

SUCCESSORS II

PROPOSIZIONE 1 =

$$a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} (3 + 6 + \dots + 3n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{n^2} (1 + 2 + \dots + n) =$$

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

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

b)

$\frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} \leq \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}}$

\downarrow $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}}$ SUMMARE MFS PIQUARE
 \downarrow $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}}$ SUMMARE MFS GRANNI

$n \rightarrow \infty$
 \downarrow
 1

$$d) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^2-1} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2-1} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{1}{k^2-1} = \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2-1}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{1}{(k+1)(k-1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=2}^n \left(\frac{1}{k-1} - \frac{1}{k+1} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} + \dots + \frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right)$$

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

e) $a > 1$ $\sqrt[n]{a} + \dots + \sqrt[n]{a^n} = a^{1/n} + a^{2/n} + \dots + a^{n/n} = (a^{1/n}) + (a^{1/n})^2 + \dots + (a^{1/n})^n$

$s_1 \ a^{1/n} = r$ $S_n = r + r^2 + \dots + r^n \Rightarrow S_n = \frac{r - r^{n+1}}{1-r}$
 $r S_n = r^2 + r^3 + \dots + r^{n+1}$

$$\text{L'660} \quad \frac{\sqrt[n]{a} + \dots + \sqrt[n]{a^n}}{n} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{a} - a^{\frac{n+1}{n}}}{n(1-\sqrt[n]{a})} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{a}(1-a)}{n(1-\sqrt[n]{a})} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} ?$$

(ESATARE A LA REGOLA DE L'HOSPITAL)

PROBLEMA 1 =

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

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $0 \quad n \rightarrow \infty \quad 0$

g) $0 \leq \left| \frac{a_n}{n} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n}$

z) $\frac{(-1)^n + n}{n^2 + 1} = \frac{\frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n}}{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{0}{1} = 0$

PROBLEMA 2: SGA $x_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$ n.f. 1/1

Successiva crescente: $\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{1}{n^k} =$
 \downarrow
 BSMMSU ni n.f. 1/1

$$= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-k+1)}{k! n^k} =$$

$$= 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} \frac{n(n-1)}{n^2} + \frac{1}{3!} \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{n^3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} \frac{n!}{n^n} =$$

$$= 2 + \frac{1}{2!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) + \frac{1}{3!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right) + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{n-1}{n}\right)$$

PARA $n < n+1$ y $1 \leq k < n$ s.f. + s.f. + s.f.

$$\frac{k}{n+1} \leq \frac{k}{n} \quad \text{ASS} \quad -\frac{k}{n} \leq -\frac{k}{n+1} \quad \text{y} \quad 1 - \frac{k}{n} \leq 1 - \frac{k}{n+1}$$

COMO $\left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{n+1} = 2 + \frac{1}{2!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) + \frac{1}{3!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2}{n+1}\right) + \dots +$
 $+ \frac{1}{n!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{n-1}{n+1}\right) + \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{n}{n+1}\right) \geq$

$$\geq 2 + \frac{1}{2!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) + \frac{1}{3!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right) + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{n-1}{n}\right)$$

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

A CUTAR $2 \leq \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = 2 + \frac{1}{2!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{n-1}{n}\right) \leq$
 $1 - \frac{k}{n} \leq 1$

$$\leq 2 + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{n!} \leq 2 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$$

$$\leq 2 + \frac{1/2 - 1/2^n}{1 - 1/2} = 2 + 1 - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \leq 3$$

$x_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$ crescente, acotada $\exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e$ \leftarrow Intercambio

PROBLEMA 3:

a) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n (1 + \frac{1}{n}) = e \cdot 1 = e.$

c) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{3}{n})^{2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{n}{3}})^{\frac{n}{3}} \right]^6 = e^6$

Al mtr n=3 k
k es cl nro.

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

(n²) es una sucesión nr (n.)

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

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

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

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

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

PROBLEMA 4: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x \neq 0$ Lk b0 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x = x \neq 0$

Ass $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n}{x} = 1$ /

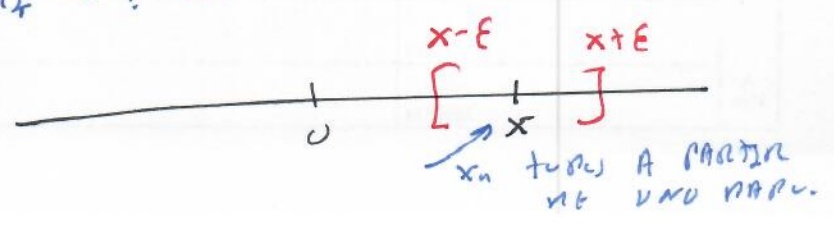
por otra lra ss $\frac{x_n}{x} \rightarrow 1$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n}{x} \cdot x = 1 \cdot x = x.$

