

Nekaj pomembnih primerov limit zaporedij

1.) Zaporedje, katerih členi so različni izrazi.

Oglejmo si zaporedje $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, kjer je

$$a_n = \frac{P(n)}{Q(n)}$$

$P(n)$ in $Q(n)$ sta polinoma v n ; $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$P(n) = \alpha_L n^L + \alpha_{L-1} n^{L-1} + \dots + \alpha_1 n + \alpha_0$$

$$Q(n) = \beta_k n^k + \beta_{k-1} n^{k-1} + \dots + \beta_1 n + \beta_0$$

Zanimna rekonvergenca zaporedij slike:

$$a_n = \frac{\alpha_L n^L + \alpha_{L-1} n^{L-1} + \dots + \alpha_1 n + \alpha_0}{\beta_k n^k + \beta_{k-1} n^{k-1} + \dots + \beta_1 n + \beta_0}$$

Najprej je smiselno izreči, da a_n ne raste

"okrog 1". Stelec in imenovalec bomo

delili z n^k . Dobimo:

$$a_m = \frac{\alpha_k m^{l-k} + \alpha_{k+1} m^{l-1-k} + \dots + \alpha_1 m^{1-k} + \alpha_0 m^{-k}}{\beta_k + \beta_{k+1} m^{-1} + \dots + \beta_1 m^{1-k} + \beta_0 m^{-k}}$$

$\beta_{k-2} m^{-2} = \frac{\beta_{k-2}}{m^2}$

$$= \frac{\alpha_k m^{l-k}}{\beta_k + \dots + \beta_0 m^{-k}} + \frac{\alpha_{k+1} m^{l-1-k}}{\beta_k + \dots + \beta_0 m^{-k}} + \dots + \frac{\alpha_0 m^{-k}}{\beta_k + \dots + \beta_0 m^{-k}}$$

Oglejmo si pri čem v resnici: Imamo tri možnosti:

- 1) $l - k > 0$
- 2) $l - k = 0$
- 3) $l - k < 0$

1.) V tem primeru zapišemo:

$$l - k = r > 0.$$

$$a_m = \frac{\alpha_k m^r}{\beta_k + \frac{\beta_{k+1}}{m} + \frac{\beta_{k+2}}{m^2} + \dots + \frac{\beta_0}{m^k}} +$$

$$\frac{\alpha_{k+1} m}{\beta_k + \frac{\beta_{k+1}}{m} + \frac{\beta_{k+2}}{m^2} + \dots + \frac{\beta_0}{m^k}} + \dots$$

Oftējums ir priekšam un resti:

$$\frac{\alpha n^r}{\beta_k + \frac{\beta_{k-1}}{n} + \dots + \frac{\beta_0}{n^k}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\alpha n^r}{\beta_k} //$$

$$r=2; 1^2, 2^2, 3^2, 4^2, \dots \rightarrow \infty$$

Tas

$$\frac{\alpha n^r}{\beta_k + \dots + \frac{\beta_0}{n^k}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \pm \infty$$

Izņemot $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, priekšam ir $l > k$
 tas **divergē**.

Ērāk ir redzēt, ka a_n "konverģē"
 uz n^l .

$$a_n = \frac{\alpha_l + \alpha_{l-1} \frac{1}{n} + \dots + \alpha_0 \frac{1}{n^l}}{\beta_k n^{k-l} + \beta_{k-1} n^{k-l-1} + \dots + \beta_0 n^{-l}} \quad k-l < 0$$

" $\beta_k n^{-l}$; $n > 0$ $\frac{\beta_k}{n^l} \rightarrow 0$

Tinj smars:

$$a_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{d_k}{0} = \pm \infty$$

3.) Stopnja imenovalca je višja od stopnje
števca $k > l$.

$$a_n = \frac{\overset{d_{k-l} n^{k-l}}{d_k n^k} + \dots + d_l n + d_0}{\beta_k n^k + \dots + \beta_l n + \beta_0} =$$

Stopnja imenovalca
spet delimo z n^l

$$= \frac{d_k + \frac{d_{k-1}}{n} + \dots + \frac{d_l}{n^{k-l}} + \frac{d_0}{n^k}}{\beta_k n^{k-l} + \dots + \beta_{k-l} n^0 + \beta_l n^l + \frac{\beta_0}{n^l}}$$

$$\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{d_k}{\infty} = 0$$

Torej; če je $k > l$ zuporedje konvergiše
in reži:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$$

2.) $k = l$

$$a_n = \frac{\alpha_l n^l + \alpha_{l-1} n^{l-1} + \dots + \alpha_1 n + \alpha_0}{\beta_l n^l + \beta_{l-1} n^{l-1} + \dots + \beta_1 n + \beta_0} =$$

$$= \frac{\alpha_l + \alpha_{l-1} \frac{1}{n} + \alpha_{l-2} \frac{1}{n^2} + \dots + \alpha_1 \frac{1}{n^{l-1}} + \alpha_0 \frac{1}{n^l}}{\beta_l + \beta_{l-1} \frac{1}{n} + \beta_{l-2} \frac{1}{n^2} + \dots + \beta_1 \frac{1}{n^{l-1}} + \beta_0 \frac{1}{n^l}}$$

$$\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\alpha_l}{\beta_l}$$

Vidimus hoc: $\hat{e}$ s.t. $a_n = \frac{P(n)}{Q(n)}$

$P(n)$ in $Q(n)$ polinomi iste st-pnje, polin
 f-pnje $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ konvergira in val:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{\alpha_l}{\beta_l} \quad \text{kocient vodilnih koeficientov.}$$

2.) Zapravi dokaz

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

Naslednje. Najprej bomo dokazali, da $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ pada. Ker so vsi členi pozitivni, je omejeno.

