

§2 习题与 1000 题总结.

习 2.1 已知 $\{a_n\}$ 单调:

A $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (e^{a_n} - 1)$ 存在 \times 需要 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$.

B. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1+a_n^2}$ 存在 $\frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2+1}$

C $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin a_n \leftarrow$ 振荡不存在 $= 1$.

D. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1-a_n}$ $a_n \rightarrow \pm \infty$ \checkmark $\left[\text{构造 } a_n = \frac{n}{n+1} = 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \right]$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{n+1}} = \infty$.

习 2.2 $a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{n}{n+1}} x^{n-1} \sqrt{1+x^n} dx$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n a_n = ?$ $\frac{1}{n} = t \quad t \rightarrow 0$

$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{t} \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{1}{1+t}} x^{\frac{1}{t}-1} \sqrt{1+x^{\frac{1}{t}}} dx$

$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{1}{1+t}} \sqrt{1+x^{\frac{1}{t}}} d x^{\frac{1}{t}}$

$x^{\frac{1}{t}} = u$
 $= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{1}{1+t}} \sqrt{1+u} du = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{2}{3} (1+u)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^{\frac{1}{1+t}}$

$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + \left(\frac{1}{1+t} \right)^{\frac{1}{t}} \right]^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1$

$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{1+t} \right)^{\frac{1}{t}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{t} \ln \frac{1}{1+t}} = e^{-1}$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n a_n = (1+e^{-1})^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1$

[答案方法:]

$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{n}{n+1}} x^{n-1} \sqrt{1+x^n} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{n}{n+1}} \sqrt{1+x^n} d(x^{n+1})$

$= \frac{1}{n} (1+x^n)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{\frac{n}{n+1}} = \frac{1}{n} \left[1 + \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^n \right]^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1$

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

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

习 2.3

设 $a_1=1, a_2=2, a_{n+2} = \frac{2a_n a_{n+1}}{a_n + a_{n+1}} \quad (n=1, 2, \dots)$

(1) 求 $b_n = \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{a_n}$ 表达式.

$b_n = \frac{a_n - a_{n+1}}{a_n a_{n+1}}$

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

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

$b_{n+1} = \frac{a_n + a_{n+1}}{2a_n a_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{a_{n+1} - a_n}{2a_n a_{n+1}} = -\frac{1}{2} b_n$

$b_1 = \frac{1}{a_2} - \frac{1}{a_1} = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow b_n = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$

(2) 求 $\sum_{k=1}^n b_k$ 和 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$

$\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n < \sum_{k=1}^n \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^k < \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n n$

$\sum_{k=1}^n b_k = \sum_{k=1}^n \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^k = \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})(1 - (-\frac{1}{2})^n)}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{3} [(-\frac{1}{2})^n - 1]$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n b_k = \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{a_{k+1}} - \frac{1}{a_k} \right) = \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{a_1}$$

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

习2.4 设 $f(x) = \ln x + \frac{1}{x}$

(1) $f(x)$ 的极值

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \stackrel{\Delta}{=} 0 \quad x=1$$

$$x < 1, f'(x) < 0 \quad x > 1, f'(x) > 0, f(x)_{\min} = f(1) = 1$$

(2) 设 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $\ln x_n + \frac{1}{x_{n+1}} < 1$ 证明

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在, 并求极限

$$\text{由 } 1) : \ln x_n + \frac{1}{x_n} \geq 1$$

$$\ln x_n + \frac{1}{x_{n+1}} < 1 \leq \ln x_n + \frac{1}{x_n}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{x_{n+1}} < \frac{1}{x_n} \Rightarrow x_{n+1} > x_n \Rightarrow \{x_n\} \text{ 递增.}$$

$$\ln x_n + \frac{1}{x_{n+1}} < 1 \Rightarrow \ln x_n < 1 \Rightarrow x_n < e \text{ 有上界}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n \text{ 存在, 记为 } A: \ln A + \frac{1}{1+A} = 1$$

$$A=1$$

习2.5 $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$

(1) 证明对 $\forall n, \frac{1}{n+1} < \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n}) < \frac{1}{n}$ 成立

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{1}{x+1} - \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}) \\ f(x) &= \frac{1}{n+1} - \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n}) \\ &= \frac{1}{n+1} - (\ln(n+1) - \ln n) \\ &= \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{同理 } g(n) = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} > 0.$$

