

1.1 节

3. 求证 $\sqrt{2}$, $\sqrt{3}$ 和 $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$ 是无理数

① 若 $\sqrt{2}$ 有理, $\sqrt{2} = \frac{p}{q}$, p, q 互质

则 $2 = \frac{p^2}{q^2} \Rightarrow p^2 = 2q^2$ 则 p^2 是 2 的倍数, 则 p 也是 2 的倍数

令 $p = 2k$ 则 $2^2 = 2k^2$, 2^2 是 2 的倍数, 2 也是 2 的倍数, 与 p, q 互质矛盾

② 若 $\sqrt{3}$ 有理, $\sqrt{3} = \frac{p}{q}$, p, q 互质

则 $p^2 = 3q^2$, 则 p 是 3 的倍数, $p = 3k$, 则 $3^2 = 3k^2$, 则 3 是 3 的倍数, 与 p, q 互质矛盾

③. 证 $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$ 无理

法①: $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} = \frac{p}{q}$ 若 $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$ 有理, 则 $(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})^2 = 5 + 2\sqrt{6} = \frac{p^2}{q^2}$ 同理可证明 $\sqrt{6}$ 无理, 右边有理

②: 若 $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$ 有理, 则 $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} = \frac{p}{q} \Rightarrow \sqrt{2} = \frac{p}{q} - \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow 2 = (\frac{p}{q})^2 - 2\sqrt{6} + 3$, $\sqrt{6}$ 无理, 其它有理

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{6} = \frac{p^2}{q^2} - \frac{p^2}{q^2} + 2 \Rightarrow 3 = (\frac{p}{q})^2 - 2\sqrt{6} + 2$, $\sqrt{6}$ 无理, 其余有理矛盾!

5. (2) 若 $r + s\sqrt{2} + t\sqrt{3} = 0$, 则 $s = r = t = 0$

解: 若 r, s, t 均不为零.

则 $r = -s\sqrt{2} - t\sqrt{3}$, 左边有理, 右边无理, 矛盾! 所以 r 只能为零.

若 s, t 有一个不为零, 不妨设为 s .

则 $s\sqrt{2} + t\sqrt{3} = 0 \Rightarrow$

⑦ 设 a, b 实数, 且 $|a| < 1, |b| < 1$ 证明: $|\frac{a+b}{1+ab}| < 1$

解法①: $|\frac{a+b}{1+ab}| < 1 \Leftrightarrow (\frac{a+b}{1+ab})^2 < 1 \xrightarrow{(1+ab)^2 > 0} a^2 + 2ab + b^2 < 1 + 2ab + a^2b^2 \Leftrightarrow a^2 + b^2 < 1 + a^2b^2$

移项
 $\Leftrightarrow (a^2 - 1)(b^2 - 1) > 0$

解法②: $|\frac{a+b}{1+ab}| < 1 \Leftrightarrow -1 < \frac{a+b}{1+ab} < 1 \xrightarrow{1+ab > 0} -1+ab < a+b < 1+ab \xrightarrow{\text{移项}} \begin{cases} (a-1)(b-1) > 0 \\ (a+1)(b+1) > 0 \end{cases}$

1.2 节.

$$(1) \left| \frac{n}{5+3n} - \frac{1}{5} \right| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \left| \frac{3n-5-3n}{5(5+3n)} \right| = \left| \frac{-5}{5(5+3n)} \right| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \frac{5}{5(5+3n)} < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow n > \frac{5}{9\varepsilon} - \frac{5}{3}$$

$\forall \varepsilon, \exists N = \left\lceil \frac{5}{9\varepsilon} - \frac{5}{3} \right\rceil + 1$. 当 $n > N$ 时, $\left| \frac{n}{5+3n} - \frac{1}{5} \right| < \varepsilon$. (其它对 \square 叙述后的结果也 OK)

$$(3): \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} = 0$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \right| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} - 1$$

故 $\forall \varepsilon, \exists N = \left\lceil \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \right\rceil$. 当 $n > N$ 时, $\left| (-1)^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon$. \square

(2) 证明若 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $\forall \varepsilon, \exists N, s.t. n > N$ 时, 有 $|a_n - a| < M\varepsilon$. 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$.

