

6. Confronto di successioni infinite

Le successioni di termini generali

$$\log_a n \quad n^\alpha \quad a^n \quad n! \quad n^n \quad (a > 1, \alpha > 0)$$

sono ordinate in ordine di infinito crescente, ciò significa che

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log_a n}{n^\alpha} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^\alpha}{a^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^n}{n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{n^n} = 0.$$

Quindi nei limiti che seguono occorre osservare qual è l'infinito di ordine superiore.

Esempi

$$a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^4}{5^n} = 0;$$

$$b) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^n}{n!} = +\infty;$$

$$c) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log_3 n}{4^n} = 0;$$

$$d) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n! - 4^n}{2^n - n^n}$$

mettendo in evidenza a numeratore e denominatore gli infiniti di ordine più elevato, si ha:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n! - 4^n}{2^n - n^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n! \left(1 - \frac{4^n}{n!}\right)}{n^n \left(\frac{2^n}{n^n} - 1\right)} = - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{n^n} = 0$$

Esercizi

(gli esercizi con asterisco sono avviati)

Calcolare i seguenti limiti:

$$1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^n + n}{5^n}$$

$$*2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{n+1} + 3^n}{n!}$$

$$3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log_3 n + \sin n}{\sqrt[3]{n}}$$

$$4) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^n - \sin n}{n^2}$$

$$5) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log_2 n}{n^3}$$

$$6) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^2 + n!}{2^n(n+1)!}$$

$$7) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[5]{n^3 + n^4}}{7^n}$$

$$*8) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \frac{1}{n}}{n}$$

$$9) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^n + n^3}{5^n + n^n}$$

$$10) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{n^2} + n}{ne^n + n^2}$$

$$11) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^n + \log n}{2^n}$$

$$12) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log_2 n - 2^n}{n^4 + n^n}$$

$$*13) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n - 5^n}{4^n + 6^n}$$

$$14) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 - 5^n}{n^4 + 5^n}$$

$$*15) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-3)^{n+5^n}}{(-4)^{n+1} + 5^{n+1}}$$

$$16) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n + n!}{(n+1)!}$$

$$17) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{n^2} + n!}{3^n + n^3}$$

$$18) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^n(n^2 + \log n)}{2n!n^2}$$

$$*19) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{n-2} + (n-3)^n}{n^n - n!}$$

$$20) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{n-4} + (n-1)^n}{5n^n - 2n!}$$

$$* 21) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^n + 3^n}{6^{n \log_6 n - n!}}$$

$$* 22) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n)!}{n^n};$$

$$* 23) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{n^2}{n^n}\right)^{n!}$$

$$24) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{n!}\right)^{n^n}$$

$$* 25) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n}$$

$$26) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n^2 + 1}$$

Soluzioni

1. S. $+\infty$;

$$* 2. S. +\infty; \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{n+1} + 3^n}{n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{n+1}}{n!} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^n}{n!} = +\infty + 0 = +\infty \right);$$

3. S. 0 ; 4. S. $+\infty$; 5. S. 0 ; 6. S. 0 ; 7. S. 0 ;

$$* 8. S. 0; \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \frac{1}{n}}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\log n}{n} = 0 \right);$$

9. S. 0 ; 10. S. $+\infty$; 11. S. $+\infty$; 12. S. 0;

$$* 13. S. 0; \left(\frac{2^n - 5^n}{4^n + 6^n} = \frac{5^n \left(\left(\frac{2}{5} \right)^n - 1 \right)}{6^n \left(\left(\frac{4}{6} \right)^n + 1 \right)} \dots \right);$$

14. S. -1 ;

$$* 15. S. \frac{1}{5}; \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-3)^{n+5^n}}{(-4)^{n+1} + 5^{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5^n \left(\left(-\frac{3}{5} \right)^n + 1 \right)}{5^{n+1} \left(\left(-\frac{4}{5} \right)^{n+1} + 1 \right)} = \frac{1}{5} \right);$$

16. S. 0; 17. S. $+\infty$; 18. S. $+\infty$;

$$19. S. \frac{1}{e^3};$$

$$\left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{n-2} + (n-3)^n}{n^n - n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^n \left(\frac{1}{n^2} + \left(1 - \frac{3}{n} \right)^n \right)}{n^n \left(1 - \frac{n!}{n^n} \right)} = e^{-3}, \text{ poiché } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{3}{n} \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{-\frac{n}{3}} \right)^{-\frac{n}{3}} \right]^{-3} = e^{-3} \right);$$

$$20. S. \frac{1}{5e};$$

$$* 21. S. 1; \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^n + 3^n}{6^{n \log_6 n - n!}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^n + 3^n}{n^n - n!} = 1 \right);$$

***22. S.** $+\infty$; $(\frac{(2n)!}{n^n} = \frac{2n}{n} \cdot \frac{2n-1}{n} \cdot \dots \frac{n+1}{n} \cdot n! > n! \quad)$;

***23. S.** 1 ; $(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{n^2}{n^n}\right)^{n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n^{n-2}}\right)^{n^{n-2} \cdot \frac{n!}{n^{n-2}}}\right] = e^0 = 1 \quad \text{poiché} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{n^{n-2}} = 0)$;

24. S. $+\infty$;

***25. S.** 1 ; $(\sqrt[n]{n} = e^{\log \sqrt[n]{n}} = e^{\frac{\log n}{n}} \dots)$;

***26. S.** 1 ; $(\sqrt[n]{n^2 + 1} = e^{\frac{1}{n} \log(n^2 + 1)} \dots)$;