

# Analiza Matematyczna.

Zbadaj monotonicznosc ciagu  $x_n = \sqrt{n^2 + n}$

$$\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} > 1$$

$$\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \frac{\sqrt{(n+1)^2 + (n+1)} - (n+1)}{\sqrt{n^2 + n} - n} = \frac{\sqrt{n^2 + 2n + 1 + n + 1} - n - 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + n} - n} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n^2 + n} + n}{\sqrt{n^2 + n} + n} =$$

$$= \frac{(\sqrt{n^2 + 3n + 2} - n - 1)(\sqrt{n^2 + n} + n)}{n^2 + n - n^2} =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{(n^2 + 3n + 2)(n^2 + n)} - n\sqrt{n^2 + n} + \sqrt{n^2 + n} + n\sqrt{n^2 + 3n + 2} - n^2 + n}{n} =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{n^4 + n^3 + 3n^3 + 3n^2 + 2n^2 + 2n} - \sqrt{n^4 + n^3} + \sqrt{n^2 + n} + \sqrt{n^4 + 3n^3 + 2n^2} - n^2 + n}{n}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{n^4 + 4n^3 + 5n^2 + 2n} - \sqrt{n^4 + n^3} + \sqrt{n^2 + n} + \sqrt{n^4 + 3n^3 + 2n^2} - n^2 + n}{n} > 1$$

ciag jest rosnacy

$$x_{n+1} - x_n = \sqrt{(n+1)^2 + (n+1)} - (n+1) - (\sqrt{n^2 + n} - n) =$$

$$x_{n+1} - x_n = \sqrt{n^2 + 3n + 2} - n - 1 - \sqrt{n^2 + n} + n =$$

$$\cancel{x_{n+1} - x_n = \sqrt{n^2 + 3n + 2} - \sqrt{n^2 + n} - 1}$$

$$\cancel{x_{n+1} - x_n = \frac{(\sqrt{n^2 + 3n + 2} - \sqrt{n^2 + n})(\sqrt{n^2 + 3n + 2} + \sqrt{n^2 + n})}{\sqrt{n^2 + 3n + 2} + \sqrt{n^2 + n}} - 1}$$

$$x_{n+1} - x_n = \frac{\sqrt{n^2 + 3n + 2} - \sqrt{n^2 + n}}{\sqrt{n^2 + 3n + 2} + \sqrt{n^2 + n}} - 1 =$$

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



1) 26adad monotonizaci

$$x_n = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n}$$

$$x_{n+1} - x_n = \left( \frac{1}{n+1+1} + \frac{1}{n+1+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+1+n+1} \right) - \left( \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right) < 0$$

cižy jost male/žcy

3. Oblizy

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

4. Oblizy

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+2+\dots+n}{\sqrt{36n^2+14n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{(1+n) \cdot n}{2}}{\sqrt{36 + \frac{14}{n}}} = \frac{1+n^2}{2n\sqrt{36+0}} = \frac{(1+n^2)}{12n} = \frac{n}{12} = +\infty$$

5. Oblizy

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n^2+1)^{453}}{(n^3+3n)^{302}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{\frac{2n^2}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^2}}{\frac{n^3}{n^2} + \frac{3n}{n^2}} \right)^{453} = \left( \frac{2}{n} + \frac{3}{n^2} \right)^{453}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2 + \frac{1}{n^2})^{453}}{(\frac{n^3}{n^2} + \frac{3}{n^2})^{302}} = 2^{453} \cdot \frac{1}{3^{302}}$$

$3n! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot (3n-4)(3n-3)$   
 $(3n-2)(3n-1) \cdot 3n$   
 $(3n-3)! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot (3n-4)(3n-3)$   
 $n! \cdot (n+1) = (n+1)!$

6. Oblizy

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

$$n! = (n-2)! \cdot (n-1) \cdot n$$

$$n! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot n$$

$$(n-1)! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot (n-3) \cdot (n-2) \cdot (n-1)$$

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

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



Zad 7. Oblicz  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{9 \cdot 2^n + 3 \cdot 3^{2n} + 14 \cdot 5^n}$

$$\sqrt{0 + 3 \cdot 3^{2n} + 0} \leq \sqrt{9 \cdot 2^n + 3 \cdot 3^{2n} + 14 \cdot 5^n} \leq \sqrt{3 \cdot 2^{2n} + 3 \cdot 3^{2n} + 3 \cdot 3^{2n}}$$

$$\sqrt{\underset{+\infty}{3 \cdot 3^{2n}}} \leq \sqrt{9 \cdot 2^n + 3 \cdot 3^{2n} + 14 \cdot 5^n} \leq \sqrt{\underset{+\infty}{9 \cdot 2^{2n}}}$$

Granica ciągu wynosi  $+\infty$

Zad 8

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

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

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

Zad 9

Oblicz  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n^2+n}{n^2-2n} \right)^{n^2+3}$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( \frac{n^2+3n}{n^2-2n} + \frac{3n}{n^2-2n} \right)^{\frac{n^2-2n}{3n}} \right]^{\frac{3n}{n^2-2n} \cdot n^2+3} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n^3+9n}{n^2-2n}} =$$

$$= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n^3}{n^3} - \frac{9n}{n^3}} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3+0}{0}} = e^{\infty} = \infty$$



2nd 10

Obliged

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} + \dots + \frac{n}{n+1}}$$

$$\sqrt{n \cdot \frac{1}{2}} \leq \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} + \dots + \frac{n}{n+1}} \leq \sqrt{n \cdot \frac{n}{n+1}}$$

Granica ciągu wynosi  $n$ .

Zad 1 (Zestaw 2)

Zbadaj z bliskość szeroko:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n + 3^n}{4^n + 5^n}$$

Kriterium d'Alemberta

Jeżeli granica ciągu  $\{a_n\}$  istnieje i jest mniejsza od 1 to szeregi jest  $\sum a_n$  jest zbieżny  
jeżeli granica ta jest większa od 1, szeregi jest rozbieżny

Dla rozbieżności szeregu wystawczy by istniała liczba  $N$ , że niedługo  $\frac{1}{n}$  /  $\frac{1}{n+1}$   $\gg 1$   
była spełniona dla wszystkich  $n$  większych od  $N$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right) < 1 \Rightarrow \text{seriey jeŝt 2.6.12.1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right) = 1 \rightarrow \text{Kriterium mit Vorzeichenwechsel}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right) > 1 \Rightarrow \text{serie diverge}$$

## Kriterium Raabego

Jeżeli kryterium d'Alemberta nie rozstrzyga czydany szereg jest zbieżny lub rozbieżny, warto skorzystać z kryterium Raabe'a

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left( \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 \right) > 1 \Rightarrow \text{series } \sum a_n \text{ ist abklingend}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left( \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 \right) < 1 \Rightarrow \text{stetig per. vorb.}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left( \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 \right) = 1 \Rightarrow \text{konvergenz nicht vorstellbar}$$