

例：下列數列是否收斂？若收斂，試求其極限值

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10.

例：夾擊原理

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{n}{\sqrt{2n^2+n}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n^2+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n^2+2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n^2+n}} \leq \frac{n}{\sqrt{2n^2+1}}$$

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,

$$n! > 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times \dots \times 3 = 2 \times 3^{n-2}, \quad 0 < \frac{2^n}{n!} < \frac{2^n}{2 \times 3^{n-2}} = 2 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-2})$$

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)

1. $\langle a_n \rangle$ 與 $\langle b_n \rangle$ 皆為發散，則

(1) $\langle a_n + b_n \rangle$ 必發散？ (N)

(2) $\langle a_n - b_n \rangle$ 必發散？ (N)

(3) $\langle a_n \times b_n \rangle$ 必發散？ (N)

(4) $\langle a_n \div b_n \rangle$ 必發散？ (N)

2. $\langle a_n \rangle$ 與 $\langle b_n \rangle$ 皆為收斂，則

(1) $\langle a_n + b_n \rangle$ 必收斂？ (Y)

(2) $\langle a_n - b_n \rangle$ 必收斂？ (Y)

(3) $\langle a_n \times b_n \rangle$ 必收斂？ (Y)

(4) $\langle a_n \div b_n \rangle$ 必收斂？ (N)

3. $\langle a_n \rangle$ 為發散， $\langle b_n \rangle$ 為收斂，則

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

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

(3) $\langle a_n \div b_n \rangle$ 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.