

12 n)

Reduzir

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

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{kn}\right)^{kn} \rightarrow e$$

$$\lim \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+3} = \lim \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^3 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \rightarrow e$$

$$\lim \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = \lim 1 + \lim \frac{1}{n} = 1 + 0 = 1$$

$f(x) = x^3$ é contínua $\Rightarrow \lim \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^3 = \lim f\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)$

$$= f\left(\lim \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)\right)$$
$$= f(1) = 1^3 = 1$$

10 b)

$a_n < 2 \quad \forall n$

Prüfung $a_1 = \sqrt{2} < 2$ ✓

P.S. $a_n < 2$ p/n a_{n+1} (H.I.)
 $a_{n+1} < 2 \Leftrightarrow a_{n+1}^2 < 4$

$n \Rightarrow n+1$
 $n-1 \Rightarrow n$

$a_n = \sqrt{2 + a_{n-1}} \quad a_{n+1} = \sqrt{2 + a_n}$

$a_n < a_{n+1} \mid$
 $n < n \Rightarrow n < n$

$a_{n-1} < 2 \quad a_{n+1} > a_n$

$a_{n+1}^2 > a_n^2 \Leftrightarrow a_{n+1} > a_n > 2$ $\sqrt{2+a_n} > \sqrt{2+a_{n-1}}$

$a_{n+1}^2 = 2 + a_n > a_n + a_n = 2a_n > a_n \cdot a_n = a_n^2$

$$\lim \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^3 = 1$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \lim \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+3} &= \lim \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^3 \cdot \lim \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \\ &= 1 \cdot e \\ &= e \end{aligned}$$

$$e^{x \cdot \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{2x}\right)}$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{10n}\right)^{\frac{1}{10}}$$

$\hookrightarrow e$

$\hookrightarrow e^{\frac{1}{10}}$

$$x^{\frac{1}{10}} = \sqrt[10]{x}$$

$$k = n+1$$

$$k-1 = n \geq 1$$

$$n \geq 1$$

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

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

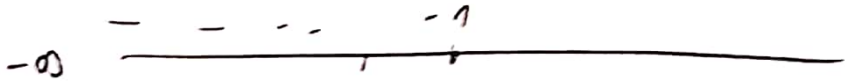
$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{\frac{1}{10}} =$$

$$= g(n) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right)^k \Rightarrow L \cdot e$$

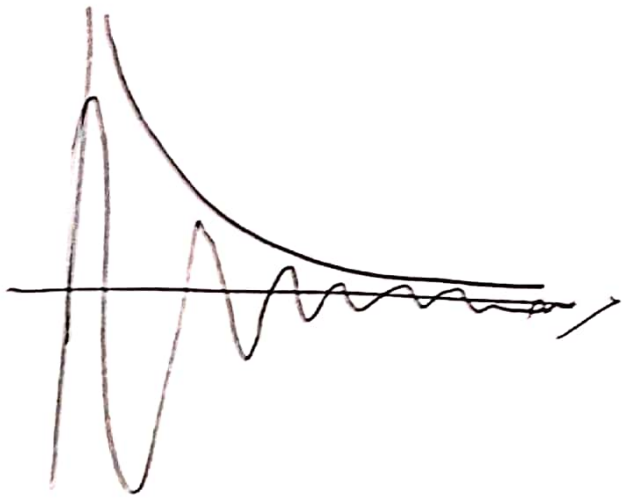
$$\sqrt{2} = a_1 \leq a_2$$

~~0~~

$$a_n = -n$$



$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$



$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$$