

# hw\_3

## 必做题:

2.  $\forall \alpha > 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^\alpha} = ?$  证明你的论断。

解:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^\alpha} = 0$

证明:  $\forall \epsilon > 0$ , 取  $N = \left\lfloor \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon}\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right\rfloor + 1$

当  $n > N$  时, 必有

$$\left| \frac{1}{n^\alpha} - 0 \right| = \frac{1}{n^\alpha} < \epsilon$$

故  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^\alpha} = 0$

3. 利用夹逼定理计算  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!}$  (其中  
 $(2n-1)!! = (2n-1)(2n-3)\cdots 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 1$ ;  
 $(2n)!! = (2n)(2n-2)\cdots 4 \cdot 2$ )

解:

$$0 < \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} < \sqrt{\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{6}{7} \cdots \frac{2n}{2n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdots \frac{2n-1}{2n}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}}$$

由于  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}} = 0$

故由夹逼定理可知  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} = 0$

4. 设  $A = \max\{a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_m\} (a_i > 0, i = 1, 2, \cdots, m)$ , 证明  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_1^n + a_2^n + \cdots + a_m^n} = A$

解: 因为  $A = \max\{a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_m\}$

所以

$$A = (A^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} < (a_1^n + a_2^n + \cdots + a_m^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} < (mA^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{m} \cdot A$$

由于  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{m} A = A$ , 由夹逼定理知,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_1^n + a_2^n + \cdots + a_m^n} = A$

5. 计算  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{3n^3+2n^2+1} + \frac{2^2}{3n^3+2n^2+1} + \cdots + \frac{n^2}{3n^3+2n^2+1} \right)$

解:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{3n^3+2n^2+1} + \frac{2^2}{3n^3+2n^2+1} + \cdots + \frac{n^2}{3n^3+2n^2+1} \right)$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1^2+2^2+\cdots+n^2}{3n^3+2n^2+1} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6(3n^3+2n^2+1)} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{(1+\frac{1}{n})(2+\frac{1}{n})}{6(3+\frac{2}{n}+\frac{1}{n^3})} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1 \cdot 2}{6 \cdot 3} = \frac{1}{9}$$

## 6. 计算 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n}(\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n})$

解:

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

## 7. 利用结论 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e$

(a) 计算下列个极限 (提示: 本质上是凑出  $\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$  这种结构, 一般地, 只要凑出  $\left(1 + \frac{1}{\square}\right)^{\square}$  就可以了, 其中  $\square$  是任意 (正负) 无穷大量)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^3}\right)^{2n^3}; \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{(-1)^n \sin n}$$

解: 7. (a)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^3}\right)^{2n^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n^3}\right)^{n^3}\right]^2 = e^2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{(-1)^n \sin n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n\right]^{\frac{(-1)^n \sin n}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{(-1)^n \sin n}{n}} = e^0 = 1$$

(b) 以  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-n} = e$  为例说明上面提示中说明的合理性。

解: (b)

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^{-n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n-1}\right)^n \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n-1}\right)^{n-1} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{n-1}\right) \\ &= e \cdot 1 = e \end{aligned}$$

由提示可知

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e$$

故上面提示中说明合理。

## 8. 计算 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n^2 - n + 2)^{\frac{1}{n}}$

解: 8. 当  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时, 有

$$n^2 - n + 2 \sim n^2$$

故

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n^2 - n + 2)^{\frac{1}{n}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n^2)^{\frac{1}{n}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(n^{\frac{1}{n}}\right)^2 = \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{1}{n}}\right)^2 = 1^2 = 1\end{aligned}$$

## 9. 计算 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{3}{n^2} + \cdots + \frac{2n-1}{n^2}\right)$

解: 9.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{3}{n^2} + \cdots + \frac{2n-1}{n^2}\right)$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+3+5+\cdots+(2n-1)}{n^2}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2}$$

$$= 1$$

## 10. 计算 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 4} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n(n+2)}\right]$

解:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 4} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n(n+2)}\right]$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+2}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{4}$$

## 11. 计算 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^4}\right) \cdots \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^{2^n}}\right)$

解:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^4}\right) \cdots \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^{2^n}}\right)$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^{2^{n+1}-1}}\right)$$

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

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

$$= 2$$

## 12. 计算

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+2+3}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+2+3+\cdots+n}\right)$$

解:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+2+3}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+2+3+\cdots+n}\right)$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{5}{4} \cdots \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n+2}{n+1}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{n+2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}$$

## 选做题:

1. 给定数列  $\{a_n\}$ ,  $\forall m \in \mathbb{N}$ , 记  $S_m := \sum_{k=1}^m a_k$ , 即  $S_1 = a_1$ ,  $S_2 = a_1 + a_2$ ,  $S_3 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 \cdots$

证明: 如果  $\{S_m\}$  收敛, 则  $\{a_n\}$  是无穷小量。并举例说明,  $\{a_n\}$  是无穷小并不能保证  $\{S_n\}$  的收敛。

解: 证明: 若  $\{S_n\}$  收敛, 设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \alpha$

$$\text{则 } a_n = S_{n+1} - S_n$$

两边取极限

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{n+1} - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \alpha - \alpha = 0$$

故  $\{a_n\}$  为无穷小量

举例:

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n}$$

$S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i}$ , 为调和级数, 是发散的, 不收敛

2. 证明: 若  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A$ , 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_1 + \cdots + x_n}{n} = A$ 。

解: 2.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A$

即  $\forall \epsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists N_1 \in \mathbb{N}$ , s.t.  $\forall n > N_1$ ,  $|x_n - A| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{x_1 + \cdots + x_n}{n} - A \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{(x_1 - A) + \cdots + (x_n - A)}{n} \right| \leq \frac{|x_1 - A| + \cdots + |x_n - A|}{n} \end{aligned}$$

将和式分为两部分:

$$\frac{|x_1 - A| + \cdots + |x_{N_1} - A|}{n} + \frac{|x_{N_1+1} - A| + \cdots + |x_n - A|}{n}$$

对于第二部分:

$$\frac{|x_{N_1+1} - A| + \cdots + |x_n - A|}{n} < \frac{n - N_1}{n} \cdot \frac{\epsilon}{2} < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

对于第一部分:

$$\text{取 } N_2 = \max \left\{ N_1, \frac{2(|x_1 - A| + \cdots + |x_{N_1} - A|)}{\epsilon} \right\}$$

$$\text{s.t. } \frac{|x_1 - A| + \cdots + |x_{N_1} - A|}{n} < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

故当  $n > N_2$  时

$$\left| \frac{x_1 + \cdots + x_n}{n} - A \right| < \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \epsilon$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_1 + \cdots + x_n}{n} = A$$