

Q1

```
clear all
syms x k
```

符号表达式

```
f1 = x^k;
sum_1 = symsum(f1, k, [1, inf])
```

$$\text{sum_1} = \begin{cases} \infty & \text{if } 1 \leq x \\ -\frac{1}{x-1} - 1 & \text{if } |x| < 1 \end{cases}$$

```
ans_1_1 = subs(sum_1, x, -1/3)
```

$$\text{ans_1_1} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

```
ans_1_2 = subs(sum_1, x, 1/sym(pi))
```

$$\text{ans_1_2} = -\frac{1}{\frac{1}{\pi} - 1} - 1$$

```
ans_1_3 = subs(sum_1, x, 3)
```

$$\text{ans_1_3} = \infty$$

符号函数

```
f2(x) = x^k;
sum_2 = symsum(f2, k, [1, inf])
```

$$\text{sum_2}(x) = \begin{cases} \infty & \text{if } 1 \leq x \\ -\frac{1}{x-1} - 1 & \text{if } |x| < 1 \end{cases}$$

```
ans_2_1 = sum_2(-1/3)
```

$$\text{ans_2_1} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

```
ans_2_2 = sum_2(1/sym(pi))
```

$$\text{ans_2_2} = -\frac{1}{\frac{1}{\pi} - 1} - 1$$

```
ans_2_3 = sum_2(3)
```

$$\text{ans_2_3} = \infty$$

Q2

(1)

```
clear all
syms t
y(t) = abs(sin(t));
dy = diff(y, t, 1)
```

$$\text{dy}(t) = \text{sign}(\sin(t)) \cos(t)$$

(2)

y 在 $t = 0$ 处左右导数不相等，所以在这一点不可导：

```
syms d
dy_0_1 = limit((y(d)-y(0))/d, d, 0, 'left')
```

```
dy_0_l = -1
```

```
dy_0_r = limit((y(d)-y(0))/d, d, 0, 'right')
```

```
dy_0_r = 1
```

y 在 $t = \pi/2$ 处左右导数均为0：

```
dy_pi2_l = limit((y(pi/2+d)-y(pi/2))/d, d, 0, 'left')
```

```
dy_pi2_l = 0
```

```
dy_pi2_r = limit((y(pi/2+d)-y(pi/2))/d, d, 0, 'right')
```

```
dy_pi2_r = 0
```

将 $\pi/2$ 代入dy也得到0：

```
dy_pi2 = dy(pi/2)
```

```
dy_pi2 = 0
```

Q3

```
clear all
syms n
f1 = (1+(1/n))^n;
f2 = n/(factorial(n)^(1/n));
f3 = 1/factorial(n);
e1 = limit(f1, n, inf)
```

```
e1 = e
```

```
logical(e1 == exp(sym(1)))
```

```
ans = logical
      1
```

```
e2 = limit(f2, n, inf)
```

```
e2 = e
```

```
logical(e2 == exp(sym(1)))
```

```
ans = logical
      1
```

```
e3 = symsum(f3, n, [0, inf])
```

```
e3 = e
```

```
logical(e3 == exp(sym(1)))
```

```
ans = logical
      1
```

Q4

(1)

引理1：

$$I_n = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^n x dx = \frac{(n-1)!!}{n!!} \cdot I$$

这里, $I = \begin{cases} 1, & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ 0, & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$

证明略

命题1：沃拉斯公式

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!! \sqrt{n}} = \sqrt{\pi}$$

证明：

首先，有：

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{2n+2} x dx < \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{2n+1} x dx < \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{2n} x dx$$

代入引理1的结论之后得：

$$\frac{(2n+1)!!}{(2n+2)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} < \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

化简之后得：

$$\frac{(2n+1)^2}{2n(2n+2)} < \left[\frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} \right]^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\pi n} < \frac{2n+1}{2n}$$

令 $n \rightarrow \infty$ ，两边均趋于1，于是：

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

即：

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!! \sqrt{n}} = \sqrt{\pi}, \text{ 证毕}$$

