

## § 1.8 上极限和下极限

## 一、表述上下极限（直观解释）

1. 若 $\{a_n\}$ 有界  $\rightarrow$  必有收敛子列

将 $\{a_n\}$ 所有收敛子列的极限全体记为集合 $E$

$E$  ——  $\{a_n\}$ 极限点集合.

$\inf E$  称为 $\{a_n\}$ 的下极限

—— 极限点中最小者, 记作:  $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ .

$\sup E$  称为 $\{a_n\}$ 的上极限

—— 极限点中最大者, 记作:  $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ .

若 $\{a_n\}$ 无界，则必有子列 $\rightarrow \pm\infty$ ，仍用 $E$ 表示全体子列极限的集合，此集合包括 $\pm\infty$

$$\begin{cases} \inf E \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \liminf a_n & (\text{可能} = -\infty) \\ \sup E \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \limsup a_n & (\text{可能} = +\infty) \end{cases}$$

2. 显然 ①  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \inf a_n \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup a_n$

②  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \inf a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup a_n \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \text{ 存在。}$

③ 上下极限总是存在的。（包括 $\pm\infty$ ）

## 二、上下极限的另一种表达方式

1.  $\underline{x}_n = \inf \{x_n, x_{n+1}, \dots\} = \inf_{p \geq 0} \{x_{n+p}\},$

$\{\underline{x}_n\}$ 称为下数列.

$$\overline{x}_n = \sup \{x_n, x_{n+1}, \dots\} = \sup_{p \geq 0} \{x_{n+p}\},$$

$\{\overline{x}_n\}$ 称为上数列.

2.  $\{\underline{x}_n\} \uparrow, \{\overline{x}_n\} \downarrow, \text{ 且 } \forall n \in N^*, \underline{x}_n \leq x_n \leq \overline{x}_n.$

### 3. 给定数列 $\{x_n\}$ ,

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \underline{x_n} \text{ 存在} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \inf x_n \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \overline{x_n} \text{ 存在} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup x_n \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \inf \text{ 可记为 } \underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty}, \text{ 表示下极限;} \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup \text{ 可记为 } \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty}, \text{ 表示上极限.} \end{cases}$$

#### 4. 保序性:

给定数列 $\{x_n\}, \{y_n\}$ , 若 $\exists N_0$ , 使得当 $n > N_0$ 时,  $x_n \leq y_n$ .

则:

$$\underline{x_n} \leq \underline{y_n}, \quad \overline{x_n} \leq \overline{y_n}$$

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n;$$

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n.$$

### 三、应用举例

#### 应用1、

**例1.** 设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A$ , 证明  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n}{n} = A$ .

**证明:**  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, \forall n > N, |x_n - A| < \varepsilon,$

令  $y_n = \frac{x_1 + \cdots + x_n}{n}$ , 则

$$|y_n - A| = \frac{|(x_1 - A) + (x_2 - A) + \cdots + (x_n - A)|}{n}$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^N |x_k - A| + \varepsilon, \quad \forall n > N$$

两边取上极限，则有

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} |y_n - A| \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^N |x_k - A| + \varepsilon \right) = \varepsilon.$$

由  $\varepsilon$  任意性， $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} |y_n - A| = 0$ .

从而  $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} |y_n - A| = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} |y_n - A| = 0$ .

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = A$ .



**例2.**  $x_n > 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A > 0$ , 证明  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n} = A$

**证明:**  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0$ , 对  $\forall n > N$ , 有  $x_n < A + \varepsilon$ .

$$y_n = \sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n} \leq \sqrt[n]{x_1 \cdots x_N} (A + \varepsilon)^{n-N/n}$$

$$= \sqrt[n]{\frac{x_1 \cdots x_N}{(A + \varepsilon)^N}} (A + \varepsilon), \quad \forall n > N.$$

取上极限  $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n \leq A + \varepsilon. \quad (\sqrt[n]{a} \rightarrow 1)$

由  $\varepsilon$  任意性,  $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n \leq A$ .

