

Paritäts- und Monotoniekriterien

$$(a_n = \frac{3n+2}{2n} \quad n \in \mathbb{N}) \quad a_{n+1} = \frac{3(n+1)+2}{2(n+1)}$$

$$a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{3(n+1)+2}{2(n+1)} - \frac{3n+2}{2n} = \frac{(3n+5) \cdot n - (3n+2)(n+1)}{2n(n+1)} = \frac{3n^2+5n-3n^2-5n-2}{2n(n+1)} = \frac{-2}{2n(n+1)} < 0 \text{ (nieg monoton)}$$

$$(a_n = 1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \quad n \in \mathbb{N})$$

$$a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{1 + (-1)^{n+1}}{n+1} - \left(1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{n}\right) = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n+1} - \frac{(-1)^n}{n} = \frac{n(-1)^{n+1} - (n+1)(-1)^n}{n(n+1)} = \frac{(-1)^n(-n - n - 1)}{n(n+1)} = \frac{(-1)^n(-2n-1)}{n(n+1)} > 0 \text{ (monoton)}$$

Korrekturen: Limes und Ableitung?

$$(a_n = \frac{2n-5}{n+1} \quad n \in \mathbb{N}) \quad \text{falsch: } a = -\frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{2n-5}{n+1} \geq -\frac{3}{2} \quad | \cdot 2(n+1) > 0$$

$$\text{Falsch: } K=2 \quad \frac{2n-5}{n+1} \leq 2 \quad 2n-5 \leq 2n+2 \quad 7n \geq 7 \quad n \geq 1 \quad \checkmark$$

K₂ = falsch nicht.

Monotonität und Grenzwert

$$(a_n = \frac{n-8}{4n} \quad n \in \mathbb{N})$$

$$\text{Monotonität: } a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{n+1-8}{4(n+1)} - \frac{n-8}{4n} = \frac{n(n-7) - (n+1)(n-8)}{4n(n+1)} = \frac{n^2-7n - n^2+8n+8}{4n(n+1)} = \frac{n+8}{4n(n+1)} > 0 \text{ (monoton)}$$

$$\text{Grenzwert: } a_1 = \frac{1-8}{4 \cdot 1} = -\frac{7}{4} \quad \text{falsch } K=10 \quad \frac{n-8}{4n} \leq 10 \quad n-8 \leq 40n \quad -8 \leq 39n \quad \checkmark$$

Korrektur

$$a_n = \frac{2n-1}{n} = 2 - \frac{1}{n} \quad \text{sup } a_n = 2 \quad \forall n \geq 2$$

uf $a_n = 1$
 nur $a_n = 1$

$$e_n = \frac{1-(-1)^n}{2} \geq 0 \quad 1 - (-1)^n \geq 0$$

$1 \geq (-1)^n$
 $(-1)^{2k-1} = -1$
 $(-1)^{2k} = 1$

$$K=1 \quad \frac{1-(-1)^n}{2} \leq 1 \quad 1 - (-1)^n \leq 2$$

$-1 \leq (-1)^n$

$$a = 1 \quad \frac{1-(-1)^n}{n} \geq -1 \quad \text{sup } a_n = \text{sup } a_n = \frac{1}{2}$$

$(-1)^n \geq -n \quad \text{min } a_n \text{ auf } a_n = -1$

$$1(-\frac{1}{n}) \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \quad K=\frac{1}{2} \quad a_n \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$\frac{(-1)^n}{n} \leq \frac{1}{2}$
 $(-1)^n \leq \frac{n}{2}$
 $\hookrightarrow$ 1 da richtig
 -1 da richtig

$$d_n = \frac{n+4}{3n} \quad (n \in \mathbb{N})$$

$$\text{Monotonität: } d_{n+1} - d_n = \frac{2(n+1)+4}{3(n+1)} - \frac{2n+4}{3n} = \frac{2n+6}{3n+1} - \frac{2n+4}{3n} = \frac{(2n+6)n - (2n+4)(n+1)}{3n(n+1)} = \frac{2n^2+6n - 2n^2-2n-4n-4}{3n(n+1)} = \frac{-4}{3n(n+1)} < 0 \text{ (nieg monoton)}$$

$$\text{Grenzwert: } d_1 = 2 \quad \text{falsch: } a = \frac{2}{3} \quad \frac{n+4}{3n} \leq 2 \quad n+4 \leq 6n \quad 4 \leq 5n \quad n \geq 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$e_n = \frac{2n}{n^2+1} \quad (n \in \mathbb{N})$$

