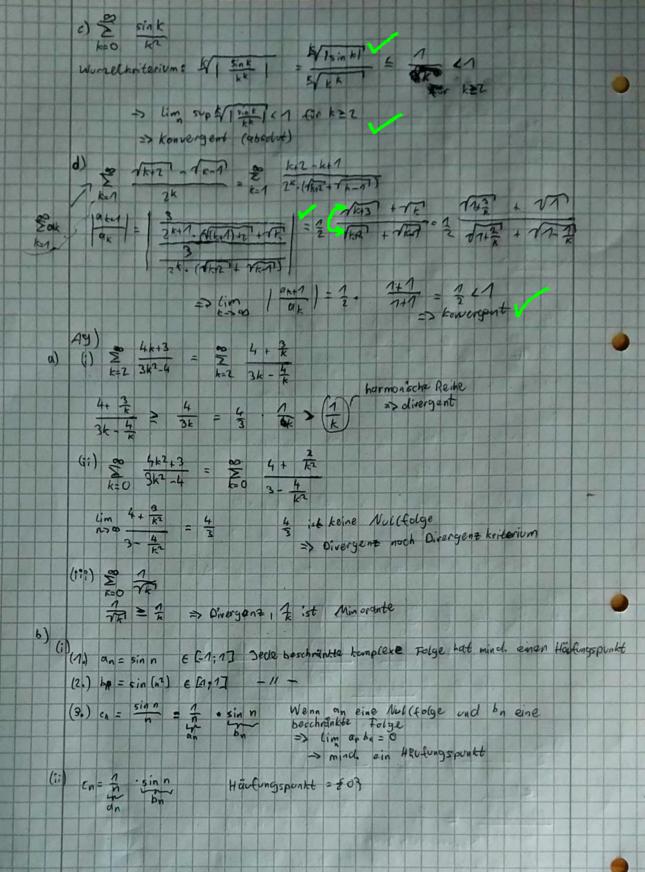
```
Karataev Phillip
   v1 43; 1dd
  Blatt: 03
Gruppe: 7
                                                                                                                                                                                                            9/10*30 = 27
Aufgaben: alle
 (i) 06 5+ (-0" + 1 sinn 5 6+1

(h-> 0) 0
                        => Konvergenz gegen o
                       \frac{n}{n^2+1} \frac{7}{4} \frac{7}{6} \frac{7}{n^2+1} \frac{7}{6} \frac{7}{6
 & Willforge Deschillers
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     (n-700) 0
 -> (n-> 00) 0
               => Konvergene gegen O
6) (i) M= 80,003 (im inf = 0 (im sup = 00
       (51) 1= 5-7, 13 lim inf =-7 lim sup = 1
          tim n= { 00} lin inf= 00 lim sup = 00
             (60)
                                              9>1: M= { 00} Cim inf = 00 Cim sup = 00
                                                   9=1: N= $13 cim inf = Lim sup = 1
                     -7 49 (1: 1 = 503 lim inf = 0 lim sip = 0
                                                      a= 1: 14= 8-1,13 lim int = 1 lim sup = 1
                                                    4 6-1: M= 8-00 +003 liminf = 00 lim sup = 00
18)
                                           Good. - Kriterium?  \frac{1}{ak+1} = \frac{\binom{k+1}{k+3}}{\binom{k}{k+2}} = \frac{\binom{k+1}{k+3} \cdot \binom{k+2}{k+3} \cdot \binom{k+2}{k}}{\binom{k+3}{k+3} \cdot \binom{k+2}{k}} = \frac{1}{\binom{k+3}{k+3} \cdot \binom{k+2}{k}} = \frac{1}{\binom{k+3}{k} \cdot \binom{k+2}{k}} = \frac{1}{\binom{k+3}{k}} = \frac{1}{\binom{k+
  b) \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{k-1}{k(3k+2)}\right)^{\frac{k}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1-1/k}{3k+2}\right)^{\frac{k}{2}}
                \frac{21}{(1-1)k}
= \frac{1}{k^2}
                      (3k +2) En Exponential > Quadrat
                              1 ist Majorante und die Reine ist somit
```



Karataev.