

数学分析作业4月4日交

2019 年 5 月 3 日

习题8.2

1. 解

(1) $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+n^2}}$ 发散 since $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+n^2}} \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 1$

(3) 收敛 since $(1 - \cos 1/n)/\frac{1}{n} \rightarrow \dots$

(5) 收敛 since $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^3+1}} \sim \frac{1}{n^{3/2}}$.

2. 解

(3) 发散。 since $(\ln n)^{\ln \ln n} = e^{(\ln \ln n)^2}$, $\sqrt{n} = e^{\frac{1}{2} \ln n}$, $(\ln \ln n)^2 < \frac{1}{2} \ln n$ when $n \gg 1$. $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{(\ln n)^{\ln \ln n}} > \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$.

3. 解

(1) 发散。 $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{n!}{2n-1!!} \frac{2n+1!!}{n+1!} = \frac{2n+1}{n+1} \rightarrow 2 > 1$.

(3) $a_n = (\frac{\ln a}{n} + O(\frac{1}{n^2}))^p$. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{1/n^p} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\ln a + O(1/n))^p = (\ln a)^p > 0$ so $p > 1$ 时收敛, $p \leq 1$ 时发散。

(5) $a_n = \frac{1}{n^{2p}} (1/6 + O(\frac{1}{n^2}))^p$. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{1/n^{2p}} = \frac{1}{6^p}$ so $p > 1/2$ 时收敛, $p \leq 1/2$ 时发散。

4.

证明. 由 $\sum_n a_n < +\infty \Rightarrow a_n \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \exists K > 0, s.t. a_n \leq K \Rightarrow a_n^2 \leq K a_n \Rightarrow \sum n a_n^2$ 收敛. \square

5.

证明. $\frac{n+1}{n} a_n \leq 2a_n$ \square

8. (1) $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{(n+1)! e^{n+1}}{(n+1)^{n+1+p}} \frac{n^{n+p}}{n! e^n} = \frac{e}{(1+1/n)^{n+p}} \rightarrow 1$, 不能用D'A. $\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = 1/e e^{(n+p) \ln(1+1/n)} = e^{-1+(n+p)(1/n - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{n^2} + o(\frac{1}{n^3}))} = e^{\frac{p-1/2}{n} + O(1/n^2)} = 1 + \frac{p-1/2}{n} + O(1/n^2) = 1 + \frac{p-1/2}{n} + O(\frac{1}{n \ln n})$ 所以 $p - \frac{1}{2} > 1$ 时收敛, $p - \frac{1}{2} \leq 1$ 发散。(3) $\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{2n-1!!}{2n!!} \frac{2n+2!!}{2n+1!!} = \frac{2n+2}{2n+1} = 1 + \frac{1}{2n+1} = 1 + \frac{1}{2n} \frac{1}{1+1/2n} = 1 + \frac{1}{2n} (1 - 1/2n + \dots) = 1 + \frac{1/2}{n} + O(1/n^2) \Rightarrow$ 级数收敛。

10.

证明. 不妨设 a_n 严格递增, 否则去掉一些0无影响。 $b_n = 1 - \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} > 0$, $c_n = \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} - 1 > 0$ 不管哪个收敛, 都有 $\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \rightarrow 1$. 此时 $\frac{b_n}{c_n} = \frac{a_{n+1}-a_n}{a_{n+1}} \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}-a_n} = \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \rightarrow 1$ 故收敛性相同. \square

习题8.3

1. 解: (1) $(\frac{1}{x - \ln x})' < 0$ on $(1, +\infty)$ 于是 $\frac{1}{n - \ln n} \searrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow +\infty$ 故收敛。

(3) $|\sin 2 + \dots \sin n| = \frac{|\dots|}{2 \sin(1/2)} \leq \frac{1}{\sin(1/2)}$. 而 $\frac{1}{\ln n} \searrow 0$ 故收敛。

(5) $a_n = \sin(\pi \sqrt{n^2 + 1}) = \sin(\pi n + \pi(\sqrt{n^2 + 1} - n)) = \sin(n\pi + \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1} + n}) = (-1)^n \sin(\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1} + n})$. 亦收敛。

