

# SUCESIVOS NUMERICAS

I

PROBLEMA 1:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2+1} = 0$  YA QUE

$$0 \leq \frac{1}{n^2+1} \leq \frac{1}{n^2} \leq \frac{1}{n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

c)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2-1}{2n^2+3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n^2-1}{n^2}}{\frac{2n^2+3}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-\frac{1}{n^2}}{2+\frac{3}{n^2}} = \frac{1}{2} = 1/2$

PROBLEMA 2: d), f), g) y h) USANDO LA TEORIA

e)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n+1} = 0$  YA QUE

$$0 < \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n+1} \leq \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

i)  $x > 1$   $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^n = \infty$  CLARO,

$x = 1 + \delta$ , LUGO  $(1+\delta)^n \geq 1 + n\delta \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \infty$   
↓  
LEMMA DE NEWTON

j)  $|x| < 1$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^n = 0$  CLARO

$\frac{1}{|x|} > 1$  Y ASS  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{x} \right|^n = \infty \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |x|^n = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^n = 0.$$

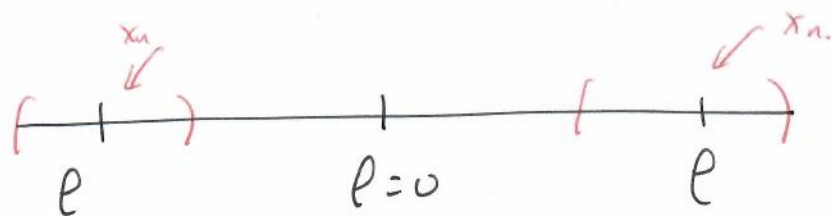
k)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{n+1} + 3^{n+1}}{2^n + 3^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2^{n+1} + 3^{n+1}}{3^{n+1}}}{\frac{2^n + 3^n}{3^{n+1}}} =$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n+1} + 1}{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}} = 3.$$

l)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt{n^2+1} - \sqrt{n} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2-n+1}{\sqrt{n^2+1} + \sqrt{n}} =$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n^2-n+1}{n^2}}{\sqrt{\frac{n^2+1}{n^2}} + \sqrt{\frac{n}{n^2}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^2}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{n^2}}} = \infty$$

PROBLEMA 3:  $x_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} l$



Se  $l > 0$  e  $l < 0$ , l-1 transformare nr LA  
 sucesiilor cu termenii stari alternantivament  
 pozitivi e negativi (cu o restrictie de limita)  
 l-1 e 0. Este vorba de  $(\frac{(-1)^n}{n})_{n=1}^{\infty} \rightarrow 0$ .

PROBLEMA 4:

$$\left| \frac{3n-1}{4n} - \frac{3}{4} \right| = \left| \frac{3n-1-3n}{4n} \right| = \frac{1}{4n} < \frac{1}{n}$$

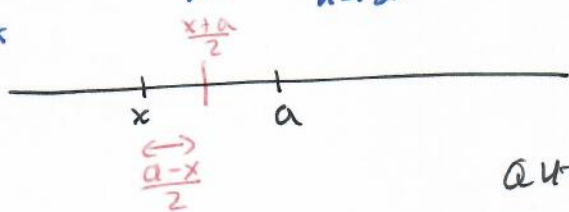
Si  $\epsilon > 0$ , ss  $\frac{1}{n_0} > \epsilon$ , (n-1)  $\forall n < n_0$

$$\left| \frac{3n-1}{4n} - \frac{3}{4} \right| < \frac{1}{n} < \frac{1}{n_0} < \epsilon$$

PARA  $\epsilon = \frac{1}{1000}$  atunci  $n_0 = 1000$ .

