

第二次习题课答案 数列的极限(2)—收敛原理与重要极限

1. 设 $a_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$, $b_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1}$, $c_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n$. 求证:

(1) $\{a_n\}$ 严格单调递增, $\{b_n\}$ 严格单调递减, 且 $a_n < e < b_n$.

(2) 设 $c_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n$, 则 $\{c_n\}$ 收敛 ($c = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n$ 称为 **Euler 常数**).

(3) 设 $d_n = \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+n}$, 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d_n$.

(4) 设 $e_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n(n+1)}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{(n+1)(n+2)}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n(2n+1)}}$, 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e_n$.

证明: (1) 归纳法可证 Bernoulli 不等式:

$$(1+x)^n \geq 1+nx, \quad \forall x \geq -1, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+.$$

由 Bernoulli 不等式,

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n} \geq \left(1 - \frac{n-1}{n^2}\right) \cdot \frac{n+1}{n} = \frac{n^3+1}{n^3} > 1,$$

$$\frac{b_n}{b_{n+1}} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n(n+2)}\right)^{n+1} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n+2} \geq \left(1 + \frac{n+1}{n(n+2)}\right) \cdot \frac{n+1}{n+2} = 1 + \frac{1}{n(n+2)^2} > 1.$$

故 $\{a_n\}$ 严格单调递增, $\{b_n\}$ 严格单调递减. 又

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = e,$$

所以, $a_n < e < b_n$ (可利用极限的保序性, 反证法).

(2) 由 (1) 的结论, $\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n < e < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1}$. 两边取对数, 得

$$\frac{1}{n+1} < \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) < \frac{1}{n}, \quad \text{即} \quad \frac{1}{n+1} < \ln(n+1) - \ln n < \frac{1}{n}.$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned} c_n &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n \\ &> (\ln 2 - \ln 1) + (\ln 3 - \ln 2) + \cdots + (\ln(n+1) - \ln n) - \ln n \\ &= \ln(n+1) - \ln n > 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$c_{n+1} - c_n = \frac{1}{n+1} - \ln(n+1) + \ln n = \frac{1}{n+1} - \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) < 0.$$

即 $\{c_n\}$ 严格单调递减, 有下界. 由单调收敛原理, $\{c_n\}$ 收敛.

$$(3) \quad d_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n} - \ln 2n\right) - \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n\right) + \ln 2 = c_{2n} - c_n + \ln 2.$$

由 (2) 的结论知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d_n = c - c + \ln 2 = \ln 2$.

$$(4) \quad d_n + \frac{1}{2n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n+1} < e_n < \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{n} + d_n,$$

令 $n \rightarrow \infty$, 由夹挤原理及 (3) 中结论, 得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d_n = \ln 2$. \square

$$2. \quad a_1 > a_2, a_{n+2} = \frac{a_n + a_{n+1}}{2}, \text{求 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n.$$

解: 归纳可证

$$a_1 > a_3 > \cdots > a_{2n+1} > \cdots > a_{2n} > \cdots > a_4 > a_2.$$

由单调收敛原理, $\{a_{2n+1}\}, \{a_{2n}\}$ 均收敛. 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{2n} = x, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{2n+1} = y$. 对

$$2a_{2n+2} = a_{2n} + a_{2n+1}$$

两边取极限, 得 $2x = x + y, x = y$. 因而 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{2n+1} = x$. 又

$$\begin{aligned} 2a_3 &= a_1 + a_2, \\ 2a_4 &= a_2 + a_3, \\ &\vdots \\ 2a_{n+2} &= a_n + a_{n+1}. \end{aligned}$$

以上各式相加, 得 $a_{n+1} + 2a_{n+2} = a_1 + 2a_2$. 令 $n \rightarrow \infty$, 得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{a_1 + 2a_2}{3}$. \square

3. 求下列极限

$$(1) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{n!}{n^n}}. \quad (2) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^2}\right) \cdots \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^n}\right).$$

解: (1) 由 Stolz 定理,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left(\sqrt[n]{\frac{n!}{n^n}} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(n!) - n \ln n}{n} = -\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = -\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = -1.$$

因此

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{n!}{n^n}} = \exp \left\{ \ln \left(\sqrt[n]{\frac{n!}{n^n}} \right) \right\} = \exp \left\{ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left(\sqrt[n]{\frac{n!}{n^n}} \right) \right\} = e^{-1}.$$

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

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) a_n = 1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \rightarrow 1 (n \rightarrow \infty).$$

因此 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^2}\right) \cdots \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^n}\right) = 2$.

