

第十六章 一致收敛

一、一致收敛的定义与判定 (函数列)

1. Def $f_n(x) \xrightarrow{x} f(x)$

一致收敛: $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N = N(\varepsilon) \text{ s.t. } n > N \text{ 时 } \forall x \in X \quad |f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$

非一致收敛: $\exists \varepsilon > 0 \forall N \exists n > N \exists x_n \in X \text{ s.t. } |f_n(x_n) - f(x_n)| \geq \varepsilon$

2. 利用上确界判定

$$f_n(x) \xrightarrow{x} f(x) \Leftrightarrow \sup_{x \in X} |f_n(x) - f(x)| \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

3. 柯西收敛准则 (在未知极限函数时应用较广)

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N = N(\varepsilon) \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N \text{ 对 } \forall p \in \mathbb{N}$

$$|f_{n+p}(x) - f_n(x)| < \varepsilon, \quad \forall x \in X$$

4. Dini Theorem

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x) \quad \forall x \in [a, b] \\ \forall x_0 \in [a, b], \{f_n(x_0)\} \text{ 单调} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f_n(x) \xrightarrow{[a, b]} f(x)$$

5. 一致收敛 \pm 一致收敛 \Rightarrow 一致收敛

k. 一致收敛 \Rightarrow 一致收敛

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{一致收敛} \\ \text{有界} \end{array} \right\} \times \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{一致收敛} \\ \text{有界} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{一致收敛}$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{一致收敛} \\ \text{有界} \end{array} \right\} \div \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{一致收敛} \\ \text{绝对值有正下确界} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{一致收敛}$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{内函数: 一致收敛} \\ \text{外函数: 一致连续} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{复合函数一致收敛}$

二、一致收敛性质

(函数列) 1. $\left. \begin{array}{l} f_n(x) \xrightarrow{x} f(x) \\ f_n(x) \in C(I) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f(x) \in C(I) \quad \text{且} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f_n(x)$

2. $\left. \begin{array}{l} f_n(x) \xrightarrow{x} f(x) \\ f_n(x) \in R(I) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f(x) \in R(I) \quad \text{且} \quad \int_a^b \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) \right) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f_n(x) dx$

3. $\left. \begin{array}{l} f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x), \forall x \\ f'_n(x) \text{ 一致收敛} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f_n(x) \text{ 一致收敛} \quad \text{且} \quad \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) \right)' = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f'_n(x)$

(函数项级数)

$$1. \left. \begin{array}{l} \sum u_n(x) \xrightarrow[\text{内闭}]{I} S(x) \\ u_n(x) \in C(I) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow S(x) \in C(I) \quad \text{且} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x) \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} u_n(x) \right)$$

$$2. \left. \begin{array}{l} \sum u_n(x) \xrightarrow{I=[a,b]} S(x) \\ u_n(x) \in R(I) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow S(x) \in R(I) \quad \text{且} \quad \int_a^b \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x) \right] dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_a^b u_n(x) dx$$

$$3. \left. \begin{array}{l} \sum u_n(x) \xrightarrow{I} S(x), \forall x \\ \sum u'_n(x) \text{ 于 } I \text{ 内闭一致收敛} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow S(x) \text{ 于 } I \text{ 内闭一致收敛} \quad \text{且} \quad \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x) \right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u'_n(x)$$

三、一致收敛的判定 (函数项级数)

1. Cauchy 收敛准则

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N = N(\varepsilon) \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, \text{ 对 } \forall p \in \mathbb{N} \\ |u_{n+1}(x) + u_{n+2}(x) + \dots + u_{n+p}(x)| < \varepsilon \quad \forall x \in X$$

• [注] $\sum u_n(x)$ 在 X 上一致收敛 $\Rightarrow u_n(x) \xrightarrow{X} 0$

2. M 判别法

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \forall x \in [a, b], |u_n(x)| \leq M_n \\ \text{正项级数 } \sum M_n \text{ 收敛} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \sum u_n(x) \text{ 一致收敛}$$

3. Abel 判别法

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{在 } X \text{ 上 } \sum \beta_n(x) \text{ 一致收敛} \\ \{\alpha_n(x)\} \text{ 一致有界} \\ \text{对 } \forall x, \{\alpha_n(x)\} \text{ 都单调} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \sum \alpha_n(x) \beta_n(x) \text{ 于 } X \text{ 一致收敛}$$

4. Dirichlet 判别法

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{在 } X \text{ 上 } \sum_{k=1}^n \beta_k(x) \text{ 一致有界} \\ \{\alpha_n(x)\} \Rightarrow 0 \\ \text{对 } \forall x, \{\alpha_n(x)\} \text{ 都单调} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \sum \alpha_n(x) \beta_n(x) \text{ 于 } X \text{ 一致收敛}$$

练习 16.1

1.

$$(1) \sin \frac{x}{n} \quad -\infty < x < +\infty$$

$$f_n(x) \rightarrow 0 \quad \|f_n(x) - 0\| = \sup |f_n(x)| = 1 \not\rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \quad \therefore f_n(x) \text{ 在 } (-\infty, +\infty) \text{ 非一致收敛}$$

$$(2) f_n(x) = \frac{x}{n} \ln \frac{x}{n} \quad 0 < x < 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t \ln t = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\frac{1}{\ln t}} = 0 \quad f_n(x) \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\|f_n(x) - 0\| = \sup_{x \in (0,1)} \left| \frac{x}{n} \ln \frac{x}{n} \right| \quad \because f'_n(x) = \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{x}{n} + \frac{x}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n}{x} = \frac{1}{n} (\ln \frac{x}{n} + 1) \text{ 在 } (0, \frac{n}{e}) \uparrow (\frac{n}{e}, \infty) \downarrow$$

$$n \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时 } \frac{n}{e} > 1 \quad \therefore \sup_{x \in (0,1)} |f_n(x)| = f_n(1) = \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0 \quad \therefore f_n(x) \xrightarrow{(0,1)} 0$$

$$(3) f_n(x) = \arctan nx \quad f_n(x) \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$$

(a) $[0, +\infty)$ 上:

$$\exists x_n = \frac{1}{n} \quad \because |f_n(x_n) - f(x_n)| = \left| \arctan 1 - \frac{\pi}{2} \right| \not\rightarrow 0 \quad \text{非一致收敛}$$

