ANALISI MATEMATICA 1 - LEZIONE 7

ESEMPI

•
$$\lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{3m^{-1}m+1}{m! + 2m^{-2}(m+2)!} = ?$$

= $\lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{2m^{-1}m+1}{m! + 2m^{-2}(m+2)!} + 2(\frac{m+2}{m!}) + 2(\frac{m+2}{m}) + 2(\frac{m+2$

IL NUMERO DI NEPERO e

TEOREMA La successione $\left\{ \left(1 + \frac{1}{m} \right)^{m} \right\}_{m > 1} e^{2}$ Convergente e il suo limite e detto NUMERO DI NEPERO e: $\lim_{m \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{m} \right)^{m} = e$

OSSERVAZIONE Si dumont a che e & Q e il suo volore e

dim. Veu fichianno le convergenza dimostrando che 1) le successione è strettemente crescente e 2) le successione è superiormente limitate e dunque il limite esiste e vole

sup
$$\left(\left\{ \left(1+\frac{1}{m}\right)^{m}: m \in \mathbb{N}^{+} \right\} \right) \in \mathbb{R}$$
.

1) Stretta crescenza: 4m≥1 (1+ 1/m+1)> (1+1/m).

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

$$> \sum_{k=0}^{M} {\binom{M}{k}} \frac{1}{\binom{M}{k}} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{\binom{M}{M}} \right)^{M}$$

perché

$$\binom{m+1}{k} \frac{1}{(m+1)^{k}} = \frac{M+1}{M+1} \cdot \frac{m}{m+1} \cdot \cdots \cdot \frac{M+1-k+1}{M+1} \cdot \frac{\lambda}{k!}$$

$$\binom{m}{k} \frac{1}{M^{k}} = \frac{M}{M} \cdot \frac{M-1}{M} \cdot \cdots \cdot \frac{M-k+1}{M} \cdot \frac{\lambda}{k!}$$

 $puj \ge 0$ $\frac{m+1-j}{m+1} \ge \frac{m-j}{m}$ $< l = > 1/2 + m - 1/2 \ge 1/2 + 1/2 - 1/2 = 0$

2) Limitatezza superiore: 4 m > 2

$$(1 + \frac{1}{m})^{m} = \sum_{K=0}^{m} {m \choose K} \frac{1}{M^{K}} = 1 + 1 + \sum_{K=2}^{m} {m \choose K} \frac{1}{M^{K}}$$

$$\leq 2 + \sum_{K=2}^{m} (\frac{1}{K-1} - \frac{1}{K}) = 2 + (1 - \frac{1}{2}) + (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}) + \dots + (\frac{1}{M-1} - \frac{1}{m})$$

$$= 2 + 1 - \frac{1}{M} < 3$$

perché

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

$$\leq \frac{1}{k!} \leq \frac{1}{k(k-1)} = \frac{1}{k-1} - \frac{1}{k}$$

Quindi le successione he 3 come maggiorante e dunque è limitata superiormente.

ESEMPI

•
$$\lim_{m\to\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{m^2}\right) = e$$
 per de $\lim_{m\to 1} \frac{1}{m^2} = \lim_{m\to 1}$

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

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

$$\lim_{m \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{m} \right)^{m^2} = +\infty$$

Per confronto:

mponto:

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

 $\rightarrow e$ definitivomente
puchi e>2

$$\lim_{m \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{m^2} \right)^m = 1$$

Per doppio confronto:

er doppio composito:

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

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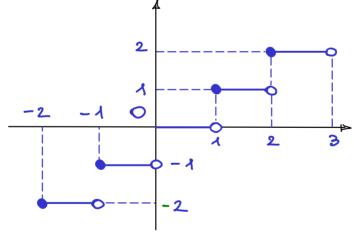
· Se lim an=+ > allora

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{a_n}\right) = e.$$

les doppio comprosito:

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{\left[\alpha_{M}\right] + 1}\right) \leqslant \left(1 + \frac{1}{\left[\alpha_{M}\right]}\right) \leqslant \left(1 + \frac{1}{\left[\alpha_{M}\right]}\right) \Leftrightarrow \left(1 + \frac{1}{\left[\alpha_{M}\right]}\right)$$

dove LXJ e la funzione PARTE INTERA



LXJ è più grande intiro m≤×

· Se lim an=-∞ allora

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

Posto $b_n = -(a_{n+1}) \rightarrow +\infty$ e

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha_{m}}\right)^{\alpha_{m}} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{b_{m}}\right)^{b_{m}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha_{m}}\right)^{-1} \rightarrow e.$$

· Se lim an=±∞ allora per oqui x∈R:

$$\lim_{M \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x}{Q_M} \right)^{Q_M} = e^{x}.$$

- Per x=0 è ovvio. Per x+0, bn= an -> ± ∞ e $\left(1 + \frac{x}{\Omega_{0}}\right) = \left(1 + \frac{1}{L}\right)^{b_{N}} \rightarrow e^{x}$
- · Se lim an= 0 e an+0 allorse per ogni × ∈ R:

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} (1+xa_n)^{1/a_n} = e^{x}.$$

Caso an+O+ Allore bn=1/an=+00 e

$$\left(1+x\alpha_{m}\right)^{1/2} = \left(1+\frac{x}{b_{m}}\right)^{b_{m}} \stackrel{e^{x}}{\longrightarrow} e^{x}$$

 $\lim_{m \to \infty} \left(\frac{m^2 + 3m + 2}{m^2 + 3} \right)^{2m} = ?$

Per $M \to \infty$, $Q_M = \frac{3M+1}{M^2+1} \to 0$ e

$$\left(\frac{m^2+3m+2}{m^2+1}\right)^{2m} = \left(\left(1+\frac{3m+1}{m^2+1}\right)^{\frac{m^2+1}{3m+1}}\right)^{\frac{3m+1}{m^2+1} \cdot 2m} \longrightarrow e^6$$

$$\frac{3m+1}{m^2+1} \cdot 2m = \frac{6m^2+2m}{m^2+1} = \frac{m^2(6+\frac{2}{m})}{m^2(1+\frac{1}{m^2})} \rightarrow 6$$

1)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\log(1+\alpha_m)}{\alpha_m} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \log((1+\alpha_m)^{(\alpha_m)}) = \log(e) = 1$$
.

2)
$$\lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{e^{a_m}-1}{a_m} = \lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{b_m}{\log(x+b_m)} = 1$$
.
 $b_m = e^{a_m} + \infty$
 $b_m = \log(x+b_m)$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(1+Q_m)^{\alpha}-1}{Q_m} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(e^{b_m}-1)}{b_m} \cdot \alpha \frac{(\log(1+Q_m))}{Q_m} = \alpha.$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(1+Q_m)^{\alpha}-1}{Q_m} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(e^{b_m}-1)}{b_m} \cdot \alpha \frac{(\log(1+Q_m))}{Q_m} = \alpha.$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(1+Q_m)^{\alpha}-1}{Q_m} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(e^{b_m}-1)}{b_m} \cdot \alpha \frac{(\log(1+Q_m))}{Q_m} = \alpha.$$