

## 第八节

# 级数的应用

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# 一、主要内容

## (一) 近似计算

### 1. 函数值的近似计算

### 2. 定积分的近似计算

## (二) 欧拉(Euler)公式

### 1. 复数项级数

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_n + i v_n) \quad \text{①}$$

① 收敛：若  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n = u, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n = v$  均收敛；



# ① 绝对收敛:

$$\text{若 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n + i v_n| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{u_n^2 + v_n^2} \text{ 收敛.}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_n + i v_n) \text{ 绝对收敛}$$

$$\longrightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n \text{ 绝对收敛}$$

$$\longrightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_n + i v_n) \text{ 收敛.}$$

$$|u_n| \leq \sqrt{u_n^2 + v_n^2}$$

$$|v_n| \leq \sqrt{u_n^2 + v_n^2}$$



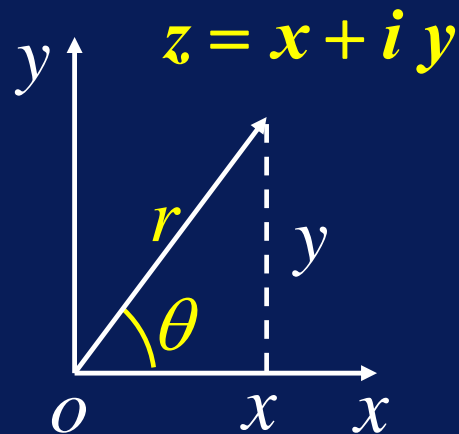
**欧拉公式**  $e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$

$$\begin{cases} \cos x = \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2} \\ \sin x = \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i} \end{cases} \quad (\text{也称欧拉公式})$$

● 复数的指数形式

$$z = x + iy = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

$$z = r e^{i\theta}$$



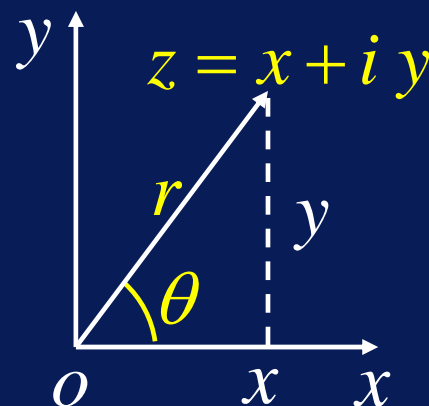
- $(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^n$   
 $= \cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta$   
 (德莫弗公式)

$$(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^n = (e^{i\theta})^n = e^{in\theta}$$

- $e^{z_1+z_2} = e^{z_1} \cdot e^{z_2}$

特别

$$e^{x+iy} = e^x \cdot e^{iy} = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y)$$



$$\left| e^{x+iy} \right| = \left| e^x (\cos y + i \sin y) \right| = e^x$$



## 二、典型例题

**例1** 计算  $\sqrt[3]{130}$  的近似值，精确到  $10^{-4}$ .

**解**  $\sqrt[3]{130} = \sqrt[3]{125 + 5} = 5 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{25} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$

二项展开式

$$(1+x)^m = 1 + mx + \frac{m(m-1)}{2!}x^2 + \dots$$
$$+ \frac{m(m-1)\cdots(m-k+1)}{k!}x^k + \dots$$

$$\sqrt[3]{130} = 5 \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{25} - \frac{\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3}}{2!} \left( \frac{1}{25} \right)^2 + \frac{\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{5}{3}}{3!} \left( \frac{1}{25} \right)^3 - \dots \right]$$

$$m = \frac{1}{3}$$
$$x = \frac{1}{25}$$



$$\sqrt[3]{130} = 5 \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{25} - \frac{\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3}}{2!} \left( \frac{1}{25} \right)^2 + \frac{\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{5}{3}}{3!} \left( \frac{1}{25} \right)^3 + \dots \right]$$

属莱布尼茨交错级数 (因  $u_n \geq u_{n+1} \rightarrow 0$ )

