

13:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{a^{1/n} + b^{1/n}}{2} \right)^n$  con  $a, b > 0$

Sea  $L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{a^{1/n} + b^{1/n}}{2} \right)^n$ :

$$\log(L) = \log \left[ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{a^{1/n} + b^{1/n}}{2} \right)^n \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ n \log \left( \frac{a^{1/n} + b^{1/n}}{2} \right) \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{a^{1/n} + b^{1/n} - 2}{2} \cdot n \cdot \frac{\log \left( \frac{a^{1/n} + b^{1/n}}{2} + 2 - 2 \right)}{\frac{a^{1/n} + b^{1/n} - 2}{2}} \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{a^{1/n} + b^{1/n} - 2}{2} \cdot n \cdot \frac{\log \left( 1 + \frac{a^{1/n} + b^{1/n} - 2}{2} \right)}{\frac{a^{1/n} + b^{1/n} - 2}{2}} \right] \stackrel{①}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ n \cdot \frac{a^{1/n} + b^{1/n} - 2}{2} \cdot 1 \right] = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n (a^{1/n} + b^{1/n} - 1 - 1) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n (a^{1/n} - 1) + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n (b^{1/n} - 1) \right] \stackrel{②}{=} \frac{1}{2} (\log a + \log b) = \frac{1}{2} \log(ab) = \log(ab)^{1/2} = \log \sqrt{ab} \Rightarrow \boxed{L = \sqrt{ab}} \quad \square$$

$\forall a, b > 0$

①  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1+n)}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log(1+n)^{1/n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log \left( 1 + \frac{1}{1/n} \right)^{1/n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log(e) = 1 // \rightarrow 25.4$

②  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(a^{1/n} - 1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\log a \cdot x} - 1}{x} = \log a \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \log a} - 1}{x \log a} = \log a \log e = \log a //$   
 $(\forall a > 0)$

$x = \frac{1}{n}$   $\uparrow$   $a = e^{\ln a}$

Cuando  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $x \rightarrow 0$

definición del logaritmo neperiano:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \log a$   $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}$

definición del número de Euler:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = e$

$\rightarrow$  por definición  $\log(e) = 1$