

## 第五节

第十一章

### 函数幂级数展开式的应用

一、近似计算

二、欧拉公式

#### 一、近似计算

例1. 计算  $\sqrt[3]{240}$  的近似值, 精确到  $10^{-4}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } \sqrt[3]{240} &= \sqrt[3]{243-3} = 3\left(1-\frac{1}{3^4}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ &= 3\left(1-\frac{1}{5}\cdot\frac{1}{3^4}-\frac{1\cdot4}{5^2\cdot2!}\cdot\frac{1}{3^8}-\frac{1\cdot4\cdot9}{5^3\cdot3!}\cdot\frac{1}{3^{12}}-\cdots\right) \\ \therefore |r_2| &= 3\left(\frac{1\cdot4}{5^2\cdot2!}\cdot\frac{1}{3^8}+\frac{1\cdot4\cdot9}{5^3\cdot3!}\cdot\frac{1}{3^{12}}+\frac{1\cdot4\cdot9\cdot14}{5^4\cdot4!}\cdot\frac{1}{3^{16}}+\cdots\right) \\ &< 3\cdot\frac{1\cdot4}{5^2\cdot2!}\cdot\frac{1}{3^8}\left[1+\frac{1}{81}+\left(\frac{1}{81}\right)^2+\cdots\right] < 0.5\times10^{-4} \\ \therefore \sqrt[3]{240} &\approx 3\left(1-\frac{1}{5}\cdot\frac{1}{3^4}\right) \approx 3-0.00741 \approx 2.9926\end{aligned}$$

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

解: 已知

$$\begin{aligned}\ln(1+x) &= x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \cdots \quad (-1 < x \leq 1) \\ \therefore \ln(1-x) &= -x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} - \cdots \quad (-1 \leq x < 1) \\ \text{故 } \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} &= \ln(1+x) - \ln(1-x) \\ &= 2\left(x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 + \cdots\right) \quad (-1 < x < 1) \\ \text{令 } \frac{1+x}{1-x} &= 2 \text{ 得 } x = \frac{1}{3}, \text{ 于是有} \\ \ln 2 &= 2\left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}\cdot\frac{1}{3^3} + \frac{1}{5}\cdot\frac{1}{3^5} + \frac{1}{7}\cdot\frac{1}{3^7} + \cdots\right)\end{aligned}$$

在上述展开式中取前四项,

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore |r_4| &= 2\left(\frac{1}{9}\cdot\frac{1}{3^9} + \frac{1}{11}\cdot\frac{1}{3^{11}} + \frac{1}{13}\cdot\frac{1}{3^{13}} + \cdots\right) \\ &< \frac{2}{3^{11}}\left(1 + \frac{1}{9} + \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^2 + \cdots\right) = \frac{2}{3^{11}}\cdot\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{9}} = \frac{1}{4\cdot3^9} \\ &= \frac{1}{78732} < 0.2\times10^{-4} \\ \therefore \ln 2 &\approx 2\left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}\cdot\frac{1}{3^3} + \frac{1}{5}\cdot\frac{1}{3^5} + \frac{1}{7}\cdot\frac{1}{3^7}\right) \approx 0.6931\end{aligned}$$

说明: 在展开式

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

中, 令  $x = \frac{1}{2n+1}$  ( $n$  为自然数), 得

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

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

具此递推公式可求出任意正整数的对数. 如

$$\ln 5 = 2\ln 2 + 2\left(\frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^3 + \frac{1}{5}\left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^5 + \cdots\right) \approx 1.6094$$

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

解: 先把角度化为弧度  $9^\circ = \frac{\pi}{180} \times 9 = \frac{\pi}{20}$  (弧度)

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

$$|r_2| < \frac{1}{5!}\left(\frac{\pi}{20}\right)^5 < \frac{1}{120}(0.2)^5 < \frac{1}{3}\times10^{-5}$$

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

误差不超过  $10^{-5}$

**例4.** 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:** 
$$e^{-x^2} = 1 + \frac{(-x^2)}{1!} + \frac{(-x^2)^2}{2!} + \frac{(-x^2)^3}{3!} + \dots$$
$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{n!} \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty)$$
$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{n!} \right] dx$$
$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{2n} dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n! (2n+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{2n+1}}$$

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

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  $n=4$ , 则所求积分近似值为

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

**例5.** 计算积分  $\int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$  的近似值, 精确到  $10^{-4}$ .

**解:** 由于  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$ , 故所给积分不是广义积分.

若定义被积函数在  $x=0$  处的值为 1, 则它在积分区间上连续, 且有幂级数展开式:

$$\frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{5!} - \frac{x^6}{7!} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n+1)!} + \dots$$
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = 1 - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 3!} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 5!} - \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1) \cdot (2n+1)!} + \dots$$
$$\downarrow |r_3| < \frac{1}{7 \cdot 7!} = \frac{1}{35280} < 0.3 \times 10^{-4}$$
$$\approx 1 - 0.05556 + 0.00167 \approx 0.9461$$

## 二、欧拉(Euler)公式



对复数项级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_n + i v_n)$  ①

若  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n = u$ ,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n = v$ , 则称 ① **收敛**, 且其和为  $u + i v$ .

若  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n + i v_n| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{u_n^2 + v_n^2}$  收敛, 则称 ① **绝对收敛**.

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

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

**定义:** 复变量  $z = x + i y$  的指数函数为

$$e^z = 1 + z + \frac{1}{2!} z^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} z^n + \dots \quad (|z| < \infty)$$

易证它在整个复平面上绝对收敛.

当  $y=0$  时, 它与实指数函数  $e^x$  的幂级数展开式一致.

当  $x=0$  时,

$$e^{i y} = 1 + i y + \frac{1}{2!} (i y)^2 + \frac{1}{3!} (i y)^3 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} (i y)^n + \dots$$
$$= \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2!} y^2 + \frac{1}{4!} y^4 - \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} y^{2n} + \dots \right)$$
$$+ i \left( y - \frac{1}{3!} y^3 + \frac{1}{5!} y^5 - \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n-1)!} y^{2n-1} + \dots \right)$$
$$= \cos y + i \sin y$$

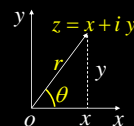
$$e^{i x} = \cos x + i \sin x \quad (\text{欧拉公式})$$

$$e^{-i x} = \cos x - i \sin x$$

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

利用欧拉公式可得复数的指数形式

$$z = x + i y = r (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$
$$= r e^{i \theta}$$



据此可得

$$(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^n = \cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta$$

(德莫弗公式)

利用幂级数的乘法, 不难验证

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

特别有

$$e^{x+iy} = e^x \cdot e^{iy} = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y) \quad (x, y \in \mathbb{R})$$

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

作业 P229 1(2), (4); 2(2)

