- 一. 填空题或选择题(选择题正确选项唯一)
- 1. 设函数f(x)在 $\left(-\infty,+\infty\right)$ 内连续,则有 $\frac{d}{dx}\int_0^x f\left(x-t\right)dt = \underline{f(x)}$.

$$\Re \int_0^x f(x-t)dt \stackrel{x-t=u}{==} \int_x^0 f(u)(-du) = \int_0^x f(u)du , \therefore \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x f(x-t)dt = f(x) .$$

2. 积分 $\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^p} dx$ 在p____ 时收敛.

解
$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^{p}} dx = \int_{1+0}^{2} \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^{p}} dx = \int_{1+0}^{2} \frac{1}{(\ln x)^{p}} d(\ln x) = \int_{0+}^{\ln 2} \frac{1}{u^{p}} du$$
, ∴ 在 $p < 1$ 时原积分收敛.

3. 以下论断中正确的是___(B)___

$$(A)$$
.由于 $\frac{1}{x^3}$ 是奇函数,故有 $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x^3} dx = 0$; (B) .瑕积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$ 收敛;

$$(C)$$
.若 $f(x)$, $g(x)$ 在 $[a,+\infty)$ 上连续,则 $\int_a^{+\infty} [f(x)+g(x)]dx = \int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx + \int_a^{+\infty} g(x)dx$;

$$(D).若u'(x),v'(x)在[a,+\infty)上连续,则 \int_a^{+\infty} (u'\cdot v)dx = (u\cdot v)|_a^{+\infty} - \int_a^{+\infty} (u\cdot v')dx.$$

解
$$(A)$$
. $\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{r^3} dx := \int_{-1}^{0} \frac{1}{r^3} dx + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{r^3} dx$, $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{r^3} dx$ 发散,原积分发散.

$$(B) \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int_0^{1-} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x \Big|_0^{1-} = \frac{\pi}{2} , \text{with } \dots$$

$$(C)$$
.在 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx$, $\int_a^{+\infty} g(x)dx$ 均收敛时结论方成立.

$$(D).(u\cdot v)\Big|_{u}^{+\infty}, \int_{u}^{+\infty}(u\cdot v')dx$$
 均收敛时结论方成立 .参见本卷题13.(2)

及PPT例 9.(3)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \ln x}{\left(1+x^2\right)^2} dx .$$

4. 以下反常积分中收敛的是____(C)_____

$$(A) \cdot \int_0^2 \frac{1}{2-r} dx \; ; \qquad (B) \cdot \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{r^5} dx \; ; \qquad (C) \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \cos 2x dx \; ; \qquad (D) \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin x dx \; .$$

答 (A),(B),(D)均发散,这是显然的,(C)是.用定义直接来判定(C)收敛计算起来比较麻烦.

$$\int e^{-x} \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{5} e^{-x} \left(2\sin 2x - \cos 2x \right) + C, \Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \cos 2x dx = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_0^b e^{-x} \cos 2x dx$$

5. 下列无穷级数中条件收敛的是 (A) .

$$(A).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\sqrt{n}} \; ; \qquad (B).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n}{n^2} \; ; \qquad (C).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(-1\right)^n \; ; \qquad (D).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\sin n}{n^2} - \frac{1}{n}\right) .$$

答 (C),(D)均发散,(B)绝对收敛,(A)是.

6. 级数
$$1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} + \dots = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

答
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$
,著名的结果直接推导出来并非易事,记住.

7. 级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^p}$$
 在 $p_{2}>0$ 时收敛.

答
$$p > 0$$
 时 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^p}$ 为Leibniz 级数,收敛.

8. 记级数
$$1-\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{7}-\frac{1}{10}+\frac{1}{13}-\frac{1}{16}+\cdots$$
的和为 A ,则刻画级数和 A 大小的选项" $-1< A< 0$ "、

答 0 < A < 1,基本结论,应熟知.

9. 幂级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{3^n \cdot n^3}$$
 的收敛域为___[-3,3]_.

$$x = -3$$
 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^3}$ 绝对收敛... $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{3^n \cdot n^3}$ 的收敛域为[-3,3].

10. 试问以下论断是否正确 ? 你的回答是 正确

对数项级数
$$\sum a_n$$
 而言,如果 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = r < 1$,则级数 $\sum a_n$ 收敛

解 正确!
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = r < 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$$
 收敛即 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 绝对收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛.

二. 解答题

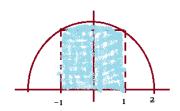
11. 计算积分
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left(x^{2021} \sqrt{4 + x^2} + \sqrt{4 - x^2} \right) dx$$
.

