## ) VCC ESSIONS

Llista ordenade de nombres i de longitud infinita.

## Successió de Nombres Beals

El que ordense son els nombes naturals a: N. v 308 - R. m - a (n) = an

Pet ser que Dom. de def. signi mes pet f DENV308 può SEMPRE infint.

La Imatge és le successió 3 a, az, ..., an f. és el conjut termis successió

an: Terme general de la successió.

Examples: 1)  $a: \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{R}$ .  $(\frac{1}{m})_{m \ge 1} = 3.1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \dots$   $\{$ .

2)  $a: \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{R}$   $a_{m} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot 1$   $s_{m} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1$ 

## Manere de domar una successó:

. Formule de terme general

· Donat une formule recurrent per calcular un tonne a partir anteriors

Example: Successó de Fibb). Foi, Fi, Fi = Fi-H. Fi-2. : 22.

Exemple: Successió de Palinom: So (x) = x

 $S_{m.}(x) = \frac{1}{m+1} \left( (x+1)^{m+1} - 1 - \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \left( x^{m+1} \right) \cdot S_{i}(x) \right)$ 

 $S_{1}(x) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\left(x+1\right)^{2} - 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{2}\left(\frac{2}{4}\right) \cdot S_{i}(x)\right) = \frac{1}{2}\left(x^{2} + 2x + 1 - 1 - x\right) = \frac{1}{2}x^{2} + \frac{1}{2}x$ 

<u>Obs</u>:  $1+2+3+...+m = \frac{m(m+1)}{2} = \frac{1}{2}m^2 + \frac{1}{2}m = S_2(m)$ 

Sind vental que. So (m) = 12+22+ ... + m2 . 1. So (m) = 13+23+

## Limit d'une successió de nombres Reals

On { té limit } l E R si els termes de le successió proporcionen aproximacións de l'ant

tanta precisió com Vulguem. Es a dir, VE20 7mo EN: lan-l12 E

lim an = l | 065: lim an = 0 40 lim |an | = 0

Exemple: limi 1 = 0 Donem une preusió E>0 i Volem trobas Mo:

1 m < E = 1 E < m. Podem du: M≥Ma> = M≥E> 1/mo

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Limits infinits
lim an = +00 vol dir que els termes es for arhitrarament grans.
És a div. Vu>0 7mo : am>K. "Si k fos me barrera, am el sobreganza
Possaren lim an = 00 si lim |an | = +00.
                                   lim 2 = +00 Aquerts son faut de veure
Exemples: lim M = +00
               lim (-1) m = 00 = lim | (-1) m [ = lim m = +00
Tipus
 Convergents: Temen limit un nole R
 No Convergents: -> Divorgents: Comit +00, -00,00
                       - Dscillants: I lim an lim
Limits i Dingualtats
                   an ≤ bn → f ≤ l
 IMPO: NO en conserven designaltats extrictes.
                                          f = b_m \leq a_m \leq c_m \implies a_m \rightarrow \ell
 Criteri Sandwich: S. br
 Recordeton's
                                        limi \frac{P(m)}{Q(n)} = \begin{cases} +00 & 0 - \infty & \text{Si "guaya" el gran de } P : \text{gr } P > \text{gr } Q \\ 0 & \text{Si gran } Q > \text{gran } P \end{cases}

