

第七次习题及课.

第12次作业:

微积分导论 9-12.

9. $y = \frac{2}{3}x^3 + 2x + 1$

10. $y^x - y + 1 = 0$

11. (1) $f(x) = f'(x) = -\frac{1}{e^x(x+1)}$

(2) 令 $\varphi(x) = f(x) - e^{-x}$

$h(x) = f(x) - 1$

证明 $\varphi'(x) > 0$ 且 $\varphi(0) = 0$

$h'(x) < 0$ 且 $h'(0) = 0$

12. (1) $y = e^{-ax} \int_0^x f(t) e^{at} dt$

(2) $|y(x)| = |e^{-ax} \int_0^x f(t) e^{at} dt|$

$= e^{-ax} \int_0^x |f(t)| e^{at} dt$

$\leq e^{-ax} \cdot K \int_0^x e^{at} dt$

$= \frac{K}{a} (1 - e^{-ax})$

对正项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ ($a_n > 0$) 记 $S_n = a_1 + \dots + a_n$.

(1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛 $\iff \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{S_n}$ 收敛 : $\sum_{n=1}^m \frac{a_n}{S_n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{S_n} = \frac{1}{S_1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{S_n} = \frac{S}{S_1}$

单调递增有上界 收敛.

(2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 发散 $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} S_m = +\infty \quad \forall m > N \quad \sum_{n=1}^m \frac{a_n}{S_n} - \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{a_n}{S_n} = \sum_{n=N+1}^m \frac{a_n}{S_n} > \sum_{n=N+1}^m \frac{a_n}{S_m} = \frac{S_m - S_N}{S_m} = 1 - \frac{S_N}{S_m}$

\therefore 对 \forall 固定 N 令 $m \rightarrow \infty$ 有

$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{n=1}^m \frac{a_n}{S_n} - \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{a_n}{S_n} \right) > \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{S_N}{S_m} \right) = 1$ 这与 Cauchy 收敛准则矛盾.

(3) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{S_n^2}$ 收敛: $\frac{a_n}{S_n^2} < \frac{a_n}{S_n S_{n-1}} = \frac{1}{S_{n-1}} - \frac{1}{S_n}$ 再求和即可.

(4) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{S_n^{\alpha}} \quad (\alpha > 1)$ 收敛: $\frac{1}{S_{n-1}^{\alpha-1}} - \frac{1}{S_n^{\alpha-1}} = (1-\alpha) \int_{S_{n-1}}^{S_n} x^{-\alpha} (S_n - S_{n-1}) dx$
 $= (1-\alpha) \int_{S_{n-1}}^{S_n} x^{-\alpha} a_n dx$

$\therefore \frac{1}{S_{n-1}^{\alpha-1}} - \frac{1}{S_n^{\alpha-1}} > (\alpha-1) \frac{a_n}{S_n^{\alpha}}$

中值定理

$x^{\alpha} - y^{\alpha} = (\alpha) \cdot \xi^{\alpha-1} \cdot (x-y)$

$\therefore \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{S_{n-1}^{\alpha-1}} - \frac{1}{S_n^{\alpha-1}} \right) < \frac{1}{a_1^{\alpha-1}}$ 有界 其中 $x > y > 0 \quad \xi \in (y, x)$

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{S_n^{\alpha}}$ 有界 $\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{S_n^{\alpha}}$ 收敛.

习题 7.1

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

求和即可.

2. (1) 发散 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{0.09} = 1$

(2) 收敛 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时 $\frac{1}{n\sqrt{n+1}} \sim \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}$

(3) 收敛 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2n-1)(2n+1)}} \sim \frac{1}{2n}$

(4) 收敛 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin n \neq 0$ (反证: 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin n = a$

$$\sin(n+1) - \sin(n-1) = 2 \sin \frac{n+1+n-1}{2} \cos \frac{n+1-(n-1)}{2}$$

$$= 2 \sin n \cos 1$$

$$\sin(n+1) - \sin(n-1) = 2 \cos \frac{n+1+n-1}{2} \sin \frac{n+1-(n-1)}{2} = 2 \cos n \cdot \sin 1$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty}$ 得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos n = 0$ 而 $\sin 2n = \cos n \cdot \sin n$ 得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin n = 0$

而 $\cos^2 n + \sin^2 n = 1$ 矛盾.

