

13 Gennaio

Serie con termini di segno qualunque

$\sum a_n$ a_n ha segno variabile

$\sum a_n$ conv. assolutamente se $\sum |a_n|$ converge

serie a termini
positivi

↓ si usano i criteri
per le serie a termini positivi

$$\sum a_n \quad ? \quad \sum |a_n|$$

la relazione c'è tra la convergenza e
la convergenza assoluta

Teorema Se una serie converge assolutamente
allora è convergente (semplicemente).

Dim. diversa dal libro.

Hp. $\sum |a_n|$ converge TS $\sum a_n$ converge
↑

$$\boxed{b_n = a_n + |a_n|}$$

$$0 \leq b_n \leq 2|a_n|$$

$$\sum b_n$$

converge $\Leftrightarrow \sum |a_n|$
converge

principio
del confronto
per le serie
a termini positivi

$$a_n = b_n - |a_n|$$

$$\sum a_n = \sum b_n - \sum |a_n|$$

converge! #

$$\text{es. } \sum (-1)^n \underbrace{\left(\cos \frac{1}{n} - 1\right)}_{\leq 0} = - \sum \underbrace{(-1)^n}_{\text{}} \left(1 - \cos \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

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

studions le cond. absolu

$$|a_n| = 1 - \cos \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\cos \frac{1}{n} \sim 1 - \frac{1}{2n^2}$$

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

$$\sum \frac{1}{n^2} \quad \text{converge}$$

$n \rightarrow +\infty$

quindi $\sum (1 - \cos \frac{1}{n})$ converge con \bar{c}

$\sum (-1)^n (\cos \frac{1}{n} - 1)$ conv. assolutamente

e quindi per il teorema opposto dim.

la serie converge (semplicemente)

Se una serie converge \Rightarrow conv. assolutamente?
NO!

può accadere che $\sum a_n$ converga ma $\sum |a_n|$
non converga.

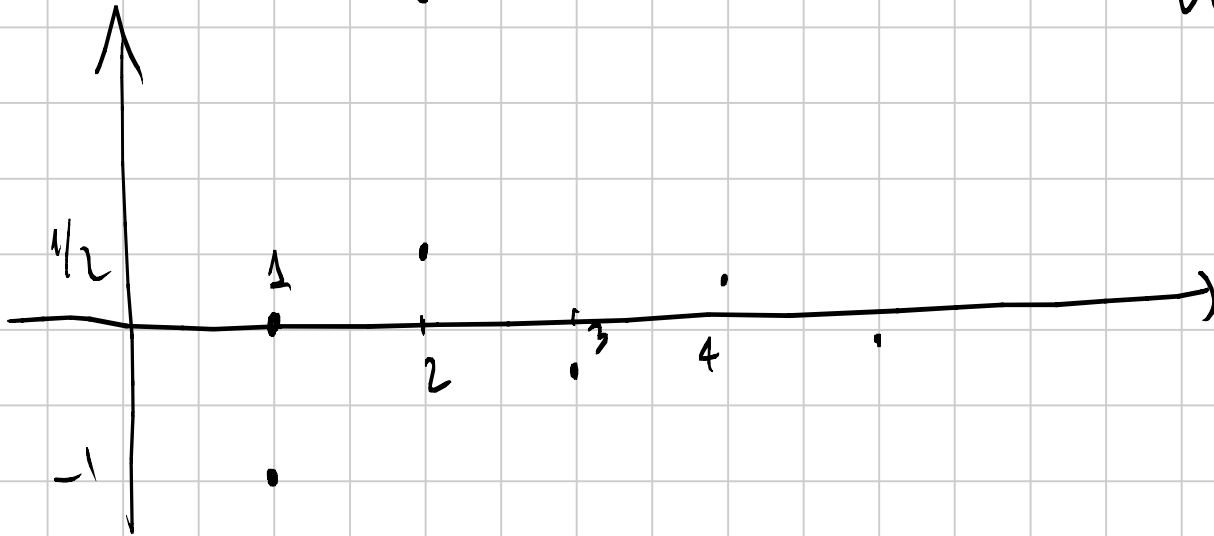
es. $\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$

