

求数列极限: $a_{n+1} = 2 + \frac{1}{a_n}$ ($a_1 > 0$) \Rightarrow 类似的此类题, 须先说明单调有界

(1) 由题: 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 存在极限, 记 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$ (A 为常数). 有极限

$$\text{则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n+1} = 2 + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{a_n} \Leftrightarrow A = 2 + \frac{1}{A} \Leftrightarrow A^2 - 2A - 1 = 0.$$

解得 $A = \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$, 由 $a_1 > 0$ 及保号性: $A = 1 + \sqrt{2}$.

故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 1 + \sqrt{2}$.

求极限 $I = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [(n+1)^\alpha - n^\alpha]$

\Rightarrow 夹逼定理, 提取法.

(2) $0 < (n+1)^\alpha - n^\alpha = n^\alpha \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^\alpha - 1 \right] < n^\alpha \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} - 1\right) = n^\alpha \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{1-\alpha}$.

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^\alpha < 1 + \frac{1}{n}$$

$\alpha^x (a > 1)$.

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{1-\alpha} (0 < \alpha < 1) = 0. \quad \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [(n+1)^\alpha - n^\alpha] = 0.$$

计算极限: $a_n = \frac{1}{n^n} \sum_{k=1}^n k^k$.

\Rightarrow 合并项法.

(3) $a_n = \frac{1}{n^n} \cdot [1^1 + 2^2 + 3^3 + \dots + (n-1)^{n-1} + n^n]$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{n^n} + \left(\frac{2}{n}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \left(\frac{3}{n}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} + \dots + \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{n} + 1 \right] = 1.$$

设 $f(x) = 1 - \cos(1 - \cos \frac{1}{x})$, 问 α, β 何值, $f(x)$ 与 αx^β 在 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时为等价无穷小量.

(4)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{\alpha x^\beta} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \cos(1 - \cos \frac{1}{x})}{\alpha x^\beta} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos \frac{1}{x})^2}{\alpha x^\beta}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x}\right)^2}{\alpha x^\beta}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x^{-4}}{\alpha x^\beta}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\alpha x} \cdot x^{-4\beta}$$

$$= 1.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{8}, \beta = -4.$$

计算极限 $I = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^x + e^{2x} + \dots + e^{nx}}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$

洛必达.

$$15). I = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{e^x + e^{2x} + \dots + e^{nx}}{n} \right]^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln \frac{e^x + e^{2x} + \dots + e^{nx}}{nx}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(e^x + e^{2x} + \dots + e^{nx}) - \ln n}{x}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + 2e^{2x} + \dots + ne^{nx}}{e^x + e^{2x} + \dots + e^{nx}}} = e^{\frac{1+2+\dots+n}{n}} = e^{\frac{n+1}{2}}$$

\Rightarrow 洛必达法则.

\Rightarrow 幂指函数处理.

证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin[\pi(n^2+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}] = 0.$

\Rightarrow 观察提取有界函数.

$$16). \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin[\pi(n^2+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \epsilon_1^n \cdot \sin[\pi(n^2+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} - n\pi] \Rightarrow \text{分子有理化.}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \epsilon_1^n \cdot \sin[\pi(\sqrt{n^2+1} - n)]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \approx \\
 & = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^n \cdot \sin \left[\pi \frac{(\sqrt{n^2+1} - n)(\sqrt{n^2+1} + n)}{\sqrt{n^2+1} + n} \right] \\
 & = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^n \cdot \underbrace{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{n^2+1} + n} \right)}_{\text{有界}} \rightarrow \sin 0, \text{无穷小量} \\
 & = 0
 \end{aligned}$$