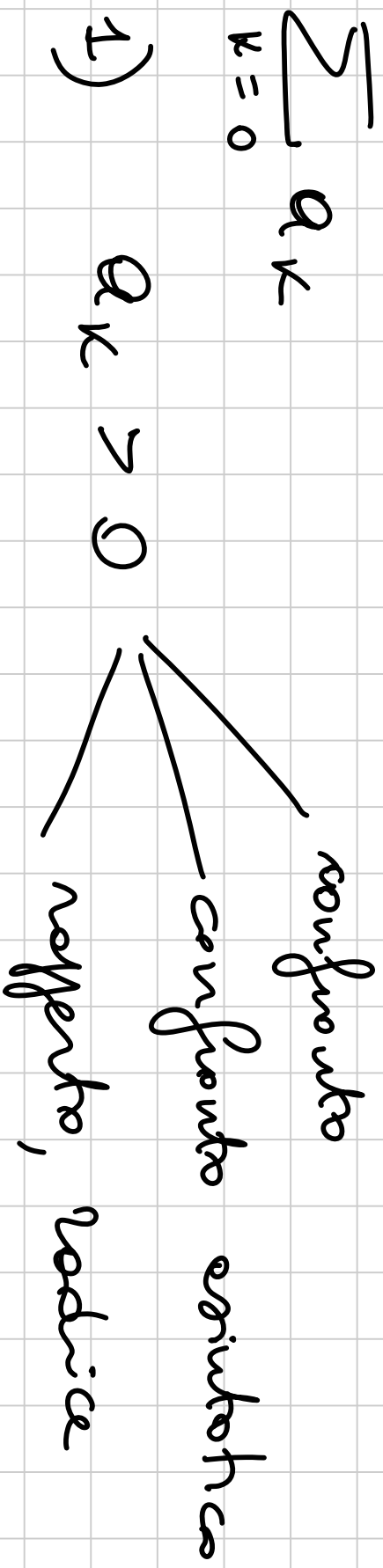


Serie numeriche

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



2) la serie ha termini di segno qualunque.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$$

a termini di segno alterno

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n}$$

Convergence absolute

$\sum a_k$, a_k requires qualification

Def. $\sum a_k$ converge absolute if $\sum |a_k|$ converge.

$$\sum a_k \quad |a_k| \geq 0$$

ex. $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}$

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

converge absolute?

$$|a_k| = \frac{1}{k^2}$$

$\sum \frac{1}{k^2}$ conv. s.i.

$a_k \rightarrow 0$

~~$\sum a_k$~~

series converge $\sum \frac{1}{k}$

$\sum |a_k|$

\bar{a} a termini positivi

si applicano i criteri della
serie a termini positivi.

—————

$\sum a_k$ $\sum |a_k|$

Teorema Se una serie converge

assolutamente allora converge
(semplicemente)

oss. non vale il viceversa

Es. $\sum \frac{(-1)^k}{k^2}$

conv. assolutamente
 \Rightarrow converge.

$$\underline{\text{Es.}} \quad \sum \frac{(-1)^k}{k^k}$$

$$|a_k| = \frac{1}{k}$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{k}$$

non converge

non conv. absolute mente.

ma la serie può converg. o no.

$$\underline{\text{Es.}} \quad \sum \frac{\cos n}{n^5}$$

$$|a_n| = \frac{|\cos n|}{n^5} \leq \frac{1}{n^5}$$

$$\sum \frac{|\cos n|}{n^5}$$

criterio del confronto \Rightarrow converge.

$$\sum \frac{1}{n^5}$$

converge

$$\sum \frac{\cos n}{n^5}$$

cosf. assolutamente
e quindi convergente.

Criterio di Leibniz per la serie

a termini di segno alternato, cioè del tipo:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k a_k, \quad a_k > 0$$

1) $\{a_k\}$ decrecente \Rightarrow la serie

2) $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} a_k = 0$ \Rightarrow convergente

Dim. no.

non conv. assolutamente

Es. $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k}$

1) $a_k = \frac{1}{k} \Rightarrow$ converge,

2) $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{k} = 0$

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

$$|a_k| = \frac{1}{k} \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{(-1)^k}{k} \Rightarrow -1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5}$$

