大学生数学竞赛中的方法与技巧

夜雨

第一讲:极限

求极限或证明极限存在的方法:

- 1. 利用洛必达法则
- 2. 利用等价无穷小
- 3. 利用泰勒公式
- 4. 利用施笃兹定理
- 5. 利用夹逼准则
- 6. 利用微分中值定理
- 7. 利用积分与积分的定义
- 8. 利用导数的定义
- 9. 利用无穷级数
- 10.利用单调有界准则
- 11.利用欧拉常数
- 12.利用斯特林公式
- 13.利用子数列
- 14.利用极限的定义

运用洛必达法则要求未定式是 $\frac{0}{0}$ 或 $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ 型

所以在使用洛必达法则前,要判断未定式是否为 $\frac{0}{0}$ 或 $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ 型

$$\frac{\infty}{\infty}$$
型可推广为 $\frac{*}{\infty}$ 型

只要求分母为无穷大不要求分子为无穷大

 α , β 是大于0的常数,求 $\lim_{x\to 0^+} x^{\alpha} (\ln x)^{\beta}$

未定式属于 $0.\infty$ 型,我们把它转化为 $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ 型, $\mathbf{x}^{\alpha} (\ln \mathbf{x})^{\beta} = \frac{(\ln \mathbf{x})^{\beta}}{\mathbf{x}^{-\alpha}}$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{(\ln x)^{\beta}}{x^{-\alpha}} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\beta (\ln x)^{\beta - 1} x^{-1}}{-\alpha x^{-\alpha - 1}} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\beta}{-\alpha} \cdot \frac{(\ln x)^{\beta - 1}}{x^{-\alpha}} (-\% \Delta \pm \%)$$

事实上我们把这道题做复杂了,我们观察上面的过程,我们就会发现因为 $\ln x$ 有 β 次方用了洛必达法则后的得到的式子更加复杂,我们利用洛必达法则其实是想把 $\ln x$ 消掉,因为有 β 次方所以 $\ln x$ 没有消掉,那我们可不可以把 β 消掉呢?答案是肯定的,事实上我们可以给原式子开个 β 次方

$$\left(\frac{\left(\ln x\right)^{\beta}}{x^{-\alpha}}\right)^{\frac{1}{\beta}} = \frac{\ln x}{x^{-\frac{\alpha}{\beta}}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\ln x}{x^{-\frac{\alpha}{\beta}}} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{x^{-1}}{-\frac{\alpha}{\beta}} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{x^{\frac{\alpha}{\beta}}}{-\frac{\alpha}{\beta}} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{(\ln x)^{\beta}}{x^{-\alpha}} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} x^{\alpha} (\ln x)^{\beta} = 0$$

求极限 lim_{x→0+} x x x x

当底数和指数都含有变量时,我们一般取对数,将乘方开方这个三级运算转化成低一级的乘除运算将乘除运算转化成更低一级的加减运算,从而简化运算

比如 $(a \times b \div c)^{\frac{d}{f}}$ 取自然对数后 $\ln(a \times b \div c)^{\frac{d}{f}} = (\ln a + \ln b - \ln c) \times d \div f$,或 $(a \times b \div c)^{\frac{d}{f}} = e^{\ln(a \times b \div c)^{\frac{d}{f}}}$

$$x^{x^x} = e^{\ln x^{x^x}} = e^{x^x \ln x}$$

$$x^x = e^{\ln x^x} = e^{x \ln x}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} x \ln x = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\ln x}{x^{-1}} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{x^{-1}}{-x^{-2}} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} -x = 0$$

$$x^{x} \rightarrow e^{0} = 1 \Rightarrow x^{x} \ln x \rightarrow -\infty \Rightarrow x^{x^{x}} \rightarrow e^{-\infty} = 0$$

p是正整数,
$$a_1$$
, a_2 ,…, $a_p > 0$, 求极限 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_p^x \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$ $= \exp\left(\ln\left(a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_p^x \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} \right) = \exp\left(\frac{\ln\left(a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_p^x \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x} \right)$ $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln\left(a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_p^x \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{a_1^x \ln a_1 + a_2^x \ln a_2 + \dots + a_p^x \ln a_p}{a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_p^x}$ $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{a_1}{M} \right)^x \ln a_1 + \left(\frac{a_2}{M} \right)^x \ln a_2 + \dots + \left(\frac{a_p}{M} \right)^x \ln a_p}{\left(\frac{a_1}{M} \right)^x + \left(\frac{a_2}{M} \right)^x + \dots + \left(\frac{a_p}{M} \right)^x}$ $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{x}$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(a_1^n + a_2^n + \dots + a_p^n \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \max \left\{ a_1, a_2, \dots, a_p \right\}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(a_1^n + a_2^n + \dots + a_p^n \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{x\to+\infty} \left(a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_p^x \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

函数极限与数列极限的关系

- 1.如果极限 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} f(x)$ 存在, $\{x_n\}$ 为函数f(x)的定义域内任一趋向于 $+\infty$ 的数列,且满足:那么相应的函数值数列 $\{f(x_n)\}$ 必收敛,且 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} f(x_n) = \lim_{x\to +\infty} f(x)$
- 2.如果极限 $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x)$ 存在, $\{x_n\}$ 为函数f(x)的定义域内任一趋向于 $-\infty$ 的数列,且满足:那么相应的函数值数列 $\{f(x_n)\}$ 必收敛,且 $\lim_{n\to\infty} f(x_n) = \lim_{x\to\infty} f(x)$
- 3.如果极限 $\lim_{x\to x_0} f(x)$ 存在, $\{x_n\}$ 为函数f(x)的定义域内任一收敛于 x_0 的数列,且满足: $x_n\neq x_0$ $(n\in N^+)$,那么相应的函数值数列 $\{f(x_n)\}$ 必收敛,且 $\lim_{n\to\infty} f(x_n) = \lim_{x\to x_0} f(x)$

p是正整数,
$$a_1$$
, a_2 ,..., a_p , $\lim_{x\to -\infty} (a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_p^x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \min\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_p\}$

p是正整数,
$$a_1$$
, a_2 ,…, $a_p > 0$, 求极限 $\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_p^x}{p} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$

$$\left(\frac{a_{1}^{x} + a_{2}^{x} + \dots + a_{p}^{x}}{p}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \exp\left(\ln\left(\frac{a_{1}^{x} + a_{2}^{x} + \dots + a_{p}^{x}}{p}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}}\right) = \exp\left(\frac{\ln\frac{a_{1}^{x} + a_{2}^{x} + \dots + a_{p}^{x}}{p}}{x}\right)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln \frac{a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_p^x}{p}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{a_1^x \ln a_1 + a_2^x \ln a_2 + \dots + a_p^x \ln a_p}{a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_p^x}$$

$$= \frac{\ln a_1 + \ln a_2 + \dots + \ln a_p}{p} = \ln \sqrt[p]{a_1 a_2 + \dots a_p}$$

$$(a_1^x + a_2^x + \dots + a_p^x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \to \exp\left(\ln \sqrt[p]{a_1 a_2 + \dots a_p}\right) = \sqrt[p]{a_1 a_2 + \dots a_p}$$

求极限
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-\cos x\sqrt[2]{\cos 2x}\cdots\sqrt[n]{\cos nx}}{x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-\left(\cos x\sqrt[2]{\cos 2x}\cdots\sqrt[n]{\cos nx}\right)'}{2\,x}$$

$$\left(\cos x\sqrt[2]{\cos 2x}\cdots\sqrt[n]{\cos nx}\right)' = (\cos x\sqrt[2]{\cos 2x}\cdots\sqrt[n]{\cos nx})'$$

$$= (\cos x)'\sqrt[2]{\cos 2x}\cdots\sqrt[n]{\cos nx} + \cos x\left(\sqrt[2]{\cos 2x}\right)'\cdots\sqrt[n]{\cos nx} + \cdots + \cos x\sqrt[2]{\cos 2x}\cdots\left(\sqrt[n]{\cos nx}\right)'$$

$$= \cos x\sqrt[2]{\cos 2x}\cdots\sqrt[n]{\cos nx}\left(\frac{(\cos x)'}{\cos x} + \frac{(\sqrt[2]{\cos 2x})'}{\sqrt[2]{\cos 2x}} + \cdots + \frac{(\sqrt[n]{\cos nx})'}{\sqrt[n]{\cos nx}}\right)$$

$$\forall \exists t = 1, 2, \cdots, n$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\cos x\sqrt[2]{\cos 2x}\cdots\sqrt[n]{\cos nx}}{2\,x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(\sqrt[n]{\cos kx})'}{2\,x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin kx (\cos kx)^{\frac{1}{k}-1}}{2\,x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin kx}{2\,x} = \frac{k}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-\cos x\sqrt[2]{\cos 2x}\cdots\sqrt[n]{\cos nx}}{x^2} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{2} = \frac{n(n+1)}{4}$$

常用等价无穷小

当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时

$$\sin x \sim x$$
 $\tan x \sim x$ $1-\cos x \sim \frac{x^2}{2}$ $\arcsin x \sim x$ arctan $x \sim x$ $e^x - 1 \sim x$ $\ln(1+x) \sim x$ $(1+x)^{\lambda} - 1 \sim \lambda x$ 利用等价无穷小有时能极大的简化我们的式子

等价无穷小的代换

 $\lim \alpha^* \beta$ 存在 $\Rightarrow \lim \alpha \beta = \lim \alpha^* \beta$

$$\lim \frac{\beta}{\alpha^*}$$
 存在 $\Rightarrow \lim \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = \lim \frac{\beta}{\alpha^*}$

$$\lim \alpha \beta = \lim \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^*} \cdot \alpha^* \beta = \lim \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^*} \cdot \lim \alpha^* \beta = \lim \alpha^* \beta$$

$$\lim \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = \lim \frac{\alpha^*}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{\beta}{\alpha^*} = \lim \frac{\alpha^*}{\alpha} \cdot \lim \frac{\beta}{\alpha^*} = \lim \frac{\beta}{\alpha^*}$$

若
$$\alpha \sim \alpha^*$$
且 $\beta \neq 0$ 则有 $\alpha\beta \sim \alpha^*\beta \Leftarrow \lim \frac{\alpha\beta}{\alpha^*\beta} = \lim \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^*} = 1$

若
$$\alpha \sim \alpha^*$$
则有 $\alpha^k \sim (\alpha^*)^k \Leftarrow \lim \frac{\alpha^k}{(\alpha^*)^k} = \lim \left(\frac{\alpha}{\alpha^*}\right)^k = 1$

若
$$\alpha \sim \alpha^*$$
且 $\beta \sim \beta^*$ 则有 $\alpha\beta \sim \alpha^*\beta^* \Leftarrow \lim \frac{\alpha\beta}{\alpha^*\beta^*} = \lim \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^*} \cdot \lim \frac{\beta}{\beta^*} = 1$

若
$$\alpha \sim \beta$$
且 $\beta \sim \gamma$ 则有 $\alpha \sim \gamma \Leftarrow \lim \frac{\alpha}{\gamma} = \lim \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \cdot \frac{\beta}{\gamma} = \lim \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \cdot \lim \frac{\beta}{\gamma} = 1$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x \ln (1 + \sin^2 x)}$$

$$\tan x - \sin x = \tan x (1 - \cos x) \sim x \cdot \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$\ln(1 + \sin^2 x) \sim \sin^2 x \sim x^2$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x \ln(1 + \sin^2 x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \cdot \frac{x^2}{2}}{x \cdot x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

求极限
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-\cos x^{2}\sqrt{\cos 2x}\cdots\sqrt[n]{\cos nx}}{x^{2}}$$

$$1 - \cos x \sqrt[2]{\cos 2x} \cdots \sqrt[n]{\cos nx} = 1 - e^{\ln \cos x \sqrt[2]{\cos 2x} \cdots \sqrt[n]{\cos nx}} \sim -\ln \cos x \sqrt[2]{\cos 2x} \cdots \sqrt[n]{\cos nx}$$

$$=\sum_{k=1}^{n}\ln\sqrt[k]{\cos kx} = \sum_{k=1}^{n}\frac{\ln\cos kx}{k}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x^{2} \sqrt{\cos 2x} \cdots \sqrt[n]{\cos nx}}{x^{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{\ln \cos kx}{k}}{x^{2}} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln \cos kx}{kx^{2}} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} -\frac{k}{2}$$

$$\ln \cos kx \sim \cos kx - 1 \sim -\frac{(kx)^2}{2}$$

求极限
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-\cos x \sqrt[2]{\cos 2x} \cdots \sqrt[n]{\cos nx}}{x^2}$$
 把 $\frac{1-\cos x \sqrt[2]{\cos 2x} \cdots \sqrt[n]{\cos nx}}{x^2}$ 看作数列 $\{I_k\}$ 的第n项
$$I_k = \frac{1-\cos x \sqrt[2]{\cos 2x} \cdots \sqrt[k]{\cos kx}}{x^2}, \quad k=1,2,\cdots$$

$$I_n = \sum_{k=2}^n (I_k - I_{k-1}) + I_1$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} I_n \Leftarrow \lim_{x\to 0} (I_k - I_{k-1}) \quad \lim_{x\to 0} I_1$$

求极限
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-\cos x \sqrt[2]{\cos 2x} \cdots \sqrt[n]{\cos nx}}{x^2}$$

这道题我们用差分来做,设
$$I_k = \frac{1 - \cos x \sqrt[2]{\cos 2x} \cdots \sqrt[k]{\cos kx}}{x^2}$$
, $k = 1, 2, \cdots$

$$I_n = \sum_{k=2}^{n} (I_k - I_{k-1}) + I_1$$

对于
$$k = 2, \dots, n$$

$$I_{k} - I_{k-1} = \frac{\cos x^{2} \sqrt{\cos 2x} \cdots \sqrt{x^{k-1} \sqrt{\cos(k-1)x} \left(1 - \sqrt[k]{\cos kx}\right)}}{x^{2}}$$

$$1 - \sqrt[k]{\cos kx} = 1 - \left[(\cos kx - 1) + 1 \right]^{\frac{1}{k}} \sim \frac{1}{k} (1 - \cos kx) \sim \frac{1}{k} \cdot \frac{(kx)^2}{2} = \frac{k}{2} x^2$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} (I_k - I_{k-1}) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt[k]{\cos kx}}{x^2} = \frac{k}{2} \Rightarrow I_n = \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{k}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{n(n+1)}{4}$$

p是给定的正整数,求极限
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\overline{\tan \tan \cdots \tan x - \sin \sin \cdots \sin x}}{\tan x - \sin x}$$

$$i\exists I_k = \frac{\overbrace{\tan \tan \cdots \tan x - \sin \sin x}}{\tan x - \sin x}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$I_{p} = \sum_{k=2}^{p} (I_{k} - I_{k-1}) + I_{1}$$

$$\begin{split} & \text{id} I_k = \underbrace{\frac{1}{\tan \tan \cdots \tan x - \sin \sin \cdots \sin x}}_{tan \ x - \sin x}, \quad k = 1, 2, \cdots \\ & I_p = \sum_{k=2}^p (I_k - I_{k-1}) + I_1 = \sum_{k=2}^p (I_k - I_{k-1}) + I_1 \\ & \text{id} x + \sum_{k=2}^n (I_k - I_{k-1}) + I_1 = \underbrace{\frac{1}{\tan \tan \cdots \tan x}}_{tan \ x - \sin x} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sin \sin \cdots \sin x}}_{tan \ x - \sin x} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sin \sin \cdots \sin x}}_{tan \ x - \sin x} \\ & \tan x - x \sim \frac{x^3}{3} \Rightarrow \underbrace{\tan \tan \cdots \tan x}_{k - 1} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{\tan \tan \cdots \tan x}}_{tan \ x - \sin x} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sin \sin \cdots \sin x}}_{tan \ x - \sin x} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sin \sin \cdots \sin x}}_{tan \ x - \sin x} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sin \sin \cdots \sin x}}_{tan \ x - \sin x} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sin \sin \cdots \sin x}}_{tan \ x - \sin x} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sin \sin \cdots \sin x}}_{tan \ x - \sin x} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sin \sin \cdots \sin x}}_{tan \ x - \sin x} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sin \sin \cdots \sin x}}_{tan \ x - \sin x} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sin \sin \cdots \sin x}}_{tan \ x - \sin x} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sin \sin \cdots \sin x}}_{tan \ x - \sin x} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sin \sin \cos x}}_{tan \ x - \sin x} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sin \sin x}}_{tan \ x - \sin x} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sin \sin x}}_{tan \ x - \sin x} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sin \sin x}}_{tan \ x - \sin x} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sin \sin x}}_{tan \ x - \sin x} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sin \sin x}}_{tan \ x - \sin x} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sin \sin x}}_{tan \ x - \sin x} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sin \sin x}}_{tan \ x - \sin x} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sin x}}_{tan \ x - \sin x}_{tan \ x - \sin x} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sin x}}_{tan \ x - \sin x}_{tan \ x - \sin x} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sin x}}_{tan \ x - \sin x}_{tan \ x - \sin x}_{tan \ x - \sin x} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sin x}}_{tan \ x - \sin x}_{tan \ x -$$

$$\alpha \in (0,1)$$
,求极限 $\lim_{n\to\infty} [(n+1)^{\alpha} - n^{\alpha}]$

ਹੋਟੋn =
$$\frac{1}{t}$$
, $(n+1)^{\alpha} - n^{\alpha} = \frac{(t+1)^{\alpha} - 1}{t^{\alpha}}$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left[(n+1)^{\alpha} - n^{\alpha} \right] = \lim_{t\to0} \frac{(t+1)^{\alpha} - 1}{t^{\alpha}} = \lim_{t\to0} \frac{\alpha t}{t^{\alpha}} = \lim_{t\to0} \alpha t^{1-\alpha} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left[(n+1)^{\alpha} - n^{\alpha} \right] = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{n} + 1\right)^{\alpha} - 1}{\frac{1}{n^{\alpha}}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{\alpha}{n}}{\frac{1}{n^{\alpha}}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\alpha}{n^{1-\alpha}} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left[(n+1)^{\alpha} - n^{\alpha} \right] = \lim_{n\to\infty} n^{\alpha} \left| \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^{\alpha} - 1 \right| = \lim_{n\to\infty} n^{\alpha} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\alpha}{n^{1-\alpha}} = 0$$

无穷小的运算

m, n是正整数

$$\alpha \sim x^n \not \exists \alpha = o(x^n), o(x^m) \cdot \alpha = o(x^{m+n})$$

$$o(x^n) \pm o(x^n) = o(x^n)$$

m>n是正整数

$$o(x^{m}) = o(x^{n})$$

$$o(x^m) \pm o(x^n) = o(x^n)$$

$$\alpha \sim x^n$$
, $o(x^m) \div \alpha = o(x^{m-n})$

无穷小的运算
$$\frac{o(x^m) \cdot \alpha}{x^{m+n}} = \frac{o(x^m)}{x^m} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{x^n} \to 0 \cdot 1 或 0 \Rightarrow o(x^m) \cdot \alpha = o(x^{m+n})$$
 m,n是正整数
$$\alpha \sim x^n 或 \alpha = o(x^n), \ o(x^m) \cdot \alpha = o(x^{m+n})$$

$$\frac{o(x^n) \pm o(x^n)}{x^n} = \frac{o(x^n)}{x^n} \pm \frac{o(x^n)}{x^n} \to 0 + 0 \Rightarrow o(x^n) \pm o(x^n) = o(x^n)$$

$$\frac{o(x^{m})}{x^{n}} = \frac{o(x^{m})}{x^{m}} \cdot \frac{x^{m}}{x^{n}} = \frac{o(x^{m})}{x^{m}} \cdot x^{m-n} \to 0 \cdot 0 \Rightarrow o(x^{m}) = o(x^{n})$$

$$\frac{o(x^{m}) \pm o(x^{n})}{x^{n}} = \frac{o(x^{m})}{x^{n}} \pm \frac{o(x^{n})}{x^{n}} \to 0 + 0 \Rightarrow o(x^{m}) \pm o(x^{n}) = o(x^{n})$$

$$\frac{o(x^{m}) \cdot o(x^{n})}{x^{m+n}} = \frac{o(x^{m})}{x^{m}} \cdot \frac{o(x^{n})}{x^{n}} \to 0 \cdot 0 \Rightarrow o(x^{m}) \cdot o(x^{n}) = o(x^{m+n})$$

$$\frac{o(x^{m}) \div \alpha}{x^{m-n}} = \frac{o(x^{m})}{x^{m}} \cdot \frac{x^{n}}{\alpha} \to 0 \cdot 1 \Rightarrow o(x^{m}) \div \alpha = o(x^{m-n})$$

