

Dipartimento di Ingegneria "Enzo Ferrari"

## Analisi matematica I, Ingegneria Informatica Prof.ssa Maria Manfredini

Letione 7 (successioni)

(Terta peut)

Def di o piccolo e di equivolenta

Esempi fonohamentali

pel, log, exp, todici,

Merciti

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Problèma:

Nelle forme in det dei polinouri x es.

Mê + 7° - 5 n³

si recopcie n° potente + 0050 (10 Termine

(anolog. se x es oldsiams "più mede")

N° 22 + n° - n° 1/4)

No se obsione x es.

 $n-e^{n}+log n-e^{-n}$   $-\infty$ 

ollore chi et la rocr. + proude

## Defuitions di 0-piccolo

Defuitione

Siaus (au), (bu), Toli cle bu to th (oppure defect.)

Di remo che (du) n é men o-picolo di (bu) n per n-100 e suiveremo

2n = o(bu) per  $N \rightarrow +\infty$ 

(b)  $a_{N} = N^{2}$   $b_{N} = N^{7} + 1$   $a_{N} = 0$  (bu)? per  $N \rightarrow +\infty$  3 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial u} = \frac{N^2}{N^7 + 4} \longrightarrow 0$ 

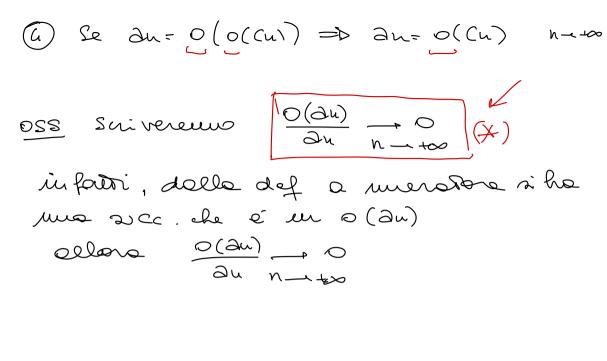
(a) 
$$\partial N = \frac{1}{N^2}$$
  $\partial N = \frac{1}{N}$   $\partial N = 0$  (bu) per  $N \to +\infty$ ? ST

Confronto To

Monori  $N^{\alpha} = O(N^{\beta})$  se solo  $\alpha < \beta$ The per  $n = +\infty$   $N^{\alpha} = N^{\alpha} = N^{\alpha} = N^{\alpha}$   $N^{\alpha} = N^{\alpha} = N^{\alpha} = N^{\alpha}$   $N^{\alpha} = N^{\alpha} = N^{\alpha} = N^{\alpha}$   $N^{\alpha} = N^{\alpha} = N^{\alpha}$   $N^{\alpha} = N^{\alpha} = N^{\alpha}$   $N^{\alpha} = N^{\alpha}$  N

Promière delli 0-piccolo (du), (bu)n, (Cu) u a Se du= o(Cn) per n~+00 (du) n bh=0(Ch) pern-1+00. Au ±bn = 0 (Ch) n → t∞ informi til. 0  $\frac{2u \pm bu}{cn} = \left(\frac{2u}{cn}\right) \pm \left(\frac{bu}{cn}\right) \longrightarrow 0$ Scriveremo qui c'é ma soccale l'émodiça per na tos l'o(Ca) ± 0 (Ca) = 0 (Ca) na tos 1) uou volgne le réple usudi d' ous faviore du unes voli 2 Se du= o(Cn) per n~+00  $b_h = o(dh)$  per  $n - +\infty$ . // O(Cu) O(Cu) = Du bn = 0 (du Cu) n - too = 0 (Cndu)

3 Se  $\partial_{n} = o(C_{n})$  per  $n \rightarrow +\infty$  $\Rightarrow \partial_{n} = o(C_{n}\partial_{n}) n \rightarrow +\infty$ 



Quo rienti ai politromi vocabo l'o-piccolo

$$\frac{h^{2} - 2n + 1}{h^{2} + 5n}$$

$$\frac{h^{2} - 2n + 1}{h^{2} + 5n} = \frac{h^{2} + 0(n^{2})}{h^{2} + 0(n^{2})} = \frac{h^{2} + 0(n^{2})}{h^{2} + 0(n^{2})}$$

