

2024 秋南开大学数分 III 期中 (伯苓班)

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1 Problems

Exercise 1.1

研究下列级数的收敛性

$$(1) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(n + \frac{1}{n^2})}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$(2) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left((1 + \frac{1}{n+1})^{2n} - (1 + \frac{2}{n+a})^n \right)$$

Solution (1)-1

已知 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin n}{\sqrt{n}}$ 收敛, 考虑:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(n + \frac{1}{n^2})}{\sqrt{n}} - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin n}{\sqrt{n}} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(n + \frac{1}{n^2}) - \sin n}{\sqrt{n}} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \theta_n}{n^2 \sqrt{n}}$$

又

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\cos \theta_n}{n^2 \sqrt{n}} \right| \leq \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \sqrt{n}}$$

而 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \sqrt{n}}$ 收敛, 故 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\cos \theta_n}{n^2 \sqrt{n}} \right|$ 收敛, 故 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \theta_n}{n^2 \sqrt{n}}$ 收敛, 即有 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(n + \frac{1}{n^2})}{\sqrt{n}}$ 收敛. \square

Solution (1)-2

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(n + \frac{1}{n^2})}{\sqrt{n}} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin n \cos \frac{1}{n^2}}{\sqrt{n}} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos n \sin \frac{1}{n^2}}{\sqrt{n}}$$

由于 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin n}{\sqrt{n}}$ 收敛, $\cos \frac{1}{n^2}$ 单调有界, 故由 Abel 判别法可知 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin n \cos \frac{1}{n^2}}{\sqrt{n}}$ 收敛.

由于 $\left| \frac{\cos n \sin \frac{1}{n^2}}{\sqrt{n}} \right| \leq \left| \frac{\sin \frac{1}{n^2}}{\sqrt{n}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^2 \sqrt{n}}$ 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \sqrt{n}}$ 收敛, 故 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos n \sin \frac{1}{n^2}}{\sqrt{n}}$ 收敛.

又由于

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(n + \frac{1}{n^2})}{\sqrt{n}} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin n \cos \frac{1}{n^2}}{\sqrt{n}} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos n \sin \frac{1}{n^2}}{\sqrt{n}}$$

故 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(n + \frac{1}{n^2})}{\sqrt{n}}$ 收敛. \square

Solution (2)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{2n} - \left(1 + \frac{2}{n+a}\right)^n = e^{2n \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)} - e^{\ln\left(1 + \frac{2}{n+a}\right)} \\
&= e^{2n\left(\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{2(n+1)^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)\right)} - e^{n\left(\frac{2}{n+a} - \frac{4}{2(n+a)^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)\right)} \\
&= e^{2\left(e^{\frac{2n}{n+1} - 2 - \frac{n}{(n+1)^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)} - e^{\frac{2n}{n+a} - 2 - \frac{2n}{(n+a)^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)}\right)} \\
&= e^{2\left(1 - \frac{2}{n+1} - \frac{n}{(n+1)^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) - 1 + \frac{2a}{n+a} + \frac{2n}{(n+a)^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)\right)} \\
&= e^{2\left(\frac{2a(n+1) - 2(n+a)}{(n+1)(n+a)} + \frac{2}{n} - \frac{1}{n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right)} = e^{2\left(\frac{2a-2+1}{n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right)} \sim e^{2\frac{2a-1}{n}}
\end{aligned}$$

由上式可知当且仅当 $2a - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$ 时收敛，其余情况均发散。 \square

Exercise 1.2

判断下列积分的收敛性

$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \geq 1} \frac{\cos(x^2)}{x^2+y^2} dx dy$$

Solution (2)-1

首先我们有广义积分的绝对收敛和收敛是等价的，故我们只需研究下列积分的收敛性即可：

$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \geq 1} \frac{|\cos(x^2)|}{x^2+y^2} dx dy$$

由于

$$\frac{|\cos(x^2)|}{x^2+y^2} \geq \frac{1}{2(x^2+y^2)} + \frac{\cos(2x^2)}{2(x^2+y^2)}$$

故

$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \geq 1} \frac{|\cos(x^2)|}{x^2+y^2} dx dy \geq \iint_{x^2+y^2 \geq 1} \frac{1}{2(x^2+y^2)} dx dy + \iint_{x^2+y^2 \geq 1} \frac{\cos(2x^2)}{2(x^2+y^2)} dx dy$$

反证：我们假设原积分收敛，则有：

$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \geq 1} \frac{|\cos(x^2)|}{x^2+y^2} dx dy \text{ 与 } \iint_{x^2+y^2 \geq 1} \frac{\cos(2x^2)}{2(x^2+y^2)} dx dy \text{ 均收敛}$$

进而有

$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \geq 1} \frac{1}{2(x^2+y^2)} dx dy \text{ 收敛}$$

而

$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \geq 1} \frac{1}{2(x^2+y^2)} dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{r}{2r^2} dr = \pi \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{r} dr \text{ 发散}$$

故矛盾，即 $\iint_{x^2+y^2 \geq 1} \frac{\cos(x^2)}{x^2+y^2} dx dy$ 发散。 \square

Solution (2)-2

$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \geq 1} \frac{|\cos(x^2)|}{x^2+y^2} dx dy = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^A \frac{|\cos(r^2 \cos^2 \theta)|}{r^2} r dr \quad (\clubsuit)$$

