极限与连点

高等数学竞赛讲义

数列极限

利用单调有界数列必有极限准则 准则 单调有界数列必有极限

单调增加有上界数列必有极限

单调减少有下界数列必有极限

竞赛强化游义

 $x_{n+1} - x_n = 1 + \frac{x_n}{1 + x_n} - x_n$ 又

因 $0 < x_{n+1} = 1 + \frac{x_n}{1 + x_n} < 2$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$, 解

证明数列{x,}收敛,并求其极限。

1) $\Re x_1 > 0$, $x_{n+1} = 1 + \frac{x_n}{1 + x_n}$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$,

 $=1+\frac{x_n}{1+x_n}-(1+\frac{x_{n-1}}{1+x_{n-1}})=\frac{x_n-x_{n-1}}{(1+x_n)(1+x_{n-1})}$

表明 $x_{n+1}-x_n$ 与 x_n-x_{n-1} 同号,即 $x_{n+1}-x_n$ 定号, 故 $\{x_n\}$ 单调,由单调有界原理, $\{x_n\}$ 收敛。记

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}x_n=\beta\geq 0$$

对
$$x_{n+1} = 1 + \frac{x_n}{1 + x_n}$$
 求极限,则有

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} x_{n+1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} (1 + \frac{x_n}{1 + x_n}) = 1 + \frac{\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n}{1 + \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n}$$

$$\beta = 1 + \frac{\beta}{1 + \beta}$$

$$\beta + \beta^2 = 1 + 2\beta$$

$$0 \le \beta = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + 4}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{5})$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}x_n=\frac{1}{2}(1+\sqrt{5})$$

$0 \le \beta = \beta(1 - \beta)$

$$0 \le p - p(1 - p)$$

由此解得
$$\beta = 0$$
,于是 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = \beta = 0$

3)
$$x_1 = \sqrt{2}, x_{n+1} = \sqrt{3+2x_n}$$
, $n = 1, 2, \dots$

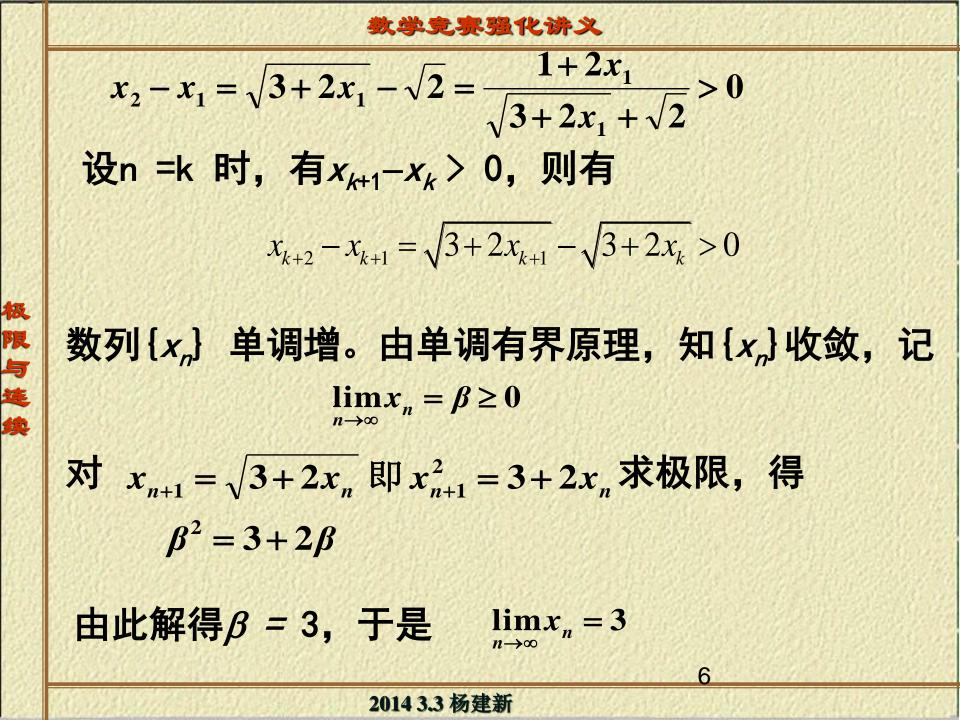
对 $x_{n+1} = x_n(1-x_n)$, $n=1, 2, \dots$, 求极限,得