Vérifions de

$$a_n = \frac{n-1}{n(n+1)} \quad \bar{x} \text{ de croissance}$$

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

alors $n > n_0$

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

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

$$0 \leq n-2 \Rightarrow n \geq 2$$

a_n è decrescente

Es. Dire per quali $x \in \mathbb{R}$ la serie

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-n} \operatorname{sen}(n! x) \quad \text{converge}$$

$$|a_n| = e^{-n} |\operatorname{sen}(n! x)| \leq 1 \cdot e^{-n}$$

Dal criterio del confronto se

$$\sum e^{-n} \text{ converge} \Rightarrow \sum |a_n| \text{ converge}$$

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

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

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

Dirichlet's test
 $\alpha > 0$ for

series converges absolutely.
 for partial sums.

a_n

1) converges absolutely

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

$\log(1+x) \sim x$
 $x \rightarrow 0$

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

$$\sum a_n \text{ converges } \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{1}{n^{2+1/3}} \text{ converges}$$

$$\alpha + \frac{1}{3} > 1 \Rightarrow \alpha > \frac{2}{3}$$

la serie converge absolument

$$\text{for } \alpha > 2/3$$



2) Pourquoi α converge ?

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

1) a_n décroissante \rightarrow si !

$$2) a_n \rightarrow 0$$

1)

$$\frac{1}{n^2}$$

decreasing.

$$\frac{2}{n^{1/3}}$$

decreasing.

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

decreasing

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{n^2}$$

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

is decreasing

because the derivative is decreasing.

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

a_n

$$2) a_n = \frac{1}{n^2} \log \left(1 + \left(\frac{2}{n^{1/3}} \right) \right) \rightarrow 0$$

$a_n \rightarrow 0$

valgono le ipotesi del criterio di
Leibniz.

così la serie converge.

$$A_2 > 0$$

così:

così: $a_n > 0$.

$$0 < \frac{2}{n^2} < \frac{2}{n^3} < \frac{2}{n^4} < \dots < \frac{2}{n^k} < \dots < \frac{2}{n^3} < \frac{2}{n^2} < 0$$

$$\underline{PC} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n (1 + \alpha u \frac{1}{n}) \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{(1 + u)^{3\alpha + 1}}{3\alpha + 1}$$

1) Trovare gli α f.c. $Q_n \rightarrow 0$

2) " " " " la serie conv. o prod.

3) " " " " la serie conv.

