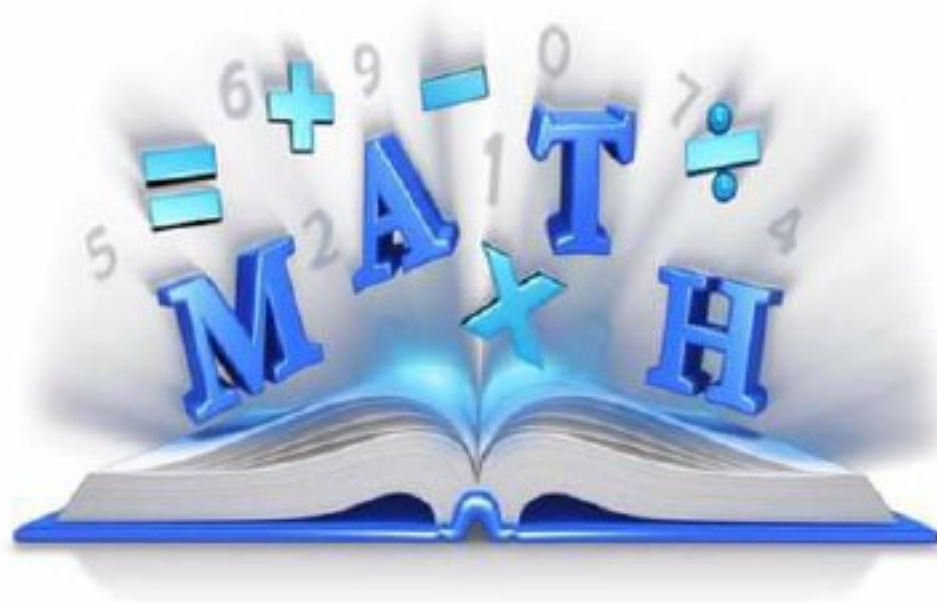


គណិតវិទ្យា



ឆ្នាំទី ២០១៧

លំហាត់ទី១១: គេមានស្វ៊ីត (u_n) កំណត់ដោយ

$$u_n = \sqrt{2 \times \sqrt{2 \times \sqrt{2 \times \dots \times \sqrt{2}}}}$$

មានបួសការចំនួន $n, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

1. បង្ហាញថា (u_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតកើន។
2. បង្ហាញថា (u_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់។

ដំណោះស្រាយ៖

1. បង្ហាញថា (u_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតកើន

$$\text{គេមាន } u_n = \sqrt{2 \times \sqrt{2 \times \sqrt{2 \times \dots \times \sqrt{2}}}}$$

$$= 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 2^{\frac{1}{4}} \times 2^{\frac{1}{8}} \times \dots \times 2^{\frac{1}{2^n}}$$

$$= 2^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n}}$$

តាង $S_n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n}$ ជាផលបូកគូស្វ៊ីតធរណីមាត្រ

$$\text{ដែល } q = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_n = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{\frac{1}{2^n} - 1}{\frac{1}{2} - 1}\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } u_n = 2^{1 - \frac{1}{2^n}}$$

$$u_{n+1} = 2^{1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}}$$

$$\text{យក } \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \frac{2^{1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}}}{2^{1 - \frac{1}{2^n}}} = 2^{-\frac{1}{2^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{2^n}}$$

$$= 2^{\frac{1}{2^{n+1}}} = 2^{\frac{n+1}{2^{n+1}}} \sqrt{2}$$

ចំពោះ $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ នោះ $n+1 > n$

$$\text{បើ } n = 1 : 2 > 1 \text{ ឬ } 2^{n+1}\sqrt{2} > 2^{n+1}\sqrt{1} = 1$$

$$\text{ដោយ } \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} > 1 \text{ ឬ } u_{n+1} > u_n$$

ដូចនេះ (u_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតកើន។

2. បង្ហាញថា (u_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់

$$\text{យើងមាន } u_n = 2^{1-\frac{1}{2^n}}$$

ចំពោះ $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$: $u_n > 0$, នោះ ស្វ៊ីត (u_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់ក្រោម (1)

$$\text{ចំពោះ } n \in \mathbb{N}^* : 2^{1-\frac{1}{2^n}} < 2^1 \text{ ឬ } u_n < 2$$

