

§2 数列的极限

1. 数列的定义：一系列有序的数：

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n, \dots = \{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} = \{x_n\}$$

例1. n 的例子.

$$(1) x_n = \frac{n}{n+1} : \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \dots, \frac{n}{n+1}, \dots \rightarrow 1$$

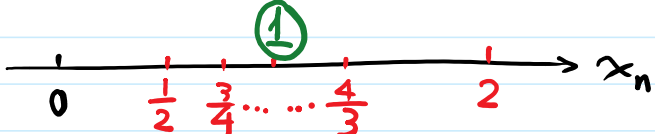
$$(2) x_n = 2^n : 2, 2^2, 2^3, \dots, 2^n, \dots \rightarrow \infty$$

$$(3) x_n = \frac{1}{2^n} : \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2^2}, \frac{1}{2^3}, \dots, \frac{1}{2^n}, \dots \rightarrow 0$$

$$(4) y_n = 1 + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n} : 2, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \dots \rightarrow 1$$

$$(5) z_n = (-1)^{n+1} : 1, -1, 1, -1, \dots$$

2. 数列极限的定义

观察 $y_n = 1 + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n} :$ 

$$|y_n - 1| = \frac{1}{n}.$$

给定 0.01 , $\frac{1}{n} < 0.01$, $n > 100$, $101, 102, \dots$ ✓

0.0001 , $\frac{1}{n} < 0.0001$, $n > 10000$, $10001, 10002, \dots$ ✓

\vdots

$\varepsilon > 0$. $\boxed{\frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon}$. $n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow \underline{[\frac{1}{\varepsilon}]} = N$, $N+1, N+2, \dots$

定义： $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \underline{N} > 0$. $|x_n - a| < \varepsilon$, 当 $n > N$ 时.

则称 a 为 $\{x_n\}$ 当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时的极限, 或称 $\{x_n\}$

收敛到 a , 记作

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a. \text{ 或 } x_n \rightarrow a (n \rightarrow \infty).$$

否则, 称 $\{x_n\}$ 发散.

$$\left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a \right)$$

说明: (i) " ε - N " 语言:

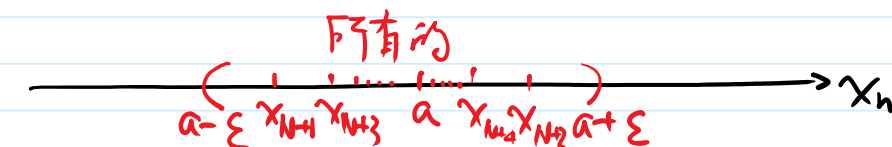
(ii) 只强调 N 的存在性;

(iii) $N = N(\varepsilon)$. N 与 ε 有关;

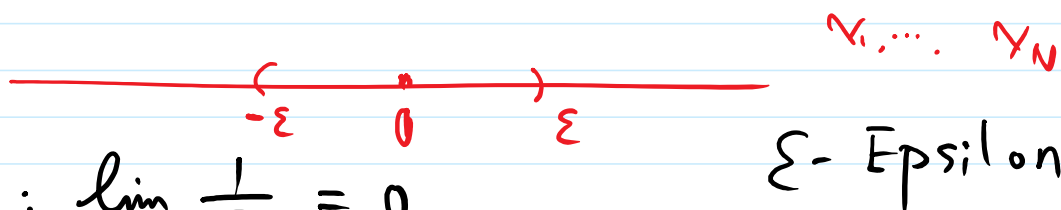
(iv) 几何意义:

$$|x_n - a| < \varepsilon, \quad n = N+1, N+2, \dots$$

$$a - \varepsilon < x_n < a + \varepsilon.$$



$$1, \boxed{0, 0, 0}, \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \dots \right)$$



例2. 证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = 0$.

证明: $\forall \varepsilon > 0$. 取 $N = \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \right]$. $\forall n > N$ 有

$$|x_n - a| = \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{即 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = 0.$$

$$\left(\left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - 0 \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} < \varepsilon \Rightarrow n > \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \right] = N \right)$$

3. 收敛数列的性质.

定理1 (唯一性) 极限存在必唯一.

定理2 (有界性) 数列极限存在必有界.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a \Rightarrow \exists M > 0. \text{ 使得 } |x_n| \leq M, \\ n=1, 2, \dots$$

证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0. \text{ 当 } n > N \text{ 时}$
 $|x_n - a| < \varepsilon.$

$$\text{取 } \varepsilon = 1. \text{ 则 } |x_n - a| < 1.$$

$$|x_n| = |x_n - a + a| \leq |x_n - a| + |a| < 1 + |a| \\ n = N+1, N+2, \dots$$

$$\text{取 } M = \max \{ |x_1|, |x_2|, \dots, |x_N|, 1 + |a| \}, \text{ 则}$$

$$|x_n| \leq M.$$

即 数列有界.

定理3 (数列与子列的关系)

数列 $\{x_n\}$: $x_1, \dots, \underline{x_{n_1}}, x_{n_1+1}, \dots, \underline{x_{n_2}}, x_{n_2+1}, \dots, \underline{x_{n_3}}, \dots, \underline{x_{n_k}}, \dots$

子列 $\{x_{n_k}\}$: $x_{n_1}, x_{n_2}, x_{n_3}, \dots, x_{n_k}, \dots$

$$n_k \geq k$$

如果 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛于 a , 那么 任一 子列均收敛且收敛于 a .

注: (i) 若两子列收敛到不同的极限, 则原数列发散.

$$x_n = (-1)^{n+1}. \quad 1, 1, 1, \dots \rightarrow 1$$

$$-1, -1, -1, \dots \rightarrow -1.$$

$$(ii) \quad x_{2k} \rightarrow a, \quad x_{2k+1} \rightarrow a \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow a$$

(iii) 发散的数列可以有收敛的子列.

定理 4 (保号性)

$$\underbrace{x_n \rightarrow a}_{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a}, \quad \underbrace{x_n \geq 0 \Rightarrow a \geq 0.} \quad (\checkmark)$$

注: $x_n \rightarrow a, \quad a \geq 0 \Rightarrow x_n \geq 0 \quad (\times)$

$$x_n \rightarrow a, \quad \underline{a > 0 \Rightarrow x_n > 0} \quad (\checkmark)$$

$$x_n \rightarrow a, \quad y_n \rightarrow b, \quad \underline{x_n \geq y_n \Rightarrow a \geq b} \quad (\checkmark)$$

练习: 证: $x_n = (-1)^{n+1}$ 发散.