## anolivis -1/4. gyskorlet (2020 tavasz) 2) <u>all</u>: Legyen $a_n \ge 0$ $(n \in \mathbb{N})$ , $0 < \lim(a_n) < +\infty$ . Ekkor: $\lim(\sqrt[n]{a_n}) = 1$ . biz: $A := \lim(a_n)$ . Ekkov $\mathcal{E} = \frac{A}{2} - \lim$ $JNEIN \forall n \geq N$ : $|a_n - A| < \frac{A}{2}$ $\begin{array}{c|c} & a_n \\ \hline 0 & \frac{A}{2} & A & \frac{3A}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} & O < \frac{A}{2} < a_n < \frac{3A}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$ n-edik gyököt vonunk: $\sqrt{\frac{A}{2}} < \sqrt{a_n} < \sqrt{\frac{3A}{2}}$

Mivel 
$$\lim_{N \to \infty} \left( \sqrt[N]{\frac{A}{2}} \right) = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left( \sqrt[N]{\frac{3A}{2}} \right) = 1$$
, exert

a közrefogasi elv alapjan:

$$-1-$$
 lem $(\sqrt[n]{a_n})=1.$ 

-2.-

analizis -1/4. gyaleorlat (2020 tavasz)

(3b) 1. MO. (NRA es NRF becsles a gjok elett):

felso becsles:  $\sqrt{\frac{n+1}{2n+3}} \leq \sqrt{\frac{n+n}{2n}} = \sqrt{\frac{2n}{2n}} = 1$   $(n \to \infty)$ 

also beasles:  $\sqrt{\frac{n+1}{2n+3}} \ge \sqrt{\frac{n}{2n+3n}} = \sqrt{\frac{n}{5n}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{5}} \cdot \frac{(n-\infty)}{5}$ 

Akõnefogasi elv elapjan a keresett hatarertek: 1

2. MO. (a 2) foladst erednemget harználva):

it gjøle alatti sororet hatarertere:

 $\lim \left(\frac{n+1}{2n+3}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$ 

igg 2) erednienge elepjon

 $\lim_{2h+3} \frac{1}{2h+3} = 1$ 

analisis -1/7: gysle. (2020 tarasse)

(3c) 1. MO. (körvetlen becsles):

felső becsles: 
$$\lim \left(\frac{3^n}{n!}\right) = 0$$
 miatt  $\exists N \forall n \geq N$ :  $\frac{3^n}{n!} < 1$ .

 $\frac{3^n}{3^n} + 2^n < \sqrt{1 + 2^n} < \sqrt{2^n + 2^n} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 2^n} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 2^n} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 2^n} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 2^n} = 2 \cdot \sqrt{2^n} =$ 

-4-

igy (2) erednemje

alkalmouzhato

analyzis-1/4. gyak (2020 tavasz)

$$\frac{(1+\frac{1}{n})^{n+1}}{(1+\frac{1}{n})^n} = \frac{(1+\frac{1}{n})^n}{(1+\frac{1}{n})} = \frac{1}{(n-1)^n} = \frac{1$$

$$\frac{(n \to \infty)}{e} \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$(1+\frac{1}{n^2})^n = \sqrt{(1+\frac{1}{n^2})^n}^n = \sqrt{(1+\frac{1}{n^2})^{n^2}}$$

$$(n \to \infty) /$$

$$(n \to \infty) /$$

$$= \sqrt{(1+\frac{1}{n^2})^n}$$

$$= \sqrt{(1+\frac{1}{n^2})^{n^2}}$$

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$$= \sqrt{(1+\frac{1}{n^2}$$

analizis-1/7-qyek (2020 tavers)

5 Illi

5 Jeggen 
$$\times_n > 0$$
 ( $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ),  $\lim_n (\times_n) = +\infty$ .

Elskor:  $\lim_n (1+\frac{1}{X_n})^{\times_n} = e$ 

bire: varelator birrongitor

Jelolje [ $\times$ ] az  $\times \in \mathbb{R}$  bram egerzieret:

[ $\times$ 1  $\in \mathbb{Z}$ ; [ $\times$ 1  $\leq \times < [\times] + 1$ .

also bearles:  $(1+\frac{1}{X_n})^{\times_n} \geq (1+\frac{1}{[X_n]+1})^{\times_n} = (1+\frac{1}{[X_n]+1})^{\times_n} \leq (1+\frac{1}{[X_n]+1})^{\times_n} \cdot (1+\frac{1}{[X_n]+1})^{\times_n} \cdot (1+\frac{1}{[X_n]})^{\times_n} = e$ 

felso bearles:  $(1+\frac{1}{X_n})^{\times_n} \leq (1+\frac{1}{[X_n]})^{\times_n} \leq (1+\frac{1}{[X_n]})^{\times_n} \cdot (1+\frac{1}{[X_n]})^{\times_n} \cdot (1+\frac{1}{[X_n]})^{\times_n} = e$ 

for alkalmazzuk a közsefogási elvet.

Megj: Hasonlóan igazolható hogy  $\lim_n (1-\frac{1}{X_n})^{\times_n} = e$ 

anilól pedig az alábli állítás adódik:

 $\times_n < 0$  ( $n \in \mathbb{N}$ )  $\xrightarrow{}$   $\longrightarrow$   $\lim_n (1+\frac{1}{X_n})^{\times_n} = e$ 
 $\lim_n (\times_n) = -\infty$   $\longrightarrow$   $\lim_n (1+\frac{1}{X_n})^{\times_n} = e$ 

$$\frac{6a}{6n-7} = \frac{6n+4-11}{6n+4} = \frac{3n+2}{6n+4} = \frac{1-\frac{11}{6n+4}}{11} = \frac{3n+2}{6n+4} = \frac{1-\frac{11}{6n+4}}{11} = \frac{-\frac{6n+4}{11} \cdot (-\frac{11}{6n+4}) \cdot (3n+2)}{11} = \frac{1-\frac{1}{6n+4}}{11} = \frac{1-\frac{1}{6n+4}$$

(6b) 
$$\lim \left(\frac{4n+3}{5n}\right) = \frac{4}{5}$$
, every  $\mathcal{E} = \frac{1}{10}$  - her  $\exists N \in \mathbb{N} \ \forall n \geq N$ .

 $\frac{4n+3}{5n} < \frac{4}{5} + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{9}{10}$ 
 $0 < \left(\frac{4n+3}{5n}\right)^{5n} < \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^n \xrightarrow{(n \to \infty)} 0$ 

Teliot a keresett limesz:  $0$ .

(6c)  $\lim_{n\to 2} \left(\frac{3n+1}{n+2}\right) = 3$ , event  $\mathcal{E} = 1$ -her  $\exists N \in \mathbb{N} \ \forall n \geq N = 1$ 

$$\frac{3n+1}{234} > 2$$

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

$$\frac{2n+3}{2n+3} = 2n+3$$

$$\left(\frac{3n+1}{n+2}\right)^{2n+3} > 2^{2n+3} \xrightarrow{(n\to\infty)} +\infty$$

Telhat a keresett linaerz: + 00