នោះ (u_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់លើ (2) ។

តាម (1) & (2) គេអាចទាញបាន ស្វ៊ីត (u_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់។

ដូចនេះ ស្វ៊ីត (u_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់។

លំហាត់ទី០២៖ គេមានស្វ៊ីត (u_n) មួយកំណត់ដោយ ៖

$$u_{n+1} = \frac{eu_n + 2}{e} \quad (e = 2.718281 \dots)$$

បង្ហាញថា (u_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតកើន។

ដំណោះស្រាយ៖ បង្ហាញថា (u_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតកើន

$$\text{គេមាន } u_{n+1} = \frac{eu_n + 2}{e}$$

$$eu_{n+1} = eu_n + 2$$

$$e(u_{n+1} - u_n) = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow u_{n+1} - u_n = \frac{2}{e} > 0$$

ដោយ $u_{n+1} - u_n > 0$ ឬ $u_{n+1} > u_n$

ដូចនេះ (u_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតកើន។

លំហាត់ទី០៣៖ បង្ហាញថាស្វ៊ីត $(u_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}^*}$ ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់។

$$\text{ដោយ } u_n = \frac{1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2}{n^3}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ ។}$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ៖ បង្ហាញថាស្វ៊ីត (u_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់

$$\begin{aligned} \text{គេមាន } u_n &= \frac{1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2}{n^3} \\ &= \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n^3} \\ &= \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n^2} = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{n+1}{n} \times \frac{2n+1}{n} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{6}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(2 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \end{aligned}$$

ចំពោះ $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ យើងបាន ៖

$$\frac{1}{n} > 0 \text{ នោះ } u_n > \frac{1}{6}(1)(2) = \frac{1}{3}$$

នោះ $u_n > \frac{1}{3}$ នោះយើងបាន (u_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់ក្រោមគ្រង $\frac{1}{3}$ ។ (1)

តាមវិសមភាព $AM \geq GM$ យើងបាន

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

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

$$\text{ម្យ៉ាងទៀត } \frac{2}{n} \leq 2, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$3 + \frac{2}{n} \leq 5$$

$$\text{នោះ: } 2 \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)\left(2 + \frac{1}{n}\right)} \leq 5$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)\left(2 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \leq \frac{25}{4}$$

គុណអង្គសងខាង នឹង $\frac{1}{6}$ យើងបាន ៖

$$\frac{1}{6} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)\left(2 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \leq \frac{25}{24}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_n \leq \frac{25}{24} \text{ នោះ } (u_n) \text{ ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់លើគ្រប់ } \frac{25}{24} \text{ ។ (2)}$$

តាម (1) និង (2) យើងបាន (u_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់ ។

ដូចនេះ (u_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់។

លំហាត់ទី០៤៖ គេមានស្វ៊ីត (u_n) កំណត់ដោយ៖

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = -1 \\ u_{n+1} = \frac{n}{2(n+1)} u_n + \frac{3(2+n)}{2(n+1)} \end{cases}$$

បង្ហាញថា (u_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតកើន $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ ។

បំណាច់ស្រាយ: បង្ហាញថា (u_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតកើន $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

$$\text{យើងមាន } u_{n+1} = \frac{n}{2(n+1)}u_n + \frac{3(2+n)}{2(n+1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យក } u_{n+1} - u_n &= \frac{n}{2(n+1)}u_n + \frac{3(2+n)}{2(n+1)} - u_n \\ &= \frac{nu_n + 3(2+n) - 2u_n(1+n)}{2(n+1)} \\ &= \frac{nu_n + 6 + 3n - 2u_n - 2nu_n}{2(n+1)} \\ &= \frac{3(n+2) - 2u_n - nu_n}{2(n+1)} \\ &= \frac{3(n+2) - u_n(n+2)}{2(n+1)} \\ &= \frac{(n+2)(3-u_n)}{2(n+1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ចំពោះ } \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ គេមាន } \begin{cases} (n+2) > 0 \\ 2(n+1) > 0 \end{cases}$$

