

SERIE numeriche

DEF. Data una successione

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

la serie associata ad esso
è la successione

$$S_k = \sum_{n=0}^k a_n$$

CIOE': Successione:

$$a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k$$

$\Rightarrow$ Serie associata

$$S_0 = Q_0$$

$$S_1 = Q_0 + Q_1$$

$$S_2 = Q_0 + Q_1 + Q_2$$

$\vdots$

$$S_k = Q_0 + Q_1 + \dots + Q_k$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^k Q_n$$

S_k è una nuova
successione

Pb: converge? limite?

Se $\exists$ $\bar{\epsilon}$ finito?

NOTAZIONE :

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n = \lim_{K \rightarrow +\infty} S_K$$

CASO FONDAMENTALE:

$$\text{Se } a_n \geq 0 \quad \forall n$$

allora S_K $\bar{\epsilon}$ ^{debolmente} crescente

$$\Rightarrow \exists \lim_{K \rightarrow +\infty} S_K$$

$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n = \begin{cases} +\infty \\ L \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$

Se $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n = \underline{+\infty}$ si dice
SERIE DIVERGENTE

Se $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n = \underline{L} \in \mathbb{R}$ si dice
SERIE CONVERGENTE

CONFRONTO TRA

SERIE e INTEGRALI impropri

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

Supponiamo $\cdot f$ decrescente

$\cdot f$ integrabile in
 $[0, n] \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

Consideriamo la successione

$$Q_n = f(n) \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\text{cioè: } Q_0 = f(0), \quad Q_1 = f(1)$$

$$Q_2 = f(2)$$

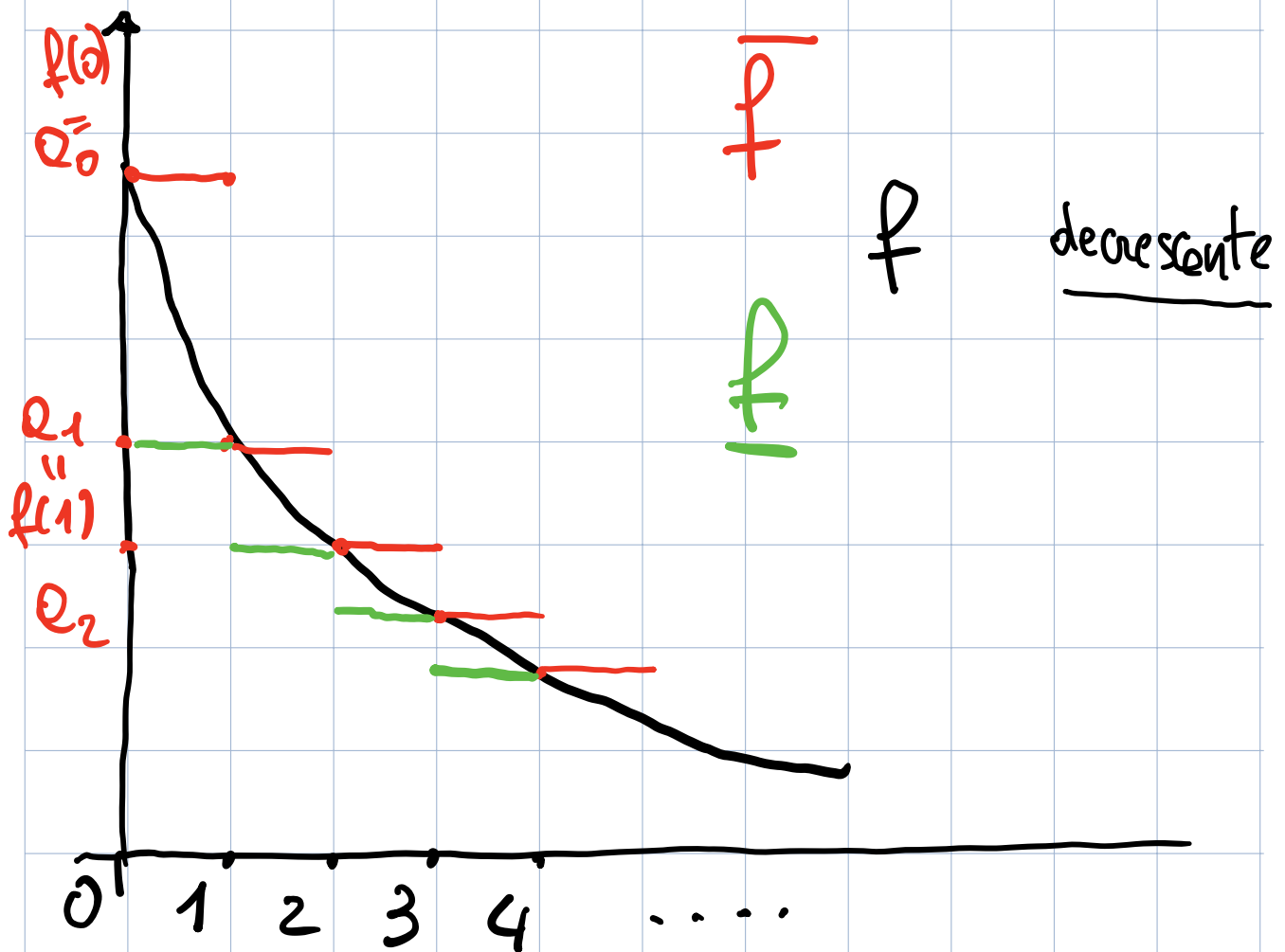
ecc...

