


0.1 Stirling 公式

对于阶乘问题, 最好用的估计工具就是 Stirling 公式. 与组合数相关的极限问题, 都可以尝试将其全部转化为阶乘然后估计大小.

定理 0.1 (Stirling 公式)

$$n! \sim \sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n, n \rightarrow \infty.$$

 **笔记** 提示: 用欧拉麦克劳林公式估计 $\sum_{k=1}^n \ln k, n \rightarrow \infty$ 的渐近展开式, 以此结合 Wallis 公式: $\frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!} \sim \sqrt{\pi n}, n \rightarrow \infty$ 证明.

证明 由 E-M 公式可知, 对 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, 都有

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \ln k = \frac{\ln n}{2} + \int_1^n \ln x dx + \int_1^n \left(x - [x] - \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{\ln n}{2} + n \ln n - n + 1 + \int_1^n \left(x - [x] - \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{x} dx. \quad (1)$$

由 Dirichlet 判别法可知, $\int_1^{+\infty} \left(x - [x] - \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{x} dx$ 收敛. 则可设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^n \left(x - [x] - \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{x} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \left(x - [x] - \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{x} dx \triangleq C_0 < \infty$. 记 $b_1(x) = x - [x] - \frac{1}{2}$, 再令 $b_2(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x - [x])^2 - \frac{1}{2}(x - [x]) + \frac{1}{12}, x \in \mathbb{R}$. 则不难发现 $b_2(x)$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上连续且周期为 1, 并且

$$b_2(x) = \int_0^x b_1(y) dy, \quad |b_2(x)| \leq \frac{1}{12}, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

从而对(??)式使用分部积分可得

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^n \ln k &= \frac{\ln n}{2} + n \ln n - n + 1 + \int_1^n \frac{b_1(x)}{x} dx = \frac{\ln n}{2} + n \ln n - n + 1 + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{b_1(x)}{x} dx - \int_n^{+\infty} \frac{b_1(x)}{x} dx \\ &= \frac{\ln n}{2} + n \ln n - n + 1 + C_0 - \int_n^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} db_2(x) = \frac{\ln n}{2} + n \ln n - n + 1 + C_0 - \frac{b_2(x)}{x} \Big|_n^{+\infty} - \int_n^{+\infty} \frac{b_2(x)}{x^2} dx \\ &= \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln n - n + 1 + C_0 + \frac{b_2(n)}{n} - \int_n^{+\infty} \frac{b_2(x)}{x^2} dx, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}. \end{aligned}$$

又因为 $|b_2(x)| \leq \frac{1}{12}, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$. 所以对 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, 我们有

$$\left| \frac{b_2(n)}{n} - \int_n^{+\infty} \frac{b_2(x)}{x^2} dx \right| \leq \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{1}{n} + \int_n^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx \right) = \frac{1}{6n}.$$

故 $\frac{b_2(n)}{n} - \int_n^{+\infty} \frac{b_2(x)}{x^2} dx = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right), \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$. 于是再记 $C = 1 + C_0$, 则

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \ln k = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln n - n + C + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right), \forall n \in \mathbb{N}. \quad (2)$$

注意到

$$(2n)!! = 2^n n!, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (3)$$

于是由 Wallis 公式: $\frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!} \sim \sqrt{\pi n}, n \rightarrow \infty$. 再结合(??)(??)可得

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{\pi} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!! \sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{[(2n)!!]^2}{(2n)! \sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2^n n!)^2}{(2n)! \sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4^n n! \cdot n!}{(2n)! \sqrt{n}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4^n n! \prod_{k=1}^n k}{\sqrt{n} \prod_{k=n+1}^{2n} k} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4^n n! e^{\sum_{k=1}^n \ln k}}{\sqrt{n} e^{\sum_{k=n+1}^{2n} \ln k}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4^n n! e^{(n+\frac{1}{2}) \ln n - n + C + O(\frac{1}{n})}}{\sqrt{n} e^{(2n+\frac{1}{2}) \ln 2n - 2n + C + O(\frac{1}{n})}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4^n n! e^{(n+\frac{1}{2}) \ln n - n + C + O(\frac{1}{n})} - [(2n+\frac{1}{2}) \ln 2n - 2n + C + O(\frac{1}{n})]}{\sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4^n n! e^{-n \ln n + n - (2n+\frac{1}{2}) \ln 2 + O(\frac{1}{n})}}{\sqrt{n}} \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4^n n! 2^{-2n-\frac{1}{2}} e^n}{n^n \sqrt{n}} e^{O(\frac{1}{n})} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n! e^n}{n^n \sqrt{2n}} e^{O(\frac{1}{n})}.
\end{aligned}$$

从而 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n! e^n}{n^n \sqrt{2n}} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{O(\frac{1}{n})}} = \sqrt{\pi}$. 因此 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{\sqrt{n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n! e^n}{n^n \sqrt{n}} = \sqrt{2\pi}$. 故 $n! \sim \sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n, n \rightarrow \infty$. \square

例题 0.1 设 n, v 为正整数且 $1 < v < n$, 满足 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{v - \frac{n}{2}}{\sqrt{n}} = \lambda > 0$, 证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2^n} C_n^v = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} e^{-2\lambda^2}$.