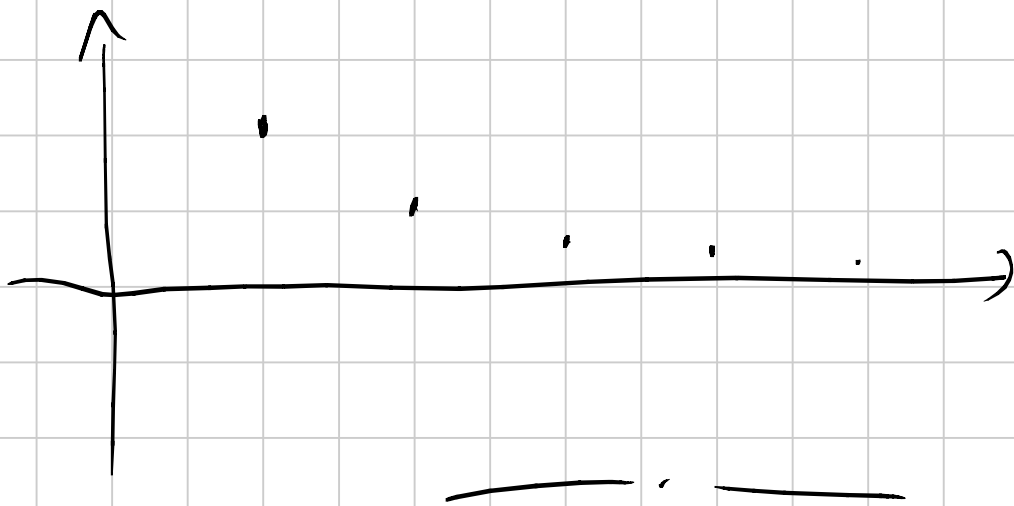
es. de serie de convergence
non de non conv. absolument
te.

$\sum |a_n| = \sum \frac{1}{n}$ non converge

non que par dim. de $\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$ converge.

$\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$





$$\sum |a_n| = \sum \frac{1}{n}$$

Serie a termini di segno alternato

$$\sum (-1)^n a_n, \quad a_n \geq 0$$

Criterio di convergenza per le serie a termini di segno alternato (Criterio di Leibniz)

$$\sum (-1)^n a_n, \quad a_n \geq 0, \quad \lim_n a_n = 0 \Rightarrow \sum (-1)^n a_n \text{ converge.}$$

a_n successione
decrescente

es. $\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$ non conv. assolutamente
ma converge

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

$$a_n \rightarrow 0, \quad n \rightarrow +\infty$$

mcc. decrescente $a_{n+1} \leq a_n, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\frac{1}{n+1} \leq \frac{1}{n}$$

$\Rightarrow \sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$ converge

es. $\sum (-1)^n \frac{n-1}{n^2+n}$

1^a caso : converge assolutamente? $\sum |a_n| =$

$$= \sum \left(\frac{n-1}{n^2+n} \right) \quad a_n \rightarrow 0$$

$a_n \sim \frac{1}{n}$ $\sum \frac{1}{n}$ diverge
 $\sum |a_n|$ diverge.

non converge assolutamente.

2^a step : converge semplicemente

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

Criterio di Leibniz

- $a_n \geq 0$, $n \geq 1$
- $a_n \rightarrow 0$ $n \rightarrow +\infty$
- a_n è decrescente?

$$a_{n+1} \leq a_n$$

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



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

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

$$n^2 \leq (n-1)(n+2)$$

$$\cancel{n^2} \leq \cancel{n^2} + 2n - n - 2$$

$$0 \leq n - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow n \geq 2$$

$$a_{n+1} \leq a_n \quad \forall n \geq 2$$

Ciò la successione a_n è decrescente
 $\forall n \geq 2$.

oss. Basta che a_n sia una successione
decrescente da un certo n in poi.



ds. $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\log n}{n}$

$a_n \neq 0$

conv. assoluta

$$\sum \left| (-1)^n \frac{\log n}{n} \right| = \sum \frac{\log n}{n}$$

$$\frac{\log n}{n} > \frac{1}{n}$$

$\sum \frac{1}{n}$ diverge

principio
del confronto
per serie.

$\Rightarrow \sum \frac{\log n}{n}$ diverge

$$\log n > 1$$

$$n > 3$$

no!

Con il semplice $\sum (-1)^n \frac{\log n}{n}$ Leibniz

• $a_n \rightarrow 0 \quad n \rightarrow +\infty$ $\frac{\log n}{n} \rightarrow 0 \quad n \rightarrow +\infty$

• a_n decrescente $a_{n+1} \stackrel{?}{\leq} a_n$

$$\frac{\log(n+1)}{n+1} \stackrel{?}{\leq} \frac{\log n}{n}$$

$a_n = \frac{\log n}{n}$ è decrescente

se $f(x) = \frac{\log x}{x}$ è decrescente $\forall x > x_0$

(da un certo x in poi) allora in particolare
 $f(n) = \frac{\log n}{n}$

è decrescente.

$$f'(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot x - \log x \cdot 1}{x^2} = \frac{1 - \log x}{x^2} < 0 \quad ?$$

$$1 - \log x < 0 \quad \log x > 1 \quad x > e$$

f è decrescente

$$\Rightarrow n > 3 \quad \frac{\log n}{n} \text{ è decrescente}$$

\Rightarrow valgono le ipotesi del criterio di Leibniz

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\log n}{n} \text{ conv sempl c. (non assolutamente!)}.$$

es. $\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \log\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)$

conv. assoluta $\sum \frac{1}{n} \log\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)$

$$a_n \underset{n \rightarrow +\infty}{\sim} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ conv.} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{n} \log\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \text{ converge}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \log\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \text{ conv. assolutamente (e quindi converge).}$$

$$\text{Es. } \sum (-1)^n \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)}_{a_n} e^{\frac{1}{n^2}}$$

