数学类(5)

$$f(x):[a,b] \to [a,b], |f(x)-f(y)| \le |x-y|$$

$$x_1 \in [a,b], x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(x_n + f(x_n)), 证明 \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n 存在$$

证明:

小结论:闭区间到自身的连续函数必有不动点,显然

记
$$f(x)$$
不动点 x_0 ,显然也有 $x_0 = \frac{1}{2}(x_0 + f(x_0))$

$$|x_{n+1} - x_0| = \frac{1}{2} |x_n + f(x_n) - x_0 - f(x_0)|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} |x_n - x_0| + \frac{1}{2} |f(x_n) - f(x_0)| \leq |x_n - x_0|$$

故 $\lim_{n\to\infty} |x_n-x_0|$ =l存在,故 x_n 只有两个聚点.

$$|x_{n+1} - x_n| = \frac{1}{2} |x_n + f(x_n) - x_{n-1} - f(x_{n-1})| \le |x_n - x_{n-1}|$$

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} |x_{n+1}-x_n|$ 存在.

结论:若不收敛有界数列 $\{x_n\}$ 满足 $\lim_{n\to\infty} |x_{n+1}-x_n|=0$,则 $\{x_n\}$ 的聚点是个区间.

设 $c \in (\inf x_n, \sup x_n)$ 不是聚点, 故 $\exists \delta > 0$, 充分小, 使得

$$(c-\delta,c+\delta)$$
中不含有 x_n 的项.由 $\lim_{n\to\infty} |x_{n+1}-x_n|=0$,可以找到一个 N

使得 $|x_{n+1}-x_n|<\delta, \forall n\geq N,$ 显然存在 $n_1,n_2\geq N,$ 使得

$$x_{n_1} \le c - \delta, x_{n_2} \ge c + \delta$$
, 不妨设 $n_2 > n_1$, 显然, $\exists n_1 < n_3 < n_2$

使得 $x_{n_3} \in (c-\delta,c+\delta)$,这样就矛盾了!因此 $\{x_n\}$ 的聚点是个区间.

回到原题: 故如果 x_n 有两个聚点 $\pm l + x_0$, 则 $\lim_{n \to \infty} |x_{n+1} - x_n| \neq 0$

取一个子列
$$\{n_k\}$$
使得, $\lim_{k\to\infty} x_{n_k} = l + x_0, \{x_{n_k+1}\}$ 必有收敛子列

不妨仍然记为
$$\{n_k\}$$
, $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left|x_{n_k+1}-x_{n_k}\right| \neq 0$, 故 $\lim_{k\to\infty} x_{n_k+1} = -l + x_0$

故

$$2l = \lim_{n \to \infty} |x_{n+1} - x_n| = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \to \infty} |f(x_n) - x_n| \le \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \to \infty} |f(x_n) - f(x_0) - x_n| + x_0$$

$$\leq \lim_{n\to\infty} |x_n - x_0| = l \Rightarrow l = 0$$
,这样就矛盾了!

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{n} \left(l - \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{2 + \dots + \sqrt{n}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{\sqrt{e}}{2}$$

显然
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{2 + \dots + \sqrt{n}}} = l$$
存在

想法: 把 $l-a_n$ 表示出来

结论: 设正数列 a_n 满足 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$ 存在或为确定的无穷.

那么
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$$
 (取对数 $stolz$ 显然)

证明:

$$i \Box b_n = \lim_{m \to \infty} \sqrt{n + 1 + \sqrt{n + 2 + \dots + \sqrt{n + m}}}$$

$$\leq \lim_{m \to \infty} \sqrt{n+1+\sqrt{(n+2)+\sqrt{(n+2)^2...+\sqrt{(n+2)^2}}}}$$

$$\leq \sqrt{n+1+\sqrt{(n+2)}\sqrt{1+\sqrt{1+1+....}}} = \sqrt{n+1+c\sqrt{(n+2)}}$$

$$b_n \ge \sqrt{n+1}$$
,由夹逼准则, $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{b_n}{\sqrt{n}} = 1$

