SSRIG 
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$
  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$   $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 

# RIDOTTA DI ONDING 3

SONTANG TRES TENTINI

PARISNOO DAL DODICE

 $\sum_{i=5}^{8} 5i = 5x + 52 + 53$ 

M=1 <-

) = 5, = 50 +51+52

M=0 (

 $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1-21}{N-1} - \frac{1}{N-2}$   $\frac{1}{N-1} = \frac{1}{N} - \frac{1}{N-2}$   $\frac{1}{N-1} = \frac{1}{N} - \frac{1}{N-2}$   $\frac{1}{N-2} = \frac{1}{N} - \frac{1}{N-2}$ 

4 1/2/3

 $= 1 - 2^{1/1} + (-2)^{2} + -(-2)^{3} = 1$ 

 $\frac{2}{2} \frac{m!}{(m+1)!}$ 

FATTO RIALE -> m (n-1) (n-2)...

$$5! = 5.4.3.2.1$$

$$0! = 1 / 1! = 1$$

$$\frac{1!}{1!} + \frac{2!}{(1+1)!} + \frac{2!}{(2+1)!}$$

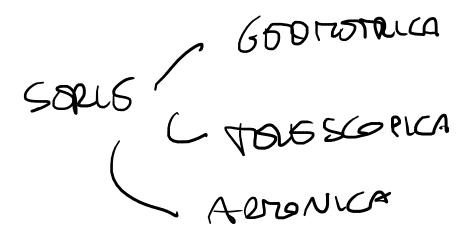
$$= \frac{9!}{1!} + \frac{1!}{2!} + \frac{2!}{3!}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{3!}$$

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$$= \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}$$

+ lag (6-3)3°



#### Serie Geometriche

Una serie geometrica ha la forma:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty}q^n=1+q+q^2+q^3+\dots$$

o anche:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} q^{n-1} = 1 + q + q^2 + q^3 + \dots$$

## Convergenza della Serie Geometrica

- 1. Se |q| < 1, la serie converge a  $rac{1}{1-q}$
- 2. Se  $|q| \ge 1$ , la serie diverge

# Serie Telescopiche

Una serie telescopica ha termini che, quando scritti in forma opportuna, permettono di semplificare la somma grazie a cancellazioni tra termini adiacenti.

La forma tipica è:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty}(a_n-a_{n+1})$$

## Serie Armonica Generalizzata

La serie armonica generalizzata ha la forma:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$$

Convergenza:

- Se p > 1, la serie converge
- Se  $p \le 1$ , la serie diverge

#### Serie Geometriche

Una serie geometrica ha la forma:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty}q^n=1+q+q^2+q^3+\dots$$

o anche:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} q^{n-1} = 1 + q + q^2 + q^3 + \dots$$

### Convergenza della Serie Geometrica

- 1. Se |q| < 1, la serie converge  $\frac{1}{1-q}$
- 2. Se  $|q| \ge 1$ , la serie diverge

$$\frac{t^{\infty}}{2} \left| \frac{4 - \sqrt{15}}{4 - \sqrt{15}} \right|^{M} = \sqrt{1000} = \sqrt{2000}$$

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$$2^{\circ} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{1-11^{\circ}}{2(0+4)} = \frac{-1^{\circ}}{0 \cdot n \cdot 2^{\circ}}$$
 $1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2$ 

TOUS SCOPICA - $\sum_{m=n}^{+\infty} \left( 2m - 2m + n \right)$ CONTILS  $\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{m-1} - \sqrt{m-2}$ =  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{n} = 1 - \sqrt{n-2}$ LNOSTENU MARA 2 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / m+6)
m=0 / m+6)

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sin n}{\sin n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n+5} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n+6}$ 

SOULT ANTONICA #00

MED M

GONDRAUBBATA - Z

MP

M20

MP

M20

MP

P 29 > 6 marcs PC 9 > swarcs