

17. 证明:

$$q_{n+1} - q_n \geq \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{1+q_n} - q_n = \frac{1 - 4(1+q_n)q_n}{4(1+q_n)} = \frac{(2q_n-1)^2}{4(1+q_n)} \geq 0$$

从而 $\{q_n\}$ 是单调上升的

又 $0 < q_n < 1, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

则由单调收敛原理, 可知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} q_n$ 存在, 记为 a

$$\text{则 } (1-a)a \geq \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{即 } (a - \frac{1}{2})^2 \leq 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{即 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} q_n = \frac{1}{2}$$

19. $b_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + b_n) \geq \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{a_n b_n} = \sqrt{a_n b_n} = a_{n+1}$

故 $a_n \leq b_n, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$. 成立

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

$$b_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + b_n) \leq b_n$$

从而 $\{a_n\}$ 单调递增, $\{b_n\}$ 单调递减. 则 $\{a_n\}, \{b_n\}$ 都收敛

$$\text{令 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = b$$

$$\text{于是 } a = \sqrt{ab}, b = \frac{1}{2}(a+b) \Rightarrow a=b$$

20 (3).

$$\text{证 } (1+\frac{1}{n})^n < e < (1+\frac{1}{n})^{n+1} = (1+\frac{1}{n})^n (1+\frac{1}{n})$$

$$\text{即 } (1+\frac{1}{n})^n > \frac{e}{1+\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$(1+\frac{1}{n})^{n^2} = [(1+\frac{1}{n})^n]^n > \frac{e^n}{(1+\frac{1}{n})^n} > e^{n-1}$$

$$\text{从而 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1+\frac{1}{n})^{n^2} = +\infty$$

$$(\text{证法}) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1+\frac{1}{n})^{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^n = +\infty$$

21. 证明: 由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} = A$.

$$\text{则对 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N. \text{ 当 } n > N \text{ 时, 有 } \left| \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} - A \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$(A-\varepsilon)(b_k - b_{k-1}) < a_k - a_{k-1} < (A+\varepsilon)(b_k - b_{k-1}) \quad \text{对 } k = N+1, N+2, \dots, n$$

$$(A-\varepsilon)(b_n - b_N) < a_n - a_N < (A+\varepsilon)(b_n - b_N)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{a_n - a_N}{b_n - b_N} - A \right| < \varepsilon \quad (n > N)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{a_n}{b_n} - A \right| &= \left| \left(1 - \frac{b_N}{b_n}\right) \frac{a_n - a_N}{b_n - b_N} + \frac{a_N}{b_n} - A \right| \\ &= \left| \left(1 - \frac{b_N}{b_n}\right) \left(\frac{a_n - a_N}{b_n - b_N} - A \right) + \left(1 - \frac{b_N}{b_n}\right) A + \frac{a_N}{b_n} - A \right| \\ &= \left| \left(1 - \frac{b_N}{b_n}\right) \left(\frac{a_n - a_N}{b_n - b_N} - A \right) + \frac{a_N - b_N A}{b_n} \right| \end{aligned}$$

由 $b_n \rightarrow +\infty$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$)

由 $\exists N'$ 当 $n > N'$ 时

$$\text{有 } \left| 1 - \frac{b_N}{b_n} \right| < 2, \quad \left| \frac{a_N - b_N A}{b_n} \right| < \varepsilon$$

取 $N'' = \max\{N, N'\}$

当 $n > N''$ 时 有

$$\left| \frac{a_n}{b_n} - A \right| < 3\varepsilon. \quad \text{即 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = 0$$

$$22. (1) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{n}) - (1 + \frac{1}{n+1})}{n(n+1) - 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(n+1) \ln(n+1)}$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{1}{n+1} < \ln(n+1) < \frac{1}{n} \quad \text{故极限为 } 1$$

(2)

$$\frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}}}{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}} = \frac{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+1}} = 1 + \sqrt{\frac{n}{n+1}} \rightarrow 2$$

(3)

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

29: 证: 由 $\{a_n\} \subset [a, b]$ 则 $\{a_n\}$ 是有界数列. 则 $\{a_n\}$ 必有收敛子列 $\{a_{n_k}\}$

记 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{n_k} = c$.

