

(MCHD 1.2

138 (11210) 1130

1. (b), 2 (e), 3 (c), 4 (d), 5 (a),

6. (b) 7 (a), 8 (a) 9 (d), 10 (b)

MCHD 1 add 2 sol

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

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

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

$$a_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{4}\right) \dots \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^n}\right) \quad (2)$$

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$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{4}\right) \dots \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^n}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}\right)}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{4}\right) \dots \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^n}\right)} =$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} > 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad a_{n+1} > a_n$$

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$$\ln a_n = \ln \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{4}\right) \dots \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^n}\right) \right) = \quad \text{1' JIKUN}$$

$$= \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) + \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{4}\right) + \dots + \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^n}\right) <$$

$$< \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} + \dots = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 1$$

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$$q = \frac{1}{2} < 1$$

$$S_n = \frac{a_1}{1 - q}$$

$$\ln a_n < 1$$

⇓

$$0 < a_n < e$$

⇒ 1030

1030 <

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

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

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

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

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \rightarrow 0}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+5)! - (n+2)!}{(n+4)!} = \quad (4)$$

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{0} = \infty$$

$$a_n \geq a_{n+1}$$

$$\sqrt{n^2+1} - n > \sqrt{(n+1)^2+1} - (n+1)$$

$$\sqrt{n^2+1} > \sqrt{(n+1)^2+1} - 1$$

$$\sqrt{n^2+1} + 1 > \sqrt{(n+1)^2+1}$$

שני צדדים נרדפים

$$n^2+1 + 2\sqrt{n^2+1} + 1 > (n+1)^2+1$$

$$n^2 + 2 + 2\sqrt{n^2+1} > n^2 + 2n + 1 + 1$$

$$2\sqrt{n^2+1} > 2n$$

$$\sqrt{n^2+1} > n$$

$$n^2+1 > n^2$$

מכאן נובע $1 > 0$

כלומר $a_n > a_{n+1}$

לכן $a_n > a_{n+1}$ נכון לכל n

(ד) $a_n = \sqrt{n^2+1} - n$ קיים $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$
כלומר $a_n > 0$ ונמצא $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$

(ה) $0 < a_n < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+1}$

כלומר $a_n > 0$ ונמצא $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$

③ $a_n = \sqrt{n^2+1} - n$: יוסי (a)

$$a_n = \frac{(\sqrt{n^2+1} - n)(\sqrt{n^2+1} + n)}{\sqrt{n^2+1} + n} = \frac{n^2+1 - n^2}{\sqrt{n^2+1} + n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1} + n} \neq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2+1}}$$

$$0 < a_n < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + 1} \Rightarrow \text{כך } n \text{ } \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

⑥ $a_n = n \cdot \sin \frac{\pi n}{2}$: יוסי (b)

מבואר בטבלה איך זה נראה

(כאילו \sin קודם) 1, 0, -3, 0, 5, 0, -7, 0, ...

כך א"כ נ. זכר (4k-1) ופ. זר (4k-3)
 מה זכר 2k, מה זר 2k+1

$$\begin{aligned} n=4k-3 \quad a_n &= (4k-3) \sin \frac{\pi \cdot (4k-3)}{2} = \\ &= (4k-3) \cdot \sin \left(2\pi k - \frac{3\pi}{2} \right) = (4k-3) \cdot \sin \left(-\frac{3\pi}{2} \right) = 4k-3 = \\ &= 3(k-1) + k \geq k \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N} \end{aligned}$$

$\forall M > 0 \quad \exists k: a_{4k-3} \geq k > M$
 כלומר $\exists n \in \mathbb{N}$ כך $a_n > M$

$$\begin{aligned} n=4k-1 \quad a_n &= (4k-1) \sin \frac{\pi \cdot (4k-1)}{2} = (4k-1) \cdot \sin \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \\ &= -4k+1 \leq -3k - (k-1) \leq -3k \end{aligned}$$

כלומר $\exists n \in \mathbb{N}$ כך $a_n < -M$
 כלומר $\exists n \in \mathbb{N}$ כך $a_n < -M$

כלומר $\exists n \in \mathbb{N}$ כך $a_n < -M$

$$= \lim \frac{2 + \frac{3}{n^2}}{\sqrt[3]{\left(1 + \frac{2}{n} + \frac{4}{n^2}\right)^2} + \sqrt[3]{\left(1 + \frac{2}{n} + \frac{4}{n^2}\right)\left(1 + \frac{1}{n^3}\right)} + \sqrt[3]{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n^3}\right)^2}}$$

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

$$(9) \quad \lim \sqrt[n]{3^n + (-1)^n + 7^n} = ?$$

$$\sqrt[n]{3^n + (-1)^n + 7^n} = \sqrt[n]{7^n \left(\left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^n + \left(-\frac{1}{7}\right)^n + 1 \right)} =$$

$$= 7 \cdot \sqrt[n]{\underbrace{\left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^n}_{\rightarrow 0} + \underbrace{\left(-\frac{1}{7}\right)^n}_{\rightarrow 0} + 1} \rightarrow 7$$

$$(10) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n^2 + 3n - 1} + \sqrt[3]{2n^2 + 1}}{n + 2 \sin(n)} = \quad \begin{matrix} \text{PIBIB} \\ | : n^2 \end{matrix}$$

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

$$= \lim \frac{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{3}{n}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{n} + \frac{1}{n^3}}}{1 + \frac{1}{n} \cdot 2 \sin(n)} = 1$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \sin(n)}{n} = 0$
 $0 < \sin(n) < 1$