de gran mex
 P(n) i Q(m) polinoms.
  Exemple
                                        \lim_{m\to\infty} \left(\sqrt{\frac{m+1}{2m+1}}\right)^{\frac{2m-1}{3m-1}} = \lim_{m\to\infty} \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}
  lim 3m2-6m-2
m-000 3m2-9m
  Indeterminacions
                                     \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}
  00-00
  Alther
                               S_m = M \cdot \left( \frac{a_1 + a_m}{2} \right)
  S_{m} = \frac{a_{m} \cdot r + a_{1}}{r - 1}
  Prog. Gornetice
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Resoluci d'indeterminacions si gr(P).>.gr(Q).  $\frac{\infty}{\infty} \circ \frac{0}{0}$   $\frac{P(m)}{Q(m)}$   $\frac{+\infty}{0}$ si gr(P) = gr(Q) (Quocient dels coefacts major gran gr (P) = gr (Q) Sino es pot fer la dinsia, simplificar. Si en et lim hi he ine verta d'arrels quadrades, es multiplice i divideix per 6 sura.  $\lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \sqrt{x-1'} - \sqrt{x+3'} \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \sqrt{x-1'} - \sqrt{x+3'} \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \frac{(\sqrt{x-1}) \cdot - (\sqrt{x+3'})}{\sqrt{x-1'} + \sqrt{x+3'}} \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \frac{(\sqrt{x-1}) \cdot - (\sqrt{x+3'})}{\sqrt{x-1'} + \sqrt{x+3'}} \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \frac{(\sqrt{x-1}) \cdot - (\sqrt{x+3'})}{\sqrt{x-1'} + \sqrt{x+3'}} \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \frac{(\sqrt{x-1}) \cdot - (\sqrt{x+3'})}{\sqrt{x-1'} + \sqrt{x+3'}} \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \frac{(\sqrt{x-1}) \cdot - (\sqrt{x+3'})}{\sqrt{x-1'} + \sqrt{x+3'}} \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \frac{(\sqrt{x-1}) \cdot - (\sqrt{x+3'})}{\sqrt{x-1'} + \sqrt{x+3'}} \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \frac{(\sqrt{x-1}) \cdot - (\sqrt{x+3'})}{\sqrt{x-1'} + \sqrt{x+3'}} \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \frac{(\sqrt{x-1}) \cdot - (\sqrt{x+3'})}{\sqrt{x-1'} + \sqrt{x+3'}} \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \frac{(\sqrt{x-1}) \cdot - (\sqrt{x+3'})}{\sqrt{x-1'} + \sqrt{x+3'}} \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \frac{(\sqrt{x-1}) \cdot - (\sqrt{x+3'})}{\sqrt{x-1'} + \sqrt{x+3'}} \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \frac{(\sqrt{x-1}) \cdot - (\sqrt{x+3'})}{\sqrt{x-1'} + \sqrt{x+3'}} \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \frac{(\sqrt{x-1}) \cdot - (\sqrt{x+3'})}{\sqrt{x-1'} + \sqrt{x+3'}} \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \frac{(\sqrt{x-1}) \cdot - (\sqrt{x+3'})}{\sqrt{x-1'} + \sqrt{x+3'}} \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \frac{(\sqrt{x-1}) \cdot - (\sqrt{x+3'})}{\sqrt{x-1'} + \sqrt{x+3'}} \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \frac{(\sqrt{x-1}) \cdot - (\sqrt{x+3'})}{\sqrt{x-1'} + \sqrt{x+3'}} \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \frac{(\sqrt{x-1}) \cdot - (\sqrt{x+3'})}{\sqrt{x-1'} + \sqrt{x+3'}} \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \frac{(\sqrt{x-1}) \cdot - (\sqrt{x+3'})}{\sqrt{x-1'} + \sqrt{x+3'}} \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \frac{(\sqrt{x-1}) \cdot - (\sqrt{x+3'})}{\sqrt{x-1'} + \sqrt{x+3'}} \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \frac{(\sqrt{x-1}) \cdot - (\sqrt{x+3'})}{\sqrt{x-1'} + \sqrt{x+3'}} \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \frac{(\sqrt{x-1}) \cdot - (\sqrt{x+3'})}{\sqrt{x-1'} + \sqrt{x+3'}} \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \frac{(\sqrt{x-1}) \cdot - (\sqrt{x+3'})}{\sqrt{x-1'} + \sqrt{x+3'}} \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \frac{(\sqrt{x-1}) \cdot - (\sqrt{x+3'})}{\sqrt{x-1'} + \sqrt{x+3'}} \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \frac{(\sqrt{x-1}) \cdot - (\sqrt{x+3'})}{\sqrt{x-1'} + \sqrt{x+3'}} \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \frac{(\sqrt{x-1}) \cdot - (\sqrt{x+3'})}{\sqrt{x-1'} + \sqrt{x+3'}} \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \frac{(\sqrt{x-1}) \cdot - (\sqrt{x+3'})}{\sqrt{x-1'} + \sqrt{x+3'}} \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \frac{(\sqrt{x-1}) \cdot - (\sqrt{x+3'})}{\sqrt{x-1'} + \sqrt{x+3'}} \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \frac{(\sqrt{x-1}) \cdot - (\sqrt{x+3'})}{\sqrt{x-1'} + \sqrt{x+3'}} \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \frac{(\sqrt{x-1}) \cdot - (\sqrt{x+3'})}{\sqrt{x-1'} + \sqrt{x+3'}} \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \frac{(\sqrt{x-1}) \cdot - (\sqrt{x+3'})}{\sqrt{x-1'} + \sqrt{x+3'}} \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \frac{(\sqrt{x-1}) \cdot - (\sqrt{x+3'})}{\sqrt{x-1'} + \sqrt{x+3'}} \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \frac{(\sqrt{x-1}) \cdot - (\sqrt{x+3'})}{\sqrt{x-1'} + \sqrt{x+3'}} \right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \frac{(\sqrt{x$  $\lim_{x\to\infty} \left[ \frac{x-1-(x+3)}{\sqrt{x-1'}+\sqrt{x+3'}} \right] = \lim_{x\to\infty} \left[ \frac{-4}{\sqrt{x-1'}+\sqrt{x+3'}} \right] = 0 \qquad \left[ \frac{a_m-b_m=a_m\cdot b_m\cdot \left(\frac{1}{b_m}-\frac{1}{a_m}\right)}{\sqrt{x-1'}+\sqrt{x+3'}} \right]$  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{m} \right]^m = C$  $a_{m-0} = 1$   $b_{m-0} = 0$   $b_{m-0} = 0$   $b_{m-0} = 0$   $b_{m-0} = 0$ 0.00 Me he dues possible tats  $a_{m} \rightarrow 0$   $\Rightarrow b_{m} \rightarrow as$   $\Rightarrow b_{m} (a_{m}+1) = e^{bm} a_{m}$   $b_{m} \rightarrow as$   $\Rightarrow b_{m} (a_{m}+1) = e^{bm}$ 1) Es panse de le forme . O. o. a. 2) Es pense de la forma 100  $a_m \rightarrow \infty$   $\{b_m \rightarrow 0\}$   $\{b_m \rightarrow 0\}$   $\{b_m \rightarrow 0\}$   $\{b_m \rightarrow 0\}$   $\{b_m \rightarrow 0\}$ 