Studio con s. assoluta e semplice della serie.

con s. assoluta

$$\sum \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)}_{a_n} e^{\frac{1}{n^2}}$$

$n \rightarrow +\infty$

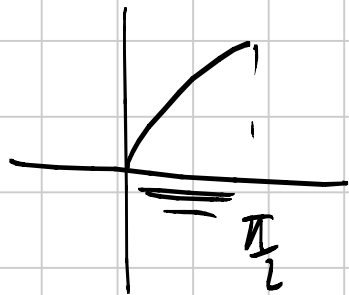
$$a_n \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{n}$$

no con s. assoluta

conv. $\sum (-1)^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sin\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right) e^{1/n^2}$

$a_n \rightarrow 0$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sin\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right) e^{1/n^2} \rightarrow 0$
 $n \rightarrow +\infty$

a_n è decrescente $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ decrescente



$\sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ decrescente

e^{1/n^2} decrescente

composizione di una crescente con
una decrescente

$$\left(f(g(x)) \right)' = \underbrace{f'(g(x))}_{\geq 0} \cdot \underbrace{g'(x)}_{\leq 0} \leq 0$$

a_n è decrescente perché prodotto di successioni decrescenti.

oss. $\frac{\log n}{n}$

non si può applicare il metodo di
 perché $\log n$ è crescente. ^{Solo}

es.

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

Dire jusqu'à $\alpha \geq 0$
la série conv. absolue,
e converge.

1) conv. absolue

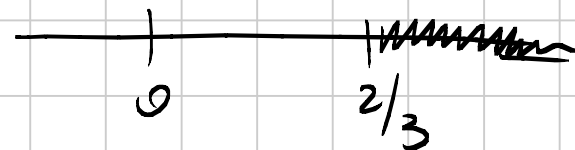
$$\sum |a_n| = \sum \frac{1}{n^\alpha} \log \left(1 + \frac{2}{n^{1/3}} \right)$$

$$a_n \sim \frac{1}{n^\alpha} \frac{2}{n^{1/3}} = \frac{2}{n^{\alpha + \frac{1}{3}}}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ converge } \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{1}{n^{d+\frac{1}{3}}} \text{ converge}$$

$$d + \frac{1}{3} > 1$$

$$d > \frac{2}{3}$$

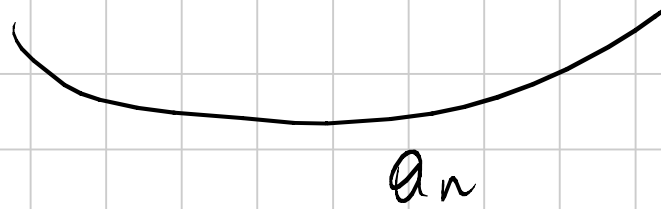


la serie conv. absolument si $d > 2/3$

si $0 \leq d \leq \frac{2}{3}$?

non c'est conv. absolue me ci può essere conv. simple.

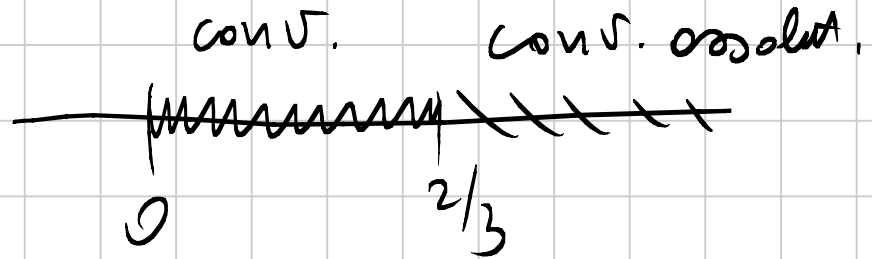
$$\sum (-1)^n \frac{1}{n^d} \log\left(1 + \frac{2}{n^{1/3}}\right)$$



$$a_n \Rightarrow 0 \quad \text{vero!}$$

a_n decrescente perché prodotto di
due successioni
decrescenti

$$0 \leq d \leq \frac{2}{3} \quad \text{converge}$$



es. $\sum (-1)^n \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \frac{x^{2n}}{3^n}$

dove per qualche $x \in \mathbb{R}$ la serie conv. assolutamente e conv.

