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阿贝尔第二定理:

设幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ 收敛半径 $r > 0$. 则有下列结论:

- (1). 对任意 $0 < s < r$, 幂级数在区间 $[-s, s]$ 上一致收敛.
- (2). 如果幂级数 $x=r$ 处收敛, 则它在 $[0, r]$ 上一致收敛; 如果在 $x=-r$ 处收敛, 则它在 $[-r, 0]$ 上一致收敛.

习题 12.2.

Ex 1. 设幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ 收敛半径 $r > 0$. 证明阿贝尔第二定理的下述逆命题:

- (1) 如果 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ 在 $(-r, r)$ 一致收敛, 则它的收敛域为 $[-r, r]$.
- (2) 如果 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ 在 $(0, r)$ 一致收敛, 而在 $(-r, 0)$ 上不一致收敛, 则它的收敛域为 $[-r, r]$. 反之亦然.

Proof: (1).
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in [-r, r]} \left| \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} a_n x^n \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in (-r, r)} \left| \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} a_n x^n \right| < \infty$$

故收敛域为 $[-r, r]$

- (2). 类似 (1) 可知: $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ 在 $[0, r]$ 一致收敛, 收敛域包含 r . 若收敛域包含 $-r$, 即收敛域为 $[-r, r]$. 则由阿贝尔第二定理 (2) 知: $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ 在 $[-r, 0]$ 一致收敛, 矛盾!
故收敛域为 $(-r, r]$ □



Thm 12.2.3. $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ 收敛半径 $r > 0$. 收敛域为 I , 和函数: $S(x)$. 逐项求导得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1}$

其收敛半径为 r_1 , 收敛域 I_1 , 和函数 $S_1(x)$. 则有:

(1). $r_1 = r$.

(2). $I_1 \subseteq I$

(3). $S_1'(x) = S_1(x)$. $\forall x \in I_1$

Ex 5. 设级数 ~~$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n$~~ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n$ 收敛. 证明:

(i) ~~幂级数~~ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ 收敛半径 $r \geq 1$

(ii) 在 $x=1$ 处收敛

(iii) 和函数 $S(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处左可导

(iv). $S_-'(1) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n$

Proof: (i). 对于 $S_1(x)$. 由于 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n = S_1(1)$ 收敛. 故 $r_1 \geq 1$. 于是 $r = r_1 \geq 1$.

(ii). $\{1\} \subseteq I_1 \subseteq I$. 故 $S(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处收敛.

(iii). $S_-'(1) = S_1'(1)$. (since $1 \in I_1$), 故 $S(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 左可导

(iv). ~~由于~~ $S_-'(1) = S_1(1) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n$

□



Ex 6. 利用逐项微(积)分本下列幂级数的和:

(1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} =: f(x)$ $f'(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x}$. 若 $|x| < 1$.

~~$f(1) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow \infty$~~

~~$f(-1) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} = -\ln 2$~~

于是 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}$ 收敛域为 $[-1, 1)$. ~~$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-x}, & |x| < 1 \\ -\ln 2, & x = -1 \end{cases}$~~ $- \ln(1-x)$

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

$= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} n x^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} x^n =: 2f(x) + g(x)$

$f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} x^{n+1} = \frac{d}{dx} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-x)^{n+1} = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{x^2}{1+x} = \frac{x(x+2)}{(1+x)^2}$ 若 $|x| < 1$.

于是 $f(x)$ 收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$

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

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

(3) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^n = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n+2)(n+1) x^n \Rightarrow \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n+1) x^n + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} x^n =: f(x) - 3g(x) + h(x)$

~~$f(x) = \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} x^{n+2} = \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \frac{x^3}{1-x} = \frac{2}{(1-x)^3}$ 若 $|x| < 1$~~

~~$g(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} x^{n+1} = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{x^2}{1-x}$~~

$f(x) = \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n+2} = \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \frac{x^3}{1-x} = -\frac{2x(x^2-3x+1)}{(x-1)^3}$ 若 $|x| < 1$

$g(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n+1} = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{x^2}{1-x} = -\frac{x(x-2)}{(x-1)^2}$ 若 $|x| < 1$

$h(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{x}{1-x}$ 若 $|x| < 1$

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



$$(5). \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{n(n-1)} =: f(x^2), \quad f(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n(n-1)}, \quad f'(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}.$$

$$f''(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x}, \quad |x| < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \int \frac{1}{1-x} dx = -\ln(1-x), \quad \text{收敛域为 } [0, 1)$$

$$f(x) = \int -\ln(1-x) dx = -x \ln(1-x) + \int x d \ln(1-x)$$

$$= -x \ln(1-x) + \int \frac{-x}{1-x} dx$$

$$= -x \ln(1-x) + \int \frac{1-x}{1-x} - \frac{1}{1-x} dx$$

$$= -x \ln(1-x) + x + \ln(1-x)$$

$$= (1-x) \ln(1-x) + x, \quad \text{收敛域为 } [0, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{n(n-1)} = f(x^2) = (1-x^2) \ln(1-x^2) + x^2, \quad |x| < 1.$$