ដើម្បីឲ្យ (u_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតកើនកាលណា $3 - u_n > 0$

នោះយើងត្រូវស្រាយថា $u_n < 3$

ចំពោះ $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ នោះប្រសិនបើ

$$n = 1, \quad 3 - u_1 = 3 - (-1) = 4 > 0, \quad u_1 < 3 \text{ ពិត}$$

ឧបមាថាពិតដល់ $n = k, u_k < 3$ ពិត

យើងនឹងស្រាយថាពិតរហូតដល់ $n = k+1, u_{k+1} < 3$

$$\text{យើងមាន } u_k < 3$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{k}{2(k+1)}u_k &< \frac{3k}{2(k+1)} \\ \frac{k}{2(k+1)}u_k + \frac{3(2+k)}{2(k+1)} &< \frac{3k}{2(k+1)} + \frac{3(2+k)}{2(k+1)} \\ u_{k+1} &< \frac{3k+6+3k}{2(k+1)} \\ u_{k+1} &< \frac{6(k+1)}{2(k+1)} = 3 \quad \text{ពិត}\end{aligned}$$

នោះ $u_n < 3$

យើងបាន $3 - u_n > 0$

គេទាញបាន $u_{n+1} - u_n > 0$

ដូចនេះ (u_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតកើន។

លំហាត់ទី០៥: បង្ហាញថាស្វ៊ីត $\{U_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}^*}$ ដែលមានតួទូទៅ

$$U_n = \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n} \quad \text{ជាស្វ៊ីតចុះ។}$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ: បង្ហាញថាស្វ៊ីត $\{U_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}^*}$ ជាស្វ៊ីតចុះ

$$\text{យើងមាន } U_n = \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow U_{n+1} = \sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{យក } \frac{U_{n+1}}{U_n} &= \frac{\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n+1}}{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}} \\ &= \frac{(\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n+1})(\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n+1})(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})}{(\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n})(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})(\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n+1})} \\ &= \frac{(n+2 - n - 1)(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})}{(n+1 - n)(\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n+1})}\end{aligned}$$

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

ចំពោះ $\forall x \in \mathbb{N}^*$ យើងមាន

$$n+2 > n$$

$$\sqrt{n+2} > \sqrt{n}$$

$$\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n+1} > \sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}$$

$$\frac{(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})}{\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n+1}} < 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{U_{n+1}}{U_n} < 1$$

ដូចនេះ (U_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតចុះ ។

លំហាត់ទី០៦៖ បង្ហាញថាស្វ៊ីត (U_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់។

$$\text{ដែល } U_n = \frac{3n}{n^2 + 1}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ៖ បង្ហាញថាស្វ៊ីត (U_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់

$$\text{យើងមាន } U_n = \frac{3n}{n^2 + 1}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$U_n = \frac{3n}{n^2 + 1} \geq 0, \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (1)$$

តាមវិសមភាព *Cauchy* យើងមាន៖

$$a^2 + b^2 > 2ab$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 + 1 > 2n$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3n}{n^2 + 1} < \frac{3n}{2n} = \frac{3}{2} \quad (2)$$

តាម (1) & (2) គេទាញបាន

$$0 \leq u_n < \frac{3}{2}$$

ដូចនេះ (u_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់

លំហាត់ទី០៧: គណនាតួទី n នៃស្វ៊ីត (u_n) កំណត់ដោយ

$$\begin{cases} u_0 = -4 \\ u_{n+1} = \frac{2}{3}u_n - 3 \end{cases}$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ: គណនាតួទី n នៃស្វ៊ីត

គេមាន $\begin{cases} u_0 = -4 \\ u_{n+1} = \frac{2}{3}u_n - 3 \end{cases}$

កាង $v_n = u_n - a$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow v_{n+1} &= u_{n+1} - a \\ &= \frac{2}{3}u_n - 3 - a \\ &= \frac{2}{3}u_n - \frac{2}{3}a + \frac{2}{3}a - a - 3 \\ &= \frac{2}{3}(u_n - a) - \frac{a}{3} - 3 \end{aligned}$$

