# 

## Chap.12 无穷级数

Sec.12.1 无穷级数的概念

Sec.12.2 数项级数的审敛法





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## Sec.12.1 无穷级数的概念

一.问题的提出

二.无穷级数的概念

三.无穷级数基本性质

四.无穷级数收敛的判断准则





一.问题的提出 例1.计算圆的面积 刘徽的割圆术-正六边形的面积 $a_1$ , 正十二边形的面积 $a_1 + a_2$ , 正 $3\times 2^n$ 边形的面积 $a_1+a_2+\cdots+a_n$ ,  $A \approx a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n$  $\therefore A = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n + \dots$ 

至 例2.数学分析(微积分)中一开始就 0000...... 即 生有一个假设: 1=0.999······ 工 小数.这是极限理论的发端. 工

例3.某种慢性病患者需长期服用一种药 物,该药物24小时的代谢率为q(0 < q < 1), 据研究知,为控制病情的发展,患者的血 液中该药物的浓度的范围应为:  $d_1 \leq 浓度 \leq d_2$ , 换算成每千克体重,患者体内该药物应有 的量为: $A \le$ 药量  $\le B(mg)$ ,那么按每千克 体重计,患者每天应该服用的药量应为多 少呢?

r = 1 - q,那么解设每天服药量为 $c\binom{mg}{kg}$ ,记 r = 1 - q,那么按每千克体重计,患者体内该药物的含量为 服药第一天 c服药第二天 c+cr服药第三天  $c+cr+cr^2$ 服药第 n+1 天  $c+cr+\cdots+cr^n$ 版约第n+1 大  $c+cr+\cdots+cr$ 长期服用下去,那么患者体内该药物的含量为  $c+cr+\cdots+cr^n+\cdots=\frac{c}{1-r}=\frac{c}{q}$   $\therefore A \leq \frac{c}{q} \leq B \Rightarrow Aq \leq c \leq Bq.$ 

$$\therefore A \leq \frac{c}{q} \leq B \Rightarrow Aq \leq c \leq Bq.$$







## 二. 无穷级数的概念

我们称无穷数列 $\{u_n\}$ 的所有项的和

$$u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_n + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$$

为无穷级数,简称级数.称u,为级数的

1.无穷级数 收敛与发散 我们称无穷数列
$$\{u_n\}$$
的所有项的  $u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_n + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  为无穷级数,简称级数.称 $u_n$ 为级数,简称级数.称 $u_n$ 为级数的部分和.







若无穷级数的部分和列 $\{S_n\}$ 收敛,则称

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n = u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_n + \dots = S.$$







$$\sum_{n=1}^{n=1} u_n = S \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} S_n = S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n,$$

$$\hat{\mathcal{F}} \mathcal{M} R_n = S - S_n = u_{n+1} + u_{n+2} + \dots = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} u_{n+k},$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n \dot{\mathcal{W}} \dot{\mathcal{M}} \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} S_n \dot{\mathcal{F}} \dot{\mathcal{E}} \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} R_n = 0.$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n \dot{\mathcal{W}} \dot{\mathcal{M}} \dot{\mathcal{M}} \dot{\mathcal{H}} \dot{\mathcal{H}} \dot{\mathcal{S}}_n \approx S \dot{\mathcal{M}} \dot{\mathcal{H}} \dot$$

士 无穷级数 $\sum u_n$ 的部分和  $S_n = \sum u_k$ ,

$$Q:$$
研究无穷级数的意义,目的?  $A:$ 若级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}u_n$ 收敛于 $S$ ,那么 $S\approx S_n$ ,而其绝对误差为 $|R_n|=|S-S_n|$ . (1).实数的表示与近似计算,如:  $1-\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{5}-\frac{1}{7}+\cdots+(-1)^{n-1}\frac{1}{2n-1}+\cdots=\frac{\pi}{4}$ ,  $\therefore$  对于某个足够大的数 $n_0$ ,  $\pi\approx 4\left[1-\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{5}-\frac{1}{7}+\cdots+(-1)^{n_0-1}\frac{1}{2n_0-1}\right]$ 

$$1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{2n-1} + \dots = \frac{\pi}{4},$$

$$\pi \approx 4 \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \dots + (-1)^{n_0 - 1} \frac{1}{2n_0 - 1} \right]$$

那么这个近似计算的绝对误差为

$$\left| R_{n_0} \right| = 4 \left| \frac{1}{2n_0 + 1} - \frac{1}{2n_0 + 3} + \frac{1}{2n_0 + 5} - \frac{1}{2n_0 + 7} + \cdots \right|$$





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Q:研究无穷级数的意义,目的?

