

# 利用性质判断级数是否收敛

例1. 若级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{k}{n^2}$  收敛,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  发散, 请判断级数  $\frac{k+1}{1^2} + \frac{k+2}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{k+n}{n^2} + \dots$  的敛散性 ( $k > 0$ )

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{k+1}{1^2} + \frac{k+2}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{k+n}{n^2} + \dots &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{k+n}{n^2} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{k}{n^2} + \frac{n}{n^2} \right) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{k}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n} \right) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{k}{n^2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \quad \text{发散} \\ &\quad \uparrow \quad \quad \uparrow \\ &\quad \text{收敛} \quad \text{发散} \end{aligned}$$

例2. 若级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  收敛, 判断级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{u_n + u_{n+1}}{2}$  的敛散性

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{u_n + u_{n+1}}{2} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{u_n}{2} + \frac{u_{n+1}}{2} \right) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2} u_n + \frac{1}{2} u_{n+1} \right) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} u_n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} u_{n+1} \quad \text{收敛} \\ &\quad \uparrow \quad \quad \uparrow \\ &\quad \text{收敛} \quad \text{收敛} \end{aligned}$$

例3. 设常数  $\alpha > 0$ , 请判断级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^2}{2n^2}$  的敛散性

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\frac{\alpha^2}{2}}{n^2}$$

按视频里的公式来判断  $\Rightarrow p=2 > 1 \Rightarrow$  收敛

例4. 设常数  $a > 0$ , 判断级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^a \cdot n^{1+\frac{a}{2}}}$  的敛散性

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2^a}}{n^{1+\frac{a}{2}}}$$

按视频里的公式来判断  $\Rightarrow p=1+\frac{a}{2} > 1 \Rightarrow$  收敛

例5. 设常数  $k > 0$ , 请判断级数  $\frac{k+1}{1^2} + \frac{k+2}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{k+n}{n^2} + \dots$  的敛散性

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{k+1}{1^2} + \frac{k+2}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{k+n}{n^2} + \dots &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{k+n}{n^2} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{k}{n^2} + \frac{n}{n^2} \right) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{k}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n} \right) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{k}{n^2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \quad \text{发散} \\ &\quad \uparrow \quad \quad \uparrow \\ &\quad \text{收敛} \quad \text{发散} \end{aligned}$$

# 利用定义判断级数是否收敛

例1. 判断  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}\right)$  的敛散性，并求值

另一种表述: 判断  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$  的敛散性，并求值

①  $u_n = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}$

②  $S_n = u_1 + u_2 + u_3 + \cdots + u_n$   
 $= \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{1+1} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2+1} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3+1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}$   
 $= 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}$   
 $= 1 - \frac{1}{n+1}$

③  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{\infty+1} = 1 - \frac{1}{\infty} = 1 - 0 = 1$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}\right)$  收敛，且  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) = 1$

例2. 判断级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{5n-4} - \frac{1}{5n+1}\right)$  是否收敛并求值

另一种表述: 判断级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(5n-4)(5n+1)}$  是否收敛并求值

①  $u_n = \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{5n-4} - \frac{1}{5n+1}\right)$

②  $S_n = u_1 + u_2 + u_3 + \cdots + u_n$   
 $= \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{5 \cdot 1 - 4} - \frac{1}{5 \cdot 1 + 1}\right) + \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{5 \cdot 2 - 4} - \frac{1}{5 \cdot 2 + 1}\right) + \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{5 \cdot 3 - 4} - \frac{1}{5 \cdot 3 + 1}\right) + \cdots + \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{5n-4} - \frac{1}{5n+1}\right)$   
 $= \frac{1}{5} \left(1 - \frac{1}{6}\right) + \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{11}\right) + \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{11} - \frac{1}{16}\right) + \cdots + \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{5n-4} - \frac{1}{5n+1}\right)$   
 $= \frac{1}{5} \left(1 - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{11} - \frac{1}{16} + \cdots + \frac{1}{5n-4} - \frac{1}{5n+1}\right)$   
 $= \frac{1}{5} \left(1 - \frac{1}{5n+1}\right)$   
 $= \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{5(5n+1)}$

③  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{5(5n+1)}\right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{5} - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{5(5n+1)} = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{5(5 \cdot \infty + 1)} = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{\infty} = \frac{1}{5} - 0 = \frac{1}{5}$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{5n-4} - \frac{1}{5n+1}\right)$  收敛，且  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{5n-4} - \frac{1}{5n+1}\right) = \frac{1}{5}$

例3. 判断级数  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left[-\ln \frac{n}{n-1} + \ln \frac{n+1}{n}\right]$  是否收敛并求值

另一种表述: 判断级数  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \ln \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)$  是否收敛并求值

①  $u_n = -\ln \frac{n}{n-1} + \ln \frac{n+1}{n}$

②  $S_n = u_2 + u_3 + u_4 + \cdots + u_n$   
 $= \left(-\ln \frac{2}{2-1} + \ln \frac{2+1}{2}\right) + \left(-\ln \frac{3}{3-1} + \ln \frac{3+1}{3}\right) + \left(-\ln \frac{4}{4-1} + \ln \frac{4+1}{4}\right) + \cdots + \left(-\ln \frac{n}{n-1} + \ln \frac{n+1}{n}\right)$   
 $= -\ln 2 + \ln \frac{3}{2} - \ln \frac{3}{2} + \ln \frac{4}{3} - \ln \frac{4}{3} + \ln \frac{5}{4} + \cdots - \ln \frac{n}{n-1} + \ln \frac{n+1}{n}$   
 $= -\ln 2 + \ln \frac{n+1}{n}$

③  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\ln 2 + \ln \frac{n+1}{n}\right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-\ln 2) + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)$   
 $= -\ln 2 + \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{\infty}\right)$   
 $= -\ln 2 + \ln(1 + 0)$   
 $= -\ln 2 + \ln 1$   
 $= -\ln 2$

$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left[-\ln \frac{n}{n-1} + \ln \frac{n+1}{n}\right]$  收敛，且  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left[-\ln \frac{n}{n-1} + \ln \frac{n+1}{n}\right] = -\ln 2$

$$\begin{aligned} u_n &= \ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right) \\ &= \ln \frac{n^2-1}{n^2} \\ &= \ln\left[\frac{(n-1)(n+1)}{n^2}\right] \\ &= \ln\left[\frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n}\right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \ln \frac{n-1}{n} + \ln \frac{n+1}{n} \\ &= -\ln \frac{n}{n-1} + \ln \frac{n+1}{n} \end{aligned}$$

# 正项级数的审敛流程

例1. 判断级数  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{2}} + \cdots$  的敛散性

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{2}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2^{\frac{1}{n}}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^{-\frac{1}{n}} \\ &= 2^{-\frac{1}{\infty}} \\ &= 2^0 \\ &= 1\end{aligned}$$

∴ 该级数发散

例2. 判断级数  $1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^n} + \cdots$  的敛散性

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^n} &= \frac{1}{\infty^\infty} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0 \\ \rho &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{u_n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{n^n}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n^n}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \\ &= \frac{1}{\infty} \\ &= 0\end{aligned}$$

∴ 该级数收敛

例3. 判断级数  $\sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{1}{n!}$  的敛散性

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n!} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \cdot \cdots \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = \frac{1}{\infty \cdot (\infty-1) \cdot (\infty-2) \cdot \cdots \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0 \\ \rho &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{(n+1)!}}{\frac{1}{n!}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{(n+1)!} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{(n+1) \cdot n!} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \\ &= \frac{1}{\infty+1} \\ &= 0\end{aligned}$$

∴ 该级数收敛

例4. 判断级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n\alpha}{n+1}\right)^n$  的敛散性 (常数  $\alpha > 0$ )

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n\alpha}{n+1}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\alpha}{1+\frac{1}{n}}\right)^n = \left(\frac{\alpha}{1+\frac{1}{\infty}}\right)^{\infty}$$

当  $\frac{\alpha}{1+\frac{1}{\infty}} > 1$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即 } \frac{\alpha}{1} &> 1 \\ \text{即 } \alpha &> 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n\alpha}{n+1}\right)^n \neq 0$$

∴ 该级数发散

当  $0 < \frac{\alpha}{1+\frac{1}{\infty}} < 1$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即 } 0 < \frac{\alpha}{1} < 1 \\ \text{即 } 0 < \alpha < 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n\alpha}{n+1}\right)^n = 0$$

需进一步分析

$$\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{u_n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n\alpha}{n+1} \\ &= \alpha \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} \\ &= \alpha \cdot \frac{\infty}{\infty+1} \\ &= \alpha \cdot 1 \\ &= \alpha < 1 \end{aligned}$$

∴ 该级数收敛

当  $\alpha=1$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{n \cdot \ln\left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)} \\ &= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \ln\left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)} \\ &= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \ln\left(\frac{n+1-1}{n+1}\right)} \\ &= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \ln\left(1 + \frac{-1}{n+1}\right)} \\ &= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \frac{-1}{n+1}} \\ &= e^{-\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1}} \\ &= e^{-\frac{\infty}{\infty+1}} \\ &= e^{-1} \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

∴ 该级数发散

提示:

将底数指数变成  $e^{\text{指数} \cdot \ln \text{底数}}$ ,

$\lim_{n \rightarrow ?} e^{\text{指数}} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow ?} \text{指数}}$

(详见20小时高数上 第一章 【极限】第6课)

提示:

当  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时,  $\frac{-1}{n+1} \rightarrow 0$ , 此时:

$\ln\left(1 + \frac{-1}{n+1}\right)$  可替换为  $\frac{-1}{n+1}$

(详见20小时高数上 第一章 【极限】第3课)

综上:  $\begin{cases} \text{当 } \alpha \geq 1 \text{ 时, 级数发散;} \\ \text{当 } 0 < \alpha < 1 \text{ 时, 级数收敛} \end{cases}$

# 利用比较法判断正项级数的敛散性

例1. 设  $\alpha$  为常数, 请判断级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|\sin n\alpha|}{n^2}$  的敛散性

$$\frac{|\sin n\alpha|}{n^2} \leq \frac{1}{n^2} \quad \text{而} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 收敛}$$
$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|\sin n\alpha|}{n^2} \text{ 收敛}$$

例2. 设常数  $\lambda > 0$ , 请判断  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2 + \lambda}$  的敛散性

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2 + \lambda} < \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} \quad \text{而} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 收敛}$$
$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2 + \lambda} \text{ 收敛}$$

例3. 设常数  $\lambda > 0$ , 且级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2$  收敛, 请判断  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|a_n|}{\sqrt{n^2 + \lambda}}$  的敛散性

$$|a_n| \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + \lambda}} \leq \frac{1}{2} \cdot a_n^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2 + \lambda} \quad \text{而} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot a_n^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2 + \lambda} \right) \text{ 收敛}$$
$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|a_n|}{\sqrt{n^2 + \lambda}} \text{ 收敛}$$

例4. 请判断级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( 1 - \cos \frac{\alpha}{n} \right)$  的敛散性 (常数  $\alpha > 0$ )

设  $u_n = \left( 1 - \cos \frac{\alpha}{n} \right)$  设  $v_n = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\alpha}{n} \right)^2$  而  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \cos \frac{\alpha}{n}}{\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\alpha}{n} \right)^2} = 1$

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  和  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$  敛散性相同

而  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^2}{2n^2}$  收敛

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( 1 - \cos \frac{\alpha}{n} \right)$  收敛

$$\begin{aligned} &\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \cos \frac{\alpha}{n}}{\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\alpha}{n} \right)^2} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\alpha}{n} \right)^2}{\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\alpha}{n} \right)^2} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$\because$  当  $\Delta \rightarrow 0$  时,  $1 - \cos \Delta$  可变为  $\frac{1}{2} \Delta^2$

$\therefore$  当  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时, 即  $\frac{\alpha}{n} \rightarrow 0$  时,

$1 - \cos \frac{\alpha}{n}$  可变为  $\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\alpha}{n} \right)^2$

例5. 请判断级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln^2 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$  的敛散性

设  $u_n = \ln^2 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$  设  $v_n = \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right)^2$  而  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln^2 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right)}{\left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right)^2} = 1$

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  和  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$  敛散性相同

而  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right)^2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  发散

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln^2 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$  发散

$$\begin{aligned} &\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln^2 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right)}{\left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right)^2} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right)^2}{\left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right)^2} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$\because$  当  $\Delta \rightarrow 0$  时,  $\ln(1 + \Delta)$  可变为  $\Delta$

$\therefore$  当  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时, 即  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \rightarrow 0$  时,

$\ln^2 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$  可变为  $\left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right)^2$

例6. 请判断级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{\frac{p}{2}} \cdot \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1 \right]^p \cdot \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)$  的敛散性 (常数  $p > 0$ )

设  $u_n = n^{\frac{p}{2}} \cdot \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1 \right]^p \cdot \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)$

