

級數. ex.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q^{n-1}$ , ( $|q| < 1$ ) 收斂,  $S_n = \frac{1-q^n}{1-q} \rightarrow \frac{1}{1-q}$

ex.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$ ,  $p > 1$  收斂,  $p \leq 1$  发散. (P 級數,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  調合級數)

the.  $\sum x_n$  收斂  $\Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow 0$   $\quad \square \lim S_n - \lim S_{n-1} = \lim x_n = 0$ .

$\hookrightarrow$  (i) 積性.  $\sum \alpha a_n + \beta b_n = \alpha S_a + \beta S_b$

(ii) 組合律.  $\sum a_n$ .  $\forall$  加括號後敘散性不變, 和值不變.  $\square \{u_n\}$  是  $\{S_n\}$  之列.

△ ex.  $\sum \frac{2^n-1}{2^n} = 2 \sum \frac{2^n-1}{2^n} - \sum \frac{2^n-1}{2^n} = \sum \frac{2^{n+1}}{2^n} - \sum \frac{2^n-1}{2^n} = 1 + \sum \frac{1}{2^n} - \frac{2^n-1}{2^n} \rightarrow 3$ .

△ ex.  $\sum \arctan \frac{1}{2^n}$ ,  $\arctan x - \arctan y = \arctan \frac{x-y}{1+xy}$   
 $= \sum \arctan \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} - \arctan \frac{1}{2^n}$  (錯位相消)  $= \arctan 1 - \arctan \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$

def. 极限點最大值 / 最小值記為上、下极限.  $\max E = \max \{ \xi \mid x_{n_k} \rightarrow \xi \}$ .

the. 級數判別法. (i) 比較判別.  $\sum x_n, \sum y_n$ .  $x_n \leq A y_n$  ( $A > 0$ ) 則  $y_n$  收斂  $x_n$  收

lim 形式:  $\lim \frac{x_n}{y_n} = l$ :  $l \in (0, \infty)$  則  $x_n, y_n$  同敘散

(ii) (Cauchy 判別)  $\sum x_n$ .  $r = \overline{\lim} \sqrt[n]{x_n}$ ,  $r < 1$  收斂,  $r > 1$  发散 (檢根)

(iii) (d'Alembert 判別)  $\sum x_n$ .  $\overline{\lim} \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = r < 1$ , 收斂.  $\underline{\lim} \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = r > 1$  发散. (檢比)

(iv) (Raabe 判別)  $\sum x_n$ .  $r = \lim n \left( \frac{x_n}{x_{n+1}} - 1 \right)$ ,  $r > 1$  收斂,  $r < 1$  发散

(v) (積分判別)  $\sum u_n$  与  $\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx$  同敘散, 其中  $\sum u_n = \sum \int_{a_n}^{a_{n+1}} f(x) dx$

△ ex.  $\sum (e^{\frac{1}{n^2}} - \cos \frac{\pi}{n})$ .  $e^{\frac{1}{n^2}} - \cos \frac{\pi}{n} = (1 + \frac{1}{n^2} + o(\frac{1}{n^2})) - (1 - \frac{1}{2} (\frac{\pi}{n})^2 + o(\frac{1}{n^2}))$  (Tylar 展開)

則  $\lim \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n^2}} - \cos \frac{\pi}{n}}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = 1 + \frac{\pi^2}{2} \neq \frac{1}{n^2}$  收斂. ... 因

△ ex.  $\sum \frac{1}{n \ln^q n}$  數散性.  $\int_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln^q x} = \frac{1}{-q+1} \ln^{-q+1} A - \frac{1}{-q+1} \ln^{-q+1} 2$ ,  $q \neq 1$  ( $A \rightarrow \infty$ ).

則  $q > 1$  收斂,  $q \leq 1$  发散. ???

△ ex.  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2 \sin^2 x} dx$  与  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^4 \sin^2 x} dx$  數散性.

if  $u_n = \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \sim dx \geq \int_0^{\frac{1}{n\pi}} \frac{1}{1+(n\pi+t)^2 \sin^2 t} dt \xrightarrow{\Delta} \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{n+1}$  发散.

