

N. 1. 149

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{10000n}{n^3 + 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{10000 \cdot \frac{1}{n^2}}{\frac{n^2}{4n^2} + \frac{1}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{10000 \cdot \frac{1}{n^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}$$

$$= \left[ \frac{0}{1} \right] = 0$$

N. 1. 151

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n^4 + n - 1}{n + 2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n^4}{n^4} + \frac{n}{n^4} - \frac{1}{n^4}}{\frac{n}{n} + \frac{2}{n^2}} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n^3} + \frac{1}{n^4}}{1 + \frac{2}{n^2}} = \left[ \frac{1}{1} \right] = 1$$

N. 1. 159.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{i(i+1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1 \cdot 1}{i(i+1)} \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4} + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 5} + \dots + \frac{1}{n \cdot (n+1)} \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right)$$

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



$$Ax^2 + Bx + C = A(x - x_1)(x - x_2) = 3(x - \frac{2}{3})(x - \frac{4}{3}) = 3(x - \frac{2}{3})(x + \frac{4}{3}) =$$

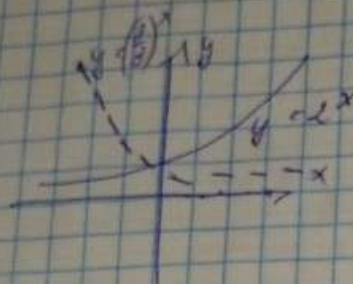
$$3x^2 + 6x - 8 = 3(x - \frac{2}{3})(x - (-\frac{4}{3})) = 3(x - \frac{2}{3})(x + \frac{4}{3}) =$$

$$D = 36 - 4 \cdot 9 \cdot (-8) = 36 + 288 = 324 = (18)^2 = (3k-2)(3k+4)$$

$$C/D = 18$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-6 + 18}{18} = \frac{12}{18} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-6 - 18}{18} = \frac{-24}{18} = -\frac{4}{3}$$



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} q^n = \begin{cases} \infty & \text{if } q > 1 \\ 1 & \text{if } q = 1 \\ 0 & \text{if } 0 < q < 1 \\ 0 & \text{if } -1 < q < 1 \\ \infty & \text{if } q \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

if  $q > 1$

if  $q = 1$

if  $0 < q < 1$

if  $-1 < q < 1$

if  $q \leq -1$

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

$$\frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{4}; -\frac{1}{8}; \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\{ (-1)^n \}$$

$$-1; 1; -1; 1; \dots$$

## Zadanie podobna 3(6)

I. 2.  $x_n = \frac{2n-1}{n+1}; a=2$

$$\epsilon < 1$$

$$\epsilon < 0,1$$

$$\epsilon < 0,01$$

$$\epsilon < 0,001$$

$$A_n \text{ D.W. } |x_n - a| < \epsilon$$

$$\forall \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n-1}{n+1} = 2 \} \underline{\text{def}} \} (A_0 \text{ ro}) (A_n \text{ ro}) (A_n \text{ ro}) \left| \frac{2n-1}{n+1} - 2 \right| < \epsilon$$

$$\left| \frac{2n-1}{n+1} - 2 \right| = \left| \frac{2n-1 - 2n-2}{n+1} \right| = \left| \frac{-3}{n+1} \right| = \frac{3}{n+1} < \frac{\epsilon}{7}$$

$$n+1 > \frac{3}{\epsilon}$$

$$x_n > \frac{3}{\epsilon} - 1$$

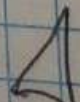
$$N = \left\lceil \frac{3}{\epsilon} - 1 \right\rceil + 1$$

if  $\epsilon = 0,1: N = 20$

if  $\epsilon = 1: N = 2$

if  $\epsilon = 0,01: N = 200$

if  $\epsilon = 0,001: N = 2000$





II.