 $\tan x = x + \frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{2x^5}{15} + \frac{17x^7}{215} + o(x^7)$

常用的泰勒公式

$$\begin{split} &e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \frac{e^{\theta x}}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1}, \ \theta \in (0,1) \ \frac{e^{\theta x}}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1} = o(x^n) \\ &\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} + \frac{\sin \left[\theta x + (2n+1)\frac{\pi}{2}\right]}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1}, \ \theta \in (0,1) \ \frac{\sin \left[\theta x + (2n+1)\frac{\pi}{2}\right]}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} = o(x^{2n}) \\ &\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \frac{\cos \left[\theta x + (n+1)\pi\right]}{(2n+2)!} x^{2n+2}, \ \theta \in (0,1) \ \frac{\cos \left[\theta x + (n+1)\pi\right]}{(2n+2)!} x^{2n+2} = o(x^{2n+1}) \\ &\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n!} + \frac{(-1)^n}{(n+1)(1+\theta x)^{n+1}} x^{n+1}, \ \theta \in (0,1) \ \frac{(-1)^n}{(n+1)(1+\theta x)^{n+1}} x^{n+1} = o(x^n) \\ &(1+x)^\alpha = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1) \dots (\alpha-n+1)x^n}{n!} + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1) \dots (\alpha-n)(1+\theta x)^{\alpha-n-1} x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}, \ \theta \in (0,1) \\ &\frac{\alpha(\alpha-1) \dots (\alpha-n)(1+\theta x)^{\alpha-n-1} x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} = o(x^n) \end{split}$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \frac{x^{7}}{7!} + o(x^{7})$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{4}}{4!} - \frac{x^{6}}{6!} + o(x^{6})$$

$$1 - \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{4}}{4!} - \frac{x^{6}}{6!} + o(x^{6})$$

$$1 - \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{4}}{4!} - \frac{x^{6}}{6!} + o(x^{6})$$

$$x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \frac{x^{7}}{7!} + o(x^{7}) = \left(1 - \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{4}}{4!} - \frac{x^{6}}{6!} + o(x^{6})\right) \left(x + \frac{x^{3}}{3} + \frac{2x^{5}}{15} + \frac{17x^{7}}{315}\right) + o(x^{7})$$

$$x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \frac{x^{7}}{7!} + o(x^{7})$$

$$x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \frac{x^{7}}{7!} + o(x^{7})$$

$$x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \frac{x^{7}}{7!} + o(x^{7})$$

$$x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \frac{x^{7}}{7!} + o(x^{7})$$

$$x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \frac{x^{7}}{7!} + o(x^{7})$$

$$x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \frac{x^{7}}{7!} + o(x^{7})$$

$$x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \frac{x^{7}}{7!} + o(x^{7})$$

$$x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \frac{x^{7}}{7!} + o(x^{7})$$

$$x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \frac{x^{7}}{7!} + o(x^{7})$$

$$x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \frac{x^{7}}{7!} + o(x^{7})$$

$$x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \frac{x^{7}}{7!} + o(x^{7})$$

$$x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \frac{x^{7}}{7!} + o(x^{7})$$

$$x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \frac{x^{7}}{7!} + o(x^{7})$$

$$x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \frac{x^{7}}{7!} + o(x^{7})$$

$$x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \frac{x^{7}}{7!} + o(x^{7})$$

$$x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \frac{x^{7}}{7!} + o(x^{7})$$

$$x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \frac{x^{7}}{7!} + o(x^{7})$$

$$x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \frac{x^{7}}{7!} + o(x^{7})$$

$$x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \frac{x^{7}}{7!} + o(x^{7})$$

$$x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \frac{x^{7}}{7!} + o(x^{7})$$

$$x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \frac{x^{7}}{7!} + o(x^{7})$$

$$x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \frac{x^{7}}{7!} + o(x^{7})$$

$$x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \frac{x^{7}}{7!} + o(x^{7})$$

$$x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \frac{x^{7}}{7!} + o(x^{7})$$

$$x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \frac{x^{7}}{7!} + o(x^{7})$$

$$x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \frac{x^{7}}{7!} + o(x^{7})$$

$$x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \frac{x^{7}}$$

$$\frac{1 - \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{4}}{4!} - \frac{x^{6}}{6!} + o(x^{6})}{2!} + \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{2x^{5}}{15} + \frac{17x^{7}}{315}}{3!} + o(x^{7})$$

$$\frac{x - \frac{x^{3}}{2!} + \frac{x^{5}}{4!} - \frac{x^{7}}{6!} + o(x^{7})}{\frac{x^{3}}{3!} - \frac{x^{5}}{4!} - \frac{x^{7}}{6!} + o(x^{7})}{\frac{x^{3}}{3!} - \frac{x^{5}}{4!} - \frac{x^{7}}{6!} + o(x^{7})}$$

$$\frac{x^{3}}{3!} - \frac{x^{5}}{4!} - \frac{x^{7}}{6!} + o(x^{7})$$

$$\frac{x^{3}}{3!} - \frac{x^{5}}{4!} - \frac{x^{7}}{6!} + o(x^{7})$$

$$\frac{x^{3}}{3!} - \frac{x^{5}}{6!} + \frac{x^{7}}{7!} + o(x^{7})$$

$$\frac{2x^{5}}{15} - \frac{4x^{7}}{315} + o(x^{7})$$

$$\frac{2x^{5}}{15} - \frac{x^{7}}{15} + o(x^{7})$$

$$\frac{17x^{7}}{315} + o(x^{7})$$

$$\frac{17x^{7}}{315} + o(x^{7})$$

$$\frac{17x^{7}}{315} + o(x^{7})$$

利用泰勒公式能把一个式子写成幂的和的形式

- 1.有时能极大的简化式子
- 2.能将两个看似不相关的式子变成一样的形式,从而联系起来

求极限
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-\cos x^{2}\sqrt{\cos 2x}\cdots\sqrt[n]{\cos nx}}{x^{2}}$$
 $\frac{o(\cos kx-1)}{x^{2}} = \frac{o(\cos kx-1)}{\cos kx-1}\cdot\frac{\cos kx-1}{x^{2}}\to 0\cdot\left(-\frac{k^{2}}{2}\right) = 0$

对于 $k=1,2,\cdots,n$ $\frac{o((kx)^{2})}{x^{2}} = \frac{o((kx)^{2})}{(kx)^{2}}\cdot\frac{(kx)^{2}}{x^{2}}\to 0\cdot k^{2} = 0$
 $\sqrt[k]{\cos kx} = [(\cos kx-1)+1]^{\frac{1}{k}} = 1+\frac{1}{k}(\cos kx-1)+o(\cos kx-1) = 1+\frac{1}{k}(\cos kx-1)+o(x^{2})$
 $\cos kx = 1-\frac{1}{2}(kx)^{2}+o((kx)^{2})\Rightarrow \cos kx-1 = -\frac{1}{2}(kx)^{2}+o(x^{2})$
 $\Rightarrow \sqrt[k]{\cos kx} = 1+\frac{1}{k}\left[-\frac{1}{2}(kx)^{2}+o(x^{2})\right]+o(x^{2}) = 1-\frac{k}{2}x^{2}+o(x^{2})$
 $\cos x^{2}\sqrt{\cos 2x}\cdots\sqrt[n]{\cos nx} = \left[1-\frac{1}{2}x^{2}+o(x^{2})\right]\left[1-\frac{2}{2}x^{2}+o(x^{2})\right]\cdots\left[1-\frac{n}{2}x^{2}+o(x^{2})\right]$
 $=1-\frac{1}{2}x^{2}-\frac{2}{2}x^{2}-\cdots-\frac{n}{2}x^{2}+o(x^{2})$
 $\frac{1-\cos x^{2}\sqrt{\cos 2x}\cdots\sqrt[n]{\cos nx}}{x^{2}} = \frac{1}{2}+\frac{2}{2}+\cdots+\frac{n}{2}+o(1)$

$$\begin{split} & \left[1-\frac{1}{2}x^2+o(x^2)\right]\!\!\left[1-\frac{2}{2}x^2+o(x^2)\right]\!\cdots\!\left[1-\frac{n}{2}x^2+o(x^2)\right] = 1-\frac{1}{2}x^2-\frac{2}{2}x^2-\cdots-\frac{n}{2}x^2+o(x^2) \\ & + \left[1-\frac{1}{2}x^2+o(x^2)\right]\!\!\left[1-\frac{2}{2}x^2+o(x^2)\right]\!\cdots\!\left[1-\frac{n}{2}x^2+o(x^2)\right] \\ & + \left[1-\frac{1}{2}x^2+o(x^2)\right]\!\!\left[1-\frac{2}{2}x^2+o(x^2)\right]\!\cdots\!\left[1-\frac{n}{2}x^2+o(x^2)\right] \\ & + \left[1-\frac{n}{2}x^2+o(x^2)\right]\!\!\left[1-\frac{n}{2}x^2+o(x^2)\right] \\ & + \left[1-\frac{n}{2}x^2+o(x^2)\right] \\ & + \left[1-\frac{n}{2}x^2+$$

求极限
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-\cos x \sqrt[2]{\cos 2x} \cdots \sqrt[n]{\cos nx}}{x^2}$$

$$\cos x^{2} \sqrt{\cos 2x} \cdots \sqrt[n]{\cos nx} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^{2} - \frac{2}{2}x^{2} - \cdots - \frac{n}{2}x^{2} + o(x^{2})$$

求极限
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\tan \tan x - \sin \sin x}{\tan x - \sin x}$$

在用泰勒公式前我们首先要想到要展开到哪一项

注意到 $tanx - sinx = tanx(1-cosx) \sim \frac{1}{2}x^3$,所以我们展开到 x^3 项

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3), \tan x = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)$$

$$\frac{o(\tan^3 x)}{x^3} = \frac{o(\tan^3 x)}{\tan^3 x} \cdot \frac{\tan^3 x}{x^3} \rightarrow 0 \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{o(\sin^3 x)}{x^3} = \frac{o(\sin^3 x)}{\sin^3 x} \cdot \frac{\sin^3 x}{x^3} \rightarrow 0 \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$\tan \tan x = \tan x + \frac{\tan^3 x}{3} + o(\tan^3 x) = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3) + \frac{\left(x + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)\right)^3}{3} + o(x^3) = x + \frac{2x^3}{3} + o(x^3)$$

$$\sin \sin x = \sin x - \frac{\sin^3 x}{6} + o(\sin^3 x) = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3) - \frac{\left(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)\right)^3}{6} + o(x^3) = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan \tan x - \sin \sin x}{\tan x - \sin x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^3 + o(x^3)}{\frac{x^3}{2} + o(x^3)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + o(1)}{\frac{1}{2} + o(1)} = 2$$

$$\left(x + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)\right)^3 = x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$\left(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)\right)^3 = x^3 + o(x^3)$$

p是给定的正整数,求极限 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\overline{\tan \tan \cdots \tan x - \sin \sin \cdots \sin x}}{\tan x - \sin x}$

这题我们用递推来做,根据上一题,我们猜测对任意的正整数n, $tan tan \cdots tan x$ 可以表示成 $a_n x + b_n x^3 + o(x^3)$

设
$$\tan \tan \cdots \tan x = I_n$$
 $(n = 1, 2, \cdots)$

假设 I_n 可以表示成 $a_n x + b_n x^3 + o(x^3)$ $(n = 1, 2, \dots)$

$$I_{n+1} = \tan I_n = I_n + \frac{1}{3}I_n^3 + o(I_n^3) = a_n x + b_n x^3 + o(x^3) + \frac{1}{3}(a_n x + b_n x^3 + o(x^3))^3 + o(x^3) \quad \tan \tan x = x + \frac{2x^3}{3} + o(x^3)$$

$$= a_n x + b_n x^3 + \frac{1}{3} a_n^3 x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$= a_n x + \left(b_n + \frac{1}{3}a_n^3\right)x^3 + o(x^3) = a_{n+1}x + b_{n+1}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{n+1} = a_n \perp b_{n+1} = b_n + \frac{1}{3} a_n^3$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = \cdots = a_1 = 1 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} = b_n + \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow b_n = \cdots = b_1 + \frac{n-1}{3} = \frac{n}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_n = x + \frac{n}{3}x^3 + o(x^3) \Rightarrow \underbrace{\tan \tan \cdots \tan x}_{n} = x + \frac{n}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$\tan x = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)$$

$$\frac{o(I_n^3)}{x^3} = \frac{o(I_n^3)}{I_n^3} \cdot \frac{I_n^3}{x^3} \to 0 \cdot a_n^3 = 0$$

$$(a_n x + b_n x^3 + o(x^3))^3 = a_n^3 x^3 + o(x^3)$$

同样的我们可以推出对任意的
$$n$$
, $\sin \sin \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \sin x = x - \frac{n}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)$

求极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\sum_{k=n+1}^{2n}\sin\frac{\pi}{k}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\sum_{k=n+1}^{2n}\frac{\pi}{k}$$

求极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\sum_{k=n+1}^{2n}\sin\frac{\pi}{k}$$
 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\sum_{k=n+1}^{2n}\frac{\pi}{k}$ $\lim_{n\to\infty}\sum_{k=n+1}^{2n}\left(\sin\frac{\pi}{k}-\frac{\pi}{k}\right)$

$$\sin x - x = -\frac{\cos(\xi)}{3!}x^3$$

对于
$$k = n+1,\dots,2n$$

$$\sin\frac{\pi}{k} - \frac{\pi}{k} = -\frac{\cos(\xi_k)}{3!} \left(\frac{\pi}{k}\right)^3$$

$$\left| -\frac{\cos(\xi_k)}{3!} \left(\frac{\pi}{k} \right)^3 \right| \leq \frac{\pi^3}{6k^3} \leq \frac{\pi^3}{6n^3}$$

$$\left|\sum_{k=n+1}^{2n} - \frac{\cos(\xi_k)}{3!} \left(\frac{\pi}{k}\right)^3\right| \leq \sum_{k=n+1}^{2n} \left| -\frac{\cos(\xi_k)}{3!} \left(\frac{\pi}{k}\right)^3\right| \leq n \cdot \frac{\pi^3}{6n^3} = \frac{\pi^3}{6n^2} \to 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{k=n+1}^{2n} -\frac{\cos(\xi_k)}{3!} \left(\frac{\pi}{k}\right)^3 \to 0$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\sum_{k=n+1}^{2n}\frac{\pi}{k}=\pi\ln 2$$

求极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\sum_{k=1}^{n-1}\left(1+\frac{k}{n}\right)\sin\frac{k\pi}{n^2}$$
 (第一屆決赛)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\sum_{k=1}^{n-1}\left(1+\frac{k}{n}\right)\frac{k\pi}{n^2}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\sum_{k=1}^{n-1}\left(1+\frac{k}{n}\right)\left(\sin\frac{k\pi}{n^2}-\frac{k\pi}{n^2}\right)$$

$$\sin x - x = -\frac{\cos(\xi)}{3!}x^3$$

$$\sin\frac{k\pi}{n^2} - \frac{k\pi}{n^2} = -\frac{\cos(\xi_k)}{3!}\left(\frac{k\pi}{n^2}\right)^3$$
 对于 $k=1,\cdots,\ n-1$
$$\left(1+\frac{k}{n}\right)\left(\sin\frac{k\pi}{n^2}-\frac{k\pi}{n^2}\right) = -\frac{\cos(\xi_k)}{3!}\left(\frac{k\pi}{n^2}\right)^3\left(1+\frac{k}{n}\right)$$

$$\left|\frac{\cos(\xi_k)}{3!}\left(\frac{k\pi}{n^2}\right)^3\left(1+\frac{k}{n}\right)\right| \le \frac{1}{6}\cdot\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)^3 \cdot 2 = \frac{\pi^3}{3n^3}$$

$$\left|\sum_{k=1}^{n-1}\frac{\cos(\xi_k)}{3!}\left(\frac{k\pi}{n^2}\right)^3\left(1+\frac{k}{n}\right)\right| \le \sum_{k=1}^{n-1}\left|\frac{\cos(\xi_k)}{3!}\left(\frac{k\pi}{n^2}\right)^3\left(1+\frac{k}{n}\right)\right| = \frac{(n-1)\pi^3}{3n^3} \to 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{n-1}\frac{\cos(\xi_k)}{3!}\left(\frac{k\pi}{n^2}\right)^3\left(1+\frac{k}{n}\right) \to 0$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(1 + \frac{k}{n} \right) \frac{k\pi}{n^2} = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{k\pi}{n^2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{k^2 \pi}{n^3} = \frac{n(n-1)\pi}{2n^2} + \frac{(n-1)n(2n-1)\pi}{6n^3} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

施笃兹定理

如果数列 $\{a_n\}$ 、 $\{b_n\}$ 满足:(1) $\{b_n\}$ 严格单调递增(2) $\lim_{n\to\infty}b_n = +\infty$ (3) $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{a_n-a_{n-1}}{b_n-b_{n-1}} = s$ 或 $+\infty$ 或 $-\infty$

$$\iiint \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}}$$

$$\frac{0}{0}$$
型

如果数列 $\{a_n\}$ 、 $\{b_n\}$ 满足: $\{(1)\{b_n\}$ 严格单调递减且趋于 $\{(2)\{a_n\}\}$ $\{(1)\{b_n\}\}$ 一格单调递减且趋于 $\{(2)\{a_n\}\}$ $\{(1)\{a_n\}\}$ $\{(1)\{b_n\}\}$ 一本或 $\{(1)\{b_n\}\}$ 。

$$\iiint \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}}$$

若
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = s$$
或 $+\infty$ 或 $-\infty$,则 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} a_n$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n - (a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{n-1})}{n - (n-1)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = s \vec{x} + \infty \vec{x} - \infty$$

$$\{a_n\}$$
是正数数列,若 $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = s$ 或 $+\infty$,则 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} a_n$

$$\sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n} = e^{\ln \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n}} = e^{\frac{\ln a_1 + \ln a_2 + \dots + \ln a_n}{n}}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\ln a_1 + \ln a_2 + \dots + \ln a_n}{n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \ln a_n = \ln s \mathbb{Z} + \infty$$

$$\sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n} = e^{\ln s}$$
 或 $e^{+\infty}$ 即 s 或 $+\infty$

求极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n}$$
 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!} - \sqrt[n-1]{(n-1)!}}{n - (n-1)}$

$$\frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} = e^{\ln \sqrt[n]{n!}}$$

$$\ln \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} = \ln \sqrt[n]{n!} - \ln n = \frac{\ln n!}{n} - \ln n = \frac{\ln n! - n \ln n}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\ln n! - n \ln n}{n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\ln n! - n \ln n - [\ln(n-1)! - (n-1)\ln(n-1)]}{n - (n-1)}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} (n-1) \ln \frac{n-1}{n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} (n-1) \frac{-1}{n} = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} \to e^{-1}$$

求极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{n!}{n^n}$$

$$\frac{n!}{n^{\frac{n}{n}}} = e^{\ln \frac{n!}{n^{\frac{n}{n}}}} \qquad \ln \frac{n!}{n^{\frac{n}{n}}} = \ln n! - n \ln n = ? \cdot \frac{\ln n! - n \ln n}{?} = n \cdot \frac{\ln n! - n \ln n}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\ln n! - n \ln n}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\ln n! - n \ln n - [\ln(n-1)! - (n-1)\ln(n-1)]}{n - (n-1)}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} (n-1) \ln \frac{n-1}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} (n-1) \frac{-1}{n} = -1$$

$$\ln \frac{n!}{n^n} \to -\infty \Rightarrow \frac{n!}{n^n} \to e^{-\infty} = 0$$