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$$\frac{h^{2} - 2n + 1}{h^{2} + 0(n^{2})}$$

$$\frac$$

n2 + 5n n2 + 0 (nc) 
$$n^2$$
 (1

 $n \rightarrow + \infty$ 
 $n \rightarrow + \infty$ 

1

058 Si Tuorioue tipico

24 (1 + 0 (au))

 $\frac{Cu}{dn} = \frac{\partial u + o(\partial u)}{bn + o(bu)} = \frac{\partial u \left(1 + \frac{o(\partial u)}{\partial u}\right)}{bu \left(1 + \frac{o(bu)}{bu}\right)}$ 

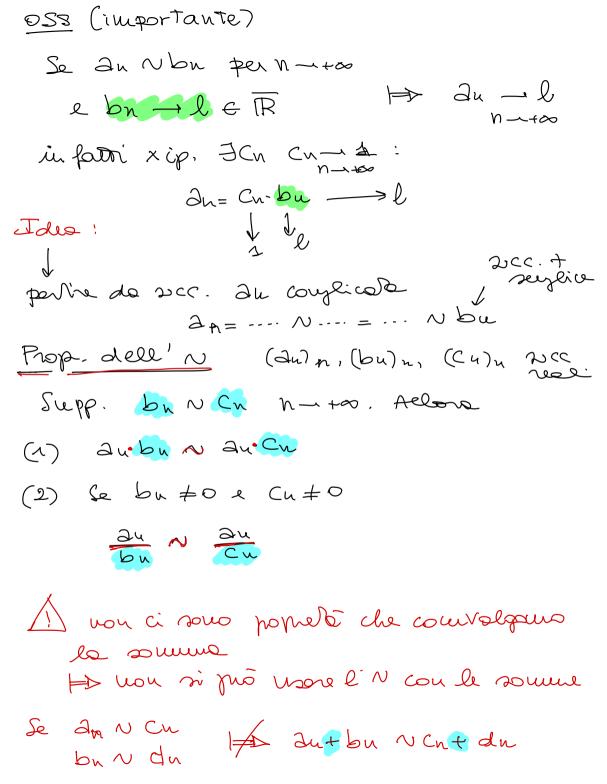
es lin 
$$\frac{n^2 + C + n}{n^2 + 1}$$

on the

$$(n^{2} + (-1)^{N} + N) = \frac{h^{2} + o(n^{2}) + o(n^{2})}{h^{2} + \Delta} = \frac{h^{2} + o(n^{2}) + o(n^{2})}{n^{2} + o(n^{2})} = \frac{h^{2} + o(n^{2})}{n^{2} + o(n^{2})}$$

$$=\frac{\mathcal{R}^{2}\left(1+\frac{O(h^{2})}{h^{2}}\right)}{\mathcal{R}^{2}\left(1+\frac{O(h^{2})}{h^{2}}\right)} \longrightarrow 1$$

 $\frac{2u}{bu} = \frac{4n^2 + 2}{1n^0 + n + 2}$   $\frac{2u}{bu} = \frac{4n^0 + 2}{1n^0 + n + 2}$   $\frac{2u}{bu \neq 0} = \frac{1}{2n^0 + n + 2}$   $\frac{2u}{bu \neq 0} = \frac{1}{2n^0 + n + 2}$   $\frac{2u}{bu \neq 0} = \frac{1}{2n^0 + n + 2}$   $\frac{2u}{bu \neq 0} = \frac{1}{2n^0 + n + 2}$   $\frac{2u}{bu \neq 0} = \frac{1}{2n^0 + n + 2}$   $\frac{2u}{bu \neq 0} = \frac{1}{2n^0 + n + 2}$ 



controes.  $2n = n + (-1)^n$ bu = - n bu ~- w Ju vn upti => dutbu= = (-1) n  $\frac{\partial u}{N} = \frac{N + (-1)^{N}}{N} =$ / n = 0  $=1+\frac{(-1)^{N}}{n}\longrightarrow 1$ per ne +00  $\frac{088}{\text{atuation tipica}} = \frac{1}{\text{auto(au)}} \times \frac{1}{\text{auto}} \times \frac{1}{\text{auto$ bn + 0(bu) bn (1+0(bu))  $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial u + o(\partial u)}{bu + o(bu)} \sim \frac{\partial u}{bu}$  $\frac{1+o(1)}{1+o(1)} = 1$ A NON si pro soivere 0(1) ruol di u solo che li c'é una sicc che Teude  $\left(\begin{array}{c} 1+o(1) \\ \hline (+o(1) \\ \end{array}\right)$ files a

