

数学分析 (B1) 作业解答

7.1,4.1 节

胡洁洋

作业 1. (习题 7.1.2)

(3) 由

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2n-1)(2n+1)}} \geq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n} = \infty,$$

发散.

(4) $\sin n$ 不收敛到 0, 发散.

后面的几个小题都是正项级数.

(5) 由

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n \sin \frac{\pi}{3^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n \frac{\pi}{3^n} = 2\pi,$$

收敛.

(6) 由

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \sqrt[n]{n}} \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt[e]{e}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = \infty,$$

发散.

(7) 由

$$\frac{1}{(2 + \frac{1}{n})^n} = 2^{-n} \frac{1}{(1 + \frac{1}{2n})^{\frac{2n}{2}}} \sim \frac{1}{2^n \sqrt{e}},$$

而

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n \sqrt{e}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} < \infty,$$

于是原级数收敛.

(8) 类似 (7),

$$\frac{n}{(n + \frac{1}{n})^n} \sim n^{1-n},$$

而

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{1-n} \leq 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} n^{-2} < \infty,$$

于是原级数收敛.

(15) 由

$$\begin{aligned}\left(\cos \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^3} &= \exp\left(n^3 \ln\left(1 + \cos \frac{1}{n} - 1\right)\right) = \exp\left(n^3\left(\cos \frac{1}{n} - 1\right) + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right) \\ &= \exp\left(-\frac{n}{2} + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right) \sim e^{-\frac{n}{2}},\end{aligned}$$

及

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{n}{2}} < \infty$$

知原级数收敛.

(16) 当 $a \geq 1$,

$$\left(\frac{an}{n+1}\right)^n \geq \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^n \rightarrow \frac{1}{e},$$

于是逐项不收敛到 0, 级数当然不收敛.

当 $0 < a < 1$,

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{an}{n+1}\right)^n \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a^n < \infty,$$

于是收敛.

作业 2. (习题 7.1.6) 令数列

$$c_n = a_n - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} b_k,$$

这里定义 $c_1 = a_1$. 由题意,

$$c_{n+1} - c_n = a_{n+1} - a_n - b_n < 0,$$

于是数列 $\{c_n\}$ 递减. 又

$$c_n \geq -\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k > -\infty,$$

由单调收敛定理, c_n 收敛, 于是

$$a_n = c_n + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} b_k$$

收敛.

作业 3. (习题 7.1.11) 由

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n + b_n| \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n| + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |b_n| < \infty,$$

结论成立.

作业 4. (习题 7.1.12) (1) 由

$$\left(\frac{2n+100}{3n+1}\right)^n \sim \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n e^{149/3},$$

右侧级数收敛, 知原级数绝对收敛.

(2) 由

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

知绝对收敛.

(3) 由

$$(\sqrt{n})/n + 100 \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}},$$

右侧级数发散知不绝对收敛; 而令

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+100} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + \frac{100}{\sqrt{x}}},$$

由对勾函数性质 (高考题), 当 $x > 10000$ 时, f 递减, 所以在第 10000 项后成每项绝对值递减的交错级数, 于是条件收敛.

(4)(5) 类似 (3) 知条件收敛.

(6) 当 $p \leq 0$, 每项不收敛到 0, 不收敛. 当 $p > 0$, 由 Leibniz 判别法知收敛; 但是当 $0 < p \leq 1$ 时, 不绝对收敛, 故条件收敛; 当 $p > 1$ 时, 绝对收敛.

(7) 由 Leibniz 判别法知收敛, 但由

$$e^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{n},$$

条件收敛.

(8) 由

$$\frac{1}{n} - \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \sim \frac{1}{2n^2},$$

知绝对收敛.

(9) 由

$$1 - \cos \frac{p}{n} \sim \frac{p^2}{2n^2},$$

知绝对收敛.

(10) 当 $p \leq 0$, 每项不趋于 0, 不收敛; 当 $p > 0$, 由 Leibniz 判别法知收敛, 而

$$\left(1 - \cos \frac{1}{n}\right)^p \sim \frac{1}{2^p n^{2p}},$$

知当 $0 < p \leq \frac{1}{2}$, 条件收敛; 当 $p > \frac{1}{2}$, 绝对收敛.

后面两大题都是怎么方便怎么来, 不必理会第一还是第二代换.

