

第一次习题课题目 极限的定义与性质

1. 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{n} = 0$, 求证: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\max\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}}{n} = 0$.

证明: 由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{n} = 0, \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_1 \in \mathbb{N}, s.t.$

$$\left| \frac{a_n}{n} \right| < \varepsilon, \forall n > N_1.$$

对此 ε 及 $N_1, \exists N > N_1, s.t.$

$$\left| \frac{\max\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{N_1}\}}{n} \right| < \varepsilon, \forall n > N.$$

于是, 当 $n > N$ 时, 有

$$\left| \frac{\max\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}}{n} \right| \leq \left| \frac{\max\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{N_1}\}}{n} \right| + \left| \frac{\max\{a_{N_1+1}, a_{N_1+2}, \dots, a_n\}}{n} \right| \leq 2\varepsilon,$$

由极限的定义知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\max\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}}{n} = 0. \square$

2. 设 $a_n > 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = q < 1$. 求证:

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0. \quad (2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{2n}}{a_n} = 0.$$

证明: 取定 $\varepsilon_0 \in (0, 1-q)$. 因 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = q < 1, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}, s.t.$

$$\left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} - q \right| < \varepsilon_0, \forall n > N,$$

从而

$$0 < a_n < (q + \varepsilon_0) a_{n-1} < \dots < (q + \varepsilon_0)^{n-N} a_N, \forall n > N;$$

$$0 < \frac{a_{2n}}{a_n} = \frac{a_{2n}}{a_{2n-1}} \frac{a_{2n-1}}{a_{2n-2}} \dots \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} < (q + \varepsilon_0)^n, \forall n > N.$$

而 $0 < q + \varepsilon_0 < 1$, 在以上两式中令 $n \rightarrow \infty$, 由夹挤原理得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{2n}}{a_n} = 0. \square$

3. 判断数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的收敛性, 并求收敛数列的极限。

$$(1) a_1 > 0, a_{n+1} = a_n + (2 - a_n^2)/2a_n.$$

解: $a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n}{2} + \frac{1}{a_n} \geq \sqrt{2}$, $a_{n+1} = a_n + (2 - a_n^2)/2a_n < a_n$. $\{a_n\}$ 单调下降有下界, 因此有

极限, 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a (\geq \sqrt{2})$. 在 $a_{n+1} = a_n + (2 - a_n^2)/2a_n$ 中令 $n \rightarrow \infty$, 得

$$a = a + (2 - a^2)/2a, \quad a = \sqrt{2}. \square$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2a_n + a_{n-1}) = 0.$$

解: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2a_n + a_{n-1}) = 0$, 则 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$, 当 $n > N$ 时, 有

$$|2a_n + a_{n-1}| < \varepsilon, \quad |a_n| < \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon + |a_{n-1}|.$$

于是 $|a_n| < \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon + \frac{1}{2^2}\varepsilon + \frac{1}{2^2}|a_{n-2}| < \dots$

$$< \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon + \frac{1}{2^2}\varepsilon + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{n-N}}\varepsilon + \frac{1}{2^{n-N}}|a_N| < \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon + \frac{1}{2^{n-N}}|a_N|, \forall n > N.$$

又 $\exists N_1 > N$, 当 $n > N_1$ 时, 有 $\frac{1}{2^{n-N}}|a_N| < \varepsilon$. 从而有

$$|a_n| < 2\varepsilon, \forall n > N_1.$$

由极限的定义知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$.

$$(3) \{a_n + a_{n+1}\}, \{a_n + a_{n+2}\} \text{ 均收敛}.$$

解: 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n + a_{n+1}) = x, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n + a_{n+2}) = y$. 由

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{(a_n + a_{n+1}) + (a_{n+1} + a_{n+2}) - (a_n + a_{n+2})}{2}$$

知 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛, 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{2x - y}{2}$. \square

$$(4) \lambda > 0, a_1 > 0, a_2 > 0, a_{n+1} = a_n(2 - \lambda a_n).$$

解: 由 $a_{n+1} = a_n(2 - \lambda a_n)$ 得

$$1 - \lambda a_{n+1} = (1 - \lambda a_n)^2 = \dots = (1 - \lambda a_1)^{2^n}.$$

$\lambda > 0, a_1 > 0, a_2 = a_1(2 - \lambda a_1) > 0$ 知 $|1 - \lambda a_1| < 1$. 因此

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \lambda a_{n+1}) = 0,$$

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

$$(5) \quad a_{n+1} = b(a_n + 1/a_n), a_1 > 0, b > 1.$$

解: 假设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$. 在 $a_{n+1} = b(a_n + 1/a_n)$ 中令 $n \rightarrow \infty$, 得

$$a = b(a + 1/a) \quad (1-b)a^2 = b$$

与 $b > 1$ 矛盾. 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ 不存在.

$$(6) \quad a_n = \sin n.$$

解: 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin n = a \neq 0$, 则

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin 2n}{2 \sin n} = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin 2n}{2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin n} = \frac{a}{2a} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \cos 2n}{2} = \frac{1 - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos 2n}{2} = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$\text{于是,} \quad 1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sin^2 n + \cos^2 n) = \frac{5}{16}, \text{ 矛盾.}$$

若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin n = 0$, 则由 $\sin(n+1) = \sin n \cos 1 + \cos n \sin 1$, 得

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin(n+1) - \sin n \cos 1}{\sin 1} = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin(n+1) - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin n \cos 1}{\sin 1} = 0,$$

$$\text{于是} \quad 1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sin^2 n + \cos^2 n) = 0 + 0 = 0, \text{ 矛盾.}$$

