

ANALISI MATEMATICA B

LEZIONE 27 - 25.11.2020

Es $\lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{h^2} - \frac{1}{h}}{\frac{1}{h}} \stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{h^2} - 0}{\frac{1}{h}}$

No!

$$\frac{\frac{1}{h^2} - \frac{1}{h}}{\frac{1}{h}} = \frac{\frac{1}{h} - 1}{1} \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{0 - 1}{1} = -1$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{h^2} - \frac{1}{h}}{\frac{1}{h}} \sim \frac{-\frac{1}{h}}{\frac{1}{h}} = -1 \rightarrow -1$$

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

$$f(x) \rightarrow l$$

$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{h^2} - \frac{1}{h} \cancel{0}}{h^2} = \frac{x^2 - x}{x} \rightarrow -1$$

$n \in \mathbb{N}$
 $n \rightarrow +\infty$

$\frac{1}{h}$

$x = \frac{1}{h}$

se questo esiste

$x \rightarrow 0+$

$\frac{1}{x} \rightarrow +\infty$

$\frac{1}{x} \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n - \lfloor n \rfloor = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0$$

$n \rightarrow +\infty$
 $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x - \lfloor x \rfloor \text{ non esiste}$$

$x \rightarrow +\infty$
 $x \in \mathbb{R}$

Attenzione!

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} = +\infty \quad \checkmark$$

$$t = x^2 \quad \text{se} \quad x \rightarrow 0 \\ t \rightarrow 0^+$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{t} = +\infty$$

SERIE NUMERICHE

$$a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, \dots$$

$$\underbrace{a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n + \dots}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} a_k = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n a_k$$

↑

se $\sum a_k$ è convergente

allora $a_k \rightarrow 0$

SERIE a TERMINI POSITIVI

Se $a_n \geq 0 \forall n$.

$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} a_k$ esiste $\in [0, +\infty]$

CRITERIO DEL CONFRONTO

Se $0 \leq a_k \leq b_k$ se $\sum b_k$ converge

allora $\sum a_k$ converge.

dim $S_n = \sum_{k=0}^n b_k$ $\left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Inoltre} \\ \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} a_k \leq \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} b_k \end{array} \right|$

$$R_n = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k$$

$$R_n \leq S_n \rightarrow S$$

↓ (R_n é crescente)

$$R \Rightarrow R \leq S.$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} a_k \leq \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} b_k < +\infty$$

□

Atenção

$$a_k = (-1)^k - 1 = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } k \text{ par} \\ -2 & \text{se } k \text{ ímpar} \end{cases}$$

$$a_k \leq \frac{1}{2^k} \quad \sum \frac{1}{2^k} \text{ converge}$$

mas $\sum a_k$ é indeterminata

(certainly $\sum a_k$ non
converge perche' non $a_k \rightarrow 0$)

Analog resultato se

$$a_k \ll b_k$$

(So $a_k \geq 0$, $b_k \geq 0$, $\sum b_k$ convergent)

Allora $\sum a_k$ e' convergente.

dim

$$a_k \ll b_k$$

$$\frac{a_k}{b_k} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \text{definitivamente}$$

$$\underline{a_k \leq b_k}$$

il carattere di $\sum a_k$ non
cambia se modifico un
numero finito di termini

$$\rightarrow \tilde{a}_k \leq b_k \quad \forall k$$
$$\tilde{a}_k = a_k \text{ definitivamente}$$

$$\sum \tilde{a}_k \text{ converge}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum a_k \text{ converge} \quad \square$$

Esempio

$$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \text{ converge}$$

perché $\frac{1}{k!} \ll \frac{1}{2^k}$ $\sum \frac{1}{2^k}$ converge.