作业 5. (习题 4.1.2)

(2)

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2} \sin \frac{1}{x} dx = - \int \sin \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' dx = \cos \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + C.$$

(4)

$$\int \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2} dx = \int \arctan x d(\arctan x) = \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + C.$$

(6)

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx = 2 \int \frac{1}{1+(\sqrt{x})^2} d(\sqrt{x}) = 2 \arctan(\sqrt{x}) + C.$$

(8)

$$\int \frac{1 + \ln x}{1 + x \ln x} dx = \int \frac{d(x \ln x)}{1 + x \ln x} = \ln(1 + x \ln x) + C.$$

(10)

$$\int \sin^5 x \cos x dx = \int \sin^4 x d(\sin x) = \frac{\sin^6 x}{6} + C.$$

作业 6. (习题 4.1.3)

(3) 当 $x > 0$, 令 $x = a \sec t$, 则 $dx = a \tan t \sec t dt$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{(x^2 - a^2)^{3/2}} dx &= \int a \tan t \sec t \cdot \frac{1}{a^3 \tan^3 t} dt = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{\cos t}{\sin^2 t} dt = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 t} d(\sin t) \\ &= -\frac{1}{a^2 \sin t} + C \\ &= -\frac{1}{a\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}/x} + C \\ &= -\frac{x}{a\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} + C, \end{aligned}$$

易知上式对 $x < 0$ 也对, 于是答案就是这个.

(4) 令 $x = a \sin t$, $dx = a \cos t dt$,

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx &= \int \frac{a^2 \sin^2 t}{a \cos t} a \cos t dt = a^2 \int \sin^2 t dt = \frac{a^2}{4} (2t - \sin(2t)) + C \\ &= \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) - \frac{x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{2} + C.\end{aligned}$$

(7) 令 $y = \frac{1}{x}$, $dy = -\frac{1}{x^2} dx$,

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1 - \ln x}{(x - \ln x)^2} dx &= - \int \frac{1 + \ln y}{\left(\frac{1}{y} + \ln y\right)^2} \frac{1}{y^2} dy = - \int \frac{1 + \ln y}{(1 + y \ln y)^2} dy \\ &= - \int \frac{d(y \ln y)}{(1 + y \ln y)^2} = \frac{1}{1 + y \ln y} + C \\ &= \frac{x}{x - \ln x} + C.\end{aligned}$$

(8) 令 $x = a \tan t$, $dx = a \sec^2 t dt$.

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx = \int \frac{\cos t \cdot a \sec^2 t}{a^2 \tan^2 t \cdot a} dt = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{\cos t}{\sin^2 t} dt = -\frac{1}{a^2 \sin t} + C = -\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{a^2 x} + C.$$

(11) 令 $x = \csc t$, $dx = -\cos t \csc^2 t dt$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{x - 1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} dx &= - \int \frac{\csc t - 1}{\csc^2 t \cot t} \cot t \csc t dt = \int (\sin t - 1) dt = -\cos t - t + C \\ &= -\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}} - \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + C.\end{aligned}$$

(12) 由

$$\frac{1}{x^8(1+x^2)} = \frac{1+x^2-x^2}{x^8(1+x^2)} = \frac{1}{x^8} - \frac{1}{x^6(1+x^2)} = \cdots = \frac{1}{x^8} - \frac{1}{x^6} + \frac{1}{x^4} - \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{1+x^2},$$

积分得

$$\int \frac{1}{x^8(1+x^2)} dx = -\frac{1}{7x^7} + \frac{1}{5x^5} - \frac{1}{3x^3} + \frac{1}{x} + \arctan x + C.$$

作业 7. (习题 4.1.4)

(1) 分段讨论得

$$\int |x| dx = \frac{x|x|}{2} + C.$$

(2) 分段讨论得

$$\int \max\{1, x^2\} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{2}{3} + C, & x \leq -1, \\ x + C, & -1 < x < 1, \\ \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + C, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

(这里的 $\frac{2}{3}$ 是为了让原函数连续)

作业 8. (习题 4.1.5)

(1)

$$\int x \sin x dx = - \int x d(\cos x) = -x \cos x + \int \cos x dx = \sin x - x \cos x + C.$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} I &= x \int \cos(\ln x) dx = \cos(\ln x) - \int x d(\cos(\ln x)) \\ &= x \cos(\ln x) + \int \sin(\ln x) dx \\ &= x \cos(\ln x) + x \sin(\ln x) - \int x d(\sin(\ln x)) \\ &= x \cos(\ln x) + x \sin(\ln x) - \int \cos(\ln x) dx \\ &= x \cos(\ln x) + x \sin(\ln x) - I, \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$I = \frac{x(\cos(\ln x) + \sin(\ln x))}{2} + C.$$

