

Lect 21 Asymptotics for sums

一. 截断法:

例1: $S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} e^{-n^2 x^2} \quad x \rightarrow \infty$

$$= 1 + e^{-x^2} + e^{-4x^2} + \dots$$

从任一项开始, 如

$$\sum_{n=k}^{+\infty} e^{-n^2 x^2} = e^{-k^2 x^2} \sum_{n=k}^{+\infty} e^{-(n^2 - k^2) x^2}$$

而求级数中相邻两项之比

$$e^{-[(n+1)^2 - k^2] x^2} / e^{-(n^2 - k^2) x^2} = e^{-(2n+1) x^2} \ll e^{-x^2} \ll 1,$$

故 $\sum_{n=k}^{\infty} e^{-n^2 x^2} \sim e^{-k^2 x^2}$

从 $S(x)$ 可从任一项截断得渐近性。

二. Riemann 和法:

由 Riemann 和近似积分作渐近分析:

例2: $S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 + x^2} \quad x \rightarrow \infty$

级数收敛

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{n}{x}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{n}{x}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x S(x) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$S(x) \sim \frac{\pi}{2x}$$

例3: $S(x) = \sum_{1 \leq n < x} n^{\alpha} \quad x \rightarrow \infty$

$$\frac{S(x)}{x^{\alpha+1}} = \sum_{1 \leq n < x} \left(\frac{n}{x}\right)^{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S(x)}{x^{\alpha+1}} = \int_0^1 t^{\alpha} dt$$

$$S(x) \sim \begin{cases} x^{\alpha+1}/(\alpha+1), & \alpha > -1 \\ \ln x, & \alpha = -1 \\ S(-\alpha), & \alpha < -1 \end{cases}$$

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$\zeta(\cdot)$ 为 Riemann ζ 函数.

三. Laplace 近似:

例4: $\zeta(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{(n!)^k}, \quad x \rightarrow \infty$

首先寻找最大项:

$$\frac{x^{n-1}/[(n-1)!]^k}{x^n/(n!)^k} = n^k/x$$

故最大项在 n 接近 $[x^{1/k}]$.

令 $n = x^{1/k}(1+s)$, s 间隔 $x^{-1/k}$

当 n 充分大时, 由 Stirling 公式

$$\begin{aligned} n! &\sim (n/e)^n \sqrt{2\pi n} \\ &= x^{n/k} e^{n \ln(1+s)} \cdot e^{-x^{1/k}(1+s)} \cdot \sqrt{2\pi} \\ &\quad \cdot x^{1/2k} \cdot (1+s)^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

于是有

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$$\begin{aligned}
 x^n / (n!)^k &\sim x^{-1/2} (2\pi)^{-k/2} (1+s)^{-k/2} e^{-kx^{1/k}} [(1+s)^p (1+s) - (1+s)] \\
 &= e^{kx^{1/k}} x^{-1/2} \cdot (2\pi)^{-k/2} \\
 &\quad \cdot e^{-kx^{1/k}} [(1+s)^p (1+s) - s] \cdot (1+s)^{-k/2}
 \end{aligned}$$

当 $|s| \ll 1$ 时

$$-(1+s)^p (1+s) - s \sim -\frac{s^2}{2} + \frac{s^3}{2} \sim -\frac{s^2}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_n x^n / (n!)^k &\sim f(x) \sum_{|s| \ll 1} e^{-kx^{1/k} \cdot \frac{s^2}{2}} \quad S \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 时 } \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} x^{-1/k} \\
 &\sim f(x) \left[\sum_{s=-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-kx^{1/k} \frac{s^2}{2}} \cdot x^{-1/k} \right] \cdot x^{1/k}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sim f(x) \cdot (2\pi)^{1/2} \cdot k^{-1/2} \cdot x^{1/2k}$$

其中 $f(x) = e^{kx^{1/k}} \cdot x^{-1/2} \cdot (2\pi)^{-k/2}$

对其中舍去及引入项的分析不难发现其为指数无别。
(相比 $x^{1/2k}$)。

四. Euler-Maclaurin 求和公式:

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考察 $F(n) = \sum_{k=0}^n f(k), \quad n \rightarrow \infty$

Euler-Maclaurin 公式:

$$F(n) \sim \frac{1}{2} f(n) + \int_0^n f(t) dt + C + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{j+1} \frac{B_{j+1}}{(j+1)!} f^{(j)}(n),$$

$n \rightarrow \infty$

其中

$$C = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left[\sum_{j=1}^m \frac{(-1)^j}{(j+1)!} B_{j+1} f^{(j)}(0) + \frac{1}{2} f(0) + \frac{(-1)^m}{(m+1)!} \int_0^{\infty} B_{m+1}(t - [t]) f^{(m+1)}(t) dt \right]$$

这里 $B_n(x)$ 为 Bernoulli 多项式

$$B_n(x) \triangleq \left[t e^{xt} / (e^t - 1) \right]^{(n)} \Big|_{t=0}$$

$$B_0(x) = 1, \quad B_1(x) = x - \frac{1}{2}, \quad B_2(x) = x^2 - x + \frac{1}{6}, \dots$$

$$B_n = B_n(0), \quad B_0 = 1, \quad B_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad B_2 = \frac{1}{6}, \dots$$

$$B_{2n+1} = 0 \quad (n \geq 1)$$

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例5: $F(n) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}, \quad n \rightarrow \infty$

取 $f(t) = \frac{1}{t+1}, \quad F(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(k)$

$$F(n) \sim \ln n + C + \frac{1}{2n} - \frac{B_2}{2n^2} - \frac{B_4}{4n^4} - \dots$$

$C = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} - \ln n \right)$ 为 Euler 常数.

例6: $F(n) = \ln n! = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(k)$

$f(t) = \ln(1+t),$ 故

$$F(n) \sim \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln n - n + C + \frac{B_2}{1 \cdot 2n} + \frac{B_4}{3 \cdot 4n^3} + \dots$$

$C = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2\pi$ (由 Stirling 公式).