Elwanne especizi mille serie Colibile E son ci vio 1 1) è une serie geometrice del tip & ren con $x = \frac{\sqrt{1+\alpha}}{|1-\alpha|} \quad \text{con } x \ge 0$ bruque converge de VIII = 1, mentre diverge re VIII >1 VIta - 1 20 (=) VIta-11-al 200=) VIta < 11-al (=)

11-al | pundle | Itazo|

elevo entrembri al que elevo (seuo positivi!) pundle | tazo| 1+a < 1+a²-2a () a²-3a>0 a(a-3)>0 + - + de serie converge re 073 opporte 000 e diverge x délois 2) $\leq 3^{m} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^{3/2}}\right)^{n^{5/2}}$ = uue seule a terueirei positivi:Applico enterio della radice

lim Jan = lim 3. $\left(1 - \frac{1}{n^{3/2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} 3\left(1 - \frac{1}{n^{3/2}}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{3}{2} > 1$ Bunque diverge. 3) $\leq n \frac{2^n + 5^n}{3^n}$ te une serie a terreioni contini applica il criterio della rodice $\lim_{n \to \infty} \int a_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{n^2 n + 5^n}{4^n + 3^n} \right)^n$ $(n(\xi)^n \rightarrow 0!)$ $m2^{n} + 5^{n} = 5^{n} \left[m \left(\frac{1}{5} \right)^{n} + 1 \right]$ $d^{n} + 3^{n} = \begin{cases} 2 \cdot 3^{n} & d = 3 \\ d^{n} \left(1 + \left(\frac{3}{3} \right)^{n} \right) & d > 3 \end{cases}$ $d^{n} \left(\frac{|X|}{3} + 1 \right) d < 3$ DENOMINATORE

Dunque ling $(5m)^{m}(m(\frac{2}{5})^{n}+1)^{m} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{5}{3} (\frac{m(\frac{2}{5})^{n}+1}{2^{\frac{1}{m}}})^{m} = \frac{5}{3} > \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{5\left(n\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{n}+1\right)^{n}}{\sqrt{\left[1+\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n}\right]^{n}}} = \frac{5}{\alpha} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac$ (23) lim $\frac{23}{3} \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{5 \left[m \left(\frac{2}{5} \right)^{n} + 1 \right]^{n}}{3 \left(1 + \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^{n} \right)^{1/n}} = \frac{5}{3} > 1$ Dunque & [125] il limité & >1 => LA SERIE DIVERGE 18 (2 > 2) " " E C 1 => LA SEPIE CONVERGE per d=5 il criterio mon dà informasioni. Re serie divente $\leq \left(\frac{n2^n+5^n}{+n+3^n}\right)$ 1 ≠0 perché uou € $Q_{1}^{1}M_{1} Q_{1}M_{2} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{S^{n}(m(\frac{2}{5})^{n}+1)}{S^{m}(1+(\frac{3}{5})^{n})} =$ soddisfette coudis. necessaria per la convergenza applico criterio 4) Lous serie a terrisi positivi, della radice. $a_m = (1-1)^{5m}$ $bm = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2m}\right)^{5m^2}$ $\lim_{n} Van = \lim_{n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n}\right)^{s} = 1$ are lim $\alpha_m = \lim_{n \to \infty} (1-1)^{5m} = e^{-5/2} \neq 0$ (le sine diverge) alm Jbn = lim (1-1) = = = 1/2 < 1 = le serie Le privue seine diverge (von à soddistable le conditione necessarie) mentre le se conde converge

5) explice oriterio della redice lim Van = lim 9 n3 (st. - seu 1) = $= \lim_{n \to \infty} 9n^3 \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{n^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right) \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{9n^3}{6n^3} \left(1 + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right)$ Averge per il criterio della radice. 31 6) a) $\frac{n!+53^n}{n+m^n} = \frac{u_{ny}}{m} \frac{n!(1+5\frac{n33^n}{n!})}{m^n(\frac{m}{n^n}+1)} = 0$ per configuro infimiti b) applico criterio del reprosto $\frac{2nH}{m} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{(m+1)!}{m+1} + \frac{m+m^n}{m! + 53^n} = \frac{m$ $= \lim_{M \to \infty} \frac{(M+1)M+1}{(M+1)M+1} + \frac{1}{M} \frac{(M+1)M+1}{(M+1)M+1} + \frac{1}{M} \frac{(M+1)M+1}{(M+1)M+1} = \frac{1}{M} \frac{(M+1)M+1}{(M+1$ $=\lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{m^m}{(m+1)^m} \frac{\left(1+5\frac{3^m+1}{(m+1)!}\right)\left(\frac{m}{m^n}+1\right)}{\left(\frac{m+1}{m+1}\right)^{m+1}+1\left(1+5\frac{3^m}{m!}\right)} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{1}{(m+1)^m} \left(\frac{m}{m}+1\right)^m}{\left(\frac{m+1}{m}\right)^{m+1}+1\left(1+5\frac{3^m}{m!}\right)} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{1}{(m+1)^m} \left(\frac{m}{m}+1\right)^m}{\left(\frac{m+1}{m}\right)^{m+1}+1\left(\frac{m}{m}+1\right)^m} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{1}{(m+1)^m} \left(\frac{m}{m}+1\right)^m}{\left(\frac{m+1}{m}+1\right)^m} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{1}{(m+1)^m} \left(\frac{m}{m}+1\right)^m}{\left(\frac{m+1}{m}+1\right)^m} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{1}{(m+1)^m} \left(\frac{m}{m}+1\right)^m} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{1}{(m+1)^m} \left(\frac{m}{m}+1\right)^m}{\left(\frac{m+1}{m}+1\right)^m} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{1}{(m+1)^m} \left(\frac{m}{m}+1\right)^m} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{1}{(m+1)^m} \left(\frac$ cowerge per il criterio alel rapporto. 7) El vero serie gerennetrice del tipo Exª con r=2rina

