$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{h}{n^{2}+n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{h}{n\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}}} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{h}{n^{2}+1} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{h}{n\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}}} = \lim_{n\to\infty$$

Baza ungykesuu: n=1. X₁=\frac{1}{2}-bepno. Mar ungyresees The greeneeuer, remo $x_k = \frac{k}{k+1}$ morga: $X_{K+1}^{+} = \frac{1}{2-X_{K}} = \frac{1}{2-\frac{K}{K+2}} = \frac{1}{2K+2-K}$ K+1 $=\frac{K+1}{K+2}$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{h}{n+s} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{1+\log n} = 1$ tocacegolamentescot x, neighbours car Corporareequer cauce $(\forall n \in N): |X_{n+1} \ge X_n$ u emporo bozpacranceseet, $(\forall n \in N). \times_{n+1} \times_n$

Hoenegobamenenceto x, Hazorbaemas omanciaci chepxy $(7M>0).(\forall neN), x_n \leq M.$ Teopeeea (Theyner Beiepumpae-L'acer nocecegebameresnocro (x) Cognaciaem u oganaciana Coepxy, no ona exageement mo cest unecem renermoni rpegeel ... 1 1 1 11/11/11 > X₁ X₂ X₃ Q M nnuguar - Ino goeramouna ycubbee Kpremener- Recexoguerece u goemamorence yeubere choercibe Heerxogienes yenobee

Jagaria

$$x_{\pm} = 1$$
 $x_{n+\pm} = 1$
 $x_{n+\pm} = 2$
 $x_{n+\pm} = 2$

Tunameza na (Xn)-emporo y Estado $X_{h+d} < X_{h}$ Daza ungerresceu X2 LX1, 9 < 1 - recruence Ellar unggregere The gnoce once ever $X_{K} \times X_{K+1} \times X_{K} < X_{K-1}$ $X_{K+1} = \frac{1}{3-X_{K}} < \frac{1}{3-X_{K-1}} = X_{K}$ $X_{K+1} < X_{K}$ Consacre negroused Benefumacas Kenedenster ngegeer a $3a-a=1; -a^2+3a-1=0$ $a = \frac{36\sqrt{5}}{2}$ $a = \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}$ lim xn = 3-45 20,3820

Jagara
$$x_{2} = 4$$
, $x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2 + x_{n}}$, $x_{2} = \frac{1}{7}$, $x_{3} = \frac{1}{2}$, $x_{4} = \frac{1}{3}$
 $x_{2} = \frac{1}{2 + 4} = \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$
 $x_{3} = \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{6}} = \frac{1}{3}$
 $x_{4} = \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{6}} = \frac{1}{3}$
 $x_{4} = \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{6}} = \frac{1}{3}$
 $x_{5} = \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{6}} = \frac{1}{3}$
 $x_{1} = \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{6}} = \frac{1}{3}$
 $x_{2} = \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{6}} = \frac{1}{3}$
 $x_{3} = \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{6}} = \frac{1}{3}$
 $x_{4} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3}$
 $x_{5} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$
 $x_{1} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$
 $x_{2} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$
 $x_{2} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$
 $x_{3} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$
 $x_{4} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$
 $x_{5} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$

$$\begin{array}{c} X_{2K+2} = \frac{8}{2 + X_{2K+3}} = \frac{8}{2 + \frac{8}{2 + X_{2K}}} = \frac{8}{2 + X_{2K}} = \frac{8}{2 + X_{2K}} = \frac{8}{2 + X_{2K}} = \frac{1}{2 + 2X_{2K}} = \frac{1}{2 + 2X_{2K}} = \frac{1}{2 + 2X_{2K}} = \frac{1}{2 + 2X_{2K}} = \frac{8}{2 + X_{2K}} = \frac{8}{2 + X_{2K}}$$

Onton
$$(im(x_n) = 2)$$
 $3agaxa$ $lim = 5$
 $x_n = 6$
 $x_$

Cim = 2 => nnu goemamoiene $\text{Eurseurex } n \xrightarrow{X_{n+1}} > s = > noenego$ Camerence 56 empore boznacraem Thegroce neces semo nocuego banceeouccoto (x,) opomerouna Chepry, no npuzuany be периграс-Ca noccegob. - To uneen Konomici nnegeer a $(x_{n+1} = 2 (\frac{n}{n+1}) \cdot (x_n)$ aa = 2aa=0-relegenousso. marcem, nocueopoboemenceno esto xn) ne organièreme clepxy Ombern: lim (x,)=+00 Bagara lim n. (2n+1)!!

