

# 2013年西西寒假大学数学竞赛讲义

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# Chapter 1

## 序列与极限

例1: 设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = +\infty$ , 正项级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} y_n$  收敛, 设  $n_0$  是某一自然数, 若当  $n > n_0$  时, 有

$$x_n < x_{n+1}, x_n < \frac{1}{2}(x_{n-1} + x_{n+1}), y_{n+1} \leq y_n$$

求证:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n y_n}{x_{n+1} - x_n} = 0$$

证明: 不妨设对所有的  $n$ , 有  $0 < x_n < x_{n+1}$ ,  $y_{n+1} \leq y_n$ , 对于任何  $n > 1$ , 有  $x_n \leq \frac{1}{2}(x_{n-1} + x_{n+1})$ , 因为正项级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} y_n$  收敛, 所以存在  $c > \frac{x_1 y_2}{x_2 - x_1}$ , 使得

$$\sum_{k=1}^n y_k = \frac{c}{2} - \frac{x_1 y_2}{2(x_2 - x_1)}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots,$$

又由  $x_n \leq \frac{1}{2}(x_{n-1} + x_{n+1})$  得

$$\frac{1}{x_{n+1} - x_n} \leq \frac{1}{x_n - x_{n-1}}, \quad n = 2, 3, \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x_n}{x_{n+1} - x_n} - \frac{x_n}{x_n - x_{n-1}} \leq 0, \quad n = 2, 3, \dots$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{k=2}^{n-1} \left| \frac{x_{k+1}}{x_{k+1} - x_k} y_{k+1} - \frac{x_k}{x_k - x_{k-1}} y_k \right| \\
&= \sum_{k=2}^{n-1} \left| y_{k+1} + \frac{x_k}{x_k - x_{k-1}} (y_{k+1} - y_k) + \left( \frac{x_k}{x_{k+1} - x_k} - \frac{x_k}{x_k - x_{k-1}} \right) y_{k+1} \right| \\
&\leq \sum_{k=2}^{n-1} \left[ y_{k+1} + \frac{x_k}{x_k - x_{k-1}} (y_k - y_{k+1}) + \left( \frac{x_k}{x_k - x_{k-1}} - \frac{x_k}{x_{k+1} - x_k} \right) y_{k+1} \right] \\
&= \sum_{k=2}^{n-1} \left( y_{k+1} + y_k + \frac{x_{k-1}}{x_k - x_{k-1}} y_k - \frac{x_k}{x_{k+1} - x_k} y_{k+1} \right) \\
&< 2 \left[ \frac{c}{2} - \frac{x_1 y_2}{2(x_2 - x_1)} \right] + \frac{x_1 y_2}{x_2 - x_1} = c, \quad n = 2, 3, \dots
\end{aligned}$$

即序列  $\{\frac{x_n y_n}{x_n - x_{n-1}}\}$ , (定义  $x_0 = 0$ ) 有有界变差, 从而收敛, 由 O.Stolz 定理, 得

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n y_n}{x_n - x_{n-1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + \dots + x_n y_n}{x_n} = 0$$

但

$$0 \leq \frac{x_n y_n}{x_{n+1} - x_n} \leq \frac{x_n y_n}{x_n - x_{n-1}}$$

所以

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n y_n}{x_{n+1} - x_n} = 0$$

□

变式: 设  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  是一正项收敛级数, 且有

$$a_{n+1} < \frac{1}{2}(a_n + a_{n+2}), \quad \frac{1}{a_{n+2}} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \leq \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{a_{n+3}} - \frac{1}{a_n} \right)$$

求极限:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n a_{n+2} (a_n - a_{n+1})}{a_n a_{n+1} - 2a_n a_{n+2} + a_{n+1} a_{n+2}}$$

**例2:** 如果序列 $\{a_n\}$ 单调, 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^a a_n$ 收敛, 证明:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{a+1} a_n = 0$$