证明 根据条件, 显然在 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时 v 也会趋于无穷, 设 $v = \frac{n}{2} + w\sqrt{n}$, 则 $w = \frac{v - \frac{n}{2}}{\sqrt{n}}$, 从而 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} w = \lambda > 0$, 则有

$$\frac{\sqrt{n}}{2^n} C_n^v = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2^n} \frac{n!}{v!(n-v)!}, n! \sim \sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n, n \rightarrow \infty.$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2^n} C_n^v &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2^n} \frac{n!}{v!(n-v)!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2^n} \frac{\sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n}{\sqrt{2\pi v} \left(\frac{v}{e}\right)^v \sqrt{2\pi(n-v)} \left(\frac{n-v}{e}\right)^{n-v}} \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^n}{2^{nv} (n-v)^{n-v}} \frac{n}{\sqrt{v(n-v)}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} e^{-2\lambda^2} \\
&\iff \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^n}{2^n \left(\frac{n}{2} + w\sqrt{n}\right)^v \left(\frac{n}{2} - w\sqrt{n}\right)^{n-v}} \frac{n}{2\sqrt{v(n-v)}} = e^{-2\lambda^2}.
\end{aligned}$$

又

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{2\sqrt{v(n-v)}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{2\sqrt{\left(\frac{n}{2} + w\sqrt{n}\right) \left(\frac{n}{2} - w\sqrt{n}\right)}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{4w^2}{\sqrt{n}}}} = 1,$$

故

$$\begin{aligned}
&\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^n}{2^n \left(\frac{n}{2} + w\sqrt{n}\right)^v \left(\frac{n}{2} - w\sqrt{n}\right)^{n-v}} \frac{n}{2\sqrt{v(n-v)}} = e^{-2\lambda^2} \\
&\iff \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{\left(\frac{n}{2} + w\sqrt{n}\right) + \left(\frac{n}{2} - w\sqrt{n}\right)}}{2^{\left(\frac{n}{2} + w\sqrt{n}\right) + \left(\frac{n}{2} - w\sqrt{n}\right)} \left(\frac{n}{2} + w\sqrt{n}\right)^{\frac{n}{2} + w\sqrt{n}} \left(\frac{n}{2} - w\sqrt{n}\right)^{\frac{n}{2} - w\sqrt{n}}} = e^{-2\lambda^2} \\
&\iff \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{\left(\frac{n}{2} + w\sqrt{n}\right) + \left(\frac{n}{2} - w\sqrt{n}\right)}}{(n + 2w\sqrt{n})^{\frac{n}{2} + w\sqrt{n}} (n - 2w\sqrt{n})^{\frac{n}{2} - w\sqrt{n}}} = e^{-2\lambda^2} \\
&\iff \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{2w}{\sqrt{n}}\right)^{\frac{n}{2} + w\sqrt{n}} \left(1 - \frac{2w}{\sqrt{n}}\right)^{\frac{n}{2} - w\sqrt{n}}} = e^{-2\lambda^2} \\
&\iff \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(\frac{n}{2} + w\sqrt{n}\right) \ln \left(1 + \frac{2w}{\sqrt{n}}\right) + \left(\frac{n}{2} - w\sqrt{n}\right) \ln \left(1 - \frac{2w}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \right] = 2\lambda^2. \tag{4}
\end{aligned}$$

又由 Taylor 公式可得

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left(\frac{n}{2} + w\sqrt{n}\right) \ln \left(1 + \frac{2w}{\sqrt{n}}\right) + \left(\frac{n}{2} - w\sqrt{n}\right) \ln \left(1 - \frac{2w}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \\
&= \left(\frac{n}{2} + w\sqrt{n}\right) \left(\frac{2w}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{2w^2}{n} + O\left(\frac{1}{n\sqrt{n}}\right)\right) + \left(\frac{n}{2} - w\sqrt{n}\right) \left(-\frac{2w}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{2w^2}{n} + O\left(\frac{1}{n\sqrt{n}}\right)\right) \\
&= w\sqrt{n} + w^2 + O\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right) - w\sqrt{n} + w^2 + O\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = 2w^2 + O\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right), n \rightarrow \infty.
\end{aligned}$$

再结合 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} w = \lambda$ 可知(??)式成立, 因此结论得证. \square