

## 第十届清疏竞赛班非数学类 5:

二重求和换序法.

$$\sum_{n=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^p a_{nk} = \sum_{k=1}^p \sum_{n=1}^m a_{nk}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^n a_{nk} = \sum_{k=1}^m \sum_{n=k}^m a_{nk}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^n a_{nk} = \sum_{n=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^m a_{nk} \chi_{\{1,2,\dots,n\}}(k) = \sum_{k=1}^m \sum_{n=1}^m a_{nk} \chi_{\{1,2,\dots,n\}}(k) = \sum_{k=1}^m \sum_{n=k}^m a_{nk}$$

$$\text{其中 } \chi_{\{1,2,\dots,n\}}(k) \triangleq \begin{cases} 1, & k \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \\ 0, & k \notin \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \end{cases}$$

强求通项(重要考点):

$$(\text{竞赛真题}) a_1 = 1, a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n}{(n+1)(a_n+1)}, n \geq 1, \text{ 求 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n! a_n$$

证明:

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

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

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

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

$$a_1 \in (0,1), a_{n+1} = \sqrt{\frac{1+a_n}{2}}, \text{ 求 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n$$

证明:

$$\cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos(\theta)}{2}}, \text{ 我们选取 } \theta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \text{ 使得}$$

$$a_1 = \cos \theta, a_2 = \cos \frac{\theta}{2}, a_3 = \cos \frac{\theta}{2^2}, \cdots, a_n = \cos \frac{\theta}{2^{n-1}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos \theta \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \cdots \cos \frac{\theta}{2^{n-1}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos \theta \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \cdots \cos \frac{\theta}{2^{n-2}} \cos \frac{\theta}{2^{n-1}} \sin \frac{\theta}{2^{n-1}}}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2^{n-1}}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos \theta \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \cdots \cos \frac{\theta}{2^{n-2}} \sin \frac{\theta}{2^{n-2}}}{2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2^{n-1}}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos \theta \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \cdots \cos \frac{\theta}{2^{n-3}} \sin \frac{\theta}{2^{n-3}}}{2^2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2^{n-1}}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2^n \sin \frac{\theta}{2^{n-1}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2^n \frac{\theta}{2^{n-1}}} = \frac{\sin(2\theta)}{2\theta} = \frac{\sin(2 \arccos a_1)}{2 \arccos a_1}$$

$$= \frac{2a_1 \sin \arccos a_1}{2 \arccos a_1} = \frac{a_1 \sin \arccos a_1}{\arccos a_1} = \frac{a_1 \sqrt{1-a_1^2}}{\arccos a_1}$$

$$x_1 = \sqrt{5}, x_{n+1} = x_n^2 - 2, \text{ 计算 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n}{x_{n+1}}$$

分析：双曲函数在同济上有，需要记熟，并知道他有和三角函数类似的性质

$$\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}, \cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}, \tanh x = \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x} = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \tanh x = 1$$

注意到  $\cos x = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  上无解，只能推测类似的双曲函数可以做到。

证明：

$$\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} = 2 \left( \frac{e^{\frac{x}{2}} + e^{-\frac{x}{2}}}{2} \right)^2 - 1 = \frac{e^x + e^{-x} + 2}{2} - 1$$

$$\cosh x = 2 \cos^2 h \frac{x}{2} - 1,$$

$$\sinh(2x) = 2 \sinh x \cosh x$$

$$\text{现在选取 } \theta \in (0, +\infty), \text{ 使得 } \cosh \theta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$x_1 = 2 \cosh \theta, x_2 = 4 \cosh^2 \theta - 2 = 2(2 \cos^2 h \theta - 1) = 2 \cosh(2\theta)$$

...

$$x_n = 2 \cosh(2^{n-1} \theta)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n}{x_{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n \cosh(\theta) \cosh(2\theta) \cdots \cosh(2^{n-1} \theta)}{2 \cosh(2^n \theta)}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n \sinh \theta \cosh(\theta) \cosh(2\theta) \cdots \cosh(2^{n-1} \theta)}{2 \sinh \theta \cosh(2^n \theta)}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{n-1} \sinh 2\theta \cosh(2\theta) \cosh(2^2 \theta) \cdots \cosh(2^{n-1} \theta)}{2 \sinh \theta \cosh(2^n \theta)}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{n-2} \sinh 2^2 \theta \cosh(2^2 \theta) \cdots \cosh(2^{n-1} \theta)}{2 \sinh \theta \cosh(2^n \theta)}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sinh 2^n \theta}{2 \sinh \theta \cosh(2^n \theta)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\tanh 2^n \theta}{2 \sinh \theta} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2 \sinh \theta} = 1$$

习题:  $a_{n+1} = b_n - \frac{na_n}{2n+1}$ , 若  $b_n$  收敛, 则  $a_n$  收敛.

