

数列极限题目解答

例 1.

$$(1) \frac{1}{2} \leftarrow \frac{\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)}{n^2+2n} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n^2+2n} \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n^2+n+k} \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n^2+n} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

(2)

$$\frac{1}{2} = (2^{-n})^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq (2^{-n} + 4^{-n} + 5^{-n})^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq (3 \cdot 2^{-n})^{\frac{1}{n}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2^{-n} + 4^{-n} + 5^{-n})^{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

例 2. (利用结论: $\ln(1+x) \leq x$)

$$x_{n+1} - x_n = \frac{1}{n+1} + \ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) \leq 0, \text{ 故 } x_n \text{ 单调递减}$$

$$x_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n \geq \ln(1+1) + \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) + \dots + \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) - \ln n + \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} > 0$$

故 x_n 有下界

所以 x_n 收敛

例 3. 令 $f_n(x) = x + x^2 + \dots + x^n - 1$, 则 $f_n(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 单调增

$$\text{则 } f_n(x_n) = 0, (\forall n \in \mathbb{N}_+)$$

$$f_{n+1}(0) = -1 < 0$$

$$f_{n+1}(x_n) = x_n + \dots + x_n^n + x_n^{n+1} - 1 = f_n(x_n) + x_n^{n+1} = x_n^{n+1} > 0$$

故 $x_{n+1} \in (0, x_n)$

所以 $\{x_n\}$ 单调, 设 $x_n \rightarrow L$

$$0 < x_2 < 1, \text{ 且 } n \geq 2 \text{ 时 } 0 < x_n \leq x_2, \text{ 所以 } |x_n^n| \rightarrow 0$$

$$\therefore f_n(x_n) = x_n + \dots + x_n^n - 1 = \frac{x_n}{1-x_n}(1-x_n^n) - 1 \rightarrow \frac{L}{1-L} - 1$$

$$\text{而 } f_n(x_n) \equiv 0, \text{ 故 } \frac{L}{1-L} - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{所以 } L = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{例 4. } 0 \leq x_{n+1} < x_n + \frac{1}{n^2} \leq x_n + \frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\therefore 0 \leq x_{n+1} + \frac{1}{n} < x_n + \frac{1}{n-1}$$

$\{x_n + \frac{1}{n}\}_{n \geq 2}$ 为单调收敛数列

所以 $\{x_n + \frac{1}{n}\}$ 有极限, 又 $\{\frac{1}{n}\}$ 有极限, 故 $\{x_n\}$ 有极限

$$\text{例5: (1) } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt[n]{a} + \sqrt[n]{b} + \sqrt[n]{c}}{3} \right)^n = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt[n]{a} + \sqrt[n]{b} + \sqrt[n]{c}}{3} - 1 \right) n} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3} [n(\sqrt[n]{a}-1) + n(\sqrt[n]{b}-1) + n(\sqrt[n]{c}-1)]}$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{3}(\ln a + \ln b + \ln c)} = (abc)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\text{(2) } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt[3]{n^3 + n^2 + n} - \sqrt{n^2 + n} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[n \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1 \right] - n \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1 \right] \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{(3) } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \left(\arctan \frac{a}{n} - \arctan \frac{a}{n+1} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \tan \left(\arctan \frac{a}{n} - \arctan \frac{a}{n+1} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \frac{\frac{a}{n} - \frac{a}{n+1}}{1 + \frac{a}{n} \frac{a}{n+1}} = a$$

$$\text{例6. } 0 \leq |x_{n+1} - 2| = |\sqrt{2+x_n} - 2| = \frac{|x_n - 2|}{|\sqrt{2+x_n} + 2|} \leq \frac{|x_n - 2|}{2} \leq \frac{|x_{n-1} - 2|}{4} \leq \dots \leq \frac{|x_1 - 2|}{2^n} \rightarrow 0$$

故 $|x_n - 2| \rightarrow 0$, $x_n \rightarrow 2$

$$\text{例7. 设 } L = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} < 1 \quad (\text{且 } x_n \geq 0)$$

$$0 \leq |x_{n+1} - L| = \left| -\frac{L(x_n - L)}{1 + x_n} \right| \leq |L| \cdot |x_n - L| < |L|^2 |x_{n-1} - L| \leq \dots \leq |L|^n |x_1 - L| \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{故 } |x_n - L| \rightarrow 0, \quad \therefore x_n \rightarrow \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

例8. 先证 $\forall n$, 有 $a_n \in (1, \lambda)$

$$a_1 = a = \lambda^{\frac{1}{\lambda}} \in (1, \lambda)$$

$$\text{若 } a_n \in (1, \lambda) \quad a_{n+1} = a^{a_n} \in (a^1, a^\lambda) \subseteq (1, \lambda)$$

综上 $\forall n, a_n \in (1, \lambda)$

$\therefore a^x$ 为单增函数, 故 $\{a_n\}$ 为单调数列

故存在 L , 使 $a_n \rightarrow L \in [1, \lambda]$

可证出 $x = a^x$ 在 $x \in [1, \lambda]$ 只有 $x = \lambda$ 一个解

综上: $a_n \rightarrow \lambda$