$n$  项余和满足 :  $|r_n| < u_{n+1}$

取  $n = 2$  (前三项),  $|r_2| < u_3$

$$= 5 \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{5}{3}}{3!} \left( \frac{1}{25} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{81 \cdot 625} < \frac{1}{80600} < 10^{-4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \sqrt[3]{130} &\approx 5 \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{5} - \frac{\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3}}{2!} \left( \frac{1}{25} \right) \right] \\ &= 5 + \frac{24}{1125} \approx 5.0658 \end{aligned}$$



**例2** 求  $\ln 2$  的近似值, 准确到  $10^{-4}$ .

**解**  $\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots \quad (-1 < x \leq 1)$

$$\ln(1-x) = -x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} - \dots \quad (-1 \leq x < 1)$$

故  $\ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} = \ln(1+x) - \ln(1-x)$

$$= 2 \left( x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 + \dots \right) \quad (-1 < x < 1)$$

令  $\frac{1+x}{1-x} = 2$  得  $x = \frac{1}{3}$ , 有

$$\ln 2 = 2 \left[ \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3^3} + \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5^5} + \dots \right]$$





取前四项,

$$\begin{aligned} |r_4| &= 2 \left( \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{3^9} + \frac{1}{11} \cdot \frac{1}{3^{11}} + \frac{1}{13} \cdot \frac{1}{3^{13}} + \dots \right) \\ &< \frac{2}{3^{11}} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{9} + \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^2 + \dots \right) = \frac{2}{3^{11}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{9}} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot 3^9} \\ &= \frac{1}{78732} < 0.2 \times 10^{-4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \ln 2 \approx 2 \left( \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3^3} + \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{3^5} + \frac{1}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{3^7} \right) \approx 0.6931$$



**例3** 求积分  $\int_0^{0.2} e^{-x^2} dx$  的近似值, 精确到  $10^{-6}$ .

**解** 
$$e^{-x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{n!} = 1 - x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2!} - \frac{x^6}{3!} + \dots$$

逐项积分, 得  $(-\infty < x < +\infty)$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{0.2} e^{-x^2} dx &= \int_0^{0.2} \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} x^{2n} \right] dx \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \int_0^{0.2} x^{2n} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \Big|_0^{0.2} \\ &= 0.2 - \frac{1}{3}(0.2)^3 + \frac{1}{2! \cdot 5}(0.2)^5 - \frac{1}{3! \cdot 7}(0.2)^7 + \dots \end{aligned}$$



$$\int_0^{0.2} e^{-x^2} dx = 0.2 - \frac{1}{3}(0.2)^3 + \frac{1}{2! \cdot 5}(0.2)^5 - \frac{1}{3! \cdot 7}(0.2)^7 + \dots$$

莱布尼茨交错级数，取前三项，则误差为

$$|r_3| < \frac{1}{3! \cdot 7}(0.2)^7 = \frac{1}{3281250} < 10^{-6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \int_0^{0.2} e^{-x^2} dx &\approx 0.2 - \frac{1}{3}(0.2)^3 + \frac{1}{2! \cdot 5}(0.2)^5 \\ &\approx 0.2 - 0.0026667 + 0.0000320 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{于是 } \int_0^{0.2} e^{-x^2} dx \approx 0.197365 .$$



**例4** 计算积分  $\int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$  的近似值, 精确到  $10^{-4}$ .

**解** 因  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$ , 非广义积分, 定义  $f(0) = 1$ , 则连续.

$$\frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{5!} + \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n+1)!} + \cdots$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = 1 - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 3!} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 5!} - \cdots + \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1) \cdot (2n+1)!} + \cdots$$

