



# 清华大学

## Tsinghua University

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微积分习题 5.2

3. (1)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{2^n}{n^n}} = \frac{2}{n} \rightarrow 0, n \rightarrow +\infty$   
故  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n^n}$  收敛.

(2)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{3^n} \cdot (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n}{3} = \frac{e}{3} < 1$   
故  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n$  收敛.

(3)  $p > 1$  收敛  $p \leq 1$  发散  
 $p = 1$   $q > 1$  收敛  $q \leq 1$  发散  
 $p = 1, q = 1, r > 1$  收敛  $r \leq 1$  发散

(4)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{\frac{4}{3}}}{3^{n+1}} \ln \frac{n+2}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{\frac{4}{3}}}{3^{n+1}} \ln(1 + \frac{2}{n}) = 2 < \frac{4}{3} > 1$   
故  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^{n+1}} \ln \frac{n+2}{n}$  收敛

(5)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{(\sin(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{n}))^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{n}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < 1$   
故  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sin(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{n}))^n$  收敛

(6)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{\ln(n+1)!}{(n+1)!}}{\frac{\ln(n)!}{n!}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(n+1) + \ln(n!)}{(n+1)\ln(n!)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{\ln(n+1)}{(n+1)\ln(n!)} + \frac{1}{n+1}) = 0 < 1$   
故  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln(n!)}{n!}$  收敛

(7)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{e^{-\frac{n^2+1}{n^2+n}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\frac{n^2+1}{n^2+n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e} < 1$   
故  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{n^2+1}{n^2+n}}$  收敛

(8)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{(\ln n)!}{n^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n \cdot \sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} \quad 2/\text{取 } a_n = \frac{n!}{n^n} \text{ 则 } \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \rightarrow \frac{1}{e}$   
故  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n!} = \frac{1}{e}$   
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n \cdot \sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} \rightarrow +\infty$

(9)  $\frac{3n-1}{2^n + 2^{-n}} < \frac{3n}{2^n}$   
又  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{3n}{2^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{3n}}{2} = 0 < 1$   
故  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3n}{2^n}$  收敛.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3n-1}{2^n + 2^{-n}}$  收敛.

(10)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{1+a^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{1+a^n}} < 1$ . 故  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+a^n}$  收敛.  
当  $a > 1$  时  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{1+a^n}} = \frac{1}{a} < 1$  故收敛.  
当  $a \leq 1$  时  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{1+a^n}} = 1$

5.  $n, m$  有界. 故  $\forall n$  有  $n u_n \leq C \Rightarrow u_n \leq \frac{C}{n}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_n}{n} = 0$  故  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_n}{n^2} = 0$  故  $\frac{u_n}{n} \leq \frac{C}{n^2}$ . 又  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{C}{n^2}$  收敛, 故  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{u_n}{n}$  收敛

8. (1)  $\frac{\sqrt{n+1}!}{(1+\sqrt{1}) \cdots (1+\sqrt{n+1})} = \frac{\sqrt{n+1}}{1+\sqrt{n+1}}$ . 又  $n(\frac{\sqrt{n+1}}{1+\sqrt{n+1}} - 1) = \frac{n}{1+\sqrt{n+1}} \rightarrow +\infty, n \rightarrow +\infty$

故存在  $\epsilon > 1$  使  $n$  充分大时有  $n(\frac{u_n}{u_{n+1}} - 1) \geq \epsilon$ . 故该级数收敛.

9. (1)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = x$ . 原式  $= x - \sqrt{\ln(1+x^2)} = \frac{x^2 - x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2} + o(x^4)}{x + \sqrt{\ln(1+x^2)}} \sim x^3$  (2)  $n^{\frac{1}{n^2+1}} - 1 = e^{\frac{\ln n}{n^2+1}} - 1 \sim \frac{\ln n}{n^2+1}$

因此  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \sqrt{\ln \frac{n+1}{n}} \sim \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}$ ,  $n \rightarrow +\infty$  且  $\frac{3}{2} > 1$

故级数收敛.

又  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^2+1} \cdot n^{\frac{3}{2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{\sqrt{n}} = 0$  且  $\frac{3}{2} > 1$

因此级数收敛



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微积分习题 5.3

3. 不能. 如令  $u_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$ , 则由 Leibniz 判别法知  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  收敛又令  $v_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n+(-1)^n}}$ , 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+(-1)^n}}{\sqrt{n}} = 1$ , 但由  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n - v_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}(\sqrt{n+(-1)^n})}$  发散, 故  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$  发散.

4. (2) 绝对收敛.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |(-1)^n \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!}| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \quad \text{令 } a_n = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \quad \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{(2n+1)!!}{(2n+2)!!} \cdot \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!} = \frac{2n+1}{2n+2} < 1$$

故  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  收敛.

(3) 发散

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n}{n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( (-1)^n - \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} \right) \quad \text{又 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} \text{ 由 Leibniz 判别法知收敛, } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \text{ 发散}$$

因此  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n}{n+1}$  发散. 又  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |(-1)^n \frac{n}{n+1}| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n+1}$  令  $a_n = \frac{n}{n+1}$   $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{\frac{n+1}{n+2}}{\frac{n}{n+1}} = \frac{n^2+n+1}{n^2+2n} > 1$  故发散.

(6) 绝对收敛

$$0 < \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left| \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^3} \cos \frac{n\pi}{4} \right| \leq \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^3} \quad \text{又 } \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^3} \text{ 收敛, 故原式收敛}$$

(13) 发散

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n-1} \quad \text{又 } \frac{2^n}{n-1} \sim \frac{2^n}{\sqrt{n}} \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \quad \text{又 } \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{\sqrt{n}} \text{ 发散, 故原式发散.}$$

(14) 绝对收敛

$$\frac{1}{n} - \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \sim \frac{1}{2n^2} \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \quad \text{又 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n^2} \text{ 收敛, 故原式收敛}$$

6.  $(a_n + b_n)^2 \leq 2(a_n^2 + b_n^2)$ 

$$\text{又 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n^2 \text{ 收敛, 故 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2(a_n^2 + b_n^2) \text{ 收敛, 故 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n + b_n)^2 \text{ 收敛.}$$

$$\left| \frac{a_n}{n} \right| \leq a_n^2 + \frac{1}{4n^2} \quad \text{又 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2 \text{ 和 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4n^2} \text{ 均收敛, 故 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n} \text{ 绝对收敛.}$$

7.  $0 \leq c_n - a_n \leq b_n - a_n$ 

$$\text{又 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \text{ 均收敛, 且 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (b_n - a_n) \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (c_n - a_n) \text{ 收敛, 故 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n - a_n + a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \text{ 收敛}$$

8.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n u_n$  收敛  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  发散

$$\text{故 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_n + (-1)^n u_n) \text{ 发散} \Rightarrow 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n \text{ 发散} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n \text{ 发散.}$$

9.  $\{u_n\}$  单调为正, 故  $u_n$  收敛. 若为 0, 且  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n u_n$  收敛, 矛盾. 故  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = a > 0$ 

$$\left( \frac{1}{1+u_n} \right)^n \leq \left( \frac{1}{1+a} \right)^n$$

$$\text{又 } \sqrt[n]{\left( \frac{1}{1+a} \right)^n} = \frac{1}{1+a} < 1, \text{ 故 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{1+a} \right)^n \text{ 收敛, 故 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{1+u_n} \right)^n \text{ 收敛.}$$