

ANALYSIS 1 UE WS03/04

CLEMENS FRUHWIRTH

Persönliche Ausarbeitung. Veröffentlicht in der Hoffnung Anderen damit weiterzuhelfen. Angaben zu finden auf <http://clemens.endorphin.org/tm/analysis1/>

Beispiel 1. Hypothese:

$$\sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k-1} = \frac{1}{4}(1 + (-1)^{n-1}(2n + 1))$$

Induktionsbasis: $-1^0 = 1 = \frac{1}{4}4 = \frac{1}{4}(1 + 3) = \frac{1}{4}(1 + 1 * (2 + 1)) = \frac{1}{4}(1 + (-1)^0(2 * 1 + 1))$

Induktionsschritt:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} [(-1)^{k-1}] = \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n [(-1)^{k-1}] + (-1)^n(n + 1) \stackrel{\text{Hyp.}}{=} \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(1 + (-1)^{n-1}(2n + 1)) + (-1)^n(n + 1) = \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(1 + (-1)^n(-2n - 1) + (-1)^n(4n + 4)) = \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(1 + (-1)^n(-2n - 1 + 4n + 4)) = \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(1 + (-1)^n(2n + 3)) = \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(1 + (-1)^n(2(n + 1) + 1)) \end{aligned}$$

Beispiel 2. Hypothese:

$$\sum_{k=1}^n [k(k + 1)] = \frac{1}{3}n(n + 1)(n + 2)$$

Induktionsbasis: $1(1 + 1) = 1 * 2 = \frac{1}{3}1 * 2 * 3$

Induktionsschritt:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} [k(k + 1)] = \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n [k(k + 1)] + (n + 1)(n + 2) \stackrel{\text{Hyp.}}{=} \\ &= \frac{1}{3}n(n + 1)(n + 2) + (n + 1)(n + 2) = \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{3}n + 1\right)(n + 1)(n + 2) = \\ &= \frac{1}{3}(n + 1)(n + 2)(n + 3) = \end{aligned}$$

Beispiel 3. Hypothese:

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \left[\frac{1}{4k^2 - 1} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right)$$

Induktionsbasis:

Induktionsschritt:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \left[\frac{1}{4k^2 - 1} \right] = \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n \left[\frac{1}{4k^2 - 1} \right] + \frac{1}{4(n+1)^2 - 1} \stackrel{\text{Hyp.}}{=} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) + \frac{1}{4(n+1)^2 - 1} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) + \frac{1}{4n^2 + 8n + 3} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n+1} + \frac{2}{4n^2 + 8n + 3} \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n+1} + \frac{2}{(2n+1)(2n+3)} \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{2 - 2n - 1}{(2n+1)(2n+3)} \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{2n+1}{(2n+1)(2n+3)} \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n+3} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Beispiel 4. Hypothese:

$$\prod_{k=2}^n \left[1 - \frac{2}{k(k+1)} \right] = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \frac{2}{n} \right)$$

Induktionsbasis:

Induktionsschritt:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \prod_{k=2}^{n+1} \left[1 - \frac{2}{k(k+1)} \right] = \\
 & = \prod_{k=2}^n \left[1 - \frac{2}{k(k+1)} \right] \left(1 - \frac{2}{(n+1)(n+2)} \right) \stackrel{\text{Hyp.}}{=} \\
 & = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \frac{2}{n} \right) \left(1 - \frac{2}{(n+1)(n+2)} \right) = \\
 & = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \frac{2}{n} - \frac{2}{(n+1)(n+2)} - \frac{4}{n(n+1)(n+2)} \right) = \\
 & = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \frac{2}{n} - \frac{2}{(n+1)(n+2)} - \frac{4}{n(n+1)(n+2)} \right) = \\
 & = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \frac{2}{n+1} \left(\frac{n+1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{2}{n(n+2)} \right) \right) = \\
 & = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \frac{2}{n+1} \left(\frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{n(n+2)} - \frac{n}{n(n+2)} - \frac{2}{n(n+2)} \right) \right) = \\
 & = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \frac{2}{n+1} \left(\frac{n^2 + 3n + 2 - n - 2}{n(n+2)} \right) \right) = \\
 & = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \frac{2}{n+1} \left(\frac{n^2 + 2n}{n^2 + 2n} \right) \right) = \\
 & = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \frac{2}{n+1} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