$$l = \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{2 + \dots + \sqrt{n + b_n}}}$$

$$l - a_n = \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{2 + \dots + \sqrt{n + b_n}}} - \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{2 + \dots + \sqrt{n}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^n \prod_{k=1}^n \sqrt{k + \sqrt{k + 1 + \dots + \sqrt{n + \theta_n}}}}, \theta_n \in (0, b_n)$$

$$\bowtie \exists f(x) = \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{2 + \dots + \sqrt{n + x}}}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2^n \prod_{k=1}^n \sqrt{k}},$$

$$l - a_n \le \frac{1}{2^n \prod_{k=1}^n \sqrt{k}},$$

$$\sqrt{n} (l - a_n)^{\frac{1}{n}} \le \sqrt{n} \left(\frac{1}{2^n \prod_{k=1}^n \sqrt{k}}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \left(\frac{n^{\frac{n}{2}}}{2^n \prod_{k=1}^n \sqrt{k}}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2^n \prod_{k=1}^n \sqrt{k + \sqrt{k + 1 + \dots + \sqrt{n + \theta_n}}}} \ge \frac{1}{2^n \prod_{k=1}^n b_k}$$

$$\sqrt{n} (l - a_n)^{\frac{1}{n}} \ge \left(\frac{n^{\frac{n}{2}}}{2^n \prod_{k=1}^n b_k} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}, \quad
\text{id} \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{n} (l - a_n)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{\sqrt{e}}{2}$$

考研真题:

$$f(x)$$
是
R上
递增的函数且
满足
 $f(x+1) = f(x) + 1$

设
$$x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$$

证明:

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{x_n}{n}$$
存在且与 x_1 无关

证明:

(1): 我们用
$$x_n = f^{n-1}(x), n \ge 1, f^0(x) = x, f^n(x) = f(f^{n-1}(x))$$

当
$$|x-y| \le 1$$
时,不妨设 $y < x \le y + 1$,此时

$$|f(y)-f(x)| = f(x)-f(y) \le f(y+1)-f(y) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| f^{2}(y) - f^{2}(x) \right| \le 1... \Rightarrow \left| f^{n}(y) - f^{n}(x) \right| \le 1$$

(2): 显然
$$f^{n}(x+k) = f^{n}(x) + k, n \ge 0, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\left|f^{n}\left(x\right)-f^{n}\left(y\right)\right|}{n}=$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\left| f^{n}(x) - f^{n}(x - [x]) + f^{n}(x - [x]) - f^{n}(y - [y]) + f^{n}(y - [y]) - f^{n}(y) \right|}{n}$$

$$\leq \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\left[\left[x \right] \right] + \left[\left[y \right] \right] + 1}{n} = 0$$

故如果有某一个初值 x_0 ,使得 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{f^n(x_0)}{n}$ 存在,则所有x

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{f^{n}\left(x\right)}{n}$$
存在.并且极限值 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{f^{n}\left(x\right)}{n}=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{f^{n}\left(x_{0}\right)}{n}.$

$$f^{jm}(x) = x + j(f^{m}(x) - x)$$

$$f^{m}(f^{jm}(x)) = f^{m}(x + j(f^{m}(x) - x))$$

$$= x + f^{m}(x) - x + j(f^{m}(x) - x)$$

$$= x + (j + 1)(f^{m}(x) - x)$$

其实就是视 f^m 为初值和迭代来的.

如果对某个x,和某个 $m \ge 1$,有 $f'''(x) - x \in \mathbb{Z}$ 对任何一个自然数n,可以mod m分类

$$\lim_{j\to\infty} \frac{f^{jm+r}(x)}{jm+r} = \lim_{j\to\infty} \frac{f^r(f^{jm}(x))}{jm+r} = \lim_{j\to\infty} \frac{f^r(x+j(f^m(x)-x))}{jm}$$

$$= \lim_{j \to \infty} \frac{f^{r}(x) + j(f^{m}(x) - x)}{jm} = \frac{f^{m}(x) - x}{m}$$

故
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{f^n(x)}{n}$$

后见下次课.

