

Ćwiczenie 1.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n! \cdot n^n}{(2n)!}$$

Korzystamy z kryterium D'Alemberta

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n! \cdot n^n}{(2n)!} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n! \cdot (2n-2)! \cdot n^n}{(n-1)! \cdot (n-1)^{n-1} \cdot (2n)! \cdot (n-1)^{n-1}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n \cdot n^{n-1} \cdot n}{2n(2n-1)(n-1)^{n-1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{2(2n-1)} \left(\frac{n}{n-1}\right)^{n-1} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \underbrace{\left(\frac{n}{n-1}\right)^{n-1}}_{\text{nieoz. } 1^\infty} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n-1} - 1\right)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n-1}\right)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{e}{4} < 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n! \cdot n^n}{(2n)!} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Ćwiczenie 2

Stwier.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{4} + \dots + \sqrt{2n}}{n\sqrt{n}} &\stackrel{\downarrow}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{4} + \dots + \sqrt{2n}) - (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{4} + \dots + \sqrt{2n-2})}{n\sqrt{n} - (n-1)\sqrt{n-1}} \\ &\quad \uparrow \\ &\quad \text{ciąg rosnący i zbieżny do } +\infty. \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{2n}}{n\sqrt{n} - (n-1)\sqrt{n-1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{2n}}{n^{3/2} - (n-1)^{3/2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{2n} (n^{3/2} + (n-1)^{3/2})}{n^3 - (n-1)^3} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{2n} (n^{3/2} + (n-1)^{3/2})}{3n^2 - 3n + 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2n}}{\sqrt{n}} \left( \frac{n^{3/2}}{n^{3/2}} + \frac{(n-1)^{3/2}}{n} \right)}{\frac{3n^2}{n^2} - \frac{3n}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot 2}{3} \end{aligned}$$



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1 + \sqrt[3]{3} + \dots + \sqrt[3]{2n+1}}}{n \sqrt[3]{n}} \stackrel{\text{Stolza}}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{1 + \sqrt[3]{3} + \dots + \sqrt[3]{2n+1}}) - (\sqrt[3]{1 + \sqrt[3]{3} + \dots + \sqrt[3]{2n-1}})}{n^{4/3} - (n-1)^{4/3}}$$

scykle rosnący  
ciągły dążyć do  $\infty$

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

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{2n+1} (n^{8/3} + n^{4/3}(n-1)^{4/3} + (n-1)^{8/3})}{n^4 - n^4 + 4n^3 + 6n^2 + 4n - 1} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{2n+1} (n^{8/3} + n^{4/3}(n-1)^{4/3} + (n-1)^{8/3})}{\frac{4n^3}{n^3} - \frac{6n^2}{n^3} + \frac{4n}{n^3} - \frac{1}{n^3}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{2} \cdot 3}{4}$$

Zadanie 3

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2 - \sqrt{x+2}}{x-2} \stackrel{\text{L'Hôpital}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+2}}}{1} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2 - \sqrt{x+2}}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2 - \sqrt{x+2}^2}{(x-2)(2 + \sqrt{x+2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{4 - x - 2}{(x-2)(2 + \sqrt{x+2})} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - 1}{x} \stackrel{\text{L'Hôpital}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}}}{1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+1}^2 - 1}{x(\sqrt{x+1} + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+1 - 1}{x(\sqrt{x+1} + 1)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+4} - 2}{x-2} \stackrel{\text{L'Hôpital}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+4}}}{1} = \frac{1}{8}$$