

LIMITA POSLOUPNOSTI

1)

1) Vypočítejte limity posloupnosti:

$$a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(3n-2)}{(1-n)(2+n)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n^2-2n}{-n^2-n+2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2(3-\frac{2}{n})}{n^2(-1-\frac{1}{n}+\frac{2}{n^2})} = \frac{3-0}{-1-0+0} = \underline{\underline{-3}}$$

$$b) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n-1)^3}{n^3+2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8n^3-12n^2+\dots}{n^3+2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3(8-\frac{12}{n}+\dots)}{n^3(1+\frac{2}{n^3})} = \underline{\underline{8}}$$

$$c) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+2+\dots+n}{2n^2-3}$$

víme nejprve součet $1+2+\dots+n$

\rightarrow jedná se o AP s $d=1, a_1=1$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2}(a_1+a_n) \quad a_n = n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n^2+n}{2}}{2n^2-3} =$$

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

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n^2+n}{2}}{2(2n^2-3)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n^2}(1+\frac{1}{n})}{\frac{1}{n^2}(4-\frac{6}{n^2})} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{4}}}$$

$$d) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^n \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{pro } n \text{ liché: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^n = -1 \\ \text{pro } n \text{ sudé: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^n = +1 \end{array} \right\} \text{divergentní}$$

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

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

$$f) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n^5+1}{2n^5+3n} \right)^4 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^5 + \dots}{16n^5 + \dots} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{16}}}$$

$$g) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n + 3}{1 - 4 \cdot 2^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n (1 + \frac{3}{2^n})}{2^n (\frac{1}{2^n} - 4)} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{4}}}$$

$$h) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1+3+5+\dots+(2n-1)}{n+1} - \frac{n}{3} \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1+3+\dots+(2n-1)}{n+1} \right) - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{3} =$$

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

určime S_n AP

$$d=2 \quad a_1=1 \quad a_n=2n-1$$

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

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

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

$$i) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n^2+n} - n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n^2+n} - n) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n^2+n} + n}{\sqrt{n^2+n} + n} =$$

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

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n \cdot \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}} + n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cancel{n}}{\cancel{n} (\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}} + 1)} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+0} + 1} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

0x2)

$$a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\overbrace{1+2+\dots+n}^{\text{AP}}}{\sqrt{9n^4+1}} =$$

$$\text{AP: } d=1$$

$$a_1=1$$

$$a_n=n$$

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

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n^2+n}{2}}{\sqrt{9n^4+1}} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2+n}{2 \cdot \sqrt{9n^4+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2(1+\frac{1}{n})}{2 \cdot \sqrt{n^4(9+\frac{1}{n^4})}} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2(1+\frac{1}{n})^{\overset{=0}{\rightarrow 0}}}{2n^2 \sqrt{9+\frac{1}{n^4}}} = \frac{1+0}{2 \cdot 3} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{6}}}$$

$$b) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5^{n+1} + 10^n}{10^{n-1} - 5^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5^n \cdot 5 + 2 \cdot 5^n}{5^{n-1} \cdot 2^{n-1} - 5^n} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5^n(5+2^n)}{5^n \cdot 5^{-1} \cdot 2^n \cdot 2^{-1} - 5^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5^n(5+2^n)}{5^n(\frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{2^n}{2} - 1)} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n(\frac{5^{\overset{=0}{\rightarrow 0}}}{2^n} + 1)}{2^n(\frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{2^n})} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{10}} = \underline{\underline{10}}$$

$$c) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n}}{1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} + \dots + \frac{1}{3^n}} =$$

n üitakeli GP₁:

$$a_1=1 \quad q=\frac{1}{2} \quad a_n=\frac{1}{2^n}$$

n jümmorakeli GP₂:

$$a_1=1 \quad q=\frac{1}{3} \quad a_n=\frac{1}{3^n}$$

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

$$= \frac{2}{\frac{3}{2}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{4}{3}}}$$

$$\text{GP}_1: S_n = a_1 \cdot \frac{q^n - 1}{q - 1} = 1 \cdot \frac{(\frac{1}{2})^n - 1}{\frac{1}{2} - 1} = \frac{(\frac{1}{2})^n - 1}{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{GP}_2: S_n = 1 \cdot \frac{(\frac{1}{3})^n - 1}{\frac{1}{3} - 1} = \frac{(\frac{1}{3})^n - 1}{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

