

Σύγχρονη περιγραφή τίτλων των εργασιών των Φυλάξιων

1) (i) $x_1 = 1$, $\frac{3x_n+2}{x_n+1} = x_{n+1}$, θετικός. Επειδή, βέβαια είναι ότι $x_n > 0$, θετικός.

Επομένως, $x_2 = \frac{3x_1+2}{x_1+1} = \frac{3+2}{1+1} = \frac{5}{2} > 1 = x_1$. Δείχνεται επεργάλευση στην $(x_n)_{n \geq 1}$.

Αν $x_n < x_{n+1}$, περινούμε θετικός (επεργάλευση), δείχνεται ότι $x_{n+1} < x_{n+2}$.

Ισοδύναμα, αρκεί $\frac{3x_n+2}{x_n+1} < \frac{3x_{n+1}+2}{x_{n+1}+1}$. Εντούτη οι σημειώσεις αφορούν

ειναι δείκτης, η καθεύδα αυτού του παραγόντος για την $(n \rightarrow 1/2 \omega X^{1/2 \omega})$

$$(3x_n+2)(x_{n+1}+1) < (x_n+1)(3x_{n+1}+2) \Leftrightarrow 3x_n x_{n+1} + 3x_n + 2x_{n+1} + 2 < 3x_n x_{n+1} + 2x_n + 3x_{n+1} + 2$$

$\Leftrightarrow x_n < x_{n+1}$ Αλλά δείχνεται επεργάλευση υπόθεση. Αλλα, $x_n < x_{n+1}$, θετικός

Αν η $(x_n)_{n \geq 1}$ σχεδόν ή πεπερασμένη, τότε να σημειωθεί ότι είναι μια ψηφιακή αριθμητική. Αν ισχύει $x_n \rightarrow x$, με $x \in \mathbb{R}$, τότε μεταβαίνει $x_{n+1} \rightarrow x$. Αλλα, εγκεί-

$$x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x_n+2}{x_n+1} = \frac{3x+2}{x+1} \Rightarrow x^2+x=3x+2 \Rightarrow x^2-2x-2=0$$

$\Rightarrow x = \sqrt{3}+1$, ή, $x = 1-\sqrt{3}$. Οπως, $x_n > 0$, θετικός $\Rightarrow x = \sqrt{3}+1$. Διαλέχει,

αν η $(x_n)_{n \geq 1}$ σχεδόν ή πεπερασμένη, σημειώνεται $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \sqrt{3}+1$.

Οι σημειώσεις στην $x_n < \sqrt{3}+1$, θετικός. Το για την άριθμητη παραλλαγή, δείχνεται

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \sqrt{3}+1$ (Αλλά το παρενθετικό μεταγράψει). Δείχνεται

επεργάλευση $x_n < \sqrt{3}+1$, θετικός. Αν $n=1$, $x_1 = 1 < \sqrt{3}+1$, αφορά την παραλλαγή

Υποδογεγκάτη στην $x_n < \sqrt{3}+1$, περινούμε θετικός, μεταβαίνει στην $x_{n+1} < \sqrt{3}+1$

Ισοδύναμα, αρκεί να δείχνεται ότι $\frac{3x_n+2}{x_n+1} < \sqrt{3}+1 \Leftrightarrow (3x_n+2) < (\sqrt{3}+1)(x_n+1)$

$$(\text{παραγόντες } x_n > 0) \Leftrightarrow 3x_n+2 < x_n\sqrt{3} + x_n + \sqrt{3} + 1 \Leftrightarrow 2x_n - \sqrt{3}x_n < \sqrt{3} - 1 \Leftrightarrow x_n < \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2-\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_n < \frac{(\sqrt{3}-1)(2+\sqrt{3})}{(2-\sqrt{3})(2+\sqrt{3})} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}+3-2-\sqrt{3}}{4-3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{1} = \sqrt{3}+1, \text{ μεταβαίνει στην παραλλαγή.}$$

Αλλα, $x_n < \sqrt{3}+1$, θετικός $\Rightarrow (x_n)_{n \geq 1}$ παραγόντες $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x \in \mathbb{R}$, (Α.Π.Π.).

