

N1

$$\left( \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n}{1+n^2} = 0 \right) \Leftrightarrow (\forall \varepsilon > 0) (\exists n_\varepsilon \in \mathbb{N}) (n > n_\varepsilon \Rightarrow \left| \frac{2n}{1+n^2} \right| < \varepsilon)$$

Зафиксируем  $\varepsilon > 0$ .

$$\left| \frac{2n}{1+n^2} \right| = \frac{2n}{1+n^2} < \varepsilon$$

Так как  $1+n^2 > 0$ , то

$$2n < \varepsilon + \varepsilon n^2$$

$$\varepsilon n^2 - 2n + \varepsilon > 0$$

$$n^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\varepsilon} n + 1 > 0$$

$$n_{1,2} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} - 1}$$

$$\begin{cases} n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} - 1} \\ n < \frac{1}{\varepsilon} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} - 1} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} - 1}, \quad n_\varepsilon = \left\lceil \frac{1}{\varepsilon} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} - 1} \right\rceil + 1$$

$$\varepsilon = 10^{-1} \Rightarrow n_{10^{-1}} = \left\lceil 10 + \sqrt{100 - 1} \right\rceil + 1 = \underline{\underline{20}}$$

Т.о., по определению  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n}{1+n^2} = 0$ .

N2

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n^2 - 2n - 1} - \sqrt{n^2 - 4n + 3}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 - 2n - 1 - (n^2 - 4n + 3)}{\sqrt{n^2 - 2n - 1} + \sqrt{n^2 - 4n + 3}} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5n - 4}{\sqrt{n^2 - 2n - 1} + \sqrt{n^2 - 4n + 3}} = \frac{5}{2}$$

N3

$$\left( \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty \right) \Leftrightarrow (\forall \varepsilon > 0) (\exists \delta_\varepsilon > 0) (x > \delta_\varepsilon \Rightarrow f(x) > \varepsilon)$$

Геометрически:

