

习题 7.

1. 作 $f(x) = \alpha + \beta x$ 的分割 将 $[0, T]$ 等分 $\Delta: 0 = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = T$

在区间 $[\frac{j-1}{n}T, \frac{j}{n}T]$ 上任取 ξ_j 作和式 $\sum_{j=1}^n f(\xi_j)(\frac{j}{n}T - \frac{j-1}{n}T) = \frac{T}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n (\alpha + \beta \xi_j)$

由于 $\frac{j-1}{n}T \leq \xi_j \leq \frac{j}{n}T$ 且 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, T]$ 单调, 不妨设 $f(x)$ 单调增

故有 $m_j = \alpha + \beta \frac{j-1}{n}T \leq \alpha + \beta \xi_j \leq \alpha + \beta \frac{j}{n}T = M_j$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{T}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n (\alpha + \beta \frac{j-1}{n}T) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{T}{n} (n\alpha + \beta \frac{n-1}{2}T) = \alpha T + \frac{1}{2}\beta T^2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{T}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n (\alpha + \beta \frac{j}{n}T) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{T}{n} (n\alpha + \beta \frac{n+1}{2}T) = \alpha T + \frac{1}{2}\beta T^2$$

由夹逼收敛原理 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{T}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n (\alpha + \beta \xi_j) = \alpha T + \frac{1}{2}\beta T^2$ 故 $\int_0^T (\alpha + \beta x) dx = \alpha T + \frac{1}{2}\beta T^2$

2. 证明: 反证法: 假设定积分不唯一, 不妨设 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = I_1, \int_a^b f(x) dx = I_2$

不妨令 $I_1 < I_2$ 令 $\varepsilon = \frac{I_2 - I_1}{2}$

由 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = I_1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I_1 - \varepsilon < \sum_{j=1}^n f(\xi_j) \Delta x_i < I_1 + \varepsilon \\ I_2 - \varepsilon < \sum_{j=1}^n f(\xi_j) \Delta x_i < I_2 + \varepsilon \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{I_1 + I_2}{2} < \sum_{j=1}^n f(\xi_j) \Delta x_i < \frac{I_1 + I_2}{2} \text{ 矛盾}$

$\int_a^b f(x) dx = I_2 \Rightarrow$ 定积分唯一

$$3. (1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} (\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n}} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{2}{n}} + \dots + \frac{1}{1+\frac{n}{n}}) = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^1 = \ln 2$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [\ln n + \ln(n+1) + \dots + \ln(n+\frac{n-1}{n})] = \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx = [(1+x)\ln(1+x) - x] \Big|_0^1 = 2\ln 2 - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{原式} = e^{2\ln 2 - 1} = \frac{4}{e}$$

$$(3) 2\pi \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (2 + \sin \frac{k}{n} \cdot 2\pi) = 2\pi \int_0^1 (2 + \sin 2\pi x) dx = 2\pi [2x - \frac{1}{2\pi} \cos 2\pi x] \Big|_0^1 = 4\pi$$

4. 由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{n^\alpha} = 1 \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N$ 时有 $|\frac{a_n}{n^\alpha} - 1| < \varepsilon$

$\Rightarrow (1-\varepsilon)n^\alpha < a_n < (1+\varepsilon)n^\alpha$ 而 $\{a_n\}$ 前 N 项不影响极限

$\Rightarrow$ 不妨令 $a_1 = 1^\alpha(1+\varepsilon), a_2 = 2^\alpha(1+\varepsilon), \dots, a_N = N^\alpha(1+\varepsilon)$

$$\frac{1}{n} \left[(1^\alpha + \frac{1}{n} + \dots + \frac{1}{n})^\alpha (1+\varepsilon) + \left[\frac{N^{1+\alpha}}{n} + \frac{N^{1+\alpha}}{n} + \dots + \frac{N^{1+\alpha}}{n} \right] (1-\varepsilon) \right] < \frac{1}{n} \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n^\alpha}$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \left[(1^\alpha + \frac{1}{n} + \dots + \frac{1}{n})^\alpha (1-\varepsilon) + \left[\frac{N^{1+\alpha}}{n} + \frac{N^{1+\alpha}}{n} + \dots + \frac{N^{1+\alpha}}{n} \right] (1+\varepsilon) \right]$$

$$\text{对两侧取极限 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[(1^\alpha + \frac{1}{n} + \dots + \frac{1}{n})^\alpha (1-\varepsilon) + \left[\frac{N^{1+\alpha}}{n} + \frac{N^{1+\alpha}}{n} + \dots + \frac{N^{1+\alpha}}{n} \right] (1+\varepsilon) \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[(1^\alpha + \frac{1}{n} + \dots + \frac{1}{n})^\alpha (1+\varepsilon) + \left[\frac{N^{1+\alpha}}{n} + \frac{N^{1+\alpha}}{n} + \dots + \frac{N^{1+\alpha}}{n} \right] (1-\varepsilon) \right]$$

$$= \int_0^1 x^\alpha dx = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{\alpha+1}$$

5. 证明: 对区间 $[a, b]$ 作分割 $\Delta: a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b, \lambda(\Delta) = \max \{\Delta x_i\} \forall \xi_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]$

$g(x)$ 在这个分割上的任意黎曼和为 $\sum_{i=1}^n g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i$

$f(x)$ 在这个分割下以同样取值的黎曼和为 $\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i$

由 $f(x) \in R[a, b]$ 不妨设 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = I$

即 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ 当 $\lambda(\Delta) < \delta$ 时有 $|\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i - I| < \varepsilon$

$$|\sum_{i=1}^n g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i - I| = |\sum_{i=1}^n g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i - I|$$

$$\leq |\sum_{i=1}^n g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i| + |\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i - I|$$

$$\leq |\sum_{i=1}^n g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i| + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \quad \text{又 } m = \inf_{x \in [a, b]} \{f(x)\}, M = \sup_{x \in [a, b]} \{g(x)\}$$

由 $g(x)$ 与 $f(x)$ 只在有限点不同 $\Rightarrow$ 不妨设这些点存在 $[x_0, x_1], \dots, [x_{k-1}, x_k]$ 上.

$$\text{取 } \delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{2(M-m)}, \text{ 当 } \lambda(\Delta) < \delta \text{ 时有}$$

故 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{2(M-m)}, \text{ 当 } \lambda(\Delta) < \delta \text{ 时有}$

$$|\sum_{i=1}^n g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i - I| \leq |\sum_{i=1}^n g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i| + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$$

故 $\lim_{\lambda(\Delta) \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = I$ 故 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b g(x) dx$

6. 必要性显然

充分性: 先证 $f(x)$ 有界 反证法: 假设 $f(x)$ 无界

对题目所给的分割 $\exists 1 \leq i_0 \leq n$ 使 $f(x)$ 在 $[x_{i_0-1}, x_{i_0}]$ 上无界

对每个 $i \neq i_0$ 在 $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$ 上取 ξ_i 作和式 $\sum_{i=1, i \neq i_0}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i \leq M_1$

$\forall M > 0$ 由 $f(x)$ 在 $[x_{i_0-1}, x_{i_0}]$ 上无界, 故 $[x_{i_0-1}, x_{i_0}]$ 上可取 ξ_{i_0} 使 $|f(\xi_{i_0})| > \frac{M+1}{\Delta x_{i_0}}$

$$\Rightarrow |\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i| = |\sum_{i=1, i \neq i_0}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i + f(\xi_{i_0}) \Delta x_{i_0}| \geq |f(\xi_{i_0})| \Delta x_{i_0} - M_1 > M \text{ 与条件矛盾!}$$

$\Rightarrow f(x)$ 有界 (目的是使区间内上下确界能取到)

由题意 $\forall \xi_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]$ 都有 $|\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i - I| < \varepsilon$

不妨取 $M_i = \sup_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} \{f(x)\}$, 由于 $f(x)$ 有界, 一定存在 $\xi_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]$ 使 $f(\xi_i) = M_i \Rightarrow I - \varepsilon < \sum_{i=1}^n M_i \Delta x_i < I + \varepsilon$ ①

取 $m_i = \inf_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} \{f(x)\} \Rightarrow$ 同理可得 $I - \varepsilon < \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \Delta x_i < I + \varepsilon$ ②

①-②得 $-\varepsilon < \sum_{i=1}^n [M_i - m_i] \Delta x_i < \varepsilon$

故 $\sum_{i=1}^n w_i \Delta x_i < \varepsilon \Rightarrow f(x) \in R[a, b]$

7. (1) 由 $f(x) \in R[a, b] \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists$ 对区间 $[a, b]$ 的分割 $\Delta: a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$

记 $w_i = \sup_{x, x' \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} \{|f(x') - f(x)|\}$ 有 $\sum_{i=1}^n w_i \Delta x_i < \varepsilon$

记 $w_{i+1} = \sup_{x, x' \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]} \{|f(x') - f(x)|\}$ 而 $\sum_{i=1}^n w_{i+1} \Delta x_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \Delta x_i < \varepsilon$

同理可得 $\sum_{i=1}^n w_{i-1} \Delta x_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \Delta x_i < \varepsilon$

故 $f^+(x) \in R[a, b], f^-(x) \in R[a, b]$

(2) 由 $f^+(x) \in R[a, b], f^-(x) \in R[a, b]$

由定积分的线性性质 $f(x) = f^+(x) - f^-(x) \in R[a, b]$

8. $\forall \delta > 0, \exists b > 0$ 当 $\lambda(\Delta) < b$ 时有

$$|\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\eta_i) \Delta x_i - \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx|$$

$$= |\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\eta_i) \Delta x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i - \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx|$$

$$\leq |\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\eta_i) \Delta x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i| + |\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i - \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx|$$

$$\leq |\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) [g(\eta_i) - g(\xi_i)] \Delta x_i| + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\leq |\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) w_i \Delta x_i| + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \quad w_i = \sup_{x, x' \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} \{g(x') - g(x)\}$$

由 $f(x) \in R[a, b] \Rightarrow |f(x)| \leq M$

由 $g(x) \in R[a, b] \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \Delta x_i \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2M}$

$$\text{故 } |\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\eta_i) \Delta x_i - \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx| \leq |\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) w_i \Delta x_i| + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \leq M \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \Delta x_i + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \leq M \frac{\varepsilon}{2M} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{\lambda(\Delta) \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\eta_i) \Delta x_i = \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx$$

9. (1) $f(x) \in R[a, b] \Rightarrow |f(x)| \leq M$

由 $f(x) \in R[a, b]$ 对区间 $[a, b]$ 进行分割: $a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$

$$m_i = \inf_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} \{f(x)\}, M_i = \sup_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} \{f(x)\}, w_i = M_i - m_i \text{ 由 } f(x) \in R[a, b] \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \Delta x_i < \varepsilon \cdot \alpha^2$$

对 $\frac{1}{f(x)}$ 的区间 $[a, b]$ 同样分割

由题意 $f(x) > 0$ 恒成立 $m'_i = \inf_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} \{\frac{1}{f(x)}\} = \frac{1}{M_i}, M'_i = \sup_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} \{\frac{1}{f(x)}\} = \frac{1}{m_i}$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (M'_i - m'_i) \Delta x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{M_i - m_i}{M_i m_i} \Delta x_i < \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{M_i - m_i}{\alpha^2} \Delta x_i < \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \cdot \varepsilon \cdot \alpha^2 = \varepsilon$$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{f(x)} \in R[a, b]$

习题 7.

1. 作 $f(x) = \alpha + \beta x$ 的分割 将 $[0, T]$ 等分 $\Delta = 0 = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = T$

在区间 $[\frac{i-1}{n}T, \frac{i}{n}T]$ 上任取 ξ_i 作和式 $\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i)(\frac{i}{n}T - \frac{i-1}{n}T) = \frac{T}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (\alpha + \beta \xi_i)$

由于 $\frac{i-1}{n}T \leq \xi_i \leq \frac{i}{n}T$ 且 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, T]$ 单调, 不妨设 $f(x)$ 单调增

故有 $m_i = \alpha + \beta \frac{i-1}{n}T \leq \alpha + \beta \xi_i \leq \alpha + \beta \frac{i}{n}T = M_i$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{T}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (\alpha + \beta \frac{i-1}{n}T) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{T}{n} (n\alpha + \beta \frac{n-1}{2}T) = \alpha T + \frac{1}{2}\beta T^2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{T}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (\alpha + \beta \frac{i}{n}T) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{T}{n} (n\alpha + \beta \frac{n+1}{2}T) = \alpha T + \frac{1}{2}\beta T^2$$

由夹逼收敛原理 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{T}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (\alpha + \beta \xi_i) = \alpha T + \frac{1}{2}\beta T^2$ 故 $\int_0^T (\alpha + \beta x) dx = \alpha T + \frac{1}{2}\beta T^2$

2. 证明: 反证法: 假设定积分不唯一, 不妨设 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = I_1$, $\int_a^b f(x) dx = I_2$

不妨令 $I_1 < I_2$ 令 $\varepsilon = \frac{I_2 - I_1}{2}$

由 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = I_1$ } $\Rightarrow \begin{aligned} I_1 - \varepsilon &< \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i < I_1 + \varepsilon \\ I_2 - \varepsilon &< \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i < I_2 + \varepsilon \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{I_1 + I_2}{2} < \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i < \frac{I_1 + I_2}{2} \text{ 矛盾}$

$\int_a^b f(x) dx = I_2$ } $\Rightarrow$ 定积分唯一

$$3. (1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} (\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n}} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{2}{n}} + \dots + \frac{1}{1+\frac{n}{n}}) = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^1 = \ln 2$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [\ln 1 + \ln(1+\frac{1}{n}) + \dots + \ln(1+\frac{n-1}{n})] = \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx = [(1+x)\ln(1+x) - x] \Big|_0^1 = 2\ln 2 - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{原式} = e^{2\ln 2 - 1} = \frac{4}{e}$$

$$(3) 2\pi \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (2 + \sin \frac{2\pi i}{n}) = 2\pi \int_0^1 (2 + \sin 2\pi x) dx = 2\pi [2x - \frac{1}{2\pi} \cos 2\pi x] \Big|_0^1 = 4\pi$$

4. 由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{n^\alpha} = 1 \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N$ 时有 $|\frac{a_n}{n^\alpha} - 1| < \varepsilon$

$\Rightarrow (1-\varepsilon)n^\alpha < a_n < (1+\varepsilon)n^\alpha$ 而 $\{a_n\}$ 前 N 项不影响极限

$\Rightarrow$ 不妨令 $a_1 = 1^\alpha(1+\varepsilon)$, $a_2 = 2^\alpha(1+\varepsilon)$, $\dots$, $a_N = N^\alpha(1+\varepsilon)$

$$\frac{1}{n} \left[(1+\varepsilon) + (2+\varepsilon) + \dots + (n+\varepsilon) \right] = \frac{1}{n} \left[\frac{N+1}{2} + \frac{N+2}{2} + \dots + \frac{n}{2} \right] (1+\varepsilon) < \frac{1}{n} \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n^\alpha}$$

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

$$= \int_0^1 x^\alpha dx = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{\alpha+1}$$

5. 证明: 对区间 $[a, b]$ 作分割 $\Delta = a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$ $\lambda(\Delta) = \max \{\Delta x_i\} \forall \xi_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]$

$g(x)$ 在这个分割上的任意黎曼和为 $\sum_{i=1}^n g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i$

$f(x)$ 在这个分割下以同样取值的黎曼和为 $\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i$

由 $f(x) \in R[a, b]$ 不妨设 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = I$

即 $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$ 当 $\lambda(\Delta) < \delta$ 时有 $|\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i - I| < \varepsilon$

$$|\sum_{i=1}^n g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i - I| = |\sum_{i=1}^n g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i - I|$$

$$\leq |\sum_{i=1}^n g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i| + |\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i - I|$$

$$\leq |\sum_{i=1}^n g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i| + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \quad \text{又 } m = \inf_{x \in [a, b]} \{f(x)\} \quad M = \sup_{x \in [a, b]} \{g(x)\}$$

由 $g(x)$ 与 $f(x)$ 只在有限点不同 $\Rightarrow$ 不妨设这些点存在 $[x_0, x_1], \dots, [x_{k-1}, x_k]$ 上.

$$\Rightarrow \left| \sum_{i=1}^n g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i \right| = \left| \sum_{i=1}^n [g(\xi_i) - f(\xi_i)] \Delta x_i \right| \leq (M-m) \sum_{i=1}^k \Delta x_i \leq (M-m) \cdot \delta b < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

故 $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{2(M-m)}$ 当 $\lambda(\Delta) < \delta$ 时有

$$|\sum_{i=1}^n g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i - I| \leq |\sum_{i=1}^n g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i| + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$$

故 $\lim_{\lambda(\Delta) \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = I$ 故 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b g(x) dx$

6. 必要性显然

充分性: 先证 $f(x)$ 有界 反证法: 假设 $f(x)$ 无界

对题目所给的分割 $\exists 1 \leq i_0 \leq n$ 使 $f(x)$ 在 $[x_{i_0-1}, x_{i_0}]$ 上无界

对每个 $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ 在 $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$ 上取 ξ_i 作和式 $\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i \leq M_1$

$\forall M > 0$ 由 $f(x)$ 在 $[x_{i_0-1}, x_{i_0}]$ 上无界, 故 $[x_{i_0-1}, x_{i_0}]$ 可取 ξ_{i_0} 使 $|f(\xi_{i_0})| > \frac{M+1}{\Delta x_{i_0}}$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i \right| = \left| \sum_{i=1, i \neq i_0}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i + f(\xi_{i_0}) \Delta x_{i_0} \right| \geq |f(\xi_{i_0})| \Delta x_{i_0} - \sum_{i=1, i \neq i_0}^n |f(\xi_i)| \Delta x_i > M+1 \text{ 与条件矛盾!}$$

$\Rightarrow f(x)$ 有界 (目的是使区间内上下确界能取到)

由题意 $\forall \xi_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]$ 都有 $|\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i - I| < \varepsilon$

不妨取 $M_i = \sup_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} \{f(x)\}$, 由于 $f(x)$ 有界, 一定存在 $\xi_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]$ 使 $f(\xi_i) = M_i \Rightarrow I - \varepsilon < \sum_{i=1}^n M_i \Delta x_i < I + \varepsilon$ ①

取 $m_i = \inf_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} \{f(x)\} \Rightarrow$ 同理可得 $I - \varepsilon < \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \Delta x_i < I + \varepsilon$ ②

$$\text{①-②得} \quad -\varepsilon < \sum_{i=1}^n [M_i - m_i] \Delta x_i < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{故} \quad \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \Delta x_i < \varepsilon \Rightarrow f(x) \in R[a, b]$$

7. (i) 由 $f(x) \in R[a, b] \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists$ 对区间 $[a, b]$ 的分割 $\Delta = a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$

记 $w_i = \sup_{x, x' \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} \{|f(x') - f(x)|\}$ 有 $\sum_{i=1}^n w_i \Delta x_i < \varepsilon$

记 $w_{i+1} = \sup_{x, x' \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]} \{|f(x') - f(x)|\}$ 而 $\sum_{i=1}^n w_{i+1} \Delta x_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \Delta x_i < \varepsilon$

$$\text{同理可得} \quad \sum_{i=1}^n w_{i-1} \Delta x_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \Delta x_i < \varepsilon$$

故 $f^+(x) \in R[a, b]$ $f^-(x) \in R[a, b]$

(ii) 由 $f^+(x) \in R[a, b]$ $f^-(x) \in R[a, b]$

由定积分的线性性质 $f(x) = f^+(x) - f^-(x) \in R[a, b]$

8. $\forall \delta > 0, \exists b > 0$ 当 $\lambda(\Delta) < b$ 时有

$$\left| \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\eta_i) \Delta x_i - \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx \right|$$

$$= \left| \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\eta_i) \Delta x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i - \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\eta_i) \Delta x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i \right| + \left| \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i - \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) [g(\eta_i) - g(\xi_i)] \Delta x_i \right| + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\leq \left| \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) w_i \Delta x_i \right| + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \quad w_i = \sup_{x, x' \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} \{g(x') - g(x)\}$$

由 $f(x) \in R[a, b] \Rightarrow |f(x)| \leq M$

由 $g(x) \in R[a, b] \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \Delta x_i \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2M}$

$$\text{故} \quad \left| \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\eta_i) \Delta x_i - \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx \right| \leq \left| \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) w_i \Delta x_i \right| + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \leq M \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \Delta x_i + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \leq M \frac{\varepsilon}{2M} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$$

$$\text{故} \quad \lim_{\lambda(\Delta) \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\eta_i) \Delta x_i = \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx$$

9. (i) $f(x) \in R[a, b] \Rightarrow |f(x)| \leq M$

由 $f(x) \in R[a, b]$ 对区间 $[a, b]$ 进行分割: $a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$

$$m_i = \inf_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} \{f(x)\} \quad M_i = \sup_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} \{f(x)\} \quad w_i = M_i - m_i \quad \text{由} \quad f(x) \in R[a, b] \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \Delta x_i < \varepsilon \cdot \alpha^2$$

对 $\frac{1}{f(x)}$ 的区间 $[a, b]$ 同样分割

$$\text{由题意} \quad f(x) > 0 \text{ 恒成立} \quad m'_i = \inf_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} \left\{ \frac{1}{f(x)} \right\} = \frac{1}{M_i} \quad M'_i = \sup_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} \left\{ \frac{1}{f(x)} \right\} = \frac{1}{m_i}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (M'_i - m'_i) \Delta x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{M_i - m_i}{M_i m_i} \Delta x_i < \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{M_i - m_i}{\alpha^2} \Delta x_i < \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \cdot \varepsilon \cdot \alpha^2 = \varepsilon$$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{f(x)} \in R[a, b]$

9. (2) 由 $f(x) \in R[a, b]$, 对 $f(x)$ 进行一个划分 $\Delta: a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$ 令 $m_i = \inf_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} \{f(x)\}$ $M_i = \sup_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} \{f(x)\}$ 13.

$$W_i = M_i - m_i \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n W_i \Delta x_i < \varepsilon \cdot 2\alpha.$$

先证明 $\varphi(x) = \ln x - \frac{x-1}{x+1} < 0 \quad (x \geq 1)$

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{x^2 + 2x - 1}{(x+1)^2} < 0 \Rightarrow \varphi(x) \text{ 递减} \Rightarrow \varphi(x) \leq \varphi(1) = 0 \Rightarrow \ln x \leq \frac{x-1}{x+1}$$

对 $\ln f(x)$ 进行相同划分 $m_i' = \inf_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} \{\ln f(x)\}$ $M_i' = \sup_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} \{\ln f(x)\}$

$$W_i' = M_i' - m_i' = \ln M_i - \ln m_i = \ln \frac{M_i}{m_i} \xrightarrow{\left(\frac{M_i}{m_i} \geq 1\right)} \leq \frac{\frac{M_i}{m_i} - 1}{\frac{M_i}{m_i} + 1} = \frac{M_i - m_i}{M_i + m_i} \leq \frac{W_i}{2\alpha}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n W_i' \Delta x_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{W_i}{2\alpha} \cdot \Delta x_i \leq \frac{1}{2\alpha} \sum_{i=1}^n W_i \Delta x_i \leq \frac{1}{2\alpha} \cdot 2\alpha \varepsilon = \varepsilon$$

10. 必要性: 由 $f(x) \in R[a, b]$ 对 $f(x)$ 进行一个划分 $\Delta: a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$

$$\text{令 } W_i = \sup_{x_1, x_2 \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} \{f(x_1) - f(x_2)\} \quad \sum_{i=1}^n W_i \Delta x_i < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{令 } m_i = \inf_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} \{f(x)\} \quad M_i = \sup_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} \{f(x)\}$$

$\exists b > 0$

$$x \in [x_{i-1} + b, x_i - b] \text{ 令 } g(x) = m_i$$

① $m_i > m_{i+1}$ 则 $x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]$ $g(x) = m_{i+1}$, 作折线连接 $(x_i - b, m_i)$ 和 (x_i, m_{i+1})

② $m_i \leq m_{i+1}$ 则 $x \in [x_i - b, x_i]$ $g(x) = m_i$, 作折线连接 (x_i, m_i) 和 $(x_i + b, m_{i+1})$

同理构造 $h(x)$ $x \in [x_{i-1} + b, x_i - b]$ 令 $h(x) = M_i$

① $M_i \leq M_{i+1}$ 则 $x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]$ $h(x) = M_{i+1}$, 作折线连接 $(x_i - b, M_i)$ 和 (x_i, M_{i+1})

② $M_i > M_{i+1}$ 则 $x \in [x_i - b, x_i]$ $h(x) = M_i$, 作折线连接 (x_i, M_i) 和 $(x_i + b, M_{i+1})$

易得 $g(x) \leq f(x) \leq h(x) \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$

$$h(x) - g(x) = W_i \quad (x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]) \quad \text{记 } H(x) = h(x) - g(x), \text{ 则 } H(x) \text{ 为折线函数}$$

$$\Rightarrow H(x) \text{ 可积} \quad \text{由定积分几何意义} \quad \int_a^b (h(x) - g(x)) dx = \sum_{i=1}^n W_i \Delta x_i < \varepsilon$$

故满足 (2) 即存在 $g(x)$ 和 $h(x)$ 满足 (1), (2)

充分性: 由题设存在 $h(x), g(x)$

由 $h(x), g(x)$ 连续 $\Rightarrow h(x) \in R[a, b] \quad g(x) \in R[a, b]$

$$\text{因 } \int_a^b (h(x) - g(x)) dx < \varepsilon \quad \text{由任意性} \Rightarrow \int_a^b h(x) dx = \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

$$\text{由 } g(x) \leq f(x) \leq h(x) \Rightarrow \int_a^b g(x) dx \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b h(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b g(x) dx \Rightarrow f(x) \in R[a, b]$$

11. 已知 $f \in C[a, b] \Rightarrow f$ 在 $[a, b]$ 一致连续

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \forall b > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ 对 $\forall x', x'' \in [a, b]$ 且 $|x' - x''| < \delta$ 时有 $|f(x') - f(x'')| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

由 $g \in R[a, b]$ 对上述 δ, b $\exists [a, b]$ 的分割 $\Delta: a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$ s.t. $W_i(g) > b$ 区间长度 $< b$ 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b |f(x+h) - f(x)| dx = 0$

若在 $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$ 上 $W_i(g) < b$ 则 $\forall x', x'' \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]$ 有 $|g(x') - g(x'')| < b$

$$\text{则有 } |f(g(x')) - f(g(x''))| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \Rightarrow W_i(f \circ g) \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \varepsilon$$

于是 $W_i(f \circ g) < \varepsilon$ 对应区间总长度 $< b \Rightarrow f \circ g \in R[a, b]$

由 $f(x) \in R[a, b]$

12. 证 $[a, b]$ 的一个分划中一个闭区间为 I_1 s.t. $f(x)$ 在 I_1 上振幅小于 $\frac{1}{2}$ ($\varepsilon = 1, b = \frac{b-a}{2}$)

将 I_1 三等分, $f(x)$ 在三等分中间那段仍可积

存在中间这段分划中一个闭区间 I_2 s.t. $f(x)$ 在 I_2 上振幅小于 $\frac{1}{4}$

将 I_2 三等分, $f(x)$ 在三等分中间那段仍可积

归纳 ① $I_1 \supset I_2 \supset \dots \supset \dots$

$$\text{② } d(I_n) \leq \frac{b-a}{3^n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

由闭区间套定理 $\exists x_0 \in \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} I_n \neq \emptyset$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N_0 > 0$ s.t. $N_0 < \varepsilon$ 令 $J_{N_0} = [a, b]$ 则 $x_0 \neq a, x_0 \neq b$

取 $b = \min\{x-a, b-x\}$ 当 $x \in (x_0-b, x_0+b) \subset [a, b] = J_{N_0}$ 有 $|f(x) - f(x_0)| \leq W_{N_0}(f) \leq \frac{1}{N_0} < \varepsilon$

14. $\forall [a, b]$ 若 $0 \in [a, b]$ 则 $x = \frac{1}{n+\pi k}$ 为间断点 ($k \in \mathbb{N}$)

$[a, b]$ 中只含有限个间断点, 且 $f(x)$ 有界 $\Rightarrow f(x) \in R[a, b]$

若 $0 \notin [a, b]$ $[a, b]$ 中仍只含有限个间断点 $\Rightarrow f(x) \in R[a, b]$

故 $f(x)$ 在任何区间上可积

15. 由 $f(x) \in R[a, b]$ 对 $f(x)$ 进行分划 $\Delta: a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$

$$\text{由 } f(x) > 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \Delta x_i > 0 \quad (m_i = \inf_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} \{f(x)\})$$

$$\text{由 } \int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \Delta x_i \geq 0 \quad \text{若}$$

下证 " $=$ " 不成立. 当 $f(x) > 0 \quad \int_a^b f(x) dx = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \equiv 0$ 与 $f(x) > 0$ 矛盾

$$\text{故 } \int_a^b f(x) dx > 0$$

由 12 对 $x_0 \in [a, b]$ s.t. $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处连续 显然 $f(x_0) > 0$

$$\exists [c, d] \subset [a, b] \text{ 使 } f(x) > \frac{f(x_0)}{2} \quad x \in [c, d]$$

$$\text{有 } \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^d f(x) dx + \int_d^b f(x) dx$$

$$\geq \int_a^c 0 dx + \int_c^d \frac{f(x_0)}{2} dx + \int_d^b 0 dx$$

$$= \frac{f(x_0)}{2} (d-c) > 0$$

$$\varepsilon b = \frac{\varepsilon}{2m} \text{ 当 } |h-0| < b \text{ 时}$$

$$16. \int_a^b |f(x+h) - f(x)| dx = \int_a^b f(x+h) dx - \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_{a+h}^{b+h} f(x) dx - \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{a+h}^a f(x) dx + \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_b^{b+h} f(x) dx - \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{a+h}^a f(x) dx + \int_b^{b+h} f(x) dx$$

$$\text{由 } f(x) \text{ 可积} \Rightarrow \int_{-c}^{c-m} f(x) dx < \int_{a+h}^a f(x) dx + \int_b^{b+h} f(x) dx < \int_a^b |f(x+h) - f(x)| dx$$

$$\text{由 } f(x) \text{ 可积} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n W_i \Delta x_i = 0 \Rightarrow n \rightarrow \infty \quad \sum W_i \Delta x_i < \varepsilon$$

$$\int_a^b |f(x+h) - f(x)| dx = \int_{x_0}^{x_1} |f(x+h) - f(x)| dx + \int_{x_1}^{x_2} |f(x+h) - f(x)| dx + \dots + \int_{x_{n-1}}^{x_n} |f(x+h) - f(x)| dx$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} |f(x+h) - f(x)| dx \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} W_i dx = \sum_{i=1}^n W_i \Delta x_i < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{故 } -\varepsilon < \int_a^b |f(x+h) - f(x)| dx < \varepsilon$$

$$\begin{aligned} 17. 1) \int_0^{2\pi} x (\sin x)^{2n+1} dx &= \int_0^{\pi} x (\sin x)^{2n+1} dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} x (\sin x)^{2n+1} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} x (\sin x)^{2n+1} dx - \int_0^{\pi} (t+\pi) (\sin t)^{2n+1} dt \\ &= -\pi \int_0^{\pi} (\sin t)^{2n+1} dt < 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$2) \int_{-1}^1 e^{-x} \sin x dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^0 e^{-x} \sin x dx + \int_0^1 e^{-x} \sin x dx$$

$$= -\int_1^0 e^t \sin t dt + \int_0^1 e^{-x} \sin x dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 e^x \sin x dx + \int_0^1 e^{-x} \sin x dx > 0$$

$$13) \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx + \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(t+\pi)}{t+\pi} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x+\pi} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi \sin x}{x(x+\pi)} dx > 0$$

9. (2) 由 $f(x) \in R[a, b]$, 对 $f(x)$ 进行一个划分 $\Delta: a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$ 令 $m_i = \inf_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} \{f(x)\}$ $M_i = \sup_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} \{f(x)\}$ 13.

$$W_i = M_i - m_i \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n W_i \Delta x_i < \varepsilon \cdot 2\alpha.$$

先证明 $\varphi(x) = \ln x - \frac{x-1}{x+1} < 0 \quad (x \geq 1)$

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{x^2 + 2x - 1}{(x+1)^2} < 0 \Rightarrow \varphi(x) \text{ 递减} \Rightarrow \varphi(x) \leq \varphi(1) = 0 \Rightarrow \ln x \leq \frac{x-1}{x+1}$$

对 $\ln f(x)$ 进行相同划分 $m_i' = \inf_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} \{\ln f(x)\}$ $M_i' = \sup_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} \{\ln f(x)\}$

$$W_i' = M_i' - m_i' = \ln M_i - \ln m_i = \ln \frac{M_i}{m_i} \xrightarrow{\left(\frac{M_i}{m_i} \geq 1\right)} \leq \frac{\frac{M_i}{m_i} - 1}{\frac{M_i}{m_i} + 1} = \frac{M_i - m_i}{M_i + m_i} \leq \frac{W_i}{2\alpha}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n W_i' \Delta x_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{W_i}{2\alpha} \cdot \Delta x_i \leq \frac{1}{2\alpha} \sum_{i=1}^n W_i \Delta x_i \leq \frac{1}{2\alpha} \cdot 2\alpha \varepsilon = \varepsilon$$

10. 必要性: 由 $f(x) \in R[a, b]$ 对 $f(x)$ 进行一个划分 $\Delta: a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$

$$\text{令 } W_i = \sup_{x_1, x_2 \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} \{f(x_1) - f(x_2)\} \quad \sum_{i=1}^n W_i \Delta x_i < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{令 } m_i = \inf_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} \{f(x)\} \quad M_i = \sup_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} \{f(x)\}$$

$\exists b > 0$

$$x \in [x_{i-1} + b, x_i - b] \text{ 令 } g(x) = m_i$$

① $m_i > m_{i+1}$ 则 $x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]$ $g(x) = m_{i+1}$, 作折线连接 $(x_i - b, m_i)$ 和 (x_i, m_{i+1})

② $m_i \leq m_{i+1}$ 则 $x \in [x_i - b, x_i]$ $g(x) = m_i$, 作折线连接 (x_i, m_i) 和 $(x_i + b, m_{i+1})$

同理构造 $h(x)$ $x \in [x_{i-1} + b, x_i - b]$ 令 $h(x) = M_i$

① $M_i \leq M_{i+1}$ 则 $x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]$ $h(x) = M_{i+1}$, 作折线连接 $(x_i - b, M_i)$ 和 (x_i, M_{i+1})

② $M_i > M_{i+1}$ 则 $x \in [x_i - b, x_i]$ $h(x) = M_i$, 作折线连接 (x_i, M_i) 和 $(x_i + b, M_{i+1})$

易得 $g(x) \leq f(x) \leq h(x) \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$

$$h(x) - g(x) = W_i \quad (x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]) \quad \text{记 } H(x) = h(x) - g(x), \text{ 则 } H(x) \text{ 为折线函数}$$

$$\Rightarrow H(x) \text{ 可积} \quad \text{由定积分几何意义} \quad \int_a^b (h(x) - g(x)) dx = \sum_{i=1}^n W_i \Delta x_i < \varepsilon$$

故满足 (2) 即存在 $g(x)$ 和 $h(x)$ 满足 (1), (2)

充分性: 由题设存在 $h(x), g(x)$

由 $h(x), g(x)$ 连续 $\Rightarrow h(x) \in R[a, b] \quad g(x) \in R[a, b]$

$$\text{因 } \int_a^b (h(x) - g(x)) dx < \varepsilon \quad \text{由任意性} \Rightarrow \int_a^b h(x) dx = \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

$$\text{由 } g(x) \leq f(x) \leq h(x) \Rightarrow \int_a^b g(x) dx \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b h(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b g(x) dx \Rightarrow f(x) \in R[a, b]$$

11. 已知 $f \in C[a, b] \Rightarrow f$ 在 $[a, b]$ 一致连续

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \forall b > 0, \exists b > 0$ 对 $\forall x', x'' \in [a, b]$ 且 $|x' - x''| < b$ 时有 $|f(x') - f(x'')| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

由 $g \in R[a, b]$ 对上述 b, b $\exists [a, b]$ 的划分 $\Delta: a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$ s.t. $W_i(g) > b$ 区间长度 $< b$ 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b |f(x+h) - f(x)| dx = 0$

若在 $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$ 上 $W_i(g) < b$ 则 $\forall x', x'' \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]$ 有 $|g(x') - g(x'')| < b$

$$\text{则有 } |f(g(x')) - f(g(x''))| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \Rightarrow W_i(f \circ g) \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \varepsilon$$

于是 $W_i(f \circ g) < \varepsilon$ 对应区间总长度 $< b \Rightarrow f \circ g \in R[a, b]$

由 $f(x) \in R[a, b]$

12. 证 $[a, b]$ 的一个划分中一个闭区间为 I_1 s.t. $f(x)$ 在 I_1 上振幅小于 $\frac{1}{2}$ ($\varepsilon = 1, b = \frac{b-a}{2}$)

将 I_1 三等分, $f(x)$ 在三等分中间那段仍可积

存在中间这段划分中一个闭区间 I_2 s.t. $f(x)$ 在 I_2 上振幅小于 $\frac{1}{4}$

将 I_2 三等分, $f(x)$ 在三等分中间那段仍可积

归纳 ① $I_1 \supset I_2 \supset \dots \supset \dots$

$$\text{② } d(I_n) \leq \frac{b-a}{3^n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

由闭区间套定理 $\exists x_0 \in \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} I_n \neq \emptyset$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N_0 > 0$ s.t. $N_0 < \varepsilon$ 令 $J_{N_0} = [a, b]$ 则 $x_0 \neq a, x_0 \neq b$

取 $b = \min\{x-a, b-x\}$ 当 $x \in (x_0-b, x_0+b) \subset [a, b] = J_{N_0}$ 有 $|f(x) - f(x_0)| \leq W_{N_0}(f) \leq \frac{1}{N_0} < \varepsilon$

14. $\forall [a, b]$ 若 $0 \in [a, b]$ 则 $x = \frac{1}{n+\pi k}$ 为间断点 ($k \in \mathbb{N}$)

$[a, b]$ 中只含有限个间断点, 且 $f(x)$ 有界 $\Rightarrow f(x) \in R[a, b]$

若 $0 \notin [a, b]$ $[a, b]$ 中仍含有限个间断点 $\Rightarrow f(x) \in R[a, b]$

故 $f(x)$ 在任何区间上可积

15. 由 $f(x) \in R[a, b]$ 对 $f(x)$ 进行划分 $\Delta: a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$

$$\text{由 } f(x) > 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \Delta x_i > 0 \quad (m_i = \inf_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} \{f(x)\})$$

$$\text{由 } \int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \Delta x_i \geq 0 \quad \text{若}$$

下证 " $=$ " 不成立. 当 $f(x) > 0 \quad \int_a^b f(x) dx = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \equiv 0$ 与 $f(x) > 0$ 矛盾

$$\text{故 } \int_a^b f(x) dx > 0$$

由 12 知 $\exists x_0 \in [a, b]$ s.t. $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处连续 显然 $f(x_0) > 0$

$$\exists [c, d] \subset [a, b] \text{ 使 } f(x) > \frac{f(x_0)}{2} \quad x \in [c, d]$$

$$\text{有 } \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^d f(x) dx + \int_d^b f(x) dx$$

$$\geq \int_a^c 0 dx + \int_c^d \frac{f(x_0)}{2} dx + \int_d^b 0 dx$$

$$= \frac{f(x_0)}{2} (d-c) > 0$$

$$\varepsilon b = \frac{\varepsilon}{2m} \text{ 当 } |h-0| < b \text{ 时}$$

$$16. \int_a^b |f(x+h) - f(x)| dx = \int_a^b f(x+h) dx - \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_{a+h}^{b+h} f(x) dx - \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{a+h}^a f(x) dx + \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_b^{b+h} f(x) dx - \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{a+h}^a f(x) dx + \int_b^{b+h} f(x) dx$$

$$\text{由 } f(x) \text{ 可积} \Rightarrow \int_{-b}^{b-m} f(x) dx < \int_{a+h}^a f(x) dx + \int_b^{b+h} f(x) dx < \int_a^b |f(x+h) - f(x)| dx$$

$$\text{由 } f(x) \text{ 可积} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n W_i \Delta x_i = 0 \Rightarrow n \rightarrow \infty \quad \sum W_i \Delta x_i < \varepsilon$$

$$\int_a^b |f(x+h) - f(x)| dx = \int_{x_0}^{x_1} |f(x+h) - f(x)| dx + \int_{x_1}^{x_2} |f(x+h) - f(x)| dx + \dots + \int_{x_{n-1}}^{x_n} |f(x+h) - f(x)| dx$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} |f(x+h) - f(x)| dx \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} W_i dx = \sum_{i=1}^n W_i \Delta x_i < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{故 } -\varepsilon < \int_a^b |f(x+h) - f(x)| dx < \varepsilon$$

$$\begin{aligned} 17. 1) \int_0^{2\pi} x (\sin x)^{2n+1} dx &= \int_0^{\pi} x (\sin x)^{2n+1} dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} x (\sin x)^{2n+1} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} x (\sin x)^{2n+1} dx - \int_0^{\pi} (t+\pi) (\sin t)^{2n+1} dt \\ &= -\pi \int_0^{\pi} (\sin t)^{2n+1} dt < 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$2) \int_{-1}^1 e^{-x} \sin x dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^0 e^{-x} \sin x dx + \int_0^1 e^{-x} \sin x dx$$

$$= -\int_1^0 e^t \sin t dt + \int_0^1 e^{-x} \sin x dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 e^x \sin x dx + \int_0^1 e^{-x} \sin x dx > 0$$

$$13) \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx + \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(t+\pi)}{t+\pi} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x+\pi} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi \sin x}{x(x+\pi)} dx > 0$$

$$18. A \triangleq \int_a^b f^2(x) dx \geq 0 \quad B \triangleq \int_a^b g^2(x) dx \geq 0 \quad C \triangleq \int_a^b |f(x)g(x)| dx \geq 0$$

$$0 \leq \int_a^b [f(x) + g(x)]^2 dx = \int_a^b f^2(x) dx + 2 \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx + \int_a^b g^2(x) dx$$

$$At^2 + 2Ct + B \geq 0 \text{ 恒成立} \Rightarrow 4C^2 - 4AB \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow C \leq \sqrt{AB} \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \leq \left[\int_a^b f^2(x) dx \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\int_a^b g^2(x) dx \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$19. (1) \int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2)^n dx = \int_{-1}^0 (1-x^2)^n dx + \int_0^1 (1-x^2)^n dx \\ = 2 \int_0^1 (1-x^2)^n dx$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad 1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{16} < 1 \quad \exists N > 0 \text{ 当 } n \geq N \text{ 时 } (1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{16})^n < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$$

$$\int_0^1 (1-x^2)^n dx = \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}{4}} (1-x^2)^n dx + \int_{\frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}{4}}^1 (1-x^2)^n dx \\ \leq \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}{4}} 1 dx + \int_{\frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}{4}}^1 (1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{16})^n dx \leq \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}{4} + \frac{\varepsilon}{4} (1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{4}) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\text{故 } \int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2)^n dx < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2)^n dx = 0$$

$$* 12) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_{-1}^1 f(x)(1-x^2)^n dx}{\int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2)^n dx} = f(0)$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad 0 \leq \frac{\int_{-b}^b (1-x^2)^n dx}{\int_{-b}^b (1-x^2)^n dx} \leq \frac{\int_{-b}^b (1-x^2)^n dx}{\int_{-\frac{b}{2}}^{\frac{b}{2}} (1-x^2)^n dx} \leq \frac{(1-b^2)^n (1-b)}{[1-(\frac{b}{2})^2]^n (1-\frac{b}{2})} \\ = \frac{(1-b)}{(1-\frac{b}{2})} \left(\frac{1-b^2}{1-\frac{b}{2}} \right)^n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \quad \text{同理 } \frac{\int_{-b}^b |f(x)|(1-x^2)^n dx}{\int_{-b}^b (1-x^2)^n dx} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{记 } a(b, n) = \frac{\int_{-b}^b f(x)(1-x^2)^n dx}{\int_{-b}^b (1-x^2)^n dx} \rightarrow 0 \quad b(b, n) = \frac{\int_{-b}^b |f(x)|(1-x^2)^n dx}{\int_{-b}^b (1-x^2)^n dx} \rightarrow 0$$

$$c(b, n) = \frac{\int_{-b}^b (1-x^2)^n dx}{\int_{-b}^b (1-x^2)^n dx} \rightarrow 0 \quad x(b, n) = \frac{\int_{-b}^b f(x)(1-x^2)^n dx}{\int_{-b}^b (1-x^2)^n dx}$$

$$\text{原式} = \frac{a(b, n) + x(b, n) + b(b, n)}{1 + 2c(b, n)}$$

$$|\text{原式} - f(0)| = \left| \frac{a(b, n) + x(b, n) + b(b, n) - f(0) - 2c(b, n)f(0)}{1 + 2c(b, n)} \right|$$

$$\leq |a(b, n)| + |b(b, n)| + |x(b, n)| + |f(0)| + |x(b, n) - f(0)|$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta > 0 \text{ 当 } x \in (0, \delta) \text{ 时 } |f(x) - f(0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$$

$$\text{此时 } |x(b, n) - f(0)| \leq \frac{\int_{-b}^b |f(x) - f(0)|(1-x^2)^n dx}{\int_{-b}^b (1-x^2)^n dx} \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_{-1}^1 f(x)(1-x^2)^n dx}{\int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2)^n dx} = f(0)$$

$$20. \int_0^x f(t) dt = - \int_1^x f(t) dt \Rightarrow f(x) = -f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \equiv 0$$

$$21. (1) \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \stackrel{\text{由第一积分中值}}{=} |f(\xi)|$$

$$\int_a^b |f(x)| dx \geq \int_a^x |f(x)| dx \geq \left| \int_a^x f(x) dx \right| = |f(\xi)| \geq |f(x)| - |f(\xi)|$$

$$\text{故 } |f(x)| \leq \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| + \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b |f(x)| dx \right|$$

$$(2) \text{若 } f(a) \neq f(b) \text{ 则 } f \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上最大值 } M \text{ 与最小值 } m, \text{ 满足 } m < M$$

$$\exists x_1, x_2 \in [a, b] \text{ 使 } m = f(x_1) \quad M = f(x_2)$$

$$\text{有 } f(x_1) < f(x_2) \text{ 有 } |f(x_2)| \leq |f(x_1)| + |f(x_2) - f(x_1)| \leq |f(x_1)| + |f(x_2) - f(x_1)|$$

$$\leq \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| + \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b |f(x)| dx \right|$$

$$|f(x_1)| \leq |f(x_1)| + |f(x_2) - f(x_1)| \leq |f(x_1)| + |f(x_2) - f(x_1)|$$

$$\leq \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| + \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b |f(x)| dx \right|$$

$$\forall x \in [a, b] \quad |f(x)| \leq \max\{|f(x_1)|, |f(x_2)|\} < \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| + \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b |f(x)| dx \right|$$

$$\text{由 } f(x) \in C(-\infty, +\infty), f'(0) \text{ 存在} \Rightarrow \int_0^x f(t) dt \text{ 可导}$$

$$22. \text{由 } \int_0^x f(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} x f(x) \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{2} f(x) + \frac{1}{2} x f'(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} f(x) - \frac{1}{2} x f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) - x f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{f(x)}{x} \right)' = 0 \quad (x \neq 0)$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{f(x)}{x} = C \Rightarrow f(x) \equiv Cx \quad (x \neq 0)$$

$$\text{由 } f'(0) \text{ 存在} \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 处连续} \text{ 故 } f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} Cx = 0$$

$$\text{即 } f(x) \equiv Cx \quad (x \neq 0)$$

$$23. P_n(x) \text{ 是 } n-1 \text{ 阶多项式} \Rightarrow P_n(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 内零点不超过 } n-1 \text{ 个}$$

$$\text{若 } P_n(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 内没有零点} \Rightarrow P_n(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上不变号}$$

$$\int_a^b |P_n'(x)| dx = \left| \int_a^b P_n'(x) dx \right| = |P_n(b) - P_n(a)| \leq 2M \leq 2nM, \quad M = \max_{a \leq x \leq b} |P_n(x)|$$

$$\text{若 } P_n(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 内有零点 设为 } (a, b) \text{ 内 } x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_m \text{ (} b \text{)} \quad (x_0 = a, x_{m+1} = b)$$

$$\text{则 } 1 \leq m \leq n-1 \text{ 且 } P_n(x) \text{ 在每个小区间内 } [x_{i-1}, x_i] \text{ 上不变号}$$

$$\int_a^b |P_n'(x)| dx = \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} |P_n'(x)| dx = \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} |P_n(x_i) - P_n(x_{i-1})| \\ \leq \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} 2M = (m+1) \cdot 2M \leq 2n \cdot M$$

$$24. (1) \int_a^b x f(x) f'(x) dx = \int_a^b x f(x) d f(x) = x f^2(x) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b f(x) (f(x) + x f'(x)) dx$$

$$= 0 - \int_a^b f^2(x) dx - \int_a^b x f(x) f'(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b x f(x) f'(x) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f^2(x) dx$$

$$(2) \int_a^b [f'(x)]^2 dx \int_a^b [x f(x)]^2 dx \leq \left| \int_a^b x f(x) f'(x) dx \right| = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$25. (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_0^x e^t dt}{e^{x^2}} \stackrel{\text{洛必达}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{2x e^{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2x} = 0$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} \frac{\int_0^x (\sin t)^a dt}{\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt} \stackrel{\text{洛必达}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} \frac{\sin^a x}{(1+t^2) x^a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} \frac{x^a}{(1+t^2) x^a} = \frac{1}{1+a}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_0^x e^t dt}{x^{1+a} e^{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{(1+a)x^{1+a} e^{x^2} + x^{1+a} e^{x^2} \cdot 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(1+a)x^{1+a} + 2x^{2+a}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$26. (1) \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \arctan x \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{\pi}{4} - (-\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$(2) \int_0^2 |1-x^2| dx = \int_0^1 (1-x^2) dx - \int_1^2 (1-x^2) dx = (x - \frac{1}{3}x^3) \Big|_0^1 + (\frac{1}{3}x^3 - x) \Big|_1^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{8}{3} - 2 - \frac{1}{3} + 1 = 2$$

$$(3) \int_0^a \arctan \frac{a-x}{a+x} dx = x \cdot \arctan \frac{a-x}{a+x} \Big|_0^a - \int_0^a x \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{a-x}{a+x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{-(a+x) - (a-x)}{(a+x)^2} dx$$

$$= - \int_0^a x \cdot \frac{a+x}{a-x} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2a}{(a+x)^2} dx = - \int_0^a \frac{x}{a-x} dx$$

$$= - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^a \frac{d(a^2 - x^2)}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \Big|_0^a = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$(4) \int_0^1 \sqrt[n]{x} dx = \frac{n}{n+1} (x)^{\frac{n+1}{n}} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{n}{n+1}$$

$$(5) \int_0^a \frac{a-x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx = \int_0^a \frac{a-x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx \stackrel{x=asint}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{a-asint}{a \cos \theta} \cdot a \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (a-asint) d\theta = (a\theta + a \cos \theta) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = a \frac{\pi}{2} - a$$

$$(6) \int_0^1 x \sqrt{1-x} dx \stackrel{t=\sqrt{1-x}}{=} \int_1^0 (1-t^2) t d(1-t^2) = \int_1^0 (1-t^2) t (-2t) dt = \int_1^0 (-2t^2 + 2t^4) dt$$

$$= \left(-\frac{2}{3} t^3 + \frac{2}{5} t^5 \right) \Big|_1^0 = \frac{4}{15}$$

$$(7) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx \stackrel{x=asint}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^2 \sin^2 t \cos t \cdot a \cos t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{4} a^4 (2 \sin t \cos t)^2 dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} a^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin 2t)^2 dt = \frac{1}{4} a^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos 4t}{2} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} a^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} dt - \frac{1}{16} a^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 4t d(4t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} a^4 x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{1}{32} a^4 \sin 4t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{16} a^4$$

$$(8) \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx \stackrel{t=\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{=} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{t}{\sqrt{(\sin t)^2 [1-(\sin t)^2]}} d(\sin t)$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} t dt = t^2 \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{\pi^2}{16} - \frac{\pi^2}{36} = \frac{\pi^2}{144}$$

$$(9) \int_0^1 \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx = x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x \cdot \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot (1 + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1+x^2} \cdot 2x) dx$$

$$= \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) - \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{d(1+x^2)}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$= \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) - \sqrt{1+x^2} \Big|_0^1 = \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) - \sqrt{2} + 1$$

$$18. A \triangleq \int_a^b f^2(x) dx \geq 0 \quad B \triangleq \int_a^b g^2(x) dx \geq 0 \quad C \triangleq \int_a^b |f(x)g(x)| dx \geq 0$$

$$0 \leq \int_a^b [f(x) + g(x)]^2 dx = \int_a^b f^2(x) dx + 2 \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx + \int_a^b g^2(x) dx$$

$$At^2 + 2Ct + B \geq 0 \text{ 恒成立} \Rightarrow 4C^2 - 4AB \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow C \leq \sqrt{AB} \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \leq \left[\int_a^b f^2(x) dx \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\int_a^b g^2(x) dx \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$19. (1) \int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2)^n dx = \int_{-1}^0 (1-x^2)^n dx + \int_0^1 (1-x^2)^n dx \\ = 2 \int_0^1 (1-x^2)^n dx$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad 1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{16} < 1 \quad \exists N > 0 \text{ 当 } n \geq N \text{ 时 } (1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{16})^n < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$$

$$\int_0^1 (1-x^2)^n dx = \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}{4}} (1-x^2)^n dx + \int_{\frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}{4}}^1 (1-x^2)^n dx \\ \leq \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}{4}} 1 dx + \int_{\frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}{4}}^1 (1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{16})^n dx \leq \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}{4} + \frac{\varepsilon}{4} (1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{4}) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\text{故 } \int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2)^n dx < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2)^n dx = 0$$

$$* 12) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_{-1}^1 f(x)(1-x^2)^n dx}{\int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2)^n dx} = f(0)$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad 0 \leq \frac{\int_{-b}^b (1-x^2)^n dx}{\int_{-b}^b (1-x^2)^n dx} \leq \frac{\int_{-b}^b (1-x^2)^n dx}{\int_{-\frac{b}{2}}^{\frac{b}{2}} (1-x^2)^n dx} \leq \frac{(1-b^2)^n (1-b)}{[1-(\frac{b}{2})^2]^n (1-\frac{b}{2})} \\ = \frac{(1-b)}{(1-\frac{b}{2})} \left(\frac{1-b^2}{1-\frac{b}{2}} \right)^n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \quad \text{同理 } \frac{\int_{-b}^b f(x)(1-x^2)^n dx}{\int_{-b}^b (1-x^2)^n dx} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{记 } a(b, n) = \frac{\int_{-b}^b f(x)(1-x^2)^n dx}{\int_{-b}^b (1-x^2)^n dx} \rightarrow 0 \quad b(b, n) = \frac{\int_{-b}^b f(x)(1-x^2)^n dx}{\int_{-b}^b (1-x^2)^n dx} \rightarrow 0$$