Torej je po omejenem izreku konvergentno.

Nato bomo ugotovili še vrednost limite.

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{n+1}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{n+1}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{n+1}{n} \cdot \frac{n}{2^n} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{n+1}{n} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{n}{2^n}}_{a_n} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

Torej:

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{n+1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot a_n$$

$$a_{n+1} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot a_n$$

Za vsake $\varepsilon > 0$ obstaja n_ε , tako da je $\frac{1}{n_\varepsilon} < \varepsilon$

Torej, za $n > m_\varepsilon$ je

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) < 1 + \varepsilon$$

Spominis se: $q > 1$. (gotno obstaja $\varepsilon > 0$

$$\exists: \quad 1 + \varepsilon < q$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) < (1 + \varepsilon) < q \quad (\text{če je } n > m_\varepsilon)$$

Torej, za dovolj velike n ($n > m_\varepsilon$) imamo

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \frac{1}{2} < 1.$$

Spominis se

$$a_{n+1} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} a_n$$

za $n > m_\varepsilon$ velja:

$$a_{n+1} < a_n \quad \text{za } n > m_\varepsilon$$

Zapisać $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ od n_1 zapisz *przez*.

Tę: wemo, że $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ istnieje

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$$

Wemo $A \geq 0$.

Śledź relz:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n+1} = A$$

Wideli smu:

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

Ker limite n_2 leci i n_2 dani obokjejo, loko

zypisemo:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \overset{A}{a_{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \overset{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{n}}\right) \cdot \overset{A}{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \overset{A}{a_n}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot A$$

Če je $q > 1$ ($q \neq 1$), je edino število, ki ušči 7 pogojev enolično: $A = 0$.

Torej, dokazati smo:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{q^n} = 0$$

3.) Izpovej $a_n = \sqrt[n]{n}$

Trditev:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$$

Dokaz: Vredeli smo: Izpovej $\left\{ \frac{n}{q^n} \right\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ je od nekega n_0 padajoče. Torej, za vsak $\varepsilon > 0$ obstaja $N \in \mathbb{N}$ t.

$$n > N; \quad 1 \leq n < (1+\varepsilon)^n$$

$$\text{Res: } \frac{n}{(1+\varepsilon)^n} < 1 \Rightarrow n < (1+\varepsilon)^n$$

(c. 2)

$\frac{n}{(1+\varepsilon)^n} = \frac{1}{(1+\varepsilon)^{\frac{n}{n}}} < 1$ so neloč naprej, kar je,

kar smo dobili, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{(1+\varepsilon)^n} = 0$.

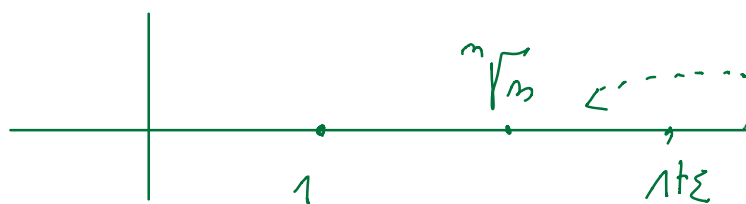
Torej, še enkrat:

$$1 \leq n < (1+\varepsilon)^n, \quad n > N$$

$$\sqrt[n]{1} \leq \sqrt[n]{n} < \sqrt[n]{(1+\varepsilon)^n}$$

$$1 \leq \sqrt[n]{n} < (1+\varepsilon)$$

Naslednje $\varepsilon > 0$ pa je lahko poljubno majhen.



Torej res velja:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$$

4.) te bewijzen $a_n = \sqrt[n]{a}$

Tadima: te bewijzen konvergent in $\mathbb{R}$:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a} = 1.$$

Bewijs: a is een reëel getal $a > 1$.

Er bestaat $\varepsilon > 0$ zodat N_ε $\exists$:

$$n > N_\varepsilon \Rightarrow 1 < a < (1 + \varepsilon)^n \quad || \sqrt[n]{}$$

T.a.v.

$$n > N_\varepsilon \Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{1} < \sqrt[n]{a} < \sqrt[n]{(1 + \varepsilon)^n}$$

$$1 < \sqrt[n]{a} < (1 + \varepsilon)$$

Spec: kan je $\varepsilon > 0$ perfect kiezen, maar
dusdanig, dat limiet bestaat in $\mathbb{R}$:

$$\boxed{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a} = 1}$$

5.) Łączy: $a_n = \frac{2^n}{n!}$

Wz: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n}{n!} = 0$

(Zi wstępnego etapu z)

D. N. Dokażte z powyższego twierdzenia.

$$|0 - \frac{2^n}{n!}| < \varepsilon$$

$$0 \leq \frac{2^n}{n!} < \varepsilon$$

6.) Łączy: $a_n = (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n$

Przebieg: Dokażte błąd

Twierdzenie: Łączy $\{(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ je konvergentno.

(Tę, dokażte $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n$)

Definīcija: Eulera skaitis e ir
padošs ar pretzīm:

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

Dokas izteikums: Konverģences loms dokas
s pamošjā Bernoullija neenakost:

Bernoullija neenakost: $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ im $n \geq 2$
visur $\alpha > -1$ reģiz:

$$(1 + \alpha)^n \geq 1 + n\alpha$$