引理2：

$$\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) - 1 < \frac{1}{12n(n+1)}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

证明：

对 $\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}$ 在 $x=0$ 处进行幂级数展开得：

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \dots < x + \frac{1}{3}(x^3 + x^5 + \dots) = x + \frac{x^3}{3(1-x^2)}, \quad x < 1$$

将 $x = \frac{1}{2n+1}$ 代入即得，证毕

推论1：

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n! e^n}{n^{n+\frac{1}{2}}} = \sqrt{2\pi}$$

证明：

记 $a_n = \frac{n! e^n}{n^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}$ ，先证明 a_n 存在极限：

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \\ &= e \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-n-\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \exp \left[1 + \left(-n - \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \right] \\ &= \exp \left[1 + \left(-n - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{2n^2} + \frac{1}{3n^3} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^4}\right)\right) \right] \\ &= \exp \left[-\frac{1}{12n^2} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right) \right] \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{12n^2} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right) \\ &< 1 \end{aligned}$$

由此可知 a_n 单调递减，趋于 A 或 $-\infty$

另外，由引理2得：

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \exp \left[1 + \left(-n - \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \right] > \exp \left(-\frac{1}{12n(n+1)} \right) = \exp \left(\frac{1}{12(n+1)} - \frac{1}{12n} \right)$$

由此可知 $a_n e^{-\frac{1}{12n}}$ 单调递增，于是 a_n 不可能趋于 $-\infty$ ，即存在极限 A

然后证明 $A = \sqrt{2\pi}$ ：

由沃拉斯公式：

$$\sqrt{\pi} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!! \sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{[(2n)!!]^2}{(2n)! \sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n!)^2 2^{2n}}{(2n)! \sqrt{n}}$$

代入 $n! = a_n \cdot \frac{n^n \cdot \sqrt{n}}{e^n}$ 得：

$$\sqrt{\pi} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n^2}{a_{2n} \sqrt{2}} = \frac{A}{A \sqrt{2}} = \frac{A}{\sqrt{2}}$$

即：

$A = \sqrt{2\pi}$, 证毕

推论2：

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{(n!)^{1/n}} = e$$

证明：

对推论1的结论取 $\frac{1}{n}$ 次方，得：

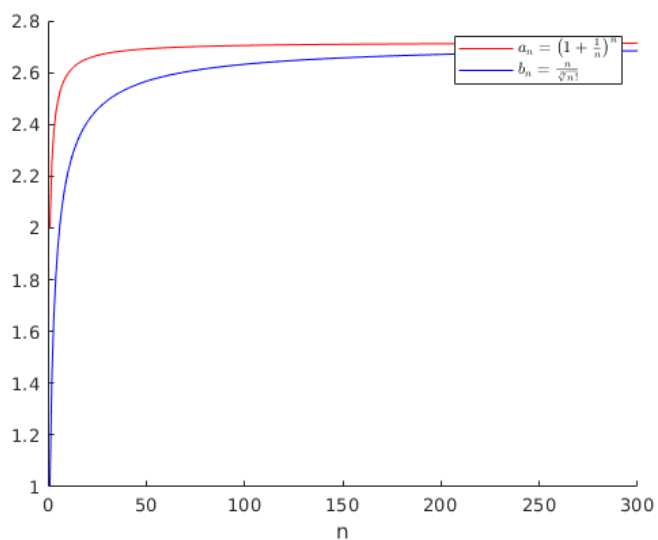
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n!)^{1/n} e}{n} = 1$$

即得：

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{(n!)^{1/n}} = e, \text{ 证毕}$$

(2)

```
a_n = subs(f1, n, 1:300);  
b_n = subs(f2, n, 1:300);  
hold on  
plot(a_n, 'r')  
plot(b_n, 'b')  
xlabel('n')  
legend('$ a_n = \left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n $', '$ b_n = \frac{n}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} $', 'Interpreter','latex')
```



由图可知 $a_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$ 收敛更快