 $\Rightarrow a_n \rightarrow 0$

第一讲:极限 > 施笃兹定理

$$\begin{split} &\lim_{n\to\infty} (2\,a_n\,+a_{n-1}\,) = 0\,, \quad \bar{\mathbb{R}}\, \overline{\mathrm{iii}}\, \lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = 0 \\ & & \Leftrightarrow 2\,a_n\,+a_{n-1} = b_n \, \Rightarrow \lim_{n\to\infty} b_n = 0 \\ & -2\,a_n\,-a_{n-1} = -b_n \\ & (-2)^n \, a_n - (-2)^{n-1} \, a_{n-1} = -(-2)^{n-1} \, b_n \, \Rightarrow (-2)^k \, a_k - (-2)^{k-1} \, a_{k-1} = -(-2)^{k-1} \, b_k \\ & \pm \, \bar{\mathbb{R}}\, \bar{\mathbb{M}}\, \bar{\mathbb{K}}\, \bar{\mathbb{M}}\, \bar{$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} (2a_n + a_{n-1}) = 0, \quad \text{Rie lim } a_n = 0$$

变量代换简化条件

旧条件
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} 2a_n + a_{n-1} = 0 \Rightarrow$$
 新条件 $\lim_{n\to\infty} b_n = 0$

实现问题的转换

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} 2a_n + a_{n-1} = 0 \to \lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} b_n = 0 \qquad \longrightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{-\sum_{k=1}^{n} (-2)^{k-1} b_k + (-2)^0 a_0}{(-2)^n} = 0$$

复杂条件→简单结论 简单条件→复杂结论

$$a_{n} = \frac{-\sum_{k=1}^{n} (-2)^{k-1} b_{k} + (-2)^{0} a_{0}}{(-2)^{n}} = -\frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} (-2)^{k-1} b_{k}}{(-2)^{n}} + \frac{a_{0}}{(-2)^{n}} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} (-2)^{k-1} b_{k}}{2^{n}} + \frac{a_{0}}{(-2)^{n}}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} (-2)^{k-1} b_k}{2^n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} (-2)^{k-1} b_k - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (-2)^{k-1} b_k}{2^n - 2^{n-1}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(-2)^{n-1} b_n}{2^{n-1}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} (-1)^{n-1} b_n = 0$$

 \Rightarrow a_n $\rightarrow 0$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} (2a_n + a_{n-1}) = 0$$
, $\Re \mathbb{H} \lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = 0$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} (-1)^{n} a_{n} = \frac{(-2)^{n} a_{n}}{2^{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(-2)^{n} a_{n} - (-2)^{n-1} a_{n-1}}{2^{n} - 2^{n-1}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^{n} a_{n} + 2^{n-1} a_{n-1}}{2^{n-1}} \cdot (-1)^{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} (2a_{n} + a_{n-1})(-1)^{n} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} a_{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} (-1)^{n} \cdot (-1)^{n} a_{n} = 0$$

如果数列 $\{y_n\}$ 有界且数列 $\{x_n\}$ 满足 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = 0$,则 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n y_n = 0$ $\exists M > 0$ 使得 $|y_n| \le M$ $n = 1, 2, \cdots$ $0 \le |x_n y_n| \le M |x_n|$ $|x_n y_n| \to 0 \Rightarrow x_n y_n \to 0$

数列
$$a_1$$
, a_2 ,..., a_n ,...满足 $\lim_{n\to\infty} n(a_n-a_{n-1})=0$, 证明: 当 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_1+a_2+\cdots+a_n}{n}$ 存在时, $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n=\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_1+a_2+\cdots+a_n}{n}$

首先从结论上看,我们只要证明
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(a_n - \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n} \right) = 0$$

再观察条件, 我们发现这个条件有点复杂, 不知道怎么利用

我们可以直接将n(a_n-a_{n-1})用c_n代换掉,这样条件就极其简洁,然后将结论用c_n表示出来

数列
$$a_1$$
, a_2 ,..., a_n ,...满足 $\lim_{n\to\infty} n(a_n-a_{n-1})=0$, 证明: 当 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_1+a_2+\cdots+a_n}{n}$ 存在时, $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n=\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_1+a_2+\cdots+a_n}{n}$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} a_0 = 0$$
, $n(a_n - a_{n-1}) = c_n (n = 1, 2, \dots) \Rightarrow \lim_{n\to\infty} c_n = 0$, $a_n - a_{n-1} = \frac{c_n}{n}$

$$a_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n} (a_k - a_{k-1}) + a_0 = \frac{c_1}{1} + \frac{c_2}{2} + \dots + \frac{c_n}{n}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$a_{n} - \frac{a_{1} + a_{2} + \dots + a_{n}}{n} = \frac{na_{n} - (a_{1} + a_{2} + \dots + a_{n})}{n} = \frac{n\left(\frac{c_{1}}{1} + \frac{c_{2}}{2} + \dots + \frac{c_{n}}{n}\right) - \left[\frac{c_{1}}{1} + \left(\frac{c_{1}}{1} + \frac{c_{2}}{2}\right) + \dots + \left(\frac{c_{1}}{1} + \frac{c_{2}}{2} + \dots + \frac{c_{n}}{n}\right)\right]}{n}$$

$$= \frac{0 \cdot \frac{c_1}{1} + 1 \cdot \frac{c_2}{2} + \dots + (n-1) \cdot \frac{c_n}{n}}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(a_n - \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n} \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{0 \cdot \frac{c_1}{1} + 1 \cdot \frac{c_2}{2} + \dots + (n-1) \cdot \frac{c_n}{n}}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} (n-1) \cdot \frac{c_n}{n} = 0$$

数列
$$a_1$$
, a_2 ,..., a_n ,...满足 $\lim_{n\to\infty} n(a_n-a_{n-1})=0$, 证明: 当 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_1+a_2+\cdots+a_n}{n}$ 存在时, $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n=\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_1+a_2+\cdots+a_n}{n}$

变量代换简化条件

旧条件
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n(a_n - a_{n-1}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 新条件 $\lim_{n\to\infty} c_n = 0$

旧结论
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(a_n - \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow 新结论 \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{0 \cdot \frac{c_1}{1} + 1 \cdot \frac{c_2}{2} + \dots + (n-1) \cdot \frac{c_n}{n}}{n} = 0$$

实现问题的转换

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} n (a_n - a_{n-1}) = 0 \to \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(a_n - \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n} \right) = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} c_n = 0 \qquad \qquad \to \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{0 \cdot \frac{c_1}{1} + 1 \cdot \frac{c_2}{2} + \dots + (n-1) \cdot \frac{c_n}{n}}{n} = 0$$

若
$$0 < \lambda < 1$$
, $a_n > 0$,且 $\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = a$,证明: $\lim_{n \to \infty} (a_n + \lambda a_{n-1} + \dots + \lambda^n a_0) = a/(1-\lambda)$

像这种和的极限我们一般都会想到用施笃兹定理

但是a_n、λa_{n-1}、···、λⁿa₀它们不能看成一个数列的项,为什么呢?

如果可以看成一个数列的项那么通项公式是什么?我们注意到这些项都可以用λn-ka_k表示出来

并且我们注意到n是变量,这就是 a_n 、 λa_{n-1} 、···、 $\lambda^n a_0$ 它们不能看成一个数列的项的原因,那么怎么办呢?

我们把λⁿ提出来,这时这些项就都可以用λ^{-k}a_k表示

也就是说 $\lambda^{-n}a_n$ 、 $\lambda^{-(n-1)}a_{n-1}$ 、...、 $\lambda^{-0}a_0$ 它们可以看成一个数列的项

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(a_{n} + \lambda a_{n-1} + \dots + \lambda^{n} a_{0} \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \lambda^{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n} \lambda^{-k} a_{k} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{n} \lambda^{-k} a_{k}}{\lambda^{-n}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{n} \lambda^{-k} a_{k} - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \lambda^{-k} a_{k}}{\left(\lambda^{-1}\right)^{n} - \left(\lambda^{-1}\right)^{n-1}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\lambda^{-n} a_{n}}{\left(\lambda^{-1}\right)^{n} - \left(\lambda^{-1}\right)^{n-1}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_{n}}{1 - \lambda} = a/(1 - \lambda)$$

夹逼准则

数列的极限

如果数列 $\{x_n\}$ 、 $\{y_n\}$ 及 $\{z_n\}$ 满足下列条件:

1.从某项起,即 $\exists n_0 \in N$,当 $n > n_0$ 时,有 $y_n \le x_n \le z_n$

$$2.\lim_{n\to\infty}y_n = a, \lim_{n\to\infty}z_n = a$$

那么数列 $\{x_n\}$ 的极限存在,且 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = a$

函数的极限

如果函数f(x)、g(x)及h(x)满足下列条件:

- 1.当 $x \in U(x_0, r)($ 或x > M或x < -M)时, $g(x) \le f(x) \le h(x)$
- 2. $\lim_{\substack{x \to x_0 \\ (x \to +\infty \\ x \to -\infty)}} g(x) = A, \lim_{\substack{x \to x_0 \\ (x \to +\infty \\ x \to -\infty)}} h(x) = A$

那么 $\lim_{\substack{x \to x_0 \\ (x \to +\infty \\ x \to -\infty)}} f(x)$ 存在,且等于A

如果数列 $\{x_n\}$ 满足 $\lim_{n\to\infty} |x_n| = 0$,则 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = 0$ - $|x_n| \le x_n \le |x_n|$

如果数列 $\{y_n\}$ 有界且数列 $\{x_n\}$ 满足 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = 0$,则 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n y_n = 0$

 $\exists M > 0$ 使得 $|y_n| \le M$ $n = 1, 2, \cdots$

 $x \rightarrow -\infty$)

 $0 \le |x_n y_n| \le M|x_n|$

 $|x_n y_n| \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow x_n y_n \rightarrow 0$

如果函数f(x)满足 $\lim_{\substack{x \to x_0 \\ (x \to +\infty \\ x \to -\infty)}} |f(x)| = 0$ 则 $\lim_{\substack{x \to x_0 \\ (x \to +\infty \\ x \to -\infty)}} f(x) = 0$

如果函数g(x)在 x_0 的某去心邻域(或当x充分大时或当x充分小时)有界且函数f(x)满足 $\lim_{\substack{x \to x_0 \\ x \to x_0}} f(x) = 0$,则 $\lim_{\substack{x \to x_0 \\ x \to x_0 \\ x \to x_0}} f(x)g(x) = 0$

更强的结论

如果数列 $\{x_n\}$ 、 $\{y_n\}$ 及 $\{z_n\}$ 满足下列条件:

$$1.$$
从某项起,即 $\exists n_0 \in N$,当 $n > n_0$ 时, $\min\{y_n, z_n\} \le x_n \le \max\{y_n, z_n\}$

$$2.\lim_{n\to\infty}y_n = a.\lim_{n\to\infty}z_n = a$$

那么数列 $\{x_n\}$ 的极限存在,且 $\lim_{n\to\infty}x_n=a$

$$\begin{aligned} & \max\{y_{n}, \ z_{n}\} = \frac{y_{n} + z_{n} + |y_{n} - z_{n}|}{2}, \ \min\{y_{n}, \ z_{n}\} = \frac{y_{n} + z_{n} - |y_{n} - z_{n}|}{2} \\ & \frac{y_{n} + z_{n} - |y_{n} - z_{n}|}{2} \le x_{n} \le \frac{y_{n} + z_{n} + |y_{n} - z_{n}|}{2} \\ & \text{id}Y_{n} = \frac{y_{n} + z_{n} - |y_{n} - z_{n}|}{2}, \ Z_{n} = \frac{y_{n} + z_{n} + |y_{n} - z_{n}|}{2} \\ & Y_{n} \le x_{n} \le Z_{n} \coprod \lim_{n \to \infty} Y_{n} = a, \lim_{n \to \infty} Z_{n} = a \Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} x_{n} = a \end{aligned}$$

$$q < p$$
是正整数, $\alpha > 1$,求极限 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{(qn+1)^{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{(qn+2)^{\alpha}} + \dots + \frac{1}{(pn)^{\alpha}}$

$$0 < \frac{1}{(qn+1)^{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{(qn+2)^{\alpha}} + \dots + \frac{1}{(pn)^{\alpha}} < \frac{pn-qn}{(qn)^{\alpha}} = \frac{p-q}{q^{\alpha}n^{\alpha-1}} \to 0$$
$$\frac{1}{(qn+1)^{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{(qn+2)^{\alpha}} + \dots + \frac{1}{(pn)^{\alpha}} \to 0$$

求极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{n!}{n^n}$$

$$0 \le \frac{n!}{n^n} = \frac{1}{n} \times \frac{2}{n} \times \dots \times \frac{n}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \times \left(\frac{2}{n} \times \dots \times \frac{n}{n}\right) \le \frac{1}{n} \to 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n!}{n^n} \to 0$$

p是正整数,求极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{n!}{n^{n-p}}$$

$$0 \le \frac{n!}{n^{n-p}} = p! \times \frac{(p+1)(p+2)\cdots n}{n^{n-p}} = p! \times \frac{p+1}{n} \times \frac{p+2}{n} \times \cdots \times \frac{n}{n}$$

$$= p! \times \frac{p+1}{n} \times \left(\frac{p+2}{n} \times \cdots \times \frac{n}{n}\right) \le p! \times \frac{p+1}{n} \to 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n!}{n^{n-p}} \to 0$$

$$p > 1$$
,求极限 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \prod_{k=1}^{n} \frac{pk-1}{pk}$

求极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!}$$

正项数列
$$\{a_n\}$$
单调减少,且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 发散,证明: $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_2 + a_4 + \dots + a_{2n}}{a_1 + a_3 + \dots + a_{2n-1}} = 1$

首先我们不难发现 $\frac{a_2 + a_4 + \cdots + a_{2n}}{a_1 + a_3 + \cdots + a_{2n-1}} < 1$,那怎么进行放缩把它放小呢?

我们注意到
$$a_2 > a_3$$
, $a_4 > a_5$,…, $a_{2n-2} > a_{2n-1}$

分子
$$(a_2 + a_4 + \cdots + a_{2n-2}) + a_{2n}$$

分母
$$a_1 + (a_3 + a_5 \cdots + a_{2n-1})$$
,分子中没有大于或等于 a_1 的项怎么办

借一还一的思想分子加个a₁再减个a₁,这样就能放缩了

$$\frac{(a_2 + a_4 + \dots + a_{2n-2}) + a_{2n}}{a_1 + (a_3 + a_5 + \dots + a_{2n-1})} = \frac{a_1 + (a_2 + a_4 + \dots + a_{2n-2}) + a_{2n} - a_1}{a_1 + (a_3 + a_5 + \dots + a_{2n-1})} > 1 + \frac{-a_1}{a_1 + a_3 + a_5 + \dots + a_{2n-1}}$$

$$a_1 + a_3 + a_5 + \cdots + a_{2n-1}$$
 $(a_1 + a_3 + a_5 + \cdots + a_{2n-1}) + (a_2 + a_4 + a_6 + \cdots + a_{2n})$

$$2(a_1 + a_3 + a_5 + \dots + a_{2n-1}) > (a_1 + a_3 + a_5 + \dots + a_{2n-1}) + (a_2 + a_4 + a_6 + \dots + a_{2n})$$

正项级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$$
收敛, $a_n \ge a_{n+1}$ $(n=1,2,\cdots)$,证明: $\lim_{n\to\infty} na_n = 0$

显然 $0 \le na_n$, 怎么放大?

a_n能放大的只有a₁, a₂,…, a_n

我们不能全部放那就放一半

$$na_n \le a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n \rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{n}{2}a_{n} \le a_{\frac{n}{2}+1} + a_{\frac{n}{2}+2} + \dots + a_{n}$$

$$\left(n - \left[\frac{n}{2}\right]\right) a_{n} \le a_{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]+1} + a_{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]+2} + \dots + a_{n} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{k} - \sum_{k=1}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} a_{k} \to s - s = 0 \qquad \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{k} = s\right)$$

$$\left(n - \left[\frac{n}{2}\right]\right) a_{n} \ge \frac{n}{2} a_{n} \ge 0$$

$$x-1<[x] \le x, x \in (-\infty,+\infty)$$

正项数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_m \le a_n$ ($pn \le m \le qn$, $n = 1, 2, \cdots$), p < q是正整数,且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛,证明: $\lim_{n \to \infty} na_n = 0$

na_n≥0所以我们想办法把它放大

 $a_m \le a_n$ (pn \le m \le qn, n = 1,2,...)这个不等式告诉我们对于给定的n有哪些项比 a_n 小但我们需要放大不是放小

我们'固定'住m,看对于给定的m有哪些项比a_m大

$$a_{m} \le a_{n} (pn \le m \le qn) \Rightarrow a_{m} \le a_{n} (\frac{m}{q} \le n \le \frac{m}{p})$$
这一步看似简单其实很关键

正项数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_m \le a_n (pn \le m \le qn, n = 1, 2, \cdots), p < q$ 是正整数,且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛,证明: $\lim_{n \to \infty} na_n = 0$

$$a_m \le a_n (pn \le m \le qn) \Rightarrow a_m \le a_n (\frac{m}{q} \le n \le \frac{m}{p})$$

$$0 \le \left(\left[\frac{m}{p} \right] - \left[\frac{m}{q} \right] \right) a_m \le a_{\left[\frac{m}{q} \right] + 1} + a_{\left[\frac{m}{q} \right] + 2} + \dots + a_{\left[\frac{m}{p} \right]} = \sum_{k=1}^{\left[\frac{m}{p} \right]} a_k - \sum_{k=1}^{\left[\frac{m}{q} \right]} a_k \to s - s = 0 \Rightarrow \left(\left[\frac{m}{p} \right] - \left[\frac{m}{q} \right] \right) a_m \to 0$$

$$\left(\left[\frac{m}{p}\right] - \left[\frac{m}{q}\right]\right) a_{m} = \left(\left(\frac{m}{p} - \left\{\frac{m}{p}\right\}\right) - \left(\frac{m}{q} - \left\{\frac{m}{q}\right\}\right)\right) a_{m} \qquad x \leq y \Rightarrow [x] \leq [y] \\
= \left(\frac{m}{p} - \frac{m}{q}\right) a_{m} - \left(\left\{\frac{m}{p}\right\} - \left\{\frac{m}{q}\right\}\right) a_{m} \qquad 0 \leq \{x\} < 1$$

$$0 \le \left\{\frac{m}{p}\right\}, \left\{\frac{m}{q}\right\} < 1 \Rightarrow -1 < \left\{\frac{m}{p}\right\} - \left\{\frac{m}{q}\right\} < 1 \Rightarrow \left(\left\{\frac{m}{p}\right\} - \left\{\frac{m}{q}\right\}\right) a_m \to 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{m}{p} - \frac{m}{q}\right) a_m \to 0 \Rightarrow a_m \to 0$$

