

自然对数

2020年3月22日 星期日 21:28

一个序列 $x_n = (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n$. 当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 序列有界吗?

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 < x_n &= 1 + n \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!} \frac{1}{n^3} \quad (\text{二项式定理}) \\
 &+ \dots + \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-k+1)}{k!} \frac{1}{n^k} + \dots + \frac{n(n-1)\dots 1}{n!} \frac{1}{n^n} \\
 &= 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} (1 - \frac{1}{n}) + \frac{1}{3!} (1 - \frac{1}{n})(1 - \frac{2}{n}) \\
 &+ \dots + \frac{1}{k!} (1 - \frac{1}{n}) \dots (1 - \frac{k-1}{n}) + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} (1 - \frac{1}{n}) \dots (1 - \frac{n-1}{n}) \\
 &\leq 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \dots + \frac{1}{k!} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} \\
 &\leq 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{k-1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \\
 &= 1 + \frac{1 - (\frac{1}{2})^n}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} < 1 - \frac{1}{2} = 3 \quad n \rightarrow \infty
 \end{aligned}$$

x_n 有上界

$n \uparrow$

均值不等式

$$(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n = (1 + \frac{1}{n}) \dots (1 + \frac{1}{n}) \cdot 1 \leq \left(\frac{n(n+1)+1}{n+1} \right)^{n+1} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1} \right)^{n+1}$$

x_n 是单增序列

\Rightarrow 极限存在

定义 $e = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n$

不限于 $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ 的推广, 求证 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x = e$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$. s.t. $n > N$ 时

$$e - \varepsilon < (1 + \frac{1}{n+1})^n < (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n+1} < e + \varepsilon$$

取 $\Delta = N+1$. $x > \Delta$ 时 $[x] > N$

$$e - \varepsilon < (1 + \frac{1}{[x]+1})^{[x]} < (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x < (1 + \frac{1}{[x]})^{[x]+1} < e + \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x = e$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x \stackrel{y=x}{=} \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{y})^{-y}$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{y}{y-1} \right)^y$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{y-1} \right)^y$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{y-1} \right)^{y-1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{y-1} \right)$$

$$= e$$

得证 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x = e$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} (1+a)^{\frac{1}{a}} = e$$

重要结论

$$= \ln \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} (1+a)^{\frac{1}{a}} \leftarrow \text{是个定理}$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+a)}{a} = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \ln (1+a)^{\frac{1}{a}} = \ln e = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow (e^x)' = e^x$$