@@ lim am bn = # Agui busque CQ, - lim bon an

 $a_{n} \rightarrow 0$   $b_{n} \rightarrow 0$   $b_{n} (a_{n}) = b_{n} \cdot b_{n} (a_{n})$ 

```
4 Criticis Utils
Criteri Arrel-quocient

[am +0, Vn > Mo A lim |am | = () = lim Man | = (
Critien del quocient
                                              (1<1= lim an = 0
(a_{m}\neq 0, \forall m \geq M_{0} \land \lim_{m\to +\infty} \frac{|a_{m}|}{|a_{m-1}|} = l) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (>1) \Rightarrow \lim_{m\to +\infty} a_{m} = \infty \end{cases}
                           (1<1 => lim an = 0
(lim Mani = () => (>1 => lim an = 0
                           (l=1 = ??
 Citàn del Sandwich
 ansbusen, Vm z Mo = D lim an = lim Cn = l -> lim bn = l
Teoreme de la Convergencia Monotone
[Una successió creixent i fitale syminorment to limit i aquest és sup {am meN}
Une successió decreisat i fitada inferiormet to limita aquet és infram [MEN]
· Successió crescent: am+1 > an
                                                    · Sucero decripant: anti < am &
· fitade superiormet: an = M Vm + that - fitade Infaint: N = an Vm to
Com a conseq. de ser [creixent]: f.t.de [speront] aquella successió es convergent.
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a) lim & m x ER ·  $\alpha = 0$ ; és une successó constant 0,0,0,... té limit 0. b) lim m a ER

lin O lim t

· a = 1; és une succesió comtant 1,1,1, té limit 1.

·  $\alpha = -1$ ; sig. que teum lim  $(-1)^m$ ; aquest mo existex \$\fill\text{lim} \tau.

 $\circ \alpha = \frac{1}{2} i sig. \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^m = \frac{1}{2^m} \rightarrow 0$ 

· 0x>1; Això clarant tendire a + 00, 2, 1000

· X <-1; No existe x pq. ne oscil·lent entre pos i megalin.

· X = 0 ; Sucaró contant 1, 1, ... lim + 1.

•  $\alpha > 0$   $\# x = m^{\frac{11}{3}} \Rightarrow \log(x) = \log(m^{\frac{11}{3}}) = \frac{11}{3}\log(m)$  en qualsered base. Podem veu que això amine a infint per quel servel base.

· X 20; lim m x = lim 1 = 0

 $a_m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m^2 + 1^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{m^2 + 2^2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{m^2 + m^2}}$  The second dependence of  $a_m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m^2 + 1^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{m^2 + 2^2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{m^2 + m^2}}$ 

 $a_4 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^2}} ; \quad a_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^2 + 1^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6^2}} ; \quad a_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3^2 + 1^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^2 + 1^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$ Llowers: - an  $t \in M$  smalls - El mes gram es  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{m^2+1'}}$   $\frac{7^2+1'}{\sqrt{n^2+1'}}$   $\frac{7^2}{\sqrt{m^2+1'}}$   $\frac{7^2}{\sqrt{m^2+1'}}$   $\frac{7^2}{\sqrt{m^2+1'}}$   $\frac{7^2}{\sqrt{m^2+1'}}$ 

Podem concluse que el més petit = an = el més gram = (m végades) =  $\sqrt{m^2 + n^2}$  = an =  $\sqrt{m}$  (m végades)

Donat que els extrem tendisen a 4' an +1.

 $\overline{\text{fixe'}} + : \lim_{M \to \infty} \frac{M}{\sqrt{m^2 + 17}} = \lim_{M \to \infty} \frac{M_M}{\sqrt{m^2 + 17} \cdot \frac{1}{M}} = \lim_{M \to \infty} \frac{1}{(m^2 + 1) \cdot \frac{1}{m^2}} = \lim_{M \to \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{m^2}{m^2} + \frac{1}{M^2}} = \lim_{M \to \infty} \frac{1}{m^2 + \frac{1}{M^2}} = \lim_{M$ 

= lim 1 M-va 1+ 1/2. Sabern que 1/m² tendix a '0' lloner

term que 1/10 = 1. # Podem ver pel mater procedint que serveix per

M C M

