

第五节 函数展开成幂级数

习题 11-5

1. 将下列函数展开成 x 的幂级数:

$$(1) a^x (a > 0); \quad (2) \frac{1}{a-x} (a \neq 0);$$

$$(3) \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}); \quad (4) \ln(a+x);$$

$$(5) \operatorname{sh} x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}; \quad (6) \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}};$$

$$(7) \frac{1}{x^2 - 3x + 2}; \quad (8) \sin^2 x;$$

$$(9) \frac{1}{(1+x)^2}; \quad (10) \int_0^x \frac{\sin x}{x} dx.$$

解 (1) $a^x = e^{x \ln a} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x \ln a)^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\ln^n a}{n!} x^n, \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$

$$(2) \frac{1}{a-x} = \frac{1}{a} \frac{1}{1-\frac{x}{a}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{a^{n+1}}, \quad |x| < |a|.$$

$$(3) \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (\sin x + \cos x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left[\frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \right], \quad -\infty < x < +\infty.$$

$$(4) \ln(a+x) = \ln[a(1+\frac{x}{a})] = \ln a + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} \frac{x^n}{a^n}, \quad x \in (-a, a).$$

$$(5) \operatorname{sh} x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^n}{n!} \right] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} [1 - (-1)^n] \frac{x^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!},$$

$x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$

$$(6) \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \frac{1}{4} x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \{ 1 + (-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{1}{4} x^2) + \frac{1}{2!} (-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{1}{2}-1)(-\frac{1}{4} x^2)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(-\frac{1}{2} - 1\right) \cdots \left(-\frac{1}{2} - n + 1\right) \left(-\frac{1}{4} x^2\right)^n + \cdots \} \\
& = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!! 2^{n+1}} x^{2n}, \quad x \in (-2, 2).
\end{aligned}$$

$$(7) \quad \frac{1}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1-\frac{x}{2}}$$

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

$$(8) \quad \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2x) = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(2x)^{2n}}{(2n)!}\right] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{2^{2n-1}}{(2n)!} x^{2n},$$

$$x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

$$(9) \quad \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} = \left(-\frac{1}{1+x}\right)' = \left(-\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n\right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} n x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n+1) x^n,$$

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

$$(10) \quad \int_0^x \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \int_0^x \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} dx = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n+1)!} dx$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n+1)!} \int_0^x x^{2n} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!(2n+1)}, \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

2. 将 $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{e^x - 1}{x}\right)$ 展开成 x 的幂级数, 并推出 $1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)!}$.

解 $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{e^x - 1}{x}\right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} - 1}{x}\right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{n!}\right) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(n-1)x^{n-2}}{n!}, \quad x \neq 0.$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)!} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n-1}{n!} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{e^x - 1}{x}\right) \Big|_{x=1} = 1.$$

3. 将下列函数在指定点处展开成 $(x - x_0)$ 的幂级数:

(1) $\ln x, \quad x_0 = 1;$ (2) $\frac{1}{x}, \quad x_0 = 3;$

$$(3) \quad \cos x, \quad x_0 = -\frac{\pi}{3}; \quad (4) \quad \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 3}, \quad x_0 = -1;$$

$$(5) \quad \frac{1}{x^2}, \quad x_0 = 1; \quad (6) \quad \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}), \quad x_0 = 0.$$

解 (1) 令 $t = x - 1$, 则 $\ln x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{t^n}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(x-1)^n}{n}, \quad x \in (0, 2].$

(2) 令 $t = x - 3$, 则 $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{t+3} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{1+\frac{t}{3}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{t^n}{3^{n+1}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x-3)^n}{3^{n+1}},$

$$x \in (0, 6).$$

(3) 令 $t = x + \frac{\pi}{3}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \cos x &= \cos\left(t - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \cos t + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin t \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left[\frac{1}{(2n)!} \left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)^{2n} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{(2n+1)!} \left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)^{2n+1} \right], \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty). \end{aligned}$$

(4) 令 $t = x + 1$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 3} &= \frac{1}{(x-3)(x-1)} = \frac{1}{(t-4)(t-2)} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{t-4} - \frac{1}{t-2} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2-t} - \frac{1}{4-t} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1-\frac{t}{2}} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{1-\frac{t}{4}} \right] = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{2^n} - \frac{1}{8} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{4^n} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^{n+2}} - \frac{1}{2^{2n+3}} \right) t^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^{n+2}} - \frac{1}{2^{2n+3}} \right) (x+1)^n, \quad x \in (-3, 1). \end{aligned}$$

(5) 令 $t = x - 1$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{x^2} &= \frac{1}{(t+1)^2} = \left(-\frac{1}{t+1} \right)' = \left(-\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n t^n \right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} n t^{n-1} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} n (x-1)^{n-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n+1) (x-1)^n, \quad x \in (0, 2). \end{aligned}$$

注意 求函数的泰勒级数时, 往往通过变量代换转为求函数的麦克劳林级数较方便.

(6) 设 $f(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= (1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\
&= 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)x^2 + \frac{1}{2!}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right)(x^2)^2 + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\cdots\left(-\frac{1}{2}-n+1\right)(x^2)^n + \cdots \\
&= 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^{2n}, \text{ 从而}
\end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \int_0^x f'(x)dx = x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}, \quad x \in [-1, 1].$$

4. 设函数 $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ ($-R < x < R$), 试证:

(1) 当 $f(x)$ 为奇函数时, 必有 $a_{2k} = 0$ ($k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$);

(2) 当 $f(x)$ 为偶函数时, 必有 $a_{2k+1} = 0$ ($k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$).

证 (1) 由题得 $-R < x < R$ 时, $f(-x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (-1)^n x^n$, 故 $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (-1)^{n+1} x^n$,

所以由函数幂级数展式的唯一性知 $a_n (-1)^{n+1} = a_n$ ($n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$), 因此当

$n = 2k$ ($k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$) 时, $a_{2k} = 0$ ($k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$).

(2) 由题知当 $-R < x < R$ 时, $f(-x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (-1)^n x^n$, 从而 $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (-1)^n x^n$,

故由函数的幂级数展式的唯一性知 $a_n (-1)^n = a_n$ ($n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$), 因此当

$n = 2k+1$ ($k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$) 时, $a_{2k+1} = 0$ ($k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$).

5. 利用幂级数展开式的唯一性, 求函数 $f(x) = e^{-x^2}$ 在 $x=0$ 处的 n 阶导数.

解 显然当 $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ 时, $f(x) = e^{-x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-x^2)^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} x^{2n}$, 故由幂级数

展开式的唯一性知 $f^{(2n)}(0) = (2n)! a_{2n} = (2n)! \frac{(-1)^n}{n!}$, $f^{(2n+1)}(0) = (2n+1)! a_{2n+1} = 0$, 即

$$f^{(n)}(0) = \begin{cases} 0, & n = 1, 3, 5, \dots, \\ \frac{(-1)^{\frac{n}{2}} n!}{(\frac{n}{2})!}, & n = 0, 2, 4, \dots. \end{cases}$$