6. 已知幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n}$,求:1、收敛域; 2、和函数。

解: 1、收敛半径
$$R = \sqrt{\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1/(2n+1)}{1/(2(n+1)+1)}} = 1$$
,

左端点x=-1代入,级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{2n+1}$ 发散,

右端点x=1代入,级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1}$ 发散,

收敛域(-1,1)。

2、 令和函数
$$S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

设
$$S_1(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$$
 , $S_1'(x) = (\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1})' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1})' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{2n} = \frac{x^2}{1-x^2}$,

$$S_1(x) = S_1(x) - S_1(0) = \int_0^x S_1'(x) dx = \int_0^x \frac{x^2}{1 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 + x}{1 - x} - x$$

所以,
$$S(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2x} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} - 1, x \neq 0 \\ 0, x = 0 \end{cases}$$

7. 设有幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n!} x^n$ 1、求其收敛域; 2、求其和函数 S(x) 的表达式.

解: 1、
$$R = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n+1}{n!} / \frac{2(n+1)+1}{(n+1)!} = +\infty$$
,收敛域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 。

2、设

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n!} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2(n+1)-1}{n!} x^n = 2\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{n!} x^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = 2S_1(x) - e^x,$$

其中:
$$S_1(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{n!} x^n$$
,

$$\int_0^x S_1(x) dx = \int_0^x \left(\sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{n+1}{n!} x^n \right) dx = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \int_0^x \frac{n+1}{n!} x^n dx = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{x^{n+1}}{n!} = x \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{x^n}{n!} = x e^x$$

两边对x求导,得 $S_1(x) = (x+1)e^x$,

$$S(x) = (2x+1)e^x, \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty)$$

8.
$$\Re \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+5}{2^n}$$

解 方法一:
$$\diamondsuit S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+5}{2^n} x^{2n+4}$$
 , $x \in (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$

所以

$$\int_0^x S(x) dx = \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1}{2^n} x^{2n+5} = x^5 \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{x^{2n}}{2^n} = x^5 \sum_{n=1}^\infty \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^n = x^5 \frac{\frac{x^2}{2}}{1 - \frac{x^2}{2}} = \frac{x^7}{2 - x^2}$$

$$x \in (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$$

$$\mathbb{I} \qquad S(x) = \left(\frac{x^7}{2 - x^2}\right)' = \frac{14x^6 - 5x^8}{(2 - x^2)^2} \implies \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n + 5}{2^n} = S(1) = 9$$

方法二: 拆项
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+5}{2^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} + 5\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n}$$

关于第一项级数,令
$$S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1}$$
 , $|x| < 1$

$$\int_{0}^{x} S(x) dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n} = \frac{x}{1-x} \Rightarrow S(x) = \left(\frac{x}{1-x}\right)' = \frac{1}{(1-x)^{2}} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} = S(\frac{1}{2}) = 4$$

关于第二项级数,
$$5\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{2^n}=5\cdot\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1-\frac{1}{2}}=5$$

所以
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+5}{2^n} = 4+5=9$$

9.
$$\Re \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)^2}{n!}$$

解 方法一:
$$\diamondsuit S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)^2}{n!} x^n$$
 , $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$

所以
$$\int_0^x S(x) dx = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \int_0^x \frac{(n+1)^2}{n!} x^n dx = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{(n+1)}{n!} x^{n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{n}{n!} x^{n+1} + \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{x^{n+1}}{n!}$$
$$= x^2 \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} + x \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{x^n}{n!} = (x^2 + x) e^x$$
 n=0,不能除下来,n=0时为0直接去掉

$$S(x) = ((x^2 + x)e^x)' = (x^2 + 3x + 1)e^x \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)^2}{n!} = S(1) = 5e$$

<mark>方法二</mark>:拆项

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)^2}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + 2n + 1}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n(n-1) + 3n + 1}{n!}$$
$$= \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-2)!} + 3\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-1)!} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} + 3\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} = 5e$$

10. 将函数 $f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 3x + 2)$ 展开为 x - 2 的幂级数.

