

$$1) a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(23 - 2n^2)(3n^2 + 17)^2}{4n^6 + n - 1} = \frac{(23 - 2n^2)(9n^4 + 102n^2 + 289)}{4n^6 + n - 1} =$$

$$= \frac{-18n^6 + 3n^4 + 1868n^2 + 6647}{4n^6 + n - 1} = -\frac{18}{4} = -\frac{9}{2}$$

$$b) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(97 - 2n)^3}{2n(3n^2 + 15) + 8n} = \frac{-8n^3 + 1164n^2 - 56454n + 912673}{6n^3 + 30n + 8n} = -\frac{8}{6} = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$b) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^3 + 13n(n + 18)}{(27 - n)(2n + 19)^2} = \frac{2n^3 + 13n^2 + 234n}{-4n^3 + 32n^2 + 169n + 3747} = -\frac{2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$= \frac{(\sqrt{n^2 + 1})^2 - n^2}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1} + n} = \frac{n^2 + 1 - n^2}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1} + n} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$$

$$g) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-4)^n + 5 \cdot 7^n}{(-4)^{n+1} + 7^{n+2}} = \frac{5 \cdot 7^n + (-4)^n}{7^{n+2} + (-4)^{n+1}} = \frac{(5 \cdot 7^n + (-4)^n) \frac{1}{7^{n+2}}}{(7^{n+2} + (-4)^{n+1}) \frac{1}{7^{n+2}}} =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{5}{49} + \frac{(-\frac{4}{7})^n}{49}}{\frac{7^{n+2} + (-4)^{n+1}}{7^{n+2}}} = \frac{\frac{5}{49} + \frac{(-\frac{4}{7})^n}{49}}{1 + \frac{(-\frac{4}{7})^{n+1}}{7^{n+2}}} = \frac{\frac{5}{49} + \frac{(-\frac{4}{7})^n}{49}}{1} = \frac{5}{49}$$

$$2) \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$3) \frac{1}{18} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{12} = 1$$

$$4) |x_{n+p} - x_n| = \left| \frac{\sin \alpha}{2} + \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{2^2} + \frac{\sin(n+p)\alpha}{2^{n+p}} - \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{2} + \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{2^2} + \frac{\sin n\alpha}{2^n} \right) \right| =$$

$$= \left| \frac{\sin(n+1)\alpha}{2^{n+1}} + \frac{\sin(n+2)\alpha}{2^{n+2}} + \dots + \frac{\sin(n+p)\alpha}{2^{n+p}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{2^{n+2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{n+p}}$$

$$< \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{2^{n+2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{n+p}} = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2^p}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{2^n} < \varepsilon$$

абсолютно сходящегося