1. Fie $x_n = \frac{1}{n} + n \in \mathbb{N}^*$. Arataţi, folosind abour definition, Eà lim t_n=0. Lin =0 €5 4 €>0, 3 NEE Har. 4 N≥ NES parem

|xn-0| < ε.

Tie ε>0. bautam n_ε ∈ N a. λ. + n≥ n_ε, avem

| xn-0/< E. thegen $n_{\varepsilon} = \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right] + 1 \in H$ is resultà conclutia. \square 2. Fie $(x_m)_m \subset \mathbb{Z}$ jul $\in \mathbb{R}$ a.c. $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = l$, thatatu ca

LeZ.

Id:
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = l \iff t \in >0$$
, $\exists n_{\varepsilon} \in \exists n_{\varepsilon} \in \mathbb{N}$. $t \in \mathbb{N}$ are $|x_n - l| < \varepsilon$.

 $|x_n - l| < \varepsilon \iff -\varepsilon < x_n - l < \varepsilon \iff l - \varepsilon < x_n < l + \varepsilon \iff$
 $(\exists x_n \in (l - \varepsilon, l + \varepsilon).$

Ham ia lim £n=l, dei stim ia + €>0, 3 n∈ EH a.2. + n>ne, aven |£n-l|< E.

Resupernem ea l¢ Z. [l] l-E l+E [l]+1 tlegem E>Da.2 [l] < l-E ji l+E< [l]+1, i.l.

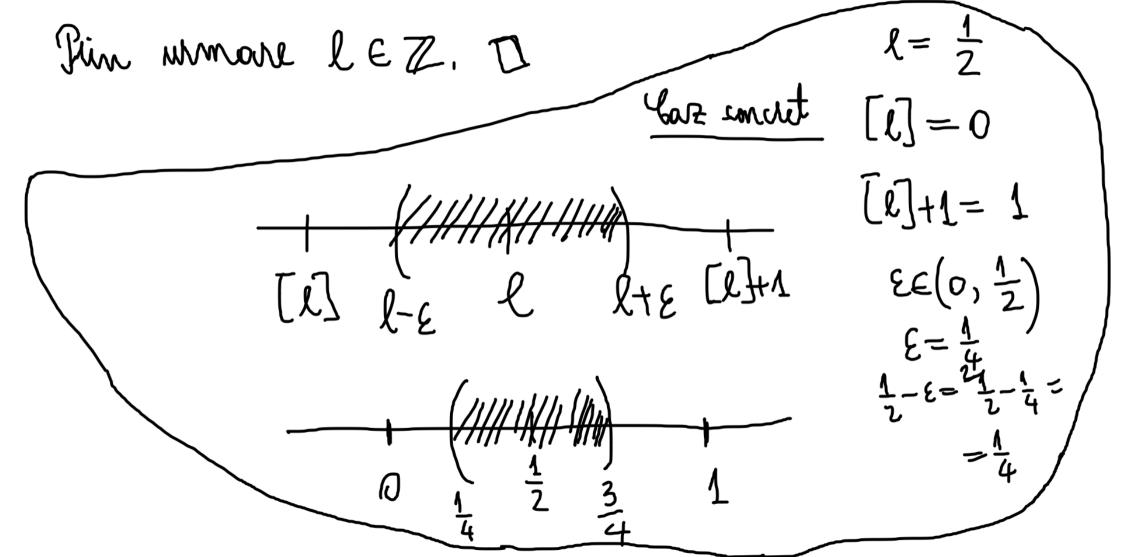
0 < E < l-[l] si 0 < E < [l]+1-l. teest luon este

pribil deronce l- [l]>0 (l+Z) si [l]+1-l>0.

De læbrught jutem alege $E \in (0, \min\{l-[e], [e]+1-l\})$ Justin acust E, exista ne EH a.c. + no ne, aven £η € (l-ε, l+ε).

Dar (l-e, l+e) $NZ = \phi$, contradictie en $x_n \in (l-e, l+e) \cap$

NZ + N> ME.