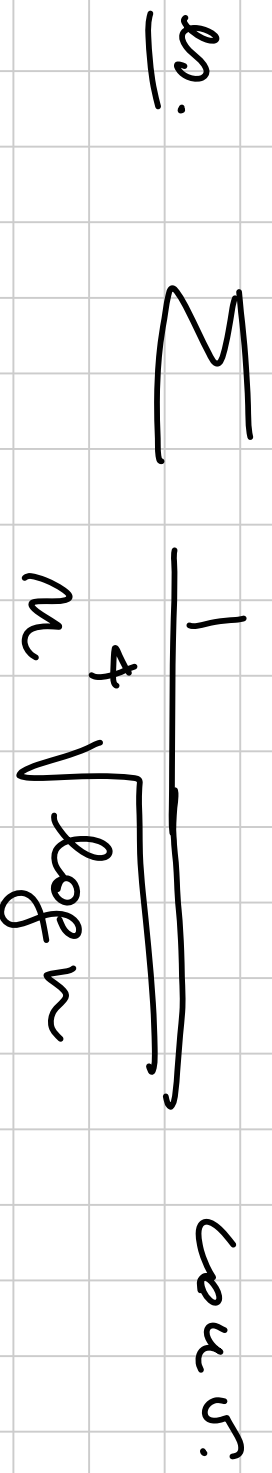
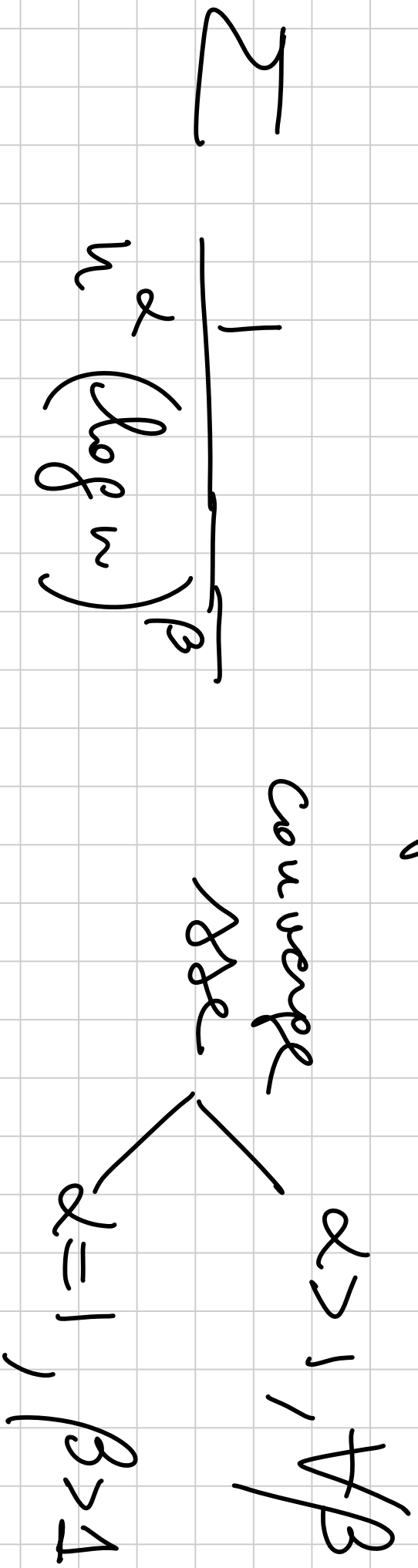
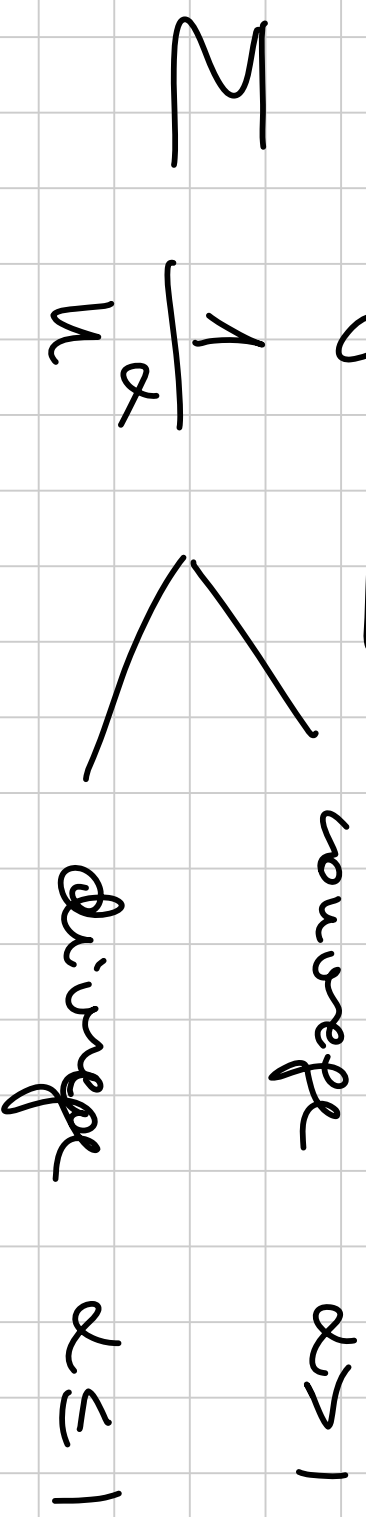
oss se $Q_n \not\rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow$ la serie non conv.

1) $\alpha > -1/3$

2) $\alpha > 0$

3) $\alpha > -1/3$

Un' altra serie utile per i confronti:



$$\sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}(\log n)^{1000}} \quad \text{no!}$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{n(\log n)^2} \quad \text{conver!$$

ES:

$$\sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+5} \log(n+1)} \quad a_n$$

$$a_n \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} \log(n)}$$

$\Rightarrow \sum a_n$
diverge.