$$c(b, n) = \frac{\int_{-b}^b (1-x^2)^n dx}{\int_{-b}^b (1-x^2)^n dx} \rightarrow 0 \quad x(b, n) = \frac{\int_{-b}^b f(x)(1-x^2)^n dx}{\int_{-b}^b (1-x^2)^n dx}$$

$$\text{原式} = \frac{a(b, n) + x(b, n) + b(b, n)}{1 + 2c(b, n)}$$

$$|\text{原式} - f(0)| = \left| \frac{a(b, n) + x(b, n) + b(b, n) - f(0) - 2c(b, n)f(0)}{1 + 2c(b, n)} \right|$$

$$\leq |a(b, n)| + |b(b, n)| + |2c(b, n)| |f(0)| + |x(b, n) - f(0)|$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta > 0 \text{ 当 } x \in (0, \delta) \text{ 时 } |f(x) - f(0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$$

$$\text{此时 } |x(b, n) - f(0)| \leq \frac{\int_{-b}^b |f(x) - f(0)|(1-x^2)^n dx}{\int_{-b}^b (1-x^2)^n dx} \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_{-1}^1 f(x)(1-x^2)^n dx}{\int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2)^n dx} = f(0)$$

$$20. \int_0^x f(t) dt = - \int_1^x f(t) dt \Rightarrow f(x) = -f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \equiv 0$$

$$21. (1) \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \stackrel{\text{由第一积分中值}}{=} |f(\xi)|$$

$$\int_a^b |f(x)| dx \geq \int_a^b f(x) dx \geq \int_a^b f(x) dx = |f(x) - f(\xi)| \geq |f(x)| - |f(\xi)|$$

$$\text{故 } |f(x)| \leq \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| + |f(\xi)|$$

$$(2) \text{若 } f(a) \neq f(b) \text{ 则 } f \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上最大值 } M \text{ 与最小值 } m, \text{ 满足 } m < M$$

$$\exists x_1, x_2 \in [a, b] \text{ 使 } m = f(x_1) \quad M = f(x_2)$$

$$\text{有 } f(x_1) < f(\xi) < f(x_2) \text{ 有 } |f(x_2)| \leq |f(\xi)| + |f(x_2) - f(\xi)| \leq |f(\xi)| + |f(x_2) - f(x_1)|$$

$$\leq \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| + \int_a^b |f(x)| dx$$

$$|f(x_1)| \leq |f(\xi)| + |f(x_1) - f(\xi)| \leq |f(\xi)| + |f(x_1) - f(x_2)|$$

$$\leq \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| + \int_a^b |f(x)| dx$$

$$\forall x \in [a, b] \quad |f(x)| \leq \max\{|f(x_1)|, |f(x_2)|\} < \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| + \int_a^b |f(x)| dx$$

$$\text{由 } f(x) \in C(-\infty, +\infty), f'(0) \text{ 存在} \Rightarrow \int_0^x f(t) dt \text{ 可导}$$

$$22. \text{由 } \int_0^x f(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} x f(x) \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{2} f'(x) + \frac{1}{2} x f'(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} f(x) - \frac{1}{2} x f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) - x f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{f(x)}{x} \right)' = 0 \quad (x \neq 0)$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{f(x)}{x} = C \Rightarrow f(x) \equiv Cx \quad (x \neq 0)$$

$$\text{由 } f'(0) \text{ 存在} \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 处连续} \text{ 故 } f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} Cx = 0$$

$$\text{即 } f(x) \equiv Cx \quad (x \neq 0)$$

$$23. P_n'(x) \text{ 是 } n-1 \text{ 阶多项式} \Rightarrow P_n'(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 内零点不超过 } n-1 \text{ 个}$$

$$\text{若 } P_n'(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 内没有零点} \Rightarrow P_n'(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上不变号}$$

$$\int_a^b |P_n'(x)| dx = \left| \int_a^b P_n'(x) dx \right| = |P_n(b) - P_n(a)| \leq 2M \leq 2nM, \quad M = \max_{a \leq x \leq b} |P_n(x)|$$

$$\text{若 } P_n'(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 内有零点 设为 } (a, b) \text{ 内 } x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_m \quad (x_0 = a, x_{m+1} = b)$$

$$\text{则 } 1 \leq m \leq n-1 \text{ 且 } P_n'(x) \text{ 在每个小区间内 } [x_{i-1}, x_i] \text{ 上不变号}$$

$$\int_a^b |P_n'(x)| dx = \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} |P_n'(x)| dx = \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} \left| \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} P_n'(x) dx \right| = \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} |P_n(x_i) - P_n(x_{i-1})| \\ \leq \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} 2M = (m+1) \cdot 2M \leq 2n \cdot M$$

$$24. (1) \int_a^b x f(x) f'(x) dx = \int_a^b x f(x) d f(x) = x f^2(x) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b f(x) (f(x) + x f'(x)) dx$$

$$= 0 - \int_a^b f^2(x) dx - \int_a^b x f(x) f'(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b x f(x) f'(x) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f^2(x) dx$$

$$(2) \int_a^b [f'(x)]^2 dx \int_a^b [x f(x)]^2 dx \leq \left| \int_a^b x f(x) f'(x) dx \right| = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$25. (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_0^x e^t dt}{e^{x^2}} \stackrel{\text{洛必达}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{2xe^{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2x} = 0$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_0^x (1+\sin t)^d dt}{x^{1+d}} \stackrel{\text{洛必达}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b(x)}{x^{1+d}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^d}{(1+d)x^d} = \frac{1}{1+d}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_0^x e^t dt}{x^{1+d} e^{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{(1+d)x^{1+d} e^{x^2} + x^{1+d} e^{x^2} \cdot 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(1+d)x^{1+d} + 2x^{2+d}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$26. (1) \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \arctan x \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{\pi}{4} - (-\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$(2) \int_0^2 |1-x^2| dx = \int_0^1 (1-x^2) dx - \int_1^2 (1-x^2) dx = (x - \frac{1}{3}x^3) \Big|_0^1 + (\frac{1}{3}x^3 - x) \Big|_1^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{8}{3} - 2 - \frac{1}{3} + 1 = 2$$

$$(3) \int_0^a \arctan \frac{a-x}{a+x} dx = x \cdot \arctan \frac{a-x}{a+x} \Big|_0^a - \int_0^a x \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{a-x}{a+x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{a+x}{a-x} \cdot \frac{-(a+x) - (a-x)}{(a+x)^2} dx$$

$$= - \int_0^a x \cdot \frac{a+x}{a-x} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{a+x}{(x+a)^2} dx = \int_0^a \frac{x}{2(a-x)^2} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^a \frac{d(a-x)}{(a-x)^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{a-x} \right]_0^a = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$(4) \int_0^1 x^n dx = \frac{n}{n+1} (x)^{\frac{n+1}{n}} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{n}{n+1}$$

$$(5) \int_0^a \frac{a-x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx = \int_0^a \frac{a-x}{a^2-x^2} dx \stackrel{x=asint}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{a-asint}{a^2 \cos^2 t} \cdot a \cos t dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (a-asint) dt = (at + a \cos t) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = a \frac{\pi}{2} - a$$

$$(6) \int_0^1 x \sqrt{1-x} dx \stackrel{t=\sqrt{1-x}}{=} \int_1^0 (1-t^2) t d(1-t^2) = \int_1^0 (1-t^2) t (-2t) dt = \int_1^0 (-2t^3 + 2t^5) dt$$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{2} t^4 + \frac{2}{6} t^6 \right]_1^0 = \frac{1}{15}$$

$$(7) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx \stackrel{x=asint}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^2 \sin^2 t \cos t \cdot a \cos t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{4} a^4 (2 \sin t \cos t)^2 dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} a^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin 2t)^2 dt = \frac{1}{4} a^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1-\cos 4t}{2} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} a^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} dt - \frac{1}{16} a^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 4t d(4t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} a^4 x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{1}{32} a^4 \sin 4t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{16} a^4$$

$$(8) \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx \stackrel{t=\arcsin x}{=} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{t}{\sqrt{(\sin t)^2 [1-(\sin t)^2]}} d(\sin t)$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} t dt = t^2 \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{\pi^2}{16} - \frac{\pi^2}{144} = \frac{5}{144} \pi^2$$

$$(9) \int_0^1 \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx = x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x \cdot \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot (1 + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1+x^2} \cdot 2x) dx$$

$$= \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) - \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{d(1+x^2)}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$= \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) - \sqrt{1+x^2} \Big|_0^1 = \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) - \sqrt{2} + 1$$

$$(10) \int_0^1 x^2 e^{2x} dx = \int_0^1 t^4 e^t dt^2 = 2 \int_0^1 t^5 e^t dt = -88e + 240.$$

$$\int_0^1 t^5 e^t dt = \int_0^1 t^5 d e^t = t^5 e^t \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^t \cdot 5t^4 dt = e - \int_0^1 e^t \cdot 5t^4 dt = -44e + 120$$

$$\int_0^1 t^4 e^t dt = \int_0^1 t^4 d e^t = t^4 e^t \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^t \cdot 4t^3 dt = e - \int_0^1 e^t \cdot 4t^3 dt = 9e - 24$$

$$\int_0^1 e^t t^3 dt = \int_0^1 t^3 d e^t = t^3 e^t \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^t \cdot 3t^2 dt = e - \int_0^1 e^t \cdot 3t^2 dt = 6 - 2e$$

$$\int_0^1 e^t t^2 dt = \int_0^1 t^2 d e^t = t^2 e^t \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^t \cdot 2t dt = e - \int_0^1 e^t \cdot 2t dt = e - 2$$

$$\int_0^1 e^t t dt = \int_0^1 t d e^t = t e^t \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^t dt = t e^t \Big|_0^1 - e^t \Big|_0^1 = 1$$

$$\text{原式} = -88e + 240$$

$$(11) \int_0^1 x^{m-1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx = \frac{1}{m} \int_0^1 (1-x)^{n-1} d x^m = \frac{1}{m} (1-x)^{n-1} x^m \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{m} \int_0^1 x^m (n-1) (1-x)^{n-2} dx$$

$$= \frac{n-1}{m} \int_0^1 x^m (1-x)^{n-2} dx = \frac{n-1}{m} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{m+1} (1-x)^{n-2} d x^{m+1} = \frac{n-1}{m(m+1)} \int_0^1 x^{m+1} (1-x)^{n-2} dx$$

$$= \dots = \frac{(n-1)(n-2) \dots 1}{m(m+1) \dots (m+n-1)} \int_0^1 x^{m+n-1} dx = \frac{(n-1)!}{m(m+1) \dots (m+n-1)}$$

$$(12) \int_0^2 \operatorname{sgn}(1-x) dx = 0$$

$$(13) \int_1^{10} \ln|x| dx = \int_1^2 \ln|x| dx + \int_2^3 \ln|x| dx + \dots + \int_9^{10} \ln|x| dx = (\ln 2 - \ln 1) + (\ln 3 - \ln 2) + \dots + (\ln 10 - \ln 9) = \ln 10$$

$$(14) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan^{n-2} x \cdot \tan^2 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan^{n-2} x (\sec^2 x - 1) dx$$

$$\stackrel{\downarrow}{I_n} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan^{n-2} x d(\tan x) - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan^{n-2} x dx \stackrel{\downarrow}{=} I_{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \tan^{n-1} x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - I_{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} (\tan 1)^{n-1} - I_{n-1}$$

$$\text{由递推法得 原式} = \frac{(\tan 1)^{2n-1}}{2n-1} - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{(\tan 1)^{2k-1}}{2k-1} - 1$$

$$(15) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \operatorname{sgn}(\cos x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} = -\frac{1}{4} \pi^3$$

$$(16) \int_0^1 x^m (\ln x)^n dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{m+1} (\ln x)^n d x^{m+1} = \frac{1}{m+1} (\ln x)^n x^{m+1} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{m+1} x^{m+1} \cdot n (\ln x)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{m+1} (\ln x)^n x^{m+1} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{n}{m+1} x^m (\ln x)^{n-1} dx$$

$$= - \int_0^1 \frac{n}{m+1} \cdot \frac{1}{m+1} (\ln x)^{n-1} d x^{m+1}$$

$$= \frac{n}{(m+1)^2} (\ln x)^{n-1} x^{m+1} \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 \frac{n}{(m+1)^2} x^{m+1} (n-1) (\ln x)^{n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{n(n-1)}{(m+1)^2} x^m (\ln x)^{n-2} dx = \dots = \frac{n!}{(m+1)^n} \int_0^1 x^m d x = \frac{n!}{(m+1)^{n+1}}$$

$$27. (1) \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 x dx + \int_{-1}^0 x dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_0^1 + x^2 \Big|_{-1}^0 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(2) \int_0^{2\pi} |\sin x| dx = 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx = -8 \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 16$$

$$28. \text{令 } T = 2n\pi + m \quad (0 \leq m < 2\pi)$$

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n\pi + m} \int_0^{2n\pi + m} f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{2n\pi + m} \int_0^{2n\pi} f(x) dx + \frac{1}{2n\pi + m} \int_{2n\pi}^{2n\pi + m} f(x) dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) dx$$

$$29. (1) [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx \stackrel{x = \frac{\pi}{2} + t}{=} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 f(\cos x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx$$

$$\stackrel{t = 2\pi - x}{=} \int_{2\pi}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) d(1-x) = \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} f(\cos x) dx$$

$$[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi] = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx \stackrel{x = \frac{\pi}{2} + t}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx$$

$$[\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}] = \int_{\pi}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx \stackrel{x = \frac{3\pi}{2} + t}{=} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 f(\cos x) dx$$

$$[\frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi] = \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} f(\sin x) dx \stackrel{x = \frac{3\pi}{2} + t}{=} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 f(\cos x) dx$$

$$\text{故 } \int_0^{2\pi} f(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} f(\cos x) dx + \int_{\pi}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx + \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} f(\cos x) dx \\ = \int_0^{2\pi} f(\cos x) dx$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx \stackrel{t = \pi - x}{=} \int_0^{\pi} (\pi - t) f(\sin t) dt = \int_0^{\pi} \pi f(\sin x) dx - \int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \pi \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx$$

不妨设 $g(x) \geq 0$
显然 $g(x) \geq 0$ 或 $M=m$ 时该命题显然成立

$$30. M = \sup\{f(x)\} \quad m = \inf\{f(x)\}$$

$$\textcircled{1} m < \frac{\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx}{\int_a^b g(x) dx} < M \text{ 时 由连续函数介值定理 } \exists \xi \in (a,b) \text{ 满足 } \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx = f(\xi) \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx}{\int_a^b g(x) dx} = m \Rightarrow \int_a^b [f(x)-m]g(x) dx = 0 \text{ 由于 } f(x)-m \text{ 与 } g(x) \text{ 都是 } [a,b] \text{ 上的连续函数(非负)}$$

$$\text{故 } (f(x)-m)g(x) \equiv 0 \text{ 即 } g(x) \text{ 不恒为 } 0 \Rightarrow \exists (d,\beta) \subset [a,b] \quad g(x) > 0 \quad f(x) \equiv m$$

$$\text{故 } \exists \xi \in (d,\beta) \subset (a,b) \text{ 使 } \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx = f(\xi) \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ 同理 } \frac{\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx}{\int_a^b g(x) dx} = M \text{ 也成立.}$$

$$31. \text{证明: 任意性: 由第一中值定理 } \exists \xi > 0 \text{ 使 } \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt = e^{\xi^2} \int_0^x 1 \cdot dt = x e^{\xi^2}$$

$$\text{唯一性: 反证法: 假设 } \exists \text{ 两个 } \eta, \xi \text{ 也使 } \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt = x e^{\eta^2} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{又 } \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt = x e^{\xi^2} \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} \quad 0 = x[e^{\eta^2} - e^{\xi^2}] \Rightarrow \eta = \xi$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\xi x^2}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt - \ln x}{x^2} \stackrel{H.L.}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{e^x}{\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt} - \frac{1}{x}}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x e^x - \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{2x^2 \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x + 2x^2 e^{x^2} - e^{x^2}}{4x \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt + 2x^2 e^{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2 \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{x e^{x^2}}} = \frac{1}{1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{x e^{x^2}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 e^x}{x e^{x^2}}} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\xi x}{x} = 1$$

$$32. (1) \exists \xi \in [0,1] \text{ 有 } \int_0^1 \frac{x^a}{1+x} dx = \frac{1}{1+\xi} \int_0^1 x^a dx = \frac{1}{1+\xi} \cdot \frac{1}{1+a}$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{1+\xi} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2(1+a)} \leq \int_0^1 \frac{x^a}{1+x} dx \leq \frac{1}{1+a}$$

$$(2) \exists \xi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \text{ 有 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x dx}{1+x^2 \tan^2 x} = \frac{1}{1+\xi^2 \tan^2 \xi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x dx$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{16}{16+\pi^2} < \frac{1}{1+\xi^2 \tan^2 \xi} < 1 \quad \text{故 } \frac{\pi^2}{64} < \frac{16}{16+\pi^2} \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{32} < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x dx}{1+x^2 \tan^2 x} < \frac{\pi^2}{32}$$

$$33. (1) \text{令 } f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \geq 0, \text{ 故 } \exists \xi \in [a,b] \text{ 使 } \int_a^b \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = f(\xi) \int_a^b \sin x dx = \frac{1}{\xi} \int_a^b \sin x dx$$

$$\text{故 } \left| \int_a^b \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \right| = \frac{1}{\xi} \left| \int_a^b \sin x dx \right| = \frac{1}{\xi} |\cos x| \Big|_a^b \leq \frac{2}{\xi}$$

$$(2) \text{令 } t = x^2 \quad \int_a^b \sin x^2 dx = \int_a^b \sin t \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} dt$$

$$\left| \int_a^b \sin x^2 dx \right| = \frac{1}{2} \left| \int_a^b \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{t}} dt \right| \Rightarrow \text{令 } f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \geq 0 \text{ 即可}$$

$$\text{故 } \exists \xi \in [a,b] \text{ 使 } \int_a^b \sin^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\xi} \int_a^b \sin^2 x dx$$

$$\text{故 } \left| \int_a^b \sin^2 x dx \right| = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\xi} \left| \int_a^b \sin^2 x dx \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\xi} \int_a^b \sin^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2\xi} |\cos x| \Big|_a^b \leq \frac{1}{\xi}$$

$$34. (1) \textcircled{1} f(x) \geq 0 \text{ 由第二中值定理 } \exists \xi \in [-\pi, \pi] \text{ 使 } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin 2n\pi x dx = f(\xi) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin 2n\pi x dx$$

$$\text{故 } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin 2n\pi x dx = f(\xi) \left[-\frac{1}{2n} \cos 2n\pi x \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = f(\xi) \left(-\frac{1}{2n} \cos 2n\pi + \frac{1}{2n} \right) \geq 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} f(x) < 0 \text{ 则 } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f(x) - f(\pi)] \sin 2n\pi x dx = f(x) - f(\pi) \geq 0$$

$$\text{由第二中值定理 } \exists \xi \in [-\pi, \pi] \text{ 使 } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f(x) - f(\pi)] \sin 2n\pi x dx = [f(\xi) - f(\pi)] \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin 2n\pi x dx$$

$$\text{同理 } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f(x) - f(\pi)] \sin 2n\pi x dx = [f(\xi) - f(\pi)] \left[-\frac{1}{2n} \cos 2n\pi x \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} \geq 0$$

$$\text{而 } f(\pi) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin 2n\pi x dx = f(\pi) \left[-\frac{1}{2n} \cos 2n\pi x \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 0$$

$$\text{故 } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin 2n\pi x dx \geq 0$$

$$(2) \text{ 同理可得}$$

$$35. \text{由 } M = \sup_{a \leq x \leq b} \{f(x)\} \text{ 则 } \exists \xi \in [c,d] \subset [a,b] \text{ 使 } \int_a^b f^n(x) dx \geq \int_c^d f^n(x) dx > (M-\varepsilon)^n (d-c)$$

$$\text{故 } [(M-\varepsilon)^n (d-c)]^{\frac{1}{n}} < \left[\int_a^b f^n(x) dx \right]^{\frac{1}{n}} < M (b-a)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\text{由夹逼收敛定理 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\int_a^b f^n(x) dx \right]^{\frac{1}{n}} = M$$

$$(10) \int_0^1 x^2 e^{5x} dx = \int_0^1 t^2 e^t dt^2 = 2 \int_0^1 t^2 e^t dt = -88e + 240.$$

$$\int_0^1 t^2 e^t dt = \int_0^1 t^2 de^t = t^2 e^t \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^t \cdot 2t dt = e - \int_0^1 e^t \cdot 2t dt = -44e + 120$$

$$\int_0^1 t^2 e^t dt = \int_0^1 t^2 de^t = t^2 e^t \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^t \cdot 2t dt = e - \int_0^1 e^t \cdot 2t dt = 9e - 24$$

$$\int_0^1 e^t t^2 dt = \int_0^1 t^2 de^t = t^2 e^t \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^t \cdot 2t dt = e - \int_0^1 e^t \cdot 2t dt = 6 - 2e$$

$$\int_0^1 e^t t^2 dt = \int_0^1 t^2 de^t = t^2 e^t \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^t \cdot 2t dt = e - \int_0^1 e^t \cdot 2t dt = e - 2$$

$$\int_0^1 e^t t dt = \int_0^1 t de^t = t e^t \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^t dt = t e^t \Big|_0^1 - e^t \Big|_0^1 = 1$$

$$\text{原式} = -88e + 240$$

$$(11) \int_0^1 x^{m-1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx = \frac{1}{m} \int_0^1 (1-x)^{n-1} d x^m = \frac{1}{m} (1-x)^{n-1} x^m \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{m} \int_0^1 x^m (n-1) (1-x)^{n-2} dx$$

$$= \frac{n-1}{m} \int_0^1 x^m (1-x)^{n-2} dx = \frac{n-1}{m} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{m+1} (1-x)^{n-2} d x^{m+1} = \frac{n-1}{m(m+1)} \int_0^1 x^{m+1} (1-x)^{n-2} dx$$

$$= \dots = \frac{(n-1)(n-2) \dots 1}{m(m+1) \dots (m+n-1)} \int_0^1 x^{m+n-1} dx = \frac{(n-1)!}{m(m+1) \dots (m+n-1)}$$

$$(12) \int_0^2 \operatorname{sgn}(1-x) dx = 0$$

$$(13) \int_1^{10} \ln|x| dx = \int_1^2 \ln|x| dx + \int_2^3 \ln|x| dx + \dots + \int_9^{10} \ln|x| dx = (\ln 2 - \ln 1) + (\ln 3 - \ln 2) + \dots + (\ln 10 - \ln 9) = \ln 10$$

$$(14) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan^{n-2} x \cdot \tan^2 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan^{n-2} x (\sec^2 x - 1) dx$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan^{n-2} x d(\tan x) - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan^{n-2} x dx = I_{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \tan^{n-1} x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - I_{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} (\tan 1)^{n-1} - I_{n-1}$$

$$\text{由递推法得原式} = \frac{(\tan 1)^{2n-1}}{2n-1} - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{(\tan 1)^{2k-1}}{2k-1} - 1$$

$$(15) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \operatorname{sgn}(\cos x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} = -\frac{1}{4} \pi^3$$

$$(16) \int_0^1 x^m (\ln x)^n dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{m+1} (\ln x)^n d x^{m+1} = \frac{1}{m+1} (\ln x)^n x^{m+1} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{m+1} x^{m+1} \cdot n (\ln x)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{m+1} (\ln x)^n x^{m+1} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{n}{m+1} x^m (\ln x)^{n-1} dx$$

$$= -\int_0^1 \frac{n}{m+1} \cdot \frac{1}{m+1} (\ln x)^{n-1} d x^{m+1}$$

$$= \frac{n}{(m+1)^2} (\ln x)^{n-1} x^{m+1} \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 \frac{n}{(m+1)^2} x^{m+1} \cdot (n-1) (\ln x)^{n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{n(n-1)}{(m+1)^2} x^m (\ln x)^{n-2} dx = \dots = \frac{n!}{(m+1)^{n+1}} \int_0^1 x^m dx = \frac{n!}{(m+1)^{n+1}}$$

$$27. (1) \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 x dx + \int_{-1}^0 x dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_0^1 + x^2 \Big|_{-1}^0 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(2) \int_0^{2\pi} |\sin x| dx = 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx = -8 \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 16$$

$$28. \text{令 } T = 2n\pi + m \quad (0 \leq m < 2\pi)$$

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n\pi + m} \int_0^{2n\pi + m} f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{2n\pi + m} \int_0^{2n\pi} f(x) dx + \frac{1}{2n\pi + m} \int_{2n\pi}^{2n\pi + m} f(x) dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) dx$$

$$29. (1) [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f_1(\sin x) dx \xrightarrow{x = \frac{\pi}{2} + t} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 f_1(\cos x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f_1(\cos x) dx$$

$$\xrightarrow{t = 2\pi - x} \int_{2\pi}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} f_1(\cos x) d(1-x) = \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} f_1(\cos x) dx$$

$$[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi] = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} f_1(\sin x) dx \xrightarrow{x = \frac{\pi}{2} + t} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f_1(\cos x) dx$$

$$[\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}] = \int_{\pi}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} f_1(\sin x) dx \xrightarrow{x = \frac{3\pi}{2} + t} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 f_1(\cos x) dx$$

$$[\frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi] = \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} f_1(\sin x) dx \xrightarrow{x = \frac{3\pi}{2} + t} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 f_1(\cos x) dx$$

$$\text{故 } \int_0^{2\pi} f_1(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f_1(\cos x) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} f_1(\cos x) dx + \int_{\pi}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} f_1(\cos x) dx + \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} f_1(\cos x) dx = \int_0^{2\pi} f_1(\cos x) dx$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\pi} x f_1(\sin x) dx \xrightarrow{t = \pi - x} \int_0^{\pi} (\pi - t) f_1(\sin t) dt = \int_0^{\pi} \pi f_1(\sin x) dx - \int_0^{\pi} x f_1(\sin x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\pi} x f_1(\sin x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \pi \int_0^{\pi} f_1(\sin x) dx$$

不妨设 $g(x) \geq 0$
显然 $g(x) \geq 0$ 或 $M=m$ 时该命题显然成立

$$30. M = \sup\{f(x)\} \quad m = \inf\{f(x)\}$$

$$\textcircled{1} m < \frac{\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx}{\int_a^b g(x) dx} < M \text{ 时 由连续函数介值定理 } \exists \xi \in (a,b) \text{ 满足 } \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx = f(\xi) \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx}{\int_a^b g(x) dx} = m \Rightarrow \int_a^b [f(x)-m]g(x) dx = 0 \text{ 由于 } f(x)-m \text{ 与 } g(x) \text{ 都是 } [a,b] \text{ 上的连续函数(非负)}$$

$$\text{故 } (f(x)-m)g(x) \equiv 0 \text{ 即 } g(x) \text{ 不恒为 } 0 \Rightarrow \exists (d,\beta) \subset [a,b] \quad g(x) > 0 \quad f(x) \equiv m$$

$$\text{故 } \exists \xi \in (d,\beta) \subset (a,b) \text{ 使 } \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx = f(\xi) \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ 同理 } \frac{\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx}{\int_a^b g(x) dx} = M \text{ 也成立.}$$

$$31. \text{证明: 任意性: 由第一中值定理 } \exists \xi > 0 \text{ 使 } \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt = e^{\xi^2} \int_0^x 1 \cdot dt = x e^{\xi^2}$$

$$\text{唯一性: 反证法: 假设 } \exists \text{ 两个 } \xi \text{ 也使 } \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt = x e^{\xi^2} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\times \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt = x e^{\xi^2} \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} \quad 0 = x[e^{\xi_1^2} - e^{\xi_2^2}] \Rightarrow \xi_1 = \xi_2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\xi_x^2}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt - \ln x}{x^2} \stackrel{H.L.}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{e^{x^2}}{2x} - \frac{1}{x}}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x e^{x^2} - \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{2x^2 \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{x^2} + 2x^2 e^{x^2} - e^{x^2}}{4x \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt + 2x^2 e^{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2 \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{x e^{x^2}}} = \frac{1}{1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{x e^{x^2}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 e^{x^2}}{x e^{x^2}}} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\xi_x}{x} = 1$$

$$32. (1) \exists \xi \in [0,1] \text{ 有 } \int_0^1 \frac{x^a}{1+x} dx = \frac{1}{1+\xi} \int_0^1 x^a dx = \frac{1}{1+\xi} \cdot \frac{1}{1+a}$$

$$\times \frac{1}{1+a} \leq \frac{1}{1+\xi} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+(1+a)} \leq \int_0^1 \frac{x^a}{1+x} dx \leq \frac{1}{1+a}$$

$$(2) \exists \xi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \text{ 有 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x dx}{1+x^2 \tan^2 x} = \frac{1}{1+\xi^2 \tan^2 \xi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x dx$$

$$\times \frac{1}{1+\xi^2 \tan^2 \xi} < \frac{1}{1+\xi^2 \tan^2 \xi} < 1 \quad \text{故 } \frac{\pi^2}{64} < \frac{1}{16 \tan^2} \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{32} < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x dx}{1+x^2 \tan^2 x} < \frac{\pi^2}{32}$$

$$33. (1) \text{令 } f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \text{ 则 } \exists \xi \in [a,b] \text{ 使 } \int_a^b \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = f(\xi) \int_a^b \sin x dx = \frac{1}{\xi} \int_a^b \sin x dx$$

$$\text{故 } \left| \int_a^b \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \right| = \frac{1}{\xi} \left| \int_a^b \sin x dx \right| = \frac{1}{\xi} |\cos x| \Big|_a^b \leq \frac{2}{\xi}$$

$$(2) \text{令 } t = x^2 \quad \int_a^b \sin x^2 dx = \int_a^b \sin t \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} dt$$

$$\left| \int_a^b \sin x^2 dx \right| = \frac{1}{2} \left| \int_a^b \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{t}} dt \right| \Rightarrow \text{令 } f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \text{ 则}$$

$$\text{则 } \exists \xi \in [a,b] \text{ 使 } \int_a^b \sin^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\xi} \int_a^b \sin x dx$$

$$\text{故 } \left| \int_a^b \sin^2 x dx \right| = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\xi} \left| \int_a^b \sin x dx \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\xi} \int_a^b \sin x dx = \frac{1}{\xi} |\cos x| \Big|_a^b \leq \frac{1}{\xi}$$

$$34. (1) \textcircled{1} f(x) \geq 0 \text{ 由第二中值定理 } \exists \xi \in [-\pi, \pi] \text{ 使 } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin 2n\pi x dx = f(\xi) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin 2n\pi x dx$$

$$\text{故 } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin 2n\pi x dx = f(\xi) \left[-\frac{1}{2n} \cos 2n\pi x \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = f(\xi) \left(-\frac{1}{2n} \cos 2n\pi + \frac{1}{2n} \right) \geq 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} f(x) < 0 \text{ 则 } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f(x) - f(\pi)] \sin 2n\pi x dx = f(x) - f(\pi) \geq 0$$

$$\text{由第二中值定理 } \exists \xi \in [-\pi, \pi] \text{ 使 } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f(x) - f(\pi)] \sin 2n\pi x dx = [f(\xi) - f(\pi)] \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin 2n\pi x dx$$

$$\text{同理 } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f(x) - f(\pi)] \sin 2n\pi x dx = [f(\xi) - f(\pi)] \left[-\frac{1}{2n} \cos 2n\pi x \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} \geq 0$$

$$\text{而 } f(\pi) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin 2n\pi x dx = f(\pi) \left[-\frac{1}{2n} \cos 2n\pi x \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 0$$

$$\text{故 } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin 2n\pi x dx \geq 0$$

$$(2) \text{ 同理可得}$$

$$35. \text{由 } M = \sup_{a \leq x \leq b} \{f(x)\} \text{ 则 } \exists \xi \in [a,b] \subset [a,b] \text{ 使 } \int_a^b f^n(x) dx = f(\xi) \int_a^b f^n(x) dx = (M-\delta)^n (b-a)$$

$$\text{故 } [(M-\delta)^n (b-a)]^{\frac{1}{n}} < \left[\int_a^b f^n(x) dx \right]^{\frac{1}{n}} < M (b-a)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\text{由夹逼收敛定理 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\int_a^b f^n(x) dx \right]^{\frac{1}{n}} = M$$

36. $f(1) = 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-x} f(x) dx$ 由第一中值定理 $\exists \xi \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ $\times \cdot e^{-\xi} f(\xi) \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{ef(\xi)}{e^{\xi}}$
 $\therefore g(x) = \frac{ef(x)}{e^x}$ $g(1) = \frac{ef(1)}{e^1}$ $g(\xi) = \frac{ef(\xi)}{e^{\xi}}$
 由罗尔微分中值定理 $\exists \eta \in (1, \xi)$ 有 $g'(\eta) = 0$
 $\text{即 } g'(\eta) = \frac{ef'(\eta) - ef(\eta)}{e^{\eta}} = 0 \Rightarrow f'(\eta) = f(\eta)$
 故存在 $\eta \in (0, 1)$ 使 $f(\eta) = f'(\eta)$

37. 因为 $f(x)$ 单调 由第二中值定理

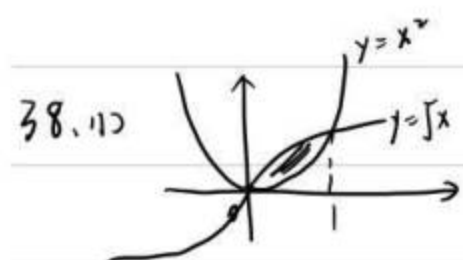
$\exists \xi \in [a, b]$ 使 $\int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx = f(a) \int_a^{\xi} g(x) dx + f(b) \int_{\xi}^b g(x) dx$
 $= \frac{1}{\lambda} f(a) \int_a^{\lambda} g(x) dx + \frac{1}{\lambda} f(b) \int_{\lambda}^b g(x) dx$ ①

令 $\lambda_1 = \lambda a + \mu_1 T + b_1$ $\lambda_2 = \lambda b + \mu_2 T + b_2$ ($0 \leq \mu_1, \mu_2 \leq T$)

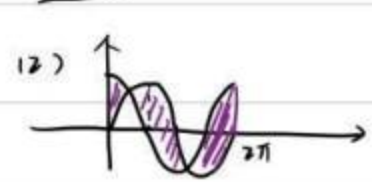
则 ①式 $= \frac{1}{\lambda} f(a) [\mu_1 \int_a^T g(x) dx + \int_{\lambda a}^{\lambda a + \mu_1 T} g(x) dx] + \frac{1}{\lambda} f(b) [\mu_2 \int_T^b g(x) dx + \int_{\lambda b}^{\lambda b + \mu_2 T} g(x) dx]$

由 $\int_a^T g(x) dx = 0 \Rightarrow$ ①式 $= \frac{1}{\lambda} f(a) \int_{\lambda a}^{\lambda a + \mu_1 T} g(x) dx + \frac{1}{\lambda} f(b) \int_{\lambda b}^{\lambda b + \mu_2 T} g(x) dx$ ②

故 $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} [\frac{1}{\lambda} f(a) \int_{\lambda a}^{\lambda a + \mu_1 T} g(x) dx + \frac{1}{\lambda} f(b) \int_{\lambda b}^{\lambda b + \mu_2 T} g(x) dx] = 0$
 $\leq \frac{1}{\lambda} |f(a)| \int_{\lambda a}^{\lambda a + \mu_1 T} |g(x)| dx + \frac{1}{\lambda} |f(b)| \int_{\lambda b}^{\lambda b + \mu_2 T} |g(x)| dx$
 $\leq \frac{1}{\lambda} |f(a)| + \frac{1}{\lambda} |f(b)| \rightarrow 0$ 与 λ 无关

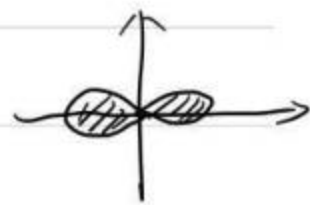


38. (1) $S = \int_0^1 (x^2 - x) dx$
 $= \frac{1}{3} x^3 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{6}$



(2) $S = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos x - \sin x) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} (\sin x - \cos x) dx + \int_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\pi} (\cos x - \sin x) dx$
 $= (\sin x + \cos x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + (-\sin x + \cos x) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} + (-\cos x - \sin x) \Big|_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\pi}$
 $= \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 - 1 + 0 + 1 + \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}$
 $= 4\sqrt{2}$

(3) 对称轴 $S = 4 \int_0^1 x \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = 4 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1-x^2} dx^2$
 $= -2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} d(1-x^2) = -\frac{2}{3} \times 2 (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{4}{3}$



(4) $\begin{cases} y^2 = x \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$ $\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \frac{x \sin t}{2 \cos t} \Big|_{t \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]}$
 故 $S = 2 \int_0^{\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}} \sqrt{x} dx + 2 \int_{\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$ $\int \cos^2 x dx = \int \frac{\cos 2x + 1}{2} dx$
 $= 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}} + \left[\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + x \right] \Big|_{\arcsin \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}}^1$
 $= \frac{4}{3} \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sin(2 \arcsin \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2})$

39. 令 $f(x) = x^{p+1}$ $f(0) = 0$ 且 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上可导

$\int_0^a x^{p+1} dx + \int_0^b y^{q+1} dy = \frac{a^{p+2}}{p+2} + \frac{b^{q+2}}{q+2} = \frac{a^{p+2}}{p+2} + \frac{b^{q+2}}{q+2}$

由 $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{q} = \frac{p}{p+1} \Rightarrow \frac{a^{p+2}}{p+2} + \frac{b^{q+2}}{q+2} = \int_0^a x^{p+1} dx + \int_0^b y^{q+1} dy$

由 Young 不等式 $ab \leq \int_0^a f(x) dx + \int_0^b f'(y) dy = \frac{a^{p+2}}{p+2} + \frac{b^{q+2}}{q+2}$

"=" $\Leftrightarrow b = f(a) = a^{p+1}$

40. (1) 旋转线 

$S = \int_0^{2\pi} y(t) dx(t) = \int_0^{2\pi} a(1-\cos t) a(1-\cos t) dt$
 $= \int_0^{2\pi} a^2 (1-2\cos t + \cos^2 t) dt$
 $= a^2 \left[t - 2\sin t + \left(\frac{1}{2} t + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t \right) \right] \Big|_0^{2\pi}$
 $= 2\pi a^2 + \pi a^2 = 3\pi a^2$

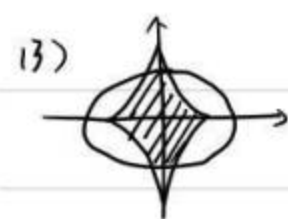
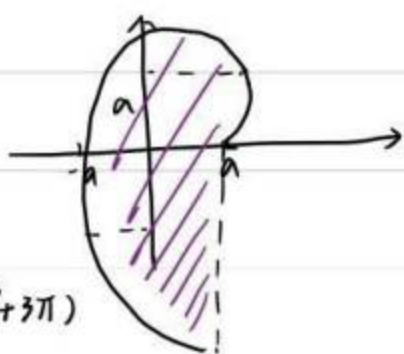
(2) $x'(t) = a(-\sin t + \sin t + t \cos t) = at \cos t$

$[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ $x'(t) > 0 \Rightarrow x(t) \uparrow$ $t=0$ $x=a$ $y=0$
 $t=\frac{\pi}{2}$ $x=\frac{\pi}{2}a$ $y=a$

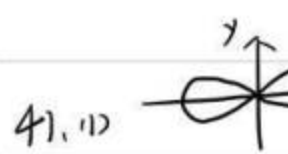
$[\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}]$ $x'(t) < 0 \Rightarrow x(t) \downarrow$ $t=\frac{3\pi}{2}$ $x=-\frac{\pi}{2}a$ $y=-a$

$[\frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi]$ $x'(t) > 0 \Rightarrow x(t) \uparrow$ $t=2\pi$ $x=a$ $y=-2\pi a$

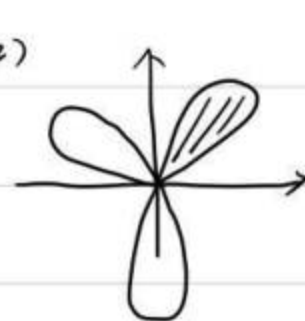
$S = \int_0^{2\pi} a(\sin t - t \cos t) at \cos t dt$
 $= a^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} t^2 + \frac{1}{2} t^2 \sin 2t + \frac{1}{2} t^2 \cos 2t - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \frac{a^2}{2} (4\pi^3 + 3\pi)$



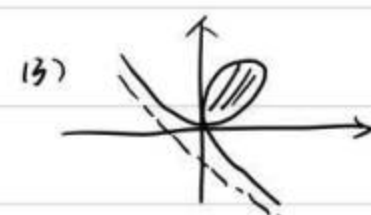
(3) $S = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{b} \sin^2 t \cdot \frac{2}{a} \cos^2 t \sin t dt$
 $= \frac{12}{ab} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t \cos^2 t dt$
 $= \frac{32}{ab} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \frac{1-\cos 2t}{2} dt$
 $= \frac{32}{ab} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 t dt - \frac{32}{ab} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 t \cos 2t}{2} dt$
 $= \frac{32}{ab} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{4} (1-\cos 2t) dt - \frac{32}{4ab} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \cos 2t dt$
 $= -\frac{32}{16ab} \sin 2t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{32}{4ab} t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{32}{4ab} \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$
 $= \frac{32\pi}{8ab}$



41. (1) $S = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} a^2 \cos 2\theta d\theta$
 $= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^2 \cos 2\theta d\theta$
 $= a^2 \sin 2\theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = a^2$



$S = 3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} a^2 \sin^2 \theta d\theta$
 $= 3a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (1-\cos 2\theta) d\theta$
 $= \left(\frac{3}{4} \theta - \frac{1}{8} \sin 2\theta \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^2$
 $= \frac{3}{4} a^2$



(3) $S = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{9a^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta}{\sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta + 2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta} d\theta$
 $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{9a^2}{2} \frac{\tan^2 \theta \sec^2 \theta}{(\tan^2 \theta + 1)^2} d\theta$
 $= -\frac{3a^2}{2} \frac{1}{\tan^2 \theta + 1} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{3}{2} a^2$

42. (1) $x = \sin^2 t$ $y = \cos^2 t$

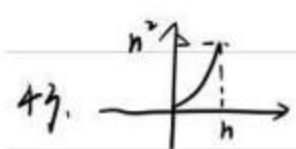
$S = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t \cdot 3 \sin^2 t \cdot \cos t dt = 12 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 t \sin^2 t dt$
 $= 3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t \cdot \sin^2 t dt = 3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos 2t + 1}{2} \sin^2 t dt$
 $= \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 t d \sin^2 t + \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t dt$
 $= \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \sin^3 t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{3}{4} t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$
 $= \frac{3}{8} \pi$

(2) $x = r \cos \theta$ $y = r \sin \theta$

$x^4 + y^4 = x^2 + y^2 \Rightarrow r^4 \sin^4 \theta + r^4 \cos^4 \theta = r^2 \Rightarrow r^2 = \frac{1}{\cos^4 \theta + \sin^4 \theta}$

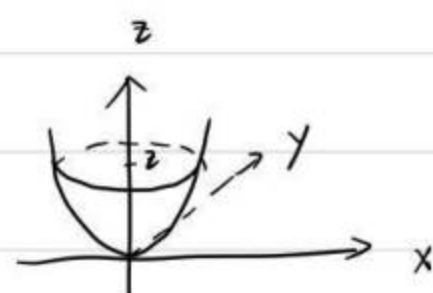
$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{\cos^4 \theta + \sin^4 \theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}{\sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\tan^2 \theta \sec^2 \theta + \sec^2 \theta}{1 + \tan^4 \theta} d\theta$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\tan^2 \theta + 1}{\tan^4 \theta + 1} d \tan \theta = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d(\tan \theta - \frac{1}{\tan \theta})}{(\tan \theta - \frac{1}{\tan \theta})^2 + 2}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \arctan \frac{1}{2} (\tan \theta - \frac{1}{\tan \theta}) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

(3) (4) (5) 同理.



43. $\text{绕 } x \text{ 轴 } V = \pi \int_0^h x^4 dx = \frac{\pi}{5} x^5 \Big|_0^h = \frac{\pi}{5} h^5$

$x = \sqrt{y} \Rightarrow \text{绕 } y \text{ 轴 } V = \pi \int_0^{h^2} y dy = \frac{\pi}{2} y^2 \Big|_0^{h^2} = \frac{\pi}{2} h^4$



44. $\frac{x^2}{a^2 z} + \frac{y^2}{b^2 z} = 1$ $S = \pi a^2 b^2 \int_0^h \frac{1}{z} dz = \pi a^2 b^2 \ln h$

$V = \int_0^h S dz = \int_0^h \pi a^2 b^2 \ln z dz = \frac{1}{2} \pi a^2 b^2 \ln^2 z \Big|_0^h = \frac{1}{2} \pi a^2 b^2 \ln^2 h$



45. $V = \int_{-1}^1 z \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} dx$
 $= \int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2) dx = 2 \int_0^1 (1-x^2) dx = 2 \left[x - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^1 = \frac{8}{3}$

36. $f(1) = 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-x} f(x) dx$ 由第一中值定理 $\exists \xi \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ $\times \cdot e^{-\xi} f(\xi) \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{ef(\xi)}{e^{\xi}}$
 $\therefore g(x) = \frac{ef(x)}{e^x}$ $g(1) = \frac{ef(1)}{e^1}$ $g(\xi) = \frac{ef(\xi)}{e^{\xi}}$
 由罗尔微分中值定理 $\exists \eta \in (1, \xi)$ 有 $g'(\eta) = 0$
 $\text{即 } g'(\eta) = \frac{e f'(\eta) - e f(\eta)}{e^{\eta}} = 0 \Rightarrow f'(\eta) = f(\eta)$
 故存在 $\eta \in (0, 1)$ 使 $f(\xi) = f'(\eta)$

37. 因为 $f(x)$ 单调 由第二中值定理

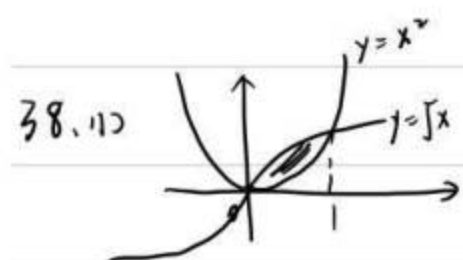
$\exists \xi \in [a, b]$ 使 $\int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx = f(a) \int_a^{\lambda} g(x) dx + f(b) \int_{\lambda}^b g(x) dx$
 $= \frac{\lambda}{b-a} f(a) \int_a^b g(x) dx + \frac{b-\lambda}{b-a} f(b) \int_a^b g(x) dx$ ①

令 $\lambda \xi = \lambda a + \eta(b-a)$ $\lambda b = \lambda \xi + \eta(b-a)$ ($0 \leq \eta, \lambda \leq 1$)

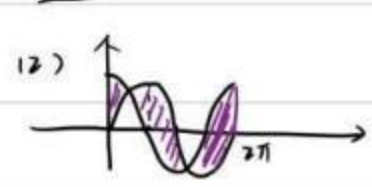
则 ①式 $= \frac{\lambda}{b-a} f(a) [\eta \int_a^b g(x) dx + \int_a^{\lambda a + \eta(b-a)} g(x) dx] + \frac{b-\lambda}{b-a} f(b) [\int_{\lambda a + \eta(b-a)}^b g(x) dx + \int_{\lambda a}^{\lambda a + \eta(b-a)} g(x) dx]$

由 $\int_a^b g(x) dx = 0 \Rightarrow$ ①式 $= \frac{\lambda}{b-a} f(a) \int_a^{\lambda a + \eta(b-a)} g(x) dx + \frac{b-\lambda}{b-a} f(b) \int_{\lambda a + \eta(b-a)}^b g(x) dx$ ②

故 $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} [\frac{\lambda}{b-a} f(a) \int_a^{\lambda a + \eta(b-a)} g(x) dx + \frac{b-\lambda}{b-a} f(b) \int_{\lambda a + \eta(b-a)}^b g(x) dx] = 0$
 $\leq \frac{\lambda}{b-a} |f(a)| \int_a^{\lambda a + \eta(b-a)} |g(x)| dx + \frac{b-\lambda}{b-a} |f(b)| \int_{\lambda a + \eta(b-a)}^b |g(x)| dx$
 $\leq \frac{\lambda}{b-a} |f(a)| \int_a^b |g(x)| dx + \frac{b-\lambda}{b-a} |f(b)| \int_a^b |g(x)| dx \rightarrow 0$
 与 λ 无关

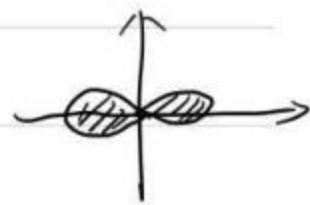


38. (1) $S = \int_0^1 (x^2 - x) dx$
 $= \frac{1}{3} x^3 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{6}$



(2) $S = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x - \sin x) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} (\sin x - \cos x) dx + \int_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\pi} (\cos x - \sin x) dx$
 $= (\sin x + \cos x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + (-\sin x + \cos x) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} + (-\cos x - \sin x) \Big|_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\pi}$
 $= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 0 - 1 + 0 + 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
 $= 4\sqrt{2}$

(3) 对称性 $S = 4 \int_0^1 x \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = 4 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1-x^2} dx^2$
 $= -2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} d(1-x^2) = -\frac{2}{3} \times 2 (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{4}{3}$



(4) $\begin{cases} y^2 = x \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$ $\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \frac{x \sin t}{2 \cos t} \Big|_{t \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]}$
 故 $S = 2 \int_0^{\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}} \sqrt{x} dx + 2 \int_{\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$ $\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \int \frac{\cos 2x+1}{2} dx$
 $= 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\sin 2x + x) \Big|_{\arcsin \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$
 $= \frac{4}{3} (\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sin(2 \arcsin \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2})$

39. 令 $f(x) = x^{p+1}$ $f(0) = 0$ 且 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上可导

$\int_0^a x^{p+1} dx + \int_0^b y^{q+1} dy = \frac{a^{p+2}}{p+2} + \frac{b^{q+2}}{q+2} = \frac{a^{p+2}}{p+2} + \frac{b^{q+2}}{q+2}$

由 $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{q} = \frac{p}{p+1} \Rightarrow \frac{a^{p+2}}{p+2} + \frac{b^{q+2}}{q+2} = \frac{a^{p+2}}{p+2} + \frac{b^{q+2}}{q+2}$

由 Young 不等式 $ab \leq \int_0^a f(x) dx + \int_0^b f'(y) dy = \frac{a^{p+2}}{p+2} + \frac{b^{q+2}}{q+2}$

"=" $\Leftrightarrow b = f(a) = a^{p+1}$

40. (1) 旋转线 

$S = \int_0^{2\pi} y(t) dx(t) = \int_0^{2\pi} a(1-\cos t) a(1-\cos t) dt$
 $= \int_0^{2\pi} a^2 (1-2\cos t + \cos^2 t) dt$
 $= a^2 \left[t - 2\sin t + \left(\frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t \right) \right]_0^{2\pi}$
 $= 2\pi a^2 + \pi a^2 = 3\pi a^2$

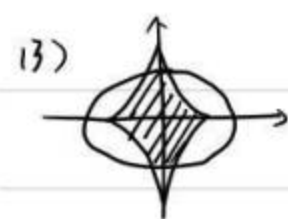
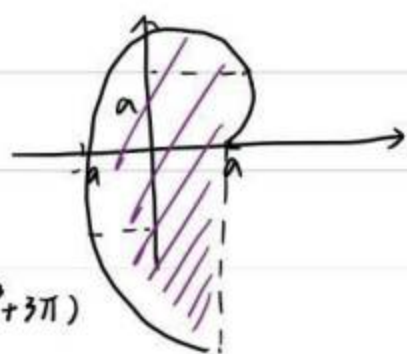
(2) $x'(t) = a(-\sin t + \sin t + t \cos t) = at \cos t$

$[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ $x'(t) > 0 \Rightarrow x(t) \uparrow$ $t=0$ $x=a$ $y=0$
 $t=\frac{\pi}{2}$ $x=\frac{\pi}{2}a$ $y=a$

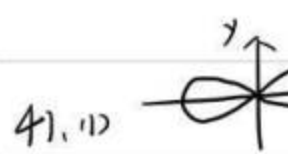
$[\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}]$ $x'(t) < 0 \Rightarrow x(t) \downarrow$ $t=\frac{3\pi}{2}$ $x=-\frac{\pi}{2}a$ $y=-a$

$[\frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi]$ $x'(t) > 0 \Rightarrow x(t) \uparrow$ $t=2\pi$ $x=a$ $y=-2\pi a$

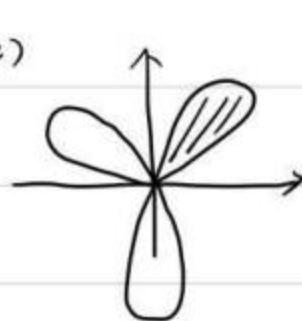
$S = \int_0^{2\pi} a(\sin t - t \cos t) a t \cos t dt$
 $= a^2 \left(\frac{1}{6} t^3 + \frac{1}{2} t^2 \sin 2t + \frac{1}{2} t \cos 2t - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \frac{a^2}{3} (4\pi^3 + 3\pi)$



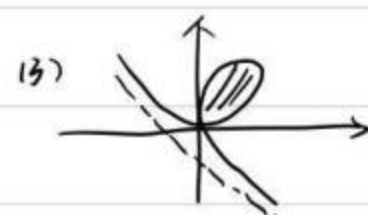
(3) $S = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{b} \sin^2 t \cdot \frac{2a^2}{a} \cos^2 t \sin t dt$
 $= \frac{12a^2}{ab} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \cos^2 t dt$
 $= \frac{3a^2}{ab} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \frac{1-\cos 2t}{2} dt$
 $= \frac{3a^2}{ab} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 t dt - \frac{3a^2}{2ab} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 t \cos 2t}{2} dt$
 $= \frac{3a^2}{ab} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{4} (1-\cos 2t) dt - \frac{3a^2}{4ab} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \cos 2t dt$
 $= -\frac{3a^2}{16ab} \sin 4t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{3a^2}{4ab} t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{3a^2}{4ab} \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$
 $= \frac{3\pi a^2}{8ab}$



41. (1) $S = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} a^2 \cos 2\theta d\theta$
 $= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^2 \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta d\theta$
 $= a^2 \sin 2\theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = a^2$



$S = 3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} a^2 \sin^2 \theta d\theta$
 $= 3a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (1-\cos 2\theta) d\theta$
 $= \left(\frac{3}{4} \theta - \frac{1}{8} \sin 2\theta \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^2$
 $= \frac{3}{4} a^2$



(3) $S = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{9a^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta}{\sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta + 2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta} d\theta$
 $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{9a^2}{2} \frac{\tan^2 \theta \sec^2 \theta}{(\tan^2 \theta + 1)^2} d\theta$
 $= -\frac{3a^2}{2} \frac{1}{\tan^2 \theta + 1} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{3}{2} a^2$

42. (1) $x = \sin^2 t$ $y = \cos^2 t$

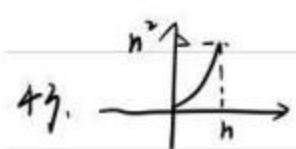
$S = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t \cdot 3 \sin^2 t \cdot \cos t dt = 12 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 t \sin^2 t dt$
 $= 3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t \cdot \sin^2 t dt = 3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos 2t + 1}{2} \sin^2 t dt$
 $= \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 t d \sin^2 t + \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t dt$
 $= \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{3}{4} t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \sin 4t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$
 $= \frac{3}{8} \pi$

(2) $x = r \cos \theta$ $y = r \sin \theta$

$x^4 + y^4 = x^2 + y^2 \Rightarrow r^4 \sin^4 \theta + r^4 \cos^4 \theta = r^2 \Rightarrow r^2 = \frac{1}{\cos^4 \theta + \sin^4 \theta}$

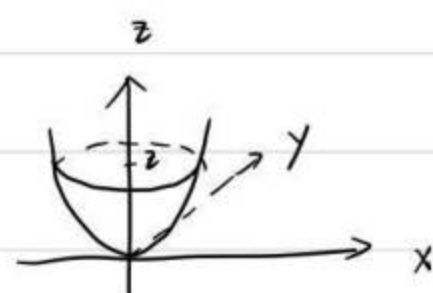
$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{\cos^4 \theta + \sin^4 \theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}{\sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\tan^2 \theta \sec^2 \theta + \sec^2 \theta}{1 + \tan^4 \theta} d\theta$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\tan^2 \theta + 1}{\tan^4 \theta + 1} d \tan \theta = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d(\tan \theta - \frac{1}{\tan \theta})}{(\tan \theta - \frac{1}{\tan \theta})^2 + 2}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \arctan \frac{1}{2} (\tan \theta - \frac{1}{\tan \theta}) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

(3) (4) (5) 同理.



