## Yeminar 1

1. Fie  $x_n = \frac{1}{n} + n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ . Atrataţi, folosind definiția, că  $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = 0$ .

Solution.  $x_m = 0 \iff + \epsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists m_{\epsilon} \iff \alpha.\hat{\alpha}. + m > \epsilon$  $\exists m_{\epsilon}, \text{ avem } |x_m - 0| < \epsilon$ .

Fie  $\varepsilon > 0$ . Boutain  $n_{\varepsilon} \in \mathbb{N}$  a.i.  $+ m \ge n_{\varepsilon}$ , aven  $|x_{n} - 0| < \varepsilon$ .

 $|\chi_n-o|<\varepsilon\Leftrightarrow |\frac{1}{n}-o|<\varepsilon\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{n}<\varepsilon\Leftrightarrow n>\frac{1}{\varepsilon}$ . Suram  $n_{\varepsilon}=\left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right]+1$  si obtinem concluzion.

2. Fie (£n)<sub>n</sub> ⊂ Z și l∈ R a.î. lim £n=l. Aratati că l∈Z.

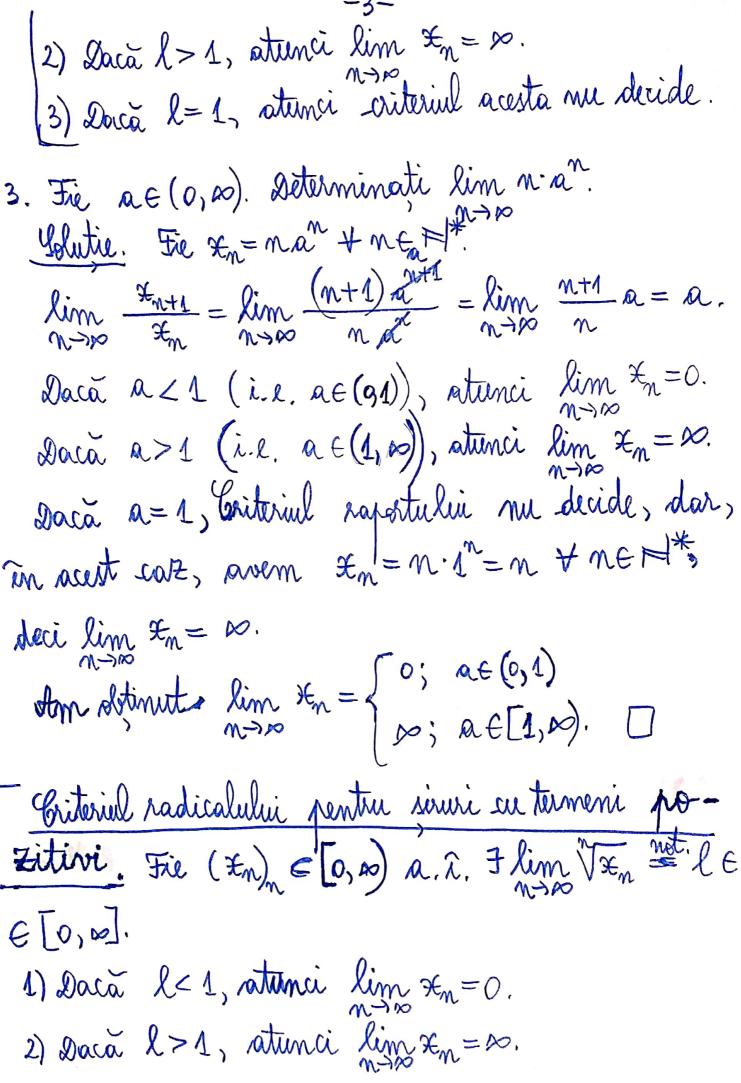
Yolutie. lim xn=l (=) + E>0, FnE EH a.2.

+n≥nε, aven |xn-l|< ε.