真题:

设 δ > 0, a ∈ (0,1), 实数列满足:

$$x_{n+1} = x_n \left(1 - \frac{h_n}{n^a} \right) + \frac{1}{n^{a+\delta}}, h_n$$
有正的上下界,证明:

 $\{n^{\delta}x_{n}\}$ 有界.

思想:加强归纳,本题甚至不需要猜尾巴,直接归纳即可.

一句话证明: 若即
$$n^{\delta}x_n \leq M$$
,如何推出 $(n+1)^{\delta}x_{n+1} \leq M$

$$\left| \exists \left| x_{n+1} \right| = \left| x_n \left(1 - \frac{h_n}{n^a} \right) \right| + \frac{1}{n^{a+\delta}} \le \frac{M}{n^{\delta}} \left(1 - \frac{h_n}{n^a} \right) + \frac{1}{n^{a+\delta}} \le \frac{M}{\left(n+1 \right)^{\delta}} ?$$

分析:

$$\frac{M}{n^{\delta}} \left(1 - \frac{h_n}{n^a} \right) + \frac{1}{n^{a+\delta}} \le \frac{M}{\left(n+1 \right)^{\delta}}?$$

$$\frac{M}{n^{\delta}} \left(1 - \frac{c}{n^{a}} \right) + \frac{1}{n^{a+\delta}} \le \frac{M}{\left(n+1 \right)^{\delta}} ?$$

$$\Leftrightarrow M\left(\frac{1}{n^{\delta}} - \frac{c}{n^{a+\delta}}\right) + \frac{1}{n^{a+\delta}} \le \frac{M}{(n+1)^{\delta}}?$$

$$\Leftrightarrow M\left(\frac{n^{a+\delta}}{\left(n+1\right)^{\delta}}-n^a+c\right) \geq 1?$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^{a+\delta}}{(n+1)^{\delta}} - n^a = \lim_{n\to\infty} n^a \left[\frac{n^{\delta}}{(n+1)^{\delta}} - 1 \right]$$

$$=\lim_{n\to\infty}n^{a}\left[\frac{n^{\delta}-\left(n+1\right)^{\delta}}{\left(n+1\right)^{\delta}}\right]=\lim_{n\to\infty}n^{a}\left[\frac{-\delta n^{\delta-1}}{\left(n+1\right)^{\delta}}\right]$$

$$= -\delta \lim_{n \to \infty} n^{a-1} = 0$$

证明:

因为 h_n 有正的上下界,所以我们可以找到N,使得 $n \ge N_2$,

$$0 < 1 - \frac{h_n}{n^a} \le 1 - \frac{c}{n^a}, \quad \exists \exists c = \inf h_n > 0$$

显然
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^{a+\delta}}{\left(n+1\right)^{\delta}} - n^a + c = c$$
, 故 $\exists N_1$, 使 $n \ge N_1$, 使得

$$\frac{n^{a+\delta}}{\left(n+1\right)^{\delta}} - n^a + c \ge \frac{c}{2}$$

$$\mathbb{R}N = \max\left\{N_{1}, N_{2}\right\}, M = \max\left\{\frac{2}{c}, \left|x_{1}\right|, 2^{\delta}\left|x_{2}\right|, ..., N^{\delta}\left|x_{N}\right|\right\}$$

当n=1,2,...,N时, $n^{\delta}\left|x_{n}\right|\leq M$,设n时成立,下证n+1时成立:

$$\left|x_{n+1}\right| \leq \left|x_{n}\right| \left(1 - \frac{c}{n^{a}}\right) + \frac{1}{n^{a+\delta}} \leq \frac{M}{n^{\delta}} \left(1 - \frac{c}{n^{a}}\right) + \frac{1}{n^{a+\delta}}$$

$$=M\left(\frac{1}{n^{\delta}}-\frac{c}{n^{a+\delta}}\right)+\frac{1}{n^{a+\delta}}\leq \frac{M}{\left(n+1\right)^{\delta}}, 由归纳法, 我们证毕!$$