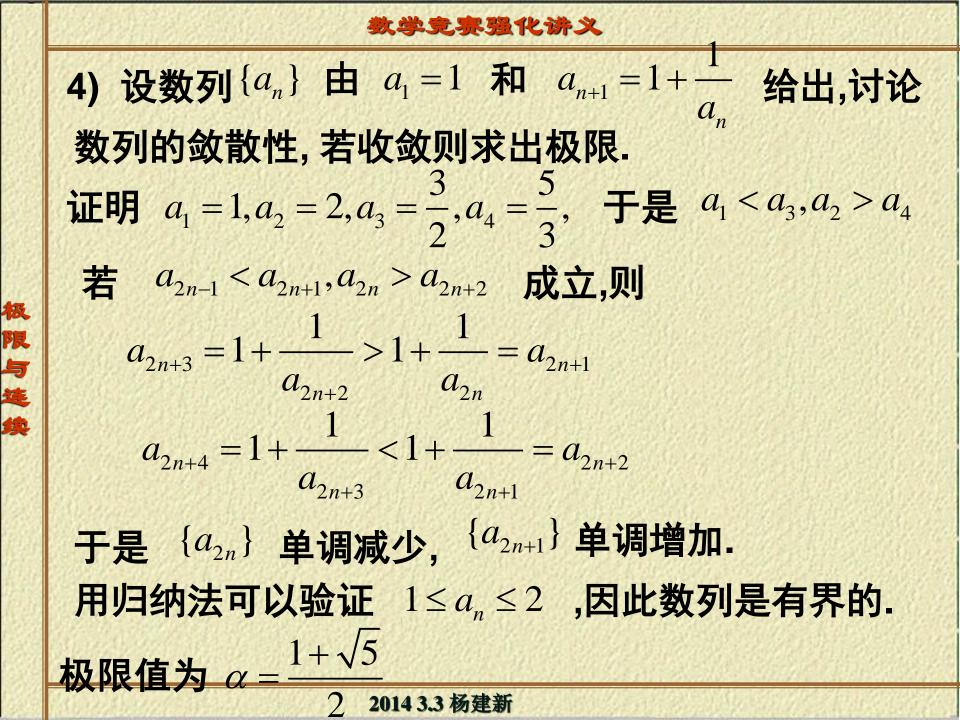
证明数列{xn}收敛,并求其极限。

证 因
$$0 < x_1 < 3$$
, 设 $n = k$ 时有 $0 < x_k < 3$, 于是

$$0 < x_{k+1} = \sqrt{3 + 2x_k} < \sqrt{3 + 6} = 3$$

由归纳法,数列{x,}有界。又





5) 设
$$x_1 > 0, x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{4}(3x_n + \frac{2}{x_n^3}), (n = 1, 2, 3, ...),$$
 求 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$

解:
$$x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{4}(x_n + x_n + x_n + \frac{2}{x_n^3}) \ge \sqrt[4]{x_n \cdot x_n \cdot x_n \cdot \frac{2}{x_n}} = \sqrt[4]{2}$$

$$\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \frac{1}{4}(3 + \frac{2}{x_n^4}) \le 1.$$

故数列单调减少,易得 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = \sqrt[4]{2}$.

竞赛强化讲义

$$S_n > \ln(1 + \frac{1}{1}) + \ln(1 + \frac{1}{2}) + \dots + \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n}) - \ln n$$

$$= \ln \frac{2}{1} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{n+1}{n} - \ln n = \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n}) > 0$$

于是 $\lim_{n\to\infty} S_n$ 存在。

注记:
$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} = \ln n + C + o(1)$$
. **其中** C

是欧拉常数。 2014 3.3 杨建新

更一般的情形,设 $f \in C[1,+\infty)$, f 单调递减且 $f \ge 0$,

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n f(k) - \int_1^n f(x) dx$$
 , 求证: $\lim_{n \to \infty} S_n$ 存在。

证明:
$$S_n - S_{n+1} = \int_n^{n+1} f(x) dx - f(n+1)$$

$$> \int_{n}^{n+1} f(n+1)dx - f(n+1) = 0$$

故 {S"} 单调下降。而

$$S_n \ge \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{k}^{k+1} f(x) dx - \int_{1}^{n} f(x) dx = \int_{n}^{n+1} f(x) dx \ge 0$$

于是 $\lim_{n\to\infty} S_n$ 存在。

利用夹逼准则求极限

定理 I 如果 x_n, y_n 及 z_n 满足下列条件:

(1)
$$\exists N_0 > 0$$
,使得 $y_n \le x_n \le z_n$ $(n > N_0)$

(2)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} y_n = a$$
, $\lim_{n\to\infty} z_n = a$,

则 x_n 的极限存在,且 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = a$

$$1) \quad \mathbf{x} \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^1 x^n \sqrt{x + 3} dx$$

解 因为
$$0 \le x \le 1, \sqrt{3} \le \sqrt{x+3} \le 2$$

所以
$$x^n \sqrt{3} \le x^n \sqrt{x+3} \le 2x^n$$

于是
$$\int_0^1 x^n \sqrt{3} dx \le \int_0^1 x^n \sqrt{x+3} dx \le \int_0^1 2x^n dx$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^1 x^n \sqrt{3} dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{n+1} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^1 2x^n dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2}{n+1} = 0$$