正项数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_m \le a_n (pn \le m \le qn, n = 1, 2, \cdots), p < q$ 是正整数,且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛,证明: $\lim_{n \to \infty} na_n = 0$

$$a_{m} \le a_{n} (pn \le m \le qn) \Rightarrow a_{m} \le a_{n} (\frac{m}{q} \le n \le \frac{m}{p})$$

$$x \le y \Rightarrow [x] \le [y]$$

$$x - 1 < [x] \le x, x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$0 \le \left(\left[\frac{m}{p} \right] - \left[\frac{m}{q} \right] \right) a_m \le a_{\left[\frac{m}{q} \right] + 1} + a_{\left[\frac{m}{q} \right] + 2} + \dots + a_{\left[\frac{m}{p} \right]} = \sum_{k=1}^{\left[\frac{m}{p} \right]} a_k - \sum_{k=1}^{\left[\frac{m}{q} \right]} a_k \to s - s = 0 \Rightarrow \left(\left[\frac{m}{p} \right] - \left[\frac{m}{q} \right] \right) a_m \to 0$$

$$\frac{\left(\left[\frac{m}{p}\right] - \left[\frac{m}{q}\right]\right)a_{m}}{ma_{m}} = \frac{\left[\frac{m}{p}\right] - \left[\frac{m}{q}\right]}{m} \to \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q}$$

$$ma_{m} \to 0$$

$$\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{m} = \frac{\frac{m}{p} - \left(\frac{m}{q} - 1\right)}{m} \ge \frac{\left[\frac{m}{p}\right] - \left[\frac{m}{q}\right]}{m} \ge \frac{\left(\frac{m}{p} - 1\right) - \frac{m}{q}}{m} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{m}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} b_n = 0, \quad \text{iff}: \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_1 b_n + a_2 b_{n-1} + \dots + a_n b_1}{n} = 0$$

$$\frac{|a_1 b_n + a_2 b_{n-1} + \dots + a_n b_1|}{n} \le \frac{\sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2} \cdot \sqrt{b_n^2 + b_{n-1}^2 + \dots + b_1^2}}{n}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2} \cdot \sqrt{b_1^2 + b_2^2 + \dots + b_n^2}}{n}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2}{n}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{b_1^2 + b_2^2 + \dots + b_n^2}{n}}} \to 0 \cdot 0$$

$$\frac{a_1 b_n + a_2 b_{n-1} + \dots + a_n b_1}{n} \to 0$$

如果数列
$$\{x_n\}$$
满足 $\lim_{n\to\infty} |x_n| = 0$,则 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = 0$
- $|x_n| \le x_n \le |x_n|$

拉格朗日中值定理

如果函数f(x)满足(1)在闭区间[a, b]区间上连续(2)在开区间(a, b)上可导

那么在(a, b)内至少存在一点 ξ ,使得等式 $f(a)-f(b)=(a-b)f'(\xi)$ 成立

柯西中值定理

如果函数f(x)、F(x)满足(1)在闭区间[a, b]区间上连续(2)在开区间(a, b)上可导(3)对任意 $x \in (a, b)$, $F(x) \neq 0$

那么在(a, b)内至少存在一点
$$\xi$$
,使得等式 $\frac{f(a)-f(b)}{F(a)-F(b)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{F'(\xi)}$ 成立

求极限
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin\sin\cos x - \sin\sin 1}{\cos\cos\cos x - \cos\cos 1}$$

$$f'(x) = \cos \sin x \cdot \cos x$$

 $F'(x) = \sin \cos x \cdot \sin x$

$$\frac{\sin\sin\cos x, \ F(x) = \cos\cos x}{\cos\cos\cos x - \sin\sin 1} = \frac{f(\cos x) - f(1)}{F(\cos x) - F(1)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{F'(\xi)} = \frac{\cos\sin\xi \cdot \cos\xi}{\sin\cos\xi \cdot \sin\xi} \rightarrow \frac{\cos\sin 1 \cdot \cos 1}{\sin\cos 1 \cdot \sin 1}$$

求极限
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\tan \tan x - \sin \sin x}{\tan x - \sin x}$$

tan tan x与sin sin x看上去没什么联系,那么我们可不可以产生一个数,它与tan tan x和sin sin x都有联系事实上,tan sin x就是这样一个数,它与tan tan x和sin sin x都有联系

$$\frac{\tan\sin x - \sin\sin x}{\tan x - \sin x} \to 1$$

[a, b]中任意插入若干个分点

$$a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \cdots < x_{n-1} < x_n = b$$

把区间[a, b]分成n个小区间

$$[x_0, x_1], [x_1, x_2], \dots, [x_{n-1}, x_n]$$

各个小区间的长度依次记为

$$\Delta x_1 = x_1 - x_0$$
, $\Delta x_2 = x_2 - x_1$,..., $\Delta x_n = x_n - x_{n-1}$

$$\xi_1 \in [x_0, x_1], \xi_2 \in [x_1, x_2], \dots, \xi_n \in [x_{n-1}, x_n]$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \lim_{\max \{ \Delta x_{1}, \Delta x_{2}, \dots, \Delta x_{n} \} \to 0} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(\xi_{k}) \Delta x_{k}$$

1.确定[a, b] 2.确定cn

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{b-a}{cn} \sum_{k=1}^{cn} f\left[a + \frac{b-a}{cn} \cdot k\right]$$

$$x_k = a + \frac{b-a}{n} \cdot k$$

$$[a+\frac{b-a}{n}\cdot 0, a+\frac{b-a}{n}\cdot 1]$$

$$[a + \frac{b-a}{n} \cdot 1, a + \frac{b-a}{n} \cdot 2]$$

•

$$[a+\frac{b-a}{n}\cdot(n-1), a+\frac{b-a}{n}\cdot n]$$

$$\Delta x_1 = \Delta x_2 = \dots = \Delta x_n = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

$$\xi_k = a + \frac{k}{n} (b - a)$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f\left[a + \frac{b-a}{n} \cdot k\right]$$

$$p > 0$$
,求极限 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{k^{p}}{n^{p+1}}$

将区间[0,1]分成n个小区间[
$$\frac{k-1}{n}$$
, $\frac{k}{n}$] $(k=1,\dots,n)$
$$\frac{1}{n}$$
是小区间[$\frac{k-1}{n}$, $\frac{k}{n}$]的长度, $\frac{k}{n}$ 是小区间[$\frac{k-1}{n}$, $\frac{k}{n}$]上一点 $(k=1,\dots,n)$
$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^{p} \to \int_{0}^{1} x^{p} dx = \frac{x^{p+1}}{p+1} \bigg|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{p+1}$$

求极限
$$\lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n}$$

$$= e^{\ln \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n}} = e^{\ln \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n}}$$

$$\ln \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} = \ln \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{n} \times \frac{2}{n} \times \dots \times \frac{n}{n}} = \frac{1}{n} \ln \left(\frac{1}{n} \times \frac{2}{n} \times \dots \times \frac{n}{n} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \left(\ln \frac{1}{n} + \ln \frac{2}{n} + \dots + \ln \frac{n}{n} \right) \to \int_{0}^{1} \ln x dx = -1$$

$$\frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} \to e^{-1}$$

q, p是正整数, 求
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{qn+1} + \frac{1}{qn+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(q+p)n}$$

$$\frac{1}{qn+1} + \frac{1}{qn+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(q+p)n} = \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{q+\frac{1}{n}} + \frac{1}{q+\frac{2}{n}} + \dots + \frac{1}{q+p} \right) \to \int_{q}^{q+p} \frac{1}{x} dx$$

将区间[q, q+p]分成pn个小区间[q+
$$\frac{k-1}{n}$$
, q+ $\frac{k}{n}$] (k=1,..., pn)
$$\frac{1}{n}$$
是小区间[q+ $\frac{k-1}{n}$, q+ $\frac{k}{n}$]的长度,q+ $\frac{k}{n}$ 是小区间[q+ $\frac{k-1}{n}$, q+ $\frac{k}{n}$]上一点 (k=1,..., pn)

$$q$$
,p是正整数,求 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{qn+p}+\frac{1}{qn+2p}+\cdots+\frac{1}{(q+p)n}$

$$\frac{1}{qn+p} + \frac{1}{qn+2p} + \dots + \frac{1}{(q+p)n} = \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{q+\frac{p}{n}} + \frac{1}{q+\frac{2p}{n}} + \dots + \frac{1}{q+\frac{np}{n}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{p} \times \frac{p}{n} \left(\frac{1}{q + \frac{p}{n}} + \frac{1}{q + \frac{2p}{n}} + \dots + \frac{1}{q + \frac{np}{n}} \right) \rightarrow \frac{1}{p} \int_{q}^{p+q} \frac{1}{x} dx$$

将区间[q, q+p]分成n个小区间[q+
$$\frac{p(k-1)}{n}$$
, q+ $\frac{pk}{n}$] (k=1,..., n)

$$\frac{p}{n}$$
是小区间 $[q + \frac{p(k-1)}{n}, q + \frac{pk}{n}]$ 的长度, $q + \frac{pk}{n}$ 是小区间 $[q + \frac{k-1}{n}, q + \frac{k}{n}]$ 上一点 $(k=1,\dots,n)$

求极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \left(\sqrt{n^2 - 1} + \sqrt{n^2 - 2^2} + \dots + \sqrt{n^2 - (n-2)^2} \right)$$
 分离

求极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\sqrt{n^2 - 1} + \sqrt{n^2 - 2^2} + \dots + \sqrt{n^2 - (n-2)^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{n^{2}}{(n+1)^{2}} \times \frac{1}{n^{2}} \left(\sqrt{n^{2}-1} + \sqrt{n^{2}-2^{2}} + \dots + \sqrt{n^{2}-(n-2)^{2}} \right) \rightarrow 1 \times \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1-x^{2}} dx$$

求极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n!}{n^n}$$

$$\frac{n!}{n} = e^{\ln\frac{n!}{n^n}} \qquad \frac{1}{n} \left(\ln\frac{1}{n} + \ln\frac{2}{n} + \dots + \ln\frac{n}{n} \right) \to \int_0^1 \ln x dx = -1$$

$$\ln\frac{n!}{n^n} = \ln\frac{1}{n} \times \frac{2}{n} \times \dots \times \frac{n}{n} = \ln\frac{1}{n} + \ln\frac{2}{n} + \dots + \ln\frac{n}{n}$$

$$= n \times \frac{1}{n} \left(\ln\frac{1}{n} + \ln\frac{2}{n} + \dots + \ln\frac{n}{n} \right) \to -\infty$$

$$\frac{n!}{n^n} \to e^{-\infty} = 0$$

放缩

$$\frac{\sin\frac{\pi}{n}}{n} + \frac{\sin\frac{2\pi}{n}}{n} + \dots + \frac{\sin\frac{n\pi}{n}}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{\sin\frac{\pi}{n}}{n} + \frac{\sin\frac{2\pi}{n}}{n} + \dots + \frac{\sin\frac{n\pi}{n}}{n}}{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}} \right)$$

放大成
$$\frac{1}{n} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{n} + \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} + \dots + \sin \frac{n\pi}{n} \right) \rightarrow \frac{\int_0^1 \sin \pi x dx}{1}$$

放小成
$$\frac{1}{n} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{n} + \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} + \dots + \sin \frac{n\pi}{n} \right) \rightarrow \frac{\int_0^1 \sin \pi x dx}{1}$$

求极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{\sin\frac{\pi}{n}}{n} + \frac{\sin\frac{2\pi}{n}}{n+\frac{2}{n}} + \dots + \frac{n}{n+\frac{n}{n}} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{n+1} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{n} + \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} + \dots + \sin \frac{n\pi}{n} \right) \le \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{n}}{n+1} + \frac{\sin \frac{2\pi}{n}}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{\sin \frac{n\pi}{n}}{n+1} \le \frac{1}{n} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{n} + \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} + \dots + \sin \frac{n\pi}{n} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{n} + \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} + \dots + \sin \frac{n\pi}{n} \right) \to \int_0^1 \sin \pi x dx$$

$$\frac{n}{n+1} \times \frac{1}{n} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{n} + \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} + \dots + \sin \frac{n\pi}{n} \right) \to 1 \times \int_0^1 \sin \pi x dx$$

第一讲:极限 > 积分与积分的定义

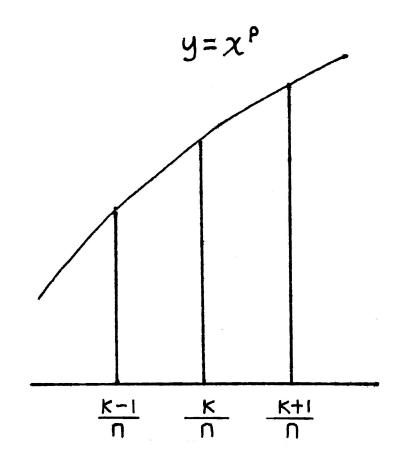
$$p > 0$$
,求极限 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{k^{p}}{n^{p+1}}$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{k^{p}}{n^{p+1}} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^{p}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^{p} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^{p} dx \le \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} x^{p} dx = \int_{\frac{1}{n}}^{\frac{n+1}{n}} x^{p} dx$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^{p} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{\frac{k-1}{n}}^{\frac{k}{n}} \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^{p} dx \ge \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{\frac{k-1}{n}}^{\frac{k}{n}} x^{p} dx = \int_{0}^{1} x^{p} dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} x^{p} dx \leq \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^{p} \leq \int_{\frac{1}{n}}^{\frac{n+1}{n}} x^{p} dx$$



第一讲:极限 > 积分与积分的定义

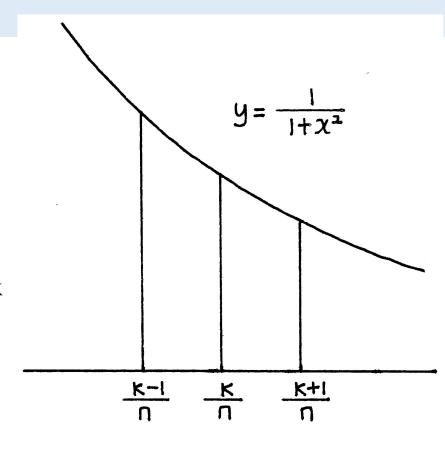
求极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n^2} \frac{n}{n^2 + k^2}$$

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

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n^{2}} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^{2}} = \sum_{k=1}^{n^{2}} \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^{2}} dx \ge \sum_{k=1}^{n^{2}} \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} \frac{1}{1 + x^{2}} dx = \int_{\frac{1}{n}}^{\frac{n^{2}+1}{n}} \frac{1}{1 + x^{2}} dx$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n^2} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^2} = \sum_{k=1}^{n^2} \int_{\frac{k-1}{n}}^{\frac{k}{n}} \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^2} dx \le \sum_{k=1}^{n^2} \int_{\frac{k-1}{n}}^{\frac{k}{n}} \frac{1}{1 + x^2} dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{n^2}{n}} \frac{1}{1 + x^2} dx$$

$$\int_{\frac{1}{n}}^{\frac{n^2+1}{n}} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \le \sum_{k=1}^{n^2} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^2} \le \int_{0}^{\frac{n^2}{n}} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \qquad \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \leftarrow \sum_{k=1}^{n^2} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^2}$$



第一讲:极限 > 导数的定义

$$f(x) > 0, f'(0) 存在, 求极限 \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)^{f(x)} - f(0)^{f(0)}}{x}$$
记G(x) = f(x)^{f(x)}

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)^{f(x)} - f(0)^{f(0)}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{G(x) - G(0)}{x - 0} = G'(x)|_{x = 0}$$
G'(x) = $\left(e^{f(x)\ln f(x)}\right)'$
= $e^{f(x)\ln f(x)} \left(f'(x)\ln f(x) + f(x) \cdot \frac{1}{f(x)}f'(x)\right)$
= $f(x)^{f(x)} f'(x) (\ln f(x) + 1)$

$$G'(x)|_{x = 0} = f(0)^{f(0)} f'(0) (\ln f(0) + 1)$$

第一讲:极限 > 导数的定义

$$f(x) > 0$$
, $f'(0)$ 存在, 求极限 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)^{f(x)} - f(0)^{f(0)}}{x}$

为什么 $G(x) = f(x)^{f(x)}$ 在x = 0处可导???

定理1

如果u=g(x)在点x可导,而y=f(u)在点u=g(x)可导,那么复合函数y=f(g(x))在点x可导,且其导数为

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(u)g'(x) \stackrel{\text{dy}}{=} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$$

定理2

如果函数 $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x})$ 及 $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x})$ 都在点 \mathbf{x} 具有导数,那么它们的和、差、积、商(除分母为零的点外)都在点 \mathbf{x} 具有导数

$$f(x)$$
在 $x = 0$ 可导 $\xrightarrow{\text{定理1}} \ln f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 可导 $\xrightarrow{\text{定理2}} f(x) \cdot \ln f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 可导 $\xrightarrow{\text{cru}} e^{f(x) \cdot \ln f(x)}$ 在 $x = 0$ 可导即 $f(x)^{f(x)}$ 在 $x = 0$ 可导

第一讲:极限>导数的定义

$$f(x) 在 x = 0 处连续, 且 f(0) > 0, 求极限 \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)^{f(x)} - f(0)^{f(0)}}{f(x) - f(0)}$$
设t = $f(x)$ ⇒ 当 $x \to 0$ 时, $t \to f(0)$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)^{f(x)} - f(0)^{f(0)}}{f(x) - f(0)} = \lim_{t \to f(0)} \frac{t^{t} - f(0)^{f(0)}}{t - f(0)} = (t^{t})' \Big|_{t = f(0)}$$

$$(t^{t})' = (e^{t \ln t})' = e^{t \ln t} (\ln t + 1) = t^{t} (\ln t + 1)$$

$$(t^{t})' \Big|_{t = f(0)} = f(0)^{f(0)} (\ln f(0) + 1)$$

复合函数的极限运算法则

设函数y = f(g(x))是由函数u = g(x)与函数y = f(u)复合而成,f(g(x))在 x_0 的某去心邻域内有定义,若 $\lim_{x \to x_0} g(x) = u_0$

$$\lim_{u \to u_0} f(u) = A$$
, 且存在 $\delta_0 > 0$, 当 $x \in U(x_0, \delta_0)$ 时,有 $g(x) \neq u_0$, 则 $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(g(x)) = \lim_{u \to u_0} f(u) = A$

注意这题不能这么做

$$\frac{f(x)^{f(x)} - f(0)^{f(0)}}{f(x) - f(0)} = \frac{f(x)^{f(x)} - f(0)^{f(0)}}{x - 0} \left/ \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} \right. \left. \left. \left. \left(f(x)^{f(x)} \right)' \right|_{t = 0} \right/ f'(0) \right.$$

比值审敛法

正项级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$$
 如果满足 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \rho < 1$ 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = 0$

根值审敛法

正项级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$$
 如果满足 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \rho < 1$ 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = 0$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{a_{n+1}}}{a_n} = \rho > 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{a_{n+1}}}{\frac{1}{a_n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{\rho} < 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_n} | \text{Lift} | \text{$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \rho > 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{a_n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{a_n}} = \frac{1}{\rho} < 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_n} \text{ indicates } \frac{1}{a_n} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n\to\infty} a_n$$
可能存在也可能不存在
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n\to\infty} a_n$$
可能存在也可能不存在

$$a_n = 1$$

$$a_n = n$$

$$a_n = 1$$

$$a_n = 2 + (-1)^n$$

求极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{n!}{n^n}$$

$$0 \le \frac{n!}{n^n} \le \frac{1}{n}$$

考虑正项级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^n}$$

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

故
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^n}$$
收敛 $\Rightarrow \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n!}{n^n} = 0$

p是正整数,求极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{n!}{n^{n-p}}$$

$$0 \le \frac{n!}{n^{n-p}} \le p! \times \frac{p+1}{n}$$

考虑正项级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^{n-p}}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1-p}}}{\frac{n!}{n^{n-p}}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{n!}{(n+1)^{n-p}}}{\frac{n!}{n^{n-p}}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^{n-p} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n-p}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{p}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n}} = \frac{1}{e} < 1$$

故
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^{n-p}}$$
收敛 $\Rightarrow \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n!}{n^{n-p}} = 0$

$$r > 0$$
,求极限 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{r^n}{n!}$

考虑正项级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{r^n}{n!}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{r^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}}{\frac{r^{n}}{n!}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{r}{n+1} = 0$$

故
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{r^n}{n!}$$
 收敛 $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{r^n}{n!} = 0$

$$r > 1$$
,求极限 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^{\alpha}}{r^n}$

考虑正项级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^{\alpha}}{r^n}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{(n+1)^{\alpha}}{r^{n+1}}}{\frac{n^{\alpha}}{r^{n}}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r} < 1$$