(2) 设 $a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n$ ($n=1, 2, 3, \dots$)

证明 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛

$$a_n = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} \right) - \ln n$$

$$a_{n+1} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \frac{1}{i} \right) - \ln(n+1)$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} - \ln \frac{n+1}{n} < 0. \text{ 递减.}$$

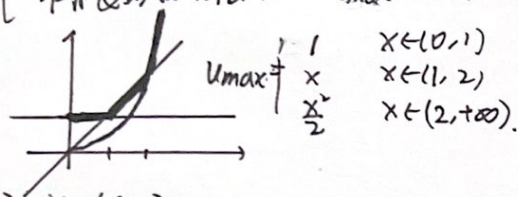
$$a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n > \ln(1+1) + \ln(1+\frac{1}{2}) + \dots$$

$$+ \ln(1+\frac{1}{n}) - \ln n = \ln(1+n) - \ln n > 0. \text{ 有下界}$$

习2.6. (夹逼)

设 $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1+x^n + (\frac{x^2}{2})^n}$ ($x > 0$) 表达式.

[有限项放缩: $U_{\max} \leq U_1 + U_2 + U_3 \leq n U_{\max}$]



1) $x \in (0,1)$.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1^n} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1+x^n + (\frac{x^2}{2})^n} < \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{3 \cdot 1^n}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = 1$$

2) $x \in (1,2)$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{x^n} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1+x^n + (\frac{x^2}{2})^n} < \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{3 \cdot x^n}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = x$$

3) $x \in (2,+\infty)$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{(\frac{x^2}{2})^n} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1+x^n + (\frac{x^2}{2})^n} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{3 \cdot (\frac{x^2}{2})^n}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

习2.7

1) 设 $f(x)$ 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 内可导, $f'(x) > 0$, $x \in (0,+\infty)$
证明 $f(x)$ 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 内单增.

[为证] 用拉氏.

$$f(b) - f(a) = f'(\xi)(b-a), \forall b > a > 0.$$

$$\therefore f'(x) > 0, x > 0$$

$$\therefore f'(x) > 0 \quad b-a > 0 \Rightarrow f(b) - f(a) > 0 \Rightarrow (0,+\infty) \uparrow$$

12) 证明 $f(x) = (n^x + 1)^{-\frac{1}{x}}$ 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 内单调增加
 n 为正整数

$$f(x) = e^{-\frac{1}{x} \ln(n^x + 1)}$$

$$f'(x) = e^{-\frac{1}{x} \ln(n^x + 1)} \cdot \left[+ \frac{\ln(n^x + 1)}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} \frac{n^x \ln n}{n^x + 1} \right] \stackrel{?}{> 0}$$

$$\frac{\ln(n^x + 1)}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{n^x \ln n}{n^x + 1} > \frac{1}{x^2} \ln n^x - \frac{1}{x} \ln n = 0.$$

$\therefore f(x) \uparrow$

13) 设数列 $X_n = \sum_{k=1}^n (n^k + 1)^{-\frac{1}{k}}$, 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n$

$$X_n = (n^1 + 1)^{-\frac{1}{1}} + (n^2 + 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + (n^3 + 1)^{-\frac{1}{3}} + \dots + (n^n + 1)^{-\frac{1}{n}}$$

($\because f(x) = (n^x + 1)^{-\frac{1}{x}} \uparrow$, \therefore 递增)

放缩

$$n \cdot (n^1 + 1)^{-\frac{1}{1}} < X_n < n \cdot (n^n + 1)^{-\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} < \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n < \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n^{1+n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^{1+n}}$$

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

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\frac{1}{n} \ln [1 + (\frac{1}{n})^n]}$$

$$= 1$$

1000.2.2.

if $X > 0, X \neq 1$,

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

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

$$\stackrel{\text{L'Hôpital}}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 X^{\frac{1}{n}} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \ln X = \ln X$$

1000.2.3.

$$x_1 = 1, x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n + 3}{x_n + 1} \quad \text{求} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$$

step 1. 若极限存在 $= A$:

$$A = \frac{A+3}{A+1} \Rightarrow A=3$$

step 2. $y_n = x_n - 3$.

