SEMIHAR 2, SERIA 13 Limita inferioara si supercoara a unui si de numere reale

Exterior 1 sa a calculere lim inf an of lim super un unatoarele caturi; a) $x_1 = \frac{1+1-1}{2} + (-1)^{m+1} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2}$ b) $x_1 = \frac{n+1-1}{2} + (-1)^{m} + (-1)^{m+1} + \cos \frac{n\pi}{2}$

DE EDLVARE a) & identifica punctele limita all scrube (xn) new si folosom formulele limitarem sup xn = sup x ((xm) new) & To lim inf xn = rinf f ((xn) new) & To

 $(-1)^{m} = \begin{cases} 4, m = 2k \\ -1, m = 2k+1 \end{cases}$

, b, 12

 $(-1)^{m+1} = \{1, m = 2k+1\}$

 $\sin \frac{m\pi}{2} =
 \begin{cases}
 0, & m=2k \\
 4, & m=4k+1 \\
 -1, & m=4k+3
 \end{cases}$

Laleg substructe (25k) ket (24k +1) ket si (24k + 2) ket. Calculam limitele acestor substruct si obtinem penetele limita ale acestui sir.

lim deze = lim (1+41) = 1.07 = Mel ((2n)new) lim 24 44 = line [1+1-1] =+1 ex((2/2)/ngo) line Hukt3= lim [1+(1) - 1] = -1 & X ((26n) new) $\mathcal{L}((x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}) = \{-1, 1\} \Rightarrow \text{lem sup } x_n = 1$ lem inf $x_n = -1$ lim sup In = liminf on =) well (In) new ne are limita lim sup on, lim infor eix) weil (In In on este marginit. b) (-1)= { 4, m= 2k+1 $\cos m\pi = \int_{2}^{\pi} 0, \quad m = 2k+1$ $4 \quad m = 4k$ the same in the Comment of the second Le aleg substructile (2004) ken 1 (tuk) ken si (26 4442) ken ... lim 3644 = lim (1+1 2441) (2-1) + 0 = =-1e e & (() nem)

linn stuk= linn (1+1 4 k) (1 +1) +1 = 3 e + 1 e

k > +1 = 3 e + 1 e c Z((xm)neh)

lim thuk+2=lim h+ 1 (2+1)-2==24-1 (ex((xm/nen) 2 (benmen) = {- \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3e}{2} +1, \frac{3e}{2} -4} lim sup In= 32 +1 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \inf_{n \to \infty} x_n = -\frac{1}{2}$ limsup In ‡ liminf In =) well (Inher mu one limita lometa linn sup son, linn ihf son em =) sireel (In)new este margenit. EXERCITIVL2 & considera (ten)new un armagnit den R+. La d'arate sai, lem inf (2-xn+1) xx 1. PETOLVADE Bentru acest exercitue folosim définitie l'amiter inferioure à unu ni de numbre blall. lim inf yn= sup (inf agk). Demonstram afirmatia prin reducere la abourd. Presupen cà liminf (2-2nm) xn > 1 Exister le prastfel mait liminf (2-2nm) xn> l>1. nen (ind (2-sten) ste) > l =) Inget a_2. 12- 9Ext) Str > l => (2- Str +1) Str > l => (2- Str +1) Str > l + K > NO => => 27 = xky xk > l + k> no (1)

Him ca (2x-1) 30 VKEH => 1/2-27 +13 0=) =) 25k 062 > 20KK-1 +KBH 3 Adrenam inegaletatile Os & si obtinem ca xx-xxxxxx > l-1 +xx> no =) xx (xx-xxxx)> l-1>0 Cum Ex>OVKEH, avenu ca Oge- XXX NO Diet decression strict decrescodor lum (xn)nen este su marginit, rerulta cai serte convergent. Notion le linn Œne 12 stlim (2-14,41). In = = p-l) l = 2l-l2=> lime onf (2-xnm) xn = 2l-l2 Conform presupernerée facité, cuem ca 2l1-l1 > l>1 = 2l1-l12>1=> l1-2k1+140 =)(1-1) 20 contradictie. Presipienerla faccità este falsa => lim/2-x1+1) x1 = and the solution of the solution of the the state of the state of the state of the state of

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SERI' DE NUMERE REALE

EXERCITIUL 3 Sà se studiere, foloxind definitia, convergenta urmatoarelor serie de numere reale:

a) # (m+n)!

L) # (m+n)!

