6.2.3
$$X_{n} = 2^{n+1}$$
 $X_{1} = 2^{1+1} = 2^{2} = 4$
 $X_{2} = 2^{3+1} = 2^{3} = 8$
 $X_{3} = 2^{3+1} = 2^{4} = 16$
 $X_{4} = 2^{4+1} = 2^{5} = 32$

Ombem: $4, 8, 16, 32$.

6.2.3 $X_{n} = n^{2} + 2n + 3$
 $X_{1} = 1^{2} + 2 \cdot 1 + 3 = 1 + 2 + 3 = 6$
 $X_{2} = 2^{2} + 2 \cdot 2 + 3 = 4 + 4 + 3 = 11$
 $X_{3} = 3^{2} + 2 \cdot 3 + 3 = 9 + 6 + 3 = 18$
 $X_{4} = 4^{2} + 2 \cdot 4 + 3 = 16 + 8 + 3 = 27$

Ombem: $6_{3}11_{3}18_{3}27_{3}$.

6.2.4) $X_{n} = (-1)^{n} + 1$
 $X_{1} = (-1)^{1} + 1 = -1 + 1 = 0$
 $X_{2} = (-1)^{3} + 1 = -1 + 1 = 0$
 $X_{4} = (-1)^{4} + 1 = 1 + 1 = 2$

Ombem: $0, 2, 0, 2$.

6.2.5)
$$X_{n} = \frac{n+1}{n^{2}}$$
 $X_{1} = \frac{1+1}{1^{2}} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$
 $X_{2} = \frac{2+1}{2^{2}} = \frac{3}{4}$
 $X_{3} = \frac{3+1}{3^{2}} = \frac{4}{9}$
 $X_{4} = \frac{4+1}{4^{2}} = \frac{5}{16}$

Ombern: $2, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{4}{9}, \frac{5}{16}$.

6.2.6) $X_{n} = \sin(\frac{3\pi}{2})$
 $X_{1} = \sin(\frac{3\pi}{2}) = \sin(\frac{3\pi}{2}) = 1$
 $X_{2} = \sin(\frac{3\pi}{2}) = \sin(3\pi) = 0$
 $X_{3} = \sin(\frac{3\pi}{2}) = \sin(2\pi) = 0$

Ombern: $1, 0, -1, 0$.

6.2.7) Xn=-n-Xn-1; X1=-1 $X_2 = -(2) \cdot (-1) = (-2) \cdot (-1) = 2$ $x_3 = -(3) \cdot 2 = -3 \cdot 2 = -6$ $X_4 = -(4) \cdot (-6) = (-4) \cdot (-6) = 24$ Omben: -1, 2, -6, 24. (6.2.13) Xn=(-1)" -2<(-1) 1<2 => M=2, |(-1) 1/2 => => послед-ть ограничена $6.2.14) \times n = n^3 + 2n$ $n \in \mathbb{N} = > n^3 + 2n > 0 = > X_n > 0 = > M = 0$ #M: In Xn < 19 =>послед-ть огранитена снизу (6.2.15) X = -en(n)hell => n z1 => en(n) > 0 => -en(n) <0=> =>Xn<1=>M=1 =7 послед-по ограничена сверху AM: to Xn>M $(6.2.16) \times n = n + 1$ nEIN=>n>1: +n: 0< n+1<3, m. K. +n: Xn>Xn+1=> => |xn | < 3 => M= 3 => nocieg-m6 orpanierena

(6.2.17) Xn=(-1)n.n 6 в зависимости от четкости пи" знак чина последовательности repegyence. n -> + 00 => znovenue Sygym competitioned u k + so, u k - so =>послед-то не ограничена. (6.2.18) $X_n = \begin{cases} 1 & n \neq u \\ 5n & n \neq u \end{cases} n = 2k + 1$ $x_1 = J_1 = 1$, n = 1 = 2.0 + 1n-2=2-1 $X_2 = 1$, n=3=2-1+1 X3= J3 , n=4=2.2 $X_{4} = 1$ n=5=2.2+1 X5=J5 Xn > 0 u compeniumca k + 00 => => nocieg-m6 erpanurena coury