Es.

$$\sum \frac{1}{n^5 (\log^2 n + \log n + 1)}$$

$a_n > 0$

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

$$a_n \sim \frac{1}{n^5 \log^2 n}$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{n^5 \log^2 n} \text{ converge.}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \det \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{X^{2n}}{3^n} = 1$$

diverge für
quod: $X \in \mathbb{R}$
conv. absolut.

er für quod
conv.

$$\det \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) > 0$$

$$|a_n| = \left[\det \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \right] \frac{(X^2)^n}{3^n}$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \frac{(X^2)^n}{3^n}$$

$$\det X \sim X$$

$X \rightarrow 0$

$$\frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\det \frac{1}{n} \sim \frac{1}{n}$$

$n \rightarrow \infty$

$\det n$

$$\sum \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{X^2}{3n} \right)^n$$

critério radice

$$\sqrt[n]{a_n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{3}} \frac{X^2}{3} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{X^2}{3} < 1$$

$$\sqrt[n]{n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1/x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x} \log x}{x} = 0$$

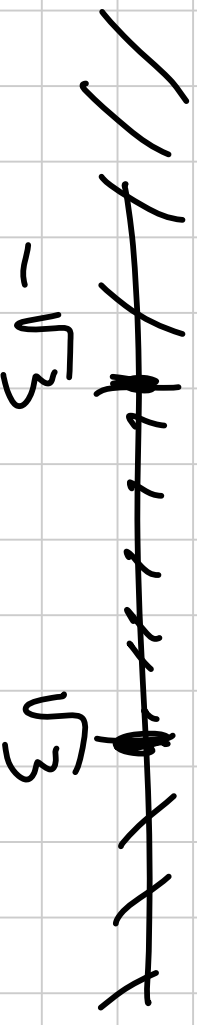
$$= 1$$

$$\text{se } \frac{X^2}{3} < 1$$

ho serie converg
absoluta mente

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

Le serie conv. absolutamente



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

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

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \text{sen} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{x^2}{3} \right)^n$$

$a_n \not\rightarrow 0 \rightarrow a_n \rightarrow +\infty$

non converge

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

$$x^2 = 3$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \text{sen} \frac{1}{n}$$

1) $a_n \frac{1}{n}$ divergentes

konf.

2) $a_n = a_n \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$
 $n \rightarrow +\infty$

no konf.
absoluter

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

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

konf.

absoluter

Funzioni continue

Def. $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $X \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, $x_0 \in X$

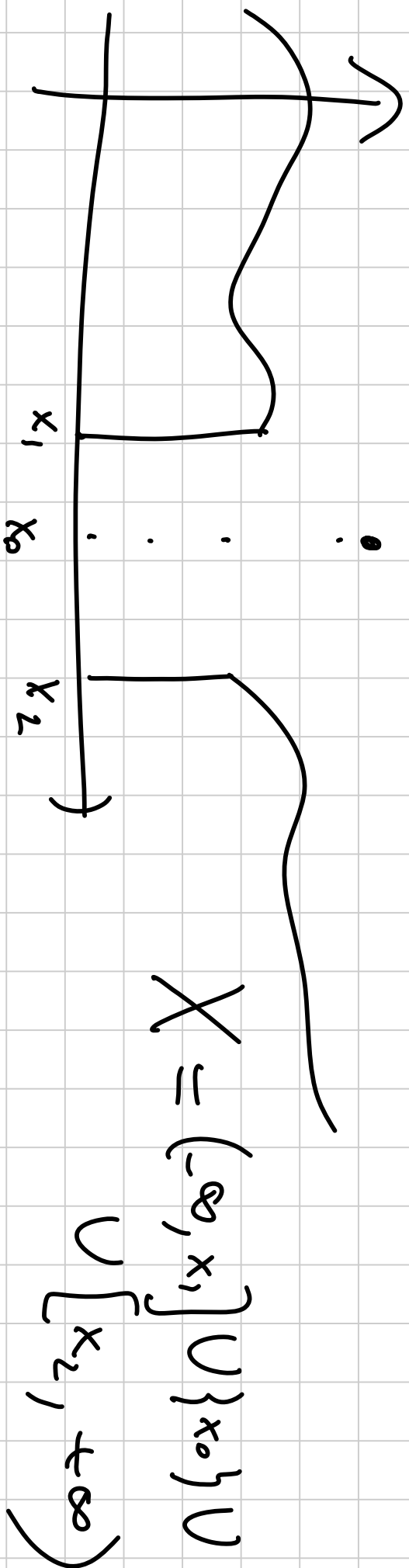
x_0 è isolato $\Rightarrow f$ è continua
in x_0

Se x_0 è punto di accumulazione di X si dice continua

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$$

x_0 è isolato per $X \Rightarrow x_0 \in X$

non è un punto di accumulazione



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$$



$$\forall a_n \rightarrow x_0 \quad \lim_n f(a_n) = f(x_0)$$

10. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x = 0 = \sin 0$
11. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x = 1 = \cos 0$ continuous in $X = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} x = x_0$$

$$\forall x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$$

Def.