Beispiel 5. a)

Hypothese:

$$P(n) : n^3 - n \equiv 0 \pmod{6}$$

Induktionsbasis:

Induktionsschritt:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (n+1)^3 - (n+1) \equiv \\
 & \equiv n^3 + 3n^2 + 3n + 1 - (n+1) \pmod{6} \equiv \\
 & \equiv n^3 + 3n^2 + 3n - n \pmod{6} \equiv \\
 & \equiv (n^3 - n \pmod{6}) + (3n^2 + 3n \pmod{6}) \pmod{6} \stackrel{\text{Hyp.}}{\equiv} \\
 & \equiv 0 + (3n^2 + 3n \pmod{6}) \pmod{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

$P(n) \rightarrow P(n+1)$ gilt, falls $(3n^2 + 3n \pmod{6}) \equiv 0$ gilt. Beweis für $3n^2 + 3n \pmod{6} \equiv 0$ mittels Induktion:

Induktionsbasis:

Induktionsschritt:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 3(n+1)^2 + 3(n+1) \pmod{6} \equiv \\
 & 3n^2 + 6n + 3 + 3n + 3 \pmod{6} \equiv \\
 & (3n^2 + 3n \pmod{6})(6n + 6 \pmod{6}) \pmod{6} \equiv \\
 & 0 + (6n + 6 \pmod{6}) \pmod{6} \equiv \\
 & 6n + 6 \pmod{6} \equiv 0
 \end{aligned}$$

b) Kurzform: $n^5 - n \equiv 0 \pmod{30}$ ist bewiesen wenn gilt, $5n^4 + 10n^3 + 10n^2 + 5n \equiv 0 \pmod{30}$ ist bewiesen wenn gilt, $20n^3 + 70n \equiv 0 \pmod{30}$ ist bewiesen wenn gilt, $60n^2 + 60n + 90 \equiv 0 \pmod{30}$

Beispiel 6.

$$a_0 = 2$$

$$a_n = 2 - \frac{1}{a_{n-1}}$$

Hypothese:

$$a_n = \frac{n+2}{n+1}$$

Induktionsbasis:

Induktionsschritt:

$$\begin{aligned} a_{n+1} &\stackrel{\text{Rek.}}{=} \\ &= 2 - \frac{1}{a_n} \stackrel{\text{Hyp.}}{=} \\ &= 2 - \frac{n+1}{n+2} = \\ &= \frac{2(n+2) - (n+1)}{n+2} = \\ &= \frac{2n+4-n-1}{n+2} = \\ &= \frac{n+3}{n+2} \end{aligned}$$

Beispiel 7.

$$a_0 = 1$$

$$a_n = a_0 + a_1 + a_2 \cdots a_{n-1}$$

Hypothese:

$$a_n = 2^{n-1}$$

Induktionsbasis:

Induktionsschritt:

$$\begin{aligned} a_{n+1} &= \\ &= \overbrace{a_0 + a_1 + a_2 \cdots a_{n-1}}^{a_n} + a_n = \\ &= 2a_n \stackrel{\text{Hyp.}}{=} \\ &= 2 * 2^{n-1} = \\ &= 2^n \end{aligned}$$

Beispiel 8.

$$f_0 = 0, f_1 = 1, f_n = f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}$$

Hypothese:

$$f_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(r_1^n - r_2^n)$$

$$r_1 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$r_2 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

Induktionsbasis:

Induktionsschritt:

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{n+1} &\stackrel{\text{Rek.}}{=} f_n + f_{n-1} \stackrel{\text{Hyp.}}{=} \\
 \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(r_1^n - r_2^n) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(r_1^{n-1} - r_2^{n-1}) &= \\
 \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(r_1^n - r_2^n + r_1^{n-1} - r_2^{n-1}) &= \\
 \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(r_1^{n-1}(1+r_1) - r_2^{n-1}(1+r_2)) &\stackrel{(*)}{=} \\
 \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(r_1^{n-1} * r_1^2 - r_2^{n-1} * r_2^2) &= \\
 \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(r_1^{n+1} - r_2^{n+1}) &
 \end{aligned}$$

