

# Lezione nro 19 - 10 novembre 2011

Titolo nota

06/11/2011

Om  $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $x_0$  p.d.a. per  $A$   $\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = L$

$B \subseteq A$  " " "  $B$

allora

$\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f|_B(x) = L$

Om Se  $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $x_0$  p.d.a. per  $A$

$x_0$  punto interno di  $A$

$\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = L$

Allora  $\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f|_{] -\infty, x_0[}(x) = L$

$\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f|_{] x_0, +\infty[}(x) = L$

Ricordiamo anche

Teorema  $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $x_0$  p.d.a. per  $A$

Se  $\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f|_{] -\infty, x_0[}(x) = L$

$\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f|_{] x_0, +\infty[}(x) = L$

allora  $\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = L$

L'analogo delle restrizioni per  $\{Om\}$  con le estreme

Example  $\{a_m\}_m = (-1)^m \quad m \in \mathbb{N}$

$k_m = 2m \quad \{a_{2m}\}_m = \{(-1)^{2m}\}_m = \{1\}_m$

$h_m = 2m+1 \quad \{a_{2m+1}\}_m = \{-1\}_m$

Example

$a_m = 3m \quad m \in \mathbb{N}$

$k(m) = m^2$

$k(0) = 0 \quad k(1) = 1 \quad k(2) = 4 \quad k(3) = 9 \dots$

$\{a_m\}_m = \{0, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, \dots\}$

$a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5, a_6, \dots$

$\{a_{m^2}\}_m = \{a_0, a_1, a_4, a_9, a_{16}, \dots\}$

$= \{0, 3, 12, 27, 48, \dots\}$   
 $k(0)=0 \quad k(1)=1 \quad k(2)=4$

Example  $a_m = \log(m+1) \quad m \in \mathbb{N}$

$\{a_m\}_m = \{0, \log 2, \log 3, \log 4, \dots\}$

$\{c_m\}_m = \{a_{3m-2}\} = \{a_1, a_4, a_7, a_{10}, \dots\}$   
 $= \{\log 2, \log 5, \log 8, \log^{(11)}\}$

$\{d_m\} = \{a_{m^2+1}\}$

Teorema  $\{a_m\}_{m \in S}$  succ. reale

$$\text{Se } a_m \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} L$$

allora  $a_{k_m} \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} L \quad \forall k: S \rightarrow S$  strettamente crescente

ovvero

Se una successione converge

allora tutte le sue estratte convergono.

$$\text{Dom } [A \Rightarrow B] \Leftrightarrow [\text{non } B \Rightarrow \text{non } A]$$

Teorema  $\{a_m\}_{m \in S}$  succ. reale

$$\exists k: S \rightarrow S \nearrow \quad a_{k_m} \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} L_k$$

$$\exists h: S \rightarrow S \nearrow \quad a_{h_m} \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} L_h$$

allora  ~~$\exists$~~   $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} a_m$

Esempio  $\{(-1)^m\}_m$  non converge

infatti

$$a_{2m} = (-1)^{2m} = 1 \longrightarrow 1$$

$$a_{2m+1} = (-1)^{2m+1} = -1 \longrightarrow -1$$

$\nexists \Rightarrow a_m$  non converge

Om Anche le potenze hanno  $\infty$  termini  
(cappi sono successioni e loro vol/te)

II esempio

$$\left[ Q_m = \frac{m}{m+1} \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} Q_m = 1 \right]$$

$$Q_{2m} = \frac{2m}{2m+1} \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} Q_{2m+1} = 1$$

$$Q_{m^2} = \frac{m^2}{m^2+1} \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} Q_{m^2} = 1$$

I esempio

$$Q_m = (-1)^m \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} Q_m \text{ ~~non esiste~~ } \neq$$

$$Q_{2m} = (-1)^{2m} \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} Q_{2m} = 1$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} Q_{2m+1} = -1$$

Teorema  $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  successione reale

$$\exists \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = l \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}$$

allora  $\forall k: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

$$\exists \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_{k_n} = l$$

Continua a vedere il seguente

Teorema (Unicità del limite)