故
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_0^1 x^n \sqrt{x+3} dx = 0$$

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2)
$$\Re \lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{1+x^n+(\frac{x^2}{2})^n}$$

解 当
$$0 \le x \le 1$$
 时, $1 \le \sqrt{1 + x^n + (\frac{x^2}{2})^n} \le \sqrt[n]{3}$

而
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{3} = 1$$
, 于是 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{1+x^n+(\frac{x^2}{2})^n} = 1$

当
$$1 < x \le 2$$
 时, $x < \sqrt[n]{1 + x^n + (\frac{x^2}{2})^n} \le \sqrt[n]{3}x$

又
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{3}x = x$$
, 于是 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{1 + x^n + (\frac{x^2}{2})^n} = x$

与连续

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当
$$x > 2$$
 时, $\frac{x^2}{2} < \sqrt{1 + x^n + (\frac{x^2}{2})^n} \le \sqrt[n]{3} \frac{x^2}{2}$

$$\sum_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{3} \frac{x^2}{2} = \frac{x^2}{2}, \quad \text{fill } \lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{1 + x^n + (\frac{x^2}{2})^n} = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

于是综上所述

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{1 + x^n + (\frac{x^2}{2})^n} = \begin{cases} 1, 0 \le x \le 1 \\ x, 1 < x \le 2 \\ \frac{x^2}{2}, x > 2 \end{cases}$$

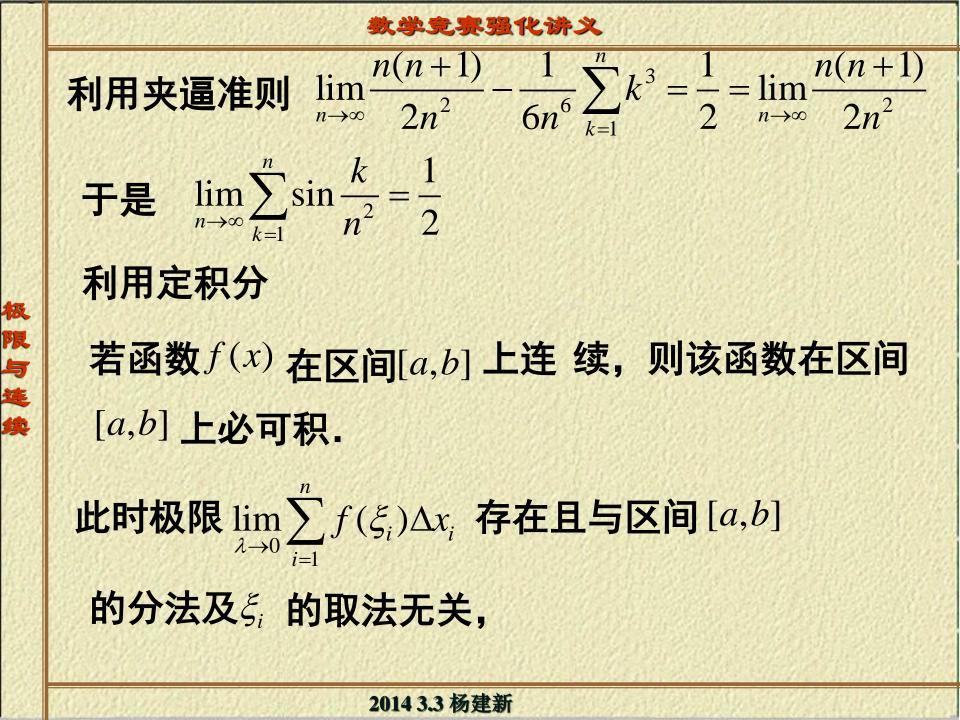
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3) Shift
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sin \frac{k}{n^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

证明由于
$$x - \frac{x^3}{6} \le \sin x < x, x > 0$$
, 于是 $\frac{k}{n^2} - \frac{k^3}{6n^6} < \sin \frac{k}{n^2} < \frac{k}{n^2}$

因此
$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\frac{k}{n^2} - \frac{k^3}{3n^6}\right) < \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sin \frac{k}{n^2} < \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{k}{n^2}$$

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将区间 [a,b]进行n等分,则 $\Delta x_i = \frac{b-a}{a}$

 ξ_i 取区间 $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$ 的右端点: $\xi_i = x_i = a + \frac{i}{a}(b-a)$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f\left(a+i \cdot \frac{b-a}{n}\right) = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$

可用定积分来计算数列的和式极限问题

若函数 f(x) 在区间[0,1] 上连续,并有

$$u_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right), \quad \mathbf{M} \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} u_n = \int_0^1 f(x) dx$$

数学竞赛强化讲义

1)
$$\Re \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} [1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{n^2} + \dots + \sqrt{1 - \frac{(n-1)^2}{n^2}}}]$$