解
$$x^{2021} \cdot \sqrt{4 + x^2}$$
 是[-1,1]上的奇函数,:: $\int_{-1}^{1} x^{2021} \cdot \sqrt{4 + x^2} dx = 0$.

$$\therefore 原式 = \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{4 - x^2} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{4 - x^2} dx = \frac{x^{2 \sin t}}{t = \pi/6 \text{B}} 2 \int_{0}^{\pi/6} 4 \cos^2 t dt = 4 \int_{0}^{\pi/6} \left(1 + \cos 2t \right) dt = \left(4t + 2 \sin 2t \right) \Big|_{0}^{\pi/6}$$

$$=\frac{2\pi}{3}+\sqrt{3}.$$

注:利用积分的几何意义知 $\int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{4-x^2} dx$ 表示如图阴影部分的面积,其结果是显然的.



12. 试求出反常积分的值:(1).
$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} dx$$
; (2). $\int_0^{+\infty} \left(xe^{-x}\right)^3 dx$.

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos 2t) dt = \frac{\pi}{2} - \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2t\right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

注: Γ 函数 $\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x} dx$ 在 $\alpha > 0$ 时收敛,且有 $\Gamma(\alpha+1) = \alpha \Gamma(\alpha)$,所以 $\Gamma(n+1) = n!$. 这是一个比较常用的特殊函数,结果容易记住.

13. 试求出反常积分的值:(1). $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\left(1+x^2\right)^2} dx$; (2). $\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x \ln \cos x dx$.

$$\mathbb{R} (1). \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\left(1+x^2\right)^2} dx \xrightarrow{\arctan x = t} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2} - 0} \frac{1}{\left(\sec^2 t\right)^2} \sec^2 t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(1 + \cos 2t\right) dt = \frac{1}{4} \left(2t + \sin 2t\right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

法二
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\left(1+x^2\right)^2} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\left(1+x^2\right)^2} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\left(1+x^2\right)^2} dx = \int_{+\infty}^1 \frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{1}{t^2}\right)^2} \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\left(1+x^2\right)^2} dx$$

$$=\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{t^{2}}{\left(1+t^{2}\right)^{2}} dt + \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\left(1+x^{2}\right)^{2}} dx = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2}}{\left(1+x^{2}\right)^{2}} dx + \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\left(1+x^{2}\right)^{2}} dx = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1+x^{2}}{\left(1+x^{2}\right)^{2}} dx$$

$$= \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x \Big|_{1}^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

注:
$$\int \frac{1}{\left(1+x^2\right)^2} dx = \int \frac{1+x^2-x^2}{\left(1+x^2\right)^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx - \int x \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2\left(1+x^2\right)}\right)' dx$$

$$= \arctan x + \frac{x}{2(1+x^2)} - \int \frac{1}{2(1+x^2)} dx = \frac{1}{2}\arctan x + \frac{x}{2(1+x^2)} + C.$$

解 (2).
$$\int \cos x \ln \cos x dx = \sin x \ln \cos x - \int \sin x \cdot \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x} dx = \sin x \ln \cos x + \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos x} dx$$

$$= \sin x \ln \cos x + \int \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos x} dx = \sin x \ln \cos x + \int \sec x dx - \int \cos x dx$$

