

数分 A3 (李) 第二次习题课

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P194: 1(2,4,6), 2(2,3,4); P208: 2, 4, 5; P213: 1(1,3,6,8); P222: 1; 补充

1 P194

1. 判断绝对收敛与条件收敛

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2^n} \cos nx :$$

$$|\frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2^n} \cos nx| \leq \frac{1}{2^n} \text{ 比较判别法绝对收敛.}$$

$$(4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n(n-1)/2} \cdot \frac{n^{10}}{a^n} : (a > 1)$$

$$|(-1)^{n(n-1)/2} \cdot \frac{n^{10}}{a^n}| = \frac{n^{10}}{a^n} \leq \frac{1}{n^2} (n \text{ 充分大}) \text{ 比较判别法绝对收敛.}$$

$$(6) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{n\pi}{4}}{\ln n} :$$

$\frac{1}{\ln n}$ 随 n 单调递减趋于 0 且 $\sum_{n=2}^N \sin \frac{n\pi}{4}$ 有界 \Rightarrow 由 Dirichlet 判别法该级数收敛; $|\frac{\sin \frac{n\pi}{4}}{\ln n}| \geq \frac{\sin^2 \frac{n\pi}{4}}{\ln n} = \frac{1}{2 \ln n} - \frac{\cos \frac{n\pi}{2}}{2 \ln n}$, 其中 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2 \ln n}$ 发散而 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\cos \frac{n\pi}{2}}{2 \ln n}$ 由 Dirichlet 判别法收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |\frac{\sin \frac{n\pi}{4}}{\ln n}|$ 发散 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{n\pi}{4}}{\ln n}$ 条件收敛.

2. 讨论绝对收敛与条件收敛

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\cos 2n}{n^p} :$$

若 $p \leq 0$: $(-1)^n \frac{\cos 2n}{n^p} \not\rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$ 故该级数发散;

若 $p > 1$: $|(-1)^n \frac{\cos 2n}{n^p}| \leq \frac{1}{n^p}$ 故比较判别法该级数绝对收敛;

若 $0 < p \leq 1$: $(-1)^n \frac{\cos 2n}{n^p} = \frac{\cos(2+\pi)n}{n^p}$ 故 Dirichlet 判别法该级数收敛; $|(-1)^n \frac{\cos 2n}{n^p}| \geq \frac{\cos^2 2n}{n^p} = \frac{1}{n^p} + \frac{\cos 4n}{n^p}$ 故由该级数每项取绝对值后的级数发散 \Rightarrow 该级数条件收敛.

$$(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} (e - (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n) :$$

$e - (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n$ 单调递减趋于 0 \Rightarrow 由 Leibniz 判别法该级数收敛; L'Hospital 法则计算得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e - (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n}{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{e}{2} \Rightarrow e - (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n \sim \frac{1}{n} (n \rightarrow \infty)$ 故由该级数每项取绝对值后的级数发散 \Rightarrow 该级数条件收敛.

$$(4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n^{1/n} - 1) :$$

$n^{1/n} - 1$ 在 $n > 3$ 时单调递减趋于 0 \Rightarrow 由 Leibniz 判别法该级数收敛; 而 $n > 3 > (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n \Leftrightarrow n^{1/n} - 1 > \frac{1}{n}$ 故由该级数每项取绝对值后的级数发散 \Rightarrow 该级数条件收敛.

2 P208

2. 证明下列等式

$$(1) \prod_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n^3-1}{n^3+1} = \prod_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n-1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)+1}{(n-1)n+1} = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{n=2}^N \frac{n-1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)+1}{(n-1)n+1} = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{N(N+1)} \cdot \frac{N^2+N+1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$(2) \prod_{n=2}^{\infty} (1 - \frac{2}{n(n+1)}) = \prod_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n+2}{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{n+2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$(3) \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 + (\frac{1}{2})^{2^n}) = \frac{1}{1-(\frac{1}{2})^{2^0}} \cdot \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} [1 - (\frac{1}{2})^{2^0}] \prod_{n=0}^N [1 + (\frac{1}{2})^{2^n}] = \frac{1}{1-(\frac{1}{2})^{2^0}} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} [1 - (\frac{1}{2})^{2^{N+1}}] = 2.$$