解:
$$I^* = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sqrt{1 - (\frac{k}{n})^2}$$
, 取连续函数 f 满足

$$f(\frac{k}{n}) = \sqrt{1 - (\frac{k}{n})^2}.$$
 $f(x) = \sqrt{1 - x^2}.$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{n^2}} + \dots + \sqrt{1 - \frac{(n-1)^2}{n^2}} \right] = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \, dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

2)设 $f \in C[0,1]$, f(x) > 0, 求

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{f(\frac{1}{n})f(\frac{2}{n})\cdots f(\frac{n-1}{n})f(1)}.$$

解: 今
$$S_n = \sqrt[n]{f(\frac{1}{n})f(\frac{2}{n})\cdots f(\frac{n-1}{n})f(1)}.$$

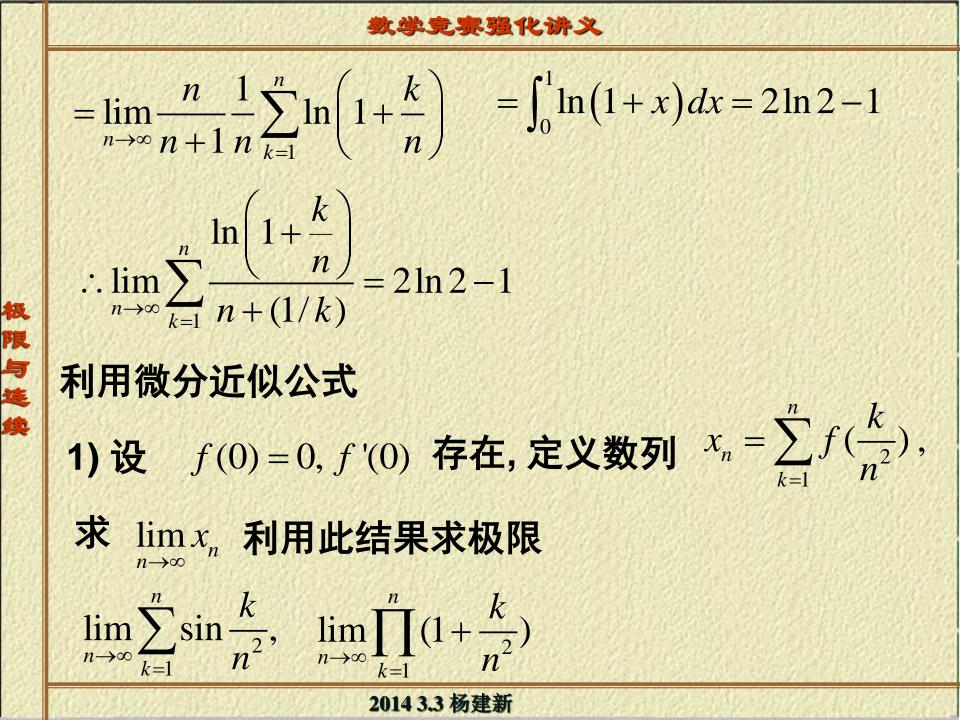
故
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{f(\frac{1}{n})f(\frac{2}{n})\cdots f(\frac{n-1}{n})f(1)} = e^{\int_0^1 \ln f(x)dx}$$

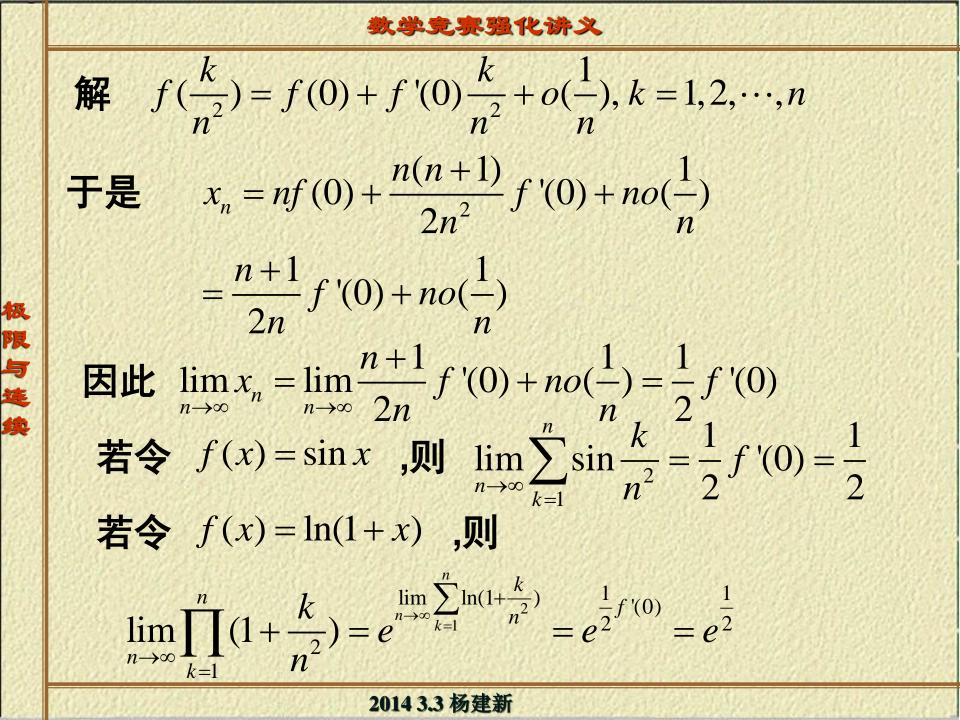
3) 求极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\sum_{k=1}^{n}\frac{\ln\left(1+\frac{k}{n}\right)}{n+(1/k)}$$