(5) 收敛 $\sim \frac{2^n}{3^n} \cdot \pi$

(6) 收敛 $\sim \frac{1}{n}$

(7) 收敛 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{(2+\frac{1}{n})^n} = \frac{1}{2}$

(8) 收敛 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{n}{(n+\frac{1}{n})^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n}}{n+\frac{1}{n}} \rightarrow 0$

(15) 收敛 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{(\cos \frac{1}{n})^{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\cos \frac{1}{n})^{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [1 + (\cos \frac{1}{n} - 1)]^{n^2}$
 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [1 + (\cos \frac{1}{n} - 1)]^{\cos \frac{1}{n} - 1} (\cos \frac{1}{n})^{n^2 - n^2}$
 $= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [(\cos \frac{1}{n} - 1) \frac{n^2 - n^2}{\cos \frac{1}{n} - 1}]} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$
 $= e^{-\frac{1}{2}} < 1$

(16) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a \cdot n}{n+1} = a$

$0 < a < 1$ 时收敛

$a > 1$ 时发散

$a = 1$ 时 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{n}{n+1})^n = \frac{1}{e} \neq 0$ 发散.

3. 逆命题: $(-1)^n$

若 $a_n > 0$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n + a_{n+1}) \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛.

4. (1) 对

(2) 错 $a_n = (-1)^n \frac{1}{n}$

(3) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n a_n = a \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ 记 T_n 为 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k(a_k - a_{k+1})$ 的部分和 $T_n = S_n + n a_{n+1}$

S_n 为 $\sum_{k=1}^n a_k \dots$

$S_n = T_n - n a_{n+1} = T_n - (n+1) a_{n+1} + a_{n+1}$
 $\Rightarrow S_n$ 极限存在.

6. * 记 $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n b_k$

又: $C_n = a_{n+1} - S_n$
 $C_n - C_{n+1} = a_{n+1} - a_n + S_n - S_{n+1}$
 $= a_{n+1} - a_n - b_{n+1} < 0$

$\Rightarrow C_n \downarrow$
 又 $C_n \rightarrow -\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = -S$
 $\therefore \{C_n\}$ 收敛
 $a_{n+1} = C_{n+1} + S_{n+1} \therefore \{a_n\}$ 收敛.

8. (1) $0 \quad \sum \frac{1}{n^p}$ 收敛.
 (2) $0 \quad \sum \frac{1}{p^k}$ 收敛

微分 p250 4.

(1) $\lambda_n = a^{\frac{1}{n}} - b^{\frac{1}{n}} \quad (a, b > 0)$

~~$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lambda_n}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^{\frac{1}{n}} - b^{\frac{1}{n}}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{b^{\frac{1}{n}}} \cdot \frac{(b/a)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{\frac{1}{n}}$~~
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lambda_n}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^{\frac{1}{n}} - b^{\frac{1}{n}}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot \frac{(a/b)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(a/b)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \ln(a/b)} - 1}{x}$
 $= 1 \cdot \ln(a/b) = C$

$\therefore \sum \lambda_n$ 收敛

(2) $\lambda_n = (a^{\frac{1}{n}} - b^{\frac{1}{n}}) + (a^{\frac{1}{n}} - c^{\frac{1}{n}})$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lambda_n}{\frac{1}{n}} = \ln \frac{a^2}{bc} \quad \therefore \sum \lambda_n$ 收敛.

补充题: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1) = \lambda > 0$ 证明: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} a_n$ 收敛.

用上判别法. $\exists N \quad n > N$ 时 $|n(\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1) - \lambda| < \frac{\lambda}{2} \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{\lambda}{2n} < \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} < 1 + \frac{3\lambda}{2n}$

$\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 > 0$ 不妨设 $a_n > 0$ ($a_n < 0$ 时取 $-a_n$ 即可)

则 a_n 递减

$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_{n+2}} = \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_{n+2}} \dots \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} > (1 + \frac{\lambda}{2(n+1)}) \dots (1 + \frac{\lambda}{2n}) > \underbrace{(1 + \frac{\lambda}{2(n+1)} + \dots + \frac{\lambda}{2n})}_{\text{发散}}$

$\therefore \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_{n+2}} \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow a_{n+1} \rightarrow 0$

$\therefore a_n$ 递减且 $\rightarrow 0$. 由上...