$\Rightarrow x = \sqrt{3}+1$, Ι.Φ. με διατίθεται σημειώσεις στην περιγραφή

- (i) $x_1=1$, $x_{n+1}=\sqrt{2x_n}$, HallN. Engegående, $x_n>0$, HallN. Efters, $x_2=\sqrt{2x_1}=\sqrt{2}>x_1$.
 Engegående, $(x_n)_{n \geq 1}^{\infty} \uparrow$: $x_n < x_{n+2} (\Leftrightarrow) \sqrt{2x_n} < \sqrt{2x_{n+1}} (\Leftrightarrow) x_n < x_{n+1}$.
 Tills, av $x_n \rightarrow x \in \mathbb{R}$, vare $x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{2x_n} = \sqrt{2x} \Rightarrow x^2 = 2x \Rightarrow x=0, 1, x=2$
 Att $(x_n)_{n \geq 1}^{\infty}$ är $x_n > 0$, efters $x=2$. Därför $x_n < 2$, HallN. Engegående,
 $x_{n+1} < 2 (\Leftrightarrow) \sqrt{2x_n} < 2 (\Leftrightarrow) x_n < 2$. Att, $(x_n)_{n \geq 1}^{\infty}$ är $x_n < 2$, HallN.
 $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 2$, efters x_n är konvergent mot siffran.
(ii) $0 < x_1 < 2$ vare $x_{n+1} = \frac{6+6x_n}{7+x_n}$, HallN. Engegående $x_2 = \frac{6+6x_1}{7+x_1}$. Efters
 av $x_1 > x_2$, $x_1 < x_2$. Engegående $x_1 \leq x_2 (\Leftrightarrow) x_1 \leq \frac{6+6x_1}{7+x_1} (\Leftrightarrow) x_1(7+x_1) \leq 6+6x_1$,
 (efters $x_1 > 0$) $(\Leftrightarrow) x_1^2 + x_1 - 6 \leq 0 (\Leftrightarrow) -3 \leq x_1 \leq 2$ men efters $x_1 > 0$
 $x^2 + x - 6 = 0$ given $x=2, x=-3$. Ans vare $x_1 < 2$. Att, HallN.
 Engegående $-3 < x_1 < 2 \Rightarrow x_1^2 + x_1 - 6 < 0 \Rightarrow x_1 < x_2$.
 Därför engegående $(x_n)_{n \geq 1}^{\infty}$. Engegående $x_{n+1} < x_{n+2} (\Leftrightarrow) \frac{6+6x_n}{7+x_n} < \frac{6+6x_{n+1}}{7+x_{n+1}}$
 $\stackrel{x_n > 0}{(\Leftrightarrow)} 42+6x_{n+1}+42x_n+6x_nx_{n+1} < 42+42x_{n+1}+6x_n+6x_nx_{n+1} (\Leftrightarrow) 36x_n < 36x_{n+1} (\Leftrightarrow) x_n < x_{n+1}$
 Att $x_n \rightarrow x \in \mathbb{R}$, vare $x_{n+1} \rightarrow x \Rightarrow x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6+6x_n}{7+x_n} = \frac{6+6x}{7+x} \Rightarrow x^2 + x - 6 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow x = -3, 1, x=2$. Att $x_n > 0$, HallN., efters $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 2$.
 Menen vare definito att $x_n < 2$, HallN. Engegående, $x_n < 2$, HallN. $x_1 < 2$.
 $x_{n+1} < 2 (\Leftrightarrow) \frac{6+6x_n}{7+x_n} < 2 (\Leftrightarrow) 6+6x_n < 2x_n+14 \Leftrightarrow 4x_n < 8 (\Leftrightarrow) x_n < 2$.
 2) (i) $5^n < 2^n + 5^n < 5^n + 5^n = 2 \cdot 5^n \Rightarrow 5 < \sqrt[n]{2+5^n} < \sqrt[n]{5 \cdot 2^n}$, HallN. Att $\sqrt[n]{2} \rightarrow 1$ (peru siffr.)
 $\Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{2+5^n} \rightarrow 5$.
 (ii) $a_n = \sqrt[n]{3^n + n^2 + 5^n} = \sqrt[n]{1 + \frac{n^2}{3^n} + 5 \cdot \frac{n}{3^n}} = \sqrt[n]{b_n}$, men $b_n = 1 + \frac{n^2}{3^n} + 5 \cdot \frac{n}{3^n}$, HallN.
 Ans uppsiffr. $\Rightarrow \frac{n^2}{3^n} \rightarrow 0$ men $\frac{n}{3^n} \rightarrow 0$. Att, $b_n \rightarrow 1$.
 Att peru $\sqrt[n]{b_n} \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{b_n} \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow a_n \rightarrow 3$.
 (iii) $\sqrt[n]{7n^2 - 5n + 3} = \sqrt[n]{n^2} \sqrt[n]{7 - \frac{5}{n} + \frac{3}{n^2}} = (\sqrt[n]{n})^2 \sqrt[n]{7 - \frac{5}{n} + \frac{3}{n^2}}$, HallN. Att $\sqrt[n]{n} \rightarrow 1$ vare
 $7 - \frac{5}{n} + \frac{3}{n^2} \rightarrow 7 > 0 \stackrel{\text{Ofta!}}{\Rightarrow} \sqrt[n]{7 - \frac{5}{n} + \frac{3}{n^2}} \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{7n^2 - 5n + 3} \rightarrow 1$

