

《高等微积分》第二次作业

1. 解

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

$$\text{由极限不等式 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{2}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n+n} \right) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{而 } \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{2}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n+n} \geq \frac{1}{n+n} + \frac{2}{n+n} + \dots + \frac{n}{n+n} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2n(n+1)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{由极限不等式 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{2}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n+n} \right) \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{则由夹逼定理 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{2}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n+n} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

(1) ① 若 $a > 0$ 或 $a = 0$ 且 $b > 0$ $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ 取 $N = \max \left\{ \left[\frac{b - (\frac{a}{2} + \varepsilon)^2}{2\varepsilon} \right] + 1, 1 \right\}$

$$\text{则 } \forall n \geq N \text{ 均有 } 2n\varepsilon > b - (\frac{a}{2} + \varepsilon)^2 \text{ 即有 } n^2 + an + b < (n + \frac{a}{2} + \varepsilon)^2$$

$$\text{即有 } \sqrt{n^2 + an + b} - n - \frac{a}{2} < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \left| \sqrt{n^2 + an + b} - n - \frac{a}{2} \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt{n^2 + an + b} - n - \frac{a}{2} \right) = 0$$

② 若 $a < 0$ 或 $a = 0$ 且 $b < 0$ $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ 取 $N = \max \left\{ \left[\frac{(\frac{a}{2} - \varepsilon)^2 - b}{2\varepsilon} \right] + 1, 1 \right\}$

$$\text{则 } \forall n \geq N \text{ 均有 } 2n\varepsilon > (\frac{a}{2} - \varepsilon)^2 - b \text{ 即有 } (n + \frac{a}{2} - \varepsilon)^2 < n^2 + an + b$$

$$\text{即有 } n - \sqrt{n^2 + an + b} + \frac{a}{2} < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \left| \sqrt{n^2 + an + b} - n - \frac{a}{2} \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt{n^2 + an + b} - n - \frac{a}{2} \right) = 0$$

$$\text{综上: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt{n^2 + an + b} - n - \frac{a}{2} \right) = 0$$

2. 解: 设 $a_k = 1$ 则 $n^k + a_{k-1}n^{k-1} + \dots + a_0 = \sum_{i=0}^k a_i n^i$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \text{ 对于第 } i \text{ 项 } a_i n^i \text{ 取 } N_i = \max \left\{ 2i+1, \left[\frac{2^i |a_i| i!}{\varepsilon^{i+1}} \right] + 1 \right\}$$

$$\text{则 } \forall n_i \geq N_i \text{ 均有 } a_i i! < \frac{n}{2^i} \varepsilon^{i+1}$$

$$\text{而对于 } j \leq i \text{ 均有 } \frac{n-j}{n} \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{则 } a_i i! < \frac{n}{2^i} \varepsilon^{i+1} \leq \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-i)}{n \dots n} \varepsilon^{i+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_i n! < \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-i)}{i!} \varepsilon^{i+1} = C_n^{i+1} \varepsilon^{i+1}$$

$$\text{取 } N = \max \{N_0, \dots, N_k\} \text{ 则对于 } n \geq N \text{ 有}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^k a_i n^i < \sum_{i=0}^k C_n^{i+1} \varepsilon^{i+1} < \sum_{i=0}^k C_i \varepsilon^i = (1 + \varepsilon)^k$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \sqrt[k]{\sum_{i=0}^k a_i n^i} - 1 \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[k]{n^k + a_{k-1}n^{k-1} + \dots + a_0} = 1$$

3. (1) 证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = q < 1$ 则 $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{Z}$ 使 $n \geq N$ 有

$$\left| \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} - q \right| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow q - \varepsilon < \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} < q + \varepsilon$$

① 若 $\varepsilon < 1 - q$ 则 $q + \varepsilon < 1$ 设 $\frac{1}{q + \varepsilon} = 1 + A > 1$ ($A > 0$) 设 $C = \frac{|a_1|}{|a_0|} \dots \frac{|a_N|}{|a_{N-1}|} |a_1| / (q + \varepsilon)^N$

$$|a_n| = \frac{|a_n|}{|a_{n-1}|} \frac{|a_{n-1}|}{|a_{n-2}|} \dots \frac{|a_1|}{|a_0|} |a_0| \leq (q + \varepsilon)^{n-1} \frac{|a_1|}{|a_0|} \dots \frac{|a_N|}{|a_{N-1}|} |a_1| \leq C (q + \varepsilon)^N (q + \varepsilon)^{n-N} = C (q + \varepsilon)^n$$

$$= C \frac{1}{(1+A)^n} \leq C \frac{1}{1+nA}$$

$$\text{取 } N_0 = \max \left\{ \left[\frac{C}{\varepsilon A} \right] + 1, N \right\} \forall n \geq N_0 \text{ 有 } |a_n| \leq C \frac{1}{1+nA} < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{即 } |a_n| < 1 - q$$