4. $\{m_n\}$ 是严格递增的自然数子列, 且存在极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{m_n} \right) = A$. 设

$$I_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{m_1}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{m_2}\right) \cdots \left(1 + \frac{1}{m_n}\right).$$

试证 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n$ 存在。

证明: $m_k > 0$, $\left\{ \frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{m_n} \right\}$ 单调递增. 由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{m_n} \right) = A$ 可得

$$\frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{m_n} < A.$$

又 $\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$ 单调递增, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e$, 因此 $\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n < e, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$. 于是

$$I_n = e^{\sum_{k=1}^n \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{m_k}\right)} = e^{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{m_k} \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{m_k}\right)^{m_k}} \leq e^{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{m_k}} \leq e^A.$$

因此 $\{I_n\}$ 单调递增有上界, 从而 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n$ 存在。□

5. 对数列 $\{a_n\}$, 记 $A_n = (a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n) / n$. 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = A$, 求证:

$$I = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\ln n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{k} = A.$$

证明: $a_1 = A_1, a_2 = 2A_2 - A_1, \cdots, a_n = nA_n - (n-1)A_{n-1}$. 则

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{k} = \frac{1}{2}A_1 + \frac{1}{3}A_2 + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}A_{n-1} + A_n.$$

于是
$$I = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\ln n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{k} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2}A_1 + \frac{1}{3}A_2 + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}A_{n-1}}{\ln n} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{A_n}{\ln n}.$$

由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = A$ 有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{A_n}{\ln n} = 0$. 由 Stolz 定理, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2}A_1 + \frac{1}{3}A_2 + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}A_{n-1}}{\ln n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{A_n}{n+1}}{\ln(n+1) - \ln n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n}{n+1}A_n}{n \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n})} = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n})} = A. \end{aligned}$$

故
$$I = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\ln n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{k} = A. \quad \square$$

6. 设 $0 < a_1 < 1, a_{n+1} = a_n(1 - a_n) > 0$, 求证: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(1 - na_n)}{\ln n} = 1$.

证明: a_n 单调下降, $0 < a_n < a_1 < 1$, 因而有极限. 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = x$, 则 $0 \leq x \leq a_1 < 1$.

对 $a_{n+1} = a_n(1 - a_n)$ 两边取极限得 $x = x(1 - x)$. 因此 $x = 0$, 即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$. 进一步有

$$\frac{1}{a_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{a_n} = \frac{1}{1 - a_n} \rightarrow 1 (n \rightarrow \infty).$$

于是
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{na_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n-1}} \right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{a_2} - \frac{1}{a_1} \right) + \frac{1}{a_1} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n-1}} \right) = 1,$$

即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} na_n = 1$. 结合 Stolz 定理, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(1 - na_n)}{\ln n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} na_n \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{a_n} - n}{\ln n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{a_n} - n}{\ln n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{a_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{a_n} - 1}{\ln(1 + \frac{1}{n})} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{na_n}{1 - a_n}}{n \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n})} = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} na_n}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n}) \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - a_n)} = 1. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

7. 设 $a_1 = 1, a_{n+1} = a_n + 1 / \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$. 求证: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = +\infty$.

证明: 易知 $a_{n+1} > a_n \geq 1, \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \geq n$. 于是

$$a_{n+1}^2 > a_n^2 + \frac{2a_n}{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n} = a_n^2 + \frac{2}{\frac{a_1}{a_n} + \frac{a_2}{a_n} + \cdots + \frac{a_n}{a_n}} > a_n^2 + \frac{2}{n},$$

$$a_{2n}^2 - a_n^2 > \frac{2}{2n-1} + \frac{2}{2n-2} + \cdots + \frac{2}{n} > \frac{2n}{2n-1} > 1.$$

因此单增数列 $\{a_n^2\}$ 不是 Cauchy 列, 从而有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n^2 = +\infty, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = +\infty$.

8. 给定 $y \in \mathbb{R}$ 及 $0 < a < 1$. 证明: 方程 $x - a \sin x = y$ 有唯一解.

