```
无穷大: \forall M > 0, \exists N, \forall n > N, |a_n| > M
                                                                           基础概念
                                                                                                                          平均值不等式
                                                                          常用不等式
                                                                                                                         x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \le \ln(1+x) \le x
                                                                                                                    幂平均极限 (夹逼定理) :
                                                                                                                    M_p\left(a_i
ight)=\left(rac{\displaystyle\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^p}{n}
ight)^{rac{1}{p}} =\left(rac{a_1^p+a_2^p+\cdots+a_n^p}{n}
ight)^{rac{1}{p}} \ \ (\ a_i\geqslant 0\ ,\ p\in {f R}\ )
                                                                                                                      \lim_{p	o +\infty}M_{p}\left(a_{i}
ight)=\max\left\{ a_{1},a_{2},\cdots,a_{n}
ight\}
                                                                                                                       \lim_{p	o -\infty}M_{p}\left(a_{i}
ight)=\min\left\{ a_{1},a_{2},\cdots,a_{n}
ight\}
                                                                                                                    调和级数和欧拉常数 (单调有界准则):
                                                                                                                     rac{\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n}rac{1}{k}}{\ln n}
ightarrow 1, n
ightarrow +\infty (Stolz)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            例 1.3.7 证明数列 \left\{1+\frac{1}{2}+\cdots+\frac{1}{n}\right\} 发散.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             证明: 设 a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}, 则对任意 n \in \mathbb{N}_+, 取 m = 2n, 有
                                                                                                                   \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{k} - \ln n = \gamma(Euler's \ constant)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |a_m - a_n| = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 \geqslant \frac{1}{n+n} + \frac{1}{n+n} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n} = \frac{1}{2}.
                                                                                                                    p级数(放缩):
                                                                                                                   p级数: \sum\limits_{k=1}^{n}rac{1}{k^{p}}=1+rac{1}{2^{p}}+rac{1}{3^{p}}+\ldots+rac{1}{n^{p}}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             31. 证明数列 \left\{ \frac{1}{1^{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{2^{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{3^{\alpha}} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \right\} (\alpha > 1) 收敛.
                                                                                                                  p \leq 1, \sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} rac{1}{k^{p}} 
ightarrow +\infty, n 
ightarrow +\infty
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             证明: 令 a_n = \frac{1}{1^{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{2^{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{3^{\alpha}} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}}, 显然 a_n 单调增加.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              再证明有上界. 由于 \forall n \in \mathbb{N}_+, 存在 i \in \mathbb{N}_+ 使得 2^{i-1} \le n < 2^i 成立.
                                                                                                                   p>1,\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n}rac{1}{k^{p}}收敛
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              则应有 \frac{1}{(2^i)^{\alpha}} < \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \le \frac{1}{(2^{i-1})^{\alpha}} 成立. 此时对 a_n 进行加括号处理, 并进行放缩有
                                                                                                                   p=2,称作巴塞尔问题,\sum_{k=1}^{n}\frac{1}{k^{2}}=\frac{\pi^{2}}{6}(微积分2会学怎么求)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   a_n = \frac{1}{1^{\alpha}} + \left(\frac{1}{2^{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{3^{\alpha}}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{4^{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{5^{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{6^{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{7^{\alpha}}\right) + \dots + \left[\frac{1}{(2^{i-1})^{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{(2^{i-1} + 1)^{\alpha}} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}}\right]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       <1+\left(\frac{1}{2^{\alpha}}+\frac{1}{2^{\alpha}}\right)+\left(\frac{1}{4^{\alpha}}+\frac{1}{4^{\alpha}}+\frac{1}{4^{\alpha}}+\frac{1}{4^{\alpha}}\right)+\dots+\left[\frac{1}{(2^{i-1})^{\alpha}}+\frac{1}{(2^{i-1})^{\alpha}}+\dots+\frac{1}{(2^{i-1})^{\alpha}}\right]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     \leq 1 + \frac{2}{2^{\alpha}} + \frac{4}{4^{\alpha}} + \dots + \frac{2^{i-1}}{(2^{i-1})^{\alpha}}
= 1 + \frac{1}{2^{\alpha-1}} + \left(\frac{1}{2^{\alpha-1}}\right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{2^{\alpha-1}}\right)^{i-1}
= \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2^{\alpha-1}}\right)^i}{1 - \frac{1}{2^{\alpha-1}}}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              即 \{a_n\} 有上界. 因此数列 \{a_n\} 单调递增有上界, 从而收敛.
                                                                                                                                                         (I) 数列 \{x_n\} 满足 x_{n+1} = f(x_n), 证明 \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = A. 我们只要证明:
                                                                                                                                                                                                        |x_{n+1} - A| \le k|x_n - A|, 0 < k < 1
                                                                                                                                                                                     \Rightarrow 0 \leqslant |x_{n+1} - A| \leqslant k^n |x_1 - A| \Rightarrow |x_n - A| \to 0 \Rightarrow x_n \to A.