设  $v_n = n^{\frac{p}{2}} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \right)^p \cdot \frac{1}{n}$  而  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{\frac{p}{2}} \cdot \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1 \right]^p \cdot \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)}{n^{\frac{p}{2}} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \right)^p \cdot \frac{1}{n}} = 1$

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  和  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$  敛散性相同

而  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{\frac{p}{2}} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \right)^p \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{\frac{p}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2^p} \cdot n^{-p} \cdot n^{-1}$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^p} \cdot n^{\frac{p}{2} - p - 1}$$
$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^p} \cdot n^{-\frac{p}{2} - 1}$$
$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^p} \cdot n^{-\left( 1 + \frac{p}{2} \right)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{1 + \frac{p}{2}}} \text{ 收敛}$$

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{\frac{p}{2}} \cdot \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1 \right]^p \cdot \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)$  收敛

$$\begin{aligned} &\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{\frac{p}{2}} \cdot \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1 \right]^p \cdot \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)}{n^{\frac{p}{2}} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \right)^p \cdot \frac{1}{n}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{\frac{p}{2}} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \right)^p \cdot \frac{1}{n}}{n^{\frac{p}{2}} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \right)^p \cdot \frac{1}{n}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$\because$  当  $\Delta \rightarrow 0$  时,

$(1 + \Delta)^{\alpha} - 1$  可变为  $\alpha \cdot \Delta$ ,

$\ln(1 + \Delta)$  可变为  $\Delta$

$\therefore$  当  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时, 即  $\frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$  时,

$n^{\frac{p}{2}} \cdot \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1 \right]^p \cdot \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)$

可变为  $n^{\frac{p}{2}} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \right)^p \cdot \frac{1}{n}$

# 交错级数的审敛流程

例1. 试判断  $1-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{4}+\cdots+(-1)^{n-1}\frac{1}{n}+\cdots$  的敛散性

$$a_n=\frac{1}{n} \qquad a_{n+1}=\frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$\lim_{n\rightarrow\infty}\frac{1}{n}=\frac{1}{\infty}=0$$

$$\frac{1}{n+1}\leqslant\frac{1}{n} \quad \checkmark$$

$\therefore 1-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{4}+\cdots+(-1)^{n-1}\frac{1}{n}+\cdots$  收敛

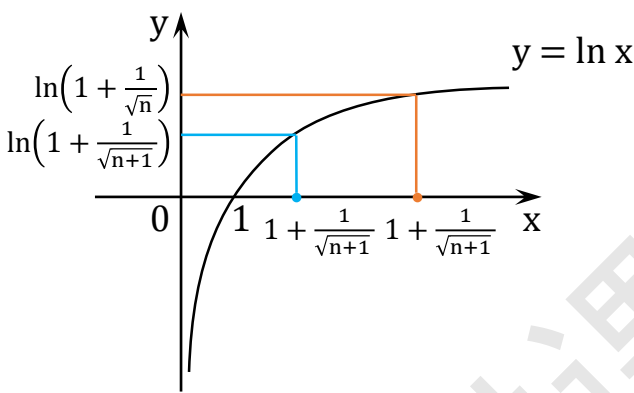
例2. 试判断级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(-1)^n\ln\left(1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$  的敛散性

$$a_n=\ln\left(1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \qquad a_{n+1}=\ln\left(1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{n\rightarrow\infty}\ln\left(1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right) &= \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{\infty}}\right) \\ &= \ln(1+0) \\ &= 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\ln\left(1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}}\right)\leqslant\ln\left(1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \quad \checkmark$$

$\therefore$  级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(-1)^n\ln\left(1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$  收敛



例3. 设常数  $k>0$ ，请判断级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(-1)^n\frac{k+n}{n^2}$  的敛散性

$$a_n=\frac{k+n}{n^2}=\frac{k}{n^2}+\frac{1}{n} \qquad a_{n+1}=\frac{k}{(n+1)^2}+\frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{n\rightarrow\infty}\frac{k+n}{n^2} &= \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty}\left(\frac{k}{n^2}+\frac{1}{n}\right) \\ &= \frac{k}{\infty^2}+\frac{1}{\infty} \\ &= 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{k}{(n+1)^2}+\frac{1}{n+1}\leqslant\frac{k}{n^2}+\frac{1}{n} \quad \checkmark$$

$\therefore$  级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(-1)^n\frac{k+n}{n^2}$  收敛

# 绝对收敛与条件收敛

例1. 设  $\alpha$  为常数，则级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\sin n\alpha}{n^2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$  ( )

- (A) 绝对收敛 (B) 条件收敛 (C) 发散 (D) 敛散性与  $\alpha$  取值有关

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\sin n\alpha}{n^2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n\alpha}{n^2} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n\alpha}{n^2} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{2}}} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{收敛} \quad \text{发散} \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

∴ 本题选 (C)

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n\alpha}{n^2}$

可能 > 0, 可能 < 0

不是正项级数也不是交错级数

无法常规判断，用绝对收敛来判断

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{\sin n\alpha}{n^2} \right|$  收敛 ∴  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n\alpha}{n^2}$  收敛

例2. 级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left( 1 - \cos \frac{\alpha}{n} \right)$  的敛散性为 ( )

- (A) 发散 (B) 条件收敛 (C) 绝对收敛 (D) 敛散性与  $\alpha$  有关

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| (-1)^n \left( 1 - \cos \frac{\alpha}{n} \right) \right| \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ |(-1)^n| \cdot \left| \left( 1 - \cos \frac{\alpha}{n} \right) \right| \right] \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ 1 \cdot \left( 1 - \cos \frac{\alpha}{n} \right) \right] \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( 1 - \cos \frac{\alpha}{n} \right) \quad \text{收敛} \end{aligned}$$

∴ 原级数绝对收敛，本题选 (C)

例3. 设常数  $\lambda > 0$ ，且级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2$  收敛，则级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{|a_n|}{\sqrt{n^2 + \lambda}}$  ( )

- (A) 发散 (B) 条件收敛 (C) 绝对收敛 (D) 敛散性与  $\lambda$  有关

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| (-1)^n \frac{|a_n|}{\sqrt{n^2 + \lambda}} \right| \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ |(-1)^n| \cdot \left| \frac{|a_n|}{\sqrt{n^2 + \lambda}} \right| \right] \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ 1 \cdot \frac{|a_n|}{\sqrt{n^2 + \lambda}} \right] \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|a_n|}{\sqrt{n^2 + \lambda}} \quad \text{收敛} \end{aligned}$$

∴ 原级数绝对收敛，本题选 (C)

# 求幂级数的收敛半径

例1. 求幂级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^{n+(-3)^n}} x^{2n-1}$  的收敛半径

$a_n = \frac{n}{2^{n+(-3)^n}}$        $a_{n+1} = \frac{n+1}{2^{n+1+(-3)^{n+1}}}$

①  $\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right|$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{n+1}{2^{n+1+(-3)^{n+1}}}}{\frac{n}{2^{n+(-3)^n}}} \right|$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n+1}{n} \cdot \frac{\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^n + 1}{2 \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^n + (-3)} \right|$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n+1}{n} \right| \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^n + 1}{2 \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^n + (-3)} \right|$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n}{n} \right| \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^n + 1}{2 \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^n + (-3)} \right|$

$= 1 \cdot \left| \frac{\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^{\infty} + 1}{2 \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^{\infty} + (-3)} \right|$

$= \left| \frac{0+1}{2 \cdot 0 + (-3)} \right| = \frac{1}{3}$

②  $R = \left(\frac{1}{\rho}\right)^{\frac{1}{k}} = \left(\frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 3^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{3}$

(详见20小时高数上 第一章【极限】第8课)

当  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} a(x) \neq 0$  或  $\infty$  时,

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} [a(x) \cdot b(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} a(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} b(x)$

求  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$  型极限时, 可只保留分子分母上指数最大的无穷大项

例2. 求幂级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-3)^n}{n \cdot 3^n}$  的收敛半径

$a_n = \frac{1}{n \cdot 3^n}$        $a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{(n+1) \cdot 3^{n+1}}$

①  $\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right|$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{1}{(n+1) \cdot 3^{n+1}}}{\frac{1}{n \cdot 3^n}} \right|$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{3^n}{3^{n+1}} \right|$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \right|$

$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n}{n+1} \right|$

$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n}{n} \right|$

$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{3}$

②  $R = \left(\frac{1}{\rho}\right)^{\frac{1}{k}} = \left(\frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^{\frac{1}{1}} = 3^1 = 3$

例3. 设幂级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n x^n$  的收敛半径为 3, 求幂级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n b_n (x-1)^{n+1}$  的收敛半径

$a_n = n b_n$        $a_{n+1} = (n+1) b_{n+1}$

①  $\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right|$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1) b_{n+1}}{n b_n} \right|$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n+1}{n} \cdot \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} \right|$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n+1}{n} \right| \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} \right|$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n}{n} \right| \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} \right|$

$= 1 \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} \right|$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} \right|$

②  $R = \left(\frac{1}{\rho}\right)^{\frac{1}{k}} = \left(\frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^{\frac{1}{1}} = 3^1 = 3$

(详见20小时高数上 第一章【极限】第8课)

当  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} a(x) \neq 0$  或  $\infty$  时,

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} [a(x) \cdot b(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} a(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} b(x)$

求  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$  型极限时, 可只保留分子分母上指数最大的无穷大项

$\because R_{\text{已知}} = 3$

$\therefore \left(\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{已知}}}\right)^{\frac{1}{k_{\text{已知}}}} = 3$

$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{已知}}}\right)^{\frac{1}{1}} = 3$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\rho_{\text{已知}}} = 3$

$\Rightarrow \rho_{\text{已知}} = \frac{1}{3}$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \frac{1}{3}$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} \right| = \frac{1}{3}$



# 求幂级数有理运算后的收敛半径

例. 求幂级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{[3+(-1)^n]^n}{n} x^n$  的收敛半径

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{[3+(-1)^n]^n}{n} x^n &= \frac{[3+(-1)^1]^1}{1} x^1 + \frac{[3+(-1)^2]^2}{2} x^2 + \frac{[3+(-1)^3]^3}{3} x^3 + \frac{[3+(-1)^4]^4}{4} x^4 + \frac{[3+(-1)^5]^5}{5} x^5 + \frac{[3+(-1)^6]^6}{6} x^6 + \frac{[3+(-1)^7]^7}{7} x^7 + \frac{[3+(-1)^8]^8}{8} x^8 + \dots \\ &= \frac{2^1}{1} x^1 + \frac{4^2}{2} x^2 + \frac{2^3}{3} x^3 + \frac{4^4}{4} x^4 + \frac{2^5}{5} x^5 + \frac{4^6}{6} x^6 + \frac{2^7}{7} x^7 + \frac{4^8}{8} x^8 + \dots \\ &= \frac{2^1}{1} x^1 + \frac{2^3}{3} x^3 + \frac{2^5}{5} x^5 + \frac{2^7}{7} x^7 + \dots + \frac{4^2}{2} x^2 + \frac{4^4}{4} x^4 + \frac{4^6}{6} x^6 + \frac{4^8}{8} x^8 + \dots \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{2n-1}}{2n-1} x^{2n-1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4^{2n}}{2n} x^{2n} \end{aligned}$$

第一部分的收敛半径:  $a_n = \frac{2^{2n-1}}{2n-1} \quad a_{n+1} = \frac{2^{2(n+1)-1}}{2(n+1)-1}$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{2^{2(n+1)-1}}{2(n+1)-1}}{\frac{2^{2n-1}}{2n-1}} \right| \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{2^{2(n+1)-1}}{2^{2n-1}} \cdot \frac{2n-1}{2(n+1)-1} \right| \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{2^{2n+1}}{2^{2n-1}} \cdot \frac{2n-1}{2n+1} \right| \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{2^{2n-1} \cdot 2^2}{2^{2n-1}} \cdot \frac{2n-1}{2n+1} \right| \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| 4 \cdot \frac{2n-1}{2n+1} \right| \\ &= 4 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{2n-1}{2n+1} \right| \\ &= 4 \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{2n}{2n} \right| \\ &= 4 \cdot 1 = 4 \end{aligned}$$

求 $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ 型极限时, 可只保留分子分母上指数最大的无穷大项

$$R = \left( \frac{1}{\rho} \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} = \left( \frac{1}{4} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

第二部分的收敛半径:  $a_n = \frac{4^{2n}}{2n} \quad a_{n+1} = \frac{4^{2(n+1)}}{2(n+1)}$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{4^{2(n+1)}}{2(n+1)}}{\frac{4^{2n}}{2n}} \right| \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{4^{2(n+1)}}{4^{2n}} \cdot \frac{2n}{2(n+1)} \right| \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| 4^2 \cdot \frac{n}{n+1} \right| \\ &= 16 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n}{n+1} \right| \\ &= 16 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n}{n} \right| \\ &= 16 \cdot 1 = 16 \end{aligned}$$