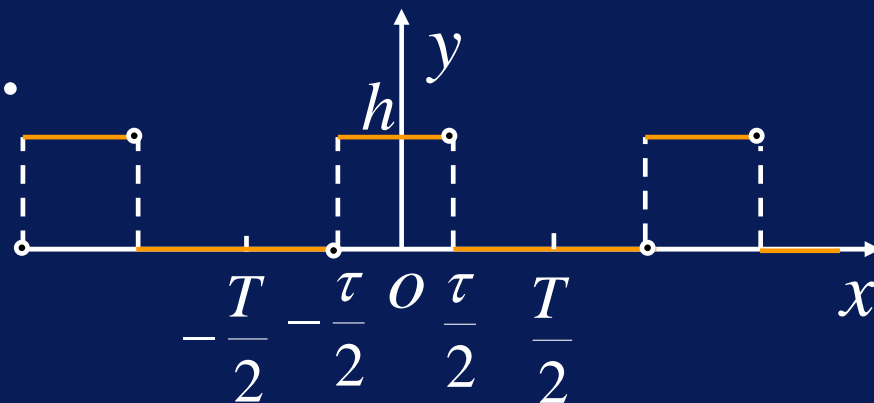
$$\approx 1 - 0.05556 + 0.00167 \approx \mathbf{0.9461}$$

$$|r_3| < \frac{1}{7 \cdot 7!} = \frac{1}{35280} < 0.3 \times 10^{-4}$$



**\*例5** 把宽为  $\tau$ , 高为  $h$ , 周期为  $T$  的矩形波展成复数形式的傅里叶级数.

**解** 一个周期  $[-\frac{T}{2}, \frac{T}{2})$  内的函数表达式



$$u(t) = \begin{cases} h, & -\frac{\tau}{2} \leq t < \frac{\tau}{2} \\ 0, & -\frac{T}{2} \leq t < -\frac{\tau}{2}, \frac{\tau}{2} \leq t < \frac{T}{2} \end{cases}$$

傅里叶系数 (复数形式):

$$c_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} u(t) dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} h dt = \frac{h\tau}{T}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 c_n &= \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\tau/2}^{\tau/2} u(t) e^{-i \frac{2n\pi t}{T}} dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\tau/2}^{\tau/2} h e^{-i \frac{2n\pi t}{T}} dt \\
 &= \frac{h}{T} \left[ -\frac{T}{2n\pi i} e^{-i \frac{2n\pi t}{T}} \right]_{-\tau/2}^{\tau/2} = \frac{h}{n\pi} \cdot \frac{-1}{2i} \left[ e^{-i \frac{n\pi \tau}{T}} - e^{i \frac{n\pi \tau}{T}} \right] \\
 &= \frac{h}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi \tau}{T} \quad (n = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } u(t) = \frac{h\tau}{T} + \frac{h}{\pi} \sum_{\substack{n=-\infty \\ n \neq 0}}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{n\pi \tau}{T} e^{i \frac{2n\pi t}{T}}$$

$$(t \neq \pm \frac{\tau}{2} + kT, k = 0, \pm 1, \dots)$$



### 三、同步练习

1. 计算  $\sqrt[5]{240}$  的近似值, 精确到  $10^{-4}$ .

2. 利用  $\sin x \approx x - \frac{x^3}{3!}$ , 求  $\sin 9^\circ$  的近似值, 并估计误差.

3. 计算积分  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-x^2} dx$  的近似值, 精确到  $10^{-4}$ . (取  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \approx 0.56419$ )



\*4. 将  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2h}, & |x| < h \\ 0, & h \leq |x| \leq l \end{cases}$   
展开成复数形式的傅里叶级数.





## 四、同步练习解答

1. 计算 $\sqrt[5]{240}$  的近似值, 精确到 $10^{-4}$ .

解  $\sqrt[5]{240} = \sqrt[5]{243-3} = 3\left(1 - \frac{1}{3^4}\right)^{1/5}$

$$= 3 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{3^4} - \frac{1 \cdot 4}{5^2 \cdot 2!} \cdot \frac{1}{3^8} - \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 9}{5^3 \cdot 3!} \cdot \frac{1}{3^{12}} - \dots \right)$$

$$|r_2| = 3 \left( \frac{1 \cdot 4}{5^2 \cdot 2!} \cdot \frac{1}{3^8} + \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 9}{5^3 \cdot 3!} \cdot \frac{1}{3^{12}} + \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 9 \cdot 14}{5^4 \cdot 4!} \cdot \frac{1}{3^{16}} + \dots \right)$$

$$< 3 \cdot \frac{1 \cdot 4}{5^2 \cdot 2!} \cdot \frac{1}{3^8} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{81} + \left( \frac{1}{81} \right)^2 + \dots \right] < 0.5 \times 10^{-4}$$