conv. assoluta

$$|a_n| = \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \frac{x^{2n}}{3^n} \sim \frac{x^{2n}}{n 3^n}$$

$$\sum |a_n| \text{ converge } (\Leftrightarrow) \sum \left(\frac{x^{2n}}{n 3^n} \right) \text{ con criterio della radice}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{b_n} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{x^{2n}}{n 3^n}} = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt[n]{n} 3} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{3}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 1 \quad \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{1/x} = 1 \right)$$

$$l = \frac{x^2}{3} < 1$$

la serie converge

$$|x| < \sqrt{3}$$

$$l = \frac{x^2}{3} > 1$$

la serie diverge

$$|x| > \sqrt{3}$$

$$1 = \frac{x^2}{3} = 1$$

$$x = \pm\sqrt{3}$$

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

non converge

~~ou~~ $|x| < \sqrt{3}$

la serie conv. absol.

$$|x| \geq \sqrt{3}$$

la serie non conv. absol.

$$\sum (-1)^n \text{ ou } \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{x^{2n}}{3^n} \right)$$

conv. absolue $|x| < \sqrt{3}$

$$|x| > \sqrt{3}$$

$$x^2 > 3$$



$$\frac{x^2}{3} > 1$$

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

$$a_n \not\rightarrow 0$$

non satisfait la condition nécessaire
de conv. d'une série

$|x| > \sqrt{3}$ la série non convergente

$$|x| = \sqrt{3}$$

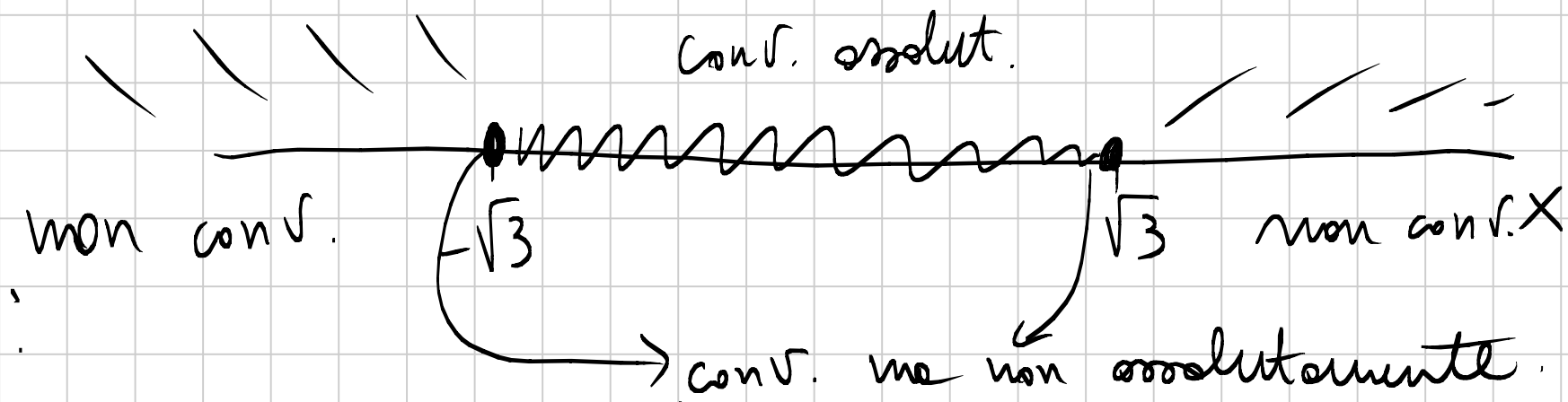
$$x^2 = 3$$

$$\sum (-1)^n \operatorname{sen} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}^n}{\sqrt{3}^n} = \sum (-1)^n \operatorname{sen} \frac{1}{n}$$

≥ 0

• $a_n \rightarrow 0$

• a_n decrescente $\operatorname{sen} \frac{1}{n}$ é decrescente



es.
$$\sum \frac{x^n}{3 \sqrt[n]{n^5 + 1}}$$

dire jusqu'à
 $x \in \mathbb{R}$
la serie conv.
o conv. absolue.

es.
$$\sum \frac{(-1)^n \left(1 + \sin \frac{1}{n}\right)}{\left(1 + n\right)^{3n+1}}$$

• trouver $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ t.c. $a_n \rightarrow 0$

• trouver $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ t.c. la serie conv.
absolument

• trouver $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ " " " converge.

es. $\sum \frac{n 2^n + 5^n}{2^n + 3^n} \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}.$