故
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^{\alpha}}{r^{n}}$$
收敛 $\Rightarrow \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^{\alpha}}{r^{n}} = 0$

$$r > 1$$
,求极限 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^{\alpha}}{r^n}$ $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^{\alpha}}{r^x}$

$$\left(\frac{x}{r^{\frac{x}{\alpha}}}\right)^{\alpha} = \frac{x^{\alpha}}{r^{x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x}{r^{\frac{x}{\alpha}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{\ln r \cdot r^{\frac{x}{\alpha}} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha}}$$

$$\alpha > 0 \Rightarrow \ln r \cdot r^{\frac{x}{\alpha}} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha} \to +\infty \Rightarrow \frac{x}{r^{\frac{x}{\alpha}}} \to 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x^{\alpha}}{r^{x}} \to 0 \Rightarrow \frac{n^{\alpha}}{r^{n}} \to 0$$

$$\alpha \le 0 \Rightarrow n^{\alpha} \to 0 \stackrel{\text{red}}{\Longrightarrow} 1 \Rightarrow \frac{n^{\alpha}}{r^{n}} \to 0$$

$$r > 1$$
,求极限 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^{\alpha}}{r^n}$ $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^{\alpha}}{r^x}$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^{\alpha}}{r^{x}}$$

$$\frac{x^{\alpha}}{r^{x}} = e^{\alpha \ln x - x \ln r}$$

$$\lim_{t \to 0^{+}} t \ln t = \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{\ln t}{\frac{1}{t}} = \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{\frac{1}{t}}{-\frac{1}{t^{2}}} = \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} -t = 0$$

$$x = \frac{1}{t} \Rightarrow \alpha \ln x - x \ln r = \alpha \ln \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t} \ln r = -\alpha \ln t - \frac{\ln r}{t} = -\frac{\alpha t \ln t + \ln r}{t}$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} (\alpha \ln x - x \ln r) = \lim_{t \to 0^+} -\frac{\alpha t \ln t + \ln r}{t} = -\infty \implies \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^{\alpha}}{r^{x}} = 0 \implies \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^{\alpha}}{r^{n}} = 0$$

$$r > 0$$
,求极限 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{r^n}{n^n}$

考虑正项级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{r^n}{n^n}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{r^n}{n^n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{r}{n} = 0$$

故
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{r^n}{n^n}$$
收敛 $\Rightarrow \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{r^n}{n^n} = 0$

$$\frac{\frac{r^{n+1}}{(n+1)^{n+1}}}{\frac{r^{n}}{n^{n}}} = r \cdot \frac{n^{n}}{(n+1)^{n+1}} = r \cdot \frac{n^{n}}{(n+1)^{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} = r \cdot \frac{1}{(1+\frac{1}{n})^{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} \to r \cdot \frac{1}{e} \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$r > 0$$
,求极限 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{r^n}{n^n}$

$$\frac{r^n}{n^n} = e^{n (\ln r - \ln n)}$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} n (\ln r - \ln n) = -\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{r^n}{n^n} = 0$$

级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$$
收敛于s, $f(n)$ 、 $g(n) \in N^+ \perp f(n) > g(n) \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\sum_{k=g(n)+1}^{f(n)} a_k = \sum_{k=1}^{f(n)} a_k - \sum_{k=1}^{g(n)} a_k \to s - s = 0$$

$$\sum_{k=g(n)+1}^{\infty} a_k = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k - \sum_{k=1}^{g(n)} a_k \rightarrow s - s = 0$$

$$q < p$$
是正整数, $\alpha > 1$,求极限 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{(qn+1)^{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{(qn+2)^{\alpha}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(pn)^{\alpha}}$

$$\frac{1}{(qn+1)^{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{(qn+2)^{\alpha}} + \dots + \frac{1}{(pn)^{\alpha}} = \sum_{k=1}^{pn} \frac{1}{k^{\alpha}} - \sum_{k=1}^{qn} \frac{1}{k^{\alpha}} \to s - s = 0$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^{\alpha}} = s$$

q是正整数,
$$\alpha > 1$$
,求极限 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{(qn+1)^{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{(qn+2)^{\alpha}} + \cdots$

$$\frac{1}{(qn+1)^{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{(qn+2)^{\alpha}} + \dots = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^{\alpha}} - \sum_{k=1}^{qn} \frac{1}{k^{\alpha}} \to s - s = 0$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^{\alpha}} = s$$

求极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n+1} + \frac{(-1)^{n+2}}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{2n}}{2n}$$

$$\frac{(-1)^{n}}{n} + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{2n}}{2n} = \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{(-1)^{k}}{k} - \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{(-1)^{k}}{k} \to s - s = 0$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k}}{k} = s$$

求极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n+1} + \frac{(-1)^{n+2}}{n+2} + \cdots$$

$$\frac{(-1)^{n}}{n} + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n+1} + \dots = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k}}{k} - \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{(-1)^{k}}{k} \to s - s = 0$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k}}{k} = s$$

数列极限存在性问题转化为无穷级数敛散性问题

$$\begin{split} &a_n = a_1 + \sum_{k=2}^n (a_k - a_{k-1}) \\ &\sum_{k=2}^\infty (a_k - a_{k-1})$$
收敛 $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=2}^n (a_k - a_{k-1})$ 存在 $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} a_n$ 存在
$$&\sum_{k=2}^\infty (a_k - a_{k-1})$$
 发散 $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=2}^n (a_k - a_{k-1})$ 不存在 $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} a_n$ 不存在

证明极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n\right)$$
 存在

记
$$a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n$$

$$a_{n} = a_{1} + \sum_{k=2}^{n} (a_{k} - a_{k-1}) = -1 + \sum_{k=2}^{n} \left(\frac{1}{k} - \ln \frac{k}{k-1}\right) \qquad \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{k} - \ln \frac{k}{k-1}\right) \psi \mathcal{D}$$

$$\frac{1}{k} - \ln \frac{k}{k-1} = \frac{1}{k} + \ln \left(1 - \frac{1}{k} \right) = \frac{1}{k} + \left[-\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{2k^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right) \right] = -\frac{1}{2k^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right)$$

$$\left| o\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right) \right| / \frac{1}{k^2} = \left| o\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right) / \frac{1}{k^2} \right| \to 0 \qquad \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} |\psi \otimes \rangle \Rightarrow \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left| o\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right) |\psi \otimes \rangle \Rightarrow \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} o\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right) |$$

证明极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - 2\sqrt{n}$$
存在

$$i \exists a_n = \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - 2\sqrt{n}$$

$$a_{n} = a_{1} + \sum_{k=2}^{n} (a_{k} - a_{k-1}) = -1 + \sum_{k=2}^{n} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} - 2(\sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k-1}) \right) \qquad \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} - 2(\sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k-1}) \right) \psi \hat{\omega}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} - 2\left(\sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k-1}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{k} + \sqrt{k-1}} = \frac{\sqrt{k-1} - \sqrt{k}}{\sqrt{k}\left(\sqrt{k} + \sqrt{k-1}\right)} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}\left(\sqrt{k} + \sqrt{k-1}\right)^2}$$

$$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{k} \left(\sqrt{k} + \sqrt{k-1}\right)^2} \psi \hat{\omega}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}\left(\sqrt{k}+\sqrt{k-1}\right)^{2}} / \frac{1}{k^{\frac{3}{2}}} \to 1 \qquad \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^{\frac{3}{2}}} | \psi \otimes \psi \Rightarrow \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}\left(\sqrt{k}+\sqrt{k-1}\right)^{2}} | \psi \otimes \psi \rangle$$

证明极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{1}} + \frac{1}{2+\frac{1}{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+\frac{1}{n}} - \ln n$$
存在
$$i \exists a_n = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{1}} + \frac{1}{2+\frac{1}{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+\frac{1}{n}} - \ln n \quad a_n = a_1 + \sum_{k=2}^n (a_k - a_{k-1}) = 1 + \sum_{k=2}^n \left(\frac{1}{k+\frac{1}{k}} - \ln \frac{k}{k-1} \right) \quad \sum_{k=2}^\infty \left(\frac{1}{k+\frac{1}{k}} - \ln \frac{k}{k-1} \right)$$
 ψ $\frac{1}{k+\frac{1}{k}} - \ln \frac{k}{k-1} = \frac{k}{k^2+1} - \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{k-1}\right) = \frac{k}{k^2+1} - \left[\frac{1}{k-1} - \frac{1}{2(k-1)^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{(k-1)^2}\right)\right]$

$$= -\frac{k+1}{(k^2+1)(k-1)} + \frac{1}{2(k-1)^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{(k-1)^2}\right)$$

$$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{k+1}{(k^2+1)(k-1)} \psi \otimes \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2(k-1)^2} \psi \otimes \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} o \left(\frac{1}{(k-1)^2}\right) \psi \otimes$$

证明极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}+\dots+\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}-2\sqrt{n}\right)$$
存在
$$2a_n=1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}+\dots+\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}-2\sqrt{n}$$

$$a_{n+1}-a_n=\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}}-2\left(\sqrt{n+1}-\sqrt{n}\right)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}}-\frac{2}{\sqrt{n+1}+\sqrt{n}}=\frac{\sqrt{n}-\sqrt{n+1}}{\sqrt{n+1}\left(\sqrt{n+1}+\sqrt{n}\right)}<0$$

$$1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}+\dots+\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}=\sum_{k=1}^n\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}}=\sum_{k=1}^n\int_k^{k+1}\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}}dx\geq\sum_{k=1}^n\int_k^{k+1}\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}dx=\int_1^{n+1}\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}dx=2\sqrt{x}\Big|_1^{n+1}=2\sqrt{n+1}-2$$

$$a_n\geq 2\sqrt{n+1}-2-2\sqrt{n}>-2\Rightarrow \lim_{n\to\infty}a_n$$
 存在
$$1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}+\dots+\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}=\sum_{k=1}^n\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}}=\sum_{k=1}^n\int_{k-1}^k\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}}dx\leq\sum_{k=1}^n\int_{k-1}^k\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}dx=\int_0^n\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}dx=2\sqrt{x}\Big|_0^n=2\sqrt{n}$$

$$a_n\leq 2\sqrt{n}-2\sqrt{n}=0$$

$$-2 < a_n \le 0 \Longrightarrow -2 \le \lim_{n \to \infty} a_n \le 0$$

证明极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n\right)$$
 存在

设
$$a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n$$

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

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} - \ln \frac{x+1}{x}$$
在[1,+∞)上单调递增 \Leftarrow $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x(x+1)^2} > 0$

$$f(x) \le \lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) \Rightarrow f(x) \le 0 \Rightarrow f(n) \le 0$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{k} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{k}^{k+1} \frac{1}{k} dx \ge \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{k}^{k+1} \frac{1}{x} dx = \int_{1}^{n+1} \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x \Big|_{1}^{n+1} = \ln (n+1)$$

$$a_n \ge \ln(n+1) - \ln n > 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} a_n \bar{r}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{k} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{k}^{k+1} \frac{1}{k} dx \ge \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{k}^{k+1} \frac{1}{x} dx = \int_{1}^{n+1} \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x \Big|_{1}^{n+1} = \ln(n+1)$$

$$a_n \ge \ln(n+1) - \ln n > 0$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} = 1 + \sum_{k=2}^{n} \frac{1}{k} = 1 + \sum_{k=2}^{n} \int_{k-1}^{k} \frac{1}{k} dx \le 1 + \sum_{k=2}^{n} \int_{k-1}^{k} \frac{1}{x} dx = 1 + \int_{1}^{n} \frac{1}{x} dx = 1 + \ln x \Big|_{1}^{n} = 1 + \ln n$$

$$a_n \le 1 + \ln n - \ln n = 1$$

$$1 \ge a_n > 0 \Longrightarrow 1 \ge \lim_{n \to \infty} a_n \ge 0$$

证明极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{1}} + \frac{1}{2+\frac{1}{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+\frac{1}{n}} - \ln n$$
存在

$$\begin{split} &\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{1}} + \frac{1}{2+\frac{1}{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+\frac{1}{n}} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{k+\frac{1}{k}} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{k}^{k+1} \frac{1}{k+\frac{1}{k}} dx \geq \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{k}^{k+1} \frac{1}{x+\frac{1}{x}} dx \Leftarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{x+\frac{1}{x}} \overleftarrow{(x)} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{x}} \overleftarrow{(x)} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n\right) = C \qquad C 是 欧拉常数 \qquad C \approx 0.5772$$

$$1+\frac{1}{2}+\cdots+\frac{1}{n}=\ln n+C+\varepsilon_n$$
 $\sharp +\varepsilon_n \to 0, n\to \infty$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} = \ln n + C + o(1)$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \sim \ln n \Leftarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}}{\ln n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\ln n + C + o(1)}{\ln n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{C}{\ln n} + \frac{o(1)}{\ln n}\right) = 1$$

$$\ln n + C$$
是对 $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}$ 的一个估计

q, p是正整数, 求
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{qn+1} + \frac{1}{qn+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(q+p)n}$$

$$\sum_{k=qn+1}^{(q+p)n} \frac{1}{k} = \sum_{k=1}^{(q+p)n} \frac{1}{k} - \sum_{k=1}^{qn} \frac{1}{k} = \ln(q+p)n + C + o(1) - (\ln qn + C + o(1)) = \ln \frac{q+p}{q} + o(1) \rightarrow \ln \frac{q+p}{q}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} = \ln n + C + o(1)$$

求极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{e^{1+\frac{1}{2}+\cdots+\frac{1}{n}}}{n}$$

$$\frac{e^{1+\frac{1}{2}+\dots+\frac{1}{n}}}{n} = \frac{e^{\ln n + C + o(1)}}{n} = \frac{n \cdot e^{C + o(1)}}{n} = e^{C + o(1)} \to e^{C}$$

求极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\ln\left(1+\frac{1}{2}+\cdots+\frac{1}{n}\right)}{\ln\ln n}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \sim \ln n$$

$$\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \right) \sim \ln \ln n$$

$$\alpha, \beta > 0$$

如果 α 与 β 是等价无穷小或等价无穷大则 $\ln \alpha$ 与 $\ln \beta$ 是等价无穷大

$$\frac{\ln \alpha}{\ln \beta} - 1 = \frac{\ln \frac{\alpha}{\beta}}{\ln \beta}$$

$$\ln\frac{\alpha}{\beta} \to 0, \ln\beta \to +\infty \overrightarrow{\mathbb{R}} - \infty \Rightarrow \frac{\ln\frac{\alpha}{\beta}}{\ln\beta} \to 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\ln\alpha}{\ln\beta} \to 1$$

p是给定的正整数,求极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\overline{\ln \ln \cdots \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}\right)}}{\overline{\ln \ln \cdots \ln n}}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \sim \ln n$$

$$\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \right) \sim \ln \ln n$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\ln \ln \ln \frac{p}{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}} \sim \ln \ln \ln n$$

第一讲:极限>斯特林公式

斯特林公式

$$n! = \sqrt{2 \pi n} n^n e^{-n + \frac{\theta_n}{12 n}} \quad 0 < \theta_n < 1$$

$$n! = \sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n e^{\frac{\theta_n}{12n}}$$

$$n! = \sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n e^{o(1)}$$

$$n! \sim \sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n$$

斯特林公式是对n!的一个估计

第一讲:极限 > 斯特林公式

求极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{n!}{n^n}$$

$$n! = \sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n e^{o(1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n!}{n^n} = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi n}}{e^n} e^{o(1)}$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{2\pi x}}{e^{x}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2\pi x}}}{e^{x}} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{2\pi n}}{e^{n}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n!}{n^n} \to 0$$

第一讲:极限>斯特林公式

$$n! = \sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n e^{o(1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{n!} = (2\pi n)^{\frac{1}{2n}} \cdot \frac{n}{e} \cdot e^{\frac{1}{n}o(1)}$$

$$(2\pi n)^{\frac{1}{2n}} = e^{\frac{\ln(2\pi n)}{2n}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln(2\pi x)}{2x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{2x} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\ln(2\pi n)}{2n} = 0 \Rightarrow (2\pi n)^{\frac{1}{2n}} \to 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{n!} \rightarrow +\infty$$

第一讲:极限 > 斯特林公式

求极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n}$$

$$n! = \sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n e^{o(1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} = (2\pi n)^{\frac{1}{2n}} \frac{1}{e} e^{\frac{1}{n}o(1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow (2\pi n)^{\frac{1}{2n}} \to 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} \to \frac{1}{n}$$

数列 $\{x_n\}$ 满足 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = a($ 或 $+\infty$ 或 $-\infty$),则对于数列 $\{x_n\}$ 的任意子数列 $\{x_{k_n}\}$ 都有

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_{k_n} = a(\vec{x} + \infty \vec{x} - \infty)$$

数列 $\{x_n\}$ 被分成p个互不相交的子数列,若p个子数列的极限都是a(或 $+\infty$ 或 $-\infty)$

则
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = a($$
 或 $+ \infty$ 或 $-\infty$ $)$

数列 $\{x_n\}$ 被分成p个子数列 $\{x_{pn+r}\}$ $(r=0,\dots, p-1)$,若 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_{pn+r} = a(r=0,\dots, p-1)$

$$\iiint \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = a$$

数列 $\{x_n\}$ 被分成2个子数列 $\{x_{2n}\}$ 、 $\{x_{2n+1}\}$,若 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_{2n+1} = \lim_{n\to\infty} x_{2n} = a$

则
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = a$$

设 $\{a_n\}$ 为一个数列,p为固定的正整数,若 $\lim_{n\to\infty}(a_{n+p}-a_n)=\lambda$,证明: $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{a_n}{n}=\frac{\lambda}{p}$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_n}{n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{n - (n-1)} = \lim_{n\to\infty} (a_n - a_{n-1})$$

考虑子数列{a_k,}

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_{k_n}}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_{k_n} - a_{k_{n-1}}}{n - (n-1)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} (a_{k_n} - a_{k_{n-1}}) \qquad k_n - k_{n-1} = p \implies k_n = pn + r$$

$$\Rightarrow \{a_{k_n}\} = \{a_{pn+r}\}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_{pn+r}}{n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_{pn+r} - a_{p(n-1)+r}}{n - (n-1)} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(a_{pn+r} - a_{p(n-1)+r} \right)$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{a_{pn+r}}{pn+r}$$

设 $\{a_n\}$ 为一个数列,p为固定的正整数,若 $\lim_{n\to\infty}(a_{n+p}-a_n)=\lambda$,证明: $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{a_n}{n}=\frac{\lambda}{p}$

对于任意一个子数列 $\{z_{pn+r}\}$, $r \in \{0,1,\dots, p-1\}$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} z_{pn+r} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_{pn+r}}{pn+r} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_{pn+r} - a_{p(n-1)+r}}{pn+r - (p(n-1)+r)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_{pn+r} - a_{p(n-1)+r}}{p} = \frac{\lambda}{p}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} z_n = \frac{\lambda}{p} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_n}{n} = \frac{\lambda}{p}$$

$$a_{p(n-1)+r}$$
是数列 $\{a_{pn+r}\}$ 的第 $n-1$ 项

$$b_n = a_{n+p} - a_n \implies \lim_{n \to \infty} b_n = \lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} b_{p(n-1)+r} = \lambda \Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} (a_{pn+r} - a_{p(n-1)+r}) = \lambda$$

数列
$$\{a_n\}$$
满足 $\lim_{n\to\infty}(x_n-x_{n-2})=0$,证明: $\lim_{n\to\infty}(x_n-x_{n-1})/n=0$

设 $\{a_n\}$ 为一个数列,p为固定的正整数,若 $\lim_{n\to\infty}(a_{n+p}-a_n)=\lambda$,证明: $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{a_n}{n}=\frac{\lambda}{p}$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{x_n-x_{n-1}}{n}=\lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{x_n}{n}-\frac{x_{n-1}}{n}\right)=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{x_n}{n}-\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{x_{n-1}}{n-1}\cdot\frac{n-1}{n}$$

数列
$$\{a_n\}$$
满足 $\lim_{n\to\infty}(x_n-x_{n-2})=0$,证明: $\lim_{n\to\infty}(x_n-x_{n-1})/n=0$