解:
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{\ln\left(1+\frac{k}{n}\right)}{n+(1/k)} \le \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \ln\left(1+\frac{k}{n}\right)$$

$$= \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx = 2\ln 2 - 1$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{\ln\left(1+\frac{k}{n}\right)}{n+(1/k)} \ge \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \ln\left(1+\frac{k}{n}\right)$$





常用的等价无穷小

当 $x \to 0$ 时, $\sin x \sim x$, $\tan x \sim x$, $\arcsin x \sim x$, $\arctan x \sim x$

$$\ln(1+x) \sim x, e^x - 1 \sim x, a^x - 1 \sim x \ln a, 1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$(1+x)^{\alpha}-1\sim \alpha x$$
, $\sqrt{1+x}-1\sim \frac{1}{2}x$, $\sqrt[n]{1+x}-1\sim \frac{1}{n}x$

注意: 作为加减项的无穷小量不能随意用等价无穷小代换

限与连续

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{n}{\ln n}(\sqrt[n]{n}-1)$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n}{\ln n} (\sqrt[n]{n} - 1) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n}{\ln n} (e^{\frac{1}{n}\ln n} - 1) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n}{\ln n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \ln n = 1$$

2) 设
$$\lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{n^{1976}}{n^x \left(1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^x\right)} = \frac{1}{1977}$$
, 求x

解 原式=
$$\lim_{n\to+\infty}\frac{n^{1976}}{n^x\left(\frac{x}{n}\right)}=\lim_{n\to+\infty}\frac{n^{1976}}{x\cdot n^{x-1}}=\frac{1}{1977}\neq 0,$$

故
$$x = 1977$$

是票强化讲义

3) 求极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{2+\sqrt[n]{64}}{3_1}\right)^{2n-1}$$

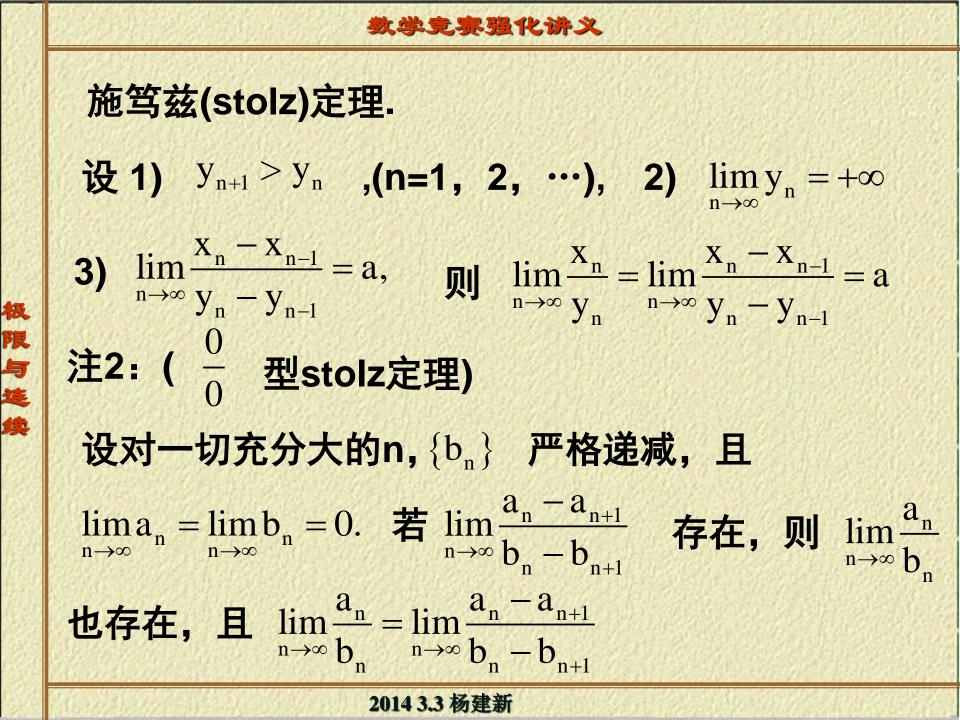
解 原式 =
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{2 + 64^{\frac{1}{x}}}{3}\right)^{2x-1} = e^{\lim_{x \to +\infty} (2x-1)\ln(\frac{2+64^{\frac{1}{x}}}{3})}$$