**证明:** 不妨设 $\{a_n\}$ 单调递减, 则当 $n \geq 2$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil}^n i^a a_i &\geq a_n \sum_{i=\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil}^n i^a \geq \left(n - \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor\right) \left[\frac{n}{2}\right]^a a_n \geq \frac{n}{2} \left[\frac{n}{2}\right]^a a_n \\ &\geq \frac{n}{2} \left(\frac{n}{2} - 1\right)^a a_n = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n}\right)^a n^{a+1} a_n \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{i=n}^{2n} i^a a_i \leq a_n \sum_{i=n}^{2n} i^a \leq n(2n)^a a_n = 2^a n^{a+1} a_n$$

由上述不等式即得  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{a+1} a_n = 0$   $\square$

**变式1:** 设 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, 1]$ 上单调, 又积分 $\int_0^1 x^a f(x) dx$ 存在。证明:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{a+1} f(x) = 0$$

**变式2:** 若序列 $\{na_n\}$ 单调, 正项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛, 证明:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} n \ln n \cdot a_n = 0$$

**变式3:** 若 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时,  $xf(x)$ 单调递减趋于零, 且 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛, 证明:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} xf(x) \ln x = 0$$

**证明:** 由 $xf(x) \searrow 0$ , 不妨设 $xf(x) > 0$ . 因为 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛, 故

$$\int_{\sqrt{x}}^{+\infty} f(t) dt \rightarrow 0, \quad x \rightarrow +\infty$$

但

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\sqrt{x}}^x f(t) dt &= \int_{\sqrt{x}}^x tf(t) \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt > xf(x) \int_{\sqrt{x}}^x \frac{1}{t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} xf(x) \ln x > 0 \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x f(x) \ln x = 0$$

□

**例3** 设  $b > a > 0, d > 0$ , 且

$$x_n = \frac{a(a+d)(a+2d)\cdots(a+nd)}{b(b+d)(b+2d)\cdots(b+nd)}$$

证明:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$$

**证法一:** 容易看出,  $\{x_n\}$  单调递减有下界, 故设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x$ , 由 O, Stolz 定理, 有

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{nx_n}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [nx_n - (n-1)x_{n-1}] \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ n \frac{a+nd}{b+nd} x_{n-1} - (n-1)x_{n-1} \right] \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(a-b+d) + b}{b+nd} x_{n-1} = \frac{a-b+d}{d} x \end{aligned}$$

从而  $x = \frac{a-b+d}{d} x$ . 因为  $b > a$ , 所以由上式即得  $x = 0$  □

**证法二:** 首先, 我们可以假定  $d = 1$ , 因为我们可以用  $\frac{a}{d}, \frac{b}{d}$  替代  $a, b$  由 Bernoulli 不等式, 我们有

$$\left( \frac{b+k+1}{b+k} \right)^{a-b} = \left( 1 + \frac{1}{b+k} \right)^{a-b} > 1 + \frac{a-b}{b+k} = \frac{a+k}{b+k}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a(a+1)(a+2)\cdots(a+n)}{b(b+1)(b+2)\cdots(b+n)} &< \left( \frac{b+1}{b} \cdot \frac{b+2}{b+1} \cdots \frac{b+n+1}{b+n} \right)^{a-b} \\ &= \left( \frac{b+n+1}{b} \right)^{a-b} = \left( \frac{b}{b+n+1} \right)^{b-a} \end{aligned}$$

因为  $b-a > 0$ , 所以  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{b}{b+n+1} \right)^{b-a} = 0$ , 于是

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a(a+1)(a+2)\cdots(a+n)}{b(b+1)(b+2)\cdots(b+n)} = 0$$

从上面的证明不难看出下面变式成立。

变式：设  $b > a > 0, d > 0$ , 且

$$x_n = \frac{a(a+d)(a+2d)\cdots(a+nd)}{b(b+d)(b+2d)\cdots(b+nd)}$$

证明：

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n \ln n = 0$$

例4 设  $a > 0, b > a + 1$ , 证明

$$\frac{a}{b} + \frac{a}{b} \cdot \frac{a+1}{b+1} + \frac{a}{b} \cdot \frac{a+1}{b+1} \cdot \frac{a+2}{b+2} + \cdots = \frac{a}{d}$$