同理,

$$\text{由 } x_n > A - \varepsilon \text{ 可知, } \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n \geq A$$

$$\therefore \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n,$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = A.$$

## 应用2、Stolz 定理

定理 1

$$\frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

设  $\{b_n\}$  严格增  $\rightarrow +\infty$ , 若  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} = A$ ,

则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = A$ .

即  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}}$ .

证明: (1) 设  $A$  为有限数

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N, \text{当 } n > N \text{ 时, 有 } A - \varepsilon < \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} < A + \varepsilon,$$

故

$$A - \varepsilon < \frac{a_{N+1} - a_N}{b_{N+1} - b_N} < A + \varepsilon,$$

$$A - \varepsilon < \frac{a_{N+2} - a_{N+1}}{b_{N+2} - b_{N+1}} < A + \varepsilon,$$

.....

$$A - \varepsilon < \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} < A + \varepsilon.$$

从而有

$$A - \varepsilon \leq \frac{a_n - a_N}{b_n - b_N} = \frac{(a_n - a_{n-1}) + (a_{n-1} - a_{n-2}) + \cdots + (a_{N+1} - a_N)}{(b_n - b_{n-1}) + (b_{n-1} - b_{n-2}) + \cdots + (b_{N+1} - b_N)} \\ \leq A + \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore A - \varepsilon < \frac{\frac{a_n}{b_n} - \frac{a_N}{b_N}}{1 - \frac{b_N}{b_n}} < A + \varepsilon.$$

取极限夹逼可以吗?

变形得  $(A - \varepsilon)(1 - \frac{b_N}{b_n}) + \frac{a_N}{b_n} < \frac{a_n}{b_n} < (A + \varepsilon)(1 - \frac{b_N}{b_n}) + \frac{a_N}{b_n}$

从而,  $A - \varepsilon \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} \leq A + \varepsilon.$

由 $\varepsilon$ 任意性,  $A \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} \leq A$ .

$$\begin{cases} \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} (A - \varepsilon)(1 - \frac{b_N}{b_n}) + \frac{a_N}{b_n} = A - \varepsilon \\ \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} (A + \varepsilon)(1 - \frac{b_N}{b_n}) + \frac{a_N}{b_n} = A + \varepsilon \end{cases}$$

(2) 设 $A = +\infty$  则当 $n$ 充分大时有  $a_n - a_{n-1} > b_n - b_{n-1} > 0$ ,

$$\therefore \{a_n\} \uparrow \text{严格增}, \quad \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_n - b_{n-1}}{a_n - a_{n-1}} = 0.$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_n}{a_n} = 0, \quad \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = +\infty.$$

(3) 设  $A = -\infty$ , 令  $c_n = -a_n$ ,  $\frac{c_n - c_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} \rightarrow +\infty$ .

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{c_n - c_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} = +\infty,$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{c_n}{b_n} = +\infty,$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = -\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{c_n}{b_n} = -\infty.$$

### 引理 1

$$\frac{a_1}{b_1} \leq \frac{a_2}{b_2} \leq \dots \leq \frac{a_n}{b_n}, b_i > 0, \text{ 则}$$

$$\frac{a_1}{b_1} \leq \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_n} \leq \frac{a_n}{b_n}$$

证明：由  $\frac{a_i}{b_i} \leq \frac{a_n}{b_n} \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \alpha$ , 知  $a_i \leq \alpha b_i$

$$\text{故: } \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_n}{b_1 + \dots + b_n} \leq \frac{\alpha b_1 + \alpha b_2 + \dots + \alpha b_n}{b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_n} = \alpha = \frac{a_n}{b_n}$$

同理,

$$\frac{a_i}{b_i} \geq \frac{a_1}{b_1} = \beta, a_i \geq \beta b_i, \text{ 有 } \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n b_i} \geq \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \beta b_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n b_i} = \frac{\beta \sum b_i}{\sum b_i} = \beta = \frac{a_1}{b_1}$$



例 1.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$ , 求证  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n}{n} = a$ .

