

高等数学习题集解答

(根据同济大学数学教研室一九六五年修订本)

数学分析部分

(三)

武汉建材学院基础部
武汉师范学院数学系 合编

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第十八章 级 数

在题18.1——18.7中, 写出已给级数的前五项

$$18.1. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4} + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 6} + \dots.$$

$$18.2. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)2^{2n-1}}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^3} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 2^5} + \frac{1}{7 \cdot 2^7} + \frac{1}{9 \cdot 2^9} + \dots.$$

$$18.3. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+n}{1+n^2}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \frac{1+1}{1+1^2} + \frac{1+2}{1+2^2} + \frac{1+3}{1+3^2} + \frac{1+4}{1+4^2} + \frac{1+5}{1+5^2} + \dots.$$

$$18.4. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^n}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \frac{1!}{1} + \frac{2!}{2^2} + \frac{3!}{3^3} + \frac{4!}{4^4} + \frac{5!}{5^5} + \dots.$$

$$18.5. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\text{解} \quad 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} - \dots.$$

$$18.6. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdots (2n)}.$$

解 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4} + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8} + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 9}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \cdot 10} + \cdots.$

$$18.7. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\sqrt{n(n+1)}}.$$

解 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 \cdot 2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \cdot 3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3 \cdot 4}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 \cdot 5}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5 \cdot 6}} - \cdots.$

在题18.8—18.17中, 写出已给级数的一般项:

$$18.8. 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{7} + \cdots.$$

解 $u_n = \frac{1}{2n-1}.$

$$18.9. \frac{1}{2 \ln 2} + \frac{1}{3 \ln 3} + \frac{1}{4 \ln 4} + \cdots.$$

解 $u_n = \frac{1}{(n+1) \ln(n+1)}.$

$$18.10. \frac{2}{1} - \frac{3}{2} + \frac{4}{3} - \frac{5}{4} + \frac{6}{5} - \cdots.$$

解 $u_n = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{n+1}{n}.$

$$18.11. -\frac{1}{2} + 0 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{6} + \cdots.$$

解 $u_n = \frac{n-2}{n+1}.$

$$18.12. \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{5} + \frac{3}{10} + \frac{4}{17} + \cdots.$$

$$\text{解} \quad u_n = \frac{n}{n^2 + 1}.$$

$$18.13. \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4} + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} + \cdots.$$

$$\text{解} \quad u_n = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdots (2n)}.$$

$$18.14. 1 + \frac{1 \cdot 2}{1 \cdot 4} + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 7} + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7}{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \cdot 10} + \cdots.$$

$$\text{解} \quad u_n = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2n-1)}{1 \cdot 4 \cdots (3n-2)}.$$

$$18.15. \frac{2}{1} + \frac{2 \cdot 5}{1 \cdot 5} + \frac{2 \cdot 5 \cdot 8}{1 \cdot 5 \cdot 9} + \frac{2 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 \cdot 11}{1 \cdot 5 \cdot 9 \cdot 13} + \cdots.$$

$$\text{解} \quad u_n = \frac{2 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 \cdots (3n-1)}{1 \cdot 5 \cdot 9 \cdots (4n-3)}.$$

$$18.16. \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} + \frac{x}{2 \cdot 4} + \frac{x \sqrt{x}}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} + \frac{x^2}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8} + \cdots.$$

$$\text{解} \quad u_n = \frac{x^{\frac{n}{2}}}{2 \cdot 4 \cdots (2n)}.$$

$$18.17. \frac{a^2}{3} - \frac{a^3}{5} + \frac{a^4}{7} - \frac{a^5}{9} + \cdots.$$

$$\text{解} \quad u_n = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{a^{n+1}}{2n+1}.$$

