(Hf) 1. Szamisa li a Köretles sonosade hadaveilèket!

a) $Q_{n} = \left(\frac{3n+1}{3n+2}\right)^{6n+5} = \left(\frac{3w}{3n} \cdot \frac{1+\frac{1}{3n}}{1+\frac{2}{3n}}\right)^{6n+5} = \frac{3w}{3n} \cdot \frac{1+\frac{1}{3n}}{1+\frac{2}{3n}}$

 $= \left[\frac{(1+\frac{1/3}{11})^n}{(1+\frac{2/3}{11})^n} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{1+\frac{1/3}{11}}{1+\frac{2/3}{11}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left[\frac{e^{1/3}}{e^{2/3}} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{1+0}{1+0} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left[\frac{1}{e^{1/3}} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left[\frac{1}{e^{1/3}} \right$

b) $Q_{N} = \left(\frac{2N+3}{3N+1}\right)^{N-5} = \left(\frac{2N}{3N}, \frac{1+\frac{2}{2N}}{1+\frac{1}{3N}}\right)^{N-5} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{N-5} \left(\frac{1+\frac{2}{2N}}{1+\frac{1}{3N}}\right)^{N-5} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{N-5} \left(\frac{1+\frac{2}{2N}}{1+\frac{1}{3N}}\right)^{N-5} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{N-5} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{N} \left[\frac{\left(1+\frac{3}{2N}\right)^{N}}{\left(1+\frac{1}{2N}\right)^{N}}\right] \left(\frac{1+\frac{3}{2N}}{1+\frac{1}{2N}}\right)^{N-5} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{N-5} \cdot \left(\frac{2}$

c) $Q_{N} = \left(\frac{3n+3}{2n-1}\right)^{5n+1} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{5} \cdot \frac{1+\frac{1}{n}}{1-\frac{1}{2n}} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{5} \cdot \frac{1+\frac{1}{n}}{1-\frac{1}{2n}} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{5} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \left(\frac{1+\frac{1}{n}}{1+\frac{1}{n}}\right)^{5} \cdot \frac{1+\frac{1}{n}}{1+\frac{1}{n}} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{5} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \left(\frac{1+\frac{1}{n}}{1+\frac{1}{n}}\right)^{5} \cdot \frac{1+\frac{1}{n}}{1+\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1+\frac{1}{n}}{1+\frac{1}{n}}$

At alkalmathic, hory $(1+\frac{x}{n})^n \rightarrow e^x$, ha $x \in \mathbb{Q}$. Den lind: $g^n \rightarrow 0$, ha $|g| \leq l$ is $g^n \rightarrow \infty$, he g > 1. (Af) 2 leppen ao = \(\J \), ans = \(\J \) + 2an (n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots)

Notes meg, hop a sonsat konvergens ès seinnites li a
hadeireidèlet!

Megollas. (Sejles: $a_n \rightarrow a =$) $a_{n+1} = \sqrt{3+2a_n} =$) $a = \sqrt{3+2a_n}$

· A sorosat monosan novekió, ozaz ant ?, an (n=0,1,2,...) Teljes in Likarival:

- n=0 ign4, mact a= 13, a= 13+20= 13+213 > 13 = a0.

- Tf, h volamely nre i gas, hopy and ? an (induktion's deldere's)

EKKOR

an+2 = \(3+2 anx ? (in). Selt.) ? \(\sigma \) + 2 an = anx 1, asas as allitas n+1-re is teljess!

· A sorozat Selstrol Korlados, és an £3. (n=0,1,2,...) Teljes ind Vasval:

- n = 0 - ra igas, west as = \(\sqrt{3} < 3 \).

- Tf, h valamely n-re igas, hory an & 3 (inhless selteres) ant1 = \(\frac{1}{3} + 29 \tau \) \(\left(\text{ind. Selt} \right) \) \(\sqrt{3} + 2.3 \) = \(\sqrt{9} = 3 \), asas as allitas n+1-se is deligent.

Mind (an) mondon novetro es telistrol Morlados, isy Konvergens. A sejlesten leister seint a halinseitike war -1 vag 3 lehet. De-1 nem lehet mert an 3 J3 = ao, mert monodon noveknis.

Edelt lin (an) = 3. (Hf) 3. Bizonyitsa be, hopy ha & E [0,1], ackor as $a_0 = \frac{d}{2}$, $a_{nH} = \frac{a_n^2 + d}{2}$ (nEN) soroset Konvergeus, les samisse la ahelenseitéket! Megolleis. Sejtés an JA. Ellor

 $a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n^2}{2} + d = A = A^2 + d = A^2 - 2A + d = 0 = A_{1,2} = 2 + \sqrt{9 - hd} = A_{1,2}$ = 1± \1-2 Mindlet negotiers likaik, met 1-2>0, illetre 0 < A1 = 1- VI-L < 1+ VI-L = A2.

(*) Mivel An gyöle as A = A2td eyenletnek, igy A1+d = A1.

· A sorosat monodon novelvo, asaa ans 3 an (n=0,1,2,...)

Teljes inhularival:

- n=0 isas, met $a_0=\frac{1}{2}$ és $a_1=\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{1}{2}$ + $\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{1}{2}$ + $\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{1}$

- Tf, h valamely n-re igns, hopy ant zan (indulaires felderés). EUNS

 $ant2 = \frac{a_{n+1}+d}{2} > (ind. felt) > \frac{a_n+d}{2} = a_{n+1} + hisen > a_n^2 \leq a_{n+1}^2$

azas as állitas not-re teljest. · A sorosat telishos l'orlatos, en an = A1=1-VI-L.

- N=0-ra igas, met $A_0 = \frac{1}{2} \le 1 - \sqrt{1-1} \iff \sqrt{1-1} \le 1 - \frac{1}{2} \iff \sqrt{1-1} \le 1 - \frac{1$ <=> (-1 \le 1-2+\frac{1}{4} \le => 0 \le \frac{1}{4} igas.

- Teppik bel, hong relamely n-re igns, hong an $\leq A_1$ (indukciós selterés). EKKOR Quit = 9 1 td = (ind. Selt) = A1 td = (*) miatt) = A1, aras as allisées not-re is selzeral.

Mirel (an) monoton novelho às felolio Korlados, igy Konvergens. A sejlèben leistak mennt a hataristèke wak Ar vary Az lehet. De an $\leq A_1 \leq A_2$, eset

luin (au) = A1 = 1-V1-J.