$\{a_n\}_n$  succ. reale

Se il limite esiste allora è unico

dim

per assurdo  $\exists l_1 \neq l_2$  due limiti

## Esempio

$$Q_n = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{n} & n \text{ è pari} \\ \frac{n}{n^2+1} & n \text{ è dispari} \end{cases}$$

$$Q_{2M} = -\frac{1}{2M} \xrightarrow{M \rightarrow +\infty} 0 \quad k_M = 2M$$

$$Q_{2M+1} = \frac{2M+1}{(2M+1)^2+1} \xrightarrow{M \rightarrow +\infty} 0 \quad h_M = 2M+1$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bullet k(\mathbb{N}) \cup h(\mathbb{N}) = \mathbb{N} \\ \bullet Q_{k_M} \xrightarrow{M \rightarrow \infty} 0 \quad Q_{h_M} \xrightarrow{M \rightarrow \infty} 0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow Q_n \rightarrow 0$$

DM Ovvero, in questo caso si ha

$$\{Q_{h_m}\}_m \cup \{Q_{k_m}\}_m \equiv \{Q_n\}_m$$

e quindi il limite di  $\{Q_n\}$  è

determinato dai limiti di  $Q_{k_m}$  e  $Q_{h_m}$

## Teorema

$\{Q_m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$  successione reale

$$\bullet \left. \begin{array}{l} k: S \rightarrow S \\ h: S \rightarrow S \end{array} \right\} \left[ k(S) \cup h(S) = S \right]$$

$$\bullet Q_{k_m} \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} l \iff \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} Q_{k_m} = l$$

$$\bullet Q_{h_m} \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} l \iff \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} Q_{h_m} = l$$

allora  $Q_m \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} l$

dim suppongo  $l \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists m_1 > 0 : \forall m > m_1 \quad l - \varepsilon < a_{k_m} < l + \varepsilon$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists m_2 > 0 \quad \forall m > m_2 \quad l - \varepsilon < a_{h_m} < l + \varepsilon$$

$$\S \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \bar{m} \quad \forall m > \bar{m} \quad l - \varepsilon < a_m < l + \varepsilon$$

prendiamo  $\bar{m} = \max\{k_{m_1}, h_{m_1}\}$

in tal caso,  $m > \bar{m} \Rightarrow m > k_{m_1} \Rightarrow m > m_1$   
 $m > h_{m_2} \Rightarrow m > m_2$

$m \in k(S) \Rightarrow \exists m \in S \quad m = k_m > k_{m_1} \Rightarrow m > m_1 \Rightarrow l - \varepsilon < a_{k_m} < l + \varepsilon$

$m \in h(S) \Rightarrow \exists g \in S \quad m = h_g > h_{m_2} \Rightarrow g > m_2 \Rightarrow l - \varepsilon < a_{h_g} < l + \varepsilon$

dunque

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \bar{m} : \forall m > \bar{m} \quad |a_m - l| < \varepsilon \quad \Downarrow$$

II esempio  $a_m = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{m} & m \text{ pari} \\ -\frac{1}{m+7} & m \text{ dispari} \end{cases}$

$$a_{2m} = \frac{1}{2m} \quad \Downarrow \quad 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} a_m = 0$$

$$a_{2m+1} = -\frac{1}{2m+8} \quad \nearrow \quad 0$$





Teorema (Perseguenza rigno)

$\{Q_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  succ. reale

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} Q_n = l > 0$$

allora  $\exists \bar{n} : \forall n > \bar{n} \quad Q_n > 0$

dim

$l \in \mathbb{R}$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \underline{n}_0 > 0 : \forall n > \underline{n}_0 \quad l - \varepsilon < Q_n < l + \varepsilon$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{l}{2} \quad \exists \underline{n}_1 > 0 : \forall n > \underline{n}_1 \quad \frac{l}{2} = l - \frac{l}{2} < Q_n$$

$\exists \underline{n}_1 : \forall n > \underline{n}_1 \quad Q_n > 0$



Teste (a family ha limite allora limitate)

