

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

$$(2n-1)!! = (2n-1)(2n-3)\cdots 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 1;$$

$$(2n)!! = (2n)(2(n-1))\cdots 4 \cdot 2)$$

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

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

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 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{m} = 1$, 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: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{3n^3+2n^2+1} + \frac{2^2}{3n^3+2n^2+1} + \cdots + \frac{n^2}{3n^3+2n^2+1} \right)$

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

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

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

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

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)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^3}\right)^{2n^3} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n^3}\right)^{n^3} \right]^2 = e^2 \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{(-1)^n \sin n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \right]^{\frac{(-1)^n \sin n}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{(-1)^n \sin n}{n}} = e^0 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

$$= 1$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= 2$$

12. 计算

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$S_1 = a_1, \quad S_2 = a_1 + a_2, \quad S_3 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 \cdots$$

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. $\forall n > N_1$, $|x_n - A| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{x_1 + \cdots + x_n}{n} - A \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{(x_1 - A) + \cdots + (x_{N_1} - A)}{n} + \frac{(x_{N_1+1} - A) + \cdots + (x_n - A)}{n} \right| \leq \frac{|x_1 - A| + \cdots + |x_{N_1} - A|}{n} + \frac{|x_{N_1+1} - A| + \cdots + |x_n - A|}{n} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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