

Soluzioni esercizi per il 14 gennaio 2021

\*46) a)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{2n+1}$

$a_n > a_{n+1} : \frac{1}{2n+1} > \frac{1}{2n+2} \quad \text{ok}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0 : \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{CONVERGE} *$

b)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1}$  NON REGOLARE

c)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{\lg(n+1)}$  decres  $\lim \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \text{CONVERGE} *$

\* e)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n^2}$

$a_n > a_{n+1}$   
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0 \rightarrow \text{converge} *$

f)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$

$a_n > a_{n+1}$   
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0 \rightarrow \text{converge} *$

(48)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\lg n}{n}$  verificare convergenza  
\* e maggiorare l'errore  
che si commette sostituendo la somma con  
la somma dei primi 9 termini

$$a_n \geq a_{n+1} \quad \frac{\lg n}{n} \geq \frac{\lg(n+1)}{n+1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$$

$$S_9 = -0.041489$$

$$a_{10} = \frac{\lg 10}{10} \quad |S - S_9| \leq \frac{\lg 10}{10} \sim 0.23$$

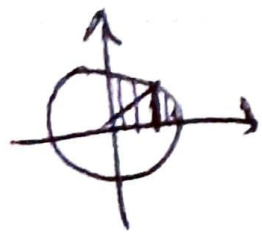
49) Stabilire il carattere di:

\* a)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{1}{n}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^p \sin 1/n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin 1/n}{(1/n)^p} = 1 \quad \text{con } p=1$$

⇒ diverge per il criterio degli infinitesimi

b)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \sin 1/n$



$\sin(x)$  crescente in  $(0, \pi/2)$   
→  $\sin \frac{1}{n}$  crescente in  $(\infty, 1)$   $\frac{1}{\pi/2} < 1$  e  $n \in \mathbb{N}$   
cioè decrescente in  $(1, \infty)$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin 1/n = 0$  → converge per il criterio  
delle serie a termini di  
segno alterno

4)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - \sin 1/n)^{n^2}$   $a_n \geq 0$

$$\sqrt[n]{a_n} = \left(1 - \sin \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = \left[1 - \frac{1}{y}\right]^y \quad y = \frac{1}{\sin 1/n}$$

per  $n \rightarrow \infty$   $y \rightarrow \infty$  :  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{y}\right)^y = e^{-1}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{y} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \sin(1/n) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = [e^{-1}]^1 = 1/e < 1 \quad \text{CONV. CRIT. RADICE}$$



$$(ii) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{n^2 - 5n + 1}{n^2 - 4n + 2} \right)^{n^2}$$

\*

termini positivi

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n^2 - 5n + 1}{n^2 - 4n + 2} \right)^n$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} n^2 - 5n + 1 & n^2 - 4n + 2 \\ -n^2 + 4n - 2 & 1 \\ \hline -n - 1 & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n^2 - 5n + 1 &= \\ &= (n^2 - 4n + 2) + (-n - 1) = \\ &= (n^2 - 4n + 2) - (n + 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\downarrow = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 - \frac{n+1}{n^2 - 4n + 2} \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{y} \right)^y \right]^{\frac{n}{y}}$$

$$y = \frac{n^2 - 4n + 2}{n + 1} \quad \text{per } n \rightarrow \infty : y \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{y} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n+1)}{n^2 - 4n + 2} = 1$$

$$\downarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{y} \right)^y \right]^{\frac{n}{y}} = [e^{-1}]^1 = \frac{1}{e} < 1$$

CONVERGE CRIT. RADICE

47  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n!}$  migliorare l'errore che si

commette sostituendo la somma con la somma dei suoi primi quattro termini.

$$S_4 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 = -1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!} = -\frac{15}{24}$$

$$S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n!}$$

$$|S - S_4| \leq a_5 \quad a_5 = \frac{1}{5!} = \frac{1}{120} \approx 0.0083$$

$$5) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\lg(n!)}{n \lg n}$$

$$\lg(n!) \approx \lg\left[\left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \sqrt{2\pi n}\right] = n \lg n + \frac{1}{2} \lg n = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \lg n$$

$$\Rightarrow \lg(n!) > \lg(n)$$

$$\frac{\lg n!}{n \lg n} > \frac{\lg n}{n \lg n} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$\sum 1/n$  diverge  
quindi diverge anche  
la serie data  
(CRIT. CONFRONTO)

$$\textcircled{7} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n^2+2n} - \sqrt{n^2+1}}{n^2}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{n^2+2n} - \sqrt{n^2+1}}{n^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n^2+2n} + \sqrt{n^2+1}}{\sqrt{n^2+2n} + \sqrt{n^2+1}} =$$

$$= \frac{n^2+2n - n^2-1}{n^2(\sqrt{n^2+2n} + \sqrt{n^2+1})} = \frac{2n-1}{n^2(\sqrt{n^2+2n} + \sqrt{n^2+1})}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{n^2(\sqrt{n^2+2n} + \sqrt{n^2+1})} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{n^2(\sqrt{n^2} + \sqrt{n^2})} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{n^2 \cdot 2n}$$

$$\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} < \infty \quad \text{CONVERGE CRIT. CONFRONTO}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin\left(\frac{n^2}{e^n+2^n}\right)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{e^n+2^n} = 0 \quad \text{ORDINI DI INFINITO} \quad : \text{Sent } \sim t$$

