

2/3 3.

$$1) a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(23-2n^2)(3n+17)^2}{4n^6+n-1} = \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) = \frac{-2 \cdot 3^2}{4} = -\frac{9}{2}$$

$$b) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(97-2n)^3}{2n(3n^2+15)+8n} = \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) = \frac{(-2)^3}{2 \cdot 3} = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$c) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^3 + 13n(n+18)}{(27-n)(2n+19)^2} = \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) = \frac{2}{-1 \cdot 2^2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

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

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

$$\approx \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1} + n} = 0$$

$$g) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-4)^n + 5 \cdot 4^n}{(-4)^{n+1} + 7^{n+2}} = \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} = \frac{(-4)^n + 5 \cdot 4^n}{\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) \cdot (-4)^n + 49 \cdot 4^n} =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4^n \cdot \left(-\frac{4}{7}\right)^n + 5}{4^n \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{4}{7}\right)^n + 49} = \frac{5}{49}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad a_n = \frac{\sin 1}{2} + \frac{\sin 2}{2^2} + \frac{\sin 3}{2^3} + \dots + \frac{\sin n}{2^n}$$

$$a_{n+k} = \frac{\sin 1}{2} + \frac{\sin 2}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{\sin(n+k)}{2^{n+k}}$$

$$|a_n - a_{n+k}| = \left| \frac{\sin(n+1)}{2^{n+1}} + \frac{\sin(n+2)}{2^{n+2}} + \dots + \frac{\sin(n+k)}{2^{n+k}} \right| \leq$$

$$\leq \frac{|\sin(n+1)|}{2^{n+1}} + \frac{|\sin(n+2)|}{2^{n+2}} + \dots + \frac{|\sin(n+k)|}{2^{n+k}} \leq$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{2^{n+2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{n+k}} = \frac{1}{2^n} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^k} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^k} \right)}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2^n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^k} \right) < \frac{1}{2^n} < \frac{1}{2^{n(k)}} = \varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon = 10^{-7}$$

$$N(10^{-7}) \sim -\log_2 10^{-7} = 7 \cdot \log_2 10 \approx 23.25$$

То есть требуется минимум 24 и более.