

บทที่ ๔
ลำดับของจำนวนจริง
(Sequences of Real Numbers)

4.2 ลำดับของจำนวนจริง

คำลับ (Sequence) คือ ผังการซ่อนที่มีโถวบ, เป็นเรขาคณิตของ
นับและมีรากฐานในเมืองไทย ต้องคำนึงถึง

ตัวอย่าง: $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = x^2 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{N}$

x	1	2	3	4	...	n	...
$f(x)$	1^2	2^2	3^2	4^2	...	n^2	...
	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	...	\vdots	...
	a_1	a_2	a_3	a_4	...	a_n	...

$(f(1), f(2), f(3), f(4), \dots, f(n), \dots)$

$(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, \dots, a_n, \dots)$

def: ไม่ต้องเรียง $a_n := f(n)$ ว่าพอนั้นเป็น ตกลำดับ

- ไม่สามารถเขียนค่าลำดับน้ำหน้าต่อไปได้

(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots)

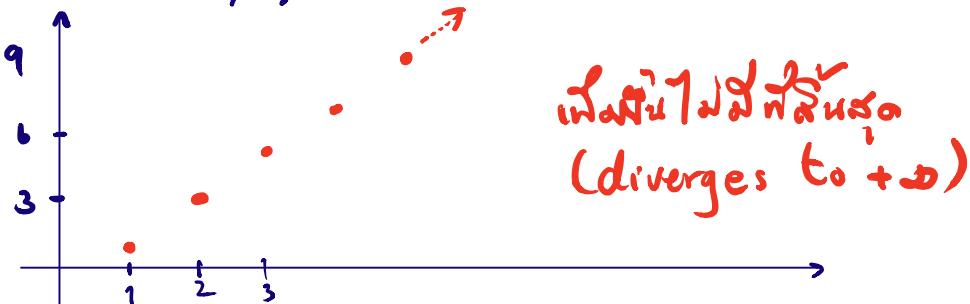
$(a_n)_{n \geq 1}, (a_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}, (a_n)$

$\{a_n\}_{n \geq 1}, \{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}, \{a_n\}$

$\langle a_n \rangle_{n \geq 1}, \langle a_n \rangle_{n=1}^{\infty}, \langle a_n \rangle$

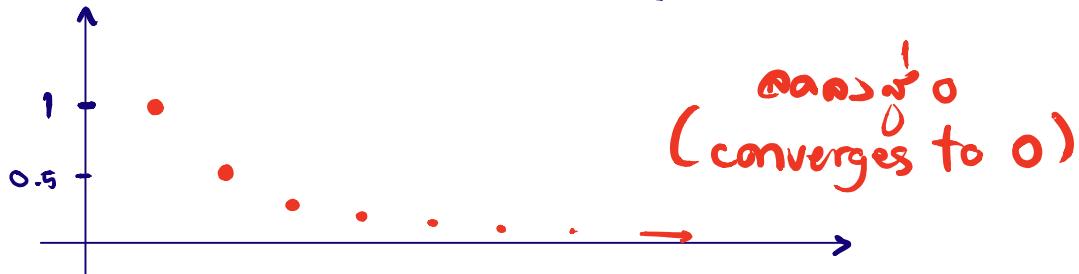
ກົດລົງ: ອາມພວນິດໄປຫຼາຍໍາລັບຕ່າງປົກ

$$(1) \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, \dots\} \Rightarrow a_n = 2n - 1$$

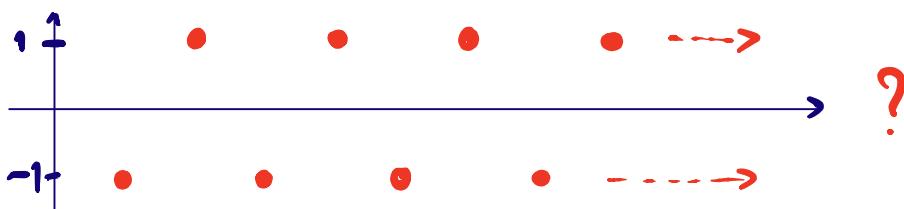


$$(2) \{1, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, 2, \sqrt{5}, \dots\} \Rightarrow a_n = \sqrt{n}$$

$$(3) \left\{1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \dots\right\} \Rightarrow a_n = \frac{1}{n}$$



