

Домашна работа №2

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Софтуерно инженерство

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

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

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\sqrt{x^3-x+16}-\sqrt{8-x}}{x^2+8x+12} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^3-x+16-8-x}{(x^2+8x+12)(\sqrt{x^3-x+16}+\sqrt{8-x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x+2)(x^2-2x+4)}{(x+2)(x+6)(\sqrt{x^3-x+16}+\sqrt{8-x})} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(4+4+4)}{4(\sqrt{26}+\sqrt{10})} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{26}+\sqrt{10}}$$

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

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \left(\frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{27}{x^3-27} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \left(\frac{x^2+3x+9-27}{(x-3)(x^2+3x+9)} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \left(\frac{x^2+3x-18}{(x-3)(x^2+3x+9)} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \left(\frac{(x-3)(x+6)}{(x-3)(x^2+3x+9)} \right) =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \left(\frac{(x+6)}{(x^2+3x+9)} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \left(\frac{9}{9+9+9} \right) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$5. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-\cos x \cos 2x \dots \cos nx}{x^2} =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-(\cos x - \cos x) - (\cos x \cos 2x - \cos x \cos 2x) - (\cos x \cos 2x \cos 3x - \cos x \cos 2x \cos 3x) - \dots - \cos x \cos 2x \dots \cos nx}{x^2} =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-\cos x) + (\cos x - \cos x \cos 2x) + (\cos x \cos 2x - \cos x \cos 2x \cos 3x) + \dots + (\cos x \cos 2x \dots \cos (n-1)x - \cos x \cos 2x \dots \cos nx)}{x^2} =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-\cos x) + \cos x(1-\cos 2x) + \cos x \cos 2x(1-\cos 3x) + \dots + \cos x \cos 2x \dots \cos((n-1)x)(1-\cos nx)}{x^2} =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x(1-\cos 2x)}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x \cos 2x(1-\cos 3x)}{x^2} + \dots + \right.$$

$$\left. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\cos x \cos 2x \dots \cos((n-1)x))(1-\cos nx)}{x^2} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-\cos 2x)}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-\cos 3x)}{x^2} + \dots + \right.$$

$$\left. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-\cos nx)}{x^2} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-(1-2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2})}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-(1-2\sin^2 \frac{2x}{2}))}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-(1-2\sin^2 \frac{3x}{2}))}{x^2} + \dots + \right.$$

$$\left. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-(1-2\sin^2 \frac{nx}{2}))}{x^2} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2\sin^2 \frac{2x}{2})}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2\sin^2 \frac{3x}{2})}{x^2} + \dots + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sin^2 \frac{nx}{2}}{x^2} \right) =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{4\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2\sin^2 \frac{2x}{2})}{4\left(\frac{2x}{2}\right)^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2\sin^2 \frac{3x}{2})}{4\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)^2} + \dots + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sin^2 \frac{nx}{2}}{n^2\left(\frac{nx}{2}\right)^2} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{4} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{4} + \dots + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{1} \right) =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{\frac{4}{9}} \dots + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{\frac{4}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \left(\frac{1}{2} * 1^2 + \frac{1}{2} * 2^2 + \frac{1}{2} * 3^2 \dots + \frac{1}{2} * n^2 \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \frac{1}{2} (1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 \dots + n^2) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{12} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3 \left(2 + \frac{3}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} \right)}{12n^3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

6. Ще докажем $\operatorname{tg}(\operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{2} + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{2n^2}) = \frac{n}{n+1}$

При $n=1$ $\operatorname{tg}(\operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}$

Допускаме че е вярно за n : $\operatorname{tg}(\operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{2} + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{2n^2}) = \frac{n}{n+1}$

За $n+1$: $\operatorname{tg}(\operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{2} + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{2n^2} + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{2(n+1)^2})$

Ако $\operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{2} + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{2n^2} = \alpha$ и $\operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{2(n+1)^2} = \beta$, прилагаме $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan\alpha + \tan\beta}{1 - \tan\alpha \tan\beta}$

$$\tan\alpha = \frac{n}{n+1} \text{ и } \tan\beta = \frac{1}{2(n+1)^2}; \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\frac{n}{n+1} + \frac{1}{2(n+1)^2}}{1 - \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2(n+1)^2}\right)} = \frac{(n+1)(2n^2+2n+1)}{(n+2)(2n^2+2n+1)} = \frac{n+1}{n+2}$$

с индукция доказахме, че твърдението е вярно.

$$\operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{2} + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{2n^2} = \alpha \text{ и } \tan\alpha = \frac{n}{n+1}, \text{ т.е. } \alpha = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{n}{n+1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\operatorname{arctg} \frac{n}{n+1} \right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

7. Нека $x_n = l$ Тогава $\sqrt[3]{260l + 1919} = l$

$$l^3 - 260l - 1919 = 0$$

$$(l^2 + 19l + 360)(l - 19) = 0$$

Ще докажем с индукция, че $19 < x_{n+1} < x_n$

При $n=1$: $19 < \sqrt[3]{260 * 2012 + 1919} < 2012$ – вярно.

Допускаме, че е вярно за n : $19 < x_{n+1} < x_n$

При $n+1$ може да бъде представено във вида: $19 < \sqrt[3]{260 * x_{n+1} + 1919} < x_{n+1}$, но

$$x_{n+1} = \sqrt[3]{260 * x_n + 1919}, \text{ т.е. } \sqrt[3]{260 \sqrt[3]{260 * x_n + 1919} + 1919} < \sqrt[3]{260 * x_n + 1919}$$

$$260 \sqrt[3]{260 * x_n + 1919} < 260 * x_n$$

$\sqrt[3]{260x_n + 1919} < x_n$, което е вярно. Редицата е намаляваща и ограничена отдолу, т.е. е сходяща.

$$x_n \rightarrow l \text{ и } x_{n+1} \rightarrow l$$

$$x_{n+1} = \sqrt[3]{260 * x_n + 1919}$$

$$l = \sqrt[3]{260l + 1919}$$

Единственото решение е $l = 19$