$$= \sin x \ln \cos x + \ln \left| \sec x + \tan x \right| - \sin x + C,$$

$$I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x \ln \cos x dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x \ln \cos x dx = \left[\sin x \ln \cos x + \ln \left| \sec x + \tan x \right| - \sin x \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \left[\sin x \ln \cos x + \ln \left| \sec x + \tan x \right| - \sin x \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \left[\sin x \ln \cos x + \ln \left| \sec x + \tan x \right| - \sin x \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \left[\sin x \ln \cos x + \ln \left| \sec x + \tan x \right| - \sin x \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \left[\sin x \ln \cos x + \ln \left| \sec x + \tan x \right| - \sin x \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \left[\sin x \ln \cos x + \ln \left| \sec x + \tan x \right| - \sin x \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \left[\sin x \ln \cos x + \ln \left| \sec x + \tan x \right| - \sin x \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \left[\sin x \ln \cos x + \ln \left| \sec x + \tan x \right| - \sin x \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \left[\sin x \ln \cos x + \ln \left| \sec x + \tan x \right| - \sin x \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \left[\sin x \ln \cos x + \ln \left| \sec x + \tan x \right| - \sin x \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \left[\sin x \ln \cos x + \ln \left| \sec x + \tan x \right| - \sin x \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \left[\sin x \ln \cos x + \ln \left| \sec x + \tan x \right| - \sin x \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \left[\sin x \ln \cos x + \ln \left| \sec x + \tan x \right| - \sin x \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \left[\sin x \ln \cos x + \ln \left| \sec x + \tan x \right| - \sin x \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \left[\sin x \ln \cos x + \ln \left| \sec x + \tan x \right| - \sin x \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \left[\sin x \ln \cos x + \ln \left| \sec x + \tan x \right| - \sin x \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \left[\sin x \ln \cos x + \ln \left| \sec x + \tan x \right| - \sin x \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \left[\sin x \ln \cos x + \ln \left| \sec x + \tan x \right| - \sin x \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \left[\sin x \ln \cos x + \ln \left| \cos x + \tan x \right| - \sin x \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \left[\sin x \ln \cos x + \ln \left| \cos x + \sin x \right| + \sin x \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \left[\sin x \ln \cos x + \ln \left| \cos x + \sin x \right| + \sin x \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \left[\sin x \ln \cos x + \ln \left| \cos x + \sin x \right| + \sin x \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \left[\sin x \ln \cos x + \ln \left| \cos x + \sin x \right| + \sin x \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \left[\sin x \ln \cos x + \ln \left| \cos x + \sin x \right| + \sin x \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \left[\sin x \ln \cos x + \ln \cos x \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \left[\sin x \ln \cos x + \ln \cos x \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \left[\sin x \ln \cos x + \ln \cos x \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \left[\sin x \ln \cos x + \ln \cos x \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \left[\sin x \ln \cos x + \ln \cos x \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \left[\sin x \ln \cos x + \ln \cos x \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \left[\sin x \ln \cos x \right]_0^$$

$$= \left[\left(\sin x - 1 \right) \ln \cos x + \ln \left(1 + \sin x \right) - \sin x \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \ln 2 - 1.$$

注1:上述反常积分过程那样书写只是为了简洁,实际上仍是函数的极限,如标准地按照定义来写就是如下表述:

法二
$$\int \ln(1-t^2)dt = t\ln(1-t^2) - \int t \cdot \frac{-2t}{1-t^2}dt = t\ln(1-t^2) + 2\int \frac{t^2}{1-t^2}dt = t\ln(1-t^2) + 2\int \frac{1-(1-t^2)}{1-t^2}dt$$

$$= t\ln(1-t^2) + \ln(\frac{1+t}{1-t}) - 2t + C,$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x \ln \cos x dx = \int_0^{\pi/2-} \cos x \ln \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2-} \ln \left(\cos^2 x\right) d \left(\sin x\right) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2-} \ln \left(1 - \sin^2 x\right) d \left(\sin x\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{1-} \ln \left(1 - t^2\right) dt = \frac{1}{2} \left[t \ln \left(1 - t^2\right) + \ln \left(\frac{1 + t}{1 - t}\right) - 2t \right]_0^{1-} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(1 + t\right) \ln \left(1 + t\right) + \left(t - 1\right) \ln \left(1 - t\right) - 2t \right]_0^{1-}$$

$$= \ln 2 - 1.$$

注:
$$\int_0^{1-} \ln(1-t^2)dt = \int_0^{1-} \ln(1-t)dt + \int_0^{1-} \ln(1+t)dt = \int_1^{0+} \ln u(-du) + \int_1^2 \ln sds = \int_{0+}^2 \ln udu$$
$$= \left(u \ln u - u\right)\Big|_{0+}^2 = 2\ln 2 - 2.$$

14. 设 $f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{n-x}{n+x} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}}$, 试计算由曲线 y = f(x), 直线 $x = \ln 2$ 以及两根坐标轴所围成的图形分别 绕 x 轴、 y 轴旋转一周所成旋转体的体积 .

注:由曲线y=f(x)与直线x=a,x=b,y=0 $\left(0\leq a\leq b,x\in [a,b]$ 时 $f(x)\geq 0\right)$ 围成图形绕 y 轴旋转一周所成旋转体体积 $V_y=2\pi\int_a^bxf(x)dx$.

15. 用锤子敲击将一枚铁钉钉入木板,木板对钉子的阻力与铁钉钉入的深度成正比。若锤子每次敲击铁钉所作的功相同,锤子第一次敲击时铁钉钉入木板 1cm,问第二次敲击时铁钉又钉入木板多少?

解 木板对钉子的阻力f(x) = kx, k为常数.锤子一次敲击所作的功为 $W = \int_{0}^{1} kx dx$,

锤子第二次敲击使钉子钉入木板深b(cm),:. $\int_1^b kxdx = \int_0^1 kxdx$, $b = \sqrt{2}$,

所以,锤子第二次敲击使钉子又钉入木板 $\sqrt{2}-1$ cm 深 .