解: $\forall \varepsilon$. 取 $\varepsilon' = \frac{\varepsilon}{M}$. 根据条件有, 对于 ε' , $\exists N, s.t. n > N$ 时, 有 $|a_n - a| < M\varepsilon' = \varepsilon$.

这也就用定义说明了 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$.

(4) 证明: 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$. 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = |a|$. 反之不一定成立. 但若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$.

①: 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$. 则 $\forall \varepsilon, \exists N, s.t. n > N$ 时, 有 $||a_n| - |a|| < |a_n - a| < \varepsilon$
 $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = |a|$

②: 反例 $a_n = (-1)^n$. 若 $|a_n| = 1$ 即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = 1$ 但 a_n 没有极限.

(说明): 很多人都举了一个 $a_n = -1$ 常数列. 然后说 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |-1| = 1$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} -1 = -1$

也就是说他们认为一个是 $a=1$, 一个是 $a=-1$. 但我也 $|1| = |-1|$ 不行可以了.

③: 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = 0$ 则 $\forall \varepsilon, \exists N, s.t. n > N$ 时 $||a_n| - 0| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |a_n - 0| < \varepsilon$.
 即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$.

(5) 证明: 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$. 且 $|b_n| < M$. 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n b_n = 0$.

证: 由于 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$. $\forall \frac{\varepsilon}{M}, \exists N, s.t. n > N$ 时, 有 $|a_n| < \frac{\varepsilon}{M} \Rightarrow |a_n b_n| < \frac{\varepsilon}{M} \cdot M = \varepsilon$.

(7) 证明 $a_n = (-1)^n \frac{n}{n+1}$ 不收敛 $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n b_n = 0$

解: 取 $n = 2k, a_{2k} = \frac{2k}{2k+1} \Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{2k} = 1$

取 $n = 2k+1, a_{2k+1} = -\frac{2k+1}{2k+2} \Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{2k+1} = -1$

$\Rightarrow \exists$ 两个子列不收敛到同一个数 \Rightarrow 原数列不收敛.

$$(8) (1). a_n = \frac{4n^2 + 5n + 2}{5n^2 + 2n + 1}$$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{4 + \frac{5}{n} + \frac{2}{n^2}}{\frac{5}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}} \quad \text{又 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0 \quad \text{则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$(3) a_n = (1 - \frac{1}{3})(1 - \frac{1}{8}) \cdots (1 - \frac{1}{n(n+1)/2})$$

$$\text{解: } a_n = \frac{1 \cdot 4}{2 \cdot 3} \times \frac{2 \cdot 5}{3 \cdot 4} \times \cdots \times \frac{(n-1)(n+1)}{n(n+1)}$$

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

$$(5) a_n = (1+2)(1+2^2) \cdots (1+2^{2^n}), |2| < 1$$

$$\text{法一: } (1-2)a_n = (1-2)(1+2)(1+2^2) \cdots (1+2^{2^n}) = 1-2^{2^{n+1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = \frac{1-2^{2^{n+1}}}{1-2} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1-2} = \frac{1}{1-2} \Leftarrow \text{由于 } |2| < 1, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^{2^{n+1}} = 0.$$