ដើម្បីឲ្យស្វ៊ីត (v_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតធរណីមាត្រកាលណា $-\frac{a}{3} - 3 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow a = -9$$

យើងបាន $v_n = u_n + 9 \Rightarrow v_0 = u_0 + 9 = -4 + 9 = 5$

ដោយ $v_{n+1} = \frac{2}{3}v_n \Rightarrow q = \frac{2}{3}$

$$\text{តែ } V_n = V_0 \cdot q^n = 5 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n$$

$$\text{គេបាន } 5 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n = U_n + 9 \Rightarrow U_n = 5 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n - 9$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } U_n = 5 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n - 9$$

លំហាត់ទី០៨: គណនាតួទី n នៃស្វ៊ីត (U_n) កំណត់ដោយ:

$$\begin{cases} u_0 = u_1 = 1 \\ u_{n+2} = u_{n+1} + 6u_n \end{cases}$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ: គណនាតួទី n នៃស្វ៊ីត (U_n)

$$\text{យើងមាន } \begin{cases} u_0 = u_1 = 1 \\ u_{n+2} = u_{n+1} + 6u_n \end{cases}$$

សមីការសម្គាល់ស្វ៊ីត (u_n) គឺ $r^2 = r + 6$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 - r - 6 = 0$$

$$\Delta = (-1)^2 - 4(1)(-6) = 25 = 5^2$$

$$\Rightarrow r_1 = \frac{1-5}{2} = -2, \quad r_2 = \frac{1+5}{2} = 3$$

តាងស្វ៊ីតជំនួយដូចខាងក្រោម:

$$\begin{cases} X_n = u_{n+1} + 2u_n \\ Y_n = u_{n+1} - 3u_n \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X_{n+1} = u_{n+2} + 2u_{n+1} \\ Y_{n+1} = u_{n+2} - 3u_{n+1} \end{cases} \begin{matrix} (1) \\ (2) \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{តាម (1): } X_{n+1} &= u_{n+2} + 2u_{n+1} \\ &= u_{n+1} + 6u_n + 2u_{n+1} \\ &= 3u_{n+1} + 6u_n \\ &= 3(u_{n+1} + 2u_n) \end{aligned}$$

$$X_{n+1} = 3X_n$$

នាំឲ្យ (X_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតធរណីមាត្រមានស៊េរី $q = 3$

តាមរូបមន្ត $X_n = X_0 \cdot q^n$, $X_0 = u_1 + 2u_0 = 1 + 2 = 3$

$$X_n = 3(3)^n \quad (i)$$

តាម (2) : $Y_{n+1} = u_{n+2} - 3u_{n+1}$

$$= u_{n+1} + 6u_n - 3u_{n+1}$$

$$= 6u_n - 2u_{n+1}$$

$$= -2(u_{n+1} - 3u_n)$$

$$= -2Y_n$$

នាំឲ្យ (Y_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតធរណីមាត្រ ដែលមានស៊េរី $q = -2$

តាមរូបមន្ត $Y_n = Y_0 q^n$, $Y_0 = u_1 - 3u_0 = 1 - 3 = -2$

$$Y_n = -2(-2)^n \quad (ii)$$

តាម (1) និង (2) យើងបាន

$$\begin{cases} X_n = 3(3)^n \\ Y_n = -2(-2)^n \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_{n+1} + 2u_n = 3(3)^n \\ u_{n+1} - 3u_n = -2(-2)^n \end{cases}$$

ដោយ ប្រកបំបាត់ u_{n+1} យើងទទួលបាន $-5u_n = -3(3)^n - 2(-2)^n$

$$\text{នោះ: } u_n = -\frac{1}{5}(-3(3)^n - 2(-2)^n)$$

$$\text{ដូចនេះ: } u_n = -\frac{1}{5}[-3(3)^n - (-2)^n]$$

លំហាត់ទី០៥: ប្រើទ្រឹស្តីស្វ៊ីតមូលដ្ឋាន និងស្វ៊ីតទាល់បង្ហាញថាស្វ៊ីត (u_n)