$$x=1 \text{ 时 } \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1^{2n}}{n(n-1)} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n} \right) = 1$$

$$x=-1 \text{ 时 } \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{2n}}{n(n-1)} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n} \right) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{n(n-1)} \text{ 收敛域为 } [-1, 1].$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 8. (1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{3n-2} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(3n-2)x} dx \stackrel{\text{控制收敛定理}}{=} \int_0^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} e^{-(3n-2)x} dx \\
 &= - \int_0^{\infty} e^{2x} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-e^{-3x})^n dx = \int_0^{\infty} e^{2x} \frac{e^{-3x}}{1+e^{-3x}} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{1+e^{-3x}} dx = - \int_1^0 \frac{1}{1+e^{-3x}} de^{-x} \\
 &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+t^3} dt = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9} \pi + \frac{\ln 2}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$8. (3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n-1}{3^n} \quad \text{考虑 } f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{3^n} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{3^n} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{x}{3}} = \frac{1}{3-x}$$

$$f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n-1)x^{n-2}}{3^n} \quad (*) \text{ 则 } f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{3-x} = \frac{1}{(3-x)^2}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n-1}{3^n} = f'(1) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$8. (5) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} \quad \text{考虑 } f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1}$$

$$\text{考虑 } f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} \quad f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n-1} = \frac{1}{1-x} \Rightarrow f(x) = -\ln(1-x)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(2n-1)t} dt \quad \text{控制收敛定理} \quad \int_0^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} e^{-2nt+t} dt$$

$$= - \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-e^{-2t})^n dt = - \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} \cdot \frac{(-e^{-2t})}{1+e^{-2t}} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-t}}{1+e^{-2t}} dt = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+e^{2t}} de^{-t} = - \int_0^{\infty} d \arctan e^{-t}$$

$$= - \arctan e^{-t} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \arctan 1 - \arctan 0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$8. (8) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (2n-1)!!}{(2n)!! (2n+1)} \quad \text{考虑 } I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n t dt, \quad I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-1} t d \cos t = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t d \sin^{n-1} t$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (n-1) \sin^{n-2} t \cos^2 t dt = (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} t dt - (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n t dt = (n-1) I_{n-2} - (n-1) I_n$$

$$\Rightarrow I_n / I_{n-2} = \frac{n-1}{n} \Rightarrow I_{2n} = I_0 \cdot \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n} t dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (2n-1)!!}{(2n)!! (2n+1)} = \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{2n+1} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n} t dt \quad \text{控制收敛定理} \quad \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} \sin^{2n} t}{2n+1} dt$$

$$\text{考虑 } f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^{2n}}{2n+1} \quad \frac{d}{dx} [x f(x)] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} x^{2n} = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-x^2)^n = - \frac{-x^2}{1+x^2} = \frac{x^2}{1+x^2}$$

$$x f(x) = 0 \cdot f(0) + \int_0^x \frac{d(x f(x))}{dx} dx = \int_0^x \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx = x - \arctan x \Rightarrow f(x) = 1 - \frac{\arctan x}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (2n-1)!!}{(2n)!! (2n+1)} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(1 - \frac{\arctan(\sin t)}{\sin t} \right) dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\arctan(\sin t)}{\sin t} dt$$

求积/2. $J = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\arctan(\sin t)}{\sin t} dt$. $\sqrt{2} g(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\arctan(a \sin t)}{\sin t} dt$. 推导出 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a^2}}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial a} g(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \frac{\arctan(a \sin t)}{\sin t} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1+a^2 \sin^2 t} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t}{(a^2+1)\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + \tan^2 t}{1+(a^2+1)\tan^2 t} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1+(a^2+1)\tan^2 t} dt = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow g(a) = g(0) + \int_0^1 \frac{\partial g(a)}{\partial a} da = g(0) + \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a^2}} da = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(a + \sqrt{1+a^2}) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (2n-1)!!}{(2n)!! (2n+1)} = 1 - \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) = 1 - \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})$$

8. (8) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (2n-1)!!}{(2n)!! (2n+1)} = \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n+1)} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n} t dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} \sin^{2n} t}{(2n+1)} dt$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 - \frac{\arctan(\sin t)}{\sin t} dt = 1 - \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\arctan(\sin t)}{\sin t} dt$$

$g(a) := \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\arctan(a \sin t)}{\sin t} dt$, $\frac{\partial g(a)}{\partial a} = \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\arctan(a \sin t)}{\sin t} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \frac{\arctan(a \sin t)}{\sin t} dt$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1+a^2 \sin^2 t} dt = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{1+a^2}}$$

于是 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\arctan(\sin t)}{\sin t} dt = g(1) = g(0) + \int_0^1 \frac{\partial g(a)}{\partial a} da = \int_0^1 \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{1+a^2}} da = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})$

于是 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (2n-1)!!}{(2n)!! (2n+1)} = 1 - \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\arctan(\sin t)}{\sin t} dt = 1 - \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})$