对  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^4 \sin^2 x} dx$ .  $u_n = \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \sim dx = \underbrace{\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1+(n\pi+t)^4 \sin^2 t} dt}_{\leq \frac{1}{2\pi n^2}} + \underbrace{\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{1}{1+(n\pi+t-\pi)^4 \sin^2 t} dt}_{\leq \frac{1}{4n^2}} \xrightarrow{\text{理由}} \frac{1}{4n^2}$ .

$$P27 \text{ 习题} \quad 2. (1). \quad \frac{n^n}{(n!)^2} : \quad \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!^2} \cdot \frac{(n!)^2}{n^n} = (n+1) \left( \frac{n+1}{n} \right)^n \cdot \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \xrightarrow{\lim} 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{(2n)!}{2^{n(n+1)}} : \quad \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \frac{(2n+2)!}{2^{(n+1)(n+2)}} \cdot \frac{2^{n(n+1)}}{(2n)!} = \frac{(2n+1)(2n+2)}{2^{n(n+1)}} \cdot \frac{2^{n(n+1)} - (n+1)(n+2)}{(n+1)(n+2)} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{4^{n+1}}} 0 \checkmark$$

$$3. \quad \lim n \left( \frac{x_n}{x_{n+1}} - 1 \right) : \quad \frac{n!}{(a+1)(a+2)\cdots(a+n)} \cdot \frac{(a+n)\cdots(a+n+1)}{(n+1)!} = \left[ (a+n+1) \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} - 1 \right] n \rightarrow \frac{an}{n+1} = a > 0. \text{ 与 } a \text{ 相等}$$

$$\Delta (2). \left( \frac{1}{3^{\ln n}} \cdot 3^{\ln n+1} - 1 \right) n = \frac{3^{\ln n+1} - 3^{\ln n}}{3^{\ln n}} \cdot n \rightarrow 0. \text{ (极限法? )}$$

$$(3). \quad \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{1+\cdots+\frac{1}{n}} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{-1-\cdots-\frac{1}{n+1}} = \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{-\frac{1}{n+1}} = \left( \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} - 1 \right) n = n \left( \sqrt[n+1]{2} - 1 \right) \rightarrow ( \text{ 极限法.} )$$

$$4. (1). \quad \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} dx$$

(任意项级数)

the. (Cauchy 收斂定理)  $\sum x_n$  收斂  $\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N. \forall m > n > N. |\sum_{k=n+1}^m x_k| < \varepsilon$

the. (A-D 判別法.)  $\sum a_n b_n$  收斂  $\Leftrightarrow \{a_n\}$  有界,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  收斂 /  $\{a_n\} \rightarrow 0, \{\sum b_n\}$  有界

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ex.  $\{a_n\} \xrightarrow{\text{单}} 0. \forall x. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin nx$  收斂

□.  $x \neq 2k\pi$  时:  $2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n \sin kx = \cos \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{2n+1}{2} x$  而且  $\forall n: \left| \sum_{k=1}^n \sin kx \right| \leq \frac{1}{|\sin \frac{x}{2}|}$  ④

def. 任意项级数的绝对收敛性.

the. (Riemann)  $\sum x_n$  条件收斂, 則  $\forall a, \exists \sum x_n$  重序列  $\sum x'_n \rightarrow a$ . P38

def. (函数项级数)  $u_1(x) + u_2(x) + \dots + u_n(x) + \dots \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x)$  若对  $x_0 \in E, u_n(x_0)$

作为数项级数收敛, 則称  $\sum u_n(x)$  在  $x_0$  收斂  $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x)$ . (点态收敛)

the.  $u_n(x) \in CD$ , 則  $S_n \in CD$  且  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \sum u_n = \sum \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} u_n$

$u_n(x) \in \text{可导 } D$ , 則  $S_n$  可导且  $\frac{d}{dx} \sum u_n = \sum \frac{d}{dx} u_n$

$u_n(x) \in RD$ , 則  $S_n \in RD$  且  $\int \sum u_n = \sum \int u_n$

点态收敛下不成立

下述一致收敛.

def.  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N(\varepsilon), \forall n > N(\varepsilon)$  时  $|S_n(x) - S(x)| < \varepsilon$  对  $\forall x \in D$  成立  $S_n \xrightarrow{D} S$

ex.  $S_n(x) = \frac{x}{1+n^2x^2} \xrightarrow{(-\infty, \infty)} S(x) = 0$ , □  $|S_n(x) - S(x)| \leq \frac{1}{2n}$  ( $n \rightarrow \infty$ ) 即成立

ex.  $S_n(x) = x^n$  在  $[0, 1]$  的一致收敛性. □  $|S_n(x) - S(x)| = x^n < \varepsilon$  且  $x \rightarrow 1^-$  时  $\forall n$  不成立

def.  $\forall [a, b] \subset D, S_n \xrightarrow{[a, b]} S$ , 則称  $S_n$  在  $D$  上内闭一致收敛于  $S$ . \*-一致收敛  $\Rightarrow$  内闭

the.  $S_n \xrightarrow{D} S \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(S_n, S) = 0. (\forall x \in D)$   $d = \boxed{\sup_{x \in D} |S_n - S|}$

ex.  $S_n = \frac{n x}{1+n^2x^2} \xrightarrow{X} S(x) = 0$ : □  $|S_n - S| = \frac{n x}{1+n^2x^2} \leq \frac{1}{2}$   $d(S_n, S) \rightarrow 0$ . 故不收~

ex.  $S_n = (1-x)x^n \xrightarrow{[0, 1]} S = 0$ : □  $|S_n - S| = (1-x)x^n \leq \frac{1}{(1+\frac{1}{n})^n} \rightarrow 0$ .