43. $\text{绕 } x \text{ 轴 } V = \pi \int_0^h x^4 dx = \frac{\pi}{5} x^5 \Big|_0^h = \frac{\pi}{5} h^5$

$x = \sqrt{y} \Rightarrow \text{绕 } y \text{ 轴 } V = \pi \int_0^{h^2} y dy = \frac{\pi}{2} y^2 \Big|_0^{h^2} = \frac{\pi}{2} h^4$



44. $\frac{x^2}{a^2 z} + \frac{y^2}{b^2 z} = 1$ $S = \pi a^2 b^2 z = ab\pi z$

$V = \int_0^h S dz = \int_0^h ab\pi z dz = \frac{1}{2} ab\pi z^2 \Big|_0^h = \frac{1}{2} ab\pi h^2$



45. $V = \int_{-1}^1 z \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} dx$
 $= \int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2) dx = 2 \int_0^1 (1-x^2) dx = 2 \left[x - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^1 = \frac{8}{3}$

习题八

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. (1) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{(1+x)^2} dx &= -\int_1^{+\infty} \ln x d \frac{1}{1+x} = -\left. \frac{\ln x}{1+x} \right|_1^{+\infty} + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} dx = \ln \frac{x}{1+x} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \ln 2 \\
 (2) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x dx}{(x^2+a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{d(x^2+a^2)}{(x^2+a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \stackrel{t=x^2+a^2}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int_a^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{t^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-2) \cdot \frac{1}{t^{\frac{1}{2}}} \Big|_a^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{a} \\
 (3) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2+1}} &= \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x^2}}} = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{d(\frac{1}{x})}{\sqrt{1+(\frac{1}{x})^2}} \stackrel{t=\frac{1}{x}}{=} \int_1^0 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} = \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} \stackrel{m=\frac{1}{2}}{=} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} \frac{dm}{\sqrt{1+m^2}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \ln(m+\sqrt{1+m^2}) \Big|_0^1 = \ln(1+\sqrt{2}) - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 \quad (\text{Tips: } \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \ln|x+\sqrt{x^2+1}|+C) \\
 (4) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x^2} dx &= -\int_1^{+\infty} \arctan x d \frac{1}{x} = -\left. \frac{\arctan x}{x} \right|_1^{+\infty} + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(1+x^2)} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx^2}{x^2(1+x^2)} \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 \\
 (5) I_n &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^n} = \left. \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^n} \right|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2nx^2}{(1+x^2)^{n+1}} dx = 2n \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{n+1}} dx - 2n \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^n} dx = 2n I_n - 2n I_{n-1} \\
 (2n-1) I_n &= 2n I_{n-1} \quad I_1 = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2} \\
 \Rightarrow I_n &= \frac{2n-3}{2n-2} \cdot \frac{2n-5}{2n-4} \cdots \frac{1}{2} I_1 = \frac{(2n-3)!!}{(2n-2)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (n \geq 2) \Rightarrow I_n = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} & n=1 \\ \frac{(2n-3)!!}{(2n-2)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} & n \geq 2 \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. (1) \exists \varepsilon_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2(1+\sqrt{2})} \forall M > 0 \quad \exists X' = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2[M+1]\pi, X'' = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2[M+1]\pi + \pi > M \\
 \left| \int_{X'}^{X''} \frac{\sin x}{1+e^{-x}} dx \right| &= \left| \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}+2[M+1]\pi}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}+2[M+1]\pi} \frac{\sin x}{1+e^{-x}} dx \right| > \left| \frac{1}{1+e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}}} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \sin x dx \right| = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2(1+\sqrt{2})} = \varepsilon_0 \\
 \text{由柯西准则} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{1+e^{-x}} dx &\text{ 发散} \\
 (2) X \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时} \quad \frac{X^2+1000X+1000}{X^4-X^3+1} > 0 \quad \lim_{X \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{X^2+1000X+1000}{X^4-X^3+1} = \lim_{X \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1+\frac{1000}{X}+\frac{1000}{X^2}}{1-\frac{1}{X}+\frac{1}{X^3}} = 1 \\
 \text{而} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{X^3} dx &\text{ 收敛} \quad \text{由比较原则} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{X^2+1000X+1000}{X^4-X^3+1} dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{X^2+1000X+1000}{X^4-X^3+1} dx &= \int_0^1 \frac{X^2+1000X+1000}{X^4-X^3+1} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{X^2+1000X+1000}{X^4-X^3+1} dx \stackrel{\text{I}_1}{=} I_1 + I_2 \\
 I_1 \text{ 是积分, } I_2 &\text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{X^2+1000X+1000}{X^4-X^3+1} dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 (3) p=1 \text{ 时} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln^p x}{x} dx &= \int_1^{+\infty} \ln^p x d \ln x = \frac{1}{p+1} \ln^{p+1} x \Big|_1^{+\infty} = +\infty \text{ 发散} \\
 0 < p < 1 \text{ 时} \quad \frac{\ln^p x}{x^p} &> \frac{\ln^p x}{x} \quad \text{由比较原则} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln^p x}{x^p} dx \text{ 发散} \\
 p > 1 \text{ 时} \quad \text{设 } p > q > 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln^p x}{x^p} / \frac{1}{x^q} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{\ln x}{x^{\frac{p}{q}}} \right)^q = 0 \\
 \text{而} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^{\frac{p}{q}}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{p}{q} x^{\frac{p}{q}-1}} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln^p x}{x^p} = 0 \\
 \text{而} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^q} dx &\text{ 收敛} \quad \text{由比较原则} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln^p x}{x^p} dx \text{ 收敛}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{故} \quad 0 < p \leq 1 \text{ 时} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln^p x}{x^p} dx &\text{ 发散}; \quad p > 1 \text{ 时} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln^p x}{x^p} dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 (4) I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^p}{1+x^q} dx &= \int_0^1 \frac{x^p}{1+x^q} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^p}{1+x^q} dx \stackrel{\text{I}_1}{=} I_1 + I_2 \quad I_1 \text{ 为定积分} \\
 \text{对于 } I_2, \quad q > p > 1 \text{ 时} \quad \frac{x^p}{1+x^q} &< \frac{x^p}{x^q} = \frac{1}{x^{q-p}} \quad \text{而} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{q-p}} dx \text{ 收敛} \quad \text{由比较原则} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^p}{1+x^q} dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 q < p < 1 \text{ 时} \quad \text{而 } p > q > 1 \quad \frac{x^p}{1+x^q} &\geq \frac{x^p}{x^q} = \frac{1}{x^{q-p}} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^{q-p}} / \frac{1}{x} = 1 \\
 \text{而} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx &\text{ 发散} \quad \text{由比较原则} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^p}{1+x^q} dx \text{ 发散}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{故} \quad q > p > 1 \text{ 时} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^p}{1+x^q} dx &\text{ 收敛}; \quad q < p < 1 \text{ 时} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^p}{1+x^q} dx \text{ 发散} \\
 (5) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^p}{e^{qx}} dx &= \int_0^1 \frac{x^p}{e^{qx}} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^p}{e^{qx}} dx \stackrel{\text{I}_1}{=} I_1 + I_2 \quad I_1 \text{ 是定积分} \\
 \text{对 } I_2: \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^p}{e^{qx}} / \frac{1}{x^2} &= 0 \quad \text{而} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^p}{e^{qx}} dx \text{ 收敛} \quad \text{故} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^p}{e^{qx}} dx \text{ 收敛}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6) \alpha=1 \text{ 时} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x(1-\cos x)}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx \text{ 发散} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} x(1-\cos x) dx \text{ 发散} \\
 0 < \alpha < 1 \text{ 时} \quad x(1-\cos x)^\alpha &> x(1-\cos x) \quad (x \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时}) \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} x(1-\cos x)^\alpha dx \text{ 发散} \\
 \alpha > 1 \text{ 时} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x(1-\cos x)^\alpha}{(x^2)^\alpha} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \cdot (\frac{1}{2} x^2)^\alpha}{(x^2)^\alpha} = 0 \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} x(1-\cos x)^\alpha dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 \Rightarrow 0 < \alpha < 1 \text{ 时} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} x(1-\cos x)^\alpha dx &\text{ 发散}; \quad \alpha > 1 \text{ 时} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} x(1-\cos x)^\alpha dx \text{ 收敛}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (7) \ln(\cos x + \sin^p x) &= \ln(1 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + o(\frac{1}{x^2}) + x^p + o(\frac{1}{x^p})) = -\frac{1}{2x^2} + x^p + o(\frac{1}{x^2}) + o(-\frac{1}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{x^p} + o(\frac{1}{x^2})) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2x^2} + x^p + o(\frac{1}{x^2}) \quad q = \min\{2, p\} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^q} dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 \text{① } p \leq 1 \text{ 时} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} + o(\frac{1}{x^2}) dx &\text{ 发散} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \ln(\cos x + \sin^p x) dx \text{ 发散} \\
 \text{② } p > 1 \text{ 时} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} + o(\frac{1}{x^2}) dx &\text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \ln(\cos x + \sin^p x) dx \text{ 收敛}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. (1) \int_2^{+\infty} \sin x dx &= \lim_{X \rightarrow +\infty} \int_2^X \sin x dx = \lim_{X \rightarrow +\infty} (\cos 2 - \cos X) \leq 2 \\
 \frac{1}{x} \text{ 单调} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} &= 0 \Rightarrow \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 \frac{1}{\ln x} \text{ 单调} \quad \frac{1}{\ln x} \in (0, \frac{1}{\ln 2}] &\Rightarrow \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x \ln x} dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 (X \rightarrow +\infty) \quad \left| \frac{\sin x}{x \ln x} \right| &\geq \frac{\sin^2 x}{x \ln x} = \frac{1}{2x \ln x} - \frac{\cos 2x}{2x \ln x} \quad \text{同理可得} \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{2x \ln x} dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2x \ln x} dx &= \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2 \ln x} d \ln x = \frac{1}{2} \ln \ln x \Big|_2^{+\infty} = +\infty \text{ 发散} \Rightarrow \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x \ln x} dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 \Rightarrow \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x \ln x} dx &\text{ 条件收敛}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \int_1^{+\infty} \cos x dx &= \lim_{X \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^X \cos x dx = \lim_{X \rightarrow +\infty} (\sin X - \sin 1) \leq 2 \\
 \frac{1}{x^\alpha} \text{ 单调} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^\alpha} &= 0 \quad (\alpha > 0) \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^\alpha} dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 \text{① } \alpha > 1 \quad \left| \frac{\cos x}{x^\alpha} \right| &\leq \frac{1}{x^\alpha} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^\alpha} dx \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^\alpha} dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 \text{② } 0 < \alpha < 1 \quad \left| \frac{\cos x}{x^\alpha} \right| &\geq \frac{\cos^2 x}{x^\alpha} = \frac{\cos 2x}{x^\alpha} + \frac{1}{2x^\alpha} \quad \text{同理} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{x^\alpha} dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 \text{而} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2x^\alpha} dx &\text{ 发散} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\cos 2x}{x^\alpha} \right| dx \text{ 发散}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{故} \quad \alpha > 1 \text{ 时} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^\alpha} dx &\text{ 绝对收敛}; \quad 0 < \alpha < 1 \text{ 时} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^\alpha} dx \text{ 条件收敛} \\
 (3) \text{① } \alpha > 1 \text{ 时} \quad \left| \frac{\sin x}{x^\alpha + \sin x} \right| &\leq \frac{1}{x^{\alpha-1}} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\alpha-1}} = 0 \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\alpha-1}} dx \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^\alpha + \sin x} dx \text{ 绝对收敛} \\
 \text{② } 0 < \alpha \leq 1 \text{ 时} \quad \frac{\sin x}{x^\alpha + \sin x} &= \frac{\sin x}{x^\alpha} - \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^\alpha(x^\alpha + \sin x)} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^\alpha} dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^\alpha(x^\alpha + \sin x)} &\geq \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2x^\alpha(x^\alpha + 1)} = \frac{1}{2x^\alpha(x^\alpha + 1)} - \frac{\cos 2x}{2x^\alpha(x^\alpha + 1)} \\
 \text{ii) } 0 < \alpha \leq \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2x^\alpha(x^\alpha + 1)} &= \frac{1}{2} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{2\alpha}} dx \text{ 发散} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2x^\alpha(x^\alpha + 1)} dx \text{ 发散} \\
 \left| \int_1^{+\infty} \cos 2x dx \right| &\leq 2 \quad \frac{1}{2x^\alpha(x^\alpha + 1)} \text{ 单调} (x \rightarrow +\infty) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2x^\alpha(x^\alpha + 1)} = 0 \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{2x^\alpha(x^\alpha + 1)} dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^\alpha + \sin x} dx &\text{ 收敛}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{iii) } \frac{1}{2} < \alpha \leq 1 \text{ 时} \quad \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^\alpha(x^\alpha + \sin x)} &\leq \frac{1}{x^\alpha(x^\alpha - 1)} \sim \frac{1}{x^{2\alpha}} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{2\alpha}} dx \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^\alpha + \sin x} dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 \left| \frac{\sin x}{x^\alpha + \sin x} \right| &\geq \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^\alpha + 1} = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2(x^\alpha + 1)} = \frac{1}{2(x^\alpha + 1)} - \frac{\cos 2x}{2(x^\alpha + 1)} \\
 \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2(x^\alpha + 1)} dx &\text{ 收敛} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{2(x^\alpha + 1)} dx \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x^\alpha + \sin x} \right| dx \text{ 收敛}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故} \quad \alpha > 1 \text{ 时} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^\alpha + \sin x} dx \text{ 绝对收敛}; \quad \frac{1}{2} < \alpha \leq 1 \text{ 时} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^\alpha + \sin x} dx \text{ 条件收敛}; \quad 0 < \alpha \leq \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^\alpha + \sin x} dx \text{ 发散}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \sin\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right) &= \frac{\sin x}{x} - \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^3 + o\left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right) = \frac{\sin x}{x} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right) \\
 \left| \int_1^{+\infty} \sin x dx \right| &\leq 2 \quad \frac{1}{x} \text{ 单调} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \text{ 收敛} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^3} dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \sin\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right) dx &\text{ 收敛} \quad \text{而} \int_1^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| dx \text{ 发散} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \sin\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right) dx \text{ 条件收敛}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. (1) \left| \int_0^{+\infty} \cos x dx \right| &\leq 2 \quad \frac{1}{1+x} \text{ 单调} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1+x} = 0 \Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{1+x} dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 \left| \frac{\cos x}{1+x} \right| &\geq \frac{\cos^2 x}{1+x} = \frac{\cos 2x + 1}{2(1+x)} \quad \text{同理} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{2(1+x)} dx \text{ 收敛} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2(1+x)} dx \text{ 发散} \Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\cos x}{1+x} \right| dx \text{ 发散} \\
 \Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{1+x} dx &\text{ 条件收敛} \\
 \left| \frac{\sin x}{(1+x)^2} \right| &\leq \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 1} = 0 \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 \Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{(1+x)^2} dx &\text{ 绝对收敛}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{1+x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x} d \sin x = \left. \frac{\sin x}{1+x} \right|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{(1+x)^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{(1+x)^2} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. (\Rightarrow) \text{由} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx &\text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \text{ 有} \int_{-\infty}^c f(x) dx, \int_c^{+\infty} f(x) dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 \text{取 } \exists M_1 \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists M_1 > 0 \text{ 当 } x_1 > M_1 &\text{ 有} \left| \int_{-x_1}^c f(x) dx - M_1 \right| < \varepsilon/2 \\
 \exists M_2 \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists M_2 > 0 \text{ 当 } x_2 > M_2 &\text{ 有} \left| \int_c^{x_2} f(x) dx - M_2 \right| < \varepsilon/2 \\
 \text{取 } N = \max\{M_1, M_2\} \quad M = M_1 + M_2 \quad \text{当 } x > N &\text{ 时}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left| \int_{-x}^x f(x) dx - M \right| &= \left| \int_{-x}^c f(x) dx + \int_c^x f(x) dx - M_1 - M_2 \right| \leq \left| \int_{-x}^c f(x) dx - M_1 \right| + \left| \int_c^x f(x) dx - M_2 \right| \\
 &\stackrel{f(x) \text{ 非负}}{\leq} \left| \int_{-x_1}^c f(x) dx - M_1 \right| + \left| \int_c^{x_2} f(x) dx - M_2 \right| < \varepsilon \quad \text{而} \forall p, \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx \text{ 收敛}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\Leftarrow) \text{由} \forall p, \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx &\text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} F(A) = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-A}^A f(x) dx \text{ 存在且有限} \\
 \text{由 Cauchy 准则} \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists A_0 > 0 \text{ 当 } A', A'' > A_0 &\text{ 时有} |F(A') - F(A'')| < \varepsilon \\
 \forall \varepsilon > 0 \text{ 当 } A_0 > A_1, A_0 &< \left| \int_{A_1}^{A_2} f(x) dx \right| < \left| \int_{-A_2}^{A_2} f(x) dx - \int_{-A_1}^{A_1} f(x) dx \right| = |F(A_2) - F(A_1)| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 \text{同理可证} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx &\text{ 收敛} \quad \text{故} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx \text{ 收敛}
 \end{aligned}$$

6. 换元积分上限错误

$$\begin{aligned}
 8. \int_0^{+\infty} g(f(x)) dx &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(x) g(f(x))}{f(x)} dx \quad \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) g(f(x)) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} g(f(x)) df(x) \\
 \text{而} \exists M > 0 \text{ 且} \forall x > 0 &\text{ 有} \left| \int_0^x g(x) dx \right| \leq M \Rightarrow \left| \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) g(f(x)) dx \right| \leq M \\
 \frac{1}{f(x)} \text{ 单调} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{f(x)} &= 0 \Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} g(f(x)) dx \text{ 收敛}
 \end{aligned}$$

习题八

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. (1) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{(1+x)^2} dx &= -\int_1^{+\infty} \ln x d \frac{1}{1+x} = -\frac{\ln x}{1+x} \Big|_1^{+\infty} + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} dx = \ln \frac{x}{x+1} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \ln 2 \\
 (2) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x dx}{(x^2+a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{d(x^2+a^2)}{(x^2+a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \stackrel{t=x^2+a^2}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int_a^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{t^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-2) \cdot \frac{1}{t^{\frac{1}{2}}} \Big|_a^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{a} \\
 (3) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2+1}} &= \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{1+x^2}} = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{d(\frac{1}{x})}{\sqrt{1+(\frac{1}{x})^2}} \stackrel{t=\frac{1}{x}}{=} \int_1^0 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} = \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} \stackrel{m=\frac{1}{2}(1+t^2)}{=} \int_0^1 \frac{\frac{1}{2} dm}{\sqrt{m}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln(m+\sqrt{m^2+1}) \Big|_0^1 = \ln(2+\sqrt{2}) - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 \quad (\text{Tips: } \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \ln|x+\sqrt{x^2+1}|+C) \\
 (4) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x^2} dx &= -\int_1^{+\infty} \arctan x d \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{\arctan x}{x} \Big|_1^{+\infty} + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(1+x^2)} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx^2}{x^2(1+x^2)} \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 \\
 (5) I_n &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^n} = \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^n} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2nx^2}{(1+x^2)^{n+1}} dx = 2n \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{n+1}} dx - 2n \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^n} dx = 2n I_n - 2n I_{n-1} \\
 (2n-1) I_n &= 2n I_{n-1} \quad I_1 = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} & n=1 \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & n=1 \end{cases} \\
 \Rightarrow I_n &= \frac{2n-3}{2n-2} \cdot \frac{2n-5}{2n-4} \cdots \frac{1}{2} I_1 = \frac{(2n-3)!!}{(2n-2)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (n \geq 2) \Rightarrow I_n = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} & n=1 \\ \frac{(2n-3)!!}{(2n-2)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} & n \geq 2 \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. (1) \exists \varepsilon_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2(1+\sqrt{2})} \forall M > 0 \quad \exists X' = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2[M+1]\pi, X'' = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2[M+1]\pi + \pi > M \\
 \left| \int_{X'}^{X''} \frac{\sin x}{1+e^{-x}} dx \right| &= \left| \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}+2[M+1]\pi}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}+2[M+1]\pi} \frac{\sin x}{1+e^{-x}} dx \right| > \left| \frac{1}{1+e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}}} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \sin x dx \right| = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2(1+\sqrt{2})} = \varepsilon_0 \\
 \text{由柯西准则} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{1+e^{-x}} dx &\text{ 发散} \\
 (2) X \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时} \quad \frac{X^2+1000X+1000}{X^4-X^2+1} > 0 \quad \lim_{X \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{X^2+1000X+1000}{X^4-X^2+1} = \lim_{X \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1+\frac{1000}{X}+\frac{1000}{X^2}}{1-\frac{1}{X}+\frac{1}{X^3}} = 1 \\
 \text{而} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{X^3} dx &\text{ 收敛} \quad \text{由比较原则} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{X^2+1000X+1000}{X^4-X^2+1} dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{X^2+1000X+1000}{X^4-X^2+1} dx &= \int_0^1 \frac{X^2+1000X+1000}{X^4-X^2+1} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{X^2+1000X+1000}{X^4-X^2+1} dx \stackrel{\text{I}_1}{=} I_1 + I_2 \\
 I_1 \text{ 是积分, } I_2 &\text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{X^2+1000X+1000}{X^4-X^2+1} dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 (3) p=1 \text{ 时} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln^p x}{x} dx &= \int_1^{+\infty} \ln^p x d \ln x = \frac{1}{p+1} \ln^{p+1} x \Big|_1^{+\infty} = +\infty \text{ 发散} \\
 0 < p < 1 \text{ 时} \quad \frac{\ln^p x}{x^p} &> \frac{\ln^p x}{x} \quad \text{由比较原则} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln^p x}{x^p} dx \text{ 发散} \\
 p > 1 \text{ 时} \quad \text{设 } p > q > 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln^p x}{x^p} / \frac{1}{x^q} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{\ln x}{x^{\frac{1}{q}}} \right)^p = 0 \\
 \text{而} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^{\frac{1}{q}}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{q} x^{\frac{1}{q}-1}} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln^p x}{x^p} = 0 \\
 \text{而} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^q} dx &\text{ 收敛} \quad \text{由比较原则} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln^p x}{x^p} dx \text{ 收敛}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{故} \quad 0 < p \leq 1 \text{ 时} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln^p x}{x^p} dx &\text{ 发散}; \quad p > 1 \text{ 时} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln^p x}{x^p} dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 (4) I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^p}{1+x^q} dx &= \int_0^1 \frac{x^p}{1+x^q} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^p}{1+x^q} dx \stackrel{\text{I}_1}{=} I_1 + I_2 \quad I_1 \text{ 为定积分} \\
 \text{对于 } I_2, \quad q > p > 1 \text{ 时} \quad \frac{x^p}{1+x^q} &< \frac{x^p}{x^q} = \frac{1}{x^{q-p}} \quad \text{而} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{q-p}} dx \text{ 收敛} \quad \text{由比较原则} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^p}{1+x^q} dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 q < p < 1 \text{ 时} \quad \text{而 } p > q > 1 \quad \frac{x^p}{1+x^q} &\geq \frac{x^p}{x^q} = \frac{1}{x^{q-p}} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^{q-p}} / \frac{1}{x} = 1 \\
 \text{而} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx &\text{ 发散} \quad \text{由比较原则} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^p}{1+x^q} dx \text{ 发散}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{故} \quad q > p > 1 \text{ 时} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^p}{1+x^q} dx &\text{ 收敛}; \quad q < p < 1 \text{ 时} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^p}{1+x^q} dx \text{ 发散} \\
 (5) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^p}{e^{qx}} dx &= \int_0^1 \frac{x^p}{e^{qx}} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^p}{e^{qx}} dx \stackrel{\text{I}_1}{=} I_1 + I_2 \quad I_1 \text{ 是定积分} \\
 \text{对 } I_2: \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^p}{e^{qx}} / \frac{1}{x^2} &= 0 \quad \text{而} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^p}{e^{qx}} dx \text{ 收敛} \quad \text{故} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^p}{e^{qx}} dx \text{ 收敛}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6) \alpha=1 \text{ 时} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x(1-\cos x)}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx \text{ 发散} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} x(1-\cos x) dx \text{ 发散} \\
 0 < \alpha < 1 \text{ 时} \quad x(1-\cos x)^\alpha &> x(1-\cos x) \quad (x \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时}) \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} x(1-\cos x)^\alpha dx \text{ 发散} \\
 \alpha > 1 \text{ 时} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x(1-\cos x)^\alpha}{(x)^\alpha} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \cdot (\frac{1}{2} x^2)^\alpha}{(x)^\alpha} = 0 \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^\alpha} dx \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} x(1-\cos x)^\alpha dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 \Rightarrow 0 < \alpha < 1 \text{ 时} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} x(1-\cos x)^\alpha dx &\text{ 发散}; \quad \alpha > 1 \text{ 时} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} x(1-\cos x)^\alpha dx \text{ 收敛}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (7) \ln(\cos x + \sin^p x) &= \ln(1 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + o(\frac{1}{x^2}) + x^p + o(\frac{1}{x^p})) = -\frac{1}{2x^2} + x^p + o(\frac{1}{x^2}) + o(-\frac{1}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{x^p} + o(\frac{1}{x^2})) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2x^2} + x^p + o(\frac{1}{x^2}) \quad q = \min\{2, p\} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^q} dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 \text{① } p \leq 1 \text{ 时} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} + o(\frac{1}{x^2}) dx &\text{ 发散} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \ln(\cos x + \sin^p x) dx \text{ 发散} \\
 \text{② } p > 1 \text{ 时} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} + o(\frac{1}{x^2}) dx &\text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \ln(\cos x + \sin^p x) dx \text{ 收敛}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. (1) \int_2^{+\infty} \sin x dx &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \int_2^x \sin x dx = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\cos 2 - \cos x) \leq 2 \\
 \frac{1}{x} \text{ 单调} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} &= 0 \Rightarrow \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 \frac{1}{\ln x} \text{ 单调} \quad \frac{1}{\ln x} \in (0, \frac{1}{\ln 2}] &\Rightarrow \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x \ln x} dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 (x \rightarrow +\infty) \quad \left| \frac{\sin x}{x \ln x} \right| &\geq \frac{\sin^2 x}{x \ln x} = \frac{1}{2x \ln x} - \frac{\cos 2x}{2x \ln x} \quad \text{同理可得} \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{2x \ln x} dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2x \ln x} dx &= \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2 \ln x} d \ln x = \frac{1}{2} \ln \ln x \Big|_2^{+\infty} = +\infty \text{ 发散} \Rightarrow \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x \ln x} dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 \Rightarrow \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x \ln x} dx &\text{ 条件收敛}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \int_1^{+\infty} \cos x dx &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^x \cos x dx = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sin x - \sin 1) \leq 2 \\
 \frac{1}{x^\alpha} \text{ 单调} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^\alpha} &= 0 \quad (\alpha > 0) \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^\alpha} dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 \text{① } \alpha > 1 \quad \left| \frac{\cos x}{x^\alpha} \right| &\leq \frac{1}{x^\alpha} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^\alpha} dx \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^\alpha} dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 \text{② } 0 < \alpha < 1 \quad \left| \frac{\cos x}{x^\alpha} \right| &\geq \frac{\cos^2 x}{x^\alpha} = \frac{\cos 2x}{x^\alpha} + \frac{1}{2x^\alpha} \quad \text{同理} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{x^\alpha} dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 \text{而} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2x^\alpha} dx &\text{ 发散} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\cos 2x}{x^\alpha} \right| dx \text{ 发散}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{故} \quad \alpha > 1 \text{ 时} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^\alpha} dx &\text{ 绝对收敛}; \quad 0 < \alpha < 1 \text{ 时} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^\alpha} dx \text{ 条件收敛} \\
 (3) \text{① } \alpha > 1 \text{ 时} \quad \left| \frac{\sin x}{x^\alpha + \sin x} \right| &\leq \frac{1}{x^{\alpha-1}} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\alpha-1}} = 0 \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\alpha-1}} dx \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^\alpha + \sin x} dx \text{ 绝对收敛} \\
 \text{② } 0 < \alpha \leq 1 \text{ 时} \quad \frac{\sin x}{x^\alpha + \sin x} &= \frac{\sin x}{x^\alpha} - \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^\alpha(x^\alpha + \sin x)} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^\alpha} dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^\alpha(x^\alpha + \sin x)} &\geq \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2x^\alpha(x^\alpha + 1)} = \frac{1}{2x^\alpha(x^\alpha + 1)} - \frac{\cos 2x}{2x^\alpha(x^\alpha + 1)} \\
 \text{ii) } 0 < \alpha \leq \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2x^\alpha(x^\alpha + 1)} &= \frac{1}{2} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{2\alpha}} dx \text{ 发散} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2x^\alpha(x^\alpha + 1)} dx \text{ 发散} \\
 \left| \int_1^{+\infty} \cos 2x dx \right| &\leq 2 \quad \frac{1}{2x^\alpha(x^\alpha + 1)} \text{ 单调} (x \rightarrow +\infty) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2x^\alpha(x^\alpha + 1)} = 0 \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{2x^\alpha(x^\alpha + 1)} dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^\alpha + \sin x} dx &\text{ 收敛}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{iii) } \frac{1}{2} < \alpha \leq 1 \text{ 时} \quad \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^\alpha(x^\alpha + \sin x)} &\leq \frac{1}{x^\alpha(x^\alpha - 1)} \sim \frac{1}{x^{2\alpha}} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{2\alpha}} dx \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^\alpha + \sin x} dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 \left| \frac{\sin x}{x^\alpha + \sin x} \right| &\geq \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^\alpha + 1} = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2(x^\alpha + 1)} = \frac{1}{2(x^\alpha + 1)} - \frac{\cos 2x}{2(x^\alpha + 1)} \\
 \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2(x^\alpha + 1)} dx &\text{ 收敛} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{2(x^\alpha + 1)} dx \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x^\alpha + \sin x} \right| dx \text{ 收敛}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故} \quad \alpha > 1 \text{ 时} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^\alpha + \sin x} dx \text{ 绝对收敛}; \quad \frac{1}{2} < \alpha \leq 1 \text{ 时} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^\alpha + \sin x} dx \text{ 条件收敛}; \quad 0 < \alpha \leq \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^\alpha + \sin x} dx \text{ 发散}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \sin\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right) &= \frac{\sin x}{x} - \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^3 + o\left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right) = \frac{\sin x}{x} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right) \\
 \left| \int_1^{+\infty} \sin x dx \right| &\leq 2 \quad \frac{1}{x} \text{ 单调} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \text{ 收敛} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^3} dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \sin\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right) dx &\text{ 收敛} \quad \text{而} \int_1^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| dx \text{ 发散} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \sin\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right) dx \text{ 条件收敛}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. (1) \left| \int_0^{+\infty} \cos x dx \right| &\leq 2 \quad \frac{1}{1+x} \text{ 单调} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1+x} = 0 \Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{1+x} dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 \left| \frac{\cos x}{1+x} \right| &\geq \frac{\cos^2 x}{1+x} = \frac{\cos 2x + 1}{2(1+x)} \quad \text{同理} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{2(1+x)} dx \text{ 收敛} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2(1+x)} dx \text{ 发散} \Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{1+x} dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 \Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{1+x} dx &\text{ 条件收敛} \\
 \left| \frac{\sin x}{(1+x)^2} \right| &\leq \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 1} = 0 \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 \Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{(1+x)^2} dx &\text{ 绝对收敛}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{1+x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x} d \sin x = \frac{\sin x}{1+x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{(1+x)^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{(1+x)^2} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. (\Rightarrow) \text{由} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx &\text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \text{ 有} \int_{-\infty}^c f(x) dx, \int_c^{+\infty} f(x) dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 \text{取 } \exists M_1 \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists M_1 > 0 \text{ 当 } x_1 > M_1 &\text{ 有} \left| \int_{-x_1}^c f(x) dx - M_1 \right| < \varepsilon/2 \\
 \exists M_2 \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists M_2 > 0 \text{ 当 } x_2 > M_2 &\text{ 有} \left| \int_c^{x_2} f(x) dx - M_2 \right| < \varepsilon/2 \\
 \text{取 } N = \max\{M_1, M_2\} \quad M = M_1 + M_2 \quad \text{当 } x > N &\text{ 时}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left| \int_{-x}^x f(x) dx - M \right| &= \left| \int_{-x}^c f(x) dx + \int_c^x f(x) dx - M_1 - M_2 \right| \leq \left| \int_{-x}^c f(x) dx - M_1 \right| + \left| \int_c^x f(x) dx - M_2 \right| \\
 &\stackrel{f(x) \text{ 非负}}{\leq} \left| \int_{-x_1}^c f(x) dx - M_1 \right| + \left| \int_c^{x_2} f(x) dx - M_2 \right| < \varepsilon \quad \text{而} \forall p, \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx \text{ 收敛}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(\Leftarrow) \text{由} \forall p, \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} F(A) = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-A}^A f(x) dx \text{ 存在且有限}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{由 Cauchy 准则} \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists A_0 > 0 \text{ 当 } A', A'' > A_0 &\text{ 时有} |F(A') - F(A'')| < \varepsilon \\
 \forall \varepsilon > 0 \text{ 当 } A_0 > A_1, A_0 &< \left| \int_{A_1}^{A_2} f(x) dx \right| < \left| \int_{-A_2}^{A_2} f(x) dx - \int_{-A_1}^{A_1} f(x) dx \right| = |F(A_2) - F(A_1)| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx \text{ 收敛} \\
 \text{同理可证} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx &\text{ 收敛} \quad \text{故} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx \text{ 收敛}
 \end{aligned}$$

6. 换元积分上限错误

$$\begin{aligned}
 8. \int_0^{+\infty} g(f(x)) dx &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(x) g(f(x))}{f(x)} dx \quad \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) g(f(x)) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} g(f(x)) df(x) \\
 \text{而} \exists M > 0 \text{ 且} \forall x > 0 &\text{ 有} \left| \int_0^x g(x) dx \right| \leq M \Rightarrow \left| \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) g(f(x)) dx \right| \leq M \\
 \frac{1}{f(x)} \text{ 单调} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{f(x)} &= 0 \Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} g(f(x)) dx \text{ 收敛}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$9. \int_1^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^{2n+1} f(x) dx = \int_1^{2n} f(x) dx + \int_{2n}^{2n+1} f(x) dx + \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{2n+1}^{2n+2} f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_1^{2n} f(x) dx + \int_0^m f(x) dx + \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{2n} f(x) dx = \int_1^{2n} f(x) dx + \int_0^m f(x) dx \quad (0 \leq m < 2n)$$

由 $f(x)$ 连续 $\Rightarrow f(x) \in R[1, 2n], f(x) \in R[0, m] \Rightarrow \int_1^{2n} f(x) dx = C \triangleq \int_1^{2n} f(x) dx + \int_0^m f(x) dx$ (C 为常数)

故 $\int_1^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 有界 而 $x^{-\alpha}$ 单调 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{-\alpha} = 0 \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} x^{-\alpha} f(x) dx$ 收敛

10. 反证法. 假设 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \neq 0$ 即 $\exists \varepsilon_0 > 0 \forall X > 0 \exists X_0 > X$ 有 $|f(x)| \geq \varepsilon_0/b$

由 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 一致连续对上述 ε_0 可 $\forall b > 0$ 当 $|x - x_0| < b$ 时 $|f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon_0/b$

$|f(x)| = |f(x) - f(x_0) + f(x_0)| \geq |f(x_0)| - |f(x) - f(x_0)| > \varepsilon_0/b$

$\forall x \in [x_0, x_0 + b]$ $f(x)$ 与 $f(x_0)$ 同号, 否则 $|f(x) - f(x_0)| = |f(x_0)| + |f(x)| > \varepsilon_0/b$ 矛盾.

不妨设 $f(x), f(x_0) > 0$ 则 $f(x) > \varepsilon_0/b$

对上述 $\varepsilon_0, \forall X > 0$ 当 $x_0 > X$ 时有 $|\int_{x_0}^{x_0+b} f(x) dx| \geq \varepsilon_0/b \cdot b = \varepsilon_0$

由柯西收敛准则 $\Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 发散 矛盾 $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$

11. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $(a, +\infty)$ 单调递增, 先证 $f(x) \leq 0$ 反证法. 假设 $\exists x_0$ 使 $f(x_0) > 0$

则当 $x > x_0$ 时 $f(x) \geq f(x_0) > 0 \quad \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 发散 $\Rightarrow \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 发散 矛盾!

由 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N > a$ 当 $x', x'' > N$ 有 $|\int_{x'}^{x''} f(x) dx| < \varepsilon$

当 $x > N$ 有 $|f(x)| \leq |\int_x^{2x} f(x) dx| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x f(x) = 0$

12. $L(1) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{e^{bx}} \cdot \frac{1}{e^{bx}} dx$ 由题意 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{e^{bx}} dx$ 收敛

$e^{\frac{1}{b} \ln x}$ 单调 $0 < e^{\frac{1}{b} \ln x} < 1 \Rightarrow L(1)$ 在 $x > 0$ 时也收敛

13. $\tilde{f}(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & f(x) > 0 \\ 0 & f(x) \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad \tilde{f}'(x) = \begin{cases} f'(x) & f(x) > 0 \\ 0 & f(x) \leq 0 \end{cases}$

$\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 条件收敛 $\Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} \tilde{f}(x) dx, \int_0^{+\infty} \tilde{f}'(x) dx$ 发散

$f(x) > 0$ 时 $|g(x)| = g(x) = f'(x) \quad f(x) \leq 0$ 时 $|g(x)| = 0 = f'(x) \Rightarrow \forall x$ 有 $|g(x)| = f'(x)$

由比较原则 $\int_0^{+\infty} |g(x)| dx$ 发散

$$14. (1) \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(2-x)\sqrt{1-x}} \xrightarrow{t=\sqrt{1-x}} \int_1^0 \frac{-2tdt}{(t^2+1)t} = \int_0^1 \frac{2dt}{t^2+1} = 2 \arctan t \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

(2) 被积函数有 2 个瑕点 $\pm 1 \quad \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow 0^+} (\arcsin x \Big|_{-1+b}^0 + \arcsin x \Big|_0^{1-b}) = \pi$

$$(3) \int_0^1 x \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} dx \xrightarrow{x=(\sin t)^2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin t)^2 \cdot \frac{\sin t}{\cos t} \cdot 2 \sin t \cos t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2 \sin^2 t dt = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos 2t) dt$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} (\cos 2t - \cos 2t + 1) dt = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{8} (\cos 4t + 1) dt - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \cos 2t dt + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{8} dt = \frac{3}{8} \pi$$

$$(4) \int_0^1 x^n \ln^n x dx = \frac{1}{n+1} \int_0^1 \ln^n x d x^{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1} \ln^n x \cdot x^{n+1} \Big|_0^1 - \frac{n}{n+1} \int_0^1 x^n \ln^{n-1} x dx = -\frac{n}{(n+1)} \int_0^1 x^n \ln^{n-1} x dx$$

$$= \frac{n(n+1)}{(n+1)^2} \int_0^1 x^n \ln^{n-2} x dx = \dots = (-1)^n \frac{n(n+1) \dots 1}{(n+1)^n} \int_0^1 x^n dx = (-1)^n \frac{n!}{(n+1)^{n+1}}$$

$$(5) \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int_0^1 \ln x d x^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2 \ln x \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_0^1 - 2 \int_0^1 x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = -4 x^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_0^1 = -4$$

$$(6) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\tan x} dx \xrightarrow{t=\sqrt{\tan x}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t d \arctan t^2 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2t^2}{1+t^4} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{t^2+1}{1+t^4} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{t^2+1}{t^4+1} dt + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{t^2-1}{t^4+1} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{t^2+1}{t^4+1} dt + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1-t^2}{t^4+1} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d(t-\frac{1}{t})}{(t-\frac{1}{t})^2+2} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d(t+\frac{1}{t})}{(t+\frac{1}{t})^2-2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{1}{2} (t - \frac{1}{t}) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{t+\frac{1}{t}-\sqrt{2}}{t+\frac{1}{t}+\sqrt{2}} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

15. (1) $x=0, x=\pi$ 为瑕点 且当 $x \in (0, b] \cup [\pi-b, \pi)$ 时 $\frac{1}{\sin x} \geq 0$

当 $x \in (0, b] \cup [\pi-b, \pi)$ 时 $\frac{1}{\sin x} \geq \frac{1}{x}$ 而 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{x} dx$ 发散 $\Rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin x} dx$ 发散

$$(2) x=0, x=\frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 为瑕点 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sin^p x \cos^p x} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sin^p x \cos^p x} dx + \int_1^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin^p x \cos^p x} dx$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\sin^p x \cos^p x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{x}{\sin x} \right)^p \frac{1}{\cos^p x} = 1 \quad \text{而 } \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^p} dx \begin{cases} p < 1 \text{ 时收敛} \\ p < 1 \text{ 时发散} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sin^p x \cos^p x} dx \begin{cases} p < 1 \text{ 时收敛} \\ p < 1 \text{ 时发散} \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{1}{\sin^p x \cos^p x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \left(\frac{\frac{\pi}{2}-x}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}-x)} \right)^p \frac{1}{\sin^p x} = 1 \quad \text{而 } \int_1^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{(\frac{\pi}{2}-x)^p} dx \begin{cases} p < 1 \text{ 时收敛} \\ p < 1 \text{ 时发散} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \int_1^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin^p x \cos^p x} dx \begin{cases} p < 1 \text{ 时收敛} \\ p < 1 \text{ 时发散} \end{cases}$$

故 $\alpha < 1, \beta < 1$ 时 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin^p x \cos^p x} dx$ 收敛 其余情况发散.

$$(3) \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} [\ln |\ln x|]^p dx \xrightarrow{t=-\ln x} \int_{\ln 2}^{+\infty} \frac{(\ln t)^p}{e^t} dt = \int_{\ln 2}^1 \frac{(\ln t)^p}{e^t} dt + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{(\ln t)^p}{e^t} dt \triangleq I_1 + I_2 \quad I_1 \text{ 是定积分}$$

$$\frac{(\ln t)^p}{e^t} \leq \frac{(t/2)^p}{e^t} \quad \text{而 } \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(t/2)^p}{e^t} / \frac{1}{t} = 0 \quad \text{而 } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t^2} dt \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{(t/2)^p}{e^t} dt \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{(\ln t)^p}{e^t} dt \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} [\ln |\ln x|]^p dx \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(4) \int_1^{\frac{1}{x}} \sin \frac{1}{x} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_1^{\frac{1}{x}} \sin \frac{1}{x} d \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{1}{2} \int_1^1 \sin t dt - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{\frac{1}{x}} \sin t dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_1^{\frac{1}{x}} \sin t dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{\frac{1}{x}} \sin t dt = \frac{1}{2} (\cos t \Big|_1^{\frac{1}{x}} - \cos t \Big|_1^{\frac{1}{x}})$$

而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \cos t$ 不存在 $\Rightarrow \int_1^{\frac{1}{x}} \sin \frac{1}{x} dx$ 发散

$$(5) \int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln(1+x)} dx \xrightarrow{t=\frac{1}{x}} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln(1+t)} dt \quad \left| \int_1^{+\infty} \sin t dt \right| \leq 2$$

$$[t^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln(1+t)]' > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{t^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln(1+t)} \text{ 单调} \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{t^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln(1+t)} = 0 \Rightarrow \int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln(1+x)} dx \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(6) \int_0^1 x^p (\ln x)^q dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{(\ln t)^q}{t^{p+1}} dt \Rightarrow p > -1 \text{ 时 } \int_0^1 x^p (\ln x)^q dx \text{ 收敛, 其余情况发散}$$

$$(7) \int_0^1 \frac{x^\alpha}{1-x^\beta} dx \xrightarrow{x=\sin t} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(\sin t)^\alpha}{\cos^\beta t} \cos t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin t)^\alpha dt \quad \alpha > 0 \text{ 时定积分}$$

$$\alpha < 0 \text{ 时 } x=0 \text{ 是瑕点 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin^\alpha x}{(x)^\alpha} = 1 \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{x^\alpha} dx \begin{cases} \alpha < -1 \text{ 时收敛} \\ \alpha < -1 \text{ 时发散} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow -1 < \alpha < 0 \text{ 时 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^\alpha x dx \text{ 收敛} \quad \text{综上 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin t)^\alpha dt \text{ 在 } \alpha > -1 \text{ 时收敛, } \alpha \leq -1 \text{ 时发散}$$

$$16. (1) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^p} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x^p} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^p} dx$$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^p} dx: \left| \int_1^{+\infty} \sin x dx \right| \leq 2 \quad x^p \text{ 单调 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} = 0 \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^p} dx \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x^p} dx: \textcircled{1} \alpha = 0 \text{ 时 } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^p} dx = 0 \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \alpha \neq 0 \text{ 时 } \frac{\sin x}{x^p} \text{ 在 } (0, b] \text{ 不变号 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x^p} / \frac{1}{x^{p-1}} = \alpha$$

$$\text{而 } \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^{p-1}} dx \begin{cases} p > 1 \text{ 收敛} \\ p < 1 \text{ 发散} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x^p} dx \begin{cases} p > 2 \text{ 收敛} \\ p < 2 \text{ 发散} \end{cases}$$

综上 $\alpha = 0$ 时或 $p < 2$ 时收敛, $p > 2$ 发散

$$(2) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x |\ln x|^\alpha}{x^{\beta+1}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x |\ln x|^\alpha}{x^{\beta+1}} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x |\ln x|^\alpha}{x^{\beta+1}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{|\ln x|^\alpha}{x^{\beta}} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{|\ln x|^\alpha}{x^{\beta}} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{(\ln t)^\alpha}{t^{\beta+1}} dt + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x |\ln x|^\alpha}{x^{\beta+1}} dx$$

$$= \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{(\ln t)^\alpha}{t^{\beta+1}} dt = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{(\ln t)^\alpha}{t} dt = \int_1^{+\infty} (\ln t)^\alpha d \ln t = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\alpha+1} |\ln t|^{\alpha+1} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = +\infty & \alpha \neq -1 \\ |\ln t|^{\alpha+1} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = +\infty & \alpha = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x |\ln x|^\alpha}{x^{\beta+1}} dx \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(3) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{(e^x-1)^\alpha}{[\ln(1+x)]^\beta} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{(e^t-1)^\alpha}{[\ln(1+t)]^\beta} \frac{1}{t} dt \quad t=0 \text{ 是瑕点 } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(e^t-1)^\alpha}{[\ln(1+t)]^\beta} \frac{1}{t} / \frac{1}{t^{1-\alpha}} = 1$$

$$p = \alpha + 2 \geq 1 \text{ 时 } \text{即 } p - \alpha \geq 1 \quad \int_0^1 \frac{1}{t^{p-\alpha}} dt \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{(e^x-1)^\alpha}{[\ln(1+x)]^\beta} \frac{1}{x} dx \text{ 收敛}$$

$$p = \alpha + 2 < 1 \text{ 时 } \text{即 } p - \alpha < 1 \quad \int_0^1 \frac{1}{t^{p-\alpha}} dt \text{ 发散} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{(e^x-1)^\alpha}{[\ln(1+x)]^\beta} \frac{1}{x} dx \text{ 发散}$$

$$(4) \int_0^{+\infty} x \sin^x dx \xrightarrow{t=e^x} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln t \sin t}{t} dt \quad \left| \int_1^{+\infty} \sin t dt \right| \leq 2$$

$$t \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时 } \frac{\ln t}{t} \text{ 单调 } \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln t}{t} = 0 \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln t \sin t}{t} dt \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} x \sin^x dx \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(5) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+\frac{1}{x})}{x^p} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\sin(x+\frac{1}{x})}{x^p} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+\frac{1}{x})}{x^p} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+\frac{1}{x})}{x^{2p}} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+\frac{1}{x})}{x^p} dx$$

$$\textcircled{1} 0 < p < 1 \text{ 时 } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+\frac{1}{x})}{x^p} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{(1-\frac{1}{x}) \sin(x+\frac{1}{x})}{x^p - x^{p+2}} dx$$

$$\left| \int_1^{+\infty} (1-\frac{1}{x}) \sin(x+\frac{1}{x}) dx \right| = \left| \int_1^{+\infty} \sin(x+\frac{1}{x}) d(x+\frac{1}{x}) \right| \leq 2$$

$$\text{设 } h(x) = x^p - x^{p+2} \quad h'(x) = p x^{p-1} - (p+2) x^{p+1} = x^{p-1} (p x^2 - (p+2) x) > 0 \quad (x \rightarrow +\infty) \Rightarrow h(x) \text{ 单调增}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{h(x)} = 0 \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+\frac{1}{x})}{x^p} dx \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\textcircled{2} p > 1 \text{ 时 } \left| \frac{\sin(x+\frac{1}{x})}{x^p} \right| \leq \frac{1}{x^p} \quad \text{而 } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} dx \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+\frac{1}{x})}{x^p} dx \text{ 绝对收敛}$$

$$\textcircled{3} p \leq 0 \quad \text{易知 } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+\frac{1}{x})}{x^p} dx \text{ 发散}$$

$$\text{对于 } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+\frac{1}{x})}{x^{2p}} dx \quad \textcircled{1} 0 < 2p < 1 \text{ 即 } 1 \leq p < \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时收敛}$$

$$\textcircled{2} p < 1 \text{ 时绝对收敛}$$

$$\textcircled{3} p > \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时发散}$$

故 $0 < p < \frac{1}{2}$ 时原积分收敛, 其余情况发散

$$\textcircled{1} 17. (1) q=1 \text{ 时 } \int_0^{+\infty} |\ln x|^p \frac{\sin x}{x^q} dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 + \int_1^2 + \int_2^{+\infty} \triangleq I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + I_4$$

$$I_1: \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|\sin x|}{x} |\ln x|^p = 0 \quad \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{x} dx \text{ 定积分} \Rightarrow I_1 \text{ 收敛}$$

$$I_4: \int_2^{+\infty} |\sin x| dx \leq 2 \quad \frac{|\ln x|^p}{x} \downarrow (x \rightarrow +\infty) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|\ln x|^p}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow I_4 \text{ 收敛}$$

$$I_2, I_3 \quad |\ln x|^p = |\ln(1+x)|^p \sim |x-1|^p \Rightarrow p > -1 \text{ 时收敛 } p \leq -1 \text{ 时发散}$$

② 同理讨论 $q < 0 \quad 0 < q < 1$

$$1 < q < 2 \quad q > 2$$

$$9. \int_1^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^{2n+1} f(x) dx = \int_1^{2n} f(x) dx + \int_{2n}^{2n+1} f(x) dx + \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{2n+1}^{2n+2} f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_1^{2n} f(x) dx + \int_0^m f(x) dx + \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{2n} f(x) dx = \int_1^{2n} f(x) dx + \int_0^m f(x) dx \quad (0 \leq m < 2n)$$

由 $f(x)$ 连续 $\Rightarrow f(x) \in R[1, 2n], f(x) \in R[0, m] \Rightarrow \int_1^{2n} f(x) dx = C \triangleq \int_1^{2n} f(x) dx + \int_0^m f(x) dx$ (C 为常数)

故 $\int_1^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 有界 而 $x^{-\alpha}$ 单调 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{-\alpha} = 0 \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} x^{-\alpha} f(x) dx$ 收敛

10. 反证法. 假设 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \neq 0$ 即 $\exists \varepsilon_0 > 0 \forall x > 0 \exists x_0 > x$ 有 $|f(x)| \geq \varepsilon_0$

由 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 一致连续对上述 ε_0 $\exists \delta > 0$ 当 $|x - x_0| < \delta$ 时 $|f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon_0/2$

$|f(x)| = |f(x) - f(x_0) + f(x_0)| \geq |f(x_0)| - |f(x) - f(x_0)| > \varepsilon_0/2$

$\forall x \in [x_0, x_0 + \delta]$ $f(x)$ 与 $f(x_0)$ 同号, 否则 $|f(x) - f(x_0)| = |f(x_0)| + |f(x)| > \varepsilon_0/2$ 矛盾.

不妨设 $f(x), f(x_0) > 0$ 则 $f(x) > \varepsilon_0/2$

对上述 $\varepsilon_0, \forall x > 0$ 当 $x_0 > x$ 时有 $|\int_{x_0}^{x+\delta} f(x) dx| \geq \varepsilon_0/2 \cdot \delta = \varepsilon_0$

由柯西收敛准则 $\Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 发散 矛盾 $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$

11. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $(a, +\infty)$ 单调递增, 先证 $f(x) \leq 0$ 反证法. 假设 $\exists x_0$ 使 $f(x_0) > 0$

则当 $x > x_0$ 时 $f(x) \geq f(x_0) > 0 \quad \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 发散 $\Rightarrow \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 发散 矛盾!