Beweis für Umformung (*):

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_1^2 &= 1 + r_1 \\
 \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^2 &= 1 + \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \\
 \frac{1+\sqrt{5}^2}{4} &= \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} \\
 \frac{1+2\sqrt{5}+5}{4} &= \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} \\
 \frac{6+2\sqrt{5}}{4} &= \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} \\
 \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} &= \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Analog dazu $r_2^2 = 1 + r_2$

Beispiel 9. a) Hypothese:

$$f_{n+m} = f_{n-1}f_m + f_n f_{m+1}$$

Induktionsbasis:

Induktionsschritt:

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{n+m+1} &\stackrel{\text{Rek.}}{=} \\
 f_{n+m} + f_{n+m-1} &\stackrel{2xHyp.}{=} \\
 f_{n-1}f_m + f_n f_{m+1} + f_{n-2}f_m + f_{n-1}f_{m+1} &= \\
 f_{m+1}(f_n + f_{n-1}) + f_m(f_{n-2}f_{n-1}) &\stackrel{\text{Rek.}}{=} \\
 f_{m+1}f_{n+1} + f_m f_n &
 \end{aligned}$$

b) ¹

Hypothese:

$$f_{2n} = f_n(f_{n-1} + f_{n+1})$$

¹Dank an Julia Moser

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{2n} &= \\
 f_{n+n} &\stackrel{a)}{=} \\
 f_{n-1}f_n + f_n f_{n+1} &= \\
 f_n(f_{n-1} + f_{n+1}) &
 \end{aligned}$$

Hypothese:

$$f_n(f_{n-1} + f_{n+1}) = f_{n+1}^2 - f_{n-1}^2$$

Induktionsbasis:

Induktionsschritt:

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{n+1}(f_n + f_{n+2}) &\stackrel{\text{Rek.}}{=} \\
 f_{n+1}(f_n + f_n + f_{n+1}) &= \\
 f_{n+1}(2f_n + f_{n+1}) &= \\
 f_{n+1}^2 + 2f_n f_{n+1} + f_n^2 - f_n^2 &= \\
 (f_{n+1} + f_n)^2 - f_n^2 &\stackrel{\text{Rek.}}{=} \\
 f_{n+2}^2 - f_n^2 &
 \end{aligned}$$

c) ²

Hypothese:

$$f_n^2 = f_{n-1}f_{n+1} + (-1)^{n+1}$$

Induktionsbasis:

Induktionsschritt:

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{n+1}^2 &\stackrel{\text{Rek.}}{=} \\
 (f_n + f_{n-1})^2 &= \\
 f_n^2 + 2f_n f_{n-1} + f_{n-1}^2 &= \\
 f_n^2 + 2f_n f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}f_n + (-1)^n &\stackrel{\text{Hyp.}}{=} \\
 f_n^2 + f_n(2f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}) + (-1)^n * 1 &= \\
 f_n^2 + f_n(f_{n-1} + f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}) + (-1)^n * (-1)^2 &\stackrel{\text{Rek.}}{=} \\
 f_n^2 + f_n(f_{n-1} + f_n) + (-1)^n * (-1)^2 &\stackrel{\text{Rek.}}{=} \\
 f_n^2 + f_n f_{n+1} + (-1)^{n+2} &= \\
 f_n(f_n + f_{n+1}) + (-1)^{n+2} &\stackrel{\text{Rek.}}{=} \\
 f_n f_{n+2} + (-1)^{n+2} &
 \end{aligned}$$

Beispiel 10.

$$\begin{aligned}
 x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2 &> 0 \\
 (x+1)(x-1)(x-2) &> 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Vorzeichenuntersuchung für $-\infty$: -. D.h. Übergang bei Nullstellen, -1, 1, 2.
Im Intervall $(-1, 1) \cup (2, \infty) > 0$

²Dank an Julia Moser

Beispiel 11.

$$\frac{1}{|x-2|} > \frac{1}{1+|x-1|}$$

Fallunterscheidung: $x < 2, x > 2, x < 1$ und $x > 1$. Da sich diese überlappen betrachtet man die Fälle: $x < 1, 1 < x < 2$ und $2 < x$.