$$\left| \frac{y_{n+1}}{y_n} \right| = \left| \frac{x_{n+1} - 3}{x_n - 3} \right| = \left| \frac{x_n + 3 - 3x_n - 9}{x_n - 3} \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{(x_n - 3)(1 - 3)}{(x_n - 3)} \right| = \frac{2}{x_n + 1}$$

$$x_n + 1 > 1 \Rightarrow \frac{2}{x_n + 1} < 2$$

$$0 \leq |y_{n+1}| < (2 - \epsilon) |y_n| < (2 - \epsilon)^2 |y_{n-1}| < \dots < (2 - \epsilon)^n |y_1|$$

$$= (2 - \epsilon)^n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2 - \epsilon)^n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |y_n| = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |x_n| = 3.$$

1000.2.5.2

if $a_n = \int_0^{+\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx, n=0 \sim \infty$. 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{a_k} = ?$

[solution].

$$a_n = \int_0^{+\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx = \left[-x^n e^{-x} \right]_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} n e^{-x} dx^{n-1}$$

$$= n \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx^{n-1} = n a_{n-1}$$

$$a_0 = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = 1$$

$$\therefore a_n = n!$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{a_k} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \Big|_{x=1} = e^x \Big|_{x=1} = e$$

1000.2.5.3

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\ln(\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) + \frac{1}{2} \right]^{\frac{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}}}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \ln(\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) + \frac{1}{2}$$

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

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

$$\textcircled{2} \text{原} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \left[1 + \frac{\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n+1}}{2(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})} \right]^{\frac{2(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})}{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}}} \right\}^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

1000.2.5.5.

设当 $a \leq x \leq b$ 时, $a \leq f(x) \leq b$, 并没有在常数 k , $0 \leq k < 1$, 对于 $[a, b]$ 上任意两点 x_1, x_2 , 都有 $|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| \leq k|x_1 - x_2|$

iv) 证明. 存在唯一 $\eta \in [a, b]$ s.t. $f(\eta) = \eta$.

$$\begin{aligned} & x_1 \rightarrow x, \quad x_2 \rightarrow x_0 \text{ 固定:} \\ & |f(x) - f(x_0)| \leq k|x - x_0| \\ & \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0) \quad \because x \rightarrow x_0 \text{ 时 } |f(x) - f(x_0)| \rightarrow 0 \\ & \therefore f(x) \text{ 在 } x_0 \in [a, b] \text{ 连续} \end{aligned}$$

令 $\varphi(x) = f(x) - x \leftarrow [\text{证明存在性}]$

$$\text{则 } \varphi(a) = f(a) - a \geq 0. \quad 1)$$

$$\varphi(b) = f(b) - b \leq 0. \quad 2)$$

Δ 若 1) 2) 至少一个等号成立:

如 $\varphi(a) = 0 \Rightarrow$ 取 $\eta = a \in [a, b]$ 有 $\varphi(\eta) = f(\eta) - \eta = 0$.

Δ 若两等号都不成立.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \varphi(a) = f(a) - a > 0 \Rightarrow f(a) > a \\ \varphi(b) = f(b) - b < 0 \Rightarrow f(b) < b. \end{cases}$$

由介值定理 $\exists \eta \in (a, b)$ s.t. $\varphi(\eta) = 0$
 \downarrow
 $f(\eta) = \eta$.

[证明唯一性], 用反证法

设 $\eta \in [a, b], \eta \neq \eta_0$ s.t. $\varphi(\eta) = f(\eta) - \eta = 0$.

$$\text{于是 } f(\eta_0) - f(\eta) = (\eta_0 - \eta) \cdot 1$$

$$\therefore f'(\eta_0) = 1 \quad \text{又 } \because k < 1 \quad \text{矛盾} \quad \therefore \text{唯一.}$$

(2). 对于给定的 $x_1 \in [a, b]$, 定义 $x_{n+1} = f(x_n), n=1, 2, \dots$

则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在, 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \eta_0$.

$$\begin{aligned} |x_{n+1} - \eta_0| &= |f(x_n) - f(\eta_0)| \\ &\leq k|x_n - \eta_0| \leq \dots \leq \underbrace{k^n}_{\rightarrow 0} |x_1 - \eta_0| = 0. \end{aligned}$$

1000.2.5.6.