求 $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ 型极限时, 可只保留分子分母上指数最大的无穷大项

$$R = \left( \frac{1}{\rho} \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} = \left( \frac{1}{16} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

综上, 原级数的收敛半径 =  $\frac{1}{4}$

# 求幂级数收敛半径(阿贝尔定理)

例1. 已知幂级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n(x+2)^n$  在  $x=0$  处收敛, 在  $x=-4$  处发散, 求该级数的收敛半径

$$|0-x_0| \leq R \quad \text{即} \quad |x_0| \leq R \qquad |-4-x_0| \geq R \quad \text{即} \quad |x_0+4| \geq R$$

$$\sum a_n(x+2)^n \text{ 可以写成 } \sum a_n[x-(-2)]^n$$

$$\therefore x_0 = -2$$

将  $x_0 = -2$  代入上面的两个不等式, 有

$$|-2| \leq R \qquad |-2+4| \geq R$$

$$\text{化简得 } 2 \leq R \qquad 2 \geq R$$

$$\therefore R=2$$

例2. 若幂级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n(x-1)^n$  在  $x=0$  处收敛, 在  $x=2$  处发散, 求级数的收敛半径

$$|0-x_0| \leq R \quad \text{即} \quad |x_0| \leq R \qquad |2-x_0| \geq R$$

$$\text{由 } \sum a_n(x-1)^n \text{ 可知 } x_0=1$$

将  $x_0=1$  代入上面的两个不等式, 有

$$|1| \leq R \qquad |2-1| \geq R$$

$$\text{化简得 } 1 \leq R \qquad 1 \geq R$$

$$\therefore R=1$$

例2变形1. 设级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n(-1)^n$  收敛,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  发散, 求幂级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n(x-1)^n$  的收敛半径

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n(-1)^n \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n(0-1)^n \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{幂级数 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n(x-1)^n \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 处收敛}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ 发散} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cdot 1^n \text{ 发散}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cdot (2-1)^n \text{ 发散}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{幂级数 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n(x-1)^n \text{ 在 } x=2 \text{ 处发散}$$

由例2的计算过程可知,  $R=1$

例2变形2. 设数列  $\{a_n\}$  单调减少,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ ,  $S_k = \sum_{n=1}^k a_n$  ( $k=1,2,\dots$ ) 无界, 求幂级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n(x-1)^n$  的收敛半径

$$S_k = \sum_{n=1}^k a_n \text{ ( $k=1,2,\dots$ ) 无界} \Rightarrow a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots = \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots \text{ 发散}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ 发散}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{数列 } \{a_n\} \text{ 单调减少} \Rightarrow a_{n+1} < a_n \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0 \Rightarrow a_n > 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n \text{ 收敛}$$

由例2变形1的计算过程可知,  $R=1$

例3. 若  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n(x-1)^n$  在  $x=-1$  处收敛, 则此级数在  $x=2$  处

(A)条件收敛 (B)绝对收敛 (C)发散 (D)敛散性不能确定

$$-1 \text{ 满足 } |-1-1| \leq R \Rightarrow R \geq 2$$

$$\text{在 } x=2 \text{ 处 } |x-x_0| = |2-1| = 1$$

$$\therefore \text{在 } x=2 \text{ 处 } |x-x_0| < R$$

$\therefore$  在  $x=2$  处此级数绝对收敛, 选(B)

# 求幂级数的收敛区间、收敛域

例1. 设幂级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n x^n$  的收敛半径为 3，求幂级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n b_n (x-1)^{n+1}$  的收敛区间

①  $x_0=1$

②  $a_n = n b_n \qquad a_{n+1} = (n+1) b_{n+1}$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)b_{n+1}}{n b_n} \right| \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n+1}{n} \cdot \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} \right| \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n+1}{n} \right| \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} \right| \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n}{n} \right| \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} \right| \\ &= 1 \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} \right| \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} \right| \\ R &= \left( \frac{1}{\rho} \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} = \left( \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}} \right)^{\frac{1}{1}} = 3^1 = 3 \end{aligned}$$

( 详见20小时高数上 第一章【极限】第8课 )  
当  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} a(x) \neq 0$  或  $\infty$  时，  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} [a(x) \cdot b(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} a(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} b(x)$   
求  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$  型极限时，可只保留分子  
分母上指数最大的无穷大项

$$\begin{aligned} \because R_{\text{已知}} &= 3 \\ \therefore \left( \frac{1}{\rho_{\text{已知}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{k_{\text{已知}}}} &= 3 \\ \Rightarrow \left( \frac{1}{\rho_{\text{已知}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{1}} &= 3 \\ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\rho_{\text{已知}}} &= 3 \\ \Rightarrow \rho_{\text{已知}} &= \frac{1}{3} \\ \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| &= \frac{1}{3} \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} \right| &= \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

③ 收敛区间为  $(1-3, 1+3)$  即  $(2, 4)$

例2. 求幂级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-3)^n}{n \cdot 3^n}$  的收敛域

①  $x_0=3$

②  $a_n = \frac{1}{n \cdot 3^n} \qquad a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{(n+1) \cdot 3^{n+1}}$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{1}{(n+1) \cdot 3^{n+1}}}{\frac{1}{n \cdot 3^n}} \right| \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{3^n}{3^{n+1}} \right| \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \right| \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n}{n+1} \right| \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n}{n} \right| \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{3} \\ R &= \left( \frac{1}{\rho} \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} = \left( \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}} \right)^{\frac{1}{1}} = 3^1 = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{n} \qquad a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1} \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} &= \frac{1}{\infty} = 0 \quad \checkmark \\ \frac{1}{n+1} &< \frac{1}{n} \quad \checkmark \\ \therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n} &\text{收敛} \end{aligned}$$

③ 将  $x=3-3=0$  代入  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-3)^n}{n \cdot 3^n}$ ，得  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(0-3)^n}{n \cdot 3^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-3)^n}{n \cdot 3^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n}$  收敛

将  $x=3+3=6$  代入  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-3)^n}{n \cdot 3^n}$ ，得  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(6-3)^n}{n \cdot 3^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{n \cdot 3^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \quad p=1$ ，发散

④ 所求收敛域为  $[0, 6)$

例3. 已知幂级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n(x+2)^n$  在  $x=0$  处收敛，在  $x=-4$  处发散，

求幂级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n(x+2)^n$  的收敛域  
 $x-(-2)$

①  $x_0=-2$

②  $|0-(-2)| \leq R$  即  $2 \leq R$        $|-4-(-2)| \geq R$  即  $2 \geq R$

$\therefore R=2$

③ 将  $x=-2-2=-4$  代入  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n(x+2)^n$       发散

将  $x=-2+2=0$  代入  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n(x+2)^n$       收敛

④ 所求收敛域为  $(-4, 0]$

猴博士爱讲课

# 收敛区间与幂级数敛散性

例1. 设  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-a)^n}{n}$  在  $x = -2$  处条件收敛，则  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-a)^n}{n}$  在  $x = -1$  处

- (A)绝对收敛 (B)条件收敛 (C)发散 (D)敛散性受a的影响

$$x_* = x_0 \pm R$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n} \quad a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1}$$
$$\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{1}{n+1}}{\frac{1}{n}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = 1 \Rightarrow \text{收敛半径 } R = \left(\frac{1}{1}\right)^{\frac{1}{1}} = 1$$

$\Rightarrow -2 = a \pm 1 \Rightarrow a = -3 \text{ 或 } a = -1$

假设  $a = -3$   $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{[x-(-3)]^n}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x+3)^n}{n}$   $\xrightarrow{\text{当 } x = -2 \text{ 时}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  发散  $\times$

假设  $a = -1$   $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{[x-(-1)]^n}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x+1)^n}{n}$   $\xrightarrow{\text{当 } x = -2 \text{ 时}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n}$  条件收敛  $\checkmark$   
 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |(-1)^n \frac{1}{n}| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [|(-1)^n| \cdot |\frac{1}{n}|] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  发散

经过判断， $a = -1$

$\therefore$  收敛区间为  $(-1-R, -1+R)$  即  $(-1-1, -1+1)$  即  $(-2,0)$

$\because -2 < -1 < 0$

$\therefore$  级数在  $x=-1$  处绝对收敛，选(A)

例2. 若级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n(x-1)^n$  在  $x = 2$  处 条件收敛，则  $x = \sqrt{3}$  与  $x = 3$  依次为

幂级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n(x-1)^n$  的

- (A)收敛点，收敛点 (B)收敛点，发散点 (C)发散点，收敛点 (D)发散点，发散点

$x_* = x_0 \pm R$

$\Rightarrow 2 = 1 \pm R \Rightarrow R = \pm 1$

$\because R > 0, \therefore R = 1$

收敛区间为  $(1-R, 1+R)$  即  $(1-1, 1+1)$  即  $(0,2)$

$0 < \sqrt{3} < 2 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{3}$  为收敛点

$3 > 2 \Rightarrow x = 3$  为发散点

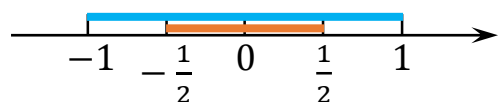
# 将 f(x) 展开成幂级数

例1. 将函数  $f(x) = \frac{3x}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{x^2}{2}}$  展开成 x 的幂级数

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{3x}{2} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^n \quad \left(-1 < \frac{x^2}{2} < 1\right) \\ &= \sum \frac{3x}{2} \cdot (-1)^n \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^n \quad (-2 < x^2 < 2) \\ &= \sum \frac{3 \cdot (-1)^n}{2^{n+1}} \cdot x^{2n+1} \quad (x^2 < 2) \\ &\quad \quad \quad \downarrow \\ &\quad \quad \quad (-\sqrt{2} < x < \sqrt{2}) \quad \text{注: } -\sqrt{2} < x < \sqrt{2} \text{ 满足函数表达式的定义} \end{aligned}$$

例2. 将函数  $f(x) = \ln(1+x) + \ln(1-2x)$  展开成 x 的幂级数

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(-2x)^n}{n} \\ &\quad (-1 < x \leq 1) \quad (-1 < -2x \leq 1) \\ &\quad \quad \quad \left(-\frac{1}{2} \leq x < \frac{1}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(-2x)^n}{n} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(-2x)^n}{n} \right] \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(-2)^n \cdot x^n}{n} \right] \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{(-1)^{n-1} \cdot [1 + (-2)^n]}{n} \cdot x^n \right] \quad \left(-\frac{1}{2} \leq x < \frac{1}{2}\right) \quad \text{注: } -\frac{1}{2} \leq x < \frac{1}{2} \text{ 满足函数表达式的定义} \end{aligned}$$

例1变形. 将函数  $f(x) = \frac{3x}{2+x^2}$  展开成 x 的幂级数

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= 3x \cdot \frac{1}{2+x^2} \\ &= 3x \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{2}\right)} \\ &= \frac{3x}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{x^2}{2}} \\ &= \frac{3x}{2} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^n \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3x}{2} \cdot (-1)^n \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^n \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3 \cdot (-1)^n}{2^{n+1}} \cdot x^{2n+1} \quad (-\sqrt{2} < x < \sqrt{2}) \end{aligned}$$

例2. 将函数  $f(x) = \frac{x}{2+x-x^2}$  展开成 x 的幂级数

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x \cdot \frac{1}{2+x-x^2} \\ &= x \cdot \frac{1}{-(x^2-x-2)} \\ &= x \cdot \frac{1}{-(x+1)(x-2)} \\ &= -x \cdot \frac{1}{(x+1)(x-2)} \\ &= -x \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x-2} \right) \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{1+x}} \frac{1}{-2+x} = \frac{1}{-2\left(1-\frac{x}{2}\right)} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{x}{2}} \\ &= -x \cdot \left[ -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{x}{2}} \right) \right] \\ &= x \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{x}{2}} \right] \\ &= \frac{x}{3} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{x}{2}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$x^2 + (-1)x + (-2)$$

$$\text{设 } (x+a)(x+b) = x^2 + (a+b)x + ab$$

$$\text{则有 } \begin{cases} a+b = -1 \\ ab = -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = -2 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} a = -2 \\ b = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow a+b = -1, ab = -2$$

$$\text{设 } \frac{a}{x+1} + \frac{b}{x-2} = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x-2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a(x-2) + b(x+1)}{(x+1)(x-2)} = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x-2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow a(x-2) + b(x+1) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow (a+b)x - 2a + b - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a+b = 0 \\ -2a+b-1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -\frac{1}{3} \\ b = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

