

## Ciągi liczbowe.

**zad. 1.** Wypisać 4 pierwsze wyrazy ciągów:

- |   |                                |                                   |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) $a_n = \frac{n^2}{n+2}$                                | b) $a_n = \sin \frac{n\pi}{2}$ | c) $a_n = \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)}$ |
| d) $a_n = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$                    | e) $a_n = \frac{2+(-1)^n}{n}$  | f) $a_n = (-2)^n$                 |
| g) $a_n = (a_{n-2} + a_{n-1})$ , gdzie $a_1 = 1, a_2 = 1$ |                                |                                   |
| h) $a_n = \frac{1}{2}a_{n-1}$ , gdzie $a_1 = 8$ .         |                                |                                   |

**zad. 2.** Ustalić wzór na ogólny wyraz ciągu o początkowych wyrazach:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a) 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, ...   | b) $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{15}, \dots$     |
| c) $\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2}, \frac{-1}{3 \cdot 4}, \frac{1}{5 \cdot 6}, \frac{-1}{7 \cdot 8}, \frac{1}{9 \cdot 10}, \dots$ | d) $\frac{1}{6}, \frac{4}{11}, \frac{7}{16}, \frac{10}{21}, \frac{13}{26}, \dots$ |

**zad. 3.** Zbadać monotoniczność ciągów:

- |                           |                             |                               |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a) $a_n = \frac{3}{n+2}$  | b) $a_n = \frac{2n-3}{n+3}$ | c) $a_n = 6n - n^2$           |
| d) $a_n = \frac{3n}{n+1}$ | e) $a_n = \frac{2^n}{n!}$   | f) $a_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$ . |

**zad. 4.** Wyznaczyć granice ciągu:

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| a) $a_n = \frac{2n+1}{3n-2}$                   | b) $a_n = \frac{4n^2-3}{2n^2+n+1}$                          | c) $a_n = \frac{3n^2+2}{4n-1}$                |
| d) $a_n = \frac{n^3}{n^2+2n+1}$                | e) $a_n = \frac{6n+2}{2n^3}$                                | f) $a_n = \frac{2}{n^2+1}$                    |
| g) $a_n = \left(\frac{4n-1}{n+2}\right)^6$     | h) $a_n = \left(\frac{n^2-1}{2n^2+1}\right)^5$              | i) $a_n = \sqrt[5]{\frac{2n-1}{n+1}}$         |
| j) $a_n = \sqrt[3]{\frac{n^2}{8n^2-1}}$        | k) $a_n = \sqrt{2n+3} - \sqrt{n-1}$                         | l) $a_n = \sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n}$              |
| m) $a_n = \frac{2 \cdot 3^n - 5}{4 \cdot 3^n}$ | n) $a_n = \frac{3 \cdot 2^{2n+3} - 1}{5 \cdot 4^{n+1} + 3}$ | o) $a_n = \sqrt[n]{2^n + 3^n}$                |
| p) $a_n = \sqrt[n]{5^n + 6^n + 7^n}$           | r) $a_n = \left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)^n$                   | s) $a_n = \left(1 + \frac{3}{n}\right)^{n+2}$ |
| t) $a_n = \left(\frac{n+4}{n}\right)^{2n}$     | u) $a_n = \left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right)^{n-3}$ .             |   |