解 方法一:
$$\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n}, (-1 < x \le 1)$$

$$f(x) = \ln(x^{2} + 3x + 2) = \ln(x+1) + \ln(x+2) = \ln(3 + (x-2)) + \ln(4 + (x-2))$$

$$= \ln 3 \left(1 + \frac{x-2}{3} \right) + \ln 4 \left(1 + \frac{x-2}{4} \right) = \ln 3 + \ln 4 + \ln \left(1 + \frac{x-2}{3} \right) + \ln \left(1 + \frac{x-2}{4} \right)$$

$$= \ln 12 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(x-2)^{n}}{n3^{n}} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(x-2)^{n}}{n4^{n}}, \quad (-1 < x \le 5)$$

$$= \ln 12 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \left(\frac{1}{3^{n}} + \frac{1}{4^{n}} \right) \frac{(x-2)^{n}}{n}, \quad (-1 < x \le 5)$$

<mark>方法二</mark>:

即

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x+3}{x^2+3x+2} = \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{3+x-2} + \frac{1}{4+x-2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{x-2}{3}} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{x-2}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x-2)^n}{3^n} + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x-2)^n}{4^n}, \quad (-1 < x < 5)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{3^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{4^{n+1}} \right) (x-2)^n, \quad (-1 < x < 5)$$

$$\int_2^x f'(x) dx = \int_2^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{3^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{4^{n+1}} \right) (x-2)^n dx$$

$$f(x) - f(2) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_2^x (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{3^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{4^{n+1}} \right) (x-2)^n dx$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{3^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{4^{n+1}} \right) \frac{(x-2)^{n+1}}{n+1}$$

当x=-1时,f(x)无意义,x=5时,级数收敛,故收敛域是 $-1< x \le 5$

$$f(x) = \ln 12 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{3^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{4^{n+1}} \right) \frac{(x-2)^{n+1}}{n+1}, -1 < x \le 5$$

11. 将函数 $f(x) = \arctan \frac{1+x}{1-x}$ 展为 x 的幂级数,并求数项级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1}$ 的

和.

#:
$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n}, -1 < x < 1$$

$$f(x) - f(0) = \int_0^x f'(x) dx = \int_0^x \left(\sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n x^{2n}\right) dx = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \int_0^x (-1)^n x^{2n} dx = \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$$

左端点x = -1时,级数为 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{2n+1}$,由莱布尼兹判别法收敛.

收敛域[-1,1]. 由于 $f(0) = \frac{\pi}{4}$, 所以:

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$$
, $\left[-1,1\right)$

当
$$x=-1$$
时, $0=f(-1)=\frac{\pi}{4}-\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1}$, $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1}=\frac{\pi}{4}$

12. 已知 $f_n(x)$ 满足

$$f'_n(x) = f_n(x) + x^{n-1}e^x$$
 (n为正整数)

且 $f_n(1) = \frac{e}{n}$, 求函数项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(x)$ 的和.

解
$$f'_n(x) - f_n(x) = x^{n-1}e^x$$
 是一阶线性微分方程

$$f_n(x) = e^{\int dx} (\int x^{n-1} e^x e^{\int -dx} dx + c) = e^x (\frac{x^n}{n} + c), \quad \text{iff } f_n(1) = \frac{e}{n} \Rightarrow c = 0$$

所以
$$f_n(x) = e^x \frac{x^n}{n}$$
,则

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(x) = e^x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}$$

由书中例 5.4.15
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} = -\ln(1-x) , \quad x \in [-1,1).$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(x) = e^x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} = -e^x \ln(1-x) \quad , \quad x \in [-1,1).$$

13. 将函数 $f(x) = xe^x$ 展为 x-1 的幂级数.

$$\mathbf{f}(x) = xe^{x} = (x-1+1)e \cdot e^{x-1} = (x-1+1)e \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^{n}}{n!}$$

$$= e \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^{n+1}}{n!} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^{n}}{n!} \right)$$

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

$$= e \left[1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(n-1)!} + \frac{1}{n!} \right) (x-1)^{n} \right], \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

14. 将函数 $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{4-x}$ 在 $x_0 = 1$ 处展为幂级数,并求 $f^{(n)}(1)$.

$$\frac{1}{4-x} = \frac{1}{3-(x-1)} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-(\frac{x-1}{3})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x-1}{3}\right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^n}{3^{n+1}}, \quad \left|\frac{x-1}{3}\right| < 1, \quad ||x-1|| < 3$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x-1}{4-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^{n+1}}{3^{n+1}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^n}{3^n}, \quad |x-1| < 3$$

$$\frac{f^{(n)}(1)}{n!} = \frac{1}{3^n} \Rightarrow f^{(n)}(1) = \frac{n!}{3^n}$$