— . —

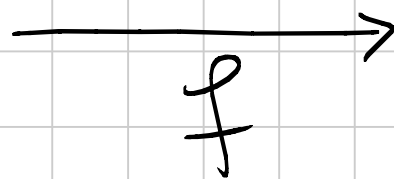
Funzioni in più variabili

Cap 3 Vol. 2

$$f : A \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$y = f(x)$$

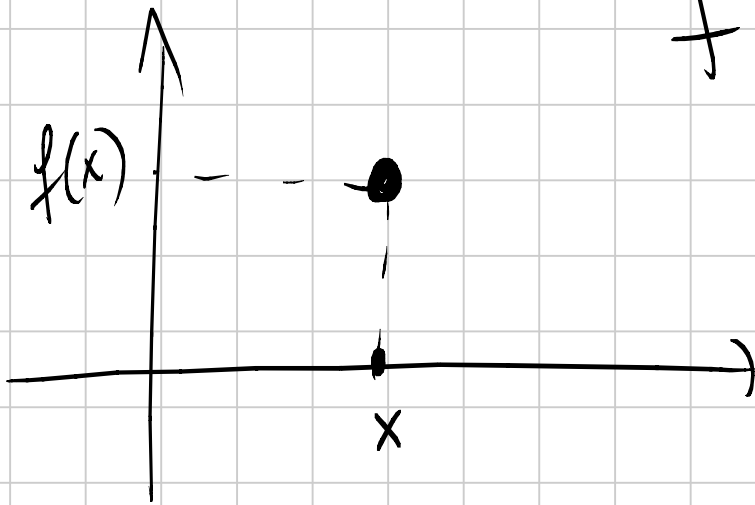
$$x \in \mathbb{R}$$



$$f(x) \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{graf } f \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$(x, f(x))$$



$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\underline{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\underline{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\underline{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n)$$

$$n=2$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

funzioni di
due variabili

$$(x_1, x_2) \rightarrow f(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\circ (x, y) \rightarrow f(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$n=3 \quad f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \circ \quad (x_1, x_2, x_3) &\longrightarrow f(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R} \\ \circ \quad (x, y, z) &\longrightarrow f(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

ex.

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 + 3x$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \textcircled{(1, 2)} & \longrightarrow & f(1, 2) = 1 + 4 + 3 = \textcircled{8} \\ \textcircled{\mathbb{R}^2} & \longrightarrow & \textcircled{\mathbb{R}} \end{array}$$

$$(0, 5) \longrightarrow f(0, 5) = 0 + 25 + 0 = 25$$

es. $f(x, y, z) = \sin(x + y) + \cos(z + x)$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\pi, 0, 1) &\rightarrow f(\pi, 0, 1) = \sin(\pi + 0) + \\ &\quad + \cos(1 + \pi) = \\ &= \sin \pi + \cos(1 + \pi) \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

