



1. 数列极限的 Stolz 定理

 $\frac{*}{\infty}$ 型

设有数列 $\{x_n\}, \{y_n\}$, 其中 $\{x_n\}$ 严格增, 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = +\infty$ (注意: 不必 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = +\infty$), 若

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{x_n - x_{n-1}} = a \quad (\text{实数}, +\infty, -\infty)$$

则

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_n}{x_n} = a = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{x_n - x_{n-1}}$$

Proof:

(1) a 为实数

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{x_n - x_{n-1}} = a, \therefore \exists N_1 \in \mathbb{N}$, 当 $n > N_1$ 时, 有

$$\left| \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{x_n - x_{n-1}} - a \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

即

$$a - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{x_n - x_{n-1}} < a + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\left(a - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)(x_n - x_{n-1}) < y_n - y_{n-1} < \left(a + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)(x_n - x_{n-1})$$

类推有

$$\left(a - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)(x_{n-1} - x_{n-2}) < y_{n-1} - y_{n-2} < \left(a + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)(x_{n-1} - x_{n-2})$$

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$$\left(a - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)(x_{N_1+1} - x_{N_1}) < y_{N_1+1} - y_{N_1} < \left(a + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)(x_{N_1+1} - x_{N_1})$$

将上面各式相加得

$$\left(a - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)(x_n - x_{N_1}) < y_n - y_{N_1} < \left(a + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)(x_n - x_{N_1})$$

$$a - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \frac{y_n - y_{N_1}}{x_n - x_{N_1}} < a + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

对固定的 $N_1, \because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = +\infty, \therefore \exists N > N_1$, s.t. 当 $n > N$ 时, 有

$$\left| \frac{y_{N_1} - ax_{N_1}}{x_n} \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \quad 0 < \frac{x_{N_1}}{x_n} < 1$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{y_n}{x_n} - a \right| &= \left| \frac{y_{N_1} - ax_{N_1}}{x_n} + \left(1 - \frac{x_{N_1}}{x_n} \right) \left(\frac{y_n - y_{N_1}}{x_n - x_{N_1}} - a \right) \right| \\ &\leq \left| \frac{y_{N_1} - ax_{N_1}}{x_n} \right| + \left| \frac{y_n - y_{N_1}}{x_n - x_{N_1}} - a \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

这就证明了

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_n}{x_n} = a$$

上面的恒等变形:

$$\frac{y_n}{x_n} - a = \frac{y_{N_1} - ax_{N_1}}{x_n} + \left(1 - \frac{x_{N_1}}{x_n} \right) \left(\frac{y_n - y_{N_1}}{x_n - x_{N_1}} - a \right)$$

可以利用两个分式拼凑而来

$$\frac{b}{c} = \frac{e}{c} \cdot \frac{d}{e} + \frac{b-d}{c}$$

只需把 $\frac{y_n}{x_n} - a$ 和 $\frac{y_n - y_{N_1}}{x_n - x_{N_1}} - a$ 化为分式, 套用上述关系即可得到上面的恒等式.

(2) $a = +\infty$

$\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{x_n - x_{n-1}} = a = +\infty, \therefore \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$, 当 $n > N$ 时, $\frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{x_n - x_{n-1}} > 1, y_n - y_{n-1} > x_n - x_{n-1} > 0$

即 $\{y_n\}$ 严格增. 又由于

$$\begin{aligned} y_n - y_N &= (y_n - y_{n-1}) + (y_{n-1} - y_{n-2}) + \cdots + (y_{N+1} - y_N) \\ &> (x_n - x_{n-1}) + (x_{n-1} - x_{n-2}) + \cdots + (x_{N+1} - x_N) \\ &= x_n - x_N \end{aligned}$$

根据 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = +\infty$, 知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = +\infty$. 应用 (1) 的结果得到

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x_n}{y_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x_n - x_{n-1}}{y_n - y_{n-1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 1 / \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{x_n - x_{n-1}} = 0$$

于是

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

(3) $a = -\infty$

由 (2) 知

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-y_n}{x_n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-y_n) - (-y_{n-1})}{x_n - x_{n-1}} \\ &= - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{x_n - x_{n-1}} = +\infty \end{aligned}$$

即

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

$\frac{0}{0}$ 型

设数列 $\{x_n\}$ 严格减, 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = 0$. 若

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{x_n - x_{n-1}} = a \quad (\text{实数}, +\infty, -\infty)$$

则

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_n}{x_n} = a = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{x_n - x_{n-1}}$$

Proof:

(1) a 为实数

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_n - y_{n+1}}{x_n - x_{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{x_n - x_{n-1}} = a, \therefore \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$, 当 $n > N$ 时, 有

$$a - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \frac{y_n - y_{n+1}}{x_n - x_{n+1}} < a + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \quad x_n - x_{n+1} > 0$$

$$\left(a - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)(x_n - x_{n+1}) < y_n - y_{n+1} < \left(a + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)(x_n - x_{n+1})$$

$$\left(a - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)(x_n - x_{n+p}) < y_n - y_{n+p} < \left(a + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)(x_n - x_{n+p})$$

令 $p \rightarrow +\infty$, 则由 $x_{n+p} \rightarrow 0, y_{n+p} \rightarrow 0$, 得到

$$\left(a - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)x_n \leq y_n \leq \left(a + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)x_n$$

由于 $x_n > 0$, 有

$$a - \varepsilon < a - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \leq \frac{y_n}{x_n} \leq a + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < a + \varepsilon$$

即

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_n}{x_n} = a$$

(2) $a = +\infty$

$\forall A > 0, \because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_n - y_{n+1}}{x_n - x_{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{x_n - x_{n-1}} = +\infty, \therefore N \in \mathbb{N}$, 当 $n > N$ 时, 有

$$\frac{y_n - y_{n+1}}{x_n - x_{n+1}} > 2A$$

类似上述论证有

$$y_n - y_{n+p} > 2A(x_n - x_{n+p})$$

令 $p \rightarrow +\infty$, 则由 $x_{n+p} \rightarrow 0, y_{n+p} \rightarrow 0$, 得到

$$y_n \geq 2Ax_n, \quad \frac{y_n}{x_n} \geq 2A > A$$

即

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_n}{x_n} = +\infty$$

(3) $a = -\infty$

类似 (2) 的证明或将 (2) 的结论应用到 $\{y_n\}$ 即得.

$\frac{*}{\infty}$ 型推广

设数列 $\{x_n\}, \{y_n\}$ 满足:

- (1) \exists 正整数 p, N_0 , s.t. $y_n < y_{n+p}, n \geq N_0$;
 - (2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = +\infty$;
 - (3) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{n+p} - x_n}{y_{n+p} - y_n} = A$ (其中 A 为有限数, $+\infty, -\infty$)
- 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n}{y_n}$ 存在且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n}{y_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{n+p} - x_n}{y_{n+p} - y_n}$

Proof:

首先注意到对任意的自然数 n , 都存在自然数 m, i , 使得 $n = mp + i, 0 \leq i \leq p-1$,

且满足 $n \rightarrow \infty \Leftrightarrow m \rightarrow \infty$

(1) 若 A 为有限数. 根据数列极限与其子列极限的关系知, 对于任意的 $0 \leq i \leq p-1$, 都有

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{(m+1)p+i} - x_{mp+i}}{y_{(m+1)p+i} - y_{mp+i}} = A$$

由极限定义知, 对任给的 $\varepsilon > 0$, 存在 N , 当 $m \geq N$ 时, 有

$$A - \varepsilon < \frac{x_{(m+1)p+i} - x_{mp+i}}{y_{(m+1)p+i} - y_{mp+i}} < A + \varepsilon$$

又根据已知条件, 总有 $y_{(m+1)p+i} > y_{mp+i}$, 从而得到一连串不等式

$$\begin{aligned} A - \varepsilon &< \frac{x_{mp+i} - x_{(m-1)p+i}}{y_{mp+i} - y_{(m-1)p+i}} < A + \varepsilon \\ A - \varepsilon &< \frac{x_{(m-1)p+i} - x_{(m-2)p+i}}{y_{(m-1)p+i} - y_{(m-2)p+i}} < A + \varepsilon \\ &\vdots \\ A - \varepsilon &< \frac{x_{(N+1)p+i} - x_{Np+i}}{y_{(N+1)p+i} - y_{Np+i}} < A + \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

利用比例性质, 可得

$$A - \varepsilon < \frac{x_{mp+i} - x_{Np+i}}{y_{mp+i} - y_{Np+i}} < A + \varepsilon$$

注意到

$$\frac{x_{mp+i}}{y_{mp+i}} - A = \frac{y_{mp+i} - y_{Np+i}}{y_{mp+i}} \cdot \left(\frac{x_{mp+i} - x_{Np+i}}{y_{mp+i} - y_{Np+i}} - A \right) + \frac{x_{Np+i} - Ay_{Np+i}}{y_{mp+i}}$$

由三角不等式即得

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{mp+i}}{y_{mp+i}} = A, \quad 0 \leq i \leq p-1$$