Monotonie:

$$\begin{aligned} e_{n+1} - e_n &= \frac{2(n+1)}{(n+1)^2+1} - \frac{2n}{n^2+1} = \frac{(2n+2) \cdot (n^2+1) - 2n \cdot (n^2+2n+2)}{(n^2+2n+2)(n^2+1)} = \\ &= \frac{2n^3+2n+2n^2+2n^3-4n^2-4n}{(n^2+2n+2)(n^2+1)} = \frac{-2n^2-2n+2}{(n+1)^2+1(n^2+1)} < 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$n_1 = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{20}}{-4} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$f_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$f_{n+1} - f_n = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n+1} - \frac{(-1)^n}{n} = \frac{n(-1)^{n+1} - (n+1)(-1)^n}{n \cdot (n+1)} = \frac{\pm 1 \cdot (-1)^n \cdot (-1) - (n+1)(-1)^n}{n \cdot (n+1)} = \frac{-1 - (n+1)}{n \cdot (n+1)} = \frac{-n-2}{n \cdot (n+1)} < 0$$

Wurzelindex

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4n+1}{3n-2} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\left| \frac{4n+1}{3n-2} - \frac{4}{3} \right| < \epsilon \quad \left| \frac{12n+3-4(3n-2)}{3 \cdot (3n-2)} \right| < \epsilon \quad \left| \frac{11}{3(3n-2)} \right| < \epsilon$$

$$\left| \frac{12n+3-12n+8}{3(3n-2)} \right| < \epsilon \quad \frac{11}{3(3n-2)} < \epsilon \quad 1/(3n-2) < \epsilon \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{11}{3\epsilon} < 3n-2 \quad \frac{11}{3\epsilon} + 2 < 3n$$

$$N = \left\lceil \frac{11}{3\epsilon} + 2 \right\rceil + 1$$

Kontinuitätskriterium

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (7n^3 - 2n + 1) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^3 \cdot \left(7 - \frac{2}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^3} \right) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-4n^7 + 2n^6 - 5n^4 + 3) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^7 \cdot \left(-4 + \frac{2}{n} - 5 \cdot \frac{1}{n^3} + \frac{3}{n^4} \right) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^2+3n-2}{4n^3-5n+7} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 \cdot (2 + \frac{3}{n} - \frac{2}{n^2})}{n^3 (4 - \frac{5}{n^2} + \frac{7}{n^3})} = \frac{2}{\infty} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7n^5 - 2n + 1}{5n^5 + 3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^5 (7 - \frac{2}{n^4} + \frac{1}{n^5})}{n^5 (5 + \frac{3}{n^5})} = \frac{7}{5}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4n^5 + 2n^3 + 1}{2n^4 + 3n - 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^5 (-4 + \frac{2}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^5})}{n^4 (2 + \frac{3}{n^3} - \frac{1}{n^4})} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5n^6 + 7n - 1}{-4n^2 + 2} = \frac{n^6 (5 + \frac{7}{n^5} - \frac{1}{n^6})}{n^2 (4 - \frac{2}{n^2})} = \frac{+\infty}{-\infty} = -\infty$$

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

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

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{-n^2 + n}{6(n+2)} \right) = -\infty$$

$$1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{n \cdot (n+1) \cdot (2n+1)}{6} \quad \text{tetszerelvel } n=1 \quad 1^2 = \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}{6} \checkmark$$

Konjugátusok valószínűsége:

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

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

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

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

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+7} - \sqrt{n-3}}{\sqrt{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{n+7} - \sqrt{n-3})(\sqrt{n+7} + \sqrt{n-3})}{\sqrt{n+1} \cdot (\sqrt{n+7} + \sqrt{n-3})} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+7 - (n-3)}{\sqrt{n+1} \cdot (\sqrt{n+7} + \sqrt{n-3})} =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{10}{\sqrt{n+1} (\sqrt{n+7} + \sqrt{n-3})} = 0$$

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

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

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

Konvergeny

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(2 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^3 = 2^3 = 8 \quad \left| \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n^2 - n + 1}{n^2 + 3} = 3 = 8 \quad \left| \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{2n^2 + 1}{8n^2 + 3}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{8}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} \right.$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{2n+1}{n^5-3n+1}} = \sqrt{0} = 0 \quad \left| \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2n}{n+1} \right)^{11} = 2^{11} \quad \left| \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[5]{\frac{32n^2+1}{n^2-7}} \sqrt[5]{32} = 2 \right.$$

Négyzetes sorozatok

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^5 - 3n^2 + 1}{100n^2 + 2n - 7} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^5 \cdot (-1 \cdot \frac{3}{n^3} + \frac{1}{n^5})}{n^5 \cdot (100 + \frac{2}{n} - \frac{7}{n^2})} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n^2 + 6n + 1} - \sqrt{n^2 + 5n + 3}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{n^2 + 6n + 1} - \sqrt{n^2 + 5n + 3}) \cdot (\sqrt{n^2 + 6n + 1} + \sqrt{n^2 + 5n + 3})}{\sqrt{n^2 + 6n + 1} + \sqrt{n^2 + 5n + 3}} =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + 6n - (n^2 + 5n + 3)}{\sqrt{n^2 + 6n + 1} + \sqrt{n^2 + 5n + 3}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n - 3}{\sqrt{n^2 + 6n + 1} + \sqrt{n^2 + 5n + 3}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \cdot (1 - \frac{3}{n})}{n \cdot (\sqrt{1 + \frac{6}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{5}{n} + \frac{3}{n^2}})} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$b_n = \frac{\sin n \cdot \frac{\pi}{3}}{n^2} \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$-1 \leq \sin(n \cdot \frac{\pi}{3}) \leq 1 \quad \frac{1}{n^2} > 0$$

$$\underbrace{-\frac{1}{n^2}}_{a_n} \leq \underbrace{\sin(n \cdot \frac{\pi}{3})}_{b_n} \leq \underbrace{\frac{1}{n^2}}_{c_n}$$

→ 0 $\leftarrow$ sandwich $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 0$

$$u_n = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 7} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 3}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5}$$

$$a_3 = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 7}$$

Intuition

$$\frac{1}{2(2n-1)(2n+1)} = \frac{1(2n+1) - (2n-1)}{2(2n-1)(2n+1)} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{2n+1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} - \frac{2n-1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right]$$

