

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a_0 = a_0 \\ a_{n+1} = q a_n \end{array} \right\}$$

$$a_0 \quad a_1 = q a_0 \quad a_2 = q^2 a_0 \quad \dots \quad a_n = q^n a_0$$

Nel caso del test

$$a_0 = 1$$

$$q = \begin{cases} 1/3 \\ 1/4 \end{cases}$$

Progressione
geometrica di ragione
 q ($q \neq 1$) e dato
iniziale a_0

Vogliamo trovare un'espres-
sione per

$$\left. S_n = \sum_{k=0}^n q^k a_0 \right\}$$

$$S_n = \underline{\underline{a_0}} + \underbrace{a_0 q}_{a_1} + \underbrace{a_0 q^2}_{a_2} + \dots + \underbrace{a_0 q^n}_{a_n}$$

$$= a_0 \cdot (1 + q + q^2 + \dots + q^n)$$

$$q S_n = \underbrace{a_0 q}_{a_1} + \underbrace{a_0 q^2}_{a_2} + \dots + \underbrace{a_0 q^n}_{a_n} + \underline{\underline{a_0 q^{n+1}}}$$

$q \neq 1$

$$S_n - q S_n = a_0 - a_0 q^{n+1} = a_0 \cdot (1 - q^{n+1})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow S_n (1 - q) \Rightarrow S_n = \frac{a_0 \cdot (1 - q^{n+1})}{1 - q}$$

Limit metode

$$\textcircled{1} \quad a > 0 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a} = 1$$

Case khusus $a = 1 \quad \sqrt[n]{1} = 1 \quad \forall n$

$$(a_n = \sqrt[n]{a})$$

$$a > 1$$

$$a_n - 1$$

$$= \sqrt[n]{a} - 1 = b_n > 0$$

$$\sqrt[n]{a} > 1$$

$$\sqrt[n]{a} = 1 + b_n$$

Bernoulli

$$a = (1 + b_n)^n \geq 1 + n b_n$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a-1}{n} \geq b_n \geq 0$$

Per confronto

$$(1+x)^n \geq 1+nx$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a} = 1$$



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 0$$

Se infine $0 < a < 1$

consideriamo $a' = 1/a > 1$

Per ogni

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{a'} = 1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{a}} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{a}} = 1$$

\Rightarrow

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{a} = 1$$

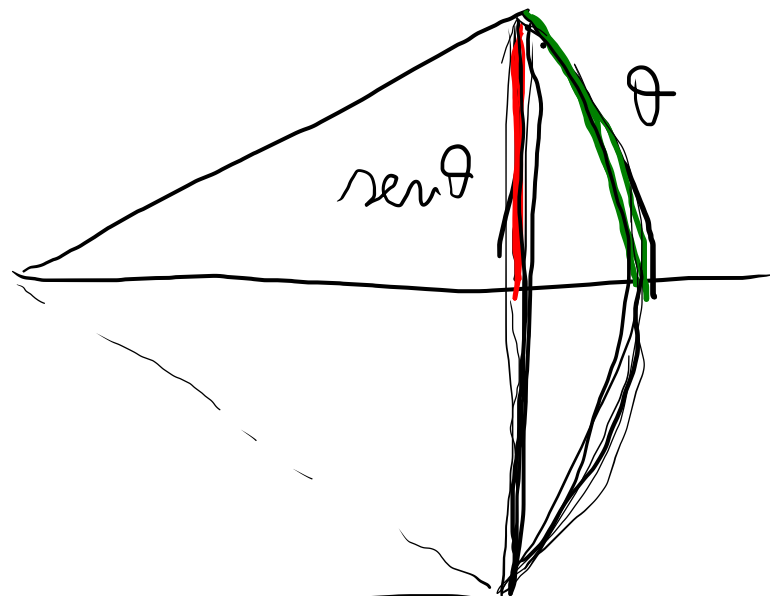
② Sia $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ una
successione infinita

