

# 1. Ottobre. 2025

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SERIE

NUMERICHE

Ejemplos:

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \dots = ?$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \dots = ?$$

PGL. (Serie) :

Sia  $(\alpha_n)_n$  una successione di numeri reali

Definiamo la successione  $(s_m)_m$

associata

$$s_0 = \alpha_0$$

$$s_1 = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1$$

$$s_2 = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$$

.

.

$$s_m = \sum_{j=0}^m \alpha_j$$

.

.

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La successione  $(s_m)_m$

delle somme parziali

si chiama SERIE e

si indica:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a_n \quad \text{oppure} \quad \sum a_n$$

I numeri  $a_n$  si chiamano

termini della serie -

Ejemplo:

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

$$s_0 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 = 1$$

$$s_1 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 = 1 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$s_2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$s_3 = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8}$$

⋮

DEF.: (Serie convergente) :

La serie  $\sum a_n$  si dice:

- CONVERGENTE se

$$\exists \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} s_n = A \in \mathbb{R}$$

si chiama  
SOMMA della serie

- DIVERGENTE se

$$\exists \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} s_n = \begin{cases} +\infty \\ \text{oppure} \\ -\infty \end{cases}$$

- INDETERMINATA se:

$$\nexists \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} s_n$$

OSS.:

Se una serie  $\sum z_n$  è  
convergente (risp., divergente)  
e moltiplichiamo un  
numero FINITO di suoi  
termini, allora anche la  
nuova serie  $\overline{z_n}$   
convergente (risp., divergente)

## EJEMPLO

①

La serie geométrica:

$$q \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x_n := q^n$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} q^n$$

Per quali valori  $q \in \mathbb{R}$  la  
serie geométrica converge?

$$s_n = 1 + q + q^2 + q^3 + \dots + q^{n-1} + q^n$$

Moltiplichiamo entrambi

i membri per  $q$ :

$$\begin{aligned} s_n &= 1 + q + q^2 + q^3 + \dots + q^{n-1} + q^n \\ q \cdot s_n &= q + q^2 + q^3 + q^4 + \dots + q^n + q^{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

Sommiamo + 1:

$$1 + q s_n = \underbrace{1 + q + q^2 + q^3 + \dots + q^n}_{s_n} + q^{n+1}$$

$$1 + q s_n = s_n + q^{n+1}$$

$$1 + q \cdot s_n = s_n + q^{n+1}$$

$$1 - q^{n+1} = s_n - q \cdot s_n$$

$$1 - q^{n+1} = (1 - q) \cdot s_n$$

Se  $q \neq 1$ , si ottiene:

$$s_n = \frac{1 - q^{n+1}}{1 - q} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - q} - \frac{q^{n+1}}{1 - q}$$

Si ha che:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{1-q} - \frac{q^{n+1}}{1-q} \right)$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-q} & \text{se } |q| < 1 \\ +\infty & \text{se } q > 1 \\ \not\exists & \text{se } q \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

OSS.: se  $q = 1$  allora:

$$\begin{aligned} s_n &= q^0 + q^1 + \dots + q^n = 1 + 1 + 1 + \dots + 1 = \\ &= n + 1 \xrightarrow{n} +\infty \end{aligned}$$

## CONCLUSIONE:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{1-q} - \frac{q^{n+1}}{1-q} \right)$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-q} & \text{se } |q| < 1 \\ +\infty & \text{se } q \geq 1 \\ \text{---} & \text{se } q \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

## RISULTATO FINALE :

$$\sum_n q^n \text{ converge}$$



$$|q| < 1$$

In tal caso :

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} q^n = \frac{1}{1-q}$$

Esempio :  $\left| \frac{1}{2} \right| < 1$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots$$
$$= \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 2$$

$$\sum_n 3^n = 1 + 3 + 9 + \dots = +\infty$$

$$\sum_n (-2)^n \text{ è INDETERMINATA}$$



$$1 - 2 + 4 - 8 + 16 - 32 + \dots$$

$$0, \overline{15} = 0, 1515151515\dots$$

$$= 0,15 + 0,0015 + 0,000015 + \dots$$

$$= \frac{15}{100} + \frac{15}{10\cdot 000} + \frac{15}{1\cdot 000\cdot 000} + \dots$$

$$= \frac{15}{100} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{10\cdot 000} + \dots \right)$$

$$= \frac{15}{100} \cdot \left( 1 + \left( \frac{1}{100} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{100} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{1}{100} \right)^3 + \dots \right)$$

$$= \frac{15}{100} \cdot \sum_{n=0} \left( \frac{1}{100} \right)^n =$$

$$= \frac{15}{100} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{100}} = \frac{15}{100} \cdot \frac{100}{99} = \frac{15}{99}$$

frattione generatrice

$$1,3\overline{4} = \frac{1}{10} \cdot 13,\overline{4} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \cdot (13 + 0,\overline{4}) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \cdot \left( 13 + \frac{4}{10} + \frac{4}{100} + \frac{4}{1000} + \dots \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \cdot \left( 13 + \frac{4}{10} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left( \frac{1}{10} \right)^n \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \cdot \left( 13 + \frac{4}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{10}} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \left( 13 + \frac{4}{9} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{13 \cdot 9 + 4}{9} = \frac{121}{90}$$

