

11.6) Найти предел последовательности.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n-1)n} \right) = (1)$$

$$\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n-1)n} = (2)$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{(k-1)k} \right)_{k=2} = \frac{1}{(2-1)2} = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2}$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{(k-1)k} \right)_{k=3} = \frac{1}{(3-1)3} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3}$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{(k-1)k} \right)_{k=4} = \frac{1}{(4-1)4} = \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4}$$

$$(2) = \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{1}{(k-1)k} = (3)$$

$$k \in \mathbb{N} \wedge k \geq 2$$

$$p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\frac{p}{k-1} + \frac{q}{k} = \frac{pk + q(k-1)}{(k-1)k} = \frac{pk + qk - q}{(k-1)k} = \frac{(p+q)k - q}{(k-1)k}$$

$$= \left\{ p+q=0; p=-q \right\} = \frac{0k - q}{(k-1)k} = \frac{-q}{(k-1)k} = \left\{ \right.$$

$$-q=1; q=-1$$

$$p=-q = -(-1) = 1$$

$$\left\{ \right. = \frac{-(-1)}{(k-1)k} = \frac{1}{(k-1)k}$$

$$\frac{1}{(k-1)k} = \frac{p}{k-1} + \frac{q}{k} = \frac{1}{k-1} + \frac{(-1)}{k} = \frac{1}{k-1} - \frac{1}{k}$$

$$(3) = \sum_{k=2}^n \left( \frac{1}{k-1} - \frac{1}{k} \right) = \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{1}{k-1} - \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{1}{k} = \left\{ \right.$$

$$\sum_{k=2}^n \frac{1}{k-1} = \sum_{k=2}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k-1} = \sum_{k-1=1}^{k-1=n-1} \frac{1}{k-1} = \sum_{k=1}^{k=n-1} \frac{1}{k} = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k}$$

$$\left\{ = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k} - \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{1}{k} = \left\{ \right.$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k} = \left( \frac{1}{k} \right)_{k=1} + \sum_{k=2}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k} = 1 + \sum_{k=2}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k}$$

$$\sum_{k=2}^n \frac{1}{k} = \sum_{k=2}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k} + \left( \frac{1}{k} \right)_{k=n} = \sum_{k=2}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\left\{ = \left( 1 + \sum_{k=2}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k} \right) - \left( \sum_{k=2}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{n} \right) =$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{k=2}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k} - \sum_{k=2}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{n} = 1 - \frac{1}{n}$$

$$(1) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{n} \right) = 1 - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 1 - 0 = 1$$

Übfern:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n-1)n} \right) = 1$$