第13次作业.

习题 7-1 10. 证 $\frac{a_{n+1} - a_n}{n}$ 递减且 $\rightarrow 0$.

- 12. (1) 绝对. $|a_n|$ 收敛.
- (2) 绝对. $|a_n|$ 收敛
- (3) 条件 (可去至前有限项判断)
- (4) 条件
- (5) 条件

(6) $p > 1$ 绝对

$0 < p \leq 1$ 条件

$p < 0$ 发散.

(7) 条件

(8) 绝对.

$$|a_n| = \frac{1}{n} - \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$\text{记 } S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n |a_k|$$

则 $S_n = 1 + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln(n+1) = \gamma$ 欧拉常数.

(9) 绝对 $|a_n| = 1 - \cos \frac{p}{n}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_n|}{\frac{1}{2n^2}} = 1$$

(10) $|a_n| = (1 - \cos \frac{1}{n})^p$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_n|}{\left(\frac{1}{2n^2}\right)^p} = 1$$

$\therefore (1 - \cos \frac{1}{n})^p$ 与 $\left(\frac{1}{2n^2}\right)^p = \frac{1}{2^p n^{2p}}$ 收敛性相同.

$p > \frac{1}{2}$ 时 绝对收敛.

$0 < p \leq \frac{1}{2}$ 时 条件收敛.

$p < 0$ 时 发散 不收敛.

15. (1) 记 $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \sin kx$

$x \neq 0$ 时.

$$S_n = \frac{\cos\left(n x + \frac{x}{2}\right) - \cos \frac{x}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$|S_n| < \frac{1}{\left|\sin \frac{x}{2}\right|} = C \text{ 有界.}$$

$\frac{1}{n} \downarrow \rightarrow 0$

\therefore 由 Dirichlet 判别法 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n}$ 收敛.

(2) 同上 收敛

(3) 对 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n}{\sqrt{n}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$

拆开先看 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n}{\sqrt{n}}$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \downarrow$ 且 $\rightarrow 0$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin n$ 有界 $\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n}{\sqrt{n}}$ 收敛

又 $C_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \uparrow$ 且 $\rightarrow e$ \therefore 由 Dirichlet 知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n}{\sqrt{n}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$ 收敛.

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{n-1}{n+1}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} &= \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(1 - \frac{2}{n+1}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \\ &= \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2}{(n+1)\sqrt{n}} \\ &\quad \downarrow \\ &\quad \text{递减} \rightarrow 0 \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{递减} \rightarrow 0 \\ &\quad \text{收敛} \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{收敛} \end{aligned}$$

\therefore 收敛.

习题 7.2 (1) $(0, +\infty)$ $= 0, < 0$ 显然发散 $x > 0$ 时 $ne^{-nx} = o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)$ 在 n 趋向大时.

(3) $[0, +\infty)$

(5) $0 < x < 6$ (0.6) $0 < x < 6$ 时 $\frac{(x-3)^n}{n-3n} \sim \frac{-(x-3)^n}{3^n}$ 收敛.

$x \neq (0.6)$ 时 极限不为 0 不收敛.

(7). $(0, +\infty)$

$x > 0$ 时 $\sum \cos nx$ 有界

$\frac{1}{e^{nx}} \downarrow \rightarrow 0$.

$x = 0$ 时 显然

$x < 0$ 时 极限不为 0.

3. 一致收敛问题.

若要有控制函数 $\{a_n\}$

则 $a_n > |f_n(x)| = \frac{1}{n}$

而 $\frac{1}{n}$ 发散.

4. (2) $\frac{1}{2^n(1+nx)^2} \leq \frac{1}{2^n} \therefore$ 一致收敛.

(4) 一致收敛 记 $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{e^{nx}}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2xe^{nx} - nx^2e^{nx}}{e^{2nx}} = \frac{2x - nx^2}{e^{nx}} = \frac{x(2-nx)}{e^{nx}}$$

$$f(x) \text{ 先 } \uparrow \text{ 后 } \downarrow \quad f(x)_{\max} = f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) = \frac{4}{n^2} \cdot e^{-2}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^2 \cdot e^{-nx} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{e^2 \cdot n^2}$$

收敛.

