

4.3 1, 3, 6, 2, 4, 11, 13, 14, 15

1 a $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8n^4 + 2n}{3n^4 - 7}$

$$\frac{8n^4 + 2n}{3n^4 - 7} = \frac{8 + 2 \frac{n}{n^4}}{3 - 7 \frac{1}{n^4}} = \frac{8 + \frac{2}{n^3}}{3 - \frac{7}{n^4}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8 + \frac{2}{n^3}}{3 - \frac{7}{n^4}} = \frac{8}{3} \quad \text{So} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8n^4 + 2n}{3n^4 - 7} = \frac{8}{3}$$

1e $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^5 + 2 \sin n}{e^{-n} + 6n^5}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^5 + 2 \sin n}{e^{-n} + 6n^5} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{2}{n^5} \sin n}{\frac{1}{n^5} \cdot e^{-n} + 6} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{6}}}$$

3a $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n}) =$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n})(\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n})}{(\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n})} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+2-n}{\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n}} = 0$$

3d

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{1 + e^{-2n}} - e^{-n})$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{1 + e^{-2n}} = 1 \quad \text{or} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{-n} = 0$$

$$\text{so} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{1 + e^{-2n}} - e^{-n}) = 1$$

4

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = L$ dersom det for hver $\varepsilon > 0$
 fins en N slikt at $|a_n - L| < \varepsilon$ når $n > N$

g) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \sin n}{n} = 0$

Gitt $\varepsilon > 0$

$$\left| \frac{2 \sin n}{n} - 0 \right| = \frac{2 |\sin n|}{n} \leq \frac{2}{n} < \varepsilon$$

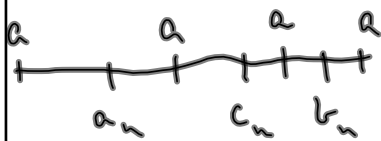
Når $n > \frac{2}{\varepsilon}$

Så hvis $N > \frac{2}{\varepsilon}$ og $n > N$ så er $\left| \frac{2 \sin n}{n} \right| < \varepsilon$.

$$|| \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = a$$

$$a_n \leq c_n \leq b_n \quad \text{für alle } n$$

$$|c_n - a| \leq \max\{|a_n - a|, |b_n - a|\}$$



Geht $\varepsilon > 0$ $\exists N_a$ $\exists N_b$
 oder sieht ist $|a_n - a| < \varepsilon$ $\exists |b_n - a| < \varepsilon$
 hier $n > N_a$ $\exists n > N_b$

$$\text{Vgl. } N = \max\{N_a, N_b\}$$

$$13 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 0$$

6

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n} \quad b_n = \frac{1}{n^2}$$

Si e

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n = \infty$$

$$14 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \infty = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n$$

6

$$a_n = n \quad b_n = n^2$$

Si e

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n - b_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n - n^2 = -\infty$$

15 $a_n \geq a_{n+1}$ for alle n
 $\{a_n, n=1, 2, \dots\}$ er begrenset
 det vil si at det fin en L slik at
 $a_n > L$ for alle n .
 L $a = \inf \{a_n\}$
 L $\varepsilon > 0$, da er $a + \varepsilon$ ikke en nedre grense,
 si det fin en N slik at $a_{1/N} < a + \varepsilon$.
 Hvis nå $n > N$ så er $a + \varepsilon > a_N \geq a_n \geq a$
 altså $|a_n - a| < \varepsilon$.

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