(6.2.20) Xn = n - h $X_{n+1} = n+1 - \frac{1}{n+1}$ Xn < Xn+1 n-n < n-+1+1 => послед-ть строго монотонная $X_{n+1} - X_n = n - \frac{1}{n+1} - n + \frac{1}{n} + 1 = (\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}) + 1 > 1$ $neN = 7 \times n \ge 0 + n$ Ответ: строго возрастающах, ограничения cruzy noweg-m6 (6.2.21) Xn = cos sin $X_1 = \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} = 0$, $X_2 = \cos 3\pi = -1$; $X_3 = \cos(\frac{3\pi}{2}) = 0$; $X_{4} = \cos 2\pi = 1$; $X_{5} = \cos \left(\frac{5\pi}{2}\right) = \cos \left(2\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$. => будет происходить повторение змачений через камидые и значения; => nocieg-m6 nemoremorenax, (n=4k: Xn=1 (Xn =) ограниченкая n=4/41: Xn=0 n=4/4+2: Xn=-1 Ln=4k+3: Xn=0 Ответ: немономонная, ограниченная послед-ть.

(6.2.22) $X_n = -(n^2 + 1)$ $X_n = \frac{-n^2 - 1}{n^2} = -\frac{n^2}{n^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} = -1 - \frac{1}{n^2}$ $\frac{1}{h^2} > \frac{1}{(h+1)^2}$ Xn LO, m.k. -1 - 1/2 <0 Xn > -2, m. K. -2 51 => -1 - 1 7 -2 => nocseg-mb orpasureria Ответ: строго возрастиницая ограниченная послед-ть. $(6.2.23) \times n = -5n$ 3 man nocing-mu ,-"=> npm 1 n, Xn youlaem. In >+ => => Xn > - w; \tem: Xn> Xn+1=> => убивающая прогрессия => строго монотонная

Hn: Xn <0 => nporpeccuor orpanurena chepsey Ответ: строго убывающая, ограничения chepry rockeg-m6. (6.2.24) Xn = JL, JL, JL... Vn: Xn = Xn+1 => nacueg-m6 relegpacmusoryax/ неубивающих => монотонних tn: |Xn < 250 => M=250 => orpanurennas Ombem: maximorrian, orparimerrian racing mb 6.2.26) { Xn} = {(-1)} }; {yn} = {(-2)}} $\{x_n + y_n\} = \{(-1)^n + (-2)^n\} = \{(-1)^l + (-2)^l, (-1)^2 + (-2)^l\}$ $(-1)^3 + (-2)^3, \dots = \{-1-2, 1+4, -1-8, \dots \} = \{-3, 5, -9, \dots \}$ $\{x_n-y_n\}=\{(-1)^n-(-2)^n\}=\{-1-(-2),1-4,-1-(-8),...\}=$ = {1, -3, 7, -- 3 {xn·yn} = {(-1) n. (-2) } = {((-1).(-2)) } = {2 n} = {2,4,8,...} $\{x_n/y_n\} = \{(\frac{-1}{2})^n\} = \{(\frac{1}{2})^n\} = \{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{8}, \dots\}$

(6.2.27) {Xn} = {n2+1}; {yn} = {n} $\{x_n + y_n\} = \{n^2 + 1 + n\} = \{n^2 + n + 1\} = \{3, 7, 13, \dots\}$ {xn-yn3={n2+1-n3={2n2-n+13={1,3,7,3} [xn·9n3={(n2+1)·n3={13+n3={2,10,30, } {xn/yn} = {(n2+1)/n3={n+n3={1+1,2+12, 3+3, -- } = { 2, 22, 33, -- } (6.2.28) {Xn} = { n3; {yn} = { 3n}; d=2, B=-1 d. Xn+Byn=? d. Xn+Byn=2. 2n3-1. 23n3={2n3-23n3= = {2n-3n3={-n3={-1,-2,-3,...} 6.2.29) [xn3={(J2)} £yn3=£13;d=£J23;£B3=£-5] 2. ×n+3. yn= 52. {(52) 3+ (-5). {13 = {(52) 1+13+ +{-5}={(52)"+1-5}={-3,252-5,-1,--3