(6) 不一致收敛.

反证: 若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^x}$ 一致收敛, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 收敛 (矛盾)

(8) 一致收敛 由 (4) $\frac{x^2}{(nen)^x} = \frac{x^2}{n^x e^{nx}} \leq \frac{x^2}{e^{nx}} \leq \frac{x^2}{e^{nx}}$

补充 1). $\left| \int_1^2 \sin\left(nx - \frac{1}{x}\right) dx \right| < \frac{2}{n}$

令 $t = x - \frac{1}{x}$ 则 $dt = \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) dx$

即 $x'(t) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} < 1$

$$\int_1^2 \sin\left(nx - \frac{1}{x}\right) dx = \int_{1-\frac{1}{n}}^{2-\frac{1}{n}} \sin nt \cdot x'(t) dt$$

$$= x'\left(2 - \frac{1}{2n}\right) \int_1^{2-\frac{1}{2n}} \sin nt dt \quad \xi \in \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}, 2 - \frac{1}{2n}\right)$$

$$\therefore \left| \int_1^2 \sin\left(nx - \frac{1}{x}\right) dx \right| = \left| x'\left(2 - \frac{1}{2n}\right) \right| \left| \int_1^{2-\frac{1}{2n}} \sin nt dt \right|$$

$$< \left| \int_{1-\frac{1}{n}}^{2-\frac{1}{2n}} \sin nt dt \right| = \frac{1}{n} |\cos n\xi - \cos(2n - \frac{1}{2})| \leq \frac{2}{n}$$

(2) $\int_a^b \left(\int_x^b f(t) dt \right) dx = \int_a^b (x-a) f(x) dx$

证: 令 $g(x) = \int_x^b f(t) dt$ $g'(x) = -f(x)$

$$\int_a^b g(x) dx = \int_a^b g(x) \cdot (x') dx = g(x) \cdot x \Big|_a^b + \int_a^b x f(x) dx$$

$$= \left(\int_a^b f(t) dt \right) \Big|_a^b + \int_a^b x f(x) dx = \int_a^b x f(x) dx - \int_a^b a f(t) dt$$
$$= \int_a^b (x-a) f(x) dx.$$

习题课客及外补充部分:

① $a_n > 0$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow ? a_n$ 单调且 $\rightarrow 0$?

不能反例: 令 $a_n = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n^2} & n \text{ 奇} \\ \frac{1}{n^3} & n \text{ 偶} \end{cases}$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 有界 \Rightarrow 收敛

而 $a_{2n} = \frac{1}{(2n)^3} < a_{2n+1} = \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2}$

2. 函数列 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 在 I 上一致收敛于 $f(x)$ 的充要条件是

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n = 0$ 其中 $\beta_n = \sup_{x \in I} |f_n(x) - f(x)|$

* 注意: 是先求出 β_n , 再令 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 趋于无穷判断 β_n 是否 $\rightarrow 0$

典型反例: $S_n(x) = x^n$ $x \in [0, 1]$

$S_n(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上逐点收敛于 $s(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1 & x = 1 \end{cases}$

而 $\beta_n = \sup_{x \in [0, 1]} |S_n(x) - s(x)| = 1$ 注意这里 β_n 是恒等于 1.

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n = 1 \neq 0 \therefore S_n(x)$ 不一致收敛于 $s(x)$.

3. 反例: 例 7-2.1 \Rightarrow 例 7-2.4 4 个重要反例

4. 设 $a_n > 0$ $\{a_n - a_{n+1}\}$ 为一个严格递减数列 如果 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛

试证: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{a_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{a_n} \right) = +\infty$

证: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛, 得 $a_n \rightarrow 0$ 从而 $(a_n - a_{n+1}) \rightarrow 0$

即 $\{a_n - a_{n+1}\}$ 严格递减 $\rightarrow 0$

$a_n - a_{n+1} > 0 \Rightarrow a_n > a_{n+1} \Rightarrow \{a_n\}$ 严格递减趋于 0.