dolumone esercia sulle serie - fortible & cerc. ?

1)
$$\sqrt{n^2+1}-m = (\sqrt{n^2+1}-m) \cdot (\sqrt{n^2+1}+m) = \sqrt{n^2+1}-m^2 = \frac{1}{m(\sqrt{n^2+1}+m)}$$
 $\sqrt{n^2+1}-m = \frac{1}{m\sqrt{m}(\sqrt{1+1}+m)} \cdot \sqrt{n\sqrt{m}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}+m} \cdot \frac{1}{m(\sqrt{n^2+1}+m)}$
 $\sqrt{n^2+1}-m = \frac{1}{m\sqrt{m}(\sqrt{1+1}+m)} \cdot \sqrt{n\sqrt{m}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}+m} \cdot \frac{1}{m(\sqrt{n^2+1}+m)}$
 $\sqrt{n^2+1}-m = \frac{1}{m\sqrt{m}(\sqrt{1+1}+m)} \cdot \sqrt{n\sqrt{m}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}+m} \cdot \frac{1}{m\sqrt{m}(\sqrt{1+1}+m)} \cdot \frac{1}{m$

3) $\frac{1}{n^{\alpha}}$ and $\frac{3}{m} = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \left[\frac{3}{m} + o \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \frac{1}{m} \left[\frac{3}{m} + o \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \frac{1}{m} \left[\frac{3}{m} + o \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \frac{1}{m} \left[\frac{3}{m} + o \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \frac{1}{m} \left[\frac{3}{m} + o \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \frac{1}{m} \left[\frac{3}{m} + o \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \frac{1}{m} \left[\frac{3}{m} + o \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \frac{1}{m} \left[\frac{3}{m} + o \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \frac{1}{m} \left[\frac{3}{m} + o \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \frac{1}{m} \left[\frac{3}{m} + o \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \frac{1}{m} \left[\frac{3}{m} + o \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \frac{1}{m} \left[\frac{3}{m} + o \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \frac{1}{m} \left[\frac{3}{m} + o \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \frac{1}{m} \left[\frac{3}{m} + o \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \frac{1}{m} \left[\frac{3}{m} + o \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \frac{1}{m} \left[\frac{3}{m} + o \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \frac{1}{m} \left[\frac{3}{m} + o \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \frac{1}{m} \left[\frac{3}{m} + o \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \frac{1}{m} \left[\frac{3}{m} + o \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \frac{1}{m} \left[\frac{3}{m} + o \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \frac{1}{m} \left[\frac{3}{m} + o \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \frac{1}{m} \left[\frac{3}{m} + o \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \frac{1}{m} \left[\frac{3}{m} + o \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \frac{1}{m} \left[\frac{3}{m} + o \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \frac{1}{m} \left[\frac{3}{m} + o \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \frac{1}{m} \left[\frac{1}{m} + o \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \frac{1}{m} \left[\frac{1}{m} + o \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \frac{1}{m} \left[\frac{1}{m} + o \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \frac{1}{m} \left[\frac{1}{m} + o \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \frac{1}{m} \left[\frac{1}{m} + o \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \frac{1}{m} \left[\frac{1}{m} + o \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \frac{1}{m} \left[\frac{1}{m} + o \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \frac{1}{m} \left[\frac{1}{m} + o \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \frac{1}{m} \left[\frac{1}{m} + o \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \frac{1}{m} \left[\frac{1}{m} + o \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \frac{1}{m} \left[\frac{1}{m} + o \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \frac{1}{m} \left[\frac{1}{m} + o \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \frac{1}{m} \left[$

Dunque per il criterio del confronto esintotico la gene è convergente se
$$\alpha+\frac{1}{2}>1 (=) \alpha>\frac{1}{2}$$
 divergente se $\alpha+\frac{1}{2}\leq 1 (=) \alpha\leq\frac{1}{2}$.