                                                                                                                                                        (II) 数列 \{x_n\} 满足 x_{n+1} = f(x_n), 我们证明:
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 证明(柯西收敛准则):
                                                                                                                                                                                               |x_{n+1} - x_n| \le k|x_n - x_{n-1}|, 0 < k < 1
                                                                                                                     压缩映射
                                                                          基本模型
                                                                                                                                                              \Rightarrow |x_{n+1} - x_n| \leqslant k^{n-1}|x_2 - x_1| \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |x_{n+1} - x_n| \quad \text{with } \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x_{n+1} - x_n) \quad \text{with } \Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |a_m - a_n| = |(a_m - a_{m-1}) + \dots + (a_{n+2} - a_{n+1}) + (a_{n+1} - a_n)|
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    \leq |a_m - a_{m-1}| + \dots + |a_{n+2} - a_{n+1}| + |a_{n+1} - a_n|
                                                                                                                                                               设 \lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = A, 由 A = f(A), 求解 \lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = A.
                                                                                                                                                        补充思想 (适用于较复杂关系式)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                : 预测+数学归纳
                                                                                                                                                                    37. 证明: 对数列 \{a_n\}, 若存在常数 c>0, 使对任何 n, 有
                                                                                                                                                                                                          |a_2 - a_1| + |a_3 - a_2| + \dots + |a_{n+1} - a_n| \le c
                                                                                                                                                                    则 \{a_n\} 收敛.
                                                                                                                                                                    证明: 记 b_n = |a_2 - a_1| + |a_3 - a_2| + \dots + |a_{n+1} - a_n|, n \in \mathbb{N}_+.
1. 数列极限
                                                                                                                                                                    由于 b_{n+1} - b_n = |a_{n+2} - a_{n+1}| \ge 0 成立, 即 \{b_n\} 单调增加;
                                                                                                                                                                    又 b_n \leq c, 则数列 \{b_n\} 单调增加有上界, 从而 \{b_n\} 收敛.
                                                                                                                                                                    由柯西准则, 对任意 \varepsilon > 0, 存在正整数 N, 对任意正整数 m > n \ge N 有 |b_m - b_n| \le \varepsilon.
                                                                                                                                                                    此时考虑 \{a_n\}, 对任意正整数 m, n 满足 m > n \ge N 有
                                                                                                                                                                                             |a_{m+1} - a_{n+1}| = |(a_{m+1} - a_m) + (a_m - a_{m-1}) + \dots + (a_{n+2} - a_{n+1})|
                                                                                                                                                                                                                \leq |a_{m+1} - a_m| + |a_m - a_{m-1}| + \dots + |a_{n+2} - a_{n+1}|
                                                                                                                                                                                                                 =b_m-b_n=|b_m-b_n|<\varepsilon,
                                                                                                                    有界变差数列
                                                                                                                                                                    因此 \{a_n\} 是柯西列, 从而收敛.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             应用场合: 估阶(渐进分析)、处理含有数列的和(级数)的问题
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               算数平均形式:
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{= \lim x_n}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               n\rightarrow\infty
                                                                                                                    Stolz定理:
                                                                                                                     \lim_{n	o\infty}rac{a_n}{b_n}=\lim_{n	o\infty}rac{a_{n+1}-a_n}{b_{n+1}-b_n},要求b_n严格单调且\lim_{n	o\infty}b_n=+\infty
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              几何平均形式:
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              x_n收敛且x_n>0,则 \lim_{n	o\infty}\sqrt[n]{x_1x_2\cdots x_n}=\lim_{n	o\infty}x_n
                                                                                                                                                        分区间讨论,确定取整式的值
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               解:记\,a=\lim_{n	o\infty}x_n ,则\,a\geq0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               若 a>0 ,则也有 \lim_{n	o\infty} rac{1}{x_n} = rac{1}{a} .用平均值不等式 H\leq G\leq A
                                                                                                                    取整函数
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               \frac{n}{\frac{1}{x_1} + ... + \frac{1}{x_n}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x_1} + ... + \frac{1}{x_n}} \le \sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \dots x_n} \le \frac{x_1 + ... + x_n}{n}
                                                                                                                                                        x-1 \leq [x] \leq x
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                令 n 	o \infty 并在两边用柯西命题,可见它们都收敛于 a ,因此得到 \lim_{n 	o \infty} \sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \dots x_n} = a
                                                                                                                    等价无穷小:
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               对于 a=0 的情况则只要如上写出右边的不等式后再用柯西命题即可.