Esempio $\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2^k + k^2 \ln k}$ converge

perché $\frac{1}{2^k + k^2 \ln k} \leq \frac{1}{2^k}$ $\sum \frac{1}{2^k}$ converge

Ancora:

$$a_k \sim b_k \quad \left(\frac{a_k}{b_k} \rightarrow 1 \right)$$

$$a_k > 0, b_k > 0$$

allora $\sum a_k$ e $\sum b_k$ hanno lo stesso carattere.

dim

$$\frac{a_k}{b_k} \rightarrow 1 \quad a_k \leq 2b_k \text{ def.}$$

$$\wedge \sum b_k \text{ converge}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum 2b_k \text{ converge}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum a_k \text{ converge} \quad \square$$

Exempio

$$\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty}$$

$$\frac{1}{2^k - k^2 \ln k}$$

converge

$$\frac{1}{2^k - k^2 \ln k}$$

$$\sim \frac{1}{2^k}$$

$$\sim \sum \frac{1}{2^k}$$

converge.

$$\sum \frac{1}{k^2} \quad ??$$

$$\frac{1}{k^2} \gg q^k$$

$q < 1$

$$\sum k^2 = ??$$

$$\sum (k+1)^3 - k^3$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n (a_{k+1} - a_k) = (a_1 - a_0) + (a_2 - a_1) + \dots + (a_{n+1} - a_n)$$

$$= a_{n+1} - a_0$$



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

$$\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1} \right) = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1} = \frac{k+1-k}{k^2+k} = \frac{1}{k^2+k} \sim \frac{1}{k^2}$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{k^2+k} \text{ converge}$$

(Série de Mergeli)

anche $\sum \frac{1}{k^2}$ converge!

Se $p \geq 2$ $\sum \left[\frac{1}{k^p} \right]$ converge!

in questo $\frac{1}{k^p} \approx \frac{1}{k^2}$ —

$$\underline{\text{ES}} \quad \sum \frac{1}{k^2 \ln k - \sqrt{1+k}}$$

è convergente. *per* $\hat{=}$

$$k^2 \ln k - \sqrt{1+k} \gg k^2$$

e $\sum \frac{1}{k^2}$ è convergente —

Se $a_k > 0$ e non $a_k \rightarrow 0$ ||

allora $\sum a_k = +\infty$

Esercizio (*) Se $\sum a_k$ è convergente

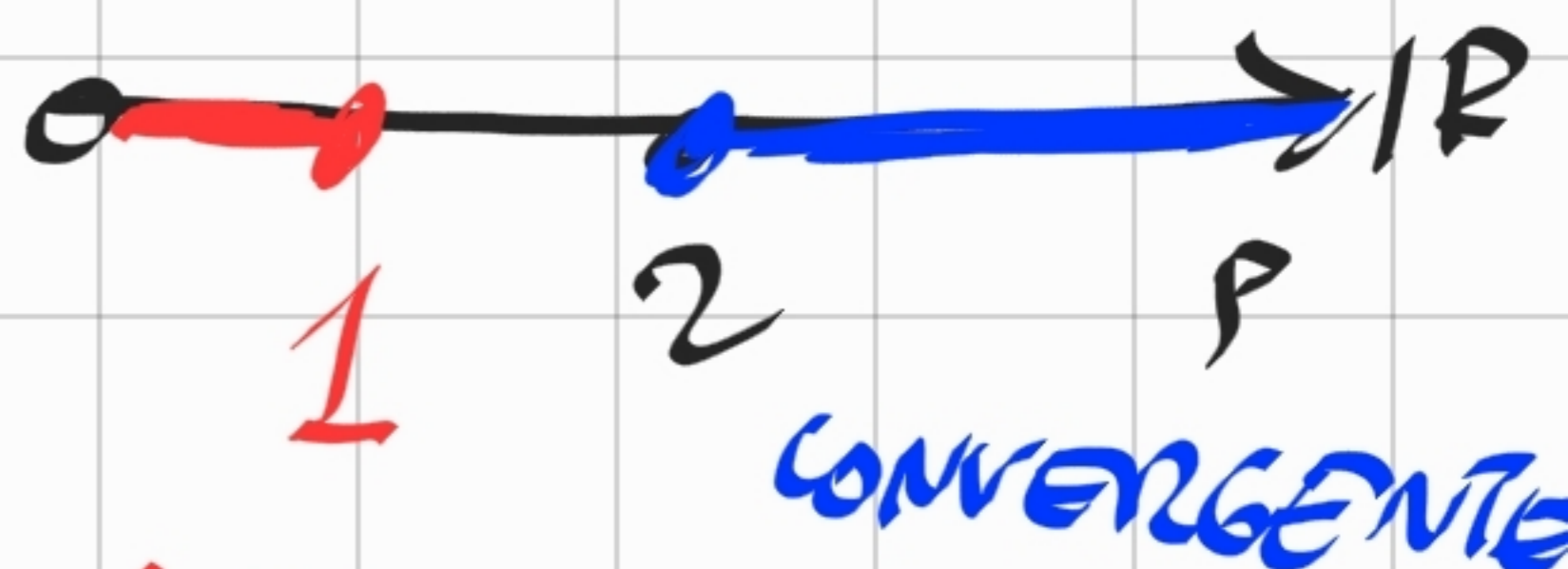
$\hat{=}$ esiste $b_k \gg a_k$ con $\sum b_k$ convergente

Existe $a_k \rightarrow 0$, $a_k \neq 0$, $\sum a_k = +\infty$?

