

$\|f\|$  表示  $\sup_{x \in I} |f|$

$$3. (4) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \arctan \frac{nx}{1+n^5 x^2}, -\infty < x < +\infty$$

$$\left| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \arctan \frac{nx}{1+n^5 x^2} \right| \leq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left| \arctan \frac{nx}{1+n^5 x^2} \right| \leq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n|x|}{1+n^5 x^2} \leq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n|x|}{2n^{\frac{5}{2}}|x|} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}} < \infty, \text{故一致收敛}$$

$$3. (6) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{1+x^{2n}}, |x| \geq 1 + \varepsilon$$

$$\left| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{1+x^{2n}} \right| \leq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left| \frac{x^n}{1+x^{2n}} \right| = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{|x|^n}{1+|x|^{2n}} \leq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{|x|}\right)^n \leq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1+\varepsilon}\right)^n = \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{1+\varepsilon}} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} + 1$$

$$3. (8) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-nx}, x \geq 0$$

令  $f_n(x) = x^2 e^{-nx}$ , 求导可知  $f_n(x) \leq f_n\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) = \frac{4e^{-2}}{n^2}$ , 显然  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n(x)$  一致收敛

$$3. (12) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos \frac{2n\pi}{3}}{\sqrt{n^2+x^2}}, -\infty < x < +\infty$$

$$\left| \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \frac{\cos \frac{2n\pi}{3}}{\sqrt{n^2+x^2}} \right| \leq \left| \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \frac{\cos \frac{2n\pi}{3}}{n} \right| \xrightarrow{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos \frac{2n\pi}{3}}{n} \text{收敛}} 0 \text{ (as } n \rightarrow \infty), \text{故一致收敛}$$

$$3. (14) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2n-1)x}{n^p}, \varepsilon \leq x \leq \pi - \varepsilon$$

$$\left| \sum_{k=0}^n \sin(2k-1)x \right| = \left| \frac{\sum_{k=0}^n \sin x \sin(2k-1)x}{\sin x} \right| = \left| \frac{\sum_{k=0}^n \cos(2k-2)x - \cos 2kx}{2\sin x} \right| = \left| \frac{\cos(-2x) - \cos 2nx}{2\sin x} \right| \leq \frac{1}{\sin x} \leq \frac{1}{\sin \varepsilon} \text{ 部分和有界}$$

$\frac{1}{n^p}$  随  $n$  单调递减趋于 0, 于是由狄利克雷判别法:  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2n-1)x}{n^p}$  一致收敛

6. 设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = \infty$  且级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|a_n|}$  收敛. 证明: 级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x - a_n}$  在不包含

$a_n (n = 1, 2, \dots)$  的任意有界闭区间上一致收敛.

**Pf:** ①  $\varepsilon - N$  语言:

考虑  $x \in [a, b], a_n \notin [a, b], \forall n$ .

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = \infty \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, \text{s.t. } \forall n > N, \text{ 有 } |a_n| \geq \max\{|a|, |b|\} + 1 \geq |x| + 1 \text{ 且 } \sum_{n=N}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|a_n|} < \frac{\varepsilon}{\max\{|a|, |b|\}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{|a_n| - |x|} - \frac{1}{|a_n|} = \frac{|x|}{(|a_n| - |x|)|a_n|} \leq \frac{|x|}{|a_n|} \leq \frac{\max\{|a|, |b|\}}{|a_n|}, \forall n > N$$

$$\left| \sum_{n=N}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x - a_n} \right| \leq \sum_{n=N}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|x - a_n|} \leq \sum_{n=N}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|a_n| - |x|} \leq \max\{|a|, |b|\} \sum_{n=N}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|a_n|} \leq \varepsilon.$$

② 极限语言:

$$\left| \sum_{n=N}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x - a_n} \right| \leq \sum_{n=N}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|x - a_n|} \leq \sum_{n=N}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|a_n| - |x|} \leq \max\{|a|, |b|\} \sum_{n=N}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|a_n|} \xrightarrow{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|a_n|} \text{收敛}} 0 \text{ (as } N \rightarrow \infty)$$

确定下列和函数的收敛域, 讨论和函数连续性

$$8. (1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+n^2x^2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} x=0 \text{ 时, } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+n^2x^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1 \text{ 发散}$$

$$\textcircled{2} x \neq 0 \text{ 时, 固定 } x, \left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+n^2x^2} \right| \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2x^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6x^2}, \text{ 故收敛, 收敛域为 } \mathbb{R}^*$$

$$\textcircled{1} x=0 \text{ 处, 取 } x_n = \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{3}}} \rightarrow 0 \text{ 可知 } \left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{1+n^2x_n^2} \right) \right| = \left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{1+n^{\frac{4}{3}}} \right) \right| \rightarrow +\infty, \text{ 故不连续}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} x_0 \neq 0 \text{ 处, } \left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+n^2x^2} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+n^2x_0^2} \right| &= \left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+n^2x^2} - \frac{1}{1+n^2x_0^2} \right| = \left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2(x_0^2-x^2)}{(1+n^2x^2)(1+n^2x_0^2)} \right| \\ &\leq \left| \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x_0^2} \right| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \left| \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x_0^2} \right| \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{x^2} \text{ 在 } \mathbb{R}^* \text{ 连续}} 0 \text{ (as } x \rightarrow x_0), \text{ 故 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+n^2x^2} \text{ 连续} \end{aligned}$$

综上:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+n^2x^2}$  在  $\mathbb{R}^*$  连续.

$$8. (3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{nx}{1+n^4x^2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} x=0 \text{ 时, } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{nx}{1+n^4x^2} = 0, \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\textcircled{2} x \neq 0 \text{ 时, 固定 } x, \left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{nx}{1+n^4x^2} \right| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n|x|}{1+n^4x^2} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{|x|+n^4|x|} \leq \frac{1}{|x|} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \text{ 故收敛, 收敛域为 } \mathbb{R}$$

$$\textcircled{1} x=0 \text{ 处, 取 } x_n = \frac{1}{n^2} \rightarrow 0 \text{ 可知 } \left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{nx_n}{1+n^4x_n^2} - 0 \right) \right| = \left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n} \right| \rightarrow +\infty, \text{ 故不连续}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} x_0 \neq 0 \text{ 处, } \left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{nx}{1+n^4x^2} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{nx_0}{1+n^4x_0^2} \right| &= \left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{nx}{1+n^4x^2} - \frac{nx_0}{1+n^4x_0^2} \right| = \left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{nx(1+n^4x_0^2) - nx_0(1+n^4x^2)}{(1+n^4x^2)(1+n^4x_0^2)} \right| \\ &= \left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n(x-x_0) + n^5xx_0(x_0-x)}{(1+n^4x^2)(1+n^4x_0^2)} \right| = \left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+n^5xx_0}{(1+n^4x^2)(1+n^4x_0^2)} \right| |x-x_0| \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|n+n^5xx_0|}{(1+n^4x^2)(1+n^4x_0^2)} |x-x_0| \\ &\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+n^5|xx_0|}{(1+n^4x^2)(1+n^4x_0^2)} |x-x_0| \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+n^5|xx_0|}{n^8x^2x_0^2} |x-x_0| = \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n^8x^2x_0^2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^5|xx_0|}{n^8x^2x_0^2} \right) |x-x_0| \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{x^2x_0^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^7} + \frac{1}{|xx_0|} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \right) |x-x_0| = \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^7} \right) \left| \frac{x-x_0}{x^2x_0^2} \right| + \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \right) \left| \frac{1}{|x|} - \frac{1}{|x_0|} \right| \rightarrow 0 \text{ (as } x \rightarrow x_0 \neq 0), \text{ 故连续} \end{aligned}$$