(1) lim Mm = lim mm #Em aguet cas vull aplicar el vitori de l'avrel quocient.  $\lim_{M\to\infty} \frac{a_{M+1}}{a_M} = \lim_{M\to\infty} \frac{a_{M+1}}{a_M} = \frac{1}{4} = 1 \quad \text{i. din que si } \lim_{M\to\infty} \frac{a_{M+1}}{a_M} \perp \Rightarrow \lim_{M\to\infty} \sqrt[M]{a_M} = L$ Podem comilieur que en aguit cos tenim lim mm = 1 5. C)  $\lim_{m\to\infty} \left(\frac{m+2}{n-3}\right)^{\frac{2m-1}{5}} # Ferr per parts$ lim (base -1) expant - Term que 1 i agui hem de fer le forme "monbre e"  $\lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m+2}{m-3} - 1 \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m+2-(m-3)}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3} \right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{5} = \lim_{n \to 3} \left( \frac{m}{m-3$  $= e^{\frac{2}{1}} = e^{\frac{2}{1}} = \lim_{M \to \infty} \left(\frac{M+2}{M-3}\right)^{\frac{2M-7}{5}}$ a) lim (05(M) m-000 m2 Sabern que lim cos(n) mo existeix. i el valor de cor(m) està lintat Llovors agui podem veux que podem aplicar el sondwich primer minant 2 1. · lim 1 = 0 donat que cos (m) esta fitat, tols des M-200 M² Convergueixer a L-B sig. que.  $\lim_{M\to\infty}\frac{-1}{M^2}=0$ 

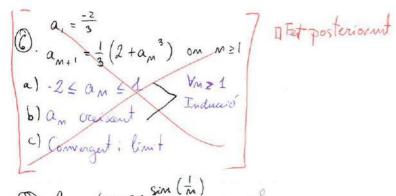
 $\lim_{M\to\infty}\frac{\cos(M)}{M^2}=0$ 

b) 
$$\lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{2^m \cdot 3^m}{4^m \cdot 3^m}$$

Dividion num i deve. Get

 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^m} \frac{1}{2^$ 

HL -2 - E - Z



(Fb). 
$$\lim_{m\to\infty} \left(\frac{m+2}{2m}\right)^{\sin\left(\frac{1}{m}\right)} \left(\frac{2}{\infty}\right)^{\alpha}$$

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

• 
$$(M+1)^{M+1} = (M+1) \cdot (M+1)^{M}$$
  $\lim_{M \to 20} \frac{5(M+1) \cdot (M+1)^{M}}{(3m^{2}+1) \cdot \frac{M^{M}}{M}} = \lim_{M \to 20} \frac{5(M+1) \cdot M}{(3m^{2}+1)} \cdot \frac{(M+1)^{M}}{(M^{M})} = \lim_{M \to 20} \frac{5(M+1) \cdot M}{(3m^{2}+1)} \cdot \frac{(M+1)^{M}}{(M^{M})} = \lim_{M \to 20} \frac{5(M+1) \cdot M}{(M+1)^{M}} = \lim_{M \to 20} \frac{5(M+1) \cdot M}{(M+1)^{M}}$ 

$$=\lim_{M\to\infty}\frac{5m^2+5M}{3m^2+1}\cdot\lim_{M\to\infty}\left(\frac{m+1}{M}\right)^M=\lim_{M\to\infty}\frac{5m^2}{3m^2}\lim_{M\to\infty}\left(1+\frac{1}{M}\right)^M=\frac{5}{3}\cdot e$$

82. 
$$\lim_{M \to \infty} \left( \frac{m^2 + m + 1}{m^2 - m + 1} \right)^{\frac{m^2 + 2}{m + 1}} = \lim_{M \to \infty} \lim_{M \to \infty} \left( \frac{m^2 + m + 1}{m^2 - m + 1} - 1 \right) \cdot \frac{m^2 + 2}{m + 1} = e$$

$$\lim_{M \to \infty} \frac{m^2 + 2}{m + 1} \left( \frac{M^2 + M + 1 - M^2 + M - 1}{M^2 - M + 1} \right) = \lim_{M \to \infty} \frac{M^2 + 2}{m + 1} \left( \frac{2m}{M^2 - M + 1} \right) = \lim_{M \to \infty} \frac{2m^3 + 4m}{M^3 + 1} = \frac{2}{e}$$

Ed.

$$\lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{2^{M} \cdot 3^{m} + 5^{m+1}}{(2^{m}+1)(3^{m-1}-1)} = \left[\frac{\omega}{\omega}\right] = \lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{6^{M} + 5^{M} \cdot 5}{2^{M} \cdot 3^{m-1} - 2^{m} + 3^{m-1} - 1} = \lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{6^{m}}{6^{m}} + \frac{5^{M} \cdot 5}{6^{m}} = \lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{6^{m}}{6^{m}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2^{m}}{6^{m}} + \frac{3^{m}}{6^{m}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6^{m}} = \lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{6^{m}}{6^{m}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2^{m}}{6^{m}} + \frac{3^{m}}{6^{m}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6^{m}} = \lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{6^{m}}{6^{m}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2^{m}}{6^{m}} + \frac{3^{m}}{6^{m}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6^{m}} = \lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{6^{m}}{6^{m}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2^{m}}{6^{m}} + \frac{3^{m}}{6^{m}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6^{m}} = \lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{6^{m}}{6^{m}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2^{m}}{6^{m}} + \frac{3^{m}}{6^{m}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6^{m}} = \lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{6^{m}}{6^{m}} \cdot \frac{1}{3^{m}} - \frac{2^{m}}{6^{m}} \cdot \frac{1}{3^{m}} - \frac{1}{6^{m}} = \lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{6^{m}}{6^{m}} - \frac{1}{3^{m}} - \frac{1}{6^{m}} = \lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{6^{m}}{6^{m}} - \frac{1}{3^{m}} - \frac{1}{6^{m}} = \lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{6^{m}}{6^{m}} - \frac{1}{3^{m}} - \frac{1}{3^{m}} = \lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{6^{m}}{6^{m}} - \frac{1}{3^{m}} - \frac{1}{3^{m}} = \lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{6^{m}}{6^{m}} - \frac{1}{3^{m}} -$$

$$= \lim_{M \to \infty} \frac{1 + 5 \left(\frac{5}{8}\right)^{M} que \frac{5}{8} \times \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{3} - \left(\frac{3}{3}\right)^{M} + \left(\frac{3}{3}\right)^{M} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}} = \lim_{M \to \infty} \frac{1 + 0}{\frac{1}{3} - 0 + 0 - 0} = \boxed{3}$$

 $\lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{m^{\frac{7}{2}}}{2^{m}} \stackrel{\#Fern}{\text{Civitar}} = \lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{\overline{m^{\frac{7}{2}}}}{(m-1)^{\frac{7}{2}}} = \lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{m^{\frac{7}{2}}}{(m-1)^{\frac{7}{2}}} = \lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{m^{\frac$  $\lim_{M\to\infty}\frac{1}{7}\cdot\frac{m^2}{(M-1)^2}=\frac{1}{7}\lim_{M\to\infty}\left(\frac{m}{M-1}\right)^2=\frac{1}{7}\cdot\left(4\right)^2=\frac{1}{7}\text{ el del criteri del quevert.}$ Com que L= \frac{1}{7} \delta 1 = \frac{1}{m-1000} \frac{m^2}{7^m} = 0 \frac{\pm També podem veux com el gran del mun.

Com que L= \frac{1}{7} \delta 1 = \frac{1}{7} \left( \frac{m}{7} \) deno é mies gran que el del mun.

Com que L= \frac{1}{7} \delta 1 = \frac{1}{7} \left( \frac{m}{7} \) deno é mies gran que el del mun.

Com que L= \frac{1}{7} \delta 1 = \frac{1}{7} \left( \frac{m}{7} \) deno é mies gran que el del mun.  $\lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{\sqrt{(m+1)(m+2)...(2m)!}}{m} \left[\frac{2m}{\infty}\right] = \lim_{m\to\infty} \sqrt{\frac{(m+1)(m+2)...(2m)}{m!}} \frac{\text{the phique}}{\text{del arred}}$  $=\frac{\lim_{m\to\infty}\frac{(m-1)\left[(m+1)(m+2)...(2m-2)(2m-1)(2m)\right]}{m\left[m\left[(m+1)(m+2)...(2m-2)\right]}=\lim_{m\to\infty}\frac{(m-1)\left(2m-1)(2m)}{m(m)\left(2m-1)(2m)}=\lim_{m\to\infty}\frac{(m-1)(2m-1).2}{m}=$  $= \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{(2m-1)\cdot 2 \cdot (m-1)^m}{(m-1)\cdot (m)^m} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{(2m-1)\cdot 2 \cdot (m-1)}{(m-1)} \cdot \left(\frac{m-1}{m}\right)^m = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{2m-1}{m-1} \cdot \lim_{m \to \infty} \left(\frac{m-1}{m}\right)^m = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{2m-1}{m-1} \cdot \lim_{m \to \infty} \left(\frac{m-1}{m}\right)^m = \lim_{m \to \infty}$ (8c).  $\lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{\sqrt{3m^3+2m+2^7}-\sqrt{3m^3-2m-1^7}}{\sqrt{m^3+m^2+3m^7}-\sqrt{m^3+m^2-3m^7}}$  $\lim_{M\to 2\infty} \frac{\sqrt{3m^3+2m+2'-\sqrt{3m^3-2m-1'}}}{\sqrt{m^3+m^2+3m'}-\sqrt{m^3+m^2-3m'}} = \frac{\sqrt{3m^3+2m+2'+\sqrt{3m^3-2m-1'}}}{\sqrt{3m^3+2m+2'+\sqrt{3m^3-2m-1'}}} = \frac{\sqrt{m^3+m^2+3m'+\sqrt{m^3+m^2-3m'}}}{\sqrt{m^3+m^2+3m'+\sqrt{m^3+m^2-3m'}}} = \frac{\sqrt{m^3+m^2+3m'+\sqrt{m^3+m^2-3m'}}}{\sqrt{m^3+m^2+3m'+\sqrt{m^3+m^2-3m'}}}$ = line  $\frac{(3m^3+2m+2)-(3m^3-2m-1)}{(m^3+m^2+3m)-(m^3+m^2-3m)}$   $\frac{\sqrt{m^3+m^2+3m}+\sqrt{m^3+m^2-3m}}{\sqrt{3m^3+2m+2}+\sqrt{3m^3-2m-1}}$  = Si linguis  $\frac{6-\infty}{40-20}$  Serie of  $\frac{6-\infty}{40-20}$  Serie of  $\frac{6-\infty}{40-20}$  $= \frac{2}{3} \lim_{M \to \infty} \frac{2\sqrt{M^{3}}}{2\sqrt{3} m^{3}} = \frac{2}{3} \lim_{M \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{M^{3}}}{\sqrt{3} m^{3}} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}}$ 

