## 第十二章《无穷级数》测试题

- 1. B C A B
- 2. (1) 解: 因为 $\ln(n+1) < n+1$ ,所以 $\frac{1}{\ln(n+1)} > \frac{1}{n+1}$ ,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1}$ 发散,从而该正项级数发散
- (2) 解: 因为 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n^4+1}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n^4}}} = 1$ , $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n^4}}$ 收敛,从而该正项级数收敛
- (3) 解: 因为 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \ln \frac{n+2}{n}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot \frac{2}{n}} = 1$ ,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n\sqrt{n}}$  收敛,从而该正项级数收敛
- (4) 解: 因为 $\rho = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\left(n+1\right)^4 + 1}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{n^4 + 1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{\left(1+n^{-4}\right)^4 + n^{-4}}{1+n^{-4}} = 0 < 1$

从而该正项级数收敛

- (5) 解: 因为 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{n+1}{n(n+2)}}{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$ , $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散,从而该正项级数发散
- (6) 解: 因为 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\frac{1}{na+b}}{\frac{1}{na}}=1$ , $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{na}$ 发散,从而该正项级数发散
- (7) 解: 因为 $\rho = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^{n+1}(n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n^n}{3^n n!} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3}{(1+n^{-1})^n} = \frac{3}{e} > 1$ ,从而该正项级数发散
- (8) 解: 用根值判别法  $\rho = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{u_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{n \left(\sqrt[n]{3} 1\right)^n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} \left(\sqrt[n]{3} 1\right) = 1 \cdot (1 1) = 0 < 1$

该正项级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \left(\sqrt[n]{3} - 1\right)^n$  收敛。

(9) 解: 用根值判别法 
$$\rho = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{b}{a_n}\right)^n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{b}{a_n} = \frac{b}{a}$$

当b>a时 $\rho>1$ 发散,当b<a时 $\rho<1$ 该正项级数收敛

当b = a 时 $\rho = 1$  不能判定敛散性。

3. (1) 解: 先考虑加绝对值后的级数 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n - \ln n}$$
,因为  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n - \ln n}}{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$ , $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  发散,从而该正项级数发散。

再考虑级数自身的敛散性。 令 
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x - \ln x}$$
,则  $f'(x) = -\frac{1 - \frac{1}{x}}{(x - \ln x)^2} < 0, x > 1$ 时

从而 
$$u_n = \frac{1}{n - \ln n}$$
 单调减少,又  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n - \ln n} = 0$ 

从而由莱布尼茨判别法  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n - \ln n}$  收敛

因此是条件收敛

(2) 
$$\Re: u_n = \sin\left[\left(\pi\sqrt{R^2 + n^2} - n\pi\right) + n\pi\right] = \left(-1\right)^n \sin\left(\pi\sqrt{R^2 + n^2} - n\right) = \left(-1\right)^n \sin\frac{\pi R^2}{\sqrt{R^2 + n^2} + n}$$

从而该级数是交错级数,由于
$$|u_n| = \sin \frac{\pi R^2}{n + \sqrt{R^2 + n^2}}$$
单调减少且 $\lim_{n \to \infty} |u_n| = 0$ 

从而由莱布尼茨判别法  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \pi \sqrt{R^2 + n^2}$  收敛

但是 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sin \frac{\pi R^2}{\frac{n + \sqrt{R^2 + n^2}}{2n}} = 1$$
,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\pi R^2}{2n}$  发散,从而  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{\pi R^2}{n + \sqrt{R^2 + n^2}}$  发散

因此是条件收敛

- (3) 解: 因为 $|u_n| = \frac{1}{\pi^n} \sin \frac{\pi}{n} \le \frac{1}{\pi^n}$ ,从而该级数绝对收敛
- (4) 解: 去掉前面有限项即当n足够大时为交错级数,

由于
$$|u_n| = \left|\sin\frac{x}{n}\right| \sim \frac{|x|}{n}, n \to \infty$$
,对足够大的 $n, |u_n|$ 单调减少且 $\lim_{n \to \infty} |u_n| = 0$ 

从而由莱布尼茨判别法 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \sin \frac{x}{n}$$
,  $(x \neq 0)$ 收敛

但是
$$|u_n| = \left|\sin\frac{x}{n}\right| \sim \frac{|x|}{n}, n \to \infty$$
,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n|$ 与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|x|}{n}$ 的敛散性相同,因此 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n|$ 发散

因此 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \sin \frac{x}{n}, (x \neq 0)$$
 是条件收敛

4. (1) 解:考查正项级数 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^{n^2}$$
,由根值判别法  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{3^n} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^{n^2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{3} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n = \frac{e}{3} < 1$ ,