$2 < x$:

$$\begin{aligned} x-2 &< 1+x-1 \\ -2 &< 0 \\ L_1 &= (2, \infty) \end{aligned}$$

$1 < x < 2$:

$$\begin{aligned} -x+2 &< 1+x-1 \\ 2 &< 2x \\ 1 &< x \\ L_2 &= (1, 2) \end{aligned}$$

$x < 1$:

$$\begin{aligned} -x+2 &< 1-x+1 \\ 2 &< 0 \\ L_3 &= \emptyset \end{aligned}$$

$$L = L_1 \cup L_2 \cup L_3$$

Beispiel 12.

$$\frac{|x|-1}{x^2-1} \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$x < 0$:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{-x-1}{x^2-1} &\geq \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{x+1}{(x-1)(x+1)} &\geq \frac{1}{2}, x \neq -1 \\ -\frac{1}{x-1} &\geq \frac{1}{2}, \\ x-1 &\geq -2 \\ x &\geq -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$x \geq -1 \quad L_1 = (-1, 0)$$

$x > 0$:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x-1}{x^2-1} &\geq \frac{1}{2}, \\ \frac{x-1}{(x-1)(x+1)} &\geq \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{x+1} &\geq \frac{1}{2}, x \neq -1 \\ x+1 &\leq 2 \\ x &\leq 1 \\ L_2 &= (0, 1) \end{aligned}$$

Beispiel 13.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} &\geq 2 \\ x^2 + y^2 &\geq 2xy \\ x^2 - 2xy + y^2 &\geq 0 \\ (x - y)^2 &\geq 0\end{aligned}$$

Beispiel 14.

$$\begin{aligned}2xy &\leq \frac{1}{2}(x + y)^2 \\ 4xy &\leq (x + y)^2 \\ 4xy &\leq x^2 + 2xy + y^2 \\ 0 &\leq x^2 - 2xy + y^2 \\ 0 &\leq (x - y)^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{2}(x + y)^2 &\leq x^2 + y^2 \\ x^2 + 2xy + y^2 &\leq 2x^2 + 2y^2 \\ 2xy &\leq x^2 + y^2 \\ 0 &\leq x^2 - 2xy + y^2 \\ 0 &\leq (x - y)^2\end{aligned}$$

Beispiel 15.

$$\begin{aligned}x^3 + y^3 &\geq xy(x + y) \\ x^3 + y^3 &\geq x^2y + xy^2 \\ x^3 + y^3 + x^2y + xy^2 &\geq 2x^2y + 2xy^2 \\ x^2(x + y) + y^2(x + y) &\geq 2(x^2y + xy^2) \\ x^2(x + y) + y^2(x + y) &\geq 2xy(x + y), x + y \neq 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 &\geq 2xy \\ x^2 - 2xy + y^2 &\geq 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{x}{y^2} + \frac{y}{x^2} &\geq \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} \\ x^3 + y^3 &\geq x^2y + xy^2\end{aligned}$$

Beispiel 16.

$$\prod_{i=1}^n (1 + x_i) \geq 1 + x_1 + \cdots + x_n$$

Induktionsschritt:

$$\begin{aligned}
\prod_{i=1}^{n+1} (1+x_i) &\geq 1+x_1+\dots+x_n+x_{n+1} \\
\left[\prod_{i=1}^n (1+x_i)\right](1+x_{n+1}) &\geq \left[\prod_{i=1}^n (1+x_i)\right]+x_{n+1} \\
\left[\prod_{i=1}^n (1+x_i)\right]+ \left[\prod_{i=1}^n (1+x_i)\right]x_{n+1} &\geq \left[\prod_{i=1}^n (1+x_i)\right]+x_{n+1} \\
\left[\prod_{i=1}^n (1+x_i)\right]x_{n+1} &\geq x_{n+1}
\end{aligned}$$

Für $x_{n+1} = 0$ ist die Ungleichung offensichtlich wahr.