esempio: $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$
 $\Rightarrow Q_n = \frac{1}{n}$

Introduciamo due
funzioni ausiliarie

- $\overline{f}(x) = f(n) = Q_n$ se $x \in [n, n+1)$

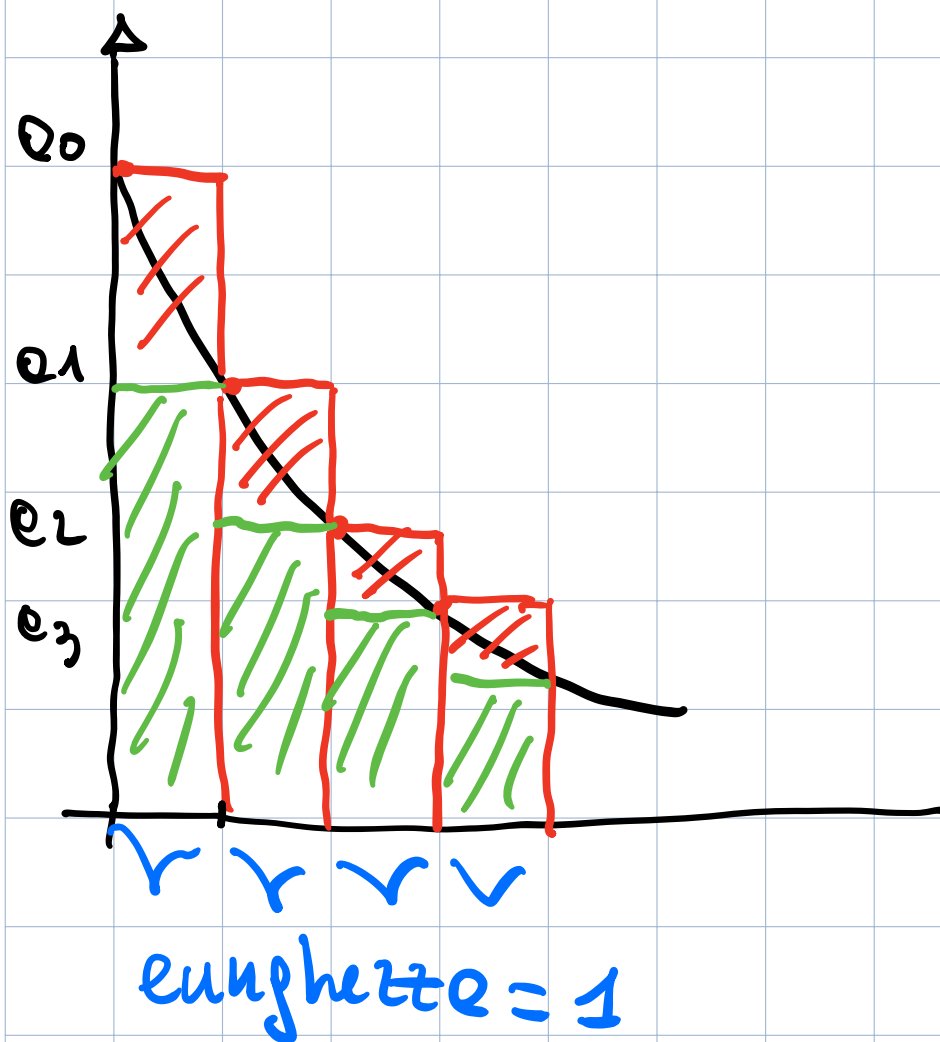
- $\underline{f}(x) = f(n+1) = Q_{n+1}$ se $x \in [n, n+1)$



