

第三节 任意项级数的审敛法

习题 11-3

1. 判定下列级数是否收敛, 如果收敛, 是条件收敛还是绝对收敛?

$$(1) \quad 1 - \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} - \frac{1}{7^2} + \cdots; \quad (2) \quad \frac{1}{\ln 2} - \frac{1}{\ln 3} + \frac{1}{\ln 4} - \frac{1}{\ln 5} + \cdots;$$

$$(3) \quad \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n} \cos n\pi}{n-1}; \quad (4) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \frac{n^{10}}{2^n};$$

$$(5) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2^{n^2}}{n!}; \quad (6) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n - \ln n};$$

$$(7) \quad \frac{1}{\pi^2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi^3} \sin \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{\pi^4} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} - \cdots;$$

$$(8) \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}+1} + \cdots;$$

$$(9) \quad \frac{1}{a+b} - \frac{1}{2a+b} + \frac{1}{3a+b} - \frac{1}{4a+b} + \cdots (a > 0, b > 0);$$

$$(10) \quad \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2n-3)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdots (2n)}; \quad (11) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdots (2n)};$$

$$(12) \quad \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n} + (-1)^n}; \quad (13) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}).$$

解 (1) 设 $u_n = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2}$, 则 $|u_n| = \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} \leq \frac{1}{(2n-2)^2} \leq \frac{1}{4(n-1)^2}$, 而

$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4(n-1)^2}$ 收敛, 所以原级数绝对收敛.

(2) 设 $u_n = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{\ln(n+1)}$, $a_n = \frac{1}{\ln(n+1)}$, 显然 $a_n \geq a_{n+1}$, 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$, 故原

级数收敛, 但又因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|u_n|}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\ln(n+1)} = \infty$, 所以原级数条件收敛.

(3) 设 $u_n = \frac{\sqrt{n} \cos n\pi}{n-1}$, $a_n = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{(n-1)}$, 再设 $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x-1}$, 则

$$f'(x) = \frac{-x-1}{2\sqrt{x}(x-1)^2} < 0 (x > 0),$$

故 $a_n \geq a_{n+1}$, 而 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ 显然成立, 所以原级数收敛, 但又因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|u_n|}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} = 1$, 因此

原级数条件收敛.

(4) 设 $u_n = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \frac{n^{10}}{2^n}$, 而 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^{10}}{2^{n+1}} \frac{2^n}{n^{10}} = \frac{1}{2} < 1$, 所以原级数绝

对收敛.

(5) 设 $u_n = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2^{n^2}}{n!}$, 而 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{(n+1)^2}}{(n+1)!} \frac{n!}{2^{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{2n+1}}{n+1} = \infty$, 所以原级

数发散.

(6) 设 $u_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{n - \ln n}$, $a_n = \frac{1}{n - \ln n}$, 显然 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$. 再设 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x - \ln x}$, 则 $f'(x) = \frac{1-x}{x(x - \ln x)^2} < 0 (x > 1)$, 故 $a_n \geq a_{n+1} (n \geq 2)$, 所以原级数收敛, 但又因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|u_n|}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n - \ln n} = 1$, 因此原级数条件收敛.

(7) 设 $u_n = (-1)^n \frac{1}{\pi^n} \sin \frac{\pi}{n} (n = 2, 3, \dots)$, 则 $|u_n| \leq \frac{1}{\pi^n}$, 而 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\pi^n}$ 收敛, 所以原级数

绝对收敛.

(8) 设级数 $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+1}) + (\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+1}) + \dots + (\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}+1}) + \dots$, 其的一般项为 $u_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}+1} (n = 2, 3, \dots)$, 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|u_n|}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n}{(\sqrt{n}-1)(\sqrt{n}+1)} = 2$,

所以 $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+1}) + (\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+1}) + \dots + (\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}+1}) + \dots$ 发散, 从而原级数发散.

(9) 设 $u_n = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{na+b}$, $a_n = \frac{1}{na+b}$, 显然 $a_n \geq a_{n+1}$ 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$, 所以原级

数收敛, 而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{na+b}$ 发散, 因此原级数条件收敛.

(10) 设 $u_n = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2n-3)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdots (2n)}$, $a_n = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2n-3)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdots (2n)}$. 由 $\frac{a}{b} < \frac{a+1}{b+1}$ ($0 < a < b$)

得

$$a_n < \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{6}{7} \cdots \times \frac{2n-4}{2n-3} \times \frac{2n-2}{2n-1} \times \frac{1}{2n} \times \frac{2n}{2n} = \frac{1}{a_n} \frac{1}{4n^2(2n-1)},$$

所以 $0 < a_n < \frac{1}{2n\sqrt{2n-1}}$ ($n \geq 2$), 而 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n\sqrt{2n-1}}$ 收敛, 因此原级数绝对收敛.

(11) 设 $u_n = (-1)^n \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdots (2n)}$, $a_n = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdots (2n)}$, 因为

$$a_n = 1 \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{5}{4} \cdots \frac{2n-1}{2n-2} \times \frac{1}{2n} > \frac{1}{2n} \quad (n \geq 2),$$

而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n}$ 发散, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n|$ 发散. 又因 $a_n \geq a_{n+1}$, 再由 $\frac{a}{b} < \frac{a+1}{b+1}$ ($0 < a < b$) 得

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{6} \cdots \frac{2n-1}{2n} < \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{6}{7} \cdots \frac{2n}{2n+1} = \frac{1}{a_n} \frac{1}{2n+1},$$

所以 $0 < a_n < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}} \rightarrow 0$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$), 故由莱布尼兹判别法知原级数收敛, 从而条件收敛.

(12) $u_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n} + (-1)^n} = \frac{(-1)^n \sqrt{n}}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n-1}$, 显然 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n-1}$ 发散且易由莱布尼兹判

别法知 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \sqrt{n}}{n-1}$ 收敛, 所以原级数发散.

(13) $u_n = (-1)^n (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) = \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}}$, $a_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}}$, 而 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|u_n|}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} = 1$,

且 $a_n \geq a_{n+1}$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$, 所以原级数条件收敛.

2. 设 $a_n < c_n < b_n$, 且级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 、 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 均收敛, 证明 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n$ 收敛.

证 由题知 $0 \leq b_n - c_n \leq b_n - a_n$ 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (b_n - a_n)$ 收敛, 从而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (b_n - c_n)$ 收敛, 所以

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n$ 收敛.