Für $x_{n+1} > 0$:

$$\begin{aligned}
\left[\prod_{i=1}^n (1+x_i)\right]x_{n+1} &\geq x_{n+1} \\
\prod_{i=1}^n (1+x_i) &\geq 1
\end{aligned}$$

Letzteres gilt weil für alle x_i gilt:

$$\begin{aligned}
x_i &\geq 0 \\
1+x_i &\geq 1
\end{aligned}$$

Multipliziert man alle diese n Ungleichungen resultiert:

$$\prod_{i=1}^n (1+x_i) \geq 1$$

Für $-1 < x_{n+1} < 0$:

$$\begin{aligned}
\left[\prod_{i=1}^n (1+x_i)\right]x_{n+1} &\geq x_{n+1} \\
\prod_{i=1}^n (1+x_i) &\leq 1
\end{aligned}$$

Letzteres gilt weil für alle x_i gilt:

$$\begin{aligned}
-1 &< x_i \leq 0 \\
0 &< 1+x_i \leq 1
\end{aligned}$$

Multipliziert man alle diese n Ungleichungen resultiert:

$$\prod_{i=1}^n (1+x_i) \leq 1$$

Die Bernoulli Ungleichung erhält man durch setzen von $x_i = x$:

$$\begin{aligned}
\prod_{i=1}^n (1+x) &\geq 1 + \overbrace{x + \dots + x}^{n \text{ mal}} \\
(1+x)^n &\geq 1 + nx
\end{aligned}$$

Beispiel 17. Laut der Cauchy-Schwarzschen Ungleichung gilt:

$$\left(\sum_{k=1}^n a_k b_k\right)^2 \leq \left(\sum_{k=1}^n a_k^2\right) \left(\sum_{k=1}^n b_k^2\right)$$

Wählt man $a_k = 1$ und $b_k = \frac{1}{k}$ als Folgen, dann gilt:

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} * 1\right)^2 &\leq \left(\sum_{k=1}^n 1\right) \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{k}\right)^2\right) \\ \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} * 1\right)^2 &\leq n \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Ist beweisbar dass,

$$\left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2}\right) < 2$$

Dann gilt auch,

$$\left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}\right)^2 < 2n$$

Behauptung:

$$n \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2} < n + n \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{1}{k(k-1)} < 2n$$

Beweis 1. Teil:

$$\begin{aligned} k &> k-1 \\ \frac{1}{k} &< \frac{1}{k-1} \\ \frac{1}{k^2} &< \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \end{aligned}$$

Beweis 2. Teil:

Partialbruchzerlegung für $\frac{1}{k(k-1)}$:

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{k(k-1)} = \\ &= \frac{k-k+1}{k(k-1)} = \\ &= \frac{k}{k(k-1)} - \frac{k-1}{k(k-1)} = \\ &= \frac{1}{k-1} - \frac{1}{k} \end{aligned}$$

$\frac{1}{k-1}$ durch die Partialbruchzerlegung ersetzt ergibt:

$$\begin{aligned}
1 + \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{1}{k-1} - \frac{1}{k} &< 2 \\
\sum_{k=2}^n \frac{1}{k-1} - \frac{1}{k} &< 1 \\
1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots - \frac{1}{n-1} + \frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n} &< 1 \\
1 - \frac{1}{n} &< 1 \\
-\frac{1}{n} &< 0
\end{aligned}$$

b) analog zu a.)

□

$$\begin{aligned}
\left(\sum_{k=n+1}^{2n} \frac{1}{k} * 1 \right)^2 &\leq \left(\sum_{k=n+1}^{2n} 1 \right) \left(\sum_{k=n+1}^{2n} \left(\frac{1}{k} \right)^2 \right) \\
\left(\sum_{k=n+1}^{2n} \frac{1}{k} * 1 \right)^2 &\leq n \left(\sum_{k=n+1}^{2n} \frac{1}{k^2} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

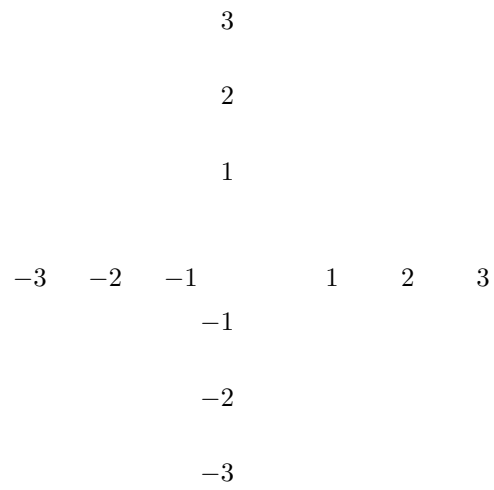
D.h. die Behauptung gilt falls:

$$n \left(\sum_{k=n+1}^{2n} \frac{1}{k^2} \right) \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

