

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{1} \quad i) \quad & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{5n+1}{5n+3} \right)^{10n+4} = \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 - \frac{2}{5n+3} \right)^{5n+2} \right]^2 = \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{\frac{5n+3}{2}} \right)^{\frac{5n+3}{2}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{\frac{5n+3}{2}} \right)^{-1} \right]^2 = \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{\frac{5n+3}{2}} \right)^{\frac{5n+3}{2}} \right]^4 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{\frac{5n+3}{2}} \right)^{-2} = \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{e} \right)^4 \cdot 1^{-2} = \underline{\underline{e^{-4}}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Átvizsgálás: $0 < x_n := \frac{5n+3}{2} \rightarrow +\infty$ (ha $n \rightarrow \infty$)

és a fontos limit állítás alapján:

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{x_n} \right)^{x_n} \rightarrow e^{-1} \quad (\text{ha } n \rightarrow \infty).$$

$$(i) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\prod_{k=2}^n \frac{k^2-1}{k^2}} =$$

Legyen $x_n = \prod_{k=2}^n \frac{k^2-1}{k^2} = \prod_{k=2}^n \frac{(k-1)(k+1)}{k^2} =$

$$= \frac{1 \cdot \cancel{2}}{2^2} \cdot \frac{\cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{3}}{3^2} \cdot \frac{\cancel{3} \cdot 4}{4^2} \cdot \frac{\cancel{4} \cdot 5}{5^2} \cdot \frac{(\cancel{n-1}) \cdot \cancel{n}}{(n-1)^2} \cdot \frac{(\cancel{n-1}) \cdot (n+1)}{n^2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n} = \frac{n+1}{2n} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \text{ ha } (n \rightarrow +\infty).$$

A konstans határ értéke, ha $0 < x_n \ (\forall n \in \mathbb{N})$

es $\exists \lim(x_n) = \frac{1}{2} > 0 \text{ (véges)} \Rightarrow$

$$\lim(\sqrt[n]{x_n}) = 1.$$

Tehát a keresett határérték = 1.

2. $x_0 := \frac{1}{2} ; x_{n+1} := \frac{3}{2 + \frac{1}{x_n}} \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}).$

a) Monotonitás: $x_0 = \frac{1}{2} < x_1 = \frac{3}{2+2} = \frac{3}{4} <$

$$< x_2 = \frac{3}{2 + \frac{4}{3}} = \frac{9}{10},$$

Szítás $x_n < x_{n+1} \quad (\forall n \in \mathbb{N}).$

Világos, hogy (hl. indukció)

$$0 < x_n \quad (\forall n \in \mathbb{N}).$$

Biz. indukcióval: $n=0, 1 \checkmark$

Tf., hogy minden $n \in \mathbb{N}$ -re

$$x_n < x_{n+1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x_{n+1}} < \frac{1}{x_n}$$

⊕ indukció

$$\Rightarrow 2 + \frac{1}{x_{n+1}} < 2 + \frac{1}{x_n} \Rightarrow$$

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{3}{2 + \frac{1}{x_n}} < \frac{3}{2 + \frac{1}{x_{n+1}}} = x_{n+2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\underbrace{n \rightarrow n+1 \checkmark} \quad \underbrace{\text{Teljes indukció}} \left[(x_n) \uparrow \right] \Rightarrow$$

b) Korlátosság $x_0 = \frac{1}{2} \leq x_n \quad (\forall n \in \mathbb{N}).$

Tf., hogy (x_n) konvergens és

$$\lim (x_n) = A \quad \text{világos, hogy} \quad A \geq \frac{1}{2}.$$

A rekurzív definíció:

$$\lim (x_{n+1}) = A$$

$$\text{"} \lim \left(\frac{3}{2 + \frac{1}{x_n}} \right) = \frac{3}{2 + \frac{1}{A}}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{3}{2 + \frac{1}{A}} \Rightarrow A = \frac{3A}{2A+1} \Rightarrow$$

$$(2A+1)A - 3A = 0$$

$$A(2A-2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{A_1 = 0} \text{ oder } \boxed{A_2 = 1}$$

leicht, wo (x_n) konvergiert, aber nicht
 0 oder 1 selbst eine Lösung ist.

Mindestens $A \geq \frac{1}{2}$ ist, sonst $\boxed{A=1}$ leicht.