A:(2).我们可以得到函数的一种新的表示方式,进而我们可以去处理一些原先无法解决的如微分方程求解,积分计算等的问题.如今后我们可以获知有 $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ ,

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

那么就有 
$$e^{-x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{n!}$$

进而我们可以求 $\int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx$  的近似值.



由微分学中的Taylor定理我们可以得到

$$e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^{n}}{n!} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n}}{n!}, x \in \mathbb{R},$$

那么
$$e^{-x^2} = 1 - x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2!} - \frac{x^6}{3!} + \frac{x^8}{4!} + \cdots, x \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$= \int_0^1 1 dx - \int_0^1 x^2 dx + \int_0^1 \frac{x^4}{2!} dx - \int_0^1 \frac{x^6}{3!} dx + \int_0^1 \frac{x^8}{4!} dx + \cdots$$

$$=1-\frac{1}{1!\cdot 3}+\frac{1}{2!\cdot 5}-\frac{1}{3!\cdot 7}+\frac{1}{4!\cdot 9}+\cdots+\frac{\left(-1\right)^{n}}{n!(2n+1)}+\cdots$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{1! \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{2! \cdot 5} - \frac{1}{3! \cdot 7} + \frac{1}{4! \cdot 9} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{n! (2n+1)} + \dots$$
那么我们可以取一个足够大的 $n$ ,从而
$$\int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx \approx 1 - \frac{1}{1! \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{2! \cdot 5} - \frac{1}{3! \cdot 7} + \frac{1}{4! \cdot 9} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{n! (2n+1)}.$$

回顾 数列极限的定义与性质 (1).定义:数列 $\{u_n\}$ 收敛于 $a \Leftrightarrow$  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N, \forall n > N,$  有 $|u_n - a| < \varepsilon$ . 数列 $\{u_n\}$ 没有极限,则称数列发散. 

### (2).数列极限的四则运算法则

定理:若数列 $\{x_n\}$ , $\{y_n\}$ 都收敛,

且  $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = A$ ,  $\lim_{n\to\infty} y_n = B$ , 则

$$(a).\lim_{n\to\infty} (x_n \pm y_n) = A \pm B ;$$

(b).
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} (x_n \cdot y_n) = A \cdot B$$
;

$$(c).B \neq 0$$
时有  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x_n}{y_n} = \frac{A}{B}.$ 

(3).定理:收敛数列的任一子列都收敛,且极限值相同.

上页

$$(A).a > 0, \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{a} = 1, \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1;$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n=e;$$

(B). 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} u_n = A > 0$$
,  $\lim_{n\to\infty} v_n = B \Rightarrow \lim_{n\to\infty} u_n^{v_n} = A^B$ ;

$$(C)$$
. 追敛性定理: 若 $y_n \le x_n \le z_n \ (n \ge n_0)$ ,

$$\coprod_{n\to\infty} y_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} z_n = a \Longrightarrow \lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = a.$$

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$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} aq^n = a + aq + aq^2 + \dots + aq^n + \dots$$

$$T(a \neq 0)$$
的敛散性.

工解如果q≠1时

$$S_n = a + aq + aq^2 + \dots + aq^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{a - aq^n}{1 - q} = \frac{a}{1 - q} - \frac{aq^n}{1 - q},$$



当|q| < 1时, $\lim_{n \to \infty} q^n = 0$  ..  $\lim_{n \to \infty} S_n = \frac{a}{1 - q}$ ,级数收敛;  $\exists |q| > 1$ 时, $\lim_{n \to \infty} q^n = \infty$  ..  $\lim_{n \to \infty} S_n = \infty$ ,级数发散; 如果|q| = 1时,  $\exists q = 1$ 时,  $\exists q = 1$ 时,  $\exists q = -1$ 世,  $\exists q = -1$ 世,



$$\frac{2}{1\cdot 3} + \frac{2}{3\cdot 5} + \dots + \frac{2}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} + \dots$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} = \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1}$$

$$=1-\frac{1}{2n+1}, \therefore \lim_{n\to\infty} S_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1-\frac{1}{2n+1}\right) = 1$$



例6.试将循环小数2.317 = 2.3171717···· 表示成分数的形式.

