

证明の重开

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一. 定义

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N, \text{当 } n > N \text{ 时}, \forall |a_n - a| < \varepsilon.$

即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a.$

二. 性质

1. 线性性: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (c_1 a_n + c_2 b_n) = c_1 a + c_2 b.$

证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = b.$

对 $\forall \varepsilon, \exists N_1, N_2, \text{当 } n > N_1 \text{ 时}, \forall |a_n - a| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$

当 $n > N_2 \text{ 时}, \forall |b_n - b| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$

$\therefore n > \max\{N_1, N_2\}$ 时, $|a_n - a| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, |b_n - b| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$

$\therefore |c_1 a_n + c_2 b_n - c_1 a - c_2 b|$

$= |c_1(a_n - a) + c_2(b_n - b)|$

$\leq |c_1| |a_n - a| + |c_2| |b_n - b| < (|c_1| + |c_2|) \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (c_1 a_n + c_2 b_n) = c_1 a + c_2 b.$

2. 局部保序性:

若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n > c$, 则从某项起有 $a_n > c$

证明: 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a > c$. 即对 $\forall \varepsilon,$

$\exists N, \text{当 } n > N \text{ 时}, |a_n - a| < \varepsilon.$

取 $\varepsilon = a - c, -a + c < a_n - a < a - c,$

即 $a_n > c.$

若数列 a_n 收敛, 且有无穷多项满足 $a_n > c$,

则有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \geq c.$

证明: 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$. 即对 $\forall \varepsilon, \exists N,$

当 $n > N$ 时, $|a_n - a| < \varepsilon.$

\therefore 取 $\varepsilon = a - c, -a + c < a_n - a < a - c$

$\therefore 2a - c > a_n \geq c, a > c.$

收敛数列必有界

证明: 取 $\varepsilon = 1, \exists N, \text{当 } n > N \text{ 时},$

$|a_n - a| < 1, a - 1 < a_n < a + 1.$

$1 \leq n \leq N$ 时, $a_n \in \mathbb{R},$

由 $\{a_n\}$ 中项组成的数集中有

最长值、最小值.

取 $M_1 = \max\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_N\}.$

$m_1 = \min\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_N\}.$

取 $M_2 = \max\{M_1, a+1\}$

$m_2 = \min\{m_1, a-1\}.$

取 $M = \max\{|M_1|, |M_2|\}.$

\therefore 对 $\forall n, |a_n| < M. \therefore$ 有界.

收敛数列极限唯一.

证明: 假设极限不唯一, 有 b, c

为数列极限.

对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N, \text{当 } n > N \text{ 时},$

$|a_n - b| < \varepsilon, |a_n - c| < \varepsilon.$

取 $\varepsilon = \frac{b-c}{2}, \exists n$ 不满足 $a_n,$

同时满足 $a_n < \frac{b+c}{2}, a_n > \frac{b+c}{2}.$

3. 简单的夹逼性: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0, 0 < |b_n| < a_n,$

则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 0.$

证明: 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N, \text{当 } n > N \text{ 时}, \forall |a_n| < \varepsilon.$

$0 < |b_n| < a_n < \varepsilon, \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 0.$

一般的夹逼性: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = l,$ 若有

$a_n < c_n < b_n,$ 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = l.$

证明: $c_n = a_n + c_n - a_n.$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n - b_n) = 0$

对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N, \text{当 } n > N \text{ 时}, \forall |a_n - b_n| < \varepsilon.$

$\therefore |c_n - a_n| < |b_n - a_n| < \varepsilon.$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (c_n - a_n) = 0.$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (c_n - a_n) = l.$

4. 数列运算: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n} = \frac{c}{d}$

证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = d, \text{对 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N, \text{当 } n > N \text{ 时},$

$\forall |b_n - d| < \varepsilon, b - \varepsilon < b_n < b + \varepsilon, b_n \neq 0$

则此时 $|\frac{1}{b_n} - \frac{1}{b}| = \left| \frac{b - b_n}{b_n b} \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{b^2} < \frac{2\varepsilon}{b}.$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{b_n} = \frac{1}{b}. \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{b_n}.$

对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N, \text{当 } n > N \text{ 时}, \forall$

$|a_n - a| < \varepsilon, |b_n - b| < \varepsilon.$

$\therefore |a_n \frac{1}{b_n} - a \frac{1}{b}| = |a_n \frac{1}{b_n} - a_n \frac{1}{b} + a_n \frac{1}{b} - a \frac{1}{b}|$

$= |a_n (\frac{1}{b_n} - \frac{1}{b}) + \frac{1}{b} (a_n - a)|$

$\leq |a_n| |\frac{1}{b_n} - \frac{1}{b}| + \frac{1}{|b|} |a_n - a|$

$\leq M \cdot \varepsilon + \frac{1}{|b|} \cdot \varepsilon \leq M \varepsilon + \frac{1}{|b|} \varepsilon$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \frac{c}{d}.$

3. 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛于 $a \iff$ 任意子列收敛于 a .

