

ANALISI

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

$x > 0 \Rightarrow$ A segni alterni

$x = 0 \Rightarrow \sum 1^n = \text{diverge positivamente}$

$x < 0 \Rightarrow \text{diverge positivamente}$

• Studiamo il caso in cui \sum è a segni alterni

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |(1-2x)|^n = +\infty$ non può convergere assolutamente

• Applico il criterio del rapporto su $\{|a_n|\}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|1-2x|^{n+1}}{|1-2x|^n} = |1-2x|$$

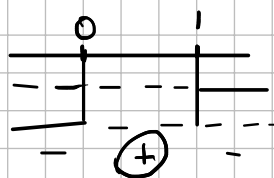
• per $x=1 \Rightarrow |1-2x|=1 \Rightarrow$ non posso applicare il criterio ($\ell=1$)

• per $x > 1 \vee x < 0 \quad |1-2x| < 1$ conv. ($\ell < 1$)

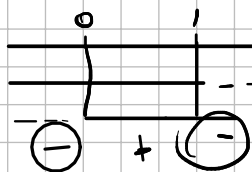
• per $0 < x < 1 \quad |1-2x| > 1 \Rightarrow \text{div pos}$ ($\ell > 1$)

• Dobbiamo studiare $\sum (-1)^n \Rightarrow$ oscilla

1. $\begin{cases} -1 + 2x > 1 \Rightarrow 2x > 2 \Rightarrow x > 1 \\ 1 - 2x > 1 \Rightarrow -2x > 0 \Rightarrow x < 0 \end{cases}$



2. $\begin{cases} -1 + 2x < 1 \Rightarrow 2x < 2 \Rightarrow x < 1 \\ 1 - 2x < 1 \Rightarrow -2x < 0 \Rightarrow x > 0 \end{cases}$



2. $-1 < 1-2x < 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1-2x > -1 \Rightarrow -2x > -2 \Rightarrow x < 1 \\ 1-2x < 1 \Rightarrow -2x < 0 \Rightarrow x > 0 \end{cases}$

1. $1-2x < -1 \vee 1-2x > 1 \quad 1-2x < -1 \Rightarrow -2x < -2 \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x > 1 \\ x < 0 \end{matrix}$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n+1}{n+3}$$

$$\frac{1}{a} \ln \left(\frac{1}{1-a} \right)$$

Segni alterni

• assoluta convergenza

$$\lim \left| \frac{n+1}{n+3} \right| = 1 \Rightarrow \text{non } \bar{e} \text{ a.c.}$$

• studiamo la monotonia

$$\frac{n+1}{n+3} \stackrel{?}{>} \frac{n+2}{n+4} \Rightarrow (n+1)(n+4) \stackrel{?}{>} (n+2)(n+3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{n^2} + 4\cancel{n} + \cancel{n} + 4 > \cancel{n^2} + 3\cancel{n} + 2\cancel{n} + 6 \quad 4 > 6$$

crescente

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

$$\lim \left| \frac{n}{n^2+1} \right| = 0 \quad \text{potrebbe essere a.c.}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^a \frac{n}{n^2+1} = 1 \quad \begin{matrix} a=1 \\ 0 \leq 1 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \text{div. pos. (non } \bar{e} \text{ ass. conv.)}$$

• monotonia

$$\frac{n}{n^2+1} \stackrel{?}{>} \frac{n+1}{(n+1)^2+1} \Rightarrow n \left(\sqrt{(n+1)^2+1} \right) \stackrel{?}{>} (n+1)(n^2+1)$$

$$n(m^2+2+2m) > m^3 + m + m^2 + 1$$

$$\cancel{m^3} + 2m + 2m^2 \stackrel{?}{>} \cancel{m^3} + \cancel{m} + \cancel{m^2} + 1$$

• decrescente

$$n + m^2 > 1 \Rightarrow m^2 + m - 1 > 0 \quad \forall n$$

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

• $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n}{n^2+1} = \frac{-0}{+0}$ convergi

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

• a segni alterni

• assoluta convergenza

$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = 0$ potrebbe essere a.c.