解:  $x_n = a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n, \quad y_n = n,$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n}{y_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n - x_{n-1}}{y_n - y_{n-1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{1} = a.$$

**例 2.**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^k + 2^k + \cdots + n^k}{n^{k+1}} \quad k \in \mathbb{N}^*$

**解:**  $\because n^{k+1} - (n-1)^{k+1}$

$$= n^{k+1} - [n^{k+1} - (k+1)n^k + c_{k+1}^2 n^{k+1} - \cdots (-1)^{k+1}]$$

$$= (k+1)n^k - c_{k+1}^2 n^{k-1} + \cdots + (-1)^{k+2}$$

原式 =  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^k}{n^{k+1} - (n-1)^{k+1}}$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^k}{(k+1)n^k + \cdots + (-1)^{k+2}} = \frac{1}{k+1}.$$

例 3.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{a^n} \quad (a > 1)$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 - (n-1)^2}{a^n - a^{n-1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n-1}{a^{n-1}(a-1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a-1} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n-1) - (2n-3)}{a^{n-1} - a^{n-2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{a^{n-2}(a-1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(a-1)^2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{a^{n-2}} = 0$$

例 4.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n - \ln(n-1)}{1}$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln\left(\frac{n}{n-1}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n-1}\right) = 0$$

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

例5：计算极限  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1^p + 2^p + \dots + n^p}{n^p} - \frac{n}{p+1} \right)$

解：原式=

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1^p + 2^p + \dots + n^p}{n^p} - \frac{n}{p+1} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1^p + 2^p + \dots + n^p)(p+1) - n^{p+1}}{(p+1)n^p}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-(p+1)(n+1)^p - (n+1)^{p+1} + n^{p+1}}{(p+1)((n+1)^p - (n)^p)}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(p+1)(n+1)^p + n^{p+1} - \left( n^{p+1} + (p+1)n^p + \frac{(p+1)p}{2}n^{p-1} + \dots + 1 \right)}{(p+1)((n+1)^p - (n)^p)}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(p+1)(n^p + pn^{p-1} + \dots + 1) - \left( (p+1)n^p + \frac{(p+1)p}{2}n^{p-1} + \dots + 1 \right)}{(p+1)((n^p + pn^{p-1} + \dots + 1) - (n)^p)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

例6: 设 
$$\begin{cases} a_1 > 0; \\ a_{n+1} = a_n + \frac{1}{a_n}, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots \end{cases}$$

求证: 
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{\sqrt{2n}} = 1$$

证明: 由已知条件  $\{a_n\}$  单调增的数列, 则

$\{a_n\} \rightarrow A, +\infty (n \rightarrow \infty)$  若  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$  则

$A = A + \frac{1}{A} \Rightarrow A = +\infty$  Stolz定理知道:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{a_n}{\sqrt{2n}} \right)^2 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}^2 - a_n^2}{2(n+1) - 2n} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1} + a_n}{a_n} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2a_n + \frac{1}{a_n}}{a_n} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

说明：逆命题不成立：

$$b_n = n, \quad a_n = \begin{cases} n, & n = 2k \\ n-1, & n = 2k-1 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = 1,$$

$$n = 2k, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2k - 2k}{1} = 0,$$

$$n = 2k + 1, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2(k+1) - 2k}{1} = 2.$$

## 定理2

$$\frac{0}{0}$$

设  $a_n \rightarrow 0$ ,  $b_n \rightarrow 0$ , 且  $b_1 > b_2 > b_3 > \cdots$ ,

若  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} = A$ ,

则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = A$ .

即  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}}$ .



# 作业

## 习题 1.8

1; 2; 3.