因此 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^{n^2}$$
 收敛,从而它的部分和  $\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{3^k} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{k} \right)^{k^2}$  有界,

设 M 是它的一个上界,即 
$$0 \le \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{3^k} \left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right)^{k^2} \le M$$
 ,所以  $0 \le \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{3^k} \left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right)^{k^2} \le \frac{M}{n}$ 

因此由夹逼准则 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{3^k} \left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right)^{k^2} = 0$$

看 
$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} kx^k = x \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} kx^{k-1} = x \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x^k\right)' = x \left(\frac{x}{1-x}\right)' = \frac{x}{\left(1-x\right)^2}, x \in (-1,1)$$

从而 
$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k}{3^k} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{3}{4}$$
,因此  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left[ 2^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot 4^{\frac{1}{9}} \cdot 8^{\frac{1}{27}} \cdot \cdots \cdot (2^n)^{\frac{1}{3^n}} \right] = 2^{\frac{3}{4}}$ 

(或者错位相减法也可算出 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k}{3^k} = \frac{3}{4}$ )

$$R = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{3n + (-2)^n}{n} \frac{n+1}{3n+3+(-2)^{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{\left(3n \cdot 2^{-n} + (-1)^n\right)\left(1+n^{-1}\right)}{3(n+1) \cdot 2^{-n} - 2\left(-1\right)^n} \right| = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$t = \frac{1}{2} \text{ ft}, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3n + \left(-2\right)^n}{n} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ 3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + \frac{\left(-1\right)^n}{n} \right], \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^n}{n} \text{ by } \text{by }$$

$$t = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft}, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3n + \left(-2\right)^n}{n} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ 3 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + \frac{1}{n} \right], \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 3 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} - \text{ w} - \text{ $\mathbb{E}$, } \text{ $\mathbb{E}$ in $\mathbb{E}$$$

从而该幂级数的收敛域也为 $-\frac{1}{2} < t \le \frac{1}{2}$ ,原级数收敛域为 $-\frac{1}{2} < x + 1 \le \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{2} < x \le -\frac{1}{2}$ 

(2) 解: 
$$R = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{1}{n^p} \cdot (n+1)^p \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| (1+n^{-1})^p \right| = 1$$
 为收敛半径

考虑端点, 当p > 1时收敛域为[-1,1]; 当0 时收敛域为<math>[-1,1);

当 p = 0时收敛域为(-1,1);

6. (1) 
$$mathbb{M}$$
:  $R = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| n(n+1) \cdot \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} \right| = 1 \, \text{为收敛半径}$ 

考虑端点  $x=\pm 1$ ,一般项  $\lim_{n\to\infty} n(n+1)(\pm 1)^n \neq 0$ ,因此端点  $x=\pm 1$  处均发散,则知收敛域为 (-1,1)。

在收敛域内 
$$s(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1)x^n = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1)x^{n-1} = x \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n+1}\right)^n = x \left(\frac{x^2}{1-x}\right)^n = \frac{2x}{\left(1-x\right)^3}$$

(2) 解: 
$$R = \sqrt[4]{\lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right|} = \sqrt[4]{\lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{1}{4n+1} \cdot (4n+5) \right|} = 1$$
 为收敛半径

当 x = 1 时,级数为  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4n+1}$  发散,当 x = -1 时,级数为  $-\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4n+1}$  发散,则知收敛域为 (-1,1) 。

在收敛域内设
$$s(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n+1}}{4n+1}$$
,则 $s'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{4n} = \frac{x^4}{1-x^4}$ , $s(0) = 0$ 

$$s(x) = \int_{0}^{x} s'(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{x} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{1+x} \right) + \frac{1}{1+x^{2}} \right) dx - x = \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} - x$$

7. (1) 
$$\Re$$
:  $\exists \exists \left[\ln(1+x)\right]' = \frac{1}{1+x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n, \ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} x^{n+1},$ 

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

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

$$x \in (-1,1),$$

当 x = -1 时,级数为  $-1 - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n(n+1)}$ ,由比较判别法(与调和级数比),此数项级数发散,

当 x=1 时,级数为 $1+\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(-1\right)^n \frac{2n+1}{n(n+1)}$ ,由莱布尼茨判别法,此数项级数收敛,且函数 $\left(1-x\right)\ln\left(1+x\right)$ 在该点连

续,因此成立区间为 $x \in (-1,1]$ 

(2) 
$$\mathbb{R}$$
:  $\mathbb{E}[\arcsin x]' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \left[1 + \left(-x^2\right)\right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-x^2\right)$ 

$$+\frac{1}{2!}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\left(-x^{2}\right)^{2}+\cdots+\frac{1}{n!}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\cdots\left(-\frac{1}{2}-n+1\right)\left(-x^{2}\right)^{n}+\cdots$$

$$=1+\frac{1}{2}x^2+\frac{1\cdot 3}{2!\cdot 2^2}x^4+\cdots+\frac{(2n-1)!!}{n!\cdot 2^n}x^{2n}+\cdots, \quad \arcsin 0=0$$