$\{Q_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  succ. reale

$\exists \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} Q_n = l \in \mathbb{R}$

allora  $\exists c > 0 : |Q_n| < c \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

dim

Hip.  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N_0 > 0 : \forall n > N_0 \quad l - \varepsilon < Q_n < l + \varepsilon$

$\varepsilon = 1 \quad \exists N_1 > 0 : \forall n > N_1 \quad l - 1 < Q_n < l + 1$

" " "  $-|l| - 1 < Q_n < |l| + 1$

$\Downarrow$

$\exists N_2 > 0 : \forall n > N_2 \quad |Q_n| \leq \underline{|l| + 1}$

$k = \max\{|Q_1|, |Q_2|, \dots, |Q_{N_2}|\}$

$\Downarrow$

$\exists c = \max\{k, |l| + 1\} : |Q_n| \leq c \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$\Downarrow$

## Teorema (Confronto)

$\{a_n\}_n$  e  $\{b_n\}_n$  reali

- $\exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = l$   $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = m$   $\Rightarrow l \leq m$   
 $a_n \leq b_n \quad \forall n$
- $\exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = +\infty$ ,  $a_n \leq b_n \quad \forall n \Rightarrow \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = +\infty$
- $\exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = -\infty$ ,  $a_n \leq b_n \quad \forall n \Rightarrow \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = -\infty$

## Teorema (dei 3 carabinieri)

$\{a_n\}_n$ ,  $\{b_n\}_n$  e  $\{c_n\}_n$  successioni reali

$$\exists \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = l = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} c_n \quad l \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$a_n \leq b_n \leq c_n \quad \forall n \geq 10^4$$

allora  $\exists \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} b_n = l$

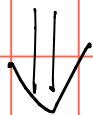
dim

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists M_a > 0 : \forall n > M_a \quad l - \varepsilon < a_n < l + \varepsilon$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists M_c > 0 : \forall n > M_c \quad l - \varepsilon < c_n < l + \varepsilon$$

$$\bar{M} = \max \{ M_a, M_c, 10^{48} \}$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \bar{M} > 0 : \forall n > \bar{M} \quad \begin{cases} l - \varepsilon < a_n < l + \varepsilon \\ l - \varepsilon < c_n < l + \varepsilon \\ a_n \leq b_n \leq c_n \end{cases}$$



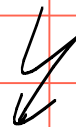
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \bar{m} > 0 : \forall n > \bar{m} \quad l - \varepsilon < a_n \leq b_n \leq c_n < l + \varepsilon$$



$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \bar{m} > 0 : \forall n > \bar{m} \quad l - \varepsilon < b_n < l + \varepsilon$$

ovvero

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} b_n = l$$



# Teoreme (algebraico) $a_n \rightarrow l$ $b_n \rightarrow m$

①  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n + b_n) = l + m$  (se  $l + m$  non è indef.)

②  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n \cdot b_n) = l \cdot m$  (se  $l \cdot m$  non è indef.)

③  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \frac{l}{m}$  (se  $b_n \neq 0$ ) (se  $\frac{l}{m}$  non è indef.)

① non vale se  $l = +\infty$   $m = -\infty$

es. pth.  $a_n = n$   $a_n \rightarrow +\infty$   
 $b_n = -2n$   $b_n \rightarrow -\infty$  ma  $a_n + b_n \rightarrow -\infty$  ↑

oppure

$a_n = 2n$   $a_n \rightarrow +\infty$   
 $b_n = -n$   $b_n \rightarrow -\infty$  ma  $a_n + b_n \rightarrow +\infty$  ↓

② " " "  $l = 0$   $m = \infty$

③ " " "  $l = 0$   $m = 0$  o  $l = \infty$   $m = \infty$

teorema (limitato x infinitesimo = infinitesimo)

$\{a_n\}$   $\{b_n\}$

•  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$  •  $|b_n| \leq M \forall n \geq n_0$

allora  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \cdot b_n = 0$

dim

tip  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_1 > 0 \forall n > n_1 |a_n| < \varepsilon$

ma  $|b_n| \leq M \forall n$

$\Downarrow$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_1 > 0 \forall n > n_1 |a_n \cdot b_n| \leq M \cdot |a_n|$   
 $\uparrow$   
 $M \cdot \varepsilon$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_1 > 0 \forall n > n_1 |a_n \cdot b_n| < M \varepsilon$   
 $\bar{\varepsilon} = M \varepsilon$

