



# 中国科学技术大学

UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF CHINA

Hefei, Anhui, 230026 The People's Republic of China

P161. 5.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  与  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  均发散.

则  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n + b_n)$ ,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n - b_n)$ ,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n b_n$ ,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n}$

均无法判定.

$\sum (-1)^n + (-1)^n$  发 类似  $\sum \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \sum \frac{1}{n^2}$  发.

$\sum (-1)^n + (-1)^{n-1}$  收  $\sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$  发  $\sum \frac{1/n}{n}$  收.

7.  $\sum_n a_n$  收  $\Rightarrow \sum_n (a_n + a_{n+1})$  收. 逆不成立.

Pf: 设  $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$ .  $a_n = (-1)^n$  即为反例

则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = S$

设  $\sum_{k=1}^n (a_k + a_{k+1}) = S_n + S_{n+1} - a_1 \rightarrow 2S - a_1 < \infty$

8.  $\{na_n\}$  与  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(a_n - a_{n+1})$  均收敛  $\Rightarrow \sum_n a_n$  收敛.

Pf:  $\sum_{k=1}^n k(a_k - a_{k+1}) = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k - na_{n+1}$  知收敛.

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2. (2).  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} < +\infty$

(4).  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{1}{n} \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} < +\infty$

(6).  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{1+\frac{1}{n}}}$

利用  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n^{1+\frac{1}{n}}}}{\frac{1}{n}} = 1.$

与  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = +\infty$  知发散.

(10).  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \sqrt{\ln \frac{n+1}{n}} \right)$

考虑 Taylor 展开.

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \left( \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \left( \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{2n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left( 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)} \right).$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left( 1 - \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2n} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right) \right) \text{ 知收敛.}$$

3.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  收敛, 则  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2 < +\infty$ .

$\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$  知  $a_n^2 < a_n$  ( $n > 1$ ).

反之取  $a_n = \frac{1}{n}$

4. 注意  $|a_n b_n| \leq \frac{a_n^2 + b_n^2}{2}$  即可.





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8. 问  $p$  与  $q$  考虑  $\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n (\ln n)^p (\ln \ln n)^q}$

pf: 熟知  $\sum_{n=4}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n (\ln n)^m}$  当  $m > 1$  时收敛.

当  $p=1$  时. 且注意  $(\ln \ln n)' = \frac{1}{n \ln n}$

则  $p=1$  时  $\begin{cases} q > 1 \text{ 收敛} \\ q \leq 1 \text{ 发散} \end{cases}$

当  $p > 1$  时. 不论  $q$  均收敛.

因为  $\frac{1}{n (\ln n)^p (\ln \ln n)^q} < \frac{1}{n (\ln n)^{p-\varepsilon}}$

取  $0 < \varepsilon < p-1$

而  $p < 1$  时

$\frac{1}{n (\ln n)^p (\ln \ln n)^q} > \frac{1}{n (\ln n)^{p+\varepsilon}} \quad (n > 1).$   
 $0 < \varepsilon < 1-p.$   
 $\Rightarrow$  发散.

11.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = +\infty$  (正项). 则  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{1+a_n} = +\infty$ ,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{1+n^2 a_n} < +\infty$

pf: 易见  $\frac{a_n}{1+n^2 a_n} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{a_n} + n^2} < \frac{1}{n^2}$

另一方面 若令  $b_n = \frac{a_n}{1+a_n} \Rightarrow a_n = \frac{b_n}{1-b_n}$

若  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n < +\infty \Rightarrow b_n \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty) \Rightarrow \frac{a_n}{b_n} \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n < +\infty$





补充: 1. (收敛最慢不存在 - 某年科大研究生入学考试)

4 设  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  为收敛正项级数, 则存在收敛正项级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$   
 s.t.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = 0$  remark: 并非所有可比较

如  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$  与  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n}{n^2}$

P pf: 设  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = S$  令  $\beta_n = S - S_{n-1}$  这里  $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$ ,  $S_0 = 0$

则  $\beta_n \rightarrow 0$  ( $n \rightarrow \infty$ ).  $\beta_1 = S$

令  $b_n = \sqrt{\beta_n} - \sqrt{\beta_{n-1}}$  则  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n = \sqrt{\beta_1} - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\beta_n} = \sqrt{S}$ .

且  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{\sqrt{\beta_n} - \sqrt{\beta_{n-1}}} = a_n \frac{\sqrt{\beta_n} + \sqrt{\beta_{n-1}}}{\beta_n - \beta_{n-1}} = \sqrt{\beta_n} + \sqrt{\beta_{n-1}} \rightarrow 0$  #.

2. (Kronecker 引理).

设  $b_n \downarrow 0$  且  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n b_n$  收敛 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_1 + \dots + a_n) b_n = 0$

Pf:  $\left| \sum_{k=1}^n a_k b_n \right| \leq \underbrace{\left| \sum_{k=1}^N a_k b_n \right|}_{\text{有限}} + \left| \sum_{k=N+1}^n a_k b_n \right|$

见群

Kronecker Lemma.