解 
$$2.3\overline{17} = 2.3 + \frac{17}{10^3} + \frac{17}{10^5} + \frac{17}{10^7} + \cdots$$

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### 三. 无穷级数基本性质

2.无穷级数的性质是级数的重要内容.

性质 $1.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛,C为常数,则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} Cu_n$ 亦收敛,

$$\mathbb{E}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}Cu_n=C\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}u_n.$$

结论: $C \neq 0$ ,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} Cu_n$ 同敛散.

性质2.设有两收敛级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n = A, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n = B,$ 

则
$$\sum (u_n \pm v_n)$$
亦收敛,其和为 $A \pm B$ .

结论:收敛级数可以逐项相加(或相减).





说明:

(1).两收敛级数可以逐项相加.

$$(2)$$
.若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$ 发散,则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_n + v_n)$ 发散.

$$\dot{\mathbf{T}}$$
 (3).而若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$ 均发散,则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_n + v_n)$ 敛散

(3).而者
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$$
,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$ 均反散,则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_n + v_n)$ 敛散性不确定.比如,取 $u_n = (-1)^{n+1}$ , $v_n = (-1)^n$ , 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n = 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + \cdots$$
,
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n = -1 + 1 - 1 + 1 \cdots$$
都发散,而 $u_n + v_n = 0$ , 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_n + v_n) = 0$$
收敛.





王 例7.求无穷级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{5}{n(n+1)} + \frac{1}{2^n} \right]$$
的和.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \underset{n=1}{\overset{n=1}{\square}} \left[ \frac{n}{n} \left( \frac{1}{n} + 1 \right) \right] \\
& \underset{n=1}{\overset{n=1}{\square}} \left[ \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right], \\
& \underset{n\to\infty}{\overset{n=1}{\square}} \left[ \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1} \right] \\
& \therefore \lim_{n\to\infty} g_n = 5 \lim_{n\to\infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) = 5.
\end{aligned}$$

$$r_n = 5\sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1}\right)$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n\to\infty} g_n = 5\lim_{n\to\infty} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \right] = 5$$



$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n}$$
是几何级数,

$$\frac{1}{2^{n}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2^{k}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 1,$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{5}{n(n+1)} + \frac{1}{2^{n}} \right] = 5 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n}}$$

$$= 5 + 1 = 6.$$





性质3.设 $k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ ,若级数 $\sum u_n$ 收敛,

十一 则  $\sum_{n=k+1}^{\infty} u_n$  亦收敛,且其逆亦真. 一 结论: 在级数前面加上或去掉有限项,

一 不会改变级数的敛散性.(或改变级数的和.)

证明 
$$\sum_{i=1}^{k} u_i = S_k,$$
若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛于 $S$ ,
$$\sigma_n = u_{k+1} + u_{k+2} + \dots + u_{k+n} = S_{n+k} - S_k,$$
则 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \sigma_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} (S_{n+k} - S_k) = S - S_k.$ 

$$\sigma_n = u_{k+1} + u_{k+2} + \dots + u_{k+n} = S_{n+k} - S_k$$

则
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\sigma_n=\lim_{n\to\infty}(S_{n+k}-S_k)=S-S_k$$

性质4.收敛级数加括号后所成的级数 仍然收敛,且其和不变. 上 结论:级数收敛时,无穷多个数的加法 工满足加法的结合律. 理论依据——定理:收敛数列的任一 子列都收敛,且极限值相同.

性质4.收敛级数加括号后所成的级数 仍然收敛,且其和不变.

幹析 设级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n = S, \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} u_k = S_n$$

干的前m项的部分和为 $\sigma_m$ ,则

$$\sigma_1 = S_2, \sigma_2 = S_5, \sigma_3 = S_7, \dots, \sigma_m = S_n, \dots$$

 $\lim_{m\to\infty}\sigma_m=\lim_{n\to\infty}S_n=S.$ 





### 说明:

- (1).对收敛级数可任意加括号,其和不变.
- (2).等价地说,若一级数加括号后发散,或者对级数做两种不同的加括号运算,

(3).级数加括号后收敛,原级数未必收敛.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n = 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + \cdots$$
 \(\text{th}\),

它们的和不同,则原级数发散.

$$\overrightarrow{m}(1-1)+(1-1)+(1-1)+\cdots=0,$$

$$1-(1-1)-(1-1)-(1-1)\cdots=1.$$



## 四.无穷级数收敛的判断准则

3.无穷级数收敛的必要条件.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}$$
 定理12.1.若级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛,则 $\lim_{n\to\infty} u_n = 0$ .