```
(6) a = -2 i a m = (2 + a m 3) · 1  m ≥ 1.
        a) Prove que -2 = an = 1 \ \m = 1.
       Can Base: M=1; Start pg a == = = i complix -2 = a = 1.
       Pas Industria: Syversem cort per an i notem down per anxi
         -2 \le a_{1} \le 1 \Rightarrow (-2)^{3} \le a_{1} \le 1^{3} \Rightarrow (-2)^{3} + 2 \le 2 + a_{1} \le 1^{3} + 2 \Rightarrow \frac{-2^{3} + 2}{3} \le \frac{2 + a_{1}}{3} \le \frac{1^{3} + 2}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{1^{3} + 2}{3} 
       D-2 = an+1 = 1 Com volien. I.
        b) Deux que à creixent. Es a dir am samm VM > 1.
         Can Base: m=1; a_1 = \frac{-2}{3} \pi a_{111} = a_2 = (2 + (\frac{-3}{3})^3) \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{46}{81}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         i complix que a, & az 15.
       Par Induction: Symmen que complix an & anni
                                                                               Volem Deno per anti anti
        an = an+1 = an 3 = an 3 = 2+an 3 = 2+an
       => an+1 & an+2 | Com voliem I.
          C) Prove que an és convergent i cale el lim.
          Teoreme de le Conv. Monistane: fan ? creixent i fitede superionnt -> fan ? convergent.
                      Com que an converget = lim an = L i voten veux per ani
                    L = \left(\frac{2+2^3}{3}\right) \Rightarrow 3L = 2+2^3 \Rightarrow 2^3+2-32 = 0 i agui fem Ruffini per resuldre.
             Do not que la successió és