(b) $[\delta, +\infty)$ 上: ($\delta > 0$)

$$\|f_n(x) - \frac{\pi}{2}\| = \sup_{x \in [\delta, +\infty)} \left| \arctan nx - \frac{\pi}{2} \right| = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan n\delta \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \quad \text{一致收敛}$$

$$(4) f_n(x) = nx e^{-nx} \quad f_n(x) \rightarrow 0$$

(a) $[0, +\infty)$ 上:

$$\exists x_n = \frac{1}{n} \quad \because |f_n(x_n) - f(x_n)| = \left| \frac{1}{e} - 0 \right| \not\rightarrow 0 \quad \text{非一致收敛}$$

(b) $[\delta, +\infty)$ 上: ($\delta > 0$)

$$\|f_n(x) - 0\| = \sup_{x \in [\delta, +\infty)} |nx e^{-nx}| \quad f'_n(x) = n e^{-nx} - n^2 x e^{-nx} = n(1-nx) e^{-nx} \text{ 在 } (0, \frac{1}{n}) \uparrow (\frac{1}{n}, +\infty) \downarrow$$

$$n \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时只要 } n > \frac{1}{\delta} \text{ 有 } \frac{1}{n} < \delta \quad \therefore f_n(x) \text{ 在 } [\delta, +\infty) \text{ 递减}$$

$$\therefore \sup_{x \in [\delta, +\infty)} |nx e^{-nx}| = n\delta \cdot e^{-n\delta} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

\therefore 一致收敛

$$(5) f_n(x) = \frac{x^n}{1+x^n} \quad (0 < \delta < 1)$$

$$(a) [0, 1-\delta] \text{上: } f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x) = 0$$

$$f_n'(x) = \frac{n x^{n-1} (1+x^n) - x^n \cdot n x^{n-1}}{(1+x^n)^2} = \frac{n x^{n-1}}{(1+x^n)^2} > 0 \quad \therefore f_n(x) \text{ 在 } [0, 1-\delta] \text{ 上 } \uparrow$$

$$\therefore \|f_n - 0\| = \sup_{x \in [0, 1-\delta]} \left| \frac{x^n}{1+x^n} \right| = f_n(1-\delta) = \frac{(1-\delta)^n}{1+(1-\delta)^n} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{一致收敛}$$

$$(b) [1-\delta, 1+\delta] \text{上:}$$

$$f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \in [1-\delta, 1) \\ \frac{1}{2} & x = 1 \\ 1 & x \in (1, 1+\delta] \end{cases}$$

$$\forall \epsilon, \chi_n = 1 + \frac{1}{n} \quad |f_n(\chi_n) - f(\chi_n)| = \left| \frac{(1+\frac{1}{n})^n}{1+(1+\frac{1}{n})^n} - 1 \right| \rightarrow 1 - \frac{e}{1+e} = \frac{1}{1+e} \neq 0 \quad \text{非一致收敛}$$

$$(c) [1+\delta, +\infty) \text{上: } f_n(x) \rightarrow 1$$

$$\|f_n - 1\| = \sup_{x \in [1+\delta, +\infty)} \frac{1}{1+x^n} = \frac{1}{1+(1+\delta)^n} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \quad \text{一致收敛}$$

练习 16.2

$$1. \quad \because f_n(x) \xrightarrow{[a,b]} f(x)$$

$$\therefore \text{对 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_1 = N_1(\varepsilon), n > N_1 \text{ 时, 对 } \forall x \in [a,b], |f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$$

$$\because x_n \in [a,b] \quad \therefore \forall n, |f_n(x_n) - f(x_n)| < \varepsilon \quad ①$$

$$\therefore \forall n, f_n(x) \text{ 在 } [a,b] \text{ 连续, 且 } f_n(x) \xrightarrow{[a,b]} f(x)$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ 在 } [a,b] \text{ 连续} \quad \text{又} \because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x_0 \quad \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = f(x_0)$$

$$\therefore \text{对 } \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists N_2 = N_2(\varepsilon) \quad n > N_2 \text{ 时, } \forall n, |f(x_n) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon \quad ②$$

由 ① ②

证上: 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N = \max\{N_1, N_2\}, n > N$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} |f_n(x_n) - f(x_0)| &= |f_n(x_n) - f(x_n) + f(x_n) - f(x_0)| \\ &< |f_n(x_n) - f(x_n)| + |f(x_n) - f(x_0)| < 2\varepsilon \quad \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x_n) = f(x_0) \end{aligned}$$

2. (1)

$$f_n(x) = nx \cdot e^{-nx^2} = \frac{nx}{e^{nx^2}} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\|f_n(x) - 0\| = \sup_{x \in [0,1]} |nx e^{-nx^2}|$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} f_n(x) = n e^{-nx^2} + nx \cdot (-2nx) e^{-nx^2} = n(1 - 2nx^2) e^{-nx^2} \quad \therefore f_n(x) \text{ 在 } (0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}}) \uparrow (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}}, 1) \downarrow$$

$$\therefore \|f_n(x) - 0\| = n \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}} \cdot e^{-n \cdot \frac{1}{2n}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}} \cdot \sqrt{n} \rightarrow \infty \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \quad \text{非一致收敛}$$

$$(2) \quad \int_0^1 f(x) dx = 0$$

$$\text{而 } \int_0^1 f_n(x) dx = \int_0^1 nx e^{-nx^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-nx^2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-n}) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\text{显见 } \int_0^1 f(x) dx \neq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 f_n(x) dx$$

3.

1) 证明逐点收敛: $x=0$ 或 1 时 $f_n(x)=0$
 $x \in (0,1)$ 时 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n x \cdot (1-x)^n = 0$ (因为: $(1-x)^n$ 远快于 n)
 $\therefore f_n(x) \rightarrow 0$

2) 证明非一致收敛:

$$\|f_n(x) - 0\| = \sup_{x \in [0,1]} n x (1-x)^n \quad \because f'_n(x) = n(1-x)^n - n^2 x (1-x)^{n-1} = (n - nx - n^2 x) (1-x)^{n-1}$$

$$f_n(x) \text{ 在 } (0, \frac{1}{n+1}) \uparrow \quad (\frac{1}{n+1}, 1) \downarrow$$

$$\therefore \|f_n(x)\| = \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^n = \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^{n+1} = \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n} \rightarrow \frac{1}{e} \neq 0 \quad \text{非一致收敛}$$

3)

$$\text{对于 } \int_0^1 f_n(x) dx = \int_0^1 n x (1-x)^n dx$$

$$\therefore \int n x (1-x)^n dx = -\frac{n}{n+1} \int x d(1-x)^{n+1}$$

$$= -\frac{n}{n+1} \left(x(1-x)^{n+1} - \int (1-x)^{n+1} dx \right) = -\frac{n}{n+1} \left(x(1-x)^{n+1} + \frac{(1-x)^{n+2}}{n+2} \right)$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 n x (1-x)^n dx = \frac{n}{(n+1)(n+2)} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \quad \text{注意到 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 n x (1-x)^n dx = \int_0^1 \left[\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) \right] dx$$

4.

