

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2n^2 - 2n + 3}{3n^2 - n - 1} =$$

$$\left. a_n = \frac{2n^2 - 2n + 3}{3n^2 - n - 1} \right\} n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (2n^2 - 2n - 3) = +\infty$$

Infekt

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (3n^2 - n - 1) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3n^3 - 2n^2 + n + 1}{-2n^2 - n - 2}$$

$$n^3 \left(3 - \frac{2}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^3} \right)$$

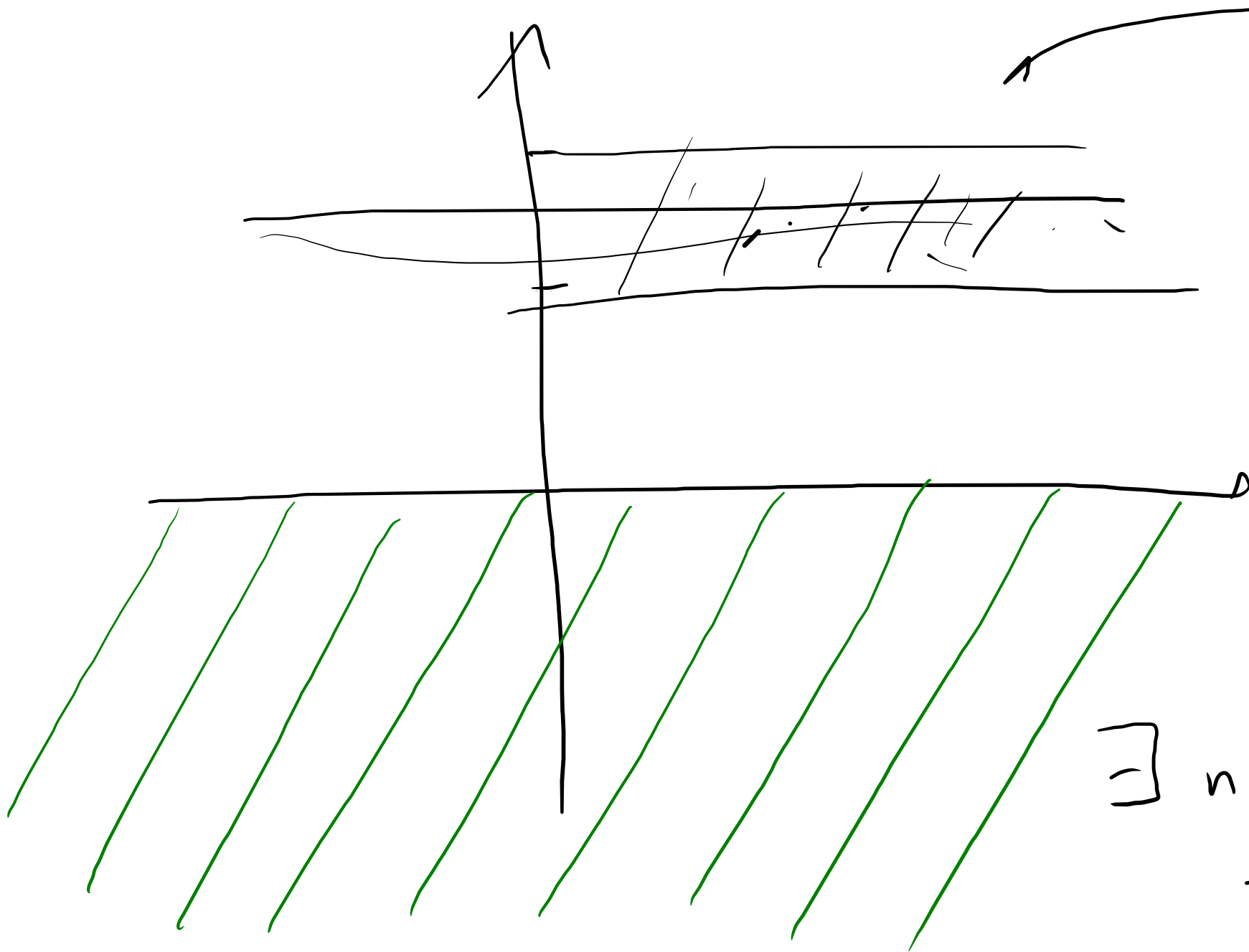
$$\cancel{n^2} \left(-2 - \frac{1}{n} - \frac{2}{n^2} \right)$$

$$= n \cdot \left(\frac{3 - \frac{2}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^3}}{-2 - \frac{1}{n} - \frac{2}{n^2}} \right) \rightarrow -\infty$$

Teorema (Permanenza del Segno)

Supponiamo $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = l$ $l \neq 0$.

