

作业:

P26.

$$15. (1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n)^2} \right)$$

错误: 
$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(n+2)^2} + \dots + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(2n)^2} \\ = 0 + 0 + \dots + 0 = 0.$$

注:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sum_{k=n+1}^{2n} \frac{1}{k^2} \right)$ ,  $\lim$  与 无穷求和 一般不能交换.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \sum_{k=n+1}^{2n} \frac{1}{k^2} \leq \frac{1}{n(n+1)} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n)} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2n} \rightarrow 0. \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \dots = 0.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{n}{(2n)^2} \leq \dots \leq \frac{n}{(n+1)^2} \rightarrow 0 \quad n \rightarrow \infty. \\ \downarrow \\ 0$$

例:  $a_n = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n}$ . 考虑  $\{a_n\}$  极限.

解: 先说明收敛.

$$a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{1}{2n+1} + \frac{1}{2n+2} - \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{1}{2n+1} - \frac{1}{2n+2} = \frac{1}{(2n+1)(2n+2)} > 0.$$

$$a_n \leq \frac{n}{n+1} < 1.$$

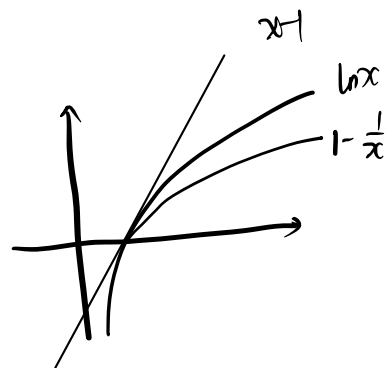
$\Rightarrow \{a_n\}$  收敛

- $a_n \geq \frac{n}{2n} = \frac{1}{2}$ . 从而  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \neq 0$ .

- $\ln x \leq x-1 \ (x>1)$  从而  $\frac{1}{n} \geq \ln \frac{n+1}{n}$   
从而  $a_n \geq \ln(2n+1) - \ln(n+1) = \ln \frac{2n+1}{n+1}$

$$\ln x \geq 1 - \frac{1}{x} \ (x>1) \text{ 从而 } \frac{1}{n+1} \leq \ln \frac{n+1}{n}$$

$$\text{从而 } a_n \leq \ln 2n - \ln n = \ln 2.$$



由夹逼原理, 知  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \ln 2$ .



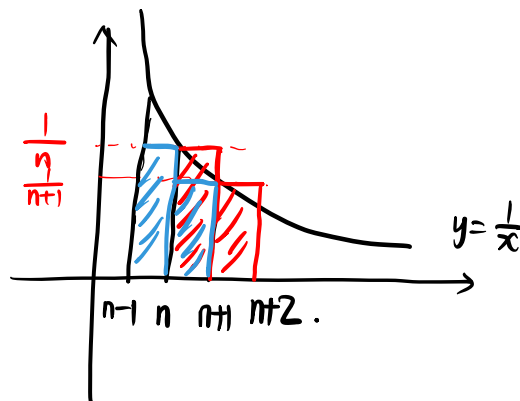
注: 这里开盒不等式:  $\begin{cases} \ln x \leq x-1 \\ \ln x \geq 1-\frac{1}{x} \end{cases}$  如何找到.

方法是看出  $(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$ . 同时,  $\frac{1}{x}$  为单调递减数列.

从而, 见右图.

红色部分高于  $y = \frac{1}{x}$ , 从而可用  $y = \frac{1}{x}$  积分得到下界估计.

蓝色部分低于  $y = \frac{1}{x}$ , 从而可用  $y = \frac{1}{x}$  积分得到上界估计.



例:  $H_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}$ , 求证:  $\{H_n\}$  发散到  $+\infty$ .

证: ①  $H_{2^n} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n}$   
$$> 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + 2^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n}$$
$$= \frac{n}{2} + 1 \rightarrow \infty.$$

从而  $H_{2^n}$  发散.

②. 即证  $\{H_n\}$  不为 Cauchy 列.

$$\forall N > 0, \quad n > N, \quad H_{2n} - H_n = \frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} > \frac{n}{2n} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

③ 用上述方法.

$$\frac{1}{n} \geq \ln \frac{n+1}{n}$$

$$\text{从而 } H_n \geq 1 + \ln \frac{n+1}{2} \rightarrow \infty.$$



P27 26.  $\frac{0}{0}$  型 Stolz 定理的证明.

