

Şiruri

1. Consideram sirul $(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ definit prin

$$a_0 = 0, a_1 = 1, a_n = \frac{a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}}{2}, \quad \forall n \geq 2.$$

- a) Este sirul monoton?
- b) Dar convergent?
- c) Calculati $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$

2. (*admitere 2021 - simultan 2 probleme*)

Pentru orice $n \in \mathbb{N}$ se noteaza

$$I_n = \int_0^1 \frac{x^{2n}}{1+x^2} dx \quad \left| \quad I_n = \int_1^e (\ln x)^n dx$$

a) Aratati ca sirul $(I_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ verifica relatia de recurenta

$$I_{n+1} + I_n = \frac{1}{2n+1}, \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \left| \quad I_{n+1} + (n+1)I_n = e, \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

b) Justificati ca $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n = 0$

c) Calculati apoi $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} nI_n$

d) Calculati si $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{I_n}{I_{n+1}}$

3. Calculati urmatoarele limite

a) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} \left(7^{\sqrt{n+1}-\sqrt{n}} - 1 \right)$

b) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\sqrt[7]{\frac{n+1}{n}} - 1 \right)$

c) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n)}$