由 $\{a_n\}$ 发散. 则 $\{a_n\}$ 不以 c 为极限

由 $\exists \varepsilon_0 > 0$ 使得 $[c - \varepsilon_0, c + \varepsilon_0]$ 中 ~~只有有限个~~ $\{a_n\}$ 的点

记 $\{a_{n_k}\}$ 这无穷个点组成序列 $\{a_n\}$

则 $\{a_n\}$ 也是有界序列. 且有收敛子列 不以 c 为极限.

例1. 用单调有界数列的收敛定理, 证明 $\{\frac{n^5}{2^n}\}$ 收敛, 并求其极限.

证: 令 $a_n = \frac{n^5}{2^n}$

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{\frac{(n+1)^5}{2^{n+1}}}{\frac{n^5}{2^n}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^5$$

由 $\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^5 \rightarrow 1 \ (n \rightarrow \infty)$, 则 $\exists N$. 当 $n > N$ 时, $\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^5 < 2$

于是 $a_{n+1} < a_n$ 从某 N 开始.

又 $a_n > 0$. 则由单调收敛定理知, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$ 存在.

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^5 a_n \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2} a \Rightarrow a = 0$$

例2. 研究 $\{\sqrt[n]{n}\}$ 是否单调并求出极限.

证 记 $a_n = \sqrt[n]{n}$.

$$a_1 = 1, a_2 = \sqrt{2} \approx 1.41, a_3 = \sqrt[3]{3} \approx 1.44, a_4 = \sqrt[4]{4} = \sqrt{2} \approx 1.41, a_5 = \sqrt[5]{5} \approx 1.38.$$

$$a_6 = \sqrt[6]{6} \approx 1.35, \dots$$

有可能从第三项开始单调递减.

$$\text{即 } a_{n+1} = \sqrt[n+1]{n+1} < a_n = \sqrt[n]{n} \quad n \geq 3$$

$$\text{即 } \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n < n$$

由 $\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n < e$, 则当 $n \geq 3$ 时 有 $n > e > \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$.

故 $\{a_n\}$ 从第三项之后开始递减.

又 $a_n \geq 1$. 则由单调收敛定理知, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ 存在. 记 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a \geq 1$.

$$\text{若 } a > 1. \text{ 则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 1 + h, \quad h > 0$$

$$\text{则 } \sqrt[n]{n} > 1 + h. \quad n > (1+h)^n > \frac{n(n-1)}{2} h^2 \quad \text{不成立.}$$

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

例3. 设对于 $\{a_n\}$ 有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = C < 1$, 则 $\{a_n\}$ 是无穷小量.

证: 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N$. 当 $n > N$ 时, 有

$$\left| \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| - C \right| < \varepsilon. \quad \text{即 } \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| < C + \varepsilon$$

$$\text{取 } \varepsilon = \frac{1-C}{2}. \text{ 则 } \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| < C + \frac{1-C}{2} = \frac{1+C}{2} < 1. \quad \text{因此 } \{a_n\} \text{ 从 } N \text{ 之后开始单调递减.}$$

又 $|a_n| > 0$ 则由单调收敛原理, 可知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n|$ 存在, 记为 a .

则 $0 \leq a \leq a(\frac{1+c}{2})$

若 $\frac{1+c}{2} < 1$, 则 $a = 0$ 于是 $a_n \rightarrow 0$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$)

当然也可以利用 $|a_{n+1}| < \frac{1+c}{2} |a_n|$ 这式子进行递推

例4. $a_n = \frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$. 证明 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛

$$\begin{aligned} a_{n+1} - a_n &= \left(\frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2(n+1)} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2n+1} + \frac{1}{2n+2} - \frac{1}{n+1} > 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2n+2} - \frac{1}{n+1} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$a_n \nearrow$ 且 $a_n < \frac{n}{n+1} < 1$. 故 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛. (利用欧拉常数求其极限)

例5. 数列 $\{b_n\}$ 由 $b_1 = 1$ 和 $b_{n+1} = 4 \frac{1}{b_n}$ 生成. 讨论 $\{b_n\}$ 的敛散性. 收敛求出其极限. (课本52页)

(1) $e = 1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} + \dots$

(2) $\varepsilon_n = e - (1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!})$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon_n (n+1)! = 1$

$\frac{1}{(n+1)!} < \varepsilon_n < \frac{1}{n! \cdot n}$

(3) e 是无理数

(4) $(\frac{n}{n+1})^n < e < (\frac{n+1}{n})^n$