因此,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{nx}{1+n^4x^2}$  在  $\mathbb{R}^*$  上连续.

$$8. (6) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^3 e^{-nx}$$

①  $x \leq 0$  时,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^3 e^{-nx} \geq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^3 \rightarrow +\infty$ , 发散

②  $x > 0$  时, 固定  $x$ ,  $\frac{d(n^3 e^{-nx})}{n} = n^2(-e^{-nx})(nx-3)$  于是  $n \geq \left\lceil \frac{3}{x} \right\rceil$  时,  $n^3 e^{-nx}$  递减

$$\sum_{n=\left\lceil \frac{3}{x} \right\rceil+1}^{\infty} n^3 e^{-nx} \leq \int_{\left\lceil \frac{3}{x} \right\rceil}^{+\infty} t^3 e^{-tx} dt = \frac{1}{x^4} \int_{\left\lceil \frac{3}{x} \right\rceil}^{+\infty} y^3 e^{-y} dy \leq \frac{1}{x^4} \int_0^{+\infty} y^3 e^{-y} dy = \frac{\Gamma(4)}{x^4} = \frac{6}{x^4}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^3 e^{-nx} = \sum_{n=1}^{\left\lceil \frac{3}{x} \right\rceil} n^3 e^{-nx} + \sum_{n=\left\lceil \frac{3}{x} \right\rceil+1}^{\infty} n^3 e^{-nx} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\left\lceil \frac{3}{x} \right\rceil} n^3 e^{-nx} + \frac{6}{x^4} < \infty, \text{ 于是 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^3 e^{-nx} \text{ 收敛, 故收敛域为 } (0, +\infty)$$

③  $x = 0$  处, 取  $x_n = \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$  可知  $\left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^3 e^{-nx_n} \right| = \left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^3}{e} \right| \rightarrow +\infty$ , 故不连续

④  $x_0 \neq 0$  处,  $\left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^3 e^{-nx} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^3 e^{-nx_0} \right| = \left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^3 (e^{-nx} - e^{-nx_0}) \right| = \left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^4 e^{-n\xi(n)} \right| |x - x_0|$ , 其中  $\xi(n)$  介于  $x$  和  $x_0$  之间

$x$  充分接近  $x_0$  时,  $x$  和  $x_0$  同号.

⑤ 若  $x_0 > 0$ , 则  $\xi(n) > 0$ , 显然  $\left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^4 e^{-n\xi(n)} \right| < \infty$ ,

$$\left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^3 e^{-nx} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^3 e^{-nx_0} \right| = \left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^4 e^{-n\xi(n)} \right| |x - x_0| \rightarrow 0 \text{ (as } x \rightarrow x_0)$$

⑥ 若  $x_0 < 0$ , 则  $\xi(n) < 0$ ,

$$\left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^3 e^{-nx} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^3 e^{-nx_0} \right| = \left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^4 e^{-n\xi(n)} \right| |x - x_0|$$

取  $x_n = x_0 - \frac{1}{n}$ , 就有  $\left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^4 e^{-n\xi(n)} \right| |x_n - x_0| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^3 e^{-n\xi(n)} \stackrel{\xi(n) < 0}{\geq} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^3 \rightarrow \infty$ , 故不连续

所以  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^3 e^{-nx}$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  连续, 在  $(-\infty, 0]$  不连续.

8. (8). 先考虑  $\ln[1 + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x}{n}]$  有定义. 得到  $x \in (-1, 2)$ .

固定  $x$ .  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln[1 + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x}{n}]$ .  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时  $\downarrow$  收敛.

$$\left| \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} \ln[1 + (-1)^{k-1} \frac{x}{k}] \right| = \left| \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} \left[ (-1)^{k-1} \frac{x}{k} + O\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right) \right] \right| = \left| \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} (-1)^{k-1} \frac{x}{k} \right| + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \rightarrow 0$$

于是  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, \text{ s.t. } \forall n \geq N, \text{ 有}$

$$\left| \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} \ln[1 + (-1)^{k-1} \frac{x}{k}] \right| < \varepsilon/2$$

于是  $\forall m > n > N, \text{ 有}$

$$\left| \sum_{k=n}^m \ln[1 + (-1)^{k-1} \frac{x}{k}] \right| \leq \left| \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} \ln[1 + (-1)^{k-1} \frac{x}{k}] \right| + \left| \sum_{k=m}^{\infty} \ln[1 + (-1)^{k-1} \frac{x}{k}] \right| < \varepsilon/2 + \varepsilon/2 = \varepsilon.$$

由 Cauchy 收敛准则:  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \ln[1 + (-1)^{k-1} \frac{x}{k}]$  收敛.

对于任意给定的  $x_0 \in (-1, 2)$ .  $\rightarrow \ln(1 + (-1)^{k-1} \frac{x}{k}) - \ln(1 + (-1)^{k-1} \frac{x_0}{k}) = \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{1 + (-1)^{k-1} \frac{x_0}{k}} (x - x_0)$

(Lagrange 中值定理). 其中  $\xi(k)$  是与  $k$  相关的, 介于  $x_0, x$  之间的数.

$$\text{于是 } \left| \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[ \ln(1 + (-1)^{k-1} \frac{x}{k}) - \ln(1 + (-1)^{k-1} \frac{x_0}{k}) \right] \right| = \left| \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k + (-1)^{k-1} \xi(k)} \right| |x - x_0| = \left| \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1} k - \xi(k)}{k^2 - \xi(k)} \right| |x - x_0|.$$

证:  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1} k - \xi(k)}{k^2 - \xi(k)}$  收敛.  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1} k}{k^2 - \xi(k)} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k - \frac{\xi(k)}{k}}$ . 由于  $\xi(k) \in (-1, 2)$ . 故

$$k+1 - \frac{\xi(k+1)}{k+1} > k - \frac{\xi(k)}{k} \Leftrightarrow 1 > \frac{\xi(k+1)}{k+1} - \frac{\xi(k)}{k} \Leftrightarrow 1 > \frac{2}{k} + \frac{\xi(k)}{k} \Leftrightarrow k > 4. \text{ 于是 } k > 4 \text{ 时 } k - \frac{\xi(k)}{k} \downarrow 0$$

$$\text{证 } \left| \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k - \frac{\xi(k)}{k}} \right| < \infty, \text{ 由 } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\xi(k)}{k^2 - \xi(k)} \leq \sum_{k=1}^3 \frac{\xi(k)}{k^2 - \xi(k)} + \left| \sum_{k=4}^{\infty} \frac{\xi(k)}{k^2 - \xi(k)} \right| \leq \sum_{k=1}^3 \frac{\xi(k)}{k^2 - \xi(k)} + \sum_{k=4}^{\infty} \frac{2}{k^2 - 2} < \infty$$

$$\text{于是 } \left| \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1} k - \xi(k)}{k^2 - \xi(k)} \right| \leq \left| \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1} k}{k^2 - \xi(k)} \right| + \left| \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\xi(k)}{k^2 - \xi(k)} \right| < \infty. \text{ 于是 } x \rightarrow x_0 \text{ 时, 有}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[ \ln(1 + (-1)^{k-1} \frac{x}{k}) - \ln(1 + (-1)^{k-1} \frac{x_0}{k}) \right] \rightarrow 0 \text{ 故. 和由上述逆推}$$

