

MINIMALNO a<sub>n</sub>'iñ 178ice

$$b_n = \frac{a_1}{a_2} + \frac{a_2}{a_3} + \dots + \frac{a_{n-1}}{a_n} + \frac{a_n}{a_1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \infty : \text{178ice 110 178ice}$$

: 178ice

:  $\infty - \delta$  NOJCN a<sub>n</sub> 178ice

$$b_n = \frac{a_1}{a_2} + \frac{a_2}{a_3} + \dots + \frac{a_{n-1}}{a_n} + \frac{a_n}{a_1} > \frac{a_n}{a_1} = \frac{1}{a_1} \cdot a_n$$

$\rightarrow 0 \quad \rightarrow 0 \quad \rightarrow 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{a_1} = \frac{1}{a_1} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \infty$$

if  $a_1 < 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{a_1} \cdot a_n \right) = \frac{1}{a_1} \cdot \infty = \infty$$

$$b_n > \frac{1}{a_1} \cdot a_n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \infty \quad 132, 232, 510$$

∴ NOD  $a_n$  AC

$\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  is a Cauchy sequence if and only if  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = L$ .

$$b_n = \frac{a_1}{a_2} + \frac{a_2}{a_3} + \dots + \frac{a_{n-1}}{a_n} + \frac{a_n}{a_1} \geq \frac{1}{3} \cdot n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot n \right) = \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \infty = \infty$$

$$b_n \geq \frac{1}{5}n \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \infty$$

value for minor axis is  $a_{\text{min}} = 70$  km/s. The mass function is  $\infty - f \cdot M_{\text{BH}}$ .

ללאו נרמז : 2) פיק

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = c \\ a_{n+1} = c + a_n^2 \quad 0 < c < \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

נניח כי  $a_n > a_{n+1}$

לכל  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  מתקיים  $a_n > a_{n+1}$

$$a_1 = c > c + c^2 = a_2 \text{ : סוד}$$

$a_2 > a_{n+1}$  ולכן  $c > a_{n+1}$

$$a_{n+2} = c + a_{n+1}^2 > c + a_n^2 = a_{n+1}$$

$a_n < \frac{1}{2} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$a_1 < \frac{1}{4} < \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{סוד}$$

$a_{n+1} < \frac{1}{2} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$a_{n+1} = c + a_n^2 < \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

לפיכך  $\frac{1}{2} \leq a_n < \frac{1}{2} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$  סעיף 2)

סעיף השני מוכיח ש  $a_n$  מוגדרת היטב

$$a_{n+1} = C + a_n^2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (C + a_n^2)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = L \quad | \text{NO} \}$$

$$x^2 - x + 1 = 0$$

$$L = C + L^2$$

$$L^2 - L + C = 0$$

$$L = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-4C}}{2} < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$L = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1-4C}}{2} < \frac{1}{4}$$

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$$L = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1-4C}}{2}$$

for  $\epsilon > 0$  there exists  $N \in \mathbb{N}$  such that for all  $n \geq N$

$$|a_n - a - \frac{1}{2^n}| < \epsilon$$

so  $a_n - e \in \text{int}(I)$

$$b_n = a_n - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$$

$a_n$  is bounded above by  $M > 0$  so  $a_n \leq M$

$$\begin{aligned} |a_n| &\leq M \\ -M &\leq a_n \leq M \\ -M-1 &\leq a_n - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \leq M \end{aligned}$$

$$-M-1 \leq b_n \leq M$$

$b_n$  is bounded above by  $M+1$

$$b_{n+1} = a_{n+1} - \frac{1}{2^n} \stackrel{(1)}{\rightarrow} a - \frac{1}{2^n} - \frac{1}{2^n} = a - \frac{1}{2^n} = b_n$$

so  $b_n$  is a Cauchy sequence

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = L \quad (\text{NO})$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( a_n - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n + 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} = 0 \quad (\text{NO})$$

$$= \lim(a_n) = L$$

so  $a_n$  is a Cauchy sequence

4) Ifre

$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{m_k} = L$  if and only if  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = L$

$N = \{n_k | k \in \mathbb{N}\}$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{m_k} + a \rightarrow L \Leftrightarrow L + a \quad (\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = L \cdot e)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = L \Leftrightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0 : \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \text{ such that } n > N \Rightarrow |a_n - L| < \epsilon$$

$a_n \in N \Rightarrow a_{m_k} \in N$

$|a_{m_k} - L| < \epsilon$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{m_k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{m_k} = L$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{m_k} = L \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = L$$

$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists N_1 \in \mathbb{N} \text{ such that } m_k > N_1 \Rightarrow |a_{m_k} - L| < \epsilon$

$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists N_2 \in \mathbb{N} \text{ such that } n > N_2 \Rightarrow |a_n - L| < \epsilon$

$\exists N \in \mathbb{N} \text{ such that } a_{m_k} \in N \text{ for all } k > N$

$a_{m_k} = a_n \text{ for some } n \in N \Rightarrow |a_n - L| < \epsilon$

$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists N = \max\{N_1, N_2\} \text{ such that } n > N \Rightarrow |a_n - L| < \epsilon$