ជាស្វ៊ីតរួម។

$$\text{ដោយ } u_n = \frac{n}{n+1} \left(2 - \frac{1}{n^2} \right) , n \in \mathbb{N}^* \quad \gamma$$

ជំនាញស្រាយ: បង្ហាញថា (u_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតរួម

$$\text{យើងមាន } u_n = \frac{n}{(n+1)} \left(2 - \frac{1}{n^2} \right), n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

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

$$\Rightarrow u_{n+1} = \frac{2(n+1)^2 - 1}{(n+1)(n+2)}$$

$$= \frac{2n^2 + 4n + 1}{(n+1)(n+2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យក } u_{n+1} - u_n &= \frac{2n^2 + 4n + 1}{(n+1)(n+2)} - \frac{2n^2 - 1}{n(n+1)} \\ &= \frac{n(2n^2 + 4n + 1)}{n(n+1)(n+2)} - \frac{(2n^2 - 1)(n+2)}{n(n+1)(n+2)} \\ &= \frac{2n^3 + 4n^2 + n - 2n^3 - 4n^2 + n + 2}{n(n+1)(n+2)} \\ &= \frac{2n + 2}{n(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{2}{n(n+2)} > 0, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^* \end{aligned}$$

នាំឲ្យ $u_{n+1} - u_n > 0$ នោះ (u_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតកើន (1) ។

$$\text{ម្យ៉ាងទៀត} : u_n = \frac{n}{n+1} \left(2 - \frac{1}{n^2} \right), \frac{n}{n+1} < 1, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$\text{នាំឲ្យ } u_n < 2 - \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$u_n < 2, \frac{1}{n^2} > 0$$

ដោយ $u_n < 2$ នោះគេបាន (u_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតទាស់លើ (2)

តាម (1) និង (2) យើងបាន: (u_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតរួម។

ដូចនេះ: (u_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតរួម។

លំហាត់ទី១០: ប្រើទ្រឹស្តីស្វ៊ីតមូលដ្ឋាន និងស្វ៊ីតទាល់បង្ហាញថា (u_n) ជាស្វ៊ីត

ត្រូវ។

$$\text{ដែល } u_n = \left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{9}\right) \times \dots \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right), n \geq 2$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ: បង្ហាញថា (u_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតត្រូវ

$$\begin{aligned} \text{យើងមាន } u_n &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{9}\right) \times \dots \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right) \\ &= \left(\frac{2^2 - 1}{2^2}\right) \left(\frac{3^2 - 1}{3^2}\right) \times \dots \times \left(\frac{n^2 - 1}{n^2}\right) \\ &= \frac{(2-1)(2+1)(3-1)(3+1) \dots (n-1)(n+1)}{(n!)^2} \\ &= \frac{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times \dots \times (n-1)n(n+1)}{(n!)^2} \\ &= \frac{(n+1)!}{(n!)^2} = \frac{(n!)(n+1)}{(n!)^2} = \frac{n+1}{n!} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{នោះ } u_{n+1} = \frac{n+2}{(n+1)!}$$

$$\text{យក } \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \frac{\frac{n+2}{(n+1)!}}{\frac{n+1}{n!}} = \frac{(n+2)n!}{(n+1)(n+1)!} = \frac{n+2}{(n+1)^2} < 1, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

គេទាញបាន (u_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតចុះ គ្រប់ $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ (1) ។

$$\text{ហើយ } u_n = \frac{n+1}{n!} > 0, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

នោះ (u_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតទាល់ក្រោម។ (2)

តាម (1) និង (2) នោះ (u_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតត្រូវ។

ដូចនេះ (u_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតរួម ។

លំហាត់ទី១១: គេមានស្វ៊ីត (u_n) កំណត់ដោយ

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = 1 \\ u_{n+1} = \sqrt{u_n^2 + \frac{1}{2^n}}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}^* \end{cases}$$

គណនា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n$ ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ: គណនាលីមីត

យើងមាន $\begin{cases} u_1 = 1 \\ u_{n+1} = \sqrt{u_n^2 + \frac{1}{2^n}}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}^* \end{cases}$

ពិនិត្យ ៖ $u_{n+1} = \sqrt{u_n^2 + \frac{1}{2^n}}$

$$u_{n+1}^2 = u_n^2 + \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$u_{n+1}^2 - u_n^2 = \frac{1}{2^n}$$