(2)

$$= \left| \frac{\alpha}{m^{3}/2} - \frac{1}{m^{3}/2} + o\left(\frac{1}{m^{2}}\right) - \frac{2}{m^{2}} \right| = \left| \frac{\left| \frac{2}{m^{2}} + o\left(\frac{1}{m^{2}}\right) \right|}{\left| \frac{\alpha - 1}{m^{3}/2} + o\left(\frac{1}{m^{3}/2}\right) \right|} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{m^{3}/2} + o\left(\frac{1}{m^{3}/2}\right) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{m^{3}/2} + o\left(\frac{1}{m$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \Re q = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{n^2} + o(\frac{1}{n^2})|}{1 + o(\frac{1}{m})} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n^2}} \left[-\frac{2}{1} + o(1) \right] = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \Re q = 1$$

Se
$$a \neq 1$$
 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\left|\frac{a-1}{Vn^{3/2}} + o(\frac{1}{n^{3/2}})\right|}{\int_{m}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-1)} + o(\frac{1}{n})} = 0$
 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\ln n} \frac{\left|\frac{a-1}{Vn^{3/2}} + o(\frac{1}{n^{3/2}})\right|}{\int_{m}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-1)} + o(\frac{1}{n})} = 0$

il limite di an è semple
$$0$$
.

b) $a \neq 1$ $a_n = \frac{1}{n^{3/2}} |a_{-1}(+o(1))| = \frac{1}{n} \frac{|a_{-1}(+o(1))|}{(1+o(1))} \sim \frac{1}{n}$
 $a = 1$ $a_n = \frac{1}{n^2} \frac{|-2+o(1)|}{1+o(1)} = \frac{1}{n^{3/2}} \frac{|-2+o(1)|}{1+o(1)} \sim \frac{1}{n^{3/2}}$
 $a = 1$ $a_n = \frac{1}{n^2} \frac{|-2+o(1)|}{1+o(1)} = \frac{1}{n^{3/2}} \frac{|-2+o(1)|}{1+o(1)} \sim \frac{1}{n^{3/2}}$

Dunque per il confronto esintotico le suie converge se a = 1, diverge se a = 1.

ES 3 1) cos(nn) = (-1)ⁿ molis le convergence expolute $|\cos(m\pi)(1-\cos\frac{1}{m\alpha})| = |1-\cos\frac{1}{m\alpha}| = |1-1+\frac{1}{2}u^{2\alpha}+o(\frac{1}{m^{2\alpha}})|$ avolubemente (per criterio del conforto [an] ~ 1 2m2d assuration) le 20>1 (d>2) mentre duverge essolution se a = { Se d> 1 le sui converge assolutemente e quernolisalisée. le d ≤ ½ la serie diverge ordentamente. Sholio la convergenza relighice $Q_{m} = \cos(m\pi) \left(1 - \cos\frac{1}{m\alpha}\right) = (-1)^{m} \left(1 - \cos\frac{1}{m\alpha}\right)$ serie a terreini di segno alterno. Applico Leibnit. lim (1-cos 1)=0 J'amapre la serie j'moltre 1-cos 1 a é decrescente. peragni a>0 2) Studio conv. explute 1 le seine n diverge essoluteur $|a_m| = \sqrt[m]{3} - 1 = e^{\frac{1}{n} lg^3} - 1 = \frac{1}{n} lg^3 \sim$ (per criterio del confronto esintolico). Endio conv. semplice con leibnit. em 7/3-1=0 moltre 7/3-1è decrescente derropel & an é corretraente resplicamente Description per il criterò chi leibriz

ES 3 & 1 (1+x3)m Mudio le converg essolute $|a_{1}| = \frac{1}{2^{m}} |1 + x^{3}|^{m}$ citerio della radice lim Van = lim (n) 3/n = 11+Xx1 Danque se 11+x3/<2 la serie converge assolubilitée e au che sempli cemente. se 11+ x3/>2 le seue diverge assolubelle. se (1+x3)=2-18 viterio uou de información $[1+1^3]$ < 2 (=) $\{1+x^3<2\}$ (=) $x^3<1$ (=) $-\sqrt{3}<\times \times 1$ Se [1+x3]=2 counders le serie lant= 1+x3/2 = 27/m lant = 1/3 => le serie drueige perché è con d=1 c1.

Dingile riossimendo:

-V3/2 < 1 le sene converge espoluton. (e au che semplicemente) X>1 & X < -V3 le sene driverge essolutemente.

Shalio le CONV. Secuptice & 3Bxxc1 le serie converge seexplicemente. $\begin{cases} & \times & 1 \Rightarrow \text{ lim an } \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{ loo serie ron} \\ & & \times & c^{3}\sqrt{3} \end{cases}$ (non à sodolisfetta donationi la condizione necessaire). Como our se X>1 la serie driverge e le XZ-353 la serie è irragolore. $8e \times = 1 \quad an = \frac{(1+1)^n}{2^n \sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{n^{1/3}} \Rightarrow le sine$ diverge per confronto amutotico con le sene announce generalizzate. $8e \times = -3\sqrt{3} - 9e = (1-3)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{(-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} 2^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2^{\frac{1}{2}} 3^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{(-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2^{\frac{1}{2}} 3^{\frac{1}{2}}}} = \frac{(-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2^{\frac{1}{2}} 3^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{(-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2^{\frac{1}{2}} 3^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{(-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{(-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2^{\frac{1$ quindi la serie converge per leibniz. CONV. SEMPLICE CONVERGE 3/3 EXC1 San = DIVERGE X 21 IRREGOURE X C-3/3.