综上, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin n$ 不存在. \square

$$(7) \quad b_1 + b_2 + b_3 = 0, a_n = b_1 \sqrt{n} + b_2 \sqrt{n+1} + b_3 \sqrt{n+2}.$$

$$\text{解:} \quad a_n = (b_1 + b_2 + b_3) \sqrt{n} + b_2 (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) + b_3 (\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n}) -$$

$$= b_2 (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) + b_3 (\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n}) = \frac{b_2}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} + \frac{2b_3}{\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n}}$$

$$\text{故} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_2}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2b_3}{\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n}} = 0 \quad \square$$

$$(8) a_{n+1} = \lambda a_n + (1-\lambda)a_{n-1}, 0 < \lambda < 1.$$

$$\text{解: } a_{n+1} - a_n = (\lambda - 1)(a_n - a_{n-1}) = \cdots (\lambda - 1)^{n-1}(a_2 - a_1),$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= (a_n - a_{n-1}) + (a_{n-1} - a_{n-2}) + \cdots (a_2 - a_1) + a_1 \\ &= [(\lambda - 1)^{n-2} + (\lambda - 1)^{n-1} + \cdots + 1](a_2 - a_1) + a_1 \\ &= \frac{1 - (\lambda - 1)^{n-1}}{1 - (\lambda - 1)}(a_2 - a_1) + a_1. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{而 } -1 < \lambda - 1 < 0, \text{ 所以 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{(1-\lambda)a_1 + a_2}{2-\lambda}. \square$$

4. 求下列数列的极限。

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [(n+1)^\alpha - n^\alpha] (0 < \alpha < 1).$$

$$\text{解: } 0 < (n+1)^\alpha - n^\alpha = n^\alpha \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^\alpha - 1 \right] < n^\alpha \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} - 1\right) = \frac{1}{n^{1-\alpha}},$$

$$\text{令 } n \rightarrow \infty, \text{ 由夹挤原理得 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [(n+1)^\alpha - n^\alpha] = 0. \square$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(\sqrt[n]{n} - 1)^2.$$

$$\text{解: 令 } b = \sqrt[n]{n} - 1, \text{ 则 } \sqrt[n]{n} = 1 + b,$$

$$n = (1+b)^n > \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{6} \quad b < \left(\frac{6}{(n-1)(n-2)} \right)^{1/3}.$$

$$\text{于是, } 0 < n(\sqrt[n]{n} - 1)^2 = n^2 b^2 < \left(\frac{3 \cdot 6}{(n-1)(n-2)} \right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{3 \cdot 6}{n(n-1)(n-2)} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$\text{令 } n \rightarrow \infty, \text{ 由夹挤原理得 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(\sqrt[n]{n} - 1)^2 = 0.$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^n}{(1+a)(1+a^2) \cdots (1+a^n)} (a > 0).$$

$$\text{解: 若 } 0 < a < 1, \text{ 则 } 0 < \frac{a^n}{(1+a)(1+a^2) \cdots (1+a^n)} < a^n,$$

$$\text{令 } n \rightarrow \infty, \text{ 得 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^n}{(1+a)(1+a^2) \cdots (1+a^n)} = 0.$$

$$\text{若 } a=1, \text{ 则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^n}{(1+a)(1+a^2) \cdots (1+a^n)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2^n} = 0.$$

若 $a > 1$, 则 $0 < \frac{a^n}{(1+a)(1+a^2)\cdots(1+a^n)} < \frac{a^n}{a^{1+2+\cdots+n}} = \frac{1}{a^{n(n-1)/2}},$

令 $n \rightarrow \infty$, 得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^n}{(1+a)(1+a^2)\cdots(1+a^n)} = 0. \quad \square$

(4) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!}.$

解: $0 < \left[\frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \right]^2 = \frac{1^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5^2 \cdots (2n-1)^2}{2^2 \cdot 4^2 \cdot 6^2 \cdots (2n)^2} < \frac{1}{2n+1},$

$$0 < \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}},$$

令 $n \rightarrow \infty$, 得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} = 0. \quad \square$

(5) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n+1+n\cos n)^{1/(2n+n\sin n)}.$

解: $1 < (n+1+n\cos n)^{1/(2n+n\sin n)} < (1+2n)^{1/n} < (3n)^{1/n} = \sqrt[n]{3} \cdot \sqrt[n]{n}.$

令 $n \rightarrow \infty$, 得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n+1+n\cos n)^{1/(2n+n\sin n)} = 1. \quad \square$

5. $I_n = n(an + \sqrt{2+bn+cn^2}), \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n = 2.$ 求 $a, b, c.$

解: 若 $a \geq 0$, 则 $I_n \geq an^2, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n = +\infty$, 矛盾。故 $a < 0$.

$$I_n = n(an + \sqrt{2+bn+cn^2}) = \frac{n(a^2n^2 + 2+bn+cn^2)}{\sqrt{2+bn+cn^2} - an} = \frac{(a^2+c)n^2+bn+2}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{n^2} + \frac{b}{n} + c} - a}.$$

由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n = 2$, 得

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [(a^2+c)n^2+bn+2] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{n^2} + \frac{b}{n} + c} - a \right) \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n = 2(\sqrt{c} - a).$$

因此 $a^2 + c = b = 0, \quad 2(\sqrt{c} - a) = 2.$

解得 $a = -\frac{1}{2}, b = 0, c = \frac{1}{4}. \quad \square$