$$[2] \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4n+3}{2n+1} = 2 \quad \left\{ \underline{\text{def}} \right\} (\forall \epsilon > 0) (\exists N) (A_n > N)$$

$$\left\{ \left| \frac{4n+3}{2n+1} - 2 \right| < \epsilon \right\}$$

$$\forall \text{ Byrd. } \left| \frac{4n+3}{2n+1} - 2 \right|^{n+1} = \left| \frac{4n+3-4n-2}{2n+1} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2n+1} \right| =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2n+1} = \frac{1}{2n+1} < \frac{\epsilon}{1}$$

$$2n+1 > \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$2n > \frac{1}{\epsilon} - 1 \quad \left| \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right|$$

$$n > \frac{1}{2\epsilon} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$N = \left[ \frac{1}{2\epsilon} - \frac{1}{2} \right] + 1 \quad \Delta$$

$$[4] \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3-2n}{n+2} = -2 \quad \left\{ \underline{\text{def}} \right\} (\forall \epsilon > 0) (\exists N) (A_n > N)$$

$$\left\{ \left| \frac{3-2n}{n+2} + 2 \right| < \epsilon \right\}$$

$$\forall \text{ Byrd. } \left| \frac{3-2n}{n+2} + 2 \right|^{n+2} = \left| \frac{3-2n+2n+4}{n+2} \right| = \left| \frac{7}{n+2} \right| =$$

$$= \frac{7}{n+2} = \frac{1}{n+2} < \frac{\epsilon}{1}$$

$$n+2 > \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$n > \frac{1}{\epsilon} - 2$$

$$N = \left[ \frac{1}{\epsilon} - 2 \right] + 1 \quad \Delta$$

$$[3] \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n+5}{n+1} = 3 \quad \left\{ \underline{\text{def}} \right\} (\forall \epsilon > 0) (\exists N) (A_n > N)$$

$$\left\{ \left| \frac{3n+5}{n+1} - 3 \right| < \epsilon \right\}$$

$$\forall \text{ Byrd. } \left| \frac{3n+5}{n+1} - 3 \right|^{n+1} = \left| \frac{3n+5-3n-3}{n+1} \right| = \left| \frac{2}{n+1} \right| = \frac{2}{n+1} = \frac{2}{n+1} < \frac{\epsilon}{1}$$



$$n+1 > \frac{2}{C}$$

$$n > \frac{2}{C} - 1$$

$$N = \left\lceil \frac{2}{C} - 1 \right\rceil + 1 \quad \Delta$$

$$\boxed{6} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6n^3 + 3n + 1}{2n^3 + n + 1} = 3$$

$$\left| \frac{6n^3 + 3n + 1}{2n^3 + n + 1} - 3 \right| < \frac{C}{n^2}$$

$$\nabla \text{ Argu. } \left| \frac{6n^3 + 3n + 1}{2n^3 + n + 1} - 3 \right| = \left| \frac{6n^3 + 3n + 1 - 3(2n^3 + n + 1)}{2n^3 + n + 1} \right| =$$

$$= \left| \frac{-2}{2n^3 + n + 1} \right| < \frac{2}{2n^3 + n + 1} < \frac{C}{n^2}$$

$$2n^3 + n + 1 > \frac{2}{C}$$

$$2n^3 + n > \frac{2}{C} - 1$$

$$n(2n^2 + 1) > \frac{2}{C} - 1 \quad \bigg/ \cdot \frac{1}{2n^2 + 1}$$

$$n > \frac{1}{C(2n^2 + 1)} - \frac{1}{2n^2 + 1}$$

$$n > \frac{1 - C}{(2n^2 + 1)C}$$

$$N = \left\lceil \frac{1 - C}{(2n^2 + 1)C} \right\rceil + 1 \quad \Delta$$

III.

$$\boxed{2} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{14n^3 + n^2 + 10}{5 + n + 3n^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{14n^3}{n^3} + \frac{n^2}{n^2} + \frac{10}{n^3}}{\frac{5}{n^3} + \frac{n}{n^2} + \frac{3n^3}{n^3}} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{14 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{10}{n^3}}{\frac{5}{n^3} + \frac{1}{n^2} + 3} = \boxed{\frac{14}{3}}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 [4] \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1000n^3 + n + 2}{0,001n^5 + n^3 + 1} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1000 \frac{n^3}{n^5} + \frac{n}{n^5} + \frac{2}{n^5}}{0,001 \frac{n^5}{n^5} + \frac{n^3}{n^5} + \frac{1}{n^5}} = \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1000}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^4} + \frac{2}{n^5}}{0,001 + \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^5}} = \left[ \frac{0}{0,001} \right] = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$[6] \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (5k+7)}{2n^2+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2,5 + 9,5n}{2n^2+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2,5}{n^2} + \frac{9,5n}{n^2}}{\frac{2n^2}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^2}} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2,5}{n^2} + \frac{9,5}{n}}{2 + \frac{1}{n^2}} = \left[ \frac{0}{2} \right] = 0$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n (5k+7) = \sum_{k=1}^n 5k + \sum_{k=1}^n 7 = 5 \left( \sum_{k=1}^n k \right) + 7n =$$

