lasopomopua pasoma ni Free Danuer B-10. Usingnas roccegobameromos 8n = avcsin 41-1/n 6n-5 2 2n+4 Banesmun, rmo arcsin 1+1-1/4 rpununaem ogus uz gbyse zparemun (0:12). Tosmony momen razoums raciegobamentsocome xn na gle  $\times_{n} = \begin{cases} \times_{2k-1} = 0 \\ \times_{2k} = \frac{12k-5}{4k+4}, & \text{TC} \end{cases} = \frac{17}{7} \left( 3 - \frac{17}{4k+4} \right), & \text{KEN} \end{cases}$ Joens 1. Anarumureckive nemog Roccegsbarnersworms X2k-1=0 (const)
onebugno, umo ling 0=0=lin ×2k-1 & X2k: 2(3-1/4) / nou porme k u 2(33-4/km) <3.2 => 3 | im = 10 (3 - 12 ) = 37 no meg. Benequenpacca ] | - unomecombo naconumentos opegenos Morga L= 50; 30 un Xu-ne ensquince 2, 4 ×2K-1; M.K. Yok- = const=0: inf x2k-1=54px2k-1=tim x2k-1=lim x2k-1=0 infx2k=minxx m.k. xxx infx1 = x2 = 7 = 1 m x 2K 12.13-17 < TC .3-1 < TC .3

onebugno, rms supszk = 3 = tim xzk

timx = sup x = mas | sup xzk = sup xzk = 3

limx = inf x = min(inf xzk = inf xzk = 0

31, min x = xzk = 0 { HkEN}

3 max xn m.k. xzk wonomsnus boylacman

41. Ongegereeue negeta A ylx xn:

HE>0 = no = no (E) no EN : HnEN: nzno | xn-A| < E

10-01 < E => no EN w livzk = 0

```
Исходный код программы на Python 3.11:
from cmath import pi
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
def sequence value(*, number):
  return pi / 2 * (6 * number - 5) / (2 * number + 4) if number % 2 == 0 else 0
def get_graphic_of_sequence(*, sequence):
  .....
  graphic of the sequence
  :param sequence: sequence
  :return: picture
  .....
  plt.figure(figsize=(20, 8), dpi=80)
  plt.title("график последовательности")
  plt.xlabel("n")
  plt.ylabel("значение члена последовательности")
  for point in range(1, len(sequence)):
    if point % 2 == 0:
      plt.scatter(point, sequence[point], color='red', s=100)
    else:
       plt.scatter(point, sequence[point], color='blue', s=100)
  plt.hlines(3 * pi / 2, 0, len(sequence), colors='black')
  plt.annotate('supremum and superior limit = 3/2 * pi', xy=(0, 3 * pi / 2), xytext=(0, 3 * pi / 2 + 0.05))
  plt.hlines(0, 0, len(sequence), colors='black')
  plt.annotate('infinum and inferior limit = 0', xy=(0, 0), xytext=(0, 0.2))
  # plt.show()
  plt.savefig('original_sequence.png', bbox_inches='tight')
```

```
def get_graphic_of_subsequence(*, sequence):
  k0 = [(17*pi)/(8*epsilon)]+1
  graphic of the subsequence
  :param sequence: subsequence
  :return:
  .....
  epsilon = 0.0001
  plt.figure(figsize=(20, 8), dpi=80)
  plt.title("график подпоследовательности x_2k")
  plt.xlabel("n")
  plt.ylabel("значение члена подпоследовательности")
  k0 = (round((17 * pi) / (8 * epsilon)) + 1) * 2
  plt.xlim(k0 - 10, k0 + 200)
  plt.ylim(3 * pi / 2 - 0.001, 3 * pi / 2 + 0.001)
  for point in range(k0, k0 + 200, 2):
    plt.scatter(point, sequence_value(number=point), color='blue', s=100)
  plt.hlines(3 * pi / 2, 0, k0 + 200, colors='black')
  plt.annotate('superior limit = 3/2 * pi', xy=(k0, 3 * pi / 2), xytext=(k0, 3 * pi / 2 + 0.0001))
  plt.annotate(f'k0 = [(17*pi)/(8*\epsilon)]+1 = \{k0\}', xy=(k0, 3*pi/2), xytext=(k0, 3*pi/2 - 0.0002))
  plt.annotate(f'epsilon={epsilon}', xy=(k0, 3 * pi / 2), xytext=(k0, 3 * pi / 2 - 0.0004))
  plt.savefig('subsequence.png', bbox_inches='tight')
def get_graphic_of_supremum(*, sequence, epsilon):
  graphic of supremum
  :param sequence:
  :param epsilon:
  :return:
  plt.figure(figsize=(20, 8), dpi=80)
```

```
plt.title("график супремума")
  plt.xlabel("n")
  plt.ylabel("значение члена последовательности")
  m = 0
  while True:
    m += 1
    if sequence value(number=m) > 3 * pi / 2 - epsilon:
      break
  plt.xlim(m - 10, m + 200)
  plt.ylim(3 * pi / 2 - 0.001, 3 * pi / 2 + 0.001)
  for point in range(m, m + 200, 2):
    plt.scatter(point, sequence_value(number=point), color='blue', s=100)
  plt.hlines(3 * pi / 2, 0, m + 200, colors='black')
  plt.annotate('supremum = 3/2 * pi', xy=(m, 3 * pi / 2), xytext=(m, 3 * pi / 2 + 0.0001))
  plt.annotate(f'm = \{m\}', xy=(m, 3 * pi / 2), xytext=(m, 3 * pi / 2 - 0.0002))
  plt.annotate(f'epsilon={epsilon}', xy=(m, 3 * pi / 2), xytext=(m, 3 * pi / 2 - 0.0004))
  plt.savefig('supremum.png', bbox inches='tight')
def main():
  original_sequence = [sequence_value(number=n) for n in range(101)]
  get_graphic_of_sequence(sequence=original_sequence)
  get_graphic_of_subsequence(sequence=original_sequence)
  get_graphic_of_supremum(sequence=original_sequence, epsilon=0.0001)
if __name__ == '__main__':
  main()
```