Calcolo di limiti di successioni

Giustificare tutti i passaggi mediante la teoria studiata.

1. Usando i teoremi algebrici e di confronto, calcolare

$$\lim_{n\to+\infty}a_n$$

ove

(a)
$$a_n = \frac{n^3 + 2n}{1 - 5n + 3n^3}$$
;

(b)
$$a_n = \frac{2-n}{1+n^2}$$
;

(c)
$$a_n = \frac{n - n^5 + 6}{n^2 + 8}$$
;

(d)
$$a_n = \frac{\cos(\log n + n!)}{n^2};$$

(e)
$$a_n = n - \sqrt{n} \cos n^2$$
;

(f)
$$a_n = \frac{\operatorname{sen} n + \sqrt{n}}{n}$$
;

(g)
$$a_n = \frac{2^n - n + n!}{n^3}$$
;

(h)
$$a_n = \frac{3^n + (-2)^n}{5^n + (-2)^n}$$
;

(i)
$$a_n = \frac{6^n + (-1)^n}{3^n + \operatorname{sen} n}$$
;

(j)
$$a_n = \frac{n \operatorname{sen} n^2 + n^2 \operatorname{sen} n}{(n+1)\sqrt{n^3}}$$
;

(k)
$$a_n = n - \frac{n^2 + 1}{n + 2}$$
;

(I)
$$a_n = \frac{\sqrt[3]{n} - \sqrt{n}}{2 + \text{sen } n^2}$$
;

(m)
$$a_n = \frac{\cos n + \sin n}{n^2}$$
;

(n)
$$a_n = \frac{\sqrt[4]{n} - \sqrt[5]{n}}{\sqrt[6]{n} - \sqrt[7]{n}};$$

(o)
$$a_n = \frac{\sqrt[4]{n} - n\sqrt[5]{n}}{\sqrt[6]{n} - n\sqrt[7]{n}};$$

(p)
$$a_n = \frac{\log n + \sqrt[3]{n}}{n^n + \cos n + 2^n}$$
.

Soluzioni: (a) 1/3; (b) 0; (c) $-\infty$; (d) 0; (e) $+\infty$; (f) 0; (g) $+\infty$; (h) 0; (i) $+\infty$; (j) 0; (k) 2; (l) $-\infty$; (m) 0; (n) $+\infty$; (o) $+\infty$; (p) 0.

2. Usando i teoremi algebrici, i criteri del rapporto, della radice, del rapporto ightarrow radice, calcolare

$$\lim_{n\to+\infty}a_n$$

ove

(a)
$$a_n = \frac{2^n}{n^3}$$
;

(b)
$$a_n = \frac{3^n}{n!}$$
;

(c)
$$a_n = \frac{n! \cdot 3^n}{n^n}$$
;

(d)
$$a_n = \frac{n! \cdot 2^n}{n^n}$$
;

(e)
$$a_n = \sqrt[n]{\frac{n!}{n^3}}$$
;

(f)
$$a_n = \frac{1}{2^n} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^{n^2}$$
;

(g)
$$a_n = \frac{1}{4^n} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^{n^2}$$
;

(h)
$$a_n = \frac{2^{n^2}}{n^n}$$
;

(i)
$$a_n = \sqrt[n]{n!}$$
;

(j)
$$a_n = \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n}$$
;

(k)
$$a_n = \sqrt[n]{n^2 + 2n + 6}$$
;

(I)
$$a_n = \sqrt[n]{3^n + n^2 + 6n + 3}$$
;

(m)
$$a_n = \sqrt[n]{n^3 + n \log n}$$
;

(n)
$$a_n = \sqrt[n]{n^n + \log n}$$
;

(o)
$$a_n = \sqrt[n]{2^n + n^3}$$
;

$$(p) a_n = \frac{n! \cdot 3^n}{n^{2n}}.$$

Soluzioni: (a) $+\infty$; (b) 0; (c) $+\infty$; (d) 0; (e) $+\infty$; (f) $+\infty$; (g) 0; (h) $+\infty$; (i) $+\infty$; (j) 1/e; (k) 1; (l) 3; (m) 1; (n) $+\infty$; (o) 2; (p) 0.