12. 研究下列函数级数的和函数在指定区间中的连续性和可微性 (包括高阶可微性)

$$12. (3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x}{1+n^4 x^2}, -\infty < x < +\infty$$

首先  $\left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x}{1+n^4 x^2} \right| \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|x|}{1+n^4 x^2} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|x|}{2n^2|x|} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{12} < \infty$ , 故一致收敛

又因为  $\frac{x}{1+n^4 x^2}$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  上连续, 故  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x}{1+n^4 x^2}$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  上连续

$$\text{记 } f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x}{1+n^4 x^2}, f_n(x) = \frac{x}{1+n^4 x^2}, f'_n(x) = \frac{1-n^4 x^2}{(1+n^4 x^2)^2}, f''_n(x) = \frac{2n^4 x(n^4 x^2 - 3)}{(1+n^4 x^2)^3}$$

$$\frac{d^k \frac{x}{1+n^4 x^2}}{dx^k} = \sum_{i=0}^k C_k^i(x)^{(k-i)} \left( \frac{1}{1+n^4 x^2} \right)^{(i)} = k \left( \frac{1}{1+n^4 x^2} \right)^{(k-1)} + x \left( \frac{1}{1+n^4 x^2} \right)^{(k)}, \text{ 导数在 } \mathbb{R} \text{ 上存在}$$

先考虑一阶导  $f'_n(x)$ , 对于任意  $\varepsilon > 0$ ,

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 显然 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f'_n(x) \text{ 在 } (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon) \text{ 不一致收敛, 因为 } \sup_{-\varepsilon < x < \varepsilon} \left| \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} f'_n(x) \right| \geq \left| \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} f'_n(0) \right| = \left| \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} 1 \right| \rightarrow \infty (as m \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f'_n(x) \text{ 在 } (-\infty, -\varepsilon] \cup [\varepsilon, +\infty) \text{ 一致收敛, 取 } m \text{ 使得: } \forall |x| \geq \varepsilon, \forall n \geq m, \text{ 有 } n^4 x^2 - 3 > 0$$

$$\sup_{|x| \geq \varepsilon} \left| \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} f'_n(x) \right| \leq \left| \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} f'_n(\varepsilon) \right| = \left| \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \frac{1-n^4 \varepsilon^2}{(1+n^4 \varepsilon^2)^2} \right| \rightarrow 0 (as m \rightarrow \infty), \text{ 故一致收敛.}$$

$$\text{所以 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x}{1+n^4 x^2} \text{ 在 } (-\infty, -\varepsilon] \cup [\varepsilon, +\infty) \text{ 上可以逐项微分, i.e. } \frac{df(x)}{dx} = \frac{d \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(x)}{dx} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{df_n(x)}{dx}$$

$$\textcircled{2} x \in (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon) \text{ 时, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x}{1+n^4 x^2} - 0}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+n^4 x^2} \geq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+n^4 \varepsilon^2} \geq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} \right|$$

由  $\varepsilon$  任意性,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x}{1+n^4 x^2}$  在  $\mathbb{R}^*$  处可以逐项微分, 在  $0$  处不能逐项微分.

$$12.(4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-nx^2}}{n^2}, -\infty < x < +\infty$$

$$\text{记 } f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-nx^2}}{n^2}, f_n(x) = \frac{e^{-nx^2}}{n^2}, -\infty < x < +\infty$$

$$|f(x)| = \left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-nx^2}}{n^2} \right| \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}, \text{一致收敛}$$

由于  $f_n(x) \in C(\mathbb{R}), \forall n$ , 故  $f(x) \in C(\mathbb{R})$

$$f'_n(x) = -\frac{2x}{n} e^{-nx^2}, f''_n(x) = \left(4x^2 - \frac{2}{n}\right) e^{-nx^2}, \text{故 } |f'_n(x)| \leq \left| f'_n\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}}\right) \right| = \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\text{于是 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f'_n(x) \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}} < \infty, \text{一致收敛}$$

故  $f(x)$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  上可以逐项微分

$$12.(5) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n^3}, -\infty < x < +\infty$$

$$\text{记 } f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n^3}, f_n(x) = \frac{\cos nx}{n^3}$$

$$|f(x)| = \left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n^3} \right| \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3} < \infty, \text{故一致收敛}$$

$$\text{由于 } f_n(x) = \frac{\cos nx}{n^3} \in C(\mathbb{R}), \text{故 } f(x) \in C(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\text{由于 } f'_n(x) = -\frac{\sin nx}{n^2}, \left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f'_n(x) \right| = \left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -\frac{\sin nx}{n^2} \right| \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}, \text{故一致收敛}$$

$$\text{于是 } f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n^3} \text{ 在 } \mathbb{R} \text{ 上可以逐项微分}$$

$$12.(6) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n\sqrt{n}}, -\infty < x < +\infty$$

$$\text{记 } f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n\sqrt{n}}, f_n(x) = \frac{\sin nx}{n\sqrt{n}}$$

$$|f(x)| = \left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n\sqrt{n}} \right| \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}} < \infty, \text{故一致收敛}$$

$$\text{由于 } f_n(x) = \frac{\sin nx}{n\sqrt{n}} \in C(\mathbb{R}), \text{故 } f(x) \in C(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\text{由于 } f'_n(x) = \frac{\cos nx}{\sqrt{n}}, \text{断言 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f'_n(x) \text{ 在任意区间 } (a, b) \subset \mathbb{R} \text{ 上不一致收敛, 故 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n\sqrt{n}} \text{ 处处不可逐项微分.}$$

对于任意给定的区间  $(a, b)$ , 固定  $a, b$ , 选取  $x_n = \frac{2\pi}{n} \left\lfloor \frac{nb}{2\pi} \right\rfloor, n > \frac{2\pi}{b-a}$  时, 显然有  $x_n \in (a, b)$

$$\text{考虑 } \sum_{n=\left\lfloor \frac{2\pi}{b-a} \right\rfloor}^{\infty} f'_n(x_n) = \sum_{n=\left\lfloor \frac{2\pi}{b-a} \right\rfloor}^{\infty} \frac{\cos n \frac{2\pi}{n} \left\lfloor \frac{nb}{2\pi} \right\rfloor}{\sqrt{n}} = \sum_{n=\left\lfloor \frac{2\pi}{b-a} \right\rfloor}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2\pi \left\lfloor \frac{nb}{2\pi} \right\rfloor}{\sqrt{n}} = \sum_{n=\left\lfloor \frac{2\pi}{b-a} \right\rfloor}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \rightarrow \infty, \text{故 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f'_n(x) \text{ 发散}$$

故  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n\sqrt{n}}$  处处不可逐项微分.



### 例题 0.1. 习题 11.1 第 3 题

研究下列函数序列在指定区间上是否一致收敛, 并给出证明:

(1)  $f_n(x) = x^n, n = 1, 2, \dots$

- $0 \leq x \leq a (0 < a < 1)$
- $0 \leq x < 1$

((3))  $f_n(x) = \frac{2nx}{1+n^2x^2}, n = 1, 2, \dots$

- $0 \leq x \leq 1$
- $1 \leq x < +\infty$

(5)  $f_n(x) = (1 + \frac{x}{n})^n, n = 1, 2, \dots$

- $a \leq x \leq b (-\infty < a < b < +\infty)$
- $-\infty < x < +\infty$

### 定义 0.1 (一致收敛的等价刻画)

$f_n$  在区间  $I$  上一致收敛于  $f$  当且仅当

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in I} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = 0. \quad (1)$$

证明

(1)  $f_n$  收敛于  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1 & x = 1 \end{cases}$

- $0 \leq x \leq a (0 < a < 1)$  时,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{0 \leq x \leq a} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{0 \leq x \leq a} |x^n| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a^n = 0 \quad (2)$$

故一致收敛.