PROBLEMA 5: $(x_n)_{n \geq 1} \rightarrow x \neq 0 \ni \exists n_k \uparrow \infty$

tal que $x_{n_k} = 0$! LA RESUESTA es que no

PODRAN GRAFICAR



LEMMA 6: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$ and $|b_n| < M \forall n$. IV

Let $\epsilon > 0$, then $\frac{\epsilon}{M} > 0 \exists n_0 : n > n_0 \implies |x_n| < \frac{\epsilon}{M}$
 Let $n > n_0$ then $|x_n b_n| \leq \frac{\epsilon}{M} M < \epsilon$

Let $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n b_n = 0$

EXAMPLE: $x_n = \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$

- $b_n = \sqrt{n} \uparrow \infty$ and $\frac{\sqrt{n}}{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \rightarrow 0$
- $b_n = n \uparrow \infty$ and $\frac{n}{n} \rightarrow 1$
- $b_n = n^2 \uparrow \infty$ and $\frac{n^2}{n} = n \rightarrow \infty$

LEMMA 7: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$

$$|x_{n+m}| \leq k |x_{n+m-1}| \leq k^2 |x_{n+m-2}| \leq \dots \leq k^m |x_n| \leq \dots$$

$$\leq k^m \cdot k^{n-1} |x_1| \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} 0 \text{ and } k^n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \text{ (by L'Hopital)}$$

LEMMA 8: ESTIMATE $(-1)^n$

- $x_{2n} \rightarrow 1$
- $x_{2n+1} \rightarrow -1$

SS $x_{2n} \rightarrow x$
 and SS $x_{2n+1} \rightarrow x$

Let $\epsilon > 0$ and $\epsilon/2$

- $\exists n_0 : 2n > 2n_0 \implies |x_{2n} - x| < \epsilon/2$
- $\exists n_1 : 2n+1 > 2n_1+1 \implies |x_{2n+1} - x| < \epsilon/2$

Let $n \geq \max\{2n_0, 2n_1+1\} \implies |x_n - x| < \epsilon/2$

LEMMA 9: SS $x_{2n} \rightarrow x$
 and $x_{2n+1} \rightarrow y$

SS $x_{3n} \rightarrow z$

- $x_{6n} \rightarrow z$
- $x_{3(2n+1)} \rightarrow z$

if $x = z$ then $x = z$
 if $x \neq z$ then $x = z$

Subsequence of $(3n)$ is x_{2n}
 and subsequence of $(3n)$ is x_{2n+1}

ALTERNATE STATEMENT TO LEMMA 9

PROBLEMA 10:

a) $a > 0 \quad x_1 = \sqrt{a} \quad \text{y} \quad x_{n+1} = \sqrt{a+x_n} \quad n \geq 1$

CRUCIAL: $x_1 = \sqrt{a} < \sqrt{a+\sqrt{a}} = x_2$ YA OUI $\sqrt{a} > 0$.

SS SUBUNGAUR OUI $x_{n-1} \leq x_n \Leftrightarrow$
 $(\Rightarrow) a+x_{n-1} \leq a+x_n \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{a+x_{n-1}} \leq \sqrt{a+x_n} \Leftrightarrow$
 $(\Rightarrow) x_n \leq x_{n+1}$

ACUTATA SUBUNGAUR OUI $l > x_n$

CONDITIA $a+x_n \leq l+a \quad \text{y} \quad \text{NSS}$

$x_{n+1} = \sqrt{a+x_n} \leq \sqrt{l+a} \leq l$
 FORTAURI $x_{n+1} \leq l$

LUIG $\sqrt{a+l} \leq l \Leftrightarrow a+l \leq l^2 \Leftrightarrow l^2 - l - a \geq 0$.