$$(iv) \frac{n^2 + 3^n + 1}{n^4 + 3^{n+1} + 7} = \frac{3^n \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3^n} + \frac{1}{3^{n+1}} \right)}{3^{n+1} \left(1 + \frac{n^4}{3^{n+1}} + \frac{7}{3^{n+1}} \right)}, \text{ then } \frac{1}{3^n} \rightarrow 0 \text{ (Op. 5). As } n \rightarrow \infty \frac{1}{3^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3^n} \rightarrow 0$$

Eniorn, and suprinfo. lobs $\Rightarrow \frac{n^2}{3^n} \rightarrow 0$ and $\frac{n^4}{3^{n+1}} \rightarrow 0$ (Diffr. 2a)
As $n \rightarrow \infty$ lobs $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3^n} + \frac{1}{3^{n+1}} \rightarrow 1$.

$$(v) \frac{3^n + 5^n}{8^n - 7^n} = \frac{5^n}{8^n} \cdot \frac{1 + \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^n}{1 - \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^n} \rightarrow 0, \text{ as } \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^n \rightarrow 0, \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^n \rightarrow 0 \text{ (Op. 5)}$$

$$(vi) \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n} = \frac{(\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n})(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} = \frac{(\sqrt{n+1})^2 - (\sqrt{n})^2}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}, \text{ then } \sqrt{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 < \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}, \text{ then } \underset{\text{Sandwich}}{\Rightarrow} \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n} \rightarrow 0, \text{ as } \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \rightarrow 0$$

$$(vii) \left| \frac{\sin(3n+1)}{n} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n}, \text{ then } \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}. \text{ Eniorn, } \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\underset{\text{Sandwich}}{\Rightarrow} \left| \frac{\sin(3n+1)}{n} \right| \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\sin(3n+1)}{n} \rightarrow 0 \quad (\text{Op. 5: } |a_n| \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow a_n \rightarrow 0)$$

$$(viii) \left| \frac{\cos(n! + 1/2^n)}{\sqrt{n}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}, \text{ then } \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}. \text{ Eniorn, } \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{as Sandwich (since as vii)} \Rightarrow \frac{\cos(n! + 1/2^n)}{\sqrt{n}} \rightarrow 0$$

$$(ix) \left| \frac{\sin(n) + \cos(n)}{n + \sqrt{n}} \right| \stackrel{\text{Triv. Av.}}{\leq} \frac{|\sin(n)| + |\cos(n)|}{n + \sqrt{n}} \leq \frac{2}{n + \sqrt{n}} \leq \frac{2}{n}, \text{ then } \underset{\text{Sandwich}}{\Rightarrow} \frac{2}{n} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{\sin(n) + \cos(n)}{n + \sqrt{n}} \rightarrow 0 \quad (\text{since vii}).$$

$$(x) 6^n < 6^n + \frac{1}{n!} \leq 6^n + 1 < 6^n + 6^n = 2 \cdot 6^n, \text{ then } 6 < \sqrt[6^n]{6^n + 1} < 6\sqrt[6^n]{2}, \text{ then } \sqrt[6^n]{6^n + 1} \rightarrow 6, \text{ as D. Sandwich.}$$

$$(xi) 2 \leq 3 - \sin^2(y) \leq 3, \text{ then, as } 0 \leq \sin^2(y) \leq 1, \text{ then}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{2} \leq \sqrt[3]{3 - \sin^2(y)} \leq \sqrt[3]{3}, \text{ then } \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}. \text{ As } \sqrt[3]{2} \rightarrow 1 \text{ and } \sqrt[3]{3} \rightarrow 1,$$

$$\text{Exp. } \sqrt[3]{3 - \sin^2(y)} \rightarrow 1, \text{ by D. Sandwich.}$$

$$(xii) \quad a_n = \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!}, \text{ then } \Rightarrow \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{((n+1)!)^2}{(2n+2)!} \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2} =$$

$$= \left[\frac{(n+1)!}{n!} \right]^2 \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{(2n+2)!} = (n+1)^2 \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{[(2n)!](2n+1)(2n+2)} = \frac{(n+1)^2}{(2n+1)(2n+2)} = \frac{n+1}{(2n+1) \cdot 2} =$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \frac{n+1}{2(2n+1)} \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} < 1 \Rightarrow a_n \rightarrow 0, \text{ and up to 1 you}$$

