

## 第八节 级数的应用

### 习题 11-8

1. 利用函数的幂级数展开式, 求以下各数的近似值:

(1)  $\ln 3$  (误差不超过  $10^{-4}$ );

(2)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{36}}$  (误差不超过  $10^{-5}$ );

(3)  $\sin 3^\circ$  (误差不超过  $10^{-5}$ );

(4)  $\sqrt{e}$  (误差不超过  $10^{-3}$ ).

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

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

两式相减得  $\ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1}$ ,  $x \in (-1, 1)$ . 令  $\frac{1+x}{1-x} = 3$ , 得  $x = \frac{1}{2} \in (-1, 1)$ , 故

$$\ln 3 = \ln \frac{1+\frac{1}{2}}{1-\frac{1}{2}} = 2 \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^3} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 2^5} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2n-1)2^{2n-1}} + \cdots \right),$$

$$\begin{aligned} |r_n| &= 2 \left[ \frac{1}{(2n+1)2^{2n+1}} + \frac{1}{(2n+3)2^{2n+3}} + \cdots \right] = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{(2n+1)2^{2n+1}} \left[ 1 + \frac{2n-1}{(2n+3)} \cdot \frac{1}{2^2} + \cdots \right] \\ &< \frac{1}{(2n+1)2^{2n}} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^4} + \cdots \right) = \frac{1}{(2n+1)2^{2n}} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{3(2n+1)2^{2n-2}}. \end{aligned}$$

试算  $|r_6| < \frac{1}{3 \times 13 \times 2^{10}} \approx 0.000\,025$ , 故取  $n=6$ , 有  $|r_n| < 10^{-4}$ , 从而

$$\ln 3 \approx 2 \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^3} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 2^5} + \frac{1}{7 \cdot 2^7} + \frac{1}{9 \cdot 2^9} + \frac{1}{11 \cdot 2^{11}} \right) = 1.09858 \approx 1.0986.$$

(2) 利用  $(1+x)^m$  的幂级数展开式得

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{36}} = (2^5 + 4)^{-\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{4}{2^5}\right)^{-\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{8}\right)^{-\frac{1}{5}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2!} \frac{1 \cdot 6}{5^2} \frac{1}{8^2} - \cdots + \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \frac{1 \cdot 6 \cdot 11 \cdots (5n-4)}{5^n} \frac{1}{8^n} + \cdots \right],$$

而  $|r_n| \leq \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{n!} \frac{1 \cdot 6 \cdot 11 \cdots (5n-4)}{5^n} \frac{1}{8^n} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8^2} + \cdots \right] \leq \frac{1}{14} \frac{1}{n!} \frac{1 \cdot 6 \cdot 11 \cdots (5n-4)}{5^n} \frac{1}{8^{n-1}},$  取  $n=5$ ,

则  $|r_5| = \frac{1}{14} \frac{1}{5!} \frac{1 \cdot 6 \cdot 11 \cdot 16 \cdot 21}{5^5} \frac{1}{8^4} \leq 0.1 \times 10^{-5},$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{36}} \approx \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1 \cdot 6}{2! \cdot 5^2} \cdot \frac{1}{8^2} - \frac{1 \cdot 6 \cdot 11}{3! \cdot 5^3} \cdot \frac{1}{8^3} + \frac{1 \cdot 6 \cdot 11 \cdot 16}{4! \cdot 5^4} \cdot \frac{1}{8^4} \right] \approx 0.48836.$$

(3)  $3^0 = \frac{\pi}{60}$  (弧度), 利用  $\sin x$  的幂级数展式得

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{60} = \frac{\pi}{60} - \frac{1}{3!} \left(\frac{\pi}{60}\right)^3 + \frac{1}{5!} \left(\frac{\pi}{60}\right)^5 - \cdots.$$

取  $n=2$ , 则  $|r_2| \leq \frac{1}{5!} \left(\frac{\pi}{60}\right)^5 < 10^{-6}, \sin \frac{\pi}{60} \approx \frac{\pi}{60} - \frac{1}{3!} \left(\frac{\pi}{60}\right)^3 \approx 0.05234.$