Per costruzione: $\underline{f}(x) \leq f(x) \leq \bar{f}(x)$

perché f è decrescente

Integrali:



$$S_K = \sum_{n=0}^K Q_n$$

$$= \int_0^{K+1} \tilde{f}(x) dx$$

Ma f decrescente $\Rightarrow$ per costruzione

$$S_K = Q_0 + \int_0^{K+1} \underline{f}(x) dx$$

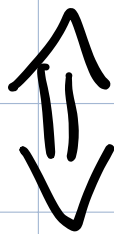
CRITERIO del confronto
per integrali :

$$\underline{f}(x) \leq f(x) \leq \bar{f}(x)$$

$$\& \quad \int \bar{f}(x) = Q_0 + \int \underline{f}(x)$$

$Q \in \mathbb{N}$:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx \text{ converge}$$



$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} Q_n \text{ converge}$$

$$\text{dove } Q_n = f(n)$$

Poiché $\sum e_n = \int \bar{f}(x) dx$
 $= e_0 + \int \underline{f}(x) dx$

OSS

Possiamo applicare
 criterio
 per f def.^{nte}
 decrescente

cioè: $\exists x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^+$ t.c.

$\forall x \geq x_0$ $f(x)$ è
 decrescente

✓

x_0

✓

$$\int_0^{\infty} = \int_0^{x_0} + \int_{x_0}^{\infty}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^K = \sum_{n=0}^{[x_0]+1} + \sum_{[x_0]+2}^K$$

ESEMPI:

Serie armonica

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \quad \text{DIVERGE}$$

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

serie armonica generalizzata

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

DIVERGE $\forall d \leq 1$

CONVERGE $\forall d > 1$

In generale:

$$S_k = \sum_{n=0}^k a_n$$

Supponiamo che la
serie converga
OVVERO

$$\exists \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} S_k = L \in \mathbb{R}$$

notazione:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n = L$$

cosa possiamo dire di

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = ?$$

PROP.

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$$

CONVERGE

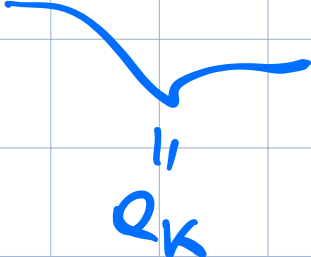


$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$$

DIM. $S_k = \sum_{n=0}^k Q_n$

$$S_k - S_{k-1} = Q_k$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (S_k - S_{k-1}) = L - L = 0$$



□

cioè:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Q_n = 0$$

è condizione necessaria

per la convergenza delle
serie $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$.

ATTENZIONE : non è
condizione
sufficiente

Esempio:

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

MA

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$$

SERIE GEOMETRICA

LEMMA algebrico:

$$1 - b^{n+1} = (1-b) \cdot (1+b+b^2+\dots+b^n)$$

ad esempio:

$$1 - b^2 = (1-b) (1+b)$$

$$1 - b^3 = (1-b) (1+b+b^2)$$

Lemma $\Rightarrow$ se $b \neq 1$

$$1 + b + b^2 + \dots + b^k = \frac{1 - b^{k+1}}{1 - b}$$

CIDE' :

Soit $b > 0, b \neq 1$

Donc $\{e_n\}$

$$e_n = b^n$$

La série $S_k = \sum_{n=0}^k b^n$

$$= \frac{1 - b^{k+1}}{1 - b}$$

n.b.

