

PROP SUPPONIAMO CHE $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} Q_n$ SIA

CONVERGENTE ($\exists \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} S_k = l \in \mathbb{R}$)

ALLORA NECESSARIAMENTE $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} Q_n = 0$

DIM $S_k = Q_0 + Q_1 + Q_2 + \dots + Q_k$ $S_{k-1} = Q_0 + Q_1 + \dots + Q_{k-1}$

$\Rightarrow Q_k = S_k - S_{k-1} \rightarrow$ SE $\exists \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} S_k = l$

ALLORA $\exists \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} S_{k-1} = l \Rightarrow$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} Q_k = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} S_k - S_{k-1} = l - l = 0$$

PROP SIA $\{Q_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ A TERMINI POSITIVI

ALLORA LA SERIE $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} Q_n$ E' REGOLARE $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{CONVERGE} \\ \text{DIVERGE A} \\ \text{+}\infty \end{array} \right.$

DIM $\{S_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ E' CRESC., INFATTI

$$S_{k+1} - S_k = Q_{k+1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow S_{k+1} \geq S_k$$

LE SUCCESSIVE SONO MONOTONE AMMETTENDO LIMITE

OSSERVAZIONE NELLA PROP PRECEDENTE IL LIMITE E'
 $\wedge A$ (CONVERGE) $\Leftrightarrow$ LA SUCC. $\{S_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ E' LIMITATA
 SE LA SUCC. NON E' LIMITATA ALLORA DIVERGE

OSS SE LA SUCC. $\{Q_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ E' A TERMINI NEGATIVI
 OPPURE E' DEFINITIVAMENTE A TERMINI POSITIVI O NEGATIVI
 ALLORA $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} Q_n$ E' REGOLARE

PROP SIANO $\{Q_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ $\{b_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ DUE SUCCES
 A TERMINI POSITIVI TALI CHE $Q_n \leq b_n$ DEFINIT.
 $(\exists \bar{n} \text{ t.c. } \forall n \geq \bar{n} Q_n \leq b_n)$

ALLORA SE $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n < \infty$ (CONVERGE) $\Rightarrow$
 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} Q_n$ (CONVERGE), ANZI SE $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} Q_n = +\infty$
 DIVERGE

NECESSARIAMENTE $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n = +\infty$ DIVERGE

DIM SE $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n$ CONVERGE $\Rightarrow t_k = b_0 + b_1 + \dots + b_k$

SOMME PARZIALI, SONO LIMITATE MA ALLORA

$S_k = Q_0 + Q_1 + \dots + Q_k$ SONO LIMITATE INFATTI

$S_k = Q_0 + Q_1 + \dots + Q_{\bar{n}-1} + Q_{\bar{n}} + Q_{\bar{n}+1} + \dots + Q_k \leq Q_0 + Q_1 + \dots + Q_{\bar{n}-1} +$

$b_{\bar{n}} + b_{\bar{n}+1} + \dots + b_k = S_{\bar{n}-1} - t_{\bar{n}-1} + t_k = C + t_k$

C COSTANTE FISSATA, DA CUI $\{t_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ LIMITATA
 $\Rightarrow \{S_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ LIMITATA

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n+1}}{3^{n+5}}$$

$$\frac{2^{n+1}}{3^{n+5}} < \frac{2^{n+1}}{3^n} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n \quad \text{MA}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n = \frac{1}{1-\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{3}} < \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n+1}}{3^{n+5}} < \infty$$

PROP SIAV $\{a_n\}, \{b_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ SUC. A TERMINI POSITIVI

$$\text{se } \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = l \in (0, +\infty) \quad [\text{v.p. } l \neq 0]$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n < +\infty \Leftrightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n < +\infty$$

$$\underline{\text{D.M.}} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = l \in (0, +\infty) \Rightarrow \exists \bar{n} \text{ t.c.}$$

$$\forall n > \bar{n} \quad \left| \frac{a_n}{b_n} - l \right| < \frac{l}{2} \quad \left(\varepsilon = \frac{l}{2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow l - \frac{l}{2} < \frac{a_n}{b_n} < l + \frac{l}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{l}{2} < \frac{a_n}{b_n} < \frac{3}{2} l \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{l}{2} b_n < a_n < \frac{3}{2} l b_n$$

QUINDI LA TESI SE FUE DALLA PROP. PRECEDENTE

IN QUESTO CASO V.P. SI HA $\boxed{\Leftrightarrow}$ STESSE
COMPORTAMENTI PER $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$ E $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} = \begin{cases} +\infty & \alpha \leq 1 \\ <\infty & \alpha > 1 \end{cases} \quad (\text{NO DIMOSTRAZIONE})$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n^2+4}{n^5+6n+1} \quad ? \quad a_n = \frac{n^2+4}{n^5+6n+1}$$

$$b_n = ? \quad b_n = \frac{1}{n^3}, \text{ L'ATTI}$$

$$\frac{a_n}{b_n} = \frac{n^2+4}{n^5+6n+1} \cdot \frac{n^3}{1} = \frac{n^5+4n^3}{n^5+6n+1} \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = 1$$

$$\text{DAI MOMENTI CHE } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3} < +\infty \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2+4}{n^5+6n+1} < +\infty$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \quad b_n = ? \rightarrow b_n = \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = 1 \rightarrow$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} < \infty \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) < \infty$$

CRITERIO DELLA RADICE

$\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ A TERMI POSITIVI

$$\text{SE } \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \begin{cases} < 1 \\ > 1 \\ = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{CONVERGE} \\ \text{DIVERGE} \\ ??? \end{array}$$

DIM SE $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = l \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_\varepsilon \text{ t.c.}$

$$\forall n > n_\varepsilon \quad |\sqrt[n]{a_n} - l| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow$$

$$l - \varepsilon < \sqrt[n]{a_n} < l + \varepsilon$$

1) CASO SE $l < 1$ POSSO SCEGLIERE ε IN MODO CHE $l + \varepsilon < 1$ E ALLORA

$$\sqrt[n]{a_n} < l + \varepsilon = c \stackrel{l < 1}{\Rightarrow} a_n < c^n, \text{ SAPPIAMO CHE SE } c < 1 \\ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c^n < \infty \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n < \infty$$

2) CASO $l > 1$ POSSO PRENDERE ε T.C. $\underline{l - \varepsilon} > 1$

$$b > 1$$

$$b < \sqrt[n]{a_n} \Rightarrow a_n > b^n \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n = +\infty \quad \vee \quad \text{DIVERGE}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n = +\infty \quad \text{SE } b > 1$$

CRITERIO DEL RAPPORTO

$\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ TERMINI POSITIVI

$$S_t \quad \exists \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \begin{cases} < 1 \\ > 1 \\ = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{CONVERGENTE} \\ \text{DIVERGENTE} \\ \text{??} \end{matrix}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2+3}{n!}$$

$$a_n = \frac{n^2+3}{n!}$$

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{(n+1)^2+3}{(n+1)!}$$

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{(n+1)^2+3}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{n^2+3} = \frac{n^2+7n+4}{(n^2+3)(n+1)}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n < +\infty$$