# Seminar 1

ex 1

Aratati, folosind definition, so 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = 0$$

m 2

Fie 
$$(x_n)_n \in \mathbb{Z}$$
  $x_i$   $l \in \mathbb{R}$   $a.i.$   $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = l$ .

Availati va  $l \in \mathbb{Z}$ 

w 3

ex h

Determinati 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left( \frac{a \cdot n^2 + 3n + 5}{b \cdot n^2 + 2n + 3} \right)^n$$

ex 5

m 6

Fix 
$$x_m = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{m} - \ln m$$
,  $\forall m \in \mathbb{N}^*$ 

ex 1

Fix 
$$x_m = \frac{1}{m}$$
,  $\forall m \in \mathbb{N}^+$   
Aratati, folosind definition, so  $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = 0$ 

<u> Jol</u> :

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = 0 \quad \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \quad \forall \; \epsilon > 0 \quad , \quad \exists \; n_\epsilon \in N \quad \text{a.i.} \quad \forall \; n \geqslant n_\epsilon$$

$$|x_{m}-0| = |\frac{1}{m}-0| = |\frac{1}{m}| = \frac{1}{m}$$
,  $\forall m \in \mathbb{N}$   
 $|x_{m}-0| \leq \mathcal{E}$  (=>  $\frac{1}{m} \leq \mathcal{E}$  (=>  $m > \frac{1}{\mathcal{E}}$ 

A legem 
$$n_{\xi} = \left[\frac{1}{\xi}\right] + 1 \in \mathbb{N}$$
 $\forall n \ge n_{\xi} \quad \text{oven} \quad n > \frac{1}{\xi}$ 
 $\text{Den} \quad \lim_{\lambda \ge \infty} x_{n} = 0$ 

w 2

Fie 
$$(x_m)_m \in \mathbb{Z}$$
  $x_n^*$   $l \in \mathbb{R}$   $a.\hat{a}.$   $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = l$ .

Availati va  $l \in \mathbb{Z}$ 

<u> Jol</u>:

Itim va  $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = \ell$ , den stim va  $\forall \ \ell > 0$   $\exists n_{\ell} \in \mathbb{N}$  $a.\hat{a}. \ \forall \ n \ge n_{\ell}$  over  $|x_n - \ell| \le \ell$ 

Presupum prin absurd on l & Z

A legem  $\varepsilon>0$  a.i.  $(\ell-\varepsilon,\ell+\varepsilon)\cap \mathcal{Z}=\phi$ , den alegem  $\varepsilon>0$  a.i.  $[\ell]<\ell \in \mathcal{E}$   $\mathcal{E}$   $\mathcal{E}$ 

Putem alege un E>0 ca mai rus, duanere e-[e]>0 ri [e]+1-e>0 Mai exact, putem alege  $\forall e \in (0, min | e-[e], [e]+1-e)$ 

It  $\forall \ \epsilon > 0$  a.s.  $(\ell - \epsilon, \ell + \epsilon) \land \ 2 = \phi$  In  $\epsilon \in \mathbb{N}$  a.s.  $\forall \ n \geqslant n_{\epsilon}$ , are  $x_n \in (\ell - \epsilon, \ell + \epsilon)$   $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n \in \mathcal{Z}, \ \forall \ n \in \mathbb{N} \implies x_n \in (\ell - \epsilon, \ell + \epsilon) \land \ 2 = \phi$   $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n \in \mathcal{Z}, \ \forall \ n \in \mathbb{N} \implies x_n \in (\ell - \epsilon, \ell + \epsilon) \land \ 2 = \phi$ (contradictive)

Den le Z

Criterial raportului pontru sinni un termeni strict

mi jon

$$\widetilde{J}$$
ie  $(x_m)_m \in (0, +\infty)$  a.s.  $\widetilde{J}$   $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x_{m+1}}{x_m} \stackrel{\text{not}}{=} \ell \in [0, \infty]$ 

m 3

<u> [4</u>:

Fix 
$$x_n = n \cdot a^n$$
  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ 

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1) \cdot a^{n+1}}{n \cdot a^n} = a \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)}{n} = a$$

termini strict pozitivi ovem

1) Down all (i.e. 
$$\alpha \in (0,1)$$
), atunci  $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = 0$ 

$$x_n = n \cdot 1^n = n$$
,  $\forall n \in N$ 

Am obtinut 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = \begin{cases} 0, \alpha \in (0,1) \\ \infty, \alpha \in (1,+\infty) \end{cases}$$

Criterial radicalului pontru sinsi un termeni strict

mri tivi

$$\widetilde{t}$$
 is  $(x_m)_m \in (0, +\infty)$  a.s.  $\widetilde{t}$   $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[m]{x_m} = \ell \in [0, \infty]$ 

ux h

$$\tilde{f}$$
ie  $a, k \in (0, +\infty)$ 

Determinati 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left( \frac{a \cdot n^2 + 3n + 5}{b \cdot n^2 + 2n + 3} \right)^n$$