 $|x_n-l|<\varepsilon \Longrightarrow -\varepsilon< x_n-l<\varepsilon \Longrightarrow l-\varepsilon< x_n<$   $<lt \in (l-\varepsilon,l+\varepsilon).$ 

[l] l-e l+e [l]+1

Tresupenem prin absurd ca l & 2.
Ittegen $\varepsilon > 0$ a.r. $(l-\varepsilon, l+\varepsilon) \cap \mathbb{Z} = \emptyset$ .
[R] R-E R+E [R]+1
[R] R-E R+2 [R]+1
Int-adevar, jutem alege un astfel de $E$ , desa- nece $l-[l]>0$ ( $l \notin \mathbb{Z}$ ) și $[l]+1-l>0$
here l-[l]>0 (l#Z) is [l]+1-l>0
(alegen $\varepsilon \in (0, \min\{\ell-[\ell], [\ell]+1-\ell\})$ ).
Che acest & aven:
1) $\exists m_{\varepsilon} \in \mathbb{N}$ a.c. $\forall m \geq m_{\varepsilon},  x_{m_{\varepsilon}}(l-\varepsilon, l+\varepsilon)$ .
2) Xm EZ + mEH.
3) $(l-\varepsilon, l+\varepsilon) \cap \mathbb{Z} = \emptyset$ , contradictie.
Atradar LEZ. [
Chriterial raportului pentra siruri cu termeni strict
Chiterial rapotalui pentra siruri au termeni strict pozitivi. Fie (xn)n C (0,0) a.r. I lim ** mot. le  G [a m] - [a m) 1) ( m)
$e\left[o_{1}\omega\right]=\left[o_{1}\omega\right)\cup\left\{\omega\right\},$
1) Dacă l< 1, atunci lim Xm=0.



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3) Daca l=1, atanci criteriul acesta nu decide. 4. Fie a, b \in (0, \omega). Determinati lim  $\left(\frac{an^2 + 3n + 5}{bn^2 + 2n + 3}\right)^n$ .

Solutie. Fie  $x_n = \left(\frac{an^2 + 3n + 5}{bn^2 + 2n + 3}\right)^n + n \in \mathbb{N}^+$ .  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{x_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{an^2 + 3n + 5}{bn^2 + 2n + 3} = \frac{a}{b}.$ 1) Daca a <1 (i.e. a < b), atunci lim xn = 0. 2) Daca a>1 (i.e. a>b), atunci lim xn= ». 3) Daca a=1 (i.e.a=b), Chriteriul radicalului me decide, dar, in acest care, oven \*n =  $= \frac{(an^2 + 3n + 5)^n}{(an^2 + 2n + 3)^n}.$  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left( \frac{an^2 + 3n + 5}{an^2 + 2n + 3} \right)^n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left( \frac{an^2 + 2n + 3}{an^2 + 2n + 3} + \frac{n + 2}{an^2 + 2n + 3} \right)^n$  $= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{n+2}{an^2 + 2n+3} \right) =$ 

 $= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{n+2}{\alpha n^2 + 2n+3} \right) \frac{n+2}{n+2}$ =  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n+2}{an^2+2n+3} \cdot n = 2$ It shirt  $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = \begin{cases} 0 ; a < b \\ \infty ; a > b \end{cases}$  e  $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = \begin{cases} 0 ; a < b \\ e^{\frac{1}{a}} ; a = b \end{cases}$ Propositie. Fie  $(x_n)_n \subset (0, \infty)$  a. î.  $\exists \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n}$  not. not le [0, po]. Atanci I lim Voen si lim Voen = l. 5. Determinați lim Vn. Youtie. Fie xn=n + n∈ 1/4.  $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n}=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{n+1}{n}=1.$ Pin umale, lim Tn = lim Txn = 1

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6. File xn=1+ 1/22 + 1/32 + ...+ 1/2 + NENX. strateti ca (xn)n este convergent.

Solutie. Aratiam ca (xn)n este monoton și mar

ginit.

Monstonia

"The net!"  $X_{m+1} - X_m = 1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} - \dots$ 

 $-1 - \frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{3^2} - \dots - \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} > 0.$ 

Deci (xn)n este strict crescator (1)

Marginitea

Devarece (\*m)n este strict crescator, over  $x_1 \in x_n$ +n∈H\*, i.e. (×n)n este marginit inférier.

 $2^{2} > 1 - 2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2^{2}} < \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} = \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2}$ 

 $3^2 > 2 \cdot 3 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3^2} < \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}$ 

