

Capítulo 2

Sucesiones de números reales.

2.1 Problemas

1. Calculeu el límit de les successions següents:

$$\text{a) } \alpha^n, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}; \quad \text{b) } n^\alpha, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}; \quad \text{c) } \sqrt[n]{n}.$$

Solución.

$$\text{a) } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \alpha^n = \begin{cases} +\infty, & \text{si } \alpha > 1 \\ 1, & \text{si } \alpha = 1 \\ 0, & \text{si } -1 < \alpha < 1 \\ \neq, & \text{si } \alpha = -1 \\ \infty, & \text{si } \alpha < -1 \end{cases}, \quad \text{b) } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^\alpha = \begin{cases} +\infty, & \text{si } \alpha > 0 \\ 1, & \text{si } \alpha = 0 \\ 0, & \text{si } \alpha < 0 \end{cases},$$

$$\text{c) } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^{\frac{1}{n}} = (\infty^0),$$

Para calcular este límite aplicamos el criterio de la raíz-cociente: $a_n = n, \quad a_{n+1} = n+1,$

$$l = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|n+1|}{|n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n+1}{n} = 1 \implies \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = l = 1.$$

2. Calculeu el límit de les successions següents:

$$\text{a) } \frac{6n^3 + 4n + 1}{2n}; \quad \text{b) } \frac{n^2 - 6n - 2}{3n^2 - 9n}; \quad \text{c) } \left(\sqrt{\frac{n+1}{2n+1}} \right)^{\frac{2n-1}{3n-1}}.$$

Solución.

$$\text{a) } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{6n^3 + 4n + 1}{2n} = +\infty, \quad \text{b) } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^2 - 6n - 2}{3n^2 - 9n} = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sqrt{\frac{n+1}{2n+1}} \right)^{\frac{2n-1}{3n-1}} &= \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{2n+1}} \right)^{\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2n-1}{3n-1}} = \\ &= \left(\sqrt{\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n+1}{2n+1}} \right)^{\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2n-1}{3n-1}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{2}{3}} = \left(\frac{1}{2}^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{2}^{\frac{1}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

3. Feu servir el criteri del sandvitx per trobar, si és possible, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n$ on el terme general de $\{b_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ és

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}}.$$

Solución.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} b_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} \right) = (0 \cdot \infty).$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} &= \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} = a_n \geq b_n \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} &= \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} = c_n \leq b_n \end{aligned} \right\} \implies a_n \geq b_n \geq c_n,$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} = 1 \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} c_n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} = 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} b_n = 1.$$

4. Calculeu el límit de les successions següents:

$$\text{a) } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\alpha^n}{n!}, \quad |\alpha| > 1; \quad \text{b) } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^\alpha}{\beta^n}, \quad |\beta| > 1, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}^+.$$

Solució.

$$\text{a) } |\alpha| > 1, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\alpha^n}{n!} = \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right).$$

Para calcular este límite aplicamos el criterio del cociente: $a_n = \frac{\alpha^n}{n!}, \quad a_{n+1} = \frac{\alpha^{n+1}}{(n+1)!},$

$$\begin{aligned} l &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\left| \frac{\alpha^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \right|}{\left| \frac{\alpha^n}{n!} \right|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|\alpha^{n+1}| n!}{(n+1)! |\alpha^n|} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|\alpha|^{n+1} n!}{(n+1) n! |\alpha|^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|\alpha|}{(n+1)} = 0 < 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\alpha^n}{n!} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b) } |\beta| > 1, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}^+, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^\alpha}{\beta^n} = \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right).$$

Para calcular este límite aplicamos el criterio de la raíz: $a_n = \frac{n^\alpha}{\beta^n},$

$$\begin{aligned} l &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{\left| \frac{n^\alpha}{\beta^n} \right|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{n^\alpha}{|\beta|^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n^\alpha}}{\sqrt[n]{|\beta|^n}} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\sqrt[n]{n})^\alpha}{\sqrt[n]{|\beta|^n}} = \frac{1^\alpha}{|\beta|} = \frac{1}{|\beta|} < 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^\alpha}{\beta^n} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

5. Calculeu el límit de les successions següents:

$$\text{a) } \frac{\cos n}{n^2}; \quad \text{b) } \frac{2^n + 3^n}{2^n - 3^n}; \quad \text{c) } \left(\frac{n+2}{n-3} \right)^{\frac{2n-1}{5}}; \quad \text{d) } (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{2}}.$$