从而

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n}{y_n} = A$$

(2) 若 $A = +\infty$, 则当 n 足够大时, 有 $x_{n+p} - x_n > y_{n+p} - y_n > 0$

于是由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = +\infty$ 易知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = +\infty$ 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_{n+p} - y_n}{x_{n+p} - x_n} = 0$

由 (1) 的证明可知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_n}{x_n} = 0$, 即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n}{y_n} = +\infty$

(3) 若 $A = -\infty$, 令 $z_n = -x_n$, 则

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z_{n+p} - z_n}{y_{n+p} - y_n} = - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{n+p} - x_n}{y_{n+p} - y_n} = +\infty$$

由 (2) 的证明, 有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z_n}{y_n} = +\infty$, 即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n}{y_n} = -\infty$

$\frac{0}{0}$ 型推广

设数列 $\{x_n\}, \{y_n\}$ 满足:

(1) \exists 正整数 p, N_0 , s.t. $y_n > y_{n+p}, n \geq N_0$;

(2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$;

(3) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n - x_{n+p}}{y_n - y_{n+p}} = A$ (其中 A 为有限数, $+\infty, -\infty$)

则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n}{y_n}$ 存在且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n}{y_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n - x_{n+p}}{y_n - y_{n+p}}$

Proof:

首先注意到对任意的自然数 n , 都存在自然数 m, i , 使得 $n = mp + i, 0 \leq i < p$,

且满足 $n \rightarrow \infty \Leftrightarrow m \rightarrow \infty$

(1) 若 A 为有限数. 根据数列极限与其子列极限的关系知, 对于任意的 $0 \leq i < p$, 都有

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{mp+i} - x_{(m+1)p+i}}{y_{mp+i} - y_{(m+1)p+i}} = A$$

注意到, 总有 $y_{mp+i} > y_{(m+1)p+i}$, 由极限定义知, 对任给的 $\varepsilon > 0$, 存在 N , 当 $m \geq N$ 时, 有

$$A - \varepsilon < \frac{x_{mp+i} - x_{(m+1)p+i}}{y_{mp+i} - y_{(m+1)p+i}} < A + \varepsilon$$

从而得到一连串不等式

$$A - \varepsilon < \frac{x_{mp+i} - x_{(m-1)p+i}}{y_{mp+i} - y_{(m-1)p+i}} < A + \varepsilon$$

$$A - \varepsilon < \frac{x_{(m+1)p+i} - x_{(m+2)p+i}}{y_{(m+1)p+i} - y_{(m+2)p+i}} < A + \varepsilon$$

\vdots

$$A - \varepsilon < \frac{x_{(m+k-1)p+i} - x_{(m+k)p+i}}{y_{(m+k-1)p+i} - y_{(m+k)p+i}} < A + \varepsilon$$

利用比例性质, 可得

$$A - \varepsilon < \frac{x_{mp+i} - x_{(m+k)p+i}}{y_{mp+i} - y_{(m+k)p+i}} < A + \varepsilon$$

固定 m , 令 $k \rightarrow \infty$, 对上式取极限, 有

$$A - \varepsilon \leq \frac{x_{mp+i}}{y_{mp+i}} \leq A + \varepsilon \Rightarrow A - \varepsilon \leq \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{mp+i}}{y_{mp+i}} \leq \overline{\lim}_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{mp+i}}{y_{mp+i}} \leq A + \varepsilon$$

由 $\varepsilon > 0$ 的任意性, 有

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{mp+i}}{y_{mp+i}} = \overline{\lim}_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{mp+i}}{y_{mp+i}} = A$$

从而

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{mp+i}}{y_{mp+i}} = A, \quad 0 \leq i \leq p-1$$

于是由数列与其子列的关系知

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n}{y_n} = A$$

(2) 若 $A = +\infty$, 则当 n 足够大时, 有 $x_n - x_{n+p} > y_n - y_{n+p} > 0$

即 n 足够大时 $x_n > x_{n+p}$ 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0, \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_n - y_{n+p}}{x_n - x_{n+p}} = 0$

由 (1) 的证明可知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_n}{x_n} = 0$, 即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n}{y_n} = +\infty$

(3) 若 $A = -\infty$, 令 $z_n = -x_n$, 则

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z_n - z_{n+p}}{y_n - y_{n+p}} = - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n - x_{n+p}}{y_n - y_{n+p}} = +\infty$$

由 (2) 的证明, 有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z_n}{y_n} = +\infty$, 即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n}{y_n} = -\infty$

Question 1

设 $0 < x_1 < 1, x_{n+1} = x_n(1 - x_n) (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$. 证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} nx_n = 1$.

进而设 $0 < x_1 < \frac{1}{q}$, 其中 $0 < q \leq 1$, 并且 $x_{n+1} = x_n(1 - qx_n), n \in \mathbb{N}$, 证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} nx_n = \frac{1}{q}$.

Proof:

易见 $0 < x_n < 1$, 且 $x_{n+1} = x_n(1 - x_n) < x_n$

于是 $\{x_n\}$ 单调减少且有界, 从而 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛, 设其极限为 A . 对递推公式取极限得到

$A = A(1 - A)$. 因此, $A = 0$. 即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$

进一步, 由 Stolz 定理, 有:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x_n^{-1}}{n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (x_{n+1}^{-1} - x_n^{-1}) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x_n - x_{n+1}}{x_n x_{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x_n^2}{x_n^2(1 - x_n)} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} nx_n = 1$$

进一步, 考虑 $0 < q \leq 1, x_{n+1} = x_n(1 - qx_n)$ 的情形.

令 $y_n = qx_n$, 则 $y_1 = qx_1, 0 < y_1 < 1$, 且

$$y_{n+1} = qx_{n+1} = qx_n(1 - qx_n) = y_n(1 - y_n)$$

由前面的证明知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} ny_n = 1$, 即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} nx_n q = 1, q \neq 0$. 故

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} nx_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ny_n}{q} = \frac{1}{q}$$

Question 2

设数列 $\{x_n\}$ 使得 $\{2x_{n+1} + x_n\}$ 收敛, 证明: $\{x_n\}$ 收敛

Proof:

设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2x_{n+1} + x_n) = A$, 令 $y_n = x_n - \frac{A}{3}$.
 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2y_{n+1} + y_n) = 0$. 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (-1)^n y_n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(-2)^n y_n}{2^n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(-2)^{n+1} y_{n+1} - (-2)^n y_n}{2^{n+1} - 2^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (-1)^{n+1} (2y_{n+1} + y_n) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

由此即得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \frac{A}{3}$

Question 3

设正项数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_n = \frac{a_{n+1}^2}{n} + a_{n+1}, n \in \mathbb{N}^+$, 求极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \ln n$.

Soll.:

依题意得

$$a_n = \frac{a_{n+1}^2}{n} + a_{n+1} > a_{n+1}$$

所以 $\{a_n\}$ 严格单调递减, 又 $\{a_n\}$ 有下界 0, 故 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛.

由

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{a_{n+1}^2}{n} + a_{n+1} \\ \frac{1}{a_n} &= \frac{1}{a_{n+1} \left(\frac{a_{n+1}}{n} + 1 \right)} = \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} - \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{\frac{a_{n+1}}{n} + 1} = \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1} + n} \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\frac{1}{a_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{a_n} = \frac{1}{a_{n+1} + n}$$

故由 Stolz 定理知

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{a_n \ln n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{a_n}}{\ln n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{a_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{a_n}}{\ln(n+1) - \ln n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(a_{n+1} + n) \frac{1}{n}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{a_{n+1}}{n} + 1} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \ln n = 1$$

Sol2.:

设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A \geq 0$

若 $A > 0$, 则

$$a_{n+1} - a_n = -\frac{a_{n+1}^2}{n} < -\frac{A^2}{n}$$

$$a_{n+1} = \sum_{k=1}^n (a_{k+1} - a_k) + a_1 = -A^2 \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} + a_1$$

由于调和级数是发散的,故

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = -\infty$$

矛盾,故

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$$

又

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{a_{n+1}}{n} + 1$$

两边取极限知

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = 1$$

故由 Stolz 定理知

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \ln n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{\frac{1}{a_n}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(n+1) - \ln n}{\frac{1}{a_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{a_n}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1} a_n \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)}{a_n - a_{n+1}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} n \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Question 4

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt[n]{n!}}$$

Solution:

由 Stolz 定理知

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\ln \frac{n}{\sqrt[n]{n!}}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{n \ln n - \ln n!}{n}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{(n+1) \ln(n+1) - \ln(n+1)! - n \ln n + \ln n!} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n-1} \\ &= e \end{aligned}$$

Question 5

设 $a_1 = 1, a_n = a_{n-1} + \frac{1}{a_{n-1}}, n \geq 2$.

证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{\sqrt{n}} = \sqrt{2}$; 并计算: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}(a_n - \sqrt{2n})}{\ln n}$.

