$$2+4+6+...+2n = n(n+1)$$

$$2+4+6+...+2n+2(n+1)=(n+1)(n+2)$$

$$2+4+6+...+2n+2(n+1)=n(n+1)+2(n+1)=(n+1)(n+2)$$
 Dunque $P(n)$ vera!

Per principio d'induzione P(n) e' vera
$$\forall n \ge 1$$

$$1^{2} + 2^{2} + ... + n^{2} = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

• P(1) e' vera, infatti:
$$1 = \frac{1 \cdot (1+1)(2+1)}{6} = \frac{6}{6} = 1$$

$$1^{2} + 2^{2} + ... + h^{2} + (n+1)^{2} = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)(2n+3)}{6}$$

$$\frac{1^{2}+2^{2}+...+n^{2}+(n+1)^{2}=\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}+(n+1)^{2}=(n+1)\left[\frac{n(2n+1)}{6}+(n+1)\right]=}{P(n)vera}$$

$$= (n+1) \left(\frac{2n^2 + n + 6n + 6}{6} \right) = (n+1) \left(\frac{2n^2 + 7n + 6}{6} \right) = (n+1) \left[\frac{(n+2)(n+3/2)}{6} \right] =$$

=
$$\frac{(n+1)(n+2)(2n+3)}{6}$$
 Dunque $P(n+1)$ e' vera!

Per principio d'induzione P(n) e' vera Vn >1

$$\sum_{K=1}^{n} (2K-1) = n^2$$

· Voglio mostrare che se vale P(n) allora P(n+1) e' vera:

$$\sum_{K=1}^{n+1} (2K-1)^{2} (n+1)^{2}$$

$$2(n+1)-1+\sum_{K=1}^{n}(2K-1)=2(n+1)-1+n^2=2n+2-1+n^2=n^2+2n+1=$$

=
$$(n+1)^2$$
 Dunque $P(n+1)$ vera!

Per principio d'induzione P(n) e'vera Vn > 1

Dati a,,..., an > 0, dimostrare che:

$$\frac{a_1 + \dots + a_n}{n} > \sqrt{a_1 \cdot \dots \cdot a_n}$$

•
$$P(1)$$
 e' vera, infatti: $\frac{a_1}{1} > (a_1)^{\frac{1}{1}} \iff a_1 > a_1$

· Voglio dimostrare che se vale P(n-1) allora P(n) e' vera:

$$P(n-1): \frac{a_1 + ... + a_{n-1}}{n-1} > \sqrt{a_1 - ... - a_{n-1}}$$
 ove $A_{n-1} = \frac{a_1 + ... + a_{n-1}}{n-1}$

$$\frac{a_1 + \dots + a_n}{n} \geqslant \sqrt[n]{a_1 \cdot \dots \cdot a_n}$$

Poniamo:
$$A_{n} = \frac{a_{1} + ... + a_{n}}{n} = \frac{a_{1} + ... + a_{n-1}}{n} \frac{h-1}{n-1} + \frac{a_{n}}{n}$$

$$= \frac{a_{1} + ... + a_{n-1}}{n} \frac{h-1}{n} + \frac{a_{n}}{n}$$

$$= A_{n-1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) + \frac{a_{n}}{n}$$

Divido entrambi i membri per An-1 =

$$\frac{A_{n}}{A_{n-1}} = \frac{A_{n-1}}{A_{n-1}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) + \frac{a_{n}}{n A_{n-1}} = 1 - \frac{1}{n} + \frac{a_{n}}{n A_{n-1}} = 1 + \frac{a_{n} - A_{n-1}}{n A_{n-1}}$$

Elevo entrambi i membri alla n:

$$\left(\frac{A_n}{A_{n-1}}\right)^n = \frac{A_n^n}{A_{n-1}^{n-1}} \geqslant \frac{a_n}{A_n}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_n^n \geqslant a_n (A_{n-1})^{n-1} \geqslant a_n \left(\sqrt[n]{a_1 \dots a_{n-1}} \right)^{n-1} = a_1 \dots a_{n-1} \cdot a_n$$

$$P(n-1) \text{ vera}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_n > \sqrt[n]{a_1 \cdot ... \cdot a_n} \Rightarrow \frac{a_1 + ... + a_n}{n} > \sqrt[n]{a_1 \cdot ... \cdot a_n} \quad \underset{P(n) \text{ vera }}{\text{Dunque}}$$

Per principio d'induzione P(n) vera V n > 1

$$A = \left\{ \frac{3n^2 - 1}{2n^2}, n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

Trovare, se esistono, maxA, minA, supA, infA.

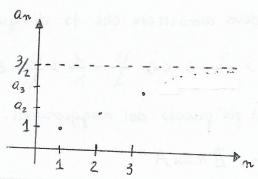
Denoto:
$$a_n = \frac{3n^2 - 1}{2n^2} \rightarrow A = \{a_n, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

Osservo che A e' infinito.

$$a_n = \frac{3n^2 - 1}{2n^2} = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2n^2} \longrightarrow a_n \ge 1 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

allora 1 e' un minorante =>] infA

$$n=1: a_1 = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 1 = \min A$$



Osservo che:
$$\frac{3n^2-1}{2n^2} < \frac{3n^2}{2n^2} = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow \frac{3}{2}$$
 e' un maggiorante

Voglio dimostrare sup $A = \frac{3}{2}$.

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} : a_{n_0} > \frac{3}{2} - \varepsilon$$

Ovvero devo dimostrare che la disequazione $an > \frac{3}{2} - \varepsilon$ ha almeno una foluzione.

$$\frac{3n^2-1}{2n^2} > \frac{3}{2} - \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \text{ha una solutione in } 1N$$
?

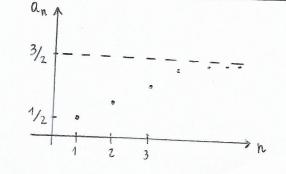
$$\frac{13}{2!} - \frac{1}{2n^2} > \frac{1}{2!} - \varepsilon \rightarrow \varepsilon > \frac{1}{2n^2} \rightarrow 2n^2 > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow n^2 > \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} \rightarrow n_0 > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\varepsilon}}$$

SUPA = 3 / A maxA

$$A = \left\{ \frac{3n-2}{2n}, n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

Trovare, se existens, maxA, minA, supA, infA.

Denoto:
$$a_n = \frac{3n-2}{2n} \rightarrow A = \{a_n, n \in \mathbb{N} \}$$



Dimostro che an e' crescente:

$$a_{n+1} \geqslant a_n \iff \frac{3(n+1)-2}{2(n+1)} \geqslant \frac{3n-2}{2n} \iff \frac{1}{n+1} \geqslant \frac{1}{n} \iff \frac{1}{n} \geqslant \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$\iff \frac{n+1}{n} \geqslant 1 \iff \frac{1}{n} \geqslant 1 \iff \frac{1}{n} \geqslant 0 \qquad 1$$

$$a_1 \leq a_2 \leq \dots \leq a_n \Rightarrow a_1 \in \text{il minimo} : a_1 = \frac{3-2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

- => 3/2 e' un maggiorante.
- 2) $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \text{ t.c. } a_{n_0} > \frac{3}{2} \epsilon$

O vvero devo dimostrare che la disequazione $a_n > \frac{3}{2} - \varepsilon$ ha almeno ma soluzione.

$$\frac{3n-2}{2n} > \frac{3}{2} - \varepsilon \iff \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{n} > \frac{3}{4} - \varepsilon \iff \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon \iff n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

 $\Rightarrow \frac{3}{2}$ e'il più piccolo dei maggioranti.

$$supA = \frac{3}{2} / A max A$$