

CLASE 26: LÍMITES

(Algunos teoremas importantes)

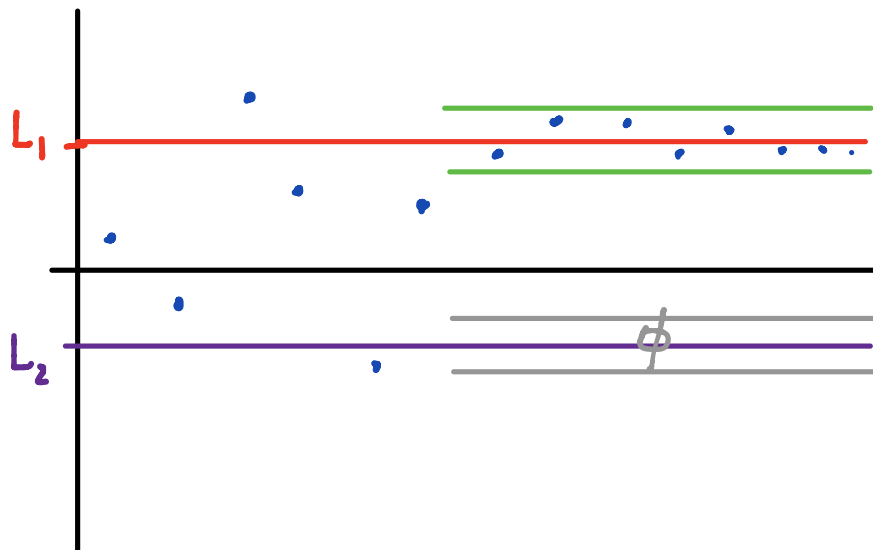
• TEOREMA: Si $(a_n)_n$ converge entonces $(a_n)_n$ es acotada.

• TEOREMA: El límite es único, es decir, si

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = L_1 \quad \text{y} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = L_2$$

entonces $L_1 = L_2$

DEM.



$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (a_n)_n \text{ no converge a } L: \\ \exists \varepsilon > 0 \text{ tq } \forall m_0 \geq 1 \exists m \geq m_0 \text{ tq } |a_m - L| \geq \varepsilon \end{array} \right.$

• Supongamos que $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = L_1$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = L_2$

• Supongamos que $L_1 \neq L_2$. De hecho, supongamos que $L_1 > L_2$

• Sea $D = |L_1 - L_2| = L_1 - L_2$ y sea $0 < \varepsilon < \frac{D}{2}$.

De este modo:

$$L_2 < L_2 + \varepsilon < L_1 - \varepsilon < L_1$$

• Como $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = L_1$, $\exists m_1 \geq 1$ tq

$$\forall m \geq m_0, |a_m - L_1| < \varepsilon$$

• En particular,

$$a_m > L_1 - \varepsilon > L_2 + \varepsilon$$

• Luego, $\forall m \geq m_1$, se tiene que

$$|a_m - L_2| > \varepsilon$$

• Sea $m_0 \geq 1$. Sea $m \geq m_0$ y $m \geq m_1$.

$$\text{Luego, } |a_m - L_2| > \varepsilon$$

• Luego, $(a_n)_n$ no converge a L_2 \rightarrow ~~x~~

• Por lo tanto, $L_1 = L_2$

□

• TEOREMA (Álgebra de límites)

Sean $(a_n)_n$ y $(b_n)_n$ con

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = B$$

y $c \in \mathbb{R}$. Luego,

$$1.- \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c a_n = c A.$$

$$2.- \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n + b_n) = A + B$$

$$3.- \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n b_n = AB$$

$$4.- \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \frac{A}{B} \quad \text{si } B \neq 0$$

$$5.- \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n^p = A^p \quad \text{si } p > 0 \text{ y } a_n \geq 0$$

DEN:

$$1.- \text{p.d. } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c a_n = c A$$

$$|c a_n - c A| = |c| |a_n - A| \stackrel{?}{<} \varepsilon$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |a_n - A| < \frac{\varepsilon}{|c|}$$

Sea $\varepsilon > 0$. Como $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$, $\exists m_0 \geq 1$ tq

$$|a_n - A| < \frac{\varepsilon}{|c|}, \quad \forall n \geq m_0$$

Luego, si $n \geq m_0$.

$$|c a_n - c A| = |c| |a_n - A| < |c| \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{|c|} = \varepsilon$$

$$2.- \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n + b_n) = A + B$$

$$\begin{aligned} |(a_n + b_n) - (A + B)| &= |(a_n - A) + (b_n - B)| \\ &\leq |a_n - A| + |b_n - B| \stackrel{?}{<} \varepsilon \\ &< \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \quad < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Sea $\varepsilon > 0$.

$$\bullet \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A : \exists m_1 \geq 1 \text{ tq } |a_n - A| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \quad \forall n \geq m_1$$

$$\bullet \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = B : \exists m_2 \geq 1 \text{ tq } |b_n - B| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \quad \forall n \geq m_2$$

Sea $m_0 = \max\{m_1, m_2\}$. Luego, si $n \geq m_0$,

entonces $n \geq m_1, n \geq m_2$ y

$$\begin{aligned} |(a_n + b_n) - (A + B)| &= |(a_n - A) + (b_n - B)| \\ &\leq |a_n - A| + |b_n - B| \\ &< \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