- $0 \leq x < 1$  时,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{0 \leq x < 1} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{0 \leq x < 1} |x^n - 0| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in [0, 1)} |x^n| = 1 \neq 0 \quad (3)$$

故不一致收敛.

(3)  $f_n$  收敛于  $f(x) \equiv 0, \forall x \in [0, +\infty)$

- $0 \leq x \leq 1$  时, 令  $x_n = \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$ , 则有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |f_n(x_n) - f(x_n)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| f_n(x) \right| = \frac{2nx_n}{1+n^2x_n^2} = 1 \neq 0 \quad (4)$$

故不一致收敛.

- $1 \leq x < +\infty$  时

$$f'_n(x) = \frac{2n(1-n^2x^2)}{(n^2x^2+1)^2} \leq \frac{2n(1-n^2)}{(n^2x^2+1)^2} \leq 0$$

所以

$$f_n(x) \leq f_n(1) = \frac{2n}{1+n^2}, \forall x \geq 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \geq 1} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \geq 1} |f_n(x)| \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \geq 1} \left| \frac{2n}{1+n^2} \right| = 0 \quad (5)$$

故一致收敛.

(5)  $f_n$  收敛于  $f(x) = e^x, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

- $a \leq x \leq b (-\infty < a < b < +\infty)$  时

$$\left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n - e^x = e^{n \ln(1 + \frac{x}{n})} - e^x = e^x \left( e^{n \ln(1 + \frac{x}{n}) - x} - 1 \right) = e^x \left( e^{n \left( \frac{x}{n} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \right) - x} - 1 \right) = e^x \left( e^{O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)} - 1 \right)$$





于是

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{a \leq x \leq b} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{a \leq x \leq b} \left| \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n - e^x \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{a \leq x \leq b} |e^x| \left| \left(e^{O(\frac{1}{n})} - 1\right) \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |e^b| \left| \left(e^{O(\frac{1}{n})} - 1\right) \right| = 0. \quad (6)$$

故一致收敛.

- $-\infty < x < +\infty$  时, 取  $x_n = n \rightarrow +\infty$ , 则有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |f_n(x_n) - f(x_n)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |2^n - e^n| = +\infty \quad (7)$$

故不一致收敛.

□

### 例题 0.2. 习题 11.1 第 5 题

设  $\{f_n(x)\}$  在区间  $I$  上一致收敛于  $f(x)$ , 且对于每个  $n$ ,  $f(x)$  都是  $I$  上的有界函数, 至于含于闭区间  $J$ . 又设  $g(x)$  为  $J$  上的连续函数. 证明:  $\{g(f_n(x))\}$  在  $I$  上一致收敛于函数  $g(f(x))$ .

**证明** 由于  $g(x)$  是闭区间  $J$  上的连续函数, 故  $g(x)$  在闭区间  $J$  上一致收敛, 故  $\forall x, y \in J$

$$\lim_{|x-y| \rightarrow 0} |g(x) - g(y)| = 0 \quad (8)$$

由于  $\{f_n(x)\}$  在区间  $I$  上一致收敛于  $f(x)$ , 故

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in I} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = 0 \quad (9)$$

于是

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in I} |g(f_n(x)) - g(f(x))| = 0 \quad (10)$$

故一致收敛.

□

### 例题 0.3. 习题 11.1 第 7 题

设  $\{f_n(x)\}$  在有界闭区间  $I$  上逐点收敛于函数  $f(x)$ , 且存在  $M > 0$  和  $0 < \alpha \leq 1$  使成立

$$|f_n(x) - f_n(y)| \leq M|x - y|^\alpha, \quad \forall x, y \in I, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots \quad (11)$$

证明:  $f_n(x)$  在区间  $I$  上一致收敛于  $f(x)$ .

我们证明更强的:

#### 命题 0.1

若  $\{f_n\}$  是某个紧集  $K$  上的等度连续函数列, 且  $\{f_n\}$  在  $K$  上逐点收敛. 证明:  $f_n(x)$  在  $K$  上一致收敛.

**证明** 对于任意的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $\delta > 0$ , 使得

$$|f_n(x) - f_n(y)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}, \quad \forall |x - y| < \delta, x, y \in K \quad (12)$$

令  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , 就有

$$|f(x) - f(y)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3} < \varepsilon, \quad \forall |x - y| < \delta, x, y \in K \quad (13)$$

于是  $f(x)$  在  $K$  上一致连续.

固定  $x \in K$ , 存在  $N_x$ , 使得对于任意  $n \geq N_x$ , 有

$$|f_n(x) - f(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3} \quad (14)$$





现在, 对于任意  $y \in K, |x - y| < \delta$ , 令  $n \geq N_x$ , 有

$$|f_n(y) - f(y)| \leq |f_n(y) - f_n(x)| + |f_n(x) - f(x)| + |f(x) - f(y)| \quad (15)$$

$$\leq \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} \quad (16)$$

$$= \varepsilon \quad (17)$$

于是我们得到了  $\{f_n\}$  在紧集  $K$  上局部一致收敛.

由于

$$K \subset \bigcup_{x \in K} N_\delta(x). \quad (18)$$

因为  $K$  是紧集, 故存在有限个  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m$ , 使得

$$K \subset \bigcup_{k=1}^m N_\delta(x_k) \quad (19)$$

取  $N = \max\{N_{x_1}, \dots, N_{x_m}\}$ , 就有对于任意  $y \in K$ ,  $y$  一定在某个  $N_\delta(x_k)$  中, 于是令  $n > N$ , 就有

$$|f_n(y) - f(y)| < \varepsilon \quad (20)$$

□

#### 例题 0.4. 习题 11.1 第 11 题

设  $f(x)$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上有界, 且对于任意  $a > 0$ ,  $f(x)$  都在  $[0, a]$  上黎曼可积. 又设  $f(x)$  在左端点 0 处右连续. 证明:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-nx} dx = f(0) \quad (21)$$

**注** 本题证明考虑 Laplace 方法.

**证明** 由于  $f(x)$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上有界, 记  $\sup_{x \geq 0} |f(x)| = M \geq 0$ .

由于  $f(x)$  在 0 附近右连续, 所以对于任意的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $\delta > 0$ , 使得

$$|f(x) - f(0)| < \varepsilon, \quad \forall 0 < x < \delta \quad (22)$$

但是我们不知道极限  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-nx} dx$  是否存在, 出于严谨性的考虑, 我们采用上下极限的写法:

$$\overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-nx} dx \leq \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left( n \int_0^\delta f(x) e^{-nx} dx + n \int_\delta^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-nx} dx \right) \quad (23)$$

$$\leq \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \int_0^\delta f(x) e^{-nx} dx + \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \int_\delta^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-nx} dx \quad (24)$$

$$\leq \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \int_0^\delta (f(0) + \varepsilon) e^{-nx} dx + M \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \int_\delta^{+\infty} e^{-nx} dx \quad (25)$$

$$= \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^\delta (f(0) + \varepsilon) e^{-nx} d(nx) + M \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_\delta^{+\infty} e^{-nx} d(nx) \quad (26)$$

