

一、 幂级数求和

2. 求幂级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot 2^n} x^{n-1}$  的收敛域及和函数

\*5. 求幂级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2n+1} - 1 \right) x^{2n}$  和函数

\*5. 求幂级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2n+1} - 1 \right) x^{2n}$  在区间  $(-1, 1)$  内的和函数

令  $t = x^2$ , 原级数变为  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2n+1} - 1 \right) t^n$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2n+1} - 1}{\frac{1}{2n+3} - 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2n}{-2n-2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{2n+3}{2n+1} = 1$

$\Rightarrow$  收敛区间  $(-1, 1)$

当  $t=1$  时  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2n+1} - 1 \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-2n}{2n+1}$

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

$\Rightarrow 0 \leq x^2 < 1 \Rightarrow -1 < x < 1$

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

其中  $S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} \Rightarrow xS = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+2} \Rightarrow (xS)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{2n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x^2)^n = \frac{x^2}{1-x^2}$

$\Rightarrow xS = \int_0^x \frac{x^2}{1-x^2} dx = -\int_0^x \frac{x^2+1}{x^2-1} dx = -\int_0^x \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x-1} \right) dx = -x + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right|$

$\Rightarrow xS = -x + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| \Rightarrow S = -1 + \frac{1}{2x} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right|, x \neq 0$

$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2n+1} - 1 \right) x^{2n} = -1 + \frac{1}{2x} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| - \frac{x^2}{1-x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2-1} + \frac{1}{2x} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right|, x \in (-1, 1) \text{ 且 } x \neq 0$

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

\*6. 求幂级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \left( \frac{1}{n(2n-1)} + 1 \right) x^{2n}$  的收敛区间及和函数

$$R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^{n-1} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{n(2n-1)} + 1 \right)}{(-1)^n \left( \frac{1}{(n+1)(2n+1)} + 1 \right)} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1+2n^2-n}{n(2n-1)}}{\frac{2n^2+3n+2}{(n+1)(2n+1)}} = 1 \Rightarrow \text{收敛区间 } (-1, 1)$$

$$S_1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{2n(2n-1)} x^{2n} \Rightarrow S_1' = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{2n-1} x^{2n-1} \Rightarrow S_1'' = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} x^{2n-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_1'' = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} x^{2n} = \frac{2}{x^2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} = \frac{2}{1+x^2} \quad x \neq 0. \quad S_1(0) = 0, S_1'(0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow S_1' = \int_0^x \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = 2 \arctan x \Rightarrow S_1 = 2 \int_0^x \arctan t dt = 2x \arctan x - \ln(1+x^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \left( \frac{1}{n(2n-1)} + 1 \right) x^{2n} = 2x \arctan x - \ln(1+x^2) + \frac{x^2}{1+x^2}, \quad x \neq 0, x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} x=0 \text{ 时, } S=0. \quad \text{令 } x=0 \text{ 代入.}$$

$$8. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{n-1} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$8. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{n-1} = \underline{4}$$

$$S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = 1 \Rightarrow (-1, 1) \quad \frac{1}{2} \in (-1, 1)$$

$$\int_0^x S dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^x n x^{n-1} dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{x}{1-x} \Rightarrow S = \left( \frac{x}{1-x} \right)' = \frac{1-x+x}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow S\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 4$$

$$9. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n^2 - n + 1}{2^n} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot (n^2 - n + 1) \cdot x^n & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^n (n^2 - n + 1)}{(-1)^{n+1} ((n+1)^2 - (n+1) + 1)} \right| &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 - n + 1}{n^2 + n + 1} = 1 \Rightarrow (-1, 1) \\
 &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n n(n-1) x^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n \triangleq S_1 + S_2 \\
 S_1 &= x^2 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n (x^n)'' = x^2 \left( \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n \right)'' = x^2 \left( \frac{x^2}{1+x} \right)'' = x^2 \left( \frac{2x(1+x) - x^2}{(1+x)^2} \right)' = x^2 \left( \frac{2x+x^2}{(1+x)^2} \right)' \\
 &= x^2 \cdot \frac{(2+2x)(1+x)^2 - (2x+x^2)2(1+x)}{(1+x)^4} = \frac{2x^2}{(1+x)^3} \\
 S_2 &= \frac{-x}{1+x} \\
 \Rightarrow S &= \frac{2x^2}{(1+x)^3} - \frac{x}{1+x} \Rightarrow S\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{2 \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^2}{(1+\frac{1}{2})^3} - \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1+\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{5}{27}
 \end{aligned}$$