证明: $(\Rightarrow) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a. \text{对 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N, \text{当 } n > N \text{ 时},$

$\forall |a_n - a| < \varepsilon.$

对任意子列 $\{a_{n_k}\}.$

$\exists k, \text{当 } k > K \text{ 时}, \forall |a_{n_k} - a| < \varepsilon. (n_k > N).$

$\therefore \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{n_k} = a.$

(\Leftarrow) 对数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的任意子列 $\{a_{n_k}\},$

对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists K, \text{当 } k > K \text{ 时}, |a_{n_k} - a| < \varepsilon.$

假设 a_n 不收敛于 $a.$

① 设不收敛, 则 $\exists \varepsilon, \text{对 } \forall N,$

当 $n > N$ 时, $|a_n - a| \geq \varepsilon.$

则 $\exists k, \text{当 } k > K \text{ 时}, n_k > N,$

使 $|a_{n_k} - a| \geq \varepsilon.$ 矛盾.

② 不以 a 为极限.

对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N, \text{当 } n > N \text{ 时},$

$\forall |a_n - b| < \varepsilon.$

对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists K, \text{当 } k > K \text{ 时}, n_k > N,$

$\forall |a_{n_k} - b| < \varepsilon. \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{n_k} = b.$

收敛子列极限唯一. 矛盾.

三. 六个等价命题

1° 实数具有完备性.

对 $\forall X, Y \in \mathbb{R}, \text{对 } \forall x \in X, y \in Y, \exists c \in \mathbb{R},$

使 $x \leq c \leq y.$

2° 确界原理.

有上(下)界的数集 - 必有上下确界.

设 $X \in \mathbb{R}, \alpha = \sup X,$ 则对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0,$

$\exists x \in X,$ 使得 $\alpha \geq x > \alpha - \varepsilon.$

3° 单调有界 \Rightarrow 收敛.

4° 区间套定理.

对 $[a_1, b_1] \supset [a_2, b_2] \supset \dots \supset [a_n, b_n],$

若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (b_n - a_n) = 0,$ 则 \exists 唯一 $\xi \in [a_n, b_n]$

5° 列紧性定理

任何有界数列都存在收敛子列.

6° Cauchy 收敛准则.

对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N, \text{当 } m, n > N \text{ 时}, \forall$

$|a_m - a_n| < \varepsilon,$ 则 a_n 收敛.

2° \Rightarrow 3°: 不妨设 a_n 单调递增, $|a_n| \leq M.$

\Rightarrow 有上确界, 记为 $\alpha = \sup E.$

\therefore 对 $\forall \varepsilon, \alpha > a_n > \alpha - \varepsilon. \therefore |a_n - \alpha| < \varepsilon.$

3° \Rightarrow 4° a_n 递增, b_n 递减,

$a_1 < a_2 < a_3 < \dots < a_n < b_n < \dots < b_2 < b_1$

$a_n < b_1, b_n > a_1, \therefore$ 为有界数列.

$\therefore a_n, b_n$ 收敛.

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n - a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = b - a = 0$

$\therefore b = a, \therefore$ 又有 $\forall a \in [a_n, b_n]$

4° \Rightarrow 5° 对数列 $a_n \in [a, b].$

对 $[a, \frac{a+b}{2}], [\frac{a+b}{2}, b]$ 中 \exists 一个区间有无限项.

记为 $[a_1, b_1].$

\dots 记有无限项的区间为 $[a_n, b_n].$

根据区间套定理, \exists 唯一 $x \in [a_n, b_n].$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n - a_n = 0, a_n < a_{n+1} < b_n. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = x, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = x,$ 收敛.

5° \Rightarrow 6° 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N, \text{当 } m, n > N \text{ 时}, \forall |a_m - a_n| < \varepsilon.$

① 基本列 - 必有界.

