

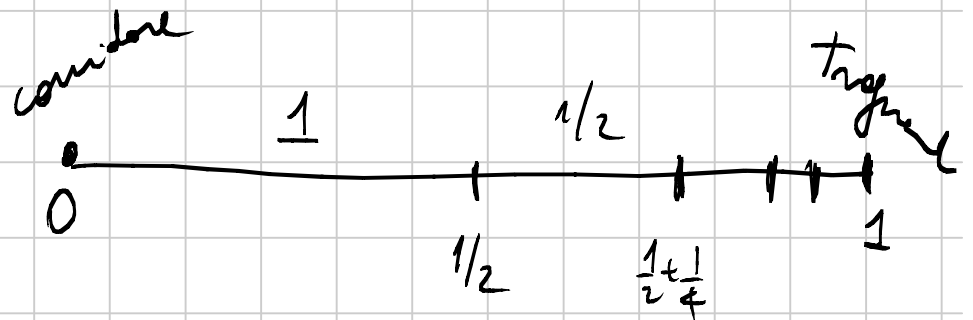
Lezione del 21 Dicembre

Serie numeriche

$\{a_k\}$  successione di numeri reali  
 $k=0, \dots$

dove si profeta  $a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n + \dots$

Paradosso di Zenone:



$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} + \dots$$

= - vedremo = 2

Def.  $\{a_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ , successione di numeri reali

Costituisco un'altra successione

$$S_n = a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n$$

$$S_0 = a_0$$

$$S_1 = a_0 + a_1$$

$$S_2 = a_0 + a_1 + a_2$$

successione delle  
somme parziali o  
delle somme ridotte

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n =: \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$$

$a_k$  = termini della serie

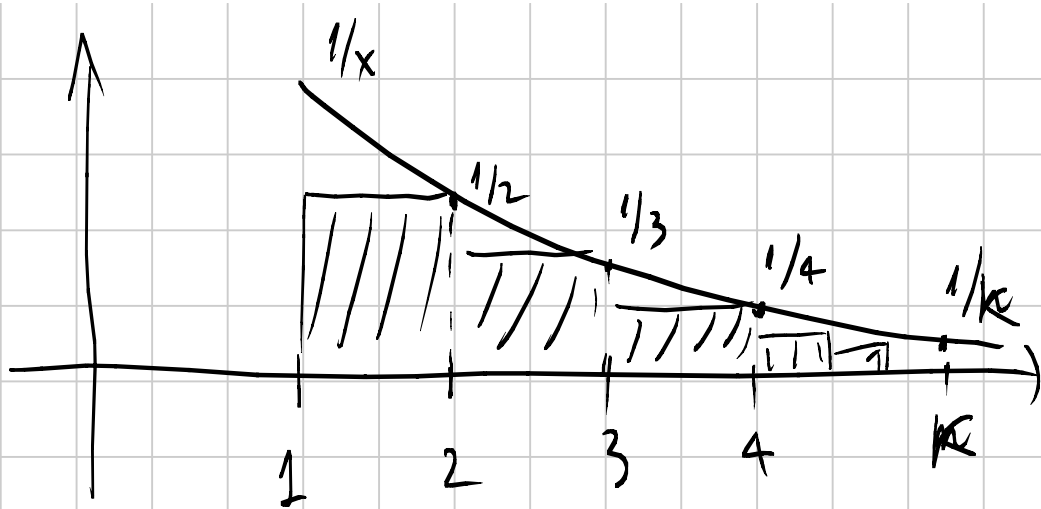
se  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n$

- $\exists$  finito  $\Rightarrow$  la serie è convergente
- $\exists \pm \infty \Rightarrow$  la serie è divergente
- $\nexists \Rightarrow$  indeterminato

$S_n$  = successioni delle somme parziali

Determinare il carattere di una serie  $\Rightarrow$  dire se è conv., div., indet.

