

例：下列數列是否收斂？若收斂，試求其極限值

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

2.  $a_1 = \sqrt{2}$  ,  $a_{n+1} = 2\sqrt{a_n}$

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

4.  $a_1 = 4$  ,  $a_{n+1} = \sqrt{3a_n + 10}$  (5)

5.  $a_1 = 3$  ,  $a_{n+1} = \sqrt{a_n + 6}$  (3)

6.  $a_1 = 3$  ,  $a_{n+1} = \sqrt{a_n + 3}$   $(\frac{1+\sqrt{13}}{2})$

7.  $a_1 = 4$  ,  $a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + \frac{4}{a_n})$  (2)

8.  $\sqrt{3}$  ,  $\sqrt{3\sqrt{3}}$  ,  $\sqrt{3\sqrt{3\sqrt{3}}}$  , ... (3)

9. 
$$\frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2 + \dots}}}$$
  $(-1 + \sqrt{2})$

10.

例：夾擊原理

1.  $k \in N$  ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^k} = ?$   $(0, 0 < \frac{1}{n^k} < \dots < \frac{1}{n^3} < \frac{1}{n^2} < \frac{1}{n})$

2.  $k \in N$  ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{k^n} = ?$  (0)

3.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{2^n} = ?$   $(0, n^2 \leq 2^n)$

4.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{5^n} = ?$   $(0, n \leq 2^n)$

5.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = ?$   $(0, \sqrt[n]{n} < 1 + \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}} ,$

$$(1 + \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}})^n \geq 1 + n\sqrt{\frac{2}{n}} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}}^2 \geq 1 + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}}^2 = 1 + (n-1) = n)$$

6.  $a > 0$  ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a} = ?$   $(1, \text{pf: 令 } x = \sqrt[n]{a} - 1 \text{ 且 } a \geq 1, a = (1+x)^n =$

$1+nx+\dots$  , 故  $a > nx$  ,  $|\sqrt[n]{a}-1| = x < \frac{a}{n}$  ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\sqrt[n]{a}-1| = 0$  ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a} = 1$  .

再令  $0 < a < 1$  時  $b = \frac{1}{a}$  , 再利用以上結果 , 即可得)

7. 設  $a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$

(1) 證明： $2(\sqrt{n+1}-\sqrt{n}) < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} < 2(\sqrt{n}-\sqrt{n-1})$

(2) 證明： $2(\sqrt{n+1}-1) < a_n < 2\sqrt{n}$

(3) 求  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{\sqrt{n}}$  之值

解：(1)  $2(\sqrt{n}-\sqrt{n-1}) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}+\sqrt{n-1}} > \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}+\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$

$$2(\sqrt{n+1}-\sqrt{n}) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{n+1}+\sqrt{n}} < \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}+\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

故  $2(\sqrt{n+1}-\sqrt{n}) < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} < 2(\sqrt{n}-\sqrt{n-1})$

(2)  $2(\sqrt{1+1}-\sqrt{1}) < \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} < 2(\sqrt{1}-\sqrt{1-1})$

$$2(\sqrt{2+1}-\sqrt{2}) < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} < 2(\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2-1})$$

...

$$2(\sqrt{n+1}-\sqrt{n}) < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} < 2(\sqrt{n}-\sqrt{n-1})$$

相加即得  $2(\sqrt{n+1}-1) < a_n < 2\sqrt{n}$

(3) 由(1)得  $2\left(\frac{\sqrt{n+1}}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right) < \frac{a_n}{\sqrt{n}} < 2$

當  $n \rightarrow \infty$  ,  $2\left(\frac{\sqrt{n+1}}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \rightarrow 2$

故  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{\sqrt{n}} = 2$

8.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n^2+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n^2+2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n^2+n}} \right) = ?$   $\left( \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} , \right.$

$$\left. \frac{n}{\sqrt{2n^2+n}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n^2+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n^2+2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n^2+n}} \leq \frac{n}{\sqrt{2n^2+1}} \right)$$

9.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2n}} \right) = ?$  (2,  $\frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+2n}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2n}} \leq \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}}$ )
10.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(n+2)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n+n)^2} \right) = ?$  (0,  $\frac{n}{(n+n)^2} \leq \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(n+2)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n+n)^2} \leq \frac{n}{(n+1)^2}$ )
11.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{n^n} = ?$  (0,  $0 \leq (1 - \frac{1}{n})(1 - \frac{2}{n}) \dots (1 - \frac{n-2}{n}) \leq 1$ ,  $\frac{n!}{n^n} = \frac{n}{n} \times \frac{n-1}{n} \times \frac{n-2}{n} \times \dots \times \frac{1}{n} = 1 \times (1 - \frac{1}{n})(1 - \frac{2}{n}) \dots (1 - \frac{n-2}{n}) \times \frac{1}{n} \leq \frac{1}{n}$ )