1) 由阶估计, 无论 α 取何值, 始终逐点收敛于 0

$$2) f'_n(x) = n^\alpha e^{-nx} - n^{\alpha+1} x e^{-nx} = n^\alpha (1-nx) e^{-nx} \quad f_n(x) \text{ 在 } (0, \frac{1}{n}) \uparrow \quad (\frac{1}{n}, +\infty) \downarrow$$

$$\text{令 } \|f_n(x) - 0\| = \sup_{x \in [0,1]} |f_n(x)| = f_n\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = n^{\alpha-1} \cdot e^{-1} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{需有 } \alpha < 1$$

$\therefore \alpha < 1$ 时, $f_n(x)$ 一致收敛于 0

$$3) \text{ 已知等式右侧} = 0 \quad \text{对于 } \int_0^1 f_n(x) dx = \int_0^1 n^\alpha x e^{-nx} dx$$

$$\text{由 } \int n^\alpha x e^{-nx} dx = -n^{\alpha-1} \int x d e^{-nx} = -n^{\alpha-1} \left(x e^{-nx} - \int e^{-nx} dx \right)$$

$$= -n^{\alpha-1} \left(x e^{-nx} + \frac{1}{n} e^{-nx} \right)$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 n^\alpha x e^{-nx} = -n^{\alpha-1} \left(e^{-n} + \frac{1}{n} e^{-n} - \frac{1}{n} \right) = -\frac{n^{\alpha-2}(n+1)}{e^n} + n^{\alpha-2} \rightarrow n^{\alpha-2}$$

当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时 $\int_0^1 n^\alpha x e^{-nx} \rightarrow 0 \quad \therefore n^{\alpha-2} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{需有 } \alpha > 2$

5. $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时. $f_n(x) = \frac{1}{n} \arctan x^n \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} & |x| > 1 \\ \frac{1}{n} \cdot \arctan(\pm 1) & |x| = 1 \\ \frac{x^n}{n} & |x| < 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow 0$

$$\|f_n(x) - 0\| = \sup |f_n(x)| \quad \because f'_n(x) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot n x^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^{2n}} = \frac{x^{n-1}}{1+x^{2n}} \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 递增}$$

$$\therefore f_n(x) \leq \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \therefore \|f_n(x)\| \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2n} \rightarrow 0 \quad \therefore f_n(x) \xrightarrow{(-\infty, +\infty)} 0$$

$$\text{由于 } \left[\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) \right]' \Big|_{x=1} = 0, \quad f'_n(x) = \frac{x^{n-1}}{1+x^{2n}} \Rightarrow f'_n(1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \left[\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) \right]' \Big|_{x=1} \neq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f'_n(1)$$

6. $f_n(x) = x^2 + \frac{1}{n} \sin n(x + \frac{\pi}{2}) \rightarrow x^2$

$$\|f_n(x) - x^2\| = \sup \left| \frac{1}{n} \sin n(x + \frac{\pi}{2}) \right| \leq \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0 \quad \therefore f_n(x) \text{ 在 } (-\infty, +\infty) \text{ 一致收敛}$$

但 $\left[\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) \right]' = 2x$, 而 $f'_n(x) = 2x + \cos[n(x + \frac{\pi}{2})]$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f'_n(x)$ not exist

limit not exist

$$\therefore \left[\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) \right]' \neq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f'_n(x)$$

7.

(1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$

$$\|f_n(x) - 0\| = \sup |f_n(x)| \quad \text{由 } f'_n(x) = -2n x e^{-n^2 x^2} < 0 \text{ 递减}$$

$$f_n(x) \leq f_n(-\infty) \rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0 \quad \therefore f_n(x) \xrightarrow{(-\infty, +\infty)} 0$$

(2) $f'_n(x) = -2n x e^{-n^2 x^2} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$

$$\|f'_n(x) - 0\| = \sup |f'_n(x)| \quad \text{由 } f''_n(x) = -2n e^{-n^2 x^2} + 4n^3 x^2 e^{-n^2 x^2} = 4n^3 \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{2n^2} \right) e^{-n^2 x^2}$$

$$f_n(x) \text{ 在 } (-\infty, \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}) \downarrow (\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}) \uparrow (\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}, +\infty) \uparrow$$

又对 $I \ni \{0\}$, $\exists N$. $n > N$ 时, $\frac{1}{n} \in I$ 而 $-\frac{1}{n} \in I$

while $|f'_n(\frac{1}{n})| = |f'_n(-\frac{1}{n})| = \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$ $f'_n(x)$ 在 I 上非一致收敛

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f'_n(x) = 0 = f'(x).$$

练习 16.4

1. (1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{x+2^n} \quad x \in (-2, +\infty)$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \because \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^k \text{ 一致有界} \\ \frac{1}{x+2^n} \Rightarrow 0 \\ \forall x, \left\{ \frac{1}{x+2^n} \right\} \text{ 单调} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{由 Dirichlet 一致收敛}$$

(2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x}{1+n^4 x^2} \quad x \in [0, +\infty)$

$$x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } \frac{x}{1+n^4 x^2} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x} + n^4 x} \leq \frac{1}{2n^2}$$

由于 $\sum \frac{1}{2n^2}$ 收敛 由 M 判别法 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x}{1+n^4 x^2}$ 一致收敛
(当 $x=0$ 时, 也成立)

(3) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{\sqrt[3]{n^4 + x^4}} \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$

$$\left| \frac{\sin nx}{\sqrt[3]{n^4 + x^4}} \right| < \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n^4 + x^4}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n^4}}$$

$\therefore \sum \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n^4}}$ 收敛 由 M 判别法, 一致收敛

