

第3周参考解答

1.2.15 (4) 先证明 $\sqrt[n]{n} \rightarrow 1 (n \rightarrow +\infty) \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{n} = 0$ (由 Stolz 显然)

$$\forall n \geq 2, \sqrt[n]{n} \leq \sqrt[n]{n^2 - n + 2} \leq (\sqrt[n]{n})^2 \xrightarrow{\text{夹逼}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n^2 - n + 2} = 1$$

(5) 由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln a}{n} = 0$ 知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a} = 1, \forall a \in \mathbb{R}^+$

$$\text{故由 } \sqrt[n]{|\cos^2|} \leq \sqrt[n]{\cos^2 1 + \dots + \cos^2 n} \leq \sqrt[n]{n} \text{ 知 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\cos^2 1 + \dots + \cos^2 n} = 1$$

16. 记 $M = \max\{a_1, \dots, a_m\}$, 则 $\sqrt[n]{M^n} \leq \sqrt[n]{a_1^n + \dots + a_m^n} \leq \sqrt[n]{m \cdot M^n}$

$$\text{由夹逼定理知 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_1^n + \dots + a_m^n} = M = \max\{a_1, \dots, a_m\}.$$

17. (1) $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = 1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} < 1$, 又 $a_n > 0$, 即知 $\{a_n\}$ 单调递减有下界, 从而收敛

(2) $a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{1}{3^{n+1} + 1} > 0$, 又 $a_n < \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{3^n} < \frac{1}{2}$, 即知

$\{a_n\}$ 单调递增且有上界, 从而收敛。

18. (3) 由 $a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(a_n + \frac{a}{a_n} \right) \geq \sqrt{a}$, 知 $a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{1}{2} \frac{a - a_n^2}{a_n} \leq 0, n \in \mathbb{N}^+$

故 $\{a_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ 单调递减有下界, 从而可设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A \geq \sqrt{a} > 0$

$$\text{故 } A = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(a_n + \frac{a}{a_n} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(A + \frac{a}{A} \right), \text{ 即得 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \sqrt{a}.$$

(5) 易知 $a_{n+1} = \sin a_n$ 且用归纳法不难得到 $0 < a_n \leq 1$

$$\text{故 } a_{n+1} = \sin a_n \leq a_n, \text{ 进而可设 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin a_n = \sin x \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0.$$

19. 由 $(a_n - b_n) + a \leq a_n \leq a, a \leq b_n \leq (b_n - a_n) + a$

$$\text{结合夹逼定理知 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = a.$$

21. 由题设知 $\frac{a_{n+1}}{b_{n+1}} \leq \frac{a_n}{b_n}$, 从而 $\left\{ \frac{a_n}{b_n} \right\}$ 单调递减且有下界 0, 进而收敛

故 $a_n = \frac{a_n}{b_n} \cdot b_n$ 也是收敛的。

$$1.2.17 (3) |a_{n+p} - a_n| = |\alpha_{n+p} q^{n+p} + \dots + \alpha_{n+1} q^{n+1}| \leq M(|q|^{n+p} + \dots + |q|^{n+1})$$

$$= \frac{|q|^{n+1}(1-|q|^p)}{1-|q|} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}) \text{ 从而 } \{a_n\} \text{ 为柯西列, 进而收敛.}$$

$$(4) |a_{n+p} - a_n| = \left| \frac{\cos(n+p)}{(n+p)(n+p+1)} + \dots + \frac{\cos(n+1)}{(n+1)(n+2)} \right| \leq \frac{1}{(n+p)(n+p+1)} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^p \left[\frac{1}{(n+i)} - \frac{1}{(n+i+1)} \right] = \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+p+1} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty, \forall p \in \mathbb{N}) \text{ 从而 } \{a_n\} \text{ 收敛}$$

20. Pf: 由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = l > 1$ 知 $\exists N_0 \in \mathbb{N}^+, \forall n \geq N_0$, 有 $\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} > \frac{l+1}{2} \triangleq s > 1$

故 $a_{N_0} > s a_{N_0+1} > \dots > s^{n-N_0} a_n \quad (\forall n > N_0) \Rightarrow 0 < a_n < \frac{1}{s^{n-N_0}} a_{N_0}$

由夹逼定理知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$.

23. 由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \infty$ 知 $\forall M > 0, \exists N_0 \in \mathbb{N}^+, \forall n > N_0$, 有 $|a_n| > \frac{M}{b}$

故 $|a_n b_n| > b \cdot \frac{M}{b} = M, \forall n > N_0$, 即得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n b_n = \infty$.

24: $\sqrt[n]{n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{\ln n!}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{\ln(n+1)! - \ln n!}{(n+1) - n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n+1) = +\infty$, 故 $\{\sqrt[n]{n!}\}$

为无界序列且趋于 $+\infty$; 注意到 $\forall M > 0, (4M+1) \sin \frac{(4M+1)\pi}{2} > M$,

$(2M) \sin \frac{2M\pi}{2} \equiv 0$, 从而 $\{n \sin \frac{n\pi}{2}\}$ 为无界序列, 也不趋于 ∞ .

Rmk: Stirling 公式: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{\sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n} = 1$

25. 用数学归纳法证明 $a_n \geq \sqrt{n}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^+$

① 当 $n=1$ 时, $a_1=1$ 显然成立

② 假设 $n=k$ 时结论成立, 即 $a_k \geq \sqrt{k} \geq 1$, 则 $n=k+1$ 时

$$a_{k+1} = a_k + \frac{1}{a_k} \geq \sqrt{k} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} > \sqrt{k} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1} + \sqrt{k}} = \sqrt{k+1} \text{ 结论也成立!}$$

综上知 $a_n \geq \sqrt{n}$, 令 $n \rightarrow +\infty$ 得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = +\infty$.