4. 判断无穷乘积敛散性

$$(1) \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N!} = 0 \text{ 发散至 } 0.$$

$$(2) \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)^2}{n(n+2)} = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{n=1}^N \frac{n+1}{n} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n+2} = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2(n+1)}{n+2} = 2 \text{ 收敛至 } 2.$$

$$(3) \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt[n]{1 + \frac{1}{n}}: \text{该无穷乘积与 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n}) \text{ 同敛散. 而 } \frac{1}{n} \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n}) \sim \frac{1}{n^2} (n \rightarrow \infty) \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n}) \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \text{原无穷乘积收敛}.$$

5. 讨论无穷乘积敛散性

$$(1) \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}}:$$

$$\text{该无穷乘积与 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln(\frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}}) \text{ 同敛散. 而 } \ln(\frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}}) = \ln(1 - \frac{\sqrt{n^2+1}-n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}}) = \ln(1 - \frac{1}{n^2+1+n\sqrt{n^2+1}}) \sim \frac{1}{n^2+1+n\sqrt{n^2+1}} \sim \frac{1}{n^2} (n \rightarrow \infty) \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln(\frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}}) \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \text{原无穷乘积收敛}.$$

$$(2) \prod_{n=2}^{\infty} (\frac{n^2-1}{n^2+1})^p: (p \text{ 为任意实数})$$

若 $p = 0$: 该无穷乘积收敛至 1;

$$\text{若 } p \neq 0: \text{该无穷乘积与 } \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} p \ln(\frac{n^2-1}{n^2+1}) \text{ 同敛散. 而 } p \ln(\frac{n^2-1}{n^2+1}) = p \ln(1 - \frac{2}{n^2+1}) \sim \frac{2p}{n^2} (n \rightarrow \infty) \Rightarrow \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} p \ln(\frac{n^2-1}{n^2+1}) \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \text{原无穷乘积收敛}.$$

综上, 对任意实数 p 该无穷乘积总收敛.

$$(3) \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt[n]{\ln(n+x) - \ln n}: (x > 0)$$

$$\text{对充分大的 } n \in \mathbf{N}^+, \ln(1 + \frac{x}{n}) < 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{\ln(n+x) - \ln n} - 1 = \sqrt[n]{\ln(1 + \frac{x}{n})} - 1 < 0 \Rightarrow \text{该无穷乘积与 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [\sqrt[n]{\ln(1 + \frac{x}{n})} - 1] \text{ 同敛散. 而 } 1 - \sqrt[n]{\ln(1 + \frac{x}{n})} \geq 1 - \sqrt[n]{\frac{x}{n}} > 1 - \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{(1+\frac{1}{n})^n}} = \frac{1}{n+1} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [1 - \sqrt[n]{\ln(1 + \frac{x}{n})}] \text{ 发散} \Rightarrow \text{原无穷乘积发散}.$$

3 P213

1. 求函数项级数的收敛点集

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n-1}{n+1} \left(\frac{x}{3x+1} \right)^n:$$

若 $|\frac{x}{3x+1}| \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow x \in [-1/2, -1/3] \cup [-1/3, -1/4]$: $\frac{n-1}{n+1} (\frac{x}{3x+1})^n \not\rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty) \Rightarrow$ 该级数不收敛.

若 $|\frac{x}{3x+1}| < 1 \Leftrightarrow x \in (-\infty, -1/2) \cup (-1/4, +\infty)$: $\frac{n-1}{n+1} |\frac{x}{3x+1}|^n \sim |\frac{x}{3x+1}|^n \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n-1}{n+1} |\frac{x}{3x+1}|^n$ 收敛 \Rightarrow 原级数收敛.

综上, 收敛点集 $x \in (-\infty, -1/2) \cup (-1/4, +\infty)$.

$$(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x(x+n)}{n} \right)^n:$$

$(\frac{x(x+n)}{n})^n = x^n (1 + \frac{x}{n})^n$, 其中 $(1 + \frac{x}{n})^n \rightarrow e^x (n \rightarrow \infty)$ 为一有界量, 故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n (1 + \frac{x}{n})^n$ 收敛 $\Leftrightarrow |x| < 1$.

综上, 收敛点集 $x \in (-1, 1)$.

$$(6) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n y^n}{x^n + y^n}: (x > 0, y > 0)$$

若 $0 < x < 1$: $\frac{x^n y^n}{x^n + y^n} = \frac{x^n}{(\frac{y}{x})^n + 1} < x^n \Rightarrow$ 比较判别法知该级数收敛. 对称地, 若 $0 < y < 1$ 该级数也收敛.