由 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N > a$ 当 $x', x'' > N$ 有 $|\int_{x'}^{x''} f(x) dx| < \varepsilon$

当 $x > N$ 有 $|f(x)| \leq |\int_x^{2x} f(x) dx| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x f(x) = 0$

12. $L(1) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{e^{bx}} \cdot \frac{1}{e^{bx}} dx$ 由题意 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{e^{bx}} dx$ 收敛

e^{bx} 单调 $0 < e^{bx} < 1 \Rightarrow L(1)$ 在 $b > 0$ 时也收敛

$$13. \text{ 证 } f'(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & f(x) > 0 \\ 0 & f(x) \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & f(x) > 0 \\ 0 & f(x) \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 条件收敛 $\Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx, \int_0^{+\infty} f'(x) dx$ 发散

$f(x) > 0$ 时 $|g(x)| = g(x) = f'(x) \quad f(x) \leq 0$ 时 $|g(x)| = 0 = f'(x) \Rightarrow \forall x$ 有 $|g(x)| = f'(x)$

由比较原则 $\int_0^{+\infty} |g(x)| dx$ 发散

$$14. (1) \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(2-x)\sqrt{1-x}} \xrightarrow{t=\sqrt{1-x}} \int_1^0 \frac{-2tdt}{(t^2+1)t} = \int_0^1 \frac{2dt}{t^2+1} = 2 \arctan t \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

(2) 被积函数有 2 个瑕点 $\pm 1 \quad \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow 0^+} (\arcsin x \Big|_{-1}^b + \arcsin x \Big|_0^1) = \pi$

$$(3) \int_0^1 x \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} dx \xrightarrow{x=(\sin t)^2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin t)^2 \cdot \frac{\sin t}{\cos t} \cdot 2 \sin t \cos t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2 \sin^2 t dt = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos 2t) dt$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} (\cos 2t - \cos 2t + 1) dt = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{8} (\cos 4t + 1) dt - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \cos 2t dt + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{8} dt = \frac{3}{8} \pi$$

$$(4) \int_0^1 x^n \ln^n x dx = \frac{1}{n+1} \int_0^1 \ln^n x d x^{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1} \ln^n x \cdot x^{n+1} \Big|_0^1 - \frac{n}{n+1} \int_0^1 x^n \ln^{n-1} x dx = -\frac{n}{(n+1)} \int_0^1 x^n \ln^{n-1} x dx$$

$$= \frac{n(n+1)}{(n+1)^2} \int_0^1 x^n \ln^{n-2} x dx = \dots = (-1)^n \frac{n(n+1) \dots 1}{(n+1)^n} \int_0^1 x^n dx = (-1)^n \frac{n!}{(n+1)^{n+1}}$$

$$(5) \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int_0^1 \ln x d x^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2 \ln x \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_0^1 - 2 \int_0^1 x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = -4 x^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_0^1 = -4$$

$$(6) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\tan x} dx \xrightarrow{t=\sqrt{\tan x}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t d \arctan t^2 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2t^2}{1+t^4} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{t^2+1}{1+t^4} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{t^2+1}{t^4+1} dt + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{t^2-1}{t^4+1} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{t^2+1}{t^4+1} dt + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1-t^2}{t^4+1} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d(t-\frac{1}{t})}{(t-\frac{1}{t})^2+2} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d(t+\frac{1}{t})}{(t+\frac{1}{t})^2-2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{1}{2}(t-\frac{1}{t}) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{t+\frac{1}{t}-\sqrt{2}}{t+\frac{1}{t}+\sqrt{2}} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

15. (1) $x=0, x=\pi$ 为瑕点 且当 $x \in (0, b] \cup [\pi-b, \pi)$ 时 $\frac{1}{\sin x} \geq 0$

当 $x \in (0, b] \cup [\pi-b, \pi)$ 时 $\frac{1}{\sin x} \geq \frac{1}{x}$ 而 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{x} dx$ 发散 $\Rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin x} dx$ 发散

$$(2) x=0, x=\frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 为瑕点 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sin^p x \cos^p x} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sin^p x \cos^p x} dx + \int_1^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin^p x \cos^p x} dx$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\sin^p x \cos^p x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{x}{\sin x} \right)^p \frac{1}{\cos^p x} = 1 \quad \text{而 } \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^p} dx \begin{cases} \alpha > 1 \text{ 时收敛} \\ \alpha < 1 \text{ 时发散} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sin^p x \cos^p x} dx \begin{cases} \alpha > 1 \text{ 时收敛} \\ \alpha < 1 \text{ 时发散} \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{1}{\sin^p x \cos^p x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \left(\frac{\frac{\pi}{2}-x}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}-x)} \right)^p \frac{1}{\sin^p x} = 1 \quad \text{而 } \int_1^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{(x-\frac{\pi}{2})^p} dx \begin{cases} \beta > 1 \text{ 时收敛} \\ \beta < 1 \text{ 时发散} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \int_1^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin^p x \cos^p x} dx \begin{cases} \beta > 1 \text{ 时收敛} \\ \beta < 1 \text{ 时发散} \end{cases}$$

故 $\alpha < 1, \beta < 1$ 时 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin^p x \cos^p x} dx$ 收敛 其余情况发散.

$$(3) \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} [\ln |\ln x|]^p dx \xrightarrow{t=-\ln x} \int_{\ln 2}^{+\infty} \frac{(\ln t)^p}{e^t} dt = \int_{\ln 2}^1 \frac{(\ln t)^p}{e^t} dt + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{(\ln t)^p}{e^t} dt \triangleq I_1 + I_2 \quad I_1 \text{ 是定积分}$$

$$\frac{(\ln t)^p}{e^t} \leq \frac{(t/2)^p}{e^t} \quad \text{而 } \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(t/2)^p}{e^t} / \frac{1}{t} = 0 \quad \text{而 } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t^2} dt \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{(t/2)^p}{e^t} dt \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{(\ln t)^p}{e^t} dt \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} [\ln |\ln x|]^p dx \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(4) \int_1^{\frac{1}{x}} \sin \frac{1}{x} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_1^1 \sin \frac{1}{x} d \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \int_1^1 \sin \frac{1}{x} d x - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^1 \sin \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\xrightarrow{t=\frac{1}{x}} -\frac{1}{2} \int_1^{+\infty} \sin t dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{+\infty} \sin t dt = \frac{1}{2} (\cos t \Big|_1^{+\infty} - \cos t \Big|_1^{+\infty})$$

而 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \cos t$ 不存在 $\Rightarrow \int_1^{\frac{1}{x}} \sin \frac{1}{x} dx$ 发散

$$(5) \int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln(1+x)} dx \xrightarrow{t=\frac{1}{x}} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln(1+t)} dt \quad \left| \int_1^{+\infty} \sin t dt \right| \leq 2$$

$$[t^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln(1+t)]' > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{t^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln(1+t)} \text{ 单调} \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{t^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln(1+t)} = 0 \Rightarrow \int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln(1+x)} dx \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(6) \int_0^1 x^p (\ln x)^q dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{(\ln t)^q}{t^{p+1}} dt \Rightarrow p > -1 \text{ 时 } \int_0^1 x^p (\ln x)^q dx \text{ 收敛, 其余情况发散}$$

$$(7) \int_0^1 \frac{x^\alpha}{1-x^2} dx \xrightarrow{x=\sin t} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(\sin t)^\alpha}{\cos^2 t} \cos t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin t)^\alpha dt \quad \alpha > 0 \text{ 时定积分}$$

$$\alpha < 0 \text{ 时 } x=0 \text{ 是瑕点 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{(x)^\alpha} = 1 \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{x^\alpha} dx \begin{cases} \alpha < -1 \text{ 时收敛} \\ \alpha > -1 \text{ 时发散} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow -1 < \alpha < 0 \text{ 时 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^\alpha x dx \text{ 收敛} \quad \text{综上 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin t)^\alpha dt \text{ 在 } \alpha > -1 \text{ 时收敛, } \alpha \leq -1 \text{ 时发散}$$

$$16. (1) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^p} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x^p} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^p} dx$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x^p} dx: \left| \int_0^1 \sin x dx \right| \leq 2 \quad x^p \text{ 单调 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x^p} = 0 \Rightarrow \int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x^p} dx \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^p} dx: \text{① } \alpha = 0 \text{ 时 } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^p} dx = 0 \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\text{② } \alpha \neq 0 \text{ 时 } \frac{\sin x}{x^p} \text{ 在 } [0, b] \text{ 不变号 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^p} / \frac{1}{x^{p-1}} = \alpha$$

$$\text{而 } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{p-1}} dx \begin{cases} \beta > 1 \text{ 收敛} \\ \beta < 1 \text{ 发散} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^p} dx \begin{cases} \beta > 2 \text{ 收敛} \\ \beta < 2 \text{ 发散} \end{cases}$$

综上 $\alpha = 0$ 时或 $\beta < 2$ 时收敛, $\beta > 2$ 发散

$$(2) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x |\ln x|^\alpha}{x^{\beta+1}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x |\ln x|^\alpha}{x^{\beta+1}} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x |\ln x|^\alpha}{x^{\beta+1}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{|\ln x|^\alpha}{x^{\beta+1}} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{|\ln x|^\alpha}{x^{\beta+1}} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{(\ln t)^\alpha}{t^{\beta+1}} dt + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x |\ln x|^\alpha}{x^{\beta+1}} dx$$

$$= \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{(\ln t)^\alpha}{t^{\beta+1}} dt = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{(\ln t)^\alpha}{t} dt = \int_1^{+\infty} (\ln t)^\alpha d \ln t = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\alpha+1} \ln t \Big|_1^{+\infty} = +\infty & \alpha \neq -1 \\ |\ln t| \Big|_1^{+\infty} = +\infty & \alpha = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x |\ln x|^\alpha}{x^{\beta+1}} dx \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(3) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{(e^x-1)^\alpha}{[\ln(1+x)]^p} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{(e^t-1)^\alpha}{[\ln(1+t)]^p} \frac{1}{t} dt \quad t=0 \text{ 是瑕点 } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(e^t-1)^\alpha}{[\ln(1+t)]^p} \frac{1}{t} / \frac{1}{t^{1+\alpha}} = 1$$

$$\beta - \alpha + 2 \geq 1 \text{ 时 即 } \beta - \alpha \geq -1 \quad \int_0^1 \frac{1}{t^{\beta-\alpha+2}} dt \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{(e^x-1)^\alpha}{[\ln(1+x)]^p} \frac{1}{t} dt \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\beta - \alpha + 2 < 1 \text{ 时 即 } \beta - \alpha < -1 \quad \int_0^1 \frac{1}{t^{\beta-\alpha+2}} dt \text{ 发散} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{(e^x-1)^\alpha}{[\ln(1+x)]^p} \frac{1}{t} dt \text{ 发散}$$

$$(4) \int_0^{+\infty} x \sin^x x dx \xrightarrow{t=e^x} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln t \sin t}{t} dt \quad \left| \int_1^{+\infty} \sin t dt \right| \leq 2$$

$$t \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时 } \frac{\ln t}{t} \text{ 单调 } \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln t}{t} = 0 \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln t \sin t}{t} dt \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} x \sin^x x dx \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(5) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+\frac{1}{x})}{x^p} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\sin(x+\frac{1}{x})}{x^p} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+\frac{1}{x})}{x^p} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+\frac{1}{x})}{x^{2p}} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+\frac{1}{x})}{x^p} dx$$

$$\text{① } 0 < p < 1 \text{ 时 } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+\frac{1}{x})}{x^p} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{(1-\frac{1}{x}) \sin(x+\frac{1}{x})}{x^p - x^{p+2}} dx$$

$$\left| \int_1^{+\infty} (1-\frac{1}{x}) \sin(x+\frac{1}{x}) dx \right| = \left| \int_1^{+\infty} \sin(x+\frac{1}{x}) d(x+\frac{1}{x}) \right| \leq 2$$

设 $h(x) = x^p - x^{p+2} \quad h'(x) = p x^{p-1} - (p+2) x^{p+1} = x^{p-1} (p - (p+2)x^2) > 0 \quad (x \rightarrow +\infty) \Rightarrow h(x)$ 单调个

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{h(x)} = 0 \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+\frac{1}{x})}{x^p} dx \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\text{② } p > 1 \text{ 时 } \left| \frac{\sin(x+\frac{1}{x})}{x^p} \right| \leq \frac{1}{x^p} \quad \text{而 } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} dx \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+\frac{1}{x})}{x^p} dx \text{ 绝对收敛}$$

$$\text{③ } p \leq 0 \quad \text{易知 } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+\frac{1}{x})}{x^p} dx \text{ 发散}$$

对于 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+\frac{1}{x})}{x^{2p}} dx$ ① $0 < 2p < 1$ 即 $1 \leq p < \frac{1}{2}$ 时收敛

② $p < 1$ 时绝对收敛

③ $p > \frac{1}{2}$ 时发散

故 $0 < p < \frac{1}{2}$ 时原积分收敛, 其余情况发散

$$17. (1) q=1 \text{ 时 } \int_0^{+\infty} |\ln x|^p \frac{\sin x}{x^q} dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 + \int_1^2 + \int_2^{+\infty} \triangleq I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + I_4$$

$$I_1: \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|\ln x|^p}{x} |\ln x| = 0 \quad \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{x} dx \text{ 定积分} \Rightarrow I_1 \text{ 收敛}$$

$$I_4: \int_2^{+\infty} |\sin x| dx \leq 2 \quad \frac{|\ln x|^p}{x} \downarrow (x \rightarrow +\infty) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|\ln x|^p}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow I_4 \text{ 收敛}$$

$$I_2, I_3 \quad |\ln x|^p = |\ln(1+x)|^p \sim |x-1|^p \Rightarrow p > -1 \text{ 时收敛 } p \leq -1 \text{ 时发散}$$

② 同理讨论 $q < 0 \quad 0 < q < 1$

$1 < q < 2 \quad q > 2$

$$(2) \int_0^{+\infty} \sin(x^p) dx = \int_0^1 \sin(x^p) dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \sin(x^p) dx = I_1 + I_2$$

$$I_1: p > 0 \text{ 时 } I_1 \text{ 是定积分 } p < 0 \text{ 时 } x=0 \text{ 是瑕点 } I_1 = \int_0^1 \frac{p x^{p-1} \sin(x^p)}{p x^{p-1}} dx = \int_0^1 \sin(x^p) dx = 2$$

$$p \neq 1 \text{ 单调 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{p x^{p-1}} = 0 \Rightarrow I_1 \text{ 收敛}$$

$$I_2: I_2 = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{p x^{p-1} \sin(x^p)}{p x^{p-1}} dx \quad \left| \int_1^{+\infty} p x^{p-1} \sin(x^p) dx \right| = \left| \int_1^{+\infty} \sin(x^p) dx \right| = 2$$

$$p > 1 \text{ 时 } \frac{1}{p x^{p-1}} \text{ 单调 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{p x^{p-1}} = 0 \Rightarrow I_2 \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{p x^{p-1} \sin(x^p)}{p x^{p-1}} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{p x^{\frac{p}{p-1}}} dx \quad \left| \frac{\sin x}{p x^{\frac{p}{p-1}}} \right| \geq \frac{\sin x}{p x^{\frac{p}{p-1}}} = \frac{1}{2 p x^{\frac{p}{p-1}}} - \frac{\cos 2x}{2 p x^{\frac{p}{p-1}}} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2 p x^{\frac{p}{p-1}}} dx \text{ 收敛 } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{2 p x^{\frac{p}{p-1}}} dx \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{p x^{\frac{p}{p-1}}} dx \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \text{原积分条件收敛}$$

$$p < 1 \text{ 时 } \left| \frac{\sin x}{p x^{\frac{p}{p-1}}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{p x^{1-p}} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{p x^{1-p}} dx \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \text{原积分绝对收敛}$$

$$1 \leq p < 0 \text{ 时 } \frac{\sin x}{p x^{\frac{p}{p-1}}} \text{ 有 } \frac{1}{p(\frac{1}{2} + 2nM)^{1-p}} + \frac{1}{p(\frac{1}{2} - 2nM)^{1-p}} \forall M > 0 \quad x' = \frac{1}{2} + 2nM \quad x'' = \frac{1}{2} - 2nM \quad \left| \int_{x'}^{x''} \frac{\sin x}{p x^{\frac{p}{p-1}}} dx \right| > \frac{1}{p(\frac{1}{2} + 2nM)^{1-p}} + \frac{1}{p(\frac{1}{2} - 2nM)^{1-p}} = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\text{由柯西准则 } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{p x^{\frac{p}{p-1}}} dx \text{ 发散} \quad \text{同理可证 } 0 < p < 1 \text{ 时发散}$$

$$\text{综上 } p > 1 \text{ 时原积分条件收敛 } p < 1 \text{ 时绝对收敛 } -1 \leq p < 1 \text{ 时发散}$$

$$(3) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-x} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-x} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-x} dx$$

$$\text{对 } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-x} dx: \text{ 已知 } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \text{ 收敛 } e^{-x} \text{ 单调有界} \Rightarrow \text{收敛}$$

$$\left| \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-x} \right| \leq \frac{1}{x e^x} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x e^x} = 0 \quad \text{而 } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x e^x} dx \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-x} dx \text{ 绝对收敛}$$

$$\text{对 } \int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-x} dx \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-x} = 1 \quad x=0 \text{ 不是瑕点} \Rightarrow \int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-x} dx \text{ 是积分}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-x} dx \text{ 绝对收敛}$$

$$(4) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^\alpha \sin x}{1+x^\beta} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x^\alpha \sin x}{1+x^\beta} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^\alpha \sin x}{1+x^\beta} dx = I_1 + I_2$$

$$\text{考虑 } I_1: \alpha < 0 \text{ 时 } x=0 \text{ 是瑕点 } \frac{x^\alpha \sin x}{1+x^\beta} = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{1+x^\beta} \frac{\sin x}{x} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{1+x^\beta} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^\beta} \right) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha > -2 \text{ 时 } \int_0^1 \frac{x^\alpha \sin x}{1+x^\beta} dx \text{ 收敛 (绝对收敛)}$$

$$I_2: \alpha \geq \beta \quad \exists \delta_0 = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \forall M > 0 \quad \exists x' = 2\sqrt{M} \pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad x'' = 2\sqrt{M} \pi + \frac{3\pi}{2} \quad \left| \int_{x'}^{x''} \frac{x^\alpha \sin x}{1+x^\beta} dx \right| > \frac{1}{2} \left| \int_{x'}^{x''} x^\alpha \sin x dx \right| = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}$$

$$\text{由柯西收敛准则 } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^\alpha \sin x}{1+x^\beta} dx \text{ 发散}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \alpha < \beta - 1 \quad \left| \frac{x^\alpha \sin x}{1+x^\beta} \right| \leq \frac{1}{x^{1-\alpha}} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{1-\alpha}} dx \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^\alpha \sin x}{1+x^\beta} dx \text{ 绝对收敛}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \beta - 1 \leq \alpha < \beta \quad \exists M > 1 \quad \text{当 } x > M \text{ 时 } \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{1+x^\beta} > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_M^{+\infty} \frac{x^\alpha |\sin x|}{1+x^\beta} dx = \int_M^{+\infty} \left(\frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{1+x^\beta} \right) \left(\frac{|\sin x|}{x} \right) dx \geq \frac{1}{2} \int_M^{+\infty} \frac{|\sin x|}{x} dx = +\infty \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^\alpha |\sin x|}{1+x^\beta} dx \text{ 发散}$$

$$\beta = 0 \text{ 时 } -1 \leq \alpha < 0 \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^\alpha \sin x}{1+x^\beta} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} x^\alpha \sin x dx \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\beta > 0 \text{ 时 } \left(\frac{x^\alpha}{1+x^\beta} \right)' = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}(\alpha - (\beta - \alpha)x^\beta)}{(1+x^\beta)^2} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x^\alpha}{1+x^\beta} \text{ 单调} \rightarrow 0 \quad \left| \int_1^x \sin x dx \right| \leq 2 \Rightarrow I_2 \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\text{即 } I_2 \text{ 条件收敛} \quad \text{同理可证 } \beta < 0 \text{ 情况}$$

$$\beta > 0 \quad \begin{cases} \alpha > -2 \text{ 且 } \beta > \alpha + 1 \text{ 绝对收敛} \\ \alpha > -2 \text{ 且 } \alpha < \beta - 1 \text{ 条件收敛} \end{cases} \quad \beta < 0 \quad \begin{cases} \alpha - \beta > -2 \text{ 且 } \alpha < -1 \text{ 绝对收敛} \\ \alpha - \beta > -2 \text{ 且 } -1 \leq \alpha < 0 \text{ 条件收敛} \end{cases}$$

I_n

$$18. (1) \int_0^{+\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx = - \int_0^{+\infty} x^n d e^{-x} = -x^n e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} n x^{n-1} e^{-x} dx = n I_{n-1}$$

$$I_1 = \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} dx = - \int_0^{+\infty} x d e^{-x} = -x e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 1 \Rightarrow I_n = n!$$

$$(2) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^{n+1}} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} -\frac{1}{x} \ln x d x = -\frac{1}{x} \ln x \Big|_1^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{x} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx = -\frac{1}{x} \ln x \Big|_1^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{x} \ln x \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$19. \int_a^b g(x) \sin \frac{1}{x-a} dx = \int_a^b g(x)(x-a)^2 \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x-a}}{(x-a)^2} dx$$

$$\forall b > 0 \text{ 有 } \left| \int_{a+b}^b \frac{1}{(x-a)^2} \sin \frac{1}{x-a} dx \right| = \left| \int_{a+b}^b \sin \frac{1}{x-a} d \frac{1}{x-a} \right| \leq 2$$

$$\text{而 } g(x)(x-a)^2 \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 单调 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} g(x)(x-a)^2 = 0 \text{ 则 } \int_a^b g(x) \sin \frac{1}{x-a} dx \text{ 收敛}$$

$$20. \int_0^1 x^\alpha f(x) dx = \int_0^1 x^\alpha f(x) \cdot x^{5-\alpha} dx$$

$$\text{即 } \int_0^1 x^\alpha f(x) dx \text{ 收敛} \quad \text{由 } 5 > 5 \Rightarrow x^{5-\alpha} \text{ 单调 } 0 < x^{5-\alpha} < 1$$

$$\text{由 A 判别法 } \int_0^1 x^\alpha f(x) dx \text{ 对 } \forall \alpha > 5 \text{ 都收敛}$$

$$21. \text{设 } f(x) \text{ 在 } [0, 1] \text{ 内是单调 } \text{设 } f(x) > 0$$

$$\text{由 } \int_0^1 f(x) dx \text{ 存在 则 } \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{\frac{k-1}{n}}^{\frac{k}{n}} f(x) dx < \int_0^1 f(x) dx + \sum_{k=1}^n f(\frac{k}{n}) \frac{1}{n} < \int_0^1 f(x) dx + \sum_{k=1}^n f(\frac{k}{n}) \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\text{而 } \int_0^1 f(x) dx > \sum_{k=1}^n f(\frac{k}{n}) \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow 0 < \int_0^1 f(x) dx - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(\frac{k}{n}) < \int_0^1 f(x) dx$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^1 f(x) dx = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(\frac{k}{n}) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx$$

$$\text{若 } f(x) \text{ 不恒正 取 } \varphi(x) = f(x) - f(1) > 0 \quad \text{同理 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n [f(\frac{k}{n}) - f(1)] = \int_0^1 [f(x) - f(1)] dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(\frac{k}{n}) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx \quad \text{不能去单调}$$

$$22. \text{先证 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0 \quad \text{设 } f(x) \text{ 在 } [a, +\infty) \text{ 单调 } \text{设存在 } x_0 \text{ s.t. } f(x_0) > 0 \text{ 则当 } x > x_0 \text{ 时 } f(x) > f(x_0)$$

$$\text{即 } \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx \text{ 发散} \Rightarrow \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow f(x) \leq 0 \quad \text{由单调有界定理} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$$

$$\left| \int_a^{+\infty} \sin \lambda x d(\lambda x) \right| \leq 2 \Rightarrow \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) \sin \lambda x d(\lambda x) \text{ 收敛} \quad \text{不妨令 } \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) \sin \lambda x d(\lambda x) = M$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) \sin \lambda x dx = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) \sin \lambda x d(\lambda x) = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\lambda} M = 0$$

$$23. (1) \int_m^M \frac{f(x) - f(bx)}{x} dx = \int_m^M \frac{f(x)}{x} dx - \int_m^M \frac{f(bx)}{x} dx = \int_{am}^M \frac{f(x)}{x} dx - \int_{bm}^M \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$$

$$(M, m > 0) = \int_{am}^{bm} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx - \int_{am}^{bm} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$$

$$\text{由 } f(x) \text{ 连续 } \frac{1}{x} \in K[a, m, b] \quad \frac{1}{x} \in K[am, bm] \text{ 且 } \frac{1}{x} > 0 \quad \exists \xi \in [am, bm], \eta \in [a, m, b]$$

$$\text{有 } \int_{am}^{bm} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx = f(\xi) \int_{am}^{bm} \frac{1}{x} dx \quad \int_{am}^{bm} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx = f(\eta) \int_{am}^{bm} \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\text{令 } m \rightarrow 0^+, M \rightarrow +\infty \quad \text{则 } \int_a^b \frac{f(x)}{x} dx = f(\eta) \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

$$(2) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \int_\varepsilon^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx = \int_{\varepsilon a}^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$$

$$\int_\varepsilon^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = \int_{\varepsilon a}^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx - \int_{\varepsilon b}^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx = \int_{\varepsilon a}^{\varepsilon b} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx = \int_a^b \frac{f(\varepsilon x)}{x} dx = f(\varepsilon \eta) \int_a^b \frac{1}{x} dx \quad (a < \eta < b)$$

$$\varepsilon > 0 \Rightarrow \int_\varepsilon^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = f(\eta) \int_a^b \frac{1}{x} dx = f(\eta) \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

$$(3) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{f(x)}{x} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$$

$$\int_\varepsilon^1 \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = \int_{\varepsilon a}^1 \frac{f(x)}{x} dx - \int_{\varepsilon b}^1 \frac{f(x)}{x} dx = \int_{\varepsilon a}^{\varepsilon b} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx - \int_a^b \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$$

$$= f(\eta_1) \int_{\varepsilon a}^{\varepsilon b} \frac{1}{x} dx - \int_a^b \frac{f(x)}{x} dx \quad \text{由 } \int_0^1 \frac{f(x)}{x} dx \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \text{令 } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \quad \int_{\varepsilon a}^{\varepsilon b} \frac{1}{x} dx = 0$$

$$= - \int_a^b \frac{f(x)}{x} dx \quad (\varepsilon a < \eta_1 < \varepsilon b)$$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = \int_a^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx - \int_b^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx = \int_a^b \frac{f(x)}{x} dx - \int_a^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx = \int_a^b \frac{f(x)}{x} dx - f(\eta_2) \int_a^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$(\eta_2 < \eta_2 < \eta_2) \quad \eta \rightarrow +\infty \quad \lim_{\eta \rightarrow +\infty} f(\eta) = 0 \quad \int_a^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx = \alpha \ln \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = - \int_a^b \frac{f(x)}{x} dx + \int_a^b \frac{f(x)}{x} dx + \alpha \ln \frac{a}{b} = \alpha \ln \frac{a}{b}$$

$$(4) \cos ax \in C[0, +\infty) \quad \text{则 } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x} dx \text{ 收敛} \quad (\text{D 判别法}) \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax - \cos bx}{x} dx = \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

$$e^{-x} \in C[0, +\infty) \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx \text{ 收敛} \quad (\odot \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 0 \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx \text{ 收敛})$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}}{x} dx = \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

$$24. \text{由 } g(x) \text{ 连续的同相函数} \Rightarrow \exists M > 0 \text{ s.t. } |g(x)| \leq M$$

$$(\Rightarrow) f(x) \text{ 单调} + \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx \text{ 收敛} \text{ (由 } I_{22}) \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 不变号 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$$

$$\text{由 } \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists M > 0 \text{ 当 } x', x'' > M \text{ 有 } \left| \int_{x'}^{x''} f(x) dx \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{M}$$

$$\left| \int_{x'}^{x''} f(x) g(x) dx \right| \leq |g(\xi)| \left| \int_{x'}^{x''} f(x) dx \right| \leq M \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{M} = \varepsilon \Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) g(x) dx \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(\Leftarrow) \text{同理可证}$$

$$25. \text{不一定} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{|\sin x|}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx \text{ 收敛} \text{ 而 } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx \text{ 发散} \quad (\odot \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{2x^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \frac{\cos 2x}{2x^{\frac{1}{2}}})$$

$$26. \text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \text{ 存在 不妨设 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists b > 0 \text{ 当 } 0 < x < b \text{ 时有 } A - \varepsilon < f(x) < A + \varepsilon$$

$$\forall \varepsilon = |\varepsilon| \ln \frac{b}{a} > 0 \quad \exists b > 0 \text{ 当 } 0 < b' < b'' < b \text{ 时}$$

$$\left| \int_{b'}^{b''} \frac{f(bx) - f(ax)}{x} dx \right| = \left| \int_{b'a}^{b'b} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx - \int_{b'a}^{b'b} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx \right| = \left| \int_{b'a}^{b'b} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx - \int_{b'a}^{b'b} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \int_{b'a}^{b'b} \frac{1}{x} dx - \int_{b'a}^{b'b} \frac{1}{x} dx \right| = |\varepsilon| \ln \frac{b}{a} = \varepsilon$$

$$\text{由柯西准则 } \int_0^b \frac{f(bx) - f(ax)}{x} dx \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(2) \int_0^{+\infty} \sin(x^p) dx = \int_0^1 \sin(x^p) dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \sin(x^p) dx = I_1 + I_2$$

$$I_1: p > 0 \text{ 时 } I_1 \text{ 是定积分 } p < 0 \text{ 时 } x=0 \text{ 是瑕点 } I_1 = \int_0^1 \frac{p x^{p-1} \sin(x^p)}{p x^{p-1}} dx = \int_0^1 \sin(x^p) dx = 2$$

$$p \neq 1 \text{ 单调 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^{p-1}} = 0 \Rightarrow I_1 \text{ 收敛}$$

$$I_2: I_2 = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{p x^{p-1} \sin(x^p)}{p x^{p-1}} dx \quad \left| \int_1^{+\infty} p x^{p-1} \sin(x^p) dx \right| = \left| \int_1^{+\infty} \sin(x^p) dx \right| = 2$$

$$p > 1 \text{ 时 } \frac{1}{x^{p-1}} \text{ 单调 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^{p-1}} = 0 \Rightarrow I_2 \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{p x^{p-1} \sin(x^p)}{p x^{p-1}} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^{\frac{1}{p}}} dx \quad \left| \frac{\sin x}{x^{\frac{1}{p}}} \right| \geq \frac{\sin x}{x^{\frac{1}{p}}} = \frac{1}{2x^{\frac{1}{p}}} - \frac{\cos 2x}{2x^{\frac{1}{p}}} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2x^{\frac{1}{p}}} dx \text{ 发散 } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{2x^{\frac{1}{p}}} dx \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^{\frac{1}{p}}} dx \text{ 发散} \Rightarrow \text{原积分条件收敛}$$

$$p < 1 \text{ 时 } \left| \frac{\sin x}{x^{\frac{1}{p}}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{x^{1-p}} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{1-p}} dx \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \text{原积分绝对收敛}$$

$$1 \leq p < 0 \text{ 时 } \frac{\sin x}{x^{\frac{1}{p}}} \text{ 有 } \frac{1}{p(\frac{1}{3} + 2n\pi)} + \frac{1}{p(\frac{1}{3} - 2n\pi)} \forall M > 0 \exists \chi' = \frac{1}{3} + 2nM \quad \left| \int_{\chi'}^{\chi''} \frac{\sin x}{x^{\frac{1}{p}}} dx \right| > \frac{1}{p(\frac{1}{3} + 2nM)} + \frac{1}{p(\frac{1}{3} - 2nM)} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{由柯西准则 } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^{\frac{1}{p}}} dx \text{ 发散 同理可证 } 0 < p < 1 \text{ 时 发散}$$

$$\text{综上 } p > 1 \text{ 时 原积分条件收敛 } p < 1 \text{ 时 绝对收敛 } -1 \leq p < 1 \text{ 时 发散}$$

$$(3) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-x} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-x} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-x} dx$$

$$\text{对 } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-x} dx: \text{ 已知 } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \text{ 收敛 } e^{-x} \text{ 单调有界} \Rightarrow \text{收敛}$$

$$\left| \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-x} \right| \leq \frac{1}{x e^x} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x e^x} = 0 \quad \text{而 } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x e^x} dx \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-x} dx \text{ 绝对收敛}$$

$$\text{对 } \int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-x} dx \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-x} = 1 \quad x=0 \text{ 不是瑕点} \Rightarrow \int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-x} dx \text{ 是积分}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-x} dx \text{ 绝对收敛}$$

$$(4) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^\alpha \sin x}{1+x^\beta} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x^\alpha \sin x}{1+x^\beta} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^\alpha \sin x}{1+x^\beta} dx = I_1 + I_2$$

$$\text{考虑 } I_1: \alpha < 0 \text{ 时 } x=0 \text{ 是瑕点 } \frac{x^\alpha \sin x}{1+x^\beta} = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{1+x^\beta} \frac{\sin x}{x} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{1+x^\beta} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^\beta} \right) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha > -2 \text{ 时 } \int_0^1 \frac{x^\alpha \sin x}{1+x^\beta} dx \text{ 收敛 (绝对收敛)}$$

$$I_2: \alpha \geq \beta \quad \exists \chi_0 = \frac{\pi}{2} \forall M > 0 \exists \chi' = 2\sqrt{M} \pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \chi'' = 2\sqrt{M} \pi + \frac{3\pi}{2} \quad \left| \int_{\chi'}^{\chi''} \frac{x^\alpha \sin x}{1+x^\beta} dx \right| > \frac{1}{2} \left| \int_{\chi'}^{\chi''} x^\alpha \sin x dx \right| = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}$$

$$\text{由柯西收敛准则 } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^\alpha \sin x}{1+x^\beta} dx \text{ 发散}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \alpha < \beta - 1 \quad \left| \frac{x^\alpha \sin x}{1+x^\beta} \right| \leq \frac{1}{x^{1-\alpha}} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{1-\alpha}} dx \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^\alpha \sin x}{1+x^\beta} dx \text{ 绝对收敛}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \beta - 1 \leq \alpha < \beta \quad \exists M > 1 \text{ 当 } x > M \text{ 时 } \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{1+x^\beta} > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_M^{+\infty} \frac{x^\alpha |\sin x|}{1+x^\beta} dx = \int_M^{+\infty} \left(\frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{1+x^\beta} \right) \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right) dx \geq \frac{1}{2} \int_M^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = +\infty \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^\alpha \sin x}{1+x^\beta} dx \text{ 发散}$$

$$\beta = 0 \text{ 时 } -1 \leq \alpha < 0 \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^\alpha \sin x}{1+x^\beta} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} x^\alpha \sin x dx \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\beta > 0 \text{ 时 } \left(\frac{x^\alpha}{1+x^\beta} \right)' = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}(\alpha - (\beta - \alpha)x^\beta)}{(1+x^\beta)^2} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x^\alpha}{1+x^\beta} \text{ 单调} \rightarrow 0 \quad \left| \int_1^x \sin x dx \right| \leq 2 \Rightarrow I_2 \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\text{即 } I_2 \text{ 条件收敛 同理可证 } p < 0 \text{ 情况}$$

$$\beta > 0 \quad \begin{cases} \alpha > -2 \text{ 且 } \beta > \alpha + 1 \text{ 绝对收敛} \\ \alpha > -2 \text{ 且 } \alpha < \beta - 1 \text{ 条件收敛} \end{cases} \quad \beta < 0 \quad \begin{cases} \alpha - \beta > -2 \text{ 且 } \alpha < -1 \text{ 绝对收敛} \\ \alpha - \beta > -2 \text{ 且 } -1 \leq \alpha < 0 \text{ 条件收敛} \end{cases}$$

I_n

$$18. (1) \int_0^{+\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx = - \int_0^{+\infty} x^n d e^{-x} = -x^n e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} n x^{n-1} e^{-x} dx = n I_{n-1}$$

$$I_1 = \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} dx = - \int_0^{+\infty} x d e^{-x} = -x e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 1 \Rightarrow I_n = n!$$

$$(2) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^{n+1}} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} -\frac{1}{x} \ln x d x = -\frac{1}{x} \ln x \Big|_1^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{x} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx = -\frac{1}{x} \ln x \Big|_1^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{x} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$19. \int_a^b g(x) \sin \frac{1}{x-a} dx = \int_a^b g(x)(x-a)^2 \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x-a}}{(x-a)^2} dx$$

$$\forall b > 0 \text{ 有 } \left| \int_{a+b}^b \frac{1}{(x-a)^2} \sin \frac{1}{x-a} dx \right| = \left| \int_{a+b}^b \sin \frac{1}{x-a} d \frac{1}{x-a} \right| \leq 2$$

$$\text{而 } g(x)(x-a)^2 \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 单调 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} g(x)(x-a)^2 = 0 \text{ 则 } \int_a^b g(x) \sin \frac{1}{x-a} dx \text{ 收敛}$$

$$20. \int_0^1 x^\alpha f(x) dx = \int_0^1 x^\alpha f(x) \cdot x^{5-\alpha} dx$$

$$\text{即 } \int_0^1 x^\alpha f(x) dx \text{ 收敛 由 } 5 > 5 \Rightarrow x^{5-\alpha} \text{ 单调 } 0 < x^{5-\alpha} < 1$$

$$\text{由 A 判别法 } \int_0^1 x^\alpha f(x) dx \text{ 对 } \forall \epsilon > 0 \text{ 都收敛}$$

$$21. \text{ 设 } f(x) \text{ 在 } [0, 1] \text{ 内是单调 } \text{ 设 } f(x) > 0$$

$$\text{由 } \int_0^1 f(x) dx \text{ 存在 则 } \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} f(x) dx < \int_0^1 f(x) dx + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \frac{1}{n} < \int_0^1 f(x) dx + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\text{而 } \int_0^1 f(x) dx > \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow 0 < \int_0^1 f(x) dx - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) < \int_0^1 f(x) dx$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^1 f(x) dx = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx$$

$$\text{若 } f(x) \text{ 不恒正 取 } \varphi(x) = f(x) - f(1) > 0 \text{ 同理 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n [f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) - f(1)] = \int_0^1 [f(x) - f(1)] dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx \text{ 不能去单调}$$

$$22. \text{ 先证 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0 \text{ 设 } f(x) \text{ 在 } [a, +\infty) \text{ 单调 设存在 } x_0 \text{ s.t. } f(x_0) > 0 \text{ 则当 } x > x_0 \text{ 时 } f(x) > f(x_0)$$

$$\text{即 } \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx \text{ 发散} \Rightarrow \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx \text{ 收敛 若 } f(x) \leq 0 \text{ 由单调有界定理 } \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$$

$$\left| \int_a^{+\infty} \sin \lambda x d(\lambda x) \right| \leq 2 \Rightarrow \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) \sin \lambda x d(\lambda x) \text{ 收敛 不妨令 } \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) \sin \lambda x d(\lambda x) = M$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) \sin \lambda x dx = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) \sin \lambda x d(\lambda x) = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\lambda} M = 0$$

$$23. (1) \int_m^M \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = \int_m^M \frac{f(ax)}{x} dx - \int_m^M \frac{f(bx)}{x} dx = \int_{am}^{Mm} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx - \int_{bm}^{Mm} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$$

$$(M, m > 0) = \int_{am}^{bm} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx - \int_{Mm}^{Mm} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$$

$$\text{由 } f(x) \text{ 连续 } \frac{1}{x} \in [a, b, m] \quad \frac{1}{x} \in [a, b, m] \text{ 且 } \frac{1}{x} > 0 \quad \exists \xi \in [a, b, m], \eta \in [a, b, m]$$

$$\text{有 } \int_{am}^{bm} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx = f(\xi) \int_{am}^{bm} \frac{1}{x} dx \quad \int_{Mm}^{Mm} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx = f(\eta) \int_{Mm}^{Mm} \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\text{令 } m \rightarrow 0, M \rightarrow +\infty \quad \int_{am}^{bm} \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

$$(2) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0 \int_{\epsilon}^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx = \int_{\epsilon a}^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$$

$$\int_{\epsilon}^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = \int_{\epsilon a}^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx - \int_{\epsilon b}^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx = \int_{\epsilon a}^{\epsilon b} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx = \int_a^b \frac{f(x)}{x} dx = f(\xi) \int_a^b \frac{1}{x} dx \quad (a < \xi < b)$$

$$\epsilon > 0 \Rightarrow \int_{\epsilon}^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = f(0) \int_a^b \frac{1}{x} dx = f(0) \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

$$(3) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{f(x)}{x} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$$

$$\int_{\epsilon}^1 \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = \int_{\epsilon a}^1 \frac{f(x)}{x} dx - \int_{\epsilon b}^1 \frac{f(x)}{x} dx = \int_{\epsilon a}^{\epsilon b} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx - \int_a^b \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$$

$$= f(\xi_1) \int_{\epsilon a}^{\epsilon b} \frac{1}{x} dx - \int_a^b \frac{f(x)}{x} dx \quad \text{由 } \int_0^1 \frac{f(x)}{x} dx \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \text{令 } \epsilon \rightarrow 0 \int_{\epsilon a}^{\epsilon b} \frac{1}{x} dx = 0$$

$$= - \int_a^b \frac{f(x)}{x} dx \quad (a < \xi_1 < \epsilon b)$$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = \int_a^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx - \int_b^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx = \int_a^b \frac{f(x)}{x} dx - \int_a^b \frac{f(x)}{x} dx = \int_a^b \frac{f(x)}{x} dx - f(\xi_2) \int_a^b \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$(a < \xi_2 < b) \quad \eta \rightarrow +\infty \quad \lim_{\eta \rightarrow +\infty} f(\eta) = 0 \quad \int_a^b \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = - \int_a^b \frac{f(x)}{x} dx + \int_a^b \frac{f(x)}{x} dx + \alpha \ln \frac{a}{b} = \alpha \ln \frac{a}{b}$$

$$(4) \cos ax \in C[0, +\infty) \quad \forall \chi_0 \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x} dx \text{ 收敛 (D 判别法)} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax - \cos bx}{x} dx = \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

$$e^{-x} \in C[0, +\infty) \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx \text{ 收敛} \quad \left(\odot \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 0 \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx \text{ 收敛} \right)$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}}{x} dx = \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

$$24. \text{ 由 } g(x) \text{ 连续的同相函数} \Rightarrow \exists M > 0 \text{ s.t. } |g(x)| \leq M$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 单调} + \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx \text{ 收敛 (由 } I_{22}) \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 不变号 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$$

$$\text{由 } \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists M > 0 \text{ 当 } x', x'' > M \text{ 有 } \left| \int_{x'}^{x''} f(x) dx \right| < \frac{\epsilon}{M}$$

$$\left| \int_{x'}^{x''} f(x) g(x) dx \right| \leq |g(\xi)| \left| \int_{x'}^{x''} f(x) dx \right| \leq M \cdot \frac{\epsilon}{M} = \epsilon \Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) g(x) dx \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\Leftarrow \text{同理可证}$$

$$25. \text{ 不一定 } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{|\sin x|}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx \text{ 收敛 而 } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx \text{ 发散 } \left(\odot \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{2x^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \frac{\cos 2x}{2x^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right)$$

$$26. \text{ 由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \text{ 存在 不妨设 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A \quad \forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists b > 0 \text{ 当 } 0 < x < b \text{ 时有 } A - \epsilon < f(x) < A + \epsilon$$

$$\forall \epsilon = |2\epsilon| \ln \frac{b}{a} > 0 \quad \exists b > 0 \text{ 当 } 0 < b' < b'' < b \text{ 时}$$

$$\left| \int_{b'}^{b''} \frac{f(bx) - f(ax)}{x} dx \right| = \left| \int_{b'a}^{b''a} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx - \int_{b'b}^{b''b} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx \right| = \left| \int_{b'a}^{b''a} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx - \int_{b'a}^{b''b} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \int_{b'a}^{b''b} \frac{1}{x} dx - \int_{b'a}^{b''b} \frac{1}{x} dx \right| = |2\epsilon| \ln \frac{b}{a} = \epsilon$$

$$\text{由柯西准则 } \int_0^b \frac{f(bx) - f(ax)}{x} dx \text{ 收敛}$$

习题九

$$1. (1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{4n^{k-1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{4} (1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{4^{n-1}}) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \text{收敛}$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\sqrt{k+1} - \sqrt{k}}{\sqrt{k(k+1)}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n (\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1}}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}}) = 1 \Rightarrow \text{收敛}$$

$$(3) s_n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} s_n = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{4^n} - \frac{1}{4^{n+1}} \\ \Rightarrow s_n = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4^{n+1}} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \text{收敛}$$

$$(4) s_n = \frac{z^n - z^{n+1} z^x}{1 - z^x} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = \frac{z^x}{1 - z^x} \Rightarrow \text{收敛} \quad (x < 0)$$

$$(5) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{O(\ln n) + O(n)}{\frac{1}{n}} = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}}{\sqrt[n]{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}}} = 1$$

$$(6) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2n^2 + 1}{2n^2 + 1} \right)^{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n^2 + 1} \right)^{-\frac{2n^2 + 1}{2n^2 + 1} \cdot \frac{2n^2 + 1}{2n^2 + 1}} = e^{-2} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2n^2 + 1}{2n^2 + 1} \right)^{n^2} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(7) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n})} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n (\frac{1}{n} + o(\frac{1}{n}))} = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n})} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(8) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^n = e^{-1} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^n \text{ 收敛}$$

$$2. (1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^k}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} = \frac{1}{e} < 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^k}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(2) \frac{2+(-1)^n}{n^2} < \frac{3}{n^2} \quad \text{而} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3}{n^2} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2+(-1)^n}{n^2} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{n+1}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0 \quad \text{而} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \text{ 发散} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{n+1}}} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(4) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^k}{(1 + \frac{1}{n})^{\frac{1}{2}}} = e^{-\frac{k}{2}} \quad \text{而} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^k \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^k}{(1 + \frac{1}{n})^{\frac{1}{2}}} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(5) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1) = 0 < 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1)^n \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(6) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n}{e} \right]^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{n \ln \left(\frac{(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n}{e} \right)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{n^2 \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n}) - n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\frac{1}{n} + o(\frac{1}{n})} = e^{-1} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^k}{(1 + \frac{1}{n})^{\frac{1}{2}}} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(7) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1 + \frac{1}{n})^{\frac{1}{n}}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}} = 1 \quad \text{而} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\ln(1 + \frac{1}{n})^{\frac{1}{n}}}{\frac{1}{n}} \right]^n \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(8) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{\frac{1}{n}} = \ln a \quad \text{而} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1)^n \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(9) (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n = e^{n \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n})} = e^{n (\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{2n^2} + o(\frac{1}{n^2}))} = e^{1 - \frac{1}{2n} + o(\frac{1}{n})} = e^{-\frac{1}{2n} + o(\frac{1}{n})} = e^{-\frac{1}{2n} + o(\frac{1}{n})} \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [1 + \frac{1}{n}]^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [e^{-\frac{1}{2n} + o(\frac{1}{n})}] \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(10) \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{2}}} \text{ 递减} \Rightarrow \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx \quad \text{而} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 0 \Rightarrow \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{2}}} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(11) a > 1 \text{ 时} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^n}{1 + a^{kn}} = 1 \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a^{kn}} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{1 + a^{kn}} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$a = 1 \text{ 时} \quad \frac{a^n}{1 + a^{kn}} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \text{ 发散}$$

$$0 < a < 1 \text{ 时} \quad \frac{a^n}{1 + a^{kn}} < a^n \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a^n \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 1 \text{ 时} \text{ 级数发散, } a > 1 \text{ 或 } 0 < a < 1 \text{ 时级数收敛}$$

$$(12) n^p (\sqrt[n]{n+1} - \sqrt[n]{n-1}) = n^{\frac{p}{2}} (\sqrt[n]{n+1} - \sqrt[n]{n-1}) = n^{\frac{p}{2}} \left[(1 + \frac{1}{n})^{\frac{1}{n}} - (1 - \frac{1}{n})^{\frac{1}{n}} \right] = n^{\frac{p}{2}} \left[1 + \frac{1}{2n} - \frac{1}{8n^3} + o(\frac{1}{n^3}) - (1 - \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{8n^3} + o(\frac{1}{n^3})) \right]$$

$$= n^{\frac{p}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{n} + o(\frac{1}{n}) \right) = n^{\frac{p}{2}-1} (1 + o(1)) \sim n^{\frac{p}{2}-1} \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\frac{p}{2} > 1 \text{ 时 } p < \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时} \text{ 原级数收敛, } p \geq \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时原级数发散}$$

$$(13) n^p \left(\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n} \right) = n^{\frac{p}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n} \right) = n^{\frac{p}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n} + o(\frac{1}{n^2}) \right] \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{\frac{p}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n} + o(\frac{1}{n^2}) \right]}{n^{\frac{p}{2}}} = 1 \quad \frac{p}{2} > 1 \text{ 时 } p < \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{\frac{p}{2}} \text{ 收敛, } p \geq \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{\frac{p}{2}} \text{ 发散}$$

$$\text{故 } p < \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时原级数收敛, } p \geq \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时原级数发散}$$

$$(14) \textcircled{1} \alpha > 1 \text{ 时} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{e^{-n^{\alpha}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{-n^{\alpha-1}} = 0 < 1 \Rightarrow \text{收敛} \quad \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-n^{\alpha}} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\textcircled{2} 0 < \alpha \leq 1 \text{ 时} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{-n^{\alpha}}}{n^{\alpha}} = 0 \quad \text{而} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-n^{\alpha}} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(15) \alpha^{\ln n} = n^{\ln \alpha} \quad \textcircled{1} \ln \alpha > 1 \text{ 时 } \alpha > e \text{ 时} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\ln \alpha}} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\ln \alpha}} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \alpha \leq e \text{ 时} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\ln \alpha}} \text{ 发散} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\ln \alpha}} \text{ 发散}$$

$$(16) \text{设 } g(x) = (\ln x)^2 - x \quad g'(x) = 2 \ln x - 1 \quad g''(x) = \frac{2}{x} - 1 \Rightarrow g'(x) \text{ 在 } (4, +\infty) \text{ 上}$$

$$g'(x) \leq g'(4) < 0 \Rightarrow g(x) \text{ 递减} \quad g(4) < 0 \Rightarrow (\ln x)^2 < x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{(\ln n)^{1/n}} = \frac{1}{e^{\frac{1}{n} \ln \ln n}} = e^{-\frac{1}{n} \ln \ln n} \geq e^{-\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{n} \quad \text{而} \sum_{n=4}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=4}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(\ln n)^{1/n}} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(17) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left[\frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} - \frac{(2n+1)!!}{(2n+2)!!} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left[\frac{(2n+1)!!}{(2n+2)!!} - \frac{(2n+1)!!}{(2n+2)!!} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\frac{(2n+1)!!}{(2n+2)!!} - \frac{(2n+1)!!}{(2n+2)!!} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\frac{(2n+1)!!}{(2n+2)!!} - \frac{(2n+1)!!}{(2n+2)!!} \right] = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{1}{2} > 1 \text{ 时} \text{ 而 } p > \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\textcircled{2} 0 < p < \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} \text{ 发散}$$

$$\textcircled{3} p = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时}$$

$$(18) 1 - n \sin \frac{1}{n} = 1 - n \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{6n^3} + o(\frac{1}{n^3}) \right) = \frac{1}{6n^2} - o(\frac{1}{n^2}) \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\frac{1 - n \sin \frac{1}{n}}{n^k} = \frac{\frac{1}{6n^2} - o(\frac{1}{n^2})}{n^k} = \frac{1}{6n^{k+2}} - o(\frac{1}{n^{k+2}})$$

$$\alpha > 2 \text{ 时} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - n \sin \frac{1}{n}}{n^k} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$3. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0 \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \text{ 由} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ 收敛} \text{ 知} a_n \text{ 单调递减于 } N \text{ 时} \text{ 使 } n > N \text{ 时}$$

$$\text{有 } 0 \leq (n-N)a_n \leq a_{n+1} + a_{n+2} + \cdots + a_n < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{固定上述 } N, \text{ 由} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n a_n = 0 \Rightarrow \text{对 } M > N, \text{ 使 } n > M \text{ 时有 } n a_n < \varepsilon$$

$$n > M \text{ 时有 } 0 \leq n a_n = (n-N)a_n + N a_n < \varepsilon + \varepsilon = 2\varepsilon$$

$$4. |a_n b_n| \leq \frac{a_n^2 + b_n^2}{2} \quad \text{而} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n^2 \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n b_n \text{ 绝对收敛}$$

$$5. f(\frac{1}{n}) = f(0) + f'(0) \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{2} f''(0) \left(\frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2} \right)$$

$$(\Leftarrow) \text{ 由 } f(0) = f'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow f(\frac{1}{n}) = \frac{1}{2} f''(0) \left(\frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2} \right) \quad \text{而 } f''(0) \neq 0 \text{ 在 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(\frac{1}{n}) \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \text{ 反证法. 假设 } f(0) \neq 0 \text{ 令 } f(0) = a$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(\frac{1}{n})}{\frac{1}{n}} = f'(0) = a \quad \text{而} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \text{ 发散} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(\frac{1}{n}) \text{ 收敛}$$

$$6. \sqrt[n]{a_n a_{n+1}} \leq \frac{a_n + a_{n+1}}{2} \quad \text{而} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n a_{n+1}} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$a_n \text{ 单调} \Rightarrow \text{不妨设 } a_n \text{ 递增} \quad a_n \leq \sqrt[n]{a_n a_{n+1}} \leq a_{n+1} \Rightarrow \text{两级数同收敛}$$

$$7. (1) \text{ 由题意 } \{s_n\} \text{ 单调} \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\text{对 } \varepsilon_0 = \frac{1}{2} \quad \forall N \in \mathbb{N} \quad \exists n_0 = N+1 \quad \text{而} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = +\infty \quad \text{故} \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \frac{s_{n+p}}{s_n} = 0 \quad \text{由极限保号性} \quad \exists p_0 \text{ s.t. } \frac{s_{n+p}}{s_n} < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{s_{n+1}} + \frac{a_{n+2}}{s_{n+2}} + \cdots + \frac{a_{n+p}}{s_{n+p}} \right| \geq \frac{\sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} |a_k|}{s_{n+p}} = \frac{s_{n+p} - s_n}{s_{n+p}} = 1 - \frac{s_n}{s_{n+p}} > \frac{1}{2} = \varepsilon_0$$

$$\text{由柯西收敛} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{s_n} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(2) \frac{a_n}{s_n} < \frac{a_n}{s_n s_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{s_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{s_n} \quad \text{而 } T_n = \frac{1}{s_1} - \frac{1}{s_2} + \frac{1}{s_2} - \frac{1}{s_3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{s_n} - \frac{1}{s_{n+1}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{s_1} - \frac{1}{s_n} \right) = \frac{1}{s_1} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{s_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{s_n} \right) \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{s_n} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(3) \textcircled{1} a_n \text{ 无界} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{1 + a_n} = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{1 + a_n} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\textcircled{2} a_n \text{ 有界} \quad \text{不妨设 } a_n \leq M \Rightarrow \frac{a_n}{1 + a_n} \geq \frac{a_n}{1 + M} \quad \text{而} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{1 + M} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{1 + a_n} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(4) \frac{a_n}{1 + n^2 a_n} \leq \frac{a_n}{n^2 a_n} = \frac{1}{n^2} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{1 + n^2 a_n} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\text{例 11}$$

$$8. \text{记 } s = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \quad r_n = s - \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} a_k \quad (n=1, 2, \dots) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} a_k = 0 \Rightarrow \{r_n\} \text{ 递减} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{对 } \varepsilon_0 = \frac{1}{2} \quad \forall N \in \mathbb{N} \quad \exists n_0 = N+1 \quad \text{由} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} r_n = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \frac{r_{n+p}}{r_n} = 0 \quad \text{由极限保号性} \quad \exists p_0 \text{ s.t. } \frac{r_{n+p}}{r_n} < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{r_{n+1}} + \cdots + \frac{a_{n+p}}{r_{n+p}} \right| \geq \frac{\sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} a_k}{r_{n+p}} = \frac{r_n - r_{n+p}}{r_{n+p}} = 1 - \frac{r_{n+p}}{r_n} > \frac{1}{2} = \varepsilon_0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{r_n} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$9. \begin{cases} \frac{a_n}{a_1} = \frac{a_n}{a_1} \times \frac{a_1}{a_2} \times \cdots \times \frac{a_2}{a_1} & \text{由 } \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \leq \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} \Rightarrow \frac{a_n}{a_1} \leq \frac{b_n}{b_1} \Rightarrow a_n \leq \frac{b_n}{a_1} b_1 \\ \frac{b_n}{b_1} = \frac{b_n}{b_1} \times \frac{b_1}{b_2} \times \cdots \times \frac{b_2}{b_1} & \text{而} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ 收敛} \end{cases}$$

$$10. (1) \textcircled{1} p > 1 \text{ 时} \quad \left| \frac{1}{n^p} \right| = \frac{1}{n^p} \quad \text{而} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} \text{ 绝对收敛}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} = - \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^p} + \frac{1}{3^p} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^p} + \cdots \right) = - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{k^p} + \frac{1}{(k+1)^p} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(k+p)^p} \right)$$

$$\textcircled{2} p = 1 \text{ 时} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{k^p} + \frac{1}{(k+1)^p} + \cdots + \frac{1}{k+p-1} + \frac{1}{k+p} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{k+1} = k \cdot \frac{1}{k^2} + (k+1) \left(\frac{1}{k+1} \right)^2 < \frac{1}{k^2} + \frac{1}{k^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{k^2} + \frac{1}{k^2} < \frac{k}{k^2} + \frac{k+1}{k(k+1)} = \frac{2}{k}$$

$$k \rightarrow \infty \quad dk \rightarrow 0 \quad dk \text{ 递减} \quad \text{由华沙尼茨判别法} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\textcircled{3} 0 < p < 1 \text{ 时} \quad \text{见下页}$$