二、通过函数恒等变形、四则运算及变量代换将函数展开成幂级数

1. 将函数  $f(x) = \frac{x}{1+x^2}$  展开成  $x$  的幂级数

$$\text{解: } f(x) = x \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} = x \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (x^2)^n, \quad x^2 \in (-1, 1) \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n+1}, \quad x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$\text{当 } x = \pm 1 \text{ 时 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (\pm 1)^{2n+1} \text{ 发散, 所以 } \frac{x}{1+x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n+1}, \quad x \in (-1, 1)$$

2. 将函数  $f(x) = \frac{x}{2+x-x^2}$  展开成  $x$  的幂级数

$$\text{解: } f(x) = \frac{x}{(2-x)(1+x)} = \frac{x}{3} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2-x} + \frac{1}{1+x} \right) = \frac{x}{3} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{x}{2}} + \frac{1}{1+x} \right)$$

$$= \frac{x}{3} \left( \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{x}{2} \right)^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n \right), \quad \begin{cases} \frac{x}{2} \in (-1, 1) \\ x \in (-1, 1) \end{cases}$$

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

$$\text{当 } x = \pm 1 \text{ 时 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} + (-1)^n \right) (\pm 1)^{n+1} \text{ 发散, 所以 } \frac{x}{2+x-x^2} = \frac{x}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} + (-1)^n \right) x^{n+1}, \quad x \in (-1, 1)$$

3. 将函数  $f(x) = \ln(1-x-2x^2)$  展开成  $x$  的幂级数

$$\text{解: } f(x) = \ln(1-x-2x^2) = \ln(1-2x)(1+x) = \ln(1-2x) + \ln(1+x) \quad -\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(\ln(1+x))' = \frac{1}{1+x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n, \quad x \in (-1, 1) \Rightarrow \ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} x^{n+1}, \quad x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$\ln(1-2x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} \cdot (-2x)^{n+1}, \quad -2x \in (-1, 1) \Rightarrow -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n+1}}{n+1} x^{n+1}, \quad x \in \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \ln(1-x-2x^2) = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n+1}}{n+1} x^{n+1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} x^{n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n - 2^{n+1}}{n+1} x^{n+1}, \quad x \in \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{当 } x = \pm \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n - 2^{n+1}}{n+1} \cdot \left(\pm \frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1} \text{ 发散, 所以 } \ln(1-x-2x^2) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n - 2^{n+1}}{n+1} x^{n+1}, \quad x \in \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

4. 将函数  $f(x) = e^{-x^2}$  展开成  $x$  的幂级数

解: 由  $e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}, x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } f(x) = e^{-x^2} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-x^2)^n}{n!}, x \in (-\infty, +\infty) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} x^{2n}, x \in (-\infty, +\infty) \end{aligned}$$

5. 将函数  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - x}$  展开成  $x-2$  的幂级数

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } f(x) &= \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{1}{1-(x-2)} - \frac{1}{2+(x-2)} = \frac{1}{1+(x-2)} - \frac{1}{2+(x-2)} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (x-2)^n - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{x-2}{2}\right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}\right) (x-2)^n, \begin{cases} x-2 \in (-1, 1) \\ \frac{x-2}{2} \in (-1, 1) \end{cases} \\ &\Rightarrow x \in (1, 3) \\ \text{当 } x-2 = \pm 1 \text{ 时: } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}\right) (\pm 1)^n \text{ 发散} \\ \text{所以 } \frac{1}{x^2 - x} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}\right) (x-2)^n, x \in (1, 3) \end{aligned}$$

6. 将函数  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2+3x+x^2}$  展开成  $x-1$  的幂级数, 并证明:

