

复习题2

1. 设数列 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛, 而数列 $\{b_n\}$ 发散。证明: 数列 $\{a_n + b_n\}$ 必发散。试问数列 $\{a_n b_n\}$ 也发散吗?

证明: 反证法:

假设 $\{a_n + b_n\}$ 收敛

$\because b_n = a_n + b_n - a_n$ 又 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛

则 $\{b_n\}$ 收敛, 与 $\{b_n\}$ 发散矛盾

则假设不成立 即 $\{a_n + b_n\}$ 发散

$\{a_n b_n\}$ 不一定发散, 如: $a_n = 0$ $b_n = n$ $a_n b_n = 0$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n b_n = 0$

2. 设数列 $\{a_n\}$ 和 $\{b_n\}$ 均发散, 可否断定数列 $\{a_n + b_n\}$ 与 $\{a_n b_n\}$ 也发散?

解: 不能, 如: $a_n = n$ $b_n = -n$ $a_n + b_n = 0$ $\{a_n + b_n\}$ 收敛

$a_n = (-1)^n$ $b_n = (-1)^n$ $a_n b_n = 1$ $\{a_n b_n\}$ 收敛

3. 设数列 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛于 0, $\{b_n\}$ 为任意数列, 能否断定 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n b_n = 0$?

解: 不能, 如: $a_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ $b_n = n$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$

但 $a_n b_n = \sqrt{n}$ 不收敛

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n b_n$ 不存在

4. 设数列 $\{a_n\}$ 和 $\{b_n\}$ 满足 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n b_n = 0$, 可否得出 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ 或 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 0$?

解: 不能, 如: $a_n = \begin{cases} 2, & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ 0, & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$

$$b_n = \begin{cases} 0, & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ 2, & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n b_n = 0$ 但 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ 和 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n$ 均不存在

5. 用夹逼定理求下列数列的极限

11) $a_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}}$

解: $a_n \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} = \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+n}}$

$a_n \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} = \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}}$

又 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}}} \right) = 1$

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则由夹逼定理知: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 1$

12) $a_n = \sqrt[n]{A^n + B^n + C^n + D^n}$, 其中 A, B, C, D 为正数

解: 令 $\max\{A, B, C, D\} = a$

则 $\sqrt[n]{a^n} \leq \sqrt[n]{A^n + B^n + C^n + D^n} \leq \sqrt[n]{4a^n}$

$a \leq \sqrt[n]{A^n + B^n + C^n + D^n} \leq a \sqrt[n]{4}$

又 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a \sqrt[n]{4}) = a$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \max\{A, B, C, D\}$

6. 用单调有界原理证明下列数列收敛, 并求其极限

11) $0 < a_1 < 1, a_{n+1} = a_n(1-a_n), n=1, 2, 3, \cdots;$

证明: 单调性: $\because 0 < a_1 < 1$

由数学归纳法知: $a_n > 0$

$$\text{则 } a_{n+1} - a_n = -a_n^2 < 0$$

$$\therefore 0 < a_{n+1} < a_n$$

则 $\{a_n\}$ 单调递减

有界性: $a_n > 0$

$\therefore \{a_n\}$ 收敛

$$\text{令 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a \quad \text{则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n (1 - a_n)$$

$$a = a(1 - a)$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 0 \quad \text{则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$$

$$(2) a_1 = \sqrt{2}, a_{n+1} = \sqrt{3 + 2a_n}, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

证明: 单调性: $a_1 = \sqrt{2}$ $a_2 = \sqrt{3 + 2\sqrt{2}}$ 则 $a_2 > a_1$

$$\text{设 } a_{k+1} > a_k \quad \text{则 } a_{k+2} = \sqrt{3 + 2a_{k+1}} > \sqrt{3 + 2a_k} = a_{k+1}$$