$\forall \bar{\varepsilon} > 0 \exists n_1 \forall n > n_1 |a_n \cdot b_n| < \bar{\varepsilon}$

$a_n b_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$

$\Downarrow$

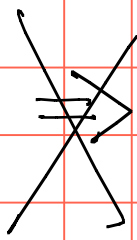
DM  $a_n \rightarrow l \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow |a_n| \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} |l|$

infatti

$||a_n| - |l|| \leq |a_n - l|$

Qm

$$|Q_m| \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} |l|$$



$$Q_m \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow +\infty} l$$

Imfatti preso

$$Q_m = (-1)^m$$

$$|Q_m| = 1 \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} 1$$

ma  ~~$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} Q_m$~~

Teorema

$\{Q_m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$  successione reale

$$Q_m \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

ma  $|Q_m| \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} 0$

## Teorema (Gitorio della radice)

$\{Q_m\}_m$  successione reale,  $Q_m \geq 0$

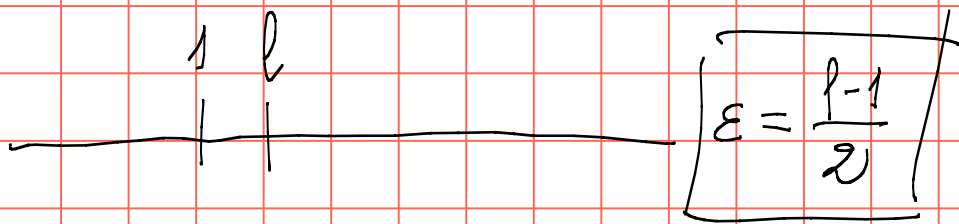
$$\exists \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[m]{Q_m} = l$$

1)  $0 \leq l < 1 \implies \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} Q_m = 0$

2)  $1 < l \implies \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} Q_m = +\infty$

dim

2)  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists M_1 > 0 \forall m > M_1 \quad l - \varepsilon < \sqrt[m]{Q_m}$



$$l - \varepsilon = l - \frac{l}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{l+1}{2} > 1$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{l-1}{2} \quad \exists M_2 > 0 \quad \forall m > M_2 \quad 1 < \frac{l+1}{2} < \sqrt[m]{Q_m}$$

1)            ||            ||            ||             $\left(\frac{l+1}{2}\right)^m < Q_m$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{l+1}{2}\right)^m = \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} e^{m \log\left(\frac{l+1}{2}\right)} = +\infty$$



$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} Q_n = +\infty$$

$$1) \quad 0 \leq l < 1, \quad \sqrt[n]{Q_n} \rightarrow l, \quad Q_n \geq 0$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists n_3 > 0 \quad \forall n > n_3 \quad l - \varepsilon < \sqrt[n]{Q_n} < l + \varepsilon$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists n_3 > 0 \quad \forall n > n_3 \quad 0 \leq \sqrt[n]{Q_n} < l + \varepsilon$$

A horizontal number line with three vertical tick marks labeled 0, l, and 1 from left to right. A curly bracket is drawn below the line between the tick marks for l and 1. To the right of the bracket, the equation  $\varepsilon = \frac{1-l}{2}$  is written.

$$l + \varepsilon = l + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{l}{2} = \frac{l+1}{2} < 1$$

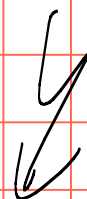
$$\varepsilon = \frac{1-l}{2} \quad \exists n_4 : \forall n > n_4 \quad 0 \leq \sqrt[n]{Q_n} < \frac{l+1}{2}$$

$$\parallel \quad \parallel \quad \parallel \quad 0 \leq Q_n < \left(\frac{l+1}{2}\right)^n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{l+1}{2}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} e^{n \log\left(\frac{l+1}{2}\right)} = 0$$

$$\text{puisque } \log\left(\frac{l+1}{2}\right) < \log(1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} Q_n = 0$$



