Aufgabe 1)

i) 
$$a_1 := \frac{1}{2}$$
,  $a_{n+1} := a_n - a_n^2 \ \forall \ n \in [N]$ 

Behauptung: an > ant, the M

I.A. n=1

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{2}, a_2 = \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} = 3$$
  $a_1 > a_2$ 

I.V.  $a_n > a_{n+1}$ 

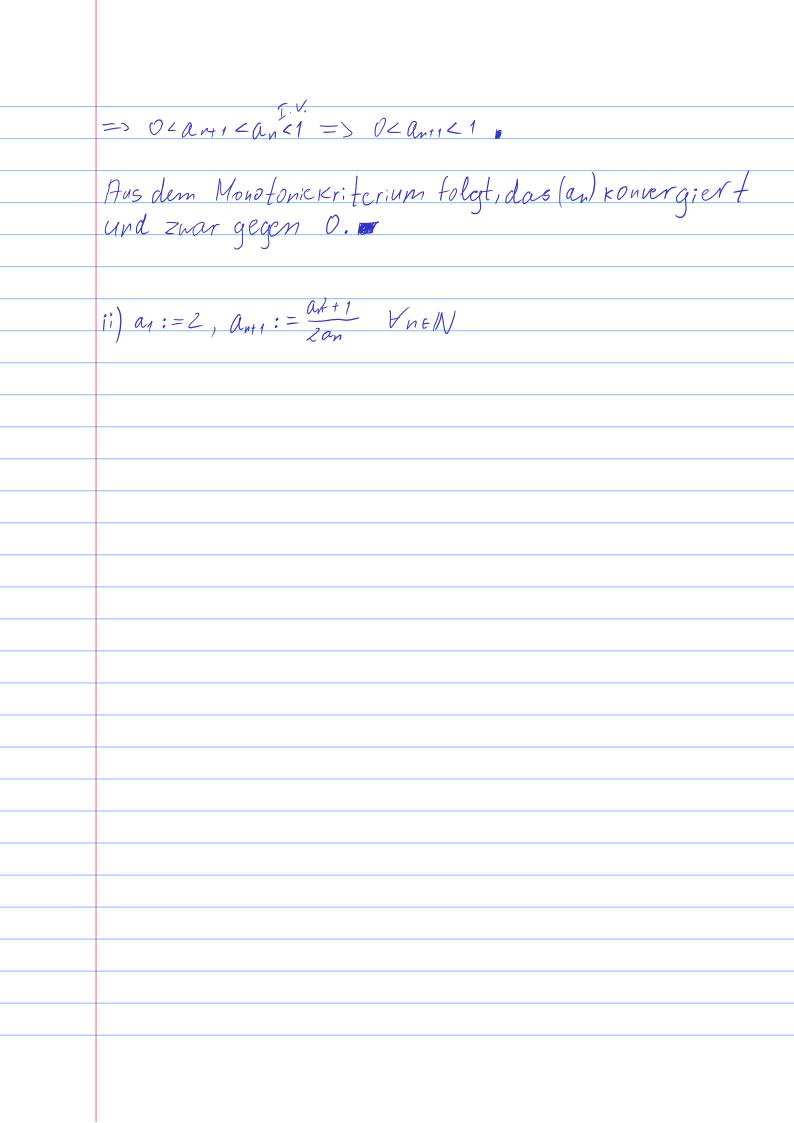
J.S.

$$\alpha_{n+1} = \alpha_n - \alpha_n^2 = > \alpha_n > \alpha_n - \alpha_n^2 = > \alpha_{n+1} > \alpha_{n+1} - \alpha_{n+1}^2$$

$$a_{p+2} = a_{p+1} - a_{p+1}^2 = > a_{p+2} > a_{p+2}$$

Behauptung: 0<an<1

$$I.A. n=1=3 an = \frac{1}{2} = > 0 < a_1 < 1$$



$$(i)(a)$$
  $a_n := \sqrt[n]{3+2\frac{n-1}{n+1}}$ 

Sei 
$$Bp := \frac{h-1}{n+1}$$
.

$$\begin{array}{ll} Da & n-1 < n+1 & \forall n \in \mathbb{N} => 0 \in \frac{n-1}{n+1} < 1 & \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \\ => bn & \text{ist beschränkt} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \int . \, fl. \, n = 1 \\
 b_1 = \frac{0}{2} = 0 \\
 b_2 = \frac{1}{3}
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 b_1 < b_{n+1} \\
 b_2 = \frac{1}{3}
\end{array}$$

$$b_2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$I.S.$$

$$b_{n+1} = \frac{(n+1)-1}{(n+1)+1} = \frac{n}{n+2}$$

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

Aus I.V. => 
$$\frac{n-1}{n+1} < \frac{n}{n+2}$$
  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} = > \frac{(n+1)-1}{(n+1)+1} < \frac{n+1}{n+2}$ 

$$(i)(c)$$
  $a_n := (1+\frac{1}{2n})^n$ 

Behaupturg: an Lang buell

$$\frac{1}{2n} > 0 = 3 + \frac{1}{2n} > 1 = 3 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n}\right)^n > 1^n > 0$$
 und damit

$$\frac{a_{m_1}}{a_m} = \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{2(m_1)}\right)^{m+1}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{2n}\right)^m} = \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{2(m_1)}\right)^{m+1}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{2(m_1)}\right)^{m+1}} = \frac{\left(1 + \frac{$$

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

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$$=\frac{2n+1}{2n}\cdot\left(\frac{2n\left(2n+2+1\right)}{2\left(n+1\right)\left(2n+1\right)}\right)^{n+1}=\frac{2n+1}{2n}\cdot\left(\frac{2n^2+3n}{2n^2+3n+1}\right)^{n+1}$$

$$= \frac{2n+1}{2n} \cdot \left( \frac{2n^2 + 3n + -1}{2n^2 + 3n + 1} \right)^{n+1} = \frac{2n+1}{2n} \cdot \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2n^2 + 3n + 1} \right)^{n+1}$$

Pennoulische

Ungleicher 3

$$\frac{2n+1}{2n} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{n+1}{2n+1}\right) = \frac{2n+1}{2n} \cdot \frac{2n^2+3n+1-n-1}{(n+1)(2n+1)}$$

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

$$= \frac{2n+1}{n} > 1 = \sum_{n+1} 2n \cdot \frac{n+1}{n+1}$$

$$= \frac{2n+1}{n} > 1 = \sum_{n+1} 2n \cdot \frac{n+1}{n+1} = 1$$
Behauptung: Sei  $6n := \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$ , so gift:

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n > \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n}\right)^n \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$
Beweis:

$$\frac{1}{n} > \frac{1}{2n} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$= > \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n > \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n}\right)^n \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

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=> a, < lim a, <2 (=> 1,5 < lim a, <2 =