3.- p.d. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n b_n = AB$

$$\begin{aligned}
 |a_n b_n - AB| &= |a_n b_n - A b_n + A b_n - AB| \\
 &\leq |a_n b_n - A b_n| + |A b_n - AB| \\
 &\leq |a_n - A| \underline{|b_n|} + |A| |b_n - B| \\
 &\leq \underbrace{|a_n - A|}_{< \frac{\varepsilon}{2K}} \underline{K} + |A| \underbrace{|b_n - B|}_{< \frac{\varepsilon}{2|A|}} \stackrel{?}{<} \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sea $\varepsilon > 0$ y sea $K > 0$ hq $\underline{|b_n|} \leq K \quad \forall n \geq 1$

• $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A: \exists m_1 \geq 1$ hq $|a_n - A| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2K} \quad \forall n \geq m_1$

• $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = B: \exists m_2 \geq 1$ hq $|b_n - B| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2|A|} \quad \forall n \geq m_2$

Sea $m_0 = \max\{m_1, m_2\}$. Luego, si $n \geq m_0$, entonces

$n \geq m_1, n \geq m_2$ y

$$\begin{aligned}
 |a_n b_n - AB| &\leq |a_n - A| K + |A| |b_n - B| \\
 &< \frac{\varepsilon}{2K} \cdot K + |A| \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2|A|} = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon
 \end{aligned}$$

4.- p.d. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \frac{A}{B}$ si $B > 0$

Obs: Como $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = B > 0$, $\exists \bar{n} \geq 1$ by

$$|b_n - B| < \frac{B}{2} \quad \forall n \geq \bar{n}$$

En particular, $b_n > \frac{B}{2} > 0 \quad \forall n \geq \bar{n}$

y, por lo tanto, $b_n \neq 0 \quad \forall n \geq \bar{n}$.

$$\frac{1}{|b_n|} < \frac{2}{|B|}$$

$$\left| \frac{a_n}{b_n} - \frac{A}{B} \right| = \left| \frac{a_n B - A b_n}{b_n B} \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{|b_n B|} |a_n B - AB + AB - A b_n|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{|b_n| |B|} \cdot |a_n - A| \cdot |B| + \frac{1}{|b_n| |B|} \cdot |A| \cdot |B - b_n|$$

$$< \frac{2}{|B|} \cdot |a_n - A| + \frac{2|A|}{|B|^2} \cdot |B - b_n| \stackrel{?}{<} \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$< \frac{\varepsilon |B|}{4} \qquad < \frac{|B|^2}{4|A|} \varepsilon$$

Sea $\varepsilon > 0$. Sean $m_1 \geq 1$ y $m_2 \geq 1$ tq

$$\bullet |a_m - A| < \frac{\varepsilon |B|}{4} \quad \forall m \geq m_1$$

$$\bullet |b_m - B| < \frac{|B|^2}{4|A|} \varepsilon \quad \forall m \geq m_2$$

Sea $m_0 = \max\{m_1, m_2, n\}$. Luego, si $m \geq m_0$

$$\left| \frac{a_m}{b_m} - \frac{A}{B} \right| \leq \frac{2}{|B|} |a_m - A| + \frac{2|A|}{|B|^2} |b_m - B|$$

$$< \frac{2}{|B|} \cdot \frac{\varepsilon |B|}{4} + \frac{2|A|}{|B|^2} \cdot \frac{|B|^2}{4|A|} \varepsilon$$

$$= \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$$

$$5.- \text{p.d. } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n^p = A^p \quad (p > 0, a_n > 0)$$

Demostremos solo para $p=2$.

$$|a_n^2 - A^2| = |(a_n - A)(a_n + A)|$$

$$= |a_n - A| |a_n + A|$$

$$\leq |a_n - A| \cdot (|a_n| + |A|)$$

$$\leq \underbrace{|a_n - A|}_{< \frac{\varepsilon}{K+|A|}} \cdot (K + |A|) < \varepsilon$$

Sea $\varepsilon > 0$ y $K > 0$ tq $|a_n| < K \ \forall n \geq 1$.

Sea $n_0 \geq 1$ tq $|a_n - A| < \frac{\varepsilon}{K+|A|} \ \forall n \geq n_0$.

Luego, si $n \geq n_0$, entonces

$$|a_n^2 - A^2| \leq |a_n - A| \cdot (K + |A|)$$

$$< \frac{\varepsilon}{K+|A|} \cdot (K+|A|) = \varepsilon$$

□

• Obs.: Sean $a_n = \frac{1}{n}$ y $b_n = \frac{2}{n}$.

Luego, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 0$ y no podemos usar álgebra de límites para $\frac{a_n}{b_n}$.

sin embargo,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{\frac{2}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

• Obs: Sean $a_n = (-1)^n$ y $b_n = (-1)^{n+1}$

Luego, los límites de $(a_n)_n$ y $(b_n)_n$ no existen

sin embargo,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n + b_n) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} ((-1)^n + (-1)^{n+1}) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 = 0 \end{aligned}$$