

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n + b_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n$$

$$a_n = n \qquad b_n = 0 \qquad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{0} \dots$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 + n + \frac{2}{n} \stackrel{AL}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n}$$

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

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

$$= \infty + \infty + 2 + 0 = \infty + \infty + 0 = \infty + 0 = \infty$$

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

How not:

↑ faster

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

~~$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^3 - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2n = \infty - \infty$~~ NOT well defined

↑ bad way of AL thm.

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

$$= \infty \cdot \underbrace{\left(1 - 0 \right)}_1 = \infty$$

$$\lim \quad \underline{-n^{(8)}} + 2n^{(3)} - 4 = \lim \quad n^{(8)}(-1 + \frac{2}{n^5} - \frac{4}{n^8})$$
$$= \lim n^{(8)} \cdot \lim (\quad \quad \quad)$$

line

$$\frac{2n^5 + 2n - 7}{n^5 - 6n^2 + 4} =$$

line

$$\frac{\cancel{n^5} \left(2 + \frac{2}{n^4} - \frac{7}{n^5} \right)}{\cancel{n^5} \left(1 - \frac{6}{n^3} + \frac{4}{n^5} \right)} = \frac{2}{1} \checkmark$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt[3]{n^2}}{n+1} \xrightarrow{\lim} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty}$$

$$\frac{n^{2/3}}{n \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)}$$

$$\frac{1}{n^{1/3}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^{1/3}} = 0$$

$$\frac{\lim 1}{\lim 1 + \lim \frac{1}{n}} =$$

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

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

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} = \sqrt{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n} = \sqrt{\infty} = \infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{2n^2 - 3} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} \\ &= \sqrt{\infty} + \sqrt{\infty} \\ &= \infty + \infty = \infty \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim \frac{\overbrace{\sqrt{2n+3}}^A}{\sqrt{\infty}} - \frac{\overbrace{\sqrt{2n-1}}^B}{\sqrt{\infty}} \quad \boxed{\text{not def.}}$$

$$\rightarrow (A^2 - B^2) = (A - B)(\underline{A + B})$$

$$\lim \left(\sqrt{2n+3} - \sqrt{2n-1} \right) \cdot \frac{A+B}{\sqrt{2n+3} + \sqrt{2n-1}}$$

$$= \lim \frac{2n+3 - (2n-1)}{\sqrt{2n+3} + \sqrt{2n-1}} = \lim \frac{\textcircled{4}}{\sqrt{2n+3} + \sqrt{2n-1}}$$

$$= \frac{4}{\infty + \infty} = \frac{4}{\infty} = 0$$