

$$4) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (-1)^{+\infty} \nexists \quad \neq$$

\therefore Diverge $-1, 1, -1, 1$

$$5) a_n = \frac{7-7x^6}{x^6+3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{7-7x^6}{x^6+3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-7x^6}{x^6} = -7 \quad \therefore \text{Converge a } -7$$

$$6) a_n = \frac{1}{n^a}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^a} = \frac{1}{+\infty} = 0 \quad \therefore \text{Converge a } 0$$

$$7) a_n = a^x \quad |x| < 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \quad \begin{array}{c} a < 1 \\ \swarrow \searrow \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} a > 1 \\ \swarrow \searrow \end{array}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} a^x = 0 \quad \therefore \text{Converge}$$

$$8) a_n = \sinh\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \nexists$$

CADENA DE TÉRMINOS DOMINANTES

Sean $k \in \mathbb{R}, a, p \in \mathbb{R}^+, a > 1$ entonces para n suficientemente grande se tiene que:

$$k \ll \ln n \ll n^p \ll a^n \ll n! \ll n^n$$

Ejemplos donde el teo de enpared. Sirve

$$9) a_n = \frac{\cos(n)}{n}$$

$$(-1)^n, \sin(n), \cos(n)$$

$$\sin^2, \cos^2$$

$$\text{todos } -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$\text{todos } 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$-1 \leq \cos \leq 1$$

$$\frac{-1}{n} \leq \frac{\cos(n)}{n} \leq \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-1}{x} = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{\cos(n)}{n} \text{ converge}$$

$$10) a_n = (-1)^n \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$-1 \leq (-1)^n \leq 1$$

$$-1 - \frac{1}{n} \leq (-1)^n \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \leq 1 + \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} -1 - \frac{1}{n} = -1 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 + \frac{1}{n} = 1$$

$$\therefore (-1)^n \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \text{ converge}$$

Teorema 2.2 Teorema de la función continua

Dada una función $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, y $\{a_n\}$ una sucesión tal que $a_n = f(n)$, para $n > N$, entonces $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$.

Pasar $f(n)$ a $f(x)$

$$11) a_n = n^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^{\frac{1}{x}}, +\infty^0$$

calcular L

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} \ln(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(x)}{x}, \frac{+\infty}{+\infty}, \text{L'Hôpital}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$e^0 = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} &+\infty^0, 0^0, 1^{\pm\infty} \text{ Aplicar } e^{\ln(x)^x} \\ &\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} \ln(x)} \\ &= e^L \end{aligned}$$

$$12) a_n = \left(1 + \frac{a}{n}\right)^n \text{ esto siempre es } e^a$$

$$f(x) = \left(1 + \frac{a}{x}\right)^x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{a}{x}\right)^x$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln\left(\left(1 + \frac{a}{x}\right)^x\right) \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \ln\left(1 + \frac{a}{x}\right)} \\ &= e^L \end{aligned}$$

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \ln\left(1 + \frac{a}{x}\right) \quad \text{ilate}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{a}{x}\right)}{\frac{1}{x}}, \frac{0}{0}, \text{L'Hôpital}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{1 + \frac{a}{x}} \cdot \frac{-a}{x^2}}{\frac{-1}{x^2}} = \frac{-1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{-a}{x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &+\infty \cdot 0 \\ &\frac{I}{L} \quad a \cdot b \\ &\frac{I}{L} \quad \frac{1}{0} \vee \frac{a}{0} \end{aligned}$$

