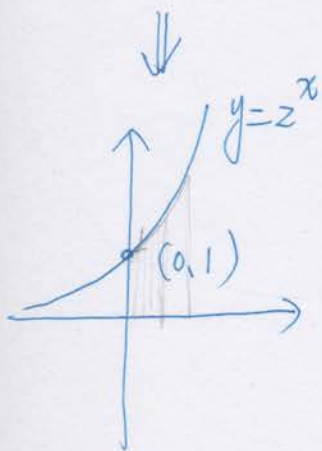


$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{z} = 1$$



$$\textcircled{1} \sqrt[n]{1} \leq \sqrt[n]{z} \text{ 递增}$$

$$\textcircled{2} (1+x)^n = 1 + nx + C_2^n x^2 + \dots$$

$$\forall \mathbb{R} x > 0 \Rightarrow (1+x)^n > 1 + nx$$

$$\Rightarrow 1+x > \sqrt[n]{1+nx}$$

$$\forall \mathbb{R} x = \frac{1}{n} \text{ (此时 } 1+nx = z)$$

$$\text{则 } 1 + \frac{1}{n} > \sqrt[n]{z} > 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{z}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{z}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} \text{ 仿上法: 取 } x > 0, (1+x)^n > 1 + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 1+x > \sqrt[n]{1 + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} x^2}$$

$$\left/ \begin{matrix} \text{取} \\ \text{得} \end{matrix} \right. 1 + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} x^2 = n \Rightarrow \frac{n(n-1)}{2} x^2 = n-1$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{2}{n} \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}}$$

$$\text{可得 } 1 < \sqrt[n]{n} < 1 + \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}}$$

$$\text{推广: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n^k} = 1$$

$$\text{且 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n = \infty$$

$$\text{Q: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n!} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n!}$   
 $\Downarrow$   
 会不会?

$1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdots (n-3)(n-2)(n-1) \cdot n \leq \left(\frac{n}{2} \cdot \frac{n}{2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} = \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^n$   
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n!} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{2} = \infty$   
 $\sqrt[n]{n^{\frac{n}{2}}} \leq \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^n} \leq \frac{n}{2}$   
 $\parallel$   
 $\sqrt{n}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$

拆法:  $\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$   
 $= C_0^n + C_1^n \frac{1}{n} + C_2^n \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2 + \dots$   
 $= 1 + 1 + \frac{n(n-1)}{2 \cdot n^2} + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot n^3} + \dots$   
 $\leq 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4} + \dots$   
 $= 1 + 1 + 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \dots = 3$

故  $\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \leq 3$ , 不会太大!

$\left(1 + \frac{1}{1}\right)^1 < \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 < \left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\right)^3 < \dots$  会不会越来越大!

$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{n+1} > \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n ?$

$\frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) + \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) + \dots + \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) + 1}{n+1} \geq \sqrt[n+1]{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n}$

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

$\Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{n+1} \geq \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$

哇!  
 幂不等式

因此收敛  
 所以其极限  
 有界!

指數函數  $f(x) = a^x, a > 0, a \neq 1$ .

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^{x+h} - a^x}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x(a^h - 1)}{h} = a^x \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^h - 1}{h} = a^x \cdot \underline{f'(0)}$$

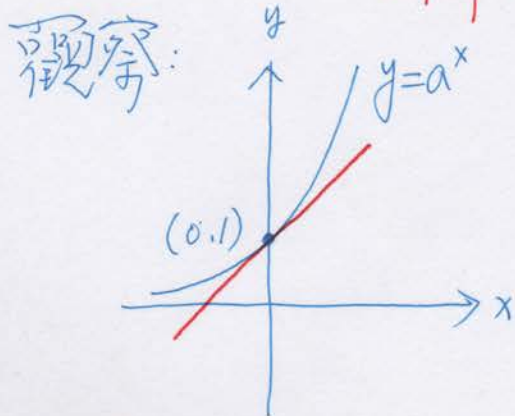
$h \rightarrow 0$ , 不易處理

用  $\frac{1}{n}$  來幫忙!

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^h - 1}{h} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{\frac{1}{n}} = K.$$



$\Downarrow$   
在  $(0,1)$  的切線斜率



$\Rightarrow a^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1$  和  $K \frac{1}{n}$  都很小  
但差不多相同。

$$a^{\frac{1}{n}} \text{ 可視為 } 1 + K \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow a^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1 + K \frac{1}{n} \\ \Rightarrow a = \left(1 + K \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$$

當  $n \rightarrow \infty$  時, 故  $a = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{K}{n}\right)^n$

因此  $e = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$  吧!

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{K}{n}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{n}{K}}\right)^{K \cdot \frac{n}{K}} = \left[ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{n}{K}}\right)^{\frac{n}{K}} \right]^K = e^K$$

因此  $a = e^K, K = \log_e a$ . 所以  $(a^x)' = \ln a \cdot a^x$ .

不可再囉!