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

 $1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{N^2} < 1 + \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \dots + \frac{1}{N^2}$  $+\left(\frac{1}{n-1}-\frac{1}{n}\right) \Rightarrow 2 \leq n < 2-\frac{1}{n} < 2 + n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ Deci 1=x1 < xn<2 + n++, i.l. (xn)n este marginit (2) Din (1) si (2) rezultà, conform britariului lui Weierstrass, sa (7m)n l'econvergent. I 7. Determinati lim xn, lim xn si precizați dacă excistă li x existà lim xn, unde: a)  $x_m = 1 + 2(-1)^{n+1} + 3(-1)^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} + n \in \mathbb{N}$ Solutil.  $\times 4n = 1+2(-1)^{4n+1} + 3(-1) \times 4n(4n+1) =$  $= 1-2+3=2 \xrightarrow{n\to\infty} 2.$   $2 + n+1 = 1+2(-1)^{4m+2} + 3(-1)^{2m+2} = 1$  $= 1+2-3=0 \xrightarrow{n\to\infty} 0. \quad (4m+2)(4m+3)$   $= 1+2(-1)^{4m+3} + 3(-1) = 0$ 

$$= 1-2-3=-4 \xrightarrow{n\to\infty} -4. \quad (4n+3)(4n+4)$$

$$= 1+2+3=6 \xrightarrow{n\to\infty} 6.$$

bum  $H = 4H \cup (4H+1) \cup (4H+2) \cup (4H+3)$  resultà L L  $((X_n)_n) = \{-4, 0, 2, 6\}.$ 

Deci lim  $x_n = -4$  și lim  $x_n = 6$ .

Devared lim  $x_n \neq \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$  resultà cà mu esseistà lim  $x_n$ .

b)  $\pm_n = \sin \frac{n\pi}{3} + n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

Solutie.  $sin(a\pm b) = sin a cosb \pm cosa sin b$   $cos(a\pm b) = cosa cosb \mp sin a sin b$   $sin(n\pi) = 0$  $cos(n\pi) = (-1)^n$ 

 $26n+1 = \sin \frac{6m\pi + \pi}{3} = \sin \left(2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) =$ 

$$= Ain \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \xrightarrow{n \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

$$\times_{6n+2} = Ain \frac{6n\pi + 2\pi}{3} = Ain (2n\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3}) =$$

$$= Ain \frac{2\pi}{3} = 2 Ain \frac{\pi}{3} LSS \frac{\pi}{3} = 2 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \xrightarrow{n \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

$$\times_{6n+3} = Ain \frac{6n\pi + 3\pi}{3} = Ain (2n\pi + \pi) = Ain\pi =$$

$$= 0 \xrightarrow{n \to \infty} 0.$$

$$\times_{6n+4} = Ain \frac{6n\pi + 4\pi}{3} = Ain (2n\pi + \frac{4\pi}{3}) =$$

$$= Ain \frac{4\pi}{3} = 2 Ain \frac{2\pi}{3} LSS \frac{2\pi}{3} = 2 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} LSS \frac{2\pi}{3} =$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \left( LSS \frac{\pi}{3} - Ain \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) = \sqrt{3} \left( \frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{4} \right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \xrightarrow{n \to \infty}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

$$\times_{6n+5} = Ain \frac{6n\pi + 5\pi}{3} = Ain \left( \pi + \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) = Ain \pi LSS \frac{2\pi}{3} +$$

$$+ Ain \frac{2\pi}{3} LSS \pi = 0 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot (-1) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \xrightarrow{n \to \infty} -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

$$V_{6n+5} = Ain \left( \pi + \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) = Ain \pi LSS \frac{2\pi}{3} +$$

$$+ Ain \frac{2\pi}{3} LSS \pi = 0 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot (-1) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \xrightarrow{n \to \infty} -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

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$$V_{6n+5} = Ain \left( \pi + \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) = Ain \pi LSS \frac{2\pi}{3} +$$

$$+ Ain \left( \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) LSS \pi = 0 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot (-1) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot (-1) = -$$

U(6N+4)U(6N+5) rezultà cà &((±m)n)=  $=\{-\frac{13}{2},0,\frac{13}{2}\}.$ Deci lim  $x_n = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  si lim  $x_n = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ . Desarece lim \*n + lim \*n weulta ia nu essità lim Xn. -c) xn= n-cos n/2 + n ∈ N. Yolutic. -1 ≤ cos nt ≤ 1 + n ∈ > =>  $-\frac{1}{n^2+1} \leq \frac{-\cos \frac{n\pi}{2}}{n^2+1} \leq \frac{1}{n^2+1} + n \in \mathbb{N}$  =)  $\Rightarrow -\frac{n}{n^2+1} \leq \frac{n \cdot \cos \frac{n\pi}{2}}{n^2+1} \leq \frac{n}{n^2+1} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}.$ 

Deci lim  $x_n = 0$  (existà lim  $x_n$ ). Din umare lim  $x_n = \lim x_n = 0$ .  $\square$