16. (1). 求证:
$$x \in \mathbb{R}$$
时有 $e^{-x^2} \le \frac{1}{1+x^2}$.

(2). 已知广义积分 $I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$ 收敛, 试比较积分值I与数 π 的大小.

证明 $(1).t > 0.e^t - e^0 = (t - 0)e^{\xi}, 0 < \xi < t, \Rightarrow t > 0$ 时 $e^t - 1 = te^{\xi} > t$,即t > 0 时 $e^t > t + 1$.

(2).
$$\forall [a,b] \subset \mathbb{R}$$
,显然有 $\int_a^b e^{-x^2} dx \le \int_a^b \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$, $\therefore I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$ 收敛,

$$\therefore I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \le \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = \pi.$$

17. 试判断级数敛散性.(1).
$$\sum_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - \ln n}$$
; (2). $\sum_{2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\ln (n!)}$; (3). $\sum_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^{\ln n}}$.

解 (1).
$$\because \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n^2 - \ln n}}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = 1$$
,或由 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^2} = 0$,知 $\exists n_0, n \ge n_0$ 时 $\ln n < \frac{1}{2}n^2$,于是 $n \ge n_0$ 时有

$$0 < \frac{1}{n^2 - \ln n} < \frac{1}{n^2 - \frac{1}{2}n^2} = \frac{2}{n^2}$$
,据比较判别法,由 $\sum_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - \ln n}$ 收敛.

(2).
$$n \ge 2$$
, $\ln(n!) < \ln(n^n) = n \ln n$, 于是 $n \ge 2$ 时 $\frac{1}{\ln(n!)} > \frac{1}{n \ln n}$, 据 $Cauchy$ 积分判别法,

无穷积分
$$\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx$$
 发散,知正项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln n}$ 发散 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\ln(n!)}$ 发散.

(3).
$$3^{\ln n} = e^{\ln n \ln 3} = \left(e^{\ln n}\right)^{\ln 3} = n^{\ln 3}, \quad \text{If } \frac{1}{3^{\ln n}} = \frac{1}{n^{\ln 3}}, \quad \text{In } 3 > 1, \quad \text{If } p - 3 \implies 1$$

注1:这3个问题都是与p-级数相关,(广义的)p-级数问题用比值/根值法皆失效,是因为用比值/根值法时极限为1.故方法失效.

注2:对于正项级数 $\sum u_n$,若存在某 $n_0 \in \mathbb{Z}^+$,(1).存在常数r < 1,使对 $\forall n > n_0$,有 $\frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \le r$ 或者 $\sqrt[n]{u_n} \le r$,则级数 $\sum u_n$ 收敛.这里的"存在常数r < 1"这一条件不可少,仅有条件 $\frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} < 1$ 或 $\sqrt[n]{u_n} < 1$ 是不够的,p > 0时的 $p - 级数\sum_1^\infty \frac{1}{n^p}$ 就是一个典型的例子.

$$(2). \forall n > n_0, \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \ge 1$$
 或者 $\sqrt[n]{u_n} \ge 1,$ 则 $\sum u_n$ 发散.

18. 试问级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n \cos n + (-3)^n}{n \cdot 3^n}$ 是否收敛? 给出结论,说明理由 .

$$|\mathcal{A}| = \frac{|2^n \cos n|}{|n \cdot 3^n|} < \frac{2^n}{|n \cdot 3^n|}, \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{2^n}{|n \cdot 3^n|}} = \frac{2}{3} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}} = \frac{2}{3} < 1, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n \cos n}{|n \cdot 3^n|}$$
 绝对收敛,故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n \cos n}{|n \cdot 3^n|}$ 收敛;

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-3)^n}{n \cdot 3^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$$
是交错级数,满足Leibniz定理条件,故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$ 收敛.

由收敛级数加法性质知原级数收敛.

注1:由 $\frac{2^n \cos n}{n \cdot 3^n} \le \frac{2^n}{n \cdot 3^n}$ 而据 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n \cdot 3^n}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n \cos n}{n \cdot 3^n}$ 收敛是不对的.须注意比较判别法

只适用于正项级数敛散性的判断. 级数绝对收敛 ⇒ 收敛.

注2:关于 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$ 敛散性的判断是点到为止即可.

