LEZIONE 45 ANALISI 1

$$au = log(m^4+4) - 4 log m = log(\frac{m^4+4}{m^4})$$

=
$$\log \left(1 + \frac{4}{m^4}\right) \sim \frac{4}{m^4} =$$
 converge perdié $4 > 1$

23/11/2024

Esercizio 2
$$\frac{\pi}{2}$$
 -anctaum)

$$\frac{\pi}{2}$$
 - arctau $n = \arctan \frac{1}{n} \sim \frac{1}{n} \implies 2a$ serie diverge

Esercitio 3
$$\sum_{u=1}^{\infty} \left(\sqrt[n]{m^3 + 3^m} - 3 \right)$$

$$a_{11} = \sqrt[m]{3^{m} \left(1 + \frac{m^{3}}{3^{m}}\right)} - 3 = 3 \left[\left(1 + \frac{m^{3}}{3^{m}}\right)^{\frac{1}{m}} - 1 \right]$$

$$a_{1} = \sqrt[m]{3^{m}} \left(1 + \frac{m^{3}}{3^{m}}\right) - 3 = 3 \left[\left(1 + \frac{m^{3}}{3^{m}}\right)^{m} - 1\right]$$

$$= 3 \left[e^{\frac{1}{3^{m}}} \log\left(1 + \frac{m^{3}}{3^{m}}\right) - 1\right] \sim 3 \left[e^{\frac{m^{2}}{3^{m}}} - 1\right] \sim \frac{3m^{2}}{3^{m}}$$

$$\log(1 + t) \sim t \qquad e^{t} \sim 1 + t$$

Ora Z mi converge per il criterio della radice o del rapporto, quiudi la serie iniziale couverge. Rigoroso: delo ferre C.A. con $b_m = \frac{m^2}{3^n}$ e vedo che $\frac{a_m}{b_m} \rightarrow 3$. Esempio 4 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n}{n+1}$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n}{n^3 + 1}$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n}{n^2 + 1}$ $|a_{1}| = \frac{m}{m^{2}+1}$ $|au| = \frac{m}{m^3+1} \sim \frac{1}{m^2}$ Marica Da coud. uecessaria an von la limite $\sim \frac{1}{m}$ I laul converge => perché => \(\tau \) = +00 I an converge a_{2m} -> 1 (assoluta convergenta) => BOH a_{2m+1} -> -1 Per la 2ª D'unica sperance è Leibuitz con du = m2+1 (i) du ≥0 ℃ (ii) du →0 ℃ (iii) $dut_1 \leq du$ cioè $\frac{m+1}{(u+1)^2+1} \leq \frac{m}{m^2+1}$ alueur definitiv Svolgo bovinamente i conti (u+1) (m2+1) & m (N2+2m+2) $x^{3} + x^{4} + x^{2} + 1 \le x^{3} + x^{2} +$ Quindi converge per Leibnitz, une non converge assolutamente Esempio 5 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 + \sin n}{n^2}$

(3)
$$|au| = \frac{|a|}{m^2} < \frac{1}{m^2}$$
 $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} com = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{|cosm|}{m^2} com = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} com = com =$

Escupio
$$x$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \sin \frac{1}{n}\right)$$
Per quali $a > 0$ couverge?

Siu $\frac{1}{n} \sim \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{6}m^3$ qui uti $a_n \sim \left(\frac{1}{6}\mu^3\right)^2 = \frac{1}{6}n^3 \frac{1}{n^3n}$

Siu $x \sim x - \frac{1}{6}x^3$ e questa couverge quando $2a > 1$, cioè $a > \frac{1}{3}$

Rigoroso: C.A. cou $b_n = \frac{1}{n^{2n}}$

Escurpio $x = \frac{1}{n^{2n}} \left(\sin x \frac{3}{n} - \sin \frac{n}{n} \right)$

Per quali $x = 0$ cauverge?

Siu $x = \frac{1}{2} \sim \frac{3}{n} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin x \frac{3}{n} - \sin \frac{n}{n} \right)$

Rev quali $x = 0$ cauverge?

Siu $x = \frac{1}{2} \sim \frac{3}{n} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin x \frac{3}{n} - \sin \frac{n}{n} \right)$

Se $x = \frac{1}{2} \sim \frac{3}{n} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{n^3}$

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