在题18.18——18.32中, 利用几何级数, 调和级数的敛散性, 以及无穷级数的基本性质, 判定已给级数的敛散性:

$$18.18. -\frac{8}{9} + \frac{8^2}{9^2} - \frac{8^3}{9^3} + \cdots.$$

解 $\because u_n = (-1)^n \left(\frac{8}{9}\right)^n$, 因此公比 $q = -\frac{8}{9}$,

$$\therefore |q| = \left|\frac{8}{9}\right| < 1,$$

$$\therefore \text{级数 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{8}{9}\right)^n \text{ 收敛.}$$

$$18.19. \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{12} + \cdots.$$

解 $\because \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{12} + \cdots = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \cdots\right),$

而 $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \cdots$ 是调和级数, 发散.

故 $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{12} + \cdots$ 也是发散的.

$$18.20. \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{3}} + \cdots.$$

解 $\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{3}} = 1 \neq 0,$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{3}} + \cdots, \text{ 发散.}$$

$$18.21. 1! + 2! + 3! + 4! + \cdots.$$

解 $\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n! = +\infty,$

$\therefore 1! + 2! + 3! + 4! + \cdots$, 发散.

$$18.22. \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8} + \cdots.$$

解 $\because 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \cdots$ 发散,

$\therefore \frac{1}{2}(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \cdots)$ 发散,

即 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8} + \cdots$ 发散.

$$18.23. \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{4}{5} + \frac{5}{6} + \cdots.$$

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

$\therefore u_n = 1 - \frac{1}{n+2} \rightarrow 1 \quad \therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{n+2}$ 发散.

$$18.24. \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3^2}{2^2} + \frac{3^3}{2^3} + \cdots.$$

解 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{3}{2})^n, \because q = \frac{3}{2} > 1, \therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{3}{2})^n$ 发散.

$$18.25. \frac{1}{11} + \frac{2}{12} + \frac{3}{13} + \cdots.$$

解 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{10+n} \quad \because u_n = \frac{n}{10+n} \longrightarrow 1 (n \longrightarrow \infty),$

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n}{10+n} \right)$ 发散.

18.26. $\frac{1n^2}{2} + \frac{1n^2}{2^2} + \frac{1n^3}{2^3} + \dots$

解 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1n^2}{2} \right)^n, \quad \because q = \frac{1n^2}{2} < 1,$

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1n^2}{2} \right)^n$ 收敛.

18.27. $1 + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{5} + \frac{4}{7} + \dots$

解 $\because u_n = \frac{n}{2n-1}, \quad \therefore u_n \longrightarrow \frac{1}{2} (n \longrightarrow \infty),$

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2n-1}$ 发散.

18.28. $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} + \dots$

解 $\because 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \dots$ 发散,

$\therefore \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \dots$ 发散.

$$18.29. \quad 2 + \frac{2}{2} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{4} + \cdots.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \because \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n} = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}, \quad \therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n} \text{ 发散.}$$

$$18.30. \quad \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{8}{9}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{6^2} + \frac{8^2}{9^2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{6^3} + \frac{8^3}{9^3}\right) + \cdots.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \frac{1}{6} + \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^3 + \cdots \text{ 和 } \frac{8}{9} + \left(\frac{8}{9}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{8}{9}\right)^3 + \cdots,$$

都收敛. 因此级数

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{6^n} + \frac{8^n}{9^n}\right) \text{ 收敛.}$$

$$18.31. \quad \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{3^3}\right) + \cdots.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \because \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n, \text{ 收敛,}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{3^n}\right) \text{ 收敛}$$

$$18.32. \quad \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{20} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{10 \cdot n} + \cdots \text{ 的收敛性.}$$

$$\text{解} \quad \because \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{20} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{10 \cdot n} + \cdots,$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n} + \cdots\right) + \left(\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{20} + \cdots + \frac{1}{10 \cdot n} + \right.$$

$$\left. + \cdots\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + \frac{1}{10} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n},$$

虽然 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$ 收敛, 但是 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散, 因此级数