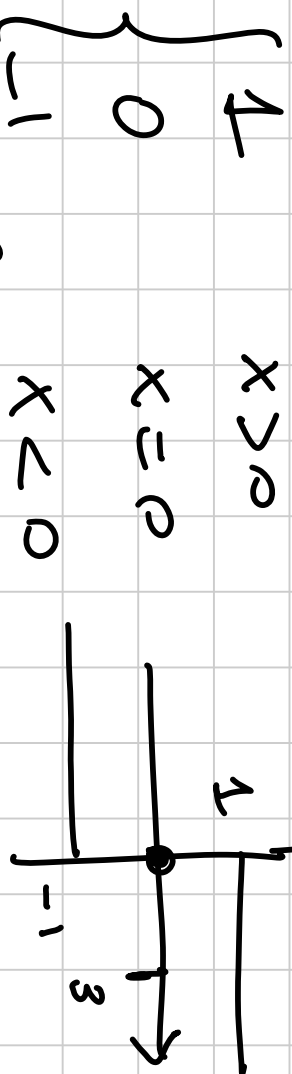
f é contínua de direita se $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = f(x_0)$

" " de esquerda se $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = f(x_0)$

f é contínua em $x_0 \Leftrightarrow f$ é contínua de dx e de $-dx$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x$$

é contínua em $x=0$?



$$f(0) = 0$$

von \bar{x} continue

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -1 \neq 0$$

in $x=0$

$$x=3$$

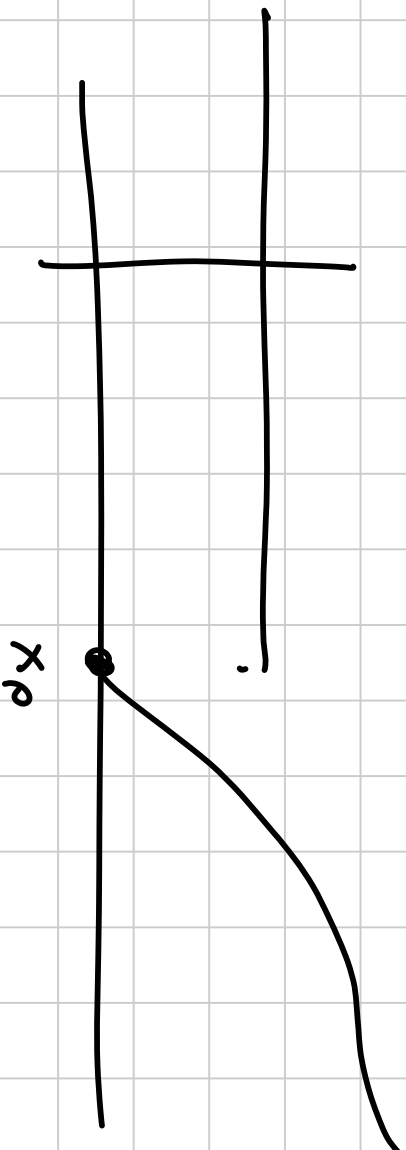
f \bar{x} continue in $x=3$?

$$f(3) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = 1 = f(3)$$

f \bar{x} continue $\forall x_0 \neq 0$.

$$f(x_0) = 0$$



$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = 0$ f continue de x
in x_0

Proprietă f, g sono continue in x_0
 $f + g, f \cdot g, c f, \frac{1}{g} (g \neq 0)$
 $|f|$ sono funzioni continue in x_0 .

