

*ANALIZĂ MATEMATICĂ clasa a XI-a*

*1.Limite de șiruri*

*Să se calculeze limitele:*

1.	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^3 = \infty$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-n^2 + n - 1)$
2.	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}} = 0$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{4n^2 + 1}}$
3.	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n-1)^3}{2n^3} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3}{2n^3} = \frac{1}{2}$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{(1-2n)^2}$
4.	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+2+\dots+n}{n^2} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n+1)}{2n^2} = \frac{1}{2}$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2}{n^3}$
5.	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n^2 + 5n + 1} - n) = \infty - \infty$  $a - b = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a + b}$  $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + 5n + 1 - n^2}{\sqrt{n^2 + 5n + 1} + n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5n}{2n} = \frac{5}{2}$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n - \sqrt{n^2 - 4n + 1})$
6.	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n^2 + 5n + 1} - \sqrt{n^2 - 7n + 3}) = \infty - \infty$  $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + 5n + 1 - n^2 + 7n - 3}{n + n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{12n}{2n} = 6$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n^2 - 1} - \sqrt{n^2 + 9n})$
7.	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[3]{n^3 + 5n^2 + 1} - n) = \infty - \infty$  $a - b = \frac{a^3 - b^3}{a^2 + ab + b^2}$  $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3 + 5n^2 + 1 - n^3}{\sqrt[3]{(n^3 + 5n^2 + 1)^2} + n\sqrt[3]{n^3 + 5n^2 + 1} + n^2}$  $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5n^2 + 1}{n^2 + n^2 + n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5n^2}{3n^2} = \frac{5}{3}$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n - \sqrt[3]{n^3 - 6n^2 + 1})$
8.	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^n = 1^\infty =$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^n$

	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e$ $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{n}{n+1} - 1\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-1}{n+1}\right)^n =$ $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left(1 + \frac{-1}{n+1}\right)^{\frac{n+1}{-1}} \right]^{\frac{-1}{n+1}n} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-n}{n+1}} = e^{-1}$	
9.	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n^2 - 1}{n^2 + n + 1}\right)^{\frac{(3n-1)^2}{n}} = 1^\infty =$ $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{n^2 - 1}{n^2 + n + 1} - 1\right)^{\frac{(3n-1)^2}{n}}$ $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-n - 2}{n^2 + n + 1}\right)^{\frac{(3n-1)^2}{n}}$ $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left(1 + \frac{-n - 2}{n^2 + n + 1}\right)^{\frac{n^2 + n + 1}{-n - 2}} \right]^{\frac{-n - 2}{n^2 + n + 1} \cdot \frac{(3n-1)^2}{n}}$ $= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-n - 2}{n^2 + n + 1} \cdot \frac{(3n-1)^2}{n}} = e^{-9}$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3n^2 + 1}{n^2 + n + 1}\right)^n$
10.	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + 2^n + 3^n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 3^n = \infty, \quad 3 > 1$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a^n = \begin{cases} \infty, a > 1 \\ 1, a = 1 \\ 0,  a  < 1 \\ \nexists, a \leq -1 \end{cases}$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n\right)$
11.	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^n + 2^n}{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n + 2^n + 3^{n-1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^n}{3^{n-1}} = 3$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^n - 5^n}{4^n + 3^n + 2^n}$
12.	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + 2 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^{n-1}}{1 + 3 + 3^2 + \dots + 3^{n-1}}$ $1 + q + q^2 + \dots + q^{n-1} = \frac{q^n - 1}{q - 1}$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}}{1 + \frac{1}{3} + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-1}}$