————— . —————
Dominio di una funzione

es. $f(x, y) = \log x + \log y$

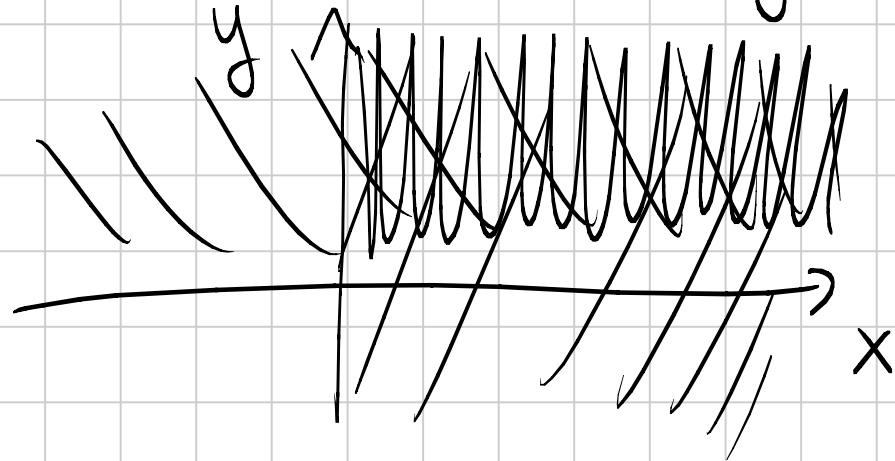
f non è definita su tutto \mathbb{R}^2

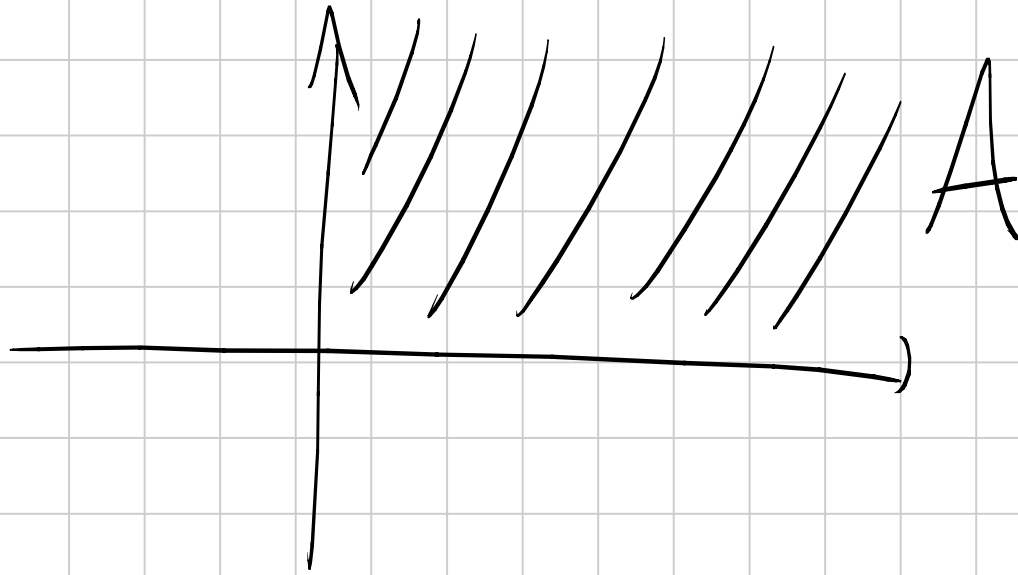
$$x > 0$$

$$y > 0$$

$$A = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x > 0 \text{ e } y > 0 \}$$

Disegna il dominio



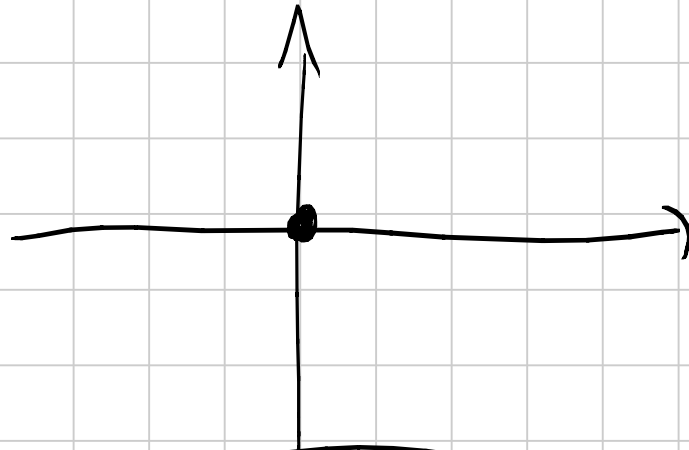


es. $f(x, y) = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$

$$(x, y) \rightarrow \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$$

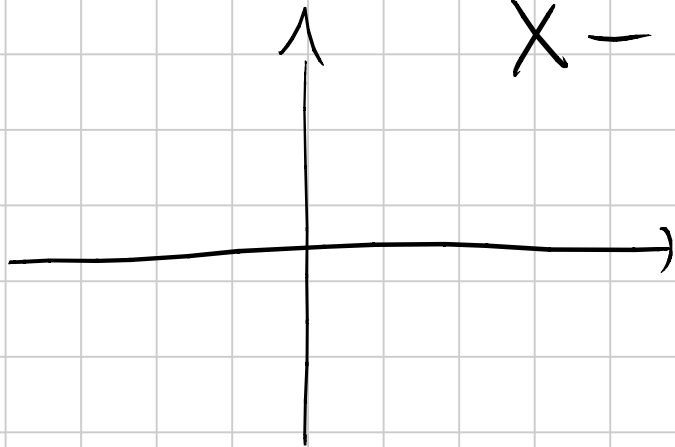
$$A = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \right\} =$$