(4) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-nx} \quad x \in [0, +\infty)$

$$u_n'(x) = x^2 e^{-nx} (2-nx) \quad (0, \frac{2}{n}) \uparrow (\frac{2}{n}, +\infty) \downarrow$$

$$x^2 e^{-nx} \leq \frac{4}{n^2} \cdot e^{-2} = \frac{4}{e^2 n^2}$$

$\therefore \sum \frac{4}{e^2 n^2}$ 收敛 由 M 判别法, 级数一致收敛

(5) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n \sin \frac{1}{3^n x} \quad x \in (0, +\infty)$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^n \sin \frac{1}{3^n x} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{1}{3^n x} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^n = \infty \neq 0$$

$\therefore \|2^n \sin \frac{1}{3^n x}\| \nrightarrow 0 \quad \therefore \text{非一致收敛}$

2.

$$1) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x) = \frac{\sin nx}{n^3} \quad u_n'(x) = \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}$$

$$\therefore |u_n'(x)| = \left| \frac{\cos nx}{n^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$\therefore \sum \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛. 由M判别法: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n'(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 一致收敛

$$\therefore u_n(x) = \frac{\sin nx}{n^3} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty, \forall x), \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n'(x) \text{ 一致收敛}$$

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x)$ 一致收敛, 且可逐项求导:

$$\left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x) \right]' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n'(x) \quad \text{即} \quad S'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n'(x) \Rightarrow S'(x) \quad \therefore \text{保持连续性:}$$

由 $u_n'(x) = \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}$ 连续, $S'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}$ 也连续 即 $S(x)$ 有连续的导函数

2) 由上已证 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x) \xrightarrow{[0, \pi]} S(x) \quad \text{由于对每个 } u_n(x) = \frac{\sin nx}{n^3} \text{ 在 } [0, \pi] \text{ 可积}$$

$\therefore S(x)$ 在 $[0, \pi]$ 可积, 且可逐项求积分:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi} S(x) dx &= \int_0^{\pi} \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x) \right] dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{n^3} dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{-\cos nx}{n^4} \Big|_0^{\pi} \right) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - \cos n\pi}{n^4} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - \cos 2k\pi}{(2k)^4} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - \cos (2k-1)\pi}{(2k-1)^4} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - \cos 2k\pi}{(2k)^4} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - \cos (2k-1)\pi}{(2k-1)^4} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1-1}{(2k)^4} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1-(-1)}{(2k-1)^4} = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^4} \end{aligned}$$



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习题16

1. (1) $f_n(x) = x \cdot \arctan nx \quad 0 < x < +\infty$

对 $\forall x \in (0, +\infty)$ $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 显然 $f_n(x) \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}x$ (逐点收敛)

$$|f_n(x) - f(x)| < \left| \frac{\pi}{2}x - x \cdot \arctan nx \right| = \left| x \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan nx \right) \right| \stackrel{y=nx}{=} \frac{1}{n} \left| y \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan y \right) \right|$$

$$\therefore \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} y \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan y \right) = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan y}{\frac{1}{y}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{1+y^2}}{\frac{1}{y^2}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y^2}{1+y^2} = 1$$

$\therefore y \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan y \right)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 有界. 设 $|y \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan y \right)| < M, \quad M > 0$

$$\therefore |f_n(x) - f(x)| < \left| x \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan nx \right) \right| = \frac{1}{n} \left| y \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan y \right) \right| < \frac{M}{n}, \quad \forall x \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$\text{即 } \|f_n(x) - f(x)\| < \frac{M}{n} \rightarrow 0 \quad \therefore f_n(x) \xrightarrow{(0, +\infty)} \frac{\pi}{2}x \text{ (一致收敛)}$$

(2) $f_n(x) = \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n \quad f_n(x) \rightarrow e^x \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \quad \text{记 } f(x) = e^x$

• a) $x \in [a, b]$:

$$|f_n(x) - f(x)| = e^x \left| e^{n \ln(1 + \frac{x}{n}) - x} - 1 \right| \quad \text{记 } h(x) = n \ln(1 + \frac{x}{n}) - x$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial}{\partial x} h(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{x}{n}} - 1 = \frac{-x}{x+n} = \frac{-x(x+n)}{(x+n)^2} \quad \therefore h(x) \in (-n, 0) \uparrow \quad (0, +\infty) \downarrow$$



$$\text{对 } \forall x \in [a, b], \quad n > -a \text{ 有 } |f_n(x) - f(x)| \leq e^b \cdot \max \left\{ 1 - e^{n \ln(1 + \frac{a}{n}) - a}, 1 - e^{n \ln(1 + \frac{b}{n}) - b} \right\} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\therefore f_n(x) \xrightarrow{[a, b]} f(x)$$

• b) $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$

$$\text{取 } x_n = n$$

$$|f_n(x_n) - f(x_n)| = |2^n - e^n| \rightarrow +\infty \quad \text{不一致收敛}$$

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2. $\because f_0(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 连续 $\therefore f_0(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 有界. 设 $|f_0(x)| \leq M, \forall x \in [a, b]$

$$\text{对 } \forall x \in [a, b]: |f_1(x)| = \left| \int_a^x f_0(t) dt \right| \leq \int_a^x |f_0(t)| dt = M \int_a^x dt = M(x-a)$$

$$|f_2(x)| = \left| \int_a^x f_1(t) dt \right| \leq \int_a^x |f_1(t)| dt = \int_a^x M(x-a) dt = \frac{M}{2}(x-a)^2$$

$$|f_{k+1}(x)| \leq \int_a^x |f_k(t)| dt \leq \frac{M}{k!} \int_a^x (x-a)^k dt = \frac{M}{(k+1)!} (x-a)^{k+1}$$

数学归纳法, $\forall n$, 有 $|f_n(x)| \leq \frac{M}{n!} (x-a)^n \therefore |f_n(x)| \leq \frac{M}{n!} (b-a)^n$

$$\therefore \|f_n\| \leq \frac{M}{n!} (b-a)^n \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \therefore f_n \xrightarrow{[a, b]} 0$$

3. 对 $\forall [c, d] \subset (a, b) \exists h > 0$ s.t. $[c, d+h] \subset (a, b)$

• $\because f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 有连续偏导数 $\therefore f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 连续, 因而在 $[c, d+h]$ 一致连续

\therefore 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0, \forall x', x'' \in [c, d+h], |x' - x''| < \delta$ 时:

$$|f'(x') - f'(x'')| < \varepsilon$$

• 当 $n > \frac{1}{h}$ 时, 对 $\forall x \in [c, d], x + \frac{1}{n} \in [c, d+h]$

由 Lagrange 中值定理, $\exists \xi_n \in (x, x + \frac{1}{n})$, 使得:

$$f(x + \frac{1}{n}) - f(x) = \frac{1}{n} f'(\xi_n)$$

综上: 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N = \max\{\frac{1}{\delta}, \frac{1}{h}\}, n > N$ 时:

$$\left| n[f(x + \frac{1}{n}) - f(x)] - f'(x) \right| = |f'(\xi_n) - f'(x)| < \varepsilon, \quad \forall x \in [c, d]$$

$$\text{即 } n[f(x + \frac{1}{n}) - f(x)] \xrightarrow{[c, d]} f'(x).$$

$\therefore f_n(x)$ 在 (a, b) 上内闭一致收敛到 $f'(x)$.



