

Задача. Последовательность $\{a_n\}$ задана рекуррентно:

$$a_1 = 1, \quad a_{n+1} = \begin{cases} a_n - 1, & \text{если } n \text{ чётно;} \\ a_n + n, & \text{если } n \text{ нечётно.} \end{cases}$$

Найдите $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{n^2}$.

*(Олимпиада студентов технических вузов Москвы
2013-го года, г. Зеленоград)*



Решение.

$$a_1 = 1, \quad a_{n+1} = \begin{cases} a_n - 1, & \text{если } n \text{ чётно;} \\ a_n + n, & \text{если } n \text{ нечётно.} \end{cases}$$



$$a_1 = \mathbf{1};$$



$$a_1 = \mathbf{1};$$

$$a_2 = a_1 + 1 \quad (n \text{ неч.}),$$



$$a_1 = \textcolor{red}{1};$$

$$a_2 = a_1 + 1 \text{ (} n \text{ неч.)}, \quad a_2 = 1 + 1 = \textcolor{red}{2};$$



$$a_1 = 1;$$

$$a_2 = a_1 + 1 \text{ (} n \text{ неч.)}, \quad a_2 = 1 + 1 = 2;$$

$$a_3 = a_2 - 1 \text{ (} n \text{ чет.)},$$



$$a_1 = \mathbf{1};$$

$$a_2 = a_1 + 1 \text{ (} n \text{ неч.)}, \quad a_2 = 1 + 1 = \mathbf{2};$$

$$a_3 = a_2 - 1 \text{ (} n \text{ чет.)}, \quad a_3 = 2 - 1 = \mathbf{1};$$



$$a_1 = 1;$$

$$a_2 = a_1 + 1 \text{ (} n \text{ неч.)}, \quad a_2 = 1 + 1 = 2;$$

$$a_3 = a_2 - 1 \text{ (} n \text{ чет.)}, \quad a_3 = 2 - 1 = 1;$$

$$a_4 = a_3 + 3 \text{ (} n \text{ неч.)},$$



$$a_1 = 1;$$

$$a_2 = a_1 + 1 \text{ (} n \text{ неч.)}, \quad a_2 = 1 + 1 = 2;$$

$$a_3 = a_2 - 1 \text{ (} n \text{ чёт.)}, \quad a_3 = 2 - 1 = 1;$$

$$a_4 = a_3 + 3 \text{ (} n \text{ неч.)}, \quad a_4 = 1 + 3 = 4;$$



$$a_1 = 1;$$

$$a_2 = a_1 + 1 \text{ (} n \text{ неч.)}, \quad a_2 = 1 + 1 = 2;$$

$$a_3 = a_2 - 1 \text{ (} n \text{ чет.)}, \quad a_3 = 2 - 1 = 1;$$

$$a_4 = a_3 + 3 \text{ (} n \text{ неч.)}, \quad a_4 = 1 + 3 = 4;$$

$$a_5 = a_4 - 1 \text{ (} n \text{ чет.)},$$



$$a_1 = 1;$$

$$a_2 = a_1 + 1 \text{ (} n \text{ неч.)}, \quad a_2 = 1 + 1 = 2;$$

$$a_3 = a_2 - 1 \text{ (} n \text{ чет.)}, \quad a_3 = 2 - 1 = 1;$$

$$a_4 = a_3 + 3 \text{ (} n \text{ неч.)}, \quad a_4 = 1 + 3 = 4;$$

$$a_5 = a_4 - 1 \text{ (} n \text{ чет.)}, \quad a_5 = 4 - 1 = 3;$$



$$a_1 = 1;$$

$$a_2 = a_1 + 1 \text{ (} n \text{ неч.)}, \quad a_2 = 1 + 1 = 2;$$

$$a_3 = a_2 - 1 \text{ (} n \text{ чёт.)}, \quad a_3 = 2 - 1 = 1;$$

$$a_4 = a_3 + 3 \text{ (} n \text{ неч.)}, \quad a_4 = 1 + 3 = 4;$$

$$a_5 = a_4 - 1 \text{ (} n \text{ чёт.)}, \quad a_5 = 4 - 1 = 3;$$

$$a_6 = a_5 + 5 \text{ (} n \text{ неч.)},$$



$$a_1 = 1;$$

$$a_2 = a_1 + 1 \text{ (} n \text{ неч.)}, \quad a_2 = 1 + 1 = 2;$$

$$a_3 = a_2 - 1 \text{ (} n \text{ чёт.)}, \quad a_3 = 2 - 1 = 1;$$

$$a_4 = a_3 + 3 \text{ (} n \text{ неч.)}, \quad a_4 = 1 + 3 = 4;$$

$$a_5 = a_4 - 1 \text{ (} n \text{ чёт.)}, \quad a_5 = 4 - 1 = 3;$$

$$a_6 = a_5 + 5 \text{ (} n \text{ неч.)}, \quad a_6 = 3 + 5 = 8;$$



$$a_1 = 1;$$

$$a_2 = a_1 + 1 \text{ (} n \text{ неч.)}, \quad a_2 = 1 + 1 = 2;$$

$$a_3 = a_2 - 1 \text{ (} n \text{ чёт.)}, \quad a_3 = 2 - 1 = 1;$$

$$a_4 = a_3 + 3 \text{ (} n \text{ неч.)}, \quad a_4 = 1 + 3 = 4;$$

$$a_5 = a_4 - 1 \text{ (} n \text{ чёт.)}, \quad a_5 = 4 - 1 = 3;$$

$$a_6 = a_5 + 5 \text{ (} n \text{ неч.)}, \quad a_6 = 3 + 5 = 8;$$

и так далее.



