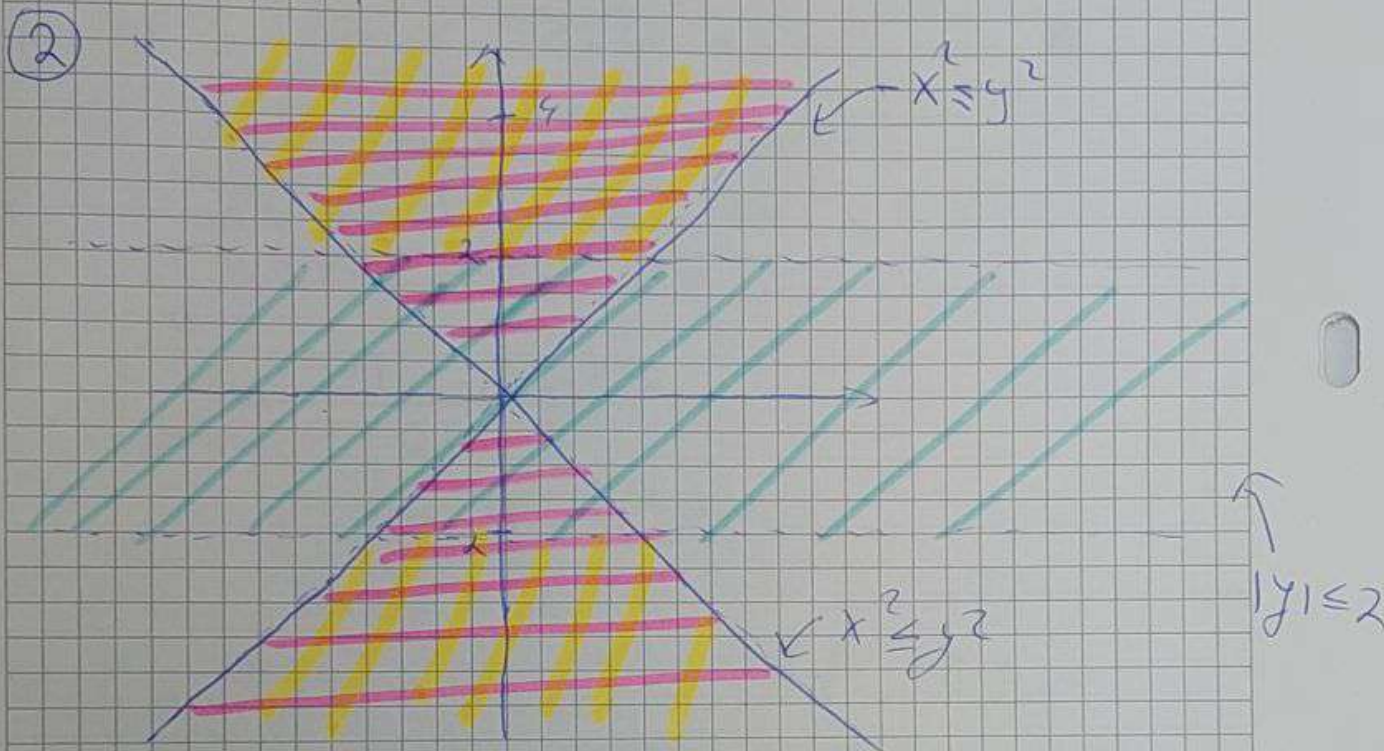


Rh 4 Behauptungen

①  $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

$A \cup X = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$ ,  $A \cap X = \{7, 2\}$   
 $\Rightarrow X = \{1, 2, 6, 7\}$



Orbem:  $\{(x, y) | x^2 \leq y^2\} \setminus \{(x, y) | |y| \leq 2\} =$

⑤  $\left| \frac{2-2n}{3+4n} + 2 \right| < \varepsilon$

$\left| \frac{2(2-2n) + 3 + 4n}{2(3+4n)} \right| < \varepsilon$

$\left| \frac{4 - 4n + 3 + 4n}{6 + 8n} \right| < \varepsilon$

$\left| \frac{7}{6 + 8n} \right| < \varepsilon$

$\frac{7}{6 + 8n} < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \frac{7}{6 + 8n} < \frac{7}{8n} \Rightarrow \frac{7}{8n} < \varepsilon \Rightarrow n > \frac{7}{8\varepsilon}$