证明 
$$:: \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n = S, \text{则} u_n = S_n - S_{n-1},$$

$$:: \lim_{n \to \infty} u_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} (S_n - S_{n-1})$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n\to\infty} u_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} (S_n - S_{n-1})$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} S_n - \lim_{n \to \infty} S_{n-1} = S - S = 0.$$





注意:
1.如果级数的一般项不趋近于零,则级数发散.例如
$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{n}{n+1} + \dots 发散$$
2.必要条件不充分.
$$例如调和级数 1 +  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} + \dots$ 
虽有  $\lim_{n \to \infty} u_n = 0$ ,但级数不收敛.$$

例如调和级数 
$$1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}+\cdots+\frac{1}{n}+\cdots$$

调和级数
$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} + \dots$$
  
虽有 $\lim_{n \to \infty} u_n = 0$ ,但级数不收敛!  
$$:: S_{2n} - S_n = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} > \frac{n}{2n} = \frac{1}{2},$$
 假设调和级数收敛, 其和为 $S$ .  
于是 $\lim_{n \to \infty} (S_{2n} - S_n) = S - S = 0,$ 

于是
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} (S_{2n} - S_n) = S - S = 0$$

T 便有 $0 \ge \frac{1}{2}$   $(n \to \infty)$ ,这是不可能的. :调和级数发散.





例8.判断下列级数的敛散性.

(1). 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n^2}};$$
 (2).  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right);$ 

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^n}; \qquad (4).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{(-1)^n}{3^n} + \frac{1}{2n-1} \right].$$

例8.判断下列级数的敛散性.
$$(1).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2}}; \quad (2).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right);$$

$$(3).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^n}; \quad (4).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{(-1)^n}{3^n} + \frac{1}{2n-1}\right].$$

$$\mathbf{M}(1).\because \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{n} = 1, \therefore \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2}} = 1 \neq 0,$$

$$\therefore$$
 该无穷级数发散.





$$(2).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right), S_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right),$$

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \ln\left(\frac{k+1}{k}\right) = \ln 2 - \ln 1 + \ln 3 - \ln 2$$

$$+ \dots + \ln n - \ln(n-1) + \ln(n+1) - \ln n,$$

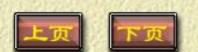
$$\therefore S_n = \ln(n+1),$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \ln(n+1) = +\infty.$$

$$\int_{k=1}^{n} \ln \left( \frac{k+1}{k} \right) = \ln 2 - \ln 1 + \ln 3 - \ln 2$$

$$+\cdots + \ln n - \ln (n-1) + \ln (n+1) - \ln n$$

$$1 \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \ln(n+1) = +\infty.$$



$$S_{n} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{k}{2^{k}} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2^{2}} + \frac{3}{2^{3}} + \frac{4}{2^{4}} + \dots + \frac{n}{2^{n}},$$

$$S_{n} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{k}{2^{k}} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2^{2}} + \frac{3}{2^{3}} + \frac{4}{2^{4}} + \dots + \frac{n}{2^{n}},$$

$$\frac{1}{2}S_{n} = \frac{1}{2^{2}} + \frac{2}{2^{3}} + \frac{3}{2^{4}} + \dots + \frac{n-1}{2^{n}} + \frac{n}{2^{n+1}},$$

$$\text{两式相减,得:}$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)S_{n} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^{2}} + \frac{1}{2^{3}} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{n}} - \frac{n}{2^{n+1}},$$

$$\therefore S_{n} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} - \frac{n}{2^{n}},$$

 $(3).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{n}{2^n},$ 

$$S_{n} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{k}{2^{k}} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2^{2}} + \frac{3}{2^{3}} + \dots + \frac{n}{2^{n}},$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{n} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} - \frac{n}{2^{n}},$$

$$S_{n} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2^{n}}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{n}{2^{n}} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} S_{n} = 2.$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2^2} + \frac{3}{2^3} + \frac{4}{2^4} + \cdots,$$

$$\frac{1}{2}S == \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{2}{2^3} + \frac{3}{2^4} + \cdots$$
, 两式相减,得:

通常,在确知级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^n}$$
收敛后,我们可直接用所谓"错位相减法"求其值:
$$S = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2^2} + \frac{3}{2^3} + \frac{4}{2^4} + \cdots,$$
$$\frac{1}{2}S = \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{2}{2^3} + \frac{3}{2^4} + \cdots,$$
两式相减,得:
$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)S = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \cdots = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}}$$
逐项相加性质

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n-1}$$
发散,

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{(-1)^n}{3^n} + \frac{1}{2n-1} \right]$$
发散.

$$\because \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2k-1} = 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n-1}$$

$$> \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \right)$$



$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\left(1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}+\cdots+\frac{1}{n}\right)=+\infty,极限不存在,$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{7} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n-1}\right) = +\infty ,$$

即 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n-1}$$
 发散.





## 4.无穷级数的Cauchy收敛准则\*. 定理12.2. (1).级数 $\sum_{n} u_n$ 收敛 $\Leftrightarrow$ 立此存照 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N, \forall n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t.$ 述而不证 $\left|u_{n+1}+\cdots+u_{n+p}\right|<\varepsilon.$ (2). $\sum u_n$ 发散 $\Leftrightarrow \exists \varepsilon_0 > 0, \forall N, \exists n_0 > N,$ $\exists p_0 \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. \ \left| u_{n_0+1} + \cdots + u_{n_0+p_0} \right| \geq \varepsilon_0.$

判断无穷级数收敛的最重要的充要 条件——Cauchy收敛准则:

条件——
$$Cauchy$$
收敛准贝  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛  $\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N, \forall n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. | u_{n+1} + v_n > N, \forall p$ 

$$\forall n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, s.t. |u_{n+1} + \cdots + u_{n+p}| < \varepsilon.$$

揭示了无穷级数收敛的实质:

项数足够大时,从某一项起的任意多 工 项的和是无穷小.







$$\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N, \forall n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N},$$

$$s.t. |u_{n+1} + \cdots + u_{n+p}| < \varepsilon.$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n 收敛 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} u_n = 0.$$

Cauchy收敛淮则: 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$$
收敛  $\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N, \forall n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N},$   $s.t. |u_{n+1} + \dots + u_{n+p}| < \varepsilon.$   $\Rightarrow$  涵盖了级数收敛的必要条件: 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n 收敛 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} u_n = 0.$$
  $\Rightarrow$  涵盖了级数收敛的定义: 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n 收敛 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} R_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} u_{n+k} = 0.$$





例9\*.利用Cauchy收敛准则判断级数的敛散性.

$$(1).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{\sin nx}{2^n}; \qquad (2).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{\left(-1\right)^{n-1}}{n};$$

$$(3).1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6} + \cdots$$

解 (1).
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \ge \frac{1}{\varepsilon}, \forall n > N, \forall m \in \mathbb{Z}^+,$$
有

$$(1).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{2^{n}}; \qquad (2).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n};$$

$$(3).1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6} + \cdots.$$

$$\not |R| \quad (1). \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \ge \frac{1}{\varepsilon}, \forall n > N, \forall m \in \mathbb{Z}^{+}, \not |T|$$

$$|S_{n+m} - S_{n}| = \left| \frac{\sin(n+1)x}{2^{n+1}} + \frac{\sin(n+2)x}{2^{n+2}} + \cdots + \frac{\sin(n+m)x}{2^{n+m}} \right|$$

$$\frac{1}{2^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{2^{n+2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{n+m}} = \frac{1}{2^n} - \frac{1}{2^{n+m}} < \frac{1}{2^n} < \frac{1}{n} < \frac{1}{N} \le \frac{1}{1/\varepsilon} = \varepsilon,$$

$$\text{由 Cauchy 收敛准则知级数} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{2^n} \text{ 收敛.}$$