令
$$z_n = (x_n - x_{n-1})/n$$
,将数列 $\{z_n\}$ 分成两个子数列 $\{z_{2n}\}$, $\{z_{2n+1}\}$ 对于任意一个子数列 $\{z_{2n+r}\}$, $r \in \{0,1\}$

$$\begin{split} &\lim_{n\to\infty} z_{2n+r} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x_{2n+r} - x_{2n+r-1}}{2n+r} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x_{2n+r} - x_{2n+r-1} - (x_{2(n-1)+r} - x_{2(n-1)+r-1})}{2n+r-(2(n-1)+r)} \\ &= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x_{2n+r} - x_{2(n-1)+r} - (x_{2n+r-1} - x_{2(n-1)+r-1})}{2} = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow \lim_{n\to\infty} z_n = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n\to\infty} (x_n - x_{n-1})/n = 0 \end{split}$$

设
$$y_n = x_{n-1} + 2x_n$$
,数列 $\{y_n\}$ 收敛,证明:数列 $\{x_n\}$ 也收敛,且 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = \frac{1}{3}\lim_{n\to\infty} y_n$
 $-y_n = (-2)x_n - x_{n-1}$
 $-(-2)^{n-1}y_n = (-2)^n x_n - (-2)^{n-1}x_{n-1}$
 $\Rightarrow -(-2)^{k-1}y_k = (-2)^k x_k - (-2)^{k-1}x_{k-1}$ 对 k 从 1 到 n 求和
 $-\sum_{k=1}^n (-2)^{k-1}y_k = (-2)^n x_n - (-2)^0 x_0$

$$x_{n} = \frac{x_{0} - \sum_{k=1}^{n} (-2)^{k-1} y_{k}}{(-2)^{n}} = \frac{x_{0}}{(-2)^{n}} + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} (-2)^{k-1} y_{k}}{2^{n}}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} (-2)^{k-1} y_k}{2^n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} (-2)^{k-1} y_k - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (-2)^{k-1} y_k}{2^n - 2^{n-1}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(-2)^{n-1} y_{n-1}}{2^{n-1}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} (-1)^{n-1} y_{n-1} ???$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} z_{2n+r} = (-1)^{r-1} \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{2n+r} (-2)^{k-1} y_k}{2^{2n+r}} = (-1)^{r-1} \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{2n+r} (-2)^{k-1} y_k - \sum_{k=1}^{2(n-1)+r} (-2)^{k-1} y_k}{2^{2n+r} - 2^{2(n-1)+r}}$$

$$= (-1)^{r-1} \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(-2)^{2n+r-1} y_{2n+r} + (-2)^{2n+r-2} y_{2n+r-1}}{3 \cdot 2^{2n+r-2}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2^{2n+r-1} y_{2n+r} - 2^{2n+r-2} y_{2n+r-1}}{3 \cdot 2^{2n+r-2}}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2y_{2n+1} - y_{2n}}{3} = \frac{1}{3} s \Rightarrow \lim_{n\to\infty} z_n = \frac{1}{3} s$$

设 y
$$_{n} = x_{n-1} + 2x_{n}$$
 , 数 列 $\{y_{n}\}$ 收敛,证明:数 列 $\{x_{n}\}$ 也收敛,且 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_{n} = \frac{1}{3}\lim_{n\to\infty} y_{n}$

$$-y_{n} = (-2)x_{n} - x_{n-1}$$

$$-(-2)^{n-1}y_{n} = (-2)^{n}x_{n} - (-2)^{n-1}x_{n-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow -(-2)^{k-1}y_{k} = (-2)^{k}x_{k} - (-2)^{k-1}x_{k-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow -(-2)^{k-1}y_{k} = (-2)^{n}x_{n} - (-2)^{n-1}x_{n-1}$$

$$-\sum_{k=1}^{n}(-2)^{k-1}y_{k} = (-2)^{n}x_{n} - (-2)^{0}x_{0}$$

$$x_{n} = \frac{x_{0} - \sum_{k=1}^{n}(-2)^{k-1}y_{k}}{(-2)^{n}} = \frac{x_{0}}{(-2)^{n}} + (-1)^{n-1}\sum_{k=1}^{n}(-2)^{k-1}y_{k}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{n}(-2)^{n-1}x_{2n+r}$$

$$= (-1)^{r}\frac{(-2)^{2n+r}x_{2n+r}}{2^{2n+r}}$$

$$= (-1)^{r}\frac{(-2)^{2n+r}x_{2n+r}}{2^{2n+r}}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n}(-2)^{k-1}y_{k}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{n}(-2)^{k-1}y_{k}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{n}(-2)^{k-1}y_{k}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{n}(-2)^{n-1}y_{n-1}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{n}(-2)^{n-1}y_{n-1}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{n}(-1)^{n-1}y_{n-1}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{n}(-1)^{n-1}y_{n-1}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{n}(-1)^{n-1}y_{n-1}$$

设 $y_n = x_{n-1} + 2x_n$,数列 $\{y_n\}$ 收敛,证明:数列 $\{x_n\}$ 也收敛,且 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = \frac{1}{3}\lim_{n\to\infty} y_n$

将数列 $\{x_n\}$ 分成两个子数列 $\{x_{2n}\}$, $\{x_{2n+1}\}$, 对于任意一个子数列 $\{x_{2n+r}\}$, $r \in \{0,1\}$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_{2n+r} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(-2)^{2n+r}}{(-2)^{2n+r}} = (-1)^r \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(-2)^{2n+r}}{2^{2n+r}}$$

$$= (-1)^{r} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(-2)^{2 n+r} x_{2 n+r} - (-2)^{2(n-1)+r} x_{2(n-1)+r}}{2^{2 n+r} - 2^{2(n-1)+r}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^{2 n+r} x_{2 n+r} - 2^{2(n-1)+r} x_{2(n-1)+r}}{3 \cdot 2^{2(n-1)+r}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{4 x_{2 n+r} - x_{2(n-1)+r}}{3} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2 y_{2 n+r} - y_{2 n+r-1}}{3} = \frac{s}{3}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = \frac{s}{3}$$

$$y_{2n+r} = x_{2n+r-1} + 2x_{2n+r}$$

$$y_{2n+r-1} = x_{2n+r-2} + 2x_{2n+r-1}$$

 \Rightarrow s = t \Rightarrow lim a , 存在

设数列 $\{a_n\}$ 有界,对于任何n总有 $a_n \le a_{n+2}$, $a_n \le a_{n+3}$ 成立,证明:极限 $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n$ 存在

$$a_n \le a_{n+2} \Rightarrow a_{2n} \le a_{2(n+1)}$$
 $a_{2n+1} \le a_{2(n+1)+1}$ 又数列 $\{a_n\}$ 有界 $\Rightarrow \{a_{2n}\}, \{a_{2n+1}\}$ 有界 $\Rightarrow \{a_{2n}\}, \{a_{2n+1}\}$ 极限存在 $\lim_{n \to \infty} a_{2n} = s, \lim_{n \to \infty} a_{2n+1} = t$ $\lim_{\substack{n \to \infty \\ n=2 \ k}} a_n \le \lim_{\substack{n \to \infty \\ n=2 \ k+1}} a_{n+3} \Rightarrow s \le t$ $\lim_{\substack{n \to \infty \\ n=2 \ k+1}} a_n \le \lim_{\substack{n \to \infty \\ n=2 \ k+1}} a_{n+3} \Rightarrow t \le s$

证明:
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{n!} = +\infty$$

对任意的M > 0,
$$\exists$$
N \in N⁺, 使得当n > N时, $\sqrt[n]$ > M $\sqrt[n]$ > M \Leftrightarrow n! > Mⁿ \Leftrightarrow 1×2×···×n > Mⁿ $n! = 1 \times \cdots \times [M] \times ([M] + 1) \times \cdots \times n > 1 \times M^{n-[M]}$ $n! = 1 \times \cdots \times [M] \times ([M] + 1) \times \cdots \times (n-1) \times n > M^{n-[M]-1} \times n$ $M^{n-[M]-1} \times n > M^n \Rightarrow n > M^{[M]+1}$ 取N = $[M^{[M]+1}] + 1$ $x-1 < [x] \le x$, $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$

证明:
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{n!} = +\infty$$
 对任意的 $M \ge 1$,当 $n > N = [M^{[M]+1}] + 1$ $n! = 1 \times \dots \times [M] \times ([M]+1) \times \dots \times (n-1) \times n > 1 \times M^{n-[M]-1} \times M^{[M]+1} > M^n$ $\Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{n!} > M$

$$r > 0$$
,证明: $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{r^n}{n!} = 0$ 考虑 $r > 1$ 的情形

对任意的
$$\varepsilon > 0$$
, $\exists N \in N^+$,使得当 $n > N$ 时, $\frac{r^n}{n!} < \varepsilon$

$$\frac{r^{n}}{n!} < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \frac{r^{n}}{\varepsilon} < n!$$

$$n!=1\times\cdots\times[r]\times([r]+1)\times\cdots\times(n-1)\times n>r^{n-[r]-1}\times n$$

$$r^{n-[r]-1} \times n > \frac{r^n}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow n > \frac{r^{[r]+1}}{\varepsilon} \qquad N = \left[\frac{r^{[r]+1}}{\varepsilon}\right] + 1$$

p是正整数,证明:
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{n!}{n^{n-p}}=0$$

对任意的
$$\varepsilon > 0$$
, $\exists N \in N^+$,使得当 $n > N$ 时, $\frac{n!}{n^{n-p}} < \varepsilon$

$$\frac{n!}{n^{\frac{n-p}{n-p}}} = p! \times \frac{(p+1)(p+2)\cdots n}{n^{\frac{n-p}{n-p}}} = p! \times \frac{p+1}{n} \times \frac{p+2}{n} \times \cdots \times \frac{n}{n} < p! \times \frac{p+1}{n} = \frac{(p+1)!}{n}$$

$$\frac{(p+1)!}{n} < \varepsilon \Rightarrow n > \frac{(p+1)!}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\mathbb{I} N = \left\lceil \frac{(p+1)!}{\varepsilon} \right\rceil + 1$$

$$r > 0$$
,证明: $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{r^n}{n^n} = 0$

对任意的 $\varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N \in N^+$,使得当n > N时, $\frac{r^n}{n^n} < \varepsilon$

$$\frac{r^{n}}{n^{n}} < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \frac{r}{n} \cdot \left(\frac{r}{n}\right)^{n-1} < \varepsilon \Leftarrow \frac{r}{n} < \varepsilon \stackrel{\prod}{=} \frac{r}{n} < 1 \Leftrightarrow n > \frac{r}{\varepsilon} \stackrel{\prod}{=} n > r$$

取N = max {
$$\left[\frac{\mathbf{r}}{\varepsilon}\right] + 1, [r] + 1$$
 }

有些数列极限问题,我们可以通过求出数列的通项公式来求解极限或判断极限是 否存在,而大多数数列的通项公式可以利用差分来求

$$a_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n} (a_k - a_{k-1}) + a_0$$

减法运算──取指数→除法运算

 $a_n = a_0 \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{a_{k-1}}$

减法运算←取对数 除法运算

$$a_{n} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} (a_{k} - a_{k-1}) + a_{0} \Rightarrow e^{a_{n}} = e^{\sum_{k=1}^{n} (a_{k} - a_{k-1}) + a_{0}} \Rightarrow e^{a_{n}} = e^{a_{0}} \prod_{k=1}^{n} \frac{e^{a_{k}}}{e^{a_{k-1}}}$$

$$a_n = a_0 \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{a_{k-1}} \Rightarrow \ln a_n = \ln \left(a_0 \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{a_{k-1}} \right) \Rightarrow \ln a_n = \sum_{k=1}^n (\ln a_k - \ln a_{k-1}) + \ln a_0$$

$$a_{n} - a_{n-1} = \frac{1}{2^{n}}, \ a_{0} = 0, \ \$$
 就 $\lim_{n \to \infty} a_{n}$
 $a_{n} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} (a_{k} - a_{k-1}) + a_{0} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2^{k}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2^{n}}$
 $a_{n} + a_{n-1} = \frac{1}{2^{n}}, \ a_{0} = 0, \lim_{n \to \infty} a_{n}$ 是否存在
 $-a_{n} - a_{n-1} = -\frac{1}{2^{n}} \Rightarrow (-1)^{n} a_{n} - (-1)^{n-1} a_{n-1} = \frac{1}{(-2)^{n}}$
 $\Rightarrow (-1)^{k} a_{k} - (-1)^{k-1} a_{k-1} = \frac{1}{(-2)^{k}} \quad$ 对 k 从 1 到 n 求和
 $(-1)^{n} a_{n} - (-1)^{0} a_{0} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{(-2)^{k}} \Rightarrow a_{n} = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{1}{2^{n}} - (-1)^{n} \right]$

$$(-1)^{n} a_{n} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} [(-1)^{k} a_{k} - (-1)^{k-1} a_{k-1}] + (-1)^{0} a_{0} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{(-2)^{k}} + (-1)^{0} a_{0}$$

$$rs(r+s) \neq 0$$
, $ra_n + sa_{n-1} = 1$, $a_0 = 0$, $\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n$ 存在的条件是什么?

$$\left(\frac{r}{s}\right) a_n + a_{n-1} = \frac{1}{s} \Rightarrow \left(-\frac{r}{s}\right) a_n - a_{n-1} = -\frac{1}{s} \Rightarrow \left(-\frac{r}{s}\right)^n a_n - \left(-\frac{r}{s}\right)^{n-1} a_{n-1} = -\frac{1}{s} \left(-\frac{r}{s}\right)^{n-1}$$

$$\left(-\frac{r}{s}\right)^k a_k - \left(-\frac{r}{s}\right)^{k-1} a_{k-1} = -\frac{1}{s} \left(-\frac{r}{s}\right)^{k-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(-\frac{r}{s}\right)^n a_n - \left(-\frac{r}{s}\right)^0 a_0 = \sum_{i=1}^n -\frac{1}{s} \left(-\frac{r}{s}\right)^{k-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{n} = \frac{\left(-\frac{s}{r}\right)^{n} - 1}{-s - r} \Rightarrow -1 < -\frac{s}{r} \le 1 \Rightarrow -1 < -\frac{s}{r} < 1$$

$$na_n - a_{n-1} = n$$
, $a_0 = 0$, 求 $\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n$
 $n!a_n - (n-1)!a_{n-1} = n!$
 $\Rightarrow k!a_k - (k-1)!a_{k-1} = k!$ 对 k从 1 到 n 求 和 $n!a_n - 0!a_0 = \sum_{k=1}^n k!$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n k!}{n!}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} k!}{n!} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} k! - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k!}{n! - (n-1)!} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n!}{(n-1)(n-1)!} = 1$$

$$(n-1)a_n - na_{n-1} = 1, a_1 = 0, \quad \Re \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{a_n}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a_k}{k} - \frac{a_{k-1}}{k-1} = \frac{1}{k(k-1)}$$
 对k从2到n求和

$$\frac{a_n}{n} - \frac{a_1}{1} = \sum_{k=2}^{n} \frac{1}{k(k-1)} = \sum_{k=2}^{n} \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k-1}\right) = \frac{1}{n} - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = 1 - n$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sum_{k=2}^{n} (k+1)k}{(n+2)(n+1)n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sum_{k=2}^{n} (k+1)k - \sum_{k=2}^{n-1} (k+1)k}{(n+2)(n+1)n - (n+1)n(n-1)} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(n+1)n}{3(n+1)n} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$a_{n} = \frac{\sum_{k=2}^{n} (k+1)k}{(n+2)(n+1)n} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} (k+1)k-2}{(n+2)(n+1)n} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} k^{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} k-2}{(n+2)(n+1)n} = \frac{\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + \frac{n(n+1)}{2} - 2}{(n+2)(n+1)n}$$

$$2a_{n+1} = a_n + a_{n-1}$$
, $a_0 = s$, $a_1 = t$, $s \neq t$, 求 $\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n$ 待定系数法 降阶

$$a_{n+1} - \lambda a_n = p(a_n - \lambda a_{n-1}) b_{n+1} = pb_n$$

$$a_{n+1} - (\lambda + p) a_n + p \lambda a_{n-1} = 0$$

 $2 a_{n+1} - a_n - a_{n-1} = 0$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{-(\lambda + p)}{-1} = \frac{p\lambda}{-1} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} p = -\frac{1}{2} & \text{if } \begin{cases} p = 1 \\ \lambda = 1 \end{cases} \\ \lambda = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad a_n - a_0 = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^k (t-s)$$

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

$$a_{k+1} - a_k = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^k (t-s)$$
 对k从0到n-1求和

$$a_n - a_0 = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^k (t-s)^k$$

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

$$a_{n+1} - a_n = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n (a_1 - a_0) = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n (t-s)$$

$$a_{n+1}^2 = a_n a_{n-1}$$
, $a_0 = s > 0$, $a_1 = t > 0$, $s \neq t$, $\Re \lim_{n \to \infty} a_n$

$$2 \ln a_{n+1} = \ln a_n + \ln a_{n-1}$$

二阶线性齐次递推数列与特征方程

$$a_{n+2} + pa_{n+1} + qa_n = 0$$
 $q \neq 0$ 如果方程 $x^2 + px + q = 0$ 有两个不同的根 r_1 , $r_2 \neq 0$ 存在A和B使得对任意的正整数 n , 都有 $a_n = Ar_1^n + Br_2^n$ 其中A和B是常数并且由 $\begin{cases} a_1 = Ar_1 + Br_2 \\ a_2 = Ar_1^2 + Br_2^2 \end{cases}$ 解出 $n = 1, 2$ 成立 假设 $1 \leq n \leq k$ ($k \geq 2$) 成立 $a_k = Ar_1^k + Br_2^k$, $a_{k-1} = Ar_1^{k-1} + Br_2^{k-1}$ $a_{k+1} = -pa_k - qa_{k-1} = -p(Ar_1^k + Br_2^k) - q(Ar_1^{k-1} + Br_2^{k-1})$ $= -A(pr_1^k + qr_1^{k-1}) - B(pr_2^k + qr_2^{k-1}) = Ar_1^{k+1} + Br_2^{k+1}$ $\Rightarrow n = k+1$ 成立 $\Rightarrow 1 \leq n \leq k+1$ 成立

二阶线性齐次递推数列与特征方程

$$a_{n+2} + pa_{n+1} + qa_n = 0$$
 $q \neq 0$ 如果方程 $x^2 + px + q = 0$ 有两个相同的根 $r_1 = r_2 \neq 0$ 存在A和B使得对任意的正整数 n ,都有 $a_n = (A + nB)r_1^n$ 其中A和B是常数并且由 $\begin{cases} a_1 = (A + B)r_1 \\ a_2 = (A + 2B)r_1^2 \end{cases}$ 解出

$$n=1,2$$
成立

假设 $1 \le n \le k \quad (k \ge 2)$ 成立

$$a_{k} = (A + kB)r_{1}^{k}$$
, $a_{k-1} = (A + (k-1)B)r_{1}^{k-1}$
 $a_{k+1} = -pa_{k} - qa_{k-1} = -p(A + kB)r_{1}^{k} - q(A + (k-1)B)r_{1}^{k-1}$
 $= A(-pr_{1}^{k} - qr_{1}^{k-1}) + B(-pkr_{1}^{k} - q(k-1)r_{1}^{k-1}) = Ar_{1}^{k+1} + B(2kr_{1}^{k+1} - (k-1)r_{1}^{k+1}) = Ar_{1}^{k+1} + B(k+1)r_{1}^{k+1}$
 $\Rightarrow n = k + 1$ 成立 $\Rightarrow 1 \le n \le k + 1$ 成立

$$2a_{n+1} = a_n + a_{n-1}$$
, $a_0 = s$, $a_1 = t$, $s \neq t$, $\Re \lim_{n \to \infty} a_n$

$$1, -\frac{1}{2}$$
是方程 $2x^2 = x + 1$ 的两根

$$\begin{cases} s = A + B \\ t = A - \frac{1}{2}B \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = \frac{s + 2t}{3} \\ B = \frac{2s - 2t}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_0 = A + B \\ a_1 = Ar_1 + Br_2 \end{cases}$$

$$a_n = \frac{s+2t}{3} \cdot 1^n + \frac{2s-2t}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \rightarrow \frac{s+2t}{3}$$

$$a_{n+1} = 2a_n - a_{n-1}$$
, $a_0 = s$, $a_1 = t$, $s \neq t$, $\Re \lim_{n \to \infty} a_n$

$$1,1$$
是方程 $x^2 = 2x - 1$ 的两根

$$\begin{cases} s = A \\ t = A + B \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = s \\ B = t - s \end{cases}$$

$$a_n = s + n(t - s) \rightarrow \infty$$

有些数列极限问题,通项公式不可求或难求,我们可以利用单调有界准则

$$x_1 > 0$$
, $x_{n+1} = \ln(1+x_n)$ $n = 1, 2, \dots$ 证明: $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = 0$

