

2.1 用定义证明:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{n}] = 1$

证明:  $\exists N, \forall n > N \quad |x_n - a| < \varepsilon$  恒成立

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

$$|\frac{(-1)^n}{n}| < \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon$$

$$n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \quad \text{令 } N = [\frac{1}{\varepsilon}] + 1$$

$\forall n > [\frac{1}{\varepsilon}] + 1$ , 都有  $|\frac{(-1)^n}{n} - 1|$  恒成立

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{n}] = 1$$

2.2 求极限  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}})$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+i}} < \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+i}} < \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2}}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+i}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n} = 1$$

由夹逼定理,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+i}} = 1$

2.3 求极限  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{n^2+n+1} + \frac{2}{n^2+n+2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2+n+n} \right)$

解:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i}{n^2+n+i}$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i}{n^2+n+i} > \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i}{n^2+n+n}$$

$$\frac{\frac{(n+1)n}{2}}{n^2+2n} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2+n}{2(n^2+n)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i}{n^2+n+i} < \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i}{n^2+n}$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i}{n^2+n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2+n}{2(n^2+n)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i}{n^2+n+i} = \frac{1}{2}$$

2.4. 设  $a_n = \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} \quad (n=1, 2, \dots)$

证明数列  $\{a_n\}$  收敛.

证明:  $a_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i^2} < 1 + \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n \cdot (n-1)} = 2 - \frac{1}{n}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2 - \frac{1}{n} = 2$$

$$a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} > 0 \quad \uparrow$$

$a_n$  单调有界, 收敛于 2

2.5 设  $x_1 = 2$ ,  $x_n + (x_n - 4)x_{n-1} = 3$  ( $n = 2, 3, \dots$ )

求  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$

解:  $x_n + x_n x_{n-1} - 4x_{n-1} = 3$

$$x_n(1 + x_{n-1}) = 3 + 4x_{n-1}$$

$$x_n = \frac{3 + 4x_{n-1}}{1 + x_{n-1}}$$

$$x_{n+1} - x_n = \frac{3 + 4x_n}{1 + x_n} - \frac{3 + 4x_{n-1}}{1 + x_{n-1}}$$

$$= \frac{(3 + 4x_n)(1 + x_{n-1}) - (1 + x_n)(3 + 4x_{n-1})}{(1 + x_n)(1 + x_{n-1})}$$

$$= \frac{x_n - x_{n-1}}{(1 + x_n)(1 + x_{n-1})}$$

$$\because x_1 = 2 \quad x_2 = \frac{3 + 8}{1 + 2} = \frac{11}{3} > 2$$

$$\therefore x_n - x_{n-1} > 0$$

$\{x_n\}$  单调递增

$$x_n = \frac{3+4x_{n-1}}{1+x_{n-1}} = 3 + \frac{x_{n-1}}{1+x_{n-1}} < 4$$

$\therefore \{x_n\}$  单调有上界

$\therefore \{x_n\}$  极限存在

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3+4x_n}{1+x_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$$

由保号性可知  $A > 0$

$$x_n^2 + x_n - 4x_n - 3 = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \frac{3+\sqrt{21}}{2}$$

$$x_n^2 - 3x_n - 3 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_n &= \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9+12}}{2} \\ &= \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{21}}{2} \end{aligned}$$