$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \sim \frac{1}{n}$

Si come $\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)$ è asintotica alla serie armonica che div. pos

\downarrow
div. pos

NON è a.c.

• studio la monotonia

A sentimento, siccome $1/n$ è decrescente $\Rightarrow \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)$ è decr.

$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (-1)^n \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{+0}{-0}$ $\left| \begin{array}{l} \text{decescente} \\ \text{convergi} \end{array} \right.$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1 - \cos \frac{2}{n^2}}{1/n}$$

$$\frac{1 - \cos t}{t} = 0$$

$$\frac{1 - \cos t}{t^2} = 1/2$$

- serie a termini non negativi

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \cos \frac{2}{n^2}}{1/n} = \frac{1 - \cos \frac{2}{n^2}}{\frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{2}{n}} \cdot \frac{2}{n} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{potrebbe convergere}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \cos \frac{2}{n^2}}{1/n \cdot \frac{4}{n^3}} \cdot \frac{4}{n^3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \quad \begin{matrix} d=3 \\ l=\frac{1}{2} \end{matrix} \quad \text{converge}$$

$$1 - \cos \frac{2}{n^2} \sim \frac{4}{n^4} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{n^2}{(2n+1)\sqrt{n^5+6}} x^n$$

- $x=0 \Rightarrow$ Converge con somma 0

- se $x \neq 0$

- se $x > 0 \Rightarrow$ t. positivi

- se $x < 0 \Rightarrow$ segni alterni

- assoluta convergenza

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{(2n+1)\sqrt{n^5+6}} |x|^n \Rightarrow \text{div. pos.} \quad (\text{non è ass. conv})$$

- per $x > 0 \Rightarrow \sum a_n$ div. positivamente

$$\sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} \frac{m^2}{(2m+1)\sqrt{m^5+6}} x^m$$

per $x < 0$

monotonia: con t. della p. d. s. generalizzata

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_{m+1}|}{|a_m|} > 1 \Rightarrow \text{se } \bar{0} \text{ vera } \bar{e} \text{ crescente}$$

CRESCENZA

$$a_{m+1} > a_m \Rightarrow \frac{a_{m+1}}{a_m} > 1$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{(m+1)^2}{(2m+2)\sqrt{(m+1)^5+6}} |x|^{m+1}}{\frac{m^2}{(2m+1)\sqrt{m^5+6}} |x|^m} = |x|$$

$$|x| > 1$$

$$\forall x < -1 \vee x > 1 \text{ crescente}$$

$$\begin{cases} x > 1 & x > 1 \\ -x > 1 & x < -1 \end{cases}$$

$x < 0$

• per $x < -1$ è crescente \Rightarrow oscillante (per COROLLARIO 1)

• $-1 < x < 0$ è decrescente (Hyp: t. di Leibniz)

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{m^2}{(2m+1)\sqrt{m^5+6}} x^{\frac{2}{5}} = 0 \Rightarrow \Rightarrow \text{Convergi}$$

• $x = 1$

$$\sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \frac{m^2}{(2m+1)\sqrt{m^5+6}} (-1)^m \quad \frac{m^2}{(2m+1)\sqrt{m^5+6}} > \frac{(m+1)^2}{(2m+2)\sqrt{(m+1)^5+6}} \Rightarrow$$

$$m^2 \left[(2m+2)\sqrt{(m+1)^5+6} \right] > (m+1)^2 \left[(2m+1)\sqrt{m^5+6} \right]$$

\Rightarrow decrescente

$$\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{m^5+6}} > \frac{1}{\sqrt{(m+1)^5+6}} \right]$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{(2n+1)(\sqrt{n^5+6})} = 0 \begin{cases} +0 \\ -0 \end{cases} \rightarrow 0 \quad \times \text{ Leibniz} \\ \text{decreasing} \quad \rightarrow \text{converge}$$

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