

第3讲习题参考答案 (第3讲的作业在第3讲的习题预告后面)

证(1):  $(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n < e < (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n+1}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

令  $a_n = (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n, b_n = (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n+1}, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$  则由第2讲中已证

$\{a_n\}$  单调增且有上界. 故  $\{a_n\}$  收敛. 记  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n = e$ .

则  $e = \sup \{a_n\} = \sup \{ (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n \}$ , 从而  $(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n < e, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

由平均值公式:  $(\frac{n}{n+1} \cdot 1)^{\frac{1}{n+2}} = (\underbrace{\frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{n}{n+1} \cdots \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot 1}_{n \text{ 个}})^{\frac{1}{n+2}} \leq$   
 $(\frac{n}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+1} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n+1} + 1) / (n+2) = \frac{n+1}{n+2}, \Rightarrow$

$(\frac{n}{n+1})^{n+1} \leq (\frac{n+1}{n+2})^{n+2} \Leftrightarrow (\frac{n+1}{n})^{n+1} \geq (\frac{n+2}{n+1})^{n+2} \Leftrightarrow$

$b_n = (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n+1} = (\frac{n+1}{n})^{n+1} \geq (\frac{n+2}{n+1})^{n+2} = (1 + \frac{1}{n+1})^{n+2} = b_{n+1}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

即  $\{b_n\}$  单调减且  $b_n = (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n+1} > 0$ . 即  $\{b_n\}$  单调减且有下界.

故  $\{b_n\}$  收敛. 而  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n (1 + \frac{1}{n}) = e \cdot 1 = e$ .

即  $e = \inf \{b_n\} = \inf \{ (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n+1} \} \Rightarrow (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n+1} > e, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

综上, 有  $(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n < e < (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n+1}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$  (证).

证(2):  $\frac{1}{n+1} < e - n < \frac{1}{n}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$  (1)

在 (A) 中取自然对数:

$$e n \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n < e n e < e n \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$n e n \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) < 1 < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) (n+1) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{n+1} < e n \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) < \frac{1}{n}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*, \quad (A)$$

证 (b): 利用 (A):  $\left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^n < e < \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^{n+1}, n=1, 2, 3, \dots$  有:

$$\left(\frac{2}{1}\right)^1 < e < \left(\frac{2}{1}\right)^2$$

将上述  $n$  个不等式相乘得:

$$\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 < e < \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^3$$

$$\frac{(n+1)^n}{n!} < e^n < \frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{n!} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^3 < e < \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^4$$

$$\left(\frac{n+1}{e}\right)^n < n! < \left(\frac{n+1}{e}\right)^n (n+1) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^4 < e < \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^5$$

$$\frac{n+1}{e} < \sqrt[n]{n!} < \frac{n+1}{e} \sqrt[n]{n+1} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\left(\frac{n}{n-1}\right)^{n-1} < e < \left(\frac{n}{n-1}\right)^n$$

$$\frac{n+1}{ne} < \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} < \frac{n+1}{ne} \sqrt[n]{n+1} \quad \text{且}$$

$$\left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^n < e < \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^{n+1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{ne} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n}}{e} = \frac{1}{e};$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{ne} \sqrt[n]{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{ne} \left( \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n+1} \right) = \frac{1}{e} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{e} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{ne}$$

依夹逼准则, 有  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} = \frac{1}{e} \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e \sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} = 1 \Leftrightarrow$

即  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时,  $e \sqrt[n]{n!}$  与  $n$  是等价无穷大. 证毕:

$$e \sqrt[n]{n!} \sim n \quad (n \rightarrow \infty).$$

(A<sub>3</sub>)

(2)



其中,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n+1)^{\frac{1}{n+1}} = 1 = 1$ .

一般地, 若  $\alpha_n > 0$  且  $\alpha_n \rightarrow \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \alpha > 0, (n \rightarrow \infty), \beta_n \rightarrow b \in \mathbb{R}, (n \rightarrow \infty)$ .

