

RAZIONALI E REALI ESERCIZI

MARTENI 8/10

Esercizio

$$\text{Sia } A = \left\{ (-1)^n + \frac{2}{n-1} \mid n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2 \right\}$$

Trovare $\sup A$ e $\inf A$

$$n=2 \quad (-1)^2 + \frac{2}{2-1} = 1 + 2 = 3$$

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

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

$$n=5 \quad (-1)^5 + \frac{2}{5-1} = -1 + \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$n \text{ pari} \quad (-1)^n + \frac{2}{n-1} = 1 + \frac{2}{n-1}$$

$$n \text{ dispari} \quad (-1)^n + \frac{2}{n-1} = -1 + \frac{2}{n-1}$$

Congettura: $\max A = 3$ ($= \sup A$)
 $\inf A = -1$

Andiamo a dimostrarlo

- $\max A = 3$ $3 \in A$, devo far vedere che $\bar{e}$ un maggiorante di A

Cioè che $3 \geq (-1)^n + \frac{2}{n-1} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2$

n dispari $3 \geq -1 + \frac{2}{n-1} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2$ dispari

$4 \geq \frac{2}{n-1} \quad \bar{e} \text{ vero?}$

$n-1 \geq 1 \quad \forall n \geq 2$

$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{n-1} \leq 2 \quad \forall n \geq 2$

$\Rightarrow 4 \geq \frac{2}{n-1} \quad \text{Vero!}$

n pari : dobbiamo verificare che

$$3 \geq (-1)^n + \frac{2}{n-1} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, n \text{ pari}$$

$$3 \geq 1 + \frac{2}{n-1} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ pari}$$

$$2 \geq \frac{2}{n-1} \leq 2 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2$$

$\Rightarrow 3$ è un maggiorante di A
appartenenza ad A e quindi $3 \notin A$

• $\inf A = -1$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -1 \leq (-1)^n + \frac{2}{n-1} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2 \\ \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2, \quad | \\ \quad (-1)^n + \frac{2}{n-1} \leq -1 + \varepsilon \end{array} \right.$$

$$-1 \notin A$$

— Verifico che $-1 \leq (-1)^n + \frac{2}{n-1} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2$

$$n \text{ pari: } (-1)^n + \frac{2}{n-1} = 1 + \frac{2}{n-1} \geq 0 > -1$$

$$n \text{ dispari: } (-1)^n + \frac{2}{n-1} = -1 + \frac{2}{n-1} > -1$$

— Seconde proprietà

fisso $\varepsilon > 0$ devo trovare $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $n \geq 2$ |

$$(-1)^n + \frac{2}{n-1} < -1 + \varepsilon$$

Prendo n dispari, $n = 2k+1$ con
 $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $k \geq 1$

$$(-1)^{2k+1} + \frac{2}{(2k+1)-1} = -1 + \frac{2}{2k} = -1 + \frac{1}{k}$$

e voglio che sia $-1 + \frac{1}{k} < -1 + \varepsilon$, cioè
 $\frac{1}{k} < \varepsilon$, e un tale k esiste $\Rightarrow \inf A = -1$

Esercizio

$$\text{Sia } A = \left\{ \frac{2n + (-1)^n}{n+1} \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

Trovare $\sup A$ e $\inf A$

$$n=0 \quad \frac{2 \cdot 0 + (-1)^0}{0+1} = 1$$

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

$$n=2 = \frac{2 \cdot 2 + (-1)^2}{2+1} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$n \text{ dispari} \quad \frac{2n+(-1)^n}{n+1} = \frac{2n-1}{n+1}$$

$$n \text{ pari} \quad \frac{2n+(-1)^n}{n+1} = \frac{2n+1}{n+1}$$

• n dispari :

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

$$= \frac{2(n+1)-3}{n+1} = \frac{2(n+1)}{n+1} - \frac{3}{n+1} =$$

$$= 2 - \frac{3}{n+1}$$

n pari :

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

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

$$n \text{ dispari} : 2 - \frac{3}{n+1}$$

$$n \text{ pari} : 2 - \frac{1}{n+1}$$

Congettura : $\sup A = 2$

$$\inf A = \frac{1}{2} = \min A$$

- $\sup A = 2$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \geq \frac{2n+(n-1)^4}{n+1} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \\ \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists n \in \mathbb{N} \mid \frac{2n+(n-1)^4}{n+1} > 2 - \varepsilon \end{array} \right.$$

- $2 \geq \frac{2n+(n-1)^4}{n+1}$

n pari: $2 \geq 2 - \frac{1}{n+1}$ Vero!

n dispari: $2 \geq 2 - \frac{3}{n+1}$ Vero!