CRIT. DEL CONFR. ASINTOTICO Studio

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{e^n+2^n}$$

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

$\hookrightarrow 0$

$\frac{1}{e} < 1$  dunque  $\sum \frac{n^2}{e^n+2^n}$  converge per CRIT. RADICE

e  $\sum \sin \frac{n^2}{e^n+2^n}$  converge confronto  
a asintotico



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$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{\lg(1+3^n)}{n^2 \lg n} \right]^{n \lg n \frac{1}{n}}$$

$$n \sin \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 1 \quad \text{per } n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\lg(1+3^n) \sim \lg(3^n) \sim n \lg(3)$$

$$\left[ \frac{n \lg(3)}{n^2 \lg n} \right]^{n \lg n \frac{1}{n}} \left[ n \lg n \right] \rightarrow \lg(3)$$

$\uparrow$   
 $\frac{1}{b_n}$

crit. ~~AE~~ CONFRONTO ASINTOTICO  $\sum a_n$  e  
comporta come  $\sum b_n$

$\sum b_n = \sum \frac{1}{n \lg n}$  diverge dunque diverge  
anche la serie data

→ visto a lezione (anche  
esercizio  
seguente)

$$59) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \lg n}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x \lg x} \quad \text{in } [2, +\infty) : \text{posit, continuous, decreases.}$$

$$\int_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{x \lg x} dx = \int_2^{\infty} \frac{D(\lg x)}{\lg x} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^t \frac{D(\lg x)}{\lg x} dx =$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [\lg \lg x]_2^t = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [\lg \lg t - \lg \lg 2] = +\infty$$

→ diverge CRIT. INTEGRAL

$$\textcircled{6} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(n\pi)}{\sqrt{n} + n \lg n}$$

$$\cos(n\pi) = (-1)^n$$

• metodo

$$|a_n| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} + n \lg n} \sim \frac{1}{n \lg n}$$

→ diverge (lettione)  
NON CONV. ASSOLUT.

• semplice, segni alterni:

infinitesima  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} + n \lg n} = 0$  ok

decrescente: SI → conv. semplicemente

$$\textcircled{7} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2^n + n^2) \lg \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{3^n + n^4} \right]$$

confronto asintotico:  $2^n \gg n^2$  e  $3^n \gg n^4$

$$a_n \sim 2^n \lg \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{3^n} \right] \sim 2^n \frac{1}{3^n} = \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^n$$

→ si comporta come la serie geometrica di ragione  $2/3 < 1$  quindi convergente

$$\textcircled{8} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (\operatorname{tg} \alpha)^{2n} \quad \text{Segni alterni}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-\operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha)^n \quad \text{Serie geometrica con ragione } -\operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^n : \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-q} & |q| < 1 \\ \text{IND} & q \leq -1 \\ +\infty & q \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

converge per:

$$|-\operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha| < 1 \rightarrow \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha < 1 : -\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$



$$\textcircled{4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2^{nx}}{\sqrt{n^2+1}}$$

studiare la conv.  
al valore di  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$|a_n| = \frac{2^{nx}}{\sqrt{n^2+1}}$$

•  $x > 0$   $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = +\infty$  Serie non converge <sup>assol.</sup>  
e neanche semplic. (cresc.)

•  $x < 0$  confrontiamo con  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2^x)^n < \infty$   
(geom. gen.)

$$|a_n| = \frac{2^{nx}}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} \leq 2^{nx}$$

→ la serie è <sup>assoluta</sup> convergente per  $x < 0$   
(dunque anche semplic.)

•  $x = 0$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}}$$

$$|a_n| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^p \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} = 1 \text{ con } p=1 \Rightarrow \text{divergente assoluto.}$$

CRIT. SERIE A SEGNI ALTERNI:

$a_n$  è positiva, infinitesima e decrescente  
quindi ~~converge~~  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}}$  converge (semplic.)

## Esercizi per il 18/01/2021

40) a)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2}$

41)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{\sqrt{(2n)!}}$

42)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+e^n} - \sqrt{n}}{1+2^n}$

43)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan n \right)$

confronto integrale

49) Studiare

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

a) CRIT. CONFRONTO

b) CRIT. CONFRONTO ASINTOTICO

# Limite 6 ESERCIZI VACANZE

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5^{1 - \sin^2 x} - 5^{\cos(\sqrt{2}x)}}{(1 - \cos x)^2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \cos t = 1 - \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^4}{24} + o(t^6) \text{ in } t \rightarrow 0 \\ \sin t = t - \frac{t^3}{6} + o(t^5) \text{ in } t \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\sin^2 x = \left( x - \frac{x^3}{6} \right)^2 = x^2 - \frac{x^4}{3} + o(x^5)$$

$$\cos(\sqrt{2}x) = 1 - \frac{(\sqrt{2}x)^2}{2} + \frac{(\sqrt{2}x)^4}{24} + o(x^6) = 1 - x^2 + \frac{x^4}{3} + o(x^5)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 5^{\cos(\sqrt{2}x)} \cdot \frac{(5^{1 - \sin^2 x - \cos \sqrt{2}x} - 1)}{(1 - \cos x)^2} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 5^{\cos(\sqrt{2}x)} \cdot \frac{(5^{1 - x^2 + \frac{x^4}{3} - 1 + x^2 - \frac{x^4}{3}} - 1)}{(x^2/2)^2} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 5^{\cos(\sqrt{2}x)} \cdot \frac{(5^{\frac{x^4}{6}} - 1)}{x^4/4} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 5^{\cos(\sqrt{2}x)} \cdot \frac{(\frac{x^4}{6} \lg 5)}{x^4/4} =$$

$$5^1 = 5$$

$$= 5 \cdot \frac{4}{6} \lg 5 = \frac{10}{3} \lg 5$$

$$5^{f(x)} = e^{f(x) \lg 5}$$

$$e^t = 1 + t + o(t^2)$$

$$t = f(x) \lg 5$$

$$f(x) = x^4/6$$

$$5^{x^4/6} = 1 + \frac{x^4}{6} \lg 5$$