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

$$(2).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n};$$
 $(3).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n};$ 
 $(3).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n};$ 
 $(4).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n};$ 
 $(5).\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n};$ 



$$\frac{1}{n+1} - \left(\frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+m-1} - \frac{1}{n+m}\right) < \frac{1}{n+1} < \frac{1}{n}, m$$
  $\Rightarrow$   $\frac{1}{n+1} - \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n+m}\right) - \frac{1}{n+1} < \frac{1}{n}, m$ 

$$\frac{1}{n+1} - \left(\frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+m-2} - \frac{1}{n+m-1}\right) - \frac{1}{n+m} < \frac{1}{n}, m$$

2). 
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \geq \frac{1}{\varepsilon}, \forall n > N, \forall m \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \forall n \geq N, \forall m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

| 于 
$$|S_{n+m} - S_n| = \left| \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n+m-1}}{n+m} \right|$$

$$\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \frac{1}{n+3} - \frac{1}{n+4} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{m-1}}{n+m} =$$

$$1 \le \frac{1}{1} = \varepsilon$$
,即 $|S_{n+m} - S_n| < \varepsilon$ ,∴原级数收敛.

例9\*.(3).1+
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
- $\frac{1}{3}$ + $\frac{1}{4}$ + $\frac{1}{5}$ - $\frac{1}{6}$ +…  
解(3).3  $0 < \varepsilon_0 \le \frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\forall N, \forall n > N, \exists p = 3n$ ,
$$\left| S_{n+p} - S_n \right| = \left| S_{4n} - S_n \right| = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+3}$$

例9\*.(3).1+
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
- $\frac{1}{3}$ + $\frac{1}{4}$ + $\frac{1}{5}$ - $\frac{1}{6}$ +….  
 $M(3)$ .3  $0 < \varepsilon_0 \le \frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\forall N$ ,  $\forall n > N$ ,  $\exists p = 3n$ ,
$$\begin{vmatrix} S_{n+p} - S_n | = |S_{4n} - S_n| = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+3} \\
+ \frac{1}{n+4} + \frac{1}{n+5} - \frac{1}{n+6} + \dots + \frac{1}{4n-2} + \frac{1}{4n-1} - \frac{1}{4n} \\
> \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+4} + \dots + \frac{1}{4n} = \frac{1}{4} \ge \varepsilon_0$$
,
由 $Cauchy$ 收敛准则知级数发散.



例10\*.求证(1).
$$p \ge 2$$
时 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$ 收敛;(2).调和级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散.

证明:(1).法一:记
$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^p}$$
,:: $\{S_n\}$  ↑,且有

$$p \ge 2, S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^p} \le \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2} = 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$<1+\frac{1}{1\cdot 2}+\frac{1}{2\cdot 3}+\cdots+\frac{1}{(n-1)\cdot n}$$

$$=1+\left(1-\frac{1}{2}\right)+\left(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{3}\right)+\cdots+\left(\frac{1}{n-1}-\frac{1}{n}\right)=2-\frac{1}{n}<2,$$

$$:: \{S_n\}$$
有上界  $\Rightarrow p \ge 2$ 时 $\sum_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$  收敛.

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \geq \frac{1}{\varepsilon}, \forall n > N, \forall m \in \mathbb{Z}^+,$$

$$\varepsilon > 0, \exists N \geq \overline{-}, \forall n > N, \forall m \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \varepsilon$$

$$|f| |S_{n+m} - S_n| = \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(n+2)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n+m)^2}$$

$$< \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n+m)^2}$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{n(n+1)} + \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n+m-1)(n+m)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+m-1} - \frac{1}{n+m}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+m-1} + \frac{1}{n+m} + \frac{1$$

$$n+1 \quad n+1 \quad n+2 \qquad n+m-1 \quad n+n$$

$$-\frac{1}{n+m} < \frac{1}{n} \le \frac{1}{N} \le \frac{1}{1/\varepsilon} = \varepsilon \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} < \infty.$$



$$\frac{1}{\ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)} = \ln\left(n+1\right) - \ln n = \frac{1}{\xi}, \xi \in (n,n+1).$$

$$\frac{1}{n+1} < \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right) < \frac{1}{n},$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{n} \frac{1}{k} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} > \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{1}\right)$$

$$+ \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{2}\right) + \dots + \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right) = \ln(n+1),$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{k} = \infty, \quad \text{记为} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = \infty.$$

$$\frac{1}{+1} < \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) < \frac{1}{n},$$

$$\frac{1}{k} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} > \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{1}\right)$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{1}{k} = \infty, \ \text{记为} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = \infty.$$