(竞赛真题压轴题)

$a_n, b_n > 0, a_1 = b_1 = 1, b_n = a_n b_{n-1} - 2, n \geq 2, b_n$  有界, 求  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n}$ ,

解:

待定  $c_n, c_1 = 1$ , 然后

$c_n b_n = c_n a_n b_{n-1} - 2c_n$ , 期望可以裂项  $c_n a_n = c_{n-1}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{c_n}{c_{n-1}} = \frac{1}{a_n} \Rightarrow c_n = \frac{1}{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n}$$

$$c_n b_n - c_{n-1} b_{n-1} = -2c_n, n \geq 2$$

$$c_n b_n - 1 = -2 \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{1}{a_1 a_2 \dots a_k}$$

$$c_n b_n - 3 = -2 \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{a_1 a_2 \dots a_k}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{a_1 a_2 \dots a_k} = \frac{3 - c_n b_n}{2} \leq \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_1 a_2 \dots a_k} \text{ 存在}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n b_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_n}{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n} = 0,$$

$$\text{因此 } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_1 a_2 \dots a_k} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n - \lambda a_{n-1}) = a, |\lambda| < 1$ , 计算  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$

分析:

虽然有其他的方法,但我们来试试强求通项的方法

证明:

$\lambda = 0$ , 显然有  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$ , 当  $\lambda \neq 0$  时

$$\text{记 } b_n = a_n - \lambda a_{n-1} \Rightarrow \frac{b_n}{\lambda^n} = \frac{a_n - \lambda a_{n-1}}{\lambda^n} = \frac{a_n}{\lambda^n} - \frac{a_{n-1}}{\lambda^{n-1}}, n \geq 1$$

$$\text{因此 } \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{b_k}{\lambda^k} = \frac{a_n}{\lambda^n} - a_0 \Rightarrow a_n = \lambda^n \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{b_k}{\lambda^k} + a_0 \lambda^n$$

$$\text{而 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_0 \lambda^n = 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{b_k}{\lambda^k}}{\frac{1}{\lambda^n}}$$

$$\text{当 } \lambda > 0, \text{ 直接 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{b_k}{\lambda^k}}{\frac{1}{\lambda^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{b_{n+1}}{\lambda^{n+1}}}{\frac{1}{\lambda^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{\lambda^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_{n+1}}{1 - \lambda} = \frac{a}{1 - \lambda}$$

$$\text{当 } \lambda < 0, \text{ 对于偶子列 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{2n} \frac{b_k}{\lambda^k}}{\left(\frac{1}{\lambda^2}\right)^n} \stackrel{\text{stolz}}{=} \frac{a}{1 - \lambda}$$

$$\text{对于奇子列 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{2n-1} \frac{b_k}{\lambda^k}}{\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^{2n-1}} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{2n-1} \frac{b_k}{\lambda^k}}{\left(\frac{1}{\lambda^2}\right)^n} \stackrel{\text{stolz}}{=} \frac{a}{1 - \lambda}$$

$$\text{因此无论如何, 极限为 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{a}{1 - \lambda}$$

设 $a_1 > b_1 > c_1 > 0$ , 定义

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n + b_n + c_n}{3}, b_{n+1} = \sqrt[3]{a_n b_n c_n}, \frac{1}{c_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{a_n} + \frac{1}{b_n} + \frac{1}{c_n} \right)$$

证明:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n$  且存在

高中结论:

若 $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n > 0$ , 则下述函数是连续递增函数

$$f(r) = \begin{cases} \left( \frac{a_1^r + a_2^r + \dots + a_n^r}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{r}}, & r \neq 0 \\ \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n}, & r = 0 \end{cases}$$

其中连续性的证明留作习题, 递增可以直接记忆

其中对 $r_2 \neq r_1, f(r_2) = f(r_1)$ 的充分必要条件是所有 $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$ 相同.

证明:

由幂平均不等式, 我们知道 $a_n \geq b_n \geq c_n, n = 1, 2, \dots$

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n + b_n + c_n}{3} \leq \frac{a_n + a_n + a_n}{3} = a_n$$

$$c_{n+1} = \frac{3}{\left( \frac{1}{a_n} + \frac{1}{b_n} + \frac{1}{c_n} \right)} \geq \frac{3}{\left( \frac{1}{c_n} + \frac{1}{c_n} + \frac{1}{c_n} \right)} = c_n$$

故 $c_1 \leq \dots \leq c_n \leq c_{n+1} \leq a_{n+1} \leq a_n \leq \dots \leq a_1$

因此 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n$  存在

$$a_{n+1} - c_{n+1} \leq \frac{a_n + b_n + c_n}{3} - c_n = \frac{a_n - c_n + b_n - c_n}{3} \leq \frac{2}{3} (a_n - c_n)$$

$$\text{所以 } a_{n+1} - c_{n+1} \leq \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^n (a_1 - c_1) \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n - c_n) = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n$$

由夹逼准则我们有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n$ .

结论:

闭区间套定理:

设 $I_n$ 是一列递减( $I_{n+1} \subset I_n$ )闭区间, 则

(1): 必然有点属于每一个 $I_n$ ,

(2): 若还有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |I_n| = 0$ , 则存在唯一一点属于每一个 $I_n$ .