19. 试给出 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$ 的收敛域.在该收敛域内记 $S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$.验证S(x)满足S''(x) = S(x), S(0) = 0, S'(0) = 1.试求出S(x)初等函数形式的表达式.

$$\widetilde{\mathbb{R}} \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^{2n+3}}{(2n+3)!}}{(-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x^2}{(2n+2)(2n+3)} = 0,$$

∴级数对任意的 $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 都绝对收敛,幂级数的收敛域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$.

$$S(x) = x + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots + \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + \dots,$$

$$S'(x) = \left(x + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots + \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + \dots\right)' = 1 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots + \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \dots$$

$$S''(x) = \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots + \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \dots\right)' = 0 + x + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots + \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} + \dots$$

$$\therefore S''(x) = S(x), S(0) = 0, S'(0) = 1.$$

曲
$$\sum_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n}}{n!} = e^{x}$$
 得 $\sum_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-x\right)^{n}}{n!} = e^{-x}$,于是 $\left(e^{x} - e^{-x}\right) = 2\sum_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{\left(2n+1\right)!}$, $\therefore S(x) = \frac{1}{2}\left(e^{x} - e^{-x}\right)$.

注:用"+"表示比较直观:
$$1+x+\frac{x^2}{2!}+\frac{x^3}{3!}+\frac{x^4}{4!}+\frac{x^5}{5!}+\frac{x^6}{6!}+\cdots+\frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!}+\frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}+\cdots=e^x,\cdots(A)$$

$$1-x+\frac{x^2}{2!}-\frac{x^3}{3!}+\frac{x^4}{4!}-\frac{x^5}{5!}+\frac{x^6}{6!}+\cdots-\frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!}+\frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}+\cdots=e^{-x},\cdots(B),$$
 $(A),(B)$ 两式相减,得: $2\left(x+\frac{x^3}{3!}+\frac{x^5}{5!}+\cdots+\frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!}+\cdots\right)=e^x-e^{-x}.$

20. 求级数的和: (1).
$$\sum_{0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)3^n}$$
; (2). $\sum_{0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n(2n+1)}{3^n}$.

解 (1).
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^n}{\left(2n+1\right)3^n} = \sqrt{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^n}{2n+1} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^{2n+1}, 考察幂级数\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} = S(x),$$

$$S(x) = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 - \frac{1}{7}x^7 + \dots, x \in [-1, 1], S'(x) = 1 - x^2 + x^4 - x^6 + \dots = \frac{1}{1 + x^2}, x \in (-1, 1).$$

$$S(0) = 0, \Rightarrow S(x) - S(0) = \int_0^x S'(t)dt = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2}dt = \arctan x.$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)3^n} = \sqrt{3}S\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = \sqrt{3}\arctan\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}\pi.$$

$$\Re (2) \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^n \left(2n+1\right)}{3^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-1\right)^n \left(2n+1\right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^{2n}, \ \ id \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-1\right)^n \left(2n+1\right) x^{2n} = S(x), x \in \left(-1,1\right),$$

$$S(x) = 1 - 3x^{2} + 5x^{4} - 7x^{6} + \dots = \left(x - x^{3} + x^{5} - x^{7} + \dots\right)' = \left(\frac{x}{1 + x^{2}}\right)' = \frac{1 + x^{2} - x \cdot 2x}{\left(1 + x^{2}\right)^{2}} = \frac{1 - x^{2}}{\left(1 + x^{2}\right)^{2}},$$

$$\therefore S = S\left(1/\sqrt{3}\right) = \frac{3}{8}.$$

注:
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n} \left(2n+1\right)}{3^{n}} = 2\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n}$$
, 而 $|q| < 1$ 时求 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n \cdot q^{n}$ 用错位相减法是基本题.

21. 对于级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$$
 , (1). 举例说明: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_{2n-1} + a_{2n} \right)$ 收敛, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 未必收敛;

(2). 证明: 若
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$$
 是正项级数, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_{2n-1} + a_{2n}\right)$ 收敛,则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛 .

- 解 (1).对于级数1-1+1-1+1-1+···, $S_{2n-1}=1$, $S_{2n}=0$,故 $\lim_{n\to\infty}S_n$ 不存在,原级数发散,但级数 $(1-1)+(1-1)+(1-1)+\cdots$ 收敛.
- (2).对于正项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$,若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_{2n-1} + a_{2n})$ 收敛于A,则 $S_{2n} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} (a_{2k-1} + a_{2k}) \le A$,

于是有 $S_n \leq S_{2n} \leq A, \forall n=1,2,3,\cdots$. 又因为数列 $\left\{S_n\right\}$ 单调递增,所以数列 $\left\{S_n\right\}$ 收敛.

$$\therefore$$
 该级数收敛,且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = A$.