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4. $\because f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 连续 $\therefore f(x)$ 在任-闭区间 $[x, x+1]$ 上可积 $\therefore f_n(x) \rightarrow F(x) = \int_x^{x+1} f(t) dt$
- 由积分中值定理 $F(x) = \int_x^{x+1} f(t) dt = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{x+\frac{k}{n}}^{x+\frac{k+1}{n}} f(t) dt = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} f(\xi_k)$ 其中 $\xi_k \in (x+\frac{k}{n}, x+\frac{k+1}{n})$
- $\because f(x) \in C(-\infty, +\infty) \therefore$ 对于 \forall 闭区间 $[a, b]$, $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b+1]$ 上一致连续
- $\therefore \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \quad x, x' \in [a, b+1]$ 且 $|x-x'| < \delta$ 时 $|f(x)-f(x')| < \varepsilon$
 - $\therefore \frac{1}{n} < \delta$ 即 $n > \frac{1}{\delta}$ 时 有 $|f_n(x) - F(x)| \leq \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} |f(x+\frac{k}{n}) - f(\xi_k)| \leq n \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \varepsilon = \varepsilon$
- 综上: 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N = [\frac{1}{\delta}] + 1. n > N$ 时 有 $|f_n(x) - F(x)| < \varepsilon$
- $\therefore f_n(x) \xrightarrow{[a,b]} F(x)$ 由 $[a, b]$ 任意性, $f_n(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上内闭一致收敛

5. 在 \forall 区间 $[a, b]$ 上. 依题设 $F_{n+1}(x) = F'_n(x)$
- $\because F_n(x) \xrightarrow{[a,b]} \varphi(x) \therefore F_{n+1}(x) = F'_n(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上也一致收敛.
- 由逐项求导性质, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F'_n(x) = \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_n(x) \right)' = \varphi'(x)$
- 对 $F_{n+1}(x) = F'_n(x)$ 两边取 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 极限:
- $$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{左} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_{n+1}(x) = \varphi(x) \\ \text{右} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F'_n(x) = \varphi'(x) \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = \varphi'(x)$$
- $\therefore \varphi(x) = C \cdot e^x \quad (C \text{ 为常数})$



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6.

$$\because P_n(x) \Rightarrow f(x)$$

对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $m, n > N$ 时, $|P_n(x) - P_m(x)| < \varepsilon$

$\because P_n(x) - P_m(x)$ 是多项式. $\therefore P_n(x) - P_m(x) = a_{nm}$ 为常数 (否则 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时 $|P_n(x) - P_m(x)| \rightarrow \infty$ 矛盾)

其中 $\{a_{nm}\} \rightarrow 0$ ($m \rightarrow \infty$ 或 $n \rightarrow \infty$)

由以上分析. $\because P_n(x)$ 是多项式 $\therefore n > N$ 时 $P_n(x) = P(x) + b_n$ 其中 $\begin{cases} \bullet P(x): \text{固定的多项式} \\ \bullet \{b_n\}: \text{收敛的数列} \end{cases}$

$$\text{由 } P_n(x) \Rightarrow f(x) \quad \therefore f(x) - P_n(x) = f(x) - P(x) - b_n \Rightarrow 0 \quad \text{设 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = b$$

$$\therefore f(x) = P(x) + b \quad f(x) \text{ 也为多项式}$$



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7. (1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n-1} \cdot \left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right)^n$

$\therefore C_n = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \left|\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right| \rightarrow \left|\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right| \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$

$\sum \left|\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right| < 1$ 有 $x > 0$

$\begin{cases} x > 0 \Rightarrow \text{收敛} \\ x < 0 \Rightarrow \text{发散} \\ x = 0 \Rightarrow \text{化为 } \sum \frac{(-1)^n}{2n-1} \text{ 由 Leibniz 判敛法知其收敛} \end{cases}$

综上: 收敛域为 $[0, +\infty)$

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

显然 $|x| \neq 1$

$D_n = |x| \cdot \left|\frac{1-x^n}{1-x^{n+1}}\right| \rightarrow \begin{cases} |x| & |x| < 1 \\ 1 & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$

$\therefore |x| < 1$ 时 $\Rightarrow D_n < 1$ 收敛

$|x| > 1$ 时 $\left|\frac{x^n}{1-x^n}\right| \rightarrow 1 \neq 0$ 发散

收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$ #

(3) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n \sin^n x}{n^2}$

$\therefore C_n = \frac{2|\sin x|}{n^2} \rightarrow 2|\sin x| \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$

$\sum C_n < 1, |\sin x| < \frac{1}{2}$

$\begin{cases} |\sin x| < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \text{收敛} \\ |\sin x| > \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \text{发散} \\ |\sin x| = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 级数为 } \sum \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 收敛} \\ \sin x = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ 级数为 } \sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \text{ 收敛 (Leibniz)} \end{cases} \end{cases}$

综上收敛域为:

$\{x \mid |\sin x| \leq \frac{1}{2}\}$

(4) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n e^{-nx}$

$\therefore C_n = n \cdot e^{-x} \rightarrow e^{-x} \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$

$\sum e^{-x} < 1$

$\therefore x > 0$ 时收敛, $x < 0$ 时发散. $x = 0$ 时, 级数为 $\sum n$ 发散

收敛域为 $(0, +\infty)$

(5) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{x(x+n)}{n}\right]^n$

$\therefore C_n = \left|\frac{x(x+n)}{n}\right| = \left|x + \frac{x^2}{n}\right| \rightarrow |x| \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$

$\sum |x| < 1$

$\therefore |x| < 1$ 时收敛, $|x| > 1$ 时发散. $|x| = 1$ 时 $\begin{cases} x = 1, \text{级数为 } \sum \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^n \therefore \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^n \rightarrow e \neq 0 \text{ 发散} \\ x = -1, \text{级数为 } \sum \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \therefore \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \rightarrow \frac{1}{e} \neq 0 \text{ 发散 (取绝对值)} \end{cases}$

收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$

(6) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!(1+x^n)}$

$D_n = \frac{|x|}{1+x^{n+1}}$

$|x| > 1$ 时, $D_n \rightarrow \frac{1}{|x|^n} < 1$, 收敛

$|x| < 1$ 时, $D_n \rightarrow |x| < 1$, 收敛

$|x| = 1$ 时, 显然 $x \neq -1$. 若 $x = 1$, 级数为 $\sum \frac{1}{n!} = e - 1$ 收敛.