Frazione  
periodica

$$\frac{134 - 13}{90}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 0, \overline{9} &= 0,999\ldots = \\
 &= 0,9 + 0,09 + 0,009 + \dots \\
 &= \frac{9}{10} + \frac{9}{100} + \frac{9}{1000} + \frac{9}{10000} + \dots \\
 &= \frac{9}{10} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{1000} + \dots \right) \\
 &= \frac{9}{10} \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{1}{10} + \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^3 + \dots \right) \\
 &= \frac{9}{10} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^n = \\
 &= \frac{9}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{10}} = \frac{9}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{9}{10}} = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

Analogamente:

$$1, \overline{9} = 2$$

$$14, \overline{9} = 15$$

cioè, la rappresentazione  
decimale non è univoca.

## EJERCICIO:

Per quasi valori del parametro

$n \in \mathbb{R}$  la serie:

$$\sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} \left( \frac{2+n}{1-x} \right)^j$$

converge?

Per quasi valori del parametro

$n \in \mathbb{R}$  la serie :

$$\sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} \left( \frac{2+n}{1-x} \right)^j \text{ converge?}$$



$$\left| \frac{2+n}{1-x} \right| < 1$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{2+n}{1-x} > -1 \\ \frac{2+n}{1-x} < 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$1) \frac{2+n}{1-n} > -1$$



$$\frac{2+n}{1-n} + 1 > 0$$

$$\frac{2+n+1-n}{1-n} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{3}{1-n} > 0$$

$$1-n > 0 \rightarrow$$

$$n < 1$$

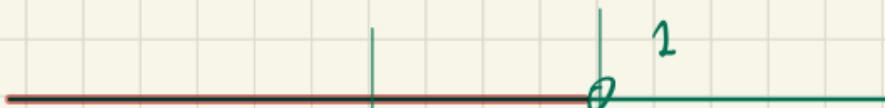
$$2) \frac{2+n}{1-n} < 1 \rightarrow \frac{2+n}{1-n} - 1 < 0$$

$$\frac{2+n-1+n}{1-n} < 0$$

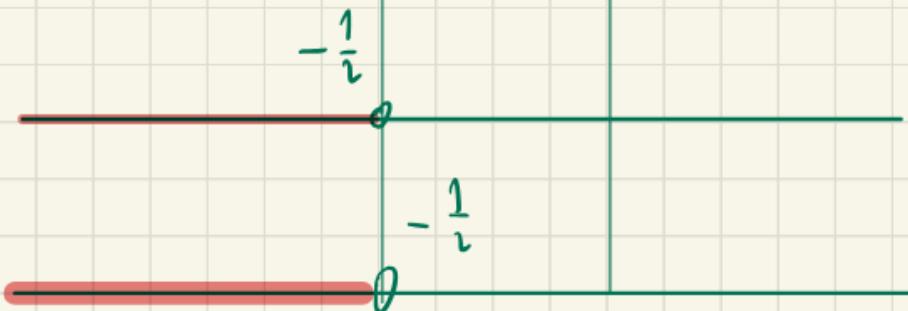
$$\frac{1+2n}{1-n} < 0 \rightarrow 1+2n < 0$$

$$n < -\frac{1}{2}$$

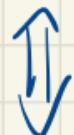
1)



2)



$$\sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} \left( \frac{2+n}{1-n} \right)^j \quad \text{converge}$$



