Exercitii suplimentare ( Terminar 2)

D Justificati cu definiția valoarea limitei lim m3-m = 1.

Vom avata ca 4870, Imo EM a.z. 4 m 7 mo, / m3-m -1/<8.

Tie Ero arbitras ales.

Cautam no.

$$\left|\frac{m^3+m}{m^3+m}-1\right| = \left|\frac{m^3+m}{m^3+m}\right| = \frac{2m}{m^3+m} = \frac{2m}{m(m^2+1)} = \frac{2}{m^2+1}$$

$$\frac{2}{m^2+2} \langle \mathcal{E} \langle \mathcal{E} \rangle = \frac{m^2+2}{2}, \frac{1}{\mathcal{E}}, m^2, \frac{2}{\mathcal{E}} \rangle = \frac{2}{2}, m, \sqrt{\frac{2}{\mathcal{E}}} \rangle daca$$

m70, daca E>2.

$$m_0 = \begin{cases} [\sqrt{\frac{2}{8}} - 1] + 1, & \leq 2. \\ 0, & \leq 72. \end{cases}$$

E a fost ales arbitras, afirmatia are loc 4870, deci lim m3m2-1.

- 2 Itudiați convegența sirului (xm) men sa calculați limita xa acolo unde este parilul.
- a) xm= 1.99...9

Im+1- Im= 1.99...99 - 1.99...9 = 0.00...09 70, deci (2m) 1.

Jirul e maig. emp. de x1=1.9 vi superior de 2, deci e maig.

find of crescator = convergent. Nom arata cà lim xm=2.

Im= 2- 10". Tre Ero asbitios ales. Cautam mo:

(E) (=) 3 - may 1 (=) 3 > may 1

d) xm+1= J2xm+3, x1=J3.

$$l = J2l + 3$$
 =>  $l^2 - 2l - 3 = 0$   $\Delta = \Delta 6$   $l_2 = \frac{2+4}{2} = 3$   $l_2 = \frac{2-4}{2} = -1$ , nu convine.

Demonsteam poin inducție ca am 43, 4 meN.

$$\sqrt{22m+3} - 3 < 0$$
?
$$\sqrt{22m+3} - 3 \stackrel{!}{=} \frac{2 \times m+3-9}{\sqrt{22m+3}+3} = \frac{2(2m-3)}{\sqrt{22m+3}+3} < 0$$

overi vivil e marg. superior. deatam cà e reseator.

$$\frac{x_{m+1}-x_m=\sqrt{2x_m+3}-x_m}{=} \frac{2x_m+3-x_m^2}{x_m+\sqrt{2x_m+3}} = \frac{x_m^2-2x_m-3}{x_m+\sqrt{2x_m+3}} = \frac{x_m^2-2x_m-3}{x_m+3} = \frac{x_m^2-2x_m-3}{x_$$

În conclusie, vivul e convergent, cu limitel 3.

e) 
$$x_{m+1} = 1 + \frac{1}{x_m}$$
,  $x_1 = 1$ .

$$2\pi 1, 4\pi e N^*$$
.  
 $2 - 1 - 1 = 0$ 

$$\Delta = 1 + 4 = 5$$

$$2 - 1 - 1 = 0$$

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(3) Determinați multimea puncteles limita, limita imquiala, limita resorrossa pt. risusile:

a)  $x_m = \frac{1}{2+\sqrt{m}} \cos(m\pi t)$ m-pax =) m=2k cos(2kx)= 12 2m= 1 -> 0, m >0 m-impox =) m= 2R+1 cos [(2R+D)]=-1 2m = 2-5m - 70, m-70 dim (ant 103 => liming= limoup=0.  $\mathcal{E}_{m, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v}} = \left(\frac{\omega + 3}{\omega + 3}\right) \times \omega = \frac{3}{3}$ M=GE=) sin GRII=0 =>  $3m=(m+3)^0=1$  $m = 6R + 1 = Ain \left(2RII + \frac{JI}{3}\right) = Ain \frac{JI}{3} = \frac{J3}{2}$   $m = 6R + 2 = Ain \left(2RII + \frac{2JI}{3}\right) = Ain \frac{2JI}{3} = \frac{J3}{2}$   $m = 6R + 2 = Ain \left(2RII + \frac{2JI}{3}\right) = Ain \frac{2JI}{3} = \frac{J3}{2}$ m = GR + L = ) Asim  $\left(2RT + \frac{4I}{3}\right) = Asim \frac{4II}{3} = -\sqrt{3}$  m = GR + S = ) Asim  $\left(2RT + \frac{5II}{3}\right) = Asim \frac{5II}{3} = -\sqrt{3}$  m = GR + S = ) Asim  $\left(2RT + \frac{5II}{3}\right) = Asim \frac{5II}{3} = -\sqrt{3}$  $\lim_{m \to 0} \frac{m+3}{m+1} = \lim_{m \to 0} \frac{m+3}{m+1} - 1 \cdot \frac{13m}{2} = \lim_{m \to 0} \frac{2}{m+1} \cdot \frac{13m}{2} = \lim_{m \to 0$