Solution:

显然 $\{a_n\}$ 严格单调递增, 故要么 $\{a_n\}$ 存在有限极限, 要么 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = +\infty$, 若 $\{a_n\}$ 存在有限极限 $a (a > 0)$, 则在递推公式两边取极限得

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

这对任何有限数 a 都不可能成立, 矛盾, 故

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = +\infty$$

则

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n^2}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n^2 - a_{n-1}^2}{n - (n-1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(2 + \frac{1}{a_{n-1}^2} \right) = 2$$

故

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{\sqrt{n}} = \sqrt{2}$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}(a_n - \sqrt{2n})}{\ln n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{a_n + \sqrt{2n}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n^2 - 2n}{\ln n} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(a_n^2 - 2n) - (a_{n-1}^2 - 2n + 2)}{\ln n - \ln(n-1)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + \frac{1}{a_{n-1}^2} - 2}{\frac{1}{n}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \end{aligned}$$

Question 6

设 $a_n > 0$, 且 $a_{n+1} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} = a_n + \frac{1}{a_n}$, 求极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{a_k}$.

Solution:

显然 $\{a_n\}$ 严格单调递减, 若 $\{a_n\}$ 有上界,

则由单调有界定理知, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ 存在, 设为 $A (A > 0)$

在递推关系式两边取极限得

$$A - \frac{1}{A} = A + \frac{1}{A}$$

这对任何 A 都不可能成立, 故 $\{a_n\}$ 无上界, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = +\infty$.

故由 Stolz 定理知

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{a_k} \right)^2}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \frac{1}{a_k} \right)^2 - \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{a_k} \right)^2}{(n+1) - n}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{a_{n+1}} + 2 \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{a_k}}{a_{n+1}} \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{a_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{a_n}}{a_{n+1} - a_n} \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1} - a_n}{a_{n+1} - a_n} \\
&= 1
\end{aligned}$$

故

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{a_k} = 1$$

Question 7

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \ln C_n^k}{n^2}$$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \ln C_n^k}{n^2} \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \ln C_{n+1}^k - \sum_{k=1}^n \ln C_n^k}{2n+1} \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \ln C_{n+1}^k + 0 - \sum_{k=1}^n \ln C_n^k}{2n+1} \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \ln \frac{C_{n+1}^k}{C_n^k}}{2n+1} \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \ln \frac{n+1}{n-k+1}}{2n+1} \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \ln \frac{n+1}{n-k+1} - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \ln \frac{n}{n-k}}{2} \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \ln \frac{n+1}{n}}{2} \\
&= \frac{1}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

Question 8

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

Solution:

$$n! = \sqrt{2n\pi} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n e^{\frac{\theta_n}{12n}} \quad (0 < \theta_n < 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \exp \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=2}^n \ln k! - \sum_{k=2}^n \ln k^k}{n^2} \right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=2}^n \ln k! - \sum_{k=2}^n \ln k^k}{n^2} \stackrel{\text{Stolz}}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n! - \ln n^n}{2n-1} \\ &\stackrel{\text{Stirling}}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln \frac{\sqrt{2\pi n}}{e^n} \cdot e^{\frac{\theta_n}{12n}}}{2n-1} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Question 9

设数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 = 1$. 证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[3]{3na_n} = 1$.

Proof:

设 $S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2$, 显然 $\{S_n\}$ 单调增. 下证 $S_n \rightarrow +\infty (n \rightarrow +\infty)$. 事实上, 若 $S_n \rightarrow S$ (有限), 则 $a_n^2 = S_n - S_{n-1} \rightarrow S - S = 0 (n \rightarrow +\infty)$, 从而, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n S_n = 0 \cdot S = 0$$

这与题设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 = 1$ 相矛盾, 于是

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 = +\infty$$

再由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 = 1$, 知

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(a_n \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2} = 1 \cdot 0 = 0$$

考虑到

$$\begin{aligned} S_n^3 - S_{n-1}^3 &= (S_n - S_{n-1})(S_n^2 + S_n S_{n-1} + S_{n-1}^2) \\ &= a_n^2 [S_n^2 + S_n(S_n - a_n^2) + (S_n - a_n^2)^2] \\ &= 3(a_n S_n)^2 - 3a_n^4 S_n + a_n^6 \\ &= 3 \left(a_n \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 \right)^2 - 3a_n^3 \left(a_n \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 \right) + a_n^6 \\ &\rightarrow 3 \times 1 - 3 \times 0 \times 1 + 0 = 3 \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty) \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3na_n^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(a_n S_n)^3} \cdot \frac{S_n^3}{3n}$$

$$\underline{\text{Stolz}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_n^3 - S_{n-1}^3}{3} = \frac{3}{3} = 1$$

即

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 3na_n^3 = 1$$

Question 10

设 $a_0 = 1, a_{n+1} = a_n + \frac{1}{a_n}, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$. 证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_n}{\sqrt{2n}} = 1$

Proof:

由 $a_{n+1} = a_n + \frac{1}{a_n}$ 两边平方得

$$a_{n+1}^2 = a_n^2 + \frac{1}{a_n^2} + 2 \geq a_n^2 + 2$$

$$a_1^2 \geq a_0^2 + 2$$

$$a_2^2 \geq a_1^2 + 2$$

$$\vdots$$

$$a_n^2 \geq a_{n-1}^2 + 2$$

$$a_{n+1}^2 \geq a_n^2 + 2$$

各式相加后有

$$a_{n+1}^2 \geq a_0^2 + 2(n+1) = 2n+3$$

即

$$\frac{1}{a_{n+1}^2} \leq \frac{1}{2n+3}$$

再代入 $a_{n+1}^2 = a_n^2 + \frac{1}{a_n^2} + 2 \leq a_n^2 + \frac{1}{2n+1} + 2$

$$a_1^2 \leq a_0^2 + 1 + 2$$

$$a_2^2 \leq a_1^2 + \frac{1}{3} + 2$$

$$\vdots$$

$$a_{n-1}^2 \leq a_{n-2}^2 + \frac{1}{2n-3} + 2$$

$$a_n^2 \leq a_{n-1}^2 + \frac{1}{2n-1} + 2$$

各式相加后有

$$a_n^2 \leq a_0^2 + 2n + \left(1 + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n-1}\right)$$

故

$$2n+1 \leq a_n^2 \leq 2n+1 + \left(1 + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n-1}\right)$$

$$1 \leq \frac{a_n^2}{2n+1} \leq 1 + \frac{1 + \frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n-1}}{n}$$

由夹逼定理知

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_n^2}{2n+1} = 1$$

于是

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_n^2}{2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_n^2}{2n+1} \cdot \frac{2n+1}{2n} = 1 \times 1 = 1$$

由此立即有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_n}{\sqrt{2n}} = 1$$

Question 11

若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n^\alpha}$ 收敛, $\alpha > 0$, 证明:

$$I = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n}{n^\alpha} = 0$$

Proof1:

设 $r_n = \frac{a_n}{n^\alpha} + \frac{a_{n+1}}{(n+1)^\alpha} + \cdots$, 则 $r_n \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$, 且 $r_n - r_{n+1} = \frac{a_n}{n^\alpha}$
从而 $a_n = n^\alpha (r_n - r_{n+1})$, 在原极限中代入 r_n , 得

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^\alpha (r_1 - r_2) + 2^\alpha (r_2 - r_3) + \cdots + n^\alpha (r_n - r_{n+1})}{n^\alpha} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1^\alpha r_1 + (2^\alpha - 1^\alpha) r_2 + \cdots + (n^\alpha - (n-1)^\alpha) r_n}{n^\alpha} - r_{n+1} \right] \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{((n+1)^\alpha - n^\alpha) r_{n+1}}{(n+1)^\alpha - n^\alpha} - r_{n+1} \right] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Proof2:

设 $b_n = \frac{a_n}{n^\alpha}$, $p_n = n^\alpha$, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 收敛.

$$\frac{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n}{n^\alpha} = \frac{p_1 b_1 + p_2 b_2 + \cdots + p_n b_n}{p_n}$$

由 Abel 变换有

$$p_1 b_1 + p_2 b_2 + \cdots + p_n b_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (p_k - p_{k+1}) B_k + p_n B_n$$

然后利用 Stolz 定理

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} B_k (p_k - p_{k+1})}{p_n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n B_k (p_k - p_{k+1}) - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} B_k (p_k - p_{k+1})}{p_{n+1} - p_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-B_n) \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{p_1 b_1 + p_2 b_2 + \dots + p_n b_n}{p_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-B_n) + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} B_n = 0$$

Question 12

任意给定 $k \in \mathbb{N}^+$, 则有

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x t^{k-1} |\cos t| dt}{x^k} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x t^{k-1} |\sin t| dt}{x^k} = \frac{2}{k\pi}$$

Proof:

当 x 充分大时, 存在 $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$ 使得 $n\pi \leq x < (n+1)\pi$, 故

$$\frac{\int_0^{n\pi} t^{k-1} |\cos t| dt}{(n+1)^k \pi^k} \leq \frac{\int_0^x t^{k-1} |\cos t| dt}{x^k} \leq \frac{\int_0^{(n+1)\pi} t^{k-1} |\cos t| dt}{n^k \pi^k}$$

令 $A_n(k) = \int_0^{n\pi} t^{k-1} |\cos t| dt$, $B_n(k) = (n+1)^k \pi^k$, $n, k = 1, 2, \dots$

