

Předmět: NMTM101 Matematická analýza I

Typ výuky: Cvičení

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Cvičení 6

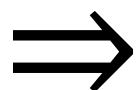
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + \frac{1}{n^n} - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n} = \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n} \leq \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + \underbrace{\frac{1}{n^n} - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n}_{< 0}} \leq \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

Věta o dvou policaitech



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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 - 13 \cdot 2^n - \ln n + \sin n}{n^{97} + 2^n - e^{n+2}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n \left(\frac{n^2}{2^n} - 13 - \frac{\ln n}{2^n} + \frac{\sin n}{2^n} \right)}{e^n \left(\frac{n^{97}}{e^n} + \frac{2^n}{e^n} - e^2 \right)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n}{e^n} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n^2}{2^n} - 13 - \frac{\ln n}{2^n} + \frac{\sin n}{2^n}}{\frac{n^{97}}{e^n} + \frac{2^n}{e^n} - e^2}$$

R.Š **R.Š** **Nulová . Omezená = Nulová**

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2}{e} \right)^n \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{2^n} - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 13 - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{2^n} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin n}{2^n}}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{97}}{e^n} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n}{e^n} - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^2} = 0 \frac{0 - 13 - 0 + 0}{0 + 0 - e^2} = 0 \frac{13}{e^2} = 0$$

R.Š **R.Š**

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{2^{-n} + \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^n + \frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{n}} \leq \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^n + \frac{1}{n}} \leq \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{3}{n}}$$

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

Věta o dvou policajtech

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^n + \frac{1}{n}} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[2n]{2n^n + 2^n + 6^n}}{\sqrt{n} + 3} \\
& \frac{\sqrt[2n]{2n^n}}{\sqrt{n} + 3} \leq \frac{\sqrt[2n]{2n^n + 2^n + 6^n}}{\sqrt{n} + 3} \leq \frac{\sqrt[2n]{2n^n + 2n^n + 2n^n}}{\sqrt{n} + 3} = \frac{\sqrt[2n]{6n^n}}{\sqrt{n} + 3} \\
& \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[2n]{2n^n}}{\sqrt{n} + 3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[2n]{2} \sqrt[2n]{n^n}}{\sqrt{n} + 3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n} + 3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\sqrt{2}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n} + 3} = 1 \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cancel{\sqrt{n}}}{\cancel{\sqrt{n}}(1 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{n}})} \\
& = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{n}})} = \frac{1}{1+0} = 1 \\
& \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[2n]{6n^n}}{\sqrt{n} + 3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[2n]{6} \sqrt[2n]{n^n}}{\sqrt{n} + 3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{\sqrt{6}} \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n} + 3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\sqrt{6}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n} + 3} = 1 \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cancel{\sqrt{n}}}{\cancel{\sqrt{n}}(1 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{n}})} \\
& = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{n}})} = \frac{1}{1+0} = 1
\end{aligned}$$

Věta o dvou políčkách $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[2n]{2n^n + 2^n + 6^n}}{\sqrt{n} + 3} = 1$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 \cdot 3^n}{4^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \frac{1}{\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^n} \stackrel{\text{R.Š}}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^n} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{1000} \cdot \ln n}{2^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{1000}}{(\sqrt{2})^n} \cdot \frac{\ln n}{(\sqrt{2})^n} \stackrel{\text{R.Š}}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{1000}}{(\sqrt{2})^n} \stackrel{\text{R.Š}}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{(\sqrt{2})^n}} = 0 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-10^{4n} + (2n)! + 6 \cdot n^n}{13 \cdot n^n + 3 \cdot 100^{2n} + \ln n + 1}$$

$$n! \ll n^n \ll (2n)!$$

$$n! \ll \frac{(2n)!}{n^n} = \frac{\overbrace{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdots (n-1) \cdot n}^{= n!} \cdot \underbrace{(n+1)}_{> 1} \cdots \underbrace{(2n-1)}_{> 1} \cdot \underbrace{2n}_{> 1}}{n \cdots n \cdot n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-10^{4n} + (2n)! + 6 \cdot n^n}{13 \cdot n^n + 3 \cdot 100^{2n} + \ln n + 1} = \infty$$

Definice (Eulerovo číslo).

$$\lim \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e.$$

$$e = 2,718281828 \dots$$

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

Veta: Pokud $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a \in \mathbb{R}^*$, pak libovolná vybraná posloupnost z $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ má taky limitu rovnou a .

$\left\{\left(1 + \frac{1}{2n}\right)^{2n}\right\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ je vybraná posloupnost z posloupnosti $\left\{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n\right\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$
 $\longrightarrow e$ $\longrightarrow e$

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

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

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

$\longrightarrow e$

$\longrightarrow 1$

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

$$= \underbrace{\left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n \right)}_e \underbrace{\left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 \right)}_1^{-1} = e^{-1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\sqrt{3^n + 3 \cdot 2^n} + \sqrt{3^n + 2^n}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt[n]{\sqrt{3^n + 3 \cdot 2^n} + \sqrt{3^n + 2^n}} &\leq \sqrt[n]{\sqrt{3^n + 3^n} + \sqrt{3^n + 3^n}} = \sqrt[n]{2\sqrt{2 \cdot 3^n}} = \sqrt[n]{2\sqrt{2}} \sqrt[n]{\sqrt{3^n}} \\ &= \sqrt[n]{2\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{3} = \sqrt[n]{\sqrt{3^n}} \leq \sqrt[n]{\sqrt{3^n + 3 \cdot 2^n} + \sqrt{3^n + 2^n}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{2\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{2\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{3}$$

Věta o dvou policajtech $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\sqrt{3^n + 3 \cdot 2^n} + \sqrt{3^n + 2^n}} = \sqrt{3}$

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{\pi}{\cancel{2}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cancel{2} \cdot \sqrt[n]{2}}{\sqrt[n]{\sqrt{3^n + 3 \cdot 2^n} + \sqrt{3^n + 2^n}}} = \pi \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{2}}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\sqrt{3^n + 3 \cdot 2^n} + \sqrt{3^n + 2^n}}} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln^2(n) + 3 \log_{10} n + \ln \ln n}{\ln(\ln^4(10n)) + \log_{\frac{1}{3}} n^3 + \ln(\log_{10} n^{10})}$$

$$\ln \ln n \ll \ln n$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln^2(n) + 3 \frac{\ln n}{\ln 10} + \ln \ln n}{4 \ln(\ln(10n)) + 3 \frac{\ln n}{\ln \frac{1}{3}} + \ln(10 \frac{\ln n}{\ln 10})}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cancel{\ln n} (\overset{\rightarrow \infty}{\ln n} + \frac{3}{\ln 10} + \overset{\rightarrow 0}{\frac{\ln \ln n}{\ln n}})}{\cancel{\ln n} (\overset{\rightarrow 0}{\frac{4 \ln(\ln(10n))}{\ln n}} + \overset{\rightarrow -\ln 3}{\frac{3}{\ln \frac{1}{3}}} + \overset{\rightarrow 0}{\frac{\ln(10 \frac{\ln n}{\ln 10})}{\ln n}})} = \frac{\infty}{3} = -\infty$$