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

rechnerisch

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \cdot 3^n + 4 \cdot 5^n}{2^n - 5^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5^n \cdot (2 \cdot (\frac{3}{5})^n + 4)}{5^n \cdot ((\frac{2}{5})^n - 1)} = -\frac{4}{1} = -4$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \cdot 4^n - 3 \cdot 5^n + 4 \cdot 7^n}{3^{n+1} + 2 \cdot 6^n - 8 \cdot 7^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7^n (2 \cdot (\frac{4}{7})^n - 3 \cdot (\frac{5}{7})^n + 4)}{7 (3 (\frac{3}{7})^n + 2 (\frac{6}{7})^n - 8)} = \frac{4}{-8} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \cdot 3^{n+2} - 7^{n+1}}{6 \cdot 7^n + 9^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7^n (18 \cdot (\frac{3}{7})^n - 7)}{9 (6 \cdot (\frac{7}{9})^n + 1)} = 0(-7) = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4 \cdot 5^{n+1} + 3 \cdot 11^n}{2 \cdot 6^n - 4 \cdot 7^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{11 (20 (\frac{5}{11})^n + 3 \cdot 1)}{7 (2 \cdot (\frac{6}{7})^n - 4)} = \frac{3}{-4} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{3n+1} \quad 1 \leq \sqrt[n]{3n+1} < \sqrt[n]{3n+1} < \sqrt[n]{3n+n} = \sqrt[n]{4n} = \sqrt[n]{4} \cdot \sqrt[n]{n} = \sqrt[n]{4} \cdot \sqrt[n]{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{3n+1} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{2n+5} \leq \sqrt[n]{2n+n} = \sqrt[n]{2} \cdot \sqrt[n]{n} = (\sqrt[n]{2})^{\frac{1}{3}} (\sqrt[n]{2})^{\frac{1}{3}} \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{2n+5} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{3n \cdot 2} \leq \sqrt[n]{3n+n} = \sqrt[n]{3} \cdot \sqrt[n]{n} = (\sqrt[n]{3})^{\frac{1}{2}} (\sqrt[n]{3})^{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{3n \cdot 2} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n}\right)^{7n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{2n}\right)^{2n} \right]^{\frac{7n+1}{2n}} = e^{\frac{7}{2}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2n+1}{2n-2} \right)^{\frac{5n+3}{2n-2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n-2)^{\frac{5n+3}{2n-2}}}{(2n-2)^{\frac{5n+3}{2n-2}}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2n-2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{2n-2}\right)^{\frac{2n-2}{3}} \right]^{\frac{15}{2}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2n-2}} \right]^8 = e^{\frac{15}{2}} \cdot 1 = e^{\frac{15}{2}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{7n+1}{7n+2} \right)^{3n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7n+1}{7n+2} = \frac{7n+2-1}{7n+2} = 1 - \frac{1}{7n+2} = 1 + \frac{1}{-7n-2} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{-7n-2} \right)^{-7n-2} \right]^{\frac{3n}{-7n-2}} = e^{-\frac{3}{7}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2n+3}{5n+1} \right)^{3n} = 0 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+3}{5n+1} = \frac{2}{5} \quad \frac{2n+3}{5n+1} \leq \frac{5}{6} \quad \forall n > 1 \quad 0 \leq \left(\frac{2n+3}{5n+1} \right)^{3n} \leq \left[\left(\frac{5}{6} \right)^n \right]^3$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2n-3}{5n+1} \right)^{3n} \quad \frac{2n-3}{5n+1} \rightarrow \frac{2}{5} \quad 0 \leq \frac{2n-3}{5n+1} < \frac{2n}{5n-1} < \frac{2n}{5n-n} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(a_n = \sqrt[n]{3n^3} \quad n \in \mathbb{N}) \quad 1 < \sqrt[n]{3n^3} < \sqrt[n]{3n^3} = \sqrt[n]{3} \cdot \sqrt[n]{n^3} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 1$$

$$(a_n = \sqrt[n]{7n-4} \quad n \in \mathbb{N}) \quad 1 < \sqrt[n]{7n-4} < \sqrt[n]{7n+0} = \sqrt[n]{7n} < \sqrt[n]{7} \cdot \sqrt[n]{n} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 1$$

$$(a_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad n \in \mathbb{N}) \quad 1 < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{2} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1$$

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

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4 \cdot 2^{2n+1} - 3 \cdot 5^{2n}}{2 \cdot 3^n - 5^{n+2}} = \frac{4 \cdot 2^{2n+1} - 3 \cdot 5^{2n}}{2 \cdot 3^n - 5^{n+2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5^n (8(\frac{2}{5}) - 3)}{5^n (2(\frac{3}{5}) - 25)} = \frac{3}{25}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3n-2}{3n+5} \right)^{4n-2} = \frac{3n-2}{3n+5} = \frac{3n+5-7}{3n+5} = 1 - \frac{7}{3n+5} = 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{3n+5}{-7}} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{3n+5}{-7}} \right)^{\frac{3n+5}{-7}} \right]^{\frac{7(4n-2)}{3n+5}} = e^{-\frac{28}{3}}$$