而
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} (2x-1)\ln(\frac{2+64^{\frac{1}{x}}}{3}) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} (2x-1)\ln(1+\frac{64^{\frac{1}{x}}-1}{3})$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} (2x-1)\frac{64^{\frac{1}{x}}-1}{3} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} (2x-1)\frac{(e^{\frac{1}{x}}-1)}{3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{(2x-1)\frac{1}{x}\ln 64}{3} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{(2x-1)\ln 64}{3x} = \frac{2}{3}\ln 64$$
于是 $\lim_{n \to \infty} (\frac{2+\sqrt[n]{64}}{3})^{2n-1} = e^{\ln(64)^{\frac{2}{3}}} = 16$

于是
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} (\frac{2+\sqrt[n]{64}}{3})^{2n-1} = e^{\ln(64)^{\frac{2}{3}}} = 16$$



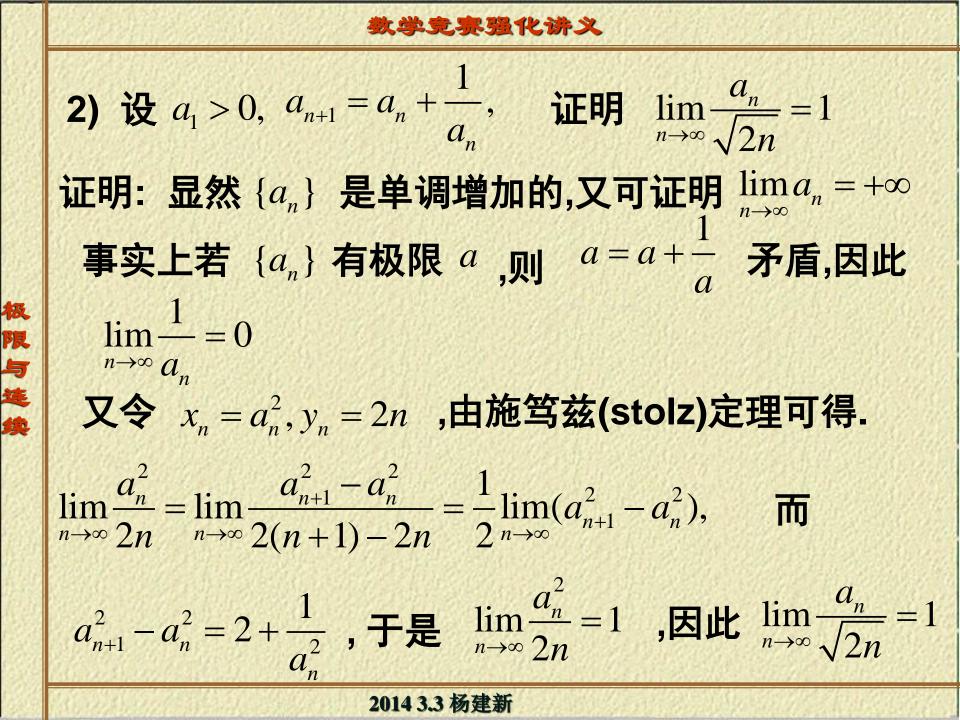
1)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = a$$
, $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_1 + 2a_2 + \dots + na_n}{n^2} = \frac{a}{2}$

证明: 因 $y_n = n^2 \to \infty$, 故利用Stolz公式,

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x_{n+1} - x_n}{y_{n+1} - y_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x_n}{y_n}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_1 + 2a_2 + \dots + na_n}{n^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)a_{n+1}}{(n+1)^2 - n^2}$$

$$=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{n+1}{2n+1}\lim_{n\to\infty}a_{n+1}=\frac{a}{2}$$



解: $:: x_2 = \sin x_1, :: 0 < x_2 \le 1,$ 则 $n \ge 2,$

 $0 \le x_{n+1} = \sin x_n \le x_n, \{x_n\}$ 单减有下界

根据单调有界定理知 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛,

若收敛, 求 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n$, $\lim_{n\to\infty} y_n$; 若发散, 说明理由.

令 $\lim x_n = A$. 在 $x_{n+1} = \sin x_n$ 两边取极限得

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$$A = \sin A$$
 ,于是有 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = 0$

由于
$$\lim_{t \to 0} \left(\frac{\sin t}{t} \right)^{\frac{1}{t^2}} = e^{\lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{t^2} \ln \frac{\sin t}{t}}$$
 $\lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{t^2} \ln \frac{\sin t}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\frac{\sin t}{t}}{t^2}$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t - t}{t^3} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\cos t - 1}{3t^2} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

于是
$$\lim_{t\to 0} \left(\frac{\sin t}{t}\right)^{\frac{1}{t^2}} = e^{-\frac{1}{6}}$$
 故 $\lim_{n\to \infty} y_n = e^{-\frac{1}{6}}$,从而 $\{y_n\}$ 收敛.

