3. Gaia: Segidal (IR mulhean)

3.1 Segiolal. Segiolen einiteals.

1) Depinition

IR multiple segreta but IN-til IR-ra dean application but da, non  $n \in \mathbb{N}$   $p(n)=a_n \in \mathbb{R}$  esletten zaxo.

$$g: \mathbb{N} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$n \longrightarrow g(n) = a_n$$

 $p(M) = \{a_n\}$  muetrea da segoa bat bereitten duena, berat, pentra devolvegu segiola bat  $\{a_n\} \in \mathbb{R}$  muetro bat duella. Segiolaren elementuei gai deritte eta segiolaren an elementuan gai aduar cleritto. Segiolar bi etalgari ditutte:

- · Inpinitu gai auturte
- · Bai guttidu ordena batean agertzen dura

#### 2) Adibidea

- a)  $\{a_n\} = \{s_n \} = \{s_n \} \{s_n \} = \{s_n \} \{s_n \} \}$
- b)  $\{b_n\} = \{-1^n\} = \{-1, 1, -1, ...\} \neq \{-1, 1\} \text{ multipal}$
- c)  $\{c_n\}=\{1\}=\{1,1,1,1,\dots\}\longrightarrow segica unistantea$

3) Depinizioa

 $\{b_n\}$  segida  $\{a_n\}$  segidaren azzisegida da balatin  $\{b_n\}C\{a_n\}$  bada.

4) Adibided  $\{dn\} = \{\sin n / \sin n > \frac{1}{2}\} = \{\sin 1, \sin 2, \sin 1, ...\} \subset \{\sin n\} = \{an\}$ 

5) Depinition

[an] CIR sagida honbergentea IR multipon le IR existiten boda, non l-ren eartein inquinne ineuton [an] segidaren gai batetik amirera sagidaren gai guttak bodade. War nometan l-ri [an] regidaren limite derito eta  $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = l$  idateko dugu (batekean [an]  $\rightarrow l$  idateko dugu).

$$A \in > 0$$
  $\exists V^{\circ}(E) \in M \mid AV > V^{\circ}(E)$   $U^{\circ}(E)$   $U^{\circ}(E)$ 

#### 6) Adibidea

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{2n+1}{n}=2\qquad\forall E>0\quad\exists n_o(E)\in\mathbb{N}/\forall n\geq n_o(E)\quad\frac{2n+1}{n}\in\mathbb{E}(2,E)$$

$$\frac{2n+1}{n} \in \mathbb{E}(2,E) \iff d(2,\frac{2n+1}{n}) \in E \iff \left| \frac{2n+1}{n} - 2 \right| \in E$$
etherisac atala sinplipitiative,  $\left| \frac{2n+1}{n} - 2 \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n} \right| = \frac{1}{n}$ , beint,  $\frac{1}{n} \in E$ 
beterisa notificacy. Hometaralio natilioa da  $\frac{1}{E} \in n$  itatea horiat,  $n = \inf \left\{ n \in \mathbb{N} / \frac{1}{E} < n \right\}$ 

Ondonor, backaligh  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$   $\exists n_0(\varepsilon) \in \mathbb{N}/\forall n \ge n_0(\varepsilon)$   $\frac{2n+1}{n} \in \mathcal{E}(2,\varepsilon)$ How da,  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n+1}{n} = 2$ 

### 7) Depinizioa

[an]  $\in$  IR solida diborgentea da IR muetran 0 (jatoria)-ren ecutien inquine irecultatic varpo [an] segialaren gai batetik aurrera segialaren gai guttak batauda hasi honetan {an} segialaren eimitea  $\theta$  da eta  $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = \pm \infty$  idatuko dugu (Baturetan [an]  $\to \infty$  idatuko dugu)

 $\frac{-\kappa}{4\kappa > 0} = \frac{-\kappa}{4\kappa > 0$ 

### 8) DebiuiAoco

 $\{a_n\}\in \mathbb{R}$  segicla assiluationilea da et boda un bergentea etta chibergentea ere.