(4) 由  $e^x = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!}x^n + \cdots$  得

$$\sqrt{e} = e^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2!2^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!2^n} + \cdots,$$

$$\begin{aligned} |r_n| &= \frac{1}{(n+1)!2^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{(n+2)!2^{n+2}} + \cdots \\ &= \frac{1}{(n+1)!2^{n+1}} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{(n+2)} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{(n+2)(n+3)} \cdot \frac{1}{2^2} + \cdots \right] \\ &< \frac{1}{(n+1)!2^{n+1}} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^4} + \cdots \right) = \frac{1}{3(n+1)!2^{n-1}}. \end{aligned}$$

取  $n=4$ , 有  $|r_4| < \frac{1}{3 \times 5! \times 2^3} \approx 0.0003 < 10^{-3}$ , 从而

$$\sqrt{e} \approx 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2!2^2} + \frac{1}{3!2^3} + \frac{1}{4!2^4} \approx 1.648.$$

2. 利用函数的幂级数展开式, 求以下定积分的近似值:

(1)  $\int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$  (误差不超过  $10^{-4}$ );

(2)  $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{1+x^4} dx$  (误差不超过  $10^{-4}$ ).

解 (1) 由于  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$ , 因此所给积分不是广义积分. 如果定义被积函数在  $x=0$  处的值为 1, 则它在积分区间  $[0,1]$  上连续.

由于  $\frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{5!} - \frac{x^6}{7!} + \cdots$ ,  $(-\infty < x < +\infty)$ , 故

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = 1 - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 3!} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 5!} - \frac{1}{7 \cdot 7!} + \cdots.$$

因为第四项  $\frac{1}{7 \cdot 7!} < \frac{1}{30000}$ , 所以前三项的和作为积分的近似值:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \approx 1 - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 3!} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 5!} \approx 0.9461.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{1+x^4} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (1 - x^4 + x^8 - \cdots + (-1)^n x^{4n} + \cdots) dx \\ &= \left[ x - \frac{1}{5} x^5 + \frac{1}{9} x^9 - \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{4n+1} x^{4n+1} + \cdots \right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 + \frac{1}{9} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^9 - \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{4n+1} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{4n+1} + \cdots. \end{aligned}$$

因  $|r_n| < u_{n+1}$ , 而  $\frac{1}{13} \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{13} \approx 0.000\,009$ , 所以

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{1+x^4} dx \approx \frac{1}{2} - 0.00625 + 0.00028 \approx 0.49403.$$

\* 3. 设  $f(x)$  是以 2 为周期的函数, 它在  $(-1,1]$  上的表达式为  $f(x) = e^{-x}$ . 试将  $f(x)$  展开成复数形式的傅里叶级数.

解  $a_0 = \int_{-1}^1 e^{-x} dx = -[e^{-x}]_{-1}^1 = e - e^{-1}$ , 对  $a_n = \int_{-1}^1 e^{-x} \cos n\pi x dx$  两次利用分部积分法得

$$a_n = \int_{-1}^1 e^{-x} \cos n\pi x dx = \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2 \pi^2} (e - e^{-1}) - \frac{1}{n^2 \pi^2} \int_{-1}^1 e^{-x} \cos n\pi x dx,$$

从而  $a_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{1 + n^2 \pi^2} (e - e^{-1})$ . 对  $b_n = \int_{-1}^1 e^{-x} \sin n\pi x dx$  两次利用分部积分法得

$$b_n = \int_{-1}^1 e^{-x} \sin n\pi x dx = n\pi(-1)^n (e - e^{-1}) - n^2 \pi^2 \int_{-1}^1 e^{-x} \sin n\pi x dx,$$

从而  $b_n = \frac{n\pi(-1)^n}{1 + n^2 \pi^2} (e - e^{-1})$ , 故  $c_0 = \frac{a_0}{2} = \text{sh}(1)$ ,

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$$c_n = \frac{a_n - ib_n}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{(-1)^n}{1+n^2\pi^2} (e - e^{-1}) - i \frac{n\pi(-1)^n}{1+n^2\pi^2} (e - e^{-1}) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(-1)^n}{1+n^2\pi^2} (e - e^{-1})(1 - in\pi),$$

所以 
$$e^{-x} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{1+n^2\pi^2} \operatorname{sh}(1)(1 - in\pi) e^{in\pi x} \quad (x \neq 2k+1, k=0,1,2,\dots).$$