则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n^{\beta_n} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \alpha_n^{\beta_n}} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n \ln \alpha_n} = e^{b \ln \alpha} = e^{\ln \alpha^b}$

$= \alpha^b = (\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n)^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n}$  对  $\alpha_n$  为  $n$  的幂指函数。

证  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$ : 由  $(*)$ :  $\ln(n + \frac{1}{n}) < \frac{1}{n}$ , 即  $\ln \frac{n+1}{n} < \frac{1}{n}, n=1, 2, 3, \dots$

有:  $\ln \frac{2}{1} < \frac{1}{1}$  相加得:  $\ln(n+1) < 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}$

$\ln \frac{3}{2} < \frac{1}{2}$  即  $\ln(n+1) > \ln n \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} > \ln n \Rightarrow$

$\ln \frac{4}{3} < \frac{1}{3}$   $a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n > 0, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

$\ln \frac{n+1}{n} < \frac{1}{n}$  即  $\{a_n\}$  有下界; 且  $a_{n+1} - a_n =$

$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+1} - \ln(n+1) - (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}) + \ln n = \frac{1}{n+1} - \ln \frac{n+1}{n}$

$= \frac{1}{n+1} - \ln(n + \frac{1}{n}) < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} < a_n, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^* \Rightarrow \{a_n\}$  单调.

故  $\{a_n\}$  收敛. 记  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = C$ , 且  $C \approx 0.5772$ . 将常数  $C$

为 Euler 常数. 令  $\alpha(n) = a_n - C$  则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n - C)$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} C = C - C = 0$  即  $\alpha(n) \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$  且  $\forall$

$a_n = C + \alpha(n)$  即  $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} = \ln n + C + \alpha(n)$ .  $(**)$

(3).



$$\text{证 (E)/(2)}: \because \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n} = (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n}) - (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n})$$

$$\text{证 } 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} = \ln 2n + c + \alpha_1(n), \alpha_1(n) \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} &= \ln n + c + \alpha_2(n), \alpha_2(n) \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [(\ln 2n + c + \alpha_1(n)) - (\ln n + c + \alpha_2(n))]$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \ln \frac{2n}{n} + \alpha_1(n) - \alpha_2(n) \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln 2 + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_1(n) - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_2(n)$$

$$= \ln 2 + 0 - 0 = \ln 2.$$

$$\text{证 (E)/(3)}: \because \frac{1}{3n+1} + \frac{1}{3n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{3n+2n} = (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{5n}) - (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{3n})$$

$$= (\ln 5n + c + \alpha_1(n)) - (\ln 3n + c + \alpha_2(n)), \quad \begin{matrix} \alpha_1(n) \rightarrow 0 \\ \alpha_2(n) \rightarrow 0 \end{matrix} \quad \text{且 } c \approx 0.5772$$

$$= \ln \frac{5n}{3n} + \alpha_1(n) - \alpha_2(n). \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{3n+1} + \frac{1}{3n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{3n+2n} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \ln \frac{5n}{3n} + \alpha_1(n) - \alpha_2(n) \right] = \ln \frac{5}{3}.$$

$$\text{证 (E)/(4)}: \because 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} = \ln n + c + \alpha(n), \quad (c \approx 0.5772, \alpha(n) \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty))$$

$$\text{证 } \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}}{\ln n} = 1 + \frac{c}{\ln n} + \frac{\alpha(n)}{\ln n} \quad \text{且}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}}{\ln n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{c}{\ln n} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha(n) \cdot \frac{1}{\ln n}$$

$$= 1 + 0 + 0 = 1.$$

(4)



级数  $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \sim \ln n \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$ .

证(10). 设  $A$  为常数. 则由  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} = A$  可知, 对  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,

$\exists N_0 \in \mathbb{N}^*$ , 当  $n > N_0$  时,  $A - \varepsilon < \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} < A + \varepsilon$  恒成立. 故

$\{b_n\}$  严格增,  $\therefore b_n - b_{n-1} > 0 \Rightarrow$

$(A - \varepsilon)(b_n - b_{n-1}) < a_n - a_{n-1} < (A + \varepsilon)(b_n - b_{n-1}), n = N_0, N_0 + 1, \dots, N_1, N_2,$

即有:  $(A - \varepsilon)(b_{n_0} - b_{n_0-1}) < a_{n_0} - a_{n_0-1} < (A + \varepsilon)(b_{n_0} - b_{n_0-1})$

$(A - \varepsilon)(b_{n_0+1} - b_{n_0}) < a_{n_0+1} - a_{n_0} < (A + \varepsilon)(b_{n_0+1} - b_{n_0})$

$(A - \varepsilon)(b_{n_0+2} - b_{n_0+1}) < a_{n_0+2} - a_{n_0+1} < (A + \varepsilon)(b_{n_0+2} - b_{n_0+1})$

