

教师

数列的极限

一、什么是无穷数列?这样一个数列收敛的意义是什么?发散的意义呢?举几个例子.

30mg, n=1-2, -

3a, 4270. 3N>0, 4n>N: lan-al<5

Ha. 3270, +N>0, 3N>N: |an-a| 35

二、什么是子数列?子数列为什么是重要的?子数列有什么用途?举两个例子.

fank { c fan } 着 { any ugk = | lim ank = | km bnk

{bnx} < C {an} Bm anx + Mm bnx ⇒ {an} & Mo

三、什么是非减数列?什么是非增数列?什么是单调数列?在什么情况下这些数列有极限? 单唱的单城 各举一个例子.

当 N>m、 an e am



四、下面 $1\sim18$ 给出了数列第 n 项,哪些收敛?哪些发散?求收敛数列的极限,

1.
$$a_n = 1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$$
;
 $\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = 1$

2.
$$a_n = 1 + \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}};$$
 3. $a_n = 1 + \frac{1 - 2^n}{2^n};$

3.
$$a_n = 1 + \frac{1 - 2^n}{2^n}$$
;

4. $a_n = 1 + (0.9)^n$;

15m an = 1

$$5. a_n = \sin \frac{n\pi}{2};$$

结粉

6. $a_n = \sin n\pi$;

Km On = 0

取行的多到行政

5 {anker } . k=1,2,...

15m an 10

Km Pb+1 = 1

13m /n (2n+1)

 $=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\ln(2n+1)}{2n+1}\frac{2n+1}{n}$

 $7. a_n = \frac{\ln(n^2)}{n};$

极 $\{a_n\}$ 发数。 8. $a_n = \frac{\ln(2n+1)}{n}$;

9. $a_n = \frac{n + \ln n}{n}$;

Km In(n2)

 $= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2/nn}{n}$

= 0

Km n+mn

 $= Rm \left(1 + \frac{lnn}{n}\right)$

=0

10.
$$a_n = \frac{\ln(2n^3 + 1)}{n}$$
;

10.
$$a_n - \frac{n}{n}$$
;

$$\frac{3}{3} < \frac{\ln(2n^3+1)}{n} < \frac{\ln(3n^3)}{n}$$

$$11. a_n = \left(\frac{n-5}{5^n}\right)^n;$$

$$10. a_{n} = \frac{\ln(2n^{3} + 1)}{n}; \qquad 11. a_{n} = \left(\frac{n - 5}{n}\right)^{n}; \qquad 12. a_{n} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-n}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{n - 5}{n}\right)^{n} \qquad \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 - \frac{5}{n}\right)^{\left(-\frac{5}{5}\right) \cdot -5} \qquad \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n}$$

$$\frac{2}{1 \text{ Im}} \frac{\ln(2n^3)}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\ln 2 + 3 \ln n}{n} = 0 = e^{-5}$$

$$|I_{M}| \frac{\ln(3n^3)}{n} = |I_{M}| \frac{\ln 3 + 3\ln n}{n} = 0$$

$$|I_{M}| \frac{\ln(2n^3 + 1)}{n} = 0$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{|m|^{2n^{2}+1}}{n} = 0$$

$$13. a_n = \sqrt[n]{\frac{3^n}{n}};$$

$$\lim_{n\to 0} \sqrt{\frac{3n}{n}}$$

$$\lim_{n\to \infty} \left(\frac{3}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{3}{\sqrt[n]{n}}$$

16. $a_n = \sqrt[n]{2n+1}$;

 $\sqrt{2n} < \sqrt{2n+1} < \sqrt{n} / 3n$

$$= e^{-5}$$

14.
$$a_n = \left(\frac{3}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$
;

17. $a_n = \frac{(n+1)!}{n!};$

(D) (n+1)! = n+1

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{3}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n}}$$

12.
$$a_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-n}$$
;

$$3m\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^{-\eta}$$

超級、需要用海及区域以
$$15.a_n = n(2^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1);$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n(2^{\frac{1}{n}}-1)$$

$$= \frac{15m}{n+m} \frac{\sqrt{n}-1}{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\lim_{t \to 0} \frac{2^{t} - 1}{t}$$

$$=\lim_{t\to 0} 2^t \ln 2 = \ln 2$$

的由Heme包理

$$18. a_n = \frac{(-4)^n}{n!}.$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{(-4)^n}{n!}$$

$$0 < \frac{4^n}{n!} = \frac{4}{1} \cdot \frac{4}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdots \frac{4}{n}$$

$$< (\frac{32}{3})(\frac{4}{5})^n$$



五、若 a 是常数, $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| 1 - \frac{\cos\frac{a}{n}}{n} \right|^n$ 的值是否依赖于 a 的值?如果是,如何依赖?