ចំពោះគ្រប់ $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $n = 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$

$$n = 1 : u_2^2 - u_1^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$n = 2 : u_3^2 - u_2^2 = \frac{1}{2^2}$$

$$n = 3 : u_4^2 - u_3^2 = \frac{1}{2^3}$$

$$n = k : u_{k+1}^2 - u_k^2 = \frac{1}{2^k}$$

បូកពីលើរហូតដល់ក្រោម យើងបាន

$$u_{k+1}^2 - 1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^k}$$

$$u_{k+1}^2 = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2^k} - 1\right)}{\frac{1}{2} - 1} + 1$$

$$= 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2^k} - 1\right)$$

$$= 2 - \frac{1}{2^k} \Rightarrow u_{k+1} = \sqrt{2 - \frac{1}{2^k}} \Rightarrow u_{n+1} = \sqrt{2 - \frac{1}{2^n}}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_n = \sqrt{2 - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{2 - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}} = 2, \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} = 0 \right)$$

$$\boxed{\text{ដូចនេះ: } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = 2}$$

លំហាត់ទី១២៖ ចូរគណនាលីមីតស្វ៊ីត

$$(1). \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{n^2} \sin n!}{n+1}$$

$$(2). \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\cos \frac{a}{2} \times \cos \frac{a}{2^2} \times \dots \times \cos \frac{a}{2^n} \right), a \in]0, \pi[$$

$$(3). \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{n}{n^2+1} + \frac{n}{n^2+2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2+n} \right)$$

$$(4). \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt[4]{2} \times \sqrt[8]{2} \times \dots \times \sqrt[n]{2})$$

ជំនាញស្រាយ៖ គណនាលីមីត

$$(1). \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{n^2} \sin n!}{n+1}$$

យើងមាន $-1 \leq \sin n! \leq 1$

$$-\sqrt[3]{n^2} \leq \sqrt[3]{n^2} \sin n! \leq \sqrt[3]{n^2}$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt[3]{n^2}}{n+1} \leq \frac{\sqrt[3]{n^2} \sin n!}{n+1} \leq \frac{\sqrt[3]{n^2}}{n+1}$$

$$-\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{n^2}}{n+1} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{n^2} \sin n!}{n+1} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{n^2}}{n+1}$$

$$0 \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{n^2} \sin n!}{n+1} \leq 0$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{n^2} \sin n!}{n+1} = 0$$

$$(2). \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\cos \frac{a}{2} \times \cos \frac{a}{2^2} \times \dots \times \cos \frac{a}{2^n} \right)$$

$$\text{let : } S = \cos \frac{a}{2} \times \cos \frac{a}{2^2} \times \dots \times \cos \frac{a}{2^n}$$

$$\text{by : } 2 \sin a \cos a = \sin 2a \Rightarrow \cos a = \frac{\sin 2a}{2 \sin a}$$

$$\text{we have : } \cos \frac{a}{2^n} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{a}{2^{n-1}}}{\sin \frac{a}{2^n}}$$

$$\text{if } n = 1 : \cos \frac{a}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin a}{\sin \frac{a}{2}}$$

$$\text{if } n = 2 : \cos \frac{a}{2^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin \left(\frac{a}{2} \right)}{\sin \frac{a}{2^2}}$$

...

$$\text{if } n = n : \cos \frac{a}{2^n} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{a}{2^{n-1}}}{\sin \frac{a}{2^n}}$$

$$\text{we have : } S_n = \frac{\sin a}{\sin \frac{a}{2}} \times \frac{\sin \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)}{\sin \frac{a}{2^2}} \times \dots \times \frac{\sin \frac{a}{2^{n-1}}}{\sin \frac{a}{2^n}} \times \frac{1}{2^n} = \frac{1}{2^n} \frac{\sin a}{\sin \frac{a}{2^n}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2^n} \sin a}{\sin \frac{a}{2^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{a}{2^n} \left(\frac{\sin a}{a}\right)}{\sin \frac{a}{2^n}}$$