令 $b_n = \left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)^p + \left(\frac{1}{(n+1)^2}\right)^p + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{(n+1)^2-1}\right)^p > 0$

$$b_n = \int_{n^2}^{(n+1)^2} \left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^p dx + \int_{(n+1)^2}^{(n+1)^2-1} \left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^p dx + \dots + \int_{(n+1)^2-1}^{(n+1)^2-2} \left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^p dx$$

$$< \int_{n^2}^{(n+1)^2} \frac{dx}{x^{2p}} + \int_{(n+1)^2}^{(n+1)^2-1} \frac{dx}{x^{2p}} + \dots + \int_{(n+1)^2-1}^{(n+1)^2-2} \frac{dx}{x^{2p}} = \int_{n^2}^{(n+1)^2} \frac{dx}{x^{2p}} = \frac{1}{1-p} \left[(n+1)^{2-2p} - n^{2-2p} \right]$$

$$b_n = \int_{n^2}^{(n+1)^2} \left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^p dx + \int_{(n+1)^2}^{(n+1)^2-1} \left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^p dx + \dots + \int_{(n+1)^2-1}^{(n+1)^2-2} \left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^p dx$$

$$> \int_{n^2}^{(n+1)^2} \frac{dx}{x^{2p}} + \int_{(n+1)^2}^{(n+1)^2-1} \frac{dx}{x^{2p}} + \dots + \int_{(n+1)^2-1}^{(n+1)^2-2} \frac{dx}{x^{2p}} = \int_{n^2}^{(n+1)^2} \frac{dx}{x^{2p}} = \frac{1}{1-p} \left[(n+1)^{2-2p} - n^{2-2p} \right]$$

$p = \frac{1}{2}$ 时 $b_n > \frac{1}{1-p} [(n+1)^{2-2p} - n^{2-2p}] = \frac{1}{1-p} \Rightarrow (1-p)b_n > 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-p)b_n$ 发散

$0 < p < \frac{1}{2}$ 时 固定 $n \in \mathbb{N}$ 考虑 $f(x) = \frac{1}{1-p} [(n+1)^{2-2p} - n^{2-2p}] \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{1-p} [2(n+1)^{1-2p} - 2n^{1-2p}] > 0$ ($\alpha > 1$)

即 $f(x)$ 与 $\alpha > 1$ 时单调增 $f(x) > f(1)$ ($\alpha > 1$)

特别地 $0 < p < \frac{1}{2}$ 时 $\alpha = 2(1-p) > 1$ 有 $b_n > \frac{1}{1-p} [(n+1)^{2-2p} - n^{2-2p}] > \frac{1}{1-p} [(n+1)^{2-2p} - n^{2-2p}] = \frac{1}{1-p}$

$\Rightarrow (1-p)b_n > 0$ ($n \rightarrow +\infty$) $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-p)b_n$ 发散

$\frac{1}{2} < p < 1$ 时 $\frac{1}{1-p} \{ (n+1)^{2-2p} - n^{2-2p} \} - \frac{1}{1-p} \{ n^{2-2p} - (n-1)^{2-2p} \}$

$$= \frac{1}{1-p} n^{2-2p} \left\{ \left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)^{1-p} - \left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right)^{1-p} - 1 + \left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right)^{2(1-p)} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-p} n^{2-2p} \left\{ 1 + \frac{2(1-p)}{n} + \frac{(1-p)(1-p)}{2} \frac{4}{n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) - \left(1 - \frac{2(1-p)}{n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)\right) - 1 + \frac{2(1-p)}{n} + \frac{2(1-p)(1-2p)}{2} \frac{4}{n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^{2p}} \{ 2(1-2p) + o(1) \} < 0$$
 (n 充分大)

$\therefore n$ 充分大时有 $\frac{1}{1-p} [(n+1)^{2-2p} - n^{2-2p}] < b_n < \frac{1}{1-p} [n^{2-2p} - (n-1)^{2-2p}]$

$\Rightarrow \{b_n\}$ 单调减 $\frac{1}{2} < p < 1$ 有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1-p} [n^{2-2p} - (n-1)^{2-2p}] = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1-p} n^{2-2p} [1 - (1 - \frac{2}{n})^{2(1-p)}]$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1-p} n^{2-2p} [1 - (1 - \frac{2(1-p)}{n} + o(\frac{1}{n}))]$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1-p} n^{2-2p} \cdot \frac{2(1-p)}{n} (1 + o(1)) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2(1-p)}{n^{2p-1}} = 0$$

有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} b_n = 0$ 由莱布尼兹判别法 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-p)b_n$ 收敛

综上 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-p)^n}{n^p}$ $\begin{cases} p \leq \frac{1}{2} \text{ 发散} \\ \frac{1}{2} < p \leq 1 \text{ 条件收敛} \\ p > 1 \text{ 绝对收敛} \end{cases}$

(2) $(-1)^n \sin n = \sin(n\pi + n)$ $\frac{1}{n}$ 单调 $\rightarrow 0$

设 $s_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \sin(n\pi + k)$ $|\sin \frac{1}{2}(n\pi) \sum_{k=1}^n \sin(n\pi + k)| = |\cos \frac{1}{2}(n\pi) - \cos \frac{1}{2}(n\pi + 1)| \Rightarrow |s_n| \leq \frac{1}{|\sin \frac{1}{2}(n\pi)|}$

由口判法 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-p)^n \sin n}{n}$ 收敛

(3) 设 $g(x) = \frac{x}{(1+x)^2}$ $g'(x) = \frac{-x^2}{(1+x)^3} < 0$ ($x > 1$)

$\Rightarrow \frac{n}{(1+n)^2}$ 单调 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{(1+n)^2} = 0$ 由莱布尼兹判别法 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(1+n)^2}$ 收敛

(4) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n-1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{n-1} \Rightarrow$ 原式 $= \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n-1}$ 而 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n-1}$ 发散 $\Rightarrow$ 原级数发散

(5) $\frac{(1+n)^{n+1}}{(1+\frac{1}{n})^n} = \frac{(n+2)^{n+1}}{(n+1)^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n^n}{(n+1)^n} \cdot \frac{n}{n+1} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{n+1} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n} > \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{n+1} = 1$ (数归法)

$\Rightarrow (1+\frac{1}{n})^n$ 单调 $\Rightarrow n \ln \frac{n+1}{n} = n \ln(1+\frac{1}{n})$ 单调 $\Rightarrow 1 - n \ln \frac{n}{n+1}$ 单调 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (1 - n \ln \frac{n}{n+1}) = 0$

由莱布尼兹判别法 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-p)^n (1 - n \ln \frac{n}{n+1})$ 收敛

(6) 设 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \arctan x = \frac{\arctan x}{x}$ $f'(x) = \frac{\arctan x - \arctan x}{x^2} = 0$ ($x > 0$)

故 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N$ 时 $\frac{\arctan n}{n}$ 单调 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\arctan n}{n} = 0$ 由莱布尼兹判别法 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-p)^n}{n} \arctan n$ 收敛

(7) 设 $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+x}$ $f'(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}(1+x) - \sqrt{x}}{(1+x)^2} = \frac{1-x}{2\sqrt{x}(1+x)^2} < 0$ ($x > 1$)

$\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{n}}{1+n}$ 单调 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{1+n} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-p)^n \sqrt{n}}{1+n}$ 收敛

(8) 设 $a_n = \frac{1}{n} (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n})$ $a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{1}{n+1} (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+1}) - \frac{1}{n} (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}) = \frac{\frac{1}{n+1} - (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n})}{n(n+1)} < 0$ ($n > 1$)

$\Rightarrow \{a_n\}$ 单调 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = 0$ 而 $|\sum_{k=1}^n \sin k\alpha| \leq \frac{1}{|\sin \frac{\alpha}{2}|} |\alpha + 2k\pi|$ $\alpha = 2k\pi$ 时 $\sum_{k=1}^n \sin k\alpha = 0$

由口判法 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n\alpha}{n} (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n})$ 收敛

1). 1) $\ln(1 + \frac{(1-p)^n}{n^2}) = \frac{(1-p)^n}{n^2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{(1-p)^{2n}}{n^4} + o(\frac{(1-p)^n}{n^2})$ ($n \rightarrow +\infty$)

① $p > 1$ 时 $|\frac{(1-p)^n}{n^2}| = \frac{(1-p)^n}{n^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \frac{(1-p)^n}{n^2} > \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-p)^n}{n^2} \frac{1}{n^2} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln(1 + \frac{(1-p)^n}{n^2})$ 绝对收敛

② $\frac{1}{2} < p \leq 1$ 时 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-p)^n}{n^2}$ 条件收敛, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 绝对收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln(1 + \frac{(1-p)^n}{n^2})$ 条件收敛

③ $0 < p \leq \frac{1}{2}$ 时 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-p)^n}{n^2}$ 条件收敛, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 绝对收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln(1 + \frac{(1-p)^n}{n^2})$ 发散

④ $p < 0$ 时 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \ln(1 + \frac{(1-p)^n}{n^2}) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln(1 + \frac{(1-p)^n}{n^2})$ 发散

(2) $\left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \left| \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} \cdot \frac{(n+1)!}{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n)} \right| = \left| \frac{n+1}{\alpha-n} \right|$

① $\alpha \leq -1$ 时 $\left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| < 1 \Rightarrow |a_n| < |a_{n+1}|$ 单调增 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n \neq 0$ 故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!}$ 发散

② $\left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \left| \frac{n+1}{\alpha-n} \right| = \left| \left(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha-n}\right) \left(1 + \frac{n}{\alpha-n}\right) \right| = \left| 1 + \frac{n+1}{\alpha-n} \right|$

$\alpha > 1$ 且 $\alpha > 0$ 时 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!}$ 绝对收敛 $\alpha < 0$ 时 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$ 发散 (柯西判别法)

③ $-1 < \alpha < 0$ 时 $\left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| < 1 \Rightarrow |a_{n+1}| < |a_n|$ $|a_n|$ 单调减

$|n| |a_n| = |n| \left| \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} \right| = |n| \left| \left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{n}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\alpha+1}{n}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{\alpha+n-1}{n}\right) \right| = \sum_{k=1}^n \ln \left(1 - \frac{\alpha+k}{n}\right)$

$k \rightarrow +\infty$ $\ln \frac{1 - \frac{\alpha+k}{n}}{1 - \frac{\alpha+k}{n}} \rightarrow 1$ $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n \ln \left(1 - \frac{\alpha+k}{n}\right)$ 发散到 $-\infty \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} |a_n| = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 条件收敛

(3) $\frac{(1-p)^n}{(n+1-p)^n} = \frac{1}{n^p} \left(\frac{1 - \frac{1-p}{n}}{1 + \frac{1-p}{n}} \right)^n = \frac{(1-p)^n}{n^p} \left(1 - \frac{1-p}{n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right)^n = \frac{(1-p)^n}{n^p} - \frac{p}{n^{p+1}} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^{p+1}}\right)$

① $p \leq 0$ 时 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(1-p)^n}{(n+1-p)^n} \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ 原级数发散

② $0 < p < 1$ 时 $\left| \frac{(1-p)^n}{n^p} \right| = \frac{1}{n^p} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$ 发散 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(1-p)^n}{n^p}$ 不绝对收敛 而 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$ 绝对收敛

$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(1-p)^n}{(n+1-p)^p}$ 不绝对收敛 而 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(1-p)^n}{n^p}$ 收敛 (莱布尼兹判别法) $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(1-p)^n}{(n+1-p)^p}$ 条件收敛

③ $p \geq 1$ 时 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(1-p)^n}{(n+1-p)^p}$ 绝对收敛

(4) $|(-1)^n (1 - \cos \frac{1}{n})^n| = |(1 - \cos \frac{1}{n})^n| \sim \left(\frac{1}{2n^2}\right)^n$ ($n \rightarrow +\infty$) $(-1)^n (1 - \cos \frac{1}{n})^n = (-1)^n \left(\sin \frac{1}{2n}\right)^{2n}$

① $\alpha > \frac{1}{2}$ 时 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \frac{1}{n^{2\alpha}}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n (1 - \cos \frac{1}{n})^n$ 绝对收敛

② $0 < \alpha \leq \frac{1}{2}$ 时 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \frac{1}{n^{2\alpha}}$ 发散 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n (1 - \cos \frac{1}{n})^n$ 不绝对收敛

$n \rightarrow +\infty$ $\left(\sin \frac{1}{2n}\right)^{2n}$ 单调减 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sin \frac{1}{2n}\right)^{2n} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n (1 - \cos \frac{1}{n})^n$ 条件收敛

(5) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{[(2n)!!]}{[(2n-1)!!]} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+1} = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \sim \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{2n+1}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(2n+1)!!}{(2n)!!(2n+1)} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$ 而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-p)^n (2n+1)!!}{(2n)!!(2n+1)}$ 绝对收敛

12. 不是 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛, 但 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛

13. 必要性显然 (收敛序列为收敛级数)

充分性 由 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} A_k = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{i=1}^k A_i = 0$ 且 $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} S_k$ 存在

对 $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}$ 有 $|s_n - s_{n+k}| = |s_n - s_{n+k-1}| = \left| \sum_{i=n_k+1}^n A_i \right| \leq |A_k| \rightarrow 0$ ($k \rightarrow +\infty$)

由 $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} S_k$ 存在 $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} s_n$ 存在 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛

14. $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(1-p)^n}{\sqrt{n} + \frac{1}{n}} = 1 \neq 0$ 而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-p)^n}{\sqrt{n} + \frac{1}{n}}$ 收敛 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-p)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$ 收敛

15. $a_n = \frac{(1-p)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$ $b_n = \frac{1}{n} = 0$ ($\frac{(1-p)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$) 而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 收敛 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-p)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$ 收敛

16. 由 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (b_n - b_{n+1})$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n (b_k - b_{k+1}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (b_1 - b_{n+1})$ 存在 $\Rightarrow \exists M > 0$ 有 $|b_n| < M$

由 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (b_n - b_{n+1})$ 绝对收敛 $\Rightarrow \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N$ 时 $\forall q \in \mathbb{N}$ 有 $|\sum_{k=n+1}^{n+q} (b_k - b_{k+1})| < M$

由 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0$ $\exists N_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N_0$ 时 $\forall m \in \mathbb{N}$ 有 $|\sum_{k=n+1}^{n+m} a_k| < \varepsilon$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ $\exists N = \max\{N_0, N_1\}$ 当 $n > N$ $\forall p \in \mathbb{N}$ 令 $A_k = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i$ 则 $|A_k| < \varepsilon$

$\left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} a_k b_k \right| = \left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} (b_k - b_{k+1}) A_k + b_{n+p} A_{n+p} \right| \leq \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} |b_k - b_{k+1}| \varepsilon + |b_{n+p}| \varepsilon \leq 2M\varepsilon \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n b_n$ 收敛

17. 由 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n b_n$ 和 $\{s_n\}$ 有界, 令 $A_k = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i$ 则 $\exists M > 0$ 有 $|A_k| < M$

由 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (b_n - b_{n+1})$ 绝对收敛 $\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0$ $\exists N_1 \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N_1$ 时 $\forall q \in \mathbb{N}$ 有 $|\sum_{k=n+1}^{n+q} (b_k - b_{k+1})| < \varepsilon$

由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} b_n = 0 \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0$ $\exists N_2 \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N_2$ 时 $|b_n| < \varepsilon$

$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0$ $\exists N = \max\{N_1, N_2\}$ 当 $n > N$ $\forall p \in \mathbb{N}$ 有

$\left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} a_k b_k \right| = \left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} (b_k - b_{k+1}) A_k + b_{n+p} A_{n+p} \right| \leq \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} |b_k - b_{k+1}| |A_k| + |b_{n+p}| |A_{n+p}| \leq M\varepsilon + M\varepsilon = 2M\varepsilon$

$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n b_n$ 收敛

令 $b_n = \left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)^p + \left(\frac{1}{(n+1)^2}\right)^p + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{(n+1)^2-1}\right)^p > 0$

$$b_n = \int_{n^2}^{(n+1)^2} \left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^p dx + \int_{(n+1)^2}^{(n+1)^2-1} \left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^p dx + \dots + \int_{(n+1)^2-1}^{(n+1)^2-2} \left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^p dx$$

$$< \int_{n^2}^{(n+1)^2} \frac{dx}{x^{2p}} + \int_{(n+1)^2}^{(n+1)^2-1} \frac{dx}{x^{2p}} + \dots + \int_{(n+1)^2-1}^{(n+1)^2-2} \frac{dx}{x^{2p}} = \int_{n^2}^{(n+1)^2} \frac{dx}{x^{2p}} = \frac{1}{1-p} \left[(n+1)^{2-2p} - n^{2-2p} \right]$$

$$b_n = \int_{n^2}^{(n+1)^2} \left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^p dx + \int_{(n+1)^2}^{(n+1)^2-1} \left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^p dx + \dots + \int_{(n+1)^2-1}^{(n+1)^2-2} \left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^p dx$$

$$> \int_{n^2}^{(n+1)^2} \frac{dx}{x^{2p}} + \int_{(n+1)^2}^{(n+1)^2-1} \frac{dx}{x^{2p}} + \dots + \int_{(n+1)^2-1}^{(n+1)^2-2} \frac{dx}{x^{2p}} = \int_{n^2}^{(n+1)^2} \frac{dx}{x^{2p}} = \frac{1}{1-p} \left[(n+1)^{2-2p} - n^{2-2p} \right]$$

$p = \frac{1}{2}$ 时 $b_n > \frac{1}{1-p} [(n+1)^{-1} - n^{-1}] = \frac{1}{1-p} \Rightarrow (1-p)b_n > 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-p)b_n$ 发散

$0 < p < \frac{1}{2}$ 时 固定 $n \in \mathbb{N}$ 考虑 $f(x) = \frac{1}{1-p} [(n+1)^{-2p} - n^{-2p}] \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{1-p} [-(2p)(n+1)^{-2p-1} - (-2p)n^{-2p-1}] > 0$ ($\alpha > 1$)

即 $f(x)$ 与 $\alpha > 1$ 时单调增 $f(x) > f(1)$ ($\alpha > 1$)

特别地 $0 < p < \frac{1}{2}$ 时 $\alpha = 2(1-p) > 1$ 有 $b_n > \frac{1}{1-p} [(n+1)^{-2(1-p)} - n^{-2(1-p)}] > \frac{1}{1-p} [(n+1)^{-2(1-p)} - n^{-2(1-p)}] = \frac{1}{1-p}$

$$\Rightarrow (1-p)b_n > 0 \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty) \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-p)b_n$$
 发散

$\frac{1}{2} < p < 1$ 时 $\frac{1}{1-p} \{ (n+1)^{2-2p} - n^{2-2p} \} = \frac{1}{1-p} \{ n^{2(1-p)} - (n-1)^{2(1-p)} \}$

$$= \frac{1}{1-p} n^{2(1-p)} \left\{ \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{2(1-p)} - \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{2(1-p)} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-p} n^{2(1-p)} \left\{ 1 + \frac{2(1-p)}{n} + \frac{(1-p)(1-p)}{2} \frac{4}{n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) - \left(1 - \frac{2(1-p)}{n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)\right) \right\}$$

$$+ \frac{2(1-p)(1-2p)}{2} \frac{1}{n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^{2p}} \{ 2(1-2p) + o(1) \} < 0 \quad (n \text{ 充分大})$$

$\therefore n$ 充分大时有 $\frac{1}{1-p} [(n+1)^{2(1-p)} - n^{2(1-p)}] < b_n < \frac{1}{1-p} [n^{2(1-p)} - (n-1)^{2(1-p)}]$

$$\Rightarrow \{b_n\}$$
 单调减 $\frac{1}{2} < p < 1$ 有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1-p} [n^{2(1-p)} - (n-1)^{2(1-p)}] = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1-p} n^{2(1-p)} [1 - (1 - \frac{1}{n})^{2(1-p)}]$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1-p} n^{2(1-p)} [1 - (1 - \frac{2(1-p)}{n} + o(\frac{1}{n}))]$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1-p} n^{2(1-p)} \cdot \frac{2(1-p)}{n} (1 + o(1)) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2(1-p)}{n^{1-p}} = 0$$

有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} b_n = 0$ 由莱布尼兹判别法 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-p)b_n$ 收敛

综上 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-p)^n}{n^p}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} p \leq \frac{1}{2} \text{ 发散} \\ \frac{1}{2} < p \leq 1 \text{ 条件收敛} \\ p > 1 \text{ 绝对收敛} \end{array} \right.$

(2) $(-1)^n \sin n = \sin(n\pi + n)$ $\frac{1}{n}$ 单调 $\rightarrow 0$

设 $s_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \sin(n\pi + k\pi)$ $|\sin \frac{1}{2}(n\pi) \sum_{k=1}^n \sin(n\pi + k\pi)| = |\cos \frac{1}{2}(n\pi) - \cos \frac{1}{2}(n\pi + 1)| \Rightarrow |s_n| \leq \frac{1}{|\sin \frac{1}{2}(n\pi)|}$

由口判法 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-p)^n \sin n}{n}$ 收敛

(3) 设 $g(x) = \frac{x}{(1+x)^2}$ $g'(x) = \frac{-x^2}{(1+x)^3} < 0$ ($x > 1$)

$\Rightarrow \frac{n}{(1+n)^2}$ 单调减 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{(1+n)^2} = 0$ 由莱布尼兹判别法 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(1+n)^2}$ 收敛

(4) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n-1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{n-1} \Rightarrow$ 原式 $= \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n-1}$ 而 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n-1}$ 发散 $\Rightarrow$ 原级数发散

(5) $\frac{(1+n)^{n+1}}{(1+\frac{1}{n})^n} = \frac{(n+2)^{n+1}}{(n+1)^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n^n}{(n+1)^n} \cdot \frac{n}{n+1} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{n+1} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n} > \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{n+1} = 1$ (数归法)

$\Rightarrow (1+\frac{1}{n})^n$ 单调增 $n \ln \frac{n+1}{n} = n \ln(1+\frac{1}{n})$ 单调增 $\Rightarrow 1 - n \ln \frac{n+1}{n}$ 单调减 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (1 - n \ln \frac{n+1}{n}) = 0$

由莱布尼兹判别法 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-p)^n (1 - n \ln \frac{n+1}{n})$ 收敛

(6) 设 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \arctan x = \frac{\arctan x}{x}$ $f'(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot x - \arctan x}{x^2}$ ($x > 1$) < 0

故 $\forall N \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N$ 时 $\frac{\arctan n}{n}$ 单调减 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\arctan n}{n} = 0$ 由莱布尼兹判别法 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-p)^n}{n} \arctan n$ 收敛

(7) 设 $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+x}$ $f'(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}(1+x) - \sqrt{x}}{(1+x)^2} = \frac{1-x}{2\sqrt{x}(1+x)^2} < 0$ ($x > 1$)

$\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{n}}{1+n}$ 单调减 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{1+n} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-p)^n \sqrt{n}}{1+n}$ 收敛

(8) 设 $a_n = \frac{1}{n} (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n})$ $a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{1}{n+1} (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+1}) - \frac{1}{n} (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}) = \frac{\frac{1}{n+1} - (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n})}{n(n+1)} < 0$ ($n > 1$)

$\Rightarrow \{a_n\}$ 单调减 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = 0$ 而 $|\sum_{k=1}^n \sin k\alpha| \leq \frac{1}{|\sin \frac{\alpha}{2}|} |\sin \frac{n\alpha}{2}|$ ($\alpha \neq 2k\pi$) $\alpha = 2k\pi$ 时 $\sum_{k=1}^n \sin k\alpha = 0$

由口判法 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n\alpha}{n} (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n})$ 收敛

1). 1) $\ln(1 + \frac{(1-p)^n}{n^2}) = \frac{(1-p)^n}{n^2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{(1-p)^{2n}}{n^4} + o(\frac{(1-p)^n}{n^2})$ ($n \rightarrow +\infty$)

① $p > 1$ 时 $|\frac{(1-p)^n}{n^2}| = \frac{(1-p)^n}{n^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \frac{(1-p)^n}{n^2} > \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-p)^n}{n^2} \frac{1}{n^2} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln(1 + \frac{(1-p)^n}{n^2})$ 绝对收敛

② $\frac{1}{2} < p \leq 1$ 时 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-p)^n}{n^2}$ 条件收敛, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 绝对收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln(1 + \frac{(1-p)^n}{n^2})$ 条件收敛

③ $0 < p \leq \frac{1}{2}$ 时 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-p)^n}{n^2}$ 条件收敛, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 绝对收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln(1 + \frac{(1-p)^n}{n^2})$ 发散

④ $p < 0$ 时 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \ln(1 + \frac{(1-p)^n}{n^2}) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln(1 + \frac{(1-p)^n}{n^2})$ 发散

第4题) $(2) \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \left| \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} \cdot \frac{(n+1)!}{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n)} \right| = \left| \frac{n+1}{\alpha-n} \right|$

① $\alpha \leq -1$ 时 $\left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| < 1 \Rightarrow |a_n| < |a_{n+1}|$ 单调增 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n \neq 0$ 故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!}$ 发散

② $\left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \left| \frac{n+1}{\alpha-n} \right| = \left| (1 + \frac{1}{\alpha-n}) (1 + \frac{n}{\alpha-n}) \right| = \left| 1 + \frac{n}{\alpha-n} + o(\frac{n}{\alpha-n}) \right|$

$\alpha > 1$ 且 $\alpha \neq 0$ 时 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!}$ 绝对收敛 $\alpha < 0$ 时 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$ 发散 (柯西判别法)

③ $-1 < \alpha < 0$ 时 $\left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| < 1 \Rightarrow |a_{n+1}| < |a_n|$ $|a_n|$ 单调减

$|n| |a_n| = |n| \left| \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} \right| = |n| \left| (1 - \frac{\alpha}{n}) (1 - \frac{\alpha-1}{n}) \dots (1 - \frac{\alpha-n+1}{n}) \right| = \sum_{k=1}^n \ln(1 - \frac{\alpha-k}{n})$

$k \rightarrow +\infty$ $\ln \frac{1 - \frac{\alpha-k}{n}}{1 - \frac{\alpha-k}{n}} \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n \ln(1 - \frac{\alpha-k}{n}) \rightarrow -\infty \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} |a_n| = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 条件收敛

(3) $\frac{(1-p)^n}{(n+1-p)^n} = \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\frac{1-p}{1 + \frac{1-p}{n}} \right)^n = \frac{(1-p)^n}{n^2} (1 - \frac{1-p}{n} + o(\frac{1}{n}))^n = \frac{(1-p)^n}{n^2} - \frac{p}{n^{2+1}} + o(\frac{1}{n^{2+1}})$

① $p \leq 0$ 时 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(1-p)^n}{(n+1-p)^n} \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ 原级数发散

② $0 < p < 1$ 时 $|\frac{(1-p)^n}{n^2}| = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(1-p)^n}{n^2}$ 不绝对收敛 而 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 绝对收敛

$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(1-p)^n}{(n+1-p)^n}$ 不绝对收敛 而 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(1-p)^n}{n^2}$ 收敛 (莱布尼兹判别法) $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(1-p)^n}{(n+1-p)^n}$ 条件收敛

③ $p \geq 1$ 时 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(1-p)^n}{(n+1-p)^n}$ 绝对收敛

(4) $|(-1)^n (1 - \cos \frac{1}{n})^n| = |(1 - \cos \frac{1}{n})^n| \sim \left(\frac{1}{2n^2}\right)^n \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty) \quad (-1)^n (1 - \cos \frac{1}{n})^n = (-1)^n \left(\sin \frac{1}{2n}\right)^{2n}$

① $\alpha \geq \frac{1}{2}$ 时 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \frac{1}{n^{2\alpha}}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n (1 - \cos \frac{1}{n})^n$ 绝对收敛

② $0 < \alpha < \frac{1}{2}$ 时 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \frac{1}{n^{2\alpha}}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n (1 - \cos \frac{1}{n})^n$ 不绝对收敛

$n \rightarrow +\infty \quad \left(\sin \frac{1}{2n}\right)^{2n} \rightarrow 0 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sin \frac{1}{2n}\right)^{2n} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n (1 - \cos \frac{1}{n})^n$ 条件收敛

(5) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{[(2n)!!]}{[(2n-1)!!]} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+1} = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \sim \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{2n+1}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(2n+1)!!}{(2n)!!(2n+1)} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$ 而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-p)^n (2n+1)!!}{(2n)!!(2n+1)}$ 绝对收敛

12. 不是 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛, 但 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛

13. 必要性显然 (收敛序列为收敛序列)

充分性 由 $\sum_{k=1}^n A_k$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} A_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n A_k - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} A_k = 0$ 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_k$ 存在

对 $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}$ 有 $|s_n - s_{n-1}| = |s_n - s_{n-1}| = \left| \sum_{i=n_k+1}^n a_i \right| \leq |A_k| \rightarrow 0 \quad (k \rightarrow +\infty)$

由 $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} s_{k_1}$ 存在 $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} s_n$ 存在 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛

14. $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(1-p)^n}{\sqrt{n} + \frac{1}{n}} = 1 \neq 0$ 而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-p)^n}{\sqrt{n} + \frac{1}{n}}$ 收敛 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-p)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$ 收敛

15. $a_n = \frac{(1-p)^n}{\sqrt{n}} \quad b_n = \frac{1}{n} = o\left(\frac{(1-p)^n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$ 而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 收敛 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-p)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$ 收敛

16. 由 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (b_n - b_{n+1})$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n (b_k - b_{k+1}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (b_1 - b_{n+1})$ 存在 $\Rightarrow \exists M > 0$ 有 $|b_n| < M$

由 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (b_n - b_{n+1})$ 绝对收敛 $\Rightarrow \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N$ 时 $\forall q \in \mathbb{N}$ 有 $|\sum_{k=n+1}^{n+q} (b_k - b_{k+1})| < \epsilon$

由 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists N_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N_0$ 时 $\forall m \in \mathbb{N}$ 有 $|\sum_{k=n+1}^{n+m} a_k| < \epsilon$

$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists N = \max\{N_0, N_1\}$ 当 $n > N \forall p \in \mathbb{N}$ 令 $A_k = \sum_{i=1}^{n+p} a_i$ 则 $|A_k| < \epsilon$

$\left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} a_k b_k \right| = \left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} (b_k - b_{k+1}) A_k + b_{n+p} A_{n+p} \right| \leq \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} |b_k - b_{k+1}| \epsilon + |b_{n+p}| \epsilon \leq 2M\epsilon \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n b_n$ 收敛

17. 由 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n b_n$ 和 $\{s_n\}$ 有界, 令 $A_k = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i$ 则 $\exists M > 0$ 有 $|A_k| < M$

由 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (b_n - b_{n+1})$ 绝对收敛 $\Rightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists N_1 \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N_1$ 时 $\forall q \in \mathbb{N}$ 有 $|\sum_{k=n+1}^{n+q} (b_k - b_{k+1})| < \epsilon$

由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} b_n = 0 \Rightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists N_2 \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N_2$ 时 $|b_n| < \epsilon$

$\Rightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists N = \max\{N_1, N_2\}$ 当 $n > N \forall p \in \mathbb{N}$ 有

$\left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} a_k b_k \right| = \left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} (b_k - b_{k+1}) A_k + b_{n+p} A_{n+p} \right| \leq \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} |b_k - b_{k+1}| |A_k| + |b_{n+p}| |A_{n+p}| \leq M\epsilon + M\epsilon = 2M\epsilon$

$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n b_n$ 收敛

20. 由上题令 $p=4$ $q=\frac{4}{3}$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|^{\frac{4}{3}} \text{ 收敛 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{\frac{4}{3}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{4}{3}}} \text{ 收敛}$$

故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n b_n$ 绝对收敛

21. 由 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(a_n - a_{n+1})$ 收敛 由柯西准则 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ 于 $N_1 \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N_1$ $\forall p \in \mathbb{N}$ s.t.

$$A = \left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} (a_k - a_{k+1}) \cdot k \right| = \left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} a_k + (n+1)a_{n+1} - (n+p+1)a_{n+p+1} \right| < \varepsilon$$

由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} na_n$ 存在 $\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0$ 于 $N_2 > 0$ 当 $n > N_2$ $\forall p \in \mathbb{N}$ $| (n+p+1)a_{n+p+1} - (n+1)a_{n+1} | < \varepsilon$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ 于 $N = \max\{N_1, N_2\} + 1$ 当 $n > N$ 时 $\forall q \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{有 } \left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+q} a_k \right| &= \left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+q} a_k + (n+1)a_{n+1} - (n+q+1)a_{n+q+1} - (n+1)a_{n+1} + (n+q+1)a_{n+q+1} \right| \\ &< \left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+q} a_k + (n+1)a_{n+1} - (n+q+1)a_{n+q+1} \right| + \left| (n+q+1)a_{n+q+1} - (n+1)a_{n+1} \right| \\ &< \varepsilon + \varepsilon = 2\varepsilon \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ 收敛} \end{aligned}$$

22. ① $\{a_n\}$ 单调

$$a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{2n-1} \geq a_n + \dots + a_{2n-1} \geq n a_n$$

$$a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{2n} \geq a_{n+1} + \dots + a_{2n} \geq n a_n$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2n-1}{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{2n-1}} + \frac{2n}{a_1 + \dots + a_{2n}} \leq \frac{2n-1}{n a_n} + \frac{2n}{n a_n} < \frac{4}{a_n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n} \text{ 部分和数列有上界} \Rightarrow \text{收敛}$$

② 一般情况 将 $\{a_n\}$ 从小到大重排得 $\{b_n\}$

$$\text{由 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_n} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{b_n} \text{ 收敛} \text{ 由 } ① \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{b_1 + \dots + b_n} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_n \leq a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n}{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n} \leq \frac{n}{b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_n} \text{ 由比较判别法} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n} \text{ 收敛}$$

23. 由题设 $0 \leq f(x) \leq 1 \Rightarrow 0 \leq \int_0^1 f(x) dx \leq 1$

而 $f(x)$ 非常值函数 $\Rightarrow$ 于 $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ s.t. $0 < \int_0^1 f(x) dx \leq 1 - \varepsilon_0$

$\Rightarrow \varepsilon_0 < 1 - a_n < 1$ 而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \varepsilon_0$ 发散 由比较判别法 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - a_n)$ 发散

20. 由上题令 $p=4$ $q=\frac{4}{3}$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|^{\frac{4}{3}} \text{ 收敛 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{\frac{4}{3}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{4}{3}}} \text{ 收敛}$$

故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n b_n$ 绝对收敛

21. 由 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(a_n - a_{n+1})$ 收敛 由柯西准则 $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N_1 \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N_1 \forall p \in \mathbb{N}$ s.t.

$$A = \left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} (a_k - a_{k+1}) \cdot k \right| = \left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} a_k + (n+1)a_{n+1} - (n+p+1)a_{n+p+1} \right| < \varepsilon$$

由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n a_n = 0 \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N_2 > 0$ 当 $n > N_2 \forall p \in \mathbb{N} | (n+p+1)a_{n+p+1} - (n+1)a_{n+1} | < \varepsilon$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N = \max\{N_1, N_2\} + 1$ 当 $n > N$ 时 $\forall q \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{有 } \left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+q} a_k \right| &= \left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+q} a_k + (n+1)a_{n+1} - (n+q+1)a_{n+q+1} - (n+1)a_{n+1} + (n+q+1)a_{n+q+1} \right| \\ &< \left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+q} a_k + (n+1)a_{n+1} - (n+q+1)a_{n+q+1} \right| + \left| (n+q+1)a_{n+q+1} - (n+1)a_{n+1} \right| \\ &< \varepsilon + \varepsilon = 2\varepsilon \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ 收敛} \end{aligned}$$

22. ① $\{a_n\}$ 单调

$$a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{2n-1} \geq a_n + \dots + a_{2n} \geq n a_n$$

$$a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{2n} \geq a_{n+1} + \dots + a_{2n} \geq n a_{n+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2n-1}{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{2n-1}} + \frac{2n}{a_1 + \dots + a_{2n}} \leq \frac{2n-1}{n a_n} + \frac{2n}{n a_n} < \frac{4}{a_n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n} \text{ 部分和数列有上界} \Rightarrow \text{收敛}$$

② 一般情况 将 $\{a_n\}$ 从小到大重排得 $\{b_n\}$

$$\text{由 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_n} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{b_n} \text{ 收敛} \text{ 由 } ① \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{b_1 + \dots + b_n} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_n \leq a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n}{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n} \leq \frac{n}{b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_n} \text{ 由比较判别法} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n} \text{ 收敛}$$

23. 由题设 $0 \leq f(x) \leq 1 \Rightarrow 0 \leq \int_0^1 f(x) dx \leq 1$

而 $f(x)$ 非常值函数 $\Rightarrow \exists \varepsilon_0 > 0$ s.t. $0 \leq \int_0^1 f(x) dx \leq 1 - \varepsilon_0$

$\Rightarrow \varepsilon_0 < 1 - a_n < 1$ 而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \varepsilon_0$ 发散 由比较判别法 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - a_n)$ 发散

习题1

1. 1) ① $\left| \frac{x}{2x+1} \right| \geq 1$ 时即 $x \in [-1, -\frac{1}{2}] \cup [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$ 时

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{n+1} \left(\frac{x}{2x+1} \right)^n \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n+1} \left(\frac{x}{2x+1} \right)^n \text{ 发散}$$

② $\left| \frac{x}{2x+1} \right| < 1$ 时即 $x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (-\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$ 固定 x $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{2x+1} \right)^n$ 等比级数收敛

$$\text{令 } a_n = \frac{n}{n+1} \quad \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{n+2}{n+1} < 1 \text{ 单调递增 } \frac{n}{n+1} \in (0, 1)$$

由 A 判别法 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n+1} \left(\frac{x}{2x+1} \right)^n$ 收敛

故收敛域为 $(-\infty, -1) \cup (-\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$

12) ① $|x| > 1$ 时即 $x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$ 时

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^n}{1-x^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x^n} - 1} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{1-x^n} \text{ 发散}$$

② $|x| < 1$ 时即 $x \in (-1, 1)$

$$n \text{ 充分大时 } \left| \frac{x^n}{1-x^n} \right| \leq \left| \frac{x^n}{\frac{1}{2}} \right|$$

而等比级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{1-x^n}$ 收敛

故收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$

2. 1) $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x(1-x)^n = 0$

$$f'_n(x) = (1-x)^n + x \cdot n(1-x)^{n-1} \cdot (-1) = [1-(n+1)x](1-x)^{n-1}$$

$\Rightarrow f_n(x)$ 在 $(0, \frac{1}{n+1}) \uparrow$ $(\frac{1}{n+1}, 1) \downarrow$ 而 $f_n(x) \geq 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in [0,1]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{n+1} (1 - \frac{1}{n+1})^n \right] = 0$$

故 $f_n(x) = x(1-x)^n$ 一致收敛

12) $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{nx}{e^{nx}} = 0$ 而 $f_n(x) \geq 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} |f_n(\frac{1}{n}) - f(x)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{e} = \frac{1}{e} \neq 0 \text{ 故 } f_n(x) = \frac{nx}{e^{nx}} \text{ 不一致收敛}$$

3) $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^2}{e^{nx}} = 0$

$$f'_n(x) = -\frac{n^2}{e^{nx}} (2nx) < 0 \quad f_n(x) \text{ 单调递减 而 } f_n(x) \geq 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in [0,1]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^2}{e^{na}} = 0 \text{ 故 } f_n(x) = \frac{n^2}{e^{nx}} \text{ 一致收敛}$$

4) $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2 + (1-nx)^2} = 0$

$$f'_n(x) = \frac{-2nx^2 + 2x}{[x^2 + (1-nx)^2]^2} = \frac{2x(1-nx)}{[x^2 + (1-nx)^2]^2} \Rightarrow f_n(x) \text{ 在 } (0, \frac{1}{n}) \uparrow (\frac{1}{n}, 1) \downarrow \text{ 而 } f(x) \geq 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in [0,1]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\frac{1}{n})^2}{|\frac{1}{n}|^2} = 1 \text{ 故 } f_n(x) \text{ 不一致收敛}$$

5) $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^2 x (1-x)^n = 0$

$$f'_n(x) = n^2 (1-x)^n + n^2 x \cdot n(1-x)^{n-1} \cdot (-1) = -n^2 (1-x)^{n-1} [(1-n)x + 1]$$

$\Rightarrow f_n(x)$ 在 $(0, \frac{1}{n+1}) \uparrow$ $(\frac{1}{n+1}, 1) \downarrow$ 而 $f_n(x) \geq 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in [0,1]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^2 \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot (1 - \frac{1}{n+1})^n = +\infty \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow f_n(x)$ 不一致收敛

6) $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sin \frac{x}{n} = 0$

(a) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in [a,b]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sin \frac{b}{n} = 0 \Rightarrow f_n(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上一致收敛

(b) 取 $x_0 = \frac{\pi}{4} n^n \in (-\infty, +\infty)$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} |f_n(x_0) - f(x_0)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow f_n(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 不一致收敛

17) $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin n^2 x}{n^2} = 0$

$$0 \leq \sup_{x \in (-\infty, +\infty)} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \sup_{x \in (-\infty, +\infty)} \left| \frac{\sin n^2 x}{n^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$$

由夹逼收敛 $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in (-\infty, +\infty)} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = 0$

$\Rightarrow f_n(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 一致收敛

8) $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\sin x)^{n^2} = \begin{cases} 1 & x = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 & x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \cup (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi] \end{cases}$

令 $x_0 = \arcsin(\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{1}{n^2}} \in [0, \pi]$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} [f_n(x_0) - f(x_0)] = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sin(\arcsin(\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{1}{n^2}}) = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0$$

故 $f_n(x)$ 在 $(0, \pi)$ 不一致收敛

3. 1) $f_n(x) = x^{1-\frac{1}{n}}$ $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f_n(x) = x$

$$\text{设 } g(x) = f_n(x) - f(x) = x^{1-\frac{1}{n}} - x \quad g(x) \geq 0$$

$$g'(x) = (1-\frac{1}{n})x^{-\frac{1}{n}} - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x_0 = \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^{\frac{n}{n-1}} = \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{n}}} \quad g(x) \text{ 在 } (0, x_0) \uparrow (x_0, 1) \downarrow$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in (0,1)} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^{\frac{n}{n-1}} - \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{n}}} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{n}}} \left(\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^{\frac{n}{n-1}} - 1 \right) \right] = 0$$

故 $\{f_n(x) = x^{\frac{n}{n-1}}\}$ $x \in (0, 1)$ 一致收敛

12) $\left| \frac{1}{n^2+x^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛

$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2+x^2}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛

13) $\left| \sum_{k=1}^n \sin x \sin kx \right| = |\sin x| \left| \sum_{k=1}^n \sin kx \right| \leq |\sin x| \left| \frac{1}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} \right| = 2 \left| \cos \frac{x}{2} \right| \leq 2 \quad (x \neq 2m\pi)$

$$x = 2m\pi \text{ 时 } \left| \sum_{k=1}^n \sin x \sin kx \right| = 0$$

而 $\frac{1}{n^2+x^2} \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$ 单调递减 $\Rightarrow 0$

由 D 判别法 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin x \sin nx}{\sqrt{n+x^2}}$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛

14) $\left| \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^k \right| \leq 1$ $\frac{1}{n+x^2} \leq \frac{1}{n}$ 单调递减 $\Rightarrow 0$

由 D 判别法 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+x^2}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛

15) $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^2 x (1-x)^n = 0$

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

$\Rightarrow f_n(x)$ 在 $(0, \frac{1}{n+1}) \uparrow$ $(\frac{1}{n+1}, 1) \downarrow$ 而 $f_n(x) \geq 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in [0,1]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^2 \left(\frac{1}{n+1} \right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \right)^n \quad ①$$

$\Rightarrow \alpha < 1$ 时 ① = 0 $\Rightarrow f_n(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 一致收敛

$\alpha \geq 1$ 时 ① $\neq 0 \Rightarrow f_n(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 不一致收敛

16) $\left| \frac{x}{n^2(1+nx^2)} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n^2(\frac{1}{x} + nx)} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^{\alpha+\frac{1}{2}}}$

$\alpha + \frac{1}{2} > 1$ 时即 $\alpha > \frac{1}{2}$ 时 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\alpha+\frac{1}{2}}}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x}{n^2(1+nx^2)}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 一致收敛

$\alpha \leq \frac{1}{2}$ 时 取 $x' = \frac{1}{n}$ $\left| \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n)^2} \right| = \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{(n+1)^2(1+\frac{1}{n})} + \dots + \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{(2n)^2(1+\frac{1}{2n})}$
 $\geq \frac{1}{3\sqrt{n}} \quad \forall n \text{ 取 } n > N \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} = \varepsilon_0 \Rightarrow \text{级数发散}$

4. $f_2(x) = f(ax+b) = a^2x + ab + b$ $f_3(x) = a^3x + a^2b + ab + b$

归纳假设 $f_n(x) = a^n x + a^{n-1}b + a^{n-2}b + \dots + ab + b = \frac{1-a^n}{1-a}b + a^n x$ (数学归纳法验证) ✓

$$1) \quad f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1-a^n}{1-a}b + a^n x \right) = \frac{b}{1-a}$$

设 $g(x) = a^n x + \frac{1-a^n}{1-a}b - \frac{b}{1-a} \uparrow \forall x \in [a, d]$ $|g(x)|_{\max}$ 在端点处取, 不妨令 $|g(x)| = |g(d)|$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in [a,d]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left| a^n d + \frac{1-a^n}{1-a}b - \frac{b}{1-a} \right| = 0$$

故 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 在任意闭区间内一致收敛

12) 取 $x_0 = \frac{1}{a^n}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} [f_n(x_0) - f(x_0)] = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \{f_n(x)\} \text{ 在 } (-\infty, +\infty) \text{ 上不一致收敛}$$

5. 由 $\{b_n\}$ 有界 $\Rightarrow \exists M$ s.t. $|b_n| < M \quad \forall [x_0, x_0] \subset (-\infty, +\infty)$

$$|b_n \sin ax| \leq M |a| x_0 \quad \text{而 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a| < +\infty \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} M |a| x_0 \text{ 收敛}$$

由 M 判别法 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin ax$ 在 $[x_0, x_0]$ 一致收敛

由 x_0 任意性 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin ax$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内一致收敛

习题1

1. 1) ① $\left| \frac{x}{2x+1} \right| \geq 1$ 时即 $x \in [-1, -\frac{1}{2}] \cup [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$ 时

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{n+1} \left(\frac{x}{2x+1} \right)^n \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n+1} \left(\frac{x}{2x+1} \right)^n \text{ 发散}$$

② $\left| \frac{x}{2x+1} \right| < 1$ 时即 $x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (-\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$ 固定 x $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{2x+1} \right)^n$ 等比级数收敛

$$\text{令 } a_n = \frac{n}{n+1} \quad \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{n+2}{n+1} < 1 \text{ 单调递增 } \frac{n}{n+1} \in (0, 1)$$

由 A 判别法 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n+1} \left(\frac{x}{2x+1} \right)^n$ 收敛

故收敛域为 $(-\infty, -1) \cup (-\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$

12) ① $|x| > 1$ 时即 $x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$ 时

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^n}{1-x^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x^n} - 1} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{1-x^n} \text{ 发散}$$

② $|x| < 1$ 时即 $x \in (-1, 1)$

$$n \text{ 充分大时 } \left| \frac{x^n}{1-x^n} \right| \leq \left| \frac{x^n}{\frac{1}{2}} \right|$$

而等比级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{1-x^n}$ 收敛

故收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$

2. 1) $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x(1-x)^n = 0$

$$f'_n(x) = (1-x)^n + x \cdot n(1-x)^{n-1} \cdot (-1) = [1-(n+1)x](1-x)^{n-1}$$

$\Rightarrow f_n(x)$ 在 $(0, \frac{1}{n+1}) \uparrow$ $(\frac{1}{n+1}, 1) \downarrow$ 而 $f_n(x) \geq 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in [0,1]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{n+1} (1 - \frac{1}{n+1})^n \right] = 0$$

故 $f_n(x) = x(1-x)^n$ 一致收敛

12) $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{nx}{e^{nx}} = 0$ 而 $f_n(x) \geq 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} |f_n(\frac{1}{n}) - f(x)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{e} = +\infty \neq 0 \text{ 故 } f_n(x) = nx e^{-nx} \text{ 不一致收敛}$$

3) $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^2}{e^{nx}} = 0$

$$f'_n(x) = -\frac{n^2}{e^{nx}} (2nx) < 0 \quad f_n(x) \text{ 单调递减 而 } f_n(x) \geq 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in [0,1]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^2}{e^{na}} = 0 \text{ 故 } f_n(x) = n^2 e^{-nx} \text{ 一致收敛}$$

4) $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2 + (1-nx)^2} = 0$

$$f'_n(x) = \frac{-2nx^2 + 2x}{[x^2 + (1-nx)^2]^2} = \frac{2x(1-nx)}{[x^2 + (1-nx)^2]^2} \Rightarrow f_n(x) \text{ 在 } (0, \frac{1}{n}) \uparrow (\frac{1}{n}, 1) \downarrow \text{ 而 } f(x) \geq 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in [0,1]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\frac{1}{n})^2}{(\frac{1}{n})^2} = 1 \text{ 故 } f_n(x) \text{ 不一致收敛}$$

5) $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^2 x(1-x)^n = 0$

$$f'_n(x) = n^2(1-x)^n + n^2 x \cdot n(1-x)^{n-1} \cdot (-1) = -n^2(1-x)^{n-1} [(1+n)x - 1]$$

$\Rightarrow f_n(x)$ 在 $(0, \frac{1}{n+1}) \uparrow$ $(\frac{1}{n+1}, 1) \downarrow$ 而 $f_n(x) \geq 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in [0,1]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^2 \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \right)^n = +\infty \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow f_n(x)$ 不一致收敛

6) $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sin \frac{x}{n} = 0$

1a) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in [a,b]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sin \frac{b}{n} = 0 \Rightarrow f_n(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上一致收敛

1b) 取 $x_0 = \frac{\pi}{4} n^n \in (-\infty, +\infty)$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} |f_n(x_0) - f(x_0)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow f_n(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 不一致收敛

17) $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin n^2 x}{n^2} = 0$

$$0 \leq \sup_{x \in (-\infty, +\infty)} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \sup_{x \in (-\infty, +\infty)} \left| \frac{\sin n^2 x}{n^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$$

由夹逼收敛 $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in (-\infty, +\infty)} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = 0$

$\Rightarrow f_n(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 一致收敛

8) $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\sin x)^{n^2} = \begin{cases} 1 & x = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 & x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \cup (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi] \end{cases}$

令 $x_0 = \arcsin(\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{1}{n^2}} \in [0, \pi]$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} [f_n(x_0) - f(x_0)] = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sin(\arcsin(\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{1}{n^2}}) = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0$$

故 $f_n(x)$ 在 $(0, \pi)$ 不一致收敛

3. 1) $f_n(x) = x^{1-\frac{1}{n}}$ $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f_n(x) = x$

$$\text{设 } g(x) = f_n(x) - f(x) = x^{1-\frac{1}{n}} - x \quad g(x) \geq 0$$

$$g'(x) = (1-\frac{1}{n})x^{-\frac{1}{n}} - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x_0 = \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^n = \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^{\frac{n-1}{n-1}} \quad g(x) \text{ 在 } (0, x_0) \uparrow (x_0, 1) \downarrow$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in [0,1]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^n - \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^{\frac{n-1}{n-1}} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^n \left(\frac{n-1}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} - 1 \right] = 0$$

故 $\{f_n(x) = x^{\frac{n}{n-1}}\}$ $x \in (0, 1)$ 一致收敛

12) $\left| \frac{1}{n^2+x^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛

$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2+x^2}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛

13) $\left| \sum_{k=1}^n \sin x \sin kx \right| = |\sin x| \left| \sum_{k=1}^n \sin kx \right| \leq |\sin x| \left| \frac{\sin \frac{nx}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} \right| = 2 \left| \cos \frac{x}{2} \right| \leq 2 \quad (x \neq 2m\pi)$

$$x = 2m\pi \text{ 时 } \left| \sum_{k=1}^n \sin x \sin kx \right| = 0$$

而 $\frac{1}{n^2+x^2} \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$ 单调递减 $\Rightarrow 0$

由 D 判别法 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin x \sin nx}{\sqrt{n+x^2}}$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛

14) $\left| \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^k \right| \leq 1$ $\frac{1}{n+x^2} \leq \frac{1}{n}$ 单调递减 $\Rightarrow 0$

由 D 判别法 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+x^2}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛

15) $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^2 x(1-x)^n = 0$

$$f'_n(x) = n^2(1-x)^n + n^2 x \cdot n(1-x)^{n-1} \cdot (-1) = n^2(1-x)^{n-1} [1-(n+1)x]$$

$\Rightarrow f_n(x)$ 在 $(0, \frac{1}{n+1}) \uparrow$ $(\frac{1}{n+1}, 1) \downarrow$ 而 $f_n(x) \geq 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in [0,1]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^2 \left(\frac{1}{n+1} \right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \right)^n \quad ①$$