$\therefore \{a_n - a_{n+1}\}$ 严格递减

$\therefore a_n^2 = \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} (a_k^2 - a_{k+1}^2) = \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} (a_k - a_{k+1})(a_k + a_{k+1}) < (a_n - a_{n+1}) \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} (a_k + a_{k+1})$

而由 $\{a_n\}$ 严格递减且恒正可得

$\frac{1}{a_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{a_n} = \frac{a_{n+1} - a_n}{a_n a_{n+1}} > \frac{a_n - a_{n+1}}{a_n^2} > \frac{1}{\sum_{k=n}^{\infty} (a_k + a_{k+1})}$

而由作此题可知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n + a_{n+1})$ 收敛

$\therefore \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} (a_k + a_{k+1}) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时.

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

5. Cauchy 收敛判别法.

一般形式: $a_n > 0$ a_n 递减 则 $\sum a_n$ 收敛 且仅当 $\sum p^n a_{2^n}$ 收敛.

常用于 $p=2$ 的情形 即 $\sum a_n$ 收敛 $\Leftrightarrow \sum 2^n \cdot a_{2^n}$ 收敛.

$$\text{PF: } \underbrace{2^n a_{2^n} = a_{2^n} + \dots + a_{2^n}}_{2^n \text{ 个}} \geq \sum_{N=2^n}^{2^{n+1}-1} a_N$$

$$2^n a_{2^n} = 2(2^{n-1} a_{2^n}) = 2(a_{2^{n-1}} + \dots + a_{2^n}) \leq 2 \sum_{N=2^{n-1}+1}^{2^n} a_N$$

$$\text{则 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n a_{2^n} \leq \underbrace{\left(2 \sum_{N=2^{m_1}+1}^{2^n} a_N \right)}_{2^{n-1} \uparrow} = 2 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{N=2^n}^{2^{n+1}-1} a_N \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n a_{2^n}$$

$\therefore \sum a_n$ 与 $\sum 2^n a_{2^n}$ 同敛散.

应用: $\sum \frac{1}{n \ln n}$ 发散 记 $a_n = (n \ln n)^{-1}$ 则 $2^n \cdot a_{2^n} = 2^n \cdot \frac{1}{2^n \ln(2^n)} = \frac{1}{n \ln 2}$

而 $\sum \frac{1}{n \ln 2}$ 发散显然.

6. $a_n > 0$ $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$ 证明: $\alpha > 1$ 时 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{S_n^\alpha}$ 收敛.

$$\text{PF: } \alpha > 1 \text{ 时 } \frac{a_n}{S_n^\alpha} = \frac{S_n - S_{n-1}}{S_n^\alpha} \leq \int_{S_{n-1}}^{S_n} \frac{dx}{x^\alpha} \quad n \geq 2$$

$$\text{从而 } \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{a_n}{S_n^\alpha} \leq \frac{1}{a_1^{\alpha-1}} + \sum_{n=2}^N \int_{S_{n-1}}^{S_n} \frac{dx}{x^\alpha} = \frac{1}{a_1^{\alpha-1}} + \int_{a_1}^{S_N} \frac{dx}{x^\alpha}$$

$$\text{而 } \int_{a_1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^\alpha} dx \text{ 收敛 } \therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{S_n^\alpha} \text{ 收敛.}$$

7. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{H_n}$ 是一个发散的级数 问 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{H_n}$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{H_n^2}$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{H_n^3}$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{H_n^4}$ 的敛散情况如何.

① $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{H_n}$ 发散: 若 a_n 有界 M 则 $\frac{a_n}{H_n} \geq \frac{a_n}{HM}$ 若 a_n 无界 则 $\{a_{n_k}\}$ $a_{n_k} \rightarrow +\infty$ $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n_k}}{H_{n_k}} = 1 \neq 0$.

② $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{H_n^2}$ 收敛 $\frac{n^2 a_n}{H_n^2} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{a_n}{H_n^2} < \frac{1}{n^2}$

③ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{H_n^3}$ 1° 当 a_n 有上界 M 时, $\frac{a_n}{H_n^3} \geq \frac{a_n}{HM^2}$ 发散

$$2^\circ a_n \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时 } \frac{a_n}{H_n^3} = \frac{a_n^2}{H_n^3} \rightarrow 1 \quad n \rightarrow +\infty$$

与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_n}$ 同敛散.

3° 其它情况 如: $a_n = \begin{cases} n & n \text{ 偶} \\ 0 & n \text{ 奇} \end{cases}$

此时 $\{a_n\}$ 无界 而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{H_n^3} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{a_{2n}}{H_{2n}^3} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{H_{2n}^3}$ 发散.