# 3.2 Segicla Vonbergenteall

9) Propietatea

 $\{a_n\}$  regide unbergentea boda, einste baharrel veingo du (Abarrara eramanez)

Demogra [an] segicial li + le be einiteau aituela

 $l_1 \neq l_2 \rightarrow d(l_1, l_2) > 0$  bergx, har devaluely  $E_0 = \frac{|l_2 - l_1|}{3} > 0$ 

(interpolation) 
$$(1, E_0)$$
  $(1, E_0)$   $(1, E_0)$ 

 $E(l_1, E_0) \cap E(l_2, E_0) = \emptyset \implies \text{Ingurure disjuntually}$ 

Bestalde,

Probable [an] segrection einstea  $\varepsilon_0>0$  horrestates  $\exists n_{\lambda}(\varepsilon_0)\in |N|$   $\forall n\geqslant n_{\lambda}$  an  $\in \mathcal{E}(P_{11}\varepsilon_0)$   $\exists n\geqslant 0$   $\exists n$ 

 $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_{n_1}, a_{n_2}, a_{n_2}, \ldots, a_{n_2}, a_{n_2}, \ldots$   $a_n \in \mathcal{E}(\ell_1, \mathcal{E}_0)$ 

Horton,  $n_0 = \max\{n_1(E_0), n_2(E_0)\}$  harter gero,  $\forall n \geqslant n_0$  transact an  $\in E(e_1,E_0)$   $\cap E(e_2,E_0)$  believe do. Baina hort exincetica da bi inquirineal disjuntada directo. Ondoriot, [an] segular exin aitu bi limite itan.

#### 10) Propietatea

(an) segida un borgentea bodo, bere atpisegida gutticu von borgenteau dura eta limite bera dute.

### 11) Propretatea

[an] segoa consergentea bada, [an] bornatia da.

### 12) Propretatea

 $\{a_n\}$  regionaren eimitea et bona 0, segiolaren gai batetik aurrera gai guttek eimitearen teinua dute.

### 13) Progretatec

[an] eta  $\{b_n\}$  seguen limitea l boda eta  $\forall n \gg n_0$  an  $\leq C_n \leq b_n$  boda,  $\{C_n\}$  seguenen limitea existituto da eta l izango da.

### 14) Adibidea

# 1) (sin n) astratailea da

U. carbidello  $[dn] = \{\sin n \mid \sin n > \frac{1}{2}\}$  appregida hartuz, [dn] azzisepidaren e elimitea existitulo balitz,  $\frac{1}{2} \le e$ ,  $\le l$  beter behorus lue.

U. carbidello  $[en] = \{\sin n \mid \sin n < -\frac{1}{2}\}$  azzisegida hartuz, [en] azzisegidaren e elimitea existitulo balitz,  $-1 \le e$  e beter behorus lue. Bercz, e e e especialelle.

Hortan, etin da "10) Propietatea" bete, Ordoriot [sin n] et au limiteriu 17

eta simiteria ez bodu, ez da honbergenzea. Bestalde,  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$  lan  $n \in \mathcal{E}(0,2)$ 

Ondorioz, (sin n) eun da dibergentea izan eta, beraz, ostilatzailea da.

2) [(-1)n] segiou astilatzailea da

 $\{(-1)^{2m}\}=\{-1,-1,-1,...\}$  are presented and limited da.  $\}$  "no) Propietated on"  $\{(-1)^{2m}\}=\{1,1,1,...\}$  are presented a limited da.  $\}$  and consenses da unsure per tea

Bestalde,  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \mid (-1)^n \mid = 1$  da, betat  $-2 \cdot (-1)^n \cdot 2$  betetien da,  $(-1)^n \in \Xi(0,2)$ .  $\{(-1)^n\}$  begida et da dibergentea.

## 3.2.1 segida monotonadu

12) Debivisac

[ant CIR segon emanily

- a) [and monotono goralloria da 41 z no an Eanta boda.
- b) fant wertsius " " da 4n > no an canty bada.
- c) lant monotono schemuoma da 4n7no an 2 anti boda
- d) (an { hertsicu !! da Vn?no an > and bada
- 16) Adubicted  $\{1, 1, 1, 1, ...\} \Rightarrow \text{Nertsilli} \text{monotono gorchoric} / \text{benerolionic}$

17) Propretatea

Segicla monotono bornatu gaztial honbergentean dira (limitea dute)
18) haibidea

[(1+ A)" | segidaren einitea e=2+131...

3.3 Segicien cirtele erogilietali eta limiteali. Indeterminatioali

19) Debivifico

(an) eta (bnt segidali emanili, honera dephnitten dira bien artello eragilietali:

Batuleta/Lenlieta (ant t (bn) = {ant bn}

Biologueta  $\{an\}\cdot\{bn\}=\{an\cdot bn\}$ 

tativeta  $\{a_n\}/\{b_n\}=\{a_n|b_n\}, b_n\neq 0$ 

cogaritmoa logulant = [loguant, 4>0, an>0

Exponentziola (u>0

Berreveta  $[a_n]^{(b_n)} = \{a_n b_n\}, a_n > 0$ 

10

· Probletatea (oro har)

"sogiaen arteus erogiueren simitea = segiaen simiteen arteus eragiueta"

· Indeterminação taulal (Foldução)

3.4 Indeterminatioal elastello metadall

3.4.1 Balliohiderasuna

50) Debluifico

(an) ela [bn] seguch baldiidean aira  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = 1$  bada hase honera idattibo dugu:  $\{a_n\} \cdot v\{b_n\}$ 

21) Propietatea

(an) eta (bn) segraciu balidudech bachia, limite bera dute.