Behauptung:

$$n \sum_{k=n+1}^{2n} \frac{1}{k^2} < n \sum_{k=n+1}^{2n} \frac{1}{k(k-1)} < \frac{1}{2}$$

Beispiel 18. a)



b)

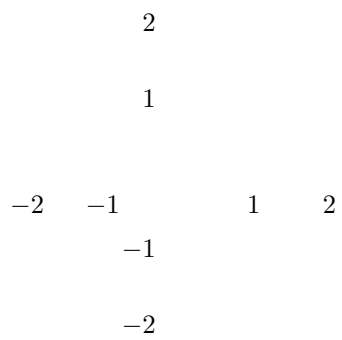
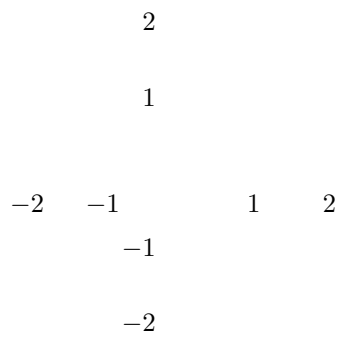
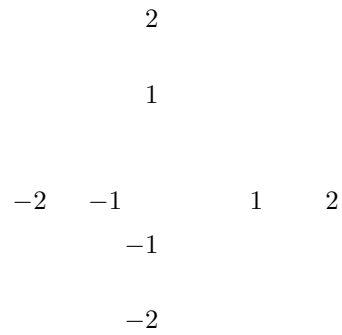
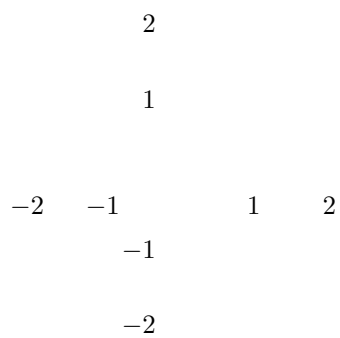
**Beispiel 19. a)**

FIGURE 1. 20. a)



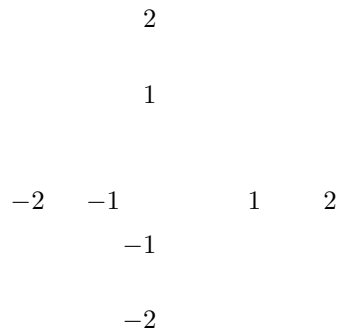
b)

**Beispiel 20.**

Beispiel 21. p-adischer Systembruch a.k.a. Konvertierung in ein anderes Zahlensystem mit "Dezimal"stellen.

Für $p=2$: $\frac{1}{2} = 0.1_2$, $\frac{1}{3} = 0.\overline{01}_2$

FIGURE 2. 20. b)



Für $p=5$: $\frac{1}{2} = 0.\overline{2}_5$, $\frac{1}{3} = 0.13\overline{013}_5$
 Für $p=10$: $\frac{1}{2} = 0.5$, $\frac{1}{3} = 0.\overline{3}$

Beispiel 22. a) CRAP?

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(n+1)(n^2-1)}{(2n+1)(3n^2+1)} &= \\ \frac{n^2(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2})(1 - \frac{1}{n^2})}{n^2(\frac{2}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2})(3 + \frac{1}{n^2})} &= \\ \frac{(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2})(1 - \frac{1}{n^2})}{(\frac{2}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2})(3 + \frac{1}{n^2})} &= \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(n+1)(n^2-1)}{(2n+1)(3n^2+1)} &= \\ \frac{n^3+n^2-n-1}{6n^3+3n^2+2n+1} &= \\ \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{n^3}}{6 + 3\frac{1}{n} + 2\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^3}} &\rightarrow \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{n+1}{n^2+1} &= \\ \frac{n^2(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2})}{n^2(1 + \frac{1}{n^2})} &= \\ \frac{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}} &\rightarrow \frac{0}{1} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

c)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{4^n + 1}{5^n} &= \\ \frac{4^n}{5^n} + \frac{1}{5^n} &= \\ \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^n + \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^n &\rightarrow 0\end{aligned}$$

d)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{n^2} + (-1)^n \frac{n^2}{n^2 + 1} &= \\ \frac{1}{n^2} + (-1)^n \frac{n^2}{n^2(1 + \frac{1}{n^2})} &\rightarrow \\ 0 + (-1)^n * 1 &\end{aligned}$$

Da $(-1)^n$ eine alternierende Folge ist gibt es keinen Grenzwert.

