

第16周:

习题7.1

$$8. \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |a_i b_i|\right)^2 \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2\right) \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2\right) \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n b_n| \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\text{从而 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n b_n \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n + b_n) \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\text{而 } \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i^2}\right)^2 \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i}\right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i^3}\right) \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$9. (2) \because \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{p^n} \text{ 收敛 } (p > 1) \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{p^{n+1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{p^n}\right) = 0$$

$$16. (2) \left|\sum_{k=1}^n a_k \frac{1}{k}\right| \text{ 有界且 } \frac{1}{k} \text{ 单调 } \downarrow \rightarrow \text{由 Dirichlet 知其收敛. 四}$$

$$(4) \text{由 Leibnitz 知 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n} \text{ 收敛. 而 } \frac{1}{n} \text{ 单调 } \downarrow \rightarrow \text{由 Abel 知其收敛. 四}$$

习题7.2

$$1. f_n \Rightarrow f, g_n \Rightarrow g \text{ i.e. } |f_n - f| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}, |g_n - g| < \frac{\epsilon}{2} \text{ (n 充分大时)} \\ \Rightarrow |f_n + g_n - f - g| < \epsilon \text{ 四}$$

$$2. (4) x > 0$$

$$(3) \frac{x+1}{x+1} \in [-1, 1) \Rightarrow x \in [0, \infty)$$

$$(5) x \in (0, b)$$

$$(7) x > 0$$

$$3. \because \left|\sum_{n=N}^{\infty} u_n(x)\right| \leq \frac{1}{N} \therefore \text{由 Cauchy 知 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x) \text{ 一致收敛}$$

$$\text{而若 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n(x)| \text{ 收敛, 则 } |u_n| > \frac{1}{n} \text{ 矛盾! 四}$$

$$5. \because \frac{1}{n^x} \text{ 在 } x \in [0, \infty) \text{ 上为单调且一致收敛的}$$

$$\text{而 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^x} \text{ 一致收敛} \Rightarrow \text{由 Abel, } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^x} \text{ 在 } 0 \leq x < +\infty \text{ 上一致收敛}$$

$$6. f_n(x) \text{ 在 } [1+\delta, +\infty) \text{ 上一致收敛} \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 在 } [1+\delta, +\infty) \text{ 上连续}$$

$$\text{由 } \delta \text{ 的任意性} \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 在 } (1, +\infty) \text{ 内连续}$$

$$\text{而 } \left(\frac{1}{n^x}\right)' = -\ln n \cdot \frac{1}{n^x} \text{ 在 } [1+\delta, +\infty) \text{ 内一致收敛 } (\dots \left(\frac{1}{n^x}\right)^{(m)} = (-\ln n)^m \cdot \frac{1}{n^x})$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 有连续的各阶导数}$$





7.  $f(x)$  一致收敛且  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n^3}$  一致收敛  $\Rightarrow f$  可导  $f' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n^3}$

又  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n^2}$  一致收敛  $\Rightarrow f' = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n^2}$

又:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n^2}$  连续  $\Rightarrow f'$  连续

8. 在  $x \in (0, +\infty)$  上,  $|\frac{x^{\frac{n+1}{2}} \cos \frac{n+1}{2} x}{(1+2x)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}}| \leq \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{\frac{n+1}{2}} \cos \frac{n+1}{2} x}{(1+2x)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}}$  一致收敛

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{\frac{n+1}{2}} \cos \frac{n+1}{2} x}{(1+2x)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}} = 1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos n}{2^n} = -\frac{1}{4}$

9.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n e^{-nx}$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  上内闭一致收敛

$\therefore \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} f(x) dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} n e^{-nx} dx = \frac{1}{2}$

第十七周

习题 7.2

10.  $f_n(x) = e^{\int_0^x f_n(t) dt}$

而若  $f_n(x) \leq \frac{1}{1-x} \Rightarrow f_{n+1}(x) = e^{\int_0^x f_n(t) dt} \leq \frac{1}{1-x}$

显然  $f_n(x)$  单增  $\therefore f_n(x) \geq f_n(0) = 1$

$\therefore$  归纳可证  $\{f_n(x)\}$  单调, 从而极限函数  $f$  存在且  $f$  单增 (于是  $f$  可微)

$\therefore \{f_n(x)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  单增有上界  $\frac{1}{1-x}$  ps: 这是由于单调函数几乎处处可微

$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x)$  存在且  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = \frac{1}{1-x}$

习题 7.3

1. (1) 1 (5)  $+\infty$

(3)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (7) 1





$$2. f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n+1} x^{n+1} = \int_0^x f(t) dt \quad \text{且 } f(x) \text{ 在 } \mathbb{R} \text{ 上连续}$$

$$\therefore f(R) = \lim_{x \rightarrow R} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow R} \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n t^n dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n+1} R^{n+1}$$

3. (1) 收敛半径为 1.  $f = \frac{1}{1-x^2} \Rightarrow f(x) = \arctan x$

(3) 半径为 1.  $\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1}$

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

(5) 收敛半径为  $+\infty$

$$f' = 1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-2}}{(2n-3)!!} = 1 + x \cdot \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-3}}{(2n-3)!!} = 1 + x \cdot f(x)$$

$$\therefore f(x) = e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot \int_0^x e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$

4. (1) 令  $f(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n^2-1)}$  半径为 1.

$$f'(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n-1} = x \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{n}$$

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

$$\therefore f'(x) = -x \ln(1-x) \quad \text{且 } f(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \int_0^x -t \ln(1-t) dt = \frac{1-x^2}{2} \ln(1-x) + \frac{1}{4} (x+1)^2 - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n^2-1)2^n} = 2 \cdot f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{4} \ln \frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{8}$$

(3)  $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{3n}}{3n+1}$  半径为 1.

$$\int_0^x f(t) dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{3n+1}}{3n+1} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{3n+2}}{3n+2} \quad \text{或} \quad (x f(x))' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{3n} = \frac{1}{1-x^3}$$

$$\therefore x f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1-t^3} dt = \frac{1}{18} \left( -\sqrt{3}\pi + 6\sqrt{3} \arctan \frac{1+2x}{\sqrt{3}} \right) - 6 \ln(1-x) + 3 \ln(1+x+x^2)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{3n+1} = f(-1) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \pi + \frac{1}{3} \ln 2$$





5. 4).  $x^3 - 2x^2 + 5x - 7 = (x-1+1)^3 - 2(x-1+1)^2 + 5(x-1+1) - 7$   
 $= (x-1)^3 + 3(x-1)^2 + 4(x-1) - 3$  收敛半径为  $+\infty$ .

(3).  $\ln x = \ln(x-1+1) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x-1)^{n+1}}{n+1}$  收敛半径为 1.

(5).  $\ln(1+x-2x^2) = \ln(1-x) + \ln(1+2x)$   
 $= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2x^{n+1}}{n+1}$   
 $= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1-2}{n+1} x^{n+1}$  收敛半径为  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

6. 1).  $\therefore \sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$

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

(3).  $\frac{1}{2}(\ln(1+x) + \ln(1-x))$

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

(5).  $\left( \int_0^x \cos^2 t dt \right)' = \cos^2 x$  类似于 4) 中做法即可 四

