

$$\underline{1 - k'' | 3 \approx 3 \sqrt{c} \approx 3}$$

$$M \in \mathbb{N}, N = [M] \text{ dla } \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (1)$$

$$7^{\text{th}} \text{ day} \cdot 173 \text{ days} / 15 \approx 30 \text{ days} \cdot n \in \mathbb{N}, a_n = (-1)^n : \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow N \leq n \quad (2)$$

$$N=1 \cdot 1 \cdot \varepsilon = 2 |x| + 2 \text{ days} \Rightarrow \text{days} < N \text{ days} \Rightarrow \text{days} < 2(1+|x|) = \varepsilon \quad (3)$$

$$\forall N \exists K \text{ d.t. } \forall n \geq K, a_n = \begin{cases} n, & n = 2k \Rightarrow 7 \text{ days} \\ \frac{1}{n}, & n = 2k+1, k \in \mathbb{N} \end{cases} \text{ dla } n \geq K \text{ i } e \text{ i } \forall n \geq K \text{ d.t. } a_n < M \Rightarrow \forall n > N, a_n > M \Rightarrow \text{days} > N \Rightarrow \text{days} > N \quad (2)$$

$$N = [\frac{1}{\varepsilon}] \text{ dla } N \in \mathbb{N}. a_n = a_{2k+1} = \frac{1}{n} < M \Rightarrow n > \frac{1}{M}$$

$$|a_n - \frac{1}{3}| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \left| \frac{n^2 - n - 2}{3n^2 + 2n - 4} - \frac{1}{3} \right| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \left| \frac{-5n + 10}{9n^2 + 6n - 12} \right| < \varepsilon : N \text{ dla } (3)$$

$(n > 10 \text{ i } \sqrt{5} \approx \sqrt{25} = 5 \text{ jest } \sqrt{25}) \Leftrightarrow$

$$\left| \frac{-5n + 10}{9n^2 + 6n - 12} \right| < \frac{6n}{9n^2} < \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon \Rightarrow n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow N = [\frac{1}{\varepsilon}] + 1 \quad (2)$$

$$|a_n| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow |\sqrt{n^2 - \cos n^2} - n| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \left| \frac{\cos n}{\sqrt{n^2 - \cos n^2} + n} \right| < \varepsilon.$$

$$|a_n| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \left| \frac{\cos n}{\sqrt{n^2 - \cos n^2} + n} \right| < \left| \frac{1}{2n-1} \right| < \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon \Rightarrow N = [\frac{1}{\varepsilon}] + 1 \quad (1)$$

$$|a_n| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \left| \frac{\sin(n!)}{\sqrt[3]{n!}} \right| < \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n!}} < \varepsilon \Rightarrow N = [\frac{1}{\varepsilon^3}] + 1 \quad (2)$$

$(\text{dla } n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ i } 0 < c < 1) c > 1 \Rightarrow \text{days} / \sqrt[3]{n!} \text{ dla } n \in \mathbb{N}$

$c = 1 + x_n, x_n > 0, 1 + x_n > 1, x_n > 0 \Rightarrow x_n < \frac{1}{n}$

$x_n = (1+x_n)^n = 1 + n \cdot x_n + \sum_{k=2}^n \binom{n}{k} x_n^k > n \cdot x_n \Leftrightarrow 0 < x_n < \frac{1}{n}$

$\sqrt[3]{c} - 1 = |x_n| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |x_n| = x_n < \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon \Rightarrow N = [\frac{1}{\varepsilon}] + 1 \quad (3)$

$$\forall n > N : \exists N \varepsilon > 0 \text{ d.t. } \forall n > N \text{ d.t. } |a_n - A| < \varepsilon$$