- Sia $\varepsilon > 0$ fissato, supponiamo
 n pari $\Rightarrow n = 2k \quad \exists k \in \mathbb{N}$

deve essere

$$2 - \frac{1}{2k+1} > 2 - \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{1}{2k+1} < \varepsilon \quad 2k+1 > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$k > \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} - 1 \right) \frac{1}{2}$$

esiste un tale $k \Rightarrow \sup A = 2$

$2 \notin A$, quindi non è massimo

- $\min A = \frac{1}{2}$

Sicuramente $\frac{1}{2} \in A$ (si ottiene con $n=1$)

Devo dimostrare che

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{2n + (-1)^n}{n+1} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

• n pari : $n = 2k \quad \exists k \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq 2 - \frac{1}{2k+1}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \geq \frac{1}{2k+1} \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$3(2k+1) \geq 2 \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$6k+3 \geq 2 \quad 6k \geq -1 \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$$

Vero!

• n dispari : $n = 2k+1, k \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{2n + (-1)^n}{n+1} =$$

$$= 2 - \frac{3}{n+1} = 2 - \frac{3}{2k+1+1} =$$

$$= 2 - \frac{3}{2k+2}$$

$$\text{deve essere } \frac{1}{2} \leq 2 - \frac{3}{2k+2} \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\frac{3}{2k+2} \leq \frac{3}{2} \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$6 \leq 3(2k+2) \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N} \quad 6 \leq 6k+6$$

Vero!

$$\Rightarrow \min A = \frac{1}{2}$$

MERCOLE 10/10

Esercizio

Se

$$A = \left\{ \frac{1}{2n^2 - 4n + 2} \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

Calcolare $\inf A$ e $\sup A$

$$\frac{1}{2n^2 - 4n + 2} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{n^2 - 4n + 2}{n^2 - 4n + 2 + 2 - 2} \geq 0$$

$$= n^2 - 4n + 4 - 2 = (n-2)^2 - 2$$

Concludere, $\inf A = 0$

$$\sup A = \max = 4$$

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

$\inf A = 0$ < $0 \leq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{(n-2)^2-2} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$
0 non è minimo
 $\Rightarrow$ 0 è un minorente di A

Devo dimostrare che

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists n \in \mathbb{N} \mid \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{(n-2)^2-2} \leq 0 + \varepsilon$$

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

$$4 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{(n-2)^2} \leq \varepsilon \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{(n-2)^2} \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{2^{(n-2)^2}} \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$$

$$2^{(n-2)^2} \geq \frac{4}{\varepsilon}$$

$$2^{(n-2)^2} \geq \frac{4}{\varepsilon} \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(n-2)^2 \geq \log_2 \frac{4}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\frac{4}{\varepsilon} \leq 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \log_2 \frac{4}{\varepsilon} \leq 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{è sempre vero}$$

$$\frac{4}{\varepsilon} > 1$$

$$n-2 \geq \sqrt{\log_2 \frac{4}{\varepsilon}}$$

$$n \geq 2 + \sqrt{\log_2 \frac{4}{\varepsilon}}$$

$$n-2 \geq \sqrt{\log_2 \frac{4}{\varepsilon}} \quad \vee \quad n-2 \leq -\sqrt{\log_2 \frac{4}{\varepsilon}}$$

$$\max A = 4$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} \right) (n-2)^2 - 2 \Bigg|_{n=2} = 4 \in A$$

Devo dimostrare che

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} \right) (n-2)^2 - 2 \leq 4 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$4 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) (n-2)^2$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2(n-2)^2} \leq 1 \quad \text{vero} \\ \text{perché } 2(n-2)^2 \geq 1 //$$