1 0 -3 2 (L-1)· (L²+L-2) = 0

1 1 1 -2

-(1) ± \sqrt{(1)^2-4\cdot1\cdot(-2)^7} | D \times_1 = L

Som possition \Rightarrow L he de ser \oplus.

1 c) \lim_{n \to \infty} \left( \frac{n}{m} + \frac{n}{m} + \dots + \frac{n}{m} \right)
(8). c) lim ( \( \frac{n}{m^2 + 1} + \frac{m}{m^2 + 2} + \dots + \frac{n}{m^2 + m} \)
        Farem criteri del sonduich: Si bom & am & Con Vm \ N : lim bom = L = lim con -> lim am = L
         o mes-petit \rightarrow \frac{M}{m^2+m} + \frac{M}{m^2+m} + \dots + \frac{M}{m^2+m} = M\left(\frac{M}{m^2+m}\right) \Rightarrow \lim_{M \to \infty} M\left(\frac{M}{m^2+m}\right) = \lim_{M \to \infty} \frac{m^2}{m^2} = 1
         o mes gren + \frac{n}{m^2+1} + \frac{n}{m^2+1} + \dots + \frac{n}{m^2+1} = M\left(\frac{m}{m^2+1}\right) = \lim_{m \to \infty} M\left(\frac{m}{m^2+1}\right) = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{n^2}{m^2} = 1
         Are podem aplican el criter del sandwich i afiren que
         \lim_{M \to \infty} \left( \frac{M}{m^2 + 1} + \frac{m}{m^2 + 2} + \dots + \frac{M}{m^2 + m} \right) = 1
```

fa.  $\frac{1}{m^2} + \frac{2}{m^2} + ... + \frac{n}{m^2}$ line ( 1 + 2 + -+ m ) = line 1 (1+2+ + m) = [Sumo dels n] = [Sn = (a, + an) n] = [m+a (n+2+ -+ m)] = [Sn = (a, + an) n] = [Sn = (a, + a  $\lim_{M\to\infty}\frac{1}{M^2}\cdot\left(\frac{1+M}{2}\cdot M\right)=\lim_{M\to\infty}\frac{M^2+M}{7m^2}=\frac{1}{2}$ 9. {am} a, = 1 i am = VI + am-1 8 m > 1. a) Proven que 04 am 22. # Deno per Indució Simple Can Bane: M=1 -> 0 < 1 < 2 Cent 0. Pas Indutie: M > 1 \* Hipotesi Indutiva: Sypansem cert per m-1 f.g. 0 < an-1 < 2. \* Tesi: Comprovem si és cont per m Parlim de H.I. O< am-1 <2 → 1<1+an-1 <3 → 1<1+an-1 < √3 <2 Llorons terrim que 10 < an < 2 / Com violiem D. 6) Deno que fant crisent. # Dem pe, Inderes. Cas Bone: M = 1 - am = 1 i an = a = VI+17 = V27 i conflix an Las Pan Indution: M>1 \* Hipoten Indució: Syrossem cert per m-1 + 9. am., Lan \* Ten: Volem deno per m 19. an can+1 Partin de le Hipoten an. = an = an. +1 = an = Van. +1 = Van = an = an+1

c) Proven fant és convergent à calender L.

Hum demetret que esta fitado superionent an 22 (en apartertía)")

Hum demutuet que Pan & crevent (en apontat "b)")

Pel Teorene de 6 conv nouvelore poolin afirmon que fant és convergent 1 1+V5 2 162 = L Tombé podem dir que lim an=L: an = VI+an. = L = V1+L7 = D 2-L-1 = 0 Lo 1-57 N-062 pero no te sutit. (D).  $\frac{1}{3}a_{m} = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot ... \cdot (2m-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot ... \cdot (2m)}$ a) Cali.  $a_{1}, a_{2}, a_{3}$  i troba fund  $a_{m+1} = f(a_{m})$   $a_{1} = \frac{1}{2}$ ;  $a_{2} = \frac{3}{8}$ ;  $a_{3} = \frac{5}{16}$ ;  $a_{m} = a_{m-1} \cdot \frac{2m-1}{2m}$  pui com que deviour per m+1  $a_{m+1} = a_{m} \cdot \frac{2m+1}{2m+2}$  } + Agreeta is 6 llei de vecuriència.