Lexione 7 Ripendiano i concetti seconda di N e di O piccolo: pere Del an-o (bu) per n-+00 bu +0 44  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial u} = 0$ Dep an N bu per N - +00 bu to tu 3 N - 400 pr = 7 | Du - 2 € 1 R = D Du - 2 D Du - 1 D D uou si grôverse con le soume

Limiti fondomental Lean (aucrog. jer 2 > · lim en = +0 = en 7 fli en = splen) · Se (au), e tols che an l E R → e<sup>au</sup> → e<sup>l</sup> Se le R Se l=+0 => e = -1+0 ean \_ Anolog, jer b<sup>an</sup> ou och<1

Se (au)n e tols che an le [o,+∞[ Se l > 0 => log (au) motos log le Se  $l = +\infty$   $\Rightarrow$   $\log(au) \rightarrow +\infty$   $n \rightarrow +\infty$ Se l = 0  $\Rightarrow$   $\log(au) \rightarrow -\infty$  "

Se l = 0  $\Rightarrow$  log(au)  $\Rightarrow$   $-\infty$ Se  $log_b \times b \in J_{0,1}[$   $lightarrow log_N = -\infty$   $lightarrow log_N = -\infty$ 

Problema: tute forme in de Temmode  $\frac{n}{\log n}$ ?  $\frac{e^n}{e^n}$ ?  $\frac{e^n}{\log n}$ ?

$$\frac{1}{5} \frac{(\log n)^{\alpha}}{3^n} = \frac{(\log n)^{\alpha}}{n} \frac{n}{3^n} \frac{1}{3^n} \frac{1}{3^n}$$

+ d > 1

lsempio an= con (audop bu= seu n) ( ourly Cn=(-1)") sc. limitale \$ lim (60 n)

Cos N = O (policovio) ---

rodice k. sima

Se du → l ≥0 allona

 $\sqrt[\kappa]{\partial u} = \begin{cases} \sqrt[\kappa]{l} & \text{if } |l| < |l|$ 

(widow)

$$N^2 + O(N^2)$$

$$\frac{n^2 + n - 2}{n^3 - n + 1} = \frac{n^2 + O(n^2)}{n^3 + O(n^3)} \sqrt[n]{\frac{n^2}{n^3}} - \sqrt[n]$$

la succ d' per Perte é equir. Éduce

e tem to le sicc dos Teras a

exp. 60%

plivou

In The

sice che tende

son De

24+0(2m) N 24 bu+0(bu) Du

 $= \frac{h^2 + o(n^2)}{h^2 + o(n^2)} \sim \frac{h^2}{h^2} = \Delta$ 

1/e<1

De-" é levitore)

De los co do - 1

n-100

 $2^{n} + 3^{n} + (-1)^{n}$ 

5" + logn + cosu

 $\left( e^{-\kappa} = \left( \frac{1}{e} \right)^{\kappa} \xrightarrow{\sim +\infty} 0 \right)$ 

$$\frac{2^{n} + 3^{n} + (-1)^{n}}{5^{n} + \log n + (-1)^{n}}$$

$$N = 2^{n} + 3^{n} + (-1)^{n} = 3^{n} + o(3^{n}) \times 3^{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^{n} + 3^{n} + (-1)^{n}}{2^{n} + (-1)^{n}} = 3^{n} + o(5^{n}) + o(5^{n})$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^{n}}{5^{n}} = (\frac{3}{5})^{n} \longrightarrow 0 \text{ per } n \to \infty$$

$$\frac{3}{5} < 1$$

OSS (opposituetions per n-100)  $N^2 + \log^4 n + n + (-1)^n + sen n$   $+ e^{-n} =$ = N2 + 0 (n2) per n - +00 he oppossiment la sicc d'épargente con ma sicc. Jui serglice (= N2) con evor de é un o(n2) (de -10 quando lo divido per nº)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = \sqrt{n} = e^{\ln n} = e^{\ln n} = e^{\ln n}$   $= e^{\ln n} \log n$ 

