

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{1}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$\left| \frac{n^3 - 2n^2 + 4n - 1}{2n^3 + 3n^2 - 8n + 1} - \frac{1}{2} \right| = \left| \frac{2n^5 - 4n^4 + 8n^3 - 2n^2 - 3n^2 + 8n - 1}{2(2n^3 + 3n^2 - 8n + 1)} \right| = \left| \frac{-7n^2 + 16n - 3}{2(2n^3 + 3n^2 - 8n + 1)} \right| \stackrel{(1)}{\leq} \underbrace{\frac{50}{2(2n^3 + 3n^2 - 8n + 1)}}_{n \geq 3} \stackrel{(1)}{\leq}$$

$$7n^2 - 16n + 3 = 0 \quad n_{1,2} = \frac{16 \pm \sqrt{256 - 84}}{14} \leq \frac{16 + 14}{14} \leq 3$$

$$\stackrel{(2)}{\leq} \frac{7n^2 + 16n - 3}{2(2n^3 + 3n^2 - 8n + 1)} \stackrel{(1)}{\leq} \frac{8n^2}{2 \cdot 2n^3} = \frac{2}{n} < \varepsilon \Rightarrow n > \frac{2}{\varepsilon}$$

$$n^2 + 16n - 3 = 0 \quad n_{1,2} = \frac{-16 \pm \sqrt{256 + 12}}{2} < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$N(\varepsilon) = \max \left\{ \left[\frac{2}{\varepsilon} \right] + 1, 3 \right\} \quad (1)$$

$$2. \frac{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n-1}}{\sqrt{2n} - \sqrt{2n-1}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n-1}}{\sqrt{2n} + \sqrt{2n-1}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2n} + \sqrt{2n-1}}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n-1}} \stackrel{(2)}{=} \frac{n+1 - n+1}{2n - 2n+1} \frac{\sqrt{2n} + \sqrt{2n-1}}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n-1}} \stackrel{(1)}{=}$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2 - \frac{1}{n}}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{n}}} \stackrel{(1)}{\not\rightarrow} 2 \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} \stackrel{(1)}{=} 2\sqrt{2} \quad (1)$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{n u(x-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{nu}}{\frac{1}{4}} = 1 \quad (1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2}{(2-x)^2} = \infty \quad (1) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \arctan x = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{nu(x-2)} \cdot \arctan \frac{x^2}{(2-x)^2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$4. \quad y^2 + x \cdot 2y \cdot 4 + 3y^2 \cdot 4 = 36x^2 \quad (2)$$

$$y' = \frac{36x^2 - 42}{2x \cdot 4 + 3y^2} \quad (1) \quad y'(x=1, y=2) = \frac{36-42}{4+12} = \frac{32}{16} = 2 \quad (1)$$

$$y - y_0 = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) \Rightarrow y - 2 = 2(x - 1) \quad (1)$$