

$$\frac{1}{5n+4} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{2n+1} \cdot \frac{2n+5}{1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{-12n+5}{2n+1}} = e^{\frac{-12}{2}} = \frac{1}{e^6}$$

$$7) \quad a_n = (-1)^n \cdot \frac{2}{3} + 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{1}{3} \quad a_{2k} = \frac{2}{3} + 1 = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{5}{3} \quad a_{2k-1} = -\frac{2}{3} + 1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n} + n} = a_n = \frac{1}{n^2} (\sin n + (-1)^n) \quad a_{2k} = \frac{1}{4k^2} (\sin(2k+1))$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty}}{n^2} = 0 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{2k} = 0$$

$$a_{2k-1} = \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2} (\sin(2k-3))$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{2k-1} = 0$$

10) ~~Критерий~~ Подингобного нахворот

некиренио наноно  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$

11) Если  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}, x > 0$ , то  $(\exists ! u \in \mathbb{R})$   
 $\{(n-1)x \leq y < nx\}$