2) 证明: 数列

$$\sqrt{7}, \sqrt{7} - \sqrt{7}, \sqrt{7} - \sqrt{7} + \sqrt{7}, \sqrt{7} - \sqrt{7} + \sqrt{7} - \sqrt{7}, \dots$$

收敛,并求其极限。

证明: 设该数列通项为
$$x_n$$
 ,则 $x_{n+2} = \sqrt{7 - \sqrt{7 + x_n}}$,

$$x_{n+2} = f(x_n), x_{n+2} - 2 = f(x_n) - f(2),$$

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由拉格朗日中值定理存在 ξ 介于 x, z 之间,使得

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$$f(x) - f(2) = f'(\xi)(x - 2),$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{1}{4\sqrt{7 + x}\sqrt{7 - \sqrt{7 + x}}}$$

$$|x_{n+2} - 2| = |f(x_n) - f(2)| = |f'(\xi_n)| \cdot |x_n - 2|$$

由题意得
$$0 < x_n < 7$$
, $\therefore 0 < \xi_n < 7$,

$$|f'(\xi_n)| = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{7 + \xi_n}\sqrt{7 - \sqrt{7 + \xi_n}}} < \frac{1}{4\sqrt{7}\sqrt{7 - \sqrt{14}}} < 1$$

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$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \max\{|f'(x)|: 0 \le x \le 7\}, \text{ } \square$$

$$|x_{n+2} - 2| \le \alpha |x_n - 2|, 0 < \alpha < 1$$

3)设 $F(x,y) = \frac{f(y-x)}{2x}$, $F(1,y) = \frac{1}{2}y^2 - y + 5$, $x_0 > 0$, $x_1 = F(x_0, 2x_0)$,..., $x_{n+1} = F(x_n, 2x_n)$, n = 1, 2, ...,

证明: $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n$ 存在,并求此极限值。

证明: 令x=1得: $F(1,y) = \frac{f(y-1)}{2} = \frac{1}{2}y^2 - y + 5,$ $f(y-1) = y^2 - 2y + 10 = (y-1)^2 + 9$

f(y-1) = y - 2y + 10 = (y-1) + 9 $f(y-x) = (y-x)^2 + 9, \quad F(x,y) = \frac{(y-x)^2 + 9}{2x}$

$$x_1 = \frac{x_0^2 + 9}{2x_0}, x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n^2 + 9}{2x_n}, n = 1, 2, \dots$$
 $x_n > 0,$ **于是**

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(x_n + \frac{9}{x_n} \right) \ge 3, \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{9}{x_n^2} \right) \le 1$$

即
$$3 \le x_{n+1} \le x_n$$
 因此 $\{x_n\}$ 单调递减且有下界, $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$

存在 设
$$A = \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$$
,

对
$$x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n^2 + 9}{2x_n}$$
 两边同时取极限得 $A = \frac{A^2 + 9}{2A}$, 解得 $A = 3$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = 3$

解得
$$A=3$$
 : $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n=3$

4) (1) 证明: 当 |x| 充分小时,下面不等式成立

$$0 \le \tan^2 x - x^2 \le x^4$$

(2) 设
$$x_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \tan^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+k}}$$
, 求 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$

证明 (1) 因为
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\tan^2 x - x^2}{x^4} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3} \cdot \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\tan x + x}{x}$$

$$=2\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{3x^2} = \frac{2}{3}\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\tan^2 x}{x^2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

又当
$$|x|$$
 充分小时, $\tan^2 x > x^2$,所以成立不等式

$$0 \le \tan^2 x - x^2 \le x^4$$

(2) 由(1)知, 当n充分大时有,

$$\frac{1}{n+k} \le \tan^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+k}} \le \frac{1}{n+k} + \frac{1}{\left(n+k\right)^2}$$

故,
$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n+k} \le x_n \le \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n+k} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{(n+k)^2} \le \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n+k} + \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n+k} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{1+\frac{k}{n}} = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \ln 2$$

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由夹逼定理知 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = \ln 2$

5)设 0 < a < 1, 求 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\int_a^1 (1 - x^2)^n dx}{\int_0^1 (1 - x^2)^n dx}$ $\mathbf{P} I = \int_0^1 (1 - x^2)^n dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} (1 - x^2)^n dx + \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}^1 (1 - x^2)^n dx$ $\geq \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} (1 - x^2)^n dx \geq (1 - \frac{1}{n})^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ $0 \le \frac{\int_{a}^{1} (1 - x^{2})^{n} dx}{\int_{0}^{1} (1 - x^{2})^{n} dx} \le \frac{(1 - a^{2})^{n} (1 - a)}{(1 - \frac{1}{n})^{n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}$ $= (1 - a^{2})^{n} \sqrt{n} \frac{1 - a}{1 - a}$ 2014 3.3 杨建新

