



习题课时间:

主要内容: 数列极限的定义与基本性质

1. (Toeplitz 定理)

设 $n, k \in \mathbb{N}_+$ 时, $t_{nk} \geq 0$. 且 $\sum_{k=1}^n t_{nk} = 1$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} t_{nk} = 0$.

如果 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$, 令

$$x_n = \sum_{k=1}^n t_{nk} a_k,$$

则有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$.

证. 由 $\sum_{k=1}^n t_{nk} = 1$, 不妨设 $a = 0$, 否则考虑数列 $\{a_n - a\}$.

若 $a_n \equiv 0$, 结论显然成立.

对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,

① 由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$, 取 $N_1 \in \mathbb{N}_+$, 使 $n > N_1$ 时, 有

$$|a_n| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2};$$

② 由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} t_{nk} = 0$, 取 $N_2 \in \mathbb{N}_+$, 使 $n > N_2$ 时, 有

$$0 \leq t_{nk} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2 \left(\sum_{l=1}^{N_1} |a_l| \right)}, \quad \forall k \in \{1, \dots, N_1\}.$$

现在我们考虑 $n \geq N := \max\{N_1, N_2\}$ 时, 有:

$$|x_n| = \left| \sum_{k=1}^n t_{nk} a_k \right|$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=1}^{N_1} t_{nk} |a_k| + \sum_{k=N_1+1}^n t_{nk} |a_k|$$

$$< \sum_{k=1}^{N_1} \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{2 \left(\sum_{l=1}^{N_1} |a_l| \right)} \right) |a_k| + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \sum_{k=N_1+1}^n t_{nk}$$





$$\leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon.$$

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

推论 1: 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$, 则

① $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n} = a;$

② $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_1 + 2a_2 + \dots + na_n}{n^2} = \frac{a}{2};$

③ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k} a_k = a;$

④ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^k} \sum_{l=1}^n l^k a_l = \frac{a}{k+1} \quad (k \in \mathbb{N})$

推论 2: (课后习题第 5 题). 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$, 则

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{p_1 a_n + p_2 a_{n-1} + \dots + p_n a_1}{p_1 + p_2 + \dots + p_n} = a,$$

其中 $p_k > 0$, 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{p_n}{p_1 + p_2 + \dots + p_n} = 0$.

证: 取

$$t_{nk} = \frac{p_{n+1-k}}{p_1 + p_2 + \dots + p_n}$$

即可.

推论 3: ($\frac{*}{\infty}$ 型 Stolz 定理).





设 $\{b_n\}$ 是严格递增于 $+\infty$ 的数列, 如果:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} = A,$$

那么

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = A.$$

注: 取

$$t_{nk} = \frac{b_{k+1} - b_k}{b_{n+1} - b_1} \quad (k=1, \dots, n)$$

即可.

思考题: Toeplitz 定理中 ① 如果 $a = +\infty$ (或 $-\infty$), 结论是否依然成立?

② 若将 $\sum_{k=1}^n t_{nk} = 1$ 改为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n t_{nk} = 1$, 结论是否依然成立?

并由此考虑以下问题:

i). 设 $0 < \lambda < 1$, $a_n > 0$ ($n=1, 2, \dots$) 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$, 则:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n + \lambda a_{n-1} + \lambda^2 a_{n-2} + \dots + \lambda^n a_0) = \frac{a}{1-\lambda}.$$

ii). 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \alpha$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = \beta$, 则

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_1 y_n + x_2 y_{n-1} + \dots + x_n y_1}{n} = \alpha \beta.$$





2. 设 $A_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$, $n \in \mathbb{N}_+$, 数列 $\{A_n\}$ 收敛. 又有一个严格递增的正数数列 $\{p_n\}$, 且为无穷大量. 证明:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{p_1 a_1 + p_2 a_2 + \dots + p_n a_n}{p_n} = 0.$$

证. 由 Abel 分部求和公式:

$$\sum_{k=1}^n p_k a_k = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} A_k (p_k - p_{k+1}) + A_n p_n.$$

即:

$$\frac{1}{p_n} \sum_{k=1}^n p_k a_k = A_n - \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} A_k (p_{k+1} - p_k)}{p_n}.$$

其中若设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = A$, 由 Stolz 定理:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} A_k (p_{k+1} - p_k)}{p_n} \quad (p_n \nearrow, \rightarrow +\infty)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{A_{n-1} (p_n - p_{n-1})}{p_n - p_{n-1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_{n-1} = A.$$

从而:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{p_n} \sum_{k=1}^n p_k a_k = A - A = 0. \quad \square$$

注: “严格递增”可改为“递增”. 考友, 重新使用 Toeplitz 定理. (或去掉“不严格递增”项).