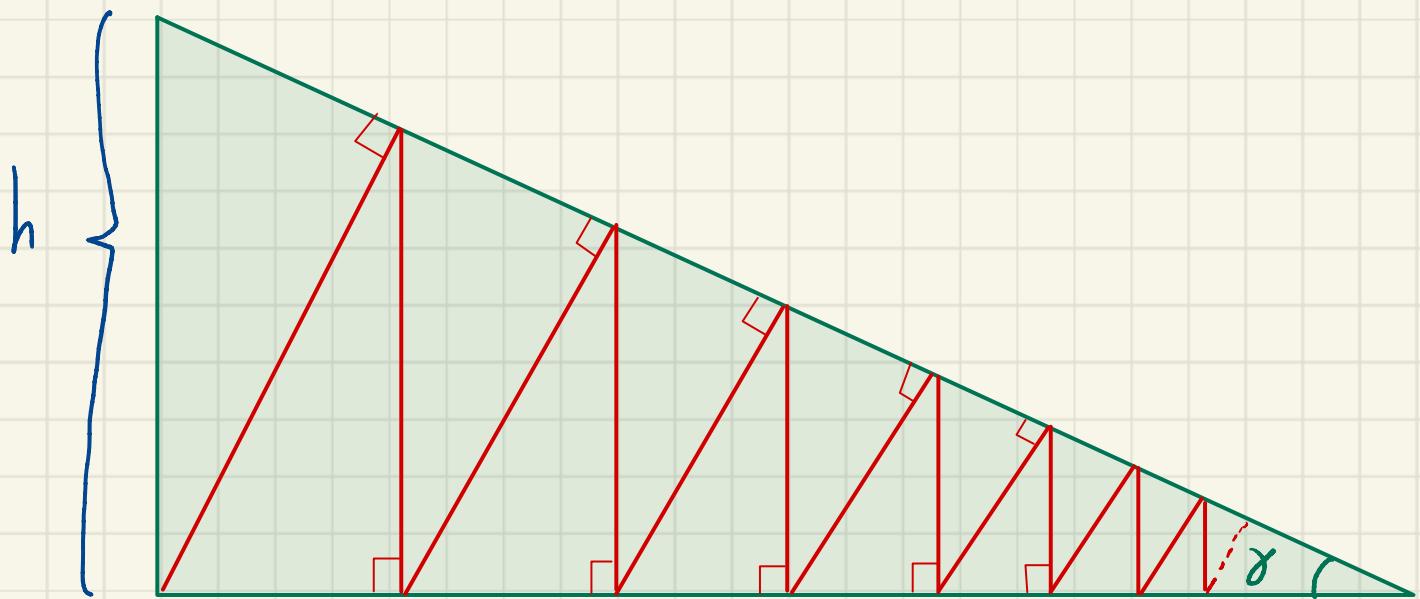
$$n < -\frac{1}{2}$$

e in ral case

$$\sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} \left( \frac{2+n}{1-n} \right)^j = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{2+n}{1-n}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1-n-2-n}{1-n}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{-2n-1}{1-n}} = \frac{1-n}{-2n-1} = \frac{n-1}{2n+1}$$

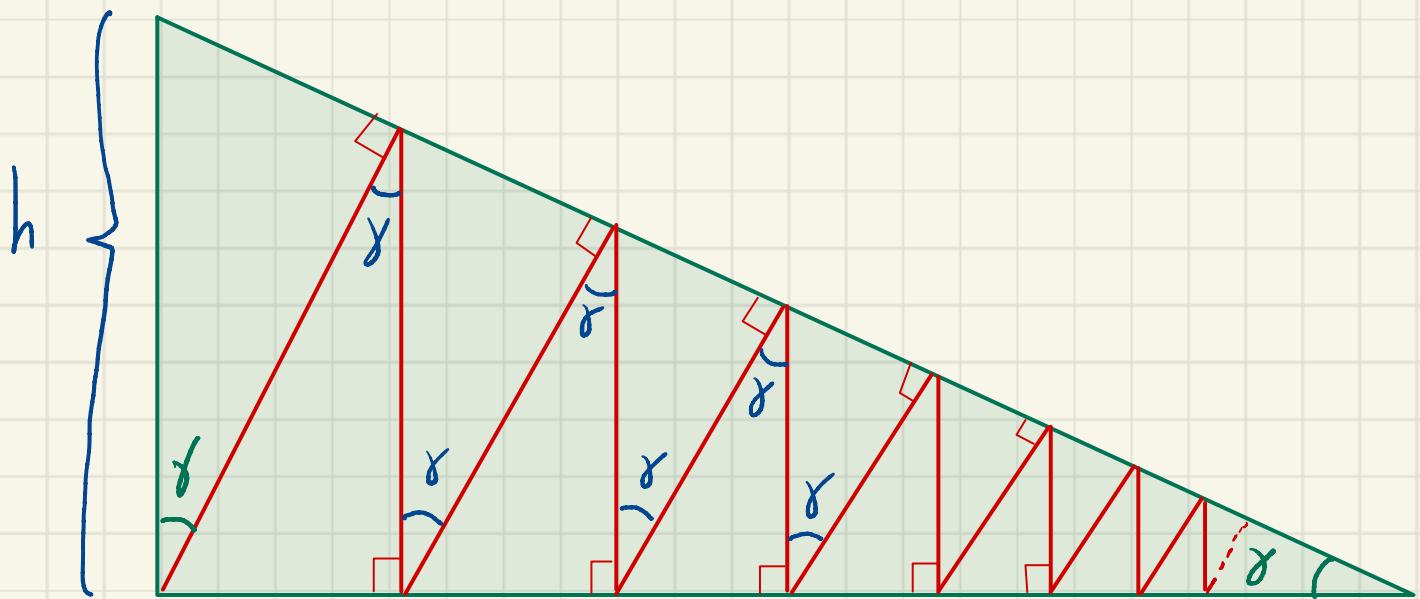
## Esercizio:



Calcolare la lunghezza

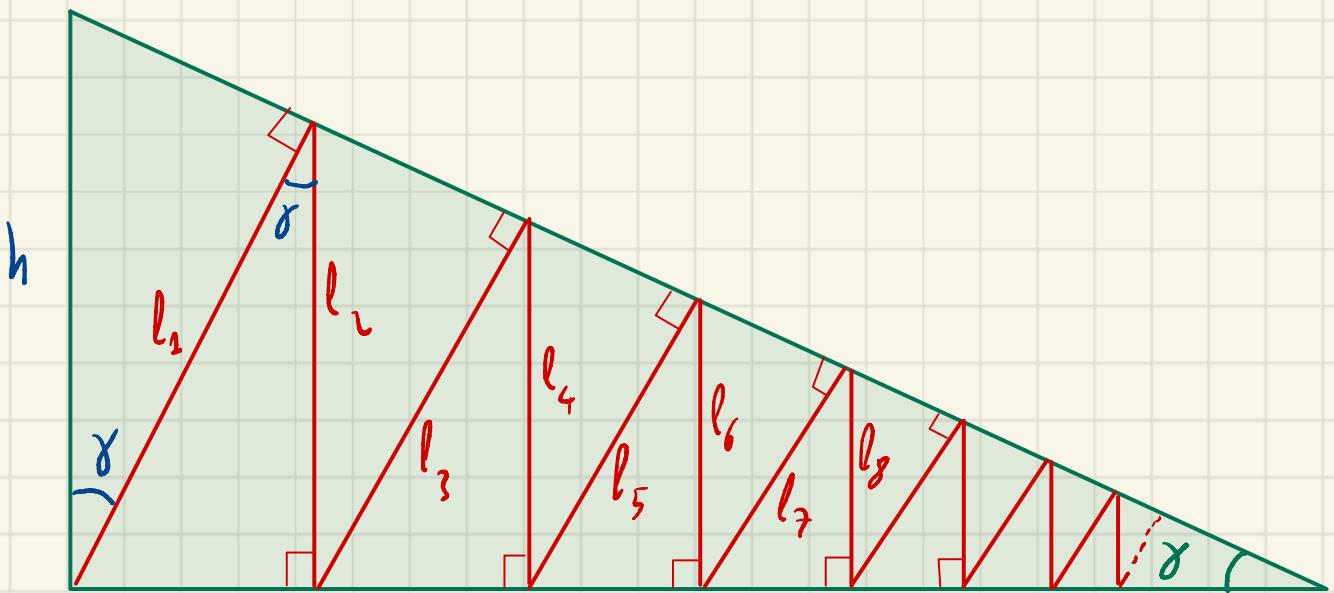
della spettacola.

Si osserva che:



Calcola la lunghezza

della spettacola.



$$l_1 + l_2 + l_3 + l_4 + l_5 + \dots = ?$$

$$l_1 = h \cdot \cos \gamma$$

$$\begin{aligned} l_2 &= l_1 \cdot \cos \delta = (h \cdot \cos \gamma) \cdot \cos \delta = \\ &= h \cdot \cos^2 \gamma \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} l_3 &= l_2 \cdot \cos \delta = (h \cdot \cos^2 \gamma) \cdot \cos \delta = \\ &= h \cdot \cos^3 \gamma \end{aligned}$$

In generalk:

$$l_n = h \cdot \cos^n \gamma$$

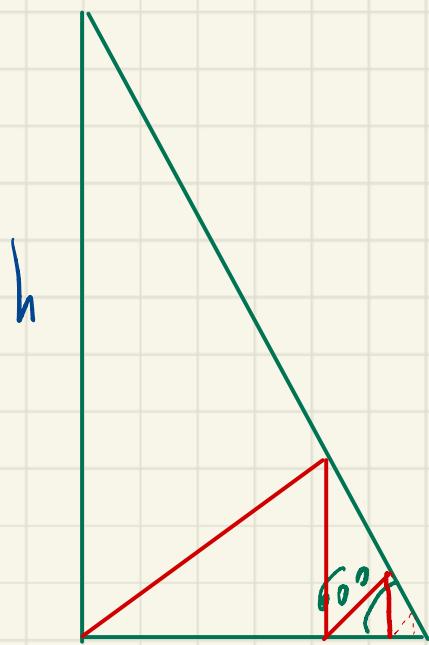
$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} l_n = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} h \cdot \cos^n \gamma = \\ = h \cdot \cos \gamma \cdot \underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \cos^{n-1} \gamma}_{j=n-1} + \underbrace{\sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} (\cos \gamma)^j}$$

$$= h \cdot \cos \gamma \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \cos \gamma} =$$