Oss. analogo con  $\int$  generalizzati su intervalli illimitati



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{k} + \dots = \sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{k}$$

oss.

$$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} a_k = \lim_n S_n$$

$$\sum_{k=3}^{+\infty} a_k = \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} a_k}_{\uparrow} - a_0 - a_1 - a_2$$

$$a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + \dots$$

$$a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + \dots$$

$\Rightarrow$  Il carattere delle  
due serie  
è lo stesso.

$$S_n = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n = \lim_n \sum_{k=0}^n a_k$$

es.  $a_k = \frac{1}{k}$

$$S_1 = 1$$

$$S_2 = 1 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$S_3 = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\vdots$$
$$S_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} \text{ converge } (\Rightarrow) \lim_n S_n \uparrow$$

1) si riesce a calcolare esplicitamente  $S_n$

2) se non si riesce  $\Rightarrow$  criteri di convergenza

Alcuni con i cui si calcola esplicitamente  $S_n$ .

es 1)  $\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} k$

$$\begin{aligned} S_n &= 1 + 2 + \dots + n = \\ &= \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} k = \lim_n S_n = \lim_n \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = +\infty$$

$\Rightarrow$  la serie diverge.

es. 2  $\sum_{k=3}^{+\infty} (-1)^k$

$$S_n = \begin{cases} 0 & n \text{ pari} \\ -1 & n \text{ dispari} \end{cases}$$

$$S_3 = -1$$

$$S_4 = (-1) + 1 = 0$$

$$S_5 = S_4 + (-1)^5 = 0 - 1$$

$$S_6 = S_5 + (-1)^6 = -1 + 1 = 0$$

$$\lim_n S_n$$



$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=3}^{+\infty} (-1)^k \quad \bar{e} \text{ irregolare}$$

es. 3  $a_k = q^k \quad q \in \mathbb{R} \quad q = \text{ragione della successione.}$

$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} q^k$  Serie geometrica di ragione  $q$

$$S_n = 1 + q + q^2 + \dots + q^n = \frac{1 - q^{n+1}}{1 - q}$$

$$\lim_n S_n = \lim_n \frac{1 - q^{n+1}}{1 - q} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1 - q} & q < 1 \\ \text{---} & q = 1 \\ \text{---} & q > 1 \end{cases}$$

$q > 1$   $q \neq 1$   
 $|q| < 1$   
 $q \leq -1$



$$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} q^k = \begin{cases} \text{convergente} & \text{a } \frac{1}{1-q} & \text{se } |q| < 1 \\ \text{divergente} & (\text{a } +\infty) & \text{se } q \geq 1 \\ \text{inegolare} & & \text{se } q \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

$$q=1 \quad \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} 1 \quad S_n = \underbrace{1}_{k=0} + \underbrace{1}_{k=1} + \dots + \underbrace{1}_{k=n} = n+1 \rightarrow +\infty$$

es.  $\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} 5^k$  divergente  $\left( \sum_{k=37}^{+\infty} 5^k \right)$  divergente!

$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k = 2$  convergente  $\left( 2 = \frac{1}{1-q} \quad q = \frac{1}{2} \right)$

$$\downarrow 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^k} + \dots$$

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

convergente

$$q = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\left|-\frac{1}{3}\right| < 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (-8)^k$$

inexplora

$$q = -8 \leq -1$$

Conditione necessaria per la convergenza di  
una serie

Prop. se  $\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} a_k$  è convergente  $\Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} a_k = 0$

(e quindi se  $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} a_k \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} a_k$  non è convergente)

es.  $\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} k$   $a_k = k$   $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} k = +\infty$

$\sum k$  non è convergente!

Dim. Hp.  $\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} a_k$  converge  
 $\lim_n S_n = S \quad \exists$  punto

$$a_n = S_n - S_{n-1} \rightarrow 0 \quad \#$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ S & & S \end{array}$$

oss.  
 analogo a dire che  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$  deve essere zero  $+\infty$   
 giusti in  $\int_1^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ .

oss.  
 è solo una condizione necessaria  
 ma non è sufficiente.

può essere che  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_k = 0$  ma  $\sum a_k$   
non converge

es.  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k}$   $a_k = \frac{1}{k} \rightarrow 0$

Ma peraltro vedere che  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k}$  è divergente

es.  $\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (-3)^k$   $a_k = (-3)^k \not\rightarrow 0$   
 $k \rightarrow +\infty$

non è convergente  
 $\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} 3^k$

$a_k \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow$  non è  
convergente.