例2. 将函数  $f(x) = \frac{x}{2+x-x^2}$  展开成  $x$  的幂级数

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= \frac{x}{3} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{x}{2}} \right) \\
 &= \frac{x}{3} \cdot \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{x}{2} \right)^n \right] \\
 &\quad (-1 < x < 1) \quad \left( -1 < \frac{x}{2} < 1 \right) \\
 &\quad \Downarrow \\
 &\quad (-2 < x < 2) \\
 &\quad \text{---} \overbrace{\text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---}}^{\text{---}} \text{---} \\
 &\quad \text{---} \overbrace{\text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---}}^{\text{---}} \text{---} \\
 &\quad \text{---} \overbrace{\text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---}}^{\text{---}} \text{---} \\
 &= \frac{x}{3} \cdot \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{x}{2} \right)^n \right] \quad (-1 < x < 1) \\
 &= \frac{x}{3} \cdot \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{x}{2} \right)^n \right] \quad (-1 < x < 1) \\
 &= \frac{x}{3} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ (-1)^n x^n + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{x}{2} \right)^n \right] \quad (-1 < x < 1) \\
 &= \frac{x}{3} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ (-1)^n x^n + \frac{x^n}{2^{n+1}} \right] \quad (-1 < x < 1) \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x}{3} \cdot \left[ (-1)^n x^n + \frac{x^n}{2^{n+1}} \right] \quad (-1 < x < 1) \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left[ (-1)^n + \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \right] x^{n+1} \quad (-1 < x < 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

注: 函数表达式里  $x \neq -1$  且  $x \neq -2$

$-1 < x < 1$  满足函数表达式的定义

例3. 将函数  $f(x) = \arctan \frac{1-2x}{1+2x}$  展开成  $x$  的幂级数

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= \arctan \frac{1-2x}{1+2x} \\
 &= \arctan \frac{1-2x}{1+1 \cdot 2x} \\
 &= \arctan 1 - \arctan 2x \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{4} - \arctan 2x \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{4} - \int_0^{2x} (\arctan t)' dt + \arctan 0 \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{4} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} (2x)^{2n+1} \quad (-1 \leq 2x \leq 1) \\
 &\quad \Downarrow \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{4} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cdot 2^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \cdot x^{2n+1} \quad \left( -\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

函数表达式里  $1+2x \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq -\frac{1}{2}$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cdot 2^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \cdot x^{2n+1} \quad \left( -\frac{1}{2} < x \leq \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

例4. 将函数  $f(x) = \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x - x$

展开成  $x$  的幂级数

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x - x$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} [\ln(1+x) - \ln(1-x)] + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x - x$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(-x)^n}{n} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int_0^x (\arctan t)' dt + \arctan 0 \right] - x$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(-x)^n}{n} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} - x$$

$$\begin{matrix} (-1 < x \leq 1) & (-1 < -x \leq 1) & (-1 \leq x \leq 1) \\ & \Downarrow & \end{matrix}$$

$$(-1 \leq x < 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{n} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} - x \quad (-1 < x < 1)$$

$$\begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{\text{奇数} = -1} \\ = \frac{1}{4} \left[ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{2n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} - x \end{matrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1) \frac{x^n}{n} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} - x$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} - x$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[ x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^6}{6} + \frac{x^7}{7} - \dots \right. \\ \left. + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{x^6}{6} + \frac{x^7}{7} + \dots \right]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \left[ x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \frac{x^9}{9} - \frac{x^{11}}{11} + \frac{x^{13}}{13} - \dots \right] - x$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[ 2x + 2 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + 2 \cdot \frac{x^5}{5} + 2 \cdot \frac{x^7}{7} + \dots \right]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \left[ x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \frac{x^9}{9} - \frac{x^{11}}{11} + \frac{x^{13}}{13} - \dots \right] - x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{x^7}{7} + \dots \right]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \left[ x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \frac{x^9}{9} - \frac{x^{11}}{11} + \frac{x^{13}}{13} - \dots \right] - x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{x^7}{7} + \frac{x^9}{9} + \frac{x^{11}}{11} + \frac{x^{13}}{13} + \dots \right. \\ \left. + x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \frac{x^9}{9} - \frac{x^{11}}{11} + \frac{x^{13}}{13} - \dots \right] - x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ 2x + 2 \cdot \frac{x^5}{5} + 2 \cdot \frac{x^9}{9} + 2 \cdot \frac{x^{13}}{13} + \dots \right] - x$$

$$= x + \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{x^9}{9} + \frac{x^{13}}{13} + \dots - x$$

$$= \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{x^9}{9} + \frac{x^{13}}{13} + \dots$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n+1}}{4n+1} \quad (-1 < x < 1)$$

注:  $-1 < x < 1$  满足函数表达式的定义



# 幂级数求和函数：利用常用展开式

例1. 求  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n n!} x^n$  的和函数

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n n!} x^n &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{2^n n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\frac{x}{2}^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\frac{x}{2})^n}{n!} = e^{\frac{1}{2}x} \quad (-\infty < \frac{1}{2}x < +\infty) \\ &\quad \Downarrow \\ &\quad (-\infty < x < +\infty)\end{aligned}$$

$$x_0 = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \quad a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2^{n+1} (n+1)!}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{1}{2^{n+1} (n+1)!}}{\frac{1}{2^n n!}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{2^n n!}{2^{n+1} (n+1)!} \right| \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{2^{1 \cdot (n+1)} \cdot n!} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{2(n+1)} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2(\infty+1)} \right| = 0\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  收敛半径  $R = +\infty$

收敛域为  $(-\infty, +\infty)$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{检验下 } x=0 \text{ 时的情况: } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n n!} \cdot 0^n &= \frac{1}{2^0 \cdot 0!} \cdot 0^0 + \frac{1}{2^1 \cdot 1!} \cdot 0^1 + \frac{1}{2^2 \cdot 2!} \cdot 0^2 + \dots \\ &= \frac{1}{2^0 \cdot 0!} \cdot 1 + 0 + 0 + \dots \\ &= \frac{1}{1 \cdot 1} \cdot 1 \\ &= 1 \\ e^{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 0} &= e^0 = 1\end{aligned}$$

收敛域是开区间， $\therefore$  收敛域左右端点不需要检验

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

例2. 求  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n n!} x^n$  的和函数

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n n!} x^n &= \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{2^n n!} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\frac{x}{2}^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(\frac{x}{2})^n}{n!} \\ &= \frac{(\frac{x}{2})^2}{2!} + \frac{(\frac{x}{2})^3}{3!} + \frac{(\frac{x}{2})^4}{4!} + \dots - \frac{(\frac{x}{2})^0}{0!} - \frac{(\frac{x}{2})^1}{1!} \\ &\quad \begin{matrix} n=2 & n=3 & n=4 & & n=0 & n=1 \end{matrix} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\frac{x}{2})^n}{n!} - \frac{(\frac{x}{2})^0}{0!} - \frac{(\frac{x}{2})^1}{1!} \\ &= e^{\frac{1}{2}x} - \frac{1}{1} - \frac{\frac{x}{2}}{1!} \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty) \\ &= e^{\frac{1}{2}x} - 1 - \frac{x}{2} \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty)\end{aligned}$$

本题里级数的收敛域与例1里的一样，收敛域为  $(-\infty, +\infty)$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{检验下 } x=0 \text{ 时的情况: } \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n n!} \cdot 0^n &= \frac{1}{2^2 \cdot 2!} \cdot 0^2 + \frac{1}{2^3 \cdot 3!} \cdot 0^3 + \dots = 0 \\ e^{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 0} - 1 - \frac{0}{2} &= e^0 - 1 - 0 = 1 - 1 = 0\end{aligned}$$

收敛域是开区间， $\therefore$  收敛域左右端点不需要检验

综上， $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n n!} x^n = e^{\frac{1}{2}x} - 1 - \frac{x}{2} \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty)$

例3. 求  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n+1}$  的和函数

令  $n+1=a \Rightarrow n=a-1$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n+1} = \sum_{a-1=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^{a-1}}{a} = \sum_{a=3}^{\infty} \frac{x^{a-1}}{a} = \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{n} = \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{x^n \cdot x^{-1}}{n} = x^{-1} \cdot \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}$$

$$= x^{-1} \cdot [-\ln(1-x) - x - \frac{x^2}{2}] \quad (-1 \leq x < 1)$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} &= \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{x^6}{6} + \dots - \frac{x^1}{1} - \frac{x^2}{2} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} - \frac{x^1}{1} - \frac{x^2}{2} \\ &= -\ln(1-x) - x - \frac{x^2}{2} \quad (-1 \leq x < 1) \end{aligned}$$

下面求  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n+1}$  的收敛域

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n+1}, \quad a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1+1} = \frac{1}{n+2}$$

$$\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{1}{n+2}}{\frac{1}{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n+1}{n+2} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n}{n} \right| = 1$$

$$\therefore \text{收敛半径 } R = \frac{1}{\rho} = 1$$

$$\therefore x_0 - R = 0 - 1 = -1, \quad x_0 + R = 0 + 1 = 1$$

$$\therefore x = -1 \text{ 时, 该级数} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$x = 1 \text{ 时, 该级数} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \text{ 发散}$$

$$\therefore \text{该幂级数收敛域为 } [-1, 1)$$

$\frac{\infty}{\infty}$  型, 只保留分子分母中指数最大的无穷大项

$$\begin{aligned} \because a_n &= \frac{1}{n+1} \\ \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0 \\ \because a_{n+1} &= \frac{1}{n+1+1} < \frac{1}{n+1} = a_n \\ \therefore \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} &\text{ 收敛} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n+1}}{\frac{1}{n}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n} = 1 \\ \therefore \sum \frac{1}{n+1} &\text{ 与 } \sum \frac{1}{n} \text{ 具有相同敛散性} \\ \because \sum \frac{1}{n} &\text{ 发散, 所以 } \sum \frac{1}{n+1} \text{ 发散} \end{aligned}$$

检验下  $x=0$  时的情况:

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{0^n}{n+1} = \frac{0^2}{2+1} + \frac{0^3}{3+1} + \frac{0^4}{4+1} + \dots = 0 + 0 + 0 + \dots = 0 \quad \text{而} -\frac{\ln(1-x)}{x} - 1 - \frac{x}{2} \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 时无意义}$$

检验下  $x=-1$  时的情况:

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} = \frac{(-1)^2}{2+1} + \frac{(-1)^3}{3+1} + \frac{(-1)^4}{4+1} + \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \dots$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} \dots - 1 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \left[ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1^n}{n} \right] - 1 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \ln(1+1) - 1 + \frac{1}{2} = \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$-\frac{\ln[1-(-1)]}{-1} - 1 - \frac{-1}{2} = -\frac{\ln 2}{-1} - 1 + \frac{1}{2} = \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2}$$

根据视频里的表

$$\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + \dots$$

$$\therefore \ln(1+1) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} + \dots$$

$$\text{综上, } \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n+1} = \begin{cases} -\frac{\ln(1-x)}{x} - 1 - \frac{x}{2}, & -1 \leq x < 0, 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

例4. 求  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n \cdot (\frac{x}{2})^n}{(n-1)!}$  的和函数

$$\text{令 } n-1=a \Rightarrow n=a+1$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n \cdot (\frac{x}{2})^n}{(n-1)!} = \sum_{a+1=1}^{\infty} \frac{(a+1) \cdot (\frac{x}{2})^{a+1}}{a!} = \sum_{a=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a+1) \cdot (\frac{x}{2})^{a+1}}{a!} = \sum_{a=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1) \cdot (\frac{x}{2})^{n+1}}{n!} = \frac{x}{2} \sum_{a=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1) \cdot (\frac{x}{2})^n}{n!}$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{n \cdot (\frac{x}{2})^n}{n!} + \frac{(\frac{x}{2})^n}{n!} \right]$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n \cdot (\frac{x}{2})^n}{n!} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\frac{x}{2})^n}{n!} \right]$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} \left[ \frac{x}{2} \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2}x} + e^{\frac{1}{2}x} \right]$$

$$(-\infty < x < +\infty) \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty)$$

$$= \frac{x^2+2x}{4} e^{\frac{1}{2}x} \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty)$$

$$x_0 = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{n}{2^n(n-1)!}, \quad a_{n+1} = \frac{n+1}{2^{n+1}(n+1-1)!} = \frac{n+1}{2^{n+1} \cdot n!}$$

$$\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{n+1}{2^{n+1} \cdot n!}}{\frac{n}{2^n(n-1)!}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n+1}{2^{n+1} \cdot n!} \cdot \frac{2^n(n-1)!}{n} \right|$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)(n-1)!}{2 \cdot n \cdot n!} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)(n-1)!}{2 \cdot n \cdot n(n-1)!} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)}{2n^2} \right|$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n}{2n^2} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{2n} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2 \cdot \infty} \right| = 0$$