Allora

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sen} a_n}{a_n} = 1$$

Geometricamente, se θ è piccolo

$$\operatorname{sen} \theta \approx \theta$$



$$0 < \theta < \pi/2$$

$$0 \leq \text{sen } \theta \leq \theta$$

per confronto

$$0 \leq \text{sen } a_n \leq |a_n|$$

$$2\theta \geq 2\text{sen } \theta$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{sen } a_n = 0$$

se $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ è

infinitesimo

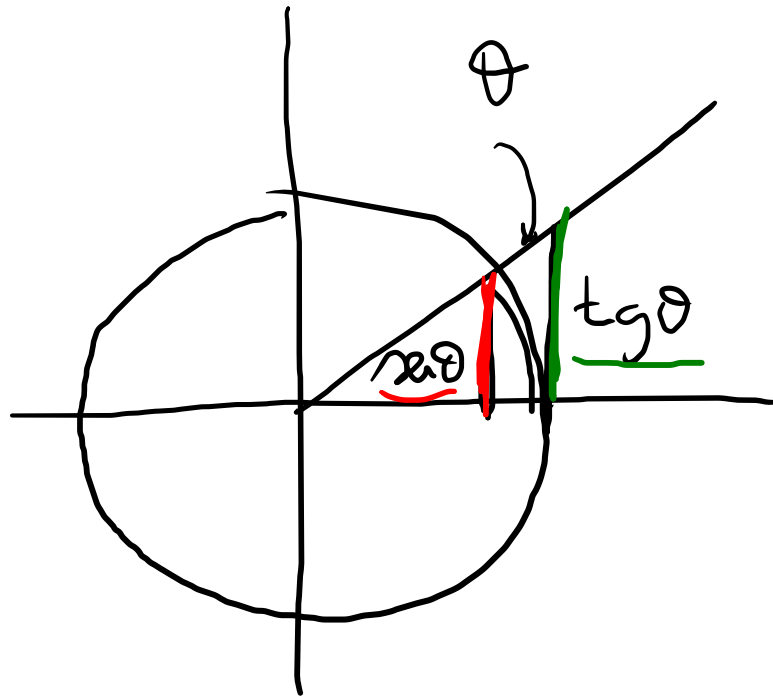
$$\cos \theta = \sqrt{1 - r \sin^2 \theta} \quad 0 \leq \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

\Rightarrow

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos a_n = 1$$

re

$$a_n \rightarrow 0$$



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \theta \leq \theta \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \theta \quad \text{and} \quad 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

Se $a_n \rightarrow 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| \leq |a_n| \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n|$$

$\forall n > n_0$

Supponiamo $a_n \rightarrow 0$ $a_n > 0$

$$\operatorname{sen} a_n \leq a_n \leq \operatorname{tg} a_n = \frac{\operatorname{sen} a_n}{\operatorname{cos} a_n}$$

$$a_n \neq 0$$

divido per $\operatorname{sen} a_n$

$$\operatorname{sen} a_n > 0$$

$$\operatorname{re} a_n > 0$$

$$(a_n < \pi/2)$$

$$(\operatorname{sen} a_n < 0$$

$$\operatorname{re} a_n < 0$$

$$(a_n > -\pi/2)$$

$$1 \leq \frac{a_n}{\operatorname{sen} a_n}$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{\operatorname{cos} a_n}$$

Per confronto

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{\operatorname{sen} a_n} = 1$$

Quindi

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

$$\frac{\sin a_n}{a_n} = 1$$

se $a_n \rightarrow 0$ $a_n > 0$

se

$a_n < 0$

$1 \geq$

$$\frac{a_n}{\sin a_n}$$

\geq

$$\frac{1}{\cos a_n}$$

$\rightarrow 1$

$$\cos \vartheta = \cos(-\vartheta)$$

per confronti anche in questo caso

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin a_n}{a_n} = 1$$

Es

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \cdot \sin \frac{1}{n} = 1$$

In folk

$$n \cdot \sin \frac{1}{n} = \frac{\sin \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$n = \frac{1}{1/n}$$

$$\left\{ a_n = \frac{1}{n} \right\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$$

3

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

$$2 < e < 3$$

$$e \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$$

$$e \approx 2,71$$

$$e \approx \frac{21}{8} = \frac{21 \cdot 878}{8 \cdot 878} = \frac{18438}{7024}$$