$\vdots$

$(A - \varepsilon)(b_n - b_{n-1}) < a_n - a_{n-1} < (A + \varepsilon)(b_n - b_{n-1})$

相加并各项同时  $\div b_n$  得:

$\frac{(A - \varepsilon)(b_n - b_{n_0-1})}{b_n} < \frac{a_n - a_{n_0-1}}{b_n} < \frac{(A + \varepsilon)(b_n - b_{n_0-1})}{b_n} \Leftrightarrow$

$A - \varepsilon - \frac{b_{n_0-1}(A - \varepsilon)}{b_n} + \frac{a_{n_0-1}}{b_n} < \frac{a_n}{b_n} < A + \varepsilon - \frac{b_{n_0-1}(A + \varepsilon)}{b_n} + \frac{a_{n_0-1}}{b_n} \Leftrightarrow$

$-\varepsilon + \frac{a_{n_0-1} - b_{n_0-1}(A - \varepsilon)}{b_n} < \frac{a_n}{b_n} - A < \varepsilon + \frac{a_{n_0-1} - b_{n_0-1}(A + \varepsilon)}{b_n}$

$\therefore b_n \uparrow +\infty, \therefore \frac{a_{n_0-1} - b_{n_0-1}(A - \varepsilon)}{b_n}, \frac{a_{n_0-1} - b_{n_0-1}(A + \varepsilon)}{b_n}$  均以 0 为极限.

$(n \rightarrow \infty)$ . 对  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_1 \in \mathbb{N}^*$ , 当  $n > N_1$  时.

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同时有:

$$\bullet -\varepsilon < \frac{a_{n_0+1} - b_{n_0+1}(A-\varepsilon)}{b_{n_0}} < \varepsilon; \quad -\varepsilon < \frac{a_{n_0+1} - b_{n_0+1}(A+\varepsilon)}{b_{n_0}} < \varepsilon.$$

取  $N = \max\{n_0, n_1\}$ , 则  $n > N$  时,

$$\rightarrow \varepsilon = -\varepsilon - \varepsilon < \frac{a_n}{b_n} - A < \varepsilon + \varepsilon = 2\varepsilon, \Leftrightarrow \left| \frac{a_n}{b_n} - A \right| < 2\varepsilon.$$

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

•  $\text{证}(\varepsilon)/2$ . 若  $A = +\infty$  时, 由  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} = A = +\infty$  知

$$\frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} > 1, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^* \Rightarrow a_n - a_{n-1} > b_n - b_{n-1} > 0 \Rightarrow a_n > a_{n-1}.$$

$\Rightarrow \{a_n\}$  严格递增, 且

$$\begin{cases} a_2 - a_1 > b_2 - b_1 \\ a_3 - a_2 > b_3 - b_2 \\ a_4 - a_3 > b_4 - b_3 \\ \vdots \\ a_n - a_{n-1} > b_n - b_{n-1} \end{cases} \quad \text{相加得:} \quad a_n - a_1 > b_n - b_1 \Rightarrow a_n > b_n + (a_1 - b_1)$$

$\Rightarrow b_n \uparrow +\infty$ , 故  $a_n \uparrow +\infty$  (严格)

$$\text{且 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} = +\infty \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_n - b_{n-1}}{a_n - a_{n-1}} = 0^+ \quad \text{证}(\varepsilon)/1$$

$$\text{若 } A = 0^+ \text{ 且 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_n}{a_n} = A = 0^+ \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = +\infty = A = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}}$$

•  $\text{证}(\varepsilon)/3$ . 若  $A = -\infty$  时, 设  $a_n = -c_n$ , 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} = A = -\infty \Rightarrow$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-c_n + c_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} = -\infty \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{c_n - c_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} = +\infty. \quad \text{证}(\varepsilon)/2. \quad (b)$$



有  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{c_n}{b_n} = +\infty$  即  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-a_n}{b_n} = +\infty \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = -\infty$ .

证(四)/a:  $\triangleq b_n = n, \alpha_n = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n$ . 且  $|b_n| \uparrow +\infty$  (非)

且  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\alpha_n - \alpha_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$ , 柯西收敛准则.

有  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\alpha_n}{b_n} = a$  即  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n} = a = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ .

证(四)/b: 若  $a=0$ , 且  $\exists \epsilon > 0$  且

$0 < \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n} < \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n}$  且  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 = 0 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_n}{n}$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a = 0$ . 由夹逼准则,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n} = 0 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ .

若  $a > 0$ , 且  $\exists \epsilon > 0$  且  $\sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n} = (a_1 a_2 \dots a_n)^{\frac{1}{n}} = e^{\frac{1}{n} \ln(a_1 a_2 \dots a_n)}$

$= e^{\frac{\ln a_1 + \ln a_2 + \dots + \ln a_n}{n}} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln a_1 + \ln a_2 + \dots + \ln a_n}{n}}$

由(四)/a)  $e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln a_n}{n}} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln a_n} = a = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ .

证(四)/c:  $\exists \epsilon > 0$  且  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = a > 0$ . 取  $\epsilon_0 = 1$ ,

且  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{a_1}{a_0} \frac{a_2}{a_1} \dots \frac{a_{n-1}}{a_{n-2}} \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}}}$  由(四)/b)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = a$ .

证(四): 设  $h = \max\{|a_1|, |a_2|, \dots, |a_m|\}$ , 且

$h^n < |a_1|^n + |a_2|^n + \dots + |a_m|^n < m h^n \Rightarrow$

(1).



$$h < (|a_1|^n + |a_2|^n + \dots + |a_m|^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} < m^{\frac{1}{n}} h, \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ 且}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h = h = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} m^{\frac{1}{n}} h = 1 \cdot h. \text{ 令 } m \text{ 趋向于 } \infty,$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (|a_1|^n + |a_2|^n + \dots + |a_m|^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} = h = \max\{|a_1|, |a_2|, \dots, |a_m|\}.$$

$$\text{证(1) } \because 1+2+3+\dots+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(n^2+n), \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+2+\dots+n}{n^2} \\ = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{1}{2}n}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{2} + 0 = \frac{1}{2};$$

$$\text{(2) } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^2+2^2+\dots+n^2}{n^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1)}{n^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{6} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(2 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{3};$$

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

$$\text{(4) } \text{设 } b_n = n^{m+1}, m \in \mathbb{N}^*, a_n = 1^m + 2^m + \dots + n^m. \text{ 且 } |b_n| \uparrow +\infty (\neq)$$

$$\text{且 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^m}{n^{m+1} - (n-1)^{m+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^m}{(n+1)n^m - C_{m+1}^2 n^{m-1} + \dots}$$

$$= \frac{1}{m+1}. \text{ 莱布尼茨法则, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^m + 2^m + \dots + n^m}{n^{m+1}} = \frac{1}{m+1},$$

$$\text{证(10) } \text{证 } \{a_n\} \text{ 单调: 由 } a_n = 4^n C_{2n}^n = 4^{-n} \frac{(2n)!}{n! n!} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{4^{-n} (2n)!}{4^{-(n-1)} (2n-2)! n! n!} = \frac{2n(2n-1)}{4n \cdot n} = \frac{4n^2 - 2n}{4n^2} < 1$$

$$\text{且 } a_{n-1} > 0 \Rightarrow a_n < a_{n-1} \text{ 恒成立, } \therefore \{a_n\} \text{ 单调.}$$

(8).





(x)/(20). (i) 用华莱士 (Wallis) 公式:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} \left( \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!} \right)^2 = \frac{2}{\pi}$ .

$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{2n+1}}{1} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$  即  $\frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \sim \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}}$ , ( $n \rightarrow \infty$ )

而  $a_n = 4^{-n} C_{2n}^n = \frac{(2n)!}{4^n n! n!} = \frac{2n(2n-1)(2n-2)(2n-3)(2n-4) \cdots 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}{(2^n n!) (2^n n!)}$

$= \frac{2n(2n-1)(2n-2)(2n-3)(2n-4) \cdots 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}{(2n(2n-2)(2n-4) \cdots 4 \times 2) (2n(2n-2)(2n-4) \cdots 4 \times 2)} = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \sim \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}}$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}} = 0 \Rightarrow$  对  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists n_0$

$\in \mathbb{N}^*$ , 对  $\forall n > n_0$ ,  $|a_n - 0| < \varepsilon$  恒成立. 即  $0 < a_n < \varepsilon$  恒成立. ( $n > n_0$ )

(ii) 用斯特林 (Stirling) 公式:  $n! = \sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n e^{\frac{\theta_n}{12n}}$ ,  $\theta_n \in (0, 1)$

$a_n = \frac{(2n)!}{4^n (n!)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi \cdot 2n} \left(\frac{2n}{e}\right)^{2n} e^{\frac{\theta_{2n}}{24n}}}{4^n \left(\sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n e^{\frac{\theta_n}{12n}}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n}} e^{\frac{\theta_{2n}}{24n} - \frac{\theta_n}{6n}}$

$\rightarrow 0 \cdot e^0 = 0$ . ( $n \rightarrow \infty$ ). 余同证.

