αρμινος = ποποτοπινος + ο γραμινεριος γραμιγι μει υσθεστι ρεσμιν  $a_n = \frac{1}{n}$  lm = 1 ,  $lm(1+\frac{1}{n}) = e$   $a_n = (1+\frac{1}{n})^n$ meopens 3a publicant  $\eta a_n$ ,  $\eta b_n$ ,  $\eta c_n$   $\eta > N$   $q_n \leq b_n \leq c_n$ 309  $a_n = \ln (\ln 1 - \ln) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\lim_{n \to \infty} - \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\lim_{n \to \infty} - \lim_{n \to \infty} - \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\lim_{n \to \infty} - \lim_{n \to \infty} - \lim_{n \to \infty} - \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\lim_{n \to \infty} - \lim_{n \to \infty} - \lim_{n$ = m m+1-m = men mpeger - m 1 m+1+m = m 1 m+1+m m m 1+1+m m

$$a_{n} = \frac{n^{2} - 1}{n^{2} - n - 6} - \frac{1}{n^{2} - n - 6} - \frac{1}$$

 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} + \frac{1}$  $\frac{n}{n^2+1}$   $\frac{n}{n^2+1} \leq a_n \leq \frac{n}{n^2+1}$   $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{n^2+1} \leq \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{n^2+1}$   $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{n^2+1} \leq \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{n^2+1}$  $\frac{1}{1+\ln 3} \left\{ \frac{1}{2\ln 4 \ln 4} \right\}$   $\frac{1}{1+\ln 3} \left\{ \frac{1}{1+\ln 3} \right\}$ 

349.  $\Omega_1 = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\Omega_{n+1} = \frac{\Omega_n^2 + 3}{4}$ . Dok., le pequijara e  $\alpha 0$ 9,  $\alpha 1$  marepore parmijara  $\alpha 1$ .

3ug.  $a_{1}=\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $a_{n+1}=\frac{a_{n}^{2}+3}{4}$ . Dou, re peguyara e aog, u navegare reamyet a u. 1 punyen ru mer Eular wel Chara myskyll mbopgenue 1. nemo greg cobern npobense, ce t bopgenuero e 6 mmo 3a n=1 2. Dony crave, le Tbopg, e boyrer 3a ranve K>1 3. We govancen, le Tbopg e bapero u 3a K+1 => Tbopgermero e boyrer 3a + n Ell  $a_1 = \frac{1}{7}; a_2 = \frac{4}{9} + 3 = \frac{13}{16}; a_3 = \frac{169}{256} + 3 = \frac{169 + 768}{1029}$   $a_n > 0 \neq g_1$ .  $a_1 = \frac{1}{7}; a_2 = \frac{4}{9} + 3 = \frac{13}{16}; a_3 = \frac{256}{9} + 3 = \frac{169 + 768}{1029}$  u pegunyuta e organy.  $a_1 > 0 \neq g_1$ .

We gov., The  $a_{k+1}-1=\frac{a_{k}+3}{4}-1=\frac{a_{k}-1}{4}+\frac{a_{k}+1}{4}(a_{k}-1)\geq 0$ =  $a_n < 1 \rightarrow a_n < 1$   $\Rightarrow$   $a_n < 1$   $\Rightarrow$ DL ax+1 L1 - orpanieren = una nome egna Total na coearsbane ( 5 ongano)  $a_2 > a_1 = a_2 - a_1 > 0$  Donge  $a_k - a_{k-1} > 0$  39  $a_{3}>a_{2}$   $a_{3}>a_{2}$   $a_{k+1}-a_{k}=\frac{a_{k}+3}{4}-\frac{a_{k-1}+3}{4}=\frac{a_{k}-a_{k-1}}{4}=\frac{a_{k}-a_{k-1}}{4}=\frac{a_{k}-a_{k$  $-(\overline{a_{k}-a_{k-1}})(\overline{a_{k}+a_{k-1}}) > 0 \implies a_{k+1} > a_{k} \implies$ antida de cogama it.e. Il liman = l l =?

$$a_{n-1} = \frac{a_n^2 + 3}{4} \quad \text{find}_{n+1} = \frac{\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n^2 + \lim_{n \to \infty} 3}{\lim_{n \to \infty} 4}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{n+1} \right\} \cdot \{a_n^2 \} \cdot \{3\} \cdot \{9\} \end{cases} \quad \ell = \frac{\ell^2 + 3}{4} \implies \ell^2 - 4\ell \cdot 3 = \ell$$

$$\ell \quad \ell^2 \quad \ell_{1,2} = 2 + 4\ell - 3 = 3\ell \cdot 1 - 2\ell \cdot 2\ell$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq a_n \leq 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq a_n \leq 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = a_n = 1$$

$$\frac$$

 $a_n = \frac{2}{2}(\sqrt{1+2}-1) \qquad find_n = 2$   $1+2+--+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$  d=1, apux u. nporpeaus