```
Alter succession noteral
             · (") · ("!)

"u fattowale" det { 1 u=0 }
                                                                                                    (u+1)! = (u+1) 4!
                    sour cutions infint: lim = 0
                   sicesure lim 2 = + as, por contrante anabe mostas
                         instru, u! = u(u-1) ... 1 = u +u=1
         Covarchia uspoth a quest: :uf:wh
                  Pb: cufu. ("), (u!) conglintinil (logan), (ua), (g")
                                                con a>1, x>0, 9>1
                    Per uspander alla velvesta: evilouo del apporto
                                       -> Sia (am) una suce a termor posteri definationente.
                                                       suppowerus che esista, fin./infin. lim an = ?
                                                                       2<1 => 1/100 Pm = 0 Infloodesiace
                                                                      2 > 1 => 1.m an = +0 infinit.
                                                                                          - lim ant < 1, quind dere exerce FINITO:
                                                                                                                     @ (an) -s tom. positive detenderam. (-00)
                                                                                                                 1 porché um < 1
                                                                                             -> 2 E 12
                                                                                             -> por det. de suce. convergente:
                                                                                                                               VE>0 ∃ūeN | 2-ε < ant = 2+ε Vu≥ū

sapendo da an positur!

(2-ε) an < ant < (2+ε) an Vu≥ū
                                                                       pocudarus u= +k
                                                                     c: 6 0 = a n+k+z = (2+E) = a n+k+E
                                                                     cousideriam bk = (2+E) k+2 an
                                                                                    -> a= gkc dre 9=2+& c= (2+&) ai
                                                                        voucemme de q = 2+E E (-1,1)
                                                                                           -> -1 < l+2 < 1
                                                                                                                   2= lim ant > 0 => 2+ 2 > 0
                                                                                                                    2 < 1: s: come 2 = 1, sacgbarro & possibre tale che:
                                                                           pertant lim bk = 0 -> lim a +k+2 = 0 -> l.m an = 0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   dissipate de 2=2 porta ad infero tesemo
                                                                                                                                                                                                  per 1. ands.
                               VHIC per gunnes Louarus & . ?
                                         apple a rapp.
                                                         HP: an > o definition. VYu
                                                                                                 I lim an
                                                                        \frac{\alpha_{n+z}}{\alpha_n} = \frac{\left(\frac{q^{n+z}}{(n+z)!}\right)}{\left(\frac{q^n}{n!}\right)} = \frac{q^{n+z}u!}{q^n(n+z)!} = \frac{q^{n
                                                                      lim 4x = 0 = 2
                                                                                              2 = 1 quind per as. rapp.: lim u! = 0
                                                                     quind q' à d ordres interiors ad n'
                                    an = 11 (us 0°)
                                              an = (u+2)! " = (u+2) " u! = (u+2) " u! = (u+2) " = (u+2
                                       lim ( 1 ) = lim +1 = 1 -> 1 of. i.
                                                                                                                                  Ly lim 4 = +00 9
                                           \lim_{n\to+\infty} \frac{u^n}{[n(4+\frac{1}{n})]^n} = \lim_{n\to+\infty} \frac{u^n}{[n(4+\frac{1}{n})^n]^n} = \lim_{n\to+\infty} \frac{1}{[n(4+\frac{1}{n})^n]^n} = \frac{1}{e}
                                                     per TH: \frac{1}{c} < 1, quind nell'ord. influte (u!) < (n)
                                    Nuova sealetta
                                                (logan) (ua) (gh) (u!) (uh)
                                     na ex moltiples to be suce. intimte, il uno intimto and oud superiore alle precedent!
                                      e se l'essume, mantangen le stesse grade dell'int. più grande.
                                            (3"+ "100) ha ord. inf. d 3"
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     Kates = 0
                                              per vontienne: (qu+ux) si posson me force à vapports:
                                                          lim 3"+" = 1+0 = 1e 12 - {0}
                                                                                           torrans che : I grade del rapports mante one il grade della suce. max.
                               Def.: se lim on = 1, (an) a (bn) some ASINTOTICHE
                                                                                                                                             "asinthia a"
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           entrank direngent ±00, convergent 2 o endeterm.
                                                                         Populta:
                                                                                  i) a - b => (au), (bu) hours lo stesso curportamento per u-1+0
                                                                                                      \frac{3^{n}+u^{100}}{3^{n}} \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow 3^{n}+u^{100} \sim 3^{n}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                stesso comportances
                                                                                 ii) so an ~ bu, an ~ bi
                                                                                                          ellow and ~ buby
                                                                                                                                     \frac{a_n}{a_n!} \sim \frac{b_n}{b_n!}
                                                                                                       (n^2+n)(3^4-ln n) \sim n^2 3^4
                                                                                  iii) transi Liz.
                                                                                                                and by an ~ cm
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           A un confoudore con u3m -> u3m ×

\frac{1}{3} + \omega = \frac{10 - 3 \text{ N}}{10 - 3 \text{ N}}

\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{1
                                                         -\lim_{n\to\infty}-\frac{n^{\frac{1}{3}}}{n^{2}}=0
                                                                         \lim_{n \to +\infty} u^{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \to +\infty} u^{\frac{1}{
                                                                                             \lim_{N\to+\infty}\frac{4-(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}\to \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\in\inf_{n\to+\infty}\frac{2-\sin^2 n}{n}
                                                                      -> per reculie corellare, infinito;
                                                       \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{u^3 + \cos n}{2n + (-1)^n} = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{(indel)}{2n} = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{u^3 + \cos n}{2n} = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{u^3 + \cos n}{2n}
                                               \frac{0 + 1}{2n + (-1)^{n} u^{4}} = \lim_{N \to +\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n} u^{4}}{2n + (-1)^{n}} = \lim_{N \to +\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n} u^{4}}{2n} = \lim_{N \to +\infty} \frac{1}{2} \frac{(-1)^{n} u^{3}}{2n} = \lim_{N \to +\infty} \frac{1}{2} \frac{(-1)^{n} u^{3}}{2n
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