$n \geq N \Rightarrow |a_n - A| \leq |a_n - A + A - a_m| \leq |a_n - A| + |a_m - A| < 2\varepsilon$

$$a_n = \begin{cases} \frac{2n}{n+1}, & n = 2k \\ 0, & n = 2k+1 \end{cases} \text{ dla } a_n = \frac{n}{n+1}(1 + \cos n\pi) \text{ dla } (2). |a_n - a_m| > \varepsilon$$

$$\text{dla } n, m > N \text{ d.t. } |a_n - a_m| = \frac{2n}{n+1} \geq \frac{2}{3} > \varepsilon \quad (2)$$

$$(\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}) \text{ dla } m = 2N+1 \text{ i } n = 2N \quad \text{dla } N \text{ d.t. } |a_n - a_m| = \left| \left(1 + \frac{3}{2N}\right) - \left(-1\right) - \frac{3}{2N+1} \right| = 2 - \frac{3}{2N} - \frac{3}{2N+1} > 1 > \varepsilon.$$

$$n=3N+1 \Rightarrow |a_{3N}-a_{3N+1}| \geq \frac{1}{2} \cdot n \Rightarrow \exists \epsilon > 0 \quad \text{such that } |a_{3N}-a_{3N+1}| \geq \epsilon. \quad \text{sic}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [\sin(n+2) - \sin(n)] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2 \sin \frac{n+2-n}{2} \cos \left( \frac{n+2+n}{2} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2 \sin 1 \cdot \cos(n+1) \Rightarrow \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin 2n = 2 \sin n \cdot \cos n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \Rightarrow L = 0 \Rightarrow \exists N: \forall n > N \quad |\sin n| < \frac{1}{2}; \\ &\sin^2 n + \cos^2 n < \frac{1}{2} \neq 1. \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$|\cos n| < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 0 \leq a_n < 1 \quad \text{sic} \quad 0 \leq \sqrt{|a_n|} \leq \frac{1}{2} < 1 \quad \text{sic}$$

$$a_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt[n]{a_n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 \quad \text{sic} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \epsilon = \frac{1-\delta}{2} \quad \text{sic}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{a_n} < \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\delta}{2} = \delta \Leftrightarrow \sqrt[n]{a_n} < 1 - \frac{1-\delta}{2} \Leftrightarrow \exists N(\epsilon) \quad \text{sic}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0 \quad \text{sic}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0 \Leftrightarrow b_n = a_{n+N(\epsilon)} \quad \text{sic}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 1 \neq 0 \quad \text{sic} \quad \sqrt[n]{a_n} < 1 \Leftrightarrow a_n = \frac{n}{n+1} < 1 : \text{sic} \quad \text{sic}$$

$$\text{f. 80 de icjst} = \text{sic} \quad \text{sic} \quad \text{sic}$$

$$a_n = \sqrt{n^2+n+1} - \sqrt{n^2+n-1} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{n^2+n+1} + \sqrt{n^2+n-1}} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1000n}{n^2-2} = 0$$

$$a_n = \sqrt[3]{n^3+n^2} - \sqrt[3]{n^3+1} = \frac{n^2-1}{(\sqrt[3]{n^3+n^2})^2 + \sqrt[3]{(n^3+n^2)(n^2+1)} + (\sqrt[3]{n^3+1})^2} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 < a_n < \frac{1}{n} \quad \text{sic}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{n^2} \cdot \sin(n!)}{n+1} \Rightarrow 0 < |a_n| < \frac{n^{2/3}}{n} \Rightarrow$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0 \quad \text{sic}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n^2} + \dots + \frac{n-1}{n^2} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n-1)}{2n^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 \leq k \leq n \quad \text{sic} \quad 0 < \frac{k}{n+k} \leq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!} \leq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \Rightarrow$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{(n+1)(n+2) \cdots 2n} = 0 \quad \text{sic}$$

$$e^{(n!)^2/(2n)!} = 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot n \cdot \frac{1}{n!} \cdot \frac{1}{(2n)!} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{3n-1}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0 \quad \text{sic}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 1 : \text{sic}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{1}{(2/3)} = 1.5 \quad \text{so } a_n = \frac{2^n + 3}{3 \cdot 2^{n+1} + 2 \cdot 3^{n-1}} = \frac{3^n [1 + (\frac{2}{3})^n]}{3^n [\frac{2}{3} + 6 \cdot (\frac{2}{3})^n]} \quad (6) +$$

$$n \geq 4 \quad \text{so } 1 < \sqrt[n+2]{n^5 - 2n + 7} \leq \sqrt[n+2]{n^5} \quad \leftarrow a_n = \sqrt[n+2]{n^5 - 2n + 7} \quad (5)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} q_n = 1 \quad \Leftrightarrow \sqrt[n+2]{n^5} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 1$$

$$a_n = (-1)^n \quad n^{\text{3rd}} = \text{odd} \quad \textcircled{K} \quad \textcircled{8}$$

$$\forall \varepsilon < a = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n, \exists N_2 \text{ such that } \forall n > N_2, |x_n - a| < \varepsilon. \quad \text{Definition of limit}$$

