

Chap02.数列极限习题讲解

上页

下页

返回

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \forall n > N, \text{s.t. } |x_n - a| < \varepsilon.$$

1. 不等式 $|x_n - a| < \varepsilon$, ε 取值的任意性刻划了 x_n 与 a 的无限接近;
2. N 与任意给定的正数 ε 有关, 而 $n > N$ 刻划了 n 的无限增大;
3. 改变或去掉数列的有限项, 不影响数列的收敛性和极限. 重排不改变数列敛散性.

例1 证明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} q^n = 0$, 其中 $|q| < 1$.

分析 若 $0 < |q| < 1$, 任给 $\varepsilon > 0$, 要找 N , 使当 $n > N$ 时, 有

$$|x_n - 0| = |q^n| < \varepsilon, n \ln |q| < \ln \varepsilon, \therefore n > \frac{\ln \varepsilon}{\ln |q|}, \text{ 所以可取 } N \geq \frac{\ln \varepsilon}{\ln |q|},$$

证 若 $q = 0$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} q^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 = 0$;

若 $0 < |q| < 1, \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \geq \frac{\ln \varepsilon}{\ln |q|}, \forall n > N,$

$$\text{有 } |q^n - 0| = |q|^n < |q|^N \leq |q|^{\frac{\ln \varepsilon}{\ln |q|}} = |q|^{\log_{|q|} \varepsilon} = \varepsilon,$$

$\therefore |q| < 1$ 时, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} q^n = 0$.

例2 证明 $\alpha > 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^\alpha} = 0$.

证明 (1). $\alpha \geq 1, 0 < \frac{1}{n^\alpha} \leq \frac{1}{n}, \therefore \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \geq \frac{1}{\varepsilon},$

$\forall n > N, s.t. \left| \frac{1}{n^\alpha} - 0 \right| \leq \frac{1}{n} < \frac{1}{N} \leq \frac{1}{1/\varepsilon} = \varepsilon ;$

(2). $0 < \alpha < 1$, 由实数的Archimedes性,

$\exists m \in \mathbb{Z}^+, m\alpha > 1, \therefore \frac{1}{n^{m\alpha}} \rightarrow 0,$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N, \forall n > N, s.t. 0 < \frac{1}{n^{m\alpha}} < \varepsilon^m,$

$\Rightarrow 0 < \frac{1}{n^\alpha} < \varepsilon$, 即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^\alpha} = 0, \alpha > 0$.

例3 证明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a} = 1. (a > 0)$

证 $a > 1$, 记 $\alpha = a^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1$, 则 $\alpha > 0$,

由 $a = (1 + \alpha)^n \geq 1 + n\alpha = 1 + n(a^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1)$,

得 $a^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \leq \frac{a - 1}{n}$,

任给 $\varepsilon > 0$, 要 $|\sqrt[n]{a} - 1| < \varepsilon$, 只要 $\frac{a - 1}{n} < \varepsilon$, 或 $n > \frac{a - 1}{\varepsilon}$,

故可取 $N \geq \frac{a - 1}{\varepsilon}$, 则 $\forall n > N$, 有 $|\sqrt[n]{a} - 1| < \varepsilon$, 即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a} = 1$;

$0 < a < 1, \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{a}} \rightarrow 1 (n \rightarrow \infty) \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a} = 1.$

例4 求数列 $\{\sqrt[n]{n}\}$ 的极限。

解： 记 $a_n = \sqrt[n]{n} = 1 + h_n$, 这里 $h_n > 0 (n > 1)$,
则有： $n = (1 + h_n)^n = 1 + nh_n + C_n^2 h_n^2 + \cdots > 1 + C_n^2 h_n^2$,

$$\therefore 1 < a_n = 1 + h_n < 1 + \sqrt{\frac{2}{n-1}} ,$$

上式左右两边极限均为1, 由夹逼准则得结果。

法二

$$1 \leq \sqrt[n]{n} = \left(1 \cdots 1 \cdot \sqrt{n} \cdot \sqrt{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$
$$\leq \frac{n-2+2\sqrt{n}}{n} < 1 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}} , \therefore 0 \leq \sqrt[n]{n} - 1 < \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}} .$$

数列极限的“ ε — N ”形式的定义语言是抽象的，意味是深刻的. 诚所谓“言已尽而意无穷.”