综上: 收敛域为 $(-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$.



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8. (1) $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \ln \left[1 + \frac{x}{n \cdot \ln^2 n} \right] \quad 0 \leq x \leq a \quad (a \neq +\infty)$

由于 $\ln(t+1) \leq t, \forall t > -1 \quad \therefore |u_n(x)| \leq \ln \left(1 + \frac{a}{n \cdot \ln^2 n} \right) < \frac{a}{n \cdot \ln^2 n}$

由于 $\sum \frac{a}{n \cdot \ln^2 n}$ 收敛. 根据 M 判别法, $\sum u_n(x)$ 一致收敛.

(2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin x \sin nx}{\sqrt{n+x}} \quad x \in [0, +\infty)$

由于 $\sum_{n=1}^m \sin x \sin nx$ 一致有界 (由于 $\sin x \sin nx = \frac{1}{2} (\cos(n-1)x - \cos(n+1)x)$)

(2) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+x}} \rightarrow 0$

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^m \sin x \sin nx = \frac{1}{2} (\cos 0 - \cos 2x + \cos x - \cos 3x + \dots + \cos(m-1)x - \cos(m+1)x)$
 $= \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos x - \cos mx - \cos(m+1)x) \leq 2$

(3) \forall 给定的 $x, \{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+x}} \}$ 递减

由 Dirichlet 级数一致收敛

(3) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \arctan \frac{2x}{x^2 + n^2} \quad -\infty < x < +\infty$

$\therefore \left| \arctan \frac{2x}{x^2 + n^2} \right| < \frac{|2x|}{x^2 + n^2} = \frac{2}{|x| + \frac{n^2}{|x|}} \leq \frac{2}{2\sqrt{n^2}} = \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}} \quad (\text{不妨设 } x \neq 0)$

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}$ 是收敛级数

\therefore 级数一致收敛



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9. (1) $0 < x < 1$ 时

$$S(x) = \ln(x) \cdot (1 + x + x^2 + \dots) = \ln x \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - x^{n+1}}{1 - x} = \frac{\ln x}{1 - x}$$

而 $x=1$ 时 $S(x)=0$

$$\therefore S(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\ln x}{1-x} & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & x=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\ln x}{1-x} = -1 \neq 0 \quad \therefore S(x) \text{ 在 } (0, 1] \text{ 上不连续}$$

\therefore 对 $\forall n$, $x^n \ln x$ 在 $(0, 1]$ 上连续 $\therefore \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \ln x$ 在 $(0, 1]$ 上非一致收敛

(2) 设 $u_n(x) = x^n \ln^2 x$

$$u'_n(x) = n x^{n-1} \ln^2 x + x^n \cdot 2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = x^{n-1} \ln x (n \ln x + 2)$$

$\therefore u_n(x)$ 在 $(0, e^{-\frac{2}{n}})$ 上递减, $(e^{-\frac{2}{n}}, 1]$ 上递增

$$\therefore u_n(x) \leq e^{-\frac{2}{n}} \cdot \frac{4}{n^2} = \frac{4}{e^2 n^2}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{e^2 n^2} \text{ 收敛} \quad \therefore \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \ln^2 x \text{ 一致收敛}$$

(M 判别法)

(注: 此时和函数 $S(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\ln^2 x}{1-x} & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & x=1 \end{cases}$ 在 $(0, 1]$ 上是连续的. 这是与 (1) 中情况不同的根源所在.)

10. 由于 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n+x^2}$ 一致有界, $\frac{1}{n+x^2} \Rightarrow 0$, 对 $\forall x$, $\{\frac{1}{n+x^2}\}$ 递减

Dirichlet 判别法 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n+x^2}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛

$$\therefore |u_n(x)| = \frac{1}{n+x^2} \geq \frac{1}{n}, \quad \forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \text{ 发散}$$

\therefore 对 $\forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, 级数不绝对收敛.



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11. 1) $\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n$ 部分和一致有界
- 又 $\forall x \in [0, 1]$, $\{(1-x) \cdot x^n\}$ 关于 n 单调
 - 记 $V_n(x) = (1-x)x^n$ $V'_n(x) = -x^n + (1-x)n x^{n-1} = x^{n-1}(n-nx-x) = x^{n-1}[n-(n+1)x]$, $V(x)$ 在 $[0, \frac{n}{n+1}] \uparrow [\frac{n}{n+1}, 1] \downarrow$
 - $\therefore |V_n(x)| \leq (1 - \frac{n}{n+1}) \cdot (\frac{n}{n+1})^n = \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot (\frac{n}{n+1})^n \rightarrow 0 \ (n \rightarrow \infty) \quad \therefore V_n(x) \rightarrow 0$

以上: 由 Dirichlet 判别法 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n (1-x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 一致收敛

- 2) $|U_n(x)| = (1-x)x^n$
- $0 \leq x < 1$ 时: $S_n(x) = (1-x) \cdot \frac{1-x^{n+1}}{1-x} = 1-x^{n+1}$ $x=1$ 时 $S_n(x) = 0$
- $\therefore S(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 0 & x = 1 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (1-x) x^n$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 绝对收敛

- 3) $\therefore \|S(x) - S_n(x)\| = \sup_{x \in [0, 1]} |S(x) - S_n(x)| = \sup_{x \in [0, 1]} x^{n+1} = 1 \not\rightarrow 0 \ (n \rightarrow \infty)$
- $\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |U_n(x)|$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上非一致收敛

12. $\therefore \sum U_n(a), \sum U_n(b)$ 绝对收敛

$$\therefore \forall \varepsilon > 0 \ \exists N > 0, \ n > N, \ \forall p, \quad \begin{aligned} &|U_{n+1}(a)| + |U_{n+2}(a)| + \dots + |U_{n+p}(a)| < \varepsilon \\ &|U_{n+1}(b)| + |U_{n+2}(b)| + \dots + |U_{n+p}(b)| < \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

\therefore 对 $\forall x$, $U_n(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 单调 $\therefore \max U_n(x) = U_n(a)$ 或 $U_n(b)$. 不妨设为 $U_n(a)$

$$\therefore \forall \varepsilon > 0 \ \exists N > 0 \ \forall x \in [a, b], \ \forall p,$$

$$|U_{n+1}(x)| + |U_{n+2}(x)| + \dots + |U_{n+p}(x)| \leq |U_{n+1}(a)| + |U_{n+2}(a)| + \dots + |U_{n+p}(a)| < \varepsilon.$$

由柯西收敛准则, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |U_n(x)|$ 在 $[a, b]$ 一致收敛.