设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 连续, 满足 $0 \leq f(x) \leq x, x \in [0, +\infty)$

设 $a_1 > 0, a_{n+1} = f(a_n), (n=1, 2, \dots)$

证明. (1) $\{a_n\}$ 为收敛数列.

$$\begin{aligned} a_{n+1} - a_n &= f(a_n) - a_n \leq 0. \quad \text{单调} \downarrow \\ \text{又 } a_n &= f(a_{n-1}) \geq 0. \quad \text{下界} \end{aligned}$$

(2). 证明 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = t$, 则有 $f(t) = t$.

$$t = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(a_n) = f(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n) = f(t)$$

(3). 若条件改为 $0 \leq f(x) < x, x \in (0, +\infty)$ 则 (2) 中的 $t=0$.

$$\begin{aligned} a_{n+1} - a_n &= f(a_n) - a_n < 0. \quad \text{收敛} \\ a_n &= f(a_{n-1}) \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$0 \leq f(a_n) < a_n \quad 0 \leq f(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n) < \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = t$$

由 $a_n > 0$ 及 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = t \Rightarrow t \geq 0$.

若 $t \neq 0$, 则 $t \in (0, +\infty)$ 且 $f(t) < t$.

但与 (2) $f(t) = t$ 矛盾 $\Rightarrow t = 0$.

1000.2.5.7 $\ln(1+x_n) = e^{x_{n+1}} - 1$

设 $\{x_n\}$ 满足 $0 < f(x) < x$ ~~$x \in (0, +\infty)$~~

(1) 证明: 当 $0 < x < 1$ 时, $\ln(x+1) < x < e^x - 1$

① ~~$f(x) = x$~~

$f_1(x) = \ln(x+1) - x$ $f_1'(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} - 1 \stackrel{>0}{=} 0$ $x=0$.

$f_1(x)_{\max} = f_1(0) = 0$.

$\therefore x \in (0, 1) \Rightarrow f_1(x) < 0 \Rightarrow \ln(x+1) < x$

② $f_2(x) = x - e^x + 1$ $f_2'(x) = 1 - e^x \stackrel{<0}{=} 0$ $x=0$.

$f_2(x)_{\max} = f_2(0) = 0$

$x \in (0, 1) \Rightarrow f_2(x) < 0 \Rightarrow x < e^x - 1$

(2) 证明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在, 并求该极限.

~~构造 $|x_n - 0|$~~

~~$\ln(x_{n+1}) < |x_n - 0| < e^{x_n} - 1$~~

~~$\ln(x_{n+1}) < |x_n - 0| < \ln(x_{n+1} + 1)$~~

$\ln(x+1) < x < e^x - 1$

$0 < e^{x_1} - 1 = \ln(x_1 + 1) < x_1 < 1$

同理: $0 < e^{x_n} - 1 = \ln(x_{n+1} + 1) < x_{n+1} < 1$

\therefore 有界.

$$x_{n+1} < e^{x_n} - 1 < \ln(1+x_n) < x_n$$

$\therefore \{x_n\}$ 单调有界 \Rightarrow 极限存在, 记为 $A \geq 0$.

$\ln(1+A) = e^A - 1 \Rightarrow A = 0$.

1000.2.5.8.

设 $F(x, y) = \frac{f(y-x)}{2x}$, $F(1, y) = \frac{y^2}{2} - y + 5$, $x_0 > 0$, $x_1 = F(x_0, x_0)$

$\dots, x_{n+1} = F(x_n, 2x_n)$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$

证 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在, 并求极限.

$F(1, y) = \frac{f(y-1)}{2} = \frac{y^2}{2} - y + 5$

$f(y-1) = y^2 - 2y + 10 = (y-1)^2 + 9$

$\Rightarrow F(x, y) = \frac{(y-x)^2 + 9}{2x}$

$x_1 = F(x_0, 2x_0) = \frac{x_0^2 + 9}{2x_0}$, \dots , $x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n^2 + 9}{2x_n} = \frac{1}{2}(x_n + \frac{9}{x_n})$

$x_{n+1} \geq 2\sqrt{\frac{9}{4}} = 3$. $\therefore \{x_n\}$ 有下界.

$\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \frac{x_n^2 + 9}{2x_n^2}$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \frac{1}{2} < 1 \Rightarrow$ 单调.

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在, 记为 A .

$A = \frac{A^2 + 9}{2A} \Rightarrow A = 3$

保号性, 另 \rightarrow