$$= h \cdot \frac{\cos \gamma}{1 - \cos \gamma}$$

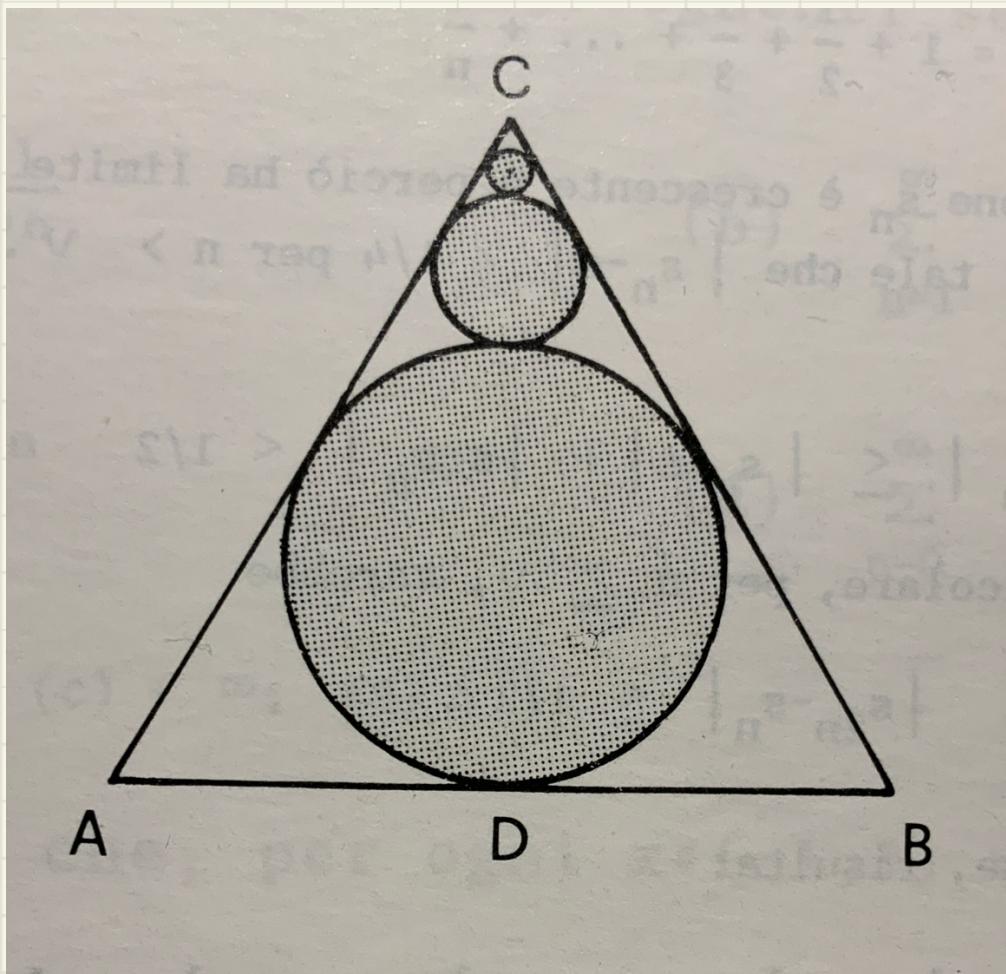
$$\text{Se } \theta = 60^\circ = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$



$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} l_n = h \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = h$$

## EJERCICIO:



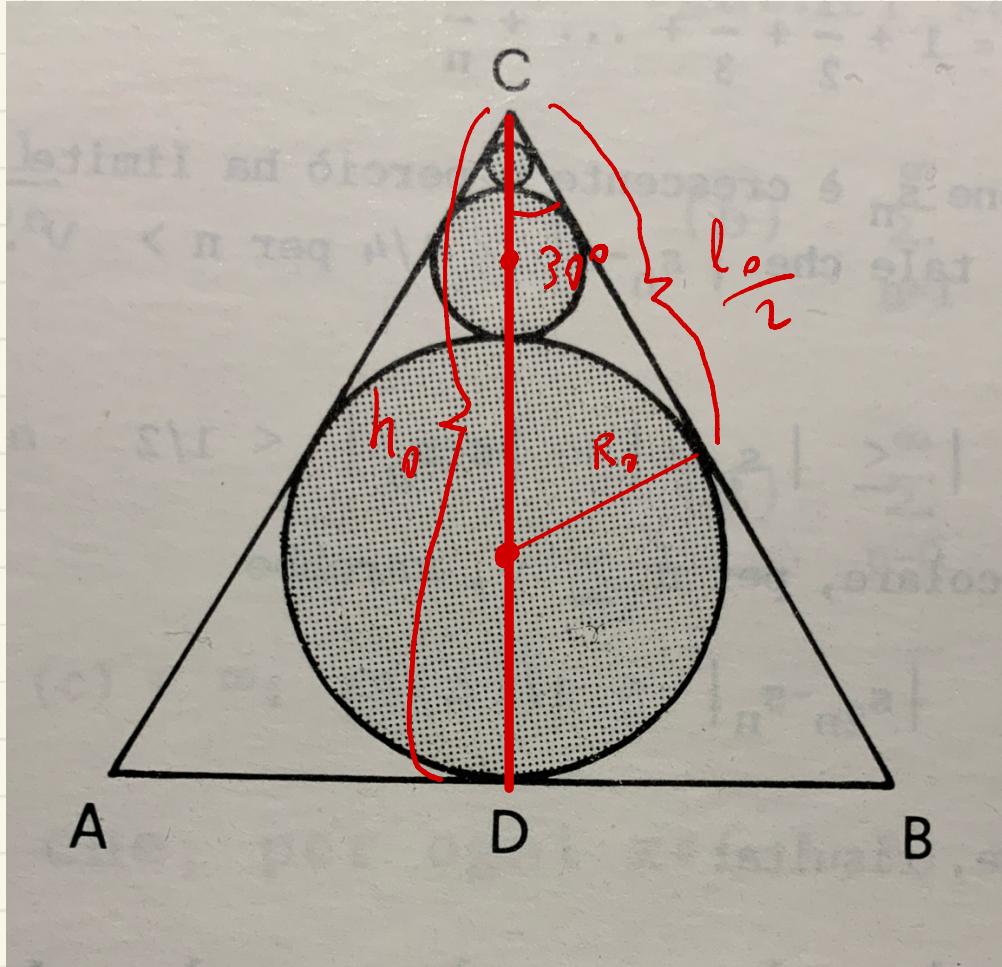
$$AC = BC = AB$$

$$h \Rightarrow \text{altezza}$$

$$\text{oltre } \overset{\Delta}{ABC} = 1$$

Calcolare la serie delle  
arie dei cerchi inscritti.