法二:假设
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = S$$
收敛,则 $\frac{S}{2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} + \cdots$ 

$$1 : 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \dots = \frac{S}{2}$$
,但是 $1 > \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3} > \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{5} > \frac{1}{6}, \dots$ 

$$\frac{1}{3} \cdot \cdot \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n-1} > \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \dots + \frac{1}{2n},$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\left(1+\frac{1}{3}+\cdots+\frac{1}{2n-1}\right)\geq \frac{1}{2}+\lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}\cdots+\frac{1}{2n}\right),$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n-1} + \dots \ge \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} + \dots,$$

 $\mathbb{P} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{S}{2}$ ,由此矛盾可知假设 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = S$  收敛不成立.

上页



$$\left| S_{n+k} - S_n \right| = \left| S_{2n} - S_n \right|$$

$$\frac{1}{+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+n}$$

$$\frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{2n} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$$
 发散,且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = \infty$ 



历史上,是伟大的L.Euler 首先 给出了结果

$$1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

Euler 使用的是类比的方法.

Q.试问 
$$1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{7^2} + \dots = ?$$

$$p \ge 2$$
时 $\sum_{n=1}^{m} \frac{1}{n^p}$ 收敛,调和级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散.

更为一般的结论是:p-级数

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} = \begin{cases} p \le 1 \text{时级数发散.} \\ p > 1 \text{时级数收敛.} \end{cases}$$

 $p \ge 2$ 时 $\sum_{n=1}^{m} \frac{1}{n^{p}}$ 收敛,调和级数更为一般的结论是:p - 3级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{p}} = \begin{cases} p \le 1$ 时级数发散. p > 1时级数收敛. 有一些有趣的方法可资证明p - 3级数的数散性. 有一些有趣的方法可资证明



例10.(2)\*.求证
$$p -$$
级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$ 在(1). $p \le 1$ 时发散;

证明:(1).记 
$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^p}$$
,:: $\{S_n\} \uparrow$ ,且有

例10.(2)\*.求证
$$p-$$
级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$ 在(1). $p \le 1$ 时发散;
(2). $p > 1$ 时收敛.
证明:(1).记  $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^p}$ ,  $\therefore \{S_n\} \uparrow$ , 且有
$$p \le 1, S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^p} \ge \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}$$
由 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = +\infty$ 知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$ 在 $p \le 1$  时发散.

由
$$\sum_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = +\infty$$
知 $\sum_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$ 在 $p \le 1$  时发散



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

(2).
$$p-$$
级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$ 在 $p>1$  时收敛.  
法一:由 $Lagrange$ 微分中值定理
$$p>1, \frac{1}{n^{p-1}} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^{p-1}} = \frac{p-1}{(n+\theta)^p} > \frac{p-1}{(n+1)^p}, \theta \in (0,1),$$

$$\therefore p > 1 \text{ 时} \left\{ S_n = \sum_{n=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \right\} \text{ 有上界} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1}{n} < +\infty$$







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

法二:
$$p>1$$
时,由 $\int_{k-1}^{k} \frac{1}{x^{p}} dx > \int_{k-1}^{k} \frac{1}{k^{p}} dx = \frac{1}{k^{p}}, k \in \mathbb{Z}^{+},$ 

$$\therefore \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{k^{p}} = 1 + \sum_{k=2}^{n} \frac{1}{k^{p}} < 1 + \sum_{k=2}^{n} \int_{k-1}^{k} \frac{1}{x^{p}} dx = 1 + \int_{1}^{n} \frac{1}{x^{p}} dx$$

$$\int_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^{p}} = 1 + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^{p}} < 1 + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \int_{k-1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{p}} dx = 1 + \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{p}} dx$$

$$< 1 + \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{p}} dx = 1 + \frac{1}{1-p} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{p-1}} \Big|_{1}^{+\infty} = 1 + \frac{1}{y} \frac{1}{p-1},$$

$$\overline{F}$$
 法三:记 $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^p}$ ,  $\therefore \{S_n\} \uparrow, p > 1$  时

$$S_{n} < S_{2n+1} = 1 + \left[ \frac{1}{2^{p}} + \frac{1}{4^{p}} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n)^{p}} \right] + \left[ \frac{1}{3^{p}} + \frac{1}{5^{p}} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n+1)^{p}} \right]$$

$$\left[ \frac{1}{2^{p}} + \frac{1}{4^{p}} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n)^{p}} \right] = 1 + \frac{1}{2^{p-1}} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2^{p}} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^{p}} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow p > 1 \quad \text{Iff} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} < \infty$$
.