$\rho \cdot T > N \ln m > 2N \delta \bar{\sigma}$  since  $N = \max(N_1, N_2)$  implies  $17/24 \cdot \epsilon > 0$  and  $\rho \delta \cdot (q_n - q) < \epsilon$ .

$$z_m = \begin{cases} x_{m/2}, & m=2k, \\ y_{\frac{m+1}{2}}, & m=2k+1 \end{cases} \text{ such that } |z_m - a| < \varepsilon.$$

$$b_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 0 \quad (a_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 0 \quad \text{et} \quad a_n b_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 0) \quad b_n = \begin{cases} 0, & n=2k \\ 1, & n=2k+1 \end{cases} \quad a_n = \begin{cases} 1, & n=2k \\ 0, & n=2k+1 \end{cases} \quad \boxed{\text{c}}$$

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 1 \quad \text{p! } a - \delta \leq nN.0 - \delta \text{ felle. } \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} - 1 \right| = \left| \frac{a_{n+1} - nN}{a_n} \right| \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 0 \quad \text{d13 (c)}$$

$\liminf \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{1}{k}$   $\Leftrightarrow$   $a_n \sim \frac{1}{k^n}$

•  $\left\{ \frac{a_{n+2}}{a_n} \right\}$  जिसके परिवर्तन  $a_n = 2^{\frac{n}{n^2}}$ ,  $n = k^2$   
 $\therefore \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \sqrt[k^2]{2^{\frac{n}{n^2}}} = \sqrt[n^2]{2^n} = \sqrt[2]{2} = \sqrt{2}$   $\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \sqrt{2}$  (माना)

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_k \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( b_n = a_n - \delta \right) \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{k=1}^n a_k = \sum_{k=1}^N a_k + \sum_{k=N+1}^n a_k$$

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$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n^2} = 0 \quad \text{so } a_1 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad a_{n+1} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{3}a_n^3} \quad | \quad \text{Satz 2}$$

मात्रा, विषय का अनुकूल होता है। यदि  $a_n = \sqrt[n]{n}$ , तो  $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \rightarrow 1$  इसके लिए  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[n]{n+1} - \sqrt[n]{n}) = 0$  का प्रयोग करें।

$$\therefore \exists p \exists j \in \omega \forall n \geq 1. (1/p/n \geq 30) \rightarrow \forall i \leq p \exists a_i \in \mathbb{R}^n : a_i^2 \leq a_1^2 - a_2^2 < a_1^2$$

$$(a_2 \leq \frac{1}{4} \text{ lfd. } \partial K) a_2 < a_1 - a_1^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} \text{ lfd. } 0 < a_1 < 1 \quad \text{ lfd. } 0 < a_n < \frac{1}{n} \text{ lfd. } 0 < a_n < \frac{1}{n+1} \text{ lfd. } 0 < a_{n+1} < \frac{1}{n+2} \text{ lfd. } 0 < a_{n+2} < \frac{1}{n+3} \text{ lfd. } 0 < a_{n+3} < \dots$$

$$f(x) = x - x^2 - e^{-x^2} \in \mathcal{D}(P^e). \quad f(a_n) = a_n - a_n^2 < \frac{1}{n}. \quad (0, 1/2)$$

$$u = \dots + \frac{(i+1)(u-1)}{i+1} \cdot \frac{u-1}{i+1} = f\left(\frac{1}{u}\right) = \frac{1}{u} - \frac{1}{u^2}$$

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

$$a_{n+1} \leq f(a_n) \leq f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{n-1}{n^2} = \frac{(n+1)(n-1)}{(n+1)n^2} = \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n^2(n+1)} < \frac{1}{n+1}$$