$$(xiii) \quad \frac{1}{2} < \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n}_{n \text{ n periods}} < n \cdot \frac{1}{2}, \text{ then } N$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ o regular steps periods}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{2}} < \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n} < \sqrt[n]{n \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt[n]{n} \cdot \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Satz}}{\Rightarrow} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{2} + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n} \rightarrow L.$$

$$(*) \text{ Assume 10 (full)) 2: } a_n = \frac{n!}{n^n}, \text{ then } N \Rightarrow \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} =$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n} \rightarrow e^{-1}. \text{ As, } \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| \rightarrow \frac{1}{e} < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n \rightarrow 0, \text{ and so up to 1 you}$$

Nieuer Beweis für $e = 2$

$$1) \left(1 + \frac{1}{3^n}\right)^n = \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{3^n}\right)^{3^n}\right]^{\frac{n}{3}} \rightarrow e^{\frac{n}{3}}, \text{ da } \left(1 + \frac{1}{3^n}\right)^{3^n} \rightarrow e \text{ ws}$$

unabhängig von $\left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n\right]_{n=1}^{\infty}$.

$$2) \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n\right]^n \geq 2^n, \text{ Nullv., da } \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n\right]_{n=1}^{\infty} \nearrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \geq 2, \text{ Nullv. Oftw., } 2^n \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2} \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$3) \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^n = \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^{n^2}\right]^{\frac{n}{n^2}} = \sqrt[n]{b_n}, \text{ mit } b_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^{n^2}, \text{ Nullv.}$$

Es gilt $b_n \rightarrow e$ gen. $(b_n)_{n \geq 1}$, ferner unabhängig von $\left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n\right]_{n=1}^{\infty}$.

$$\text{Einsatz, } e > 0. \text{ A.s., } \sqrt[n]{b_n} \rightarrow 1 \quad (\text{Beweis spät h}) \Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^n \rightarrow 1$$

$$4) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n^2}\right)^n = \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{2n^2}\right)^{2n^2}\right]^{\frac{n}{2n^2}} = \sqrt[n]{b_n}, \text{ mit}$$

$$b_n = \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{2n^2}\right)^{2n^2}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}, \text{ Nullv. Nullv., } \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n^2}\right)^{2n^2} \rightarrow e \text{ gen.}$$

$$n \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{2n^2}\right)^{2n^2}\right]_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{ ferner unabhängig von } \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n\right]_{n=1}^{\infty} \quad (\text{Vorh})$$

$$2n^2 \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ Nullv. von } \left(2n^2\right)_{n=1}^{\infty} \nearrow$$

$$\sqrt[n]{b_n} \rightarrow 1 \quad (\text{später h}) \Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n^2}\right)^n \rightarrow 1.$$

$$5) 1 < \left(n + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \leq (n+1)^n = (2n)^n = \sqrt[n]{2n} = \sqrt[n]{2} \sqrt[n]{n}, \text{ Nullv.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(n + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \rightarrow 2, \text{ Oftw D. Sandwich}$$



$$6) \left(2 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n > 2^n, \text{ then } N. \text{ And } 2^n \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow \left(2 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$7) \sqrt[n]{2 + \frac{1}{n}} \rightarrow 1+0=1, \text{ and } \sqrt[n]{2} \rightarrow 1 \quad (\text{period of 1}) \text{ and } \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0. \text{ And } 1 > 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{2 + \frac{1}{n}} \rightarrow 1 \quad (\text{period of 1}) \\ \Rightarrow \left(\sqrt[n]{2 + \frac{1}{n}}\right)^{1/n} \rightarrow 1.$$

$$8) \left(1 + \frac{1}{n!}\right)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} 1^{n-k} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n!}\right)^k = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{1}{(n!)^k}$$

$$\binom{n}{1} \frac{1}{n!} = \frac{n!}{(1!)(n-1)!}, \quad \frac{1}{n!} = \frac{1}{(n-1)!}$$

$$\binom{n}{k} \frac{1}{(n!)^k} = \frac{n!}{(k!)(n-k)!}, \quad \frac{1}{(n!)^k} = \frac{1}{k!} \cdot \frac{1}{(n-k)!}, \quad \frac{1}{(n!)^{k+1}} \leq \frac{1}{n!} \leq \frac{1}{(n-1)!}, \forall k \geq 2.$$