我们用数学归纳法证明 $x_n > 0$ $n = 1, 2, \dots$

$$n=1$$
成立,设 $n=k(k\geq 1)$ 成立 $\Rightarrow x_k>0 \Rightarrow x_{k+1}=\ln(1+x_k)>0 \Rightarrow n=k+1$ 成立

$$x_{n+1} = \ln(1+x_n) < x_n \iff x > 0, \ln(1+x) < x$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$$
存在

设
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = a \Rightarrow a \ge 0$$

$$x_{n+1} = \ln(1+x_n) \Rightarrow a = \ln(1+a) \Rightarrow a$$
是方程 $x = \ln(1+x)$ 在 $[0,+\infty)$ 上的一解

方程
$$x = \ln(1+x)$$
在 $[0,+\infty)$ 上仅有一解 $x = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0$

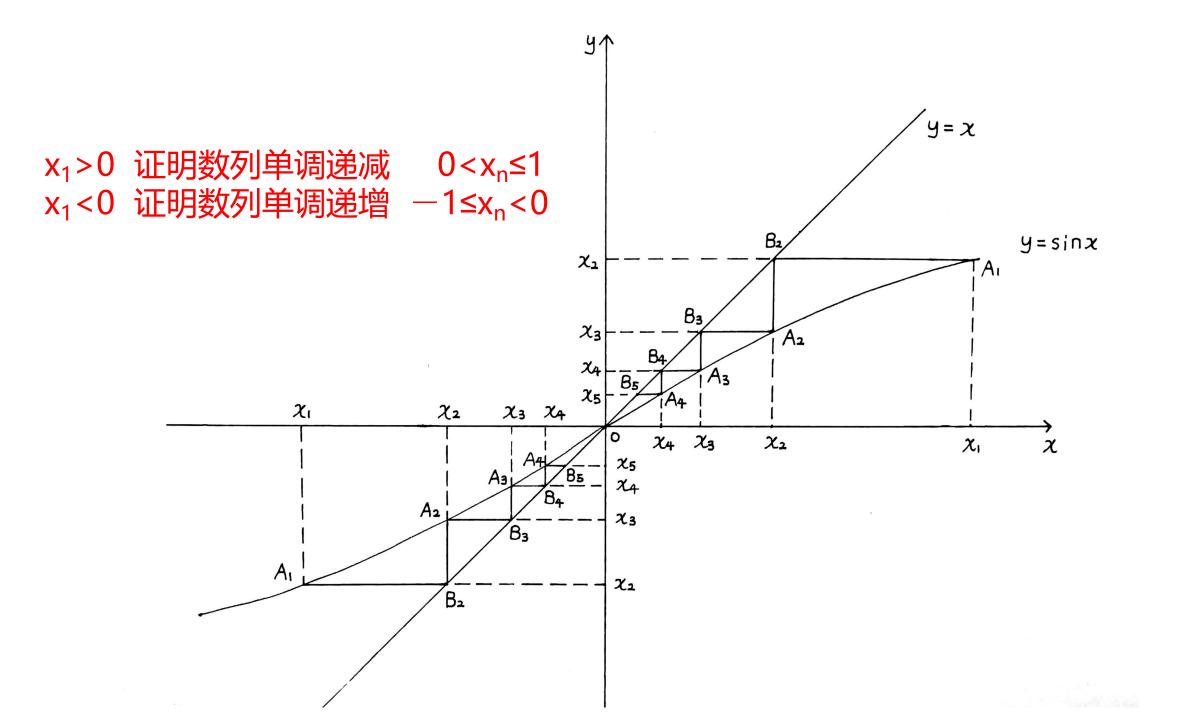
设
$$f(x) = x - \ln(1+x)$$
, $x \in (0,+\infty)$

$$f'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{x}{1+x} > 0$$

$$f(x) > f(0) \Rightarrow ln(1+x) < x$$

$$X_{n+1} = \sin x_n$$
, $n = 0,1,2,\cdots$ 证明: $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = 0$

判断数列单调性和收敛性的作图方法



$$X_{n+1} = \sin X_n$$
, $n = 0,1,2,\cdots$ 证明: $\lim_{n \to \infty} X_n = 0$

$$i.$$
当 $x_1 = 0$ 时, $x_n = 0$ $n = 1, 2, \cdots$

$$ii.$$
当 $x_1 > 0$ 时,我们用数学归纳法证明 $0 < x_n \le 1$, $n = 1, 2, \cdots$

$$0 < x_1 = \sin x_0 \le 1 \Rightarrow n = 1$$
成立,假设 $n = k(k \ge 1)$ 成立 $\Rightarrow 0 < x_k \le 1 < \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow 0 < x_{k+1} = \sin x_k \le 1 \Rightarrow n = k + 1 \text{ Res}$$

$$x_{n+1} = \sin x_n < x_n \Leftarrow \exists x > 0, \sin x < x$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$$
存在

iii. 当
$$x_1 < 0$$
时,我们用数学归纳法证明 $0 > x_n \ge -1$, $n = 1, 2, \cdots$

$$0 > x_1 = \sin x_0 \ge -1 \Rightarrow n = 1$$
成立,假设 $n = k(k \ge 1)$ 成立 $\Rightarrow 0 > x_k \ge -1 > -\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow 0 > x_{k+1} = \sin x_k \ge -1 \Rightarrow n = k + 1 \text{ } \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{D}$$

$$x_{n+1} = \sin x_n > x_n \iff x < 0, \sin x > x$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} X_n$$
存在

设
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = a$$

$$x_{n+1} = \sin x_n \implies a = \sin a$$

方程
$$x = \sin x$$
在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上仅有一解 $x = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0$

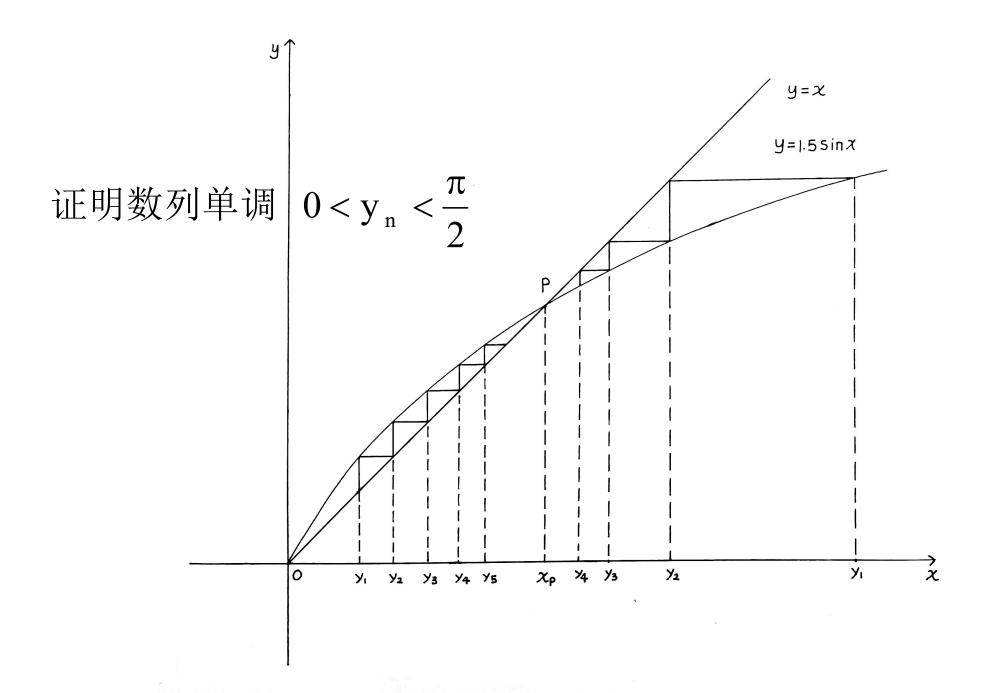
当
$$x > 0$$
, $\sin x < x$
设 $f(x) = x - \sin x$, $x \in (0, +\infty)$
 $f'(x) = 1 - \cos x \ge 0$
 $f(x) \ge f(0) \Rightarrow x - \sin x \ge 0 \Rightarrow \sin x \le x$???
设 $f(x) = x - \sin x$, $x \in (0, +\infty)$
 $f'(x) = 1 - \cos x \ge 0$
i. 当 $x \in (0, \pi)$, $f'(x) > 0$
 $\Rightarrow \exists x \in (0, \pi]$, $f(x) > f(0)$
ii. 当 $x \in (\pi, +\infty)$, $f'(x) \ge 0$
 $\Rightarrow \exists x \in (\pi, +\infty)$, $f(x) \ge f(\pi) > f(0)$
结合i. ii. $\exists x \in (0, +\infty)$, $f(x) > f(0) \Rightarrow x - \sin x > 0 \Rightarrow \sin x < x$
同理可证当 $x < 0$, $\sin x > x$

方程 $x = \sin x$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上仅有一解x = 0

假设
$$\exists x^* \neq 0, \ x^* = \sin x^* \Rightarrow |x^*| \leq 1$$
 设 $f(x) = x - \sin x \Rightarrow f(x^*) = f(0)$ 由罗尔定理 $\exists \delta$ 介于 $0, x^*$ 之间,使得 $f'(\delta) = 0$ $\Rightarrow 1 = \cos \delta$

$$0<|\delta|<|x^*|\leq 1<\frac{\pi}{2}$$
 看!

$$0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$$
, 证明数列 $y_1 = x$, $y_{n+1} = 1.5 \sin y_n$ $(n = 1, 2, \dots)$ 的极限存在



$$0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$$
, 证明数列 $y_1 = x$, $y_{n+1} = 1.5 \sin y_n$ $(n = 1, 2, \dots)$ 的极限存在

符号函数
$$\operatorname{sgn} x = \begin{cases} 1 & x > 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \\ -1 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$$
,证明数列 $y_1 = x$, $y_{n+1} = 1.5 \sin y_n (n = 1, 2, \dots)$ 的极限存在

递推的思想

我们用数学归纳法证明
$$0 < y_n < \frac{\pi}{2}$$
, $n = 1, 2, \dots$

$$n = 1$$
成立,假设 $n = k(k \ge 1)$ 成立 $\Rightarrow 0 < y_k < \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$y_{n+1} - y_n \ge 0 \vec{x} \le 0$$

考虑
$$y_{n+1} - y_n = 5y_n - y_{n-1}$$
之间的联系

$$\Rightarrow 0 < y_{k+1} = 1.5 \sin y_k < 1.5 < \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow n = k + 1 \text{ Res}$$

$$y_{n+1} - y_n = \sin y_n - \sin y_{n-1} = \cos \xi_n (y_n - y_{n-1}), \xi_n 介于y_n、y_{n-1}之间$$

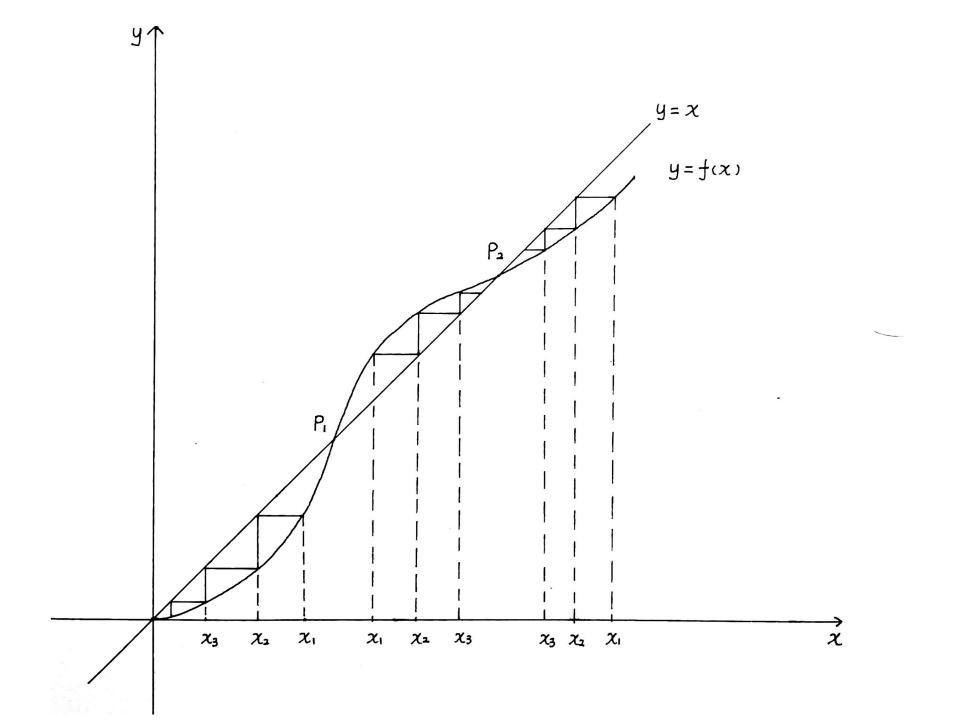
$$sgn(y_{n+1} - y_n) = sgn(y_n - y_{n-1}) \Rightarrow sgn(y_{n+1} - y_n) = sgn(y_2 - y_1)$$

数列 $\{x_n\}$ 满足 $\exists m$,M使得 $m < x_n < M$, $x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$

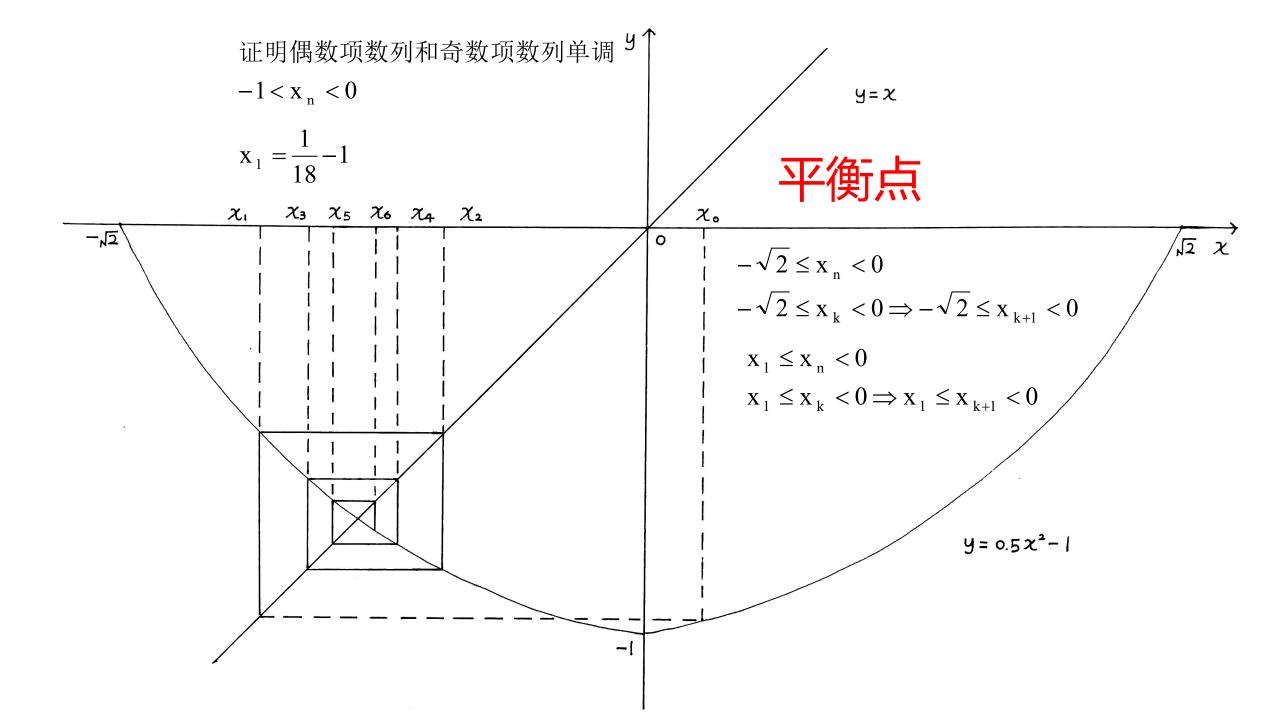
 x^* 是y = x = f(x)在[m, M]上的一交点的横坐标

函数f(x)满足在[m, M]上连续,在(m, M)内可导且f'(x) > 0,则 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$ 存在

$$x_{n+1} - x_n = f(x_n) - f(x_{n-1}) = f'(\xi_n)(x_n - x_{n-1})$$
, ξ_n 介于 x_n 、 x_{n-1} 之间 $sgn(x_{n+1} - x_n) = sgn(x_n - x_{n-1}) \Rightarrow sgn(x_{n+1} - x_n) = sgn(x_2 - x_1)$ 当 $x_2 - x_1 > 0 \Rightarrow x_{n+1} - x_n > 0$ 又 $x_n < M \Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$ 存在 当 $x_2 - x_1 < 0 \Rightarrow x_{n+1} - x_n < 0$ 又 $x_n > m \Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$ 存在 当 $x_2 - x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow x_{n+1} - x_n = 0 \Rightarrow x_n = x_1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$ 存在 2 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = x^* \Rightarrow m \le x^* \le M$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = x^* \Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} x_{n+1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} f(x_n) \Rightarrow x^* = f(x^*)$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = x^*$ 是方程 $x = f(x)$ 在[$x_n = x_n =$



数列
$$\{x_n\}$$
满足 $x_0 = \frac{1}{3}$, $x_n = 0.5x_{n-1}^2 - 1(n = 1, 2, \cdots)$, 求极限 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$



 $x_3 - x_1 < 0$

第一讲:极限 > 给定递推公式的数列极限问题

我们用数学归纳法证明 $-1 < x_n < 0$ $n = 1, 2, \dots$

$$-1 < x_1 = \frac{1}{18} - 1 < 0 \Rightarrow n = 1 成立, 假设n = k(k \ge 1) 成立 \Rightarrow -1 < x_k < 0$$

⇒
$$-1 < x_{k+1} = 0.5 x_k^2 - 1 < 0.5 - 1 < 0 \Rightarrow n = k + 1$$
 成立

 $(0.5 x_{n+1}^2 - 1) - (0.5 x_{n-1}^2 - 1) = 0.5 (x_{n+1} + x_{n-1}) (x_{n+1} - x_{n-1})$

n是偶数时, $x_{n+2} - x_n \ge 0$ 或 ≤ 0

n是奇数时, $x_{n+2} - x_n \ge 0$ 或 ≤ 0

考虑 $x_{n+2} - x_n = 5x_{n+1} - x_{n-1}$ 的联系

递推的思想

$$x_{n+2} - x_n = (0.5x_{n+1}^2 - 1) - (0.5x_{n-1}^2 - 1) = \xi_n (x_{n+1} - x_{n-1}), \xi_n 介于x_{n+1}, x_{n-1}$$
之间 $sgn(x_{n+2} - x_n) = -sgn(x_{n+1} - x_{n-1}) \Rightarrow sgn(x_{n+2} - x_n) = (-1)^{n-1} sgn(x_3 - x_1)$ 当n是偶数 $sgn(x_{n+2} - x_n) = -sgn(x_3 - x_1) \Rightarrow \{x_{2n}\}$ 单调又 $-1 < x_n < 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} x_{2n}$ 存在 当n是奇数 $sgn(x_{n+2} - x_n) = sgn(x_3 - x_1) \Rightarrow \{x_{2n+1}\}$ 单调又 $-1 < x_n < 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} x_{2n+1}$ 存在

数列 $\{x_n\}$ 满足 $\exists m$,M使得 $m < x_n < M$, $x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$ 函数f(x)满足在[m, M]上连续,在(m, M)内可导且f'(x) < 0, $f'(x) \neq -1$ 则 $\lim x_n$ 存在 $X_{n+2} - X_n = f(X_{n+1}) - f(X_{n-1}) = f'(\xi_n)(X_{n+1} - X_{n-1}), \xi_n \uparrow \exists X_{n+1}, X_{n-1} \geq 0$ $sgn(x_{n+2} - x_n) = -sgn(x_{n+1} - x_{n-1}) \Rightarrow sgn(x_{n+2} - x_n) = (-1)^{n-1} sgn(x_3 - x_1)$ 当n是偶数 $sgn(x_{n+2}-x_n) = -sgn(x_3-x_1) \Rightarrow \{x_{2n}\}$ 单调 又m < x_n < M \Rightarrow lim x_2n 存在 当n是奇数 $sgn(x_{n+2}-x_n)=sgn(x_3-x_1)\Rightarrow \{x_{2n+1}\}$ 单调 又m < $x_n < M \Rightarrow lim x_{2n+1}$ 存在 设 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_{2n} = a$, $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_{2n+1} = b \Rightarrow m \le a$, $b \le M$ $x_{n+1} = f(x_n) \Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} x_{n+1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} f(x_n)$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_{n+1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} f(x_n)$ n=2 k+1n=2 k \Rightarrow b = f (a) a = f (b) 作差 $b-a=f(a)-f(b)\Rightarrow f(b)+b=f(a)+a$,记 $G(x)=f(x)+x\Rightarrow G(b)=G(a)$ 假设a \neq b由罗尔定理 \exists 8介于a、b之间,使得 $G'(\delta) = 0 \Rightarrow f'(\delta) + 1 = 0$ $m \le min\{a, b\} < \delta < max\{a, b\} \le M$,矛盾! $\Rightarrow a = b \Rightarrow lim x_n$ 存在

数列 $\{x_n\}$ 满足 $\exists m$,M使得 $m < x_n < M$, $x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$

函数f(x)满足在[m, M]上连续,在(m, M)内可导且f'(x) < 0, $f'(x) \neq -1$ 则 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$ 存在

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n$ 是方程x = f(x)在[m, M]上唯一的一解

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_{n+1} = \lim_{n\to\infty} f(x_n) \Rightarrow x^* = f(x^*)$$

⇒ x^* 是方程x = f(x)在[m, M]上的解 这里可知方程x = f(x)在[m, M]上至少有一解 假设方程x = f(x)在[m, M]上存在异于 x^* 的解 x'

设
$$G(x) = f(x) - x$$
, $x \in [m, M]$

 $G(x')=G(x^*)=0$ 由罗尔定理 $\exists r$ 介于x'、 x^* 之间,使得 $G'(r)=0 \Rightarrow f'(r)=1$

 $m \le \min\{x', x^*\} < r < \max\{x', x^*\} \le M$ 矛盾!

