


求 ABCD 排列一起的结果即为暗语

$$A = \frac{5}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+1}}{n(n+1)}, \quad \frac{1}{B} = \max_{x,y,z,w>0} \left(\frac{xy + 2yz + 3zw}{5x^2 + 6y^2 + 9z^2 + 9w^2} \right)^2$$

$$C = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\frac{4}{\pi}x^2} - e^{-\frac{225}{\pi}x^2}}{x^2} dx, \quad D = 7 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n + \sqrt{n} + \cdots + \sqrt[n]{n}}{n}$$

 解: 易知

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{5}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+1}}{n(n+1)} = \frac{5}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \frac{1}{k} \\ &= \frac{5}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \int_0^1 \sum_{k=0}^n x^k dx = \frac{5}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \int_0^1 \frac{1-x^{n+1}}{1-x} dx \\ &= \frac{5}{2} \int_0^1 (1 - \ln(1-x)) dx = 5 \end{aligned}$$

由于 $5x^2 + y^2 \geq 2\sqrt{5}xy$, $5y^2 + 4z^2 \geq 4\sqrt{5}yz$, $5z^2 + 9w^2 \geq 6\sqrt{5}zw$, 即

$$5x^2 + 6y^2 + 9z^2 + 9w^2 \geq 2\sqrt{5}(xy + 2yz + 3zw)$$

则有

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{B} = \max_{x,y,z,w>0} \left(\frac{xy + 2yz + 3zw}{5x^2 + 6y^2 + 9z^2 + 9w^2} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{20} \Rightarrow B = 20$$

$$\begin{aligned} C &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\frac{4}{\pi}x^2} - e^{-\frac{225}{\pi}x^2}}{x^2} dx = - \int_0^{+\infty} \left(e^{-\frac{4}{\pi}x^2} - e^{-\frac{225}{\pi}x^2} \right) d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \\ &= \left. \frac{e^{-\frac{4}{\pi}x^2} - e^{-\frac{225}{\pi}x^2}}{x} \right|_0^{+\infty} + 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{225}{\pi} e^{-\frac{225}{\pi}x^2} - \frac{4}{\pi} e^{-\frac{4}{\pi}x^2} \right) dx \\ &= 2\sqrt{\frac{225}{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(\sqrt{\frac{225}{\pi}}x)^2} d\left(\sqrt{\frac{225}{\pi}}x\right) - 2\sqrt{\frac{4}{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(\sqrt{\frac{4}{\pi}}x)^2} d\left(\sqrt{\frac{4}{\pi}}x\right) \\ &= \sqrt{\pi} \left(\sqrt{\frac{225}{\pi}} - \sqrt{\frac{4}{\pi}} \right) = 13 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D &= 7 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n + \sqrt{n} + \cdots + \sqrt[n]{n}}{n} \stackrel{stolz}{=} 7 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n+1} (n+1)^{\frac{1}{k}} - \sum_{k=1}^n n^{\frac{1}{k}}}{(n+1) - n} \\ &= 7 \left[\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left((n+1) - n + (n+1)^{\frac{1}{n+1}} + \sum_{k=2}^n \left((n+1)^{\frac{1}{k}} - n^{\frac{1}{k}} \right) \right) \right] = 14. \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=2}^n (n+1)^{\frac{1}{k}} - n^{\frac{1}{k}} = 0$. 考虑到 $(n+1)^{\frac{1}{k}} - n^{\frac{1}{k}} \leq \frac{n^{\frac{1}{k}-1}}{k}$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=2}^n (n+1)^{\frac{1}{k}} - n^{\frac{1}{k}} \leq \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{n^{\frac{1}{k}-1}}{k} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{1}{k} = \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\log n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$$

因此结果 $ABCD = 5201314$. □

问题求解

计算积分

$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \left(x - \frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{x^5}{2 \cdot 4} - \frac{x^7}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} + \cdots \right) \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{2^2} + \frac{x^4}{2^2 \cdot 4^2} + \frac{x^6}{2^2 \cdot 4^2 \cdot 6^2} + \cdots \right) dx$$

解:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{+\infty} \left(x - \frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{x^5}{2 \cdot 4} - \frac{x^7}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} + \cdots \right) \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{2^2} + \frac{x^4}{2^2 \cdot 4^2} + \frac{x^6}{2^2 \cdot 4^2 \cdot 6^2} + \cdots \right) dx \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2k+1} (-1)^k}{2^k k!} \right) \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2k}}{2^{2k} k!^2} \right) dx = \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2k}}{2^{2k} k!^2} dx = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^{2k} k!^2} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} x^{2k+1} dx \right) \\ &\stackrel{x \rightarrow \sqrt{2}x}{=} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^{2k} k!^2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{x}} e^{-x} (2x)^{k+\frac{1}{2}} dx \right) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^k k!^2} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} x^k dx \right) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^k k!} = \sqrt{e} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中 } \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} x^k dx = \Gamma(k+1) = k!, \quad e^x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!}, \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2k+1} (-1)^k}{2^k k!} = x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}. \quad \square$$

计算反常积分的敛散性

$$(1) \int_0^{+\infty} (-1)^{[x^2]} dx, \quad ([\cdot] \text{ 为取整函数})$$

$$(2) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^a \sin^2 x}$$

解:

(1) 对 $\forall A > 0$, 存在唯一自然数 $n > 0$, 使得 $A \in [\sqrt{n}, \sqrt{n+1}]$, 当 $A \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $n \rightarrow \infty$, 于是当 $\sqrt{k-1} \leq x < \sqrt{k}$ 时, $k-1 \leq x^2 < k$, $[x^2] = k-1$, 有

$$\int_0^A (-1)^{[x^2]} dx = \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{\sqrt{k-1}}^{\sqrt{k}} (-1)^{[x^2]} dx + \int_{\sqrt{n}}^A (-1)^{[x^2]} dx = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{\sqrt{k} + \sqrt{k-1}} + (-1)^k (A - \sqrt{n})$$

由莱布尼茨准则知 $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{\sqrt{k} + \sqrt{k-1}}$ 收敛, 且 $(-1)^k (A - \sqrt{n}) \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$, 即

$$\int_0^{+\infty} (-1)^{[x^2]} dx = \lim_{A \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^A (-1)^{[x^2]} dx = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{\sqrt{k} + \sqrt{k-1}}$$

收敛.

(2) 由题设易知

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^a \sin^2 x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{1}{1+x^a \sin^2 x} dx \stackrel{t=x-n\pi}{=} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{1+(t+n\pi)^a \sin^2 t} dt$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{1+(t+n\pi)^a \sin^2 t} dt &\leq \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{1+(n\pi)^a \sin^2 t} dt = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{(n\pi)^a + 1}} \\ \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{1+(t+n\pi)^a \sin^2 t} dt &\geq \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{1+[(n+1)\pi]^a \sin^2 t} dt = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{[(n+1)\pi]^a + 1}} \end{aligned}$$

由于 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi / \sqrt{(n\pi)^a + 1}}{1/n^{a/2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi / \sqrt{[(n+1)\pi]^a + 1}}{1/n^{a/2}} = \pi^{1-\frac{a}{2}}$, 即当 $a > 2$ 时, 级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{1+(t+n\pi)^a \sin^2 x} dt$ 收敛; 当 $a \leq 2$, 级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{1+(t+n\pi)^a \sin^2 x} dt$ 发散. 因此当 $a > 2$ 时积分收敛, 当 $a \leq 2$ 时积分发散.

□

【变式 1】广义积分敛散性的判断:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^6 \sin^2 x} dx$$

可以看出被积函数非负, 但当 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时并不是无穷小. 因此不好用比较法, 也无法直接计算. 由此想到利用正项级数的敛散性去判断.

令 $a_n = \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{x}{1+x^6 \sin^2 x} dx$, 则 $a_n > 0$, 且

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{x}{1+x^6 \sin^2 x} dx \leq \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{(n+1)\pi}{1+(n\pi)^6 \sin^2 x} dx \\ &= 2(n+1)\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1+(n\pi)^6 \sin^2 x} dx \end{aligned}$$

利用不等式 $\sin x \geq \frac{2}{\pi}x (0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2})$ 可得

$$a_n \leq 2(n+1)\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1+(n\pi)^6 (\frac{2}{\pi}x)^2} dx = \frac{n+1}{n^3\pi} \int_0^{n^3\pi^3} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt \leq \frac{n+1}{n^3}$$

故 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛, 从而原积分收敛.

[变式 2] 广义积分敛散性的判断:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^a \sin^b x} dx \quad (\text{其中 } a, b > 1)$$