

3. 利用极限定义证明以下极限:

$$(5) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \arctan n = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\arctan x + \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

证明: $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,

$$\text{由于 } \left| \arctan n - \frac{\pi}{2} \right| = \left| \arctan \frac{1}{n} \right| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \arctan \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} < \tan \varepsilon \Rightarrow n > \frac{1}{\tan \varepsilon} = \cot \varepsilon \Rightarrow N = [\cot \varepsilon]$$

当 $n > N$, 就有 $\left| \arctan n - \frac{\pi}{2} \right| < \varepsilon$, 由极限定义知, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \arctan n = \frac{\pi}{2}$

性质 3 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛于 A 当且仅当它的任何子列都收敛于 A .

8. 证明: 数列 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛于 A 当且仅当它的两个子列 $\{x_{2n}\}$, $\{x_{2n-1}\}$ 均收敛于 A

设 $\{x_n\} (n=1, 2, \dots)$ 是数列, 则下列结论中不正确的是 ()

(A) 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{2n-1} = a$;

(B) 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{2n-1} = a$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$;

(C) 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{3n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{3n-1} = a$;

(D) 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{3n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{3n-1} = a$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$

10. 利用单调有界收敛定理, 证明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ 极限存在.

$$(1) a_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^2}\right) \cdots \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^n}\right)$$

$$\ln(1+x) \leq x, \quad x \geq 0$$

证明: 因为

$a_n < a_{n+1}$, 故 a_n 单调递增, 又因为

$$\ln a_n = \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) + \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^2}\right) + \cdots + \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^n}\right) \leq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^n}\right)}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} < 1$$

所以 $a_n < e$ ，即 a_n 有上界，根据单调有界收敛定理， $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ 存在.

$$(2) \quad a_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{3^2}\right) \cdots \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right) \quad \ln(1+x) \leq x, \quad x \geq 0$$

$$\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \cdots = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

证明：因为

$a_n < a_{n+1}$ ，故 a_n 单调递增，又因为

$$\ln a_n = \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^2}\right) + \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{3^2}\right) + \cdots + \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right) \leq \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2} < \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

所以 $a_n < e^{\frac{\pi^2}{6}}$ ，即 a_n 有上界，根据单调有界收敛定理， $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ 存在.

12. 求极限

$$(2) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n^2}\right)^{3n^2+2n}$$

解

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n}\right)^{2n} = e,$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n^2}\right)^{3n^2+2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n^2}\right)^{2n^2 \cdot \frac{3n^2+2n}{2n^2}} = e^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

13. 求极限

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{2 \sin^2 n + \cos^2 n}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{2 \sin^2 n + \cos^2 n} = \sqrt[n]{1 + \sin^2 n}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{1} \leq \sqrt[n]{1 + \sin^2 n} \leq \sqrt[n]{2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{2 \sin^2 n + \cos^2 n} = 1$$

14. 证明不等式 $\frac{1}{2n} < \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdots \frac{2n-1}{2n} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}}$,

并求极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdots \frac{2n-1}{2n}$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdots \frac{2n-1}{2n} = 1 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{4} \cdots \frac{2n-1}{2n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{2n} > \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$a_n^2 = \frac{1^2}{2^2} \cdot \frac{3^2}{4^2} \cdot \frac{5^2}{6^2} \cdots \frac{(2n-1)^2}{(2n)^2} = 1 \cdot \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2^2} \cdot \frac{3 \cdot 5}{4^2} \cdot \frac{5 \cdot 7}{6^2} \cdots \frac{(2n-1)(2n+1)}{(2n)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+1} < \frac{1}{2n+1}$$

$$a_n < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}}$$

应用夹逼定理知: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdots \frac{2n-1}{2n} = 0$