易知对于固定的 $k \in \mathbb{N}^+$, $\{B_n(k)\}$ 单调递增, 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} B_n(k) = +\infty$. 由 Stolz 定理有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_0^{n\pi} t^{k-1} |\cos t| dt}{(n+1)^k \pi^k} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} t^{k-1} |\cos t| dt}{((n+2)^k - (n+1)^k) \pi^k}$$

$$\frac{(n\pi)^{k-1} \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} |\cos t| dt}{[(n+1)+1]^k - (n+1)^k} \pi^k \leq \frac{\int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} t^{k-1} |\cos t| dt}{((n+2)^k - (n+1)^k) \pi^k} \leq \frac{(n+1)^{k-1} \pi^{k-1} \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} |\cos t| dt}{[(n+1)+1]^k - (n+1)^k} \pi^k$$

易知

$$\int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} |\cos t| dt = \int_0^\pi |\cos t| dt = 2$$

当充分大时利用近似公式

$$(1 + 1/(n+1))^k \approx 1 + k/(n+1)$$

可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2(n\pi)^{k-1}}{[(n+1)+1]^k - (n+1)^k} \pi^k \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^{k-1} \frac{1}{(n+1)((1 + 1/(n+1))^k - 1)} \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{1 + 1/n} \right)^{k-1} \frac{1}{(n+1)(1 + k/(n+1) - 1)} \\ &= \frac{2}{k\pi} \\ & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2(n+1)^{k-1} \pi^{k-1}}{[(n+1)+1]^k - (n+1)^k} \pi^k = \frac{2}{\pi} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)((1 + 1/(n+1))^k - 1)} = \frac{2}{k\pi} \end{aligned}$$

由夹逼定理即得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x t^{k-1} |\cos t| dt}{x^k} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x t^{k-1} |\sin t| dt}{x^k} = \frac{2}{k\pi}$$

Question 13

设 $f(t)$ 是非负可积的周期函数, 其最小正周期为 T , 且 $\int_0^T f(t)dt = a$, 则对任意给定的 $k \in \mathbb{N}^+$, 有

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x t^{k-1} f(t)dt}{x^k} = \frac{a}{kT}$$

Proof:

当 x 充分大时, 存在 $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$ 使得 $nT \leq x < (n+1)T$, 故

$$\frac{\int_0^{nT} t^{k-1} f(t)dt}{(n+1)^k T^k} \leq \frac{\int_0^x t^{k-1} f(t)dt}{x^k} \leq \frac{\int_0^{(n+1)T} t^{k-1} f(t)dt}{n^k T^k}$$

令 $X_n(k) = \int_0^{nT} t^{k-1} f(t)dt$, $Y_n(k) = (n+1)^k T^k$, $n, k = 1, 2, \dots$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_0^{nT} t^{k-1} f(t)dt}{(n+1)^k T^k} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_{nT}^{(n+1)T} t^{k-1} f(t)dt}{(nT+2T)^k - (nT+T)^k}$$

利用积分的单调性有

$$\frac{(nT)^{k-1} \int_{nT}^{(n+1)T} f(t)dt}{[(n+2)^k - (n+1)^k] T^k} \leq \frac{\int_{nT}^{(n+1)T} t^{k-1} f(t)dt}{(nT+2T)^k - (nT+T)^k} \leq \frac{(n+1)T^{k-1} \int_{nT}^{(n+1)T} f(t)dt}{[(n+2)^k - (n+1)^k] T^k}$$

$\because f(t \pm T) = f(t), \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$. 故令 $t = nT + u$, 则

$$\int_{nT}^{(n+1)T} f(t)dt = \int_0^T f(u)du = a$$

因此, 当 n 充分大时,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(nT)^{k-1} \int_{nT}^{(n+1)T} f(t)dt}{[(n+2)^k - (n+1)^k] T^k} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{((n+1)T)^{k-1} \int_{nT}^{(n+1)T} f(t)dt}{[(n+2)^k - (n+1)^k] T^k} = \frac{a}{kT}$$

由夹逼定理即得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x t^{k-1} f(t)dt}{x^k} = \frac{a}{kT}$$

Question 14

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x t^3 |\sin t + \cos t| dt}{x^4}$$

Solution:

此时 $k=4$, $f(t) = |\sin t + \cos t|$ 是非负可积周期函数, 且最小正周期为 π , 计算得

$$a = \int_0^\pi |\sin t + \cos t| dt = \int_0^{3\pi/4} \sin(t + \pi/4) dt - \int_{3\pi/4}^\pi \sin(t + \pi/4) dt = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x t^3 |\sin t + \cos t| dt}{x^4} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{4\pi}$$

Question 15

设 $f(x)$ 是非负可积的周期函数, 其最小正周期为 T , 且 $\int_0^T f(t)dt = a$, 正值函数 $g(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上可导, 且 $g(x)$ 与 $g'(x)$ 均单调递增, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g'(x)$ 存在且不为零, 则

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x g'(t)f(t)dt}{g(x)} = \frac{a}{T}$$

Proof:

当 x 充分大时, 存在 $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$ 使得 $nT \leq x < (n+1)T$, 故

$$g(nT) \leq g(x) \leq g((n+1)T)$$

$$\frac{\int_0^{nT} g'(t)f(t)dt}{g((n+1)T)} \leq \frac{\int_0^x g'(t)f(t)dt}{g(x)} \leq \frac{\int_0^{(n+1)T} g'(t)f(t)dt}{g(nT)}$$

令 $X_n = \int_0^{nT} g'(t)f(t)dt$, $Y_n = g((n+1)T)$, $n, k = 1, 2, \dots$, 由 Stolz 定理

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_0^{nT} g'(t)f(t)dt}{g((n+1)T)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_{nT}^{(n+1)T} g'(t)f(t)dt}{g((n+2)T) - g((n+1)T)}$$

由导函数的单调性有

$$\frac{g'(nT) \int_{nT}^{(n+1)T} f(t)dt}{g((n+2)T) - g((n+1)T)} \leq \frac{\int_{nT}^{(n+1)T} g'(t)f(t)dt}{g((n+2)T) - g((n+1)T)} \leq \frac{g'((n+1)T) \int_{nT}^{(n+1)T} f(t)dt}{g((n+2)T) - g((n+1)T)}$$

由题设条件, 不妨设 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g'(x) = A > 0$, 取数列 $z_n = (n+1)T$, 显然 $z_n \rightarrow +\infty (n \rightarrow \infty)$, 由海涅定理必有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g'(z_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g'((n+1)T) = A$$

另一方面, 由 Lagrange 中值定理知, 必 $\exists \xi \in ((n+1)T, (n+2)T)$, 使得

$$g((n+2)T) - g((n+1)T) = g'(\xi)T$$

显然, $n \rightarrow \infty \Leftrightarrow \xi \rightarrow \infty$, 当然也有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g'(\xi) = \lim_{\xi \rightarrow \infty} g'(\xi) = A$. 因此

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g'((n+1)T)}{g((n+2)T) - g((n+1)T)} = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g'((n+1)T)}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g'(\xi)T} = \frac{A}{AT} = \frac{1}{T}$$

又 $\int_{nT}^{(n+1)T} f(t)dt = \int_0^T f(u)du = a$, 所以

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g'((n+1)T) \int_{nT}^{(n+1)T} f(t)dt}{g((n+2)T) - g((n+1)T)} = \frac{a}{T}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g'(nT) \int_{nT}^{(n+1)T} f(t)dt}{g((n+2)T) - g((n+1)T)} = \frac{a}{T}$$

由夹逼定理即得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x g'(t)f(t)dt}{g(x)} = \frac{a}{T}$$

Question 16

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} |\sin t + \cos t| dt}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

Solution:

令 $f(x) = |\sin x + \cos x|$, $g(x) = \sqrt{x^2+1}$, $\forall x \in [0, +\infty)$

由于 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$ 不存在, 故不适用于 L'Hospital 法则

显然, 正值函数 $g(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上可导, 且满足

$$g'(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} \geq 0, g''(x) = \frac{1}{(x^2+1)^{3/2}} > 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} = 1 \neq 0$$

故 $g(x)$ 与 $g'(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上均单调递增, $T = \pi, a = 2\sqrt{2}$, 由上例有

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} |\sin t + \cos t| dt}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi}$$

Question 17

证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \cdot \left(\ln 2 - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} \right)$ 的极限不存在.

Proof:

记

$$a_n = \frac{\ln 2 - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k}}{\frac{1}{n}}$$

分别考虑 $\{a_{2n}\}, \{a_{2n+1}\}$ 的极限. 依 0/0 型的 Stolz 定理, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{2n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln 2 - \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k}}{\frac{1}{2n}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\ln 2 - \sum_{k=1}^{2(n+1)} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} \right) - \left(\ln 2 - \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} \right)}{\frac{1}{2(n+1)} - \frac{1}{2n}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{2n+1} + \frac{1}{2n+2}}{\frac{1}{2(n+1)} - \frac{1}{2n}} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{2n+1} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln 2 - \sum_{k=1}^{2n+1} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k}}{\frac{1}{2n+1}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\ln 2 - \sum_{k=1}^{2(n+1)+1} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} \right) - \left(\ln 2 - \sum_{k=1}^{2n+1} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} \right)}{\frac{1}{2(n+1)+1} - \frac{1}{2n+1}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2n+2} - \frac{1}{2n+3}}{\frac{1}{2(n+1)+1} - \frac{1}{2n+1}} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

这表明 $\{a_{2n}\}, \{a_{2n+1}\}$ 收敛于不同极限, 所以 $\{a_n\}$ 不收敛.