$$\{a_n\} = \{1; 2; 1; 4; 3; 8; 7; 14; 13; 22; 21; 32; 44; 31; \dots\}$$

$$\{a_{2n}\} = \{2; 4; 8; 14; 22; 32; 44; \dots\}$$

$$\{a_{2n+1}\} = \{1; 1; 3; 7; 13; 21; 31; \dots\}$$

*Если обе эти подпоследовательности сходятся к одному и тому же числу, то это число и будет **пределом исходной последовательности.***



$$\{a_{2n}\} = \{2; 4; 8; 14; 22; 32; 44; \dots\}$$

$$a_{2n} = a_{2n-1} + 2n - 1$$

$$\{a_{2n+1}\} = \{1; 1; 3; 7; 13; 21; 31; \dots\}$$

$$a_{2n+1} = a_{2n} - 1, \text{ при } n \geq 1$$



$$a_{2n} = a_{2n-1} + 2n - 1$$



$$a_{2n} = a_{2n-1} + 2n - 1 = \left| a_{2n-1} = a_{2n-2} - 1 \right|$$



$$a_{2n} = a_{2n-1} + 2n - 1 = \left| a_{2n-1} = a_{2n-2} - 1 \right| =$$

$$= a_{2n-2} - 1 + 2n - 1$$



$$a_{2n} = a_{2n-1} + 2n - 1 = \left| a_{2n-1} = a_{2n-2} - 1 \right| =$$

$$= a_{2n-2} - 1 + 2n - 1 = a_{2n-2} + 2n - 2$$



$$a_{2n} = a_{2n-1} + 2n - 1 = \left| a_{2n-1} = a_{2n-2} - 1 \right| =$$

$$= a_{2n-2} - 1 + 2n - 1 = a_{2n-2} + 2n - 2 = a_{2(n-1)} + 2(n-1).$$

$$a_{2n} = a_{2(n-1)} + 2(n-1).$$



$$a_{2n} = a_{2(n-1)} + 2(n-1)$$



$$\begin{aligned} a_{2n} &= a_{2(n-1)} + 2(n-1) = \\ &= a_{2(n-2)} + 2(n-2) + 2(n-1) \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 a_{2n} &= a_{2(n-1)} + 2(n-1) = \\
 &= a_{2(n-2)} + 2(n-2) + 2(n-1) = \\
 &= a_{2(n-3)} + 2(n-3) + 2(n-2) + 2(n-1)
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 a_{2n} &= a_{2(n-1)} + 2(n-1) = \\
 &= a_{2(n-2)} + 2(n-2) + 2(n-1) = \\
 &= a_{2(n-3)} + 2(n-3) + 2(n-2) + 2(n-1) = \dots = \\
 &= a_2 + 2 + \dots + 2(n-3) + 2(n-2) + 2(n-1)
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 a_{2n} &= a_{2(n-1)} + 2(n-1) = \\
 &= a_{2(n-2)} + 2(n-2) + 2(n-1) = \\
 &= a_{2(n-3)} + 2(n-3) + 2(n-2) + 2(n-1) = \dots = \\
 &= a_2 + 2 + \dots + 2(n-3) + 2(n-2) + 2(n-1) = \\
 &= a_2 + 2(1 + 2 + \dots + (n-3) + (n-2) + (n-1))
 \end{aligned}$$



Сумма $n - 1$ члена арифметической прогрессии

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + 2 + \dots + (n - 3) + (n - 2) + (n - 1) &= \\ = \frac{1 + n - 1}{2} \cdot (n - 1) &= \frac{n(n - 1)}{2} \end{aligned}$$



$$a_{2n} = a_2 + 2(1 + 2 + \dots + (n-3) + (n-2) + (n-1)) =$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 a_{2n} &= a_2 + 2(1 + 2 + \dots + (n-3) + (n-2) + (n-1)) = \\
 &= \left| \begin{array}{l} a_2 = 2, \\ 1 + 2 + \dots + (n-2) + (n-1) = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \end{array} \right| =
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 a_{2n} &= a_2 + 2(1 + 2 + \dots + (n-3) + (n-2) + (n-1)) = \\
 &= \left| \begin{array}{l} a_2 = 2, \\ 1 + 2 + \dots + (n-2) + (n-1) = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \end{array} \right| = \\
 &= 2 + 2 \cdot \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = n^2 - n + 2
 \end{aligned}$$



$$a_{2n} = n^2 - n + 2$$



$$a_{2n} = n^2 - n + 2$$

$$a_{2n+1} = n^2 - n + 1$$



$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{2m}}{(2m)^2} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{m^2 - m + 2}{4m^2} = \frac{1}{4}$$



$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{2m}}{(2m)^2} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{m^2 - m + 2}{4m^2} = \frac{1}{4}, \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{2m+1}}{(2m+1)^2} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{m^2 - m + 1}{4m^2 + 4m + 1} = \frac{1}{4}.$$



$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{2m}}{(2m)^2} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{m^2 - m + 2}{4m^2} = \frac{1}{4}, \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{2m+1}}{(2m+1)^2} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{m^2 - m + 1}{4m^2 + 4m + 1} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{n^2} = \frac{1}{4}.$$



Благодарим за внимание.