而当 b > 1 时, $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{b^n} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x}{b^x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{b^x \ln b} = 0$

于是
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\sqrt{n}}{b^n}=0$$
 , 于是当 $0< c<1$ 时,

 $\lim_{n\to\infty}c^n\sqrt{n}=0$, 因此 极限=0

6) 设函数f(x)在点a可导, $\{\alpha_n\}\setminus\{\beta_n\}$ 为趋于0的正数

数列,求极限 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{f(a+\alpha_n)-f(a-\beta_n)}{\alpha_n+\beta_n}$.

解原式

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[\frac{f(a+\alpha_n)-f(a)}{\alpha_n} \cdot \frac{\alpha_n}{\alpha_n+\beta_n} + \frac{f(a-\beta_n)-f(a)}{-\beta_n} \cdot \frac{\beta_n}{\alpha_n+\beta_n} \right]$$

令 $\frac{f(a+\alpha_n)-f(a)}{\alpha_n} = f'(a)+t_n,$ $\frac{f(a-\beta_n)-f(a)}{-\beta_n} = f'(a)+s_n,$ $\frac{f'(a-\beta_n)-f'(a)}{-\beta_n} = f'(a)+s_n,$

原式=
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left[f'(a) + \frac{\alpha_n t_n + \beta_n s_n}{\alpha_n + \beta_n} \right],$$

$$\exists \qquad 0 \le \left| \frac{\alpha_n t_n + \beta_n s_n}{\alpha_n + \beta_n} \right| \qquad \le \frac{\alpha_n |t_n|}{\alpha_n + \beta_n} + \frac{\beta_n |s_n|}{\alpha_n + \beta_n}$$

$$\leq |t_n| + |s_n| \longrightarrow 0 (n \longrightarrow \infty)$$

所以原式= f'(a).

7) 设a₁, a₂ 是两个不同的实数,用归纳法定义

 $a_n = \frac{1}{2}(a_{n-1} + a_{n-2})$ 求数列{a_n}的极限.

解: 由于 $a_n - a_{n-1} = -\frac{1}{2}(a_{n-1} - a_{n-2})$, 令 $b_n = a_{n+1} - a_n$.

则 $\{b_n\}$ 是公比为 $-\frac{1}{2}$ 的等比数列.

$$a_{n+1} - a_1 = b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_n = \frac{2}{3}b_1(1 - (-\frac{1}{2})^{n+1})$$

 $\iiint_{n\to\infty} (a_{n+1} - a_1) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[\frac{2}{3} b_1 (1 - (-\frac{1}{2})^{n+1}) \right] = \frac{2}{3} b_1 = \frac{2}{3} (a_2 - a_1)$

于是 $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = \frac{1}{3}(a_1 + 2a_2)$

8) 设数列 $\{x_n\}$ 由 $x_n = \sin x_{n-1}, n = 2, 3 \cdots$ 给出, $x_1 \in (0,\pi)$,** $x_n \sim \sqrt{\frac{3}{n}}$

$$\mathbf{E} \quad \mathbf{x}_n \sim \sqrt{\frac{3}{3}}$$

证明: 显然 $\{x_n\}$ 是单调减少且趋于0的,而

$$f(x) = \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2x)$$

$$= x^{2} - \frac{1}{3}x^{4} + o(x^{4}) = x^{2}(1 - \frac{1}{3}x^{2} + o(x^{2}))$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + o(x)$$

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于是
$$\frac{1}{x_n^2} = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x_{n-1}} = \frac{1}{x_{n-1}^2 (1 - \frac{x_{n-1}^2}{3} + o(x_{n-1}^2))}$$
$$= \frac{1}{x_{n-1}^2} + \frac{1}{3} + o(1)$$

于是
$$\frac{1}{x_n^2} = \frac{1}{x_{n-1}^2} + \frac{1}{3} + y_n, \quad y_n \to 0, n \to \infty$$

于是
$$\frac{1}{x_n^2} = \frac{1}{x_1^2} + \frac{n-1}{3} + \sum_{k=2}^n y_k$$

$$\mathbb{P} \frac{3}{nx_n^2} = \frac{3}{nx_1^2} + \frac{n-1}{n} + \frac{3}{n} \sum_{k=2}^n y_k.$$

但是
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{3}{nx_1^2}=0$$
 ,而 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{3}{n}\sum_{k=2}^n y_k=0$,于是

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{3}{nx_n^2}=1$$
 ,因此 $x_n\sim\sqrt{\frac{3}{n}}$

设 $\{x_n\}$ 的极限为0, $y_n = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \ldots + x_n}{n}$, 可以证明 $\{y_n\}$ 的极限为0.