CLASE 25 : LIMITES

•
$$E_j$$
: $\lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{m^2+1} = 0$

DEM.

Sea ε >0 (Obs: podhomo loner que coumir que ε ε pequeño)

Buscomes most by

$$M \ge m_* \implies \left| \frac{(-1)^m}{m^2 + 1} \right| < \varepsilon$$
.

Ahae,

$$\left|\frac{(-1)^{m}}{m^{2}+1}\right| < 2 \iff (0 <) \frac{1}{m^{2}+1} < \mathcal{E}$$

$$\iff \frac{1}{\mathcal{E}} < m^{2}+1$$

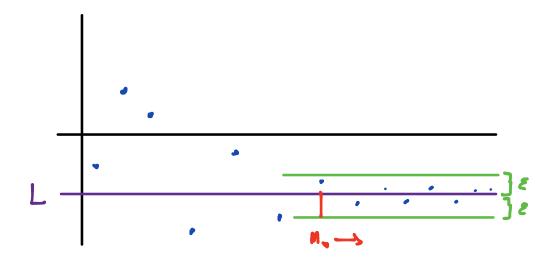
$$\iff \frac{1}{\mathcal{E}} - 1 < m^{2} \qquad (8 < 1)$$

$$\iff \sqrt{\frac{1}{\mathcal{E}} - 1} < m$$

Lungs, s.
$$m_{\circ} = \left\lfloor \sqrt{\frac{1}{\Sigma}-1} \right\rfloor + 1$$
, can $0 < \varepsilon < 1$, enhances
$$|\frac{(-1)^m}{m^2+1}| < \varepsilon$$

. DEF: See land une marion y LEIR.

$$\lim_{m\to\infty} a_m = L \iff \lim_{m\to\infty} (a_m - L) = 0$$



• E:
$$\lim_{m\to\infty}\frac{m}{2m+1}=?$$

$$\frac{M}{2m+1} = \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{m}} \approx \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{m}{2m+1} = \frac{1}{2.001} \simeq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\triangle \text{frmación}}{\triangle \text{frmación}} : \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{m}{2m+1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

DEM: See E>O. BUDOOMOD Mo 21 hal gre

$$M \ge M_0 \implies \left| \frac{M}{2m+1} - \frac{1}{Z} \right| < \varepsilon$$

Ahrue,

$$\frac{M}{ZM+1}-\frac{1}{Z}=\frac{ZM-(ZM+1)}{Z(ZM+1)}=\frac{-1}{Z(ZM+1)}$$

Lueyo,

$$\left|\frac{M}{2m+1}-\frac{1}{2}\right|<\xi \iff \frac{1}{2(2m+1)}<\xi$$

$$4) \frac{1}{z\epsilon} < 2m+1$$

$$\iff \frac{1}{Z}\left(\frac{1}{2z}-1\right) < M$$

Lungor, Si
$$M \ge M_D = \left\lfloor \frac{1}{Z} \left(\frac{1}{ZE} - 1 \right) \right\rfloor + 1$$
,

enhonces $\left\lfloor \frac{M}{ZM+1} - \frac{1}{Z} \right\rfloor < \varepsilon$

- · Recadomo: (am) n to acheda si ∃K>0

 hg |am| ≤ K + M≥1.

 Lim am = 0 = (αm) n to acohoda.
- · Ahae, supergerno que him an = L. Luezo, lim (an-L) = 0
 - => (am-L)m to ecolode: 3K>0 hg

 [an-L] < K +m>1
 - (-) -K = am-L = K YM>1
 - w -K+L ≤ am ≤ K+L

See K = mo { |-K+L|, |K+L|}.

Lugo, - K ≤ am ≤ K, b dear,

lanl ≤ K.

Conclusión: Lim an= L => (an), so ecohoda

· Prenunha: (am)m ecohoda => conveye?

No : See a_=(-1).

|am|=1 -> (amin & achodo par mo converge.

· Obs: Expongemes gre lend 10 acohorde y acciente.

- · Axioma: toda sucerión creciente y achade converge.
- · Obs: la mismo nole pora suamiens decuaientes y madrades.

• Ej:
$$a_m = \frac{m}{m+1}$$

· (am)m es estada:

$$0 \leq \frac{m}{m+1} \leq 1 \implies \left| \frac{m}{m+1} \right| \leq 1$$

· (anl, es againte.

$$\frac{m}{m+1} < \frac{m+1}{(m+1)+1} \iff m(m+z) < (m+1)^2$$

$$\iff m^2 + 2m < m^2 + 2m + 1 \checkmark$$

luys, com conveye. De hacks, lim an=1
(ejucicio)

- Ej :
$$\Omega_m = (1 + \frac{1}{m})^m$$

Hace algumes claser, inhumos que

$$\lim_{m\to\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right)^m = e$$

Demotrano que (an)m es areaignte y exteda:

· (an), es acciente.

Danstromo que $\frac{Q_{M+1}}{Q_{M}} > 1$.

$$\frac{a_{m+1}}{a_m} = \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{m+1}\right)^{m+1}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right)^m} = \frac{\left(\frac{m+z}{m+1}\right)^{m+1}}{\left(\frac{m+1}{m}\right)^m}$$

$$=\frac{M+2}{M+1}\cdot\frac{(M+2)^{M}m^{M}}{(M+1)^{2M}}$$

$$= \frac{M+2}{M+1} \left(\frac{M(M+2)}{(M+1)^2} \right)^M$$

$$= \frac{m+2}{m+1} \left(\frac{m^2 + 2m + 1 - 1}{(m+1)^2} \right)^{m}$$

$$= \frac{m+2}{m+1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{(m+1)^2} \right)^{m}; \quad (1+x)^{m} \ge 1 + xm, x > -1$$

$$\ge \frac{m+2}{m+1} \left(1 - \frac{m}{(m+1)^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{(m+2) \left((m+1)^2 - m \right)}{(m+1)^3}$$

$$= \frac{m^3 + 3m^2 + 3m + 2}{(m+1)^3} > 1$$

DEM .

$$\left(1+\frac{1}{m}\right)^{m} = \sum_{k=0}^{m} {m \choose k} \frac{1}{m^{k}}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} m \\ k \end{array}\right) \frac{1}{m^{k}} = \frac{m \cdot (m-1) \cdot \cdots \cdot (m-k+1)}{k!} \cdot \frac{1}{m^{k}}$$

$$= \frac{m}{m} \cdot \frac{m-1}{m} \cdot \cdots \cdot \frac{m-k+1}{m} \cdot \frac{1}{k!} \leq \frac{1}{k!}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(1+\frac{1}{m}\right)_{M} \leq \sum_{k=0}^{k=0} \frac{1}{k!}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right)^{m} \leq \frac{1}{0!} + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \sum_{k=4}^{m} \frac{1}{2^k}$$

$$= 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{\frac{1}{2^4} - \frac{1}{2^{m+1}}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$<|+|+\frac{1}{z}+\frac{1}{6}+\frac{\frac{1}{z^4}}{\frac{1-\frac{1}{z}}{2}}$$

$$=2+\frac{|2+4+3|}{z_4}<3$$

$$=2+\frac{12+4+3}{24}<3$$