$< \sum_{k=N+1}^n a_k b_k < \varepsilon$  收敛

3. (由上) 设  $b_n \uparrow +\infty$  的正项且  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  收敛

则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_1 b_1 + \dots + a_n b_n}{b_n} = 0$

感谢某同学指出错误

Pf: 由  $\frac{1}{b_n} \downarrow 0 \Rightarrow \sum a_n = \sum (a_n b_n) \frac{1}{b_n}$  收敛

则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k b_k) \frac{1}{b_n} = 0$ .



(3)

4. (du Bois Reymond). 设  $\sum_n a_n$  收敛,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (b_{n+1} - b_n)$  绝对收敛  
 则  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n b_n$  收敛.

Pf: 由  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (b_{n+1} - b_n)$  收敛知  $\lim_n b_n$  存在 令  $|b_n| \leq M$ .

由  $\sum_n a_n$  收敛 则设  $|\sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} a_k| < \frac{\varepsilon}{1+M}$ .

则又由  $\sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} |b_{k+1} - b_k| < 1$ .

设  $S_{n+p} = \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} a_k$  (仿照 Abel).

$$\text{有 } \left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} a_k b_k \right| = \left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p-1} S_k (b_k - b_{k+1}) + S_{n+p} b_{n+p} \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{\varepsilon}{1+M} (1+M) = \varepsilon \quad \#$$

5. (Dedekind) 设  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_{n+1} - a_n)$  绝对收敛,  $\lim_n a_n = 0$ .

且  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  部分和有界 则  $\sum_n a_n b_n$  convergence.

Pf: 设  $S_m = \sum_{k=1}^m b_k$  设  $|S_m| \leq M$ .

$$\text{则 } \left| \sum_{k=1}^{n+p} a_k b_k \right| = \left| \sum_{k=1}^{n+p-1} S_k (a_k - a_{k+1}) + S_{n+p} a_{n+p} \right|$$

$$\leq M \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^{n+p-1} |a_k - a_{k+1}|}_{\text{绝对收敛}} + M \underbrace{|a_{n+p}|}_{\lim_n a_n = 0} < \varepsilon.$$





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P178. 1.

(1).  $\sum_n n \tan \frac{\pi}{2^{n+1}}$

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{n+1}{n} \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{2^{n+2}}}{\tan \frac{\pi}{2^{n+1}}} \rightarrow 1 \cdot \frac{\frac{\pi}{2^{n+2}}}{\frac{\pi}{2^{n+1}}} = \frac{1}{2} < 1 \text{ 收敛}$$

(2).  $\sum_n \frac{n^2}{3^n}$

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{(n+1)^2}{3^{n+1}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} < 1 \text{ 收敛}$$

(3).  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^5}{3^n} (\sqrt{3} + (-1)^n)^n$

$$\sqrt[n]{a_n} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + (-1)^n}{3} \sqrt[n]{n^5} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{3} < 1 \text{ 收敛}$$

(4).  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{(1+\frac{1}{n})^n}$

$$\sqrt[n]{a_n} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{n^2}}{1+\frac{1}{n}} \rightarrow 1 \text{ (无法判定)}$$

但事实上  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{\infty}{e} \rightarrow \infty$  发散

(5).  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^{n+1}}{(n+\frac{1}{n})^n}$

$$a_n = \frac{n^{\frac{1}{n}}}{(1+\frac{1}{n^2})^n} = \left( \frac{n}{(1+\frac{1}{n^2})^{n^2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} > \left( \frac{n}{e} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \rightarrow 1 \text{ 发散}$$

(6).  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$

$$\sqrt[n]{a_n} = \frac{x}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} \sim \frac{x}{\sqrt[n]{2n(\frac{n}{e})^n}} \rightarrow 0 \text{ (} n \rightarrow \infty \text{)}$$

$\therefore \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$  收敛 (remark:  $e^x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$ )

(7).  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{n-4}{3n+1} \right)^n$

$$\sqrt[n]{a_n} \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} < 1 \text{ 收敛}$$



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$$(8). \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n^{-\ln n}}{(\ln n)^n} \quad \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \frac{n^{-\frac{\ln n}{n}}}{\ln n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{-\frac{\ln n}{n}}}{\ln n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \exp\left(\frac{-\ln n}{n} \cdot \ln n - \ln \ln n\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \exp \frac{(\ln n)^2 - n \ln \ln n}{n}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{洛}}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \exp \left( 2 \ln \frac{1}{n} - \ln \ln n - n \frac{1}{\ln n n} \right) = 0 \quad \therefore \text{收敛}.$$

P185. 1. 用Cauchy 收敛原理.

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

$$\text{即 } \left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} \frac{\sin k}{2^k} \right| \leq \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} \frac{1}{2^k} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty, \forall p).$$

$$(4). \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a \cos n + b \sin n}{n(n + \sin n!)}$$

$$\text{即 } \left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} \frac{a \cos k + b \sin k}{k(k + \sin k!)} \right| \leq \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{k(k-1)} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty, \forall p).$$

3.  $a_n \leq C_n \leq b_n$   $\sum_n a_n$  与  $\sum_n b_n$  收敛 则  $\sum_n C_n$  收敛.