$$\begin{array}{c} X_{n} + \frac{h!}{(2n+1)!!} \\ X_{n+1} = \frac{h!(n+1)!}{(2n+3)!} (2n+3) \\ X_{n+3} = \frac{h!}{(2n+3)!!} (2n+3) \cdot h! = \frac{1}{2n+3} \\ X_{n} = \frac{(2n+1)!!}{(2n+3)!} (2n+3) \cdot h! = \frac{1}{2n+3} \\ X_{n+3} = \frac{h+1}{2n+3} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+3} \\ Q_{n+3} = \frac{1}{2n+3} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+3} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+3} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+3} \\ Q_{n+3} = \frac{1}{2n+3} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+3} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+3} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+3} \\ Q_{n+3} = \frac{1}{2n+3} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+3} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+3} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+3} \\ Q_{n+3} = \frac{1}{2n+3} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+3} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+3} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+3} \\ Q_{n+3} = \frac{1}{2n+3} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+3} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+3} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+3} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+3} \\ Q_{n+3} = \frac{1}{2n+3} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+3} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+3} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+3} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+3} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+3} \\ Q_{n+3} = \frac{1}{2n+3} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+3$$

 $X_n = \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5}$ Junomeza nocu- 76 (xn) bospaco. $X_{n+2} = \sqrt{5} + X_n$ Daza megykonsun - norma Mar ungynesicer Tregnocencesees, 450 X, Xx. Viorga: XK+1 = 15+XK > 15+XK-1 = XK Vunomesa x,<100 Daza lengejnezen -neruna x,=55<100 Man ungykusues: tregroeeoncian, mo Xx < 100. Tronga $X_{k+1} = \sqrt{5} + 100 = \sqrt{105} < 100 = 5$ => X X 1 < 100 to prigrace Beipumpacea = lim X = 9 X n+1 = \(5 + (xn) \) a-15+9 => 990 = 5+0

a =
$$\frac{1 \oplus \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

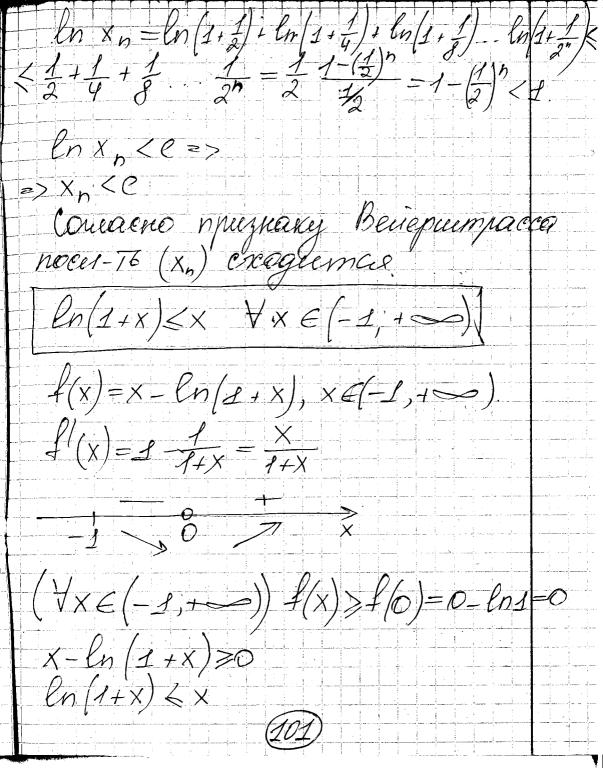
Ombern: $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = \frac{1+kx}{2}$

Pagara:

C namewor pushase Packepumpne

ca $gex = 76$, eme need- 96 treguesas

 $x_n = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^3}\right)\left(1 - \frac{1}{3^3}\right)\left(1 - \frac{1}{9^3}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)^3}\right)$
 $\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \frac{1}{(n+2)^3} < 1 \Rightarrow |x_n| = \frac{1}{(n+2)^3} < 1 \Rightarrow |x_n| = \frac{1}{(n+2)^3} < 1 \Rightarrow |x_n| = \frac{1}{2^n} < \frac$