$\Rightarrow \alpha < 1$ 时 ① = 0 $\Rightarrow f_n(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 一致收敛

$\alpha \geq 1$ 时 ① $\neq 0 \Rightarrow f_n(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 不一致收敛

16) $\left| \frac{x}{n^2(1+nx^2)} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n^2(\frac{1}{x}+nx)} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^{\alpha+\frac{1}{2}}}$

$\alpha + \frac{1}{2} > 1$ 时即 $\alpha > \frac{1}{2}$ 时 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\alpha+\frac{1}{2}}}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x}{n^2(1+nx^2)}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 一致收敛

$\alpha \leq \frac{1}{2}$ 时 取 $x = \frac{1}{n}$ $\left| \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n)^2} \right| = \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{(n+1)^2(1+\frac{1}{n})} + \dots + \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{(2n)^2(1+\frac{1}{2n})}$
 $\geq \frac{1}{3\sqrt{n}} \quad \forall n \text{ 取 } n > N \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} = \varepsilon_0 \Rightarrow \text{级数发散}$

4. $f_2(x) = f(ax+b) = a^2x+ab+b$ $f_3(x) = a^3x+a^2b+ab+b$

归纳假设 $f_n(x) = a^n x + a^{n-1}b + a^{n-2}b + \dots + ab + b = \frac{1-a^n}{1-a}b + a^n x$ (数学归纳法验证) ✓

$$1) \quad f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1-a^n}{1-a}b + a^n x \right) = \frac{b}{1-a}$$

设 $g(x) = a^n x + \frac{1-a^n}{1-a}b - \frac{b}{1-a} \uparrow \forall x \in [a,d]$ $|g(x)|_{\max}$ 在端点处取, 不妨令 $|g(x)| = |g(d)|$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in [a,d]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left| a^n d + \frac{1-a^n}{1-a}b - \frac{b}{1-a} \right| = 0$$

故 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 在任意闭区间内一致收敛

12) 取 $x_0 = \frac{1}{a^n}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} [f_n(x_0) - f(x_0)] = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \{f_n(x)\} \text{ 在 } (-\infty, +\infty) \text{ 上不一致收敛}$$

5. 由 $\{b_n\}$ 有界 $\Rightarrow \exists M$ s.t. $|b_n| < M \quad \forall [-x_0, x_0] \subset (-\infty, +\infty)$

$$|b_n \sin ax| \leq M |a| x_0 \quad \text{而 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a| < +\infty \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} M |a| x_0 \text{ 收敛}$$

由 M 判别法 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin ax$ 在 $[-x_0, x_0]$ 一致收敛

由 x_0 任意性 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin ax$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内一致收敛

$$6. \text{ 令 } f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f_n(x) \text{ 故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} e^{f_n(x)} = e^{f(x)} \quad \exists M \text{ s.t. } e^{f(x)} \leq M$$

由 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上一致收敛 $\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N$ 时 $\forall x \in [0,1]$ 有 $|f_n(x) - f(x)| < \ln \frac{\varepsilon + M}{M} \Rightarrow \forall [c,d] \subset (a,b)$ 有 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 在 $[c,d]$ 一致收敛

$$|e^{f_n(x)} - e^{f(x)}| = e^{f(x)} |e^{f_n(x) - f(x)} - 1| \leq M |e^{f_n(x) - f(x)} - 1| < \varepsilon$$

$\Rightarrow \{e^{f_n(x)}\}$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上一致收敛

7. 由 $f(x) \in [1,a]$, $f(x)$ 无零点 $\Rightarrow$ 不妨设 $f(x) > 0 \quad \exists x_0 \in [a,b]$ s.t. $f(x) \geq \frac{f(x_0)}{2} > 0$

由 $f_n(x) \rightrightarrows f(x) \Rightarrow$ 令 $\varepsilon = \frac{f(x_0)}{2} \quad \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N$ 时有 $|f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$

即 $0 < f(x) - \varepsilon < f_n(x) < f(x) + \varepsilon$ 故 $f_n(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 没有零点

8. (1) 由 $f_n(x), g_n(x)$ 一致有界 $\Rightarrow \exists M > 0$ s.t. $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \forall x \in I$ 有 $|f_n(x)| < M, |g_n(x)| < M$

由 $f_n(x) \rightrightarrows f(x), g_n(x) \rightrightarrows g(x)$

$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N$ 有 $|f_n(x) - f(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2M}, |g_n(x) - g(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2M}$

故 $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N \quad \forall x \in I$

$$|f_n(x)g_n(x) - f(x)g(x)| = |f_n(x)g_n(x) - f(x)g_n(x) + f(x)g_n(x) - f(x)g(x)|$$

$$\leq |g_n(x)| |f_n(x) - f(x)| + |f(x)| |g_n(x) - g(x)|$$

$$\leq M \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2M} + M \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2M} = \varepsilon$$

$\Rightarrow$ 在区间 I 上 $f_n(x)g_n(x) \rightrightarrows f(x)g(x)$

(2) 由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (f_n(x) - f(x)) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (x - x) = 0 \Rightarrow f_n(x) \rightrightarrows x$

由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (g_n(x) - 0) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0 \Rightarrow g_n(x) \rightrightarrows 0$

$$\text{令 } x = n \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f_n(x)g_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \cdot \frac{1}{n} = 1 \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow f_n(x)g_n(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 不一致收敛到 0

$$9. \quad f_n(x) = \frac{x}{n} \quad (x \in (0, +\infty)) \quad g_n(x) = x^n \quad (x \in (0, 1))$$

$$10. (1) \quad f_n(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - nx & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{n} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{n} \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad x_n = \frac{1}{n}$$

(2) 由 $f_n(x) \rightrightarrows f(x) \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N$ 时 $\forall x \in [0,1]$

$$\text{有 } |f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$$

由 $x_n \rightarrow x_0 \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N_2 \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N_2$ 时 $|x_n - x_0| < \varepsilon$

由 $f_n(x) \in [0,1] \Rightarrow f_n(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 一致收敛

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists b$ 对上述 N_2 , 当 $n > N_2$ 时 $|x_n - x_0| < b$

$$\text{有 } |f_n(x_n) - f_n(x_0)| < \varepsilon$$

故 $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N = \max\{N_1, N_2\}$ 当 $n > N$ 时有

$$|f_n(x_n) - f(x_0)| \leq |f_n(x_n) - f_n(x_0)| + |f_n(x_0) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon + \varepsilon = \varepsilon$$

12. (c) 由 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 在 (a,b) 内闭一致收敛

由 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上一致收敛 $\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N$ 时 $\forall x \in [0,1]$ 有 $|f_n(x) - f(x)| < \ln \frac{\varepsilon + M}{M}$

~~一致收敛~~ $\Rightarrow \forall x \in (c,d) \exists b > 0 \quad (x-b, x+b) \subset [c,d] \quad \{f_n(x)\}$ 一致收敛

(e) 由有限覆盖定理, 可以找到有限个开区间 $(a_i, b_i) \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$ 将 $[a,b]$ 覆盖

对任意的 $(a_i, b_i) \quad \exists x_i \in (a_i, b_i)$ 由局部一致收敛 $\Rightarrow \bigcup_{i=1}^n (a_i, b_i)$ 一致收敛

$\Rightarrow \{f_n(x)\}$ 在 (a,b) 内闭一致收敛

$$13. (1) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^2}{e^{nx}} = 0 \quad \text{而 } g(x) = \frac{n^2}{e^{nx}} \text{ 单调} \quad \text{对 } \forall [a,b] \subset (0, +\infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n^2}{e^{nx}} \leq \frac{n^2}{e^{na}} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{n^2}{e^{na}}} = \frac{1}{e^a} < 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{e^{na}} \text{ 收敛 由 } M \text{ 判别法}$$

$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{e^{nx}}$ 在 $\forall [a,b]$ 一致收敛 $\Rightarrow$ 内闭一致收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 e^{-nx}$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 连续

$$(2) \quad \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{x}{n}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \frac{x}{n} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos \frac{x}{n} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{x}{n} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2n^2}\right)$$

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

$$\forall [a,b] \subset (-\infty, +\infty) \quad \left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \right| \leq 1 \quad \text{且 } \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}x}{2n\sqrt{n}} + o\left(\frac{x}{n\sqrt{n}}\right) \text{ 单调} \Rightarrow 0$$

由 D 判别法 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{x}{n})}{\sqrt{n}}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内闭一致收敛

$\Rightarrow f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 连续

$$(3) \quad f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \left(\frac{1}{x-1}\right)^n$$

由莱布尼茨判别法 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$ 有界

$\times \left(\frac{1}{x-1}\right)^n$ 单调递减 $\Rightarrow 0$

由 D 判别法 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right)^n$ 在 $[1,2]$ 一致收敛 $\Rightarrow$ 内闭一致收敛

$\Rightarrow f(x)$ 在 $[1,2]$ 连续

14. (1) 先证一致收敛

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left| \frac{x-4}{2(x-2)} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \text{令 } \varepsilon = \frac{1}{4} \quad \exists b > 0 \text{ 当 } 0 < |x-2| < b \text{ 时 有 } \left| \frac{x-4}{2(x-2)} - \frac{1}{2} \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{x-4}{2(x-2)} \right| < \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \quad \text{而 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n \text{ 等比级数收敛}$$

$\Rightarrow$ 由 M 判别法 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x-4}{2(x-2)} \right)^n$ 一致收敛

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \left(\frac{x-4}{x-2} \right)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{x-4}{x-2} \right)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n}$$

$$\text{令 } s_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{2^k} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{2^3} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}s_n = -\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} - \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2^n} + \frac{(-1)^n}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow s_n = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{x-4}{x} \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} s_n = -\frac{1}{2}$$

(2) 由 (1) 知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{x-4}{x} \right)^n$ 在 $[1,2]$ 内闭一致收敛

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{x-4}{x} \right)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{x-4}{x} \right)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} s_{2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(-1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots - \frac{1}{2^{2n-1}} + \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[-1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} - \dots - \frac{1}{2^n} + 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \right]$$

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

$$= -\ln 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{x-4}{x} \right)^n = -\ln 2$$

$$11. \quad \frac{a_n}{n^x} = \frac{a_n}{n^{x_0}} \cdot \frac{1}{n^{x-x_0}}$$

由 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n^{x_0}}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n^{x_0}}$ 一致有界 $\quad \frac{1}{n^{x-x_0}}$ 单调递减 (关于 n) $\Rightarrow 0$

故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n^x}$ 一致收敛

$$\text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n^x} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{a_n}{n^x} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n^{x_0}}$$

$$6. \text{ 令 } f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f_n(x) \text{ 故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} e^{f_n(x)} = e^{f(x)} \quad \exists M \text{ s.t. } e^{f(x)} \leq M$$

由 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上一致收敛 $\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N$ 时 $\forall x \in [0,1]$ 有 $|f_n(x) - f(x)| < \ln \frac{\varepsilon + M}{M} \Rightarrow \forall [c,d] \subset (a,b)$ 有 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 在 $[c,d]$ 一致收敛

$$|e^{f_n(x)} - e^{f(x)}| = e^{f(x)} |e^{f_n(x) - f(x)} - 1| \leq M |e^{f_n(x) - f(x)} - 1| < \varepsilon$$

$\Rightarrow \{e^{f_n(x)}\}$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上一致收敛

7. 由 $f(x) \in [1,a]$, $f(x)$ 无零点 $\Rightarrow$ 不妨设 $f(x) > 0 \quad \exists x_0 \in [a,b]$ s.t. $f(x) \geq \frac{f(x_0)}{2} > 0$

由 $f_n(x) \rightrightarrows f(x) \Rightarrow$ 令 $\varepsilon = \frac{f(x_0)}{2} \quad \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N$ 时有 $|f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$

即 $0 < f(x) - \varepsilon < f_n(x) < f(x) + \varepsilon$ 故 $f_n(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 没有零点

8. (1) 由 $f_n(x), g_n(x)$ 一致有界 $\Rightarrow \exists M > 0$ s.t. $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \forall x \in I$ 有 $|f_n(x)| < M, |g_n(x)| < M$

由 $f_n(x) \rightrightarrows f(x), g_n(x) \rightrightarrows g(x)$

$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N$ 有 $|f_n(x) - f(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2M}, |g_n(x) - g(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2M}$

故 $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N \quad \forall x \in I$

$$|f_n(x)g_n(x) - f(x)g(x)| = |f_n(x)g_n(x) - f(x)g_n(x) + f(x)g_n(x) - f(x)g(x)|$$

$$\leq |g_n(x)| |f_n(x) - f(x)| + |f(x)| |g_n(x) - g(x)|$$

$$\leq M \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2M} + M \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2M} = \varepsilon$$

$\Rightarrow$ 在区间 I 上 $f_n(x)g_n(x) \rightrightarrows f(x)g(x)$

(2) 由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (f_n(x) - f(x)) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (x - x) = 0 \Rightarrow f_n(x) \rightrightarrows x$

由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (g_n(x) - 0) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0 \Rightarrow g_n(x) \rightrightarrows 0$

$$\text{令 } x = n \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f_n(x)g_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \cdot \frac{1}{n} = 1 \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow f_n(x)g_n(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 不一致收敛到 0

$$9. \quad f_n(x) = \frac{x}{n} \quad (x \in (0, +\infty)) \quad g_n(x) = x^n \quad (x \in (0, 1))$$

$$10. (1) \quad f_n(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - nx & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{n} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{n} \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad x_n = \frac{1}{n}$$

(2) 由 $f_n(x) \rightrightarrows f(x) \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N$ 时 $\forall x \in [0,1]$

$$\text{有 } |f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$$

由 $x_n \rightarrow x_0 \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N_2 \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N_2$ 时 $|x_n - x_0| < \varepsilon$

由 $f_n(x) \in [0,1] \Rightarrow f_n(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 一致收敛

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists b$ 对上述 N_2 , 当 $n > N_2$ 时 $|x_n - x_0| < b$

$$\text{有 } |f_n(x_n) - f_n(x_0)| < \varepsilon$$

故 $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N = \max\{N_1, N_2\}$ 当 $n > N$ 时有

$$|f_n(x_n) - f(x_0)| \leq |f_n(x_n) - f_n(x_0)| + |f_n(x_0) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon + \varepsilon = \varepsilon$$

12. (c) 由 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 在 (a,b) 内一致收敛

由 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上一致收敛 $\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N$ 时 $\forall x \in [0,1]$ 有 $|f_n(x) - f(x)| < \ln \frac{\varepsilon + M}{M}$

~~一致收敛~~ $\Rightarrow \forall x \in (c,d) \exists b > 0 \quad (x-b, x+b) \subset [c,d] \quad \{f_n(x)\}$ 一致收敛

(e) 由有限覆盖定理, 可以找到有限个开区间 $(a_i, b_i) \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$ 将 $[a,b]$ 覆盖

对任意的 $(a_i, b_i) \quad \exists x_i \in (a_i, b_i)$ 由局部一致收敛 $\Rightarrow \bigcup_{i=1}^n (a_i, b_i)$ 一致收敛

$\Rightarrow \{f_n(x)\}$ 在 (a,b) 内一致收敛

$$13. (1) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^2}{e^{nx}} = 0 \quad \text{而 } g(x) = \frac{n^2}{e^{nx}} \text{ 单调} \quad \text{对 } \forall [a,b] \subset (0, +\infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n^2}{e^{nx}} \leq \frac{n^2}{e^{na}} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{n^2}{e^{na}}} = \frac{1}{e^a} < 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{e^{na}} \text{ 收敛 由 } M \text{ 判别法}$$

$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{e^{nx}}$ 在 $\forall [a,b]$ 一致收敛 $\Rightarrow$ 内闭一致收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 e^{-nx}$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 连续

$$(2) \quad \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{x}{n}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \frac{x}{n} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos \frac{x}{n} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{x}{n} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2n^2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{x}{n})}{\sqrt{n}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}x}{2\sqrt{n}^3} + o\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \right]$$

$$\forall [a,b] \subset (-\infty, +\infty) \quad \left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \right| \leq 1 \quad \text{且 } \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}x}{2\sqrt{n}^3} + o\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \text{ 单调} \Rightarrow 0$$

由 D 判别法 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{x}{n})}{\sqrt{n}}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内闭一致收敛

$\Rightarrow f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 连续

$$(3) \quad f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \left(\frac{1}{x-1}\right)^n$$

由莱布尼茨判别法 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$ 有界

$x \left(\frac{1}{x-1}\right)^n$ 单调递减 $\Rightarrow 0$

由 D 判别法 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right)^n$ 在 $[1, 2]$ 一致收敛 $\Rightarrow$ 内闭一致收敛

$\Rightarrow f(x)$ 在 $[1, 2]$ 连续

14. (1) 先证一致收敛

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left| \frac{x-4}{x(x-2)} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \text{令 } \varepsilon = \frac{1}{4} \quad \exists b > 0 \text{ 当 } 0 < |x-2| < b \text{ 时 有 } \left| \frac{x-4}{x(x-2)} - \frac{1}{2} \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{x-4}{x(x-2)} \right| < \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \quad \text{而 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n \text{ 等比级数收敛}$$

$\Rightarrow$ 由 M 判别法 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x-4}{x-2} \right)^n$ 一致收敛

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \left(\frac{x-4}{x-2} \right)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{x-4}{x-2} \right)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n}$$

$$\text{令 } s_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{2^k} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{2^3} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}s_n = -\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} - \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2^n} + \frac{(-1)^n}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow s_n = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{x-4}{x} \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} s_n = -\frac{1}{2}$$

(2) 由 (1) 知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{x-4}{x} \right)^n$ 在 $[1, 2]$ 内闭一致收敛

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{x-4}{x} \right)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{x-4}{x} \right)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} s_{2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(-1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots - \frac{1}{2^{2n-1}} + \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[-1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} - \dots - \frac{1}{2^n} + 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \right]$$

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

$$= -\ln 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{x-4}{x} \right)^n = -\ln 2$$

$$11. \quad \frac{a_n}{n^x} = \frac{a_n}{n^{x_0}} \cdot \frac{1}{n^{x-x_0}}$$

由 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n^{x_0}}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n^{x_0}}$ 一致有界 $\quad \frac{1}{n^{x-x_0}}$ 单调递减 (关于 n) $\Rightarrow 0$

故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n^x}$ 一致收敛

$$\text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n^x} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{a_n}{n^x} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n^{x_0}}$$

15. 1) 令 $u_n(x) = n^a e^{-nx}$

① 由 $u_n(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 连续 $\Rightarrow u_n(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 可导

② $\exists x_0 = 1 \in (0, +\infty)$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{u_{n+1}(x_0)}{u_n(x_0)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(n+1)^a e^{-(n+1)}}{n^a e^{-n}} = \frac{1}{e} < 1$
 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} u_n(x_0)$ 收敛

③ $u_n'(x) = -n^{a+1} e^{-nx} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} u_n'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} -n^{a+1} e^{-nx}$

往证在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上内闭一致收敛

$\forall [a, b] \subset (0, +\infty) \quad \forall x \in [a, b] \quad \text{有 } 0 < n^{a+1} e^{-nx} \leq n^{a+1} e^{-na}$

而 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} n^{a+1} e^{-na}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum u_n'(x)$ 内闭一致收敛

得上 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 可导, $f'(x)$ 存在

由数学归纳法 假设 $f^{(k)}(x) = (-1)^k x^{a+k} e^{-nx}$

往证 $f^{(k+1)}(x)$ 存在 对 $f^{(k)}(x)$ 重复 ①②③ $\Rightarrow f^{(k+1)}(x)$ 存在

由 k 的任意性 $\Rightarrow f(x) \in C^\infty$

12) 令 $u_n(x) = \sin nx e^{-nx} \quad x \in (0, +\infty)$

① $u_n(x)$ 连续 $\Rightarrow u_n(x)$ 可导

② 取 $x_0 = 1$ $\left| \frac{\sin n}{e^n} \right| \leq \frac{1}{e^n}$ 而 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{e^n}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin n}{e^n}$ 绝对收敛
 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} u_n(x_0)$ 收敛

③ $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} u_n'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (\cos nx - \sin nx) n e^{-nx}$ 往证在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内闭一致收敛

$\forall [a, b] \subset (0, +\infty) \quad \forall x \in [a, b] \quad |(\cos nx - \sin nx) n e^{-nx}| \leq \frac{n}{e^{na}}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{e^{na}} = \frac{1}{e^a} < 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{n}{e^{na}}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} u_n'(x)$ 内闭一致收敛

得上 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 可导, $f'(x)$ 存在

设 $f^{(k)}(x)$ 存在 利用 ①②③ 同理可证 $f^{(k+1)}(x)$ 存在

由 k 的任意性 $\Rightarrow f(x) \in C^\infty$

16. 已知 $f_n(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 连续 $\forall x \in [0, 1]$ 有 $f_n(x) \leq f_{n+1}(x)$

$f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + \frac{x}{n})^{n \cdot x} = e^x$

即 $f(x)$ 连续 由 Dini 定理 $(1 + \frac{x}{n})^{n \cdot x} \rightarrow e^x$

x 由 $f_n(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 连续 $\Rightarrow f_n(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 可积

$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^1 (1 + \frac{x}{n})^{n \cdot x} dx = \int_0^1 \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + \frac{x}{n})^{n \cdot x} dx = \int_0^1 e^x dx = e - 1$

17. 由 $|f_n(x)| \leq g(x)$ 由 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) dx < +\infty \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_n(x) dx$ 收敛

令 $n \rightarrow +\infty$ $|f(x)| \leq g(x) \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛

$\forall x > 0, \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists N > 0$ 当 $n > N$ 时 $|\int_{-x}^x (f_n(x) - f(x)) dx| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$

令 x 充分大有 $|\int_{-x}^x f_n(x) dx| < \frac{\varepsilon}{6} \quad |\int_{-x}^x f(x) dx| < \frac{\varepsilon}{6} \quad |\int_x^{+\infty} f_n(x) dx| < \frac{\varepsilon}{6} \quad |\int_x^{+\infty} f(x) dx| < \frac{\varepsilon}{6}$

则 $|\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (f_n(x) - f(x)) dx| \leq |\int_{-x}^x f_n(x) dx| + |\int_{-x}^x f(x) dx| + |\int_x^{+\infty} (f_n(x) - f(x)) dx| + |\int_x^{+\infty} f_n(x) dx| + |\int_x^{+\infty} f(x) dx|$ 由 $\forall b > 0 \quad f_n(x) \geq 0 \quad x \in [1-b, 1+b]$
 $< \frac{\varepsilon}{6} + \frac{\varepsilon}{6} + \frac{\varepsilon}{6} + \frac{\varepsilon}{6} + \frac{\varepsilon}{6} = \varepsilon$

故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_n(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$

18. 由 $f_n(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 连续, $f_n(x) \geq f(x)$ 故 $f(x) \in C[0, 1] \Rightarrow \exists M > 0$ 使 $|f(x)| \leq M$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists N_1 = \frac{M}{\varepsilon} + 1$ 当 $n > N_1$ 时有 $|\int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} f(x) dx| \leq |\int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} M dx| \leq M \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \varepsilon$

由 $f_n(x) \geq f(x) \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists N_2 \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N_2$ 时 $\forall x \in [0, 1] \quad |f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists N = \max\{N_1, N_2\}$ 当 $n > N$ 时有

$|\int_{\frac{1}{n}}^1 f_n(x) dx - \int_0^1 f(x) dx| = |\int_{\frac{1}{n}}^1 f_n(x) dx - \int_{\frac{1}{n}}^1 f(x) dx + \int_{\frac{1}{n}}^1 f(x) dx|$

$\leq |\int_{\frac{1}{n}}^1 [f_n(x) - f(x)] dx| + |\int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} f(x) dx| < \varepsilon + \varepsilon = 2\varepsilon$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\frac{1}{n}}^1 f_n(x) dx = \int_0^1 f(x) dx$

19. 1) $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^a x}{e^{nx}} = 0 \Rightarrow g(x) = f_n(x) - f(x) = \frac{n^a x}{e^{nx}}$

$g'(x) = \frac{n^a (1-nx)}{e^{nx}} \Rightarrow g(x)$ 在 $(0, \frac{1}{n})$ 上 $f(\frac{1}{n}, +\infty) \searrow$

$\therefore g(x) \leq g(\frac{1}{n}) = \frac{n^{a+1}}{e}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in [0, 1]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^{a+1}}{e} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{e} & a=1 \\ +\infty & a>1 \\ 0 & a<1 \end{cases}$

故 $a < 1$ 时 $f_n(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 一致收敛

2) $a < 1$ 时 $f_n(x) = n^a x e^{-nx}$ 连续 $\Rightarrow f(x) \quad f'(x)$ 可积

$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^1 f_n(x) dx = \int_0^1 \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f_n(x) dx$ 满足

综上所述 $a < 1$

20. 由 $u_n(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 单调 $\Rightarrow |u_n(x)| \leq |u_n(a)| + |u_n(b)|$

由 $\sum |u_n(a)|, \sum |u_n(b)|$ 绝对收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum (|u_n(a)| + |u_n(b)|)$ 收敛

$\Rightarrow u_n(x)$ 绝对一致收敛

21. 对每个正整数 n , 利用拉格朗日中值定理 $\exists \xi \in (0, \frac{1}{n})$

使 $n[f(x+\frac{1}{n}) - f(x)] = n \cdot f'(\xi) \cdot \frac{1}{n} = f'(\xi)$

由 $f'(x)$ 在 I 上连续 $\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta > 0$ 当 $x, x_0 \in I$ 且 $|x - x_0| < \delta$ 时有

$|f'(x) - f'(x_0)| < \varepsilon$

由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0 \Rightarrow$ 对上述 $\delta \quad \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N_1$ 时有 $\frac{1}{n} < \delta$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists N = N_1$ 当 $n > N_1$ 时 $\forall x + \frac{1}{n}, x \in I$

$|n[f(x+\frac{1}{n}) - f(x)] - f'(x)| = |f'(x+\frac{1}{n}) - f'(x)| < \varepsilon$

故 $F_n(x)$ 在 I 上一致收敛到 $f'(x)$

2) 令 $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ 则 $f(x)$ 在 $\forall [a, b] \subset (0, +\infty)$ 可导, $f'(x)$ 一致连续

内闭一致收敛证法同 1)

$f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n(\sqrt{x+\frac{1}{n}} - \sqrt{x}) \xrightarrow{\text{洛必达}} \lim_{b \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+b} - \sqrt{x}}{b} = \lim_{b \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+b}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$

取 $x_0 = \frac{1}{4} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} |f_n(x_0) - f(x_0)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} [(\sqrt{2} - \frac{3}{2}) \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}] \neq 0$

$\Rightarrow f_n(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 不一致收敛

22. 令 $u_n(x) = x e^{-nx} \quad s_n(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{x}{e^{kx}} = x \cdot \frac{e^x (1 - e^{-nx})}{1 - e^x}$

$g(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} s_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x e^x (1 - e^{-nx})}{1 - e^x} = \frac{x}{e^x - 1}$

已知 $u_n(x)$ 对任意 n 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 连续非负

而 $g(x)$ 不连续 (在 0 处) 由 Dini 定理 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} x e^{-nx}$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 不一致收敛

23. 由 $g(x) \in C[-1, 1] \Rightarrow \exists M$ 使 $|g(x)| \leq M$

$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N$ 时 $\forall x \in [-1, -\frac{1}{2}] \cup [\frac{1}{2}, 1]$ 有 $|f_n(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{6M(1-b)}$

由 $g(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续, 对上述 ε 当 $x \in [-b, b]$ 时 $|g(x) - g(0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{6}$

由 $|\int_{-1}^1 f_n(x) dx| = 1 \Rightarrow g(0) = g(0) \cdot \int_{-1}^1 f_n(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 f_n(x) g(0) dx$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists N = N_1$ 当 $n > N$ 时有

$|\int_{-1}^1 f_n(x) g(x) dx - g(0)| = |\int_{-1}^1 f_n(x) g(x) dx - \int_{-1}^1 f_n(x) g(0) dx|$

$= |\int_{-1}^b f_n(x) (g(x) - g(0)) dx + \int_b^1 f_n(x) (g(x) - g(0)) dx + \int_{-1}^1 f_n(x) (g(x) - g(0)) dx|$

$\leq |\int_{-1}^b f_n(x) (g(x) - g(0)) dx| + |\int_b^1 f_n(x) (g(x) - g(0)) dx| + |\int_{-1}^1 f_n(x) (g(x) - g(0)) dx|$

$< \frac{\varepsilon}{6M(1-b)} \cdot 2M \cdot (1-b) + \frac{\varepsilon}{6} \cdot 2b + \frac{\varepsilon}{6M(1-b)} \cdot 2M \cdot (1-b) = \varepsilon$

故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-1}^1 f_n(x) g(x) dx = g(0)$

15. 1) 令 $u_n(x) = n^a e^{-nx}$

① 由 $u_n(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 连续 $\Rightarrow u_n(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 可导

② $\exists x_0 = 1 \in (0, +\infty)$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{u_{n+1}(x_0)}{u_n(x_0)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(n+1)^a e^{-(n+1)}}{n^a e^{-n}} = \frac{1}{e} < 1$
 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} u_n(x_0)$ 收敛

③ $u_n'(x) = -n^{a+1} e^{-nx} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} u_n'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} -n^{a+1} e^{-nx}$

往证在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上内闭一致收敛

$\forall [a, b] \subset (0, +\infty) \quad \forall x \in [a, b] \quad \text{有 } 0 < n^{a+1} e^{-nx} \leq n^{a+1} e^{-na}$

而 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} n^{a+1} e^{-na}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum u_n'(x)$ 内闭一致收敛

得上 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 可导, $f'(x)$ 存在

由数学归纳法 假设 $f^{(k)}(x) = (-1)^k x^{a+k} e^{-nx}$

往证 $f^{(k+1)}(x)$ 存在 对 $f^{(k)}(x)$ 重复 ①②③ $\Rightarrow f^{(k+1)}(x)$ 存在

由 k 的任意性 $\Rightarrow f(x) \in C^\infty$

12) 令 $u_n(x) = \sin nx e^{-nx} \quad x \in (0, +\infty)$

① $u_n(x)$ 连续 $\Rightarrow u_n(x)$ 可导

② 取 $x_0 = 1$ $\left| \frac{\sin n}{e^n} \right| \leq \frac{1}{e^n}$ 而 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{e^n}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin n}{e^n}$ 绝对收敛
 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} u_n(x_0)$ 收敛

③ $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} u_n'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (\cos nx - \sin nx) n e^{-nx}$ 往证在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内闭一致收敛

$\forall [a, b] \subset (0, +\infty) \quad \forall x \in [a, b] \quad |(\cos nx - \sin nx) n e^{-nx}| \leq \frac{n}{e^{na}}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{e^{na}} = \frac{1}{e^a} < 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{n}{e^{na}}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} u_n'(x)$ 内闭一致收敛

得上 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 可导, $f'(x)$ 存在

设 $f^{(k)}(x)$ 存在 利用 ①②③ 同理可证 $f^{(k+1)}(x)$ 存在

由 k 的任意性 $\Rightarrow f(x) \in C^\infty$

16. 已知 $f_n(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 连续 $\forall x \in [0, 1]$ 有 $f_n(x) \leq f_{n+1}(x)$

$f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + \frac{x}{n})^{n \cdot x} = e^x$

即 $f(x)$ 连续 由 Dini 定理 $(1 + \frac{x}{n})^{n \cdot x} \rightarrow e^x$

x 由 $f_n(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 连续 $\Rightarrow f_n(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 可积

$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^1 (1 + \frac{x}{n})^{n \cdot x} dx = \int_0^1 \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + \frac{x}{n})^{n \cdot x} dx = \int_0^1 e^x dx = e - 1$

17. 由 $|f_n(x)| \leq g(x)$ 由 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) dx < +\infty \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_n(x) dx$ 收敛

令 $n \rightarrow +\infty$ $|f(x)| \leq g(x) \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛

$\forall x > 0, \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists N > 0$ 当 $n > N$ 时 $|\int_{-x}^x (f_n(x) - f(x)) dx| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$

令 x 充分大有 $|\int_{-x}^x f_n(x) dx| < \frac{\varepsilon}{6} \quad |\int_{-x}^x f(x) dx| < \frac{\varepsilon}{6} \quad |\int_x^{+\infty} f_n(x) dx| < \frac{\varepsilon}{6} \quad |\int_x^{+\infty} f(x) dx| < \frac{\varepsilon}{6}$

则 $|\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (f_n(x) - f(x)) dx| \leq |\int_{-x}^x f_n(x) dx| + |\int_{-x}^x f(x) dx| + |\int_x^{+\infty} (f_n(x) - f(x)) dx| + |\int_x^{+\infty} f_n(x) dx| + |\int_x^{+\infty} f(x) dx|$ 由 $\forall b > 0 \quad f_n(x) \geq 0 \quad x \in [1-b, b]$
 $< \frac{\varepsilon}{6} + \frac{\varepsilon}{6} + \frac{\varepsilon}{6} + \frac{\varepsilon}{6} + \frac{\varepsilon}{6} = \varepsilon$

故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_n(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$

18. 由 $f_n(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 连续, $f_n(x) \geq f(x)$ 故 $f(x) \in C[0, 1] \Rightarrow \exists M > 0$ 使 $|f(x)| \leq M$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists N_1 = \frac{M}{\varepsilon} + 1$ 当 $n > N_1$ 时有 $|\int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} f(x) dx| \leq |\int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} M dx| \leq M \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \varepsilon$

由 $f_n(x) \geq f(x) \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists N_2 \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N_2$ 时 $\forall x \in [0, 1] \quad |f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists N = \max\{N_1, N_2\}$ 当 $n > N$ 时有

$|\int_{\frac{1}{n}}^1 f_n(x) dx - \int_0^1 f(x) dx| = |\int_{\frac{1}{n}}^1 f_n(x) dx - \int_{\frac{1}{n}}^1 f(x) dx + \int_{\frac{1}{n}}^1 f(x) dx|$

$\leq |\int_{\frac{1}{n}}^1 [f_n(x) - f(x)] dx| + |\int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} f(x) dx| < \varepsilon + \varepsilon = 2\varepsilon$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\frac{1}{n}}^1 f_n(x) dx = \int_0^1 f(x) dx$

19. 1) $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^a x}{e^{nx}} = 0 \Rightarrow g(x) = f_n(x) - f(x) = \frac{n^a x}{e^{nx}}$

$g'(x) = \frac{n^a (1-nx)}{e^{nx}} \Rightarrow g(x)$ 在 $(0, \frac{1}{n})$ 上 $f(\frac{1}{n}, +\infty) \searrow$

$\therefore g(x) \leq g(\frac{1}{n}) = \frac{n^{a+1}}{e}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in [0, 1]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^{a+1}}{e} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{e} & a=1 \\ +\infty & a>1 \\ 0 & a<1 \end{cases}$

故 $a < 1$ 时 $f_n(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 一致收敛

2) $a < 1$ 时 $f_n(x) = n^a x e^{-nx}$ 连续 $\Rightarrow f(x) \quad f'(x)$ 可积

$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^1 f_n(x) dx = \int_0^1 \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f_n(x) dx$ 满足

综上所述 $a < 1$

20. 由 $u_n(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 单调 $\Rightarrow |u_n(x)| \leq |u_n(a)| + |u_n(b)|$

由 $\sum |u_n(a)|, \sum |u_n(b)|$ 绝对收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum (|u_n(a)| + |u_n(b)|)$ 收敛

$\Rightarrow u_n(x)$ 绝对一致收敛

21. 对每个正整数 n , 利用拉格朗日中值定理 $\exists \xi \in (0, \frac{1}{n})$

使 $n[f(x+\frac{1}{n}) - f(x)] = n \cdot f'(\xi) \cdot \frac{1}{n} = f'(\xi)$

由 $f'(x)$ 在 I 上连续 $\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta > 0$ 当 $x, x_0 \in I$ 且 $|x - x_0| < \delta$ 时有

$|f'(x) - f'(x_0)| < \varepsilon$

由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0 \Rightarrow$ 对上述 $\delta \quad \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N_1$ 时有 $\frac{1}{n} < \delta$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists N = N_1$ 当 $n > N_1$ 时 $\forall x + \frac{1}{n}, x \in I$

$|n[f(x+\frac{1}{n}) - f(x)] - f'(x)| = |f'(x+\frac{1}{n}) - f'(x)| < \varepsilon$

故 $F_n(x)$ 在 I 上一致收敛到 $f'(x)$

2) 令 $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ 则 $f(x)$ 在 $\forall [a, b] \subset (0, +\infty)$ 可导, $f'(x)$ 一致连续

内闭一致收敛证法同 1)

$f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n(\sqrt{x+\frac{1}{n}} - \sqrt{x}) \xrightarrow[\text{洛必达}]{\text{等价函数}} \lim_{b \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+b} - \sqrt{x}}{b} = \lim_{b \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+b}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$

取 $x_0 = \frac{1}{4} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} |f_n(x_0) - f(x_0)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} [(\sqrt{2} - \frac{3}{2}) \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}] \neq 0$

$\Rightarrow f_n(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 不一致收敛

22. 令 $u_n(x) = x e^{-nx} \quad s_n(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{x}{e^{kx}} = x \cdot \frac{e^x(1 - \frac{1}{e^n})}{1 - \frac{1}{e^x}}$

$g(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} s_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x e^x (1 - \frac{1}{e^n})}{1 - \frac{1}{e^x}} = \frac{x}{e^x - 1}$

已知 $u_n(x)$ 对任意 n 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 连续非负

而 $g(x)$ 不连续 (在 0 处) 由 Dini 定理 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} x e^{-nx}$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 不一致收敛

23. 由 $g(x) \in C[-1, 1] \Rightarrow \exists M$ 使 $|g(x)| \leq M$

$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N$ 时 $\forall x \in [-1, -\frac{1}{2}] \cup [\frac{1}{2}, 1]$ 有 $|f_n(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{6M(1-b)}$

由 $g(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续, 对上述 ε 当 $x \in [-b, b]$ 时 $|g(x) - g(0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{6}$

由 $|\int_{-1}^1 f_n(x) dx| = 1 \Rightarrow g(0) = g(0) \cdot \int_{-1}^1 f_n(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 f_n(x) g(0) dx$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists N = N_1$ 当 $n > N$ 时有

$|\int_{-1}^1 f_n(x) g(x) dx - g(0)| = |\int_{-1}^1 f_n(x) g(x) dx - \int_{-1}^1 f_n(x) g(0) dx|$

$= |\int_{-1}^{-b} f_n(x) (g(x) - g(0)) dx + \int_{-b}^b f_n(x) (g(x) - g(0)) dx + \int_b^1 f_n(x) (g(x) - g(0)) dx|$

$\leq |\int_{-1}^{-b} f_n(x) (g(x) - g(0)) dx| + |\int_{-b}^b f_n(x) (g(x) - g(0)) dx| + |\int_b^1 f_n(x) (g(x) - g(0)) dx|$

$< \frac{\varepsilon}{6M(1-b)} \cdot 2M \cdot (1-b) + \frac{\varepsilon}{6} \cdot 2b + \frac{\varepsilon}{6M(1-b)} \cdot 2M \cdot (1-b) = \varepsilon$

故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-1}^1 f_n(x) g(x) dx = g(0)$

24. 1) $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N$ 时有 $\frac{1}{n} e^{-n^2 x^2} < \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon$

故 $f_n(x)$ 一致收敛到 0

$$(2) f'_n(x) = \frac{1}{n} (1 - n^2 x^2) e^{-n^2 x^2} = -2nx e^{-n^2 x^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2nx}{e^{n^2 x^2}} = 0 \quad \text{取 } x_0 = \frac{1}{n} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f'_n(x_0) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} -2n \cdot \frac{1}{n} e^{-n^2 \cdot \frac{1}{n^2}} = -\frac{2}{e} \neq 0$$

故 $f'_n(x)$ 不收敛到 0, 但不一致收敛

$$25. f_n = \sin \frac{x}{n}$$

$$f'_n(x) = \frac{1}{n} \cos \frac{x}{n} \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \text{ 当 } n > N \text{ 时有 } |f'_n(x)| < \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon \Rightarrow f_n(x) \text{ 在 } (-\infty, +\infty) \text{ 一致收敛}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sin \frac{x}{n} = 0 \Rightarrow f_n(x) \text{ 在 } (-\infty, +\infty) \text{ 处处收敛}$$

$$\text{令 } x_0 = n^2 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sin \frac{n^2}{n} = \sin 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow f_n(x) \text{ 在 } (-\infty, +\infty) \text{ 不一致收敛}$$

26. 充分性显然

必要性: 由 $f_n(x) \in C[0,1]$ $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 将 $[0,1]$ 等分成有限个小区间 $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$ ($i=1,2,\dots,k$)

使得 $\Delta x_i < \delta$ 每个区间上函数振幅都小于 ε

$$\text{即 } |f_n(x) - f_n(x_i)| < \varepsilon, |f_m(x_i) - f_m(x)| < \varepsilon$$

而 $f_n(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上收敛 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ 对上还有有限个 $x_1, \dots, x_k$, 存在公共的 N

当 $n, m > N$ 时 $\forall i=1,2,\dots,k$ 都有 $|f_n(x_i) - f_m(x_i)| < \varepsilon$

$$\text{故 } \forall x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i] \quad |f_n(x) - f_m(x)| \leq |f_n(x) - f_n(x_i)| + |f_n(x_i) - f_m(x_i)| + |f_m(x_i) - f_m(x)|$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{对上 } \delta, N, \varepsilon \text{ 有}} \leq \varepsilon + \varepsilon + \varepsilon = 3\varepsilon$

由柯西准则 $f_n(x)$ 一致收敛

27. 由 $f'_n(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 一致有界 $\Rightarrow \exists M > 0$ s.t. $\forall n, x \in [a,b]$ 有 $|f'_n(x)| \leq M$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \text{ 取 } \delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{M}, \text{ 当 } |x - x'| < \delta \text{ 时 } \left| \frac{f_n(x) - f_n(x')}{x - x'} \right| \leq M \Rightarrow |f_n(x) - f_n(x')| \leq M|x - x'| \leq M \cdot \delta = \varepsilon$$

由 26 得 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 在 $[a,b]$ 收敛到 $f(x)$

24. 1) $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N$ 时有 $\frac{1}{n} e^{-n^2 x^2} < \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon$

故 $f_n(x)$ 一致收敛到 0

$$(2) f'_n(x) = \frac{1}{n} (1 - n^2 x^2) e^{-n^2 x^2} = -2nx e^{-n^2 x^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2nx}{e^{n^2 x^2}} = 0 \quad \text{而取 } x_0 = \frac{1}{n} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f'_n(x_0) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} -2n \cdot \frac{1}{n} e^{-n^2 \cdot \frac{1}{n^2}} = -\frac{2}{e} \neq 0$$

故 $f'_n(x)$ 不收敛到 0, 但不一致收敛

25. $f_n = \sin \frac{x}{n}$

$f'_n(x) = \frac{1}{n} \cos \frac{x}{n}$ $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N$ 时有 $|f'_n(x)| < \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon \Rightarrow f_n(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 一致收敛

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sin \frac{x}{n} = 0 \Rightarrow f_n(x) \text{ 在 } (-\infty, +\infty) \text{ 处处收敛}$$

$$\text{令 } x_0 = n^2 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sin \frac{n^2}{n} = \sin 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow f_n(x) \text{ 在 } (-\infty, +\infty) \text{ 不一致收敛}$$

26. 充分性显然

必要性: 由 $f_n(x) \in C[a, b]$ $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 将 $[a, b]$ 等分成有限个小区间 $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$ ($i=1, 2, \dots, k$)

使得 $\Delta x_i < \delta$ 每个区间上函数振幅都小于 ε

$$\text{即 } |f_n(x) - f_n(x_i)| < \varepsilon, |f_m(x_i) - f_m(x)| < \varepsilon$$

而 $f_n(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上收敛 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ 对上还有有限个 $x_1, \dots, x_k$, 存在公共的 N

当 $n, m > N$ 时 $\forall i=1, 2, \dots, k$ 都有 $|f_n(x_i) - f_m(x_i)| < \varepsilon$

$$\text{故 } \forall x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i] \quad |f_n(x) - f_m(x)| \leq |f_n(x) - f_n(x_i)| + |f_n(x_i) - f_m(x_i)| + |f_m(x_i) - f_m(x)|$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{对上 } \delta, N, \varepsilon \text{ 有}} \leq \varepsilon + \varepsilon + \varepsilon = 3\varepsilon$

由柯西准则 $f_n(x)$ 一致收敛

27. 由 $f'_n(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 一致有界 $\Rightarrow \exists M > 0$ s.t. $\forall n, x \in [a, b]$ 有 $|f'_n(x)| \leq M$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \text{ 取 } \delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{M}, \text{ 当 } |x - x'| < \delta \text{ 时 } \left| \frac{f_n(x) - f_n(x')}{x - x'} \right| \leq M \Rightarrow |f_n(x) - f_n(x')| \leq M|x - x'| \leq M \cdot \delta = \varepsilon$$

由 26 得 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 收敛到 $f(x)$

习题十一

$$1. (1) \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)} \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^n = 0$$

$\Rightarrow$ 收敛半径为 $+\infty$ 收敛域 $(-\infty, +\infty)$

$$(2) \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}}{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}} = 1$$

$\Rightarrow$ 收敛半径为 1

$x=1$ 时 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n})$ 发散

$x=-1$ 时 同理级数发散 故收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$

$$(3) \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{n!} = 1 \Rightarrow R=1$$

$x=1$ 时 $\alpha < -1$ 时 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^\alpha}$ 收敛

$\alpha > 0$ 时 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^\alpha \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} n^\alpha$ 发散

$-1 < \alpha < 0$ 时 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^\alpha}$ 发散

$x=-1$ 时 $\alpha < -1$ 时 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^\alpha}$ 收敛

$\alpha > 0$ 时 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^\alpha \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n n^\alpha$ 发散

$-1 < \alpha < 0$ 时 故级数 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n^\alpha} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n n^\alpha$ 收敛

故收敛域为 $\begin{cases} [-1, 1] & \alpha < -1 \\ (-1, 1) & \alpha > 0 \\ [-1, 1) & -1 \leq \alpha < 0 \end{cases}$

$$(4) \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^{n+1} \cdot (n+1)^2}{2^n \cdot n^2} = 2 \Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{2}$$

$x = \frac{1}{2}$ 时 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 2^n \cdot n^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} n^2$ 发散

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

$\Rightarrow$ 收敛域为 $(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

$$(5) \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{n^n} = 0 \quad R = +\infty$$

$\Rightarrow$ 收敛域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$

$$(6) \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n}) = e \Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{e}$$

令 $x = \frac{1}{e}$ 时 由于 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n \cdot (\frac{1}{e})^n = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n \cdot (\frac{1}{e})^n$ 发散

同理 $x = -\frac{1}{e}$ 时也发散

$\Rightarrow$ 收敛域为 $(\frac{1}{e}, \frac{1}{e})$

$$(7) \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(2n+2)!!}{(2n+3)!!} \cdot \frac{(2n+1)!!}{(2n)!!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2n+2}{2n+3} = 1 \Rightarrow R=1$$

$x=1$ 时 $\frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} \sim \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2(2n+1)}} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{(2n+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$

而 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ 发散 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2(2n+1)}}$ 发散 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!}$ 发散

$x=-1$ 时 对于 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!}$ 是莱布尼茨级数

($\odot$) $\frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!}$ 单调 $\downarrow \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} = 0$ 故 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!}$ 收敛

$\Rightarrow$ 收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$

$$(8) \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{1 + 2\cos \frac{n\pi}{4}} = 1 \Rightarrow R=1$$

$x=1$ 时 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + 2\cos \frac{n\pi}{4}) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (1 + 2\cos \frac{n\pi}{4})$ 发散

$x=-1$ 时 同理 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n (1 + 2\cos \frac{n\pi}{4})$ 发散

$\Rightarrow$ 收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$

$$(9) \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{2^n}} = 0 \Rightarrow R = +\infty$$

$\Rightarrow$ 收敛域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$

$$(10) \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{2^n} = 1 \Rightarrow R=1$$

$x=1$ 时 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 2^n = +\infty \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 2^n$ 发散

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

$$2. \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \frac{1}{r} \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$(1) \rho' = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n'|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}^k = \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)^k$$

$$\Rightarrow R = r^k$$

(2) ① $r > 1$ 时 令 $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \frac{1}{r}) > 0$ 由上极限性质 $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N$ 时

$$\sqrt[n]{|a_n|} < \rho + \varepsilon = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{2}(1 - \frac{1}{r}) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \frac{1}{r}) < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \left(\sqrt[n]{|a_n|} \right)^n < \left[\frac{1}{2}(1 + \frac{1}{r}) \right]^n$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho_1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}(1 + \frac{1}{r}) \right)^n = 0$$

$$\text{有 } \rho_1 = 0 \quad r_1 = +\infty$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad r < 1 \text{ 时 } \rho = \frac{1}{r} > 1 \text{ 令 } \varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}(r - 1)$$

$\exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ 有 $\sqrt[n]{|a_n|} > \rho - \varepsilon = \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{2}(r - 1) = \frac{1}{2}(r + 1) > 1$

$$\sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \left(\sqrt[n]{|a_n|} \right)^n > \left[\frac{1}{2}(r + 1) \right]^n$$

$$\text{有 } \rho_2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} > \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{2}(r + 1) \right]^n = +\infty \Rightarrow r_2 = 0$$

③ $r=1$ 时 无法确定, 可能有多种情况

$$(3) \rho_2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sqrt[n]{|a_n|} \right)^k = \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)^k$$

$$\Rightarrow R = r^k$$

$$(4) \rho_4 = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sqrt[n]{|a_n|} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow R = 1$$

$$3. \quad \rho_1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \frac{1}{r_a} \quad \rho_2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|b_n|} = \frac{1}{r_b}$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ 由上极限性质 $\sqrt[n]{|a_n|} < \rho_1 + \varepsilon \quad \sqrt[n]{|b_n|} < \rho_2 + \varepsilon$

$$\Rightarrow |a_n| < (\rho_1 + \varepsilon)^n \quad |b_n| < (\rho_2 + \varepsilon)^n$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{|a_n + b_n|} \leq \sqrt[n]{|a_n| + |b_n|} \leq \sqrt[n]{2 \max\{(\rho_1 + \varepsilon)^n, (\rho_2 + \varepsilon)^n\}} = \sqrt[n]{2} (\max\{\rho_1, \rho_2\} + \varepsilon)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n + b_n|} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{2} (\max\{\rho_1, \rho_2\} + \varepsilon) = \max\{\rho_1, \rho_2\} + \varepsilon$$

由任意性 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n + b_n|} \leq \max\{\rho_1, \rho_2\} \Rightarrow R \geq \min\{r_a, r_b\}$

$$\text{即 } \min\{r_a, r_b\} \leq R \leq +\infty$$

$$(2) \quad \sqrt[n]{|a_n b_n|} \leq \sqrt[n]{|a_n| |b_n|} \leq \sqrt[n]{(\rho_1 + \varepsilon)(\rho_2 + \varepsilon)} = (\rho_1 + \varepsilon)(\rho_2 + \varepsilon)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n b_n|} \leq (\rho_1 + \varepsilon)(\rho_2 + \varepsilon) = \rho_1 \rho_2 + (\rho_1 + \rho_2)\varepsilon + \varepsilon^2$$

由任意性 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n b_n|} \leq \rho_1 \rho_2$

$$\Rightarrow r_a r_b \leq R \leq +\infty$$

$$4. (1) \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{n+3} = 1 \quad x = \pm 1 \text{ 时 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (n+3) \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow$ 收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$ 令 $s_n = \sum_{k=0}^n (k+3) x^k$ ★ (法2)

$$\textcircled{\text{法1}} \quad s_n = 3x^0 + 4x + \dots + (n+3)x^n \quad \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x} \xrightarrow{\text{逐项乘}} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} n x^{n-1} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$x s_n = 3x + \dots + (n+2)x^n + (n+3)x^{n+1} \quad \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (n+3)x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} n x^n + 3 \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} x^n$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-x)s_n = 3 + x + \dots + x^n - (n+3)x^{n+1} \quad = x \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} n x^{n-1} + 3 \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} x^n$$

$$\Rightarrow s_n = \frac{3 - 2x - (n+4)x^{n+1} + (n+3)x^{n+2}}{(1-x)^2} \quad = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{3-2x}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$s(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} s_n = \frac{3-2x}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$(2) \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{2^{n+1}}} = 1 \Rightarrow R=1$$

$x=1$ 时 $\frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \sim \frac{1}{2^n}$ 由 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2^n}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$ 收敛

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

$$x \neq 0 \quad \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \int_0^x x^{2n} dx = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} x^{2n} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2x} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}$$

$$x=0 \quad \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{2^{n+1}} = 0$$

习题十一

$$1. (1) \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)} \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^n = 0$$

$\Rightarrow$ 收敛半径为 $+\infty$ 收敛域 $(-\infty, +\infty)$

$$(2) \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}}{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}} = 1$$

$\Rightarrow$ 收敛半径为 1

$x=1$ 时 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n})$ 发散

$x=-1$ 时 同理级数发散 故收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$

$$(3) \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{n!} = 1 \Rightarrow R=1$$

$x=1$ 时 $\alpha < -1$ 时 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^\alpha}$ 收敛

$\alpha > 0$ 时 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^\alpha \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} n^\alpha$ 发散

$-1 < \alpha < 0$ 时 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^\alpha}$ 发散

$x=-1$ 时 $\alpha < -1$ 时 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^\alpha}$ 收敛

$\alpha > 0$ 时 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^\alpha \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n n^\alpha$ 发散

$-1 < \alpha < 0$ 时 故级数 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n^\alpha} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n n^\alpha$ 收敛

故收敛域为 $\begin{cases} [-1, 1] & \alpha < -1 \\ (-1, 1) & \alpha > 0 \\ [-1, 1) & -1 \leq \alpha < 0 \end{cases}$

$$(4) \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^{n+1} \cdot (n+1)^2}{2^n \cdot n^2} = 2 \Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{2}$$

$x = \frac{1}{2}$ 时 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 2^n \cdot n^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} n^2$ 发散

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

$\Rightarrow$ 收敛域为 $(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

$$(5) \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{n^n} = 0 \quad R = +\infty$$

$\Rightarrow$ 收敛域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$

$$(6) \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n}) = e \Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{e}$$

令 $x = \frac{1}{e}$ 时 由于 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n \cdot (\frac{1}{e})^n = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n \cdot (\frac{1}{e})^n$ 发散

同理 $x = -\frac{1}{e}$ 时也发散

$\Rightarrow$ 收敛域为 $(\frac{1}{e}, \frac{1}{e})$

$$(7) \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(2n+2)!!}{(2n+3)!!} \cdot \frac{(2n+1)!!}{(2n)!!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2n+2}{2n+3} = 1 \Rightarrow R=1$$

$x=1$ 时 $\frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} \sim \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2(2n+1)}} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{(2n+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$

而 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ 发散 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2(2n+1)}}$ 发散 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!}$ 发散

$x=-1$ 时 对于 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!}$ 是莱布尼茨级数

($\odot$) $\frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!}$ 单调 $\downarrow \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} = 0$ 故 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!}$ 收敛