22) Adibidea

$$\left[\frac{\Lambda}{n}\right] \longrightarrow 0$$
;  $\left[\frac{\Lambda}{n^2}\right] \longrightarrow 0$  Baince, sopriduiated curci?

 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1/n}{1/n^2}=\lim_{n\to\infty}n=0$  #1 Et aira balidudeal!

23) Depinition

a) (an) segrous injunitesimalia da lim an =0 denean.

b) {an} segida inpinitace da lim an = a denean.

SA) chaegroben - buntsibiec

Segida baten gai ardvarioren adverateanean ogertien den braistuega) eab zatittailea bere baldvide batet ordettua daiteue segidaren eimitea aldatu opbe.

25) Adubidea

$$\left[\frac{\sqrt{10-1}}{\sqrt{100-1}}\right]$$
 segicioren elmiteci valunlatu:  $\frac{1}{100}$   $\frac{\sqrt{100-1}}{\sqrt{100-1}} = \frac{0}{0}$  indetermination

 $[V_{10} - 1]$  injunitesimals de  $\Rightarrow [N_{10} - 1] \sim [e_1 \sim 10]$ 

(VAD -1) opinitesimala ca → (VAD -1) ~ (VAD)

Bacidudetea  $\Rightarrow$  [bn-1]  $\cap$  [en bn] balain  $\stackrel{\text{lim}}{\text{n}}$  bn=1 bacida

lim  $\frac{1}{100-1}$  =  $\frac{1}{100}$  =  $\frac{1}{$ 

3.4.2 Inpinituen ordenaci

$$\{(e_n \ a_n)^{\alpha}\}$$
 < <  $\{(a_n)^{\alpha}\}$  < < <  $\{(a_n)^{(a_n)}\}$  < < <  $\{(a_n)^{(a_n)}\}$  < deformation between the series of the s

Inpinition ordena erabilitello, segidoren adieratpena tatilieta moduan idatello dugu.

26) Achibidea

Pim No hadenbatho dugo (To = nin)

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{n} = \ell \quad \text{boda}, \quad \ln \lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \ln n^{4n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \ln \frac{\ln n}{n} = 0$ 

\* Inpinituen ordenaren arabara  $n > \ln n \Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{0}{n0} = 0$ 

Hortaz,  $\ln l = 0$  boda,  $l = e^0 = 1$  izango da eta  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{n} = 1$  da.

3.4.3 Stollte-on interidea

### 27) Teorema

[an] eta (bn) seguciu emaniu, baldintza navelu betetzen bactira:

- 1) {bn} hertalli monotonec da,
- 2) lim anti-an existitzen da eta
- 3) howelake both betetten boda:

3.1) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} b_n = 0$$
 3.2)  $\lim_{n\to\infty} b_n = +\infty$ 

Stollt-en iritaided dio berdinta van betelio dela:

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_{n+1} - a_n}{b_{n+1} - b_n}$$

28) Achibiclea

ucelwheat deregun  $\left\{\frac{1+1/2+...+1/n}{n}\right\}$  segiciaren limitea

 $\{b_n\} = \{ln \ n\}$  nertaili monotono goralional da esta  $\frac{lim}{n=00}$   $ln \ n=00$  da [an] = [1+1/2+...+1/n] back, ann - an = (1+1/2+...+1/n+1/n+1)-

(1+1/2+--+ 1/n) = 1/n+1 izango da ela bn+1 - bn = ln (n+1)-ln n = =  $2n \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)$  berch,

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_{n+1}-a_n}{b_{n+1}-b_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n+1}}{\ln(\frac{n+1}{n})} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n+1}}{1/n} = 1$$

[en(2#)]~[ 1/2]

Beran 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1+112+\cdots+11n}{2n n} = 1$$
 izango da.

3.4.4. e zenbolija

$$e = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^{n}$$

$$e^{k} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{k}{n+1} \right)^{n+p}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} a_{n} = 0 \text{ backs, } e = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left( 1 + a_{n} \right)^{n} a_{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} a_{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n+1} \right)^{n}$$

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