LA SERIE ARMONICA

$$\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{k} = +\infty$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{k^p}$$



a_n, a_n

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{9} + \dots + \frac{1}{16} + \dots$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \dots + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{32} + \dots$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{8} + 8 \cdot \frac{1}{16} + 16 \cdot \frac{1}{32} + \dots$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \dots = +\infty$$

Teorema (criterio di condensazione di Cauchy)

$a_k > 0$, a_k decrescenti allora

$\sum a_k$ ha lo stesso carattere di

$$\sum 2^k \cdot a_{2^k}$$

Es $a_k = \frac{1}{k}$ $2^k a_{2^k} = \frac{2^k}{2^k} = 1$

dim a_k decrescente

$$2^n \leq k \leq 2^{n+1}$$

$$a_{2^n} \geq a_k \geq a_{2^{n+1}}$$

$\rightarrow S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$

$$S_{2^N - 1} = \sum_{k=1}^{2^N - 1} a_k = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \sum_{k=2^n}^{2^{n+1} - 1} a_k$$

\uparrow

$$\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} 2^n \cdot a_{2^{n+1}} \leq S_{2^N} \leq \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} 2^n \cdot a_{2^n} \leftarrow$$

$$2^{n+1} - 1 - 2^n + 1 = 2^{n+1} - 2^n = 2^n$$

Se $\sum 2^n a_{2^n}$ è convergente

allora $\sum_{k=0}^{N-1} 2^k a_{2^k} \rightarrow S' < +\infty$

$$S_{2^N} \leq S'$$

$$S_n \rightarrow S \Rightarrow S \leq S' < +\infty$$

$\leftarrow S_n$ crescente

Se $\sum 2^n a_{2^n}$ è divergente

$\sum 2^{n+1} a_{2^{n+1}}$ è divergente

$\sum 2^n a_{2^{n+1}}$ è divergente

$$S_{2^N} \underset{-1}{\geq} \sum_{h=0}^{N-1} 2^h a_{2^{h+1}} \rightarrow +\infty \quad \text{per } N \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$S_{2^N} \underset{-1}{\rightarrow} +\infty$$

$$S_h \rightarrow S \Rightarrow S \geq +\infty$$

□

Corollario

$$\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{k^p} \text{ converge} \Leftrightarrow p > 1. \quad p \geq 0$$



$\sum \frac{1}{k^p}$ ha lo stesso carattere di $\sum 2^k \frac{1}{(2^k)^p}$

$$\frac{2^k}{2^{kp}} = \frac{1}{2^{kp-k}} = \frac{1}{2^{k(p-1)}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2^{p-1}} \right)^k = q^k$$

$$q = \frac{1}{2^{p-1}}$$

— so $p > 1$ $p-1 > 0$

$$2^{p-1} > 1 \quad q < 1.$$

la série $\sum q^k$ converge

— so $p \leq 1$ $q = \frac{1}{2^{p-1}} \geq 1$

$\sum q^k$ diverge.

Esercizio $\hat{=}$ determinare il carattere

della serie $\sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{k \ln k}$.

$$k^1 \ll k \ln k \ll k^p \quad \forall p > 1$$

$$a_1 \mid a_2 + a_3 \mid a_4 + \dots + a_7 \mid a_8 + \dots + a_{15}$$

$$S_5 = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_5$$

$$S_{2^3-1} = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_7$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow (1+x)^{\alpha} &\approx \underbrace{1 + \alpha x}_{\text{}} \left\{ \underbrace{\frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2} x^2 + \dots}_{\text{}} \right\} \\ \rightarrow (1+x)^{\alpha} &\geq 1 + \alpha x \quad \leftarrow \alpha > -1 \end{aligned}$$