"∞-∞  $(\hat{h}) \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n} = ?$ I Ten Potrvo: raccopliano n  $= \sqrt{N} \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{\Lambda}{2}} - \Lambda \right)$ 11 1en 16 × 1 00 (Vn+1 - Jn) (Jn+1 - Jh) / M+1 - M IT Tentonino n -+00 (Vn+1" + Vn (N+1 + JN

5) TN+17-TN ?? Nedero + aran'i je le Jusioni

6 
$$\binom{n^2+2}{n^2+1}$$
  $\binom{n-+\infty}{n-+\infty}$   $\binom{1+\frac{1}{n}}{n^2} = 0$ 
 $\binom{n^2+2}{n^2+1}$   $\binom{n}{n} = \binom{1+\frac{1}{n}}{n^2+1}$   $\binom{n-+\infty}{n}$   $\binom{n^2+2}{n^2+1}$   $\binom{n-+\infty}{n}$   $\binom{n-$ 

$$A_{n} = \frac{(e^{n} - 1)(\sqrt{n} + n)}{n^{2} + 5^{n}}$$

$$N = (e^{n} - 1)(\sqrt{n} + u) \sim e^{n} \cdot n$$

$$e^{n} + o(e^{u}) \qquad n + o(n)$$

$$e^{n} + o(e^{u}) \qquad n + o(n)$$

D = n2+5" = 5" + 0(5") ~ 5"

$$D = N^{2} + 5^{n} = 5^{n} + 0(5^{m}) \times 5^{n}$$

 $\exists \lambda = \lambda + \lambda = \left(\frac{e}{5}\right)^{n} \cdot n$ 

e/g<1 0 +00

$$\frac{(\frac{1}{5})^{N}}{(\frac{5}{6})^{N}} = \frac{1}{(\frac{5}{6})^{N}}$$

$$\frac{(\frac{5}{6})^{N}}{(\frac{5}{6})^{N}} + \infty$$

$$\frac{5}{2} = 1$$

$$\frac{3^{N}}{2} = 1$$

$$\frac{3^{N}}{2$$

U

an - o per n - - a

(10) 
$$\partial u = \frac{(n^2 + n^3)}{2n^4 + 2^{-n} + 2^{-n}}$$
 $\frac{n^3 \cdot n^2}{2n^4}$ 
 $\frac{n^3 \cdot n^2}{n - +\infty}$ 

(log  $n + n$ ) =  $(n + o(n))^2 = (n + o(n))(n + o(n))$ 

$$N N \cdot N = N^2$$

(11) 
$$\Delta u = \frac{\left(\log n + 2(n+1)^2 + n\right) \cdot \left(3 + (-1)^n\right)}{2}$$

 $(n+2)^4+3$ 

$$(\log^3 n + 2(n+1)^2 + w) =$$

$$= (\log^3 n + 2(n^2 + o(n^2)) + w) =$$

$$= (lq^3n + 2n^2 + 0(n^2) + n) =$$

$$= 2n^2 + 0(n^2) \cdot n \cdot 2n^2$$

$$(N+2)^{4}+3 = N^{4} + O(N^{2}) + O(N^{2}) N N^{4}$$

$$\Delta u = \frac{(\log n + 2(n+1)^{2} + n) \cdot (3 + (-1)^{n})}{(n+2)^{4} + 3}$$

$$N = \frac{(2n^{2})^{4}}{n^{4}} \cdot (3 + (-1)^{n})}{(3 + (-1)^{n})}$$

$$= \frac{(4 + 2)^{4}}{n^{4}} \cdot (3 + (-1)^{n})}{(3 + (-1)^{n})}$$

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1 b. di Teoria " 
$$V/F$$

1 lo  $20$  cc  $2u = \frac{5^n + logn + logn}{6^n + seun + 2^n}$ 

2 lui Tote?  $\frac{5^n}{6^n} = \frac{5^n}{6^n} = \frac{5^n}{6^n} = 0$ 

1 lo  $20$  cc  $3u = \frac{5^n + logn + logn}{6^n + seun + 2^n}$ 

2  $\frac{5^n + logn + logn}{6^n + seun + 2^n}$ 

2  $\frac{2n+2}{6^n} = \frac{2}{6^n}$ 

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3  $\frac{2n}{n^2} = \frac{3n}{n^2}$ 

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 $\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \int_$