                                                                                                                              (1) \sin x \sim x, 1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2, \tan x \sim x;
                                                                                                                                (2) \ln(1+x) \sim x;
                                                                                                                               (3) e^x - 1 \sim x;
                                                                                                                               (4) (1+x)^{\alpha} - 1 \sim \alpha x;
                                                                                                                                (5) \arcsin x \sim x, \arctan x \sim x.
                                                                                                                          \tan x - \sin x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^3
                                                                                                                    添项凑项:
                                                                                                                      \lim_{n \to \infty} (1+x)(1+x^2) \cdots \left(1+x^{2^n}\right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(1-x)(1+x)(1+x^2) \cdots (1+x^{2^n})}{1-x}
                                                                                                                                                                                                               \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{2}{n^2}\right) \cdots \left(1 + \frac{n}{n^2}\right)
                                                                                                                    根号: 有理化, 看作分数指数幂
                                                                                                                                                                                                              \lim_{n 	o \infty} rac{n}{\sqrt[n]{n!}}
                                                                                                                     用对数处理连乘、阶乘、1∞的极限
                                                                                                                                                                                                               \lim_{x	o +\infty} x^2 (n^{rac{1}{x}} - n^{rac{1}{x+1}})
                                                                                                                                                                                                              egin{aligned} &x^2 n^{rac{1}{x+1}} (n^{rac{1}{x} - rac{1}{x+1}} - 1) \ &= x^2 n^{rac{1}{x+1}} (e^{rac{1}{x(x+1)} \ln n} - 1) \end{aligned}
                                                                                                                                                                                                              \sim rac{x^2}{x(x+1)} n^{rac{1}{x+1}} \ln n 
ightarrow \ln n (n 
ightarrow + \infty)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                证明 我们有
                                                                                                                                                                                                                         这里{a<sub>n</sub>}是无穷小序列。于是
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      \frac{x_1 + 2x_2 + \dots + nx_n}{n^2}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              =\frac{(a+a_1)+2(a+a_2)+\cdots+n(a+a_n)}{n^2}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         =\frac{n+1}{2n}a+\frac{\frac{1}{n}\alpha_1+\frac{2}{n}\alpha_2+\cdots+\frac{n}{n}\alpha_n}{n}.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                         因为
                                                                                                                                                                                                                         所以
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     =\frac{a}{2}+0=\frac{a}{2}.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                              证 设 b_*-b=\beta_* 或 b_*=b+\beta_*,由已知,\lim \beta_*=0.于是
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 = \frac{a_1(b+\beta_*) + a_2(b+\beta_{*-1}) + \cdots + a_*(b+\beta_1)}{a_1(b+\beta_*) + a_2(b+\beta_*) + \cdots + a_*(b+\beta_1)}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                              已知 \lim a_* = a_*从而数列\{a_*\}有界,即
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      \exists M > 0, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \not \mid a_n \mid \leqslant M.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                              又已知 \lim \beta_* = 0,即\forall \epsilon > 0,∃ m \in \mathbb{N},\forall n > m,有|\beta_*| < \epsilon.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                              取定自然数 m,显然, |a_{s-n+1}\beta_n + a_{s-n+2}\beta_{n-1} + \cdots + a_s\beta_1|有上
                                                                                                                    松弛变量:拆分数列+绝对值+上界放大
                                                                                                                                                                                                                             已知\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{A}{n} = 0,即对上述的\epsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N} (使 N > m),
                                                                                                                                                                                                                         \forall n > N,有\frac{A}{n} < ε. 从而,有
                                                                                                                                                                                                                               \leqslant \left| \frac{a_1 \beta_n + a_2 \beta_{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-n} \beta_{n+1}}{n} \right|
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 +\left|\frac{a_{\star-n+1}\beta_n+\cdots+a_{\star}\beta_1}{n}\right|
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                \leqslant \frac{|a_{j}| |\beta_{n}| + |a_{2}| |\beta_{n-1}| + \cdots + |a_{n-n}| |\beta_{n+1}|}{n} + \frac{A}{n} 
                                                                                                                                                                                                                               \lesssim \frac{(n-m)M\varepsilon}{n} + \varepsilon \leqslant M\varepsilon + \varepsilon
                                                                                                                                                                                                                               =(M+1)\varepsilon
                                                                                                                                                                                                                          \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{a_1\beta_n+a_2\beta_{n-1}+\cdots+a_n\beta_1}{n}=0.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{a_1b_n+a_2b_{n-1}+\cdots+a_nb_1}{n}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       =\lim_{n\to\infty}b\frac{a_1+a_2+\cdots+a_n}{n}
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估价(渐进分析):

常见无穷大的阶: $n^n > n! > a^n(a > 1) > n^k(k > 0) > lnn$ 

有界:  $\exists M > 0, \forall n, |a_n| \leq M$ 

无界:  $\forall M > 0, \exists n, |a_n| > M$