Question 18

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n + n^{\frac{1}{2}} + n^{\frac{1}{3}} + \cdots + n^{\frac{1}{n}}}{n}$$

Solution:

当 $k \geq 2$ 时, 依均值不等式有

$$1 \leq n^{\frac{1}{k}} = (\underbrace{1 \cdot 1 \cdots 1}_{k-2 \text{ terms}} \cdot \sqrt{n} \cdot \sqrt{n})^{\frac{1}{k}} \leq \frac{k-2+2\sqrt{n}}{k} \leq 1 + \frac{2\sqrt{n}}{k}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + \frac{n-1}{n} &\leq 1 + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=2}^n n^{\frac{1}{k}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n n^{\frac{1}{k}} \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=2}^n n^{\frac{1}{k}} \leq 1 + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=2}^n \left(1 + \frac{2\sqrt{n}}{k}\right) \\ &= 1 + \frac{n-1}{n} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{1}{k} \end{aligned}$$

其中, 依 Stolz 定理有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{1}{k} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n-1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}}{n} = 0$$

依夹逼定理

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n + n^{\frac{1}{2}} + n^{\frac{1}{3}} + \cdots + n^{\frac{1}{n}}}{n} = 2$$

Question 19

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{kn}$$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{kn} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{k}}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \sqrt{k} - \sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{k}}{(n+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - n^{\frac{3}{2}}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+1}}{(n+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - n^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+1}}{n^{\frac{3}{2}} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1 \right]} = \frac{2}{3} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+1}}{\sqrt{n} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n+1}}{2n}} = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

Question 20

设有数列 $\{x_n\}$, 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在或为 $\pm\infty$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{x_k}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$

Proof:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{x_k}} = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{x_k}}{n}} = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \frac{1}{x_k} - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{x_k}}{n+1-n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$$

Question 21

设有正数数列 $\{x_n\}$, 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在或为 $+\infty$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdots x_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$

Proof:

$$\frac{n}{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{x_k}} < \sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n} \leq \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n}{n}$$

由 Stolz 定理, 夹逼定理得

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdots x_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$$

Question 22

设有正数数列 $\{x_n\}$, 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n}{x_{n-1}}$ 存在, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{x_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n}{x_{n-1}}$

Proof:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{x_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{x_1 \cdot \frac{x_2}{x_1} \cdot \frac{x_3}{x_2} \cdots \frac{x_{n-1}}{x_{n-2}} \cdot \frac{x_n}{x_{n-1}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n}{x_{n-1}}$$

Question 23

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n}$$

Solution:

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

Question 24

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{(n+1)(n+2) \cdots 2n}}{n}$$

Solution:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{2n!}{n!n^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2n!}{n!n^n}}{\frac{(2n-2)!}{(n-1)!(n-1)^{n-1}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n-1)(2n-2)}{n^2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n-1} = \frac{4}{e}$$

Question 25

设 $f(x)$ 是仅有正实根的多项式函数, 满足 $\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$, 证明: $c_n > 0 (n \geq 0)$, 极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{c_n}}$ 存在, 且等于 $f(x)$ 的最小根.

Solution:

不妨设 $f(x)$ 的全部根为 $0 < a_1 < a_2 < \cdots < a_k$, 这样

$$f(x) = A(x-a_1)^{r_1} \cdots (x-a_k)^{r_k}$$

其中 r_i 为对应根 a_i 的重数 ($i = 1, \dots, k, r_k \geq 1$)

$$f'(x) = Ar_1(x-a_1)^{r_1-1} \cdots (x-a_k)^{r_k} + \cdots + Ar_k(x-a_1)^{r_1} \cdots (x-a_k)^{r_k-1} = f(x) \left(\frac{r_1}{x-a_1} + \cdots + \frac{r_k}{x-a_k} \right)$$

$$-\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{r_1}{a_1} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{x}{a_1}} + \cdots + \frac{r_k}{a_k} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{x}{a_k}}$$

若 $|x| < a_1$, 则

$$-\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{r_1}{a_1} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{a_1} \right)^n + \cdots + \frac{r_k}{a_k} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{a_k} \right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{r_1}{a_1^{n+1}} + \cdots + \frac{r_k}{a_k^{n+1}} \right) x^n$$

而 $\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$, 由幂级数的唯一性知

$$c_n = \frac{r_1}{a_1^{n+1}} + \cdots + \frac{r_k}{a_k^{n+1}} > 0$$

$$\frac{c_n}{c_{n+1}} = \frac{\frac{r_1}{a_1^{n+1}} + \cdots + \frac{r_k}{a_k^{n+1}}}{\frac{r_1}{a_1^{n+2}} + \cdots + \frac{r_k}{a_k^{n+2}}} = a_1 \cdot \frac{r_1 + \cdots + \left(\frac{a_1}{a_k} \right)^{n+1} r_k}{r_1 + \cdots + \left(\frac{a_1}{a_k} \right)^{n+2}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{c_n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{c_n}{c_{n+1}} = a_1 \frac{r_1 + 0 + \cdots + 0}{r_1 + 0 + \cdots + 0} = a_1 > 0$$

2. 函数极限的 Stolz 定理

 $\frac{*}{\infty}$ 型

设 $f(x), g(x)$ 在 $[a, +\infty]$ 有定义, T 是一个正常数, 且满足:

(1) $g(x+T) > g(x), \forall x \geq a$;

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = +\infty$;

(3) $f(x), g(x)$ 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 内闭有界;

(4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x+T) - f(x)}{g(x+T) - g(x)} = A$ (A 可以是有限数, $+\infty$ 或 $-\infty$).

则

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = A$$

Proof:

(i) 当 A 为有限数时, 由

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x+T) - f(x)}{g(x+T) - g(x)} = A$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists M > 0 (M \geq a), \forall x > M$, 有

$$\left| \frac{f(x+T) - f(x)}{g(x+T) - g(x)} - A \right| < \varepsilon$$

由题意, 进而有

$$(A - \varepsilon)[g(x+T) - g(x)] < f(x+T) - f(x) < (A + \varepsilon)[g(x+T) - g(x)] \quad (*)$$

$\forall x \in (M, M+T], \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^+$, 有 $x+nT > M$, 由 (*) 式, 依次有

$$(A - \varepsilon)[g(x+2T) - g(x+T)] < f(x+2T) - f(x+T) < (A + \varepsilon)[g(x+2T) - g(x+T)]$$

$$(A - \varepsilon)[g(x+3T) - g(x+2T)] < f(x+3T) - f(x+2T) < (A + \varepsilon)[g(x+3T) - g(x+2T)]$$

.....

$$(A - \varepsilon)[g(x+nT) - g(x+(n-1)T)] < f(x+nT) - f(x+(n-1)T) < (A + \varepsilon)[g(x+nT) - g(x+(n-1)T)]$$

将各式相加, 得到

$$(A - \varepsilon)[g(x+nT) - g(x)] < f(x+nT) - f(x) < (A + \varepsilon)[g(x+nT) - g(x)]$$

注意到 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = +\infty$, 故 $g(x+nT) > 0$, 有

$$(A - \varepsilon) \left[1 - \frac{g(x)}{g(x+nT)} \right] + \frac{f(x)}{g(x+nT)} < \frac{f(x+nT)}{g(x+nT)} < (A + \varepsilon) \left[1 - \frac{g(x)}{g(x+nT)} \right] + \frac{f(x)}{g(x+nT)}$$

由于 $f(x), g(x)$ 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 内闭有界, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = +\infty$, 故

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{g(x)}{g(x+nT)} \right) = 1, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x+nT)} = 0$$

故对上述 $\varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}^+, \forall n > N, \forall x \in (M, M+T]$, 有

$$\left| \frac{f(x+nT)}{g(x+nT)} - A \right| < (A+1)\varepsilon + \varepsilon^2$$

于是, $\forall y > M+NT, \exists x_0 \in (M, M+T], \exists n > N$, 使 $y = x_0 + nT$

$$\left| \frac{f(y)}{g(y)} - A \right| = \left| \frac{f(x_0+nT)}{g(x_0+nT)} - A \right| < (A+1)\varepsilon + \varepsilon^2$$

故

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = A$$

(ii) 当 $A = +\infty$, 由

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x+T) - f(x)}{g(x+T) - g(x)} = +\infty$$