0/0  $\boxed{p=1}$  non si può dire a priori

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_n = n \quad \sqrt[n]{n} = e^{\frac{1}{n} \log n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} e^0 = 1 \\ a_n \rightarrow +\infty \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b_n = \frac{1}{n} \quad \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e^0} = 1 \\ b_n \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Teorema (Criterio del rapporto)

$\{a_n\}_n$  successione reale,  $\boxed{a_n > 0}$

$$\boxed{\exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = l}$$

1)  $0 \leq l < 1 \implies \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$

2)  $1 < l \implies \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = +\infty$

dice (non è richiesta)

1)  $l > 1 \quad \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = +\infty$

$\begin{array}{c} 1 \quad l \\ | \quad | \\ \hline \end{array}$  fissato  $\varepsilon = \frac{l-1}{2}$   $l - \varepsilon = l - \frac{l-1}{2} = \frac{1+l}{2} > 1$

Fissato  $\varepsilon = \frac{l-1}{2} \quad \exists \bar{n} > 0 \quad \forall n > \bar{n} \quad \frac{1+l}{2} < \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$

$$\forall \bar{m} \quad \forall m > \bar{m} \quad \left(\frac{l+1}{2}\right) \cdot Q_m < Q_{m+1}$$

$$Q_{\bar{m}} < Q_{\bar{m}+1} = \left(\frac{l+1}{2}\right) Q_{\bar{m}} < Q_{\bar{m}+2} = Q_{\bar{m}} \left(\frac{l+1}{2}\right)^2 < \dots < Q_m$$

$$Q_{\bar{m}} \cdot \left(\frac{l+1}{2}\right)^{m-\bar{m}}$$

dunque

$$\exists \bar{m} : \forall m > \bar{m} \quad Q_m = Q_{\bar{m}} \left[\frac{2}{l+1}\right]^{m-\bar{m}} \cdot \left(\frac{l+1}{2}\right)^m$$

$$= K \cdot \left(\frac{l+1}{2}\right)^m$$

ed essendo  $\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{l+1}{2}\right)^m = +\infty$  si ha la  
Tesi

Il caso  $0 \leq p < 1$  è perfettamente analogo



## Teorema

family successione reale,  $Q_n > 0$

Se  $\exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{Q_{n+1}}{Q_n} = l$  allora  $\exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{Q_n} = l$

Q10 Tutti questi criteri non dicono nulla nel

caso  $\boxed{l=1}$

in ptt

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \{Q_n\}_n = \{n\}_n \text{ è f.c.} \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{Q_n} = 1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{Q_{n+1}}{Q_n} \\ \text{e } \boxed{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Q_n = +\infty} \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \{Q_n\}_n = \{1/n\}_n \text{ è t.c.} \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{Q_n} = 1 \neq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{Q_{n+1}}{Q_n} \\ \text{e } \boxed{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Q_n = 0} \end{array} \right.$

## Esercizio

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n! = +\infty$$

infatti per il criterio rapporto

$$\begin{aligned} Q_n = n! \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{Q_{n+1}}{Q_n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{n!} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (n+1) = +\infty \Rightarrow Q_n \rightarrow +\infty \end{aligned}$$

Q10 in particolare si osserva che

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

## Esercizio

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^n = +\infty$$

infatti per il criterio della radice

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

dunque

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^n = +\infty$$

oss In particolare si ha

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

cosa non difficile da vedere in quanto

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \geq 1^n = 1 \quad \forall n \quad \text{e dunque}$$

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

## Esercizio

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{4}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{4} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{1}{n} \log 4} = e^0 = 1$$

poiché

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log 4}{n} = 0$$

Esercizio  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{n^{100}} = ?$

dim

$$\lim_n \sqrt[n]{n^{100}} = \lim_n e^{\frac{100}{n} \log n} =$$

$$= \lim_n e^{\frac{100 \cdot \log n}{n}} = e^0 = 1$$

in quanto  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log n}{n} = 0$

00  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log n}{n} = 0$

infatti

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log x}{x} \stackrel{x=e^y}{=} \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{y}{e^y} = 0$$

ma

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log x}{x} = 0 \implies \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log n}{n} = 0$$

# Successioni Monotone

Def  $\{a_n\}$  si dice "monotona strett. crescente"

$$\text{se } a_n < a_{n+1} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

"monotona strett. decrescente" se  $a_n > a_{n+1} \quad \forall n$

(debolmente si mette  $\leq$  o  $\geq$  risp.)