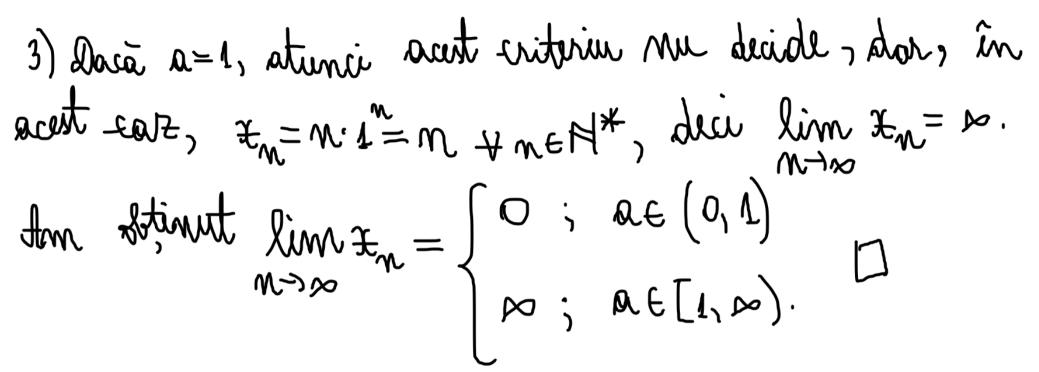


Criterial raportulai pentra surri cu turneni strict Fie (£n)n c (0,0) Q.Z. Flim £nt1 met. LE[0,0] met. mat. [a, w) ∪{ w}. 1) Daca le 1, atunci lum 7,=0. 2) Daca l>1, aturci lim £n= ». 3) Daca l=1, atunci acest criterier une decide.

3. Fie a>0. Det lim nian. Id: Fie Frenian Antol. Aplicam bit rap. pt. juni ce termeni strict positivi.

 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\exists_{n+1}}{\exists \epsilon_n}=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{(n+1)}{n}\frac{\partial^n}{\partial x^n}=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{n+1}{n}a=a.$ 1) Daca a<1, atunci lim In=0.

2) Daca a>1, atuna lim xn=p.



3. Fie a>0. Det. lim an.

Let: Revolvati-l voi!

Fie (\$m)n < [0, \in) a.r. I lim \(\frac{1}{2} \) not. l \(\end{array} \).

1) Daca l< 1, atuni lim In= 0.

2) Daca l>1, atunci lim £n=0.

3) Daca l=1, atunci acest criteriu me decide.

4. Fix
$$a,b \in (0, \infty)$$
. Det. $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(a \cdot n^2 + 3n + 5)}{(b \cdot n^2 + 2n + 3)}$.

Let. Fix $a,b \in (0,\infty)$. Det. $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(a \cdot n^2 + 3n + 5)}{(b \cdot n^2 + 2n + 3)} + n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Aflicam bit, rad. pt., siwie au termeni pozitivi.

lim $\sqrt{3+n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a^{n^2+3n+5}}{b^{n^2+2n+3}} = \frac{a}{b}$.

1) Daca
$$\frac{a}{b} < 1$$
 (i.e. $a < b$), atunci lim $x_n = 0$.

2) Daca $\frac{a}{b} > 1$ (i.e. $a > b$), atunci lim $x_n = b$.

3) Daca $\frac{a}{b} = 1$ (i.e. $a = b$), atunci acest criteri

3) Daca $\frac{a}{b} = 1$ (i.e. a = b), atunci acest criteriu nu decide, dari în acest carz, $f_n = \left(\frac{an^2 + 3n + 5}{an^2 + 2n + 3}\right)^n + n \in \mathbb{R}^+$.

ide, dari în acust carz,
$$\mp_n = \left(\frac{an+3n+5}{an^2+2n+3}\right)^{-1} + n \in \mathbb{R}^*$$

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \pm_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha n^2 + 3n + 5}{\alpha n^2 + 2n + 3} - 1\right)^n =$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2n^2 + 3n + 5 - 2n^2 - 2n - 3}{2n^2 + 2n + 3} \right)^n =$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{n + 2}{2n^2 + 2n + 3} \right)^n = \frac{n + 2}{2n^2 + 2n + 3}.$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[\frac{an^2 + 2n + 3}{an^2 + 2n + 3} \right] \frac{n + 2}{an^2 + 2n + 3} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{n + 2}{an^2 + 2n + 3} \right) \right]$$

=
$$l^{\frac{n+2}{an^2+2n+3}}$$
, $m = l^{\frac{1}{a}}$
= $l^{\frac{n+2}{an^2+2n+3}}$, $m = l^{\frac{1}{a}}$.
4. Fix $a \in (0, \infty)$. Det. $lim \left(\frac{3n}{an+1}\right)$.
 $lol:$ Resolvation l $voi!$ \square
Proposition. Fix $(2n)_n \subset (0, \infty)$ $a.2.$ $\exists lim \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n}$ $voi!$ $lolon \in (0, \infty)$.
Thursi $\exists lim \sqrt{x_n}$ $x_n \approx 1$ $x_n = l$.

5. Det. lim Tr. L: File In-N+NEH*. $\lim_{N\to\infty}\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n}=\lim_{N\to\infty}\frac{x_{n+1}}{x}=1.$ Conform propositiei de mai sus avem ling Tota = 1, deci lin Tr = 1.

6. Fie $f_n = 1 + \frac{1}{72} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} + n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, thatati ca , the convergent. Lol: Folgrim Tosema lui Weierstrass. Schita de rezolvare: 1) (xm) n strict crevator. 2) (In) marginit. 1 \le In \tag{*. $\frac{1}{k^2} \angle \frac{1}{(k-1)k} = \frac{1}{k-1} - \frac{1}{k} + k = \overline{2_{1}n}$ Vom stine In < 1+ 1... + 1... + 1... < 2.

Terminati voi rezolvarea