$\therefore$  收敛半径  $R = +\infty$

$\frac{\infty}{\infty}$  型，只保留分子分母中指数最大的无穷大项

收敛域为  $(-\infty, +\infty)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{检验下 } x=0 \text{ 时的情况: } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n \cdot (\frac{0}{2})^n}{(n-1)!} &= \frac{1 \cdot (\frac{0}{2})^1}{(1-1)!} + \frac{2 \cdot (\frac{0}{2})^2}{(2-1)!} + \frac{3 \cdot (\frac{0}{2})^3}{(3-1)!} + \dots \\ &= \frac{1 \cdot 0}{0!} + \frac{2 \cdot 0}{1!} + \frac{3 \cdot 0}{2!} + \dots \\ &= \frac{0}{1} + \frac{0}{1!} + \frac{0}{2!} + \dots \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{0^2+2 \cdot 0}{4} e^{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 0} = \frac{0+0}{4} e^0 = 0 \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$\text{综上, } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n \cdot (\frac{x}{2})^n}{(n-1)!} = \frac{x^2+2x}{4} e^{\frac{1}{2}x} \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n \cdot (\frac{x}{2})^n}{n!} = \frac{n \cdot (\frac{x}{2})^n}{n!} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n \cdot (\frac{x}{2})^n}{n!}$$

$$= \frac{n \cdot (\frac{x}{2})^n}{n!} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n \cdot (\frac{x}{2})^n}{n \cdot (n-1)!}$$

$$= \frac{n \cdot (\frac{x}{2})^n}{n!} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\frac{x}{2})^n}{(n-1)!}$$

$$= 0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\frac{x}{2})^n}{(n-1)!}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\frac{x}{2})^n}{(n-1)!} \quad \text{令 } n-1=a \Rightarrow n=a+1$$

$$= \sum_{a+1=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\frac{x}{2})^{a+1}}{a!}$$

$$= \sum_{a=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\frac{x}{2})^{a+1}}{a!}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\frac{x}{2})^{n+1}}{n!}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\frac{x}{2})^n \cdot \frac{x}{2}}{n!}$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\frac{x}{2})^n}{n!}$$

根据例1可知  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n n!} x^n = e^{\frac{1}{2}x} \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty)$

# 幂级数求和函数：利用求导积分

例1. 求幂级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$  的和函数

① 
$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} &= \int \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} \right)' dx + \text{合适的} C \\ &= \int \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} \right)' dx + \text{合适的} C \\ &= \int \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x^2)^n dx + \text{合适的} C \\ &= \int \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx + \text{合适的} C \quad (-1 < x^2 < 1) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| + \text{合适的} C \quad (-1 < x^2 < 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} 0^{2n+1} &= \frac{1}{2 \cdot 0+1} 0^{2 \cdot 0+1} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 1+1} 0^{2 \cdot 1+1} + \dots = 0 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+0}{1-0} \right| + \text{合适的} C = \text{合适的} C \\ &\therefore \text{合适的} C = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right|$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{2a} \cdot \ln \left| \frac{a+x}{a-x} \right| \right)' = \frac{1}{a^2-x^2}$$
$$\left( \frac{1}{2 \cdot 1} \cdot \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| \right)' = \frac{1}{1^2-x^2}$$
$$\text{即 } \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| \right)' = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$$
$$\therefore \int \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| + C$$

② 
$$a_n = \frac{1}{2n+1}, \quad a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2(n+1)+1}$$
$$\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{1}{2(n+1)+1}}{\frac{1}{2n+1}} \right| = 1 \neq 0 \text{ 或 } +\infty$$
$$\therefore \text{收敛半径 } R = \left( \frac{1}{\rho} \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} = \left( \frac{1}{1} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1$$
$$\therefore x_0 - R = 0 - 1 = -1, \quad x_0 + R = 0 + 1 = 1$$
$$\text{当 } x = -1 \text{ 时, 原级数} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} (-1)^{2n+1}$$
$$= - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} \quad \text{发散}$$
$$\text{当 } x = 1 \text{ 时, 原级数} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} 1^{2n+1}$$
$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} \quad \text{发散}$$
$$\therefore \text{原级数收敛域为 } (-1, 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} 0^{2n+1} &= \frac{1}{2 \cdot 0+1} 0^{2 \cdot 0+1} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 1+1} 0^{2 \cdot 1+1} + \dots = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+0}{1-0} \right| &= \frac{1}{2} \ln 1 = 0 \\ \therefore \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| \quad (-1 < x < 1) \end{aligned}$$

为什么  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1}$  发散？

求 $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ 型极限时，可只保留分子分母上指数最大的无穷大项

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2n+1}}{\frac{1}{2n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n}{2n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n}{2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 = 1$$
$$\therefore \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} \text{ 与 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n} \text{ 有相同敛散性}$$
$$\therefore \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \text{ 发散}$$
$$\therefore \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} \text{ 发散}$$

例2. 求幂级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n+1}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1}$  的和函数

$$\textcircled{1} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n+1}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1}$$

$$= \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ (-1)^n \frac{n+1}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} \text{积分后式子} \right] \text{对应的} S(x) \right]'$$

$$= \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+2}}{(2n+1)!} \text{对应的} S(x) \right]'$$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+2}}{(2n+1)!} \text{对应的} S(x) \right]'$$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1+1}}{(2n+1)!} \text{对应的} S(x) \right]'$$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1} \cdot x}{(2n+1)!} \text{对应的} S(x) \right]'$$

$$= \left[ \frac{x}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \text{对应的} S(x) \right]'$$

$$= \left[ \frac{x}{2} \sin x \right]' \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty)$$

$$= \left[ \frac{x}{2} \right]' \cdot \sin x + \frac{x}{2} \cdot [\sin x]' \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty)$$

$$= \frac{\sin x + x \cos x}{2} \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int (-1)^n \frac{n+1}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} dx &= \int \frac{1}{2} (-1)^n \frac{2n+2}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+2}}{(2n+1)!} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} a_n = (-1)^n \frac{n+1}{(2n+1)!}, \quad a_{n+1} = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{(n+1)+1}{[2(n+1)+1]!}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \frac{(n+1)+1}{[2(n+1)+1]!}}{(-1)^n \frac{n+1}{(2n+1)!}} \right| \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{-1 \cdot \frac{n+2}{(2n+3)!}}{\frac{n+1}{(2n+1)!}} \right| \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{n+2}{(2n+3)(2n+2)(2n+1)!}}{\frac{n+1}{(2n+1)!}} \right| \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n+2}{(2n+3)(2n+2)(n+1)} \right| \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n+2}{4n^3+14n^2+16n+6} \right| \downarrow \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n}{4n^3} \right| \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{4n^2} \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{1}{4 \cdot \infty^2} \right| = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

求  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$  型极限时，  
可只保留分子与  
分母上指数最大  
的无穷大项

$\therefore$  收敛半径  $R = +\infty$

收敛域为  $(-\infty, +\infty)$

$\textcircled{3}$  当  $x=0$  时，

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n+1}{(2n+1)!} 0^{2n+1} \\ &= (-1)^0 \frac{0+1}{(2 \cdot 0+1)!} 0^{2 \cdot 0+1} + (-1)^1 \frac{1+1}{(2 \cdot 1+1)!} 0^{2 \cdot 1+1} + \dots \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\sin 0 + 0 \cdot \cos 0}{2} = \frac{0 + 0 \cdot 1}{2} = 0$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n+1}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} = \frac{\sin x + x \cos x}{2} \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty)$$

# 幂级数求和函数：利用微分方程

例1. (1) 验证幂级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{3n}}{(3n)!}$  ( $-\infty < x < +\infty$ ) 的和函数  $y(x)$  是否满足微分方程  $y'' + y' + y = e^x$  ;

(2) 求  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{3n}}{(3n)!}$  的和函数  $y(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad y &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{3n}}{(3n)!} \\ &= 1 + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^6}{6!} + \frac{x^9}{9!} + \cdots \\ y' &= [1 + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^6}{6!} + \frac{x^9}{9!} + \cdots]' \\ &= 0 + \frac{3x^2}{3!} + \frac{6x^5}{6!} + \frac{9x^8}{9!} + \cdots \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \frac{x^8}{8!} + \cdots \\ y'' &= [\frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \frac{x^8}{8!} + \cdots]' \\ &= \frac{2x}{2!} + \frac{5x^4}{5!} + \frac{8x^7}{8!} + \cdots \\ &= x + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^7}{7!} + \cdots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore y'' + y' + y &= x + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^7}{7!} + \cdots + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \frac{x^8}{8!} + \cdots + 1 + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^6}{6!} + \frac{x^9}{9!} + \cdots \\ &= 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \cdots \\ &= \frac{x^0}{0!} + \frac{x^1}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \cdots \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \\ &= e^x \end{aligned}$$

∴ 题目得证

$$(2) \quad y'' + y' + y = e^x$$
$$f(x) = e^x = 1 \cdot x^0 \cdot e^{1 \cdot x}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y'' + y' + y = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} &y^{(2)} \quad y^{(1)} \quad y^{(0)} \\ &r^2 \quad r^1 \quad r^0 \\ &r^2 + r^1 + r^0 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow &r^2 + r + 1 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow &\left(r + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解得: } &r_1 = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i, \quad r_2 = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \\ \text{一对复根 } &-\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{解: } e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} \cdot \left(C_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + C_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x\right)$$

特征方程的通解为：

$$\bar{y} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} \cdot \left(C_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + C_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x\right)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad f(x) = 1 \cdot x^0 \cdot e^{1 \cdot x}$$
$$\lambda = 1, \quad m = 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \lambda \text{ 不是特征方程的根} \Rightarrow k=0$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad y^* = x^0 \cdot b_0 x^0 \cdot e^{1 \cdot x} = b_0 \cdot e^x$$

将  $y^* = b_0 \cdot e^x$  代入  $y^{*''} + y^{*'} + y^* = e^x$ ：

$$\begin{aligned} (b_0 \cdot e^x)'' + (b_0 \cdot e^x)' + (b_0 \cdot e^x) &= e^x \\ \Rightarrow 3b_0 \cdot e^x &= e^x \\ \Rightarrow b_0 &= \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore y^* = \frac{1}{3}e^x$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \text{通解 } y = \bar{y} + y^* = e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} \cdot \left(C_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + C_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x\right) + \frac{1}{3}e^x$$

$$\begin{aligned} y(0) &= e^{-\frac{1}{2} \cdot 0} \cdot \left[C_1 \cos \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot 0\right) + C_2 \sin \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot 0\right)\right] + \frac{1}{3}e^0 \\ &= e^0 \cdot [C_1 \cos 0 + C_2 \sin 0] + \frac{1}{3}e^0 \\ &= 1 \cdot (C_1 \cdot 1 + C_2 \cdot 0) + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 \\ &= C_1 + \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$y(0) = 1 + \frac{0^3}{3!} + \frac{0^6}{6!} + \frac{0^9}{9!} + \cdots = 1$$

$$\therefore C_1 + \frac{1}{3} = 1 \Rightarrow C_1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\therefore \text{通解 } y = e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + C_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x\right) + \frac{1}{3}e^x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{综上, 通解 } y &= e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + 0 \cdot \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x\right) + \frac{1}{3}e^x \\ &= e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + 0\right) + \frac{1}{3}e^x \\ &= \frac{2}{3}e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} \cdot \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + \frac{1}{3}e^x \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 和函数 } y(x) = \frac{2}{3}e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} \cdot \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + \frac{1}{3}e^x \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty)$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left[e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + C_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x\right) + \frac{1}{3}e^x\right]' \\ &= \left[e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + C_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x\right)\right]' + \left[\frac{1}{3}e^x\right]' \\ &= \left(e^{-\frac{1}{2}x}\right)' \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + C_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x\right) + e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + C_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x\right)' + \frac{1}{3}e^x \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + C_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x\right) \\ &\quad + e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} C_2 \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x\right) + \frac{1}{3}e^x \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + C_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x\right) \\ &\quad + e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} C_2 \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x\right) + \frac{1}{3}e^x \\ y'(0) &= -\frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{1}{2} \cdot 0} \cdot \left[\frac{2}{3} \cos \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot 0\right) + C_2 \sin \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot 0\right)\right] \\ &\quad + e^{-\frac{1}{2} \cdot 0} \cdot \left[-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \sin \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot 0\right) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} C_2 \cos \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot 0\right)\right] + \frac{1}{3}e^0 \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}e^0 \cdot \left[\frac{2}{3} \cos 0 + C_2 \sin 0\right] + e^0 \cdot \left[-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \sin 0 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} C_2 \cos 0\right] + \frac{1}{3}e^0 \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \left[\frac{2}{3} \cdot 1 + C_2 \cdot 0\right] + 1 \cdot \left[-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot 0 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} C_2 \cdot 1\right] + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} C_2 \\ y'(0) &= \frac{0^2}{2!} + \frac{0^5}{5!} + \frac{0^8}{8!} + \cdots = 0 \\ \therefore \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} C_2 &= 0 \Rightarrow C_2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

例2. 设数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足条件:  $a_0=3, a_1=1$ , 当  $n \geq 2$  时,  $a_{n-2} - n(n-1)a_n = 0$

(1) 验证幂级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$  的和函数  $y(x)$  满足微分方程  $y'' - y = 0$