$\forall G > 0, \exists M > 0, \forall x > M$, 有

$$\frac{f(x+T) - f(x)}{g(x+T) - g(x)} > G$$

$\forall x \in (M, M+T], \forall n > \mathbb{N}^+$, 有 $x+nT > M$, 所以

$$f(x+T) - f(x) > G[g(x+T) - g(x)] > 0$$

$$f(x+2T) - f(x+T) > G[g(x+2T) - g(x+T)] > 0$$

.....

$$f(x+nT) - f(x+(n-1)T) > G[g(x+nT) - g(x+(n-1)T)] > 0$$

将各式相加, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} f(x+nT) - f(x) &> G[g(x+nT) - g(x)] \\ \frac{f(x+nT)}{g(x+nT)} &> G \left[1 - \frac{g(x)}{g(x+nT)} \right] + \frac{f(x)}{g(x+nT)} \end{aligned}$$

由于 $f(x), g(x)$ 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 内闭有界, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = +\infty$, 故

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{g(x)}{g(x+nT)} \right) = 1, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x+nT)} = 0$$

故对上述 $G > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}^+, \forall n > N, \forall x \in (M, M+T]$, 有

$$\frac{f(x+nT)}{g(x+nT)} > G$$

于是, $\forall y > M+NT, \exists x_0 \in (M, M+T], \exists n > N$, 使 $y = x_0 + nT$

$$\frac{f(y)}{g(y)} = \frac{f(x_0+nT)}{g(x_0+nT)} > G$$

故

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = +\infty$$

(iii) 当 $A = -\infty$, 只需令 $h(x) = -f(x)$, 利用 (ii) 的结果即可证明.

$\frac{0}{0}$ 型

设 $f(x), g(x)$ 在 $[a, +\infty]$ 有定义, T 是一个正常数, 且满足:

(1) $0 < g(x+T) < g(x), \forall x \geq a$;

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$;

(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x+T) - f(x)}{g(x+T) - g(x)} = A$ (A 可以是有限数, $+\infty$ 或 $-\infty$).

则

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = A$$

Proof:

(i) 当 A 为有限数时, 由

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x+T) - f(x)}{g(x+T) - g(x)} = A$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists M > 0 (M \geq a), \forall x > M$, 有

$$\left| \frac{f(x+T) - f(x)}{g(x+T) - g(x)} - A \right| < \varepsilon$$

由题意, 进而有

$$(A - \varepsilon)[g(x+T) - g(x)] > f(x+T) - f(x) > (A + \varepsilon)[g(x+T) - g(x)] \quad (**)$$

$\forall x \in (M, M+T], \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^+$, 有 $x+nT > M$, 由 (**) 式, 依次有

$$(A - \varepsilon)[g(x+2T) - g(x+T)] > f(x+2T) - f(x+T) > (A + \varepsilon)[g(x+2T) - g(x+T)]$$

$$(A - \varepsilon)[g(x+3T) - g(x+2T)] > f(x+3T) - f(x+2T) > (A + \varepsilon)[g(x+3T) - g(x+2T)]$$

.....

$$(A - \varepsilon)[g(x+nT) - g(x+(n-1)T)] > f(x+nT) - f(x+(n-1)T) > (A + \varepsilon)[g(x+nT) - g(x+(n-1)T)]$$

将各式相加, 得到

$$(A - \varepsilon)[g(x+nT) - g(x)] > f(x+nT) - f(x) > (A + \varepsilon)[g(x+nT) - g(x)]$$

注意到 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = 0$, 且 $g(x) > 0$, 令 $n \rightarrow \infty$, 有

$$(A - \varepsilon)g(x) \leq f(x) \leq (A + \varepsilon)g(x)$$

故

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = A$$

(ii) 当 $A = +\infty$, 由

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x+T) - f(x)}{g(x+T) - g(x)} = +\infty$$

$\forall G > 0, \exists M > 0, \forall x > M$, 有

$$\frac{f(x+T) - f(x)}{g(x+T) - g(x)} > G$$

类似于 $\frac{*}{\infty}$ 型的证明可得

$$f(x) - f(x+nT) > G[g(x) - g(x+nT)]$$

注意到 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$, 且 $g(x) > 0$, 令 $n \rightarrow \infty$, 有

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \geq G$$

即证.

(iii) 当 $A = -\infty$, 只需令 $h(x) = -f(x)$, 利用 (ii) 的结果即可证明.

Question 26

设函数 $f(x)$ 定义在 $(a, +\infty)$ 上, 在每一个有限区间 (a, b) 上有界, 并且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x+1) - f(x)}{x^n} = A$.

证明: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x^{n+1}} = \frac{A}{n+1}$

Proof:

令 $g(x) = x^{n+1}$, $T = 1$, 由于

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x+1) - f(x)}{g(x+1) - g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x+1) - f(x)}{(x+1)^{n+1} - x^{n+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x+1) - f(x)}{(n+1)x^n + C_{n+1}^2 x^{n-1} + \dots + 1} = \frac{A}{n+1}$$

故有

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x^{n+1}} = \frac{A}{n+1}$$

不难证明此例中若

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{x^n} = A (h > 0)$$

则

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x^{n+1}} = \frac{A}{h(n+1)}$$

Question 27

设函数 $f(x)$ 定义在 $(a, +\infty)$ 上, 在每一个有限区间 (a, b) 上有界, 并且 $f(x) \geq c > 0$, 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x+h)}{f(x)} =$

$A (h > 0)$, 证明: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = A^{\frac{1}{h}}$

Proof:

令 $F(x) = \ln(f(x))$, $g(x) = x$, 由于

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{F(x+h) - F(x)}{g(x+h) - g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln f(x+h) - \ln f(x)}{h} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left[\frac{f(x+h)}{f(x)} \right]^{\frac{1}{h}} = \frac{\ln A}{h}$$

故有

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{F(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln(f(x))^{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\ln A}{h} = \ln A^{\frac{1}{h}}$$

即有

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = A^{\frac{1}{h}}$$

Question 28

设 $f(x)$ 是定义在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上的非负可积的周期函数, 周期为 p , 证明:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^{k+1}} \int_0^x t^k f(t) dt = \frac{1}{p(k+1)} \int_0^p f(t) dt \quad (k \in \mathbb{N}^+)$$

Proof:

$$\text{令 } F(x) = \int_0^x t^k f(t) dt, g(x) = x^{k+1}$$

由积分中值定理及周期函数积分性质, $\exists \theta \in (0, 1)$, 使得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{F(x+p) - F(x)}{g(x+p) - g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_x^{x+p} t^k f(t) dt}{(x+p)^{k+1} - x^{k+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(x+\theta p)^k \int_0^p f(t) dt}{(k+1)x^k p + C_{k+1}^2 x^{k-1} p^2 + \dots + p^{k+1}}$$

进一步有

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{F(x+p) - F(x)}{g(x+p) - g(x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{\theta p}{x}\right)^k \int_0^p f(t) dt}{(k+1)p + C_{k+1}^2 x^{-1} p^2 + \dots + p^{k+1} x^{-k}} = \frac{\int_0^p f(t) dt}{(k+1)p} \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{F(x)}{g(x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^{k+1}} \int_0^x t^k f(t) dt = \frac{1}{p(k+1)} \int_0^p f(t) dt \end{aligned}$$

由上述例子不难得到:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^{k+1}} \int_0^x t^k |\sin t| dt = \frac{2}{\pi(k+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^{k+1}} \int_0^x t^k |\cos t| dt$$

Question 29

证明: 若 $g'(x) \neq 0$, $f(x), g(x)$ 可导, $x \in [a, +\infty)$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = +\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = l$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = l$

Proof:

只需验证 $f(x)$ 及 $g(x)$ 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 上满足 $\frac{*}{\infty}$ 型 Stolz 定理条件即可, 这里 $T=1$.

首先

$$g'(x) \neq 0, x \in [a, +\infty)$$

由 Darboux 定理知, $g'(x)$ 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 内不变号, 又 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = +\infty$

从而 $g'(x) > 0$, 下面验证条件:

利用 Lagrange 公式, $\forall x \in [a, +\infty), \exists \theta_x \in (0, 1)$, s.t. $g(x+1) - g(x) = g'(x+\theta_x)$.

由于 $g'(x+\theta_x) > 0$, 故 $g(x+1) - g(x) > 0$, 即 $g(x+1) > g(x), x \in [a, +\infty)$

由条件, $f(x)$ 在 $x \in [a, +\infty)$ 上可导, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $x \in [a, +\infty)$ 的任意子区间上有界,

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = +\infty$ 已由条件给出.