② 若 $\varepsilon \geq 1 - q$ 则 $\text{取 } N_0 = \max \left\{ \left[\frac{C}{\varepsilon A} \right] + 1, N \right\} \forall n \geq N_0, |a_n| < 1 - q \leq \varepsilon$

$$\text{综上: } \forall \varepsilon > 0 \text{ 取 } N_0 \forall n \geq N_0, |a_n| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$$

(2) 解: 设 $x_n = \frac{a^n}{n!}$ 则 $\frac{|x_{n+1}|}{|x_n|} = \frac{\frac{a^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}}{\frac{a^n}{n!}} = \frac{a}{n+1}$
 则两边取极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x_{n+1}|}{|x_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a}{n+1} = 0 < 1$
 由 (1) 中结论 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^n}{n!} = 0$

(3) 解: 设 $x_n = \frac{n^k}{a^n}$ 则 $\frac{|x_{n+1}|}{|x_n|} = \frac{(n+1)^k / a^{n+1}}{n^k / a^n} = \frac{1}{a} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^k$
 则两边取极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x_{n+1}|}{|x_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{a} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^k$
 由极限四则运算 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x_{n+1}|}{|x_n|} = \frac{1}{a} [\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})]^k$
 $= \frac{1}{a} [\lim 1 + \lim \frac{1}{n}]^k = \frac{1}{a} < 1$
 由 (1) 中结论 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^k}{a^n} = 0$

(4) 解: 设 $x_n = \frac{n!}{(\frac{n}{q})^n}$ 则 $\frac{|x_{n+1}|}{|x_n|} = \frac{(n+1)! / (\frac{n+1}{q})^{n+1}}{n! / (\frac{n}{q})^n} = (\frac{n}{n+1})^n q$
 $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x_{n+1}|}{|x_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [(\frac{n}{n+1})^n q] = q \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{n}{n+1})^n < e \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{n}{n+1})^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{-n} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{n}{n+1})^n$
 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [(\frac{n+1}{n})^n \cdot (\frac{n}{n+1})^n] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 = 1$
 即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x_{n+1}|}{|x_n|} < 1$
 由 (1) 中结论 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{(\frac{n}{q})^n} = 0$

4. (1) 证明: 由数学归纳法 $x_1 = \frac{1}{2}(a + \frac{k}{a}) = \frac{1}{2}(a + \frac{k}{a}) \geq \sqrt{a \cdot \frac{k}{a}} = \sqrt{k} > 0$
 设 $n=1$ 时 $x_1 \geq \sqrt{k} > 0$
 则 $x_{i+1} = \frac{1}{2}(x_i + \frac{k}{x_i}) \geq \sqrt{x_i \cdot \frac{k}{x_i}} = \sqrt{k} > 0$
 即 $n=i+1$ 时 $x_{i+1} \geq \sqrt{k} > 0$ 也成立
 得上 $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_+, x_n \geq \sqrt{k}$

(2) 证明: $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ 欲证 $x_{n+1} \leq x_n$
 只需证 $\frac{1}{2}(x_n + \frac{k}{x_n}) \leq x_n$
 即证 $x_n \geq \frac{k}{x_n}$ ($x_n > 0$ 已证)
 即证 $x_n^2 \geq k$
 而由 (1) $x_n \geq \sqrt{k}$ 则 $x_n^2 \geq k$ 显然成立
 得上 $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 不增.

(3) 证明: $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 不增且 $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 有下界 \sqrt{k}
 由 Weierstrass 定理 $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 存在极限, 将之设为 L .
 由极限定义 $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \forall n > N |x_n - L| < \varepsilon$
 又由极限定义知 $\{x_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ 极限也为 L .
 因此 $\{x_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ 收敛.