b) Proven 3 am { és decreixent.

 $a_{m+1} = a_m \cdot \frac{2m+1}{2m+2} \Rightarrow a_{m+1} \times a_m \quad donet que \frac{2m+1}{2m+2} < 1$  aixi que  $a_m \cdot (volov < 1) \Rightarrow < 1$ .

d) Proven que Pané convergent i troba el límit. #1, Hrem vist que Bané devixent, però no que atà accetada. Probablent den que 0 c an < 1/2 aixi que je eta.

(3). Deno que ? an { és convergent i dons interval = 2 pel limit.

an = \frac{1}{m+1} + \frac{1}{m+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} # Sahern que si \frac{1}{n} \text{ Creixent} \} \Rightarrow \text{ Convergent.} Saltern que an >0 pg az = 1 = 0'5. El terme mes gran de 6 successió és el primer, així que considerarem que le sima de qualserel altre franció & m+1. Donat que hi he n Smort podem dir que a m. (m+1). Si fem el lim m (1) = 1, ain que podem afinar 10'5 = am < 1.] Ens poden fixan que an+1 conté a an + lalgo s aixi que calculum aquet lalges  $a_n = \frac{1}{m+1} + \frac{1}{m+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} \qquad \qquad a_{m+1} = \frac{1}{(m+1)+1} + \frac{1}{(m+1)+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2(n+1)}$ Podem din:  $a_{m+1} = a_m + \frac{1}{2m+1} + \frac{1}{2m+2} - \frac{1}{m+1} = a_m + \frac{m+1}{4m^3 + 10m^2 + 8m + 2}$  fet grat. Donat que el terme indépendent sois suprie mes gran que 0 (m > 1) an +1 > an , demostrant així que le Sumini és creixent. Donat que està fitade superiorent i és monotoire creixent = dian & Convergent (4). {am } = { \sqrt{37}, \sqrt{3+\sqrt{37}}, \sqrt{3+\sqrt{37}}, ... } a) Troben llei de renvoienne a a, = \square, an+, = \square, an per m > 1 b) Proven que està fitado. a, =  $\sqrt{3}! \, ^{1}/^{2} \, ^{3} \, ^{1}/^{2} \, ^{3} \, ^{1}/^{2} \, ^{2}/^{2}$ Podem obs que té ginta de ser creixent (me deux) Podem obs que an no podre ser mai 3 pg 13 < 3. i requerire : V3 + am-1 a mone que an-1 apronine 3 serie √3+37 = √6? < 3 V3 ≤ an <3. Deno per Induare: an = V3. + an. · Can Bane M= 1 V37 < 3 D. · Pas Indutiu: M>1. Syrosen Qu-1 <3; Volem due or ... 

Can Base: M = 1 - 0 a,  $= \sqrt{3}$ ,  $a_2 = \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}$  i  $\sqrt{3}$  <  $\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}$  is.

Pan Indudin:  $M > 1 \rightarrow Symmem cut$  and Volem Dew an  $= a_{M+1}$ .

Partim H.I.  $a_{M-1} < a_M = p + a_{M-1} \le 3 + a_M = p + a_{M-1} \le \sqrt{3} + a_M$  of Deno converget i calc. limit.

Es converget  $= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ 

lim  $a_{m} = L$ ;  $a_{m+1} = \sqrt{3} + a_{m} = 0$   $L = \sqrt{3} + L^{2} = 0$   $L^{2} - L - 3 = 0$  $L = \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{13} = 0$   $L = \sqrt{3} + L^{2} = 0$