

SERIE NUMERICHE

❖ Somme parziali

$$\sum_{k=0}^n r^k = \frac{1-r^{n+1}}{1-r} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \forall r \in \mathbb{R}, r \neq 1$$

(progressione geometrica di ragione r)

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

(progressione aritmetica)

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right)^2 \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k(k+1)} = 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \sin k = \frac{\sin \frac{n}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{n+1}{2}}{\sin \frac{1}{2}}$$

(somma telescopica)

❖ Serie notevoli

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n \begin{cases} \text{diverge a } +\infty & r \geq 1 \\ \text{converge} & -1 < r < 1 \Rightarrow \text{la somma è } \frac{1}{1-r} \\ \text{irregolare} & r = -1 \\ \text{diverge} & r < -1 \end{cases} \quad (\text{serie geometrica di ragione } r)$$

$$\text{Se } |r| < 1 \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a \cdot r^{n-1} = \frac{a}{1-r} \quad \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} r^n = \frac{r^k}{1-r}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} \begin{cases} \text{converge} & p > 1 \\ \text{diverge} & p \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad (\text{serie armonica generalizzata})$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p \ln^q n} \begin{cases} \text{converge} & p > 1, \forall q \in \mathbb{R} \\ \text{converge} & p = 1, q > 1 \\ \text{diverge} & p = 1, q \leq 1 \\ \text{diverge} & p < 1, \forall q \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \quad (\text{serie di Abel})$$

❖ Criterio del confronto asintotico ($a_n \geq 0, b_n \geq 0$)

$$\text{Se } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lambda \quad \lambda \in [0, +\infty]$$

$$0 < \lambda < +\infty \quad a_n \sim b_n \Rightarrow \text{stesso carattere}$$

$$\lambda = 0 \quad \text{se } b_n \text{ converge} \Rightarrow a_n \text{ converge}$$

$$\lambda = +\infty \quad \text{se } b_n \text{ diverge} \Rightarrow a_n \text{ diverge}$$

❖ **Criterio del rapporto** ($a_n \geq 0, b_n \geq 0$)

$$\text{Se } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lambda \quad \lambda \in [0, +\infty] \quad \begin{cases} \lambda > 1 & \text{la serie diverge} \\ \lambda < 1 & \text{la serie converge} \\ \lambda = 1 & \text{nessuna informazione} \end{cases}$$

❖ **Criterio della radice** ($a_n \geq 0, b_n \geq 0$)

$$\text{Se } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \lambda \quad \lambda \in [0, +\infty] \quad \begin{cases} \lambda > 1 & \text{la serie diverge} \\ \lambda < 1 & \text{la serie converge} \\ \lambda = 1 & \text{nessuna informazione} \end{cases}$$

❖ **Serie di potenze**

Valide $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \quad \sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \quad \cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n)!} \quad \sinh x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$$

$$\cosh x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$$

Valide solo per particolari intornoi di x

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \quad \forall x \in (-1; 1)$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n \quad \forall x \in (-1; 1)$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{2n} \quad \forall x \in (-1; 1)$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n} \quad \forall x \in (-1; 1)$$

$$\arctan x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \quad \forall x \in (-1; 1)$$

$$\ln(1-x) = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} = -\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^m}{m} \quad \forall x \in (-1; 1)$$

$$\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \quad \forall x \in (-1; 1)$$

$$(1+x)^\alpha = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n} x^n \quad \forall x \in (-1; 1)$$

$$\arcsin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n+1)!!}{(2n+1)(2n)!!} x^{2n+1} \quad \forall x \in (-1; 1)$$