(5)

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \sec x d(\tan x) \\ &= \sec x \tan x - \int \tan x d(\sec x) \\ &= \sec x \tan x - \int \sec x \tan^2 x dx \\ &= \sec x \tan x - \int \sec x (\sec^2 x - 1) dx \\ &= \sec x \tan x - \int \sec^3 x dx + \int \sec x dx \\ &= \sec x \tan x - I + \ln |\sec x + \tan x|, \end{aligned}$$

故

$$I = \frac{\sec x \tan x + \ln |\sec x + \tan x|}{2} + C.$$

(7)

$$\begin{aligned} \int x \arcsin x \, dx &= \int \arcsin x \, d\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} \arcsin x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} d(\arcsin x) \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} \arcsin x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} \arcsin x - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \arcsin x - \frac{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}{2} \right] + C \\ &= \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) \arcsin x + \frac{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}{4} + C. \end{aligned}$$

(9)

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int (\arcsin x)^2 \, dx = \int (\arcsin x)^2 \, d(x) \\ &= x(\arcsin x)^2 - \int x \, d[(\arcsin x)^2] \\ &= x(\arcsin x)^2 - \int x \left(2 \arcsin x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right) \, dx \\ &= x(\arcsin x)^2 - 2 \int \frac{x \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx \end{aligned}$$

令 $t = \arcsin x$,

$$\int \frac{x \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx = \int t \sin t \, dt = \sin t - t \cos t + C = x - \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x + C,$$

故

$$I = x(\arcsin x)^2 - 2x + 2\sqrt{1-x^2} + C.$$

作业 9. (习题 4.1.6)

(1) 记 $I_n = \int \sin^n x \, dx$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \int -\sin^{n-1} x \, d(\cos x) = -\sin^{n-1} x \cos x + (n-1) \int \sin^{n-2} x \cos^2 x \, dx \\ &= -\sin^{n-1} x \cos x + (n-1)I_{n-2} - (n-1)I_n, \end{aligned}$$

故递推式为

$$I_n = -\frac{\sin^{n-1} x \cos x}{n} + \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}, \quad n \geq 3.$$

注. 很快这个递推式就会派上用场. 在学习定积分时我们会学到 Wallis 公式 (教材例 5.1.10): 如果记

$$W_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx,$$

则

$$W_n = \begin{cases} \frac{(n-1)!!}{n!!} \cdot \pi/2, & n \text{ 为偶数,} \\ \frac{(n-1)!!}{n!!}, & n \text{ 为奇数.} \end{cases}$$

这里双阶乘 $n!! := n(n-2)(n-4)\cdots$, 如果 n 是奇数则连乘到 1, 如果 n 是偶数则连乘到 2.

我们来看 Wallis 公式的一个应用: 证明 Stirling 公式

$$n! \sim \sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n, \quad n \rightarrow \infty.$$

首先我们证明: 数列

$$a_n = n! \frac{e^n}{n^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}$$

递增有上界.

第一步: 证明数列递减. 作比, 即证明

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = e \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^{n+\frac{1}{2}} < 1,$$

取对数, 即证明

$$\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) < \frac{2}{2n+1},$$

令 $x = 1 + \frac{1}{n} > 1$, 即证明

$$\ln x < \frac{2(x-1)}{x+1},$$

这个不等式大家在高中都已证明了无数遍了, 一般在证明极值点偏移问题时经常用到, 这里就不写了. 这样我们得到了 $\{a_n\}$ 递增.

第二步: 证明存在正下界. 即证明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln a_n$ 存在, 转化到我们之前学的级数问题, 也就是证明递减的负项级数 (递增的正项级数取负号)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\ln a_{n+1} - \ln a_n)$$

收敛.

由

$$\begin{aligned}\ln a_{n+1} - \ln a_n &= 1 - \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \\ &= 1 + \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{2n^2} + \frac{1}{3n^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right)\right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{12n^2} + o(n^2) \\ &= O\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \geq -\frac{C_1}{n^2},\end{aligned}$$

知级数收敛, 于是原数列 $\{a_n\}$ 有下界 > 0 .

由此, 我们证明了存在正常数 C ,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n! \frac{e^n}{n^{n+\frac{1}{2}}} = C,$$

于是我们的目的就是证明 $C = \sqrt{2\pi}$.