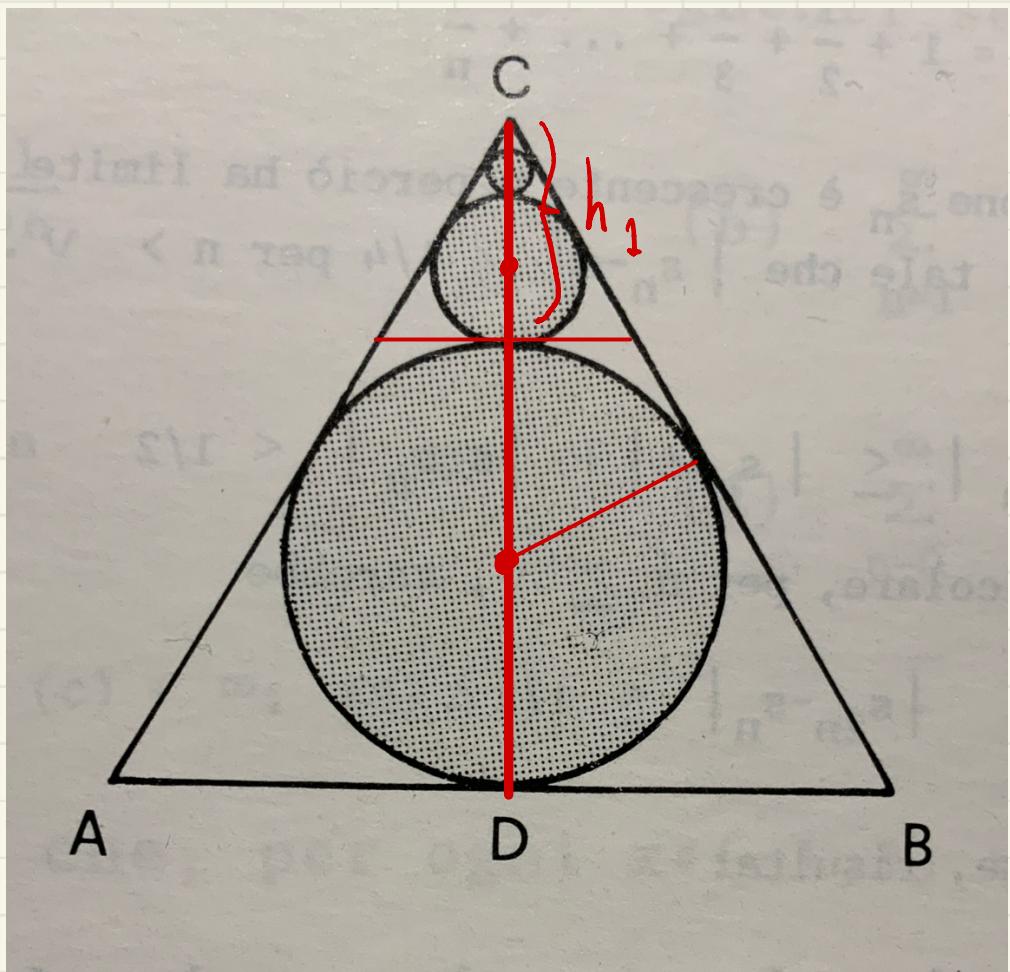
Solut.



$$AC = l_0$$

$$h_0 = l_0 \cdot \cos(30^\circ) = l_0 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}l_0 &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} h_0 & R_0 &= \frac{l_0}{2} \cdot \tan(30^\circ) = \\&&=&\frac{h_0}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{h_0}{3}\end{aligned}$$



$$h_1 = h_o - 2R_o = h_o - \frac{2h_o}{3}$$

$$= \frac{h_o}{3}$$

In generale:

$$h_{j+1} = \frac{h_j}{3} \Rightarrow h_j = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^j h_0 = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^j$$

$$r_j = \frac{h_j}{3}$$

$$\text{Area cerchio } j = \pi r_j^2 =$$

$$= \pi \cdot \left( \frac{1}{3} h_j \right)^2 = \frac{\pi}{9} h_j^2$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} (\text{Area cerchio } j) =$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} \frac{\pi}{9} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^j = \frac{\pi}{9} \sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^j$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\pi}{9} \cdot \frac{9}{8} = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

□

TEOREMA: (condizione NECESSARIA  
per la convergenza)

Fix  $\sum_n a_n$  una serie  
convergente, allora:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = 0$$

DIM.:

$\sum_n a_n$  convergente significa  
che la successione delle  
somme parziali  $s_n$  converge

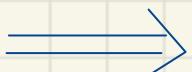
$$s_n = \lambda_0 + \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_{n-1} + \lambda_n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = L \in \mathbb{R}$$

Osserviamo che :

$$s_n = \underbrace{\lambda_0 + \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_{n-1}}_L + \lambda_n$$

$$s_n = s_{n-1} + \lambda_n$$



$$\lambda_n = s_n - s_{n-1} \xrightarrow{n} L - L = 0$$

↓      ↓  
L      L



# Inflazionali le serie geometriche

$\sum_n 2^n$ ,  $\sum_n (-1)^n$   
non convergono, esendo:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 2^n = +\infty$$

$$\nexists \lim_n (-1)^n$$

Ejemplo :