Esercizio

Risolvere

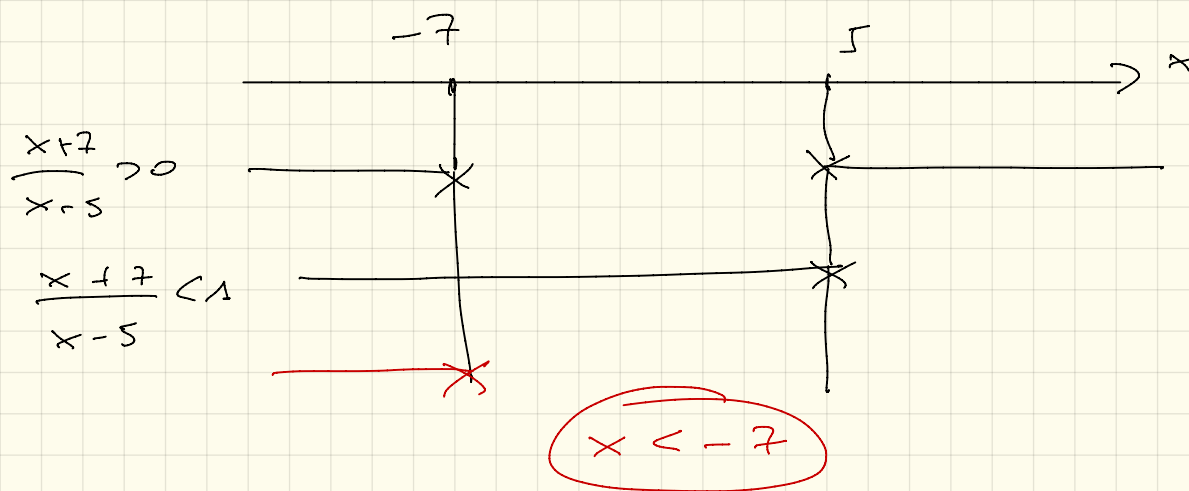
$$\log_2 \left(\frac{x+7}{x-5} \right) < 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x+7}{x-5} > 0 \\ \frac{x+7}{x-5} < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Se } 0 > 1 \\ & \log_2 f \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ & f \geq 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} x < -7 \quad \vee \quad x > 5 \\ \frac{12}{x-5} < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x < -7 \quad \vee \quad x > 5 \\ x < 5 \end{cases}$$



Esercizio

Risolvere

$$\log_{1/2} \left(\frac{x+7}{x-5} \right) < 0$$

$$\text{Se } 0 < a < 1, \log_a y \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 < y \leq 1$$

$$\begin{cases} x \neq 5 \\ \frac{x+7}{x-5} > 0 \\ \frac{x+7}{x-5} > 1 \end{cases}$$

$x > 5$

Esercizio

$$\log_{x+8} \left(\frac{x+7}{x-5} \right) < 0$$

Bisogna distinguere i casi

$$0 < x+8 \leq 1$$

$$\text{e } x+8 > 1$$

I° caso

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 < x+8 < 1 \\ x \neq 5 \\ \frac{x+7}{x-5} > 0 \\ \frac{x+7}{x-5} > 1 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -8 < x < -8 \\ x \neq 5 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow x > 5$$

Don't have solutions!

II° caso

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+8 > 1 \\ x \neq 5 \\ \frac{x+7}{x-5} > 0 \\ \frac{x+7}{x-5} < 1 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x > -8 \\ x \neq 5 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow x < -7$$

$$\boxed{-8 < x < -7} //$$

Esercizio

Trovare estremo superiore ed estremo inferiore dell'insieme

$$A = \left\{ 2^{\frac{p}{q}} - \frac{1}{p} \mid p, q \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\} \right\}$$

$$p=1 \quad 2^{1/q} - 1$$

$$2^{p/q} > 1$$

$$2^{p/q} > \frac{1}{p} \leq 1$$

$$2^{p/q} - 1 > 0$$

Congettura $\inf A = 0$

$$q=1 \quad 2^P - \frac{1}{P}$$

Congettura $\sup A = +\infty$

- $\inf A = 0$ 0 è un minorante:
f.e. appurato

Verifico la seconda proprietà
dell'estremo inferiore

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists p, q \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\} \mid 2^{P/q} - \frac{1}{P} < 0 + \varepsilon$$

$$2^{P/q} - \frac{1}{P} < \varepsilon$$

Prendo $p=1$ e cerco $q \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\} \mid$

$$2^{1/q} - 1 < \varepsilon \quad 2^{1/q} < \varepsilon + 1$$

$$\frac{1}{q} < \log_2(\varepsilon + 1) > 0$$

$$q > \frac{1}{\log_2(\varepsilon + 1)}$$

- $\sup A = +\infty$: devo dimostrare che
 A è superiormente illimitato

Devo dimostrare che

$\forall L \in \mathbb{N}$ (basta prenderlo > 0 perché tutti gli elementi di A sono > 0 e basta verificare la proprietà per L grande)

$$\exists p, q \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\} \mid 2^{pq} - \frac{1}{p} > L$$

Prendo $q=1$ e cerco $p \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$ tale che

$$2^p - \frac{1}{p} > L$$

$$2^p > 2^p - \frac{1}{p} > L$$

$$2^p - \frac{1}{p} \geq 2^p - 1 > L$$
$$p > \log_2(L+1)$$