$$= \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{n\delta} (f(0) + \varepsilon) e^{-x} dx + M \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{n\delta}^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx \quad (27)$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} (f(0) + \varepsilon) e^{-x} dx \quad (28)$$

$$= f(0) + \varepsilon \quad (29)$$



$$\underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-nx} dx \geq \underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left( n \int_0^\delta f(x) e^{-nx} dx + n \int_\delta^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-nx} dx \right) \quad (30)$$

$$\geq \underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \int_0^\delta f(x) e^{-nx} dx + \underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \int_\delta^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-nx} dx \quad (31)$$

$$\geq \underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \int_0^\delta (f(0) - \varepsilon) e^{-nx} dx + M \underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \int_\delta^{+\infty} e^{-nx} dx \quad (32)$$

$$= \underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^\delta (f(0) - \varepsilon) e^{-nx} d(nx) + M \underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_\delta^{+\infty} e^{-nx} d(nx) \quad (33)$$

$$= \underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{n\delta} (f(0) - \varepsilon) e^{-x} dx + M \underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{n\delta}^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx \quad (34)$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} (f(0) - \varepsilon) e^{-x} dx \quad (35)$$

$$= f(0) - \varepsilon \quad (36)$$

由  $\varepsilon$  任意性可知:

$$\overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-nx} dx = \underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-nx} dx = f(0) \quad (37)$$

于是

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-nx} dx = f(0) \quad (38)$$

□

### 例题 0.5. 补充习题

设函数  $f$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上有界且一致连续. 令

$$f_n(x) = \frac{\pi}{2n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f\left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right) \sin \frac{k\pi}{n}, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots \quad (39)$$

证明:  $\{f_n\}$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上一致收敛.

**证明** 记  $f_n$  逐点收敛于函数  $F(x)$ . 固定  $x$ , 令  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , 由定积分定义可知:

$$F(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^1 f(x+t) \sin(t\pi) dt \quad (40)$$

#### 引理 0.1

$f(x) \sin x$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  一致连续.



**注** 证明考虑  $f(x), \sin x$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  有界且一致连续.

于是, 对于任意的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在一个  $\delta > 0$ , 使得对于任意  $x, y \in (-\infty, +\infty), |x - y| < \delta$ , 有

$$|f(x) \sin x - f(y) \sin y| < \varepsilon \quad (41)$$





考虑

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |F(x) - f_n(x)| = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left| \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^1 f(x+t) \sin(t\pi) dt - \frac{\pi}{2n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f\left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right) \sin \frac{k\pi}{n} \right| \quad (42)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left| \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} f(x+t) \sin(\pi t) dt - \frac{1}{n} f\left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right) \sin \frac{k\pi}{n} \right| \quad (43)$$

$$\leq \frac{\pi}{2} \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left| \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{\varepsilon}{n} \right| \quad (44)$$

$$\leq \frac{\pi}{2} \varepsilon \quad (45)$$

于是, 由  $\varepsilon$  任意性可知:  $\{f_n\}$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上一致收敛.

1. 求下列幂级数的收敛半径  $r$  和收敛域  $I$ :

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} x^n, r = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left| \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} \right|}} = 1$$

$$x=1 \text{ 时, } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$x=-1 \text{ 时, } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} (-1)^n \sim - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \text{ 发散}$$

所以  $I = (-1, 1]$

$$(2) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}\right) x^n$$

$$r = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+1}}{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}}} = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 + \frac{1}{n+1}} = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 + \frac{1}{(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n})(n+1)}} = 1$$

$$x=1 \text{ 时, } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}\right) x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}\right) \text{ 发散}$$

$$x=-1 \text{ 时, } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}\right) x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}\right) (-1)^n$$

$$\left| \sum_{n=2m}^{4m+3} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}\right) (-1)^n \right| = \left| - \sum_{n=m}^{2m+1} \frac{1}{2n+1} \right| = \sum_{n=m}^{2m+1} \frac{1}{2n+1} \geq \sum_{n=m}^{2m+1} \frac{1}{2n+2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=m+1}^{2m+2} \frac{1}{n} \\ \geq \frac{1}{2} \int_{m+1}^{2m+2} \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 > 0, \text{ 由柯西收敛准则知发散}$$

所以  $I = (-1, 1)$

$$(3) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^3}{(3n)!} x^n$$

$$r = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{(n!)^3}{(3n)!}}} = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{(\sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n (1+O(\frac{1}{n})))^3}{\sqrt{6\pi n} \left(\frac{3n}{e}\right)^{3n} (1+O(\frac{1}{n}))}}} = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{(\sqrt{2\pi n})^3 \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^{3n}}{\sqrt{6\pi n} \left(\frac{3n}{e}\right)^{3n}}} = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{(\sqrt{2\pi n})^3}{\sqrt{6\pi n}} \cdot \frac{1}{3^3}}} = 27$$

$$x=27 \text{ 时, } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^3}{(3n)!} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^3}{(3n)!} 3^{3n} \sim \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n (1+O(\frac{1}{n})))^3}{\sqrt{6\pi n} \left(\frac{3n}{e}\right)^{3n} (1+O(\frac{1}{n}))} 3^{3n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2\pi n}{\sqrt{3}} \left(1+O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right) \text{ 发散}$$

$$x=-27 \text{ 时 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^3}{(3n)!} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^3}{(3n)!} (-3)^{3n} \sim \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n (1+O(\frac{1}{n})))^3}{\sqrt{6\pi n} \left(\frac{3n}{e}\right)^{3n} (1+O(\frac{1}{n}))} (-3)^{3n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2\pi n}{\sqrt{3}} \left(1+O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right) \text{ 发散}$$

所以  $I = (-27, 27)$

$$(4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^n, r = \frac{1}{\overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!}}}$$

考虑对  $\frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!}$  渐进估计

$$\begin{aligned} \text{记 } I_n &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-1} x d \cos x = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x d \sin^{n-1} x = (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} \cos^2 x dx \\ &= (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} (1 - \sin^2 x) dx = (n-1) I_{n-2} - (n-1) I_n \Rightarrow I_n = \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由于 } I_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}, I_1 = 1, \text{ 所以 } \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} = \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{I_{2k}}{I_{2k-2}} = \frac{I_{2n}}{I_0} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n} x dx$$

$$\text{考虑 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n} x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2n \ln \sin x} dx$$

$$\ln \sin x \text{ 在 } x = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 处泰勒展开得到, } \ln \sin x = -\frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 + o\left(\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2\right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 (1 + o(1))$$