	$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2^n - 1}{2 - 1}}{\frac{3^n - 1}{3 - 1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \cdot 2^n}{3^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n = 0,$ $\frac{2}{3} \in (-1, 1) \text{ atunci } \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n \rightarrow 0$	
13.	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\ln(8n - 1) - \ln(n + 8)) = \infty - \infty =$ $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \frac{8n - 1}{n + 8} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \frac{8n}{n} = \ln 8$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\ln(e^{2n} + 4) - n)$
14.	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}\right) =$ <p><i>utilizăm șirul remarcabil</i></p> $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n\right) = c,$ <p><math>c = 0,57 \dots</math> constanta lui Euler</p> $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n + \ln n\right) =$ $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (c + \ln n) = \infty$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n}\right)$
	<p><b><i>Lema Stolz-Cesaro</i></b></p> <p><i>Dacă șirurile <math>(a_n), (b_n)</math> au proprietățile:</i></p> <p>1) <math>(b_n)</math> are termeni nenuli și este crescător și nemărginit,</p> <p>2) <math>\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1} - a_n}{b_{n+1} - b_n} = a,</math></p> <p>atunci <math>\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = a.</math></p>	
15.	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}}{n} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \text{Stolz - Cesaro}$ $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+1} - \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}\right)}{n+1 - n}$ $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} = 0$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}{\sqrt{n}}$
	<p><b><i>Criteriul raportului</i></b></p> <p><i>Fie șirul <math>(a_n)</math> de numere strict pozitive</i></p> <p>a. î. <math>\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = a.</math> Atunci:</p> <p>1) dacă <math>a &lt; 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0,</math></p> <p>2) dacă <math>a &gt; 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \infty</math></p>	

16.	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5^n}{n!} =$ <p>utilizăm Criteriul raportului</p> $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5^{n+1}}{\frac{(n+1)!}{5^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5}{n+1} = 0 < 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5^n}{n!} = 0$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^n}{n!}$
	<p><b>Criteriul radicalului.Cauchy-d'Alembert</b></p> <p>Fie şirul <math>(a_n)</math> de numere strict pozitive.</p> <p>Dacă <math>\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = a</math>, atunci <math>\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = a</math>.</p>	
17.	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n^2 + n + 1}$ <p>utilizăm Criteriul radicalului</p> $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^2 + (n+1) + 1}{n^2 + n + 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2} = 1 \Rightarrow$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n^2 + n + 1} = 1$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n!}$
	<p><b>Criteriu de convergență</b></p> <p><math>(a_n)</math> mărginit, <math>b_n \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow a_n \cdot b_n \rightarrow 0</math></p>	
18.	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin n}{n} = 0$ <p>utilizând Criteriul de convergență</p> <p><math>a_n = \sin n \in [-1,1]</math> și <math>b_n = \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0</math></p>	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \cos n^2$
19.	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x_n}{x_n} = 1, x_n \in \mathbb{R}^*, x_n \rightarrow 0$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{n+1}{n^2}}{\frac{n+1}{n^2}}$
20.	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x_n}{x_n} = 1, x_n \in \mathbb{R}^*, x_n \rightarrow 0$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{n+1}{n^2}}{\frac{n+1}{n^2}} = 1$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{1}{3^n}}{\frac{1}{3^n}}$

21.	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\arcsin x_n}{x_n} = 1, x_n \in \mathbb{R}^*, x_n \rightarrow 0$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\arcsin \frac{3}{n}}{\frac{3}{n}} = 1$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\arcsin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}}$
22.	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\arctg x_n}{x_n} = 1, x_n \in \mathbb{R}^*, x_n \rightarrow 0$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\arctg \frac{\sqrt{2}}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\arctg \frac{\sqrt{2}}{n}}{\sqrt{2} \frac{1}{n}} \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2}$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\arctg \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}$
23.	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1 + x_n)}{x_n} = 1, x_n \in \mathbb{R}^*, x_n \rightarrow 0, 1 + x_n > 0$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}})}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} = 1$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln\left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)}{\frac{1}{n}}$
24.	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^{x_n} - 1}{x_n} = \ln a, x_n \in \mathbb{R}^*, x_n \rightarrow 0, a > 0, a \neq 1$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left( 2^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right) = \ln 2$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{5} - 1}{\frac{1}{n}}$
25.	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1 + x_n)^r - 1}{x_n} = r, x_n \in \mathbb{R}^*, x_n \rightarrow 0, r \in \mathbb{R}$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{n+3}{n}\right)^7 - 1}{\frac{3}{n}} = 7$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \left( \sqrt[21]{\frac{n^2 + 7}{n^2}} - 1 \right)$