

9.21

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习题A

$$2. (2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{2^n} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, \exists \forall n > N, \text{ 都有 } \left| \frac{n^2}{2^n} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{首先 } 2^n = (1+1)^n = C_n^0 + C_n^1 + C_n^2 + \dots + C_n^n \\ = 1 + n + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{6} + \dots$$

$$\therefore \text{有 } 2^n > n + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{6} = \frac{n^3 + 5n}{6} > \frac{n^3}{6}$$

$$\text{因此想要 } \left| \frac{n^2}{2^n} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon, \text{ 只要 } \frac{6}{n} < \varepsilon \text{ 即可}$$

$$\text{综上取 } N = \left[\frac{6}{\varepsilon} \right] + 1$$

$$\text{故有 } \left| \frac{n^2}{2^n} - 0 \right| = \frac{n^2}{2^n} < \frac{6}{n} < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{即 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{2^n} = 0 \quad \text{Q.E.D.}$$

$$(4) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n}{5n+1} = \frac{3}{5} \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, \exists \forall n > N, \text{ 都有 } \left| \frac{3n}{5n+1} - \frac{3}{5} \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{都有 } \left| \frac{3n}{5n+1} - \frac{3}{5} \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore \left| \frac{3n}{5n+1} - \frac{3}{5} \right| = \left| \frac{-\frac{3}{5}}{5n+1} \right| = \frac{3}{5(5n+1)}$$

$$\therefore \text{想要 } \left| \frac{3n}{5n+1} - \frac{3}{5} \right| < \varepsilon, \text{ 只要 } \frac{3}{5(5n+1)} < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{即 } n > \frac{3}{5\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\text{综上取 } N = \left[\frac{3}{5\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{5} \right] + 1 \quad \text{即可证明 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n}{5n+1} = \frac{3}{5}$$

Q.E.D.

$$3. (1) \forall M > 0, \exists N > 0, \exists \forall n > N, \text{ 都有 } x_n > M$$

$$(2) \forall M < 0, \exists N > 0, \exists \forall n > N, \text{ 都有 } x_n < M$$

习题(B)

习题 (B)

$$1. (1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2+1} = \infty \Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0, \exists N > 0, \exists \forall n > N, \\ \text{都有 } \left| \frac{n^2}{n^2+1} \right| > M$$

首先不妨设 $n > 1$

$$\text{则有 } n^2 - 1 = (n-1)(n^2+n+1) > (n-1)(n^2)$$

$$\therefore \left| \frac{n^2}{n^2+1} \right| > n-1$$

$$\text{综上取 } N = M+1 \text{ 即可证明 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2+1} = \infty \quad \text{Q.E.D.}$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2\sqrt{n}-1} = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, \exists \forall n > N,$$

$$\text{都有 } \left| \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2\sqrt{n}-1} - \frac{1}{2} \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore \left| \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2\sqrt{n}-1} - \frac{1}{2} \right| = \frac{1}{2(2\sqrt{n}-1)}$$

$$\therefore \text{想要 } \left| \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2\sqrt{n}-1} - \frac{1}{2} \right| < \varepsilon, \text{ 只要 } \sqrt{n} > \frac{1}{4\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{综上取 } N = \left[\left(\frac{1}{4\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \right] + 1 \text{ 即可证明 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2\sqrt{n}-1} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{Q.E.D.}$$

4. 不正确.

下面给出正确的证明:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, \exists \forall n > N, \text{ 都有 } \left| \sqrt[n]{n} - 1 \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore \left| \sqrt[n]{n} - 1 \right| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \sqrt[n]{n} - 1 < \varepsilon$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n < (1+\varepsilon)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k \varepsilon^k 1^{n-k}$$

$$\therefore \text{想要 } \left| \sqrt[n]{n} - 1 \right| < \varepsilon, \text{ 只要 } n < C_n^2 \varepsilon^2 \cdot 1^{n-2} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \varepsilon^2$$

$$\text{即 } n > \frac{2}{\varepsilon^2} + 1$$

$$\text{综上取 } N = \left[\frac{2}{\varepsilon^2} \right] + 2, \text{ 即有 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1 \quad \text{Q.E.D.}$$

习题 (2)

$$3. (2) \because \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A, (A > 0)$$

\therefore 有 $\forall \varepsilon_1 > 0, \exists \delta_1 > 0, \exists \forall 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta_1$, 都有 $|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon_1$,

若要证明 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \sqrt{f(x)} = \sqrt{A}$

就是要说明 $\forall \varepsilon_2 > 0, \exists \delta_2 > 0, \exists \forall 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta_2$,

都有 $|\sqrt{f(x)} - \sqrt{A}| < \varepsilon_2$

$$|\sqrt{f(x)} - \sqrt{A}| = \frac{|f(x) - A|}{\sqrt{f(x)} + \sqrt{A}}$$

由极限的保号性可知 在某 $U_0(x_0, \delta_0)$ 内有 $f(x) > 0$

$$\text{因此 } |\sqrt{f(x)} - \sqrt{A}| < \frac{1}{\sqrt{A}} |f(x) - A| < \frac{\varepsilon_1}{\sqrt{A}}$$

综上 取 $\varepsilon_2 = \frac{\varepsilon_1}{\sqrt{A}}$ 便可证明 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \sqrt{f(x)} = \sqrt{A}$ Q.E.D