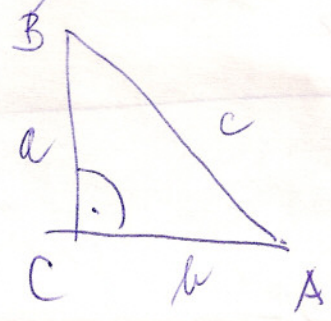


1) Dok. pre $\forall \Delta ABC$, ktol pri $\angle C = 90^\circ \rightarrow a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

h pomocou pravitelnosti: - obrateni

- obmeneni
- negacia (kriticiz)



2) pre kazdy $\Delta \forall ABC \angle C = 90^\circ \wedge P = \frac{a \cdot b}{c}$

- obrateni
- obmeneni
- negacia

3) dokazte, ze pre kazde prirod. cislo platí = mat. induk.

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + (2n - 1) = n^2$

4) dokazte, ze postupnost je ohranicena

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3^n} \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$$

shora a zdola

5) dokazte monotonnost pre:

$$\left\{ \frac{2n}{n+1} \right\} \quad \left\{ \frac{n+2}{n+1} \right\}$$

pre 2-3 etapy

6) 10 roznych prikladov na limit postupnosti

~~frizica mo~~

1) $\forall \Delta ABC$, uhol pri $\angle C = 90^\circ \Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

obrátená: $\exists \Delta ABC$, uhol pri $\angle C = 90^\circ \Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

obmezená: $\forall \Delta ABC$, uhol pri $\angle A = 90^\circ \Rightarrow b^2 + c^2 = a^2$

negatívna: $\forall \Delta ABC$, uhol pri $\angle C = 90^\circ \Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 \neq c^2$

2) $\forall \Delta ABC$, uhol pri $\angle C = 90^\circ \wedge p = \frac{ab}{2}$

obrátená: $\exists \Delta ABC$, uhol pri $\angle C = 90^\circ \wedge p = \frac{ab}{2}$

obmezená: $\forall \Delta ABC$, uhol pri $\angle A = 90^\circ \wedge p = \frac{bc}{2}$

negatívna: $\forall \Delta ABC$, uhol pri $\angle C = 90^\circ \wedge p \neq \frac{ab}{2}$

3) $1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + (2n-1) = n^2$

$a_n = \frac{(a_1 + a_n) \cdot n}{2}$

$a_n = \frac{(1 + 2n-1) \cdot n}{2} = \frac{2n \cdot n}{2} = \frac{2n^2}{2} = n^2$

4) $\left\{ \frac{1}{2-3n} \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$

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

$a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2-3n-3} = \frac{1}{-1-3n}$

$\frac{\frac{1}{-1-3n}}{\frac{1}{2-3n}} = \frac{2-3n}{-1-3n}$

$\frac{2-3n}{-1-3n} > 1$

$2-3n < -1-3n$

$3 < 0 \Rightarrow$ postupnosť je klesajúca, teda zloza obmedzená!

$\frac{1-0}{2-3n} = 0 \quad | \cdot 2-3n$

$1 \neq 0$

\Rightarrow postupnosť je zloza obmedzená!

Induktionsmaß für $P(n)$

~~$n < 1 \Rightarrow$ Induktionsmaß für $P(n)$ ist n~~

~~$n > 0$~~

$$2n^2 + 2n + 2 > 2n^2 + 4n$$

$$\frac{2n^2 + 4n}{2n^2 + 2n + 2} > 1$$

$$\frac{2n^2 + 4n}{2n^2 + 4n}$$

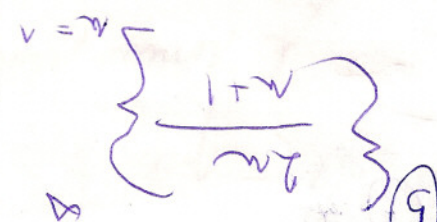
$$= \frac{2(n+1)^2}{2n^2 + 4n} = \frac{2(n^2 + 2n + 1)}{2n^2 + 4n} = \frac{2n^2 + 4n + 2}{2n^2 + 4n}$$

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{2n}{2n+2} = \frac{n}{n+1}$$

$$= \frac{2(n+1)}{(2n+2)(n+1)} = \frac{2(n+1)}{2(n+1)(n+1)} = \frac{2(n+1)}{2(n+1)^2} = \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$a_{n+1} =$$

$$a_n =$$



$$\left\{ \frac{n+2}{n+1} \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$$

$$a_n = \frac{n+2}{n+1}$$

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{n+3}{n+2}$$

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{\frac{n+3}{n+2}}{\frac{n+2}{n+1}}$$

$$= \frac{n^2 + 4n + 3}{n^2 + 4n + 4}$$

$$\frac{n^2 + 4n + 3}{n^2 + 4n + 4} > 1 \quad \left| \cdot (n^2 + 4n + 4) \right.$$

$$n^2 + 4n + 3 > n^2 + 4n + 4$$

$$-1 > 0 \quad \Rightarrow$$

Pretpostavljamo da je n prirodan broj
 Očigledno je da je n prirodan broj
 Očigledno je da je n prirodan broj