于是  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$  ( $\delta$  充分小), s.t.  $\forall x \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \delta, \frac{\pi}{2} + \delta\right)$ , 有

$$-\frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 (1 - \varepsilon) < \ln \sin x < -\frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 (1 + \varepsilon)$$

$$\text{于是 } \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2n \ln \sin x} dx} \leq \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2} - \delta} e^{2n \ln \sin x} dx} + \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\int_{\frac{\pi}{2} - \delta}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2n \ln \sin x} dx}$$

$$\leq \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2} - \delta} e^{2n \ln \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \delta\right)} dx} + \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\int_{\frac{\pi}{2} - \delta}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2n \left(-\frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 (1 + \varepsilon)\right)} dx}$$

$$= \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n e^{2n \ln \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \delta\right)} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \delta\right)} + \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\int_{\frac{\pi}{2} - \delta}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-n \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 (1 + \varepsilon)} dx}$$

$$= \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2} - \delta}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-n \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 (1 + \varepsilon)} dx = \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \varepsilon}} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2} - \delta}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-n \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 (1 + \varepsilon)} d \left[ \sqrt{n(1 + \varepsilon)} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right]$$

$$= \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \varepsilon}} \int_{-\delta}^0 e^{-nx^2(1 + \varepsilon)} d \left[ \sqrt{n(1 + \varepsilon)} x \right] = \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \varepsilon}} \int_{-\sqrt{n(1 + \varepsilon)} \delta}^0 e^{-x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \varepsilon}} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \varepsilon}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{1 + \varepsilon}}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\left(\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx\right) \left(\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y^2} dy\right)} = \sqrt{\int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2 + y^2)} dx dy} = \sqrt{\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-r^2} r dr} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2n \ln \sin x} dx \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}-\delta} e^{2n \ln \sin x} dx + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}-\delta}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2n \ln \sin x} dx \\
& \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}-\delta} e^{2n \ln \left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\delta\right)} dx + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}-\delta}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2n \left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2(1-\varepsilon)\right)} dx \\
& = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} e^{2n \ln \left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\delta\right)} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\delta\right) + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}-\delta}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-n \left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2(1-\varepsilon)} dx \\
& = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}-\delta}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-n \left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2(1+\varepsilon)} dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\varepsilon}} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}-\delta}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-n \left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2(1-\varepsilon)} d \left[ \sqrt{n(1-\varepsilon)} \left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right] \\
& = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\varepsilon}} \int_{-\delta}^0 e^{-n x^2(1-\varepsilon)} d \left[ \sqrt{n(1-\varepsilon)} x \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\varepsilon}} \int_{-\sqrt{n(1-\varepsilon)}\delta}^0 e^{-x^2} dx \\
& = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\varepsilon}} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\varepsilon}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{1-\varepsilon}}
\end{aligned}$$

由  $\varepsilon$  任意性:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2n \ln \sin x} dx = \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2n \ln \sin x} dx = \underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2n \ln \sin x} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$

所以  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2n \ln \sin x} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{n}} + o\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$

所以  $\frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n} x dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left( \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{n}} + o\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} + o\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$

所以  $r = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left| \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \right|}} = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} + o\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \right|}} = 1$

$x=1$  时,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} + o\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$  发散

$x=-1$  时,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} (-1)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} + o\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \right] (-1)^n$

为了判断此级数收敛性,我们考虑  $\frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!}$  的更高阶渐进.

.....

引理:  $\frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} - \frac{8}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}\right)$

于是  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} (-1)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} - \frac{8}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}\right) \right] (-1)^n$  收敛

所以  $I = [-1, 1)$

出于兴趣,我们考虑  $\frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!}$  的更高阶渐进.

$$\text{引理: } \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} - \frac{8}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n} x dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{n \ln \sin^2 x} dx \stackrel{\text{换元 } x = \arcsin e^{-\frac{y}{2}}}{=} \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-ny} d \arcsin e^{-\frac{y}{2}} = -\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-ny} \frac{e^{-\frac{y}{2}}}{2\sqrt{1-e^{-y}}} dy \\ \frac{e^{-\frac{y}{2}}}{2\sqrt{1-e^{-y}}} &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} - \frac{\sqrt{y}}{8} + O\left(y^{\frac{3}{2}}\right) \end{aligned}$$

于是  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$  ( $\delta$  充分小), s.t.  $\forall y \in (0, \delta)$ , 有

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} - \frac{\sqrt{y}}{8} (1 + \varepsilon) < \frac{e^{-\frac{y}{2}}}{2\sqrt{1-e^{-y}}} < \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} - \frac{\sqrt{y}}{8} (1 - \varepsilon)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{其中 } \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\delta}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-ny} \frac{e^{-\frac{y}{2}}}{2\sqrt{1-e^{-y}}} dy &\geq \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\delta}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-n\delta} \frac{e^{-\frac{y}{2}}}{2\sqrt{1-e^{-y}}} dy \geq \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\delta}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-n\delta} \frac{e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}}}{2\sqrt{1-e^{-\delta}}} dy \\ &= \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{-n\delta} \frac{e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}}}{2\sqrt{1-e^{-\delta}}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \delta\right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{于是 } \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\delta}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-ny} \frac{e^{-\frac{y}{2}}}{2\sqrt{1-e^{-y}}} dy = 0$$

$$\text{于是 } \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{3}{2}} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-ny} \frac{e^{-\frac{y}{2}}}{2\sqrt{1-e^{-y}}} dy - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} \right) = \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{3}{2}} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\delta} e^{-ny} \frac{e^{-\frac{y}{2}}}{2\sqrt{1-e^{-y}}} dy - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} \right)$$

$$\leq \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{3}{2}} \left[ \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\delta} e^{-ny} \left( \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} - \frac{\sqrt{y}}{8} (1 - \varepsilon) \right) dy - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} \right]$$

$$= \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{3}{2}} \left[ \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\delta} e^{-ny} \left( \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2\sqrt{ny}} - \frac{\sqrt{ny}}{8\sqrt{n}} (1 - \varepsilon) \right) d(ny) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} \right]$$

$$= \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{3}{2}} \left[ \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{n\delta} e^{-z} \left( \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2\sqrt{z}} - \frac{\sqrt{z}}{8\sqrt{n}} (1 - \varepsilon) \right) dz - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} \right]$$

$$= \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{n\delta} e^{-z} \left( \frac{n}{2\sqrt{z}} - \frac{\sqrt{z}}{8} (1 - \varepsilon) \right) dz - \frac{n}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right]$$

$$= \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-z} \left( \frac{n}{2\sqrt{z}} - \frac{\sqrt{z}}{8} (1 - \varepsilon) \right) dz - \frac{n}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right]$$

$$= \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{2}{\pi} n \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-z} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z}} dz - (1 - \varepsilon) \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-z} \frac{\sqrt{z}}{8} dz - \frac{n}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right]$$

$$= \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{\pi} n \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - (1 - \varepsilon) \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)}{8} - \frac{n}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right]$$

$$= \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{\pi} n \sqrt{\pi} - (1 - \varepsilon) \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{16} - \frac{n}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right]$$

$$= -(1 - \varepsilon) \frac{1}{8\sqrt{\pi}}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{3}{2}} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-ny} \frac{e^{-\frac{y}{2}}}{2\sqrt{1-e^{-y}}} dy - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{3}{2}} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\delta} e^{-ny} \frac{e^{-\frac{y}{2}}}{2\sqrt{1-e^{-y}}} dy - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} \right) \\
& \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{3}{2}} \left[ \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\delta} e^{-ny} \left( \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} - \frac{\sqrt{y}}{8} (1+\varepsilon) \right) dy - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} \right] \\
& = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{3}{2}} \left[ \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\delta} e^{-ny} \left( \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2\sqrt{ny}} - \frac{\sqrt{ny}}{8\sqrt{n}} (1+\varepsilon) \right) d(ny) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} \right] \\
& = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{3}{2}} \left[ \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{n\delta} e^{-z} \left( \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2\sqrt{z}} - \frac{\sqrt{z}}{8\sqrt{n}} (1+\varepsilon) \right) dz - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} \right] \\
& = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{n\delta} e^{-z} \left( \frac{n}{2\sqrt{z}} - \frac{\sqrt{z}}{8} (1+\varepsilon) \right) dz - \frac{n}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right] \\
& = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-z} \left( \frac{n}{2\sqrt{z}} - \frac{\sqrt{z}}{8} (1+\varepsilon) \right) dz - \frac{n}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right] \\
& = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{2}{\pi} n \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-z} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z}} dz - (1+\varepsilon) \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-z} \frac{\sqrt{z}}{8} dz - \frac{n}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right] \\
& = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{\pi} n \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - (1+\varepsilon) \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)}{8} - \frac{n}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right] \\
& = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{\pi} n \sqrt{\pi} - (1+\varepsilon) \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{16} - \frac{n}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right] \\
& = -(1+\varepsilon) \frac{1}{8\sqrt{\pi}}
\end{aligned}$$