$$\text{let } t = \frac{a}{2^n}, \text{ when } n \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{t}{\sin t} \left(\frac{\sin a}{a} \right) \right) = \frac{\sin a}{a}$$

$$\text{So , } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\cos \frac{a}{2} \times \cos \frac{a}{2^2} \times \dots \times \cos \frac{a}{2^n} \right) = \frac{\sin a}{a}$$

$$(3). \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{n}{n^2+1} + \frac{n}{n^2+2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2+n} \right)$$

$$\text{តាង } S_n = \frac{n}{n^2+1} + \frac{n}{n^2+2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2+n}$$

$$\text{យើងមាន } \frac{n}{n^2+1} \leq \frac{n}{n^2+1} < \frac{n}{n^2+n}$$

$$\frac{n}{n^2+1} < \frac{n}{n^2+2} < \frac{n}{n^2+n}$$

$$\frac{n}{n^2+1} < \frac{n}{n^2+3} < \frac{n}{n^2+n}$$

...

$$\frac{n}{n^2+1} < \frac{n}{n^2+n} \leq \frac{n}{n^2+n}$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } \frac{n^2}{n^2+1} \leq S_n \leq \frac{n^2}{n^2+n}$$

$$\frac{n^2}{n^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)} \leq S_n \leq \frac{n^2}{n^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} \right)$$

$$1 \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n \leq 1$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{n}{n^2+1} + \frac{n}{n^2+2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2+n} \right) = 1$$

$$(4). \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt[4]{2} \times \sqrt[8]{2} \times \dots \times \sqrt[n]{2})$$

$$\text{តាង } S_n = \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt[4]{2} \times \sqrt[8]{2} \times \dots \times \sqrt[n]{2}$$

$$= 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 2^{\frac{1}{4}} \times 2^{\frac{1}{8}} \times \dots \times 2^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$= 2^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}}$$

$$= 2^{\frac{1 - \frac{1}{2^n}}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2^n}}} = 2^{1 - \frac{1}{2^n}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 2^{(1 - \frac{1}{2^n})} = 2$$

$$\text{ដូច្នេះ: } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt[4]{2} \times \sqrt[8]{2} \times \dots \times \sqrt[n]{2}) = 2$$

លំហាត់ទី១៣: បង្ហាញថា ស្វ៊ីត (u_n) កំណត់ដោយ :

$$u_n = \frac{\sin 1^0}{2} + \frac{\sin 2^0}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{\sin n^0}{n^2}$$

ជាស្វ៊ីត Cauchy $\forall (n \in \mathbb{N}^*)$

ដំណោះស្រាយ: បង្ហាញថា (u_n) ជាស្វ៊ីត Cauchy

$$\text{គេមាន } u_n = \frac{\sin 1^0}{2} + \frac{\sin 2^0}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{\sin n^0}{n^2}$$

$$\text{យើងឱ្យ } u_{n+p} = u_n + u_{n+1} + u_{n+2} + \dots + u_{n+p}, p \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$= u_n + \frac{\sin(n+1)^0}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{\sin(n+2)^0}{(n+2)^2} + \dots + \frac{\sin(n+p)^0}{(n+p)^2}$$

$$\text{យើងបាន } |u_{n+1} - u_n| = \left| \frac{\sin(n+1)^0}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{\sin(n+2)^0}{(n+2)^2} + \dots + \frac{\sin(n+p)^0}{(n+p)^2} \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \frac{\sin(n+1)^0}{(n+1)^2} \right| + \left| \frac{\sin(n+2)^0}{(n+2)^2} \right| + \dots + \left| \frac{\sin(n+p)^0}{(n+p)^2} \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\leq \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(n+2)^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(n+p)^2}, \text{ ព្រោះ } \sin a \leq 1 \\
 &< \frac{1}{n(n+1)} + \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(n+p-1)(n+p)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+p-1} - \frac{1}{n+p} \\
 &= \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+p} \\
 &< \frac{1}{n}, \quad \left(\frac{1}{n+p} > 0, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ និង } \forall p \in \mathbb{N}^* \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