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \sqrt[n]{n}$$

Si come  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1 \neq 0$

$$\sum \sqrt[n]{n} \quad \text{no converge}$$

OSS.:

$$(z_n)_n$$

Allora:

$$\lim_n z_n = 0 \iff \lim_n |z_n| = 0$$

DIM.:

È sufficiente scrivere le  
definizioni di limite di  
entrambi e verificare che  
sono le stesse:

$$|z_n - 0| = |z_n| = ||z_n| - 0|$$

## Esercizio:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{n^2 - 1}{n^2 + 1}$$

$$|\alpha_n| = \left| (-1)^n \cdot \frac{n^2 - 1}{n^2 + 1} \right| = \frac{n^2 - 1}{n^2 + 1} =$$
$$= \frac{n^2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{1 - \frac{1}{n^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{n^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{+} \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

quindi:

$$\alpha_n \cancel{\xrightarrow{n}} 0$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$\sum (-1)^n \cdot \frac{n^2 - 1}{n^2 + 1}$$

non  
converge

Tutoria , la condizione

$$a_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

non è sufficiente a  
garantire la convergenza

della serie

$$\sum_n a_n$$

Ejemplos:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots ?$$

(serie armónica (simple))

$$\lim_n \frac{1}{n} = 0$$

La serie converge.

No!

$$s_1 = 1$$

$$s_2 = 1 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\underbrace{s_4}_4 = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \geq 1 + \frac{1}{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} =$$

$$\underbrace{s_{2^2}}_{\frac{1}{4}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\underbrace{s_8}_{\frac{1}{2}} = \underbrace{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}}_n + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8} \geq$$
$$\underbrace{s_4}_{\frac{1}{4}} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\geq s_4 + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{8} = s_4 + \frac{1}{2} \geq 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$
$$= 1 + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

8 zadané neli

$$\int_{16} = \int_8 + \underbrace{\frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{11} + \dots + \frac{1}{16}}_{\text{8 zadané neli}} \geq$$
$$\int_{2^4}$$

$\frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{13} + \frac{1}{14} + \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{16}$

$$\geq 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 8 \cdot \frac{1}{16} =$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$= 1 + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

⋮

$$\int_{2^m} \geq 1 + m \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1 + \frac{m}{2}$$

$m \rightarrow +\infty$

$+ \infty$

Quindi la serie

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n} = +\infty$$

è divergente -

## OSSERVAZIONE

(suble serie a  
termini  $\geq 0$ )

$(\lambda_n)_n$ ,

$\lambda_n \geq 0 \quad \forall n$

Allora la serie  $\sum \lambda_n$

o converge oppure diverge.

DIM.:

Sia  $(s_n)_n$  la successione

delle somme parziali -

$$s_{n-1} = \lambda_0 + \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_{n-1}$$

$$s_n = \lambda_0 + \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_{n-1} + \lambda_n$$

$$s_n - s_{n-1} = a_n \geq 0$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$s_n \geq s_{n-1} \quad \forall n$$

cioè :  $(s_n)_n$  è crescente

$\Rightarrow \sum a_n$  o converge  
o diverge

In particolare, se  $(s_n)_n$

è LIMITATA, allora

$\sum a_n$  converge -

## Notation:

$$(x_n)_n, \quad x_n \geq 0 \quad \forall n$$

$$\sum x_n = +\infty \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Serie} \\ \text{divergent} \end{array}$$

$$\sum x_n < +\infty \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Serie} \\ \text{konvergente} \end{array}$$

## TEOREMA (criterio del confronto)

$(a_n)_n$ ,  $(b_n)_n$

$$0 \leq a_n \leq b_n \quad \forall n$$

Allora:

1) Se la serie  $\sum b_n$  è convergente allora:

$\sum a_n$  è convergente

2) Se la serie  $\sum a_n$  è divergente allora:

$\sum b_n$  è divergente

## DIM.:

①  $\forall n :$

$$s_n = a_0 + a_1 + \dots + a_n \leq$$

$$\leq b_0 + b_1 + \dots + b_n \leq \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} b_k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$\Rightarrow$

$(s_n)_n$  è crescente  
e limitata

$\Rightarrow$

$(s_n)$  è convergente

② Per negazione: se  $\sum b_n$

fosse divergente, allora da ①

$\sum a_n$  convergente AR.