$$\text{And, } \binom{n}{k} \frac{1}{(n!)^k} \leq \frac{1}{(n-1)!}, \quad \forall k=1, \dots, n. \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{1}{(n!)^k} \leq n \cdot \frac{1}{(n-1)!}, \text{ then}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n!}\right)^n < \frac{n}{(n-1)!} + 1, \text{ then } N, \text{ and } \frac{n}{(n-1)!} \rightarrow 0 \quad (\text{delta test})$$

$$\text{so it's upper type). And sandwich} \Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{1}{n!}\right)^n \rightarrow 1$$

$$9) \text{ And } x_n \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow [x_n] + 1 \rightarrow +\infty, \text{ then } [x_n] + 1 > x_n, \text{ then}$$

$$\Rightarrow [x_n] \rightarrow +\infty \quad \text{'Encore une fois on } \left(1 + \frac{1}{[x_n]}\right)^{[x_n]} \rightarrow e$$

$$\text{and } \left(1 + \frac{1}{[x_n] + 1}\right)^{[x_n] + 1} \rightarrow e. \text{ Théorème, or } \epsilon > 0 \text{ et}$$

$$\text{un peu } n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \text{ with } e - \epsilon < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n < e, \text{ then } (a)$$

$$(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n \not\rightarrow e. \text{ Ensuite, } [x_n] \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow [x_n] > n_0 \text{ for some } n \geq n_0,$$

thus $n \in \mathbb{N}$ enough such that

Aber, $[x_n] + 1 > [x_n] > n_0$, $\forall n \geq n_0 \Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{1}{[x_n]} \right)^{[x_n]} > e - \epsilon$

Wen $\left(1 + \frac{1}{[x_n]} \right)^{[x_n]+1} > e - \epsilon$, $\forall n \geq n_1$. Aber, es gilt so

$$\left| \left(1 + \frac{1}{[x_n]} \right)^{[x_n]} - e \right| < \epsilon \text{ und } \left| \left(1 + \frac{1}{[x_n]} \right)^{[x_n]+1} - e \right| < \epsilon, \forall n \geq n_1.$$

To, $\epsilon > 0$ zu zeigen, dass $\left(1 + \frac{1}{[x_n]} \right)^{[x_n]} \rightarrow e$ und $\left(1 + \frac{1}{[x_n]} \right)^{[x_n]+1} \rightarrow e$

(Expression: Da $\left\{ \left(1 + \frac{1}{[x_n]} \right)^{[x_n]} \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ und $\left\{ \left(1 + \frac{1}{[x_n]} \right)^{[x_n]+1} \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ stetig sind)

durch $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n \right\} = e$ nebsto $n = [x_n] \in \mathbb{N}$,

für jedes $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $[x_n] = [x_{n+1}] = [x_{n+2}]$.

Auch zeigt $x_n \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow x_n > 1 \quad \forall n \geq n_2$, (n_2 ausreichend groß)

Aber, da $[x_n] \leq x_n < [x_n] + 1 \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{1+[x_n]} < 1 + \frac{1}{x_n} \leq 1 + \frac{1}{[x_n]}$

$\Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{1}{1+[x_n]} \right)^{[x_n]} < \left(1 + \frac{1}{x_n} \right)^{[x_n]} \leq \left(1 + \frac{1}{[x_n]} \right)^{[x_n]} \Rightarrow$

$\overset{x_n > 1}{\Rightarrow} \left(1 + \frac{1}{1+[x_n]} \right)^{[x_n]} \leq \left(1 + \frac{1}{1+[x_n]} \right)^{x_n} < \left(1 + \frac{1}{x_n} \right)^{x_n} \leq \left(1 + \frac{1}{[x_n]} \right)^{x_n} < \left(1 + \frac{1}{[x_n]} \right)^{[x_n]+1}$

$\Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{1}{1+[x_n]} \right)^{[x_n]} < \left(1 + \frac{1}{x_n} \right)^{x_n} < \left(1 + \frac{1}{[x_n]} \right)^{[x_n]+1}, \forall n \geq n_2$

To b3, $\left(1 + \frac{1}{1+[x_n]} \right)^{[x_n]} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{1+[x_n]} \right)^{1+[x_n]} \left(1 + \frac{1}{1+[x_n]} \right)^{-1} \rightarrow e \cdot 1 = e \quad ([x_n] \rightarrow +\infty)$

Wen $\left(1 + \frac{1}{[x_n]} \right)^{[x_n]+1} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{[x_n]} \right)^{[x_n]} \left(1 + \frac{1}{[x_n]} \right) \rightarrow e \cdot 1 = e$. Aber, da

Sandwich $\Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{1}{x_n} \right)^{x_n} \rightarrow e$