道可道,非常道. — 《老子•一章》

道不可言,言而非也. — 《庄子•知北游》

言者所以在意，得意而忘言. — 《庄子•外物》

例5 求极限 (1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\sqrt{n^2 + 1} - \sqrt{n^2 + 1} \right),$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^2} \right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{3^2} \right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2} \right),$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5^{n+1} - (-4)^n}{3 \cdot 5^n + 2 \cdot 3^n},$$

$$(4) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2n+1}{2n+2} \right)^n, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{4n^2+4}{4n^2+1} \right)^n.$$

例6 说明下列数列收敛,并求极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$.

(1) 设 $0 < x_1 < 1, x_{n+1} = x_n(1 - x_n), n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

(2) 设 $x_1 > 0, x_{n+1} = 1 + \frac{x_n}{1 + x_n}, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

解 (2) 首先观察数列的取值、变化情况,
判断其取值趋势 $x_1 = a, x_2 = 1 + \frac{a}{1 + a}, \dots$,
可以发现: $0 < a < 1, x_n \nearrow; a > 2, x_n \searrow$;

$$(1) 1 < x_{n+1} = 1 + \frac{x_n}{1+x_n} < 1 + \frac{1+x_n}{1+x_n} = 2,$$

用归纳法证明 $1 < x_n < 2, \{x_n\}$ 有界;

$$(2) x_{n+1} - x_n = \cdots = \frac{x_n - x_{n-1}}{(1+x_n)(1+x_{n-1})},$$

可知 $\{x_n\}$ 为单调列;

$$(2) \quad x_{n+1} - x_n = \cdots = \frac{x_n - x_{n-1}}{(1+x_n)(1+x_{n-1})},$$

可知 $\{x_n\}$ 为单调列;

$$(3) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x, \text{ 则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x_n}{1+x_n} \right),$$

$$\therefore x = 1 + \frac{x}{1+x}, x = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2},$$

$$x = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} < 0 \text{ 舍去 (保号性)}$$

$$(1) 1 < x_{n+1} = 1 + \frac{x_n}{1+x_n} < 1 + \frac{1+x_n}{1+x_n} = 2,$$

用归纳法证明 $1 < x_n < 2, \{x_n\}$ 有界;

$$(2) x_{n+1} - x_n = \cdots = \frac{x_n - x_{n-1}}{(1+x_n)(1+x_{n-1})}, \text{知} \{x_n\} \text{为单调列};$$

$$(3) \text{令 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x, \text{则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x_n}{1+x_n} \right),$$

$$\therefore x = 1 + \frac{x}{1+x},$$

$$x = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}, x = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} < 0 \text{舍去(保号性)}$$

$$x_{n+1} = 1 + \frac{x_n}{1 + x_n} = 1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{x_n}},$$

连分数— 用有理数生成无理数, $\forall a > 0$,

$$a, 1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{a}}, 1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{a}}}}, 1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{a}}}}}}, \dots$$

如： $1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \dots}}}}$

$\rightarrow \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 1.618$ 黄金数.

例 7 利用柯西收敛准则证明数列 $\{x_n\} = \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\sin k}{2^k} \right\}$ 收敛。

证明: $\forall n, p \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ 有

$$\begin{aligned} |x_{n+p} - x_n| &= \left| \frac{\sin(n+1)}{2^{n+1}} + \frac{\sin(n+2)}{2^{n+2}} + \cdots + \frac{\sin(n+p)}{2^{n+p}} \right| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{2^{n+2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^{n+p}} = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^{p-1}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2^p}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2^n} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^p} \right) < \frac{1}{2^n}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\forall n, p \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \left| x_{n+p} - x_n \right| < \frac{1}{2^n},$$

$$\therefore \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \geq \log_2 \frac{1}{\varepsilon}, \forall n > N,$$

$$\forall p \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \exists \left| x_{n+p} - x_n \right| < \varepsilon.$$

$$\therefore \{x_n\} = \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\sin k}{2^k} \right\} \text{收敛}.$$

例8# 数列极限中的一个常用结论

(1) 如果 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$, 证明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n}{n} = a$;

(2) 若 $x_n > 0 (n = 1, 2, \cdots)$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n} = a$.