(iii)  $0 < a_n = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} = \frac{(2n-1)(2n-3) \cdots 5 \times 3 \times 1}{2n(2n-2) \cdots 6 \times 4 \times 2} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n-2}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)$

$\ln a_n = \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{2n}\right) + \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{2n-2}\right) + \cdots + \ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) < \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{2n-2} + \cdots - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}$   
 $= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} + \cdots + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1}\right) \sim -\frac{1}{2} \ln n \Leftrightarrow$

$0 < a_n < e^{-\frac{1}{2} \ln n}$  且  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 = 0 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \ln n} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ .

此外, 使用了不等式:  $\ln(1+x) \leq x$ ,  $\forall x \in (-1, +\infty)$ . 且等号仅在  $x=0$  时成立. (iv) 其它证法. (9)



# 第3讲: 数列极限习题课(预告)

(2024.9.13用)

(一) 证明: (1).  $(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n < e < (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n+1}$ ,  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

(2).  $\frac{1}{n+1} < \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n}) < \frac{1}{n}$ ,  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

(3).  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} = \frac{1}{e}$ , 即  $\sqrt[n]{n!} \cdot e \sim n$  ( $n \rightarrow +\infty$ ). (等价无穷大).

(二) 设  $a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ , 证明:

(1).  $\{a_n\}$  收敛; (2).  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n}) = \ln 2$ ;

(3).  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{1}{3n+1} + \frac{1}{3n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{3n+2n}) = \ln \frac{5}{3}$ ; (4).  $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \sim \ln n$

(三) 证明 Stolz (施笃兹) 定理: 若  $\begin{cases} \textcircled{1} b_n \uparrow +\infty \text{ (非零)} \\ \textcircled{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} = A, \end{cases}$

则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = A$ ,  $A$  为常数或  $A = \pm\infty$  都成立.

证. 证明: (1) 若  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a \in \mathbb{R}$ , 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$ .

(2) 若  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a > 0$ , 且  $a_i > 0$ , 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$ .

(3) 若  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = a > 0$  且  $a_i > 0$ , 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = a$ .

证. 设  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m$  是  $m$  个常数, 证明: 对  $\forall m \in \mathbb{N}^*$ ,

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (|a_1|^n + |a_2|^n + \dots + |a_m|^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \max\{|a_1|, |a_2|, \dots, |a_m|\}$  证①.



证) 证明: (1)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+2+3+\dots+n}{n^2} = \frac{1}{2}$ ;  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^2+2^2+3^2+\dots+n^2}{n^3} = \frac{1}{3}$ ;  
 (2)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^3+2^3+3^3+\dots+n^3}{n^4} = \frac{1}{4}$ ;  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^m+2^m+\dots+n^m}{n^{m+1}} = \frac{1}{m+1}, \forall m \in \mathbb{N}^*$ .

(c) 设  $a_n = 4^{-n} C_{2n}^n, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ , 证明: 对  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}^*$ , 使  $a_n < \varepsilon$ . (新生入学摸底试题). 并证  $\{a_n\}$  单调减.

(1) 作业: (第3讲的作业)

(1) ex 1.2: 9; 13; 18/5; 20; 22/3; 23;

(2) ch 1 练: 10/11; 11.

(d) 第4讲: 实数集连续性的五个等价命题(预告)

2024.9.14(周)

请同学预习课本 Th.1.11; Th.1.13; Th.1.15; Th.1.16;

Th.1.18, 分别是确界原理、单调有界原理、闭区间

套原理、闭集原理、柯西(Cauchy)收敛原理。

(注: st 3 中, 若  $A = \infty$ , 则必有  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = A = \infty$ .

例如: 设  $a_n = (1)^n n, b_n = n$ , 则  $b_n \uparrow +\infty$  (正), 且  $\frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} = \frac{(1)^n n - (1)^{n-1} (n-1)}{n - (n-1)}$

$= (1)^n (n - (n-1)) = (1)^n (1) \rightarrow \infty (n \rightarrow \infty)$ , 且

$\frac{a_n}{b_n} = \frac{(1)^n n}{n} = (1)^n$  (振荡).

附(2).