故  $\sqrt[5]{240} \approx 3 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{3^4} \right) \approx 3 - 0.00741 \approx 2.9926$



2. 利用  $\sin x \approx x - \frac{x^3}{3!}$ , 求  $\sin 9^\circ$  的近似值, 并估计误差.

**解** 角度化弧度  $9^\circ = \frac{\pi}{180} \times 9 = \frac{\pi}{20}$  (弧度)

$$\text{因 } \sin \frac{\pi}{20} = \frac{\pi}{20} - \frac{1}{3!} \left(\frac{\pi}{20}\right)^3 + \frac{1}{5!} \left(\frac{\pi}{20}\right)^5 - \frac{1}{7!} \left(\frac{\pi}{20}\right)^7 + \dots$$

$$|r_2| < \frac{1}{5!} \left(\frac{\pi}{20}\right)^5 < \frac{1}{120} (0.2)^5 < \frac{1}{3} \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \sin \frac{\pi}{20} &\approx \frac{\pi}{20} - \frac{1}{3!} \left(\frac{\pi}{20}\right)^3 \approx 0.157080 - 0.000646 \\ &\approx 0.15643 \end{aligned}$$

误差不超过  $10^{-5}$



3. 计算积分  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-x^2} dx$  的近似值, 精确到  $10^{-4}$ . (取  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \approx 0.56419$ )

解 
$$e^{-x^2} = 1 + \frac{(-x^2)}{1!} + \frac{(-x^2)^2}{2!} + \frac{(-x^2)^3}{3!} + \dots$$
$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{n!} \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-x^2} dx &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{n!} \right] dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{2n} dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!(2n+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{2n+1}} \end{aligned}$$



$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2^2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{2^4 \cdot 5 \cdot 2!} - \frac{1}{2^6 \cdot 7 \cdot 3!} + \dots \right)$$

欲使截断误差  $|r_n| < \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{1}{n!(2n+1) \cdot 2^{2n}} < 10^{-4}$

则  $n$  应满足  $\sqrt{\pi} \cdot n!(2n+1) \cdot 2^{2n} > 10^4 \implies n \geq 4$

取  $n=4$ , 得近似值

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-x^2} dx \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2^2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{2^4 \cdot 5 \cdot 2!} - \frac{1}{2^6 \cdot 7 \cdot 3!} \right) \\ \approx 0.5205$$



\*4. 将  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2h}, & |x| < h \\ 0, & h \leq |x| \leq l \end{cases}$   
展开成复数形式的傅里叶级数.

解 周期延拓, 傅里叶系数 :

$$c_0 = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-h}^h \frac{1}{2h} dx = \frac{1}{2l}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c_n &= \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) e^{-i \frac{n\pi}{l} x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-h}^h \frac{1}{2h} e^{-i \frac{n\pi}{l} x} dx = \frac{1}{4lh} \frac{e^{-i \frac{n\pi}{l} x}}{-i \frac{n\pi}{l}} \Big|_{-h}^h \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2n\pi h} \frac{e^{i\frac{n\pi h}{l}} - e^{-i\frac{n\pi h}{l}}}{2i} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2n\pi h} \sin \frac{n\pi h}{l} \quad (n = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)
 \end{aligned}$$

$f(x)$  的(复数形式)傅里叶级数 :

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{1}{2l} + \frac{1}{2\pi h} \sum_{\substack{n=-\infty \\ n \neq 0}}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{n\pi h}{l} \cdot e^{i\frac{n\pi x}{l}} \\
 &= \begin{cases} f(x) & -l \leq x \leq l, x \neq \pm h \\ \frac{1}{4h} & x = \pm h \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