由数学归纳法知: $\{a_n\}$ 单调递增

有界性: $n=1, a_1 = \sqrt{2} < 3$

假设 $n=k, a_k < 3$

$$\text{则 } n=k+1 \text{ 时, } a_{k+1} = \sqrt{3 + 2a_k} < 3 \text{ 成立}$$

$$\therefore a_n < 3$$

$\therefore \{a_n\}$ 收敛

$$\text{令 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a \quad \text{则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{3 + 2a_n})$$

$$a = \sqrt{3+2a}$$

由极限保号性知: $a=3$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 3$$

7. 求下列数列极限

$$11) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{n-2})^{n+1}$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{n-2})^{-(n-2) \cdot \frac{n+1}{-(n-2)}} = e^{-1} \cdot 1^\infty$$

$$12) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{1+n}{2+n})^n$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{-1}{n+2})^{-(n+2) \cdot \frac{n}{-(n+2)}} = e^{-1} \cdot 1^\infty$$

$$13) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \sin \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$$

$$14) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+2} - 2\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})\sqrt{n}$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [(\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n+1}) - (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n})] \cdot \sqrt{n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n+1}} - \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}})$$

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

$$= 0$$

$$15) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tan^n (\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2}{n})$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{1 + \tan \frac{2}{n}}{1 - \tan \frac{2}{n}})^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{1 - \tan \frac{2}{n} + 2 \tan \frac{2}{n}}{1 - \tan \frac{2}{n}})^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{2 \tan \frac{2}{n}}{1 - \tan \frac{2}{n}})^{\frac{1 - \tan \frac{2}{n}}{2 \tan \frac{2}{n}} \cdot \frac{2 \tan \frac{2}{n} \cdot n}{1 - \tan \frac{2}{n}}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n \tan \frac{2}{n}}{1 - \tan \frac{2}{n}}} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n \cdot \frac{2}{n}}{1 - 0}} = e^{\frac{4}{1-0}} = e^4$$

$$16) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n+k}{n^2+k}$$

解: 令 $a_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n+k}{n^2+k}$ 由于 $\forall 1 \leq k \leq n$, 有 $\frac{n+k}{n^2+n} \leq \frac{n+k}{n^2+k} \leq \frac{n+k}{n^2+1}$

$$\text{则 } \frac{n}{n^2+n} \leq a_n \leq \frac{n}{n^2+1}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{n^2+n}{n^2+n} \leq a_n \leq \frac{n^2+1}{n^2+1}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2+n}{n^2+n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2+1}{n^2+1} = \frac{3}{2}$$

由夹逼定理知, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{3}{2}$ 即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n+k}{n^2+k} = \frac{3}{2}$

8. 求下列函数极限

$$11) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x+1}{x+\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1+\frac{1}{x}}{1+\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2}+1}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$12) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2x+3)^{20}(3x+2)^{30}}{(2x+1)^{50}}$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2x+3)^{20}(3x+2)^{30}}{(2x+1)^{50}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\frac{2}{3}+\frac{1}{x})^{20} \cdot (1+\frac{2}{3x})^{30}}{(\frac{2}{3}+\frac{1}{3x})^{50}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\frac{2}{3})^{20} \cdot 1}{(\frac{2}{3})^{50}} = (\frac{3}{2})^{30}$$

$$13) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^m-1}{x^n-1} \quad (m, n \text{ 为正整数})$$

解: 当 $m=n$ 时, 原式 = 1

$$\text{当 } m > n \text{ 时, 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^m-1}{x^n-1} = \frac{0-0}{1-0} = 0$$

$$\text{当 } m < n \text{ 时, 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1-\frac{1}{x^m}}{x^{\frac{n}{m}}-\frac{1}{x^{\frac{n}{m}}}} = +\infty$$

$$\text{综上, } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^m-1}{x^n-1} = \begin{cases} +\infty, & m < n \\ 1, & m = n \\ 0, & m > n \end{cases}$$

$$14) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - \cos 3x}{x^2}$$

解: 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1 + 1 - \cos 3x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 3x}{x^2}$

$$\text{又 } \begin{cases} 1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2 \quad (x \rightarrow 0) \\ 1 - \cos 3x \sim \frac{1}{2}(3x)^2 = \frac{9}{2}x^2 \quad (x \rightarrow 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{9}{2}x^2}{x^2} = 4$$

$$15) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1-x) \tan \frac{\pi x}{2}$$

解: 令 $t = 1-x$, 则当 $x \rightarrow 1$ 时, $t \rightarrow 0$

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t \tan \frac{\pi}{2} (1-t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t \cdot \cot \frac{\pi}{2} t = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t \cdot \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{2} t}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2} t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t \cdot \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{2} t}{\frac{\pi}{2} t} = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$16) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{2+e^x}{1+e^x} + \frac{\sin x}{|x|} \right)$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2+e^x}{1+e^x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \frac{2+0}{1+0} - 1 = 1$$