(2) 求  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$  的和函数  $y(x)$

$$(1) y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$$

$$y' = \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \right)'$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (a_n x^n)'$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1}$$

$$y'' = \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1} \right)'$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n a_n x^{n-1})'$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_n x^{n-2}$$

$$\therefore y'' - y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_n x^{n-2} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$$

$$= \cancel{0(0-1)a_0 x^{0-2}} + \cancel{1(1-1)a_1 x^{1-2}} + 2(2-1)a_2 x^{2-2} + 3(3-1)a_3 x^{3-2} + 4(4-1)a_4 x^{4-2} + 5(5-1)a_5 x^{5-2} + \dots$$

$$- (a_0 x^0 + a_1 x^1 + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + \dots)$$

$$= (2 \cdot 1 \cdot a_2 - a_0) x^0 + (3 \cdot 2 \cdot a_3 - a_1) x^1 + (4 \cdot 3 \cdot a_4 - a_2) x^2 + (5 \cdot 4 \cdot a_5 - a_3) x^3 + \dots$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [(n+2)(n+1)a_{n+2} - a_n] \cdot x^n$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 0 = 0, \therefore \text{题目得证}$$

设  $\alpha = n-2$  即  $n = \alpha + 2$

$$a_{\alpha+2-2} - (\alpha+2)(\alpha+2-1)a_{\alpha+2} = 0$$

$$(\alpha+2)(\alpha+1)a_{\alpha+2} - a_{\alpha} = 0$$

$$(n+2)(n+1)a_{n+2} - a_n = 0$$

$$(2) y'' - y = 0$$

$$y^{(2)} - y^{(0)}$$

$$\textcircled{1} r^2 - r^0$$

$$r^2 - r^0 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow r^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (r+1)(r-1) = 0$$

$$\text{解得: } r_1 = -1, r_2 = 1$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ 单实根 } \alpha_1 = -1, \alpha_2 = 1$$

$$\text{解: } C_1 \cdot e^{-x} \quad C_2 \cdot e^x$$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{ 通解 } y = C_1 \cdot e^{-x} + C_2 \cdot e^x$$

$$y(0) = C_1 \cdot e^{-0} + C_2 \cdot e^0 = C_1 \cdot 1 + C_2 \cdot 1 = C_1 + C_2$$

$$y' = (C_1 \cdot e^{-x} + C_2 \cdot e^x)' = (C_1 \cdot e^{-x})' + (C_2 \cdot e^x)' = -C_1 \cdot e^{-x} + C_2 \cdot e^x$$

$$y'(0) = -C_1 \cdot e^{-0} + C_2 \cdot e^0 = -C_1 \cdot 1 + C_2 \cdot 1 = -C_1 + C_2$$

$$y(0) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n 0^n$$

$$= a_0 \cdot 0^0 + a_1 \cdot 0^1 + a_2 \cdot 0^2 + \dots$$

$$= a_0 \cdot 1 + a_1 \cdot 0 + a_2 \cdot 0 + \dots$$

$$= a_0$$

$$= 3$$

$$\therefore C_1 + C_2 = 3$$

$$y'(0) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n a_n 0^{n-1}$$

$$= 1 \cdot a_1 \cdot 0^{1-1} + 2 \cdot a_2 \cdot 0^{2-1} + 3 \cdot a_3 \cdot 0^{3-1} + \dots$$

$$= a_1 \cdot 0^0 + 2a_2 \cdot 0^1 + 3a_3 \cdot 0^2 + \dots$$

$$= a_1 \cdot 1 + 2a_2 \cdot 0 + 3a_3 \cdot 0 + \dots = a_1 = 1$$

$$\therefore -C_1 + C_2 = 1$$

$$\text{联立上面两个方程} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = 1 \\ C_2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{通解 } y = 1 \cdot e^{-x} + 2 \cdot e^x$$

$$= e^{-x} + 2e^x$$

$$\text{即 和函数 } y(x) = e^{-x} + 2e^x$$

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

$$\therefore a_{n-2} - n(n-1)a_n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = \frac{a_{n-2}}{n(n-1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{n+1} = \frac{a_{n+1-2}}{(n+1)(n+1-1)} = \frac{a_{n-1}}{n(n+1)}$$

$$\therefore \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right|$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{a_{n-1}}{n(n+1)}}{\frac{a_{n-2}}{n(n-1)}} \right|$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n(n-1)}{n(n+1)} \cdot \frac{a_{n-1}}{a_{n-2}} \right|$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n(n-1)}{n(n+1)} \right| \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n-1}}{a_{n-2}} \right|$$

$$= 1 \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n-1}}{a_{n-2}} \right|$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n-1}}{a_{n-2}} \right|$$

$$\therefore a_n = \frac{a_{n-2}}{n(n-1)}, \quad a_0 = 3$$

$$\therefore a_2 = \frac{a_0}{2(2-1)} = \frac{3}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{3}{2!}$$

$$a_4 = \frac{a_2}{4(4-1)} = \frac{\frac{3}{2!}}{4 \cdot 3} = \frac{3}{4!}$$

$$a_6 = \frac{a_4}{6(6-1)} = \frac{\frac{3}{4!}}{6 \cdot 5} = \frac{3}{6!}$$

$$\Rightarrow n \text{ 为偶数时: } a_n = \frac{3}{n!}$$

$$\therefore a_n = \frac{a_{n-2}}{n(n-1)}, \quad a_1 = 1$$

$$\therefore a_3 = \frac{a_1}{3(3-1)} = \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = \frac{1}{3!}$$

$$a_5 = \frac{a_3}{5(5-1)} = \frac{\frac{1}{3!}}{5 \cdot 4} = \frac{1}{5!}$$

$$a_7 = \frac{a_5}{7(7-1)} = \frac{\frac{1}{5!}}{7 \cdot 6} = \frac{1}{7!}$$

$$\Rightarrow n \text{ 为奇数时: } a_n = \frac{1}{n!}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n-1}}{a_{n-2}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{3}{(n-1)!}}{\frac{1}{(n-2)!}} \right| \text{ 或 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{1}{(n-1)!}}{\frac{3}{(n-2)!}} \right|$$

$$\left( \begin{smallmatrix} n-1 \text{ 为偶} \\ n-2 \text{ 为奇} \end{smallmatrix} \text{ 时} \right) \quad \left( \begin{smallmatrix} n-1 \text{ 为奇} \\ n-2 \text{ 为偶} \end{smallmatrix} \text{ 时} \right)$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{3}{(n-1)!}}{\frac{1}{(n-2)!}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{n-1} = 0 \text{ 且 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{1}{(n-1)!}}{\frac{3}{(n-2)!}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3(n-1)} = 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n-1}}{a_{n-2}} \right| = 0 \text{ 或 } 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n-1}}{a_{n-2}} \right| = 0 \Rightarrow \rho = 0 \Rightarrow R = +\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{收敛域为 } (-\infty, +\infty)$$

例3. 设幂级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  内收敛, 其和函数  $y(x)$

满足  $y'' - 2xy' - 4y = 0$ , 且  $y(0)=0$ ,  $y'(0)=1$

(1) 证明  $a_{n+2} = \frac{2}{n+1} a_n$ ,  $n=1, 2, 3 \dots$

(2) 求  $y(x)$  的表达式

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad y &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n & y'' - 2xy' - 4y &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n-1)a_n x^{n-2} - 2x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} na_n x^{n-1} - 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \\
 y' &= \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \right)' & &= \cancel{0(0-1)a_0 x^{0-2}} + \cancel{1(1-1)a_1 x^{1-2}} + 2(2-1)a_2 x^{2-2} + 3(3-1)a_3 x^{3-2} \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (a_n x^n)' & &+ 4(4-1)a_4 x^{4-2} + 5(5-1)a_5 x^{5-2} + \dots \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} na_n x^{n-1} & &- 2x \cdot (\cancel{0a_0 x^{0-1}} + 1 \cdot a_1 x^{1-1} + 2 \cdot a_2 x^{2-1} + 3 \cdot a_3 x^{3-1} + 4 \cdot a_4 x^{4-1} + \dots) \\
 & & &- 4 \cdot (a_0 x^0 + a_1 x^1 + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + \dots) \\
 y'' &= \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} na_n x^{n-1} \right)' & &= (2 \cdot 1 \cdot a_2 - 2 \cdot 0 \cdot a_0 - 4a_0)x^0 + (3 \cdot 2 \cdot a_3 - 2 \cdot 1 \cdot a_1 - 4a_1)x^1 \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (na_n x^{n-1})' & &+ (4 \cdot 3 \cdot a_4 - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot a_2 - 4a_2)x^2 + (5 \cdot 4 \cdot a_5 - 2 \cdot 3 \cdot a_3 - 4a_3)x^3 + \dots \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n-1)a_n x^{n-2} & &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [(n+2)(n+1)a_{n+2} - 2na_n - 4a_n] x^n = 0 \\
 & & &\therefore (n+2)(n+1)a_{n+2} - 2na_n - 4a_n = 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+2} = \frac{2n+4}{(n+2)(n+1)} a_n = \frac{2}{n+1} a_n
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad y(x) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \\
 &= a_0 x^0 + a_1 x^1 + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + a_4 x^4 + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y(0) &= a_0 \cdot 0^0 + a_1 \cdot 0^1 + a_2 \cdot 0^2 + \dots & a_2 &= \frac{2}{0+1} a_0 = 0 \\
 &= a_0 \cdot 1 + a_1 \cdot 0 + a_2 \cdot 0 + \dots & a_4 &= \frac{2}{2+1} a_2 = 0 \\
 &= a_0 & a_6 &= \frac{2}{4+1} a_4 = 0 \\
 \therefore a_0 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= a_1 x^1 + a_3 x^3 + a_5 x^5 + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y'(x) &= (a_1 x^1 + a_3 x^3 + a_5 x^5 + \dots)' & a_3 &= \frac{2}{1+1} a_1 = \frac{1}{1} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{1!} \\
 &= a_1 + 3a_3 x^2 + 5a_5 x^4 + \dots & a_5 &= \frac{2}{3+1} a_3 \\
 y'(0) &= a_1 + 3a_3 \cdot 0^2 + 5a_5 \cdot 0^4 + \dots = a_1 & a_7 &= \frac{2}{5+1} a_5 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2!} = \frac{1}{3!} \\
 \therefore a_1 &= 1 & a_9 &= \frac{2}{7+1} a_7 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{3!} = \frac{1}{4!}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= x^1 + \frac{1}{1!} x^3 + \frac{1}{2!} x^5 + \frac{1}{3!} x^7 + \frac{1}{4!} x^9 + \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{0!} x^{2 \cdot 0 + 1} + \frac{1}{1!} x^{2 \cdot 1 + 1} + \frac{1}{2!} x^{2 \cdot 2 + 1} + \frac{1}{3!} x^{2 \cdot 3 + 1} + \frac{1}{4!} x^{2 \cdot 4 + 1} + \dots$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^{2n+1}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x^2)^n \cdot x}{n!}$$

$$= x \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x^2)^n}{n!}$$

$$= x \cdot e^{x^2} \quad (-\infty < x^2 < +\infty)$$

$$= x \cdot e^{x^2} \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty)$$



# 常数项级数求和

例1. 求级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1) \cdot 2^{2n+1}}$  的和

① 原级数  $= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{2n+1}}$   
 $= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n+1}$

新级数  $= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)} \cdot x^{2n+1}$

②  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)} \cdot x^{2n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| \quad (-1 < x < 1)$

③  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+\frac{1}{2}}{1-\frac{1}{2}} \right|$

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1) \cdot 2^{2n+1}} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+\frac{1}{2}}{1-\frac{1}{2}} \right|$

$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right|$

$= \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$

①  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| \quad (-1 < x < 1)$

②  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$  收敛域为  $(-1, 1)$

③ 当  $x=0$  时,  
 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} 0^{2n+1} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 0+1} 0^{2 \cdot 0+1} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 1+1} 0^{2 \cdot 1+1} + \dots = 0$   
 $\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+0}{1-0} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \ln 1 = 0$   
 $\therefore \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| \quad (-1 < x < 1)$

猴博士爱讲课

# 傅里叶级数的展开

例1. 将函数  $f(x) = 2 + |x|$  ( $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ ) 展开成以 2 为周期的傅里叶级数

$$l = \frac{\text{周期}}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 (2 + |x|) \cos n\pi x dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 (2 + |x|) \cos n\pi x dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 (2 + x) \cos n\pi x dx \\ &= 2 \left( \int_0^1 2 \cos n\pi x dx + \int_0^1 x \cdot \cos n\pi x dx \right) \\ &= 2 \left[ \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin n\pi x \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 x \cdot \left( \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin n\pi x \right)' dx \right] \\ &= 2 \left[ \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin(n\pi \cdot 1) - \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin(n\pi \cdot 0) + \left( x \cdot \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin n\pi x \right) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x' \cdot \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin n\pi x dx \right] \\ &= 2 \left[ \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin 1n\pi - \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin 0 + \frac{\sin 1n\pi}{n\pi} - \int_0^1 1 \cdot \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin n\pi x dx \right] \\ &= 2 \left[ \frac{2}{n\pi} \cdot 0 - \frac{2}{n\pi} \cdot 0 + \frac{0}{n\pi} - \left( -\frac{\cos n\pi x}{n^2 \pi^2} \Big|_0^1 \right) \right] \\ &= 2 \left[ \frac{\cos n\pi - 1}{n^2 \pi^2} \right] = \frac{2(\cos 1n\pi - 1)}{n^2 \pi^2} = \frac{2[(-1)^{1n} - 1]}{n^2 \pi^2} = \frac{2[(-1)^n - 1]}{n^2 \pi^2} \end{aligned}$$