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{20} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{10 \cdot n} + \cdots \text{是发散的.}$$

在题18.33—18.40中, 根据级数收敛的定义判定已给级数的敛散性.

$$18.33. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}).$$

$$\text{解 } \because S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n (\sqrt{i+1} - \sqrt{i}) = \sqrt{n+1} - 1 \longrightarrow +\infty,$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}), \text{ 是发散的.}$$

$$18.34. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2^{n+\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}} - 2^{n-\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}}), \text{ 其中 } a > 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \because S_n &= \sum_{i=1}^n (2^{i+\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}} - 2^{i-\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}}) \\ &= (2^{\frac{3}{\sqrt{a}}} - a) + (2^{\frac{5}{\sqrt{a}}} - 2^{\frac{3}{\sqrt{a}}}) + \cdots + \\ &\quad + (2^{n+\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}} - 2^{n-\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}}) \\ &= 2^{n+\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}} - a \longrightarrow 1 - a, \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2^{n+\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}} - 2^{n-\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}}) \text{ 收敛.}$$

$$18.35. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt{n+2} - 2\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \because S_n &= \sum_{i=1}^n (\sqrt{i+2} - 2\sqrt{i+1} + \sqrt{i}) = \sqrt{n+2} - \\ &\quad - \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{2} + 1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n+1}} - \\ &\quad - \sqrt{2} + 1 \longrightarrow 1 - \sqrt{2}, \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$ 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt{n+2} - 2\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})$ 收敛.

$$18.36. \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4} + \cdots.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \because S_n &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i(i+1)} = (1 - \frac{1}{2}) + (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}) + \cdots + \\ &\quad + (\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}) = 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \longrightarrow 1, \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$ 级数 $\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4} + \cdots$ 收敛.

$$18.37. \frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 7} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} + \cdots.$$

$$\text{解 } \because \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore S_n &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} \right) + \cdots + \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left(\frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) \longrightarrow \frac{1}{2},$$

∴ 级数 $\frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 7} + \dots$ 收敛.

$$18.38. \quad \frac{1}{1 \cdot 6} + \frac{1}{6 \cdot 11} + \frac{1}{11 \cdot 16} + \dots + \frac{1}{(5n-4)(5n+1)} + \dots,$$

$$\text{解} \quad \because \frac{1}{(5n-4)(5n+1)} = \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{5n-4} - \frac{1}{5n+1} \right),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore S_n &= \frac{1}{5} \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{6} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{11} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{11} - \frac{1}{16} \right) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{5n-4} - \frac{1}{5n+1} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \left(1 - \frac{1}{5n+1} \right) \longrightarrow \frac{1}{5}, \end{aligned}$$

∴ 级数 $\frac{1}{1 \cdot 6} + \frac{1}{6 \cdot 11} + \frac{1}{11 \cdot 16} + \dots$ 收敛.

$$18.39. \quad \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \because \quad \frac{1}{n(n+1)(n+2)} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{n(n+1)} - \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} \right], \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore S_n &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i(i+1)(i+2)} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} - \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} \right] \longrightarrow \frac{1}{4}, \end{aligned}$$

∴ 级数 $\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} + \cdots$ 收敛.

$$18.40. \quad \sin \frac{\pi}{6} + \sin \frac{2\pi}{6} + \cdots + \sin \frac{n\pi}{6} + \cdots$$

解 ∵ $S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \sin \frac{i\pi}{6},$

等式两边乘以 $2 \sin \frac{\pi}{12}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore S_n \cdot 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{12} &= \sum_{i=1}^n 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{12} \cdot \sin \frac{i\pi}{6} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\cos \frac{\pi}{12} (2i-1) - \cos \frac{\pi}{12} (2i+1) \right] \\ &= \cos \frac{\pi}{12} - \cos \frac{\pi}{12} (2n+1), \text{ 没有极限,} \end{aligned}$$

∴ 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{12} \sin \frac{n\pi}{6}$ 发散,

从而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{n\pi}{6}$ 也发散.

