

§2.2 数列的极限 (1)

教学内容: 1. 极限的概念 (重点、难点)

2. 极限的性质

3. 极限的四则运算

一. 极限的概念

定义2.2.1 数列: $f: \mathbb{N}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $u_n = f(n)$
 $u_n = \frac{1}{n}: 1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \dots$

定义2.2.2 $\{u_n\}$ 是给定的数列, a 为给定的实数.

若 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ (任意小), $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $\overset{N(\varepsilon)}{\text{当 } n > N \text{ 时, 有}}$

$$|u_n - a| < \varepsilon$$

称 a 为 $\{u_n\}$ 的极限或 $\{u_n\}$ 收敛于 a . 记作.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = a \text{ 或 } (u_n \rightarrow a \text{ (} n \rightarrow \infty \text{)})$$

注: (1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = a. \Rightarrow n$ 无限增大时 u_n 与 a 无限接近.

但 u_n 可能永远取不到 a . 如 $\frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$

但 $\frac{1}{n} > 0$.

(2) $\varepsilon > 0$ 任意小, ε 衡量 u_n 与 a 接近的程度

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在证明时可限制 $0 < \varepsilon < \text{某常数}$

(3) $N = N(\varepsilon)$, 一般地 $\varepsilon \downarrow, N \uparrow$. $N(\varepsilon)$ 不唯一

(4) 收敛的定义: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = a \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, (a - \varepsilon, a + \varepsilon)$ 内

含 $\{u_n\}$ 的无限多项. $(a - \varepsilon, a + \varepsilon)$ 之外至多

有限多项

若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0 \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}^*, n > N$ 时 $|u_n| < \varepsilon$.

称 $\{u_n\}$ 为无穷小量.

若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = +\infty$ (极限不存在的一种情况)

$\Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}^*, \text{当 } n > N \text{ 时, 有 } u_n > M.$

称 $\{u_n\}$ 为无穷大量.

若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = -\infty$.

$\Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}^*, \text{当 } n > N \text{ 时, 有 } u_n < -M.$

称 $\{u_n\}$ 为(负)无穷大量.

Ex2.2.1 证明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n} = 1$.

证明: 关键是我找 $N(\varepsilon)$! \Leftrightarrow 证 $|u_n - a| < \varepsilon$.

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 要使 $|\frac{n+1}{n} - 1| = \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon$.

$\forall \varepsilon \in (0, 1)$

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$N = \max\{1, [\frac{1}{\varepsilon}]\} \in \mathbb{N}^*$

$\forall n \geq N = [\frac{1}{\varepsilon}] \in \mathbb{N}^*$

只需 $n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$ 即可. 取 $N = [\frac{1}{\varepsilon}] + 1 \in \mathbb{N}^*$.

$\therefore n > N$ 时 $|\frac{n+1}{n} - 1| < \varepsilon$.

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n} = 1$.

证毕

Ex 2.2.2 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} q^n = 0$ ($0 < |q| < 1$)

证: $\forall \varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ 要使 $|q^n - 0| = |q|^n < \varepsilon$. 只需

$$n > \log_{|q|} \varepsilon = \frac{\ln \varepsilon}{\ln |q|} (> 0)$$

取 $N = [\log_{|q|} \varepsilon] + 1 \in \mathbb{N}^*$.

$\therefore n > N$ 时, 有 $|q^n - 0| < \varepsilon$

\therefore 结论得证.

Ex 2.2.3 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2+1}{2n^2-7n} = \frac{1}{2}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } \left| \frac{n^2+1}{2n^2-7n} - \frac{1}{2} \right| &= \frac{7n+2}{2n(2n-7)} \stackrel{n>4}{=} \frac{7n+2}{2n(2n-7)} \\ &< \frac{8n}{2n(2n-7)} = \frac{4}{2n-7} \end{aligned}$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ 要使 $\left| \frac{n^2+1}{2n^2-7n} - \frac{1}{2} \right| < \varepsilon$ 只需 $\frac{4}{2n-7} < \varepsilon$.

$$\text{即 } n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{4}{\varepsilon} + 7 \right) = \frac{2}{\varepsilon} + \frac{7}{2}$$

取 $N = [\frac{2}{\varepsilon}] + 5 \in \mathbb{N}^*$.