PROBLEMA 5:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x$

a)  $a > x$



Si  $\epsilon < \frac{a-x}{2}$   $\exists n_0$  tal

$$\text{At } \text{ss } n > n_0 \Rightarrow |x_n - x| < \frac{a-x}{2} \Rightarrow x_n \in \left( x - \frac{a-x}{2}, x + \frac{a-x}{2} \right)$$

$$\text{At } \text{ss } \left[ x_n < x + \frac{a-x}{2} = \frac{a+x}{2} < \frac{a+a}{2} = a \right]$$

PROBLEMA 6:

b)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-1)^n n}{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{1 + \frac{1}{n}}$

$\rightarrow 1$  si n ls par  
 $\rightarrow -1$  si n ls impar

nu exista el limita

c)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} = \infty$

f)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}-1}{\sqrt{n}+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} = 1$

g)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n^2+n} - n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2+n - n^2}{\sqrt{n^2+n} + n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{n^2+n}{n^2} + \frac{n}{n}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}}} = \frac{1}{2}$

PROBLEMA 7: SE USA QUE SI  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$  III  
 con  $a < b$ , entonces  $\exists r, s$ ,  $r \in \mathbb{Q}$  y  $s \in \mathbb{R} - \mathbb{Q}$   
 con  $a < r < s < b$ .

a) ASS SEA  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  SEA  $\frac{1}{n} \in \mathbb{Q}$  y  $\exists r_n \in \mathbb{Q}$ .  
 con  $x - \frac{1}{n} < r_n < x + \frac{1}{n}$  tomamos  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} r_n = x$

PROBLEMA 8:  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} r_k a_1 \dots a_k = r_1 a_1 a_2 \dots a_k \dots$   
 con  $|r_k a_1 \dots a_k - r_1 a_1 \dots a_k| =$   
 $= |0, 0 \dots 0 a_{k+1} a_{k+2} \dots| \leq \frac{1}{10^k} \rightarrow 0$   
 k-ésimo

SEA  $r = 0,555\dots = 0,5\overline{5}$  ASS

10r = 5,555\dots = 5,5\overline{5}

10r - r = 9r = 5     LUGO  $r = \frac{5}{9}$

PROBLEMA 9:

a)

$x_1 \ x_2$

$x_{n+1} \dots$

$x_{n+k} \rightarrow x$

$\downarrow$   
 $y_1$

$\downarrow$   
 $y_n$

$\rightarrow x$

DADO  $\epsilon > 0 \ \exists n_0 : n > n_0$

$|x - x_n| < \epsilon$

$\exists n_0' : m > n_0'$

$|x - y_m| = |x - x_{m+k}| < \epsilon$

$m+k > n_0$

LUGO  $y_n \rightarrow x$ .

PROBLEMA 10:]  $x_{2n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} x$

IV

$$y \quad |x_{2n} - x_{2n-1}| < \frac{1}{n} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

Entonces

Sea  $\epsilon > 0$ , para  $\epsilon/2 > 0 \exists n_0 : 2n > 2n_0$

$$\text{Entonces } |x - x_{2n}| < \epsilon/2.$$

para  $\epsilon/2 > 0 \exists n_1$  tal que  $\frac{1}{n_1} < \epsilon/2$

Sea  $n \geq \max\{2n_0, 2n_1\}$ , entonces

$$|x - x_n| = \begin{cases} |x - x_{2k}| < \epsilon/2 & n = 2k \\ |x - x_{2k-1}| \leq |x - x_{2k}| + |x_{2k} - x_{2k-1}| \leq \\ \leq |x - x_{2k}| + \frac{1}{n} \leq \epsilon & n = 2k-1 \end{cases}$$

Logo la sucesión, toda ella, converge a  $x_0$ .

En particular la sub sucesión  $x_{3n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} x$ .

PROBLEMA 11:]

a)  $x_n = n + \frac{1}{n}$   $y_n = -n + \frac{1}{n}$  ambas no convergen

$$y \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n + y_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} = 0$$

b)  $x_n = (-1)^n$  esta serie no converge

$$\text{pero } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_n)^2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n \cdot x_n = 1$$

PROBLEMA 12:]

a)  $x_n = 1 + \frac{1}{n}$   $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 + \frac{1}{n} = 1$  y  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1 + \frac{1}{n}} =$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$$

entonces que  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e$ .

b)  $x_n = n$  es no convergente y  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$

estamos en y)

PROBLEMA 13:]

$$x_n = \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n-2} + \frac{1}{n+n-1} + \frac{1}{n+n}$$

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{(n+1)+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n+1)+(n-2)} + \frac{1}{(n+1)+(n-1)} + \frac{1}{(n+1)+n} + \frac{1}{(n+1)+(n+1)}$$

