

例. 证明数列 $\{(1+\frac{1}{n})^n\}$ 与 $\{(1+\frac{1}{n})^{n+1}\}$ 都收敛且极限相同.

(利用伯努利不等式) (用数学归纳法).

$$(1+x)^n \geq 1+nX, \quad x > -1, n=1, 2, 3, \dots$$

证明: 1° $n=1$ 时, $1+x \geq 1+x$ 成立.

2° 假设 $n=k$ ($k \in \mathbb{N}^*$) 时, 有 $(1+x)^k \geq 1+kX$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则当 } n=k+1 \text{ 时, } (1+x)^{k+1} &= (1+x)(1+x)^k \\ &\geq (1+x)(1+kX) \\ &= 1+(k+1)X+kX^2 \\ &\geq 1+(k+1)X. \end{aligned}$$

即当 $n=k+1$ 时, 也成立.

由 1° 和 2° 得 $(1+x)^n \geq 1+nX$ ($x > -1$), $n=1, 2, 3, \dots$

证明: 令 $x_n = (1+\frac{1}{n})^n$, $y_n = (1+\frac{1}{n})^{n+1}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} &= \frac{(1+\frac{1}{n+1})^{n+1}}{(1+\frac{1}{n})^n} = \frac{(\frac{n+2}{n+1})^{n+1}}{(\frac{n+1}{n})^n} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}\right)^{n+1} \cdot \frac{n+2}{n+1} \\ &\geq \left(1 - \frac{n}{(n+1)^2}\right) \cdot \frac{n+2}{n+1} = \frac{n^3+3n^2+3n+2}{(n+1)^3} = \frac{(n+1)^3+1}{(n+1)^3} > 1. \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \{x_n\}$ 单调递增. 有上界 $x_1 = 2$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } \frac{y_n}{y_{n+1}} &= \frac{(1+\frac{1}{n})^{n+1}}{(1+\frac{1}{n+1})^{n+2}} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n(n+2)}\right)^{n+1} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n+2} \geq \left(1 + \frac{n+1}{n(n+2)}\right) \cdot \frac{n+1}{n+2} \\ &= \frac{n^3+4n^2+4n+1}{n^3+4n^2+4n} > 1. \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \{y_n\}$ 单调递减. 有下界 $y_1 = 4$.

$$\text{又 } 2 \leq x_n = \frac{y_n}{(1+\frac{1}{n})} < y_n \leq 4$$

$\therefore \{x_n\}, \{y_n\}$ 均单调有界 即为收敛数列.

设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = e$.

$$\text{则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_n}{1+\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{e}{1} = e.$$

$\therefore \{x_n\}, \{y_n\}$ 极限相同.

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第P31页课后作业:

5. 求下列极限

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

解: 原式 = $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n$
 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n$
 $= e^2$

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

解: 原式 = $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n+1})^{n+1} (1 + \frac{1}{n+1})^{-1}$
 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n+1})^{n+1} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n+1})^{-1}$
 $= e \cdot 1$
 $= e$

6. 设 $x_1 = 2, x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(x_n + \frac{1}{x_n}) (n=1, 2, \dots)$ 证明数列 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛, 并求其极限.

证明: $\because x_1 = 2, x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(x_n + \frac{1}{x_n})$

$\therefore x_n > 0$

$\therefore x_{n+1} \geq \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{x_n \cdot \frac{1}{x_n}} = 1 (n=1, 2, 3, \dots)$ 又加上 $x_1 = 2$

可得 $x_n \geq 1$

$\therefore x_{n+1} - x_n = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{x_n} - x_n) \leq 0$

$\therefore \{x_n\}$ 单调递减.

且存在上界 2, 下界 1. 是单调递减的有界数列.

\therefore 得证 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛. 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$.

$a = \frac{1}{2}(a + \frac{1}{a})$ 得 $a = 1$

\therefore 综上, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 1$.

7. 证明定理 2.1.4

证明: $\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = a$

$\therefore \forall \epsilon \exists N_1$, 当 $n > N_1$ 时, $|x_n - a| < \epsilon$

$\therefore a - \epsilon < x_n$

又 $\exists N_2$, 当 $n > N_2$ 时, $|y_n - a| < \epsilon$

$\therefore a + \epsilon > y_n$

令 $N = \max\{N_1, N_2\}$ 当 $n > N$ 时.

$a - \epsilon < x_n \leq z_n \leq y_n < a + \epsilon$

$\therefore |z_n - a| < \epsilon$

\therefore 得证 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = a$.

KOKUYO