Ricerca di primitive di alcune funzioni  
irrazionali

$$\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}, \quad \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}, \quad \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\text{es.}} \int \sqrt{3 - x^2} \, dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{1 - x^2} \\ \sin^2 t + \cos^2 t = 1 \\ 1 - \sin^2 t = \cos^2 t \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \int \sqrt{3 \left( 1 - \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 \right)} \, dx =$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \int \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2} dx$$

$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} = \sin t$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \int \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 t} \sqrt{3} \cos t dt$$

$$x = \sqrt{3} \sin t$$

$$dx = \sqrt{3} \cos t dt$$

$$= 3 \int |\cos t| \cos t dt$$

$$\int \cos^2 t dt$$

= für parti...

$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} = \sin t$$

stern  
es.

$$\sqrt{3}$$

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{3 - x^2} dx$$

$$= 3$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} |\cos t| \cos t dt$$

$$t \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \quad \cos t > 0 \Rightarrow |\cos t| = \cos t$$

$\leftarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$= 3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t \, dt = \dots$$

In generale  $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, dx = |a| \int \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2} \, dx$

$$\frac{x}{a} = \sin t$$

$$x = a \sin t$$

$$dx = a \cos t \, dt$$



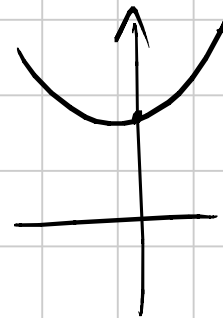
$$\text{es. } \int \sqrt{5 + x^2} \, dx = \underbrace{1 + \operatorname{sech}^2 t = \cosh^2 t}$$

$$= \sqrt{5} \int \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2} \, dx \quad \frac{x}{\sqrt{5}} = \operatorname{sech} t$$

$$= \sqrt{5} \int \sqrt{1 + \operatorname{sech}^2 t} \sqrt{5} \cosh t \, dt \quad \begin{array}{l} x = \operatorname{sech} t \sqrt{5} \\ dx = \cosh t \cdot \sqrt{5} \, dt \end{array}$$

$$= 5 \int \cosh t \cosh t \, dt$$

↘ for part 1...



es.  $\int \sqrt{x^2 - 7} \, dx$

$\cosh^2 t - \sinh^2 t = 1$   
 $\cosh^2 t - 1 = \sinh^2 t$

$= \sqrt{7} \int \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{7}}\right)^2 - 1} \, dx$

$= \sqrt{7} \int (\cosh^2 t - 1) \sqrt{7} \sinh t \, dt$

$\frac{x}{\sqrt{7}} = \cosh t$   
 $x = \sqrt{7} \cosh t$   
 $dx = \sqrt{7} \sinh t \, dt$

$= 7 \int \sqrt{\sinh^2 t} \sinh t \, dt = 7 \int |\sinh t| \sinh t \, dt$

$$\underline{\text{ls.}} \int \sqrt{x^2 + 6x} \, dx =$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 6x + 9 - 9 &= \\ &= (x+3)^2 - 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int \sqrt{(x+3)^2 - 9} \, dx =$$

$$= 3 \int \sqrt{\left(\frac{x+3}{3}\right)^2 - 1} \, dx$$

$$\frac{x+3}{3} = \cosh t$$

$$\cosh^2 t - 1 = \sinh^2 t$$

$$x+3 = 3 \cosh t$$

$$x = 3 \cosh t - 3$$

$$= 3 \int \sqrt{x} t^2 \cdot 3 \operatorname{sech} t \, dt \quad dx = 3 \operatorname{sech} t \, dt$$

$$= 9 \int |\operatorname{sech} t| \operatorname{sech} t$$

5.