L) 1=0 \[\sqrt{m+n!} \]

L) \[\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{m+2} \]

L) \[\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{m+2} \]

L) \[\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{m} + \sqrt{m} + \sqrt{m} + \sqrt{m} \]

L) \[\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{m} + \sqrt{m} + \sqrt{m} + \sqrt{m} + \sqrt{m} \]

L) \[\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{m} \]

L) \[\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{m}

PETOLNAPE a) $\mathfrak{T}_n = \frac{m}{[m+1]!}$, methPentru a studia convergenta serili de numere reale, foloxind definitia este necesar sa calculan lim Δ_m , unde $\Delta_n = \mathfrak{X}_1 + \cdots + \mathfrak{X}_n$ tracht

1n= 1 0 = 2 (1 - 1 - 1) = 2 (1

lim $\Delta_n = \lim_{m \to \infty} [n - 1] = 1 \in \mathbb{R} = 1 \text{ seria } \frac{2}{n} \times n$ este convergenta si sire suma 4.

Δη= $\frac{1}{V_{1}+V_{1}+v_{2}} = \frac{1}{V_{1}+v_{1}+v_{2}} = \frac{1}{V_{1}+v_{2}-v_{1}} = \frac{1}{V_{1}+v_{2}-v_{1}} = \frac{1}{V_{1}+v_{2}-v_{1}} = \frac{1}{V_{1}+v_{2}-v_{1}} = \frac{1}{V_{1}+v_{2}-v_{2}} = \frac{1}{V_{2}+v_{2}-v_{2}} = \frac{1}{V_{2}+v_{2}-v_{2}-v_{2}} = \frac{1}{V_{2}+v_{2}-$

= 1/2+1/3+.1.+1/m+2 - 1/2 - 1/m+1 + 1/m+2-+ Wich

lem dn=lim that the 1 = to =) deren I sty este divergenta si are sema+10. (e) $36n = \ln (1 - \frac{1}{n^2}) = \ln \frac{n^2 - 1}{n^2} = \ln \frac{(m-4)(m+4)}{m^2} + n \ge 2$. An= 5 xk = 5 km (k-1)(k+1) = lm 17 (k-1)(k+1) = k2 = 1 k2 = 1 k2 $= \ln \left(\frac{1.3}{2^2} \cdot \frac{2.4}{3^2} \cdot \frac{3.5}{4^2} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{(m-1)(m+1)}{m^2} \right) =$ $= \ln 1.23... \cdot (m-1) \cdot 3.4.5... \cdot (m+1)$ $= \ln 2... \cdot x^2 \cdot 42^2 \cdot \frac{3^2}{3^2} \cdot \dots \cdot x^2$ $= \ln 2... \cdot x^2 \cdot 42^2 \cdot \frac{3^2}{3^2} \cdot \dots \cdot x^2$ $= \ln 2... \cdot x^2 \cdot 42^2 \cdot \frac{3^2}{3^2} \cdot \dots \cdot x^2$ $= \ln 2... \cdot x^2 \cdot 42^2 \cdot \frac{3^2}{3^2} \cdot \dots \cdot x^2$ $= \ln 2... \cdot x^2 \cdot 42^2 \cdot \frac{3^2}{3^2} \cdot \dots \cdot x^2$ $= \ln 2... \cdot x^2 \cdot 42^2 \cdot \frac{3^2}{3^2} \cdot \dots \cdot x^2$ $= \ln 2... \cdot x^2 \cdot 42^2 \cdot \frac{3^2}{3^2} \cdot \dots \cdot x^2$ $= \ln 2... \cdot x^2 \cdot 42^2 \cdot \frac{3^2}{3^2} \cdot \dots \cdot x^2$ $= \ln 2... \cdot x^2 \cdot 42^2 \cdot \frac{3^2}{3^2} \cdot \dots \cdot x^2$ $= \ln 2... \cdot x^2 \cdot 42^2 \cdot \frac{3^2}{3^2} \cdot \dots \cdot x^2$ $= \ln 2... \cdot x^2 \cdot 42^2 \cdot \frac{3^2}{3^2} \cdot \dots \cdot x^2$ $= \ln 2... \cdot x^2 \cdot 42^2 \cdot \frac{3^2}{3^2} \cdot \dots \cdot x^2$ $= \ln 2... \cdot x^2 \cdot 42^2 \cdot \frac{3^2}{3^2} \cdot \dots \cdot x^2$ $= \ln 2... \cdot x^2 \cdot 42^2 \cdot \frac{3^2}{3^2} \cdot \dots \cdot x^2$ $= \ln 2... \cdot x^2 \cdot 42^2 \cdot \frac{3^2}{3^2} \cdot \frac{3^2}{3^2$ lim An = lim ln mt1 = ln1 eR= derea En este convergenta si are suma-luz. EXERCITIVLY Saise studiese convergenta wonnatoarelor serie de numere reale: a) 7 1 m=0 m(+(m+1)) (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ d) 2 1 m(n+1)(n+2)