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阿贝尔第二定理:

设幂级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$  收敛半径  $r > 0$ , 则有下列结论:

- (1). 对任意  $0 < s < r$ , 幂级数在区间  $[-s, s]$  上一致收敛.
- (2). 如果幂级数  $x=r$  处收敛, 则它在  $[0, r]$  上一致收敛; 如果在  $x=-r$  处收敛, 则它在  $[-r, 0]$  上一致收敛.

习题 12.2.

Ex 1. 设幂级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$  收敛半径  $r > 0$ . 证明阿贝尔第二定理的逆命题:

- (1) 如果  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$  在  $(-r, r)$  一致收敛, 则它的收敛域为  $[-r, r]$ .
- (2) 如果  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$  在  $(0, r)$  一致收敛, 而在  $(-r, 0)$  上不一致收敛, 则它的收敛域为  $[-r, r]$ . 反之亦然.

Proof: (1).  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in [-r, r]} \left| \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} a_n x^n \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in (-r, r)} \left| \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} a_n x^n \right| < \infty$

故收敛域为  $[-r, r]$

- (2). 类似 (1) 可知:  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$  在  $[0, r]$  一致收敛, 收敛域包含  $r$ .  
若收敛域包含  $-r$ , 即收敛域为  $[-r, r]$ , 则由阿贝尔第二定理 (2) 知:  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$  在  $[-r, 0]$  一致收敛, 矛盾!  
故收敛域为  $(-r, r]$  □



Thm 12.2.3.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$  收敛半径  $r > 0$ , 收敛域为  $I$ , 和函数:  $S(x)$ . 逐项求导得  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1}$

其收敛半径为  $r_1$ , 收敛域  $I_1$ , 和函数  $S_1(x)$ . 则有:

(1).  $r_1 = r$ .

(2).  $I_1 \subseteq I$

(3).  $S_1'(x) = S_1(x)$ ,  $\forall x \in I_1$

Ex 5. 设级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n$  收敛. 证明:

(i). 幂级数 ~~收敛~~  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n$  收敛半径  $r \geq 1$

(ii). 在  $x=1$  处收敛

(iii). 和函数  $S(x)$  在  $x=1$  处左可导

(iv).  $S_-(1) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n$

Proof: (i). 对于  $S_1(x)$ , 由于  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n = S_1(1)$  收敛, 故  $r_1 \geq 1$ . 于是  $r = r_1 \geq 1$ .

(ii).  $\{1\} \subseteq I_1 \subseteq I$ . 故  $S(x)$  在  $x=1$  处收敛.

(iii).  $S_-(1) = S_1^*(1)$ . (since,  $1 \in I_1$ ), 故  $S(x)$  在  $x=1$  左可导

(iv). ~~133~~  $S_-(1) = S_1(1) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n$

□



Ex 6. 利用逐项微分(积)求下列幂级数的和:

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} =: f(x) \quad f'(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x} \quad \text{若 } |x| < 1.$$

$$x = -1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{1-x} = 2$$

$$f(1) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow \infty.$$

$$f(-1) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} = -\ln 2.$$

$$\text{于是 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} \text{ 收敛域为 } [-1, 1). \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-x}, & |x| < 1 \\ -\ln 2, & x = -1 \end{cases}$$

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

$$= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} n x^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} x^n =: 2f(x) + g(x)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} x^{n+1} = \frac{d}{dx} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-x)^{n+1} = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{x^2}{1+x} = \frac{x(x+2)}{(1+x)^2} \quad \text{若 } |x| < 1.$$

于是  $f(x)$  收敛域为  $(-1, 1)$

$$g(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-x)^{n-1} = \frac{-x}{1+x} \quad \text{收敛域为 } (-1, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} (2n+1) x^n = 2f(x) + g(x) = \frac{x}{(1+x)^2} \quad \text{收敛域为 } (-1, 1)$$

$$(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+2)(n+1) x^n - 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1) x^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n =: f(x) - 2g(x) + h(x)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n+2} = \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \frac{x^3}{1-x} = \frac{2x(x^2+3x+1)}{(x-1)^3} \quad \text{若 } |x| < 1$$

$$g(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n+1} = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{x^2}{1-x} = \frac{2x(x^2+1)}{(x-1)^3} \quad \text{若 } |x| < 1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n+2} = \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \frac{x^3}{1-x} = -\frac{2x(x^2+3x+1)}{(x-1)^3} \quad \text{若 } |x| < 1$$

$$g(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n+1} = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{x^2}{1-x} = -\frac{x(x+2)}{(x-1)^2} \quad \text{若 } |x| < 1$$

$$h(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{x}{1-x} \quad \text{若 } |x| < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^n \text{ 收敛域为 } (-1, 1). \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^n = -\frac{x(x+1)}{(x-1)^2} \quad |x| < 1.$$