- ⇒方程x = f(x)在[m, M]上仅有一解
- ⇒ x^* 是方程x = f(x)在[m, M]上唯一的解

y = x = f(x)在[m, M]上仅有一个交点, x^* 是这个交点的横坐标

$$0 < r \le 1$$
, $q > \sqrt{2r}$, $x_1 = \frac{r}{q}$, $x_{n+1} = \frac{r - x_n^2}{q} (n = 1, 2, \cdots)$, 求极限 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$

数列
$$\{x_n\}$$
满足 $x_0 = \frac{1}{3}$, $x_n = 0.5x_{n-1}^2 - 1(n = 1, 2, \cdots)$, 求极限 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$

$$0 < r \le 1$$
, $q > \sqrt{2r}$, $x_1 = \frac{r}{q}$, $x_{n+1} = \frac{r - x_n^2}{q} (n = 1, 2, \cdots)$, 求极限 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$ $\frac{-q + \sqrt{q^2 + 4r}}{2} < \frac{r}{q} < \sqrt{r}$ $\frac{-q + \sqrt{q^2 + 4r}}{2}$ 是 $y = \frac{r - x^2}{q}$ 与 $y = x$ 右边交点的横坐标 \sqrt{r} 是 $y = \frac{r - x^2}{q}$ 与 x 轴右边交点的横坐标

通过作图法, 我们会发现

$$0 < x_n \le x_1 = \frac{r}{q}$$

数列不单调, 但它的偶数项数列与奇数项数列都是单调的

$$\frac{-q + \sqrt{q^2 + 4r}}{2} < \frac{r}{q} \Leftrightarrow \frac{2r}{q + \sqrt{q^2 + 4r}} < \frac{r}{q} \Leftrightarrow 2q < q + \sqrt{q^2 + 4r} \Leftrightarrow q < \sqrt{q^2 + 4r} \Leftarrow 0 < r$$

$$\frac{r}{q} < \sqrt{r} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{r} < q \Leftarrow \sqrt{2r} < q$$

$$0 < r \le 1$$
, $q > \sqrt{2r}$, $x_1 = \frac{r}{q}$, $x_{n+1} = \frac{r - x_n^2}{q} (n = 1, 2, \dots)$, 求极限 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$

我们用数学归纳法证明 $0 < x_n \le \frac{r}{q}$ $n = 1, 2, \dots$

$$n = 1$$
成立,假设 $n = k(k \ge 1)$ 成立 $\Rightarrow 0 < x_k \le \frac{r}{q}$ $\frac{r}{q} < \frac{r}{\sqrt{2r}} = \sqrt{\frac{r}{2}}$

$$x_{n+2} - x_n = \frac{r - x_{n+1}^2}{q} - \frac{r - x_{n-1}^2}{q} = -\frac{2\xi_n}{q} (x_{n+1} - x_{n-1}), \quad \xi_n \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow x_{n+1}, \quad x_{n-1} \gtrsim |i|$$

$$sgn(x_{n+2} - x_n) = -sgn(x_{n+1} - x_{n-1}) \Rightarrow sgn(x_{n+2} - x_n) = (-1)^{n-1} sgn(x_3 - x_1)$$

当n是偶数
$$sgn(x_{n+2}-x_n) = -sgn(x_3-x_1) \Rightarrow \{x_{2n}\}$$
单调 又 $0 < x_n \le \frac{r}{q} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} x_{2n}$ 存在

当n是奇数
$$\operatorname{sgn}(x_{n+2}-x_n) = \operatorname{sgn}(x_3-x_1) \Rightarrow \{x_{2n+1}\}$$
单调 又 $0 < x_n \le \frac{r}{q} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} x_{2n+1}$ 存在

$$\begin{split} &0 < r \leq 1, \ \, q > \sqrt{2r}, \ \, x_1 = \frac{r}{q}, \ \, x_{n+1} = \frac{r - x_n^2}{q} (n = 1, 2, \cdots), \ \, \text{求极限} \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n \\ & \text{设} \lim_{n \to \infty} x_{2n} = b, \lim_{n \to \infty} x_{2n+1} = a \Rightarrow 0 \leq a, \ \, b \leq \frac{r}{q} \\ & x_{n+1} = \frac{r - x_n^2}{q} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} x_{n+1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{r - x_n^2}{q} \qquad \lim_{n \to \infty} x_{n+1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{r - x_n^2}{q} \\ & \Rightarrow a = \frac{r - b^2}{q} \quad b = \frac{r - a^2}{q} \Rightarrow a - b = \frac{(a - b)(a + b)}{q} \Rightarrow (a - b) \left(1 - \frac{a + b}{q}\right) = 0 \\ & \text{假设} 1 - \frac{a + b}{q} = 0 \Rightarrow a + b = q \Rightarrow q \leq \frac{2r}{q} \Rightarrow q \leq \sqrt{2r} \text{矛盾!} \\ & \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{a + b}{q} \neq 0 \Rightarrow a = b \Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n \text{ 存在} \\ & \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n \text{ 是方程} x = \frac{r - x^2}{q} \text{ 在} [0, \frac{r}{q}] \text{ 上的解} \\ & \text{又方程} x = \frac{r - x^2}{q} \text{ 在} [0, \frac{r}{q}] \text{ 上仅有} - \text{解} x = \frac{-q + \sqrt{q^2 + 4r}}{2} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = \frac{-q + \sqrt{q^2 + 4r}}{2} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} &0 < r \leq 1, \ \, q > \sqrt{\frac{4\,r}{3}}, \ \, x_1 = \frac{r}{q}, \ \, x_{n+1} = \frac{r - x_n^2}{q} (n = 1, 2, \cdots), \ \, \text{求极限} \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n \\ & \mathop{\mathcal{U}}\lim_{n \to \infty} x_{2n} = b, \lim_{n \to \infty} x_{2n+1} = a \Rightarrow 0 \leq a, \ \, b \leq \frac{r}{q} \\ &x_{n+1} = \frac{r - x_n^2}{q} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} x_{n+1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{r - x_n^2}{q} \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} x_{n+1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{r - x_n^2}{q} \\ & \Rightarrow a = \frac{r - b^2}{q} \quad b = \frac{r - a^2}{q} \Rightarrow a - b = \frac{(a - b)(a + b)}{q} \Rightarrow (a - b) \left(1 - \frac{a + b}{q}\right) = 0 \\ & \mathop{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{U} 1 - \frac{a + b}{q} = 0 \Rightarrow a + b = q \Rightarrow b^2 - qb + q^2 - r = 0 \\ & \Rightarrow \Delta = q^2 - 4(q^2 - r) \geq 0 \Rightarrow q \leq \sqrt{\frac{4r}{3}} \mathring{\mathcal{F}} \text{fi!} \\ & \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{a + b}{q} \neq 0 \Rightarrow a = b \Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n \, \text{fi.e.} \\ & \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n \, \text{£} \hat{\mathcal{F}} \text{fiz} x = \frac{r - x^2}{q} \, \text{£} [0, \frac{r}{q}] \text{£} \text{bis} \text{fi.e.} \\ & \mathcal{V} \hat{\mathcal{F}} \text{fize} x = \frac{r - x^2}{q} \, \text{£} [0, \frac{r}{q}] \text{£} \text{bis} \text{fi.e.} \\ & \mathcal{V} \hat{\mathcal{F}} \text{fize} x = \frac{r - x^2}{q} \, \text{£} [0, \frac{r}{q}] \text{£} \text{bis} \text{fi.e.} \\ & \mathcal{V} \hat{\mathcal{F}} \text{fize} x = \frac{r - x^2}{q} \, \text{£} [0, \frac{r}{q}] \text{£} \text{bis} \text{fi.e.} \\ & \mathcal{V} \hat{\mathcal{F}} \text{fize} x = \frac{r - x^2}{q} \, \text{£} [0, \frac{r}{q}] \text{£} \text{fi.e.} \\ & \mathcal{V} \hat{\mathcal{F}} \text{fize} x = \frac{r - x^2}{q} \, \text{£} [0, \frac{r}{q}] \text{£} \text{fi.e.} \\ & \mathcal{V} \hat{\mathcal{F}} \text{fize} x = \frac{r - x^2}{q} \, \text{£} [0, \frac{r}{q}] \text{£} \text{fi.e.} \\ & \mathcal{V} \hat{\mathcal{F}} \text{fize} x = \frac{r - x^2}{q} \, \text{£} [0, \frac{r}{q}] \text{£} \text{fi.e.} \\ & \mathcal{V} \hat{\mathcal{F}} \text{fixe} x = \frac{r - x^2}{q} \, \text{fi.e.} \\ & \mathcal{V} \hat{\mathcal{F}} \text{fi.e.} \\ & \mathcal{V} \hat$$

方法一

数列
$$\{x_n\}$$
满足 $x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$

我们得确定出或猜测出limxn是什么

我们证明
$$|x_{n+1} - r| \le k|x_n - r|$$
 0 < k < 1

$$\Rightarrow 0 \le |x_n - r| \le k^{n-1} |x_1 - r| \Rightarrow |x_n - r| \to 0 \Rightarrow x_n \to r$$

$$|f'(x)| \le k \quad 0 < k < 1$$

$$|x_{n+1} - r| = |f(x_n) - f(r)| = |f'(\xi_n)| |x_n - r| \le k|x_n - r|$$

方法二

数列
$$\{x_n\}$$
满足 $x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$

我们证明
$$|x_{n+1} - x_n| \le k|x_n - x_{n-1}|$$
 0 < k < 1

$$\Rightarrow |x_{n+1} - x_n| \le k^{n-1} |x_2 - x_1| \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |x_{n+1} - x_n| 收敛 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x_{n+1} - x_n) 收敛 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n 存在$$

$$|f'(x)| \le k \quad 0 < k < 1$$

$$|x_{n+1} - x_n| = |f(x_n) - f(x_{n-1})| = |f'(\xi_n)| |x_n - x_{n-1}| \le k|x_n - x_{n-1}|$$

$$x_1 = 2$$
, $x_{n+1} = 2 + \frac{1}{x_n} (n = 1, 2, \dots)$, $\Re \mathbb{R} \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$

设
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = r \Rightarrow r = 2 + \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow r = 1 \pm \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow r = 1 + \sqrt{2}$$
 易知 $x_n \ge 2 \Rightarrow r \ge 2$

$$x_{n+1} - (1 + \sqrt{2}) = 2 + \frac{1}{x_n} - (2 + \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{2}}) = -\frac{1}{\xi_n^2} [x_n - (1 + \sqrt{2})]$$

$$\Rightarrow |x_{n+1} - (1 + \sqrt{2})| = \frac{1}{\xi_n^2} |x_n - (1 + \sqrt{2})| \le \frac{1}{4} |x_n - (1 + \sqrt{2})|$$

$$x_1 = 2$$
, $x_{n+1} = 2 + \frac{1}{x_n} (n = 1, 2, \dots)$, $\Re \mathbb{R} \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$

$$x_{n+1} - x_n = 2 + \frac{1}{x_n} - \left(2 + \frac{1}{x_{n-1}}\right) = \frac{-1}{\xi_n^2} (x_n - x_{n-1})$$

$$\Rightarrow |x_{n+1} - x_n| = \frac{1}{\xi_n^2} |x_n - x_{n-1}| \le \frac{1}{4} |x_n - x_{n-1}|$$

$$x_{n+1} = 2 + \frac{1}{x_n} \Rightarrow r = 2 + \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow r = 1 \pm \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow r = 1 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$x_1 \ge 1$$
, $x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{p+1} \left(px_n + \frac{1}{x_n^p} \right) (n = 1, 2, \dots)$, p是正整数,求极限 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$

容易猜测 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = 1$

$$x_{n+1} - 1 = \frac{1}{p+1} \left(p x_n + \frac{1}{x_n^p} \right) - \frac{1}{p+1} \left(p + \frac{1}{1} \right) = \frac{1}{p+1} \left(p - \frac{p}{\xi_n^{p+1}} \right) (x_n - 1), \quad \xi_n \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow x_n, 1 \rightleftharpoons \exists \exists \exists \exists \exists j \in [n]}$$

$$|x_{n+1} - 1| = \frac{1}{p+1} \left| p - \frac{p}{\xi_n^{p+1}} \right| |x_n - 1|$$

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{p+1} \left(px_n + \frac{1}{x_n^p} \right) = \frac{1}{p+1} \left(\underbrace{x_n + \dots + x_n}^p + \frac{1}{x_n^p} \right) \ge \sqrt[p+1]{x_n \times \dots \times x_n} \times \frac{1}{x_n^p} = 1$$

$$1 \le \xi_n \implies 0 \le p - \frac{p}{\xi_n^{p+1}}$$

$$x_1 \ge 1$$
, $x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{p+1} \left(px_n + \frac{1}{x_n^p} \right) (n = 1, 2, \dots)$, p是正整数,求极限 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{p+1} \left(px_n + \frac{1}{x_n^p} \right) = \frac{1}{p+1} \left(\underbrace{x_n + \dots + x_n}^p + \frac{1}{x_n^p} \right) \ge \sqrt[p+1]{x_n \times \dots \times x_n} \times \frac{1}{x_n^p} = 1$$

$$x_{n+1} - x_n = \frac{1}{p+1} \left(px_n + \frac{1}{x_n^p} \right) - \frac{1}{p+1} \left(px_{n-1} + \frac{1}{x_{n-1}^p} \right) = \frac{1}{p+1} \left(p - \frac{p}{\xi_n^{p+1}} \right) (x_n - x_{n-1}), \quad \xi_n \uparrow + x_n, \quad x_{n-1} \nearrow |\vec{p}|$$

$$|x_{n+1} - x_n| = \frac{1}{p+1} \left| p - \frac{p}{\xi_n^{p+1}} \right| |x_n - x_{n-1}| < \frac{p}{p+1} |x_n - x_{n-1}|$$

$$X_{n+1} = \frac{1}{p+1} \left(pX_n + \frac{1}{X_n^p} \right) \Rightarrow r = \frac{1}{p+1} \left(pr + \frac{1}{r^p} \right) \Rightarrow r^{p+1} = 1 \Rightarrow r = 1$$

 $x_0 = m$, $x_n = m + \epsilon \sin x_{n-1}$ $(n = 1, 2, \cdots)$, $0 < \epsilon < 1$,证明数列 $\{x_n\}$ 有极限a,且a是方程 $x = m + \epsilon \sin x$ 的唯一解

设
$$F(x) = m + \varepsilon \sin x - x$$

$$\lim_{x\to +\infty} F(x) = -\infty$$
, $\lim_{x\to -\infty} F(x) = +\infty \Rightarrow F(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上有零点a' \Rightarrow a'是方程 $x = m + \epsilon \sin x$ 的解

假设方程 $x = m + \varepsilon \sin x$ 存在异于a'的解b

$$F(a') = F(b) = 0$$

由罗尔定理 3δ 介于a'、b之间使得 $F'(\delta) = 0 \Rightarrow \epsilon \cos \delta = 1 \Rightarrow \cos \delta = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$ 矛盾!

⇒ a'是方程
$$x = m + \varepsilon \sin x$$
的唯一解

$$\mathbf{x}_{n+1} - \mathbf{a}' = \mathbf{m} + \varepsilon \sin \mathbf{x}_n - (\mathbf{m} + \varepsilon \sin \mathbf{a}') = \varepsilon \cos \xi_n (\mathbf{x}_n - \mathbf{a}'), \xi_n 介于\mathbf{x}_n$$
、 \mathbf{a}' 之间
$$|\mathbf{x}_{n+1} - \mathbf{a}'| = |\varepsilon \cos \xi_n ||\mathbf{x}_n - \mathbf{a}'| \le \varepsilon |\mathbf{x}_n - \mathbf{a}'|$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$$
存在且 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = a'$

$$x_0 = m$$
, $x_n = m + \epsilon \sin x_{n-1}$ $(n = 1, 2, \cdots)$, $0 < \epsilon < 1$,证明数列 $\{x_n\}$ 有极限a,且a是方程 $x = m + \epsilon \sin x$ 的唯一解

$$x_{n+1} - x_n = m + \varepsilon \sin x_n - (m + \varepsilon \sin x_{n-1}) = \varepsilon \cos \xi_n (x_n - x_{n-1}), \xi_n 介于x_n, x_{n-1}之间$$

 $|x_{n+1} - x_n| = |\varepsilon \cos \xi_n ||x_n - x_{n-1}| \le \varepsilon |x_n - x_{n-1}|$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n\to\infty} x_n$$
 存在

$$x_n = m + \epsilon \sin x_{n-1} \Rightarrow a = m + \epsilon \sin a \Rightarrow a + \epsilon \sin x$$

假设方程 $x = m + \varepsilon \sin x$ 存在异于a的解b

设
$$F(x) = m + \varepsilon \sin x - x \Rightarrow F(a) = F(b) = 0$$

由罗尔定理 $\exists \delta$ 介于a、b之间使得 $F'(\delta) = 0 \Rightarrow \epsilon \cos \delta = 1 \Rightarrow \cos \delta = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$ 矛盾!

⇒ a是方程
$$x = m + \varepsilon \sin x$$
的唯一解