

ANALIZA MATEMATYCZNA

Lista nr 2

1. Oblicz granice ciągów

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1+2+2^2+\dots+2^n}{2^n}; & b_n &= \frac{n!(n+1)!}{(n-1)!(n+2)!}; & c_n &= \frac{\binom{n+1}{n-1}}{1+5+9+\dots+(4n-3)} \\ d_n &= \sqrt[n]{2^n + \pi^n + 3^n}; & e_n &= \frac{1 - n \cos(n^n + n!)}{n^2 + 1}; & f_n &= \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{2^{n+2} + 3^n + 1}}; \\ g_n &= 2^{-n} \cdot \cos n\pi; & h_n &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + n}} \end{aligned}$$

2. Stosując zasadę indukcji matematycznej udowodnij

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad \bigwedge_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{1}{n \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} &= \frac{n}{n+1} \\ b) \quad \bigwedge_{n \in \mathbb{N}} 1 \cdot 1! + 2 \cdot 2! + \dots + n \cdot n! &= (n+1)! - 1 \\ c) \quad \bigwedge_{n > 2} 2^n > 2n; & d) \quad \bigwedge_{n > 4} 2^n > n^2 \\ e) \quad \bigwedge_{n > 3} n! > 2^{n-1}; & f) \quad \bigwedge_{n \in \mathbb{N} - \{1\}}, \bigwedge_{x \in \mathbb{R}, x > -1} (1+x)^n > 1+nx \end{aligned}$$

3. Oblicz granice ciągów

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \left(1 - \frac{2}{3n}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}}; & b_n &= \left(\frac{n+1}{n-1}\right)^{2n+3}; & c_n &= \left(1 - \frac{2}{n^2}\right)^n \\ d_n &= \left(1 + \frac{3}{n-3}\right)^{n+3}; & e_n &= \left(\frac{n^2+2}{n^2+1}\right)^{n^2}; & f_n &= \left(\frac{2+3n}{1+3n}\right)^{2n-1} \end{aligned}$$

4.* Oblicz granicę ciągu

$$a_n = n[\ln(n+1) - \ln n]$$