Lemme

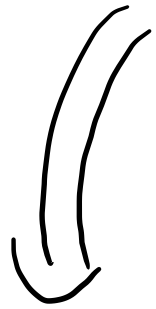
$$\left. a_n = \left(1 + \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^n \right\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} e' \text{ monotone croissante}$$

$$\left. b_n = \left(1 + \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^{n+1} \right\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} e' \text{ monotone décroissante.}$$

Oss

$$b_n = \left(1 + \frac{\Delta}{n}\right)^{n+1} = \left(1 + \frac{\Delta}{n}\right)^n \cdot \left(1 + \frac{\Delta}{n}\right) =$$

$$= a_n \cdot \underbrace{\left(1 + \frac{\Delta}{n}\right)}_{\geq 1}$$



$$b_n \geq a_n$$

Mostriamo che

$$\left\{ a_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \right\}_{\substack{n \in \mathbb{N} \\ n > 0}} \text{ è monotonamente} \\ \text{crescente}$$

$$a_n > a_{n-1}$$

Vera per $n=2$

$$a_2 = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

$$a_1 = 2^1 = \left(1 + \frac{1}{1}\right)^1$$

$$= \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{4} > 2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \approx \left(1 + \frac{1}{n-1}\right)^{n-1} = \left(\frac{n}{n-1}\right)^{n-1}$$

$$\approx \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^n$$

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

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

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

$$a_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \geq \left(1 + \frac{1}{n-1}\right)^{n-1} = a_{n-1}$$

(1)

$$\left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^n \geq \left(\frac{n}{n-1}\right)^n \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$\sqrt{n \geq 2}$

$$\left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^n \cdot \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^n \geq 1 + \frac{1}{n}$$

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

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

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

Apply the binomial theorem
d. Bernoulli with $x = -\frac{1}{n^2}$

$$\left(1 + x\right)^n \geq 1 + nx$$

$$x \geq -\frac{1}{n^2}$$

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

In modo analogo si mostra che

$\{b_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ è monotona decrescente

$$a_1 \leq a_2 \leq a_3 \dots \leq a_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$$

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

$$b_n \leq \dots \leq \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{1+n}$$

$$\dots \leq b_3 \leq b_2 \leq b_1$$

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

Vi ricordo che

$$a_n \leq b_n = a_n \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \quad \forall n$$

\Rightarrow $\left\{ a_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \right\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ è convergente

essendo monotona $n > 0$ (crescente) e limitata (superiormente)

Induktionsanfang $\epsilon \in \mathbb{R}$

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

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \underline{\underline{e}}$$

$$2 < e < 4$$

Definiam la funzione

$$x \mapsto e^x \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{esponenziale} \\ \text{di base } e \end{array} \right)$$

in questo modo

$$e^x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x}{n} \right)^n$$

In generale si può mostrare che

se $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ è una successione

infinitesimale allora

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + a_n)^{\frac{1}{a_n}} = e$$

(Nel caso particolare $a_n = \frac{1}{n}$ $\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = \left(1 + a_n\right)^{\frac{1}{a_n}}$)

Fissub $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$b_n = \frac{x}{5} \longrightarrow 0$$

$$(1 + b_n)^{\frac{1}{b_n}} = \left(1 + \frac{x}{5}\right)^{\frac{5}{x}} \longrightarrow e$$

$$e^x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{x}{5}\right)^{\frac{5}{x}} \right]^n$$