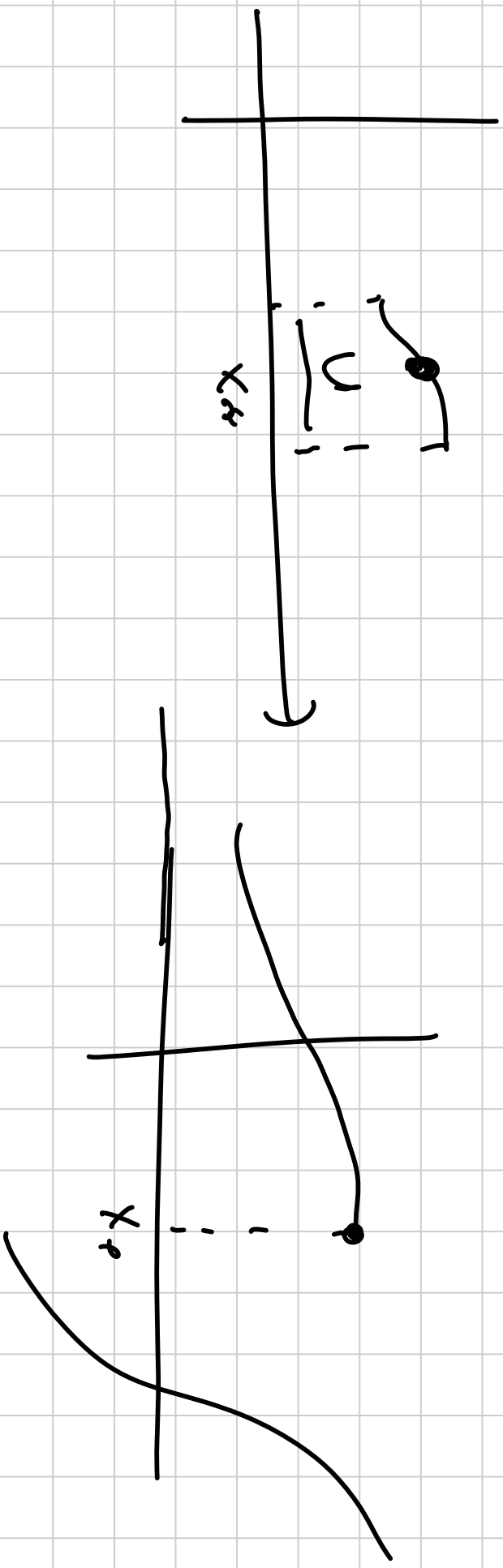
Def. f \bar{x} continue in X se \bar{x}
continue in ogni $x_0 \in X$.

Proprietă f, g continue $\Rightarrow f \circ g$ \bar{x} continue

$g \in C^1$ continua in x_0 e $f \in C^1$ continua in $g(x_0) \Rightarrow f \circ g \in C^1$ continua in x_0

Teo. Inversione del segno

f continua in x_0 , $f(x_0) > 0 \Rightarrow$
 $\exists U$ intorno di x_0 in cui $f(x) > 0, \forall x \in U$.



Da trovare all'incirca delle funzioni
non note

tra le funzioni elementari
sono considerate come definite.

$\sec x$, $\csc x$, $\operatorname{tg} x$,

e^x , a^x

x^a

$\log x$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - \log x} \quad \text{an} \left(\frac{2}{x^2 - 1} + e^x \right)$$

~~$x \in X$~~ (dominio) $\Rightarrow f$ \bar{e} continua
in X

Puncti de discontinuitate

f nu \bar{x} continue in x_0

1) $\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \neq f(x_0) \Rightarrow$ ne une discontinuitate eliminabile

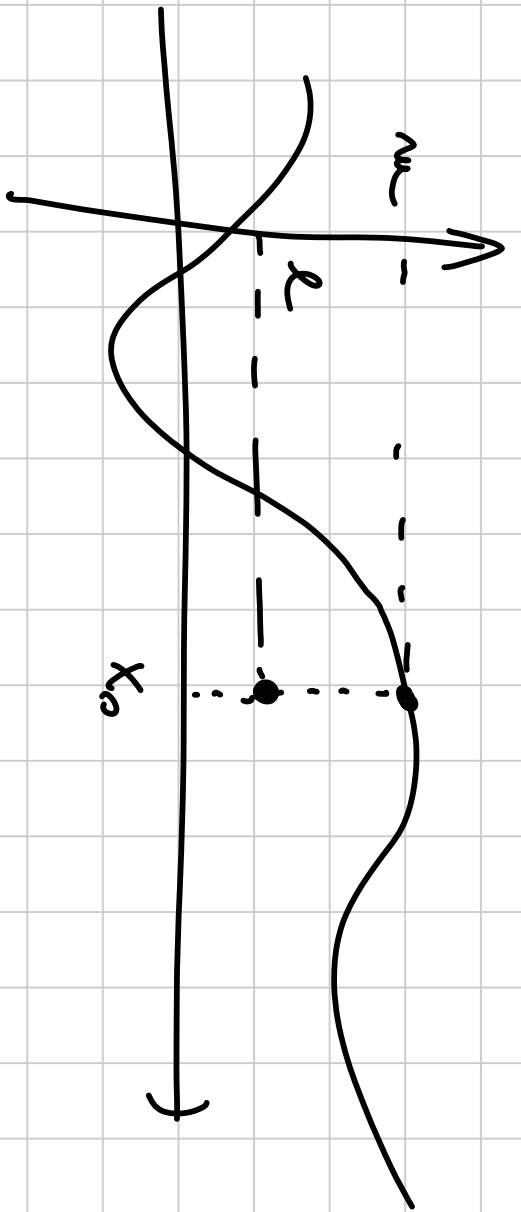
$\nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$