Orbem:  $n = \left\lceil \frac{7}{8\varepsilon} \right\rceil$



$$(4) X_n = n^2(1+(-1)^n)$$

$$X_n = \{0, 4, 0, 32, 0, 72, 0, \dots\}$$

$$\text{Sup} = +\infty \quad \text{max - ke arif}$$

$$\text{min} = \text{inf} = 0$$

$$(6) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2(n+1)^3 - (n-2)^3}{n^2 + 2n - 3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2(n^3 + 3n^2 + 3n + 1) - (n^3 - 3n^2 + 3n - 8)}{n^2 + 2n - 3} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^3 + 6n^2 + 6n + 2 - n^3 + 3n^2 - 3n + 8}{n^2 + 2n - 3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3 + 9n^2 + 3n + 10}{n^2 + 2n - 3} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2(n + 9 + \frac{3}{n} + \frac{10}{n^2})}{n^2(1 + \frac{2}{n} - \frac{3}{n^2})} = \frac{+\infty}{1} = +\infty$$

$$(7) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+3} - \sqrt{n-3}}{\sqrt{n^5-4} - \sqrt{n^4+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n\sqrt{1+\frac{3}{n}} - n\sqrt{1-\frac{3}{n}}}{n\sqrt[5]{1-\frac{4}{n^5}} - n\sqrt[4]{1+\frac{1}{n^4}}} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1}{\sqrt[5]{n^5} - 1} = 0$$

$$(8) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2(\sqrt[3]{5+n^3} - \sqrt[3]{n^3+3}) =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^2}{\sqrt[3]{(n^3+5)^2} + \sqrt[3]{n^3+5}\sqrt[3]{n^3+3} + \sqrt[3]{(n^3+3)^2}} =$$

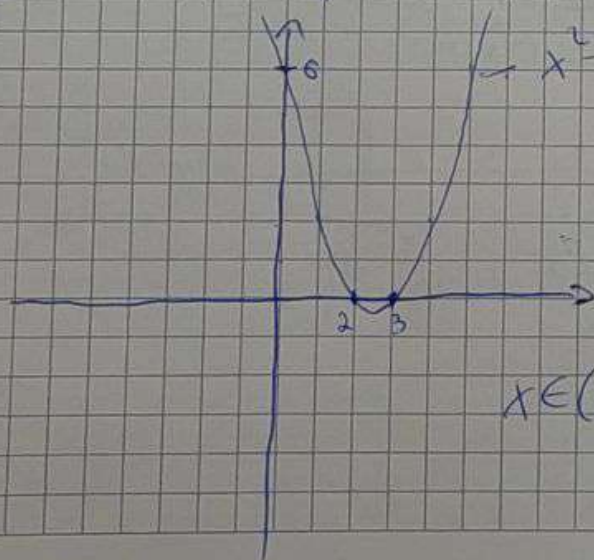
$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{5}{n^3}+1} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{5}{n^3}+1} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{5}{n^3}+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{1+1+1} = \frac{2}{3}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{9} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n+2}{1+2+3+\dots+n} - \frac{2}{3} \right) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n+2}{\frac{1+n}{2} \cdot n} - \frac{2}{3} \right) = \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n+2}{n+n^2} - \frac{2}{3} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{2n+4}{n+n^2} \right) - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{2}{3} \right) = \\
 &= 0 - \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{2}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{10} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{7n^2 + 18n - 15}{7n^2 + 11n + 15} \right)^{n+2} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{7n - 30}{7n^2 + 11n + 15} \right)^{n+2} = \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{7n - 30}{7n^2 + 11n + 15} \right)^{\frac{(n+2)(7n-30)(7n^2+11n+15)}{(7n-30)(7n^2+11n+15)}} = \\
 &= \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{2. Gesetz} \\ \text{L'Hôpital} \end{array} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{(n+2)(7n-30)(7n^2+11n+15)}{(7n^2+11n+15)}} = \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{7n^2 + 16n - 60}{7n^2 + 11n + 15}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{n^2(7 + \frac{16}{n} - \frac{60}{n^2})}{n^2(7 + \frac{11}{n} + \frac{15}{n^2})}} = \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{7}{7}} = e
 \end{aligned}$$

③  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = x^2 - 5x + 6$



$$x \in \{2, 3\}$$

$$x \in (-\infty; 2) \cup (3; +\infty)$$