(1) Determinar si cada una de las siguientes sucesiones es convergente o no. Si la sucesión converge, calcular su límite.

(a)
$$a_n = \frac{5-2n}{3n-7}$$
, sea $f(n) = \frac{5-2n}{3n-7}$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{5-2n}{3n-7} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(\frac{5}{n}-2)}{f(3-\frac{2}{n})} = \frac{0-2}{3-0} = \frac{-2}{3}$$

Por la tanto la sucesión converge.

(b)
$$a_n = \frac{n}{\ln(n+1)}$$
 , see $f(n) = \frac{n}{\ln(n+1)}$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{\ln(n+1)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n+1}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n+1}{n+1} = \infty$$

Por la tanto la sucesión diverge.

(c)
$$a_{n} = n - \sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}$$
, sea $f(n) = n - \sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}$

$$\lim_{N \to \infty} n - \sqrt{n^{2} - 4n} \quad \lim_{N \to \infty} (n - \sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}) \left(\frac{n + \sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}}{n + \sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}} \right) = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{n^{2} + n\sqrt{n^{2} - 4n} - n^{2} + 4n}{n + \sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{n^{2} + n\sqrt{n^{2} - 4n} - n^{2} + 4n}{n + \sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{n^{2} + n\sqrt{n^{2} - 4n} - n^{2} + 4n}{n + \sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{n^{2} + n\sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}}{n + \sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{n^{2} + n\sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}}{n + \sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{n^{2} + n\sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}}{n + \sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{n^{2} + n\sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}}{n + \sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{n^{2} + n\sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}}{n + \sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{n^{2} + n\sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}}{n + \sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{n^{2} + n\sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}}{n + \sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{n^{2} + n\sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}}{n + \sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{n^{2} + n\sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}}{n + \sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{n^{2} + n\sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}}{n + \sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{n^{2} + n\sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}}{n + \sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{n^{2} + n\sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}}{n + \sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{n^{2} + n\sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}}{n + \sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{n^{2} + n\sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}}{n + \sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{n^{2} + n\sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}}{n + \sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{n^{2} + n\sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}}{n + \sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{n^{2} + n\sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}}{n + \sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{n^{2} + n\sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}}{n + \sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{n^{2} + n\sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}}{n + \sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{n^{2} + n\sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}}{n + \sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{n^{2} + n\sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}}{n + \sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{n^{2} + n\sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}}{n + \sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{n^{2} + n\sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}}{n + \sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{n^{2} + n\sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}}{n + \sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{n^{2} + n\sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}}{n + \sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{n^{2} + n\sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}}{n + \sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{n^{2} + n\sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}}{n + \sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{n^{2} + n\sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}}{n + \sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{n^{2} + n\sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}}{n + \sqrt{n^{2} - 4n}} = \lim_{N \to \infty}$$

Por la tanto la sucesión converge.

$$\Re \frac{\sqrt{n^2 - 4n}}{n} = \frac{\sqrt{n^2 \left(1 - \frac{4}{n}\right)}}{n} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{n}}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{n}}}$$

(d)
$$a_n = 20 \, (-1)^{n+1}$$
 , see $f(\mathbf{k}) = 20 (-1)^{K+1}$

 $\lim_{k\to\infty} 20.(-1)^{k+1} = 20 \lim_{k\to\infty} (-1)^{k+1}$, este l'inte no existe porque el resultado cocide entre 20.(-1), por lo

tanto la sucesión diverge.

(e)
$$a_n = \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^n$$
 , sea $f'(\kappa) = \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\kappa}$

$$\lim_{\kappa \to \infty} \left(\frac{-1}{3}\right)^{\kappa} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } \kappa = 0 \\ 0 & \text{si } \kappa > 0 \end{cases}$$

Por la tento le sucesión converge.

(f)
$$a_n = n^3 \, \mathrm{e}^{-n}$$
 , see f(k) = $\kappa^3 e^{-\kappa}$

lim
$$\kappa^3 e^{-\kappa} = \lim_{\kappa \to \infty} \frac{\kappa^3}{e^{\kappa}} = 0$$

Por la tento le sucesión converge.

$$(g)$$
 $a_n = \cos(n\pi)$, so $f(\kappa) = \cos(\kappa \pi)$

 $f(\kappa)=\cos(\kappa)$ es une función que oscilo entre [-1,1], por la tanto lim $\cos(\kappa X)$ \$, entances la sucessón diverge.

(h)
$$a_n = n \operatorname{sen}(6/n)$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sec(c|n)}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{\cos(\frac{c}{n}).(-6)}{n^2}}{\frac{-1}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} 6. \frac{k^2 \cos(c|n)}{n^2} = 6\cos(c) = 6$$

Por la warto la sucessión converge.

(i)
$$a_n = \left(1 - \frac{5}{n}\right)^n$$

$$\lim_{N\to\infty} \left(1-\frac{5}{n}\right)^N \frac{\log dc}{\exp(n-1)\cos n} = \frac{1}{e^5}$$

Por la tento la sucessión converge.

$$(j) \ a_n = \pi/4 - \arctan(n)$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\pi}{4}$$
 - $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\pi}{4}$ - $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\pi}{4}$ - $\frac{\pi}{4}$ - $\frac{\pi}{2}$ = $\frac{-2\pi}{8}$ = $-\frac{\pi}{4}$

Por lo touto la sucesión converge.