នោះ $|u_{n+1} - u_n| < \frac{1}{n}$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ដើម្បីបាន $|u_{n+p} - u_n| < \varepsilon$, យើងគ្រាន់តែយក $\frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon \Rightarrow n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$

កំណត់យក $\delta = \left\lceil \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right\rceil$ ។

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \left\lceil \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right\rceil \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n, n+p > \delta, |u_{n+p} - u_n| < \varepsilon$

នាំឲ្យ (u_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតកូស៊ី (Cauchy)

ដូចនេះ (u_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតកូស៊ី (Cauchy) ។

លំហាត់ទី១៤៖ គេមានស្វ៊ីត (u_n) កំណត់ដោយ ៖

$$u_n = \frac{1}{1 \times 2} + \frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \frac{1}{3 \times 4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)}, n \geq 1$$

បង្ហាញថា (u_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតកូស៊ី (Cauchy) ។

ដំណោះស្រាយ៖ បង្ហាញថា (u_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតកូស៊ី (Cauchy)

យើងមាន $u_n = \frac{1}{1 \times 2} + \frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \frac{1}{3 \times 4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)},$

យើងឲ្យ $u_{n+p} = u_n + u_{n+1} + u_{n+2} + \dots + u_{n+p}, n \geq 1$

$$= u_n + \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} + \frac{1}{(n+2)(n+3)} + \dots$$

$$+ \frac{1}{(n+p)(n+p+1)}$$

យើងបាន $|u_{n+1} - u_n|$

$$= \left| \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} + \frac{1}{(n+2)(n+3)} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n+p)(n+p+1)} \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} \right| + \left| \frac{1}{(n+2)(n+3)} \right| + \dots + \left| \frac{1}{(n+p)(n+p+1)} \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+p} - \frac{1}{n+p+1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+p+1} < \frac{1}{n+1}$$

គេបាន $|u_{n+1} - u_n| < \frac{1}{n+1}$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ដើម្បីឲ្យបាន $|u_{n+p} - u_n| < \varepsilon$ យើងគ្រាន់តែយក $\frac{1}{n+1} < \varepsilon$

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{1-\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists n \in \left[\frac{1-\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \right], \forall n, n+p > \left[\frac{1-\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \right], |u_{n+1} - u_n| < \varepsilon$

នោះ នាំឲ្យ (u_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតកូស៊ី (Cauchy)

ដូចនេះ (u_n) ជាស្វ៊ីតកូស៊ី (Cauchy) ។

លំហាត់ទី១៤: បង្ហាញថា ចំពោះ $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$:

$$A. \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} = 0 \quad , \quad B. \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^n}{n!} = 0$$

ដំណោះស្រាយ:

A. បង្ហាញថា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} = 0$

យើងមាន $\frac{n}{2^n} > 0, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ម្យ៉ាងទៀត } \frac{n}{(1+1)^n} &= \frac{n}{1 + C_n^1 + C_n^2 + \dots + C_n^n} \\ &\leq \frac{n}{C_n^2} = \frac{n}{\frac{n!}{(n-2)!2!}} \\ &= \frac{n(n-2)!2!}{n!} \\ &= \frac{2n}{n(n-1)} = \frac{2}{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

នោះគេបាន $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0 < \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} < \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{n-1}$

$$0 < \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} < 0$$

យើងទាញបាន $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} = 0$ ពិត ។

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} = 0$

B. បង្ហាញថា $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^n}{n!} = 0$

ចំពោះ $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ នោះ $\frac{2^n}{n!} > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ម្យ៉ាងវិញទៀត: } \frac{2^n}{n!} &= \frac{2^n}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times \dots \times n} \\ &= \frac{2}{1} \times \frac{2}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \dots \times \frac{2}{n} \end{aligned}$$

$$< 2 \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \dots \times \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^{n-2}$$

នោះ $0 < \frac{2^n}{n!} < 2 \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^{n-2}$

យើងបាន $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0 < \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^n}{n!} < \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 2 \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^{n-2}$

$$0 < \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^n}{n!} < 0$$

នោះយើងទាញបាន $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^n}{n!} = 0$ ពិត។

ដូចនេះ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^n}{n!} = 0$