$$= \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \right\}$$



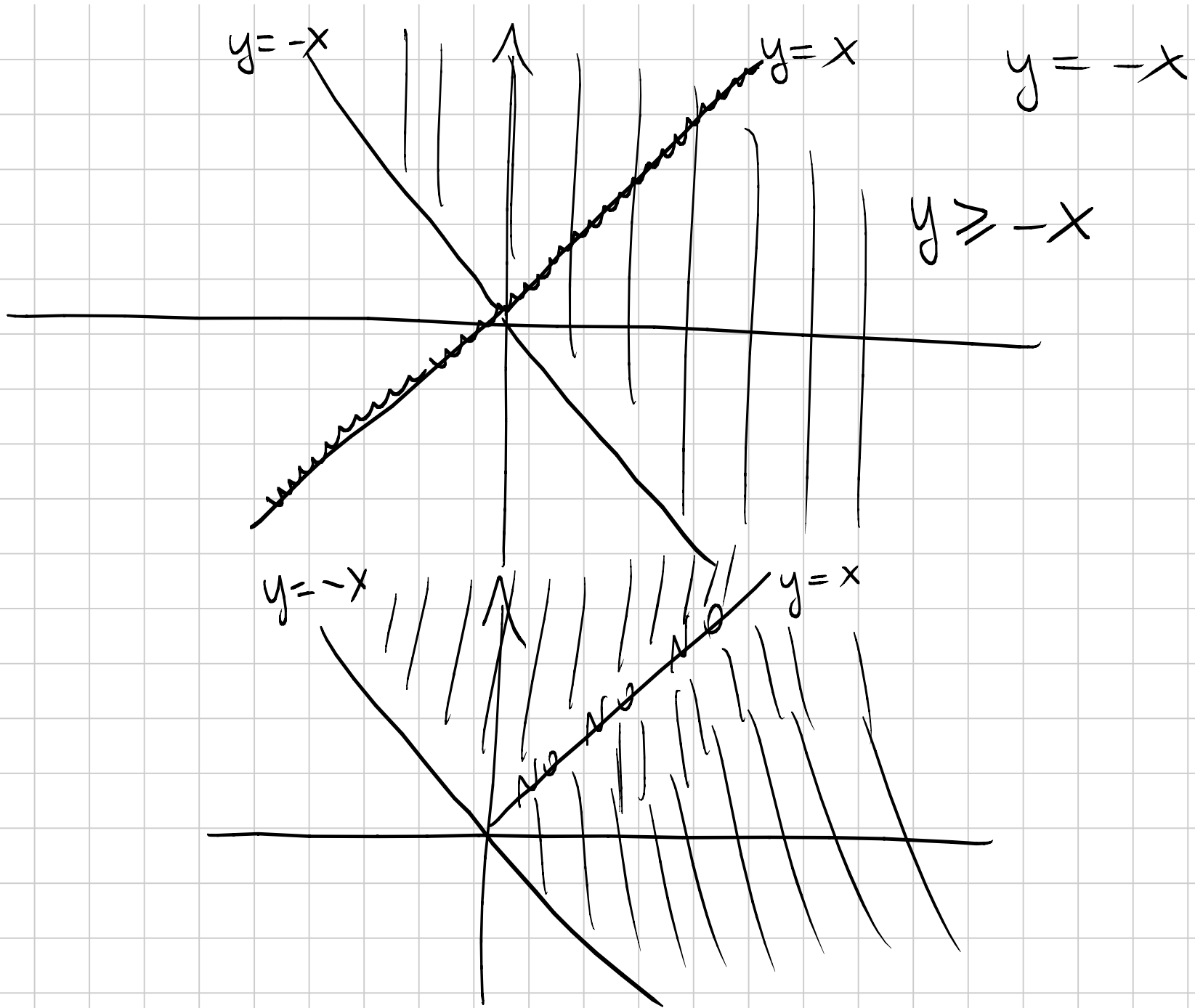
es.

$$f(x, y) = \frac{\sqrt{x+y}}{x-y}$$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+y \geq 0 \\ x-y \neq 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y \geq -x \\ y \neq x \end{array} \right.$$



$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(x, y) \rightarrow f(x, y)$$

$$\text{graph } f = \{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : z = f(x, y) \}$$

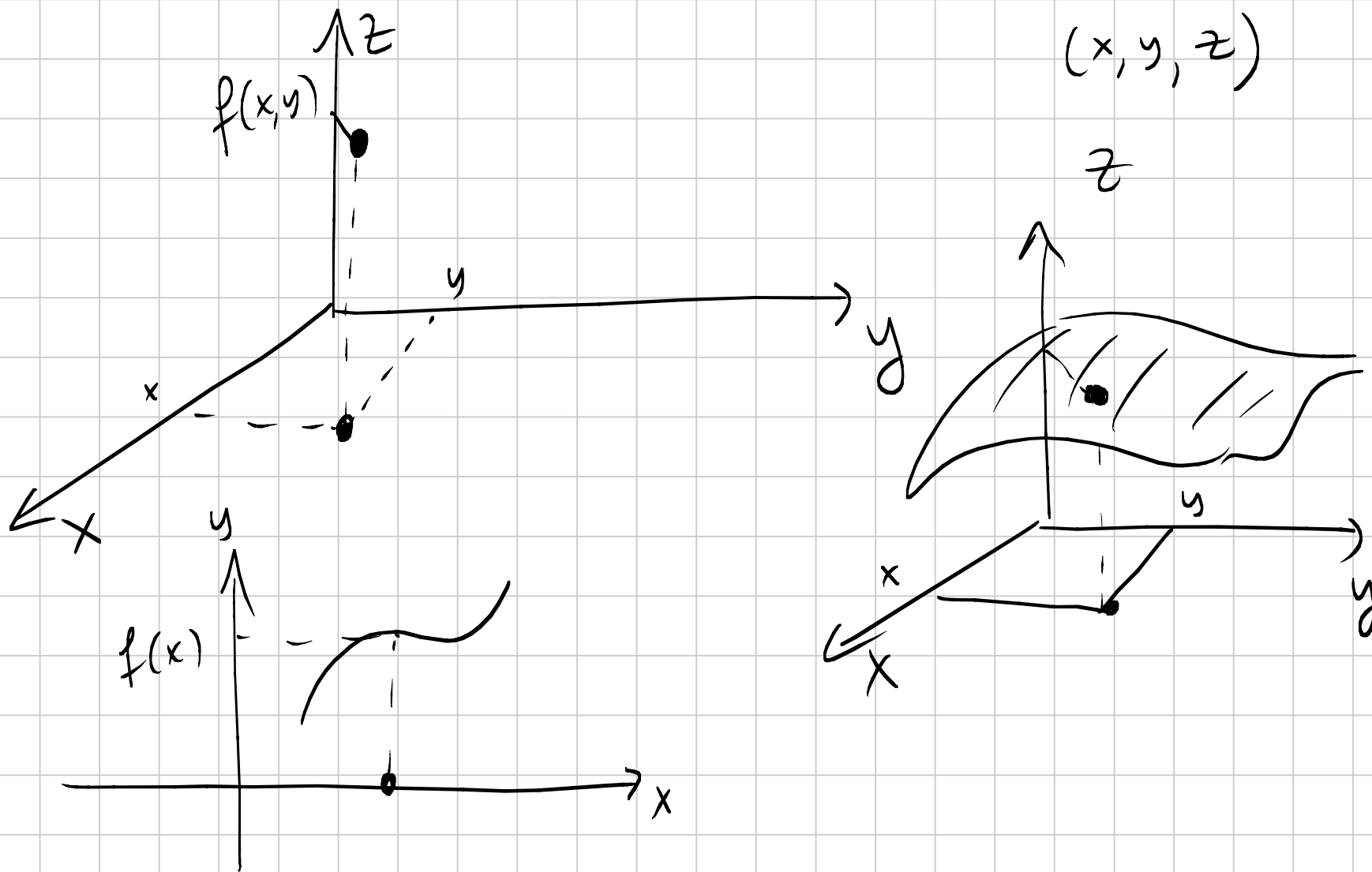
$$(x, y, f(x, y))$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{graph } f = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y = f(x) \}$$

