orolar

Fie (XM) MEIN E (0,10) at &

at 3 lims IXM = lim

AXX Loma lui Cesaro - Stoly (10) Pembu a putea trece mai departe la limite superioure si inferioure va trebui où otiti a înseammo infimulm y supremum.

⊕ Fre (X,0 multime ordonata N A o submultimeza lui X, m ∈ X =) m n.m. majorant al lui A daco pt ¥ a 6 A avim a < m => m mimorant al lui A daca pot + a 6 A => a > m (cel mai mare mai mic (cel mai mure mai mic (dinte antionenti) O Supremum = cel mai mic mai mare (cel mai mic dinte majorants)

(claca J min A / max A => Inj A = mir A; Sup A = max A.

(mex apartino qui hi A)

(1) $x_n = \frac{m \cdot (-1)^n}{2m+1} + \frac{t_0}{3} + \frac{m\pi}{3}$, $\frac{l_m}{l_m} = \frac{1}{2m+1} + \frac{l_m}{3} = \frac{1}{2m+1}$ Mai intai the a obrenvam cum anata Xn $O45 = \{-1\}^n = \{1, m = 2k\}$ $\frac{\log \frac{m\pi}{3}}{3} = \frac{\log \frac{\kappa \pi}{3}}{\log (\kappa \pi + \frac{\pi}{3})}, \quad m = 3\kappa + 1 \\
\log \frac{\kappa \pi}{3}, \quad m = 3\kappa + 2 \\
\log \frac{\kappa \pi}{3}, \quad m = 3\kappa + 2$ $\frac{\log \frac{m\pi}{3}}{\log (\kappa \pi + \frac{2\pi}{3})}, \quad m = 3\kappa + 2$ $\frac{\log \frac{m\pi}{3}}{\log (\kappa \pi + \frac{2\pi}{3})}, \quad m = 3\kappa + 2$ Astfel observam a Xn.

cum este fata de 3. Apa ce viem partim girul Xn in subspireuri care oa aiba ace. forma. lum on dep de 2 par de 3 => luam in fet de let =) Aleg on syrunile (X6K), (X6K+1), (X6K+2), (X6K+3), (X6K+4) (X6K+5) Acum calculem punctele limite $\lim_{K\to\infty} X_{6K} = \lim_{K\to\infty} \frac{6K}{12K+1} + 0 = \frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\lim_{K\to\infty} X_{6K+1} = \lim_{K\to\infty} \left(\frac{(6K+1)(-1)}{12K+3} + \sqrt{3} \right) = -\frac{6}{12} + \sqrt{3} = \frac{6}{12} + \sqrt{3} =$ $\lim_{K \to \infty} X_{GK+2} = \lim_{K \to \infty} \left(\frac{(GK+2)}{12K+5} + \sqrt{3} \right) = \frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{3}$ $\frac{(-1)}{(-1)} = 1$ $\lim_{K \to \infty} X_{6K+3} = \lim_{K \to \infty} \left(\frac{(6K+3)(-1)}{12K+7} + 0 \right) = -\frac{1}{2}$

Scanned with CamScanner

Um X6K+4 = Um (6K+4) + 13 = 1 + 13

lim
$$\times_{6K+5} = \lim_{K\to\infty} \frac{(6K+5)(-1)}{12K+11} = \sqrt{3} = -\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{3}$$

= multi-

= punctala limita

= $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$,

 $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}$,

 $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}$
 $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3$

Are girul Xn lymita? Nu pt 6 lim + lim > Alim

Ex youl Xn morginit? lim Xn, lim Xn 6R => Mz morg.

(5) XW = (1+W) W. (-V),

m=4k, 4k+1; 4k+2; 4k+3

Xm=(1+1) 4(-1) + 21 m ms

Xm=(1+1) 4(-1) + 21 m ms

2 m x 4k = 2 m (1+1) 4(-1) + 2 m y z

K+00 = lim (1+1/4k) = = line X 4K+1 = [(1+ 1/4K+1) + 1-] = eim x4K+2 z lim (1+ 4K+2) 4K+2 + 0] = e eim x4K+3 = eim (1 + 1/4K+3) + (-1) = 1/2-1 § e, 1/2+1, 1/2-11] lim XM = 2-1 / lim + lim =) Zlam Yn Em XM = e

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

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

of 2 porû remarcable; O Serva geometrice de nafte & ∑ 2°,96R,9°=1 -> Dace 1 9 6 (-00, -1) Nove dir - 9 6 (-1,1) Nerve conv en E 2 = 1 Lg6[1700) voure dist. 1 Serva armonto generalizata Z 1 , 2 GR -> X > 1 => Norve conv X <1 => - 2 dhr. X=1 > E 1 Mia armonite divergente 1) Oritario de comparatre cu limita. (xmmen, (ym)nen - elem, din (0,10). em XM E(QX) => EXMV de accept Do lim xm=0 § ≥ yn este comu. c) Do lim. ×m= po / Exm div. Zymdiv. = 1 my+3m+1 -m2 comv/div?

=> \(\text{Xm} \cap \text{Sym} \text{div} \)

Daca (XII) MEN NA de elemente de (0,00) a.7. $\exists \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{x_{m+1}}{x_m} \stackrel{\text{mot}}{=} \pi \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{x_m} \right) = \sum x_m com$ Da co 12 = 1=> mu putem precita mimic, monon

-> out raportului.

$$\frac{(m!)^{2}}{(2m)!}$$

$$\frac{\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\chi_{m+1}}{\chi_{n}}?}{(m+1)!} \frac{(2m)!}{(m!)^{2}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{((m+1)!)^{2}}{(m!)^{2}} \frac{1}{(2m+1)(2m+2)^{2}}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(2m+2)!}{(2m+1)[2m+2)} \frac{(2m)!}{(2m+1)(2m+2)^{2}}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(m+1)^{2}}{(4m^{2}+6m+2)} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(m+1)^{2}}{(4m^{2}+6m+2)}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{2} e[01] = \sum_{m\neq 1} \chi_{m} en e^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

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