## Fölger (4.3)

En fålge or en uendelig relieus av fall:

a, a, a, a, a, ..., a, ....

Kan stark and stelen

Q1,91,Q2 , - --.

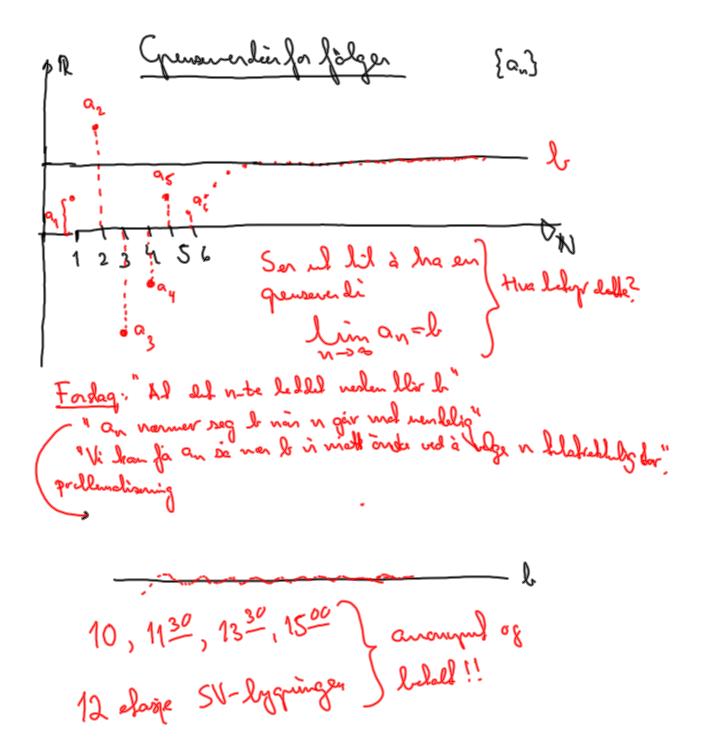
eller

Q-1719-16) --- 1 901911----

Kalfoltel Anie male {an} ent. {an}\_{N=-12}

(ite) 1, 12, 18, 14, ...

 $\frac{\text{Elempl: (3)}}{(i\pi)} \frac{1}{1}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \dots$   $\frac{1}{1}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \dots$   $\frac{1}{1}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \dots$   $\frac{1}{1}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \dots$ { \m } ed --- ...



Skel prine à preisse forlagel: "Vi han jà an pà von de vi vielle outre vid à velgen (hilahelling stor) Hvor non? How show let? 3-1  $\rightarrow N$ Definique: Fölger Ean't konvergeer mot be desom del Jores o finns en NEN slik at 10n-b) 2E for alle N≥W. Vi rin at an værner reg b Notasjan. luman=h som gens non no so.

Regeregler for genreudier. Derson lin an= A og link=3,06

(2) lim (arth) = A+B

2-4 = ( La - La) - 2-1

(iii) lim (anly) = XB

(iv)  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\alpha_n}{\nu_n} = \frac{\lambda}{B}$  foulst at  $B \neq 0$ .

To grunleggende måler à repre el grenzerdin po:

1. Bruk definiquen
Bruk væglene ovenfr

I telleg forms all while his.

Ebsempl: Bruk lifrisjam til å use at  $\lim_{n\to\infty} (1-\frac{2}{n})=1$ 

(Hush: Vi mà vir al l'1 huen E>0, frinces aul en NEN slit al  $\frac{1(1-\frac{2}{n})-1}{2}$  vian  $n\geq N$ .)

Vs has  $\left( \left( 1 - \frac{2}{n} \right) - 1 \right) = \left( 1 - \frac{2}{n} - 1 \right) = \frac{2}{n}$ 

Huadan for jeg \2 2 E < n

His is religer N>€, Do en n>€ fralle n≥N, Da ist \( (1-\frac{2}{n})-1) = \frac{2}{n} < \xi \text{HURRA!}

Definispenen bruhen i hem nær nødeenlighden/folkeren hinger avs.

Cheveryline:
$$\lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{\ln 2} = \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{1}{3} + \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{1}{3} + \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{1}{3} = \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{1}{3} + \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{1}{3} + \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{1}{3} + \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

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$$\lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{1}{3} + \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Ebrupal: 
$$\lim_{N\to\infty} (\sqrt{N^2 + N} - N) = \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{N^2 + N} - N)(\sqrt{N^2 + N} + N)}{(\sqrt{N^2 + N} + N)}$$

$$= \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{\sqrt{N^2 + N} + N}{\sqrt{N^2 + N} + N} = \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{N}{\sqrt{N^2 + N} + N}$$

$$= \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{N}{\sqrt{N^2 + N} + N} = \lim_{N\to$$