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x(2\sqrt[3]{x} + 3)} dx$$

$$\sqrt{x} = t$$

$$x = t^2$$

$$\sqrt[3]{x} = t^{2/3}$$

$$x = t^6$$

$$dx = 6t^5 dt$$

$$\sqrt{x} = t^3$$

$$\sqrt[3]{x} = t^2$$

$$= \int \frac{t^3}{t^{\cancel{3}} (2t^2 + 3)} \cdot 6t^{\cancel{2}} dt =$$

$$= \left( \frac{6}{2} \right) \frac{2t^2}{2t^2 + 3} dt = 3 \int \frac{2t^2 + 3 - 3}{2t^2 + 3} dt$$

$$= 3 \left( \int \left( 1 - \frac{3}{2t^2 + 3} \right) dt \right) = \text{fine}$$

es.

$$\int \frac{1}{x \sqrt{x-1}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{(1+t^2) \cdot \cancel{t}} \cdot \cancel{2t} dt$$

$$\sqrt{x-1} = t$$

$$(x-1) = t^2$$

$$x = 1 + t^2$$

$$dx = 2t dt$$

in quale intervallo  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x \sqrt{x-1}}$  è integrabile

1)  $\int \frac{1}{x \sqrt{x-1}} dx$

$$x > 1$$

$$x = 1, \quad x \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x-1}} dx = ?$$

calcolare la funzione  
e usare la def.  
di utp

criteri

$$\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x-1}} dx = ?$$

criteri (a cose con funzione)

$$\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x \sqrt{x-1}} dx$$

$\downarrow$  1  
 $\downarrow$  1

$$x \rightarrow 1 \quad f(x) \sim \frac{1}{(x-1)^{1/2}} \quad \text{Integriert (} \alpha = 1/2 < 1 \text{)}$$

in  $(1, 2)$

für  $\omega \rightarrow 1$   $\int_{\omega}^2 f(x) dx$  konvergiert

$$\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \sqrt{x-1}} dx$$

$$x \rightarrow +\infty \quad f(x) \sim \frac{1}{x^{3/2}} \quad \int^{\infty} \text{integriert in } (2, +\infty)$$

$(\frac{3}{2} > 1)$

P.C.  $\lim_{\omega \rightarrow +\infty} \int_2^{\omega} \frac{1}{x \sqrt{x-1}} dx$



Ex.  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x-1}} dx$

converge ?

$$= \underbrace{\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x-1}} dx}_{\text{converge}} + \underbrace{\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x-1}} dx}_{\text{converge}}$$

$$\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{6x^{2\alpha}}{(x-1)^2(x^2+x^\alpha+1)} dx$$

- 1) dire in quali  $\alpha > 0$   $f(x) \rightarrow 0, x \rightarrow +\infty$
- 2) " " " "  $\int_2^{+\infty}$  converge.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{6x^{2\alpha}}{(x-1)^2(x^2+x^\alpha+1)} =$$

$$f(x) \sim \frac{6 X^{2\alpha}}{X^2 (X^2 + X^\alpha)} =$$

$$\boxed{\alpha > 2} \sim$$

$$\frac{6 X^{2\alpha}}{X^2 \cdot X^\alpha} = \frac{6}{X^{2+\alpha-2\alpha}} = \frac{6}{X^{2-\alpha}} \xrightarrow{?} 0$$

$\uparrow$  no  $\alpha$   
 $\alpha > 2$

$$f(x) \not\rightarrow 0 \quad \alpha < 2$$

$$2 - \alpha > 0$$

$$\boxed{\alpha < 2}$$

$$\alpha < 2$$

$$f(x) \sim \frac{1}{X^{2-2\alpha} (X^2 + X^\alpha)} \sim \frac{1}{X^{2-2\alpha+2}}$$