于是由 $\varepsilon$ 任意性:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{3}{2}} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-ny} \frac{e^{-\frac{y}{2}}}{2\sqrt{1-e^{-y}}} dy - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{3}{2}} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-ny} \frac{e^{-\frac{y}{2}}}{2\sqrt{1-e^{-y}}} dy - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} \right) = -\frac{1}{8\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$\text{于是 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{3}{2}} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-ny} \frac{e^{-\frac{y}{2}}}{2\sqrt{1-e^{-y}}} dy - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} \right) = -\frac{1}{8\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} - \frac{1}{8\sqrt{\pi} n^{\frac{3}{2}}} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}\right)$$

再出于兴趣,我们考虑  $\frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!}$  的更高阶渐进.

$$\text{引理: } \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} - \frac{1}{8\sqrt{\pi} n^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{1}{256\sqrt{\pi} n^{\frac{5}{2}}} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^{\frac{5}{2}}}\right)$$

$$\frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n} x dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{n \ln \sin^2 x} dx \stackrel{\text{换元 } x = \arcsin e^{-\frac{y}{2}}}{=} \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-ny} d \arcsin e^{-\frac{y}{2}} = -\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-ny} \frac{e^{-\frac{y}{2}}}{2\sqrt{1-e^{-y}}} dy$$

$$\text{Puiseux 展开可得: } \frac{e^{-\frac{y}{2}}}{2\sqrt{1-e^{-y}}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} - \frac{\sqrt{y}}{8} + \frac{y^{\frac{3}{2}}}{192} + O\left(y^{\frac{5}{2}}\right)$$

于是  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$  ( $\delta$  充分小), s.t.  $\forall y \in (0, \delta)$ , 有

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} - \frac{\sqrt{y}}{8} + \frac{y^{\frac{3}{2}}}{192} (1-\varepsilon) < \frac{e^{-\frac{y}{2}}}{2\sqrt{1-e^{-y}}} < \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} - \frac{\sqrt{y}}{8} + \frac{y^{\frac{3}{2}}}{192} (1+\varepsilon)$$

$$\text{其中 } \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\delta}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-ny} \frac{e^{-\frac{y}{2}}}{2\sqrt{1-e^{-y}}} dy \leq \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\delta}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-n\delta} \frac{e^{-\delta}}{2\sqrt{1-e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}}} dy = \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{-n\delta} \frac{e^{-\delta}}{2\sqrt{1-e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \delta\right) = 0$$

$$\text{于是 } \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\delta}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-ny} \frac{e^{-\frac{y}{2}}}{2\sqrt{1-e^{-y}}} dy = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{于是 } \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{5}{2}} \left[ \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-ny} \frac{e^{-\frac{y}{2}}}{2\sqrt{1-e^{-y}}} dy - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} + \frac{1}{8\sqrt{\pi} n^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right] \\ &= \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{5}{2}} \left[ \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\delta} e^{-ny} \frac{e^{-\frac{y}{2}}}{2\sqrt{1-e^{-y}}} dy - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} + \frac{1}{8\sqrt{\pi} n^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right] \\ &\leq \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{5}{2}} \left[ \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\delta} e^{-ny} \left( \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} - \frac{\sqrt{y}}{8} + \frac{y^{\frac{3}{2}}}{192} (1+\varepsilon) \right) dy - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} + \frac{1}{8\sqrt{\pi} n^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right] \\ &= \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{5}{2}} \left[ \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\delta} e^{-ny} \left( \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2\sqrt{ny}} - \frac{\sqrt{ny}}{8\sqrt{n}} + \frac{(ny)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{192n^{\frac{3}{2}}} (1+\varepsilon) \right) d(ny) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} + \frac{1}{8\sqrt{\pi} n^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right] \\ &= \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{5}{2}} \left[ \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{n\delta} e^{-nz} \left( \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2\sqrt{z}} - \frac{\sqrt{z}}{8\sqrt{n}} + \frac{z^{\frac{3}{2}}}{192n^{\frac{3}{2}}} (1+\varepsilon) \right) dz - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} + \frac{1}{8\sqrt{\pi} n^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right] \\ &= \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{5}{2}} \left[ \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-nz} \left( \frac{1}{2\sqrt{nz}} - \frac{\sqrt{z}}{8n^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{z^{\frac{3}{2}}}{192n^{\frac{5}{2}}} (1+\varepsilon) \right) dz - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} + \frac{1}{8\sqrt{\pi} n^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right] \\ &= \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{5}{2}} \left[ \frac{2}{\pi} \left( \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{2\sqrt{n}} - \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)}{8n^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)}{192n^{\frac{5}{2}}} (1+\varepsilon) \right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} + \frac{1}{8\sqrt{\pi} n^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right] \\ &= \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{5}{2}} \left[ \frac{2}{\pi} \left( \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{n}} - \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{16n^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{256n^{\frac{5}{2}}} (1+\varepsilon) \right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} + \frac{1}{8\sqrt{\pi} n^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{256\sqrt{\pi}} (1+\varepsilon) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{5}{2}} \left[ \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-ny} \frac{e^{-\frac{y}{2}}}{2\sqrt{1-e^{-y}}} dy - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} + \frac{1}{8\sqrt{\pi n^{\frac{3}{2}}}} \right] \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{5}{2}} \left[ \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\delta} e^{-ny} \frac{e^{-\frac{y}{2}}}{2\sqrt{1-e^{-y}}} dy - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} + \frac{1}{8\sqrt{\pi n^{\frac{3}{2}}}} \right] \\
&\geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{5}{2}} \left[ \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\delta} e^{-ny} \left( \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} - \frac{\sqrt{y}}{8} + \frac{y^{\frac{3}{2}}}{192} (1-\varepsilon) \right) dy - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} + \frac{1}{8\sqrt{\pi n^{\frac{3}{2}}}} \right] \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{5}{2}} \left[ \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\delta} e^{-ny} \left( \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2\sqrt{ny}} - \frac{\sqrt{ny}}{8\sqrt{n}} + \frac{(ny)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{192n^{\frac{3}{2}}} (1-\varepsilon) \right) d(ny) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} + \frac{1}{8\sqrt{\pi n^{\frac{3}{2}}}} \right] \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{5}{2}} \left[ \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{n\delta} e^{-nz} \left( \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2\sqrt{z}} - \frac{\sqrt{z}}{8\sqrt{n}} + \frac{z^{\frac{3}{2}}}{192n^{\frac{3}{2}}} (1-\varepsilon) \right) dz - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} + \frac{1}{8\sqrt{\pi n^{\frac{3}{2}}}} \right] \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{5}{2}} \left[ \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-nz} \left( \frac{1}{2\sqrt{nz}} - \frac{\sqrt{z}}{8n^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{z^{\frac{3}{2}}}{192n^{\frac{5}{2}}} (1-\varepsilon) \right) dz - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} + \frac{1}{8\sqrt{\pi n^{\frac{3}{2}}}} \right] \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{5}{2}} \left[ \frac{2}{\pi} \left( \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{2\sqrt{n}} - \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)}{8n^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)}{192n^{\frac{5}{2}}} (1-\varepsilon) \right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} + \frac{1}{8\sqrt{\pi n^{\frac{3}{2}}}} \right] \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{5}{2}} \left[ \frac{2}{\pi} \left( \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{n}} - \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{16n^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{256n^{\frac{5}{2}}} (1-\varepsilon) \right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} + \frac{1}{8\sqrt{\pi n^{\frac{3}{2}}}} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{256\sqrt{\pi}} (1-\varepsilon)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由 } \varepsilon \text{ 任意性: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{5}{2}} \left[ \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-ny} \frac{e^{-\frac{y}{2}}}{2\sqrt{1-e^{-y}}} dy - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} + \frac{1}{8\sqrt{\pi n^{\frac{3}{2}}}} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{5}{2}} \left[ \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-ny} \frac{e^{-\frac{y}{2}}}{2\sqrt{1-e^{-y}}} dy - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} + \frac{1}{8\sqrt{\pi n^{\frac{3}{2}}}} \right] = \frac{1}{256\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$\text{所以 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{5}{2}} \left[ \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-ny} \frac{e^{-\frac{y}{2}}}{2\sqrt{1-e^{-y}}} dy - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} + \frac{1}{8\sqrt{\pi n^{\frac{3}{2}}}} \right] = \frac{1}{256\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$(5) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2} x^n, r = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left| \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2} \right|}} = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n} = \frac{1}{e}$$