反之, 若 $x \geq 1$ 且 $y \geq 1 \Rightarrow (x^n - 1)(y^n - 1) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x^n y^n}{x^n + y^n} \geq \frac{x^n + y^n - 1}{x^n + y^n} = 1 - \frac{1}{x^n + y^n} \geq 1 - \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2} \not\rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty) \Rightarrow$ 该级数不收敛.

综上, 收敛点集 $\{(x, y) | 0 < x < 1 \text{ 或 } 0 < y < 1\}$.

$$(8) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt[n]{n} - 1)^x: (x > 0)$$

$$\sqrt[n]{n} - 1 = e^{\frac{\ln n}{n}} - 1 = \frac{\ln n}{n} + o(\frac{\ln n}{n}) (n \rightarrow \infty) \Rightarrow (\sqrt[n]{n} - 1)^x \sim (\frac{\ln n}{n})^x (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

故若 $0 < x \leq 1$: $(\frac{\ln n}{n})^x \geq \frac{\ln n}{n} \Rightarrow$ 比较判别法知该级数发散.

若 $x > 1$: 取 $\alpha = \frac{x-1}{2x} > 0$. 对充分大的 $n \in \mathbf{N}^+$, $(\frac{\ln n}{n})^x < (\frac{n^\alpha}{n})^x = \frac{1}{n^{(1-\alpha)x}}$, 其中 $(1-\alpha)x = \frac{x+1}{2} > 1 \Rightarrow$ 比较判别法知该级数收敛.

综上, 收敛点集 $x \in (1, +\infty)$.

4 P222

1. 判断函数列在指定区间上的一致收敛性

下面统一记 $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x)$.

$$(1) f_n(x) = \frac{1}{1+nx}:$$

(a) 若 $0 < x < +\infty$:

对 $\forall x \in (0, +\infty)$, $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1+nx} = 0$. 则 $\sup_{0 < x < +\infty} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \sup_{0 < x < +\infty} |\frac{1}{1+nx}| = \frac{1}{1+nx} \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty) \Rightarrow$ 该函数列非一致收敛.

(b) 若 $0 < \lambda < x < +\infty$:

对 $\forall x \in (\lambda, +\infty)$, $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1+nx} = 0$. 则 $\sup_{\lambda < x < +\infty} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \sup_{\lambda < x < +\infty} |\frac{1}{1+nx}| = \frac{1}{1+n\lambda} \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty) \Rightarrow$ 该函数列一致收敛.

$$(2)f_n(x) = \frac{x^n}{1+x^n}:$$

(a) 若 $0 \leq x \leq 1 - \lambda$ ($\lambda > 0$):

对 $\forall x \in [0, 1 - \lambda]$, $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^n}{1+x^n} = \frac{0}{1+0} = 0$. 则 $\sup_{0 \leq x \leq 1-\lambda} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \sup_{0 \leq x \leq 1-\lambda} |\frac{x^n}{1+x^n}| = \frac{(1-\lambda)^n}{1+(1-\lambda)^n} \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty) \Rightarrow$ 该函数列一致收敛.

(b) 若 $1 - \lambda \leq x \leq 1 + \lambda$:

$$f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^n}{1+x^n} = \begin{cases} 0, & 1 - \lambda \leq x < 1 \\ 1/2, & x = 1 \\ 1, & 1 < x \leq 1 + \lambda \end{cases}. \quad \text{则 } |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \begin{cases} \frac{x^n}{1+x^n}, & 1 - \lambda \leq x < 1 \\ 0, & x = 1 \\ \frac{1}{1+x^n}, & 1 < x \leq 1 + \lambda \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$\sup_{1-\lambda \leq x \leq 1+\lambda} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = 1/2 \not\rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty) \Rightarrow$ 该函数列不一致收敛.