$$4 - 2\alpha > 0$$

$$4 > 2\alpha \quad \alpha < 2$$

$$= \frac{1}{X^{4-2\alpha}} \rightarrow 0$$



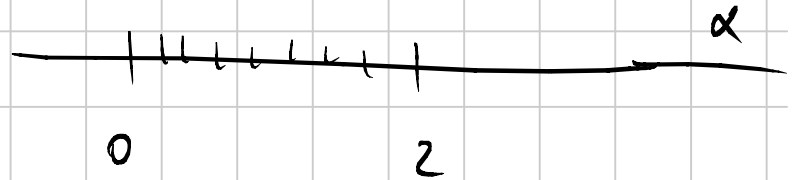
$$\forall \alpha < 2 \quad f(x) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\alpha = 2 \quad f(x) \sim \frac{1}{2 X^{4-2\alpha}} \sim \frac{1}{2} \neq 0$$

$\alpha = 2$

Risposta alla 1)

$$\forall 0 < \alpha < 2$$



$$2) \quad \alpha > 2$$

$f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$   
non  $\bar{\epsilon}$  integrabile

$$\alpha = 2$$

$f(x) \sim \frac{1}{2}$  non  $\bar{\epsilon}$  integrabile

$$0 < \alpha < 2$$

$f(x) \sim \frac{1}{x^{4-2\alpha}}$   $x \rightarrow +\infty$

$\Downarrow$   $\bar{\epsilon}$  integrabile in  $[2, +\infty)$   
 $(\Rightarrow)$

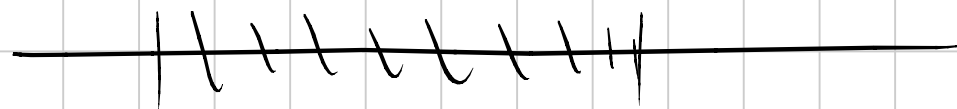
$$4 - 2\alpha > 1$$

$$3 > 2\alpha \quad \alpha < \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\forall \quad 0 < \alpha < \frac{3}{2}$$

$f(x)$  ist integrierbar  
in  $[2, +\infty)$

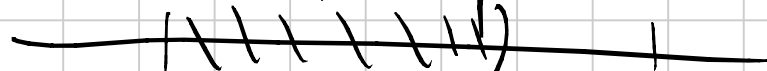
$$f(x) \rightarrow 0$$



0

2

$f(x)$  integrierbar



0

$\frac{3}{2}$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{(1+x^3)^{1-\alpha}}{x^{2-\alpha} (\log^2 x + 2\sqrt{2} \log x + 2)} dx$$

1) dire per quali  $\alpha$  converge  $(\log x + \sqrt{2})^2$

2) calcolarlo per  $\alpha = 1$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{(1+x^3)^{1-\alpha}}{x^{2-\alpha} (\log x + \sqrt{2})^2}$$

"  $\neq 0$  in  $[1, +\infty)$

$$f(x) \sim \frac{x^{3(1-\alpha)}}{x^{2-\alpha} \log^2 x} = \frac{1}{x^{2-\alpha-3+3\alpha} \log^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x^{2\alpha-1} \log^2 x} \quad \bar{e} \text{ integrabile}$$

$$2\alpha - 1 \geq 1$$

$$2\alpha \geq 2$$

$$\alpha \geq 1$$

(confronto con  $\frac{1}{x^\alpha (\log x)^\beta}$ )



$f(x)$  è integrabile in  $[1, +\infty)$   $(\Rightarrow)$   $\alpha \geq 1$

2) calcolarlo per  $\alpha = 1$   
 ~~$\alpha = 1/2 \rightarrow$~~

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x (\log x + \sqrt{2})^2}$$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x (\log x + \sqrt{2})^2} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x (\lg x + \sqrt{2})^2} dx = \int \frac{dt}{(t + \sqrt{2})^2} \quad \lg x = t$$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{(\lg x + \sqrt{2})} + k$$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x (\lg x + \sqrt{2})^2} dx = \lim_{\omega \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ -\frac{1}{(\lg \omega + \sqrt{2})} + \frac{1}{\lg 1 + \sqrt{2}} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{\omega \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \underbrace{-\frac{1}{\lg \omega + \sqrt{2}}}_{\rightarrow 0} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$