Pr. 3)

$$a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{1+n} - \sqrt{1+2n}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{1+n} - \sqrt{1+2n}) \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{1+n} + \sqrt{1+2n})}{(\sqrt{1+n} + \sqrt{1+2n})}$$

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

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

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

$(A-B)(A+B) = A^2 - B^2$

$$b) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{1+n+u^2} - \sqrt{1-n+u^2}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1-). \frac{\sqrt{\quad} + \sqrt{\quad}}{\sqrt{\quad} + \sqrt{\quad}} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\overset{A^2}{(1+n+u^2)} - \overset{B^2}{(1-n+u^2)}}{\sqrt{1+n+u^2} + \sqrt{1-n+u^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n}{\sqrt{n^2 \left(\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n} + 1\right)} + \sqrt{n^2 \left(\frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{n} + 1\right)}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n}{n \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} + n \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{n}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n}{n (\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{n}})} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

$$c) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n (n - \sqrt{n^2 + 1}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n (n - \sqrt{n^2 + 1}) \cdot \frac{(n + \sqrt{n^2 + 1})}{(n + \sqrt{n^2 + 1})} =$$

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

$$d) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n^2 - 2n} - \sqrt{n^2 + 2n}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\quad). \frac{\sqrt{n^2 - 2n} + \sqrt{n^2 + 2n}}{\sqrt{n^2 - 2n} + \sqrt{n^2 + 2n}} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n^2 - 2n) - (n^2 + 2n)}{n \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{n}} + n \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{n}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-4n}{n (\sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{n}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{n}})} = \frac{-4}{1+1} = -2$$

Pr. 4.

5)

$$a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{(n+1)! - n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{(n+1) \cdot n! - n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{n! \cdot (n+1-1)} = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

$$b) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{2^n \cdot \underbrace{n!}_{(n+1)!} \cdot (n+1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2^n} = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

UZOPEC

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

e... Eulerovo číslo

$$e \approx 2,7182$$

Pr. 5. limity řešené substitucí a využitím vzorce

$$a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{5}{n+1}\right)^{2n} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right)^{10m-2} = *$$

$$\text{sub. } \frac{5}{n+1} = \frac{1}{m} \Rightarrow 5m = n+1 \Rightarrow m = 5m-1 \Rightarrow \\ m \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow 5m-1 \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \underline{m \rightarrow \infty}$$

$$* = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \underbrace{\left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right)^m\right]^10}_e \cdot \underbrace{\left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right)^{-2}}_{=1} = e^{10} \cdot 1 = \underline{\underline{e^{10}}}$$

$$b) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n+5}{n+1}\right)^{2n+3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n+1+4}{n+1}\right)^{2n+3} = \\ = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{4}{n+1}\right)^{2n+3} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right)^{8m+1} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \underbrace{\left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right)^m\right]^8}_e \cdot \underbrace{\left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right)^1}_{=1} =$$

$$\text{sub. } \frac{4}{n+1} = \frac{1}{m} \Rightarrow 4m = n+1 \quad \underline{n = 4m-1} \quad n \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow m \rightarrow \infty$$

$$2n+3 = 8m-2+3 = 8m+1 \quad \underline{\underline{= e^8 \cdot 1 = e^8}}$$

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

$$\text{sub. } \frac{2}{n} = \frac{1}{m}$$

$$2m = n$$

$$n \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow m \rightarrow \infty$$

$$= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \underbrace{\left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right)^m\right]^2}_e = \underline{\underline{e^2}}$$

$$d) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n+3}{n+2}\right)^{n+1} =$$

$$\text{sub. } \frac{1}{n+2} = \frac{1}{m}$$

$$m = n+2 \Rightarrow n = m-2$$

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

$$= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right)^{m-1} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \underbrace{\left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right)^m\right]}_e \cdot \underbrace{\left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right)^{-1}}_{=1} = \underline{\underline{e \cdot 1 = e}}$$

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

tudy cista nevede,
musime na to
jit jinali

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

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \underbrace{\left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n\right]}_e^{(-1)} = \underline{\underline{e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}}}$$