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2^n} - \frac{1}{3^n} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \quad (2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \left( \frac{1}{2^n} - \frac{1}{3^n} \right) = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } f(x) &= \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{2+x-1} - \frac{1}{3+x-1} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{x-1}{2}} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{x-1}{3}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right)^n - \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{x-1}{3}\right)^n \quad \begin{cases} \frac{x-1}{2} \in (-1, 1) \\ \frac{x-1}{3} \in (-1, 1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow -1 < x < 3 \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left( \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{3^{n+1}} \right) (x-1)^n \\ \text{当 } x-1 = \pm 2 \text{ 时: } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left( \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{3^{n+1}} \right) (\pm 2)^n \text{ 发散} \\ \text{所以 } \frac{1}{2+3x+x^2} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left( \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{3^{n+1}} \right) (x-1)^n, x \in (-1, 3) \\ (1) \text{ 当 } x=0 \text{ 时 } \frac{1}{2+0+0} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left( \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{3^{n+1}} \right) (-1)^n \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left( \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{3^{n+1}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \\ (2) \text{ 当 } x=2 \text{ 时 } \frac{1}{2+6+4} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left( \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{3^{n+1}} \right) \quad \text{即} \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left( \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{3^{n+1}} \right) = \frac{1}{12} \end{aligned}$$

三、 使用逐项求积分、求导的方法将函数展开成幂级数

1. 将函数  $\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{e^x - 1}{x} \right)$  展开成  $x$  的幂级数, 并求  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)!}$  的和



解. 由  $e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \dots$ ,  $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ , 则  $\frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1 + \frac{x}{2!} + \frac{x^2}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^{n-1}}{n!} + \dots$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{e^x - 1}{x} \right) = \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{2}{3!}x + \dots + \frac{(n-1)}{n!}x^{n-2} + \dots = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n-1}{n!} x^{n-2}, \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$\text{当 } x=1 \text{ 时 } \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n-1}{n!} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{e^x - 1}{x} \right) \Big|_{x=1} = \frac{e^x x - (e^x - 1)}{x^2} \Big|_{x=1} = \frac{1}{1} = 1.$$

2. 将函数  $f(x) = \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x - x$  展开成  $x$  的幂级数

解. 由  $f(x) = \frac{1}{4} (\ln(1+x) - \ln(1-x)) + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x - x$ , 则  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1-x} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} - 1$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \right) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n} - 1, \quad x \in (-1, 1)$$

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

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{4n}, \quad x \in (-1, 1).$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \int_0^x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{4n} dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4n+1} x^{4n+1}, \quad x \in (-1, 1).$$

3. 将函数  $f(x) = \arctan \frac{1-2x}{1+2x}$  展开成  $x$  的幂级数, 并求  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1}$  的和

解.  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{1-2x}{1+2x}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{-2(1+2x) - (1-2x) \cdot 2}{(1+2x)^2} = \frac{-2}{1+4x^2} = -2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (4x^2)^n, \quad x \in (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

$$= -2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n 4^n x^{2n}, \quad x \in (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \int_0^x -2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n 4^n x^{2n} dx + \frac{\pi}{4} = -2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 4^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} + \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad x \in (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\text{当 } x=\frac{1}{2} \text{ 时 } -2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 4^n}{2n+1} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{4倍误差}$$

$$\text{所以 } \arctan \frac{1-2x}{1+2x} = -2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 4^n}{(2n+1)} x^{2n+1} + \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad x \in (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} = - \left( \arctan \frac{1-2x}{1+2x} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \Big|_{x=\frac{1}{2}} = - \arctan 0 + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

4. 将函数  $f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} dx$  展开成  $x$  的幂级数

$$\text{证: } \ln(1+x) = \frac{1}{1+x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n, \quad |x| < 1 \quad \ln(1+x) = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} x^{n+1} \\ x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} dx = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} x^n dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n+1)^2} x^{n+1}, \quad x \in (-1, 1)$$

当  $x = \pm 1$  时,  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n+1)^2} \cdot (\pm 1)^{n+1}$  收敛, 所以

$$\int_0^x \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n+1)^2} \cdot x^{n+1}, \quad x \in [-1, 1].$$