根据 Cauchy 中值定理, $\forall x \in [a, +\infty), \exists \theta_x \in (0, 1)$, s.t.

$$\frac{f(x+1)-f(x)}{g(x+1)-g(x)} = \frac{f'(x+\theta_x)}{g'(x+\theta_x)} = l$$

满足 $\frac{*}{\infty}$ 型 Stolz 定理条件, 故

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x+1)-f(x)}{g(x+1)-g(x)} = l$$

Question 30

设级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛, $\{p_n\}$ 为单调增加的正数列, 且 $p_n \rightarrow +\infty (n \rightarrow +\infty)$, 证明:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{p_1 a_1 + p_2 a_2 + \cdots + p_n a_n}{p_n} = 0$$

Proof:

令 $A_n = a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n$, 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = A$, 则 $a_1 = A_1, a_n = A_n - A_{n-1}$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{p_1 a_1 + p_2 a_2 + \cdots + p_n a_n}{p_n} \\ &= \frac{p_1 A_1 + p_2 (A_2 - A_1) + \cdots + p_n (A_n - A_{n-1})}{p_n} \\ &= \frac{A_1 (p_1 - p_2) + A_2 (p_2 - p_3) + \cdots + A_{n-1} (p_{n-1} - p_n)}{p_n} + A_n \\ &= \frac{B_n}{p_n} + A_n \end{aligned}$$

由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = A$ 和 Stolz 定理有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{B_n}{p_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{B_{n+1} - B_n}{p_{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{A_n (p_{n+1} - p_n)}{p_n - p_{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (-A_n) = -A$$

所以

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{p_1 a_1 + p_2 a_2 + \cdots + p_n a_n}{p_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{B_n}{p_n} + A_n = 0$$

Question 31

给定序列 $\{a_n\}$, 使得序列 $b_n = p a_n + q a_{n+1}$ 是收敛的, 如果 $|p| < |q|$, 试证明序列 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛.

Proof:

$\because |p| < |q|, \therefore p+q \neq 0, q \neq 0$. 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = b$

若设序列 $\alpha_n = \frac{b}{p+q} - a_n, \beta_n = -\frac{b_n - b}{q}$, 再记 $\lambda = -p/q$, 则

$$\beta_n + \lambda \alpha_n = \alpha_{n+1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \beta_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} -\frac{b_n - b}{q} = 0$$

$$\alpha_{n+1} = \beta_n + \lambda \alpha_n = \beta_n + \lambda (\beta_{n-1} + \lambda \alpha_{n-1})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \beta_n + \lambda \beta_{n-1} + \lambda^2 \alpha_{n-1} \\
&= \cdots = \beta_n + \lambda \beta_{n-1} + \lambda^2 \beta_{n-2} + \lambda^{n-1} \beta_1 + \lambda^n \alpha_1 \\
&= \frac{\beta_n \lambda^{-n} + \beta_{n-1} \lambda^{-(n-1)} + \cdots + \beta_1 \lambda^{-1} + \alpha_1}{\lambda^{-n}}
\end{aligned}$$

于是 $|\alpha_{n+1}| \leq \frac{|\beta_n \lambda^{-n}| + |\beta_{n-1} \lambda^{-(n-1)}| + \cdots + |\beta_1 \lambda^{-1}| + |\alpha_1|}{|\lambda^{-n}|}$, 由 Stolz 定理有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|\beta_n \lambda^{-n}| + |\beta_{n-1} \lambda^{-(n-1)}| + \cdots + |\beta_1 \lambda^{-1}| + |\alpha_1|}{|\lambda^{-n}|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|\beta_{n+1}| \cdot |\lambda|^{-(n+1)}}{|\lambda|^{(n+1)} - |\lambda|^{-n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|\beta_{n+1}|}{1 - |\lambda|} = 0$$

所以 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \alpha_{n+1} = 0$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \alpha_n = 0$, 从而

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = \frac{b}{p+q} - \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = \frac{b}{p+q}$$

Question 32

设 $f_n(x) = e^{\frac{x}{n+1}}$, $n = 1, 2, \cdots$, 求极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n$. 数列 $\{y_n\}$ 满足:

- (1) $y_1 = C > 0$;
- (2) $\frac{n}{n+1} \int_0^{y_{n+1}} f_n(x) dx = y_n$

Solution:

由条件 (2) 得 $n \left(e^{\frac{y_{n+1}}{n+1}} - 1 \right) = y_n$, 所以

$$\frac{y_{n+1}}{n+1} = \ln \left(1 + \frac{y_n}{n} \right), x_{n+1} = \ln(1 + x_n), y_n = nx_n$$

因为 $x_1 = y_1 = C > 0$, 所以

$$x_2 = \ln(1 + x_1) > 0$$

$$x_3 = \ln(1 + x_2) > 0$$

$$\vdots$$

$$x_n > 0$$

又 $\ln(1+x) < x (x > 0)$, 所以

$$x_{n+1} = \ln(1 + x_n) < x_n$$

从而 $\{x_n\}$ 是单调递减且有界的, 因此 $\exists a$ s.t. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$

从而 $a = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \ln(1 + x_n) = \ln(1 + a)$, 即 $a = 0$

这说明 $\{x - n\}$ 是严格递减趋于零的, 从而 $\left\{ \frac{1}{x_n} \right\}$ 严格递增趋于无穷, 由 Stolz 定理有

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} y_n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} nx_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{1/x_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1/x_{n+1} - 1/x_n} \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1/\ln(1 + x_n) - 1/x_n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{1/\ln(1 + x) - 1/x} = 2
\end{aligned}$$

Question 33

证明: 设 $a > 0, p > 1$, 取 x_0 为正数使得 $0 < ax_0^{p-1} < 1$, 令 $x_{n+1} = x_n - ax_n^p$, 则

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n^{-p+1}}{n} = (p-1)a$$

Proof:

易知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$, 再 Stolz 由公式和 L'Hospital 法则, 有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n^{-p+1}}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{n+1}^{-p+1} - x_n^{-p+1}}{(n+1) - n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n^{-p+1} \left[(1 - ax_n^{p-1})^{-p+1} - 1 \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1 - ax_n^{p-1})^{-p+1} - 1}{x_n^{p-1}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n^{-p+1}}{n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - ax)^{-p+1} - 1}{x} = (p-1)a$$

若把条件 $0 < ax_0^{p-1} < 1$ 换成 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_0 = 0$, 结论仍然成立.

推论: 设 $f(x)$ 是一个正的连续函数, 常数 $p > 1$ 满足 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^p} = a \neq 0$, 令 $x_{n+1} = x_n - f(x_n)$, 如果 $\{x_n\}$ 为正数列且收敛于 0, 有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{nx_n^{p-1}} = \frac{1}{a(p-1)}$. 证明同上.

Question 34

证明: 设 $a > 0, p > 1$, 取 x_0 为正数使得 $0 < ax_0^{p-1} < 1$, 令 $x_{n+1} = x_n - ax_n^p$, 则

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \left[1 - a(p-1)nx_n^{p-1} \right]}{\ln n} = \frac{p}{2(p-1)}$$

3. 数列形式 Stolz 定理的逆定理

Stolz 定理的逆命题不一定正确,例如 $y_n = (-1)^n, x_n = n$ 时,

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_n}{x_n} = 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{x_n - x_{n-1}}$ 不存在.

数列形式 Stolz 逆定理

设 $\{y_n\}$ 从某一项开始为严格单调增加数列,且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = +\infty$, 对任一正整数 $k \geq 1$,

(i) 当 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_{n+k}}{y_{n+k} - y_n} = a$ (a 为有限数) 时,若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n}{y_n} = l$ (l 为有限数), 则

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{n+k} - x_n}{y_{n+k} - y_n} = l$$

(ii) 当 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{n+k}}{x_{n+k} - x_n} = b$ (b 为有限数). $\{x_n\}$ 从某一项开始为严格单调增加(减少)数列时,若

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n}{y_n} = +\infty$ (或 $-\infty$), 则

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{n+k} - x_n}{y_{n+k} - y_n} = +\infty \text{ (或 } -\infty \text{)}$$

Proof:

(i) 由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n}{y_n} = l$ (l 为有限数), 即对任给的 $\varepsilon > 0, \exists N_1 > 0$, 当 $n > N_1$ 时, 有

$$\left| \frac{x_n}{y_n} - l \right| < \varepsilon$$

又因 $\{y_n\}$ 从某一项开始为严格单调增加数列, 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = +\infty$, 故 $\exists N > N_1$,

当 $n > N$ 时, $y_{n+k} > y_n > 0$, 从而 $|x_{n+k} - ly_{n+k}| < \varepsilon y_{n+k}, |x_n - ly_n| < \varepsilon y_n$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{x_{n+k} - x_n}{y_{n+k} - y_n} - l \right| &= \left| \frac{x_{n+k} - ly_{n+k} - (x_n - ly_n)}{y_{n+k} - y_n} \right| \leq \left| \frac{x_{n+k} - ly_{n+k}}{y_{n+k} - y_n} \right| + \left| \frac{x_n - ly_n}{y_{n+k} - y_n} \right| \\ &< \left| \frac{\varepsilon y_{n+k}}{y_{n+k} - y_n} \right| + \left| \frac{\varepsilon y_n}{y_{n+k} - y_n} \right| \\ &< 2\varepsilon \frac{y_{n+k}}{y_{n+k} - y_n} \end{aligned}$$

又 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_{n+k}}{y_{n+k} - y_n} = a$ (a 为有限数), 从而数列 $\left\{ \frac{y_{n+k}}{y_{n+k} - y_n} \right\}$ 有界, 设为 c ($c > 0$), 于是当 $n > N$ 时

$$\left| \frac{x_{n+k} - x_n}{y_{n+k} - y_n} - l \right| < 2c\varepsilon$$

即知

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{n+k} - x_n}{y_{n+k} - y_n} = l$$