证明 (1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$, 不妨设 $a = 0$, 否则令 $x_n := x_n - a$,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0 \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_1, \forall n > N_1, \exists |x_n| < \varepsilon.$$

$$\therefore \left| \frac{x_1 + \cdots + x_{N_1} + x_{N_1+1} + \cdots + x_n}{n} \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \frac{x_1 + \cdots + x_{N_1}}{n} \right| + \left| \frac{x_{N_1+1} + \cdots + x_n}{n} \right|$$

上页

下页

返回

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_1, \forall n > N_1, \exists |x_n| < \varepsilon.$$

$$\therefore \left| \frac{x_1 + \cdots + x_{N_1} + x_{N_1+1} + \cdots + x_n}{n} \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \frac{x_1 + \cdots + x_{N_1}}{n} \right| + \left| \frac{x_{N_1+1} + \cdots + x_n}{n} \right|$$

$$\left| \frac{x_{N_1+1} + \cdots + x_n}{n} \right| \leq \frac{|x_{N_1+1}| + \cdots + |x_n|}{n}$$

$$< \frac{(n - N_1)\varepsilon}{n} < \varepsilon$$

而 N_1 是取定之值,即 $|x_1 + \cdots + x_{N_1}|$ 为定值,

$$\therefore \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_2, \forall n > N_2, \exists \left| \frac{x_1 + \cdots + x_{N_1}}{n} \right| < \varepsilon.$$

$$\therefore \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N = \max(N_1, N_2),$$

$$\forall n > N, \exists \left| \frac{x_1 + \cdots + x_n}{n} \right| < 2\varepsilon,$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n}{n} = a ;$$

下证(2)若 $x_n > 0$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n} = a$.

由 $x_n > 0 \Rightarrow a \geq 0$.

若 $a > 0$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x_n} = \frac{1}{a} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1/x_1 + \cdots + 1/x_n}{n} = \frac{1}{a}$.

$x_n > 0$, 由 $\frac{n}{1/x_1 + \cdots + 1/x_n} \leq \sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n} \leq \frac{x_1 + \cdots + x_n}{n}$,

由夹逼性, 得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n} = a$;

若 $a = 0$, 当然 $0 < \sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n} \leq \frac{x_1 + \cdots + x_n}{n}$... 证明毕.

例9 例8# 结论之应用举例

证明 $(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} = e$, $(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} = 0$.

解

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

$$\text{则} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{2}{1} \right)^1 \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^2 \cdots \left(\frac{n+1}{n} \right)^n} = e,$$

$$\text{或取} x_n = \frac{n^n}{n!}, \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = e, \text{则} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{x_2}{x_1} \frac{x_3}{x_2} \cdots \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n}} = e.$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} = 0$$

法1 由(1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} = e$ 可得

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = e \cdot 0 = 0;$$

法2 取 $x_n = \frac{1}{n}$, 由例8(2)结论得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} = 0$;

法3 由归纳法可得

$$n! > \left(\frac{n}{3} \right)^n, \left(\frac{n+1}{n} \right)^n < 3, \dots$$

例10 证明下列数列极限结论

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 q^n = 0 \left(|q| < 1 \right),$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{n^n} = 0,$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^\alpha} = 0 \quad (\alpha \geq 1),$$

$$(4) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^k}{a^n} = 0 \quad (a > 1, k \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \text{ 为定值}).$$

例11. 如果 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a > 0$, 证明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{x_n} = 1$.

证明 $\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a > 0, \therefore$ 对于 $\varepsilon_0 = \frac{a}{2} > 0, \exists N$,

$\forall n > N$, 有 $|x_n - a| < \varepsilon_0 = \frac{a}{2}$, 即 $0 < \frac{a}{2} < x_n < \frac{3a}{2}$.

于是有 $\sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{2}} < \sqrt[n]{x_n} < \sqrt[n]{\frac{3a}{2}}$,

据极限的夹逼性, 由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{3a}{2}} = 1$ 知

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{x_n} = 1.$$