

17. $\sup C = ?$

$$A = \{ (n+1)^{2/n} \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \}$$

$$B = \{ x(\alpha-x) \mid x \in (0,1) \}, \alpha \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$B \subset [1, +\infty)$$

$$x(\alpha-x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - \alpha x \leq 0$$

$$x \in (0, \alpha)$$

$$\alpha \geq 1 \Rightarrow x \cdot (\alpha-x) \geq 0$$

$$\alpha \geq 1 \quad B \subseteq (0, +\infty) \Rightarrow \inf B = 0$$

$$\exists x_n \in (0,1) : x_n(\alpha-x_n) \rightarrow 0 \quad x_n = \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \cdot (\alpha - \frac{1}{n}) < \varepsilon$$

$$m=1 \quad (m+1)^{2/m} \in A$$

$$2^2 = 4 \in A$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{x_n(\alpha-x_n)}$$

za n
goboroko
veliko
 $n \geq \left\lceil \frac{\alpha}{\varepsilon} \right\rceil + 1$

$$\frac{4}{\frac{1}{n} \cdot (\alpha - \frac{1}{n})} = \frac{4n}{\alpha - \frac{1}{n}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} +\infty$$

$$C = \left\{ \frac{a}{b} \mid a \in A, b \in B \right\} \Rightarrow \sup C = +\infty$$

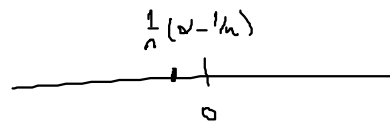
2° $\alpha \in (0,1)$

$$x = \alpha \Rightarrow 0 \in B$$

$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{0}$ nije godpo jer $\Rightarrow C$ nije godpo jer ∞ .

3° $\alpha \leq 0$

$$x(\alpha-x) < 0 \Rightarrow B \subset (-\infty, 0)$$



$$x = \frac{1}{n} \quad \frac{\frac{1}{n}(\alpha - \frac{1}{n})}{\frac{1}{n}(\alpha - \frac{1}{n})} \rightarrow 0 \quad \frac{a}{\frac{1}{n}(\alpha - \frac{1}{n})} \rightarrow -\infty \Rightarrow \inf C = -\infty$$

$$\sup C = ? \quad \sup C = \frac{?}{\inf B}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} \leq \frac{a}{\inf B} \quad / \quad b, \inf B < 0$$

$$\frac{a}{b} \leq \frac{a}{\inf B} \leq \frac{\inf A}{\inf B} \quad \text{jer } b, \inf B < 0, a, \inf A > 0.$$

$$\inf A = 4 ?$$

$$(n+1)^{2/n^2} > 4 \quad \uparrow \quad n^{2/n^2}$$

$$(n+1) > 4^{n^2/2} = 2^{n^2} \quad \downarrow$$

$$(n+1)^{2/n^2} = \left((n+1)^{1/n} \right)^{2/n} = \left(\underbrace{n}_{\downarrow 1} \sqrt[n]{n+1} \right)^{2/n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1$$

$$(n+1)^{2/n^2} > 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\inf A = 1}}$$

$$\inf B = ?$$

$$x \cdot (x - \alpha) \geq \inf B$$

$$\alpha \leq 0$$

$$-x \cdot (x - \alpha) \geq \inf B \quad / \cdot (-1)$$

$$\underbrace{x \cdot (x - \alpha)} \leq -\inf B$$

$$-\alpha = \beta > 0$$

$$x \cdot (x + \beta) \quad , \quad x \in (0, 1)$$

$$x \rightarrow 1 \quad \begin{matrix} \underbrace{x}_{> 0} & \underbrace{(x + \beta)}_{> 0} & x < 1 \\ & & x + \beta < \beta \end{matrix}$$

$$x \cdot (x + \beta) < 1 \cdot (\beta + 1) = \beta + 1 = 1 - \alpha$$

$$x \rightarrow 1$$

$$x_n = 1 - \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow x_n \cdot (x_n + \beta) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 + \beta$$

$$-\inf B = 1 - \alpha$$

$$\inf B = \alpha - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sup C = \frac{\inf A}{\inf B} = \frac{1}{\alpha - 1}$$

$$21. \quad x_{n+1} = \frac{4x_n}{2x_n + 3}, \quad x_1 = 1$$

$$x_n \quad \square \quad x_{n+1}$$

$$x_n > 0 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \cap \quad n \dots$$

$$x_n \quad \square \quad \frac{4x_n}{2x_n + 3} \quad / : x_n$$

$$1 \quad \square \quad \frac{4}{2x_n + 3} \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad x_n > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{4x_n}{2x_n+3}$$

$$x_n = \frac{a_n}{b_n} \quad \leadsto \quad \frac{a_{n+1}}{b_{n+1}} = \frac{4 \frac{a_n}{b_n}}{2 \frac{a_n}{b_n} + 3} = \frac{4a_n}{2a_n + 3b_n}$$

$$a_{n+1} = 4a_n \quad a_1 = 1$$

$$b_{n+1} = 2a_n + 3b_n \quad b_1 = 1$$

$$a_n = \frac{b_{n+1} - 3b_n}{2}$$

$$a_{n+1} = 4a_n \Rightarrow \frac{b_{n+2} - 3b_{n+1}}{2} = 2(b_{n+1} - 3b_n)$$

$$b_{n+2} = 4b_{n+1} - 12b_n + 3b_{n+1} = 7b_{n+1} - 12b_n$$

$$a_{n+1} = 4^n$$

$$a_2 = 4 \cdot 1$$

$$a_3 = 4 \cdot a_2 = 4 \cdot 4 = 4^2$$

$$a_4 = 4 \cdot a_3 = 4^3$$

$$\text{PMU: } \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad a_n = 4^{n-1}$$

$$(\text{B4}) \quad a_1 = 4^0 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$(\text{IK}) \quad a_n = 4^{n-1} \quad a_{n+1} = 4 \cdot a_n = 4^n \quad \checkmark$$

$$b_{n+2} = 7b_{n+1} - 12b_n \quad \leadsto \quad x^2 - 7x + 12 = 0 \quad \leadsto \quad x_{1,2} = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49-48}}{2}$$

$$x^2 = 7x - 12$$

$$x_1 = \frac{7+1}{2} \quad x_2 = \frac{7-1}{2}$$

$$b_n = c_1 \cdot 4^n + c_2 \cdot 3^n$$

$$x_1 = 4, \quad x_2 = 3$$

$$b_1 = 1$$

$$b_2 = 2a_1 + 3b_1 = 5$$

$$n=1 \quad c_1 \cdot 4 + c_2 \cdot 3 = 1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} / \cdot 4 \\ - \end{array} \right\}$$

$$n=2 \quad c_1 \cdot 16 + c_2 \cdot 9 = 5 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} / \cdot 4 \\ - \end{array} \right\}$$

\Rightarrow

$$-3c_2 = 1$$

$$c_2 = -1/3$$

$$c_1 = \frac{1 - c_2 \cdot 3}{4} = \frac{1+1}{4} = 1/2$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{2} 4^n - \frac{1}{3} 3^n$$

$$x_n = \frac{4^{n-1}}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 4^n - \frac{1}{3} 3^n} = \frac{4^{n-1}}{2 \cdot 4^{n-1} - 3^{n-1}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4^{n-1}}{2 \cdot 4^{n-1} - 3^{n-1}} \cdot \frac{1/4^{n-1}}{1/4^{n-1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2 - (\frac{3}{4})^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{2}$$