5.解: (1)绝对收敛。

(3) $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} f'(x) = x^{-3/2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln x x^{-3/2} < 0$ for x large. $\frac{\ln n}{\sqrt{n}} / \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \rightarrow +\infty$ 条件收敛。

(5) $\sqrt[n]{n} - 1 = e^{\frac{1}{n} \ln n} - 1 = O(\frac{\ln n}{n}) \Rightarrow \sum_n (\sqrt[n]{n} - 1) = +\infty$. $(\frac{\ln x}{x})' = \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{\ln x}{x^2} < 0$ when x large. 故 n 足够大时 $\sqrt[n]{n} - 1$ 单调递减趋于0. 条件收敛。

6.

证明. 设 $|b_n| \leq K$ 则 $|a_n b_n| \leq K|a_n|$ 由 $\sum_n |a_n| < +\infty$ 可知 $\sum_n |a_n b_n| < +\infty$. \square

8.

证明. $\sum_{k=n+1}^m a_k b_k = \sum_{k=n+1}^m a_k (B_k - B_{k-1}) = a_m B_m - a_{n+1} B_n + \sum_{k=n+1}^{m-1} (a_k - a_{k+1}) B_k$. 设 $|B_k| \leq K, \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, s.t. \forall m, n > N$ 有 $\sum_{k=n+1}^m |a_{k+1} - a_k| < \epsilon/3K, |a_n| < \epsilon/3K$. 于是 $|\sum_{k=n+1}^m a_k b_k| \leq |a_m B_m| + |a_{n+1} B_n| + K |\sum_{k=n+1}^{m-1} (a_k - a_{k+1})| < \epsilon$. \square

9.

证明. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_{n+1} - a_n|$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_{n+1} - a_n)$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow a_n$ 有极限. 设 $\lim a_n = a$ 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n b_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a b_n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n - a) b_n$. 由上题结论知, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n - a) b_n$ 收敛, $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n b_n$ 收敛. \square

10.

证明. 前已知 $a_n \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\frac{a_1 + \dots + a_n}{n}$ 收敛. (Reprove use $\overline{\lim}$ and $\underline{\lim}$: $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, s.t. n > N |a_n| < \epsilon, \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_n}{n} = \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_N}{n} + \frac{a_{N+1} + \dots + a_n}{n} \leq \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_N}{n} + \frac{n-N}{n} \epsilon \Rightarrow \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_n}{n} \leq \epsilon$. 同理 $\frac{a_1 + \dots + a_n}{n} \geq \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_N}{n} - \frac{n-N}{n} \epsilon \Rightarrow \underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_n}{n} \geq -\epsilon$ 由 ϵ 的任意性 $\overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_n}{n} = \underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_n}{n} = 0$.) 又由 $a_n \searrow 0, \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_n}{n} - \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{(n+1)(a_1 + \dots + a_n) - n(a_1 + \dots + a_{n+1})}{n(n+1)} = \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_n - na_{n+1}}{n(n+1)} \geq 0$, so $\frac{a_1 + \dots + a_n}{n} \searrow 0 \Rightarrow \sum_n (-1)^n \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_n}{n}$ 收敛. \square

11.

证明. $a_1 + 2a_2 + \dots + na_n = S_1 + 2(S_2 - S_1) + \dots + n(S_n - S_{n-1}) = nS_n - (S_1 + \dots + S_{n-1}) = (n+1)S_n - (S_1 + \dots + S_n)$. 设 $S_n \rightarrow S$, 则 $\frac{S_1 + \dots + S_n}{n} \rightarrow S$ 于是 $\frac{a_1 + 2a_2 + \dots + na_n}{n} = \frac{n+1}{n} S_n - \frac{S_1 + \dots + S_n}{n} \rightarrow S - S = 0$. \square

13.

证明. 由Cauchy准则, $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, s.t. \forall m > n > N. |\sum_{k=n+1}^m a_k| < \epsilon, |\sum_{k=n+1}^m c_k| < \epsilon \Rightarrow -\epsilon < \sum_{k=n+1}^m a_k \leq \sum_{k=n+1}^m b_k \leq \sum_{k=n+1}^m c_k < \epsilon \Rightarrow \sum_n b_n$ 收敛. \square