Atuosa  $\downarrow \frac{1}{n} > \frac{1}{(n+1)+n} + \frac{1}{(n+1)+(n+1)} = \frac{1}{2n+1} + \frac{1}{2n+2} =$   
 $= \frac{4n+3}{(2n+1)(2n+2)} ?$

SI YA QU:  $(2n+1)(2n+2) > n(4n+3)$   
 $4n^2 + 6n + 2 > 4n^2 + 3n$

$(x_n)$  es monotona:

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{2} < 2$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} < 2$$

Supuesto QU:  $x_n < 2$

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

$$= \frac{1}{n} + \left( \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+n} \right) + \frac{1}{2n+1} + \frac{1}{2n+2} - \frac{1}{n} <$$

$$< 2 + \underbrace{\left( \frac{1}{2n+1} + \frac{1}{2n+2} - \frac{1}{n} \right)}_0 < 2.$$

MONOTONIA INCRECEN

PROBLEMA 14:] SEA  $(x_k = (-1)^k)_{k=1}^{\infty}$  no convergente

$$s_k = \frac{x_k + x_{k+1}}{2} = 0, \text{ luego } \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} s_k = 0.$$

PROBLEMA 15:] TEOREMA

PROBLEMA 16:]  $x_1 = 1, x_2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} > x_1$

Supuesto  $x_n > x_{n-1} \Rightarrow x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n}{2} + \frac{1}{2} > \frac{x_{n-1}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = x_n.$

Luego LA sucesión es creciente.

$x_1, x_2 < 6$ , Supuesto  $x_n < 6 \Rightarrow x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n}{2} + \frac{1}{2} < \frac{6}{2} + \frac{1}{2} < 6$

$(x_n)$  creciente y acotada  $\Rightarrow \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = l$  ASS  
 $x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$  tomando límites  $l = \frac{l}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{l = 6}}$

PROBLEMA 17c]  $x_1 = 3/2 \Rightarrow x_1 \in (1, 2)$  VI

$$x_2 = 2 - \frac{1}{3/2} = 2 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{3} \in (1, 2)$$

supuesto  $1 < x_n < 2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} < \frac{1}{x_n} < 1$

$$\Leftrightarrow -1 < -\frac{1}{x_n} < -\frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow 2-1 < 2-\frac{1}{x_n} = x_{n+1} < 2-\frac{1}{2}$$

luego  $x_n \in (1, 2)$ .

por otro lado  $x_2 > x_1$  supuesto  $x_{n-1} > x_n$  positiva

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x_n} > \frac{1}{x_{n-1}} \Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{x_n} < -\frac{1}{x_{n-1}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 - \frac{1}{x_n} = x_{n+1} < 2 - \frac{1}{x_{n-1}} = x_n \quad \text{Luego Q.E.D.}$$

PROBLEMA Q.E.D. LA SUCESSION ES DECRECIENTE.

luego  $(x_n)$  tiene límite (por ser monótona y acotada).  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = l > 1$

(ya que  $x_n > 1$ )

con

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

tomando límite

$$\begin{matrix} \downarrow & \downarrow \\ p & 2 - \frac{1}{p} \quad (p \neq 1) \end{matrix}$$

ASS  $p = 2 - \frac{1}{p} \Leftrightarrow p^2 - 2p + 1 = (p-1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{p=1}$

PROBLEMA 18:]  $[a_n, b_n] \subseteq [a_1, b_1] \Leftrightarrow$

$$a_n \leq a_{n+1} \leq b_{n+1} \leq b_n \quad \forall n$$

luego  $(a_n)$  es creciente y está acotada por  $b_1$   
"  $(b_n)$  es decreciente y está acotada por  $a_1$

$$\exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a \quad \text{y} \quad \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = b \quad \text{y} \quad a \leq b$$

" sup  $\{a_n\}$ "      " inf  $\{b_n\}$ "       $a_n \leq b_n \quad \forall n$

ASS  $a_n \leq a \leq b \leq b_n \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ . luego

$$[a, b] \subseteq \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} [a_n, b_n]$$