法四:记
$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^p}$$
,  $\therefore \{S_n\} \uparrow$ , 欲证明 $p > 1$  时 $\{S_n\}$ 有上界:

$$S_{2^{n}-1} = 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2^{p}} + \frac{1}{3^{p}}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{4^{p}} + \frac{1}{5^{p}} + \frac{1}{6^{p}} + \frac{1}{7^{p}}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{8^{p}} + \dots + \frac{1}{15^{p}}\right)$$

$$+ \left(\frac{1}{16^{p}} + \dots + \frac{1}{31^{p}}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{\left(2^{n-1}\right)^{p}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\left(2^{n}-1\right)^{p}}\right)$$

$$< 1 + \frac{2}{2^{p}} + \frac{4}{4^{p}} + \frac{1}{8^{p}} + \dots + \frac{2^{n-1}}{\left(2^{n-1}\right)^{p}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2^{p-1}} + \left(\frac{1}{2^{p-1}}\right)^{2} + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{2^{p-1}}\right)^{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2^{p-1}}\right)^{n}}{1 - \frac{1}{2^{p-1}}} < \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2^{p-1}}}, \dots \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^{+}, S_{n} < \frac{1}{1 - 2^{1-p}},$$

$$\Rightarrow p > 1 \text{ Iff } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{p}} < \infty.$$

$$+\frac{4}{4^{p}} + \frac{1}{8^{p}} + \dots + \frac{2^{n-1}}{\left(2^{n-1}\right)^{p}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2^{p-1}} + \left(\frac{1}{2^{p-1}}\right)^{2} + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{2^{p-1}}\right)^{n-1}$$

$$<\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2^{p-1}}}, :: \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+, S_n < \frac{1}{1-2^{1-p}},$$

- 小结 1.无穷级数的概念. 2.基本审敛法: (1).若 $\lim_{n\to\infty}u_n\neq 0$ ,则级数发散. (2).定义,若 $S_n\to S$ ,则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}u_n=S$ . (3).按基本性质. (4).据级数的Cauchy收敛准则\*.



练习题
1. 判断下列级数的敛散性.

(1). 
$$\frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 7} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} + \dots$$
;

(2).  $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{9} + \dots + \frac{1}{3n} + \dots$ ;

(3).  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{20} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{10n} + \dots$ ;

(4).  $\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{3^3}\right) + \dots$ ;

(5)\*.  $\sum_{1}^{\infty} \arctan \frac{1}{2n^2}$ .

$$3 + 6 + 9 + \cdots + \frac{1}{3n} + \cdots;$$
1 1 1 1 1 1 1

$$(4).\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{2^3}\right) + \cdots$$

$$(5)^* \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \arctan \frac{1}{2^{n-2}}$$
.

1.设
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u_n^2 < \infty$$
, $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} v_n^2 < \infty$ ,证明:

思考练习
$$1.设\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}u_{n}^{2}<\infty,\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}v_{n}^{2}<\infty,\text{证明:}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}u_{n}v_{n}$$
收敛且 $\left|\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}u_{n}v_{n}\right|\leq\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}u_{n}^{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}v_{n}^{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$ 
这就是无穷级数形式的Cauchy不等式.

提示:在 $n-\dim$  Euclidean Spaces 中的Cauchy不算。
$$\left|\sum_{k=1}^{n}u_{k}v_{k}\right|\leq\left(\sum_{k=1}^{n}u_{k}^{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\sum_{k=1}^{n}v_{k}^{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$
或用范数的形式给出,即 $\left|\left(u,v\right)\right|\leq\left|\left|u\right|\left|\cdot\right|\left|v\right|\right|,$ 
 $u=\left(u_{1},\cdots,u_{n}\right),v=\left(v_{1},\cdots,v_{n}\right)$ 

提示:在n-dim Euclidean Spaces 中的Cauchy不等式

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^{n} u_{k} v_{k} \right| \leq \left( \sum_{k=1}^{n} u_{k}^{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{n} v_{k}^{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

$$u = (u_1, \dots, u_n), v = (v_1, \dots, v_n)$$

