{2x+1} \right) + \frac{1}{1-x} \right]$

$\therefore \frac{1}{2x+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-2)^n x^n = 1 - 2x + 4x^2 - \dots + (-2)^n x^n + \dots$

$\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^n + \dots$

\therefore 原式 $= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-2)^n + 1}{3} x^n$

8.(3) $\ln x = f(1) + f'(1)(x-1) + \frac{f''(1)}{2!}(x-1)^2 + \frac{f'''(1)}{3!}(x-1)^3 + \dots$

两边求导得 $\frac{1}{x} = f'(1) + f''(1)(x-1) + \frac{f'''(1)}{2!}(x-1)^2 + \dots$

将 $x=1$ 代入得 $f'(1)=1$, 同理 $f''(1)=-1, f'''(1)=1 \dots$

$\therefore f^{(n)}(1) = (-1)^{n-1}$, 当 $x=1$ 时 $f(1) = \ln 1 = 0$

$\therefore \ln(x)$ 在 1 处的 Taylor 展开式为

$\ln x = x-1 - \frac{1}{2!}(x-1)^2 + \frac{1}{3!}(x-1)^3 - \dots$

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