$$= 5 \left( 1+2+3+\dots+n \right) + 7n = 5 \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + 7n =$$

$$= 2,5 + 2,5n + 7n = 2,5 + 9,5n$$

$$[8] \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + 7n + 10}{199n + 314} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n^2}{n^2} + \frac{7n}{n^2} + \frac{10}{n^2}}{\frac{199n}{n^2} + \frac{314}{n^2}} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{7}{n} + \frac{10}{n^2}}{\frac{199}{n} + \frac{314}{n^2}} = \left[ \frac{1}{0} \right] = \infty$$

$$[10] \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{1+n^2} - \sqrt{n^2+7n+5}) = [\infty - \infty] =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{1+n^2} - \sqrt{n^2+7n+5}) \cdot (\sqrt{1+n^2} + \sqrt{n^2+7n+5})}{\sqrt{1+n^2} + \sqrt{n^2+7n+5}} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{1+n^2})^2 - (\sqrt{n^2+7n+5})^2}{\sqrt{1+n^2} + \sqrt{n^2+7n+5}} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+n^2 - n^2 - 7n - 5}{\sqrt{1+n^2} + \sqrt{n^2+7n+5}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-7n-4}{\sqrt{1+n^2} + \sqrt{n^2+7n+5}} =$$

$$= \left[ \frac{-4}{\infty + \infty} \right] = \left[ \frac{-4}{\infty} \right] = 0$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{II} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4} + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 5} + \dots + \frac{1}{(4n-1)(4n+3)} \right) &= \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5} + \dots + \frac{1}{4n-1} - \frac{1}{4n+3} \right) = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{(4n+3)} \right) = \frac{1}{3} - 0 = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{4} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{1}{k^2 k-2} \right) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{1 \cdot 1}{(k+2)(k-1)} \right) = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{2 \cdot (-1)} + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 1} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{6 \cdot 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n+2)(n-1)} \right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{1} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \dots + \left( \frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n-1} \right) \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \left( \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{1} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \dots + \left( \frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n-1} \right) \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{(n-1)} \right) = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{6} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{12}{9k^2 - 12k - 5} \right) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{12 \cdot 1}{(3 \cdot 1 + 1)(3 \cdot 1 - 5)} + \frac{12 \cdot 1}{(3 \cdot 2 + 1)(3 \cdot 2 - 5)} + \dots + \frac{12 \cdot 1}{(3n + 1)(3n - 5)} \right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{4 \cdot (-2)} + \frac{1}{7 \cdot 1} + \frac{1}{10 \cdot 4} + \frac{1}{13 \cdot 7} + \dots + \frac{1}{(3n+1)(3n-5)} \right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{6} \left( \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{6} \left( \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{1} \right) + \frac{1}{6} \left( \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{4} \right) + \frac{1}{6} \left( \frac{1}{13} - \frac{1}{7} \right) + \dots + \frac{1}{6} \left( \frac{1}{3n+1} - \frac{1}{3n-5} \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot 2 \left( \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + \left( \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{1} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{4} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{13} - \frac{1}{7} \right) + \dots + \left( \frac{1}{3n+1} - \frac{1}{3n-5} \right) \right) \\ &= -2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 1 - \frac{1}{3n-5} \right) = -2 \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) = 1 \end{aligned}$$



Nr. 149

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{10000n}{n^3 + 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{10000 \cdot n^2}{n^3 + 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{10000}{1 + \frac{1}{n^3}} = \frac{10000}{1+0} = 10000$$

$$= \left[ \frac{0}{1} \right] = 0$$

Nr. 151

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n^4 + n - 1}{n + 2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n^4 + n - 1}{n + 2}$$

Nr. 159.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i(i+1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i(i+1)} \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4} + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 5} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) =$$

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