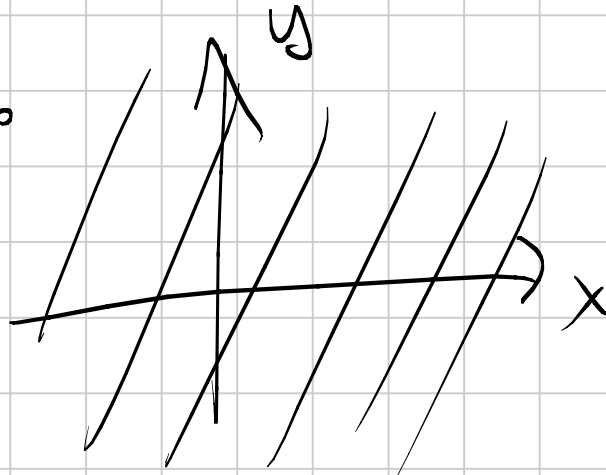
$$(x, f(x))$$

$$\text{graf } f = \{ (x, y, f(x, y)) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \}$$

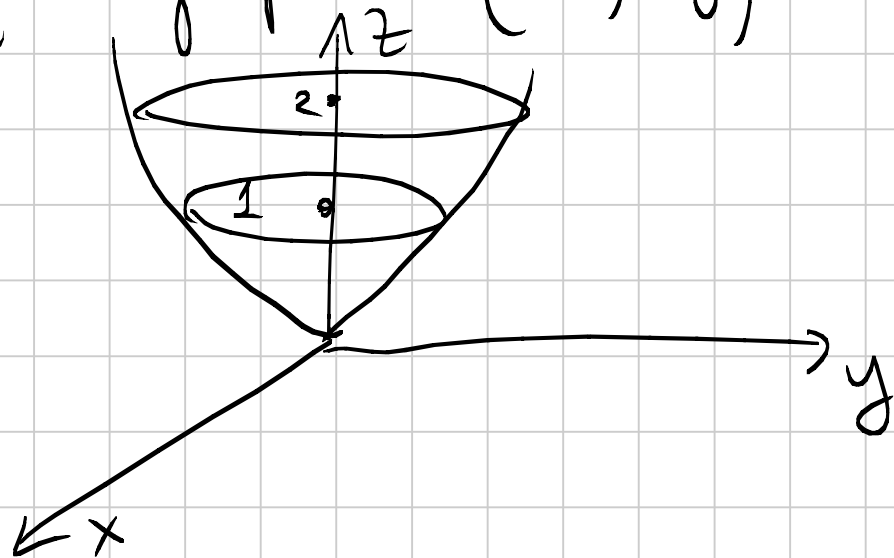


es. $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$ $A = \mathbb{R}^2$

disegnare il dominio



disegnare il grafico $(x, y, x^2 + y^2) \in \mathbb{R}^3$
paraboloide



$$z = f(x, y)$$

$$z = x^2 + y^2$$

$$(0, 0, 0)$$