Beispiel 23.

$$\begin{aligned}x_n &= \frac{\sqrt{n+a} - \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+b} - \sqrt{n}} = \\ \frac{\sqrt{n+a} - \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+b} - \sqrt{n}} * \frac{\sqrt{n+a} + \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+a} + \sqrt{n}} * \frac{\sqrt{n+b} + \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+b} + \sqrt{n}} &= \\ \frac{a(\sqrt{n+b} + \sqrt{n})}{b(\sqrt{n+a} + \sqrt{n})} &= \\ \frac{a\sqrt{n}(\sqrt{1 + \frac{b}{n}} + 1)}{b\sqrt{n}(\sqrt{1 + \frac{a}{n}} + 1)} &\rightarrow \\ \frac{a(\sqrt{1+0} + 1)}{b(\sqrt{1+0} + 1)} = \frac{2a}{2b} = \frac{a}{b}\end{aligned}$$

Beispiel 24. a)

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n}(\sqrt{n+a} - \sqrt{n}) &= \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n}(\sqrt{n+a} - \sqrt{n}) \frac{(\sqrt{n+a} + \sqrt{n})}{(\sqrt{n+a} + \sqrt{n})} &= \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n}(n+a-n) \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+a} + \sqrt{n}} &= \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n}\sqrt{1 + \frac{a}{n}} + 1} &= \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{a}{n}} + 1} &\rightarrow \frac{a}{2}\end{aligned}$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right) = \\
& \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\frac{\sqrt{n} - (\sqrt{n+1})}{(\sqrt{n+1})\sqrt{n}} \right) = \\
& \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+n}} \right) = \\
& \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right)} \rightarrow \\
& \frac{1}{1+0} = 1
\end{aligned}$$

c)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+\sqrt{n}} - \sqrt{n-\sqrt{n}}) = \\
& \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+\sqrt{n}} - \sqrt{n-\sqrt{n}}) * \frac{\sqrt{n+\sqrt{n}} + \sqrt{n-\sqrt{n}}}{\sqrt{n+\sqrt{n}} + \sqrt{n-\sqrt{n}}} = \\
& \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n + \sqrt{n} - n + \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+\sqrt{n}} + \sqrt{n-\sqrt{n}}} = \\
& \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n}(\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} + \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}})} = \\
& \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} + \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}} \rightarrow \\
& \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+0} + \sqrt{1-0}} = \frac{2}{2} = 1
\end{aligned}$$

d)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right) = \\
& \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right) * \frac{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} + 1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} + 1} = \\
& \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} - 1 \right) * \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} + 1} = \\
& \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} + 1} \rightarrow \\
& \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+0} + 1} = \frac{1}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

Beispiel 25.

$$x_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n - 1 \rightarrow (1+0)^1 - 1 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_n &= \frac{1}{n^3} \sum_{k=1}^n k(k+1) \stackrel{\text{siehe Bsp. 2}}{=} \\
 &= \frac{1}{n^3} \frac{1}{3} n(n+1)(n+2) = \\
 &= \frac{1}{n^3} \frac{1}{3} (n^3 + n^2 + 2n^2 + 2n) = \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \frac{3}{n} + \frac{2}{n^2}\right) \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

Beispiel 26. $x_n = \sqrt[n]{2^n + 3^n}$

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

Beispiel 27.

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_n &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^n \\
 1 + n \cdot \frac{-1}{n^2} &\stackrel{\text{Bernoulli}}{\leq} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^n \leq 1 \\
 1 - \frac{1}{n} &\leq \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^n \leq 1 \\
 &\rightarrow \\
 1 &\leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^n \leq 1
 \end{aligned}$$