

一个特殊数列的极限

例: 证明极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n$ 存在.

记 $x_n = (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n, n \in \mathbb{N}$.

$$\begin{aligned} x_n &= (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k (\frac{1}{n})^k \\ &= 1 + 1 + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} (\frac{1}{n})^2 + \dots + \frac{n!}{n!} (\frac{1}{n})^n \\ &= 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} \frac{n(n-1)}{nn} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} \frac{n(n-1) \dots (n-(n-1))}{n \dots n} \\ &= 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} 1(1 - \frac{1}{n}) + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} 1(1 - \frac{1}{n}) \dots (1 - \frac{n-1}{n}). \end{aligned}$$

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$$x_n = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!}1(1 - \frac{1}{n}) + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!}1(1 - \frac{1}{n}) \cdots (1 - \frac{n-1}{n}).$$

同理:

$$\begin{aligned} x_{n+1} &= (1 + \frac{1}{n+1})^{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} C_{n+1}^k (\frac{1}{n+1})^k \\ &= 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!}1(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}) + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!}1(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}) \cdots (1 - \frac{n-1}{n+1}) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{(n+1)!}1(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}) \cdots (1 - \frac{n}{n+1}). \end{aligned}$$

所以, $x_n < x_{n+1}, n \in \mathbb{N}$. 单调上升.

例: 证明极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n$ 存在.

下证 x_n 有上界.

$$\begin{aligned}x_n &= 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!}1(1 - \frac{1}{n}) + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!}1(1 - \frac{1}{n}) \cdots (1 - \frac{n-1}{n}) \\&< 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} \cdots + \frac{1}{n!} \\&< 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{1 \times 2} + \frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(n-1) \times n} \\&= 1 + 1 + (\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2}) + (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}) + \cdots + (\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n}) \\&= 1 + 1 + 1 - \frac{1}{n} < 3, \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}.\end{aligned}$$

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$x_n < x_{n+1}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$. 单调上升.

x_n 有上界. $x_n < 3$, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$.

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n$ 存在

记其极限为 e , $e \approx 2.718$,

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


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

推广: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-n} = e^{-1}$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-n} = \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n}$$

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

推广: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-n} = e^{-1}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e^{-1}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n &= \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^n = \left(\frac{n}{n-1}\right)^{-n} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n-1}\right)^{-n} \\ &= \boxed{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n-1}\right)^{-(n-1)}} / \boxed{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n-1}\right)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{而 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n-1}\right)^{-(n-1)} = e^{-1} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n-1}\right) = 1$$

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

推广: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-n} = e^{-1}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e^{-1}.$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{kn} = e^k.$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right)^n = e^k, \quad k \in \mathbb{R}.$$