而取 $a_n = n^2$ n 偶时 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{H_n^3} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{H_{2n}^3}$ 收敛.

\therefore 无法判断.

$$\textcircled{4} \text{ 又对 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{1+n a_n}$$

1° 当 $\{n a_n\}$ 有界时 同上收敛.

2° 当 $n a_n \rightarrow \infty$ 时 $\frac{a_n}{1+n a_n} = \frac{n a_n}{1+n a_n} \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow n \rightarrow \infty$ 发散.

3° 其它情况不确定

$$\text{取 } a_n = \begin{cases} 1 & n=2^k \\ \frac{1}{n^2} & n \neq 2^k \end{cases} \quad k=0,1,2,\dots$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{1+n a_n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+2^n} + \sum_{n \neq 2^k} \frac{\frac{1}{n^2}}{1+n \cdot \frac{1}{n^2}} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \quad \text{收敛.}$$

取 $a_n = \frac{1}{n}$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{1+n a_n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n} \quad \text{发散.}$$

定理 16.2.3 (第二积分平均值定理) 若函数 f 在 $[a, b]$ 上可积, g 在 $[a, b]$ 上非负, 那么:

(1) 若 g 在 $[a, b]$ 上递减, 则必存在 $\xi \in [a, b]$, 使得

$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = g(a) \int_a^{\xi} f(x)dx;$$

(2) 若 g 在 $[a, b]$ 上递增, 则必存在 $\eta \in [a, b]$, 使得

$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = g(b) \int_{\eta}^b f(x)dx.$$

定理 16.2.4 (推广的第二积分平均值定理) 设 f 在 $[a, b]$ 上可积, g 在 $[a, b]$ 上单调, 则必存在 $\xi \in [a, b]$, 使得

$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = g(a) \int_a^{\xi} f(x)dx + g(b) \int_{\xi}^b f(x)dx. \quad (8)$$

例: $f(x) = \int_x^{x+1} \sin t^2 dt$ 当 $x > 0$ 时 $|f(x)| \leq \frac{1}{x}$

$$\text{令 } u=t^2 \text{ 则 } \int_x^{x+1} \sin t^2 dt = \int_{x^2}^{(x+1)^2} \frac{\sin u}{2\sqrt{u}} du$$

由中值定理 = 中值定理得:

$$\int_{x^2}^{(x+1)^2} \frac{\sin u}{2\sqrt{u}} du = \frac{1}{2x} \int_{x^2}^{(x+1)^2} \sin u du = \frac{1}{2x} (\cos x^2 - \cos (x+1)^2) \quad \xi \in [x^2, (x+1)^2]$$

$$\therefore |f(x)| \leq \frac{1}{2x} \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{x}$$

考试原题.

1. 积分与极限的关系:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^p + 2^p + \dots + n^p}{n^{p+1}} = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^p + \left(\frac{2}{n}\right)^p + \dots + \left(\frac{n}{n}\right)^p \right] \\ &= \int_0^1 x^p dx = \frac{1}{p+1} \end{aligned}$$

2. f 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续 求极限

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \int_0^1 f(x) x^n dx$$

答案为 ~~$f(1)$~~

证明: 记 $g(x) = f(x) - f(1)$ 即证 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \int_0^1 g(x) x^n dx = 0$

对 $\varepsilon > 0$ 由 $g(x)$ 连续性知 $\exists \delta > 0 \forall x \in (1-\delta, 1) |g(x)| < \varepsilon$ 设 $M = \max_{x \in [0, 1]} |g(x)|$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则有 } \left| n \int_0^1 g(x) x^n dx \right| &\leq \left| n \int_0^{1-\delta} g(x) x^n dx \right| + \left| n \int_{1-\delta}^1 g(x) x^n dx \right| \\ &< n M \left| \int_0^{1-\delta} x^n dx \right| + n \varepsilon \left| \int_{1-\delta}^1 x^n dx \right| \\ &= M \frac{n(1-\delta)^{n+1}}{n+1} + \varepsilon n \frac{1-(1-\delta)^{n+1}}{n+1} \\ &\rightarrow \varepsilon \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty. \end{aligned}$$