$f(x) = 2 + |x|$  在  $(-1 \leq x \leq 1)$  图像如右图

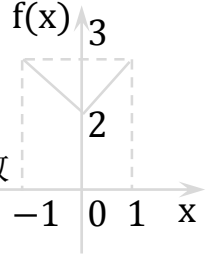
通过图像可知  $f(x)$  在区间内是偶函数

$\because 2 + |x|$  是偶函数, 且  $\cos n\pi x$  也是偶函数

偶函数  $\times$  偶函数 = 偶函数

$\therefore (2 + |x|) \cdot \cos n\pi x$  是偶函数

$\because \int_{-a}^a$  偶函数  $dx = 2 \int_0^a$  偶函数  $dx \quad \therefore$  可得到下步



$\because \int U' \cdot V = U \cdot V - \int U \cdot V'$

$\therefore \int_0^1 x \cdot \left( \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin n\pi x \right)' dx = \left( x \cdot \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin n\pi x \right) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x' \cdot \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin n\pi x dx$

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \cos \frac{0\pi x}{l} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \cos 0 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \cdot 1 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{1} \int_{-1}^1 (2 + |x|) \cdot 1 dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_{-1}^0 (2 - x) dx + \int_0^1 (2 + x) dx = \int_{-1}^0 (2 - x) dx + \int_0^1 (2 + x) dx = \left( 2x - \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right) \Big|_{-1}^0 + \left( 2x + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right) \Big|_0^1 = 5$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = \int_{-1}^1 (2 + |x|) \sin n\pi x dx = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} S(x) &= \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \right) \\ &= \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{1} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{1} \right) \\ &= \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos n\pi x + b_n \sin n\pi x) \\ &= \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{2[(-1)^n - 1]}{n^2 \pi^2} \cos n\pi x + 0 \cdot \sin n\pi x \right) \\ &= \frac{a_0}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n - 1}{n^2} \cos n\pi x \\ &= \frac{5}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n - 1}{n^2} \cos n\pi x \end{aligned}$$

$f(x) = 2 + |x|$  在  $(-1 \leq x \leq 1)$  图像如右图

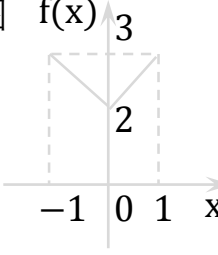
通过图像可知  $f(x)$  在区间内是偶函数

$\because 2 + |x|$  是偶函数, 且  $\sin n\pi x$  是奇函数

偶函数  $\times$  奇函数 = 奇函数

$\therefore (2 + |x|) \cdot \sin n\pi x$  是奇函数

$\because \int_{-a}^a$  奇函数  $dx = 0 \quad \therefore \int_{-1}^1 (2 + |x|) \sin n\pi x dx = 0$



$\because f(x)$  在  $-1 \leq x \leq 1$  时满足收敛定理的条件

$$f(x) \sim S(x) = \frac{5}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n - 1}{n^2} \cos n\pi x \quad (-1 \leq x \leq 1)$$

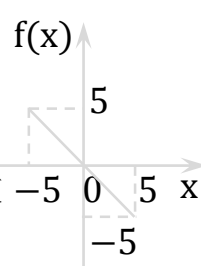
例2. 将  $f(x) = -x$  ( $-5 \leq x \leq 5$ ) 展开成以 10 为周期的傅里叶级数

$$l = \frac{\text{周期}}{2} = \frac{10}{2} = 5$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \int_{-5}^5 -x \cdot \cos \frac{n\pi x}{5} dx = 0$$

$f(x) = -x$  在  $(-5 \leq x \leq 5)$  图像如右图



通过图像可知  $f(x)$  在区间内是奇函数

$\because f(x) = -x$  是奇函数, 且  $\cos \frac{n\pi x}{5}$  是偶函数

奇函数  $\times$  偶函数 = 奇函数

$\therefore -x \cdot \cos \frac{n\pi x}{5}$  是奇函数

$\therefore \int_{-a}^a \text{奇函数} dx = 0 \quad \therefore \int_{-5}^5 -x \cdot \cos \frac{n\pi x}{5} dx = 0$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \int_{-5}^5 -x \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi x}{5} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5} \int_{-5}^5 x \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi x}{5} dx$$

$$= -\frac{2}{5} \int_0^5 x \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi x}{5} dx$$

$$= -\frac{2}{5} \int_0^5 x \cdot \left(-\frac{5}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{5}\right)' dx$$

$$= -\frac{2}{5} \left\{ \left[ x \cdot \left(-\frac{5}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{5}\right) \right] \Big|_0^5 - \int_0^5 x' \cdot \left(-\frac{5}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{5}\right) dx \right\}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{5} \left\{ 5 \cdot \left(-\frac{5}{n\pi} \cos \frac{5n\pi}{5}\right) - \int_0^5 1 \cdot \left(-\frac{5}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{5}\right) dx \right\}$$

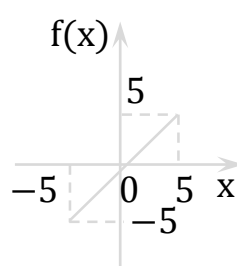
$$= -\frac{2}{5} \left\{ -\frac{25}{n\pi} \cos n\pi - \left( -\frac{25 \sin \frac{n\pi x}{5}}{n^2 \pi^2} \Big|_0^5 \right) \right\}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{5} \left[ -\frac{25}{n\pi} \cos 1n\pi - \left( -\frac{25 \sin n\pi}{n^2 \pi^2} + \frac{25 \sin 0}{n^2 \pi^2} \right) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{2}{5} \cdot \left[ -\frac{25}{n\pi} (-1)^{1n} - \left( -\frac{25 \sin 1n\pi}{n^2 \pi^2} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{10}{n\pi} (-1)^n - \frac{10 \cdot 0}{n^2 \pi^2} = \frac{10}{n\pi} (-1)^n$$

$f(x) = x$  在  $(-5 \leq x \leq 5)$  图像如右图



通过图像可知  $f(x)$  在区间内是奇函数

$\because f(x) = x$  是奇函数, 且  $\sin \frac{n\pi x}{5}$  也是奇函数

奇函数  $\times$  奇函数 = 偶函数

$\therefore x \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi x}{5}$  是偶函数

$\therefore \int_{-a}^a \text{偶函数} dx = 2 \int_0^a \text{偶函数} dx \quad \therefore$  可得到下步

$\therefore \int U' \cdot V = U \cdot V - \int U \cdot V'$

$\therefore \int_0^5 x \cdot \left(-\frac{5}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{5}\right)' dx = \left[ x \cdot \left(-\frac{5}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{5}\right) \right] \Big|_0^5 - \int_0^5 x' \cdot \left(-\frac{5}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{5}\right) dx$

$$S(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \right)$$

$$= \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{5} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{5} \right)$$

$$= \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( 0 \cdot \cos \frac{n\pi x}{5} + \frac{10}{n\pi} (-1)^n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{5} \right)$$

$$= \frac{a_0}{2} + \frac{10}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \cdot \sin \frac{n \cdot \pi x}{5} \right]$$

$$= \frac{0}{2} + \frac{10}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \cdot \sin \frac{n \cdot \pi x}{5} \right] = \frac{10}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \cdot \sin \frac{n \cdot \pi x}{5} \right]$$

$\therefore f(x)$  在  $-5 \leq x \leq 5$  时满足收敛定理的条件

$$f(x) \sim S(x) = \frac{10}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \cdot \sin \frac{n \cdot \pi x}{5} \right] \quad (-5 \leq x \leq 5)$$

# 傅里叶级数的特殊情形：三角级数

例1. 将  $f(x)=1-x^2$  ( $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ ) 展开成余弦级数

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi (1-x^2) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\pi} dx \\ &= \frac{-4 \cdot (-1)^n}{n^2} \\ a_0 &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi (1-x^2) \cos \frac{0\pi x}{\pi} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi (1-x^2) \cos 0 dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi (1-x^2) \cdot 1 dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left( \int_0^\pi 1 dx - \int_0^\pi x^2 dx \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left( x \Big|_0^\pi - \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^\pi \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left( \pi - \frac{\pi^3}{3} \right) = 2 - \frac{2\pi^2}{3} \\ S(x) &= \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^\infty a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} \\ &= \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{-4 \cdot (-1)^n}{n^2} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\pi} \\ &= \frac{a_0}{2} + 4 \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \cos nx}{n^2} \\ &= \frac{2 - \frac{2\pi^2}{3}}{2} + 4 \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \cos nx}{n^2} = 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \cos nx}{n^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi (1-x^2) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\pi} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi (1-x^2) \cos nx dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left( \int_0^\pi \cos nx dx - \int_0^\pi x^2 \cos nx dx \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \right) \Big|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi x^2 \left( \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \right)' dx \right] \quad \int U' \cdot V = U \cdot V - \int U \cdot V' \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \sin n\pi - \left[ \left( x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \right) \Big|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi (x^2)' \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sin nx dx \right] \right\} \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \cdot 0 - \left( \frac{\pi^2}{n} \sin n\pi - \int_0^\pi 2x \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sin nx dx \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ 0 - \frac{\pi^2}{n} \cdot 0 + \int_0^\pi \frac{2x}{n} \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{n} \cos nx \right)' dx \right] \quad \int U' \cdot V = U \cdot V - \int U \cdot V' \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left\{ -0 + \left[ \frac{2x}{n} \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{n} \cos nx \right) \right] \Big|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi \left( \frac{2x}{n} \right)' \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{n} \cos nx \right) dx \right\} \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \frac{2\pi}{n} \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{n} \cos n\pi \right) - \int_0^\pi \frac{2}{n} \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{n} \cos nx \right) dx \right] \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left( -\frac{2\pi}{n^2} \cos 1n\pi + \frac{2}{n^2} \int_0^\pi \cos nx dx \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ -\frac{2\pi}{n^2} \cdot (-1)^{1n} + \frac{2}{n^2} \left( \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \right) \Big|_0^\pi \right] = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ -\frac{2\pi}{n^2} \cdot (-1)^n + \frac{2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sin 1n\pi \right] \end{aligned}$$

$\because f(x)$ 在  $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$  时满足收敛定理的条件

$$f(x) \sim S(x) = 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \cos nx}{n^2} \quad (-\pi \leq x \leq \pi)$$

例2. 将  $f(x)=1-x^2$  ( $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ ) 展开成余弦级数

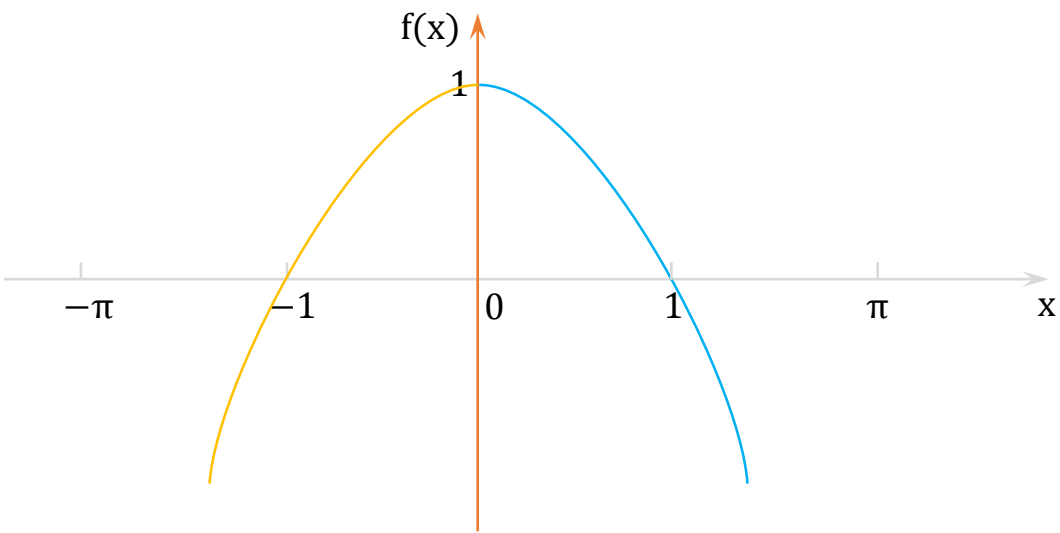
补全另一半表达式，有  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1-x^2, & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ 1-x^2, & -\pi \leq x < 0 \end{cases}$