令 $r = \frac{\sqrt{t}}{|\cos \theta|}$, 则 $dr = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} \frac{1}{|\cos \theta|}$, 代入 (\clubsuit) 式, 我们有:

$$\lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^A \frac{|\cos(r^2 \cos^2 \theta)|}{r^2} r dr \geq \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^{\frac{1}{2}A^2} \frac{|\cos t|}{\frac{\sqrt{t}}{|\cos \theta|}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} \frac{1}{|\cos \theta|} dt \geq 2\pi \int_1^{\frac{1}{2}A^2} \frac{|\cos t|}{t} dt \quad \text{发散}$$

故 $\iint_{x^2+y^2 \geq 1} \frac{\cos(x^2)}{x^2+y^2} dx dy$ 发散. □

Exercise 1.3

研究下列积分的收敛性

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^q}{1+x^p} \cos x dx$$

Solution (3) 十分基础的题目

可能的奇点: $0, +\infty$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^q}{1+x^p} \cos x dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x^q}{1+x^p} \cos x dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^q}{1+x^p} \cos x dx$$

在 $x=0$ 处, $\frac{x^q}{1+x^p} \cos x \sim x^q (x \rightarrow 0^+) \Rightarrow q > -1$ 收敛.

在 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 处,

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^q}{1+x^p} \cos x dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^p}{1+x^p} x^{q-p} \cos x dx$$

显然由 Cauchy 判别法易知 $q-p \geq 0$ 发散.

当 $q-p < -1$ 时,

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \left| \frac{x^p}{1+x^p} x^{q-p} \cos x \right| dx \leq \int_1^{+\infty} x^{q-p} dx \quad \text{收敛}$$

即此时有 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^q}{1+x^p} \cos x dx$ 绝对收敛.

当 $-1 \leq q-p < 0$ 时,

$$\left| \frac{x^p}{1+x^p} x^{q-p} \cos x \right| \geq \frac{1}{2} x^{q-p} \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{4} x^{q-p} (1 + \cos 2x) = \frac{1}{4} x^{q-p} + \frac{1}{4} x^{q-p} \cos 2x$$

而 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{4} x^{q-p} dx$ 发散, $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{4} x^{q-p} \cos 2x dx$ 由 Dirichlet 判别法易知收敛, 故

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \left| \frac{x^p}{1+x^p} x^{q-p} \cos x \right| dx \geq \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{4} x^{q-p} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{4} x^{q-p} \cos 2x dx \quad \text{发散}$$

故此时有 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^q}{1+x^p} \cos x dx$ 条件收敛.

综上:

$$\begin{cases} q-p < -1 \text{ 且 } q > -1 & \text{绝对收敛} \\ -1 \leq q-p < 0 \text{ 且 } q > -1 & \text{条件收敛} \\ q-p \geq 0 \text{ 或 } q \leq -1 & \text{发散} \end{cases}$$

□

Exercise 1.4

设 $p \geq 0$, 数列 a_n 满足 $a_1 = 1, a_{n+1} = n^{-p} \arctan a_n$, 判断并证明级数

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$$

的收敛性

Solution

① $p > 0$ 时,

$$\arctan x \sim x (x \rightarrow 0) \quad \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \sim n^{-p} \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

由达朗贝尔判别法知收敛.

② $p = 0$ 时,

$$a_{n+1} = \arctan a_n \quad \arctan x \sim x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n^r}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}^r - a_n^r}{n+1-n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{r\theta_n^{r-1}(a_{n+1} - a_n)}{1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} r a_n^{r-1} \left(-\frac{1}{3}a_n^3\right) = -\frac{r}{3} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n^{r+2}$$

$$\text{取 } r = -2 \text{ 有 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n^{-2}}{n} = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow a_n \sim \sqrt{\frac{2}{3n}} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} a_n \text{ 发散.}$$

□

Exercise 1.5

判断下列积分的收敛性

$$\int_0^{+\infty} (-1)^{[x^3]} dx$$

Solution

显然这是一个非绝对收敛的积分.

$$\int_0^{+\infty} (-1)^{[x^3]} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \int_{\sqrt[3]{n}}^{\sqrt[3]{n+1}} (-1)^n dx = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left((n+1)^{\frac{1}{3}} - n^{\frac{1}{3}} \right) (-1)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{\theta_n^2}}$$

其中 $n \leq \theta_n \leq n+1$, 故由 Libiniz 判别法知收敛, 即 $\int_0^{+\infty} (-1)^{[x^3]} dx$ 条件收敛.

□

Exercise 1.6

设 G 为 \mathbb{R}^2 上的有界闭区域, ∂G 由有线条分段光滑的简单闭曲线构成, 假设 $u \in C^2(G)$, 且 u 在边界上恒为 0, 证明对 $\forall \lambda > 0$,

$$\lambda \int_G u^2 dx dy + \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_G \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) dx dy \geq 2 \int_G \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 dx dy$$

Solution

由于 u 在 ∂G 上恒为 0, 故由 Green Formula 有

$$0 = \int_{\partial G} u(u_x dy - u_y dx) = \iint_G (u_x^2 + u_y^2 + u \cdot u_{xx} + u \cdot u_{yy}) dx dy \Rightarrow \iint_G (u_x^2 + u_y^2) dx dy = \iint_G -u(u_{xx} + u_{yy}) dx dy$$

由 Cauchy – Schwartz 积分不等式有:

$$\begin{aligned} & \lambda \int_G u^2 dx dy + \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_G \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) dx dy \geq 2 \iint_G |u(u_{xx} + u_{yy})| dx dy \\ & \geq 2 \iint_G -u(u_{xx} + u_{yy}) dx dy = 2 \iint_G (u_x^2 + u_y^2) dx dy = 2 \int_G \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 dx dy \end{aligned}$$

故综上:

$$\lambda \int_G u^2 dx dy + \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_G \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) dx dy \geq 2 \int_G \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 dx dy$$

□