$\Rightarrow$ 收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$

$$(8) \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{1 + 2\cos \frac{n\pi}{4}} = 1 \Rightarrow R=1$$

$x=1$ 时 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + 2\cos \frac{n\pi}{4}) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (1 + 2\cos \frac{n\pi}{4})$ 发散

$x=-1$ 时 同理 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n (1 + 2\cos \frac{n\pi}{4})$ 发散

$\Rightarrow$ 收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$

$$(9) \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{2^n}} = 0 \Rightarrow R = +\infty$$

$\Rightarrow$ 收敛域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$

$$(10) \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{2^n} = 1 \Rightarrow R=1$$

$x=1$ 时 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 2^n = +\infty \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 2^n$ 发散

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

$$2. \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \frac{1}{r} \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$(1) \rho' = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n'|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}^k = \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)^k$$

$$\Rightarrow R = r^k$$

(2) ① $r > 1$ 时 令 $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \frac{1}{r}) > 0$ 由上极限性质 $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N$ 时

$$\sqrt[n]{|a_n|} < \rho + \varepsilon = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{2}(1 - \frac{1}{r}) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \frac{1}{r}) < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \left(\sqrt[n]{|a_n|} \right)^n < \left[\frac{1}{2}(1 + \frac{1}{r}) \right]^n$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho_1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}(1 + \frac{1}{r}) \right)^n = 0$$

$$\text{有 } \rho_1 = 0 \quad r_1 = +\infty$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad r < 1 \text{ 时 } \rho = \frac{1}{r} > 1 \text{ 令 } \varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}(r - 1)$$

$\exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ 有 $\sqrt[n]{|a_n|} > \rho - \varepsilon = \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{2}(r - 1) = \frac{1}{2}(r + 1) > 1$

$$\sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \left(\sqrt[n]{|a_n|} \right)^n > \left[\frac{1}{2}(r + 1) \right]^n$$

$$\text{有 } \rho_2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} > \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{2}(r + 1) \right]^n = +\infty \Rightarrow r_2 = 0$$

③ $r=1$ 时 无法确定, 可能有多种情况

$$(3) \rho_2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sqrt[n]{|a_n|} \right)^k = \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)^k$$

$$\Rightarrow R = r^k$$

$$(4) \rho_4 = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sqrt[n]{|a_n|} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow R = 1$$

$$3. \quad \rho_1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \frac{1}{r_a} \quad \rho_2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|b_n|} = \frac{1}{r_b}$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ 由上极限性质 $\sqrt[n]{|a_n|} < \rho_1 + \varepsilon \quad \sqrt[n]{|b_n|} < \rho_2 + \varepsilon$

$$\Rightarrow |a_n| < (\rho_1 + \varepsilon)^n \quad |b_n| < (\rho_2 + \varepsilon)^n$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{|a_n + b_n|} \leq \sqrt[n]{|a_n| + |b_n|} \leq \sqrt[n]{2 \max\{(\rho_1 + \varepsilon)^n, (\rho_2 + \varepsilon)^n\}} = \sqrt[n]{2} (\max\{\rho_1, \rho_2\} + \varepsilon)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n + b_n|} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{2} (\max\{\rho_1, \rho_2\} + \varepsilon) = \max\{\rho_1, \rho_2\} + \varepsilon$$

由任意性 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n + b_n|} \leq \max\{\rho_1, \rho_2\} \Rightarrow R \geq \min\{r_a, r_b\}$

$$\text{即 } \min\{r_a, r_b\} \leq R \leq +\infty$$

$$(2) \quad \sqrt[n]{|a_n b_n|} \leq \sqrt[n]{|a_n| |b_n|} \leq \sqrt[n]{(\rho_1 + \varepsilon)(\rho_2 + \varepsilon)} = (\rho_1 + \varepsilon)(\rho_2 + \varepsilon)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n b_n|} \leq (\rho_1 + \varepsilon)(\rho_2 + \varepsilon) = \rho_1 \rho_2 + (\rho_1 + \rho_2)\varepsilon + \varepsilon^2$$

由任意性 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n b_n|} \leq \rho_1 \rho_2$

$$\Rightarrow r_a r_b \leq R \leq +\infty$$

$$4. (1) \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{n+3} = 1 \quad x = \pm 1 \text{ 时 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (n+3) \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow$ 收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$ 令 $s_n = \sum_{k=0}^n (k+3) x^k$ ★ (法2)

$$\textcircled{\text{法1}} \quad s_n = 3x^0 + 4x + \dots + (n+3)x^n \quad \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x} \xrightarrow{\text{逐项乘}} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} n x^{n-1} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$x s_n = 3x + \dots + (n+2)x^n + (n+3)x^{n+1} \quad \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (n+3)x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} n x^n + 3 \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} x^n$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-x)s_n = 3 + x + \dots + x^n - (n+3)x^{n+1} \quad = x \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} n x^{n-1} + 3 \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} x^n$$

$$\Rightarrow s_n = \frac{3 - 2x - (n+4)x^{n+1} + (n+3)x^{n+2}}{(1-x)^2} \quad = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{3-2x}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$S(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} s_n = \frac{3-2x}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$(2) \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{2^{n+1}}} = 1 \Rightarrow R=1$$

$x=1$ 时 $\frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \sim \frac{1}{2^n}$ 由 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2^n}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$ 收敛

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

$$x \neq 0 \quad \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \int_0^x x^{2n} dx = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} x^{2n} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2x} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}$$

$$x=0 \quad \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{2^{n+1}} = 0$$

$$13) \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{n^2} = 1 \Rightarrow R=1 \text{ 显然 } x=\pm 1 \text{ 时 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n^2 x^n \text{ 发散} \Rightarrow \text{收敛域 } (-1,1)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x} \xrightarrow{\text{求导}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \xrightarrow{\text{求导}} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) x^{n-2} = \frac{2}{(1-x)^3}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n-1) x^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^n = x \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) x^{n-2} + x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} \\ = \frac{2x^2}{(1-x)^3} + \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{x+x^2}{(1-x)^3} \quad x \in (-1,1)$$

$$14) \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1 \Rightarrow R=1 \text{ 显然 } x=\pm 1 \text{ 时 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^n \text{ 发散} \Rightarrow \text{收敛域 } (-1,1)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x} \xrightarrow{\text{求导}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(x^2)^n = x^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(x^2)^{n-1} = x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{(1-x^2)^2} = \frac{x^2}{(1-x^2)^2} \quad x \in (-1,1)$$

$$15) \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n(n+1)}{(n+1)(n+2)} = 1 \Rightarrow R=1$$

$$x=1 \text{ 时 } \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \sim \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 而 } \sum \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$x=-1 \text{ 时 } \sum (-1)^n \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \text{ 绝对收敛} \Rightarrow \text{收敛域为 } [-1,1]$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x} \xrightarrow{\text{求导}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} x^{n-1} = -\ln(1-x)$$

$$x \neq 0 \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} x^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} - \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + 1 \\ = -\ln(1-x) + \frac{1}{x} \ln(1-x) + 1$$

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

$$16) \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{n(n+1)} = 1 \quad R=1 \quad x=\pm 1 \text{ 时 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1) x^n \text{ 发散}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{收敛域为 } (-1,1)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x} \xrightarrow{\text{求导}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \xrightarrow{\text{求导}} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) x^{n-2} = \frac{2}{(1-x)^3}$$

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

$$17) \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1 \Rightarrow R=1 \quad x=\pm 1 \text{ 时 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^n \text{ 发散} \Rightarrow \text{收敛域 } (-1,1)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x} \xrightarrow{\text{求导}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$$

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

$$18) \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^n}{2^{n+2}} = 1 \Rightarrow R=1$$

$$x=1 \text{ 时 } (n \text{ 充分大}) \frac{1}{2^n} < \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 由 } \sum \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{2^n} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$x=-1 \text{ 时 } \text{绝对收敛} \Rightarrow \text{收敛域为 } [-1,1]$$

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \quad \text{①} \quad e^{-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-x)^n}{n!} \quad \text{②}$$

$$\text{①} + \text{②} \Rightarrow e^x + e^{-x} = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$$

$$\text{故 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} = \frac{1}{2} (e^x + e^{-x})$$

$$5. 11) \text{ 先证 } \arctan x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$$

$$f'(x) = (\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{1-(-x^2)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-x^2)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n}$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + \int_0^x f'(t) dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} (-1)^n x^{2n+1}$$

$$\text{令 } x=1 \text{ 得 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$12) e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)^n = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$13) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} = -\ln(1-x)$$

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

$$14) \text{ 记 } f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{3n+1} x^{3n+1}$$

$$f'(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{3n} = \frac{1}{1-x^3}$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + \int_0^x f'(t) dt = \frac{1}{3} \ln(1+x) - \frac{1}{6} \ln(1-x^2) + \frac{1}{3} \arctan \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\pi}{6\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\text{令 } x=1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{3n+1} = \frac{1}{3} \ln 2 + \frac{\pi}{6\sqrt{3}}$$

$$6. 11) \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x$$

$$\cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} x^{2n} \Rightarrow \cos 2x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} (2x)^{2n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} \frac{2^{2n+1} x^{2n+2}}{2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(2n)!} \frac{2^{2n+1} x^{2n+2}}{2} \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$12) \cos(\alpha+\beta x) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta x - \sin \alpha \sin \beta x$$

$$\cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} x^{2n} \quad \sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(\alpha+\beta x) = \cos \alpha \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} (\beta x)^{2n} - \sin \alpha \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} (\beta x)^{2n+1} \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$13) \cos^3 x = \frac{\cos 3x + 3 \cos x}{4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} \frac{(3x)^{2n}}{1} + \frac{3}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} x^{2n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} (3^{2n} + 3) x^{2n} \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$14) e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

$$e^{-x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-x^2)^n}{n!}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} t^{2n} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \int_0^x t^{2n} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$15) \frac{\sin x}{x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n}$$

$$\int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} t^{2n} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} \int_0^x t^{2n} dt$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} \frac{1}{(2n+1)} x^{2n+1} \Big|_0^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$(b) (1+x) \ln(1+x) = (1+x) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} x^n}{n} = x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n(n+1)} \quad x \in (-1,1)$$

$$17) \text{ 令 } g(x) = \arctan \frac{2(1-x)}{1+4x}$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{4(1-x)^2}{(1+4x)^2}} \cdot \frac{2(1+x) - 8(1-x)}{(1+4x)^2} = -\frac{2}{1+4x^2}$$

$$= -2 \cdot \frac{1}{1+4x^2} = -2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-4x^2)^n$$

$$g(x) - g(0) = -2 \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-4t^2)^n dt = -2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n 4^n \int_0^x t^{2n} dt$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} 2^{2n+1} \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} \Big|_0^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} 2^{2n+1} \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow g(0) = \arctan 2 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2^{2n+1}}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} \quad x \in (-1,1)$$

$$18) \text{ 令 } f(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$$

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

$$f(x) = f(0) + \int_0^x f'(t) dt = x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!! (2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} \quad x \in [-1,1]$$

$$19) \ln \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} = \frac{1}{2} [\ln(1+x) - \ln(1-x)] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} x^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} (-x)^n \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} x^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} + 1}{n} x^n \quad (n \text{ 为偶数时 } = 0)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1} \quad \begin{cases} -1 < x \leq 1 \\ -1 < -x \leq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (-1,1)$$

$$(10) \ln(1+x+x^2+x^3) = \ln \frac{1-x^4}{1-x} = \ln(1-x^4) - \ln(1-x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} (-x^4)^n}{n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} (-x)^n \\ = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -\frac{x^{4n}}{n} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} \quad \text{写成答案形式: } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} + (-1)^{n+1} (-1)^n}{n} x^n \quad x \in (-1,1)$$

$$(11) f(x) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4} - \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \left[\frac{1}{2n-1} + \frac{1}{2(n-1)-1} + \dots + \frac{1}{1-(2n-1)} \right] x^{2n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \left[\frac{1}{2n-1} + \frac{1}{2n-3} + \frac{1}{2n-5} + \dots + \frac{1}{1-(2n-1)} \right] x^{2n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n-1} \right) \frac{x^{2n}}{n} \quad (-1 \leq x \leq 1)$$

$$(12) f(x) = 1 - x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} - \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \left[\frac{1}{1-n} + \frac{1}{2(n-1)} + \frac{1}{3(n-2)} + \dots + \frac{1}{n-1} \right] x^{n+1}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \frac{1}{n+1} + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{n-1} \right) \frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{1} \right) \frac{1}{n+1} \right] x^{n+1}$$

$$= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \right) \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \quad (-1 < x < 1)$$

$$7. \tan x \text{ 是奇函数} \Rightarrow \tan x = x + a_3 x^3 + a_5 x^5 + o(x^6)$$

$$\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \Rightarrow x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + o(x^6) = (x + a_3 x^3 + a_5 x^5 + o(x^6)) \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + o(x^5) \right)$$

$$\text{比较系数 } a_3 = \frac{1}{3} \quad a_5 = \frac{2}{15}$$

$$\therefore \tan x = x + \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{2}{15} x^5 + o(x^6)$$

$$13) \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{n^2} = 1 \Rightarrow R=1 \text{ 显然 } x=\pm 1 \text{ 时 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n^2 x^n \text{ 发散} \Rightarrow \text{收敛域 } (-1,1)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x} \xrightarrow{\text{求导}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \xrightarrow{\text{求导}} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) x^{n-2} = \frac{2}{(1-x)^3}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n-1) x^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^n = x \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) x^{n-2} + x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} \\ = \frac{2x^2}{(1-x)^3} + \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{x+x^2}{(1-x)^3} \quad x \in (-1,1)$$

$$14) \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1 \Rightarrow R=1 \text{ 显然 } x=\pm 1 \text{ 时 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^n \text{ 发散} \Rightarrow \text{收敛域 } (-1,1)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x} \xrightarrow{\text{求导}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(x^2)^n = x^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(x^2)^{n-1} = x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{(1-x^2)^2} = \frac{x^2}{(1-x^2)^2} \quad x \in (-1,1)$$

$$15) \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n(n+1)}{(n+1)(n+2)} = 1 \Rightarrow R=1$$

$$x=1 \text{ 时 } \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \sim \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 而 } \sum \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$x=-1 \text{ 时 } \sum (-1)^n \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \text{ 绝对收敛} \Rightarrow \text{收敛域为 } [-1,1]$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x} \xrightarrow{\text{求导}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} x^{n-1} = -\ln(1-x)$$

$$x \neq 0 \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} x^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} - \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + 1 \\ = -\ln(1-x) + \frac{1}{x} \ln(1-x) + 1$$

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

$$16) \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{n(n+1)} = 1 \quad R=1 \quad x=\pm 1 \text{ 时 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1) x^n \text{ 发散}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{收敛域为 } (-1,1)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x} \xrightarrow{\text{求导}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \xrightarrow{\text{求导}} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) x^{n-2} = \frac{2}{(1-x)^3}$$

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

$$17) \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1 \Rightarrow R=1 \quad x=\pm 1 \text{ 时 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^n \text{ 发散} \Rightarrow \text{收敛域 } (-1,1)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x} \xrightarrow{\text{求导}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$$

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

$$18) \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^n}{2^{n+2}} = 1 \Rightarrow R=1$$

$$x=1 \text{ 时 } (n \text{ 充分大}) \frac{1}{2^n} < \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 由 } \sum \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{2^n} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$x=-1 \text{ 时 } \text{绝对收敛} \Rightarrow \text{收敛域为 } [-1,1]$$

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \quad \textcircled{1} \quad e^{-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-x)^n}{n!} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow e^x + e^{-x} = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$$

$$\text{故 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} = \frac{1}{2} (e^x + e^{-x})$$

$$5. 11) \text{ 先证 } \arctan x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$$

$$f'(x) = (\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{1-(-x^2)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-x^2)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n}$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + \int_0^x f'(t) dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} (-1)^n x^{2n+1}$$

$$\text{令 } x=1 \text{ 得 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$12) e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)^n = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$13) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} = -\ln(1-x)$$

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

$$14) \text{ 记 } f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{3n+1} x^{3n+1}$$

$$f'(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{3n} = \frac{1}{1-x^3}$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + \int_0^x f'(t) dt = \frac{1}{3} \ln(1+t) - \frac{1}{6} \ln(1-t) + \frac{1}{6} \ln(1-t^2) = \frac{1}{3} \arctan \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\pi}{6\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\text{令 } x=1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{3n+1} = \frac{1}{3} \ln 2 + \frac{\pi}{6\sqrt{3}}$$

$$6. 11) \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x$$

$$\cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} x^{2n} \Rightarrow \cos 2x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} (2x)^{2n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} \frac{2^{2n+1} x^{2n+1}}{2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(2n)!} \frac{2^{2n+1} x^{2n+1}}{2} \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$12) \cos(\alpha+\beta x) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta x - \sin \alpha \sin \beta x$$

$$\cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} x^{2n} \quad \sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(\alpha+\beta x) = \cos \alpha \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} (\beta x)^{2n} - \sin \alpha \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} (\beta x)^{2n+1} \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$13) \cos^3 x = \frac{\cos 3x + 3 \cos x}{4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} \frac{(3x)^{2n}}{1} + \frac{3}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} x^{2n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} (3^{2n} + 3) x^{2n} \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$14) e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} t^{2n} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \int_0^x t^{2n} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$15) \frac{\sin x}{x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n}$$

$$\int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} t^{2n} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} \int_0^x t^{2n} dt$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} \frac{1}{(2n+1)} x^{2n+1} \Big|_0^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$(b) (1+x) \ln(1+x) = (1+x) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} x^n}{n} = x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n(n+1)} \quad x \in (-1,1)$$

$$17) \text{ 令 } g(x) = \arctan \frac{2(1-x)}{1+4x}$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{4(1-x)^2}{(1+4x)^2}} \cdot \frac{2(1+x) - 8(1-x)}{(1+4x)^2} = -\frac{2}{1+4x^2}$$

$$= -2 \cdot \frac{1}{1+4x^2} = -2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-4x^2)^n$$

$$g(x) - g(0) = -2 \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-4t^2)^n dt = -2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n 4^n \int_0^x t^{2n} dt$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} 2^{2n+1} \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} \Big|_0^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} 2^{2n+1} \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow g(0) = \arctan 2 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2^{2n+1}}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} \quad x \in (-1,1)$$

$$(8) \text{ 令 } f(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$$

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

$$f(x) = f(0) + \int_0^x f'(t) dt = x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!!} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} \quad x \in [-1,1]$$

$$(9) \ln \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} = \frac{1}{2} [\ln(1+x) - \ln(1-x)] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} x^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} (-x)^n \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} x^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} + 1}{n} x^n \quad (n \text{ 为偶数时 } = 0)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1} \quad \begin{cases} -1 < x \leq 1 \\ -1 < -x \leq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (-1,1)$$

$$(10) \ln(1+x+x^2+x^3) = \ln \frac{1-x^4}{1-x} = \ln(1-x^4) - \ln(1-x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} (-x^4)^n}{n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} (-x)^n$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -\frac{x^{4n}}{n} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} \quad \text{写成答案形式: } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} + (-1)^{n+1} (-1)^{4n}}{n} x^n \quad x \in (-1,1)$$

$$(11) f(x) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4} - \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(2n)!} \left[\frac{1}{2n-1} + \frac{1}{2(n-1)} + \dots + \frac{1}{1 \cdot (2n-1)} \right] x^{2n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(2n)!} \left[\frac{1}{2n-1} + \frac{1}{2n-3} + \frac{1}{2n-5} + \dots + \frac{1}{1} \right] x^{2n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(2n)!} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n-1} \right) x^{2n} \quad (-1 \leq x \leq 1)$$

$$(12) f(x) = 1 - x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n!} \left[\frac{1}{1-n} + \frac{1}{2(1-n)} + \frac{1}{3(1-n)} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n-1)(1-n)} \right] x^{n+1}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{1-n} + \frac{1}{2(1-n)} + \frac{1}{3(1-n)} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n-1)(1-n)} \right] x^{n+1}$$

$$= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \right) \frac{x^{n+1}}{n!} \quad (-1 < x < 1)$$

$$7. \tan x \text{ 是奇函数} \Rightarrow \tan x = x + a_3 x^3 + a_5 x^5 + o(x^6)$$

$$\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \Rightarrow x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + o(x^6) = (x + a_3 x^3 + a_5 x^5 + o(x^6)) \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + o(x^5) \right)$$

$$\text{比较系数 } a_3 = \frac{1}{3} \quad a_5 = \frac{2}{15}$$

$$\therefore \tan x = x + \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{2}{15} x^5 + o(x^6)$$

$$8. \int_{-1}^x g(t) dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!n(n+1)} t^{n+1}$$

$$g'(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} t^n \quad g'(1) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t^{n-1} = \frac{1}{1-t}$$

$$\Rightarrow g'(t) = g'(0) + \int_0^t g''(t) dt = -\ln(1-t)$$

$$g(t) = g(0) + \int_0^t g'(t) dt = \int_0^t \ln(1-t) d(1-t)$$

$$= (1-t) \ln(1-t) + \int_0^t dt = t + (1-t) \ln(1-t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!n(n+1)} t^n = \begin{cases} 1 + (\frac{1}{2}-1) \ln(1-t) & t \in (-1,0) \cup (0,1) \\ 0 & t=0 \\ 1 & t=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + \frac{1-x}{1+x} \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} & x \in (-1,1) \cup (1,1) \\ 0 & x=-1 \\ 1 & x=1 \end{cases}$$

$x \in (-1,1) \cup (1,1)$ 时

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

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

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

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

$$9. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^a - x^b}{1-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{ax^{a-1} - bx^{b-1}}{-1} = b-a \Rightarrow x=1 \text{ 不是瑕点}$$

$x=0$ 可能是瑕点 ($a, b < 0$ 时) 但由 $a, b > -1$ 积分收敛

$$\text{而 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+a} - \frac{1}{n+b} \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{b-a}{(n+a)(n+b)}$$

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

应用 Cauchy 收敛准则可证 (1) 在 $(0,1)$ 内一致收敛

$$\int_0^x \frac{x^a - x^b}{1-x} dx = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x^{n+a} - x^{n+b}) dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^x (x^{n+a} - x^{n+b}) dx$$

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

右端在 $x=1$ 收敛

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

不妨设 $-1 < a < b$ ($b=a$ 显然成立)

$$\leq f(x) = \frac{x^{n+a+1}}{n+a+1} - \frac{x^{n+b+1}}{n+b+1} \quad f(0)=0$$

$$f'(x) = x^{n+a} - x^{n+b} \geq 0 \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1)$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 单调增 有 $0 \leq f(x) \leq f(1)$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^{n+a+1}}{n+a+1} - \frac{x^{n+b+1}}{n+b+1} \right) \text{ 在 } [0,1] \text{ 一致收敛}$$

$$\text{由连续性定理 } \int_0^1 \frac{x^a - x^b}{1-x} dx = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \int_0^x \frac{x^a - x^b}{1-x} dx = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^{n+a+1}}{n+a+1} - \frac{x^{n+b+1}}{n+b+1} \right) \\ = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+a+1} - \frac{1}{n+b+1} \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+a} - \frac{1}{n+b}$$

$$(10) \text{ 证明: } \forall a \leq t \leq x \leq b \text{ 有 } 0 \leq \frac{x-t}{x-a} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x-t}{x-a} \leq \frac{x-t+(b-x)}{x-a+(b-x)} = \frac{b-t}{b-a}$$

由积分型余项 $\forall x \in [a,b] \quad f^{(k)}(x) \geq 0$

$$R_n(x) = \frac{1}{n!} \int_a^x f^{(n+1)}(t) (x-t)^n dt \leq \frac{1}{n!} \int_a^x f^{(n+1)}(t) (b-t)^n dt \left(\frac{x-a}{b-a} \right)^n dt$$

$$\leq \left(\frac{x-a}{b-a} \right)^n \frac{1}{n!} \int_a^b f^{(n+1)}(t) (b-t)^n dt = \left(\frac{x-a}{b-a} \right)^n R_n(b)$$

$$\text{而 } R_n(b) = \frac{1}{n!} \int_a^b f^{(n+1)}(t) (b-t)^n dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{n!} \left(f^{(n)}(b) (b-a)^n - \int_a^b f^{(n)}(t) \cdot n(b-t)^{n-1} dt \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n!} \left(f^{(n)}(b) (b-a)^n + n \int_a^b f^{(n)}(t) (b-t)^{n-1} dt \right)$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \int_a^b f^{(n)}(t) (b-t)^{n-1} dt = R_{n-1}(b)$$

$$\leq R_{n-2}(b) \leq \dots \leq R_0(b) = \int_a^b f(t) dt = f(b) - f(a)$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in [a,b] \quad R_n(x) \leq \left(\frac{x-a}{b-a} \right)^n R_n(b) \leq \left(\frac{x-a}{b-a} \right)^n (f(b) - f(a)) \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in [a,b] \text{ 时有 } f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n \quad (1)$$

$$\text{若 } x=b \text{ 时 (1) 不成立 则 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (b-a)^n = +\infty$$

$$\forall M > 0 \quad \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \text{ 当 } m > N \text{ 时有 } \sum_{n=0}^m \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (b-a)^n > M+1$$

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \sum_{n=0}^m \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n = \sum_{n=0}^m \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (b-a)^n > M+1$$

$$\exists b > 0 \text{ s.t. } x \in (b-b, b) \quad f(x) > \sum_{n=0}^m \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n > M$$

$\Rightarrow f$ 在 $[a,1]$ 上无界与 $f \in C[a,b]$ 矛盾

$$\Rightarrow x=b \text{ 时 (1) 成立 } \Rightarrow f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n \quad x \in [a,b]$$

$$(11) \text{ 由逐项微分定理 } f^{(m)}(b) = \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} a_k \cdot k(k-1) \dots (k-n+1) (b-a)^{k-n}$$

$$\forall x \in (b-r', b+r') \text{ 有 } |b-a| + |x-b| < r$$

$$\text{取 } \bar{x} \in (a+r|b-a|+|x-b|, a+r) \text{ 有 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (\bar{x}-a)^n$$

$$\exists M > 0 \text{ s.t. } |a_n (\bar{x}-a)^n| \leq M$$

$$\text{有 } \sum_{k=0}^m \sum_{n=0}^k \left| \binom{k}{n} a_k (b-a)^{k-n} (x-b)^n \right| \leq \sum_{k=0}^m \sum_{n=0}^k \binom{k}{n} M |\bar{x}-a|^k |b-a|^{k-n} |x-b|^n$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^m M |\bar{x}-a|^k (|b-a| + |x-b|)^k$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^m M \left(\frac{|b-a| + |x-b|}{|\bar{x}-a|} \right)^k \leq \sum_{k=0}^m M \left(\frac{|b-a| + |x-b|}{|\bar{x}-a|} \right)^k$$

$$= \frac{M |\bar{x}-a|}{|\bar{x}-a| - |b-a| - |x-b|} = \bar{M}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^m \sum_{n=0}^k \left| \binom{k}{n} a_k (b-a)^{k-n} (x-b)^n \right| \leq \bar{M}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^k \binom{k}{n} a_k (b-a)^{k-n} (x-b)^n \text{ 绝对收敛}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^k \binom{k}{n} a_k (b-a)^{k-n} (x-b)^n$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{k=n}^{\infty} \binom{k}{n} a_k (b-a)^{k-n} \right) (x-b)^n$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n (x-b)^n$$

$$\text{于是 } \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k \sum_{n=0}^k \binom{k}{n} (b-a)^{k-n} (x-b)^n$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k (b-a+x-b)^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k (x-a)^k = f(x)$$

$$\text{而在 } x \in (b-r', b+r') \text{ 有 } f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_k (x-b)^k$$

$$12. \text{ 由正项级数 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \text{ 发散 } \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \text{ 无界}$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall M > 0 \quad \exists N > 0 \text{ 当 } n > N \text{ 时 } \sum_{k=1}^n a_k > 2M$$

$$\text{不妨令 } n=N \quad \text{而 } \sum_{k=1}^N a_k > 2M$$

$$\text{对于每个 } N \text{ 由于 } x \in (0,1) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} x^N = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{由保号性 } \exists b > 0 \text{ 当 } x \in (1-b, 1) \text{ 有 } x^N > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n > \sum_{k=0}^N a_k x^k > \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^N a_k > \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2M = M$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = +\infty$$

$$13. \text{ 反证法 设 } x_0, x_n \in (a,b) \text{ s.t. } f(x_n) = 0 \text{ 且 } x_n \rightarrow x_0$$

$$\text{不妨设 } x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n < \dots \text{ 则 } x_n < x_0 \quad n=1,2,\dots$$

$$\text{由连续性 } f(x_0) = 0$$

$$\text{根据 Rolle 定理 } \exists \xi_n \in (x_n, x_{n+1}) \text{ s.t. } f'(\xi_n) = 0 \quad n=1,2,\dots$$

$$\text{显然 } \xi_1 < \xi_2 < \dots < \xi_n < \dots < x_0 \text{ 且 } \xi_n \rightarrow x_0 \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty)$$

$$\text{由 } f'(x) \text{ 连续性 } \Rightarrow f'(x_0) = 0 \text{ 同理可证 } f^{(m)}(x_0) = 0 \quad m=0,1,\dots$$

$$\text{而 } f \text{ 在 } x_0 \text{ 解析 } \exists b > 0 \text{ s.t. } f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x-x_0)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 0 \cdot (x-x_0)^n = 0 \quad x \in (x_0-b, x_0+b)$$

$$\text{令 } E = \{t \in [a, x_0] \mid f(t) = 0 \quad x \in (t, +\infty)\} \quad E \neq \emptyset \text{ 且 } E \text{ 有上界 } a \quad E \text{ 有上确界 } \alpha = \sup E$$

$$\text{下证 } \alpha = a \text{ 否则 } a < \alpha \leq x_0 - b$$

$$8. \int_{-1}^x g(t) dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!n(n+1)} t^{n+1}$$

$$g'(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} t^n \quad g'(1) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t^{n-1} = \frac{1}{1-t}$$

$$\Rightarrow g'(t) = g'(0) + \int_0^t g''(t) dt = -\ln(1-t)$$

$$g(t) = g(0) + \int_0^t g'(t) dt = \int_0^t \ln(1-t) d(1-t)$$

$$= (1-t) \ln(1-t) + \int_0^t dt = t + (1-t) \ln(1-t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!n(n+1)} t^n = \begin{cases} 1 + (\frac{1}{2}-1) \ln(1-t) & t \in (-1,0) \cup (0,1) \\ 0 & t=0 \\ 1 & t=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + \frac{1-x}{1+x} \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} & x \in (-1,1) \cup (1,1) \\ 0 & x=-1 \\ 1 & x=1 \end{cases}$$

$x \in (-1,1) \cup (1,1)$ 时

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

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

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

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(-2 \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{n-k} \frac{1}{k} + (-1)^n \right) x^n + 1 - \ln 2$$

$$9. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^a - x^b}{1-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{ax^{a-1} - bx^{b-1}}{-1} = b-a \Rightarrow x=1 \text{ 不是瑕点}$$

$x=0$ 可能是瑕点 ($a, b < 0$ 时) 但由 $a, b > -1$ 积分收敛

$$\text{即 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+a} - \frac{1}{n+b} \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{b-a}{(n+a)(n+b)}$$

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

应用 Cauchy 收敛准则可证 (1) 在 $(0,1)$ 内一致收敛

$$\int_0^x \frac{x^a - x^b}{1-x} dx = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x^{n+a} - x^{n+b}) dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^x (x^{n+a} - x^{n+b}) dx$$

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

右端在 $x=1$ 收敛

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

不妨设 $-1 < a < b$ ($b=a$ 显然成立)

$$\leq f(x) = \frac{x^{n+a+1}}{n+a+1} - \frac{x^{n+b+1}}{n+b+1} \quad f(0)=0$$

$$f'(x) = x^{n+a} - x^{n+b} \geq 0 \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1)$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 单调增 有 $0 \leq f(x) \leq f(1)$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^{n+a+1}}{n+a+1} - \frac{x^{n+b+1}}{n+b+1} \right) \text{ 在 } [0,1] \text{ 一致收敛}$$

$$\text{由连续性定理 } \int_0^1 \frac{x^a - x^b}{1-x} dx = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \int_0^x \frac{x^a - x^b}{1-x} dx = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^{n+a+1}}{n+a+1} - \frac{x^{n+b+1}}{n+b+1} \right) \\ = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+a+1} - \frac{1}{n+b+1} \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+a} - \frac{1}{n+b}$$

$$(10) \text{ 证明: } \forall a \leq t \leq x \leq b \text{ 有 } 0 \leq \frac{x-t}{x-a} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x-t}{x-a} \leq \frac{x-t+(b-x)}{x-a+(b-x)} = \frac{b-t}{b-a}$$

由积分型余项 $\forall x \in [a,b] \quad f^{(k)}(x) \geq 0$

$$R_n(x) = \frac{1}{n!} \int_a^x f^{(n+1)}(t) (x-t)^n dt \leq \frac{1}{n!} \int_a^x f^{(n+1)}(t) (b-t)^n dt \left(\frac{x-a}{b-a} \right)^n dt$$

$$\leq \left(\frac{x-a}{b-a} \right)^n \frac{1}{n!} \int_a^b f^{(n+1)}(t) (b-t)^n dt = \left(\frac{x-a}{b-a} \right)^n R_n(b)$$

$$\text{而 } R_n(b) = \frac{1}{n!} \int_a^b f^{(n+1)}(t) (b-t)^n dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{n!} \left(f^{(n)}(b) (b-a)^n - \int_a^b f^{(n)}(t) \cdot n(b-t)^{n-1} dt \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n!} \left(f^{(n)}(b) (b-a)^n + n \int_a^b f^{(n)}(t) (b-t)^{n-1} dt \right)$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \int_a^b f^{(n)}(t) (b-t)^{n-1} dt = R_{n-1}(b)$$

$$\leq R_{n-2}(b) \leq \dots \leq R_0(b) = \int_a^b f(t) dt = f(b) - f(a)$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in [a,b] \quad R_n(x) \leq \left(\frac{x-a}{b-a} \right)^n R_n(b) \leq \left(\frac{x-a}{b-a} \right)^n (f(b) - f(a)) \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in [a,b] \text{ 时有 } f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n \quad (1)$$

$$\text{若 } x=b \text{ 时 (1) 不成立 则 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (b-a)^n = +\infty$$

$$\forall M > 0 \quad \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \text{ 当 } m > N \text{ 时有 } \sum_{n=0}^m \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (b-a)^n > M+1$$

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \sum_{n=0}^m \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n = \sum_{n=0}^m \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (b-a)^n > M+1$$

$$\exists b > 0 \text{ s.t. } x \in (b-b, b) \quad f(x) > \sum_{n=0}^m \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n > M$$

$\Rightarrow f$ 在 $[a,1]$ 上无界与 $f \in C[a,b]$ 矛盾

$$\Rightarrow x=b \text{ 时 (1) 成立 } \Rightarrow f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n \quad x \in [a,b]$$

$$(11) \text{ 由逐项微分定理 } f^{(m)}(b) = \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} a_k \cdot k(k-1) \dots (k-n+1) (b-a)^{k-n}$$

$$\forall x \in (b-r', b+r') \text{ 有 } |b-a| + |x-b| < r$$

$$\text{取 } \bar{x} \in (a+r|b-a|+|x-b|, a+r) \text{ 有 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (\bar{x}-a)^n$$

$$\exists M > 0 \text{ s.t. } |a_n (\bar{x}-a)^n| \leq M$$

$$\text{有 } \sum_{k=0}^m \sum_{n=0}^k \left| \binom{k}{n} a_n (b-a)^{k-n} (x-b)^n \right| \leq \sum_{k=0}^m \sum_{n=0}^k \binom{k}{n} M |\bar{x}-a|^k |b-a|^{k-n} |x-b|^n$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^m M |\bar{x}-a|^k (|b-a| + |x-b|)^k$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^m M \left(\frac{|b-a| + |x-b|}{|\bar{x}-a|} \right)^k \leq \sum_{k=0}^m M \left(\frac{|b-a| + |x-b|}{|\bar{x}-a|} \right)^k$$

$$= \frac{M |\bar{x}-a|}{|\bar{x}-a| - |b-a| - |x-b|} = \bar{M}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^m \sum_{n=0}^k \left| \binom{k}{n} a_n (b-a)^{k-n} (x-b)^n \right| \leq \bar{M}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^m \sum_{n=0}^k \binom{k}{n} a_n (b-a)^{k-n} (x-b)^n \text{ 绝对收敛}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^m \sum_{n=0}^k \binom{k}{n} a_n (b-a)^{k-n} (x-b)^n$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^m \left(\sum_{k=n}^m \binom{k}{n} a_n (b-a)^{k-n} \right) (x-b)^n$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^m b_n (x-b)^n$$

$$\text{于是 } \sum_{k=0}^m a_k \sum_{n=0}^k \binom{k}{n} (b-a)^{k-n} (x-b)^n$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^m a_k (b-a+x-b)^k = \sum_{k=0}^m a_k (x-a)^k = f(x)$$

$$\text{即在 } x \in (b-r', b+r') \text{ 有 } f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_k (x-b)^k$$

$$12. \text{ 由正项级数 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \text{ 发散 } \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \text{ 无界}$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall M > 0 \quad \exists N > 0 \text{ 当 } n > N \text{ 时 } \sum_{k=1}^n a_k > 2M$$

$$\text{不妨令 } n=N \quad \text{即 } \sum_{k=1}^N a_k > 2M$$

$$\text{对于每个 } N \text{ 由于 } x \in (0,1) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} x^N = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{由保号性 } \exists b > 0 \text{ 当 } x \in (1-b, 1) \text{ 有 } x^N > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n > \sum_{k=0}^N a_k x^k > \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^N a_k > \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2M = M$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = +\infty$$

$$13. \text{ 反证法 设 } x_0, x_n \in (a,b) \text{ s.t. } f(x_n) = 0 \text{ 且 } x_n \rightarrow x_0$$

$$\text{不妨设 } x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n < \dots \text{ 则 } x_n < x_0 \quad n=1,2,\dots$$

$$\text{由连续性 } f(x_0) = 0$$

$$\text{根据 Rolle 定理 } \exists \xi_n \in (x_n, x_{n+1}) \text{ s.t. } f'(\xi_n) = 0 \quad n=1,2,\dots$$

$$\text{显然 } \xi_1 < \xi_2 < \dots < \xi_n < \dots < x_0 \text{ 且 } \xi_n \rightarrow x_0 \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty)$$

$$\text{由 } f'(x) \text{ 连续性 } \Rightarrow f'(x_0) = 0 \text{ 同理可证 } f^{(m)}(x_0) = 0 \quad m=0,1,\dots$$

$$\text{即 } f \text{ 在 } x_0 \text{ 解析 } \exists b > 0 \text{ s.t. } f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x-x_0)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 0 \cdot (x-x_0)^n = 0 \quad x \in (x_0-b, x_0+b)$$

$$\text{令 } E = \{t \in [a, x_0] \mid f(t) = 0 \quad x \in (t, +\infty)\} \quad E \neq \emptyset \text{ 且 } E \text{ 有下界 } a \quad E \text{ 有上确界 } \alpha = \inf E$$

$$\text{下证 } \alpha = a \text{ 否则 } a < \alpha \leq x_0 - b$$

对 $\forall x' \in (\alpha, x_0]$ 有 $t \in (\alpha, x')$ 有 $t \in E$ $f(x) = 0$ $x \in (t, x_0]$

于是 $x' = 0$ 即 $f(x) = 0$ $x \in (\alpha, x_0]$ 有 $f^{(n)}(x) = 0$ $x \in (\alpha, x_0]$

由连续性 $f^{(n)}(\alpha) = 0$ $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

已知 f 在 α 有展开 有 $b_2 > 0$ 有 $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(\alpha)}{n!} (x-\alpha)^n = 0$ $x \in (\alpha - b_2, \alpha + b_2)$

于是 $f(x) = 0$ $x \in (\alpha - b_2, x_0]$ $\alpha - b_2 \in E$

$\alpha = \inf E \leq \alpha - b_2$ 矛盾 即 $\alpha = a$ 且 $f(x) = 0$ $x \in (a, x_0] = (a, x_0]$

同理 $\beta = \sup \{t \in [x_0, b) \mid f(x) = 0, x \in (x_0, t)\} = b$ 且 $f(x) = 0$ $x \in [x_0, b) = [x_0, \beta)$

$\Rightarrow f(x) = 0$ $x \in (a, b)$

14. 由 $\{f^{(n)}(0)\}$ 有界 $\Rightarrow \exists M > 0$ 有 $|f^{(n)}(0)| \leq M$

$$0 \leq \sqrt[n]{\frac{|f^{(n)}(0)|}{n!}} \leq \frac{\sqrt[n]{M}}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} \xrightarrow{\text{莱布尼兹}} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{|f^{(n)}(0)|}{n!}} = 0$$

$\Rightarrow f(x)$ 是无穷级数收敛半径为 ∞

$\Rightarrow f(x)$ 必是 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上的一个 C^∞ 函数的限制

15. 由于 $f(x) \in C[0, 1] \Rightarrow \exists p_n(x) \rightrightarrows f(x)$

$$\int_0^1 f(x) x^n dx = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^1 p_n(x) f(x) dx = 0$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^1 p_n(x) f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} p_n(x) f(x) dx = \int_0^1 f^2(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \equiv 0$$

16. 引理 11.4.2 $L = \max\{|a_1|, |a_2|, \dots, |a_j|\}$

由 $f_j(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上可被多项式逼近

$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists p_j(x) \forall x \in [a, b]$ 有 $|p_j(x) - f_j(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{L_j}$

$$\left| \sum_{j=1}^J c_j f_j(x) - \sum_{j=1}^J c_j p_j(x) \right| = \left| \sum_{j=1}^J c_j (f_j(x) - p_j(x)) \right| \leq \sum_{j=1}^J |c_j| |f_j(x) - p_j(x)| \leq L_j \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{L_j} = \varepsilon$$

引理 11.4.3 由 $f_n(x) \rightrightarrows f(x) \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N$ 时有 $|f_n(x) - f(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

对每个 N 取 $n_0 = N+1$ 有 $|f_{n_0}(x) - f(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

而 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ $f_{n_0}(x)$ 可被多项式逼近 $\Rightarrow$ 对上述 $f_{n_0}(x)$ 有 $p_n(x)$ 有 $|f_{n_0}(x) - p_n(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

$$\text{故 } |f(x) - p_n(x)| \leq |f(x) - f_{n_0}(x)| + |f_{n_0}(x) - p_n(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$$

17. 反证法: 设 $f(x)$ 不是多项式, 但可被多项式逼近

$\varepsilon = 1 \exists N > 0$ 当 $n > N \forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ 有 $|p_n(x) - f(x)| < 1$

$$\text{令 } n_0 = N+1 > N \quad |p_{n_0}(x) - p_n(x)| \leq |p_{n_0}(x) - f(x)| + |f(x) - p_n(x)| \leq 2$$

$$\text{故 } p_n(x) - p_{n_0}(x) = 0 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (p_n(x) - p_{n_0}(x)) = f(x) - p_{n_0}(x) = 0$$

$\Rightarrow f(x) = p_{n_0}(x) + 0$ 是多项式 矛盾

18. 由 $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内可被多项式逼近 $\Rightarrow f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内连续

$\Rightarrow \exists b > 0$ $f(x)$ 在 $[a+b, b-\delta]$ 一致连续 下只需证明端点处

由 $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内可被多项式逼近 $\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists p(x) |f(x) - p(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$

$p(x)$ 连续 $\Rightarrow \forall x', x'' \in (a, a+b) |p(x') - p(x'')| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$

故 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ 当 $x', x'' \in (a, a+b)$ 时

$$|f(x') - f(x'')| \leq |f(x') - p(x')| + |p(x') - p(x'')| + |p(x'') - f(x'')| < \varepsilon$$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f(x)$ 存在 同理可证 $\lim_{x \rightarrow b-0} f(x)$ 存在

$\Rightarrow f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内一致连续

对 $\forall x' \in (\alpha, x_0]$ 有 $t \in (\alpha, x')$ 有 $t \in E$ $f(x) = 0$ $x \in (t, x_0]$

于是 $x' = 0$ 即 $f(x) = 0$ $x \in (\alpha, x_0]$ 有 $f^{(n)}(x) = 0$ $x \in (\alpha, x_0]$

由连续性 $f^{(n)}(\alpha) = 0$ $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

已知 f 在 α 有展开 有 $b_2 > 0$ 有 $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(\alpha)}{n!} (x-\alpha)^n = 0$ $x \in (\alpha - b_2, \alpha + b_2)$

于是 $f(x) = 0$ $x \in (\alpha - b_2, x_0]$ $\alpha - b_2 \in E$

$\alpha = \inf E \leq \alpha - b_2$ 矛盾 即 $\alpha = a$ 且 $f(x) = 0$ $x \in (a, x_0] = (a, x_0]$

同理 $\beta = \sup \{t \in [x_0, b) \mid f(x) = 0, x \in (x_0, t)\} = b$ 且 $f(x) = 0$ $x \in [x_0, b) = [x_0, \beta)$

$\Rightarrow f(x) = 0$ $x \in (a, b)$

14. 由 $\{f^{(n)}(0)\}$ 有界 $\Rightarrow \exists M > 0$ 有 $|f^{(n)}(0)| \leq M$

$$0 \leq \sqrt[n]{\frac{|f^{(n)}(0)|}{n!}} \leq \frac{\sqrt[n]{M}}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} \xrightarrow{\text{夹逼准则}} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{|f^{(n)}(0)|}{n!}} = 0$$

$\Rightarrow f(x)$ 是无穷级数收敛半径为 ∞

$\Rightarrow f(x)$ 必是 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上的一个 C^∞ 函数的限制

15. 由于 $f(x) \in C[0, 1] \Rightarrow \exists p_n(x) \rightrightarrows f(x)$

$$\int_0^1 f(x) x^n dx = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^1 p_n(x) f(x) dx = 0$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^1 p_n(x) f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} p_n(x) f(x) dx = \int_0^1 f^2(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \equiv 0$$

16. 引理 11.4.2 $L = \max\{|a_1|, |a_2|, \dots, |a_j|\}$

由 $f_j(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上可被多项式逼近

$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists p_j(x) \forall x \in [a, b]$ 有 $|p_j(x) - f_j(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{L_j}$

$$\left| \sum_{j=1}^J c_j f_j(x) - \sum_{j=1}^J c_j p_j(x) \right| = \left| \sum_{j=1}^J c_j (f_j(x) - p_j(x)) \right| \leq \sum_{j=1}^J |c_j| |f_j(x) - p_j(x)| \leq L_j \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{L_j} = \varepsilon$$

引理 11.4.3 由 $f_n(x) \rightrightarrows f(x) \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ 当 $n > N$ 时有 $|f_n(x) - f(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

对每个 N 取 $n_0 = N+1$ 有 $|f_{n_0}(x) - f(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

而 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ $f_{n_0}(x)$ 可被多项式逼近 $\Rightarrow$ 对上述 $f_{n_0}(x)$ 有 $p_{n_0}(x)$ 有 $|f_{n_0}(x) - p_{n_0}(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

$$\text{故 } |f(x) - p_{n_0}(x)| \leq |f(x) - f_{n_0}(x)| + |f_{n_0}(x) - p_{n_0}(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$$

17. 反证法: 设 $f(x)$ 不是多项式, 但可被多项式逼近

$\varepsilon = 1 \exists N > 0$ 当 $n > N \forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ 有 $|p_n(x) - f(x)| < 1$

$$\text{令 } n_0 = N+1 > N \quad |p_{n_0}(x) - p_n(x)| \leq |p_{n_0}(x) - f(x)| + |f(x) - p_n(x)| \leq 2$$

$$\text{故 } p_n(x) - p_{n_0}(x) = 0 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (p_n(x) - p_{n_0}(x)) = f(x) - p_{n_0}(x) = 0$$

$\Rightarrow f(x) = p_{n_0}(x) + 0$ 是多项式 矛盾

18. 由 $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内可被多项式逼近 $\Rightarrow f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内连续

$\Rightarrow \exists b > 0$ $f(x)$ 在 $[a+b, b-\delta]$ 一致连续 下只需证明端点处

由 $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内可被多项式逼近 $\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists p(x) |f(x) - p(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$

$p(x)$ 连续 $\Rightarrow \forall x', x'' \in (a, a+b) |p(x') - p(x'')| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$

故 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ 当 $x', x'' \in (a, a+b)$ 时

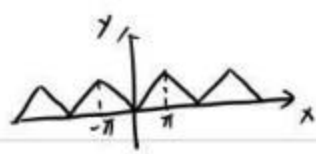
$$|f(x') - f(x'')| \leq |f(x') - p(x')| + |p(x') - p(x'')| + |p(x'') - f(x'')| < \varepsilon$$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f(x)$ 存在 同理可证 $\lim_{x \rightarrow b-0} f(x)$ 存在

$\Rightarrow f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内一致连续

习题 1 =

1. (1) $f(x)$ 周期延拓后图像为



$f(x)$ 为偶函数 $\Rightarrow b_n = 0$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x dx = \pi$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{x \sin nx}{n} - \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx dx \right]_0^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{2}{n^2\pi} (1 - (-1)^n) = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{n^2\pi} & n \text{ 为奇} \\ 0 & n \text{ 为偶} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) \sim \frac{\pi}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^2}$$

(2) $f(x)$ 周期延拓后



$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{\alpha x} dx = \frac{1}{\pi\alpha} e^{\alpha x} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \frac{e^{\alpha\pi} - e^{-\alpha\pi}}{\alpha\pi}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{\alpha x} \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi n} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{\alpha x} d \sin nx = \frac{1}{\pi n} \sin nx e^{\alpha x} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \frac{\alpha}{n^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{\alpha x} \cos nx dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi n} \sin nx e^{\alpha x} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} + \frac{\alpha}{n^2} e^{\alpha x} \cos nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \frac{\alpha^2}{n^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{\alpha x} \cos nx dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n^2 + \alpha^2}{n^2} a_n = \frac{1}{n^2\pi} (n \sin nx + \alpha \cos nx) e^{\alpha x} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} \Rightarrow a_n = \frac{a_1 e^{\alpha\pi} - e^{-\alpha\pi} (1 - (-1)^n)}{(n^2 + \alpha^2)\pi}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{\alpha x} \sin nx dx \stackrel{\text{同理}}{=} \frac{n(e^{\alpha\pi} - e^{-\alpha\pi})(1 - (-1)^n)}{(n^2 + \alpha^2)\pi}$$

$$\alpha \neq 0 \quad f(x) \sim \frac{1}{2\alpha\pi} (e^{\pi\alpha} - e^{-\pi\alpha}) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\pi(n^2 + \alpha^2)} [e^{\pi\alpha} - e^{-\pi\alpha}] \cos nx + (1 - (-1)^n) \frac{n}{\pi(n^2 + \alpha^2)} (e^{\pi\alpha} - e^{-\pi\alpha}) \sin nx]$$

$$\alpha = 0 \quad f(x) = 1$$

(3) $f(x)$ 周期延拓 $\Rightarrow f(x)$ 是奇函数 $\Rightarrow a_n = 0$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \cos x \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x [\sin(n+1)x + \sin(n-1)x] dx$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} x \sin(n+1)x dx = -\frac{1}{n+1} \int_0^{\pi} x d \cos(n+1)x = -\frac{1}{n+1} x \cos(n+1)x \Big|_0^{\pi} + \frac{1}{n+1} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(n+1)x dx = -\frac{\pi}{n+1} (-1)^{n+1}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} x \sin(n-1)x dx = \begin{cases} 0 & n=1 \text{ 时} \\ -\frac{1}{n-1} x \cos(n-1)x \Big|_0^{\pi} + \frac{1}{n-1} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(n-1)x dx = -\frac{\pi}{n-1} (-1)^{n-1} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow b_1 = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_0^{\pi} x \sin(n+1)x dx + \int_0^{\pi} x \sin(n-1)x dx \right] = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[-\frac{\pi}{n+1} (-1)^{n+1} - \frac{\pi}{n-1} (-1)^{n-1} \right] = \frac{2\pi}{n^2-1} (-1)^n \quad n=2, 3, 4, \dots$$

$$f(x) \sim -\frac{1}{2} \sin x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2\pi}{n^2-1} \sin nx$$

(4) $f(x)$ 周期延拓 $\Rightarrow$ 偶函数 $\Rightarrow b_n = 0$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2 x dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \right) dx = 1 + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos 2x dx = 1$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2 x \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos nx + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \cos nx \right) dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & n \neq 2 \\ \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 4x \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} & n=2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \sim \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x$$

(5) $f(x)$ 周期延拓 $\Rightarrow f(x)$ 奇函数 $\Rightarrow a_n = 0$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi}{4} \sin nx dx = -\frac{1}{2n} \cos nx \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{1}{2n} [1 - (-1)^n] = \begin{cases} 0 & n \text{ 为偶} \\ \frac{1}{n} & n \text{ 为奇} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n-1} \sin(2n-1)x$$

(6) $f(x)$ 偶函数 $\Rightarrow b_n = 0$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^4 x dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \right)^2 dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 2x \right) dx = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^4 x \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos nx - \cos 2x \cos nx + \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 2x \cos nx \right) dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos 2x \cos nx dx + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \cos 4x dx + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \cos 4x \cos nx dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\cos 2x)^2 dx = -\frac{1}{2} & n=2 \\ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} (\cos 2x)^2 dx = \frac{1}{8} & n=4 \\ 0 & n \neq 2, n \neq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \sim \frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{8} \cos 4x$$

$$(7) \frac{1-r^2}{1-2r \cos x + r^2} = \frac{1-r^2}{1-r(e^{ix} + e^{-ix}) + r^2} = (1-r^2) \frac{1}{(1-re^{ix})(1-re^{-ix})} = -1 + \frac{1}{1-re^{ix}} + \frac{1}{1-re^{-ix}}$$

$$= -1 + (1+re^{ix} + r^2e^{2ix} + \dots) + (1+re^{-ix} + r^2e^{-2ix} + \dots)$$

$$= 1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n \cos nx$$

(8) 正弦级数: 将 $f(x)$ 奇延拓 $\rightarrow$ 周期延拓

易知 $f(x) \sim \sin x$

余弦级数: 将 $f(x)$ 偶延拓 $\rightarrow$ 周期延拓 $\Rightarrow F(x) = |\sin x|$

$F(x)$ 是以 π 为周期的偶函数 $\Rightarrow b_n = 0$ 记 $T = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} F(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin x| dx = \frac{4}{\pi}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin x| \cos 2nx dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \cos 2nx dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} [\sin(1+2n)x + \sin(1-2n)x] dx$$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{1+2n} \cos(1+2n)x + \frac{1}{1-2n} \cos(1-2n)x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{4}{(4n^2-1)\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{余弦级数为 } \frac{4}{\pi} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2nx}{4n^2-1}$$

