

SEMINAR 1:

SIRURI DE NUMERE REALE

Ex1 Calculați următoarele lim. de siruri

$$a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 \cdot 6 \cdot 11 \cdot \dots \cdot (5n+1)}{1 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot \dots \cdot (6n+1)} =$$

$$b) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n}$$

$$c) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7n+5}{9n^2-2} \cdot \sin(2n)$$

$$d) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^{100} + 2^{100} + \dots + n^{100}}{n^{101}}$$

$$e) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt{n^2+n+1} - \sqrt[3]{n^3+1} \right)$$

$$a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 \cdot 6 \cdot 11 \cdot \dots \cdot (5n+1)}{1 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot \dots \cdot (6n+1)}$$

Aplicăm criteriul raportului pentru sirul cu termeni pozitivi

$$\text{Pas 1: } a_n = \frac{1 \cdot 6 \cdot 11 \cdot \dots \cdot (5n+1)}{1 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot \dots \cdot (6n+1)}, \quad a_n > 0, \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\text{Pas 2: } \text{Se calculează } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = l \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$l < 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$$

$$l > 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \infty$$

$$l = 1 \Rightarrow \text{nu știm să aflăm lim cu alt. rap.}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{1 \cdot 6 \cdot 11 \cdot \dots \cdot (5n+1) \cdot (5n+6)}{1 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot \dots \cdot (6n+1) \cdot (6n+7)} = \frac{a}{b} \cdot \frac{d}{c} = \frac{5n+6}{6n+7} = \frac{5}{6} < 1$$

$$\frac{1 \cdot 6 \cdot 11 \cdot \dots \cdot (5n+1)}{1 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot \dots \cdot (6n+1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$$

b) $b_n = \sqrt[n]{\frac{n!}{n^n}}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

Se aplică criteriul rădăcinii / radicalului pt. șiruri cu termeni poz.

$$\hookrightarrow \sqrt[n]{a_n}, \quad \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = l$$

\longleftarrow
 $= l$

Pas 1: Introducem totul sub rad:

$$b_n = \sqrt[n]{\frac{n!}{n^n}}$$

Notăm șirul de sub radical cu $c_n = \frac{n!}{n^n}$

Pas 2: Se calc. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{c_{n+1}}{c_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cancel{(n+1)!}}{\cancel{(n+1)^{n+1}}} \cdot \frac{n^n}{\cancel{n!}}$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1) \cdot n^n}{(n+1)^{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^n}{(n+1)^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^n \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1} \right)^{-n} = e$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-1}{n+1} \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-1}{n+1} \right)^{n \cdot \frac{1}{-1/n+1}} \cdot \frac{-1}{-1/n+1}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-n}{n+1}} = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \frac{1}{e}$$

c) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7n+5}{9n^2-2} \cdot \sin(2n)$

$$-1 \leq \sin(2n) \leq 1 \quad \Bigg| \cdot \frac{7n+5}{9n^2-2} \quad (=)$$

$\neq 0$

$$-\frac{7n+5}{9n^2-2} \leq c_n \leq \frac{7n+5}{9n^2-2}$$

$\searrow \quad \swarrow$
 $0 \quad 0 \quad n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = 0$$

d) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^{100} + 2^{100} + \dots + n^{100}}{n^{101}} = 0$

LEMA STOLZ-CESARO

$$x_n = \frac{1^{100} + 2^{100} + \dots + n^{100}}{n^{101}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x_{n+1} - x_n}{y_{n+1} - y_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(n+1)^{100}}{(n+1)^{101} - n^{101}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} dx$$

Folosim binomul lui Newton

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{C_{100}^0 \cdot n^{100} + C_{100}^1 \cdot n^{99} + \dots + C_{100}^{100} \cdot n^0}{C_{101}^0 \cdot n^{101} + C_{101}^1 \cdot n^{100} + \dots + C_{101}^{101} \cdot n^0} = \frac{C_{100}^0 \cdot n^{100} + C_{100}^1 \cdot n^{99} + \dots + C_{100}^{100} \cdot n^0}{C_{101}^1 \cdot n^{100} + \dots + C_{101}^{101} \cdot n^0} = \frac{1}{101}$$

↳ aici avem 2 polinoame

$$\text{deci luăm godela} \left(\frac{n^{100} + 100 \cdot n^{99} + \dots + 1}{101 \cdot n^{100} + \dots + 1} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} dx = \frac{1}{101}$$

$$2) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sqrt{n^2 + n + 1} - \sqrt[3]{n^3 + 1} \right) \stackrel{\infty - \infty}{=} \dots$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}} - \sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{1}{n^3}} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}} - \sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{1}{n^3}} \right)$$

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

Facem cu schimbare de variabilă $y = \frac{1}{n}$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+y+y^2} - \sqrt[3]{1+y^3}}{y} \stackrel{0/0}{=} \frac{1+2y}{2\sqrt{1+y^2}} - \frac{3y^2}{2\sqrt[3]{1+y^3}} = \frac{1+0}{2 \cdot 1} - 0 = \frac{1}{2}$$