$$(4) \{-1, 1, -1, 1, \dots\} \Rightarrow a_n = (-1)^n$$

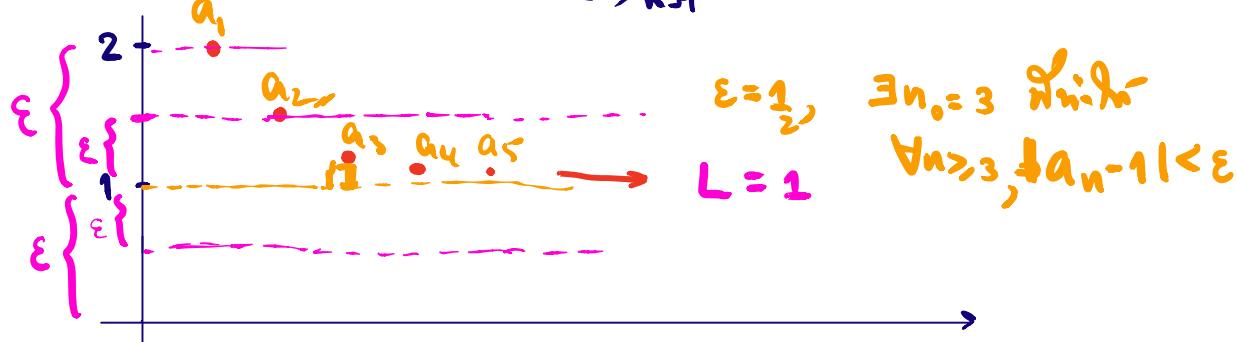


ນານີ້ແມ່ນ: ມີ $(a_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ ເພີ້ມຄໍາລົບຫຼາຍໍາສິນດະນີ ແລະ $L \in \mathbb{R}$
ເມືດກວດໜາ $(a_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ ສູ່ເຖິງ L ລີ ສິນວັນຍຸກ $\varepsilon > 0$ ອະນຸມ
 $(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = L)$

$n \rightarrow \infty (a_n \rightarrow L)$

[ถ้า $n > n_0$ แล้ว $|a_n - L| < \varepsilon$]

พิสูจน์: ฉะนั้นเราต้องยืนยัน $\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$



พิสูจน์: (1) ถ้า $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} k = k$ (k คือ k เป็นจำนวนจริง)

ก็ต้อง $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ จะมี $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ เมื่อ $n > n_0$ ให้ $|a_n - k| < \varepsilon$

สำหรับ $n > n_0$ จะได้ว่า

$$|a_n - k| = |k - k| = 0 < \varepsilon$$

(2) ถ้า $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$

จด: Fact! หาก $\varepsilon > 0$ จะมี $\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ ที่ $\frac{1}{n_0} < \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$

ให้ $\varepsilon > 0$ และ เลือก

$$\boxed{n_0 > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}}$$

ฉะนั้น สำหรับ $n > n_0$ จะได้ว่า $\frac{1}{n} \leq \frac{1}{n_0}$

$$|a_n - L| = \left| \frac{1}{n} - 0 \right| = \frac{1}{n} \leq \frac{1}{n_0}$$

$< \varepsilon$ \square

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} k = k$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$$

Ium!

ឧបនិត្យ: វិនិច្ឆ័យ នឹងសារតាមលក្ខណន៍ទាំងមែនវាតារា

- $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ ត្រូវក្នុង $+ \infty$ តារា $\forall M \in \mathbb{R}, \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ ដើម្បី
 $[តារា n > n_0 នៅពេល a_n > M]$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = + \infty$$

- $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ ត្រូវក្នុង $- \infty$ តារា $\forall M \in \mathbb{R}, \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ ដើម្បី
 $[តារា n > n_0 នៅពេល a_n < M]$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = - \infty$$

តាមដែរ: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n = + \infty$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} -n^2 = -\infty$$

$$\{(-1)^n\} \text{ ត្រូវក្នុង}$$

4.4 គិតិថទាគតាការណ៍អនុវត្ត

ក្នុងផ្ទា: វិនិច្ឆ័យ $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ និង $\{b_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ ដូចការណ៍ទាំងមែនវាតារា

ឧបករណ៍ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$ និង $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = B$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n \pm b_n) = A \pm B$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \text{ឱ្យ } k \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} ka_n = kA$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n b_n) = AB$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \text{ឱ្យ } b_n \neq 0 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ ឱ្យ: } B \neq 0 \text{ នៅ } \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \frac{A}{B}$$

កំណត់: សារពីវិធានរបៀបលើកដែលបាន (ការវ)

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{1}{n}\right) = (-1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = (-1)(0) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n-1}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n} - \frac{1}{n}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \\ = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \\ = 1 - 0 = 1$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^5 - 6n}{n^6 + 3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n^5}{n^6} - \frac{6n}{n^6}}{\frac{n^6}{n^6} + \frac{3}{n^6}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n} - \frac{6}{n^5}}{1 + \frac{3}{n^6}} = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} - 6 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^5}}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 + 3 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^6}} \\
 &= \frac{0 - 6(0)}{1 + 3(0)} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

④ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4 - 7n^6}{n^6 + 10n}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{4}{n^6} - \frac{7}{n^6}}{\frac{n^6}{n^6} + \frac{10n}{n^6}} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{4}{n^6} - 7}{1 + \frac{10}{n^5}} = \frac{4 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^6} - 7}{1 + 10 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^5}} \\
 &= \frac{4(0) - 7}{1 + 10(0)} = -\frac{7}{1} = -7
 \end{aligned}$$

⑤ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{10} + n^8 + 1}{n^8 + n^2}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n^{10}}{n^{10}} + \frac{n^8}{n^{10}} + \frac{1}{n^{10}}}{\frac{n^8}{n^{10}} + \frac{n^2}{n^{10}}} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^{10}}}{\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^8}} = +\infty
 \end{aligned}$$