OSS.:

Nel criterio del confronto

è sufficiente che  $\exists \delta \in \mathbb{R}$ :

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq a_n \leq b_n \\ \forall n \geq \delta \end{cases}$$

Allora:

$$1) \quad \sum b_n < +\infty \implies \sum a_n < +\infty$$

$$2) \quad \sum a_n = +\infty \implies \sum b_n = +\infty$$

Ejemplo:

$$\sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} \left( \frac{1}{3 + \sin(j)} \right)^j ?$$

$$\sin(j) \geq -1$$

$$3 + \sin(j) \geq 3 - 1 = 2$$

$$0 \leq \frac{1}{3 + \sin(j)} \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$0 \leq \left( \frac{1}{3 + \sin(j)} \right)^j \leq \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^j$$

$$\sum \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^j < +\infty$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} \left( \frac{1}{3 + \sin(j)} \right)^j$$

$$\sin(j) \geq -1 \quad \forall j$$



$$3 + \sin(j) \geq 2$$

$$\frac{1}{3 + \sin(j)} \leq \frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{\text{---}} \left( \frac{1}{3 + \sin(j)} \right)^j \leq \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^j$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} \left( \frac{1}{3 + \sin(j)} \right)^j \leq \sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^j < +\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} \left( \frac{1}{3 + \sin(j)} \right)^j \quad \text{converge}$$

- $\sum a_n$  converge  $\Rightarrow a_n \rightarrow 0$
- criterio del confronto

Ejemplo:

A

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

Infórmate:

$$\sqrt{n} \leq n \quad \forall n > 0$$

↓

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \geq \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{n} = +\infty \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = +\infty$$

A'

trovare che :

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = +\infty$$

$$\text{se } 2 \leq 1$$

( trovare il fatto che :

$$n \geq n^2$$

B

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n!} = e$$

Osserviamo che:

$$n! \geq 2^{n-1}$$

(Prova per induzione:

$$n=0 : 0! = 1 \geq \frac{1}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$P(k) : k! \geq 2^{k-1} \implies (k+1)! \geq 2^k$$

P(k+1)

$$(k+1)! = (k+1) \cdot k! \geq \underbrace{(k+1)}_{\geq 2} \cdot 2^{k-1} \geq$$

$$\geq 2 \cdot 2^{k-1} = 2^k \quad )$$

$$\frac{1}{n!} \leq \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} = \frac{2}{2^n}$$

$$\sum_n \frac{2}{2^n} = 2 \cdot \sum_n \frac{1}{2^n} < +\infty$$

⇒

$$\sum \frac{1}{n!} < +\infty$$

Si prova che:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n!} = e$$

## SERIE ARMÓNICA:

$\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\sum_n \frac{1}{n^\lambda} = \begin{cases} = +\infty & \text{si } \lambda \leq 1 \\ ? & \text{si } \lambda > 1 \end{cases}$$

TEOREMA : ( Criterio di  
condensazione )

$(a_n)_n$  r. c. :  $a_n \geq 0 \quad \forall n$

$$a_n \downarrow$$

(cioè :  $a_1 \geq a_2 \geq a_3 \geq \dots$ )

Allora la serie  $\sum a_n$   
converge      ⇐⇒      esiste solo un  $\lim$  della serie

$$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} 2^k a_{2^k} = a_1 + 2a_2 + 4a_4 + 8a_8 + \dots$$

converge -

DIM.:

← :

$$s_3 = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 \leq \lambda_1 + (\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) \leq$$

$\downarrow$   
 $\lambda_2$

$$\leq \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2$$

$\downarrow$   
 $\lambda^1$

$$s_7 = s_3 + \lambda_4 + \lambda_5 + \lambda_6 + \lambda_7 \leq$$

$\downarrow$   
 $\lambda_4$

$\lambda_4$   
 $\lambda_4$

$$\leq s_3 + 4 \cdot \lambda_4 \leq \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 + 4\lambda_4$$

$\downarrow$   
 $\lambda^2$

$$s_{15} = s_7 + \lambda_8 + \lambda_9 + \lambda_{10} + \lambda_{11} + \lambda_{12} + \lambda_{13} +$$

$\downarrow$   
 $\lambda^4$

$$+ \lambda_{14} + \lambda_{15} \leq$$

$$\leq s_7 + 8\lambda_8 \leq \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 + 4\lambda_4 + 8\lambda_8$$

$\downarrow$   
 $\lambda^3$

$\Rightarrow$

$$S_{2^{k+1}-1} \leq x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_4 + \dots + 2^k x_{2^k}$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$(0 \leq) \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} x_n \leq \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} 2^k x_{2^k} < +\infty$$

$\Rightarrow :$

$$s_2 = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \geq \frac{1}{2} \lambda_1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \lambda_2 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\lambda_1 + 2 \lambda_2)$$

$$s_4 = s_2 + \lambda_3 + \lambda_4 \geq s_2 + 2 \cdot \lambda_4 =$$

$\lambda_4$

$$= s_2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \lambda_4 \geq$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{2} (\lambda_1 + 2 \lambda_2) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \lambda_4 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\lambda_1 + 2 \lambda_2 + 4 \lambda_4)$$

$$J_8 = J_4 + \lambda_5 + \lambda_6 + \lambda_7 + \lambda_8 \geq$$

$$\geq J_4 + 4 \cdot \lambda_8 = J_4 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 8 \lambda_8$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{2} (\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 + 4\lambda_4 + 8\lambda_8)$$

⋮

$$J_{2^k} \geq \frac{1}{2} (\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 + 4\lambda_4 + \dots + 2^k \lambda_{2^k})$$

⇒ :

$$+\infty > \sum_{n=1} \lambda_n \geq \sum_k 2^k \lambda_{2^k}$$

□

