

Limite de șiruri: UTILE

$$1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 = +\infty, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a}{b \cdot n + c} = 0, b \neq 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^\alpha = \begin{cases} +\infty, & \text{daca } \alpha > 0 \\ 1, & \text{daca } \alpha = 0 \\ 0, & \text{daca } \alpha < 0 \end{cases}$$

Exemple.

a) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7}{3 \cdot n + 2}$; b) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{11}{n^2 + 7}$; c) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5}{9n}$; d) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2n^2 + 3n)$; e) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-2n + 2015)$.

$$2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a \cdot n^p + b \cdot n^{p-1} + \dots}{c \cdot n^q + d \cdot n^{q-1} + \dots} = \begin{cases} \frac{a}{c}, & \text{daca } p = q \\ 0, & \text{daca } q > p \\ \frac{a}{c} \cdot \infty, & \text{daca } p < q \end{cases}$$

Exemple.

a) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n + 11}{3n + 7}$; b) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-3n^4 + 3n^2 + 121}{3n + 9}$; c) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^4 + 3n^2 + 121}{4n^4 - 11}$; d) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-7n^4 + 12}{3n^6 + 9}$; e) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^4 + 3n^2}{-2n + 9}$.

$$3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} q^n = \begin{cases} +\infty, & q > 1 \\ 1, & q = 1 \\ 0, & -1 < q < 1 \\ \text{nu exista}, & q \leq -1 \end{cases}, q \in \mathbb{R}$$

Exemple.

a) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 3^n$; b) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n$; c) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^n$; d) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{2})^n$; e) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})^n$.

4) $a_n \leq b_n \leq c_n$ și $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = x \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = x$ (**Criteriul cleștelui**)

Exemple.

a) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin n}{n}$; b) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{3^n + 4^n}$; c) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n^2 + 1} + \frac{n}{n^2 + 2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2 + n}\right)$; d) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{[x] + [2x] + \dots + [nx]}{n^2}$;

e) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + n}}\right)$; f) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2 + 1} + \frac{2}{n^2 + 2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2 + n}\right)$; g) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{[an]}{n}$.

5) $a_n \leq b_n$ și $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = +\infty \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = +\infty$.

Exemple.

a) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^4$; b) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n^3}$; c) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 3^n$; d) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 3^n$; e) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[5]{n^7}$; f) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n + 1}$.

6) $0 \leq a_n \leq b_n$ și $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$.

Exemple.

a) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^7}$; b) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n!}$; c) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^n}{n!}$; d) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n!}$; e) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{n^n}$.

7) $a_n \rightarrow 0$ și b_n mărginit $\Rightarrow a_n \cdot b_n \rightarrow 0$.

Exemple.

a) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right)$; b) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \cdot \sin n$; c) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot \sin n$; d) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3^n} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n}$; e) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{10^n} \cdot (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n})$.

8) $a_n \rightarrow +\infty$ și b_n mărginit $\Rightarrow a_n + b_n \rightarrow +\infty$

Exemple.

a) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 7^n + \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{3}\right)$; b) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{11}{2}\right)^n + \frac{n}{3n+1}$; c) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + 2^n$; d) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(n^4 + \frac{n+1}{n}\right)$; e) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n + \sqrt[n]{2})$.

$$a_n \rightarrow 0, b_n \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow a_n + b_n \rightarrow 0$$

9) $a_n \cdot b_n \rightarrow 0$

$$\alpha \cdot a_n \rightarrow 0, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

Dacă șirul a_n de numere reale pozitive este strict crescător și nemărginit, atunci $\frac{1}{a_n} \rightarrow 0$.

Exemple.

a) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} + (0,3)^n\right)$; b) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n\right)$; c) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^5} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n$; d) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{n^3 \cdot 7^n}$; e) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n^3} \left(\frac{-11}{2n+5} + \frac{2}{n^2+8}\right)$.

10) Operații în \mathbb{R} :

$$a - \infty = -\infty, a + \infty = +\infty, +\infty + \infty = +\infty, -\infty - \infty = -\infty; 6 \cdot \infty = \infty, -6 \cdot \infty = -\infty; \frac{a}{\pm\infty} = 0, a \in \mathbb{R}$$

Cazuri de nedeterminare:

$$\infty - \infty; 0 \cdot (\pm\infty); \frac{0}{0}; \frac{\pm\infty}{\pm\infty}; 0^0; 1^{\pm\infty}; (\pm\infty)^0$$

11) Studiați mărginirea următoarelor șiruri:

a) $x_n = \frac{n}{n+1}, n \geq 1$; b) $x_n = \frac{2 \cdot 3^n + 4^n}{3 \cdot 4^n + 5^n}, n \geq 0$; c) $x_n = \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}, n \geq 1$; d) $x_n = \frac{n!}{n^n}, n \geq 1$; e) $x_0 = \sqrt{2}, x_n = \sqrt{2 + x_{n-1}}, n \geq 1$; f) $x_n = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)}, n \geq 1$; g) $x_0 = 0, x_n - x_{n-1} = \frac{n}{(n+1)!}, n \geq 1$.

12) Studiați monotonia următoarelor șiruri:

a) $x_n = \frac{1}{n+1}, n \geq 1$; b) $x_n = \frac{n+1}{n}, n \geq 1$; c) $x_n = \frac{n^2}{n+1}, n \geq 1$; d) $x_n = \frac{n^2}{n^2-1}, n \geq 2$; e)

$x_n = \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}, n \geq 0$; f) $x_n = \sqrt{n^2+1} - n, n \geq 1$; g) $x_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}, n \geq 1$; h) $x_n = n \left(\frac{1}{2^n}\right), n \geq 1$;

i) $x_n = \frac{3^n}{n!}, n \geq 3$; j) $x_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{k^2+2k}{(k+1)^2}, n \geq 1$; k) $x_n = \frac{5^n}{n!}, n \geq 5$; l) $x_0 = \frac{1}{4}, x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{4} + x_n^2, n \geq 0$.