从而 
$$\arcsin x = x + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2! \cdot 2^2 \cdot 5}x^5 + \dots + \frac{(2n-1)!!}{n! \cdot 2^n \cdot (2n+1)}x^{2n+1} + \dots, x \in (-1,1)$$

当  $x = \pm 1$  时,可证明级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{n! \cdot 2^n \cdot (2n+1)}$  收敛(超纲),且函数  $\arcsin x$  在该点连续,所以成立区间是

$$\arcsin x = x + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2! \cdot 2^2 \cdot 5}x^5 + \dots + \frac{(2n-1)!!}{n! \cdot 2^n \cdot (2n+1)}x^{2n+1} + \dots, x \in [-1,1]$$

(3) 解: 由于
$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = x \left[1+x^2\right]^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \left[1+x^2\right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1+\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)x^2$$

$$+\frac{1}{2!}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\left(x^{2}\right)^{2}+\cdots+\frac{1}{n!}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\cdots\left(-\frac{1}{2}-n+1\right)\left(x^{2}\right)^{n}+\cdots$$

$$=1+\frac{-1}{2}x^2+\frac{1\cdot 3}{2!\cdot 2^2}\left(-1\right)^2x^4+\cdots+\frac{(2n-1)!!}{n!\cdot 2^n}\left(-1\right)^nx^{2n}+\cdots,$$

8. (1) 
$$\widehat{\mathbf{M}}: \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{(x+1-1)^2} = \left(\frac{1}{1-(x+1)}\right)' = \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x+1)^n\right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(x+1)^{n-1}, \quad -1 < x+1 < 1, -2 < x < 0$$

(2) 
$$\text{MF:} \quad \lg x = \frac{\ln x}{\ln 10} = \frac{1}{\ln 10} \ln \left[ 1 + (x - 1) \right], \quad \overline{\text{m}} \ln \left( 1 + x \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left( -1 \right)^n}{n+1} x^{n+1}$$

从而 
$$\lg x = \frac{1}{\ln 10} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^n}{n+1} \left(x-1\right)^{n+1}, -1 < x-1 \le 1, 0 < x \le 2$$

9. 解:该函数为奇函数,延拓为周期 $2\pi$ 的周期函数展开, $a_n=0$ 

$$b_{n} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin nx dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{\pi}{2} \sin nx dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{-2}{n\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x d\cos nx + \frac{-1}{n} \cos nx \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} = \frac{-2}{n\pi} \left[ x \cos nx \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos nx dx \right] + \frac{\cos \frac{n\pi}{2} - (-1)^{n}}{n}$$

$$= \frac{-2}{n\pi} \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} - \frac{\sin n\pi}{n} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right] + \frac{\cos \frac{n\pi}{2} - (-1)^{n}}{n} = \frac{2 \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} - n\pi (-1)^{n}}{n^{2}\pi}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2\sin\frac{n\pi}{2} - n\pi(-1)^n}{n^2\pi} \sin nx, \qquad x \in (-\pi, \pi)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2\sin\frac{n\pi}{2} - n\pi \left(-1\right)^n}{n^2\pi} \sin nx = 0, \qquad x = -\pi,$$

10. 解:(1)将该函数延拓为奇函数,再延拓为周期T=4,(l=2)的周期函数展开得正弦级数,

$$a_n = 0$$
;

$$b_{n} = \frac{2}{l} \int_{0}^{l} f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = \frac{-1}{n\pi} \int_{0}^{2} x d \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{n\pi} \left[ x \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} \Big|_{0}^{2} - \int_{0}^{2} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx \right] = \frac{-1}{n\pi} \left[ 2(-1)^{n} - \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} \Big|_{0}^{2} \right] = \frac{2(-1)^{n+1}}{n\pi}$$

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

(2) 将该函数延拓为偶函数,再延拓为周期T=4,(l=2)的周期函数展开得余弦级数,

$$b_n = 0$$
;

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = \int_0^2 \frac{x}{2} dx = 1$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_0^2 x d \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n\pi} \left[ x \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} \Big|_{0}^{2} - \int_{0}^{2} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx \right] = \frac{1}{n\pi} \left[ 0 + \frac{2}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} \Big|_{0}^{2} \right] = \frac{2(-1)^{n} - 2}{n^{2}\pi^{2}}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^n - 2}{n^2 \pi^2} \cos \frac{nx\pi}{2}, x \in [0, 2]$$