12. 設  $n \in N$ , 求  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n}{n!} = ?$  (0,  $n! > 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times \dots \times 3 = 2 \times 3^{n-2}$ ,  $0 < \frac{2^n}{n!} < \frac{2^n}{2 \times 3^{n-2}} = 2(\frac{2}{3})^{n-2}$ )

13. 設數列  $a_n = \sqrt{1 \times 2} + \sqrt{2 \times 3} + \sqrt{3 \times 4} + \dots + \sqrt{n \times (n+1)}$

(1) 試證： $\frac{n(n+1)}{2} < a_n < \frac{(n+1)^2}{2}$

(2) 試求  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{2n}}{a_n}$  (4)

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例：(是非題)

- $\langle a_n \rangle$  與  $\langle b_n \rangle$  皆為發散，則
  - $\langle a_n + b_n \rangle$  必發散？ (N)
  - $\langle a_n - b_n \rangle$  必發散？ (N)
  - $\langle a_n \times b_n \rangle$  必發散？ (N)
  - $\langle a_n \div b_n \rangle$  必發散？ (N)
- $\langle a_n \rangle$  與  $\langle b_n \rangle$  皆為收斂，則
  - $\langle a_n + b_n \rangle$  必收斂？ (Y)
  - $\langle a_n - b_n \rangle$  必收斂？ (Y)
  - $\langle a_n \times b_n \rangle$  必收斂？ (Y)
  - $\langle a_n \div b_n \rangle$  必收斂？ (N)
- $\langle a_n \rangle$  為發散， $\langle b_n \rangle$  為收斂，則
  - $\langle a_n - b_n \rangle$  必收斂？ (N, 振動數列)
  - $\langle a_n \times b_n \rangle$  必收斂？ (N, 振動數列)
  - $\langle a_n \div b_n \rangle$  必收斂？ (N, 振動數列)

(4)  $\langle b_n - a_n \rangle$  必收斂? (N, 振動數列)

(5)  $\langle b_n \div a_n \rangle$  必收斂? (N, 振動數列)

4. 下列何者為真?

(1) 若  $\langle a_n \rangle$  為遞增數列, 則  $a_n$  (N, 定值)

(2) 若  $\langle a_n \rangle$  為遞增數列, 則  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$  (Y)

(3) 若  $\langle a_n \rangle$  為遞減數列, 則  $a_n$  - (N, 定值)

(4) 若  $\langle a_n \rangle$  為遞減數列, 則  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$  - (Y)

(5) 若  $|a_n| > 0$ , 則  $a_n > 0$  (Y)

(6) 若  $\langle a_n + b_n \rangle$  收斂,  $\langle a_n \rangle$  與  $\langle b_n \rangle$  皆為收斂 (N,  $\pm n$ )

(7) 若對於  $\langle a_n \rangle$  任一項均有  $a_n \leq a$ , 則  $\langle a_n \rangle$  必收斂 (N, 振動)

(8) 若對於  $\langle a_n \rangle$  任一項均有  $a_n < a$ , 且  $\langle a_n \rangle$  收斂, 則必  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n < a$  (N,   
=)

(9) 若  $\langle a_n \rangle$  發散, 則  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n =$  (N)

(10) 若對於  $\langle a_n \rangle$  任連續項均有  $a_{n+1} \geq a_n > 0$ , 則  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n =$  (N)

(11) 三數列  $\langle a_n \rangle$ 、 $\langle b_n \rangle$  與  $\langle c_n \rangle$ , 若對於一切自然數  $n$ , 均有  $a_n \leq b_n \leq c_n$ , 且  $\langle a_n \rangle$  及  $\langle c_n \rangle$  均收斂, 則  $\langle b_n \rangle$  必收斂 (N, 振動)

(12) 若  $\langle a_n \rangle$ 、 $\langle b_n \rangle$  均為收斂數列, 則  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n$

5. 試求下列各式之值

(1)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3n-1}{5^n}$  ( $\frac{11}{16}$ ,  $S=\dots$ ,  $rS=\dots$ ,  $(1-r)S=\dots$ )

(2)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{5^n}$

(3)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3n-1}{3^n}$

(4)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{3^n}$

(5)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{3^n}$  (6)

(6)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3n+1}{8^n}$  ( $\frac{80}{49}$ )

$$(7) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{7^n} \quad \left(\frac{14}{9}\right)$$

$$(8) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n \times 2^n + 2^{n-1}}{3^{n-1}} \quad (21)$$

$$(9) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (3n-2) \times \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n \quad (30)$$

6.