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13. 由于 $U_n(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 连续 $\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} U_n(x) = U_n(a)$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} U_n(x) = U_n(b)$

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} U_n(x)$ 在 (a, b) 一致收敛 \therefore 可逐项求极限:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} U_n(x) \right] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} U_n(x) \right] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} U_n(a)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} U_n(x) \right] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} U_n(x) \right] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} U_n(b)$$

由 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} U_n(x)$ 在 (a, b) 一致收敛: $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N = N(\varepsilon)$, $n > N$, $\forall x \in (a, b)$, $|S(x) - S_n(x)| < \varepsilon$
 当 $x \rightarrow a^+$ 或 b^- 时, 由以上分析 $|S(x) - S_n(x)| < \varepsilon$ 对 $x = a$ 或 b 也成立.
 $\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} U_n(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 一致收敛.

14. $f(x) = e^{-x} + 2e^{-2x} + 3e^{-3x} + \dots + ne^{-nx} + (n+1)e^{-(n+1)x} + \dots$

$$e^{-x} f(x) = e^{-2x} + 2e^{-3x} + 3e^{-4x} + \dots + ne^{-(n+1)x} + (n+1)e^{-(n+2)x} + \dots$$

$$\therefore (1 - e^{-x}) f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (e^{-x})^n = \frac{e^{-x}}{1 - e^{-x}} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [1 - (e^{-x})^n] = \frac{e^{-x}}{1 - e^{-x}} \quad (x > 0)$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{e^{-x}}{(1 - e^{-x})^2}, \text{ 且 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(x) \text{ 任意阶可导.}$$



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15. 记 $U_n(x) = \frac{1}{n^x}$ 记 $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} U_n(x)$

对 $\forall x_0 > 1$ 在 $[x_0, +\infty)$ 上. $\because \frac{1}{n^x} \leq \frac{1}{n^{x_0}}$, 而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{x_0}}$ 收敛. 由 M 判别法 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^x}$ 在 $[x_0, +\infty)$ 收敛
容易得到 $\sum U_n(x) \rightarrow S(x), \forall x \in (1, +\infty)$

$\because \sum U_n'(x) = -\sum \frac{\ln n}{n^x}$ 由 M 判别法同理可知 $\sum U_n'(x)$ 在 $(1, +\infty)$ 上内闭一致收敛.

由逐项求导定理 $S(x)$ 可微且 $S'(x) = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^x}$.

假设 $S(x)$ k 阶可微. $\because U_n^{(k)}(x) = \frac{(-\ln n)^k}{n^x}$

对 $\forall x_0 > 1$ 在 $[x_0, +\infty)$ 上 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |U_n^{(k+1)}(x)| \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\ln n)^{k+1}}{n^{x_0}}$ 收敛 $\therefore \sum U_n^{(k+1)}(x)$ 内闭一致收敛.

由逐项求导定理. $S^{(k)}(x)$ 可微且 $S^{(k+1)}(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-\ln n)^{k+1}}{n^x}$.

由数学归纳法可知. $S(x)$ 任意项可微. $\forall x \in (1, +\infty)$.

16. (1) $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{x}{[(k-1)x+1](kx+1)} = \sum_{k=1}^n \left[\frac{1}{(k-1)x+1} - \frac{1}{kx+1} \right] = 1 - \frac{1}{nx+1}$

令 $n \rightarrow \infty$. $\therefore S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} U_n(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in (0, 1] \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$

$\because S(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 不连续而 $U_n(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 连续. $\therefore \sum U_n(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 非一致收敛.

(2) $\because S(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & (0, 1] \\ 0 & \{0\} \end{cases} \therefore \int_0^1 S(x) dx = 1$

而 $\int_0^1 U_n(x) dx = \int_0^1 \left[\frac{1}{(n-1)x+1} - \frac{1}{nx+1} \right] dx = \frac{1}{n-1} \ln[(n-1)x+1] - \frac{1}{n} \ln(nx+1) \quad (n \geq 2).$

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^m \int_0^1 U_n(x) dx = \sum_{n=2}^m \left[\frac{\ln n}{n-1} - \frac{\ln(n+1)}{n} \right] + 1 - \ln 2 = 1 - \frac{\ln(m+1)}{m} \rightarrow 1 \quad (m \rightarrow \infty).$

$\therefore \int_0^1 S(x) dx = 1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^1 \frac{x}{[(n-1)x+1](nx+1)} dx$, 即此级数可逐项求积分

习题-16(B)

2. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上是 Lipschitz 条件: $|f(x) - f(y)| \leq k|x - y|$, $0 < k < 1$

$$\text{且 } a \leq \min_{x \in [a, b]} f(x) \leq \max_{x \in [a, b]} f(x) \leq b \quad \text{定义 } f_0(x) = f(x) \quad f_{n+1}(x) = f(f_n(x)) \quad n=1, 2, \dots$$

求证: $\exists \text{ const } C$ 使 $f_n(x) \xrightarrow{[a, b]} C$

先证 $\{f_n(a)\}$ 收敛 对 $\forall n, p \in \mathbb{N}$:

$$\begin{aligned} |f_{np}(a) - f_n(a)| &\leq \sum_{k=0}^{p-1} |f_{n+k+1}(a) - f_{n+k}(a)| \leq \sum_{k=0}^{p-1} k \cdot |f_{n+k}(a) - f_{n+k-1}(a)| \\ &\leq \dots \leq |f(a) - a| \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{p-1} k^{n+k} = \frac{|f(a) - a|}{1-k} \cdot k^n \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

由 Cauchy 收敛原理 $\{f_n(a)\}$ 收敛

必趋于不动点

设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(a) = C$. 再由 $|f_{n+1}(a) - f(a)| \leq |f_n(a) - C| \rightarrow 0$ 会有 $f(C) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(a) = C$

对 $\forall x \in [a, b]$ $|f_n(x) - C| = |f_n(x) - f_n(C)| \leq k |f_{n-1}(x) - f_{n-1}(C)| \leq \dots \leq k^n |x - a| \leq k^n (b - a) \rightarrow 0$

$$\text{故 } f_n(x) \xrightarrow{[a, b]} C$$

0:18 (D)

3. 设 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 逐点 $\rightarrow f(x)$, $f(x) \in C[a, b]$

对每个 n , $f_n(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 单调. 求证: $f_n(x) \xrightarrow{[a, b]} f(x)$

由 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 连续 \Rightarrow 在 $[a, b]$ 一致连续.