$\therefore f(x)=1-x^2$  ( $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ )

由例1类推，有

$f(x)$ 在  $0 \leq x \leq \pi$  时满足收敛定理的条件

$$f(x) \sim S(x) = 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \cos nx}{n^2} \quad (0 \leq x \leq \pi)$$



# 傅里叶级数的收敛定理

例1. 设  $f(x)=\begin{cases} 2, & -1 < x \leq 0 \\ x^3, & 0 < x \leq 1 \end{cases}$ ，则其以 2 为周期的傅里叶级数在点  $x=1$  处收敛于\_\_\_\_\_

$$S(x)=\begin{cases} 2, & -1 < x < 0 \\ x^3, & 0 < x < 1 \\ \frac{2+1}{2}, & x=\pm 1 \\ \frac{2+0}{2}, & x=0 \end{cases}=\begin{cases} 2, & -1 < x < 0 \\ x^3, & 0 < x < 1 \\ \frac{3}{2}, & x=\pm 1 \\ 1, & x=0 \end{cases}$$

$x^3(0)=0$

$x^3(1)=1$

$2(-1)=2$

$2(0)=2$

$S(1)=\frac{3}{2}$ , ∴本题填 $\frac{3}{2}$

例2. 设  $f(x)=\begin{cases} -1, & -\pi < x \leq 0 \\ 1+x^2, & 0 < x \leq \pi \end{cases}$ ，则其以  $2\pi$  为周期的傅里叶级数在点  $x=\pi$  处收敛于\_\_\_\_\_

$l=\frac{\text{周期}}{2}=\frac{2\pi}{2}=\pi$

$$S(x)=\begin{cases} -1, & -\pi < x < 0 \\ 1+x^2, & 0 < x < \pi \\ \frac{-1+1+\pi^2}{2}, & x=\pm\pi \\ \frac{-1+1}{2}, & x=0 \end{cases}=\begin{cases} -1, & -\pi < x < 0 \\ 1+x^2, & 0 < x < \pi \\ \frac{\pi^2}{2}, & x=\pm\pi \\ 0, & x=0 \end{cases}$$

$-1(-\pi)=-1$

$-1(0)=-1$

$1+x^2(0)=1$

$1+x^2(\pi)=1+\pi^2$

$S(\pi)=\frac{\pi^2}{2}$ , ∴本题填 $\frac{\pi^2}{2}$

$(-\pi \leq x \leq \pi) \quad l=\frac{2\pi}{2}=\pi$

例3. 设  $f(x)=1-x^2 \ (0 \leq x \leq \pi)$ ，则其以  $2\pi$  为周期的余弦级数在点  $x=0$  处收敛于\_\_\_\_\_

$f(x)=\begin{cases} 1-x^2, & -\pi \leq x < 0 \\ 1-x^2, & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \end{cases}$

$S(x)=\begin{cases} 1-x^2, & -\pi < x < 0 \\ 1-x^2, & 0 < x < \pi \\ \frac{1-(-\pi)^2+1-\pi^2}{2}, & x=\pm\pi \\ \frac{1-0^2+1-0^2}{2}, & x=0 \end{cases}$

$S(0)=1$ , ∴本题填1

例4. 设  $f(x)=\begin{cases} x, & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ 2-2x, & \frac{1}{2} < x < 1 \end{cases}$ ,  $S(x)=\frac{a_0}{2}+\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos n\pi x, \quad -\infty < x < +\infty$

其中  $a_n=2\int_0^1 f(x)\cos n\pi x \, dx \ (n=0,1,2\cdots)$ , 计算  $S(-\frac{1}{2})=$

(A)  $\frac{1}{2}$                       (B)  $-\frac{1}{2}$                       (C)  $\frac{3}{4}$                       (D)  $-\frac{3}{4}$

$f(x)=\begin{cases} 2-2(-x), & -1 < x < -\frac{1}{2} \\ -x, & -\frac{1}{2} \leq x < 0 \\ x, & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ 2-2x, & \frac{1}{2} < x < 1 \end{cases}=\begin{cases} 2+2x, & -1 < x < -\frac{1}{2} \\ -x, & -\frac{1}{2} \leq x < 0 \\ x, & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ 2-2x, & \frac{1}{2} < x < 1 \end{cases}$

$S(x)=\begin{cases} 2+2x, & -1 < x < -\frac{1}{2} \\ -x, & -\frac{1}{2} < x < 0 \\ x, & 0 < x < \frac{1}{2} \\ 2-2x, & \frac{1}{2} < x < 1 \\ \frac{2+2\cdot(-1)+2-2\cdot 1}{2}, & x=\pm 1 \\ \frac{2+2\cdot(-\frac{1}{2})+[-(-\frac{1}{2})]}{2}, & x=-\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{-0+0}{2}, & x=0 \\ \frac{\frac{1}{2}+2-2\cdot\frac{1}{2}}{2}, & x=\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$

$S(-\frac{1}{2})=\frac{3}{4}$ , ∴本题选(C)

例5. 设  $f(x) = \begin{cases} (-1 \leq x \leq 1) \\ \left|x - \frac{1}{2}\right| (0 \leq x \leq 1), \end{cases}$   $b_n = 2 \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x \, dx \quad (n=1,2,3\cdots)$

令  $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin n\pi x$ , 则  $S\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) =$

- (A)  $\frac{3}{4}$       (B)  $\frac{1}{4}$       (C)  $-\frac{1}{4}$       (D)  $-\frac{3}{4}$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -\left|x + \frac{1}{2}\right|, & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ \left|x - \frac{1}{2}\right|, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} -\left|x + \frac{1}{2}\right|, & -1 < x < 0 \\ \left|x - \frac{1}{2}\right|, & 0 < x < 1 \\ \frac{-\left|-1 + \frac{1}{2}\right| + \left|1 - \frac{1}{2}\right|}{2}, & x = \pm 1 \\ \frac{-\left|0 + \frac{1}{2}\right| + \left|0 - \frac{1}{2}\right|}{2}, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$S\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) = -\left|-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\right| = -\frac{1}{4}, \therefore \text{本题选(C)}$$

猴博士爱讲课

# 傅里叶级数的周期

例1. 设  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ 2 - 2x, & \frac{1}{2} < x < 1 \end{cases}$ ,  $S(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos n\pi x$ ,  $-\infty < x < +\infty$

其中  $a_n = 2 \int_0^1 f(x) \cos n\pi x \, dx$  ( $n=0,1,2,\dots$ ), 计算  $S(-\frac{5}{2}) =$

- (A)  $\frac{1}{2}$                       (B)  $-\frac{1}{2}$                       (C)  $\frac{3}{4}$                       (D)  $-\frac{3}{4}$

$-\frac{5}{2}$  超出了  $-1$  到  $1$  的范围

$S(-\frac{5}{2}) = S(-\frac{5}{2} + 2 \times 1) = S(-\frac{1}{2})$

上一节课的例4里求过  $S(-\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{3}{4}$

$\therefore S(-\frac{5}{2}) = \frac{3}{4}$ , 本题选(C)

例2. 设  $f(x) = \left| x - \frac{1}{2} \right|$ ,  $b_n = 2 \int_0^1 f(x) \sin n\pi x \, dx$  ( $n=1,2,3,\dots$ )

令  $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin n\pi x$ , 则  $S(-\frac{9}{4}) =$

- (A)  $\frac{3}{4}$                       (B)  $\frac{1}{4}$                       (C)  $-\frac{1}{4}$                       (D)  $-\frac{3}{4}$

$-\frac{9}{4}$  超出了  $-1$  到  $1$  的范围

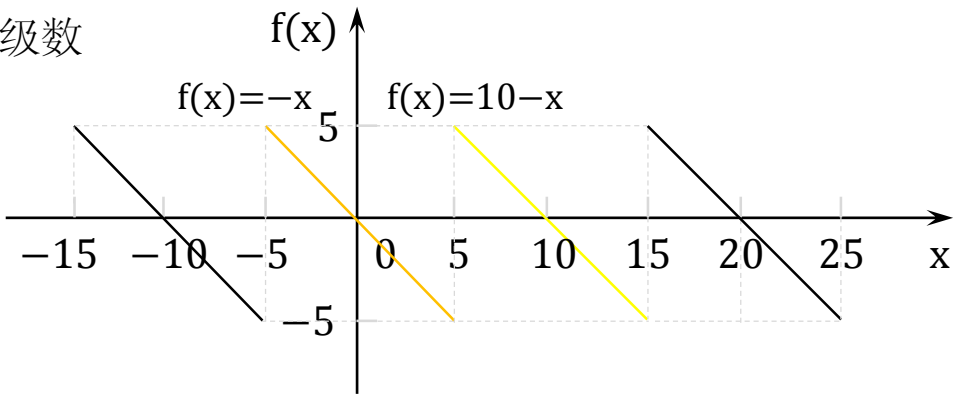
$S(-\frac{9}{4}) = S(-\frac{9}{4} + 2 \cdot 1) = S(-\frac{1}{4})$

上一节课的例5里求过  $S(-\frac{1}{4}) = -\frac{1}{4}$

$\therefore S(-\frac{9}{4}) = -\frac{1}{4}$ , 本题选(C)

例3. 设  $f(x)=10-x$  ( $5 \leq x \leq 15$ ), 将  $f(x)$  展开成以  $10$  为周期的傅里叶级数

$f(x) = -x$       ( $-5 \leq x \leq 5$ )       $l = \frac{\text{周期}}{2} = \frac{10}{2} = 5$



$\therefore f(x)$  在  $5 \leq x \leq 15$  上满足收敛定理的条件

$f(x) \sim S(x) = \frac{10}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \cdot \sin \frac{n \cdot \pi x}{5} \right]$       ( $5 \leq x \leq 15$ )

$f(x) = -x$  ( $-5 \leq x \leq 5$ ) 展开成以  $10$  为周期的傅里叶级数

$a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} \, dx = 0$

$b_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \, dx = \frac{10}{n\pi} (-1)^n$

$S(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \right) = \frac{10}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \cdot \sin \frac{n \cdot \pi x}{5} \right]$

$f(x) \sim S(x) = \frac{10}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \cdot \sin \frac{n \cdot \pi x}{5} \right]$

# 利用傅里叶级数求常数项级数的和

例1. 将函数  $f(x)=1-x^2$  ( $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ ) 展开成余弦级数，并求  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2}$  的和

$$a_n=\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi}(1-x^2)\cos \frac{n\pi x}{\pi} dx$$
$$=\frac{-4\cdot (-1)^n}{n^2}$$

$$a_0=\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi}(1-x^2)\cos \frac{0\pi x}{\pi} dx$$
$$=\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi}(1-x^2) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\int_0^{\pi} 1 dx - \int_0^{\pi} x^2 dx\right)=\frac{2}{\pi} \left(x\Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{x^3}{3}\Big|_0^{\pi}\right)=\frac{2}{\pi} \left(\pi - \frac{\pi^3}{3}\right)=2-\frac{2\pi^2}{3}$$

$\because f(x)$ 在  $(-\pi \leq x \leq \pi)$  时满足收敛定理的条件

$$f(x)\sim S(x)=\frac{a_0}{2}+\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n\cos \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$
$$=\frac{a_0}{2}+\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-4\cdot (-1)^n}{n^2} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\pi}$$
$$=\frac{a_0}{2}+4\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}\cos nx}{n^2}$$
$$=\frac{2-\frac{2\pi^2}{3}}{2}+4\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}\cos nx}{n^2}=1-\frac{\pi^2}{3}+4\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}\cos nx}{n^2} \quad (-\pi \leq x \leq \pi)$$

$$S(0)=1-\frac{\pi^2}{3}+4\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}\cos n0}{n^2}$$

$$S(0)=1-\frac{\pi^2}{3}+4\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2}$$

$\text{令 } \cos nx = 1$  $\because \cos 0 = 1$  $\therefore x = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2}=\frac{S(0)+\frac{\pi^2}{3}-1}{4}$$
$$=\frac{1+\frac{\pi^2}{3}-1}{4}$$
$$=\frac{\pi^2}{12}$$

$(-\pi \leq x \leq \pi)$

设  $f(x)=1-x^2$  ( $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ )，则其以  $2\pi$  为周期的余弦级数

在点  $x=0$  处收敛于 1

$$f(x)=\begin{cases} 1-x^2, & -\pi \leq x < 0 \\ 1-x^2, & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \end{cases}$$
$$S(x)=\begin{cases} 1-x^2, & -\pi < x < 0 \\ 1-x^2, & 0 < x < \pi \\ \frac{1-(-\pi)^2+1-\pi^2}{2}, & x=\pm\pi \\ \frac{1-0^2+1-0^2}{2}, & x=0 \end{cases}$$