Om  $(a_n \nearrow) \Rightarrow a_n \leq a_{n+1} \quad \forall n$

$$\Rightarrow a_m \leq a_n \quad \forall m > n$$

$$\text{infatti } a_n - a_m = (a_n - a_{n-1}) + (a_{n-1} - a_{n-2}) + \dots + (a_{m+1} - a_m) \geq 0$$

$$\text{in quanto } a_n \geq a_{n-1} \quad \forall n$$

vale pure il viceversa (ovvio!)

$$\forall m > n \quad a_m \leq a_n \Rightarrow a_n \leq a_{n+1} \quad \forall n \quad \downarrow$$

Esempio  $Q_n = n$  è monot.  $\nearrow$

$Q_n = \frac{1}{n}$  " "  $\searrow$

Come si vede per le f. m.

Teorema (successioni monotone hanno limite)

$\{Q_n\}$  successione reale

$Q_n \nearrow \Leftrightarrow (= \searrow)$

allora

1)  $\exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Q_n$

2)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Q_n = \sup \{Q_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$

$(\inf \{Q_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\})$

dim

$\Lambda = \sup_n Q_n \in \mathbb{R}$

$\updownarrow$

$Q_n \leq \Lambda \quad \forall n \quad (a)$   
 $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \bar{n} : \Lambda - \varepsilon < Q_{\bar{n}} \quad (b)$

$Q_n \nearrow \Leftrightarrow \Rightarrow \forall M > \bar{n} \quad Q_{\bar{n}} \leq Q_M \quad (c)$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \bar{n} > 0 \quad \forall n > \bar{n} \quad \Lambda - \varepsilon < Q_{\bar{n}} \leq Q_n \leq \Lambda + \varepsilon$

(b)  $\downarrow$  (c)  $\downarrow$  (e)  $\downarrow$

$\Lambda - \varepsilon$



$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \bar{n} \forall n > \bar{n} \quad \Lambda - \epsilon < Q_n < \Lambda + \epsilon$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} Q_n = \Lambda$$

Un problema di interessi composti,

Sia  $C$  un capitale iniziale che in un tempo

$T$  viene raddoppiato ( $i = 100\%$ )

$t=0$

$$C \longrightarrow C_T = C \cdot (1+1)$$

Supponiamo di condurre gli interessi dopo

$T/2$  e successivamente riveditore

$$C_{T/2} = C \cdot (1 + \frac{1}{2}) \text{ all'interesse } i \text{ per } T/2$$

$$C \xrightarrow{t=T/2} C \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \xrightarrow{t=T} C(T) = C \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\text{e si osserva che } \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 > (1+1)^1$$

Analogamente

$$C \xrightarrow{t=T/3} C \left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\right) \xrightarrow{t=\frac{2T}{3}} C \left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \xrightarrow{t=T} C \left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\right)^3$$

$$\text{e si osserva } \left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\right)^3 > \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 > (1+1)^1$$

Per induzione si prova a

$$C \xrightarrow{t=1/m} C \left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow C \left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right)^m$$

si dovrebbe provare che

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right)^m > \left(1 + \frac{1}{m-1}\right)^{m-1} > \dots > \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 > (1+1)^1$$

ovvero  $e_m = \left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right) \uparrow$

Ma ci si aspetta anche che

$$e_m \leq k$$

e infatti si prova che

$$e_m \leq 3 \quad \forall m$$

Dunque  $e_m$  strett. crescente, limitata

$$\Rightarrow \exists e = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} e_m = 2,718 \dots$$

Dunque se  $i$  è l'interesse che si prende

$$\text{allora } e^i = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{i}{m}\right)^m$$

è l'interesse percepito rivalutando ogni istante per istante il capitale !!