第三步: 证明

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{W_{n+1}}{W_n} = 1.$$

显然, $0 < W_{n+1} < W_n$, 又由 Wallis 公式,

$$\frac{n+1}{n+2} = \frac{W_{n+2}}{W_n} < \frac{W_{n+1}}{W_n} < 1,$$

由夹逼定理得:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{W_{n+1}}{W_n} = 1.$$

第四步: 证明 $C = \sqrt{2\pi}$.

由递推公式, $W_{2n} = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$, $W_{2n-1} = \frac{(2n-2)!!}{(2n-1)!!}$, 于是

$$W_{2n}W_{2n-1} = \frac{\pi}{4n},$$

从而

$$\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n}W_{2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi}{2} \sqrt{n} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} = \frac{\pi}{2} \sqrt{n} \frac{(2n)!}{(2^n n!)^2},$$

由等价量替换,

$$\frac{\pi}{2} \sqrt{n} \frac{(2n)!}{(2^n n!)^2} \sim \frac{\pi}{2} \sqrt{n} \frac{C(2n)^{2n+\frac{1}{2}}/e^{2n}}{4^n C^2 n^{2n+1}/e^{2n}} = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{2C},$$

于是

$$\frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{2C} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2},$$

解得 $C = \sqrt{2\pi}$, 从而

$$n! \sim \sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n, \quad n \rightarrow \infty$$

得证!

(2)

$$I_n = \int x^n e^x dx = x^n e^x - n \int x^{n-1} e^x dx = x^n e^x - n I_{n-1}.$$

作业 10. (习题 4.1.7)

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^4 + x^2 + 1} dx &= \int \frac{1 - 1/x^2}{x^2 + 1/x^2 + 1} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x + 1/x)^2 - 1} d(x + 1/x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x + \frac{1}{x} - 1}{x + \frac{1}{x} + 1} \right| + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{x^2 - x + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} \right) + C. \end{aligned}$$

(10) 令 $t = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}}$, 则 $x = \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2}$,

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \int t \frac{(1-t^2)^2}{(1+t^2)^2} \cdot \frac{4t}{(1-t^2)^2} dt \\ &= \int \frac{4(t^2+1-1)}{(1+t^2)^2} dt \\ &= 4 \int \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt - 4 \int \frac{1}{(1+t^2)^2} dt \\ &:= 4 \arctan t - 4J. \end{aligned}$$

令 $t = \tan u$,

$$J = \int \cos^2 u du = \frac{u + \sin u \cos u}{2} + C.$$

代入回去, 把所有变量恢复为 x 得

$$I = 2 \arctan \left(\sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}} \right) - \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} + C.$$

(11) 令 $y = \arctan x$, $dy \sec^2 y = dx$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{x \arctan x}{(1+x^2)^3} dx = \int y \sin y \cos^3 y dy = -\frac{1}{4} \int y d(\cos^4 y) \\ &= -\frac{y \cos^4 y}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \int \cos^4 y dy \\ &= -\frac{y \cos^4 y}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{3y}{8} + \frac{\sin 2y}{4} + \frac{\sin 4y}{32} \right) + C \\ &= \dots \end{aligned}$$

太丑了..... 略..... 低品位.

(20)

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{x^2}{(x \sin x + \cos x)^2} dx \\ &= -\int \frac{x}{\cos x} d\left(\frac{1}{x \sin x + \cos x}\right) \\ &= -\frac{x}{\cos x(x \sin x + \cos x)} + \int \frac{1}{x \sin x + \cos x} \frac{x \sin x + \cos x}{\cos^2 x} dx \\ &= -\frac{x}{\cos x(x \sin x + \cos x)} + \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx \\ &= -\frac{x}{\cos x(x \sin x + \cos x)} + \tan x + C \\ &= \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{x \sin x + \cos x} + C. \end{aligned}$$

(21) 积化和差两步, 得

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \cos x \cos 2x \cos 3x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos x + \cos 3x) \cos 3x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int (\cos 2x + \cos 4x + 1 + \cos 6x) dx \\ &= \frac{x}{4} + \frac{\sin 2x}{8} + \frac{\sin 4x}{16} + \frac{\sin 6x}{24} + C. \end{aligned}$$

(25)

$$\begin{aligned} \int e^{-x^2/2} \frac{\cos x - 2x \sin x}{2\sqrt{\sin x}} dx &= \int e^{-x^2/2} (\sqrt{\sin x})' + (e^{-x^2/2})' \sqrt{\sin x} dx \\ &= \int e^{-x^2/2} \sqrt{\sin x} dx \\ &= e^{-x^2/2} \sqrt{\sin x} + C. \end{aligned}$$