Pf: 由  $(b_n - C_n) \leq (b_n - a_n)$ .

$$\text{即 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (b_n - a_n) \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \text{ 收敛}.$$

反之不可:  $a_n = -1, b_n = 1, C_n = 0$   $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n$  收敛.



(5)



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5. (2).  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$   $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$  发散  $\Rightarrow$  不收敛.

(3).  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \sin \frac{1}{n}$ .  $\sin \frac{1}{n}$  随  $n$  递减于 0.  
由 Leibniz 知收敛.

7. (一般级数慎用“比较判别法”) 再如  $\begin{cases} b_n = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} \\ a_n = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n \ln n} \end{cases}$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\sqrt{n}}$  由 Leibniz 知收敛

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{1}{n} \right)$  发散但  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\sqrt{n}}} = 1$ .

8. 设  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  收敛则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_1 + 2a_2 + \dots + na_n}{n} = 0$ .

Pf:

由 Abel 求和  $\sum_{k=1}^n k a_k = - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} S_k + S_n b_n$ . 这里  $b_n = n$ .  
 $S_k = a_1 + \dots + a_k$ .  
 $= - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} S_k + n S_n$

则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( - \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} S_k}{n} + S_n \right)$  对  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{- \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} S_k}{n}$  用 Stolz.

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n - S_n = 0$ .



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10.  $a_n \downarrow 0, p \in \mathbb{N}_+$  证明  $a_1 + \dots + a_p - a_{p+1} - a_{p+2} - \dots - a_{2p}$   
 $+ a_{2p+1} + \dots + a_{3p} - \dots$  收敛.

Pf: 由条件  $a_n \geq 0$ .

考虑求和  $(a_1 + \dots + a_p) - (a_{p+1} + \dots + a_{2p}) + (a_{2p+1} + \dots + a_{3p}) - (\dots)$

记  $b_1 = a_1 + \dots + a_p, b_2 = a_{p+1} + \dots + a_{2p} \dots$

由定理 14.1.4 构造  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} b_n$  与  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  同敛散

且  $b_n \downarrow 0$  由 Leibniz 判别知收敛

11. (1)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin(\sqrt{n^2+1})$ .

事实上  $\sin(\sqrt{n^2+1}) = (-1)^n \sin(\sqrt{n^2+1} - n)$   
 $= (-1)^n \sin \frac{1}{n+\sqrt{n^2+1}}$  用 Leibniz.

(2).  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}) \frac{\sin nx}{n}$ .

考虑  $a_n = \frac{1}{n} (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n})$   $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \stackrel{\text{Stolz}}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } a_{n+1} - a_n &= \frac{1}{n+1} (1 + \dots + \frac{1}{n+1}) - \frac{1}{n} (1 + \dots + \frac{1}{n}) \\ &= \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \left[ n + \frac{n}{2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n+1} - (n+1) - \frac{n+1}{2} - \dots - \frac{n+1}{n} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n(n+1)} (-\ln n - \gamma + o(1) + \frac{n}{n+1}) < 0 \quad (n \gg 1). \end{aligned}$$

确为递减.

$\therefore$  由 Dirichlet 判别可判定.



14.4. (12).  $a_n > 0$  若  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1) = \lambda > 0$ , 则  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} a_n$  收敛

Pf: 思路来自 Leibniz 判别, 只须说明  $a_n \downarrow 0$  (累乘).

由  $|n(\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1) - \lambda| < \varepsilon$  先取  $\varepsilon = \lambda > 0$

则  $\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \geq 1 \Rightarrow a_n \downarrow$  再取  $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}\lambda$

则  $1 + \frac{\lambda}{2n} < \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} < 1 + \frac{3\lambda}{2n}$  累乘有

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{(1+\frac{\lambda}{2n}) \cdots (1+\frac{\lambda}{2N})} < a_{n+1} < \frac{a_{n+1}}{(1+\frac{\lambda}{2n}) \cdots (1+\frac{\lambda}{2N})} \therefore a_{n+1} \geq \frac{a_{n+1}}{\exp(\sum_{k=N}^n \log(1+\frac{3\lambda}{2k}))}$$

换成指数



$$\text{证 } a_{n+1} \leq \frac{a_{n+1}}{\exp\left(\sum_{k=N}^n \log\left(1+\frac{\lambda}{2k}\right)\right)} \quad \text{而 } \log\left(1+\frac{\lambda}{2k}\right) \sim \frac{\lambda}{2k} \quad (k \gg 1)$$

$$\text{则知 } \sum_{k=N}^n \log\left(1+\frac{\lambda}{2k}\right) \rightarrow \infty \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\text{则 } a_{n+1} \rightarrow 0 \quad (\searrow 0). \quad \#$$

