

# 对数不等式 (I)

对数不等式

$$\frac{1}{n+1} < \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) < \frac{1}{n}.$$

可以验证数列  $x_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$  严格单增,  $y_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1}$  严格单减.

$$x_n = 1 \cdot \underbrace{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \cdots \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)}_n < \left( \frac{1 + \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) + \cdots + \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)}{n+1} \right)^{n+1} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{n+1} = x_{n+1},$$

$$\frac{1}{y_n} = 1 \cdot \underbrace{\frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{n}{n+1} \cdots \frac{n}{n+1}}_{n+1} < \left( \frac{1 + \frac{n}{n+1} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n+1}}{n+2} \right)^{n+2} = \left( \frac{n+1}{n+2} \right)^{n+2} = \frac{1}{y_{n+1}},$$

且都有极限  $e$ . 所以有  $\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n < e < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1}$ , 取对数即得

$$\frac{1}{n+1} < \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) < \frac{1}{n}.$$

或者对  $f(x) = \ln x$  使用微分中值公式

$$\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = \ln(n+1) - \ln n = f'(\xi) \cdot ((n+1) - n) = \frac{1}{\xi}, \quad \xi \in (n, n+1)$$

得到

$$\frac{1}{n+1} < \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) < \frac{1}{n}.$$

应用

(1) 试证明数列  $\gamma_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n$  收敛.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证 } \gamma_{n+1} - \gamma_n &= \frac{1}{n+1} - \ln(n+1) + \ln n \\ &= \frac{1}{n+1} - \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) < 0, \end{aligned} \quad \left( \text{利用 } \frac{1}{n+1} < \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \right)$$

表明  $\{\gamma_n\}$  单调减少.

下证数列  $\{\gamma_n\}$  有下界。

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma_n &= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} - \ln n > \sum_{k=1}^n \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right) - \ln n \quad \left(\text{利用 } \frac{1}{k} > \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right)\right) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n (\ln(k+1) - \ln k) - \ln n = \ln(n+1) - \ln n > 0,\end{aligned}$$

即数列  $\{\gamma_n\}$  有下界 0.

综上数列单减有下界必收敛.

**注**  $\{\gamma_n\}$  的极限称为欧拉常数  $\gamma$ , 其值约为 0.577, 目前不知  $\gamma$  是有理数还是无理数!

$$H_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} = \ln n + \gamma_n = \ln n + \gamma + \varepsilon_n,$$

这里  $\varepsilon_n$  为无穷小.  $H_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} \sim \ln n \quad (n \rightarrow \infty).$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } b_n = H_{2n} - H_n = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+n}, \text{ 求 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n.$$

**解法一** 利用对数不等式  $\frac{1}{j+1} < \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{j}\right) < \frac{1}{j}$ , 得

$$\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n+k}\right) < \frac{1}{n+k} < \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n+k-1}\right),$$

$$\text{或} \quad \ln(n+k+1) - \ln(n+k) < \frac{1}{n+k} < \ln(n+k) - \ln(n+k-1).$$

故

$$\ln \frac{2n+1}{n+1} = \ln(n+n+1) - \ln(n+1) < \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n+k} < \ln(n+n) - \ln n = \ln 2.$$

利用迫敛性可得极限为  $\ln 2$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解法二} \quad b_n &= H_{2n} - H_n = \ln(2n) + \gamma + \varepsilon_{2n} - (\ln n + \gamma + \varepsilon_n) \quad (\text{这里 } \varepsilon_n \text{ 为无穷小}) \\ &\rightarrow \ln 2.\end{aligned}$$

**解法三** (学习了积分学后, 利用定积分定义)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + \frac{i}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^1 = \ln 2.$$