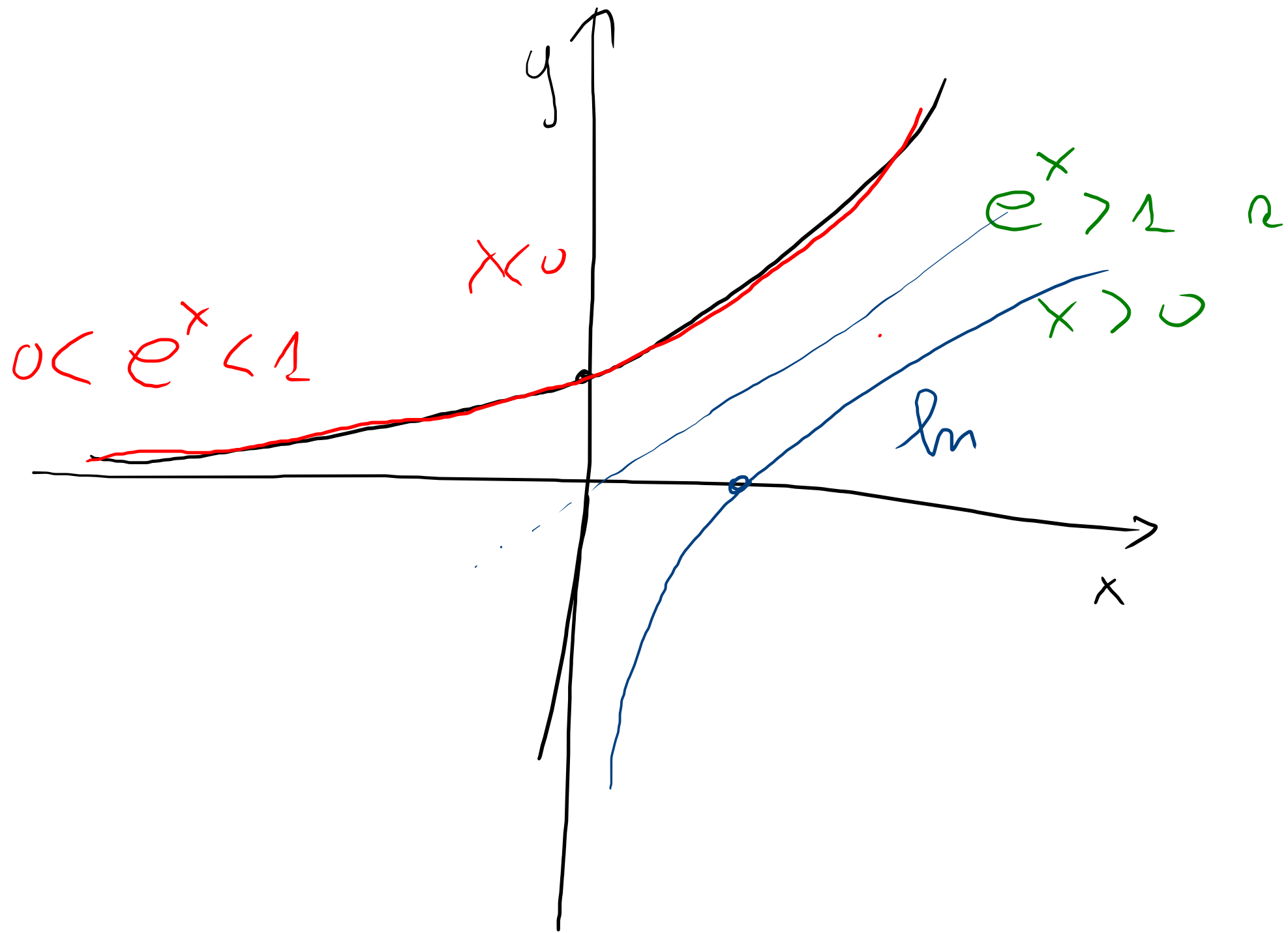
Prop e^x è ben definito $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

Inoltre $e^0 = \underline{1}$ $e^x > 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

Di più e^x assume tutti i valori reali

compresi tra 0 e $+\infty$ ed è monotona

crescente come funzione reale di variabile reale.



Pertanto la funzione $x \mapsto e^x$
è invertibile e l'inversa prende
il nome di logaritmo (naturale) o di base e

\log_e \ln è definita per x positivi

$$x > 0$$

$$\log_e x = \ln x > 0 \quad \text{re } x > 1$$

$$\log_e x = \ln x < 0 \quad \text{re } 0 < x < 1$$

$$\log_e 1 = \ln 1 = 0$$

$$e^{\ln x} = (\ln e^x) = x \quad \forall x$$