RESOLVEM $l^2 - l - a = 0 \Leftrightarrow l = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4a}}{2} > 0$

LUIGO $l = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4a}}{2}$

ACUTA A JURO x_n
 $x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ (OUI SI-CA CRUCIALA Y ACUTATA)

EXISTE: CUMU EXISTE

$\Rightarrow x_{n+1} = \sqrt{a+x_n}$
 \downarrow
 $x = \sqrt{a+x}$

$(\Rightarrow) x^2 - x - a = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1+4a}}{2}$

b) $x_1 > 1, \quad x_{n+1} = \sqrt{1+x_n^2} \quad n \geq 1$

CRUCIAL: $x_2 = \sqrt{1+x_1^2} > x_1 > 1$

SS $x_n > x_{n-1} > 1 \Rightarrow x_n^2 > x_{n-1}^2 > 1 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{1+x_n^2} = x_{n+1} > \sqrt{1+x_{n-1}^2} = x_n$

ALINA SS $x_n \leq l \quad \forall n \Leftrightarrow x_{n+1} = \sqrt{1+x_n^2} \leq \sqrt{1+l^2} \leq l$?

W PARECE CEEGA $1+l^2 \leq l^2$; LUIGO PARECE OUI

W VA A ISTA ACUTATA

SS LU LUIGUESI, SPATA: VNA SUCCESIA INVERGENTE, $x_n \rightarrow x$

Y NSS $x_{n+1} = \sqrt{1+x_n^2}$
 \downarrow
 $x = \sqrt{1+x^2} > x$

II LLEGA LA ACUTATA ACUTATA !!

Proposición 1.1) $a_{n+1} = a_n \frac{n}{n+5}$ $a_1 = 5$ VI
 $\frac{n}{n+5} \in (0, 1)$ Luego (a_n) es monotónica y $0 < a_n \leq 5 \forall n$.
 Luego (a_n) sucesión ts convergente.

B) e) $x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n^2 + m}{2x_n}$ $x_1 = m > 1$.

\Downarrow

$x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(x_n + \frac{m}{x_n} \right)$

ss f. v. l. convergente. (V. l. f. v. l. ss constante)

$x = \frac{1}{2} \left(x + \frac{m}{x} \right)$

Ass $x^2 = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{m}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}x^2 = \frac{m}{2} \Rightarrow x^2 = m \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{m}$

Proposición 1.2)

ss $n=2$ $x_2 = \frac{1}{2} \left[x_1 + \frac{a}{x_1} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x_1^2 + a}{x_1} \right]$

ACOTADA INFERIORMENTE

$2x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n^2 + a}{x_n} \Rightarrow x_n^2 - 2x_{n+1}x_n + a = 0$

Es una eqn. de 2º grado que tiene $x_n > 0$ por solución, Ass la discriminante.

$\frac{1}{4}x_{n+1}^2 - \frac{1}{4}a \geq 0 \Rightarrow x_{n+1}^2 \geq a$

(Is neces $x_{n+1} \geq \sqrt{a} \forall n$)

monotónica:

$x_n - x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{1}{2} \left(x_n + \frac{a}{x_n} \right) = \frac{1}{2}x_n - \frac{a}{2x_n} = \frac{x_n^2 - a}{2x_n} > 0$

Luego $x_n > x_{n+1}$.

Limitada; con (x_n) es monotónica y acotada inferiormente y $x_n > \sqrt{a}$.

existe

$x_n = x \neq 0$ Ass

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

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2 + a}{x}$

ni si ni no

$x = \sqrt{a}$ c.q.d

PROBLEMA 13:] PARA $x \in \mathbb{R}$: $f(x) = x^3 - 7x + 2$

EXISTE UNO QUE $f(0) = 2 > 0$

$f(1) = 1 - 7 + 2 < 0$

SEA $a \in (0, 1)$ Y REPRESENTAR EN $x^3 - 7x + 2 = 0$

$$x = \frac{x^3 + 2}{7}$$

SEA $x_1 = a$ Y $x_n = \frac{x_{n-1}^3 + 2}{7}$ $n > 2$.

ACOTAR CADA UNO: $\frac{x_{n-1}^3 + 2}{7} \geq 0$ (YA QUE $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1} > 0$)

Y COMO $1 > x_n \Rightarrow 1 > \frac{1^3 + 2}{7} \geq \frac{x_n^3 + 2}{7} = x_{n+1}$

CONTRACTIVA

$$|x_n - x_{n+1}| = \left| \frac{1}{7}(x_{n-1}^3 + 2) - \frac{1}{7}(x_n^3 + 2) \right| = \frac{1}{7} |x_{n-1}^3 - x_n^3| = \frac{1}{7} |(x_{n-1} - x_n)(x_{n-1}^2 + x_{n-1}x_n + x_n^2)|$$

USANDO IDENTIDAD
 $x^3 - y^3 = (x - y)(x^2 + xy + y^2)$

$$\leq \frac{3}{7} |x_{n-1} - x_n|$$

COMO $(x_n) \subseteq (0, 1)$ Y ES CONTRACTIVA (POR TANTO ES CONVEXA) ES CONVERGENTE. $x_n \rightarrow x$

