

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 $R = \sqrt{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1/(2n+1)}{1/(2(n+1)+1)}} = 1$ ，

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

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

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

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

2、设

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

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

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

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

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

所以

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

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

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

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 $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1}$, $|x| < 1$

$$\int_0^x S(x) dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{x}{1-x} \Rightarrow S(x) = \left(\frac{x}{1-x}\right)' = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} = S\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 4$$

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

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

所以 $\int_0^x S(x) dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^x \frac{(n+1)^2}{n!} x^n dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)}{n!} x^{n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n!} x^{n+1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n!}$

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

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

方法二：拆项

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \ln(x^2 + 3x + 2) = \ln(x+1) + \ln(x+2) = \ln(3+(x-2)) + \ln(4+(x-2)) \\ &= \ln 3 \left(1 + \frac{x-2}{3}\right) + \ln 4 \left(1 + \frac{x-2}{4}\right) = \ln 3 + \ln 4 + \ln \left(1 + \frac{x-2}{3}\right) + \ln \left(1 + \frac{x-2}{4}\right) \\ &= \ln 12 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(x-2)^n}{n 3^n} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(x-2)^n}{n 4^n}, \quad (-1 < x \leq 5) \\ &= \ln 12 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \left(\frac{1}{3^n} + \frac{1}{4^n}\right) \frac{(x-2)^n}{n}, \quad (-1 < x \leq 5) \end{aligned}$$

方法二:

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{2x+3}{x^2+3x+2} = \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{3+x-2} + \frac{1}{4+x-2} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{x-2}{3}} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{x-2}{4}} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x-2)^n}{3^n} + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x-2)^n}{4^n}, \quad (-1 < x < 5) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{3^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{4^{n+1}}\right) (x-2)^n, \quad (-1 < x < 5) \\ \int_2^x f'(x) dx &= \int_2^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{3^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{4^{n+1}}\right) (x-2)^n dx \\ \text{即} \quad f(x) - f(2) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_2^x (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{3^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{4^{n+1}}\right) (x-2)^n dx \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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:

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

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

12. 已知 $f_n(x)$ 满足

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

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

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

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.

解
$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= xe^x = (x-1+1)e \cdot e^{x-1} = (x-1+1)e \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^n}{n!} \\ &= e \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^{n+1}}{n!} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^n}{n!} \right) \\ &= e \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^n}{(n-1)!} + 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^n}{n!} \right) \\ &= e \left[1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(n-1)!} + \frac{1}{n!} \right) (x-1)^n \right], \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty) \end{aligned}$$

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

解
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{4-x} &= \frac{1}{3-(x-1)} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-(\frac{x-1}{3})} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x-1}{3} \right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^n}{3^{n+1}}, \quad \left| \frac{x-1}{3} \right| < 1, \text{ 即 } |x-1| < 3 \\ f(x) &= \frac{x-1}{4-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^{n+1}}{3^{n+1}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^n}{3^n}, \quad |x-1| < 3 \\ \frac{f^{(n)}(1)}{n!} &= \frac{1}{3^n} \Rightarrow f^{(n)}(1) = \frac{n!}{3^n} \end{aligned}$$