对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$ 使: 当 $x, x' \in [a, b]$ 且 $|x - x'| < \delta$ 时, 有

$$|f(x) - f(x')| < \varepsilon$$

取一列点 $a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_m = b$ 使 $x_k - x_{k-1} < \delta$, $k=1, \dots, m$.

则对 $\forall x \in [x_{k-1}, x_k]$ 有 $|f(x_{k-1}) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$, $|f(x_k) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$ $\forall k=1, \dots, m$

又: 由于 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 逐点收敛到 $f(x)$ 故 $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ 使 $n > N$ 时有 $|f_n(x_k) - f(x_k)| < \varepsilon$

对 $\forall x \in [a, b]$ 必有 $[x_{k-1}, x_k]$ 使 $x \in [x_{k-1}, x_k]$

$$\text{故: } |f_n(x_k) - f(x)| \leq \underbrace{|f_n(x_k) - f(x_k)|}_{\text{逐点收敛}} + \underbrace{|f(x_k) - f(x)|}_{\text{一致连续}} < 2\varepsilon \rightarrow f(x) - 2\varepsilon < f(x_k) < f(x) + 2\varepsilon$$

$$|f_n(x_{k-1}) - f(x)| < |f_n(x_{k-1}) - f(x_{k-1})| + |f(x_{k-1}) - f(x)| < 2\varepsilon \rightarrow f(x) - 2\varepsilon < f(x_{k-1}) < f(x) + 2\varepsilon$$

由 $f_n(x)$ 单调. 故 $f_n(x)$ 介于 $f_n(x_k)$ 与 $f_n(x_{k-1})$ 之间 \Rightarrow 必有 $|f_n(x) - f(x)| < 2\varepsilon$

0:13 (D)

4. 2:05 (D)

5. 设 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上一致有界且一致收敛于 $f(x)$.

$$\text{证: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{a \leq x \leq b} f_n(x) = \sup_{a \leq x \leq b} f(x)$$

由题 $\exists K > 0$ 使 $|f_n(x)| \leq K, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \forall x \in [a,b]$

易证 $|f(x)| \leq K, \forall x \in [a,b]$

$$\text{记 } M = \sup_{a \leq x \leq b} f(x), M_n = \sup_{a \leq x \leq b} f_n(x) \text{ 以证 } M_n \rightarrow M$$

由 \sup 定义, 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \xi \in [a,b]$ 使 $M - \varepsilon < f(\xi) < M$

由一致收敛性 $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ s.t. 当 $n > N$ 时有 $|f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon, \forall x \in [a,b]$

特别地, $f(\xi) - \varepsilon < f_n(\xi) < f_n(\xi) + \varepsilon < M_n$

另, 对每个 $n, \exists \xi_n \in [a,b]$ 使 $M_n - \varepsilon < f_n(\xi_n) < M_n \Rightarrow M_n - 2\varepsilon < f_n(\xi) - \varepsilon < f(\xi_n) < M$

$$\Rightarrow |M_n - M| < 2\varepsilon \text{ 证}$$

10.

1. 首先 $a_n \rightarrow 0$, 若不然, 对 $\forall x \in (0, \pi) |a_n \sin nx| \neq 0$

不收敛, 由 $\sum a_n \sin nx$ 在 $[0, \pi]$ 上一致收敛

对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0$, s.t. 当 $n \geq N$ 时有

$$|a_n \sin nx + \dots + a_m \sin mx| < \varepsilon, \forall m \geq N, \forall x \in [0, \pi]$$

特别地取 $m = 2n, x = \frac{\pi}{4n}, nx = \frac{\pi}{4}, mx = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 从而

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \sin nx < \sin(n+1)x < \dots < \sin mx = 1$$

由于 $a_n \downarrow 0$, 故有

$$na_{2n} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \leq a_n \sin nx + a_m \sin mx < \varepsilon$$

由此知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2na_n = 0$, 再由 $a_{2n+2} < a_{2n+1} < a_{2n}$ 有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2n+1)a_{2n+1} = 0 \text{ 因此 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} na_n = 0$$

$$\Leftarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} S_{n,m} = a_n \sin nx + \dots + a_m \sin mx$$

$$\mu_n = \sup \{ na_n, (n+1)a_{n+1}, \dots \}, \text{ 则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} na_n = 0$$

分三种情况讨论

① 当 $x \geq \frac{\pi}{n}$ 时 由三角求和法 $|\sum_{k=1}^m \sin kx| \leq \frac{1}{\sin \frac{x}{2}}$ 由 Abel 引理.

$$|S_{n,m}| \leq (2a_m + a_n) \frac{1}{\sin \frac{x}{2}}$$

由于 $\frac{x}{2} \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 故 $\sin \frac{x}{2} \geq \frac{x}{\pi}$ 所以

$$|S_{n,m}| \leq (2a_m + a_n) \frac{\pi}{x} \leq n(a_n + 2a_m) \leq 3na_n \leq 3\mu_n$$

② 当 $x < \frac{\pi}{m}$ 时. 由于 $\sin x < x$

$$|S_{n,m}| \leq a_n nx + \dots + a_m mx \leq (m-n+1)\mu_n x \leq m\mu_n x < \pi\mu_n$$

③ 当 $\frac{\pi}{m} < x < \frac{\pi}{n}$ 时. 取 $k = [\frac{\pi}{x}]$. 注意到

$$|S_{n,m}| \leq |S_{n,k}| + |S_{k+1,m}|$$

$$\text{由①②可得 } |S_{n,m}| \leq 3\mu_{k+1} + \pi\mu_n \leq (\pi+3)\mu_n$$

由上述三种情况可知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{n,m} = 0$ - 一致地关于 $m > n$ 和 $x \in [0, \pi]$

成立. 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin nx$ 在 $[0, \pi]$ - 一致收敛.