1. A Selséle a sünisédési pont sogalma, ami elser a hasareisel Sozalueitil. Pl. an=(-1) (NEN) es A=1. Eller a seladathan serepto selletil telpesol, de (an) divergens. 2. a) $\lim_{n \to +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{n^3 + n^2 - 2n}{n^3 + 1}} = 1$ Art Kell igasolui, hory 4E20-hors FNOEN, 4N>No: \\\ \frac{n^3+u^2-2n}{n^3+1}-1\| < \E. Jelsije Xn:= \(\frac{n^3+n^2-2n}{n^3+1}\)! EKV=6 Xn \(\frac{70}{100} = \frac{7}{20} \) (n\(\frac{6}{100}\)).

Letjin \(\frac{2}{100}\) r\(\frac{3}{100}\)! $\left| \sqrt{\frac{n^3 + n^2 - 2n}{n^3 + 1}} - 1 \right| = \left| \sqrt{x_n} - 1 \right| = \left| \sqrt{x_n} - 1 \right| = \left| \sqrt{x_n} + 1 \right| = \frac{\left| x_n - 1 \right|}{\sqrt{x_n} + 1} \le \frac{\left| x_n - 1 \right|}{\sqrt{x_n}$ $\leq (\sqrt{x_n} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x_n} + 1 \geq 1) \leq |x_n - 1| =$ $= \left| \frac{n^3 + n^2 - 2n}{n^3 + 1} - 1 \right| = \left| \frac{n^3 + n^2 - 2n - (n^3 + 1)}{n^3 + 1} \right| = \left| \frac{n^2 - 2n - 1}{n^3 + 1} \right| = \frac{1}{n^3 + 1}$ = $(n^2-2n-1)=n^2-2n+1-2=(n-1)^2-2.70$, ha n>3) = $= \frac{N^2 - 2N - 1}{N^3 + 1} \le \frac{N}{N^3 + 1} \le \frac{1}{N^3} = \frac{1}{N} < \frac{E}{N}$

Leppen $n_0:=\max\left\{3,\left[\frac{1}{\epsilon}\right]\right\}$. Ekker ha $n>n_0$, akkor (*) teljesi).

(Hf) 2b) lin $\frac{n^4 + 2n^2 + 1}{n^2 + 1} = +\infty$. Leppen Processist! [(n²+1)² = n²+1 > n² > n > P.

(*) $\frac{n^4 + 2n^2 + 1}{n^2 + 1} = \frac{(n^2 + 1)^2}{n^2 + 1} = n^2 + 1 > n^2 > n^2$ Legger no:=[P]. EKKer ha n>no, akker (*) teljesil.

Masik megoldes

(4)
$$\frac{n^4+2n^2+1}{n^2+1} > \frac{n^4}{n^2+1} > \frac{n^4}{n^2+1} > \frac{n^4}{n^2+1} > \frac{1}{n^2+1} > \frac{n^4}{n^2+1} > \frac{1}{n^2+1} > \frac{1}{$$

2c) $\lim_{n \to +\infty} (\sqrt{n^2 + 3n - 1} - 2n)$ (n > 1)

At Kell igasolni, hong 4P<0-hos 7NoEW, 4N>No: Vn2+8n-1-2n<P, arar 2n- \(\int \frac{1}{n^2 + 3n - 1} \) > -P. Legger P20 15/2 ritett!

ata4
$$2n - \sqrt{n^2 + 3n - 1} > -P$$
 . Leffor 1

$$2n - \sqrt{n^2 + 3n - 1} = (2n - \sqrt{n^2 + 3n - 1})(2n + \sqrt{n^2 + 3n - 1}) = \frac{4n^2 - (n^2 + 3n - 1)}{2n + \sqrt{n^2 + 3n - 1}} = \frac{2n + \sqrt{n^2 + 3n - 1}}{2n + \sqrt{n^2 + 3n - 1}} = \frac{2n +$$

$$\frac{2n + \sqrt{n^2 + 3n - 1}}{2n + \sqrt{n^2 + 3n - 1}} > \frac{3n^2 - 3n + 1}{2n + \sqrt{n^2 + 3n}} > \frac{3n^2 - 3n + 1}{2n + \sqrt{n^2 + 3n^2}} = \frac{3n^2 - 3n + 1}{2n + \sqrt{4n^2}} = \frac{3n^2 - 3n + 1}{2n + \sqrt{4n^2}} = \frac{3n^2 - 3n + 1}{2n + 2n} > \frac{3n^2 - 3n + 1}{4n} > \frac{3n^2 - 3n + 1}{4n} = \frac{3}{4} (n - 1) > -P$$

Lepjen no:= max {1, [-4]}. Eller ha n>no, aller (x) deljeril.