

# 1.7 习题

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## 1.7 习题课

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{x|\sin x|}{1+a^2x} dx \quad - \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(2\pi-x)|\sin x|}{1+b^2x} dx ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2I &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{x|\sin x|}{1+b^2x} dx + \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{x|\sin x|}{1+a^2x} dx \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{x|\sin x|}{1+b^2x} dx + \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(2\pi-x)|\sin(2\pi-x)|}{1+b^2(2\pi-x)} dx \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{|\sin x|}{1+b^2x} dx = 4\pi \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{1+b^2x} dx \\ &= -4\pi \int_0^{\pi} \frac{d \cos x}{b^2x+1} = -4\pi \arctan(b^2x+1) \Big|_0^{\pi} \\ &= 2\pi^2 \quad I = \pi^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{x|\sin x|}{1+a^2x} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \pi - t, \quad t = \pi - x \\ &= \int_{\pi}^{-\pi} \frac{(\pi-t)|\sin(\pi-t)|}{1+a^2(\pi-t)} d(\pi-t) \\ &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{(\pi-t)|\sin t|}{1+a^2t} dt \\ &= \pi \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{|\sin t|}{1+a^2t} dt - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{t|\sin t|}{1+a^2t} dt \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin t}{1+a^2t} dt - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{t|\sin t|}{1+a^2t} dt \\ &= -2\pi \int_0^{\pi} \frac{d \cos t}{1+a^2t} - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{t|\sin t|}{1+a^2t} dt \\ &= -2\pi \arctan(a^2t + 1) \Big|_0^{\pi} = -2\pi (\arctan(a^2\pi + 1) - \arctan(1)) \\ &= -2\pi \arctan\left(\frac{a^2\pi + 1}{1}\right) = 2\pi \arctan\left(\frac{a^2\pi + 1}{1}\right) \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{t|\sin t|}{1+a^2t} dt = \frac{2\pi^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$2. F(x) = \int_1^{2x} \left( \int_1^{2t} \cos(s^2) ds \right) dt; \text{ 求 } F'(x)$$

$$= \int_1^{2x} \varphi(t) dt$$

$$F'(x) = \varphi(2x) \cdot 2 = 2 \int_1^{2x} \cos(s^2) ds$$

$$F''(x) = 2 \cos(4x^2) \cdot 2 = 4 \cos(4x^2)$$

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

部分和取极限

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \ln \frac{1 \times 3}{2 \times 1} + \ln \frac{2 \times 5}{3 \times 2} + \dots + \ln \frac{n(2n+1)}{(n+1)(2n-1)} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \frac{1 \times 3}{2 \times 1} \times \frac{2 \times 5}{3 \times 2} \times \dots \times \frac{n(2n+1)}{(n+1)(2n-1)} \quad \ln k - \ln(k+1)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \frac{2n+1}{n+1} = \ln 2$$

4. 讨论  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+(-1)^n}$  的敛散性.  $\alpha$  取为  $n^{\frac{1}{2}}, n^{\alpha}$ .  $\alpha \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ .

$$\frac{1}{2n+(-1)^n} \leq \frac{1}{2n-1}, \text{ 等号不成立}$$

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

$$\text{又 } \left| \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+(-1)^n} \right| = \frac{1}{2n+(-1)^n} \approx \frac{1}{2n+1}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} \text{ 发散, } \therefore \text{条件收敛}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{\frac{(-1)^n}{2n+(-1)^n}} &= \frac{(-1)^{\frac{n}{2}}}{\sqrt{2n+(-1)^n}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+(-1)^n}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+(-1)^n}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+(-1)^n}} \end{aligned}$$

$$[a_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+(-1)^n} \Rightarrow b_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{2n}]$$

$$a_n - b_n = (-1)^n \frac{-(-1)^n}{2n[2n+(-1)^n]}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4n^2+(-1)^n} \sim \frac{1}{4n^2}$$

可得  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n - b_n$  绝对收敛

$$\text{又 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n} \text{ 条件收敛}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n - b_n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \text{ 条件收敛}$$

$$a_n - b_n = \frac{(-1)^n - (-1)^n}{2n^2[2n+(-1)^n]}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4n^2+(-1)^n} \sim \frac{1}{4n^2}$$

$$\sim \frac{1}{4n^2}$$

$$\alpha > \frac{1}{2}, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4n^{2\alpha}} \text{ 绝对}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ 条件收敛}$$

5. 试证  $\left[ \frac{(2n)!}{n!} \right]^{\frac{1}{n}} \sim \frac{4}{e} n$ . ( $n \rightarrow +\infty$ )

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{(2n)!}}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{2n(2n-1)\dots(n+1)}}{n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{2n(2n-1)\dots(n+1)}}{n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{\frac{2n}{n} \times \frac{2n-1}{n} \times \dots \times \frac{n+1}{n}}}{n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{(1+\frac{1}{n})(1+\frac{1}{n-1})\dots(1+\frac{1}{2})}}{n}$$

6. 数列极限  $\rightarrow$  Riemann 和取极限

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

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\int_1^{n+1} \frac{1}{x} dx} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{2\ln 2 - 1} = \frac{4}{e}$$

7. Stirling 公式

$$a_n = \frac{\sqrt{(2n)!}}{n} = \left[ \frac{\sqrt{4n\pi} \left(\frac{2n}{e}\right)^{2n} e^{\frac{1}{4n}}}{\sqrt{2n\pi} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^{2n} e^{\frac{1}{4n}}} \right]^{\frac{1}{n}} = \left( \frac{2n}{e} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$= \frac{4n}{e} \times \frac{1}{n} = \frac{4}{e}$$

8. 常数列  $\alpha > 0, a_n > n^2, n \in \mathbb{N}^+$

试证: 正项级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n a_n)^{\alpha}}{a_n}$  收敛

$$n \text{ 是 } \alpha \text{ 的倍数, 有 } 0 < \frac{a_n}{n^2} \leq \frac{(2n a_n)^{\alpha}}{n^2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{(n a_n)^{\alpha}}{n^2} \text{ 在 } (m, +\infty) \text{ 单调递减}$$