(ii) 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n}{y_n} = +\infty$, 则 $\exists N > 0$, 当 $n > N$ 时, $x_n > y_n$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = +\infty$,

又 $\{x_n\}$ 从某项起是严格单调递增数列, 所以考虑 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_n}{x_n} = 0$,

注意 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{n+k}}{x_{n+k} - x_n} = b$ (b 为有限数), 用 (i) 中的结果有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_{n+k} - y_n}{x_{n+k} - x_n} = 0$$

从而

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{n+k} - x_n}{y_{n+k} - y_n} = +\infty$$

因为 $\{x_n\}$ 从某项起是严格单调减少数列, 从而对 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n}{y_n} = -\infty$ 的情形,

可令 $z_n = -x_n$, 则类似可证

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{n+k} - x_n}{y_{n+k} - y_n} = -\infty$$

注: 从上述证明过程中可以看出: 如果在 (i), (ii) 中分别把条件 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_{n+k}}{y_{n+k} - y_n} = a$ (a 为有限数),

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{n+k}}{x_{n+k} - x_n} = b$ (b 为有限数) 换为 $\left\{ \frac{y_{n+k}}{y_{n+k} - y_n} \right\}, \left\{ \frac{x_{n+k}}{x_{n+k} - x_n} \right\}$ 都是有界数列, 结论仍然成立.

Question 35

已知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{e^n} = +\infty$, 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n! - (n-1)!}{e^n - e^{n-1}}$

Solution:

令 $y_n = e^n, x_n = n!$, 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = +\infty$, 且 $\{y_n\}$ 严格单调递增, 则

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_n}{y_n - y_{n-1}} = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-1}}$$

由 Stolz 逆定理知

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

Question 36

求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^m - (n-2)^m}{e^n - e^{n-2}}$ (m 为常数)

Solution:

级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n^m}{e^n} = 0$ 收敛, 所以 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^m}{e^n} = 0$.

令 $x_n = n^m, y_n = e^n$, 则 $\{y_n\}$ 单调递增且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = +\infty$, 注意 $k=2$,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_{n+2}}{y_{n+2} - y_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{n+2}}{e^{n+2} - e^n} = \frac{e^2}{e^2 - 1}$$

由 Stolz 逆定理知

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^m - (n-2)^m}{e^n - e^{n-2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^m}{e^n} = 0$$

4. 函数形式 Stolz 定理的逆定理

函数形式 Stolz 逆定理

函数 $f(x)$ 和 $g(x)$, T 为任意正常数, $\forall x \geq a$, 有 $g(x+T) > g(x)$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = +\infty$, 则:

(1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{g(x)}{g(x) - g(x+T)} = A$ (A 为有限数), 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = l$ (l 为有限数), 则:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x) - f(x+T)}{g(x) - g(x+T)} = l$$

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{f(x) - f(x+T)} = A$ (A 为有限数), 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \pm\infty$, 则:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x) - f(x+T)}{g(x) - g(x+T)} = \pm\infty$$

Proof:

(1) 只需证

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x+nT) - f(x+(n+1)T)}{g(x+nT) - g(x+(n+1)T)} = l$$

即 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0$, 当 $n > N$ 时, $\forall x \in [a, a+nT]$, 有

$$\left| \frac{f(x+nT) - f(x+(n+1)T)}{g(x+nT) - g(x+(n+1)T)} - l \right| < \varepsilon$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = l \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_1 > 0$, 当 $n > N_1$ 时, $\forall x \in [a, a+nT]$, 有

$$\left| \frac{f(x+(n+1)T)}{g(x+(n+1)T)} - l \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow |f(x+(n+1)T) - lg(x+(n+1)T)| < \varepsilon |g(x+(n+1)T)|, |f(x+nT) - lg(x+nT)| < \varepsilon |g(x+nT)|$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{g(x)}{g(x) - g(x+T)} = A \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_2 > 0$, 当 $n > N_2$ 时, $\forall x \in [a, a+nT]$, 有

$$\left| \frac{g(x+nT)}{g(x+nT) - g(x+(n+1)T)} - A \right| < \varepsilon \quad (*)$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{f(x+(n+1)T) - f(x+nT)}{g(x+(n+1)T) - g(x+nT)} - l \right| &\leq \frac{f(x+(n+1)T) - f(x+nT) - lg(x+(n+1)T) + lg(x+nT)}{g(x+(n+1)T) - g(x+nT)} \\ &\leq \frac{|f(x+(n+1)T) - lg(x+(n+1)T)| + |f(x+nT) - lg(x+nT)|}{|g(x+(n+1)T) - g(x+nT)|} \\ &\leq \frac{\varepsilon(|g(x+(n+1)T)| + |g(x+nT)|)}{|g(x+(n+1)T) - g(x+nT)|} \\ &\leq \varepsilon + \frac{2\varepsilon|g(x+nT)|}{|g(x+(n+1)T) - g(x+nT)|} \end{aligned}$$

由 (*) 式, $\left| \frac{g(x+nT)}{g(x+(n+1)T) - g(x+nT)} + A \right| \leq \varepsilon$, 故

$$\left| \frac{g(x+nT)}{g(x+(n+1)T) - g(x+nT)} \right| < 1 + |A|, \left| \frac{f(x+(n+1)T) - f(x+nT)}{g(x+(n+1)T) - g(x+nT)} - l \right| \leq (2|A| + 3)\varepsilon$$

即

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x) - f(x+T)}{g(x) - g(x+T)} = l$$

(2) 当 $l = +\infty$ 时, 因为 $\forall x \geq a$, 有 $g(x+T) > g(x)$, 所以 $g(x+T) - g(x) > 0$

又因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = +\infty$, 易知当 x 充分大时, $f(x+T) - f(x) > 0$ 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$,

所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} = 0$, 又由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{f(x) - f(x+T)} = A$ 及 (*) 式,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{g(x) - g(x+T)}{f(x) - f(x+T)} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x) - f(x+T)}{g(x) - g(x+T)} = +\infty$$

当 $l = -\infty$ 时, 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = -\infty$, 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = +\infty$, 同理有

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x) - f(x+T)}{g(x) - g(x+T)} = -\infty$$

5. L'Hospital 法则

 $\frac{*}{\infty}$ 不定型极限

设 f, g 都在 (x_0, b) 上可导, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} g(x) = \infty, g'(x) \neq 0, \forall x \in (x_0, b)$,

若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = A$ (实数, $\pm\infty, \infty$), 则

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = A$$

Proof:

只证 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = A \in \mathbb{R}$ 的情形, 其它情形 ($A = \pm\infty, \infty$) 类似证明

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists b_1 \in (x_0, b)$, s.t. 当 $x \in (x_0, b_1)$ 时,

$$A - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} < A + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

因此, 根据 Cauchy 中值定理, $\exists \xi \in (x, b_1)$, s.t.

$$A - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \left(\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} - \frac{f(b_1)}{g(b_1)} \right) \left(1 - \frac{g(b_1)}{g(x)} \right)^{-1} = \frac{f(x) - f(b_1)}{g(x) - g(b_1)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} < A + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{g(b_1)}{g(x)} \right) \left(A - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right) + \frac{f(b_1)}{g(x)} < \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} < \left(1 - \frac{g(b_1)}{g(x)} \right) \left(A + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right) + \frac{f(b_1)}{g(x)}$$

又因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} g(x) = \infty$, 故

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \left[\left(1 - \frac{g(b_1)}{g(x)} \right) \left(A - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right) + \frac{f(b_1)}{g(x)} \right] = A - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \left[\left(1 - \frac{g(b_1)}{g(x)} \right) \left(A + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right) + \frac{f(b_1)}{g(x)} \right] = A + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

由此知, $\exists b_2 \in (x_0, b_1)$, s.t. 当 $x \in (x_0, b_2)$ 时

$$A - \varepsilon < \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} < A + \varepsilon$$

这就证明了

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = A = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$

Question 37

对于 $a > 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f''(x) + 2af'(x) + a^2f(x) = l$

- (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$
 (2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f''(x)$

Solution:

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)e^{ax}}{e^{ax}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f'(x)e^{ax} + af(x)e^{ax}}{ae^{ax}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f''(x)e^{ax} + 2af'(x)e^{ax} + a^2f(x)e^{ax}}{a^2e^{ax}} = \frac{l}{a^2}\end{aligned}$$

(2) 显然 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f''(x) + 2af'(x) = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f'(x)x^{2a}}{x^{2a}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f''(x) + 2af'(x)}{2a} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f''(x) = 0$$

Question 38

设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上连续, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = b$, 又 $a > 0$. 求证: 方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} + ay = f(x)$ 的一切解, 均有

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y(x) = \frac{b}{a}$$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{ax}y(x)}{e^{ax}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{ae^{ax}y(x) + e^{ax}y'(x)}{ae^{ax}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{ay(x) + y'(x)}{a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{a} = \frac{b}{a}\end{aligned}$$