其中  $d = b - a - 1$

证明：

$$\text{记 } a_n = \frac{a(a+1)\cdots(a+n)}{b(b+1)\cdots(b+n)}, \quad A_n = a_n(a+n+1), \text{ 则}$$

$$A_{n-1} - A_n = a_n(b-a-1) \quad (n=0, 1, 2, \cdots); \quad A_{-1} = a$$

令  $a_{-1} = 1$

从  $n=0$  到  $n=N$  求和, 我们有 (记  $S_{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k$ )

$$a - a_N = A_{-1} - A_N = (b-a-1) \sum_{n=0}^N a_n = (b-a-1) S_{N+1}$$

因此可得

$$a \left( 1 - \frac{(a+1)\cdots(a+N)}{b(b+1)\cdots(b+N)} \right) = (b-a-1) S_{N+1}$$

从而可知

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} S_{N+1} = \frac{a}{b-a-1} = \frac{a}{d}$$

□

变式：设  $a > 0, b > a + 2$ , 则

$$I = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \frac{a(a+1)\cdots(a+n-1)}{b(b+1)\cdots(b+n-1)} = \frac{(b-1)}{(b-a-1)(b-a-2)}$$

证明：由上面结论可知

$$1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a(a+1)\cdots(a+n-1)}{b(b+1)\cdots(b+n-1)} = 1 + \frac{a}{b-a-1} = \frac{b-1}{b-a-1}$$

以  $a+1$  代  $a$  则上式变为

$$1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(a+1)\cdots(a+n-1)}{b(b+1)\cdots(b+n-1)} = 1 + \frac{a}{b-a-1} = \frac{b-1}{b-a-2}$$

两式相减(第二个减去第一个)

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \frac{a(a+1) \cdots (a+n-1)}{b(b+1) \cdots (b+n-1)} \\ &= \frac{b-1}{b-a-2} - \frac{b-1}{b-a-1} = \frac{b-1}{(b-a-1)(b-a-2)} \end{aligned}$$

□

**例5** 证明:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \max_{0 \leq x < +\infty} \left| e^{-x} - \frac{1}{\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^k}{k!}} \right| \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

**证明:** 记

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^k}{k!}} - e^{-x}$$

易见  $f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$ , 从而有一数  $x_n > 0$  满足

$$|f(x_n)| = \max_{0 \leq x < +\infty} |f(x)| > 0$$

则应有

$$f'(x_n) = 0$$

由上面两式可得

$$e^{-x_n} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{x_n^k}{k!}}{\left( \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x_n^k}{k!} \right)^2}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x_n^k}{k!}} - e^{-x_n} &= \frac{x_n^n}{n! \left( \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x_n^k}{k!} \right)^2} \\ &< \frac{x_n^n}{n! \left[ \frac{1}{n!} + \frac{1}{1!(n-1)!} + \frac{1}{2!(n-2)!} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!} \right] x_n^n} \\ &= \frac{1}{2^n} \end{aligned}$$

因此得到

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \max_{0 \leq x < +\infty} \left| e^{-x} - \frac{1}{\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^k}{k!}} \right| \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq \frac{1}{2}$$



另一方面, 取  $y_n = \frac{n}{2}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{y_n^k}{k!}} - e^{-y_n} &= \frac{e^{y_n} - \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{y_n^k}{k!}}{\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{y_n^k}{k!} e^{y_n}} \\
 &= \frac{\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \frac{y_n^k}{k!}}{\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{y_n^k}{k!} e^{y_n}} \\
 &> \frac{\frac{y_n^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}}{e^{2y_n}} = \frac{n^{n+1}}{(n+1)! e^n 2^{n+1}}
 \end{aligned}$$

由Stirling公式知  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} = \frac{1}{e}$  易得

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \max_{0 \leq x < +\infty} \left| e^{-x} - \frac{1}{\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^k}{k!}} \right| \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

所以

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \max_{0 \leq x < +\infty} \left| e^{-x} - \frac{1}{\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^k}{k!}} \right| \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

□