Pf. 只证  $A$  有限.  $A = \pm\infty$  时方法类似.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n - a_{n+1}}{b_n - b_{n+1}} = A.$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, n > N \text{ 时}, A - \varepsilon < \frac{a_n - a_{n+1}}{b_n - b_{n+1}} < A + \varepsilon.$$

$$A - \varepsilon < \frac{a_{n+p-1} - a_{n+p}}{b_{n+p-1} - b_{n+p}} < A + \varepsilon.$$

$$\Rightarrow A - \varepsilon < \frac{a_n - a_{n+p}}{b_n - b_{n+p}} < A + \varepsilon$$

$$\text{令 } p \rightarrow \infty, b_{n+p} \rightarrow 0, a_{n+p} \rightarrow 0. \text{ 从而 } A - \varepsilon < \frac{a_n}{b_n} < A + \varepsilon.$$



习题:

- 若有  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = +\infty$ , 则在数列  $\{a_n\}$  中必有最小值.

$$\text{证: 令 } M = a_1, \exists N > 0, \forall n > N, a_n > a_1.$$

$$\text{从而 } \min_{1 \leq k \in \mathbb{N}} \{a_k\} = \min_n \{a_n\}.$$



注: 可以类比到连续函数. 寻找最值就可以只考虑有限区域上.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \alpha \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} = \alpha.$$

证: 先考虑  $\alpha = 0$ . 则  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, n > N \text{ 时}, |x_n| < \varepsilon.$

又  $\{x_n\}$  收敛,  $\exists M > 0, |x_n| < M, \forall n.$

$$\text{从而 } \frac{x_1 + \dots + x_n}{n} = \frac{x_{N+1} + \dots + x_n}{n} + \frac{x_1 + \dots + x_N}{n} = S_1 + S_2$$

$$\text{小 } |S_1| < \frac{NM}{n} \cdot \varepsilon < \varepsilon.$$

+

$$\text{少 } |S_2| < \frac{N}{n} \cdot M$$

$$\text{令 } \tilde{N} = \left\lceil \frac{NM}{\varepsilon} \right\rceil + 1, \text{ 则 } n > \tilde{N}, \left| \frac{x_1 + \dots + x_n}{n} \right| < 2\varepsilon$$

$$\text{从而 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_1 + \dots + x_n}{n} = 0.$$

$$\text{类似, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x_1 - \alpha) + \dots + (x_n - \alpha)}{n} = 0 \quad (\alpha \neq 0 \text{ 时}).$$



$$\bullet \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_1 + \dots + x_n}{n} = 0 \not\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0.$$

$$\text{例: } x_n = (-1)^n.$$

注: 上述 Cesaro 极限, 在 Fourier 级数中会用到.

$$\bullet \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \alpha, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = \beta \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_1 y_n + \dots + x_n y_1}{n} = \alpha \beta.$$

证: 先设  $\alpha, \beta = 0$ . 由  $\{x_n\}$  与  $\{y_n\}$  均收敛,  $\exists M > 0$ , s.t.  $|x_n|, |y_n| \leq M, \forall n$ .

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, n > N \text{ 时, } |x_n| < \varepsilon, |y_n| < \varepsilon.$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{x_1 y_n + \dots + x_n y_1}{n} = \frac{x_1 y_n + \dots + x_{n-N} y_N}{n} + \frac{x_{n-N+1} y_{N+1} + \dots + x_n y_1}{n}$$

$$= S_1 + S_2.$$

$$|S_1| \leq \frac{\varepsilon \cdot M(n-N)}{n} < M\varepsilon. \quad \text{小}$$

$$|S_2| \leq \frac{N \cdot M^2}{n} \quad \text{+}$$

少

$$\text{从而令 } \tilde{N} = \left\lceil \frac{NM^2}{\varepsilon} \right\rceil + 1, \text{ 则 } n > \tilde{N} \text{ 时, } S_2 < \varepsilon.$$

$$\text{则 } n > \tilde{N}, \quad \frac{x_1 y_n + \dots + x_n y_1}{n} < (M+1)\varepsilon. \quad \text{从而 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_1 y_n + \dots + x_n y_1}{n} = 0.$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_1 y_n + \dots + x_n y_1}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_1 + \dots + y_n}{n} \alpha + \frac{(x_1 - \alpha)y_n + \dots + (x_n - \alpha)y_1}{n}.$$

$$= \alpha \beta + 0.$$

$$= \alpha \beta.$$



$$\bullet \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\tan x) - x}{x^3}.$$

$$\frac{\sin(\tan x) - x}{x^3}$$

$$= \frac{\sin(\tan x) - \tan x}{x^3} + \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3}$$

$$= \frac{\sin(\tan x) - \tan x}{(\tan x)^3} \cdot \frac{(\tan x)^3}{x^3} + \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3}$$

$$\frac{\sin t - t}{t^3} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{\tan x - x}{x^3} = \frac{\sin x - x + x(1 - \cos x)}{x^3}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \text{原式} = \frac{1}{6}.$$