

Problema 2.1

$(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$

① $a_n = \frac{1 + (-1)^n}{2}$

$(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} = (0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, \dots)$

$0 \leq a_n \leq 1 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ • sucesión acotada

• no monótona

• no convergente

② $a_n = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n}$

$(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} = (1, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{5}, \dots)$

$-\frac{1}{2} \leq a_n \leq 1 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ • sucesión acotada

• no monótona

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

③ $a_n = \frac{n}{n+2}$

$(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} = (\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{7}, \dots)$

• $a_n - a_{n-1} = \frac{n}{n+2} - \frac{n-1}{n+1} = \frac{n(n+1) - (n+2)(n-1)}{(n+2)(n+1)}$

$= \frac{2}{(n+2)(n+1)} > 0 \Rightarrow a_n - a_{n-1} > 0$

$a_n > a_{n-1}$

• monótona creciente

• $\frac{1}{3} \leq a_n \leq 1 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$: sucesión acotada

• $a_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad a_n = \frac{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}{n}$$

$$(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} = (0, 1/2, 1/3, 1/2, 2/5, 1/2, 3/7, \dots)$$

$$0 \leq a_n \leq 1/2 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \bullet \text{ sucesión acotada}$$

• no monótona

$$\bullet \quad a_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1/2$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad a_n = \frac{\lfloor nx \rfloor}{n} \quad \text{con } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Puesto que } z-1 < \lfloor z \rfloor \leq z \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$nx-1 < \lfloor nx \rfloor \leq nx$$

$$\Rightarrow x - 1/n < \frac{\lfloor nx \rfloor}{n} \leq x$$

$$\Rightarrow x-1 \leq a_n \leq x \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

• sucesión acotada

• si $x \notin \mathbb{Z}$; a_n no es monótona

$$\bullet \text{ Usando } x - \frac{1}{n} < \frac{\lfloor nx \rfloor}{n} \leq x$$

x tiene que:

$$x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(x - \frac{1}{n} \right) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lfloor nx \rfloor}{n} \leq x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\lfloor nx \rfloor}{n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} x$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad a_n = \frac{n + \sin(n\pi/2)}{2n+1}$$

$$(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} = \left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{2}{7}, \frac{4}{9}, \frac{6}{11}, \dots \right)$$

$$\frac{2}{3} > \frac{2}{5} > \frac{2}{7} < \frac{4}{9} \quad \underline{\underline{\text{no mon\acute{o}tona}}}$$

$$\frac{n-1}{2n+1} \leq \frac{n + \sin(n\pi/2)}{2n+1} \leq \frac{n+2}{2n+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad 0 \leq a_n \leq 1 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}; \text{ sucesi\acute{o}n acotada}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n-1}{2n+1} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n + \sin(n\pi/2)}{2n+1} \leq$$

$$\leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+2}{2n+1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad a_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad a_n = \sqrt[n]{\pi^n + 7^{n/2}} = \pi \sqrt[n]{1 + (\sqrt{7}/\pi)^n} \quad (\sqrt{7}^{1/2} < \pi)$$

Estudiaremos la sucesi\acute{o}n:

$$b_n := \sqrt[n]{1+r^n} \quad \text{con } 0 \leq r < 1$$

Como:

$$1 \leq 1+r^n \leq 2 \Rightarrow 1 \leq \sqrt[n]{1+r^n} \leq \sqrt[n]{2} \leq 2$$

\Rightarrow La sucesi\acute{o}n $(b_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ es acotada

← ver problema 2.2. Un c\`alculo directo muestra que (b_n) es una sucesi\acute{o}n mon\acute{o}tona decreciente: $b_n > b_{n+1} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\bullet \quad 1 \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1+r^n} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{2} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad b_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1$$

Por tanto: $a_n = (\pi^n + (\sqrt{7})^n)^{1/n}$, con $0 \leq \sqrt{7} \leq \pi$
 es una sucesión acotada, monótona decreciente y
 se cumple: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\pi^n + (\sqrt{7})^n)^{1/n} = \pi$.

⑧

$$a_n = 2\sqrt{n} - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} ; n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_{n+1} - a_n &= 2\sqrt{n+1} - \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} - \\ &\quad - 2\sqrt{n} + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \\ &= 2\sqrt{n+1} - 2\sqrt{n} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \\ &= \frac{2n+1 - 2\sqrt{n^2+n}}{\sqrt{n+1}} > \\ &> \frac{2n+1 - 2\sqrt{n^2+n+\frac{1}{4}}}{\sqrt{n+1}} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow a_{n+1} - a_n > 0 \Rightarrow (a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ estrictamente creciente

Para demostrar la acotación:

$$\begin{aligned} a_{k+1} - a_k &= 2\sqrt{k+1} - 2\sqrt{k} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1}} \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{k+1} + \sqrt{k}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1}} \end{aligned}$$

Por tanto:

$$a_n - a_{n-1} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

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

$$a_{n-2} - a_{n-3} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-2}}$$

.....

$$\oplus a_2 - a_1 < \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$a_n - a_1 < 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n < 1 + \underbrace{a_1}_1 = 2 ; \forall n.$$

Por tanto:

$$1 = a_1 < a_n < 2 \quad \forall n$$

sucesión acotada