

國立臺北大學 109 學年度日間學士班暨進修學士班轉學生招生考試試題

學制系級：經濟學系日間學士班暨進修學士班 2 年級

科目：微積分

4. (10%) Consider the infinite series $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^a}$, where $a > 0$. Find the necessary and sufficient condition of a such that the series is convergent, or argue that no such condition exists.

命中&相似題目：講義 p.10-28 Exercise3(相似度 100%)

Exercise 3. (對數 p-級數 Logarithmic p-series)

Show that $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^p} \begin{cases} \text{收斂, 若 } p > 1, \\ \text{發散, 若 } p \leq 1. \end{cases}$

Ans.

令 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^p}$, $x \geq 2$. 則顯然的, f 在 $[2, \infty)$ 上連續、遞減且非負的.

\therefore 若 $p = 1$, $\int_e^{\infty} \frac{1}{x(\ln x)} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_e^a \frac{1}{u} du = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} (\ln a - \ln e) = \infty$, 發散

若 $p \neq 1$, $\int_e^{\infty} \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^p} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_e^a \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^p} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_e^{\ln a} \frac{1}{u^p} du = \lim_{a \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{1-p} u^{1-p} \Big|_e^{\ln a}$

$= \lim_{a \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{1-p} \left[(\ln a)^{1-p} - e^{1-p} \right] \begin{cases} \text{收斂, 若 } p > 1 \\ \text{發散, 若 } p < 1 \end{cases}$

$\therefore \int_e^{\infty} \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^p} dx = \begin{cases} \text{收斂, 若 } p > 1, \\ \text{發散, 若 } p \leq 1. \end{cases} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^p} \begin{cases} \text{收斂, 若 } p > 1, \\ \text{發散, 若 } p \leq 1. \end{cases} \quad \#$