

例 2.2.4

3. (5) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^3 q^n = 0 \quad (|q| < 1)$

这里只要 $0 < q < 1$ 即可 $\triangleq \frac{1}{q} = 1+a \quad (a > 0)$

则 $n^3 q^n = \frac{n^3}{(1+a)^n} \leq \frac{n^3}{C_1 a^n} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$

5. 证明: 不妨设 $a=0$, 否则令 $b_n = a_n - a$ 即可

由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$, 则对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N_1 \in \mathbb{N}$, s.t. 当 $n \geq N_1$ 时, $|a_n| < \varepsilon$

又 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{p_n}{p_1 + p_2 + \dots + p_n} = 0$, 则对上面的 $\varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N_2 \in \mathbb{N}$, s.t. 当 $n \geq N_2$ 时, $\left| \frac{p_n}{p_1 + p_2 + \dots + p_n} \right| < \varepsilon$

则对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N = N_1 + N_2 + 1$, 当 $n > N$ 时, 令 $m = \max\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m\}$

$$\left| \frac{p_1 a_1 + p_2 a_2 + \dots + p_n a_n}{p_1 + p_2 + \dots + p_n} \right| = \frac{|p_1 a_1 + \dots + p_{N-1} a_{N-1} + p_N a_N + \dots + p_n a_n|}{p_1 + p_2 + \dots + p_n}$$

$$\leq \frac{(p_1 + \dots + p_{N-1}) \varepsilon}{p_1 + p_2 + \dots + p_n} + \frac{M(p_N + \dots + p_n)}{p_1 + p_2 + \dots + p_n}$$

$$< \varepsilon + M \left(\frac{p_N}{p_1 + p_2 + \dots + p_{N-1}} + \dots + \frac{p_n}{p_1 + p_2 + \dots + p_n} \right) < (MN + 1) \varepsilon$$

故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{p_1 a_1 + p_2 a_2 + \dots + p_n a_n}{p_1 + p_2 + \dots + p_n} = 0$ 证毕.

6. (3) $F_n \geq n \quad (n \geq 2)$

14. (1) $x_n = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n)}$

$$x_n^2 = \frac{1^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5^2 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-1)^2}{2^2 \cdot 4^2 \cdot 6^2 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n)^2} = \frac{(1 \times 3) \cdot (3 \times 5) \cdot (5 \times 7) \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-3) \times (2n-1) \cdot (2n-1)}{2^2 \cdot 4^2 \cdot 6^2 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n)^2 \cdot (2n)^2}$$

由于 $(2n-1)(2n+1) = 4n^2 - 1 < (2n)^2$

则 $x_n^2 < \frac{2n-1}{4n^2} \rightarrow 0$

则 $x_n \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$

$$(2) \quad X_n = \sum_{k=n^2}^{(n+1)^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \leq \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2}} \right)^{2n+2} = (2n+2) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2}} = 2 + \frac{2}{n}$$

$$X_n = \sum_{k=n^2}^{(n+1)^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \geq (2n+2) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{(n+1)^2}} = 2$$

即 $2 \leq X_n \leq 2 + \frac{2}{n}$ 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2 + \frac{2}{n}) = 2$

由夹逼定理得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X_n = 2$

(3) 考虑 $n \geq 2$ 时.

$$n \ln n \geq 1, \text{ 则 } \sqrt[n]{n \ln n} \geq 1$$

$$\sqrt[n]{n \ln n} \leq \sqrt[n]{n^2} = (n^2)^{\frac{1}{n}} = n^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot n^{\frac{1}{n}} \rightarrow 1 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

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

15. (1) 若 $x_n + y_n$ 收敛, 又 x_n 收敛, 则 $-x_n$ 收敛.

那么 $x_n + y_n + (-x_n) = y_n$ 收敛. 与 $\{y_n\}$ 发散矛盾.

从而 $\{x_n + y_n\}$ 必发散.

(2) $x_n = \frac{1}{n}, y_n = n \quad x_n y_n = 1$ 收敛

(3) $x_n = (-1)^n n, y_n = (-1)^{n+1} n$ 则 $x_n + y_n = 0$ 收敛.

$x_n = (-1)^n, y_n = (-1)^n \quad x_n y_n = 1$ 收敛

(4) $x_n = \frac{1}{n^2}, y_n = n$ 则 $x_n y_n = \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$