Allora se $l > 0$ $\exists n_0 : \forall n > n_0 \quad a_n > 0$
($l < 0$) $(a_n < 0)$



$l > 0$ (l finito)

Scelto opportunamente
un intervallo I_ϵ di l

in modo che

$$I_\epsilon \cap \{y \leq 0\} = \emptyset.$$

$\exists n_0$: $\forall n \in I_\epsilon \Rightarrow 0 < a_n < \epsilon$

$\forall n > n_0$

Se invece $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = 0$ NON possiamo
concludere alcunché sul segno di a_n

Per es

$$a_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \longrightarrow 0$$

ma $a_n > 0$ se n pari

$a_n < 0$ se n dispari

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n^3 - 4n + 1}{4n^4 - 5n^2 - 2n - 1} = 0$$

$$3n^3 - 4n + 1 = \cancel{n^3} \left(3 - \frac{4}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^3} \right) =$$

infinitesimale

limito!

$$\frac{\cancel{n^3} \left(3 - \frac{4}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^3} \right)}{n^4 \left(4 - \frac{5}{n^2} - \frac{2}{n^3} - \frac{1}{n^4} \right)} =$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{3 - \frac{4}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^3}}{4 - \frac{5}{n^2} - \frac{2}{n^3} - \frac{1}{n^4}} \right) \rightarrow 0$$

In generale se

$$a_n = \frac{P(n)}{Q(n)}$$

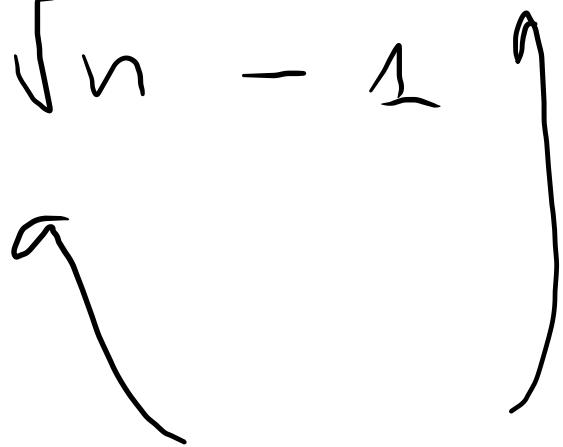
e $\deg(P(n)) = \deg(Q(n)) \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = l$ finito

grado

Se invece $\deg(P(n)) > \deg(Q(n)) \Rightarrow \{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ è DIVERGENTE

In fine $\deg(P(n)) < \deg(Q(n)) \Rightarrow \{a_n\}$ infinitesimo

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 - \sqrt{n} + 1}{3n\sqrt{n} - 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 - n^{1/2} + 1}{3n^{3/2} - 1}$$



NON sono polinomi, no

applica ragione che' analogo a quell'altro
per i polinomi.

$$\frac{n^2 - n^{1/2} + 1}{3n^{3/2} - 1} = \frac{n^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^{3/2}} + \frac{1}{n^2} \right)}{n^{3/2} \left(3 - \frac{1}{n^{3/2}} \right)} =$$

$$= n^{1/2} \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{n^{3/2}} + \frac{1}{n^2} \right)}{3 - \frac{1}{n^{3/2}}} \longrightarrow +\infty$$

ES

Verificare che $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{k}{2^k} := 0 + \frac{1}{2^1} + \dots + \frac{n}{2^n} =$$

↑ SOMMATORIA

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

$$\frac{0}{2^0} = 2 - \frac{0+2}{2^0} = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$0 + \frac{1}{2} \stackrel{?}{=} 2 - \frac{1+2}{2} = 2 - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$n=0$

$n=1$

Supponiamo

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{k}{2^k} = 2 - \frac{n+2}{2^n} \quad \text{vera}$$

Proviamo che vale

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n+1} \frac{k}{2^k} = 2 - \frac{(n+1)+2}{2^{n+1}} = 2 - \frac{n+3}{2^{n+1}}$$
$$= 2 - \frac{2(n+2)}{2^{n+1}} + \frac{n+1}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{k}{2^k} + \frac{n+1}{2^{n+1}} = 2 - \frac{n+2}{2^n} + \frac{n+1}{2^{n+1}}$$

per ipotesi induttiva

$$= 2 - \frac{2n+4 - n - 1}{2^{n+1}}$$

Calcolare allora, se esiste,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{k}{2^k} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(2 - \frac{n+2}{2^n} \right) = ?$$

In generale confrontiamo la successione
potente n^p con la successione
esponenziale a^n (con $a > 1$).