<u> 1ું ર</u>

$$\widetilde{J}ie \quad \chi_m = \left(\frac{\alpha \cdot m^2 + 3m + 5}{b \cdot m^2 + 2m + 3}\right)^m, \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[4]{x_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left( \frac{a \cdot n^2 + 3n + 5}{b \cdot n^2 + 2n + 3} \right)^n = \frac{a}{b}$$

Conform Criterial rodicalului putu virusi un termeni strict pozitivi ovem:

1) Down 
$$\frac{\alpha}{k}$$
 (i.e.  $\alpha$ (e), atumi  $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = 0$ 

$$\chi_m = \left( \frac{\alpha \cdot m^2 + 3m + 5}{44m n^2 + 2m + 3} \right)^m$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left( \frac{\alpha \cdot n^2 + 3n + 5}{\alpha n^2 + 2n + 3} \right)^n$$
 (1°)

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{a \cdot n^2 + 3n + 5}{a \cdot n^2 + 2n + 3} - 1 \right)^m$$

= 
$$\lim_{m\to\infty} \left(1 + \frac{a^{n^2+3m+5}-a^{n^2-2m-3}}{a^{n^2+2m+3}}\right)^m$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left( 1 + \frac{n+2}{an^2+2n+3} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{m \to \infty} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{m+2}{am^2 + 2m + 3} \right) \frac{am^2 + 2m + 3}{m+2} \right]^{m \cdot \frac{m+2}{am^2 + 2m + 3}}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^{2}+2}{n^{n+2}+2n+3}$$

An obtinut 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = \begin{cases} 0, & a \geq k \\ \infty, & a \geq k \end{cases}$$

## 1st:

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n+1}{n} = 1 \qquad = 1$$

Fix 
$$x_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n$$
,  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$   
Aratali a  $x_n$  e convergent

### Jst:

### Monotonia

Fu nen\*

$$x_{m+1} - x_m = \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{m+1} - \ln \left( \frac{1}{2} + 1 \right) \right)$$

$$- \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{m} - \ln \ln \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{m+1} - \ln \ln \left( m + 1 \right) + \ln m$$

$$= \frac{1}{m+1} - \left( \ln \ln \left( m + 1 \right) - \ln \left( m \right) \right)$$

Fie 
$$f_m: [m, m+1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
  $f_m(x) = ln(x)$ 

- 1) for continua pe [n, n+1]
- 2) for derivable pe (m, n+1)

J. Lagrange  
=> 
$$\exists c_m \in (m, m+1)$$
 a.s.  $f_m'(c_m) = \frac{f_m(m+1) - f_m(m)}{g_{n+1} - g_n}$   
 $f_m'(c_m) = (l_m(c_m))' = \frac{1}{c_m}$ 

=) 
$$\frac{1}{2} c_n \in (n, n+1)$$
  $a. \hat{a}. \frac{1}{c_n} = \ln(n+1) - \ln(n)$ 
 $\frac{1}{c_n} = \ln(n+1) - \ln(n)$ 
 $\frac{1}{c_n} = \frac{1}{c_n} (n+1) - \ln(n)$ 

$$\frac{1}{m+1} \ge \ln(m+1) - \ln(m) \ge \frac{1}{m}$$

$$= \frac{1}{m+1} - (\ln(m+1) - \ln(m)) \ge 0$$

# Marginera

Described  $(x_m)_m$  este s. desc., over  $x_m \in x_1 = 1$ ,  $\forall m \in \mathbb{N}^{\frac{n}{2}}$ Fie ne 12, hell, 2, ..., mb m fm: [h, h+1] - 12 fx (x) = lm x

J. Lagrange  
=> 
$$\exists c_k \in (K, K+1)$$
 a.s.  $f'_k(c_k) = \frac{f_k(n+1) - f_k(n)}{h+1 - h}$ 

=) 
$$\exists c_{k} \in (K, K+1)$$
 a.i.  $\frac{1}{c_{k}} = \ln(K+1) - \ln(K)$ 

$$K \in C_{k} \in (K+1) = \frac{1}{K+1} \in \frac{1}{K}$$

$$k=1$$
 =  $\frac{1}{2}$  <  $\frac{1}{2}$  <  $\frac{1}{2}$  <  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

$$k = 2$$
 =>  $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ 

$$k = n \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \frac{1}{n+1} \geq \ln(n+1) - \ln(n) \geq \frac{1}{n} \qquad (+)$$

... 
$$\langle ln(n+1) \langle l+\frac{1}{2}+...+\frac{1}{m} | - ln(n)$$

$$\ln(n+1) - \ln(n) + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{m} - \ln(n) = 0$$

(=) 
$$x_m > lm(m+1) - lm(m) > 0$$

(2)