$\therefore n > N$ 时 - - -

Ex 2.2.4 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$ (a 可以是有限数, $+\infty$ or $-\infty$)

证明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n} = a$. (Cauchy 命题)

证明: Case 1. a 为有限数.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}^*, n > N \text{ 时 } |a_n - a| < \varepsilon. \quad ①$$

$$\text{对上述 } N \text{ 有 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(a_1 - a) + (a_2 - a) + \dots + (a_N - a)}{n} \stackrel{a=b}{=} 0$$

$$\therefore \exists K \in \mathbb{N}^* \quad n > K \text{ 时有 } \frac{b}{n} < \varepsilon \quad ②$$

当 $n > \max\{K, N\}$ 时, 由①②可得

$$\left| \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n} - a \right| = \left| \frac{(a_1 - a) + (a_2 - a) + \dots + (a_n - a)}{n} \right|$$

$$\leq \underbrace{\left| \frac{(a_1 - a) + (a_2 - a) + \dots + (a_N - a)}{n} \right|}_{\substack{\text{①②} \\ < \varepsilon}} + \underbrace{\frac{|a_{N+1} - a| + |a_{N+2} - a| + \dots + |a_n - a|}{n}}_{\substack{\text{①} \\ \leq \frac{n-N}{n} \varepsilon}}$$

$$< \varepsilon + \varepsilon = 2\varepsilon.$$

\therefore 命题得证

Case 2. $a = +\infty$

Case 3. $a = -\infty$

} 证法! 同 Case 2.

证明=): Stolz 定理 (后面学习)

Ex 2.2.5 设 $a > 0$. 证明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} a = 1$. (记注)

证明: ① 设 $a > 1$.

都不对式
↓

$$\because 1 < \sqrt[n]{a} = \sqrt[n]{\underbrace{1 \cdot 1 \cdots 1}_{n-1 \uparrow} \cdot a} < \frac{\underbrace{1+1+\cdots+1}_{n-1 \uparrow} + a}{n} = \frac{n+(a-1)}{n} = 1 + \frac{a-1}{n} > 0$$

$$\therefore |\sqrt[n]{a} - 1| < \frac{a-1}{n}$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 要使 $|\sqrt[n]{a} - 1| < \varepsilon$ 只需 $\frac{a-1}{n} < \varepsilon$ 即 $n > \frac{a-1}{\varepsilon}$

取 $N = [\frac{a-1}{\varepsilon}] + 1 \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $n > N$ 时有

$$|\sqrt[n]{a} - 1| < \frac{a-1}{n} < \varepsilon.$$

$\therefore a > 1$ 时 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} a = 1$.

或 $a = (\sqrt[n]{a})^n = (\underbrace{\sqrt[n]{a} - 1}_{< 0} + 1)^n > 1 + n(\sqrt[n]{a} - 1)^{1^0}$

$$\therefore a > 1 \text{ 时 } 0 < \sqrt[n]{a} - 1 < \frac{a-1}{n}$$

② $a = 1$ \checkmark

③ $0 < a < 1$ 时 $\leq b = \frac{1}{a} > 1$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{b} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{a}} = 1 \xrightarrow{\text{四则运算}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a} = 1.$$

Ex 2.2.6 证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$ (记注)

证明: $\because 1 \leq \sqrt[n]{n} = \sqrt[n]{\underbrace{1 \cdot 1 \cdots 1}_{(n-2) \uparrow} \cdot \sqrt{n} \cdot \sqrt{n}} \leq \frac{(n-2) + 2\sqrt{n}}{n}$

$$\text{证: } \because 1 \leq \sqrt[n]{n} = \sqrt[n]{\underbrace{1 \cdot 1 \cdots 1}_{(n-2) \text{ 个}} \cdot \sqrt{n} \cdot \sqrt{n}} \leq \sqrt[n]{n}$$

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

$$\therefore |\sqrt[n]{n} - 1| < \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N = \left[\left(\frac{2}{\varepsilon} \right)^2 \right] + 1 \in \mathbb{N}^*, n > N \text{ 时 } |\sqrt[n]{n} - 1| < \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}} < \varepsilon$$

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

作业 P38 1. (7) (8) 2. (3) (5) 5. 6 (不用)

7.