\exists punct $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} e$

nu o no discontinuitate

f discontinuitate de salt, 1^e specie

f nu o discontinuitate de 2^e specie



f
 we were discontinuity
 eliminable in x_0

$$f(x_0) = l$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = w \neq l = f(x_0)$$

no. down
 $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{x} \\ 5 \end{cases}$$

$x \neq 0$ f continue

$$x \neq 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

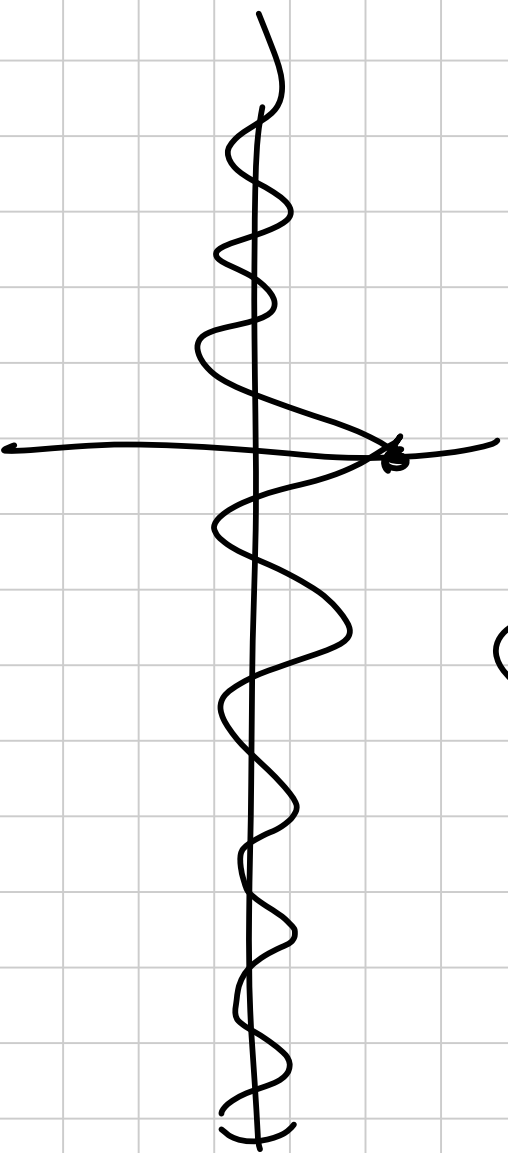
$$f(0) = 5$$

? $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 5$?

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \neq 5$$

eliminierbar

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ 1 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$



$x = 0$

$g(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$

~~was ist definiert~~
in $x = 0$

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

$$\forall x \neq 0$$

donc \bar{x} de fonction
est continue

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1/x \\ 2 \end{cases}$$

$$x \neq 0$$

$$x = 0$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x}$$

discontinue de

2^e espèce

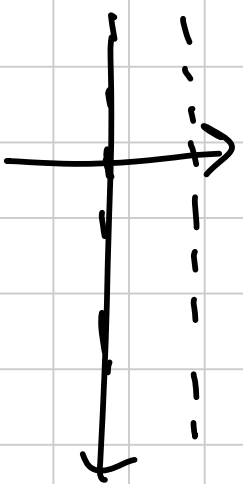
pour $f(x)$

$$f(x) = \text{ogni } x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -1$$

discontinuità di salto.



$$\underline{\text{Es.}} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0 & x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$$

$$\nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \quad \forall x_0$$

\forall da non è continua
in nessun punto!