ex.  $S_n = (1+\frac{x}{n})^n \xrightarrow{[0, \infty)} S = e^x \Rightarrow S_n \xrightarrow{[0, a]} S$ : □  $(1+\frac{x}{n})^n \cdot e^{-x}$ . 且  $e^a (1-e^{-a}) (1+\frac{a}{n})^n \approx |$

$$|S_n - S| = \left| (1+\frac{x}{n})^n - e^x \right| = e^x \left| e^{-x} (1+\frac{x}{n})^n - 1 \right| \leq e^a (1-e^{-a}) (1+\frac{a}{n})^n \rightarrow 0.$$

the.  $S_n \xrightarrow{D} S$ . 則  $S_n \xrightarrow{D} S \Leftrightarrow \forall \{x_n\} \in D. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (S_n(x_n) - S(x_n)) = 0$  (常用判断不收敛)

ex.  $S_n(x) = nx(1-x^2)^n \xrightarrow{[0, 1]} S(x) = 0$ : □ 取  $\{x_n\} = \frac{1}{n}$ , 此时  $d(S_n, S) \rightarrow 1 \neq 0$ .

$S_n(x) = (1+\frac{x}{n})^n \xrightarrow{[0, \infty)} S(x) = e^x$ : □ 取  $\{x_n\} = n$ .  $d(S_n, S) = 2^n - e^n \rightarrow -\infty \neq 0$

(P67) ex.  $S_n = n(x + \frac{1}{n})^n$   $\xrightarrow[?]{} S = 0$ .  $\square u_n(x) = n(x + \frac{1}{n})^n$ , 取  $x_n = 1 - \frac{1}{2n}$ :  $|u_n(x) - u(x)| = n(1 + \frac{1}{2n})^n \rightarrow \infty \neq 0$  则  $u_n \not\rightarrow 0$ .  $S_n \not\rightarrow S$ .

P68 习题.

the. (' $\Rightarrow$ ' 判别法). (i) Cauchy.  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N(\varepsilon), \forall m > n > N(\varepsilon) \sum_{k=n+1}^m u_k(x) < \varepsilon$  对  $\forall x$  成立

(ii). Weierstrass 判别法.  $u_n(x) \leq a_n$  对  $\forall n$  成立. 则  $\sum a_n$  收敛  $\Rightarrow \sum u_n(x)$  收敛.

(iii). (A-D 判别法).  $\sum a_n(x)b_n(x)$  收敛: ①  $a_n(x)$  收敛且有界,  $b_n(x)$  收敛.

②.  $a_n(x)$  收敛且有界.  $b_n(x)$  部分和收敛.

ex.  $\sum a_n$  绝对收敛:  $\sum a_n \cos nx, \sum a_n \sin nx$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  上收敛

$\Delta$  ex.  $\sum x^\alpha e^{-nx}$  ( $\alpha > 1$ ) 在  $[0, \infty)$  收敛.  $\square x^\alpha \cdot e^{-nx} \leq (\frac{a}{e})^\alpha \cdot \frac{1}{n^\alpha}$  (寻找最大值)

$\Delta$  ex.  $\sum x^\alpha \cdot e^{-nx}$  ( $\alpha \in (0, 1]$ ) 在  $[0, \infty)$  不收敛.  $\square \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^\alpha \cdot e^{-nx} \geq n \cdot x^\alpha \cdot e^{-nx}$

取  $x_n = \frac{1}{n} \in [0, \infty)$ , 上式  $\geq e^{-2} \neq 0$ . 故由 Cauchy 条件, 上式不收敛.

ex.  $\sum a_n$  收敛  $\Rightarrow \sum a_n x^n$  收敛  $[0, 1]$  上.  $\square x^n$  收敛且有界.  $\checkmark$

$\Delta$  ex.  $a_n$  单调  $\rightarrow 0$ . 则  $\sum a_n \cos nx$  与  $\sum a_n \sin nx$  在  $(0, 2\pi)$  内闭区间收敛.