3. 证:

$$S_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2^\alpha} + \frac{1}{3^\alpha} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^\alpha}.$$

则 $\{S_n\}$ 收敛当且仅当 $\alpha > 1$.

证: ①. $\alpha \leq 0$ 时, $S_n \geq n$, 自然发散.

②. $0 < \alpha \leq 1$ 时:

由:

$$\frac{1}{(n+1)^\alpha} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n)^\alpha} \geq \frac{n}{(2n)^\alpha} = \frac{1}{2^\alpha} n^{1-\alpha} \geq \frac{1}{2^\alpha},$$

得

$$S_{2n} \geq S_n + \frac{1}{2^\alpha}.$$

$$\text{即: } S_{2^n} \geq S_1 + \frac{1}{2^\alpha} n \rightarrow +\infty \quad (n \rightarrow \infty).$$

从而 $\{S_n\}$ 发散.

③. $\alpha > 1$ 时, 显然 $\{S_n\}$ 是递增数列, 只需证明其有上界.

考虑:

$$\frac{1}{(2^k)^\alpha} + \frac{1}{(2^{k+1})^\alpha} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2^{k+1}-1)^\alpha}$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{(2^k)^\alpha} \cdot 2^k = \left(\frac{1}{2^{\alpha-1}}\right)^k.$$

$$\text{即 } S_{2^{k+1}-1} - S_{2^k-1} \leq \left(\frac{1}{2^{\alpha-1}}\right)^k.$$

$$\text{从而 } S_{2^k-1} = S_1 + (S_{2^2-1} - S_1) + \dots + (S_{2^k-1} - S_{2^{k-1}-1})$$

$$\leq 1 + \frac{1}{2^{\alpha-1}} + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{2^{\alpha-1}}\right)^{k-1}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2^{\alpha-1}}\right)^k}{1 - \frac{1}{2^{\alpha-1}}} < \frac{2^{\alpha-1}}{2^{\alpha-1} - 1}.$$





注意到, 对 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}_+$, $\exists k$, s.t. $2^k - 1 \geq n$. 则

$$S_n \leq S_{2^k-1} < \frac{2^{\alpha-1}}{2^{\alpha-1}-1}.$$

即 $\{S_n\}$ 有上界.

又因 $\alpha > 1$ 时, $\{S_n\}$ 收敛. □

4. 设 $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$. 求:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1^\alpha} + \frac{1}{n+2^\alpha} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n^\alpha} \right) \quad \nearrow S_n$$

解. ① $\alpha < 1$ 时.

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n+n^\alpha} \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n+k^\alpha} \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n}{n+n^\alpha} \leq S_n \leq \frac{n}{n+1}$$

\downarrow
1

\downarrow
1

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = 1.$$

② $\alpha = 1$ 时.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \ln 2, \quad \text{自行查阅课本.}$$

③ $\alpha > 1$ 时, 取 β , s.t. $1 < \beta < \alpha$.

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &< \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n+k^\alpha} = \sum_{k=1}^{[\sqrt[\beta]{n}]} \frac{1}{n+k^\alpha} + \sum_{k=[\sqrt[\beta]{n}]+1}^n \frac{1}{n+k^\alpha} \\ &\leq \frac{[\sqrt[\beta]{n}]}{n} + \frac{n - [\sqrt[\beta]{n}]}{n^{\alpha/\beta}} \leq \frac{1}{n^{1-1/\beta}} + \frac{1}{n^{\alpha/\beta-1}} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = 0. \quad \square$$

