ANALISI MATEMATICA UNO

Esercizi da consegnare per la correzione – Foglio 1

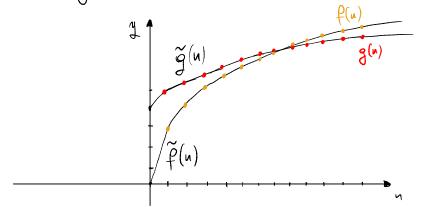
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Es. II. Determinare estremo superiore ed estremo inferiore del seguente sottoinsieme di \mathbb{R} , stabilendo inoltre se siano massimo e minimo:

$$A = \left\{ \frac{3\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n} + 4} : n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\} \right\}.$$

Svolgimento.

$$y = \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} \quad \text{con} \quad f(n) = 3\sqrt{n}, \quad g(n) = \sqrt{n+4} \quad \text{if } n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$$



 $\hat{c} = in PA = \frac{3}{5}.$

s = sup A = 3 ?

Suppongo de s=3 sia l'estremo sup. di A. Verifico de l'ipotesi sia corretta.

$$\frac{3\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+4}} \leq 3 \stackrel{\text{deb}}{\underset{\text{fin}}{\text{prob}}} 3\sqrt{n} \leq 3\sqrt{n+12} = 0 \quad 0 \leq 12 \quad \text{vers}$$

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$$3-\varepsilon < \frac{3\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+n}} \xrightarrow{(\xi=0)} (3-\varepsilon)(\sqrt{n+n}) \le 3\sqrt{n}$$

$$(3-\varepsilon)\sqrt{n+12-n\varepsilon} \le 3\sqrt{n}$$

$$-\varepsilon\sqrt{n+12} \le 4\varepsilon = 0 \quad \sqrt{n} \ge \frac{12-4\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}$$

$$|n| \ge \left(\frac{12-4\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}\right)^2 = 0 \quad n \ge \left(\frac{12-4\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}\right)^2$$

Suppose de
$$i=\frac{3}{5}$$
 sia l'estremo inferiore di A. Verifico de l'ipotesi sia conette $i=InfA \iff i$. $\forall n\in A \quad n\geq i$

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$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n \mid \frac{3 \ln \zeta}{\ln 4} < \varepsilon + \frac{3}{5} \implies 15 \ln \zeta (5\varepsilon + 3) (\ln 4)$$

$$(12 - 5\varepsilon) \ln < 20\varepsilon + 12$$

Jeurs pardits di generalité posso porre 12-5E>0 =0 E< 12/5

$$\sqrt{n} < \frac{20 \mathcal{E} + 12}{12 - 5 \mathcal{E}} = h(\mathcal{E})$$

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 & crescente: dot: $0 < \mathcal{E}_1 < \mathcal{E}_2 < \frac{12}{5} \iff \frac{20 \mathcal{E}_1 + 12}{12 - 5 \mathcal{E}_1} < \frac{20 \mathcal{E}_2 + 12}{12 - 5 \mathcal{E}_2}$

$$(20 \, \epsilon_1 + 12) (12 - 5 \, \epsilon_2) < (20 \, \epsilon_2 + 12) (12 - 5 \, \epsilon_1)$$

$$\lambda = (3) \text{ ln}$$

 $\mathcal{D}_{a} \not \otimes e \not \otimes si deduce le <math>h(\mathcal{E}) \ge 1 \ \forall \ \mathcal{E} > 0$

Insurendo in (1)

$$\sqrt{\ln \left(\frac{20\varepsilon+12}{12-5\varepsilon}\right)} \ge 1 \implies \sqrt{\ln \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} = 1 \quad \text{for } \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$$

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