ADICION

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{7}(x_n^3 + 2)$$

$$\downarrow n \rightarrow \infty \quad \downarrow n \rightarrow \infty \quad \Leftrightarrow x^3 - 7x + 2 = 0$$

PROBLEMA 14:] a) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n})(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} =$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1 - n}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} = 0$$

b) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^{n^2}}{n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{a^n}{n!}\right)^n \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{a^n}{n}\right)^n = \infty$

YA QUE $\frac{a^n}{n} > 1 \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

d) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 a^n$, $a > 0$. SI $a > 1$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 a^n = \infty$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 = \infty$
 SI $a < 1$ $n^2 a^n = \frac{n^2}{(\frac{1}{a})^n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$

(VER EJERCICIO 5505)

$$\frac{1}{a} > 1$$

Proposizione 14:

a) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b^n}{n^2}$ per $b > 0$

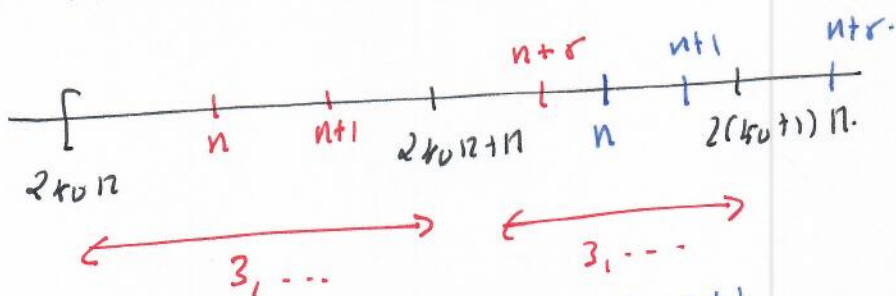
se $0 < b \leq 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b^n}{n^2} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = 0$

se $b > 1, b = 1 + \epsilon, (1 + \epsilon)^n \geq \binom{n}{3} \epsilon^3 = \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3 \cdot 2} \epsilon^3$

Assi: $\frac{(1 + \epsilon)^n}{n^2} \geq \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{6n^2} \epsilon^3 \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \infty$

Proposizione 15:

o) per $n \in \mathbb{N} \exists k_0 \text{ con } n \in [2k_0, 2(k_0+1)]$



in ogni caso $\sin \pi n \neq \sin \pi(n+1)$

l'ultimo $\sin \pi n$ cambia di segno $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

l'ultimo $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \pi n$ non esiste

b) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n^2+1}}{\sqrt{n^2+2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1+1/n^2}}{\sqrt{1+2/n^2}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1$

Proposizione 16: se (x_n) non costante

su un campo non archimedeo sufficientemente ASS
 per ogni $\epsilon \in \mathbb{N} \exists x_{n_0} > \epsilon, \text{ l'ultimo } \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_{n_k} = \infty$

Proposizione 17: a) \Rightarrow b) se $x_n \rightarrow x_0$, per $\epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$
 tale che se $|x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \epsilon$, per $\delta > 0 \exists$
 $n_0: n > n_0 \Rightarrow |x_n - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x_n) - f(x_0)| < \epsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = f(x_0)$

a) \Leftarrow b) se $\exists x_n \rightarrow x_0$ tale che $f(x_n) \not\rightarrow f(x_0)$, chiaramente
 a) non è corretto.

PROBLEMA 18:

$$A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : 0 \leq \sqrt{\frac{9}{2}x^2 - 1} < \sqrt{77/b}\} =$$

$$= \{x \in \mathbb{R} : 0 \leq \frac{9}{2}x^2 - 1 < 77/b\} =$$

$$= \{x \in \mathbb{R} : \frac{4}{9} \leq x^2 < (77/b + 1) \frac{b}{9} = 9\} =$$

$$= (-3, 3) \setminus (-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$$

- $\frac{3n-1}{n} = 3 - \frac{1}{n} \in A \quad \forall n$
- $\frac{-2n+3}{3n} = -\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{n} \in A \quad \forall n$
- $\frac{2n+3}{3n} = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{n} \notin A \quad \forall n \quad \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow \frac{2}{3} \in A$
- $\frac{1}{2n} \sim 0 \quad \frac{1}{2n} \notin A \quad \gamma \quad \frac{1}{2n} \rightarrow 0 \notin A$

PROBLEMA 19:

$$|x - x_{2n-2}| = |x - x_{2n} + x_{2n} - x_{2n-2}| \leq$$

$$\leq |x - x_n| + |x_{2n} - x_{2n-2}| \leq |x - x_n| + \frac{1}{n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

Luego $x_{2n-2} \rightarrow x$. Por el ejercicio 8.
 $(x_n) \rightarrow x$, luego una subsecuencia
 suya $(x_{3n}) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} x$.