$$(5). \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n(n-1)} =: f(x^2), \quad f(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n(n-1)}, \quad f'(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}.$$

$$f''(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x}, \quad |x| < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \int \frac{1}{1-x} dx = -\ln(1-x), \quad \text{收敛半径为 } 1$$

$$f(x) = \int -\ln(1-x) dx = -x \ln(1-x) + \int x d \ln(1-x)$$

$$= -x \ln(1-x) + \int \frac{-x}{1-x} dx$$

$$= -x \ln(1-x) + \int \frac{1-x}{1-x} - \frac{1}{1-x} dx$$

$$= -x \ln(1-x) + x + \ln(1-x)$$

$$= (1-x) \ln(1-x) + x, \quad \text{收敛半径为 } 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{n(n-1)} = f(x^2) = (1-x^2) \ln(1-x^2) + x^2, \quad |x| < 1.$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{n(n-1)} \text{ 收敛域为 } [-1, 1].$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{n(n-1)} = \begin{cases} (1-x^2) \ln(1-x^2) + x^2, & |x| < 1 \\ 1, & |x| = 1. \end{cases}$$

~~8. (1)~~

$$8. (1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{3n-2} \quad \text{考定} f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{3n-2}}{3n-2} \quad f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{3n-3} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x^3)^n = \frac{1}{1-x^3}$$

$$\text{求} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{3n-2} = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{3n-2}}{3n-2} = -f(-1) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$8. (3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n-1}{3^n} \quad \text{考定} f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{3^n} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{3^n} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{x}{3}} = \frac{1}{3-x}$$

$$f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n-1)x^{n-2}}{3^n} \quad (1) \text{ 求 } f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{3-x} = \frac{1}{(3-x)^2}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n-1}{3^n} = f'(1) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$8. (5) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} \quad \text{考定} f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1} \quad f$$

$$\text{考定} f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} \quad f'(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x} \Rightarrow f(x) = -\ln(1-x)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-6n-1} t \, dt \quad \text{控制收敛定理} \quad \int_0^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} e^{-2tn} t \, dt$$

$$= - \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-e^{-2t})^n \, dt = - \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} \cdot \frac{(-e^{-2t})}{1+e^{-2t}} \, dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-t}}{1+e^{-2t}} \, dt = - \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+e^{-2t}} \, de^{-t} = - \int_0^{\infty} d \arctan e^{-t}$$

$$= - \arctan e^{-t} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \arctan 1 - \arctan 0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$8. (8) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (2n-1)!!}{(2n)!! (2n+1)} \quad \text{考定} I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n t \, dt, \quad I_n = - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-1} t \, d \cos t = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t \, d \sin^{n-1} t$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (n-1) \sin^{n-2} t \cos^2 t \, dt = (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} t \, dt - (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n t \, dt = (n-1) I_{n-2} - (n-1) I_n$$

$$\Rightarrow I_n / I_{n-2} = \frac{n-1}{n} \Rightarrow I_{2n} = I_0 \cdot \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n} t \, dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (2n-1)!!}{(2n)!! (2n+1)} = \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{2n+1} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n} t \, dt \quad \text{控制收敛定理} \quad \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} \sin^{2n} t}{2n+1} \, dt$$

$$\text{考定} f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^{2n}}{2n+1} \quad \frac{d}{dx} [x f(x)] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} x^{2n} = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-x^2)^n = - \frac{-x^2}{1+x^2} = \frac{x^2}{1+x^2}$$

$$x f(x) = 0 \cdot f(0) + \int_0^x \frac{d(x f(x))}{dx} \, dx = \int_0^x \left( 1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) \, dx = x - \arctan x \Rightarrow f(x) = 1 - \frac{\arctan x}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (2n-1)!!}{(2n)!! (2n+1)} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin t) \, dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( 1 - \frac{\arctan(\sin t)}{\sin t} \right) \, dt = 1 - \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\arctan(\sin t)}{\sin t} \, dt$$

$$\text{求积} \frac{1}{2} J = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\arctan(\sin t)}{\sin t} dt. \quad \text{设 } g(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\arctan(a \sin t)}{\sin t} dt. \quad \text{求导} \frac{1}{2} J = \frac{1}{2} g(1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{da} g(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \frac{\arctan(a \sin t)}{\sin t} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1+a^2 \sin^2 t} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t}{(a^2+1) \sin^2 t + \cos^2 t} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + \tan^2 t}{1 + (a^2+1) \tan^2 t} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1 + (a^2+1) \tan^2 t} d \tan t = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow g(a) = g(0) + \int_0^1 \frac{dg(a)}{da} da = g(0) + \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a^2}} da = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(a + \sqrt{1+a^2}) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} (2n-1)!!}{(2n)!! (2n+1)} = 1 - \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) = 1 - \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})$$