(4) 解: $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_+ x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(x_n + \frac{k}{x_n})$
 取极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2}(x_n + \frac{k}{x_n})$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n + \frac{1}{2} \frac{k}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n}$
 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = L$
 则 $L = \frac{1}{2}L + \frac{1}{2} \frac{k}{L}$
 $\Rightarrow L^2 = k$
 考虑到 $x_n \geq 0$ 则有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = L \geq 0$
 $\therefore L = \sqrt{k}$ 即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \sqrt{k}$

5. (1) 证明: $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ $x_n = \sqrt{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}}$ $y_n = \frac{1}{2}(x_{n-1} + y_{n-1})$ 由数学归纳法 $x_n > 0$ $y_n > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} (x_{n-1} - y_{n-1})^2 &\geq 0 \\ \Rightarrow x_{n-1}^2 + y_{n-1}^2 &\geq 2x_{n-1}y_{n-1} \\ \Rightarrow (x_{n-1} + y_{n-1})^2 &\geq 4x_{n-1}y_{n-1} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{x_{n-1} + y_{n-1}}{2} &\geq \sqrt{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}} \\ \Rightarrow y_n &\geq x_n \text{ 得证} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 证明: $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ $x_n = \sqrt{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}} \geq \sqrt{x_{n-1} \cdot x_{n-1}} = x_{n-1}$
 $y_n = \frac{1}{2}(x_{n-1} + y_{n-1}) \leq \frac{1}{2}(y_{n-1} + y_{n-1}) = y_{n-1}$
 \therefore 数列 $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 是不减的, $\{y_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 是不增的

(3) 证明: 由 (1)(2) $\sqrt{ab} = x_1 \leq x_2 \leq \dots \leq x_n \leq y_n \leq y_{n+1} \leq \dots \leq y_1 = \frac{a+b}{2}$
 $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$

则 $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ $x_n \leq \frac{a+b}{2}$, $y_n \geq \sqrt{ab}$

即 $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 有上界且增, $\{y_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 有下界且减, 得证.

(4) 证明: $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 有上界且不减, 由 Weierstrass 定理, $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 有极限, 设为 A .

$\{y_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 有下界且不增, 由 Weierstrass 定理, $\{y_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 有极限, 设为 B .

得上: $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 与 $\{y_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 都收敛

(5) 证明: 对 $y_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(x_n + y_n)$ 两边取极限

$$\begin{aligned} \lim y_{n+1} &= \lim \frac{1}{2}(x_n + y_n) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[\lim x_n + \lim y_n] \end{aligned}$$

设 $\lim x_n = A$, $\lim y_n = B$

则 $B = \frac{1}{2}(A+B)$ 即 $A=B$

$$\therefore \lim x_n = \lim y_n$$

6. (1) 证明: 由极限的定义 取 $\varepsilon=1$ $\exists N \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ $\forall n \geq N$ 有 $|a_n - A| < 1$

$$\text{则 } |a_n - A| < 1 \Rightarrow a_n < A+1$$

因 $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 不减, 则 $\forall n < N$ 也有 $a_n < A+1$

$\therefore A+1$ 为 $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 的一个上界, 由确界定理, $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 存在上确界

设上确界为 L , $a_n \leq L$ 对任意 $n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ 均成立

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ $L - \varepsilon$ 不是 $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 的上界

$$\text{则 } \exists N_0 \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \quad a_{N_0} > L - \varepsilon$$

又 $\because \{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 不减 则 $\forall n \geq N_0$ 均有 $a_n > L - \varepsilon$

$$\text{则 } -\varepsilon < a_n - L \leq 0 \Rightarrow |a_n - L| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \lim a_n = L$$

于是 $L = A$, 即 A 是 $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 的上确界

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \text{ 均有 } a_n \leq A$$

(2) 证明: ① 先证不等式左侧 $\sqrt[n]{(1+\frac{1}{n})^{n+1}} \leq \frac{n(1+\frac{1}{n})+1}{n+1} = 1 + \frac{1}{n+1}$
 即 $(1+\frac{1}{n})^n \leq (1+\frac{1}{n+1})^{n+1}$, 设 $a_n = (1+\frac{1}{n})^n$ 则 $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 是不减数列
 又 $\because \lim a_n = e$, 由 (1) 中结论 $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ 均有 $a_n \leq e$
 即 $(1+\frac{1}{n})^n \leq e$ 得证