Benötigt, dass 1 fest ist, also:

$$x_n < 1 \quad (\forall n \in \mathbb{N}). \quad \text{w, l. ind.}$$

$$x_0 = \frac{1}{2} < 1 \quad \checkmark; \quad \text{da } x_n < 1 \Rightarrow \text{valorely n-re}$$

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{3}{2 + \frac{1}{x_n}} < \frac{3}{2 + \frac{1}{1}} = \frac{3}{2+1} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow (x_n) \uparrow \text{ ist } \text{monoton} \Rightarrow$$

$$(x_n) \text{ konvergiert zu } \lim(x_n) = 1.$$

3. i) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1^n + 2^n + \dots + 2017^n}{n \cdot 2018^n}$

GyK:

$\rho := \lim \frac{\sqrt[n]{1^n + 2^n + \dots + 2017^n}}{2018 \cdot \sqrt[n]{n}} = \frac{2017}{2018}$

M:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \sqrt[n]{2017^n} \leq \sqrt[n]{1^n + \dots + 2017^n} \leq \sqrt[n]{2017 \cdot 2017^n} \\ \parallel & & \parallel \\ 2017 & & 2017 \cdot \sqrt[n]{2017} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 2017 \leftarrow \text{ha } (n \rightarrow \infty) & \rightarrow & 2017 \end{array}$$

\Rightarrow Korfejs's alapszám a minimális motiválható 2017.

Kihívás, hogy $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$ és

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{2017} = 1.$

Mivel $\rho < 1 \xRightarrow{\text{GyK.}}$ a sz

(abs.) konvergens.

$$ii) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{(2n)!}}{3^{n/2} \cdot (n+2)!}$$

[HK]:

$$\beta := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{\sqrt{(2n+2)!}}{3^{(n+1)/2} \cdot (n+3)!}}{\frac{\sqrt{(2n)!}}{3^{n/2} \cdot (n+2)!}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{(2n+1)(2n+2)}}{\sqrt{3} \cdot (n+3)}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cancel{n} \cdot \sqrt{(2 + \frac{1}{n})(2 + \frac{2}{n})}}{\cancel{n} \cdot \sqrt{3} (1 + \frac{3}{n})} = \frac{\sqrt{2 \cdot 2}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} > 1 \Rightarrow \text{a ser divergens.}$$

$$(4) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1-x)^n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} \cdot (x-1)^n$$

$$(x \in \mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow \boxed{a=1}; \text{ let. C-H test}$$

$$R = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left| \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} \right|}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

itt $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\sqrt{n^2+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\sqrt[n]{n^2+1}} =$

$$= \sqrt{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n^2+1}} = 1$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{\text{ha } |n| \geq 1}$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & \leq & \sqrt[n]{n^2+1} & \leq & \sqrt[n]{n^2+n^2} = \sqrt[n]{2 \cdot (\sqrt{n})^2} \\ \downarrow & & & & \downarrow \\ 1 & & & & \text{ha } (n \rightarrow \infty) \cdot \frac{1}{1} \end{array}$$

Teljes $R=1$, $a=1 \Rightarrow$

(1) $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}: |x-1| < 1 \Leftrightarrow$

$x \in (0, 2)$ a hatv. sor. absz. kmv.

\Rightarrow kmv. is.

(2) $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}: |x-1| > 1 \Leftrightarrow$

$x \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (2, +\infty)$ a hatv. sor

divergens

(3) $x=0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} \nrightarrow$ div is

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} > \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2}} > 0 \quad (\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^+)$$

$$e) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \text{ div. } \Rightarrow \text{Örneksimli'li'}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} \text{ ser divergens.}$$

$$(a) \text{ Ha } x=2 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} \text{ konvergens}$$

$$\text{Leibniz ser } u_i \quad a_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n \rightarrow +\infty)$$

$$\text{Tezli' KH} \left(\sum_0^{\infty} \frac{(n-x)^n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} \right) = (0, 2].$$

$$(5) \frac{5x-2}{(x-2)(3x+2)} = \text{del. parçaları'lı'}$$

$$\text{bnter' } = \frac{1}{x-2} + \frac{2}{3x+2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+\frac{3}{2}x} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{x}{2}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-\left(-\frac{3}{2}x\right)} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{x}{2}} =$$

$$= (x)$$

$$\text{ha } \left| -\frac{3}{2}x \right| < 1 \quad \text{d} \quad \left| \frac{x}{2} \right| < 1 \quad \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} |x| < 2 \\ |x| < \frac{2}{3} \end{cases} \quad \text{d}$$

$$\underbrace{x \in \left(-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right)} \quad \cap \quad (-2, 2) = \underbrace{\left(-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right)}$$

$$= (x) \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(-\frac{3}{2}x\right)^n - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n =$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \underbrace{\left(\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)^n - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \right)}_{=: a_n \quad (n \in \mathbb{N})} x^n, \quad \left(|x| < \frac{2}{3}\right)$$

$$R := \frac{2}{3}.$$
