

(5.) a) Tvrđuje viječ istinito. Npr. niz $a_n = \frac{1}{n+1}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$

je u intervalu $\langle 0, 1 \rangle$ i $\lim_n a_n = \lim_n \frac{1}{n+1} = 0$.

$(a_{p_n})_n$ podniz od $(a_n)_n \Rightarrow \lim_n a_{p_n} = 0 \notin \langle 0, 1 \rangle$

(5.) b) $(a_n)_n$ niz u $[0, 1]$. $(a_n)_n$ je ograničen poime konvergenciju podniz $(a_{p_n})_n$. Vrijedi $0 \leq a_{p_n} \leq 1$

Stavimo li $b_n = 0 \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$c_n = 1 \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ tada $b_{p_n} \leq a_{p_n} \leq c_{p_n} \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

Po teoremu s prednjeg vrijedi $\lim_n b_{p_n} \leq \lim_n a_{p_n} \leq \lim_n c_{p_n}$

$\Rightarrow 0 \leq \lim_n a_{p_n} \leq 1$

$\Rightarrow \lim_n a_{p_n} \in [0, 1]$

Tvrđanje je točno.

(5.) c) $\lim_n a_n = 5 \Rightarrow (\exists \varepsilon > 0) (\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N})$ t.d.

$(n > n_0) \Rightarrow |a_n - 5| < \varepsilon$, tj. $a_n \in \langle 5-\varepsilon, 5+\varepsilon \rangle$

Posebno, za $\varepsilon = 1$ $\langle 5-1, 5+1 \rangle = \langle 4, 6 \rangle$ sadrži gotovo

sve članove niza, odnosno, izvan tog intervala ima samo končno mnogo članova niza \Rightarrow izvan intervala $\langle 3, 6 \rangle$ imaju samo končno mnogo članova niza.

Dakle, tvrdnja je pogrešna.

5. d) Stavimo $A = \{1\}$, $B = \{0, 1\}$ $A \subseteq B$
 $\sup A = 1$, $\inf B = 0$
 $\sup A > \inf B$

Dokle, tadyje je posřízne.

6. $\lim_n a_{2n} = a = \lim_n a_{2n-1}$

$$(\forall \varepsilon > 0) (\exists n_\varepsilon' \in \mathbb{N}) (k > n_\varepsilon') \Rightarrow |a_{2k} - a| < \varepsilon$$

$$(\forall \varepsilon > 0) (\exists n_\varepsilon'' \in \mathbb{N}) (k > n_\varepsilon'') \Rightarrow |a_{2k-1} - a| < \varepsilon$$

$$n_\varepsilon := \max \{2n_\varepsilon', 2n_\varepsilon'' - 1\}$$

Za $n > n_\varepsilon$ je $n > 2n_\varepsilon'$ i $n > 2n_\varepsilon'' - 1$. Imamo dvejde
možnosti:

1. n je parný, $n = 2k$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\Rightarrow n > 2n_\varepsilon' \Rightarrow 2k > 2n_\varepsilon' \Rightarrow k > n_\varepsilon'$$

$$\Rightarrow |a_{2k} - a| < \varepsilon, \text{ tj. } |a_n - a| < \varepsilon$$

2. n je neparný, $n = 2k-1$, za neli $k \in \mathbb{N}$

$$n > 2n_\varepsilon'' - 1 \Rightarrow 2k-1 > 2n_\varepsilon'' - 1 \Rightarrow k > n_\varepsilon''$$

$$\Rightarrow |a_{2k-1} - a| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |a_n - a| < \varepsilon$$

Dokle, za $n > n_\varepsilon$ je $|a_n - a| < \varepsilon$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_n a_n = a$$

7. Treba dokazati da $(\forall \varepsilon > 0) (\exists n_\varepsilon \in \mathbb{N})$ t.d.,

$$n > n_\varepsilon \Rightarrow \left| \frac{1}{n^2} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon, \text{ tj. } \frac{1}{n^2} < \varepsilon, \text{ tj. } n > \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}$$

Za $\varepsilon > 0$ primjenimo Arhimedov algoritam na $1/\sqrt{\varepsilon}$.

Tada $\exists n_\varepsilon \in \mathbb{N}$ t.d. $1 < n_\varepsilon \cdot \sqrt{\varepsilon}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Za } n > n_\varepsilon \Rightarrow n \cdot \sqrt{\varepsilon} > n_\varepsilon \cdot \sqrt{\varepsilon} > 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\varepsilon} > \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n^2} < \varepsilon \\ \Rightarrow \left| \frac{1}{n^2} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_n \frac{1}{n^2} = 0.$$