Suggested $x_n = 1 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{1}$ $x_{n+1} - x_n = \sqrt{1 + 2}$ $X_{h} = 1 + \frac{1}{2^{2}} + \frac{1}{3^{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^{2}} \le 1$ $\leq 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^{3}} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^{2}} = 1$ $\leq 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^{3}} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^{2}} = 1$ $= 1 + (1 - \frac{1}{2}) + (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}) + (\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}) + \dots + (\frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{n}) =$ Conserve noughaxy Benquespeca ca flim x n = a $X_{n+1} = X_n = \frac{|\cos(n+1)|}{2 \cdot 2^n} \ge 0$ $\times_{n} \leq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2^{n}} = \frac{1}{2^{n}} = \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n} \leq 1$ Consacro pregnary Beiepuspae-ca, nocuegobamentrioeso (xn) exogeencis, 602)

Repubenesto Sepregues (1+x)^h > 1 + nx (x>-1, n>2 Palemento cececo nau n=0 Paccellonpulle 2 1 noces-TH $y_n = \left(3 - \frac{1}{h}\right)^{n+1}$ $X_{n}=\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^{n}$ $X_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$ $X_{4} = 2$ $X_{2} = (1 + \frac{1}{2})^{2} = (\frac{3}{2})^{2} = \frac{9}{4} = 2,25$ $X_{3} = (1 + \frac{1}{3})^{3} = (\frac{1}{3})^{3} = \frac{64}{24} \approx 2,37$ $X_{4} = (1 + \frac{1}{4})^{4} = (\frac{5}{4})^{4} = \frac{125}{64} \approx 2,44$ Dokanceur, remo necree (x_{n}) emporo bozpacs. $X_{n} = \left(\underline{I} + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n} = \left(\underline{n+1}\right)^{n}$ $X_{n+1} \left(\underline{I} + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{n} = \left(\underline{n+1}\right)^{n}$ $X_{n+1} \left(\underline{I} + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{n} = \left(\underline{n+1}\right)^{n}$ $\frac{X_{n+1}}{X_{h}} = \frac{(n+2)^{n+3}}{(n+3)}, \quad \frac{(n-1)^{n+2}}{(n+2)} = \frac{(n+2)^{n+4}}{(n+4)}, \quad \frac{(n+1)^{n+4}}{(n+4)} = \frac{(n+2)^{n+4}}{(n+4)}$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} n^{2} + 2n + 1 \\ n^{2} + 2n + 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} n + 1 \\ n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} n + 1 \\ n + 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} n + 1 \\ n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y_{n} = \langle 2 \frac{1}{n} \rangle + \frac{1}{n} \rangle \Rightarrow y_{n} \times x_{n}$$

$$y_{n} = x_{n} \left(2 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \Rightarrow y_{n} \times x_{n}$$

$$x_{1} \times x_{2} \times x_{3} \Rightarrow x_{n}$$

$$x_{2} \times x_{3} \Rightarrow x_{n}$$

$$x_{3} \times x_{4} + \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow x_{n} \Rightarrow x_{n} \Rightarrow x_{n}$$

$$x_{n} = x_{n} \cdot x_{n} = x_{n} \cdot x_{n} \Rightarrow x_{n} \Rightarrow x_{n} \Rightarrow x_{n}$$

$$x_{n} = x_{n} \cdot x_{n} = x_{n} \cdot x_{n} \Rightarrow x_{n$$

$$\lim_{h^{2}+n+2} \left(\frac{h^{2}+2}{h^{2}+n+2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\lim_{h^{2}+n+2} \left(\frac{h^{2}+2}{h^{2}-3} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\lim_{h^{2}} \left(\frac{h^{2}-3+6}{h^{2}-3} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{h^{2}-3} \left(\frac{h^{2}-3}{h^{2}-3} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\lim_{h^{2}} \left(\frac{h^{2}-3+6}{h^{2}-3} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{h^{2}} \left(\frac{h^{2}-3}{h^{2}-3} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{h^{2}} \left(\frac{h^{2}-3}{h^{2}-3} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{h^{2}} \left(\frac{h^{2}-3}{h^{2}-3} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\lim_{h^{2}} \left(\frac{h^{2}+2}{h^{2}-3} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = e^{\frac$$