Riberdamo, lang successone e deto LEIR 4 dece lei an = L (=> + E>O J N>O | |an-L| < E, H N>N | N>00 | |an-L| < E, H N>N | No ma this Ero - 2 / an-L < E | L-E / an L L+E, H N>N | L-E / an L L+E, H N>N  $a_k \rightarrow +\infty$  ( $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = +\infty$ ) € V N>0 3 N>0 ) @n>H, + u>N en → - & € + 4 < 0 (3 × > ) an < H + 1 > N. GEJ Cop3 ES8  $\lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{2u-1}{3v+2} = \frac{2}{3}$   $\alpha_{1} - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{6x-3 - 6x-4}{(3u+2)3} = -\frac{7}{3} \frac{1}{3u+2}$ Fish z > 0,  $|a_{n}-\frac{2}{3}| = \frac{7}{3} \frac{1}{3^{n+2}} = \frac{7}{3} \frac{1}{3^{n+2}} = \frac{7}{3} \frac{1}{3^{n+2}} = \frac{7}{3} \frac{1}{3^{n+2}} = \frac{7}{3^{n+2}} = \frac{7}{3^{n+2}$ Sie (N. = 3 E) 1 reline & u>N (=) par-L/LE. [ [ EJ Cm 3 EJ 5

li n²- u son = + 00 4 1150 M2- 4 Smu = 12 (1 - L smn) ? 12 1 - 1 Gun > 1 = 1 > Gan 1 2 > 1 Sin 1 2 > 1 2 > 1 5

& xx >2 I vers du (-1 su u > 1 2 1 de u > X)  $g_{u} > \frac{N}{2} > 2$  allow  $h^2 - u g_{u} u > \frac{u^2}{2} > M$  $G = N > \sqrt{2M}$   $N = men \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2\pi}$ Cap 3 (Es 6 li 2"-4 = + 0 (2" >+0, U>+0)  $2^{4} > H$   $n > Q_{2}H$  (M>1)Dus Franco de 2h > 2n , Y n + N pu budus m base indutive (1) N=1 2= 2 2 2.1=2 / OK. (ii) Agrus aus du da vers du 2" > 2 m pu u quelche n =1 PRINCIPIO DI INDU FOONE" (à un teo rema) hous In delle a femoire du diputos de nex (essento Pn: 2"≥2n) Le i vas de. (1) Pr = vera (m) dato (yet), Pn => Pn+ Allon Pn i vera t nEN.  $\frac{2^{u+1}}{2} = 2 \left(2^{u}\right) \geqslant 2 \left(2^{u}\right) = 4^{u} \geqslant 2 \left(2^{u}\right)$ 1p. Industrice In

4h > 2(n+1) (=> 4h > 2n+2 (=> 2n > 2 Das H>>, 2"-1 = 2u-n=h > M, N=M Er Dinostra du 24 - 13/2 -> + 00

u 2 1 u 5 /1

Suggistments du stran de  $2^n \ge n^-$ ,  $\forall n = 4$ .

(6) base moletive is n = 4(60) for  $n \ge 4$  and  $2^n \ge n^2$  for  $2^{n+1} \ge (n+1)^2$ 

## Passiamo de colcolo dei limiti

Algebra dei liviti

Teorema 1 Dans land elbud du sucusión toc an > 2 | bn + p | x, p e R

- (i) an+ bn > 2+B
- (n) Ruby > 2B

(y) Refault the must an 
$$\leq c_1 \leq b_n$$
,  $\alpha = \beta$   
 $\Rightarrow c_1 \Rightarrow \alpha$ 

Teoreme 2- (an 1, 46m)

$$(1) \quad a_{n} \rightarrow + \infty \quad b_{n} \geq p^{e} \quad \forall n \geq N \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad a_{n} + b_{n} \rightarrow + \infty$$

(iv) 
$$a_n \rightarrow + \sigma$$
,  $b_u \geq \rho > \sigma$   $+ \sigma$   
 $(a_n \rightarrow - \sigma) \cdots - -$ 

Terreme 3. (Alam liti noterrla)
1. Sa A>O. lu NA = 1

2. 
$$A>1$$
  $A=0$   $A^n=0$ 

5 li 
$$(1+\frac{1}{9}) = e = 2.7...$$
 rumano di Eulero. Negoro

$$\left( \left( \left( 1 + \frac{\times}{h} \right)^{\frac{h}{2}} \right)^{\frac{h}{2}} = \left( \left( 1 + \frac{1}{h} \right)^{\frac{h}{2}} \right)^{\frac{h}{2}} = \left( \left( 1 + \frac{1}{h} \right)^{\frac{h}{2}} \right)^{\frac{h}{2}} \rightarrow e^{\times}$$

$$\times > 0$$

$$a_{n} \rightarrow +\infty$$
  $e$   $a_{n} \not\in b_{n}$   $(p_{n} u_{2} u)$   $(n_{1} = n_{1} (n_{1} - 1) (n_{1} - 2) - 1)$ 
 $b_{n} \rightarrow +\infty$ 

DEF. 
$$N = d$$
 , &  $n = 0$ 

$$h \cdot (n-1)! \quad \text{for } 1 \ge 1$$

$$\text{definitions it correiva}.$$

$$0! = 1, \quad 1! = 1, \quad 2! = 2$$

$$3^{2} = 3 \cdot 2 = 6$$
 $4! = 4 \cdot 3! = 24$ 
 $5! = 5 \cdot 24 = (20)$ 

$$\frac{h^{2}}{h(h-1)(h-2)} = \frac{h^{2}}{h^{3}(1-\frac{1}{h})(1-\frac{2}{h})} = \frac{1}{h} \frac{1}{(1-\frac{1}{h})(1-\frac{2}{h})}$$

$$\frac{h^{2}}{h(h-1)(h-2)} = \frac{1}{h^{3}(1-\frac{1}{h})(1-\frac{2}{h})}$$

$$\frac{(n+1)^{6}-(n-1)^{6}}{(n+1)^{5}+(n-1)^{5}}\rightarrow 6$$

$$a^{n} - b^{n} = (a - b) \left( a^{n-1} + a^{n-2}b_{+ - - +} a^{n-2}b_{+ - -} a^{n-2}b_{+ - - +} a^{n-2}b_{+ - -} a^{n-2}b_{+ -} a^{n-2}b_{+ - -} a^{n-2}b_{+ -$$

$$(h+1)^{6} - (h-1)^{6} = ((u+1) - (\lambda-1)) ((u+1)^{5} + (u+1)^{6}(u+1) + \dots + (u-1)^{5}) \text{ oscia} \quad a^{\frac{1}{6}}b^{n-1-\frac{1}{6}}$$

$$2 (n^{5} 6 + \dots) = 12n^{5} + t \text{ distratio} \quad \in 4.$$

$$P_{n} = \frac{12n^{5} + \alpha_{4}n^{4} + \dots}{2n^{5} + b_{4}n^{4} + \dots} = \frac{12 + \frac{\alpha_{4}}{n} + \dots}{2 + \frac{b_{4}}{n} + \dots} \Rightarrow \frac{12}{2} = 6.$$