② 对于不等式的右边 设 $b_n = \frac{1}{(1+\frac{1}{n})^{n+1}}$

先证 $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ $\{b_n\}$ 是不减的

\Leftarrow 即证 $(1+\frac{1}{n})^{n+1}$ 是不增的

\Leftarrow 即证 $(1+\frac{1}{n})^{n+1} \geq (1+\frac{1}{n+1})^{n+2}$

\Leftarrow 即证 $\sqrt[n+1]{(1+\frac{1}{n+1})^{n+2}} \leq 1+\frac{1}{n}$

$$\text{即 } \sqrt[n+1]{(1+\frac{1}{n+1})^{n+2}} = \sqrt[n+1]{(\frac{n+2}{n+1})^2 \cdot (\frac{n+2}{n+1})^n} \leq \frac{(\frac{n+2}{n+1})^2 + (\frac{n+2}{n+1})^n}{n+1} = \frac{(n+2)^2 + n(n+1)(n+2)}{(n+1)^3}$$

$$= \frac{n^3 + 4n^2 + 6n + 4}{n^3 + 3n^2 + 3n + 1} = 1 + \frac{n^2 + 3n + 3}{n^3 + 3n^2 + 3n + 1} \leq 1 + \frac{n^2 + 3n + 3 + \frac{1}{n}}{n^3 + 3n^2 + 3n + 1} = 1 + \frac{1}{n}$$

即 $\sqrt[n+1]{(1+\frac{1}{n+1})^{n+2}} \leq 1+\frac{1}{n}$ 得证, 因此 $\{b_n\}$ 是不减的

$$\text{而 } \lim b_n = \lim \frac{1}{(1+\frac{1}{n})^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{\lim (1+\frac{1}{n})^n \cdot \lim (1+\frac{1}{n})} = \frac{1}{e}$$

则由(1)结论 $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ $b_n \leq \frac{1}{e}$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{(1+\frac{1}{n})^{n+1}} \leq \frac{1}{e} \Rightarrow e \leq (1+\frac{1}{n})^{n+1}$$

结合①②

$$(1+\frac{1}{n})^n \leq e \leq (1+\frac{1}{n})^{n+1} \text{ 得证}$$

(3)

由(2)

$$(1+\frac{1}{n})^n \leq e \leq (1+\frac{1}{n})^{n+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(n+1)^n}{n^{n+1}} \leq e n \leq \frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{n^n}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} n=1 \text{ 时 } \frac{2^1}{1^2} \leq e \cdot 1 \leq \frac{2^2}{1^1} \text{ ①} \\ n=2 \text{ 时 } \frac{3^2}{2^3} \leq e \cdot 2 \leq \frac{3^3}{2^2} \text{ ②} \end{array} \right.$$

$$n=n \text{ 时 } \frac{(n+1)^n}{n^{n+1}} \leq e \cdot n \leq \frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{n^n} \text{ ③}$$

$$\text{累乘①~③式 } (n+1)^n \leq e^n n! \leq (n+1)^{n+1} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{(n+1)^n}{e^n} \leq n! \leq \frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{e^n}$$

(4)

由(3)

$$\frac{(n+1)^n}{e^n} \leq n! \leq \frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{e^n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(n+1)^n}{e^n n^n} \leq \frac{n!}{n^n} \leq \frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{e^n n^n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n+1}{e n} \leq \sqrt[n]{\frac{n!}{n^n}} \leq \frac{(n+1)^{\frac{n+1}{n}}}{e n} = \frac{n+1}{e n} (1+\frac{1}{n})^{\frac{1}{n}} *$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ 取 $N = \max \{3, [\frac{2(1-\varepsilon)}{\varepsilon^2}] + 2\}$ $\forall n \geq N$ 时

$$\frac{2(1-\varepsilon)}{\varepsilon^2} + 1 < n \Rightarrow 1 < \varepsilon + \frac{n-1}{2} \varepsilon^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 1+n < 1+n\varepsilon + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \varepsilon^2 \leq (1+\varepsilon)^n$$

$$\therefore 0 < (1+n)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{即 } |(1+n)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1+n)^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$$

$$\text{由*式 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{e n} = \frac{1}{e} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1+\frac{1}{n}) = \frac{1}{e}$$

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

$$\text{由夹逼定理 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{n!}{n^n}} = \frac{1}{e}$$