

习题 2.1

1. 试用数列极限定义证明下列各式

11) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = 1$

解: 11) 对于 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 要使 $|\frac{n}{n+1} - 1| = \frac{1}{n+1} < \varepsilon$

只需要 $\frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon$ 即 $n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$

取 $N = [\frac{1}{\varepsilon}]$, 则当 $n > N$ 时,

有 $|\frac{n}{n+1} - 1| = \frac{1}{n+1} < \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon$

由定义知: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = 1$

12) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{n}] = 1$

解: 12) 对于 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 要使 $|1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{n} - 1| = |\frac{(-1)^n}{n}| < \varepsilon$

即使 $\frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon$ 即 $n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$

取 $N = [\frac{1}{\varepsilon}] + 1$, 则当 $n > N$ 时,

有 $|1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{n} - 1| < \varepsilon$

由定义知: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{n}] = 1$

13) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} = 0$

解: 13) 对于 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 要使 $|\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} - 0| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} < \varepsilon$

只需要 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} < \varepsilon$ 即 $n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}$

取 $N = [\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}]$, 则当 $n > N$ 时,

有 $|\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} - 0| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} < \varepsilon$

由定义知: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} = 0$

14) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^\alpha} = 0$ (α 为正常数)

解: 14) 对于 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 要使 $|\frac{1}{n^\alpha} - 0| = \frac{1}{n^\alpha} < \varepsilon$

只需要 $n > \sqrt[\alpha]{\frac{1}{\varepsilon}}$

取 $N = [\sqrt[\alpha]{\frac{1}{\varepsilon}}] + 1$, 则当 $n > N$ 时,

有 $|\frac{1}{n^\alpha} - 0| < \varepsilon$

由定义知: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^\alpha} = 0$

2. 11) 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$, 其中 $a \neq 0$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = |a|$; 问反之是否成立?

解: $\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a, \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_0$

当 $n > N_0$ 时, $|a_n - a| < \varepsilon$

则 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 取 $N = N_0$, 当 $n > N$ 时, $||a_n| - |a|| \leq |a_n - a| < \varepsilon$

因此, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = |a|$

反之不成立, 如: $a_n = (-1)^n$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |(-1)^n| = 1$$

$$\text{但是 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^n \neq 1$$

12) 试证明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ 当且仅当 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = 0$

证明: $\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0, \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N$

当 $n > N$ 时, $|a_n - 0| < \varepsilon$

则 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N$, 当 $n > N$ 时, $||a_n| - 0| < \varepsilon$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = 0$$

而当 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = 0, \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N$

当 $n > N$ 时, $||a_n| - 0| < \varepsilon$

则 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N$, 当 $n > N$ 时, $|a_n - 0| < \varepsilon$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$

综上所述, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ 当且仅当 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = 0$

3. 求下列极限

11) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n^5 - 4n^3 + 5n}{n^6 + 4n + 1}$

解: 原式 = $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{3}{n} - \frac{4}{n^3} + \frac{5}{n^5}}{1 + \frac{4}{n^5} + \frac{1}{n^6}} = \frac{3 \times 0 - 4 \times 0 + 5 \times 0}{1 + 4 \times 0 + 0} = 0$

12) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3 + 3n^2 + 1}{n^3 + 1}$

解: 原式 = $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{3}{n} + \frac{1}{n^3}}{1 + \frac{1}{n^3}} = \frac{1 + 3 \times 0 + 0}{1 + 0} = 1$

13) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1-2)^n + 3^n}{(1-2)^{n+1} + 3^{n+1}}$

解: 原式 = $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{3} \cdot (\frac{2}{3})^n + \frac{1}{3}}{(\frac{2}{3})^{n+1} + 1} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} \times 0 + \frac{1}{3}}{0 + 1} = \frac{1}{3}$

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

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

15) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n-1)n}]$

解: 原式 = $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{n}) = 1$

16) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{1+2+\dots+n}{n+2} - \frac{n}{2})$

解: 原式 = $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}{n+2} - \frac{n}{2}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-n}{2n+4} = -\frac{1}{2}$

17) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1+2+\dots+k)^{\frac{1}{k}} \quad (k \text{ 为正整数})$

解: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$ (a 为正常数)

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{k(k+1)}{2} \right]^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$$

$$(8) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{(n+1)(n+2)} - n)$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)(n+2) - n^2}{\sqrt{(n+1)(n+2)} + n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1+2)n+2}{\sqrt{(1+\frac{1}{n})(1+\frac{2}{n})} + 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3+\frac{2}{n}}{\sqrt{(1+\frac{1}{n})(1+\frac{2}{n})} + 1} = \frac{3}{2}$$

4. 利用单调有界原理求下列数列的极限

$$(1) a_1 = \frac{1}{5}, a_{n+1} = \frac{n}{3n+2} a_n, n=1, 2, \dots$$

$$\text{解: } \because 0 < \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{n}{3n+2} < 1$$

又 $a_1 = \frac{1}{5}$ 由数学归纳法知: $a_n > 0$

又 $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} < 1$ 则 $\{a_n\}$ 是单调递减的且有下界 0

$\therefore \{a_n\}$ 有极限

对 $a_{n+1} = \frac{n}{3n+2} a_n$ 两边取极限

$$\text{则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$$

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

$$\text{解: } \because a_1 = \sqrt{2} \quad a_{n+1} = \sqrt{2+a_n}$$

由数学归纳法知: $a_{n+1} > a_n$

$\therefore \{a_n\}$ 单调递增

$$\text{则 } a_{n+1} = \sqrt{2+a_n} > a_n \Rightarrow a_n < 2$$

且 $\{a_n\}$ 有界 $\therefore \{a_n\}$ 有极限

$$\text{两边取极限, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{2+a_n}$$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 2$$