法二: 直接展开:

$$a_n = (1+2+2^2+2^3)(1+2^4) \cdots (1+2^{2^n})$$

$$= (1+2+2^1+2^2+2^4+2^5+2^6+2^7)(1+2^8) \cdots (1+2^{2^n})$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{2^{n+1}-1} 2^k = \frac{1-2^{2^{n+1}}}{1-2} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{1}{1-2}$$

$$(14) \text{ 设 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = b, \text{ 记 } c_n = \max\{a_n, b_n\}, d_n = \min\{a_n, b_n\}.$$

$$\text{证明 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = \max\{a, b\}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d_n = \min\{a, b\}.$$

$$\text{法一证: 不妨设 } a=b, \text{ 则显然 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = a = b = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n. \quad \square$$

$$\text{若 } a \neq b, \text{ 不妨设 } a > b. \text{ 则根据 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = b.$$

$$\text{我们有对 } \varepsilon = \frac{a-b}{2}, \exists N, \text{ 当 } n > N \text{ 时, 有 } |a_n - a| < \frac{a-b}{2}, |b_n - b| < \frac{a-b}{2}$$

$$\text{即 } b_n < \frac{a+b}{2} < a_n.$$

$$\text{则 } c_n = a_n, d_n = b_n. \text{ 则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a = \max\{a, b\}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = b = \min\{a, b\}.$$

法二:

$$\max\{a, b\} = \frac{1}{2}(a+b) + \frac{1}{2}|a-b| \quad \min\{a, b\} = \frac{1}{2}(a+b) - \frac{1}{2}|a-b| \quad \text{自行验证正确性!}$$

$$c_n = \max\{a_n, b_n\}$$

极限的四则运算

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2}(a_n + b_n) + \frac{1}{2}|a_n - b_n| = \frac{1}{2}(a+b) + \frac{1}{2}|a-b| = \max\{a, b\}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2}(a_n + b_n) - \frac{1}{2}|a_n - b_n| = \frac{1}{2}(a+b) - \frac{1}{2}|a-b| = \min\{a, b\}$$

15.(1). $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(n+2)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n)^2} \right)$

解: $\frac{n}{n^2} \leq \text{原式} \leq \frac{n}{(2n)^2}$

即 $\frac{1}{n} \leq \text{原式} \leq \frac{1}{4n}$ 又 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$. 故根据夹逼定理. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{原式} = 0$.

(3). $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt[4]{2} \cdot \sqrt[8]{2} \dots \sqrt[2^n]{2}$

无穷数列极限不能单独算极限!

解: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt[4]{2} \sqrt[8]{2} \dots \sqrt[2^n]{2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^{\frac{1 - (\frac{1}{2})^{n+1}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^{1 - (\frac{1}{2})^{n+1}} = 2$.

(5). $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\cos^2 1 + \cos^2 2 + \dots + \cos^2 n}$

解: $\sqrt[n]{\cos^2 1} \leq \sqrt[n]{\cos^2 1 + \cos^2 2 + \dots + \cos^2 n} \leq \sqrt[n]{\underbrace{1 + \dots + 1}_n} = \sqrt[n]{n}$

下面证: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\cos^2 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$

① 令 $\sqrt[n]{n} = 1 + \lambda_n \Rightarrow n = (1 + \lambda_n)^n \geq 1 + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \lambda_n^2 \Rightarrow \lambda_n \leq \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n = 0$.

② $\sqrt[n]{n} > \frac{1}{\cos^2 1} > 1 \Rightarrow 1 < \sqrt[n]{\cos^2 1} < \sqrt[n]{n}$ 根据夹逼定理. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\cos^2 1} = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$
 $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\cos^2 1} = 1$

(16). a_1, \dots, a_n 为 n 个正数. 证明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_1^n + a_2^n + \dots + a_n^n} = \max\{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$

证: 不妨令 $a_k = \max\{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$

则有 $a_k \leq \sqrt[n]{a_1^n + \dots + a_n^n} \leq \sqrt[n]{n a_k^n}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty}$ 右边 = $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n a_k^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} \cdot a_k = a_k$. $\leftarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n}$ 根据上一题结果.

故根据夹逼定理. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_1^n + a_2^n + \dots + a_n^n} = a_k = \max\{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$ \square

证 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$

使用函数. $f(x) = \sqrt[x]{x}$ $\ln f = \ln \sqrt[x]{x} = \frac{\ln x}{x}$ L'Hopital $\frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0$ 当 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时.