

- Divergență în acolounde $a_{n+1} = \frac{4+3a_n}{3+2a_n}$ unde $a_1=1$
 - Na efectoarei sau în acolounde $a_n, n \in \mathbb{N}$ există
 - $a_n \rightarrow l$, $a_n \neq l$
 - $a_n \rightarrow l$, $a_n = l$
 - $a_n \rightarrow l$, $a_n \in \text{Sup}\{a_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$

Nech

- Exista cu $a_1=1 < 2$

Meiorării bivalentei sunt $a_n < 2$ și $a_n > 0$
 $a_{n+1} < 2$, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$2 - a_{n+1} = 2 - \frac{4+3a_n}{3+2a_n} = \frac{2-a_n}{3+2a_n} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\bullet a_n < 2 \Rightarrow 2 - a_n > 0$$

$$\bullet a_n < 2 \Rightarrow 2a_n + 3 < 7 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2a_n + 3} > \frac{1}{7} > 0.$$

Așa, cum este $\textcircled{1}$ pozitivă și:

$$2 - a_{n+1} > 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} < 2. \text{ Așa și } a_n, n \in \mathbb{N} \uparrow$$

Așa, $a_n, n \in \mathbb{N}$ este o succesiune crescătoare

$$a_n = \frac{3a_n + 4}{2a_n + 3} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}(2a_n + 3) + 4 - \frac{9}{2}}{2a_n + 3} = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2(2a_n + 3)} < \frac{3}{2}$$

Așa, $a_n, n \in \mathbb{N}$ este crescătoare. Înseamnă că $a_n, n \in \mathbb{N}$ există

- Este $\lim a_n = l$ și $\lim a_{n+1} = l$ căci unătorul din cei doi este limită a secolului.

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{4+3a_n}{3+2a_n} \Rightarrow \lim a_{n+1} = \frac{4+3 \cdot \lim a_n}{3+2 \cdot \lim a_n} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow l = \frac{4+3l}{3+2l} \Rightarrow l = \sqrt{2}$$

- $a_n, n \in \mathbb{N}$ crește și este limită, căci $\lim a_n = \text{Sup}\{a_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\} = \sqrt{2}$.

- Ανεται μι ακοραδια $5d_{vt} = d_v^2 + 6$ με $d_v = \frac{5}{\sqrt{d_{vt}}}$.
Να εξετασε ως προς τη συγκίνηση την κατεύθυνση
εναντίον της βράχιος του αριθμού.

Ανέται

Αποτελείται από d_v, v_{EN} γραφήματα και παρότρυνση

$$2 < d_v < 3 \quad \text{Εφώς} \quad 2 < d_{vt} < 3 \quad \text{και} \quad 2 < d_{vt} < 3$$

Υποθέτομε στις $2 < d_v < 3 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow 4 < d_v^2 < 9 \Rightarrow 10 < d_{vt}^2 + 6 < 15 \Rightarrow 2 < \frac{1}{5}(d_{vt}^2 + 6) < 3$$

$\Rightarrow 2 < d_{vt} < 3$ Αποτελείται από την εναρμόνιση δειγμάτων
μι ακοραδια, d_v γραφήματα v_{EN} .

$$\text{Τυπω, } d_{vt} - d_v = \frac{1}{5}(d_{vt}^2 + 6) - d_v = \frac{1}{5}(d_{vt}^2 - 5d_v + 6) = \\ = \frac{1}{5}(d_v - 2)(d_v - 3) < 0, \text{ Αποτελείται από } d_v, v_{EN}$$

Εποτενευτικός, συγκάνει

Η d_{vt}, v_{EN} οποιας γραφήματας της d_v, v_{EN} θα συγκάνει
οποιοδήποτε με την d_v, v_{EN} .

Εφώς $\lim d_v = l = \lim d_{vt}, v_{EN}$

$$d_{vt} = \frac{1}{5}(d_v^2 + 6) \Rightarrow \lim d_{vt} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \lim (d_v^2 + 6) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow l = \frac{1}{5}(l^2 + 6) \Rightarrow \underbrace{l=2}_{\text{Ανεται}} \text{ και } \underbrace{l=3}_{\text{Ανεται}}$$

Αναποτελεσματικός $d_{vt} - d_v < 0 \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow d_{vt} < d_v \Rightarrow l < d_v < \beta$