证明: 存在性. 令 $x_0 = y, x_1 = y + a \sin x_0, x_{n+1} = y + a \sin x_n$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} |x_{n+p} - x_n| &= a |\sin x_{n+p-1} - \sin x_{n-1}| = a \left| 2 \sin \frac{x_{n+p-1} - x_{n-1}}{2} \cos \frac{x_{n+p-1} + x_{n-1}}{2} \right| \\ &\leq a |x_{n+p-1} - x_{n-1}| \leq a^2 |x_{n+p-2} - x_{n-2}| \leq \cdots \leq a^n |x_p - x_0| = a^n |\sin x_{p-1}| \leq a^n. \end{aligned}$$

因为 $0 < a < 1, \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$, 当 $n > N$ 时, $a^n < \varepsilon$, 于是

$$|x_{n+p} - x_n| \leq a^n < \varepsilon, \quad \forall n > N, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}.$$

即 $\{x_n\}$ 为 Cauchy 列, 从而收敛. 记 $\lambda = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$. 在 $x_{n+1} = y + a \sin x_n$ 中令 $n \rightarrow \infty$, 得

$$\lambda = y + a \sin \lambda.$$

唯一性. 设方程另有一解 $x = \mu$, 即 $\mu = y + a \sin \mu$. 则

$$|\lambda - \mu| = a |\sin \lambda - \sin \mu| \leq a |\lambda - \mu|.$$

由 $0 < a < 1$ 知 $\lambda = \mu$. \square

9. 设 $\{x_n\}$ 为有界列, 令

$$\alpha_n = \sup \{x_n, x_{n+1}, x_{n+2}, \cdots\}, \quad \beta_n = \inf \{x_n, x_{n+1}, x_{n+2}, \cdots\}.$$

证明: (1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n$ 与 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n$ 都存在, 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n$.

($\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n$ 与 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n$ 分别称为 $\{x_n\}$ 的上极限与下极限, 分别记为 $\overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 与 $\underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 。这个结论说明有界列的上、下极限一定存在。)

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n \text{ 存在} \Leftrightarrow \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n.$$

$$(3) \forall \varepsilon > 0, \text{ 在区间 } (\underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n - \varepsilon, \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n + \varepsilon) \text{ 之外最多有数列 } \{x_n\} \text{ 的有限项.}$$

证明: (1) 由 $\{x_n\}$ 的有界性及 α_n, β_n 的定义知, $\{\alpha_n\}$ 为单调递减有界列, $\{\beta_n\}$ 为单调递增有界列。由单调收敛原理, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n$ 与 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n$ 都存在。又 $\alpha_n \geq \beta_n$, 由极限的保序性有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n.$$

(2) 若存在极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A$, 则 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}, s.t.$

$$A - \varepsilon < x_n < A + \varepsilon, \quad \forall n > N.$$

$\forall n > N$, 集合 $\{x_n, x_{n+1}, x_{n+2}, \dots\}$ 有上界 $A + \varepsilon$ 有下界 $A - \varepsilon$, 由上下确界的定义知

$$A - \varepsilon \leq \beta_n \leq \alpha_n \leq A + \varepsilon, \quad \forall n > N.$$

由数列极限的定义知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n = A$, 即 $\overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A$.

反之, 若 $\overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A$, 即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n = A$, 则 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_1, N_2 \in \mathbb{N}, s.t.$

$$A - \varepsilon < \alpha_n < A + \varepsilon, \quad \forall n > N_1;$$

$$A - \varepsilon < \beta_n < A + \varepsilon, \quad \forall n > N_2.$$

令 $N = N_1 + N_2$, 则

$$A - \varepsilon < \beta_n \leq x_n \leq \alpha_n < A + \varepsilon, \quad \forall n > N.$$

由数列极限的定义知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A$ 。

(3) 记 $\overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a, \underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = b$, 即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = a, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n = b$, 则 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_1, N_2 \in \mathbb{N}, s.t.$

$$a - \varepsilon < \alpha_n < a + \varepsilon, \quad \forall n > N_1;$$

$$b - \varepsilon < \beta_n < b + \varepsilon, \quad \forall n > N_2.$$

令 $N = N_1 + N_2$, 则

$$b - \varepsilon < \beta_n \leq x_n \leq \alpha_n < a + \varepsilon, \quad \forall n > N,$$

也即

$$\underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n - \varepsilon < \beta_n \leq x_n \leq \alpha_n < \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n + \varepsilon, \quad \forall n > N.$$

因此数列 $\{x_n\}$ 最多有有限项在在区间 $(\underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n - \varepsilon, \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n + \varepsilon)$ 之外. \square