$\square a_n$  收敛于 0. 则对  $\left| \sum_{k=1}^n \cos kx \right| = \frac{|\sin(n+\frac{1}{2})x - \sin \frac{x}{2}|}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}} \leq \frac{1}{\sin \frac{x}{2}}$  ( $x \in [\delta, 2\pi - \delta]$ )

(收敛连续性质).

the. (连续性)  $S_n \in C[a, b]$ ,  $S_n \rightarrow S$  则  $S \in C[a, b]$ .

$\square |S(x+h) - S(x)| \leq |S(x+h) - S_N(x+h)| + |S_N(x+h) - S_N(x)| + |S_N(x) - S(x)|$

the.  $S_n \in C[a, b]$ ,  $S_n \rightarrow S$ . 则  $S_n \in R[a, b]$  且  $\int_a^b S dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b S_n dx$ .

$\square \left| \int_a^b S_n dx - \int_a^b S dx \right| \leq \int_a^b |S_n(x) - S(x)| dx < (b-a)\varepsilon$ .

the. ①  $S_n \in C^1[a, b]$  ②  $S_n \xrightarrow{[a, b]} S$  (点态) ③  $S'_n \rightarrow \sigma(x)$  则  $S$  可导且  $\frac{d}{dx} S = \sigma(x)$ .

the. (Dini)  $S_n \xrightarrow{[a, b]} S$ . ①  $S_n \in C[a, b]$ , ②  $S \in C[a, b]$  ③  $S_n$  单调 (关于  $n$ )

则  $S_n \rightarrow S$ .

$\exists \gamma \in [a, b]$

$\square$  反证.  $S_n \not\rightarrow S$ . 则  $\exists \varepsilon_0 > 0, \forall N > 0, \exists n > N$ .  $|S_n - S| \geq \varepsilon_0$ .

取  $N=1, n_1, x_1$ :  $|S_{n_1}(x_1) - S(x_1)| \geq \varepsilon_0$

取  $N=n_1, n_2, x_2$ :  $\checkmark$ ;  $N=n_2, \exists n_3, x_3 \dots \checkmark$ ; ...

$\rightarrow |S_{n_k}(x_k) - S(x_k)| \geq \varepsilon_0$ .

$\{x_n\} \in [a, b]$ . 不妨設其自收斂  $x_n \rightarrow s$ . 又  $S_n(s) \rightarrow S$  (点志收斂)

$\varepsilon_0: \exists N, |S_N(s) - S(s)| < \varepsilon_0. \quad \text{又 } S_N(x) - S(x) \text{ 于 } s \text{ 连续.}$

$\exists k: k > K: |S_N(x_k) - S(x_k)| < \varepsilon_0.$

又  $S_n(x)$  关于  $n$  单调:  $n > N, k > K$  时  $|S_n(x_k) - S(x_k)| \leq |S_N(x_k) - S(x_k)| < \varepsilon_0$ .

P83 习题:

又由上述  $x_{n_k}$  取法: 总能使  $n_k > N, k > K$ : 有  $|S_{n_k}(x_k) - S(x_k)| \leq \varepsilon$ .  $\boxed{\text{P83}}$

高斯判别法 the. (Cauchy-Hadamard law).  $\sum a_n x^n. |x| < R = \frac{1}{\limsup \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}}$  绝对收敛.  $|x| > R$  则发散

the. (d'Alembert 判别法).  $\lim \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = A$ , 则  $R = \frac{1}{A}$

柯西判别法 the (Abel 第二定理)  $\sum a_n x^n$  在  $(-R, R)$  内闭一致收敛.  $\rightarrow$  由  $n$  为偶数得此性质.

ex.  $\sum a_n, \sum b_n$ , Cauchy 积  $\sum c_n$ . 则  $\sum c_n = (\sum a_n) \cdot (\sum b_n)$ .  $\text{??}$

the.  $f(x)$  级数展开  $f(x)$  在  $O(x_0, r)$  一阶可导:

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(x-x_0)^k}{k!} \cdot f^{(k)}(x_0) + r_n(x) \quad x \in O(x_0, r) \quad r_n = \frac{1}{n!} \int_{x_0}^x f^{(n+1)}(t)(x-t) dt$$

def. 二次极限 and 二重极限.  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} f(x_0, y_0) = A$ .  $x \neq x_0$  时  $\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x, y) = \psi(x)$  (存在)

$$\text{且} \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \psi(x) = A.$$

the. 连续映射将紧集映成紧集.

the. (-致连续性定理)  $K \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  是紧集,  $f: K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  连续, 则  $f$  于  $K$  上一致连续