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

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2} e^{-n} = e^{n^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) - n} = e^{n^2 \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{2n^2} + \frac{1}{3n^3} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^4}\right)\right) - n} = e^{-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3n} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} e^{\frac{1}{3n} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{3n} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{e}n} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)$$

$$\text{于是 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2} x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2} e^{-n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{e}n} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)\right) \text{ 发散}$$

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

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{e}n} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)\right) \text{ 发散}$$

$$\text{所以 } I = \left(-\frac{1}{e}, \frac{1}{e}\right).$$

$$(6) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3^n + (-2)^n}{n^p} x^n \quad (p > 0), r = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left| \frac{3^n + (-2)^n}{n^p} \right|}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{3} \text{ 时, } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3^n + (-2)^n}{n^p} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3^n + (-2)^n}{n^p} \frac{1}{3^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1 + \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^n}{n^p} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^n}{n^p}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^n}{n^p} \text{ 收敛, } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} \begin{cases} \text{收敛} & p > 1 \\ \text{发散} & 0 < p \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{于是 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3^n + (-2)^n}{n^p} x^n \begin{cases} \text{收敛} & p > 1 \\ \text{发散} & 0 < p \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{3} \text{ 时, } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3^n + (-2)^n}{n^p} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3^n + (-2)^n}{n^p} \frac{1}{(-3)^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n}{n^p} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^p} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n}{n^p}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^p} \text{ 收敛, } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n}{n^p} \text{ 收敛, 于是 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3^n + (-2)^n}{n^p} x^n \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\text{所以 } I = \begin{cases} \left[-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right] & p > 1 \\ \left[-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right) & 0 < p \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

2. 设幂级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$  的收敛半径为  $r_1$ ,  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^n$  的收敛半径为  $r_2$ . 求下列幂级数的收敛半径:

$$\text{由题意: } \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \frac{1}{r_1}, \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|b_n|} = \frac{1}{r_2}$$

$$(1) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{2n}, \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n x^{2n}|} = \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{r_1} x^2, \text{故收敛半径为 } \sqrt{r_1}$$

$$(2) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (a_n + b_n) x^n, \text{收敛半径} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n + b_n|}} = \frac{1}{\overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\max\{|a_n|, |b_n|\}}} = \min\{r_1, r_2\} & a_n + b_n \neq 0 \\ +\infty & a_n + b_n = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n b_n x^n, \text{收敛半径} = \frac{1}{\overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n b_n|}} = \frac{1}{\overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} \cdot \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|b_n|}} = r_1 r_2$$

4. 设幂级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$  的收敛半径为  $r > 0$ , 且  $a_n \geq 0, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ .

又设该幂级数的和函数在  $(0, r)$  中有界. 证明: 该幂级数在  $x = r$  点收敛

$$\text{记 } f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$$

由  $f(x)$  在  $(0, r)$  中单调有界且连续, 所以

对于任意趋于  $r$  的数列  $\{x_n\} \in (0, r)$ , 考虑数列  $\{f(x_n)\}$  趋于  $f(r)$

对于  $\{f(x_n)\}$ , 由单调有界原理, 所以由  $f$  连续性:  $f(r) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n)$  存在

故该幂级数在  $x = r$  点收敛.

7. 求下列级数的收敛域  $I$ :

$$(1) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^n}{a^n + b^n} \quad (a > b > 0)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} = \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left| \frac{1}{a^n + b^n} \right|} = \frac{1}{a}, r = a$$

对于级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{a^n + b^n}$ , 考虑其收敛域  $J$

$$x = a \text{ 时, } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{a^n + b^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{a^n + b^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^n} \text{ 发散}$$

$$x = -a \text{ 时, } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{a^n + b^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-a)^n}{a^n + b^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{1 + \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^n} \text{ 发散}$$

$$\text{故 } J = (-a, a)$$

$$\text{故 } I = (-a + 1, a + 1)$$

$$(2) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \right]^p \left( \frac{x+1}{2x-1} \right)^n, \text{ 对于级数 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \right]^p x^n \text{ 考虑其收敛域 } J$$

$$\frac{1}{r} = \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left[ \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \right]^p} = \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} + o\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \right]^p} = 1 \Rightarrow r = 1$$

$$x = 1 \text{ 时, } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \right]^p x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \right]^p = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} + o\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \right]^p$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{(\pi n)^{\frac{p}{2}}} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^{\frac{p}{2}}}\right) \right] \begin{cases} \text{收敛} & p > 1 \\ \text{发散} & 0 < p \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$x = -1 \text{ 时, } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \right]^p x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \right]^p (-1)^n \text{ 由狄利克雷判别法知收敛}$$

$$\text{故 } J = \begin{cases} [-1, 1] & p > 1 \\ [-1, 1) & 0 < p \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } I = \begin{cases} (-\infty, 0] \cup [2, +\infty) & p > 1 \\ (-\infty, 0] \cup (2, +\infty) & 0 < p \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(5) \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{2^{n^2}} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{2^{n^2}} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n + x^{-n}}{2^{n^2}}$$

只需考虑  $x > 0$  的情况,  $x < 0$  的敛散情况是对称的.

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{x^n + x^{-n}}{2^{n^2}}} = 0 < 1$$

显然收敛域为  $\mathbb{R}$ .

$$(6) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-n^2} e^{-nx}$$

考察级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-n^2} x^n$  的收敛域  $J$

$$r = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-n^2}}} = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-n}} = e$$

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

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-n^2} e^n = e^{-n^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) + n} = e^{-n^2 \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{2n^2} + \frac{1}{3n^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^4}\right)\right) + n} = e^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)} = \sqrt{e} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)\right)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-n^2} e^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{e} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)\right) \text{ 发散}$$

$$x = -e \text{ 时, } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-n^2} x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-n^2} (-1)^n e^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \sqrt{e} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)\right) \text{ 发散}$$

故  $J = (-e, e)$

故  $I = (-1, +\infty)$