Solució.

$$\text{a) } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cos n}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} \cdot \cos n \right) = (0 \cdot \text{acotada}) = 0.$$

$$\text{b) } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^n + 3^n}{2^n - 3^n} = \left(\frac{(+\infty) + (+\infty)}{(+\infty) - (+\infty)} \right) = \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3^n \left(\frac{2^n}{3^n} + 1 \right)}{3^n \left(\frac{2^n}{3^n} - 1 \right)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^n + 1}{\left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^n - 1} = \frac{0+1}{0-1} = -1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{n+2}{n-3} \right)^{\frac{2n-1}{5}} &= (1^\infty) = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{n+2}{n-3} - 1 \right) \frac{2n-1}{5}} = \\ &= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n+2-n+3}{n-3} \cdot \frac{2n-1}{5}} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{5}{n-3} \cdot \frac{2n-1}{5}} = e^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{d) } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{2}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n})(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})}{(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})} \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{2}} = \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(n+1) - n}{(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})} \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})} \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+1}}{(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}) \sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}.
\end{aligned}$$

6. Sigui $\{a_n\}$ una successió tal que $a_1 = -2/3$ i $3a_{n+1} = 2 + a_n^3$ si $n \geq 1$.

- a) Proveu que $-2 \leq a_n \leq 1$, per a tot $n \geq 1$.
- b) Proveu que $\{a_n\}$ és creixent.
- c) Proveu que $\{a_n\}$ és convergent i calculeu el seu límit.

Solución.

a) Método de la inducción matemática.

Paso base. $-2 \leq a_1 = -\frac{2}{3} \leq 1$.

Paso inducción ($n \geq 2$).

Hipótesis: $-2 \leq a_n \leq 1$. Tesis: $-2 \leq a_{n+1} \leq 1$.

Partiendo de la hipótesis

$$-2 \leq a_n \leq 1 \implies -8 \leq a_n^3 \leq 1 \implies -8 + 2 \leq a_n^3 + 2 \leq 1 + 2 \implies -6 \leq a_n^3 + 2 \leq 3 \implies$$

$$-\frac{6}{3} \leq \frac{a_n^3 + 2}{3} \leq \frac{3}{3} \implies -2 \leq a_{n+1} \leq 1 \quad \text{llegamos a la tesis.}$$

b) (a_n) es creciente $\iff a_{n+1} \geq a_n \quad \forall n \geq 1$.

Método de la inducción matemática.

$$\text{Paso base. } a_2 = \frac{a_1^3 + 2}{3} = \frac{\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 + 2}{3} = \frac{-\frac{8}{27} + \frac{54}{27}}{3} = \frac{46}{81} \geq -\frac{2}{3} = a_1.$$

Paso inducción ($n \geq 2$).

Hipótesis: $a_n \geq a_{n-1}$. Tesis: $a_{n+1} \geq a_n$.

Partiendo de la hipótesis

$$a_n \geq a_{n-1} \implies a_n^3 \geq a_{n-1}^3 \implies a_n^3 + 2 \geq a_{n-1}^3 + 2 \implies \frac{a_n^3 + 2}{3} \geq \frac{a_{n-1}^3 + 2}{3} \implies a_{n+1} \geq a_n$$

llegamos a la tesis.

$$\text{c) } \left. \begin{array}{l} b) \Rightarrow (a_n) \text{ creciente} \\ a) \Rightarrow (a_n) \text{ acotada superiormente} \end{array} \right\} \implies \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = l \in \mathbb{R} \iff (a_n) \text{ convergente.}$$

$$\text{Cálculo: } a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n^3 + 2}{3} \quad \dot{\lim}_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_n^3 + 2}{3} ? \quad \text{Sí.}$$

$$l = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_n^3 + 2}{3} = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n^3 + 2}{3} = \frac{l^3 + 2}{3}$$

$$\implies l = \frac{l^3 + 2}{3} \implies l^3 - 3l + 2 = 0 \implies (l-1)^2(l+2) = 0 \implies l = 1, l = -2.$$

Nota: $l \neq -2$ ya que $a_1 = -\frac{2}{3}$ y (a_n) es creciente $\implies l = 1$.