(2) ① 余弦级数 易知 $\cos x$

② 正弦级数: 将 $f(x)$ 奇延拓 $\rightarrow$ 周期延拓 $\Rightarrow F(x)$



$F(x)$ 是以 π 为周期的奇函数 记 $T = \frac{\pi}{2}$

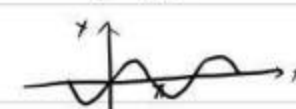
$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) \sin 2nx dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \sin 2nx dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} [\sin(2n+1)x + \sin(2n-1)x] dx$$

$$= -\frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{2n+1} \cos(2n+1)x - \frac{1}{2n-1} \cos(2n-1)x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{8n}{(4n^2-1)\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{正弦级数为 } \frac{8n}{\pi(4n^2-1)} \sin 2nx$$

(3) ① 正弦级数



$f(x)$ 奇延拓 $\rightarrow$ 周期延拓 $\Rightarrow F(x)$ 为奇函数 $\Rightarrow a_n = 0$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} F(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x(\pi-x) \sin nx dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi} x \sin nx dx - \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \sin nx dx$$

$$= -\frac{2}{n} x \cos nx \Big|_0^{\pi} + \frac{2}{n} \int_0^{\pi} \cos nx dx + \frac{2}{n^2} x^2 \cos nx \Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{4}{n^2} \int_0^{\pi} \cos nx \cdot x dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{n} \pi (-1)^{n+1} + \frac{2}{n^2} (-1)^n - \frac{4}{n^2} x \sin nx \Big|_0^{\pi} + \frac{4}{n^3} \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx \cdot x dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{n^3\pi} [(-1)^{n+1}] = \begin{cases} 0 & n \text{ 为偶} \\ -\frac{8}{n^3\pi} & n \text{ 为奇} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{正弦级数为 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -\frac{8}{(2n-1)^3\pi} \sin(2n-1)x$$

② 余弦级数



$f(x)$ 偶延拓 $\rightarrow$ 周期延拓 $\Rightarrow F(x)$ 为周期为 π 的偶函数 令 $T = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad b_n = 0$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} F(x) dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x(\pi-x) dx = 2x^2 \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{4}{\pi} x^3 \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{3}{2}\pi$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} F(x) \cos 2nx dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x(\pi-x) \cos 2nx dx$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cos 2nx dx - \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \cos 2nx dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{2n} x \sin 2nx \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{4}{2n^2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2nx dx - \frac{4}{2n^3} x^2 \sin 2nx \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{4}{n^3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin 2nx dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{2n} \cos 2nx \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{2}{n^2} x^2 \sin 2nx \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{2}{n^3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2x \sin 2nx dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2} (1 - (-1)^n) - \frac{2}{n^2} x \cos 2nx \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{2}{n^3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 2nx dx$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \text{余弦级数为 } \frac{1}{\pi} - \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2nx}{n^2}$$

(4) ① 正弦级数



$f(x)$ 奇延拓 $\rightarrow$ 周期延拓 $\Rightarrow F(x)$ 是奇函数 $\Rightarrow a_n = 0$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} F(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \sin nx dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} [\cos(n-1)x - \cos(n+1)x] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(n-1)x dx - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(n+1)x dx$$

$$n=1 \text{ 时 } b_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

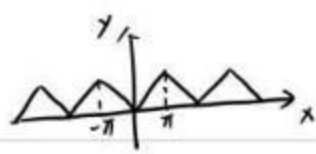
$$n \neq 1 \text{ 时 } b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{n-1} \sin(n-1)x \Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{1}{n+1} \sin(n+1)x \Big|_0^{\pi} \right]$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & n=2k+1 \\ \frac{(1-1)^{k+1}}{\pi} \frac{4k}{4k-1} & n=2k \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{正弦级数为 } \frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{4k-1} \sin 2kx$$

习题 1 =

1. (1) $f(x)$ 周期延拓后图像为



$f(x)$ 为偶函数 $\Rightarrow b_n = 0$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x dx = \pi$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{x \sin nx}{n} - \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx dx \right]_0^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{2}{n^2\pi} (1 - (-1)^n) = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{n^2\pi} & n \text{ 为奇} \\ 0 & n \text{ 为偶} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) \sim \frac{\pi}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^2}$$

(2) $f(x)$ 周期延拓后



$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{\alpha x} dx = \frac{1}{\pi\alpha} e^{\alpha x} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \frac{e^{\alpha\pi} - e^{-\alpha\pi}}{\alpha\pi}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{\alpha x} \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi n} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{\alpha x} d \sin nx = \frac{1}{\pi n} \sin nx e^{\alpha x} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \frac{\alpha}{n^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{\alpha x} \cos nx dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi n} \sin nx e^{\alpha x} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} + \frac{\alpha}{n^2} e^{\alpha x} \cos nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \frac{\alpha^2}{n^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{\alpha x} \cos nx dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n^2 + \alpha^2}{n^2} a_n = \frac{1}{n^2\pi} (n \sin nx + \alpha \cos nx) e^{\alpha x} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} \Rightarrow a_n = \frac{a_1 e^{\alpha\pi} - e^{-\alpha\pi} (1 - (-1)^n)}{(n^2 + \alpha^2)\pi}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{\alpha x} \sin nx dx \stackrel{\text{同理}}{=} \frac{n(e^{\alpha\pi} - e^{-\alpha\pi})(1 - (-1)^n)}{(n^2 + \alpha^2)\pi}$$

$$\alpha \neq 0 \quad f(x) \sim \frac{1}{2\alpha\pi} (e^{\pi\alpha} - e^{-\pi\alpha}) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\pi(n^2 + \alpha^2)} (e^{\pi\alpha} - e^{-\pi\alpha}) \cos nx + (1 - (-1)^n) \frac{n}{\pi(n^2 + \alpha^2)} (e^{\pi\alpha} - e^{-\pi\alpha}) \sin nx$$

$$\alpha = 0 \quad f(x) = 1$$

(3) $f(x)$ 周期延拓 $\Rightarrow f(x)$ 是奇函数 $\Rightarrow a_n = 0$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \cos x \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x [\sin(n+1)x + \sin(n-1)x] dx$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} x \sin(n+1)x dx = -\frac{1}{n+1} \int_0^{\pi} x d \cos(n+1)x = -\frac{1}{n+1} x \cos(n+1)x \Big|_0^{\pi} + \frac{1}{n+1} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(n+1)x dx = -\frac{\pi}{n+1} (-1)^{n+1}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} x \sin(n-1)x dx = \begin{cases} 0 & n=1 \text{ 时} \\ -\frac{1}{n-1} x \cos(n-1)x \Big|_0^{\pi} + \frac{1}{n-1} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(n-1)x dx = -\frac{\pi}{n-1} (-1)^{n-1} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow b_1 = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_0^{\pi} x \sin(n+1)x dx + \int_0^{\pi} x \sin(n-1)x dx \right] = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[-\frac{\pi}{n+1} (-1)^{n+1} - \frac{\pi}{n-1} (-1)^{n-1} \right] = \frac{2\pi}{n^2-1} (-1)^n \quad n=2, 3, 4, \dots$$

$$f(x) \sim -\frac{1}{2} \sin x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2\pi}{n^2-1} \sin nx$$

(4) $f(x)$ 周期延拓 $\Rightarrow$ 偶函数 $\Rightarrow b_n = 0$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2 x dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \right) dx = 1 + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos 2x dx = 1$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2 x \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos nx + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \cos nx \right) dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & n \neq 2 \\ \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 4x \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} & n=2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \sim \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x$$

(5) $f(x)$ 周期延拓 $\Rightarrow f(x)$ 奇函数 $\Rightarrow a_n = 0$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi}{4} \sin nx dx = -\frac{1}{2n} \cos nx \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{1}{2n} [1 - (-1)^n] = \begin{cases} 0 & n \text{ 为偶} \\ \frac{1}{n} & n \text{ 为奇} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n-1} \sin(2n-1)x$$

(6) $f(x)$ 偶函数 $\Rightarrow b_n = 0$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^4 x dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \right)^2 dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 2x \right) dx = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^4 x \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos nx - \cos 2x \cos nx + \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 2x \cos nx \right) dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos 2x \cos nx dx + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \cos 4x dx + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \cos 4x \cos nx dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\cos 2x)^2 dx = -\frac{1}{2} & n=2 \\ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} (\cos 2x)^2 dx = \frac{1}{8} & n=4 \\ 0 & n \neq 2, n \neq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \sim \frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{8} \cos 4x$$

$$(7) \frac{1-r^2}{1-2r \cos x + r^2} = \frac{1-r^2}{1-r(e^{ix} + e^{-ix}) + r^2} = (1-r^2) \frac{1}{(1-re^{ix})(1-re^{-ix})} = -1 + \frac{1}{1-re^{ix}} + \frac{1}{1-re^{-ix}}$$

$$= -1 + (1+re^{ix} + r^2e^{2ix} + \dots) + (1+re^{-ix} + r^2e^{-2ix} + \dots)$$

$$= 1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n \cos nx$$

(8) 正弦级数: 将 $f(x)$ 奇延拓 $\rightarrow$ 周期延拓

易知 $f(x) \sim \sin x$

余弦级数: 将 $f(x)$ 偶延拓 $\rightarrow$ 周期延拓 $\Rightarrow F(x) = |\sin x|$

$F(x)$ 是以 π 为周期的偶函数 $\Rightarrow b_n = 0$ 记 $T = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} F(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin x| dx = \frac{4}{\pi}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin x| \cos 2nx dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \cos 2nx dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} [\sin(1+2n)x + \sin(1-2n)x] dx$$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{1+2n} \cos(1+2n)x + \frac{1}{1-2n} \cos(1-2n)x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{4}{(4n^2-1)\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{余弦级数为 } \frac{4}{\pi} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2nx}{4n^2-1}$$

(2) ① 余弦级数 易知 $\cos x$

② 正弦级数: 将 $f(x)$ 奇延拓 $\rightarrow$ 周期延拓 $\Rightarrow F(x)$



$F(x)$ 是以 π 为周期的奇函数 记 $T = \frac{\pi}{2}$

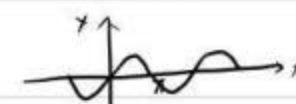
$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) \sin 2nx dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \sin 2nx dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} [\sin(2n+1)x + \sin(2n-1)x] dx$$

$$= -\frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{2n+1} \cos(2n+1)x - \frac{1}{2n-1} \cos(2n-1)x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{8n}{(4n^2-1)\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{正弦级数为 } \frac{8n}{\pi(4n^2-1)} \sin 2nx$$

③ 正弦级数



$f(x)$ 奇延拓 $\rightarrow$ 周期延拓 $\Rightarrow F(x)$ 为奇函数 $\Rightarrow a_n = 0$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} F(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x(\pi-x) \sin nx dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi} x \sin nx dx - \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \sin nx dx$$

$$= -\frac{2}{\pi} x \cos nx \Big|_0^{\pi} + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos nx dx + \frac{2}{\pi n} x^2 \cos nx \Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{4}{\pi n} \int_0^{\pi} \cos nx \cdot x dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \pi (-1)^{n+1} + \frac{2}{\pi n} (-1)^n - \frac{4}{\pi n} x \sin nx \Big|_0^{\pi} + \frac{4}{\pi n} \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx \cdot x dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi n} [(-1)^{n+1} - 1] = \begin{cases} 0 & n \text{ 为偶} \\ -\frac{8}{n^3\pi} & n \text{ 为奇} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{正弦级数为 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -\frac{8}{(2n-1)^3\pi} \sin(2n-1)x$$

② 余弦级数



$f(x)$ 偶延拓 $\rightarrow$ 周期延拓 $\Rightarrow F(x)$ 为周期为 π 的偶函数 令 $T = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad b_n = 0$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} F(x) dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x(\pi-x) dx = 2x^2 \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{4}{\pi} x^3 \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{3\pi^2}{8}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} F(x) \cos 2nx dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x(\pi-x) \cos 2nx dx$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cos 2nx dx - \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \cos 2nx dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{2n} x \sin 2nx \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{4}{2n} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2nx dx - \frac{4}{2n\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 d \sin 2nx$$

$$= \frac{2}{n} \frac{1}{2n} \cos 2nx \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{2}{n\pi} x \sin 2nx \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2x \sin 2nx dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2} (1 - (-1)^n) - \frac{2}{n\pi} x \cos 2nx \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 2nx \cdot x dx$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \text{余弦级数为 } \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2nx}{n^2}$$

(4) ① 正弦级数



$f(x)$ 奇延拓 $\rightarrow$ 周期延拓 $\Rightarrow F(x)$ 是奇函数 $\Rightarrow a_n = 0$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} F(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \sin nx dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} [\cos(n-1)x - \cos(n+1)x] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(n-1)x dx - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(n+1)x dx$$

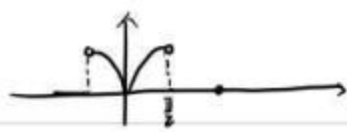
$$n=1 \text{ 时 } b_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$n \neq 1 \text{ 时 } b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{n-1} \sin(n-1)x \Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{n+1} \sin(n+1)x \Big|_0^{\pi}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & n=2k+1 \\ \frac{(1-1)^{k+1}}{\pi} \frac{4k}{4k-1} & n=2k \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{正弦级数为 } \frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1} k}{4k-1} \sin 2kx$$

② 余弦级数



将 $f(x)$ 偶延拓 $\rightarrow$ 周期延拓 $\Rightarrow f(x)$ 为偶函数 $\Rightarrow b_n=0$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin x dx = -\frac{2}{\pi} \cos x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin x \cos nx dx$$

$$n=1 \text{ 时 } \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \cos 2x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$n \neq 1 \text{ 时 } \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin x \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2} [\sin(n+1)x + \sin(1-n)x] dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{n+1} \cos(n+1)x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{1-n} \cos(1-n)x \Big|_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$= \begin{cases} -\frac{2}{(n^2-1)\pi} = -\frac{2}{(n^2-1)\pi} & n=2k \\ -\frac{1}{\pi(n+1)}(-1)^{k+1} + \frac{1}{\pi(n-1)}(-1)^k - \frac{1}{\pi(n-1)} = \frac{(-1)^k(2k+1)-1}{\pi(2k^2+2k)} \end{cases}$$

余弦级数 $\frac{1}{\pi} + \frac{1}{\pi} \cos x + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left[-\frac{2}{(n^2-1)\pi} + \frac{(-1)^n(2n+1)-1}{\pi(2n^2+2n)} \right] \cos nx$

$$3. (1) a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} x dx = \frac{1}{2n^2\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} \Big|_0^{\pi} = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = -\frac{1}{n\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \sim \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2}$$



$$(2) a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \Lambda dx = A$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \Lambda \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1}{2n\pi} A \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} \Big|_0^{\pi} = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \Lambda \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1}{2n\pi} A \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{1}{n\pi} \Lambda(1-(-1)^n) = \begin{cases} 0 & n=2k \\ \frac{2A}{(2k+1)\pi} & n=2k+1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \sim \frac{A}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{2A}{(2n+1)\pi} \sin \left[\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2} x \right]$$

$$4. \text{ 设 } f(x) \sim \frac{a_0'}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (a_n' \cos nx + b_n' \sin nx)$$

由题意可知 $f(-\pi) = f(\pi)$

$$a_0' = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} f(x) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 0$$

$$a_n' = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{n}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = nb_n$$

$$\text{同理 } b_n' = -na_n \Rightarrow f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-na_n \sin nx + nb_n \cos nx)$$

由题意 $f'(\pi) = f'(-\pi)$

$$\text{又 } f'(x) \sim \frac{a_0''}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (a_n'' \cos nx + b_n'' \sin nx)$$

$$\Rightarrow a_0'' = 0 \quad a_n'' = nb_n' = -n^2 a_n \quad b_n'' = -na_n' = -n^2 b_n$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-n^2 a_n \cos nx - n^2 b_n \sin nx)$$

$$|a_n| = \left| \frac{a_n''}{n^2} \right| = \frac{1}{n^2} \left| \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f''(x) \cos nx dx \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f''(x)| dx \leq \frac{C}{n^2} \quad (C = \frac{\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f''(x)| dx}{\pi})$$

$$|b_n| = \left| \frac{b_n''}{n^2} \right| \text{ 同理可得 } |b_n| \leq \frac{C}{n^2}$$

$$5. \text{ 设 } f(x) = f_1(x) - f_2(x) \quad f_1(x), f_2(x) \text{ 单增}$$

$$f(x) \sim \frac{a_0}{2} + 2(a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

$$|a_n| = \left| \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \right| = \left| \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f_1(x) - f_2(x)] \cos nx dx \right| \leq \frac{1}{\pi} \left| \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f_1(x) - f_2(x)] \cos nx dx \right| + \frac{1}{\pi} \left| \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f_2(x) - f_1(x)] \cos nx dx \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{\pi} |f_1(\pi) - f_1(-\pi)| \cdot \frac{2}{n} + \frac{1}{\pi} |f_2(\pi) - f_2(-\pi)| \cdot \frac{2}{n} = \frac{2}{\pi} [f_1(\pi) + f_2(\pi)] \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\therefore |a_n| = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \quad \therefore a_n = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$\text{同理 } b_n = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$6. (1) \text{ 由 } T_3 \text{ 知 } f(x) \sim \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2}$$

$$\text{令 } T = 2\pi \text{ 代入得 } f(x) \sim \pi - 2 \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n}$$

$$\text{由狄利克雷定理 } x = \pi - 2 \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n} \quad (0 < x < 2\pi)$$

$$\text{令 } x = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{n\pi}{2}}{n} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1}$$

$$12) \text{ 由 } f(x) \text{ 周期延拓 } \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 为偶函数 } \Rightarrow b_n=0$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (x-\pi) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} (x-\pi)^2 \Big|_0^{\pi} = -\frac{2}{\pi} \pi^2$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{n\pi} (x-\pi)^2 \sin nx \Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx \cdot 2(x-\pi) dx$$

$$= -\frac{2}{n^2\pi} \cdot 2(x-\pi) \cos nx \Big|_0^{\pi} + \frac{2}{n^2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} 2 \cos nx dx = \frac{4}{n^2}$$

$$(x-\pi)^2 \sim \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}$$

$$\text{由狄利克雷定理 } (x-\pi)^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}$$

$$\text{令 } x=0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$13) a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 dx = \frac{8}{3} \pi^2$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{n\pi} x^2 \sin nx \Big|_0^{2\pi} - \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin nx \cdot 2x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2\pi} 2x \cos nx \Big|_0^{2\pi} - \frac{2}{n^2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos nx dx = \frac{4}{n^2}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \sin nx dx = -\frac{1}{n\pi} x^2 \cos nx \Big|_0^{2\pi} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos nx \cdot 2x dx$$

$$= -\frac{4\pi}{n} + \frac{2}{n^2\pi} \sin nx \Big|_0^{2\pi} = -\frac{4\pi}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 \sim \frac{4}{3} \pi^2 + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\cos nx}{n^2} - \frac{\pi \sin nx}{n} \right)$$

$$\text{由狄利克雷定理 } x^2 = \frac{4}{3} \pi^2 + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\cos nx}{n^2} - \frac{\pi \sin nx}{n} \right) \quad (0 < x < 2\pi)$$

$$14) \text{ 由 } f(x) = x \sin x \text{ 为奇函数 } \Rightarrow b_n=0$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin x dx = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x d \cos x = -\frac{1}{\pi} x \cos x \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos x dx = 2$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin x \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} x [\sin(n+1)x + \sin(1-n)x] dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin(n+1)x dx = -\frac{1}{2(n+1)\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x d \cos(n+1)x = -\frac{1}{2(n+1)\pi} x \cos(n+1)x \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} + \frac{1}{2(n+1)\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(n+1)x dx = \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1}$$

$$n=1 \text{ 时 } \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin(1-n)x dx = 0$$

$$n \neq 1 \text{ 时 } \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin(1-n)x dx = \frac{1}{2(n-1)\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x d \cos(1-n)x = \frac{1}{2(n-1)\pi} x \cos(1-n)x \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \frac{1}{2(n-1)\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(1-n)x dx = -\frac{(-1)^n}{n-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2} \\ -2 \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2-1} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \sin x \sim 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cos x - 2 \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cos nx}{n^2-1}$$

$$\text{由狄利克雷定理 } x \sin x = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cos x - 2 \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cos nx}{n^2-1} \quad (-\pi \leq x \leq \pi)$$

$$15) f(x) = \ln |\sin \frac{x}{2}| \text{ 以 } \pi \text{ 为周期且为奇函数 } b_n=0$$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \ln \sin \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln \sin x dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln \cos x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2a_0 = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln(\frac{1}{2} \sin x) dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln \sin x dx - \frac{2}{\pi} \ln 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \ln \sin t dt - 2 \ln 2 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln \sin t dt + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \ln \sin t dt - 2 \ln 2$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln \sin t dt - 2 \ln 2 = a_0 - 2 \ln 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_0 = -2 \ln 2$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \ln \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin nx \ln \sin \frac{x}{2} \Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx \cos \frac{x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(n+\frac{1}{2})x + \sin(n-\frac{1}{2})x}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} dx = -\frac{1}{n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(n+\frac{1}{2})x}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} dx - \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(n-\frac{1}{2})x}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} dx$$

$$\text{而 } \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(2n+1)x}{\sin x} dx = \pi \Rightarrow \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin(2n+1)x}{\sin x} dx + \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \frac{\sin(2n+1)x}{\sin x} dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin(2n+1)x}{\sin x} dx + \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \frac{\sin(2n+1)(\pi-x)}{\sin(\pi-x)} d(\pi-x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin(2n+1)x}{\sin x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow a_n = -\frac{1}{n}$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f(x)| dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi} |\ln \sin \frac{x}{2}| dx = -2 \int_0^{\pi} \ln \sin \frac{x}{2} dx = 2 \ln 2$$

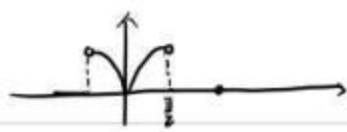
故 $|\ln |\sin \frac{x}{2}||$ 在 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 绝对可积 $f(x)$ 在除 $x=2k\pi$ 外可积

$$\Rightarrow |\ln |\sin \frac{x}{2}|| = -\ln 2 - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n} \quad (x \neq 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$16) |\ln |\cos \frac{x}{2}|| = |\ln |\sin \frac{\pi-x}{2}|| = \ln 2 + |\ln |\sin \frac{\pi-x}{2}|| = -\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos n(\pi-x)}{n} = \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$$

$$\text{同理可得 } |\ln |\cos \frac{x}{2}|| = -\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cos nx}{n} \quad (x \neq (2k+1)\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

② 余弦级数



将 $f(x)$ 偶延拓 $\rightarrow$ 周期延拓 $\Rightarrow f(x)$ 为偶函数 $\Rightarrow b_n=0$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin x dx = -\frac{2}{\pi} \cos x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin x \cos nx dx$$

$$n=1 \text{ 时 } \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \cos 2x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$n \neq 1 \text{ 时 } \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin x \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2} [\sin(n+1)x + \sin(1-n)x] dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{n+1} \cos(n+1)x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{1-n} \cos(1-n)x \Big|_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$= \begin{cases} -\frac{2}{(n^2-1)\pi} = -\frac{2}{(n^2-1)\pi} & n=2k \\ -\frac{1}{\pi(n+1)}(-1)^{k+1} + \frac{1}{\pi(n-1)}(-1)^k - \frac{1}{\pi(n-1)} = \frac{(-1)^k(2k+1)-1}{\pi(2k^2+2k)} \end{cases}$$

余弦级数 $\frac{1}{\pi} + \frac{1}{\pi} \cos x + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left[-\frac{2}{(n^2-1)\pi} + \frac{(-1)^n(2n+1)-1}{\pi(2n^2+2n)} \right] \cos nx$

$$3. (1) a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} x dx = \frac{1}{2n^2\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} \Big|_0^{\pi} = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = -\frac{1}{n\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \sim \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2}$$



$$(2) a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \Lambda dx = A$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \Lambda \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1}{2n\pi} A \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} \Big|_0^{\pi} = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \Lambda \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1}{2n\pi} A \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{1}{n\pi} \Lambda(1-(-1)^n) = \begin{cases} 0 & n=2k \\ \frac{2A}{(2k+1)\pi} & n=2k+1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \sim \frac{A}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{2A}{(2n+1)\pi} \sin \left[\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2} x \right]$$

$$4. \text{ 设 } f(x) \sim \frac{a_0'}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (a_n' \cos nx + b_n' \sin nx)$$

由题意可知 $f(-\pi) = f(\pi)$

$$a_0' = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} f(x) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 0$$

$$a_n' = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{n}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = nb_n$$

$$\text{同理 } b_n' = -na_n \Rightarrow f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-na_n \sin nx + nb_n \cos nx)$$

由题意 $f'(\pi) = f'(-\pi)$

$$\text{又 } f'(x) \sim \frac{a_0''}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (a_n'' \cos nx + b_n'' \sin nx)$$

$$\Rightarrow a_0'' = 0 \quad a_n'' = nb_n' = -n^2 a_n \quad b_n'' = -na_n' = -n^2 b_n$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-n^2 a_n \cos nx - n^2 b_n \sin nx)$$

$$|a_n| = \left| \frac{a_n''}{n^2} \right| = \frac{1}{n^2} \left| \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f''(x) \cos nx dx \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f''(x)| dx \leq \frac{C}{n^2} \quad (C = \frac{\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f''(x)| dx}{\pi})$$

$$|b_n| = \left| \frac{b_n''}{n^2} \right| \text{ 同理可得 } |b_n| \leq \frac{C}{n^2}$$

$$5. \text{ 设 } f(x) = f_1(x) - f_2(x) \quad f_1(x), f_2(x) \text{ 单增}$$

$$f(x) \sim \frac{a_0}{2} + 2(a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

$$|a_n| = \left| \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \right| = \left| \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f_1(x) - f_2(x)] \cos nx dx \right| \leq \frac{1}{\pi} \left| \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f_1(x) - f_2(x)] \cos nx dx \right| + \frac{1}{\pi} \left| \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f_2(x) - f_1(x)] \cos nx dx \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{\pi} |f_1(-\pi)| \frac{2}{n} + \frac{1}{\pi} |f_1(\pi)| \frac{2}{n} = \frac{2}{\pi} [f_1(-\pi) + f_1(\pi)] \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\therefore |a_n| = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \quad \therefore a_n = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$\text{同理 } b_n = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$6. (1) \text{ 由 } T_3 \text{ 知 } f(x) \sim \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2}$$

$$\text{令 } T = 2\pi \text{ 代入得 } f(x) \sim \pi - 2 \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n}$$

$$\text{由狄利克雷定理 } x = \pi - 2 \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n} \quad (0 < x < 2\pi)$$

$$\text{令 } x = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{n\pi}{2}}{n} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1}$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 } f(x) \text{ 周期延拓 } \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 为偶函数 } \Rightarrow b_n=0$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (x-\pi) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} (x-\pi)^2 \Big|_0^{\pi} = -\frac{2}{\pi} \pi^2$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{n\pi} (x-\pi)^2 \sin nx \Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx \cdot 2(x-\pi) dx$$

$$= -\frac{2}{n^2\pi} \cdot 2(x-\pi) \cos nx \Big|_0^{\pi} + \frac{2}{n^2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} 2 \cos nx dx = \frac{4}{n^2}$$

$$(x-\pi)^2 \sim \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}$$

$$\text{由狄利克雷定理 } (x-\pi)^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}$$

$$\text{令 } x=0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$(3) a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 dx = \frac{8}{3} \pi^2$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{n\pi} x^2 \sin nx \Big|_0^{2\pi} - \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin nx \cdot 2x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2\pi} 2x \cos nx \Big|_0^{2\pi} - \frac{2}{n^2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos nx dx = \frac{4}{n^2}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \sin nx dx = -\frac{1}{n\pi} x^2 \cos nx \Big|_0^{2\pi} + \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos nx \cdot 2x dx$$

$$= -\frac{4\pi}{n} + \frac{2}{n^2\pi} \sin nx \Big|_0^{2\pi} = -\frac{4\pi}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 \sim \frac{4}{3} \pi^2 + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\cos nx}{n^2} - \frac{\pi \sin nx}{n} \right)$$

$$\text{由狄利克雷定理 } x^2 = \frac{4}{3} \pi^2 + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\cos nx}{n^2} - \frac{\pi \sin nx}{n} \right) \quad (0 < x < 2\pi)$$

$$(4) \text{ 由 } f(x) = x \sin x \text{ 为奇函数 } \Rightarrow b_n=0$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin x dx = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x d \cos x = -\frac{1}{\pi} x \cos x \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos x dx = 2$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin x \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} x [\sin(n+1)x + \sin(1-n)x] dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin(n+1)x dx = -\frac{1}{2(n+1)\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x d \cos(n+1)x = -\frac{1}{2(n+1)\pi} x \cos(n+1)x \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} + \frac{1}{2(n+1)\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(n+1)x dx = \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1}$$

$$n=1 \text{ 时 } \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin(1-n)x dx = 0$$

$$n \neq 1 \text{ 时 } \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin(1-n)x dx = \frac{1}{2(n-1)\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x d \cos(1-n)x = \frac{1}{2(n-1)\pi} x \cos(1-n)x \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \frac{1}{2(n-1)\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(1-n)x dx = -\frac{(-1)^n}{n-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2} \\ -2 \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2-1} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \sin x \sim 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cos x - 2 \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cos nx}{n^2-1}$$

$$\text{由狄利克雷定理 } x \sin x = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cos x - 2 \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cos nx}{n^2-1} \quad (-\pi \leq x \leq \pi)$$

$$(5) f(x) = \ln |\sin \frac{x}{2}| \text{ 以 } \pi \text{ 为周期且为奇函数 } b_n=0$$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \ln \sin \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln \sin x dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln \cos x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2a_0 = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln(\frac{1}{2} \sin x) dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln \sin x dx - \frac{2}{\pi} \ln 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \ln \sin t dt - 2 \ln 2 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln \sin t dt + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \ln \sin t dt - 2 \ln 2$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln \sin t dt - 2 \ln 2 = a_0 - 2 \ln 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_0 = -2 \ln 2$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \ln \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin nx \ln \sin \frac{x}{2} \Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx \cos \frac{x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(n+\frac{1}{2})x + \sin(n-\frac{1}{2})x}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} dx = -\frac{1}{n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(n+\frac{1}{2})x}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} dx - \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(n-\frac{1}{2})x}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} dx$$

$$\text{而 } \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(2n+1)x}{\sin x} dx = \pi \Rightarrow \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin(2n+1)x}{\sin x} dx + \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \frac{\sin(2n+1)x}{\sin x} dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin(2n+1)x}{\sin x} dx + \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \frac{\sin(2n+1)(\pi-x)}{\sin(\pi-x)} d(\pi-x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin(2n+1)x}{\sin x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow a_n = -\frac{1}{n}$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f(x)| dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi} |\ln \sin \frac{x}{2}| dx = -2 \int_0^{\pi} \ln \sin \frac{x}{2} dx = 2 \ln 2$$

故 $|\ln \sin \frac{x}{2}|$ 在 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 绝对可积 $f(x)$ 在除 $x=2k\pi$ 外可积

$$\Rightarrow |\ln \sin \frac{x}{2}| = -\ln 2 - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n} \quad (x \neq 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$(6) |\ln 2 \cos \frac{x}{2}| = |\ln 2 \sin \frac{\pi-x}{2}| = \ln 2 + |\ln \sin \frac{\pi-x}{2}| = -\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos n(\pi-x)}{n} = \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$$

$$\text{同理可得 } |\ln 2 \cos \frac{x}{2}| = -\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cos nx}{n} \quad (x \neq (2k+1)\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

7. 观察到右式周期为 2π 的偶函数

$$\text{将 } f(x) = x^2 \text{ 在 } [-\pi, \pi] \text{ 周期延拓} \Rightarrow \text{周期为 } 2\pi \text{ 的偶函数} \Rightarrow b_n = 0 \quad a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 dx = \frac{\pi^3}{3} \quad a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 \cos nx dx = (-1)^n \frac{4}{n^3} \\ \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\cos nx}{n^3} \quad x \in [-\pi, \pi]$$

$$\text{令 } x=0 \Rightarrow \frac{\pi^2}{3} - 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3} = \frac{\pi^3}{12}$$

$$\text{由帕塞瓦尔等式} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^4 dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \pi^4 + 16 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^6} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^6} = \frac{\pi^6}{960}$$

$$8. \text{ 设 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{4} & 2k\pi < x < (2k+1)\pi \\ -\frac{\pi}{4} & (2k+1)\pi < x < 2k\pi \\ 0 & x = k\pi \end{cases} \quad \text{易知 } f(x) \text{ 周期为 } 2\pi \text{ 的奇函数} \Rightarrow a_n = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi}{4} \sin nx dx - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 \frac{\pi}{4} \sin nx dx = -\frac{1}{2n} \cos nx \Big|_0^{\pi} = -\frac{1}{2n} (-1)^n + \frac{1}{2n} = \begin{cases} 0 & n=2k \\ \frac{1}{n} & n=2k+1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2n+1)x}{2n+1} \quad \text{由狄利克雷定理} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2n+1)x}{2n+1} = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{4} & 2k\pi < x < (2k+1)\pi \\ -\frac{\pi}{4} & (2k+1)\pi < x < 2k\pi \\ 0 & x = k\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } x = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{由帕塞瓦尔等式} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) dx = \frac{1}{8} \pi^2$$

9. 对 $f(x)$ 进行周期延拓 $\Rightarrow F(x)$ 以 2π 为周期

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) dx = 0 \quad a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \quad b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

$$\text{由题意 } f(x) \text{ 连续} \quad \text{由狄利克雷定理} \quad f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

$$\text{设 } f'(x) \sim \frac{a_0'}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n' \cos nx + b_n' \sin nx)$$

$$a_0' = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f'(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} f(x) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi} (f(2\pi) - f(0)) = 0$$

$$a_n' = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f'(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} (f(x) \cos nx \Big|_0^{2\pi} + \int_0^{2\pi} n f(x) \sin nx dx) = n \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = n b_n$$

$$b_n' = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f'(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} (f(x) \sin nx \Big|_0^{2\pi} - \int_0^{2\pi} n f(x) \cos nx dx) = -n \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = -n a_n$$

$$\text{而 } f'(x) \text{ 连续} \quad \text{由狄利克雷定理} \quad f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n b_n \cos nx - n a_n \sin nx)$$

$$\text{由帕塞瓦尔不等式} \quad \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f^2(x) dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2)$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f'^2(x) dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^2 b_n^2 + n^2 a_n^2)$$

$$\text{而 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 (a_n^2 + b_n^2) > \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f^2(x) dx > \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f'^2(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{2\pi} (f'(x))^2 dx > \int_0^{2\pi} f^2(x) dx$$

$$10. \quad \left| \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x+t) \frac{\sin \alpha t}{t} dt - \frac{f(x_0+0) + f(x_0-0)}{2} \right| \quad (*)$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{\pi} \left| \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha t}{t} dt \right| \left| \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x+t) \frac{\sin \alpha t}{t} dt - \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(x_0+t) + f(x_0-0)}{2} \frac{\sin \alpha t}{t} dt \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} [f(x_0+t) - f(x_0-0)] + [f(x_0-t) - f(x_0-0)] \right| \frac{\sin \alpha t}{t} dt$$

$$\leq \left| \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^b [f(x_0+t) + f(x_0-t) - f(x_0+0) - f(x_0-0)] \frac{\sin \alpha t}{t} dt \right| + \left| \frac{1}{\pi} \int_b^{+\infty} [f(x_0+t) - f(x_0+0)] + [f(x_0-t) - f(x_0-0)] \right| \frac{\sin \alpha t}{t} dt$$

① $f(x)$ 在 $[x_0-b, x_0+b]$ 可展为两单叶函数之差 $\Rightarrow f(x)$ 在 $[x_0-b, x_0+b]$ 单调

$$\int_0^b [f(x_0+t) + f(x_0-t) - f(x_0+0) - f(x_0-0)] \frac{\sin \alpha t}{t} dt \\ \stackrel{\text{由积分}}{\stackrel{\text{第二中值定理}}{=}} [2f(x_0) - f(x_0+0) - f(x_0-0)] \int_0^{\xi} \frac{\sin \alpha t}{t} dt \quad \xi \in [0, b]$$

$$\text{而 } \int_0^{\xi} \frac{\sin \alpha t}{t} dt < \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (\alpha \text{ 充分大})$$

$$\text{② 由 } \int_0^b \left| \frac{f(x_0+t) - f(x_0+0)}{t} \right| dt \text{ 和 } \int_0^b \left| \frac{f(x_0-t) - f(x_0-0)}{t} \right| dt \text{ 存在}$$

$$\text{由黎曼-勒贝格引理} \quad \left| \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^b [f(x_0+t) + f(x_0-t) - f(x_0+0) - f(x_0-0)] \frac{\sin \alpha t}{t} dt \right| < \frac{\epsilon}{2} \quad (\alpha \rightarrow +\infty)$$

$$\text{对于 } \left| \frac{1}{\pi} \int_b^{+\infty} [f(x_0+t) - f(x_0+0)] + [f(x_0-t) - f(x_0-0)] \right| \frac{\sin \alpha t}{t} dt \quad \text{应用黎曼-勒贝格引理}$$

得 $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists M > 0$ 当 $\alpha > M$ 时有

$$\left| \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x+t) \frac{\sin \alpha t}{t} dt - \frac{f(x_0+0) + f(x_0-0)}{2} \right| < \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \epsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x+t) \frac{\sin \alpha t}{t} dt = \frac{f(x_0+0) + f(x_0-0)}{2}$$

11. 任意周期为 2π 的光滑函数在 $t=0$ 取 0

12. (1) $f(x)$ 周期延拓 $\Rightarrow$ 周期为 2π 的偶函数 $\Rightarrow b_n = 0$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos x dx = \frac{2 \sin \alpha \pi}{\alpha \pi}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos x \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\cos(\alpha+n)x + \cos(\alpha-n)x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{\sin(\alpha+n)\pi}{\alpha+n} + \frac{\sin(\alpha-n)\pi}{\alpha-n} \right] = \frac{2\alpha(-1)^n \sin \alpha \pi}{\pi(\alpha^2 - n^2)}$$

$$f(x) \sim \frac{\sin \alpha \pi}{\alpha \pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2\alpha \sin \alpha \pi}{\pi(\alpha^2 - n^2)}$$

$$\text{由狄利克雷定理} \quad \frac{\sin \alpha \pi}{\alpha \pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2\alpha \sin \alpha \pi}{\pi(\alpha^2 - n^2)} = \cos \alpha x$$

$$(2) \text{ 令 } x=0 \quad \frac{\sin \alpha \pi}{\alpha \pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2\alpha \sin \alpha \pi}{\pi(\alpha^2 - n^2)} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{\sin \alpha \pi} = \frac{1}{\alpha} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2\alpha}{\alpha^2 - n^2}$$

$$(3) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{-(n+1)\pi}^{-n\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(t+n\pi)}{t+n\pi} dt + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(t-n\pi)}{t-n\pi} dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\pi} (-1)^n \frac{\sin t}{t+n\pi} dt + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\pi} (-1)^n \frac{\sin t}{t-n\pi} dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\pi} (-1)^n \sin t \frac{2t}{t^2 - n^2 \pi^2} dt \right] = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \left[\frac{\sin x}{x} + (-1)^n \frac{2x \sin x}{x^2 - n^2 \pi^2} \right] dx \quad (*)$$

$$\text{由 } (*) \text{ 令 } \alpha = \frac{x}{\pi} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{\sin x} = \frac{\pi}{x} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2\pi x}{x^2 - n^2 \pi^2}$$

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

$$n \geq 1 \text{ 时 } \left| \frac{(-1)^n 2x \sin x}{x^2 - n^2 \pi^2} \right| \leq \frac{2\pi}{n^2 \pi^2 - \pi^2} < \frac{\pi}{n(n-1)}$$

$$\text{由 } \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n-1)} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \frac{(-1)^n 2x \sin x}{x^2 - n^2 \pi^2} \text{ 一致收敛} \quad x \in (1, \pi)$$

被积函数中各项在 $x=0, x=\pi$ 极限存在 $\Rightarrow$ 在 $[0, \pi]$ 一致收敛

$$\text{故 } \int_0^{\pi} \left[\frac{\sin x}{x} + (-1)^n \frac{2x \sin x}{x^2 - n^2 \pi^2} \right] dx = \pi \Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

13. (1) 由 $f(x)$ 连续 $\Rightarrow F_n(x)$ 连续可微

$$F(x+2\pi) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{x+2\pi-h}^{x+2\pi+h} f(t) dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{x-h}^{x+h} f(t+2\pi) dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{x-h}^{x+h} f(t) dt = F(x)$$

$\Rightarrow F(x)$ 是以 2π 为周期的连续可微函数

(2) 由题意 f 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 一致连续

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists b > 0 \text{ 当 } |x' - x''| < b \text{ 有 } |f(x') - f(x'')| < \epsilon$$

$$|F(x) - f(x)| = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left| \int_{x-h}^{x+h} f(t) dt - f(x) \int_{x-h}^{x+h} 1 dt \right| \stackrel{\text{定积分}}{\stackrel{\text{中值定理}}{=}} \left| \frac{1}{2\pi} [f(\xi)(x+h) - f(x)(x-h)] - f(x) \right| = |f(\xi) - f(x)| \quad x-h < \xi < x+h$$

$$\text{由 } 0 < h < b \Rightarrow |\xi - x| \leq h < b \Rightarrow |F(x) - f(x)| < \epsilon$$

(3) 由 (1) 可知 $F(x)$ 的 Fourier 级数收敛到 $F(x)$

设 $F(x)$ 的 Fourier 级数部分和 $T_n(x)$

$$\text{则 } \forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \text{ 当 } n > N \text{ 时 } \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 有 } |F(x) - T_n(x)| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

$$\text{由 (2) } \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists b > 0, \text{ 当 } 0 < h < b \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 有 } |F(x) - f(x)| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 有 } |f(x) - T_n(x)| \leq |f(x) - F(x)| + |F(x) - T_n(x)| < \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \epsilon$$

$$14. \text{ 令 } h(x) = f(x) - g(x) \Rightarrow \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f(x) - g(x)| dx = 0 \Rightarrow \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |h(x)| dx = 0 \quad h(x) \text{ 周期为 } 2\pi, [-\pi, \pi] \text{ 可积}$$

$$\text{设 } h(x) \sim \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx) \quad f(x), g(x) \text{ Fourier 级数相等} \Leftrightarrow a_0 = a_n = b_n = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 \leq \left| \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} h(x) dx \right| \leq \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |h(x)| dx = 0 \Rightarrow \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} h(x) dx = 0$$

$$0 \leq \left| \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} h(x) \cos nx dx \right| \leq \left| \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} h(x) dx \right| = 0 \Rightarrow a_n = 0 \quad \text{同理 } b_n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{由帕塞瓦尔等式} \quad \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) dx = \frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) dx = 0 \Rightarrow \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = 0$$

$$15. f(x) = x \text{ 周期延拓} \Rightarrow T=2\pi, \text{奇函数} \Rightarrow a_n = 0 \quad (n=0, 1, \dots) \quad b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin nx dx = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} 2 \sin nx}{n} \quad g(x) = \int_0^x 2t dt = x^2 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} 2}{n} \int_0^x t \sin nt dt \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} 2}{n} \frac{1}{n^2} \int_0^x \cos nt dt$$

$$\text{同理 } h(x) = \int_0^x 3t^2 dt \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} 6}{n^3} \sin nx + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} 6}{n^4} \cos nx$$

7. 观察到右式周期为 2π 的偶函数

$$\text{将 } f(x) = x^2 \text{ 在 } [-\pi, \pi] \text{ 周期延拓} \Rightarrow \text{周期为 } 2\pi \text{ 的偶函数} \Rightarrow b_n = 0 \quad a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 dx = \frac{\pi^3}{3} \quad a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 \cos nx dx = (-1)^n \frac{4}{n^3} \\ \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\cos nx}{n^3} \quad x \in [-\pi, \pi]$$

$$\text{令 } x=0 \Rightarrow \frac{\pi^2}{3} - 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3} = \frac{\pi^3}{12}$$

$$\text{由帕塞瓦尔等式} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^4 dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \pi^4 + 16 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^6} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^6} = \frac{\pi^6}{960}$$

$$8. \text{ 设 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{4} & 2k\pi < x < (2k+1)\pi \\ -\frac{\pi}{4} & (2k+1)\pi < x < 2k\pi \\ 0 & x = k\pi \end{cases} \quad \text{易知 } f(x) \text{ 周期为 } 2\pi \text{ 的奇函数} \Rightarrow a_n = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi}{4} \sin nx dx - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 \frac{\pi}{4} \sin nx dx = -\frac{1}{2n} \cos nx \Big|_0^{\pi} = -\frac{1}{2n} (-1)^n + \frac{1}{2n} = \begin{cases} 0 & n=2k \\ \frac{1}{n} & n=2k+1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2n+1)x}{2n+1} \quad \text{由狄利克雷定理} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2n+1)x}{2n+1} = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{4} & 2k\pi < x < (2k+1)\pi \\ -\frac{\pi}{4} & (2k+1)\pi < x < 2k\pi \\ 0 & x = k\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } x = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{由帕塞瓦尔等式} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) dx = \frac{1}{8} \pi^2$$

9. 对 $f(x)$ 进行周期延拓 $\Rightarrow F(x)$ 以 2π 为周期

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) dx = 0 \quad a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = 0 \quad b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

$$\text{由题意 } f(x) \text{ 连续} \quad \text{由狄利克雷定理} \quad f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

$$\text{设 } f'(x) \sim \frac{a_0'}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n' \cos nx + b_n' \sin nx)$$

$$a_0' = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f'(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} f(x) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi} (f(2\pi) - f(0)) = 0$$

$$a_n' = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f'(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} (f(x) \cos nx \Big|_0^{2\pi} + \int_0^{2\pi} n f(x) \sin nx dx) = n \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = n b_n$$

$$b_n' = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f'(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} (f(x) \sin nx \Big|_0^{2\pi} - \int_0^{2\pi} n f(x) \cos nx dx) = -n \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = -n a_n$$

$$\text{而 } f'(x) \text{ 连续} \quad \text{由狄利克雷定理} \quad f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n b_n \cos nx - n a_n \sin nx)$$

$$\text{由帕塞瓦尔不等式} \quad \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f'^2(x) dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^2 a_n^2 + n^2 b_n^2)$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f'^2(x) dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^2 b_n^2 + n^2 a_n^2)$$

$$\text{而 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 (a_n^2 + b_n^2) > \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f'^2(x) dx > \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f^2(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{2\pi} (f'(x))^2 dx > \int_0^{2\pi} (f(x))^2 dx$$

$$10. \quad \left| \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x+t) \frac{\sin \alpha t}{t} dt - \frac{f(x_0+0) + f(x_0-0)}{2} \right| \quad (*)$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{\pi} \left| \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha t}{t} dt \right| \left| \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x+t) \frac{\sin \alpha t}{t} dt - \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(x_0+t) + f(x_0-0)}{2} \frac{\sin \alpha t}{t} dt \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} [f(x_0+t) - f(x_0-0)] + [f(x_0-0) - f(x_0-0)] \right| \frac{\sin \alpha t}{t} dt$$

$$\leq \left| \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^b [f(x_0+t) + f(x_0-0) - f(x_0+0) - f(x_0-0)] \frac{\sin \alpha t}{t} dt \right| + \left| \frac{1}{\pi} \int_b^{+\infty} [f(x_0+t) - f(x_0+0)] + [f(x_0-0) - f(x_0-0)] \right| \frac{\sin \alpha t}{t} dt$$

① $f(x)$ 在 $[x_0-b, x_0+b]$ 可展为两单叶函数之差 $\Rightarrow f(x)$ 在 $[x_0-b, x_0+b]$ 单调

$$\int_0^b [f(x_0+t) + f(x_0-0) - f(x_0+0) - f(x_0-0)] \frac{\sin \alpha t}{t} dt \\ \stackrel{\text{由积分}}{\stackrel{\text{第二中值定理}}{=}} [2f(x_0) - f(x_0+0) - f(x_0-0)] \int_0^b \frac{\sin \alpha t}{t} dt \quad \xi \in [0, b]$$

$$\text{而 } \int_0^b \frac{\sin \alpha t}{t} dt < \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (\alpha \text{ 充分大})$$

$$\text{② 由 } \int_0^b \left| \frac{f(x_0+t) - f(x_0-0)}{t} \right| dt \text{ 和 } \int_0^b \left| \frac{f(x_0-0) - f(x_0-0)}{t} \right| dt \text{ 存在}$$

$$\text{由黎曼-勒贝格引理} \quad \left| \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^b [f(x_0+t) + f(x_0-0) - f(x_0+0) - f(x_0-0)] \frac{\sin \alpha t}{t} dt \right| < \frac{\epsilon}{2} \quad (\alpha \rightarrow +\infty)$$

$$\text{对于 } \left| \frac{1}{\pi} \int_b^{+\infty} [f(x_0+t) - f(x_0+0)] + [f(x_0-0) - f(x_0-0)] \right| \frac{\sin \alpha t}{t} dt \quad \text{应用黎曼-勒贝格引理}$$

得 $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists M > 0$ 当 $\alpha > M$ 时有

$$\left| \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x+t) \frac{\sin \alpha t}{t} dt - \frac{f(x_0+0) + f(x_0-0)}{2} \right| < \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \epsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x+t) \frac{\sin \alpha t}{t} dt = \frac{f(x_0+0) + f(x_0-0)}{2}$$

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12. (1) $f(x)$ 周期延拓 $\Rightarrow$ 周期为 2π 的偶函数 $\Rightarrow b_n = 0$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos x dx = \frac{2 \sin \pi}{\pi}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos x \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\cos(x+n)x + \cos(x-n)x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{\sin(x+n)\pi}{n+n} + \frac{\sin(x-n)\pi}{n-n} \right] = \frac{2 \sin \pi}{\pi (n^2 - n^2)}$$

$$f(x) \sim \frac{\sin \alpha \pi}{\alpha \pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cdot 2 \sin \alpha \pi}{\pi (\alpha^2 - n^2)}$$

$$\text{由狄利克雷定理} \quad \frac{\sin \alpha \pi}{\alpha \pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cdot 2 \sin \alpha \pi}{\pi (\alpha^2 - n^2)} = \cos \alpha x$$

$$(2) \text{ 令 } x=0 \quad \frac{\sin \alpha \pi}{\alpha \pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cdot 2 \sin \alpha \pi}{\pi (\alpha^2 - n^2)} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{\sin \alpha \pi} = \frac{1}{\alpha} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cdot 2\pi}{\alpha^2 - n^2}$$

$$(3) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{-(n+1)\pi}^{-n\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(t+n\pi)}{t+n\pi} dt + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(t-n\pi)}{t-n\pi} dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\pi} (-1)^n \frac{\sin t}{t+n\pi} dt + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\pi} (-1)^n \frac{\sin t}{t-n\pi} dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\pi} (-1)^n \sin t \cdot \frac{2t}{t^2 - n^2 \pi^2} dt \right] = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} + (-1)^n \frac{2x \sin x}{x^2 - n^2 \pi^2} \right) dx \quad (*)$$

$$\text{由 } (*) \text{ 令 } \alpha = \frac{x}{\pi} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{\sin x} = \frac{\pi}{x} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cdot 2\pi x}{x^2 - n^2 \pi^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin x}{x} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cdot 2x \sin x}{x^2 - n^2 \pi^2} = 1$$

$$n \geq 1 \text{ 时 } \left| \frac{(-1)^n \cdot 2x \sin x}{x^2 - n^2 \pi^2} \right| \leq \frac{2\pi}{n^2 \pi^2 - \pi^2} < \frac{\pi}{(n-1)^2}$$

$$\text{由 } \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-1)^2} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \frac{(-1)^n \cdot 2x \sin x}{x^2 - n^2 \pi^2} \text{ 一致收敛} \quad x \in (-\pi, \pi)$$

被积函数中各项在 $x=0, x=\pi$ 极限存在 $\Rightarrow$ 在 $[0, \pi]$ 一致收敛

$$\text{故 } \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} + (-1)^n \frac{2x \sin x}{x^2 - n^2 \pi^2} \right) dx = \pi \Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

13. (1) 由 $f(x)$ 连续 $\Rightarrow F_n(x)$ 连续可微

$$F(x+2\pi) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{x+2\pi-h}^{x+2\pi+h} f(t) dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{x-h}^{x+h} f(t+2\pi) dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{x-h}^{x+h} f(t) dt = F(x)$$

$\Rightarrow F(x)$ 是以 2π 为周期的连续可微函数

(2) 由题意 f 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 一致连续

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists b > 0 \text{ 当 } |x' - x''| < b \text{ 有 } |f(x') - f(x'')| < \epsilon$$

$$|F(x) - f(x)| = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left| \int_{x-h}^{x+h} f(t) dt - f(x) \int_{x-h}^{x+h} 1 dt \right| \stackrel{\text{定积分}}{\stackrel{\text{中值定理}}{=}} \left| \frac{1}{2\pi} (f(\xi)(x+h) - (x-h)) - f(x) \right| = |f(\xi) - f(x)| \quad x-h < \xi < x+h$$

$$\text{由 } 0 < h < b \Rightarrow |\xi - x| \leq h < b \Rightarrow |F(x) - f(x)| < \epsilon$$

(3) 由 (1) 可知 $F(x)$ 的 Fourier 级数收敛到 $F(x)$

设 $F(x)$ 的 Fourier 级数部分和 $T_n(x)$

$$\text{则 } \forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \text{ 当 } n > N \text{ 时 } \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 有 } |F(x) - T_n(x)| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

$$\text{由 (2) } \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists b > 0, \text{ 当 } 0 < h < b \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 有 } |F(x) - f(x)| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 有 } |f(x) - T_n(x)| \leq |f(x) - F(x)| + |F(x) - T_n(x)| < \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \epsilon$$

$$14. \text{ 令 } h(x) = f(x) - g(x) \Rightarrow \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f(x) - g(x)| dx = 0 \Rightarrow \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |h(x)| dx = 0 \quad h(x) \text{ 周期为 } 2\pi, [-\pi, \pi] \text{ 可积}$$

$$\text{设 } h(x) \sim \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx) \quad f(x), g(x) \text{ Fourier 级数相等} \Rightarrow a_0 = a_n = b_n = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 \leq \left| \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} h(x) dx \right| \leq \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |h(x)| dx = 0 \Rightarrow \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} h(x) dx = 0$$

$$0 \leq \left| \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} h(x) \cos nx dx \right| \leq \left| \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} h(x) dx \right| = 0 \Rightarrow a_n = 0 \quad \text{同理 } b_n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{由帕塞瓦尔等式} \quad \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) dx = \frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) dx = 0 \Rightarrow \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = 0$$

$$15. f(x) = x \text{ 周期延拓} \Rightarrow T=2\pi, \text{奇函数} \Rightarrow a_n = 0 \quad (n=0, 1, \dots) \quad b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin nx dx = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2 \sin nx}{n} \quad g(x) = \int_0^x 2t dt = x^2 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{n} (1 - \cos nx) = 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} \right) \frac{\cos kx}{n}$$

$$\text{同理 } h(x) = \int_0^x 3x^2 dx \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^3} \frac{\sin nx}{n} + 12 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^4} \frac{\sin nx}{n} \quad \text{由 } T(1)$$