

[-> 夹逼定理.

$$(1) \exists N_1 \in \mathbb{N}^+ \forall n > N_1, \text{ 有 } y_n \leq x_n \leq z_n.$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = A = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n.$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A.$$

数列的极限.

① 证明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$.

证: 令 $\alpha = \sqrt[n]{n} - 1$. ($\alpha > 0$)

证:

$\alpha \rightarrow 0$

思路?

至少抽第三项.

$$1 + \alpha = n^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$n = (1 + \alpha)^n = C_n^0 \cdot 1 + C_n^1 \cdot \alpha + C_n^2 \cdot \alpha^2 + \dots + C_n^n \alpha^n$$

$$n > C_n^2 \alpha^2 = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \alpha^2$$

$$\text{即 } 0 < \alpha^2 < \frac{2}{n-1}$$

$$\rightarrow 0 < \alpha < \sqrt{\frac{2}{n-1}} \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{2}{n-1}} = 0.$$

$$y_n = \sqrt{\frac{2}{n-1}}. \quad \left| \sqrt{\frac{2}{n-1}} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon.$$

$$\frac{2}{\varepsilon^2} + 1 < n. \quad \text{即取 } N = \left\lceil \frac{2}{\varepsilon^2} + 1 \right\rceil + 1.$$

当 $n > N$ 时, $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 有 $|y_n - 0| < \varepsilon$.

$$\text{即 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = 0. \quad \text{又 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 = 0.$$

故 夹逼定理.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha = 0.$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[n]{n} - 1) = 0.$$

$$\text{即 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1.$$

证明完毕.

② 证明:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a} = 1 \quad (a > 0)$$

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

设 $b = \sqrt[n]{a} - 1$

$a > 1$ 同证

$0 < a < 1$ $a = \frac{1}{b}$, $b > 1$.

$$\sqrt[n]{a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{b}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{b}} = 1$$

↓

$$a = 1 + b \quad (b > 0)$$

$$a^n = (1 + b)^n > \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \cdot b^2$$

$$0 < \frac{n}{a^n} < \frac{n}{\frac{n(n-1)}{2} \cdot b^2} = \frac{2}{b^2(n-1)} \quad z_n \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

③

求解:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{100 + 2^n}$$

$n > 101$: $2^n > 100$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{2^n + 100 + 3^n + 5^n + \dots + b^n} \quad (b^n > 5^n) = b$$

b^n 占主导最大

$$b \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a} = 1$$

$$2 = \sqrt[n]{2^n} < \sqrt[n]{100+2^n} < \sqrt[n]{2^n+2^n} = \underbrace{2 \times \sqrt[n]{2}}_{\downarrow} = z_n.$$

故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{100+2^n} = 2.$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{2} = 1.$$

上确界: 设有非空数集 E , 若 $\exists \beta \in \mathbb{R}$, 且 (最小的上界).

(1) $\forall x \in E$, 有 $x \leq \beta$.

(2) $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists x_0 \in E$, 有 $\beta - \varepsilon < x_0$. (x 多一点都会超 β).

$\hookrightarrow \beta < x_0 + \varepsilon$.

公理: 有上界的非空数集, 必有上确界, 且上确界唯一.

当 $n > N$ 时, 有 $\beta - \varepsilon < x_n \leq x_n \Rightarrow 0 \leq \beta - x_n < \varepsilon$.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \beta = \sup \{x_n\}.$$

$$0 \leq |x_n - \beta| < \varepsilon.$$

单调有界准则:

单调有界的数列必有极限

$\{x_n\}$ 单调 \rightarrow 有上界
 $\{x_n\}$ 单调 \rightarrow 有下界

① 证明: $\{x_n\} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$ 收敛.

且该数列收敛.

$$x_n = 1 + C_n^1 \cdot \frac{1}{n} + C_n^2 \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} + \dots + C_n^n \cdot \frac{1}{n^n}$$

$$= 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) + \frac{1}{3!} \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{n \cdot n} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{n-1}{n}\right)$$

\downarrow
 $\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right)$

$$x_{n+1} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{n+1}$$

$$= 1 + 1 + \frac{\frac{n(n+1)}{2!} \cdot \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}}{\frac{1}{2!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2}{n+1}\right)} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{n-1}{n+1}\right) + \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{n}{n+1}\right)$$

\downarrow
 $\frac{1}{2!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2}{n+1}\right)$

$$x_n < x_{n+1}$$

$$x_n < 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} < 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} = 3 - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$$

$$\frac{1}{3 \times 2} < \frac{1}{2 \times 2} = \frac{1}{2^2}, \quad \frac{1}{4 \times 3 \times 2} < \frac{1}{2 \times 2 \times 2} = \frac{1}{2^3}$$

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

故 x_n 单调, 且有上界 $\Rightarrow x_n$ 有极限 $\Rightarrow x_n$ 收敛.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e$$

② $x_1=10, x_2=4, x_3=\sqrt{10}, x_4=\sqrt{b+\sqrt{10}}, \dots, x_n=\sqrt{b+x_{n-1}}.$

证明: 数列 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛, 求其极限.

由 $x_1 > x_2$. 假设 $x_{n-1} > x_n$.

$$\text{则 } x_n = \sqrt{b+x_{n-1}} > \sqrt{b+x_n} = x_{n+1}.$$

故 x_n 单调递减.

显然 $x_n > 0$. $\Rightarrow x_n$ 有极限.

$$\text{设 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a.$$

$$x_n = \sqrt{b+x_{n-1}} \Rightarrow x_n^2 = b+x_{n-1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n^2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (b+x_{n-1})$$

$$a^2 = b+a \rightarrow a=3 \text{ 或 } a=-2.$$

保序性: 当 $n > N$, $x_n > y_n$ 且 $x_n \rightarrow a$
 $y_n \rightarrow b$.
 则 $a > b$.

$$\text{由 } x_n > 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 = 0$$

故 $a > 0$.

$$\text{即 } a=3.$$

exercise.

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e.$$

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

夹逼法则.

$$1 + \frac{1}{n+1} < 1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} < 1 + \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^n > \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e.$$

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

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty}$$

$$= e$$

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

放缩法的使用 / 夹逼定理