回到原题：

$[c_n, a_n]$  构成递减闭区间, 且  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n - c_n) = 0$ , 因此由闭区间套定理, 存在唯一一个点  $t$ , 使得  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = t$ .

设 $a_1, b_1, c_1 > 0$ , 且 $a_1 + b_1 + c_1 = 1$ , 令

$$a_{n+1} = a_n^2 + 2b_n c_n, b_{n+1} = b_n^2 + 2a_n c_n, c_{n+1} = c_n^2 + 2a_n b_n$$

求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n$

证明:

显然 $a_n, b_n, c_n > 0$ , 所以 $a_{n+1} + b_{n+1} + c_{n+1} = (a_n + b_n + c_n)^2$

$$\Rightarrow a_n + b_n + c_n = 1, \forall n \in \mathbb{N},$$

记 $T_n = \max \{a_n, b_n, c_n\}, S_n = \min \{a_n, b_n, c_n\}$

对 $n_0$ 时, 不妨设 $a_{n_0} \geq b_{n_0} \geq c_{n_0}$

$$a_{n_0+1} = a_{n_0}^2 + 2b_{n_0} c_{n_0} \leq a_{n_0}^2 + a_{n_0} c_{n_0} + b_{n_0} a_{n_0} = a_{n_0}$$

$$b_{n_0+1} = b_{n_0}^2 + 2a_{n_0} c_{n_0} \leq a_{n_0} b_{n_0} + a_{n_0} c_{n_0} + a_{n_0} a_{n_0} = a_{n_0}$$

$$c_{n_0+1} = c_{n_0}^2 + 2a_{n_0} b_{n_0} \leq c_{n_0} a_{n_0} + a_{n_0} b_{n_0} + a_{n_0} a_{n_0} = a_{n_0}$$

因此 $T_{n_0+1} \leq T_{n_0}$

$$a_{n_0+1} = a_{n_0}^2 + 2b_{n_0} c_{n_0} \geq a_{n_0} c_{n_0} + b_{n_0} c_{n_0} + c_{n_0} c_{n_0} = c_{n_0}$$

$$b_{n_0+1} = b_{n_0}^2 + 2a_{n_0} c_{n_0} \geq b_{n_0} c_{n_0} + a_{n_0} c_{n_0} + c_{n_0} c_{n_0} = c_{n_0}$$

$$c_{n_0+1} = c_{n_0}^2 + 2a_{n_0} b_{n_0} \geq c_{n_0}^2 + a_{n_0} c_{n_0} + b_{n_0} c_{n_0} = c_{n_0}$$

因此 $S_{n_0+1} \geq S_{n_0}$

所以 $S_1 \leq \dots \leq S_n \leq S_{n+1} \leq T_{n+1} \leq T_n \leq \dots \leq T_1$

因此 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_n, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$  存在

$$\begin{aligned} |a_{n_0+1} - c_{n_0+1}| &= |a_{n_0}^2 + 2b_{n_0} c_{n_0} - c_{n_0}^2 - 2a_{n_0} b_{n_0}| \\ &= |(a_{n_0} - c_{n_0})(a_{n_0} + c_{n_0}) - 2b_{n_0}(a_{n_0} - c_{n_0})| \\ &= |(a_{n_0} - c_{n_0})(a_{n_0} + c_{n_0} - 2b_{n_0})| \\ &= |(a_{n_0} - c_{n_0})(a_{n_0} - b_{n_0} - (b_{n_0} - c_{n_0}))| \leq |a_{n_0} - c_{n_0}|^2 \\ &= |b_{n_0+1} - c_{n_0+1}| \\ &= |(b_{n_0} - c_{n_0})(b_{n_0} + c_{n_0} - 2a_{n_0})| \\ &= |(a_{n_0} - b_{n_0} - (a_{n_0} - c_{n_0}))(a_{n_0} - b_{n_0} + a_{n_0} - c_{n_0})| \\ &= (a_{n_0} - c_{n_0})^2 - (a_{n_0} - b_{n_0})^2 \leq (a_{n_0} - c_{n_0})^2 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
& \left| a_{n_0+1} - b_{n_0+1} \right| \\
&= \left| a_{n_0} - b_{n_0} \right| \left| a_{n_0} + b_{n_0} - 2c_{n_0} \right| \\
&\leq \left| a_{n_0} - c_{n_0} - (b_{n_0} - c_{n_0}) \right| \left| a_{n_0} - c_{n_0} + b_{n_0} - c_{n_0} \right| \\
&= \left( a_{n_0} - c_{n_0} \right)^2 - \left( b_{n_0} - c_{n_0} \right)^2 \leq \left( a_{n_0} - c_{n_0} \right)^2
\end{aligned}$$

综上所述,

$$T_{n+1} - S_{n+1} \leq (T_n - S_n)^2 \leq \cdots \leq (T_1 - S_1)^{2^n} \leq T_1^{2^n}$$

$$\text{因此 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (T_{n+1} - S_{n+1}) = 0$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$$

$S_n \leq a_n, b_n, c_n \leq T_n$ , 由夹逼准则, 我们有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = x, \text{ 因此 } 3x = 1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = \frac{1}{3}$$