取 $\varepsilon = 1, \exists N, \text{当 } n > N \text{ 时},$

$|a_n| \leq |a_n - a_{n+1}| + |a_{n+1}| = 1 + |a_{n+1}|.$

取 $M = \max\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_N, 1 + |a_{N+1}|\}.$

对 $\forall n, |a_n| \leq M, \therefore a_n$ 有界.

$\therefore [a_n]$ 有无限项 \Rightarrow 收敛子列.

② 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N, \text{当 } n > N \text{ 时}, |a_{n+1} - a_n| < \varepsilon.$

又对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N, \text{当 } n > N \text{ 时}, |a_n - a| < \varepsilon.$

$\therefore |a_n - a| \leq |a_n - a_{n+1}| + |a_{n+1} - a| < \varepsilon + \varepsilon = 2\varepsilon.$

记 $A_n = \inf\{a_n, a_{n+1}, a_{n+2}, \dots\}.$

$B_n = \sup\{a_n, a_{n+1}, a_{n+2}, \dots\}.$

对 $\forall n, A_n < A_{n+1} < B_{n+1} < B_n$

\therefore 数列 A_n, B_n 收敛.

对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_1, \text{当 } m, n > N_1 \text{ 时},$

$|a_m - a_n| < \varepsilon, a_n - \varepsilon < a_m < a_n + \varepsilon.$

$\therefore B_n - \varepsilon < A_n, B_n - A_n < \varepsilon.$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (B_n - A_n) = 0. \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} B_n = A = B.$

(VI) \Rightarrow (IV)

由 $b - a > 0 \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}^+, \text{当 } n > N \text{ 时}, 0 < b - a < \varepsilon$

且 $m > N, a \in a_n \leq b_n \leq b \Rightarrow |a_n - a| < b - a < \varepsilon$

由 (V), $\{a_n\}$ 收敛, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = c$, 则 $b = (b-a) + a_n \rightarrow c + (b-a)$

且 $a \leq c \leq b$. 若还有 h 满足 $a \leq h \leq b$, 则有 $0 < |a - h| \leq b - a$

故 $a - h = 0$

(IV) \Rightarrow (I)

设 $\{a_n\}$ 是有上界 $M > 0$, 使 $a_n \in M, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^+, \text{任取 } a \in E, \text{作 } [a, M], [a, M]$ 右端在 E 中点, 当正区间

二等分, $[a, M] = [a, \frac{a+M}{2}] \cup [\frac{a+M}{2}, M],$ 则子区间中必有 1 个为正则区间. 记此区间为 $[a_1, \beta_1]$

将 $[a_1, \beta_1]$ 二等分, 二等分中必有 1 个子区间为正则区间, 记为 $[a_2, \beta_2]$

得到 $\{a_n, \beta_n\}$ 为正则区间, $[a_n, \beta_n] \supset [a_{n+1}, \beta_{n+1}], a_n - \beta_n = \frac{M-a}{2^n} \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$

由 (II), \exists 唯一实数 $c \in [a_n, \beta_n], n=1, 2, \dots$

现证 $c = \sup E = \sup \{a_n\}$

对 $\forall x \in E, x \in \beta_n$ 令 $n \rightarrow \infty, x \in \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n = c$, 故 c 为 E 的上界

对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists x \in E, a - \varepsilon < x < a + \varepsilon, x > c - \varepsilon$ 即 $x \in c - \varepsilon, \forall x \in E$

故 $c = \sup E$

6° \Rightarrow 3° 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = a,$ 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N, \text{当 } m, n > N \text{ 时}, \forall$

$0 < |a_m - a_n| < |b_n - a_n| < \varepsilon, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = c.$

对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N, \text{当 } n > N \text{ 时}, \forall$

$|b_n - a| < \varepsilon, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = c.$

若 $\exists a_n < h < b_n, \text{对 } \forall 0 < |a_n - h| < |b_n - a_n|, c = h.$

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

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

$\frac{a_n}{b_n} = \frac{a_n - a_{n-1} + a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1} + b_{n-1}} = \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1} + b_{n-1}} + \frac{a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1} + b_{n-1}}$

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

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

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = A + A = 2A$

故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = A$ 同上.

对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_1, \text{当 } n > N_1 \text{ 时}, \forall$

$|\frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} - A| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = A.$

对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_2, \text{当 } n > N_2 \text{ 时}, \forall$

$|\frac{a_{n-1}}{b_{n-1}} - A| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = A.$

对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_3, \text{当 } n > N_3 \text{ 时}, \forall$

$|\frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} - A| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = A.$

对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_4, \text{当 } n > N_4 \text{ 时}, \forall$

$|\frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} - A| <$