PROBLEMA 20:

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = r$ con $a_n \geq 0$
 Así $r \geq 0$; si $r > 0$, existe $n_0 : n \geq n_0$
 en donde $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} < r \Leftrightarrow a_{n+1} < r a_n$
 y así $a_{n+1} < r a_n < r^2 a_{n-1} < \dots < r^{n+1-n_0} a_{n_0} = \frac{r^{n+1}}{r^{n_0} a_{n_0}}$

Por tanto $\sqrt[n+1]{a_{n+1}} < \frac{r}{\sqrt[n_0]{r^{n_0} a_{n_0}}} \quad \forall n > n_0$

SALEM-1 que para $s > 0 \quad \sqrt[n]{s} \rightarrow 1$
 (EJERCIO 2 HOJA SUCCESIVA NUMERICAS)

con esto vemos que para cada $r > 0 \exists n_0$
 tal que $\sqrt[n+1]{a_{n+1}} < r \quad \forall n \geq n_0$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} \leq 1$

X

Aunque $\sum > 0$ y como $\sqrt[n+1]{a_{n+1}} > 0$, transformamos

o sea $\exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n+1]{a_{n+1}} = 0$

$\sum > 0$ y $\sum > 0$

$\exists n_0 : n > n_0 \implies 5^{n+1} \frac{a_{n+1}}{5^n} < a_{n+1}$

y así $\forall n > n_0 \implies 5 \sqrt[n]{\frac{a_{n+1}}{5^n}} < \sqrt[n+1]{a_{n+1}}$

por tanto $\exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n+1]{a_{n+1}} = 0$

ANÁLISIS

a) $\sqrt[n]{n!} \implies \frac{(n+1)!}{n!} = n+1 \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \infty$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n!} = \infty$

b) $\frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \frac{1}{k}}{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}} = \frac{\frac{1}{n+1} + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}}{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1$

PROBLEMA 21:

a) $a_1 = 1$ $a_n = 2n + a_{n-1}$ sucesión aritmética.

CLARAMENTE (a_n) es creciente y en esta aritmética

$(a_n > 2n)$

c) PARA $n=1$ $|1 - 2 \cdot 1^2| = 1 < 2 \cdot 1$ cumple

Ahora suponemos cierto que $|a_n - 2n^2| < 2n$

$|a_{n+1} - 2(n+1)^2| = |a_n + 2n - 2n^2 - 4n - 2|$
 $< 2n + 2 = 2(n+1)$

d) Ahora $|1 - \frac{a_n}{2n^2}| = |\frac{2n^2 - a_n}{2n^2}| < \frac{2n}{2n^2} = \frac{1}{n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{2n^2} = 1$

PROBLEMA 22:

SEA $a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n$.

LEGO $a_{2n} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} - \ln 2n$.

ASS $a_{2n} - a_n = \frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} - \ln 2n + \ln n =$

$= a_{2n} - a_n = \frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} + \ln \frac{n}{2n} =$

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

tu manna limite $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} - \ln 2 \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{2n} - a_n = 0$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} \right) = \ln 2.$

PROBLEMA 23:

ASUMESTIUA DE CURSULUI L1
LOGARITMUL Y LNS TX CURSULUI L1

$\ln \left(\sqrt[2]{2} \cdot \sqrt[4]{2} \cdot \sqrt[8]{2} \cdot \dots \cdot \sqrt[2^n]{2} \right) = \sum_{k=1}^n \ln \frac{2^k}{2^k} = \sum_{k=1}^n \ln (2)^{\frac{1}{2^k}} =$

$= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2^k} \ln 2 = \ln 2 \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2^k} = \ln 2 \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}}$

SUMA DE N
TRIMISMI
STAB. GRUPULUI

tu manna limite

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left(\sqrt[2]{2} \cdot \dots \cdot \sqrt[2^n]{2} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln 2 \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \ln 2.$

CUM E^x IS UNA FUNCTIE CONTINUA (VF-2
BI ESTI CURSULUI 17)

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\ln \left(\sqrt[2]{2} \cdot \sqrt[4]{2} \cdot \dots \cdot \sqrt[2^n]{2} \right)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[2]{2} \cdot \dots \cdot \sqrt[2^n]{2} = e^{\ln 2} = 2$