(c) 若 $1 + \lambda \leq x < +\infty$:

对 $\forall x \in [1 + \lambda, +\infty)$, $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^n}{1+x^n} = 1$. 则 $\sup_{1+\lambda \leq x < +\infty} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \sup_{1+\lambda \leq x < +\infty} |\frac{1}{1+x^n}| = \frac{1}{1+(1+\lambda)^n} \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty) \Rightarrow$ 该函数列一致收敛.

$$(3)f_n(x) = e^{-(x-n)^2}:$$

(a) 若 $-l < x < l$ ($l > 0$):

$\forall x \in (-l, l)$, $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{-(x-n)^2} = 0$. 则 $\sup_{-l < x < l} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \sup_{-l < x < l} e^{-(x-n)^2} = e^{-(l-n)^2} \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty) \Rightarrow$ 该函数列一致收敛.

(b) 若 $-\infty < x < +\infty$:

$\forall x$, $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{-(x-n)^2} = 0$. 则 $|f_n(n) - f(n)| = |e^0 - 0| = 1 \not\rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty) \Rightarrow$ 该函数列不一致收敛.

5 补充

1. 设集合 $\Omega = \{x \in \mathbf{R} | \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin(n!\pi x) \text{收敛}\}$. 求证: $\mathbf{Q} \subseteq \Omega$ 且 $\Omega \cap (\mathbf{R} \setminus \mathbf{Q}) \neq \emptyset$.

简证: $\forall x = \frac{p}{q} (p, q \in \mathbf{Z}, q \neq 0) \in \mathbf{Q}$: 当 $n > q$ 时 $n!x \in \mathbf{Z} \Rightarrow \sin(n!\pi x) = 0$.

取 $x = e \in \mathbf{R} \setminus \mathbf{Q}$, 则 $\sin(n!\pi e) = \sin(n!\pi[1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} + \frac{1}{(n+1)!} + O(\frac{1}{(n+2)!})]) = \sin(n\pi + \pi + \frac{\pi}{n+1} + O(\frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)})) = (-1)^{n+1} \sin(\frac{\pi}{n+1} + O(\frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)})) \Rightarrow$ 由 Leibniz 判别法级数收敛 $\Rightarrow e \in \Omega$.

2. 已知正项数列 $\{a_n\}$ 单调减少趋于 0, 且存在 $M > 0$, s.t. $\forall n \in \mathbf{N}^+$, $\sum_{k=1}^n (a_k - a_n) \leq M$. 求证 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛.

简证: 设 $b_n = \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k - a_n) = a_1 + \dots + a_n - na_n \in [0, M]$. 则 $\forall p \geq 2$, $b_{n+p} - b_n = na_n + a_{n+1} + \dots + a_{n+p-1} - (n+p-1)a_{n+p} \geq na_n - na_{n+p} \Rightarrow a_n \leq \frac{b_{n+p} - b_n}{n} + a_{n+p} \leq \frac{M - b_n}{n} + a_{n+p}$.

令两端 $p \rightarrow \infty$: $a_n \leq \frac{M - b_n}{n} \Rightarrow na_n + b_n = a_1 + \dots + a_n \leq M, \forall n \in \mathbf{N}^+$.

3. 设函数列 $\{f_n\}$ 和 $\{g_n\}$ 在区间 I 上一致收敛. 如果对每个 $n = 1, 2, \dots, f_n$ 和 g_n 都是 I 上的有界函数 (不要求一致有界), 证明: $\{f_n g_n\}$ 在 I 上必一致收敛.

简证: 设 f_n 与 g_n 一致收敛于 f, g .

取 $\epsilon_0 = 1$, $\exists N_1 \in \mathbf{N}^+$ s.t. $|f(x) - f_{N_1}(x)| < \epsilon_0 = 1, \forall x \in I$.

因为 $f_{N_1}(x)$ 有界, 故 $\exists M_1 > 0$, s.t. $|f_{N_1}(x)| \leq M_1, \forall x \in I. \Rightarrow |f(x)| \leq 1 + M_1, \forall x \in I$. 同理 $\exists M_2 > 0$, s.t. $|g(x)| \leq 1 + M_2$.

$\exists N_2 \in \mathbf{N}^+$, 当 $n > N_2 : |g(x) - g_n(x)| < \epsilon_0 = 1, \forall x \in I \Rightarrow |g_n(x)| \leq 2 + M_2, \forall x \in I$.

因此当 $n > N_2$: $|f_n(x)g_n(x) - f(x)g(x)| \leq |f(x)||g_n(x) - g(x)| + |g_n(x)||f_n(x) - f(x)| \leq (1 + M_1)|g_n(x) - g(x)| + (2 + M_2)|f_n(x) - f(x)| \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty), \forall x \in I$.