在题18.41——18.49中, 利用比较判定法, 判定已给级数的敛散性:

$$18.41. \quad 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{7} + \cdots$$

解 ∵ $u_n = \frac{1}{2n-1} > \frac{1}{2n} = V_n,$

而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散, $\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n-1}$ 发散.

$$18.42. \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4} + \dots$$

解 $\because u_n = \frac{1}{n(n+1)} < \frac{1}{n^2} = V_n,$

而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛 ($p=2>1$), $\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$ 收敛.

$$18.43. \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{17} + \dots$$

解 $\therefore u_n = \frac{1}{n^2+1} < \frac{1}{n^2} = V_n,$

而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛, $\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2+1}$ 也收敛.

$$18.44. 1 + \frac{1+2}{1+2^2} + \frac{1+3}{1+3^2} + \dots$$

解 $\because u_n = \frac{1+n}{1+n^2} > \frac{n}{n^2+n^2} = \frac{n}{2n^2} = \frac{1}{2n} = V_n,$

而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散, $\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+n}{1+n^2}$ 也发散.

$$18.45. 1 + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{5} + \dots + \frac{n}{2n-1} + \dots$$

解 $\because u_n = \frac{n}{2n-1} > \frac{n}{2n} = \frac{1}{2} = V_n,$

而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2}$ 是发散的, $\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2n-1}$ 也发散.

$$18.46. \frac{1}{2 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 6} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+4)} + \dots$$

$$\text{解 } \because u_n = \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+4)} < \frac{1}{n^2} = V_n,$$

而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛, $\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+4)}$ 也收敛.

$$18.47. 1 + \frac{2!}{2^2} + \frac{3!}{3^3} + \frac{4!}{4^4} + \dots + \frac{n!}{n^n} + \dots$$

$$\text{解 } \because u_n = \frac{n!}{n^n} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{2}{n} \cdot \frac{3}{n} \dots \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n}{n},$$

$$\text{当 } n \text{ 为偶数时 } u_n = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{2}{n} \cdot \frac{3}{n} \dots \left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{\frac{n}{2}+1}{n}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\frac{n}{2}+2}{n} \dots \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n}{n} &< \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \dots \frac{1}{2}}_{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot \underbrace{1 \cdot 1 \dots 1 \cdot 1}_{\frac{n}{2}} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}}; \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{当 } n \text{ 为奇数时 } u_n = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{2}{n} \dots \left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{(\frac{n+1}{2}+1)}{n}.$$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{n+1}{2} + 2\right)}{n} \cdots \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n}{n} < \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdots \frac{1}{2}}_{\frac{n+1}{2}} \cdot \underbrace{1 \cdot 1 \cdots 1 \cdot 1}_{\frac{n+1}{2}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{n+1}{2}},$$

$\therefore$ 当 n 为偶数, 令 $n = 2m$, 则 $u_{2m} < \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^m$;

当 n 为奇数, 令 $n = 2m-1$, 则 $u_{2m-1} < \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^m$,

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^m$ 收敛, $\therefore \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} u_{2m}$ 及 $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} u_{2m-1}$ 都收敛.

因此 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^n} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} u_{2m} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} u_{2m-1}$ 也收敛.

$$18.48. \quad \sin \frac{\pi}{2} + \sin \frac{\pi}{2^2} + \sin \frac{\pi}{2^3} + \cdots.$$

解 $\because u_n = \sin \frac{\pi}{2^n} < \frac{\pi}{2^n} = V_n$,

而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\pi}{2^n} = \pi \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$ 收敛, 故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{\pi}{2^n}$ 也收敛

$$18.49. \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+a^n}, \quad \text{设 } a > 0.$$

解 $\because u_n = \frac{1}{1+a^n} < \frac{1}{a^n} = \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^n = V_n$,