$$\frac{n^p}{a^n} = b_n$$

$$\frac{b_n}{b_{n+2}} = \frac{\frac{a^n n^p}{a^n}}{(n+1)^p a^{n+1}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} &= \frac{(n+1)^p}{a^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n^p}{a^n} = \frac{1}{a} \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^p \\ &= \frac{1}{a} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^p \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} < 1 \end{aligned}$$

b_{n+k}

Give

$$\frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} \rightarrow q \triangleq \frac{1}{a} < 1$$

must have

for $\exists \delta > 0$

$$\frac{b_{n+2}}{b_n} < \left(\frac{1}{a} + \delta \right) < 1$$

for $n > n_0$

$$\underline{b_{n+1} < b_n} \quad \text{for } \underline{n > n_0}$$

$$b_{n+1} < q \cdot b_n \quad q < 1$$

$$b_{n+2} < q \cdot b_{n+1} < q \cdot q \cdot b_n$$

$n > n_0$

$$\underline{\frac{b_{n+2}}{b_{n+1}}} < 1$$

$$b_{n+2} < b_{n+1} \\ b_{n+2} < q^2 \cdot b_n$$

Se $n > n_0$

$$b_{n+k} < q^k \cdot b_n$$

$$q = \frac{1}{a} - \delta < 1$$

$$b_{n+k} < q^k b_n \quad \text{se } n > n_0$$

$$k \rightarrow +\infty \quad b_{n+k} \rightarrow 0$$

Infolle

$$0 < b_{n+k} < q^k \cdot b_n$$

comparant

ovvero

$$\frac{n^p}{a^n} \rightarrow 0$$

se $n \rightarrow +\infty$

Per esercizi confrontiabili a^n ($a > 1$) con $n!$

ES

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^2 - 2n - 3}{3^n - 1} = 0$$

Infatti

$$\frac{n^2 \left(1 - \frac{2}{n} - \frac{3}{n^2}\right)}{3^n \left(1 - \frac{1}{3^n}\right)}$$

$$\frac{1}{3^n} = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n \rightarrow 0$$

$$n^p < a^n < n!$$

$$a > 1$$

$$0 \leq 7 \cos^2 n \leq 7$$

$$0 \leq \frac{7 \cos^2 n}{n^5} \leq \frac{7}{n^5}$$

$$a_n = \frac{n^4 + 3}{3n^5 + 7 \cos^2 n + 2} \iff 0$$

$$3n^5 + 7 \cos^2 n + 2$$

e' limitol

$$\frac{n^4 + 3}{3n^5 + 7 \cos^2 n + 2} = \frac{n^4 (1 + \frac{3}{n^4})}{n^5 (3 + \frac{7 \cos^2 n}{n^5} + \frac{2}{n^5})}$$

$$3n^5 + 7 \cos^2 n + 2$$

$$n^5 \left(3 + \frac{7 \cos^2 n}{n^5} + \frac{2}{n^5} \right)$$

Scrivere l'equazione della circonferenza
di centro $C = (2, 1)$ e raggio 1

$$\left\{ (x, y) : (x-2)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1 \right\} = \mathcal{C}$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 + y^2 - 2y + 1 = 1$$

$$x^2 - 4x + y^2 - 2y + 4 = 0$$

Sia $A = (-1, 1)$

$A \notin \mathcal{C}$ Trovare le

equazioni delle rette

perpendicolarmente per A e tangenti

a \mathcal{C} .

L'equazione delle generiche rette perpendicolarie
per $A = (-1, 1)$ è

$$y = m \cdot x + q$$

con le condizioni

$$1 = -m + q \Rightarrow q = 1 + m$$

oltre alle rette di eq.

$$x = -1$$

$$y = mx + \underbrace{1+m}_q \quad \text{generale retto per } A=(-1,1) \\ \text{non verticale}$$

$$x^2 - 4x + y^2 - 2y + 4 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 4x + (mx + 1 + m)^2 - 2(mx + 1 + m) + 4 = 0$$

Impongo $\Delta = 0$ (condizione di tangenza)

$$x^2 + m^2 x^2 - 4x + 2m(1+m)x - 2mx + (1+m)^2 - 2(1+m)$$

$$x^2 (1+m^2) + 2m^2 x - 4x + (1+m)^2 + 4 - 2(1+m) = 0$$

$$\Delta = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\Delta}{4} = 0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow)$$

$$m^4 - (1+m^2) \left((1+m)^2 + 2(1+m) + 4 \right) = 0$$

}

$$m_1 \quad - \quad m_2$$

$$q_1 \quad \quad \quad q_2$$

$$2n^2 - 2n + 3 = n^2 \left(2 - \frac{2}{n} + \frac{3}{n^2} \right)$$

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

$$\frac{2n^2 - 2n + 3}{3n^2 - n - 1} = \frac{\cancel{n^2} \left(2 - \frac{2}{n} + \frac{3}{n^2} \right)}{\cancel{n^2} \left(3 - \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right)} \rightarrow \frac{2}{3}$$