5. 利用夹逼定理求下列极限

(1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1+2^n+3^n+4^n)^{\frac{1}{n}}$

解: $4^n \leq 1+2^n+3^n+4^n \leq 4 \cdot 4^n$

$$(4^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq (1+2^n+3^n+4^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq (4 \cdot 4^n)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (4^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (4 \cdot 4^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} = 4$$

则由夹逼定理知: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1+2^n+3^n+4^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} = 4$

(2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [(n+1)^\alpha - n^\alpha]$, 其中常数 $\alpha \in (0, 1)$

解: $0 \leq (n+1)^\alpha - n^\alpha = n^\alpha [(1+\frac{1}{n})^\alpha - 1] \leq n^\alpha [(1+\frac{1}{n})^1 - 1] = n^\alpha \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n^{1-\alpha}}$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{1}{n^{1-\alpha}}) = 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [(n+1)^\alpha - n^\alpha] = 0$$

6. 试用子列证明下列数列发散

(1) $a_n = (-1)^n \cdot \frac{n}{n+1}$

证明: $a_{2k-1} = (-1) \cdot \frac{2k-1}{2k} \quad a_{2k} = \frac{2k}{2k+1}$

$$\therefore \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{2k-1} = -1 \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{2k-1} \neq \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{2k}$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{2k} = 1$$

$\therefore \{a_n\}$ 发散

(2) $a_n = 2 + (-1)^n$

证明: $a_{2k-1} = 2 - 1 = 1 \quad a_{2k} = 2 + 1 = 3$

$$\therefore \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{2k-1} \neq \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{2k}$$

$\therefore \{a_n\}$ 发散

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{2}{n} + \frac{3}{n} - \frac{4}{n} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}n}{n} \right)$$

证明: 令 $a_n = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{2}{n} + \frac{3}{n} - \frac{4}{n} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}n}{n}$

$$\text{则 } a_{2k} = \frac{1-2+3-4+\dots-2k}{2k} = \frac{-k}{2k} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_{2k+1} = \frac{1-2+3-4+\dots+2k+1}{2k+1} = \frac{k+1}{2k+1}$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{2k} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{2k+1} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{k+1}{2k+1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$\therefore \{a_n\}$ 发散

7. 试证明: 对于数列 $\{a_n\}$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$ 的充要条件是 $\{a_n\}$ 的奇子列和偶子列均收敛于 a , 即 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{2k-1} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{2k} = a$

证明: $\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$

则 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, \forall n \geq N$ 得 $|a_n - a| < \varepsilon$, 当 $k > N$ 时,

$$n_k \geq k > N$$

则 $|a_{n_k} - a| < \varepsilon$ 即 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{n_k} = a$

$$\therefore \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{2k-1} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{2k} = a$$

又 $\{a_{2k-1}\}, \{a_{2k}\}$ 包含了 $\{a_n\}$ 的所有项

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{2k-1} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{2k} = a \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$$

8. 利用柯西收敛准则证明下列数列是收敛的

1) $a_n = \frac{\sin 1}{1^2} + \frac{\sin 2}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{\sin n}{n^2}$

证明: 令 $n > m$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } |a_n - a_m| &= \left| \frac{\sin(m+1)}{2^{m+1}} + \frac{\sin(m+2)}{2^{m+2}} + \cdots + \frac{\sin n}{2^n} \right| \\ &\leq \left| \frac{\sin(m+1)}{2^{m+1}} \right| + \left| \frac{\sin(m+2)}{2^{m+2}} \right| + \cdots + \left| \frac{\sin n}{2^n} \right| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2^{m+1}} + \frac{1}{2^{m+2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n} \\ &= \frac{1}{2^m} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{n-m}} \right) < \frac{1}{2^m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2^n} = 0$$

又对 $\forall \varepsilon < \frac{1}{2}$ 存在 N , 当 $n > N$ 时, $\frac{1}{2^n} < \varepsilon$

即 $N = [\log_2 \frac{1}{\varepsilon}] + 1$ 当 $n > m > N$ 时, $|a_n - a_m| < \varepsilon$

由柯西收敛准则, $\{a_n\}$ 收敛

$$12) a_n = \frac{\cos 1!}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{\cos 2!}{2 \cdot 3} + \cdots + \frac{\cos n!}{n(n+1)}$$

证明: 令 $m > n$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } |a_m - a_n| &< \left| \frac{1}{(m+1)m} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(n+2)(n+3)} + \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} \right| \\ &= \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{m+1} < \frac{1}{n+1} < \frac{1}{n} \end{aligned}$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 取 $N = [\frac{1}{\varepsilon}]$ 当 $n > N$ 时, $|a_m - a_n| < \varepsilon$

由柯西收敛准则, $\{a_n\}$ 收敛

9. 利用柯西收敛准则证明下列数列是发散的

$$(1) a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}$$

证明: 取 $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{4}$, $\forall N \in \mathbb{N}^+$ 取 $n = N+1$, $m = 2N+2$

则有 $n, m > N$

$$\text{则 } |a_m - a_n| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N+2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{N+3}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2N+2}} > \frac{N+1}{2N+2} = \frac{1}{2} > \varepsilon$$

由柯西收敛准则知: $\{a_n\}$ 发散

$$12) a_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}}$$

证明: 取 $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{4}$, $\forall N \in \mathbb{N}^+$ 取 $n = N+1$, $m = 2N+2$

则有 $n, m > N$

$$\text{则 } |a_m - a_n| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N+2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{N+3}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2N+2}} > \frac{1}{\sqrt{N+2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{N+3}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2N+2}} > \frac{N+1}{2N+2} = \frac{1}{2} > \varepsilon$$

由柯西收敛准则知: $\{a_n\}$ 发散