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left[1 - \frac{\cos \frac{\alpha}{n}}{n} \right]^n$$

$$=\lim_{n\to\infty}\left(1-\frac{\cos\frac{\alpha}{n}}{n}\right)\frac{n}{\cos\frac{\alpha}{n}}\cdot\cos\frac{\alpha}{n}$$

从即 lm [1-cos n] 不依較于a.

若 a 和 b 是常数, $b \neq 0$, $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left[1 - \frac{\cos \frac{a}{n}}{bn} \right]^n$ 的值是否依赖于 b 的值? 如果是,如何依赖?

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left[1 - \frac{\cos\frac{\alpha}{n}}{h_n} \right]^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[1 - \frac{\cos \frac{a}{n}}{b_n} \right] \frac{bn}{\cos \frac{a}{n}} \cdot \frac{\cos \frac{a}{n}}{b}$$

$$=\left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^{\frac{1}{b}}$$

从面 [1- (05計) 依赖了6

心证明:若 $\lim x_n = a$,则 $\lim |x_n| = |a|$.

由するかのでの、からすせくフロ、ヨルラロ、当ハンハは 18n-a1<5

鬼N=N',则当n>N时,

1/2n1-1011 = 12n-01<5



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八、求下列数列的极限.

$$1. \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1000n}{n^2+1};$$

$$2 \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + a + a^2 + \dots + a^n}{1 + b + b^2 + \dots + b^n} \quad (|a| < 1, |b| < 1)$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1+a+a^2+\cdots+a^n}{1+b+b^2+\cdots+b^n} \quad (|a|<1,|b|<1);$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1+a+a^2+\cdots+a^n}{1+b+b^2+\cdots+b^n}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{1-a^n}{1-a}}{\frac{1-b^n}{1-b}}$$

$$= 1/m \frac{1-a^n}{1-b^n} \frac{1-b}{1-a}$$

$$=\frac{1-b}{1-a}$$

3.
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left[\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \right];$$

=
$$\frac{1}{1}$$
 $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}{1}$



$$\frac{A \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[\frac{1^{2}}{n^{3}} + \frac{3^{2}}{n^{3}} + \frac{5^{2}}{n^{3}} + \dots + \frac{(2n-1)^{2}}{n^{3}} \right];}{n! 2n! (n+1)(2n+1)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n! (2n+1)(4n+1)}{n! 3} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{3}{3}n^{3} - \frac{4}{3}n^{3}}{n^{3}} = \frac{4}{3}.$$

$$1^{2} + 3^{2} + \dots + (2n-1)^{2} = 1^{2} + 2^{2} + \dots + (2n)^{2} - \left[2^{2} + 4^{2} + \dots + (2n)^{2}\right]$$

$$\frac{2n(2n+1)(4n+1)}{6} \qquad \qquad 4 + \left[1^{2} + 2^{2} + \dots + n^{2}\right]$$

$$\frac{2n(2n+1)(4n+1)}{6} \qquad \qquad 4 + \frac{(-2)^{n} + 3^{n}}{6}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(-2)^{n} + 3^{n}}{(-3)^{n+1} + 3^{n+1}};$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(-\frac{1}{3})^{n} + 1}{(-\frac{1}{3})^{n+1} + 3}$$

Bm 7/n = 3

= 1



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$$\frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^2} \right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{3^2} \right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2} \right).$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^2 - 1}{2^2} \frac{3^2 - 1}{3^2} \cdots \frac{n^2 - 1}{n^2}$$

$$= \frac{13m}{n-10} \frac{1x^{2}}{2^{2}} \frac{2x^{4}}{3^{2}} \cdots \frac{(n-1)(n+1)}{n^{2}}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}$$

设 $A = \max\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m\}$, 且 $a_k > 0$ $(k = 1, 2, \dots, m)$, 证明: $\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_1^n + a_2^n + \dots + a_m^n} = A$.

$$\sqrt[n]{A^n} < \sqrt[n]{a_1^n + a_2^n + \dots + a_m^n} < \sqrt[n]{nA^n}$$

十、利用单调有界性证明下列数列收敛.

1.
$$x_n = \frac{1}{3+1} + \frac{1}{3^2+1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{3^n+1}$$
;

加显然关于n年调品增、且

数行品级



$$(2)x_n = \frac{1}{1^2+1} + \frac{1}{2^2+1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2+1};$$

加显然关于n年调品增、且

 $f_{11} < \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^{2}} < \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3 \times 1} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n-1)(n+1)} < \frac{5}{4}$

松红的

3. $x_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(1 + \frac{1}{4}\right)\cdots\left(1 + \frac{1}{2^n}\right)$ (提示:利用不等式 $\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) < \frac{1}{n}$);

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 $\ln 7n = \ln(1+\frac{1}{2}) + \dots + \ln(1+\frac{1}{2^n}) < \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} < 1$

Min m<e

故行的收给

4. $x_n = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^n}\right)$.

加里然关于中国造满,且易和分分0

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