$b < 1$:

$$b^{k+1} \longrightarrow 0$$

$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty}$

$$S_k = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b^n$$

$$= \lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - b^{K+1}}{1 - b} = \frac{1}{1 - b}$$

$$\text{Se } b > 1: b^K \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\text{Se } b = 1: b^n = 1 \quad \forall n$$

$$\Rightarrow Q_n = 1 \quad \forall n$$

$$S_K = \sum_{n=0}^K 1^n = \sum_{n=0}^K 1 = K \rightarrow +\infty$$

consequenz:

PROP. Sia $Q_n = b^n$
con $0 < b$

ALLORA:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b^n \text{ CONVERGE } \Leftrightarrow b < 1$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b^n \text{ DIVERGE } \Leftrightarrow b \geq 1$$

Dim.

$$S_k = \sum_{n=0}^k b^n = \frac{1-b^{k+1}}{1-b}$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} b^{k+1} = \begin{cases} \rightarrow 0 & \text{se } b < 1 \\ \rightarrow +\infty & \text{se } b > 1 \end{cases}$$

Quindi se $b > 1 \Rightarrow \sum = +\infty$

$$\text{se } b < 1 \Rightarrow \sum b^n = \frac{1}{1-b}$$

Poiché

$$\sum = \frac{1 - \underbrace{b^{K+1}}_{\text{tende a } 0}}{1-b}$$

$$\text{se } b = 1 \quad a_n = b^n = 1 \quad \forall n$$

$$\Rightarrow S_K = 1 + K$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum 1^n = \sum 1 \quad \text{DIVERGE}$$



n

∞

$$Q_n = b \rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b^n$$

RAPPORTO $\frac{Q_{n+1}}{Q_n} = \frac{b^{n+1}}{b^n} = b$

RADICE
n-esima : $\sqrt[n]{b^n} = b$

$\Rightarrow$

CRITERI di
convergenza
per serie a
termini positivi.

CRITERIO del RAPPORTO:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = b$$

ALLORA:

- $\underline{b} < 1 \Rightarrow \sum a_n$
converge
- $b = 1 \Rightarrow$ non si può dire niente
- $\underline{b} > 1 \Rightarrow \sum a_n$
DIVERGE

CRITERIO della RADICE

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = b$$

allora :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underline{b < 1} \Rightarrow \sum a_n \text{ converge} \\ b = 1 \Rightarrow \text{non si pu\`o dire niente} \\ \underline{b > 1} \Rightarrow \sum a_n \text{ DIVERGE} \end{array} \right.$$

ALTRI CRITERI:

CRITERIO confronto

$$0 \leq a_n \leq b_n \quad \forall n$$

$$\sum a_n \text{ DIVERGE} \Rightarrow \sum b_n \text{ DIVERGE}$$

$$\sum b_n \text{ CONVERGE} \Rightarrow \sum a_n \text{ CONVERGE}$$

CRITERIO del QUOZIENTE

Dette 2 successioni

$$\{a_n\}, \{b_n\}$$

se $\exists$ finito e non nullo

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \beta$$

$$\beta \neq 0, +\infty$$

ALLORA :

$$\sum a_n \text{ CONVERGE } (\Leftrightarrow) \sum b_n \text{ converge }$$

$$\sum a_n \text{ DIVERGE } (\Leftrightarrow) \sum b_n \text{ DIVERGE }$$

Come COROLLARIO abbiamo

CRITERIO dell'ORDINE di INFINITESIMO

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{Q_n}{\left(\frac{1}{n^\alpha}\right)} = \beta$$

$\beta \neq 0, +\infty$

ALLORA:

$$\alpha \leq 1 \Rightarrow \sum Q_n \text{ DIVERGE}$$

$$\alpha > 1 \Rightarrow \sum Q_n \text{ CONVERGE}$$

Esempi

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{n^2+2} \quad \text{DIVERGE}$$

Perché

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

(ioè):

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

$$= \frac{1}{n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

equiv.^{nte}:

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

$l \neq 0, +\infty$

$$\sum \frac{1}{n} \text{ diverge} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{n+1}{n^2+2} \text{ diverge}$$

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2} \right) \text{ converge}$$

$$\text{Paché} \quad \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2} \right) = \frac{1}{n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)$$

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

eq. ^{nte}: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty}$

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

$\frac{1}{n^2} \neq 0$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ converge}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e_n\left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right) \text{ converge}$$

$$\text{Taylor : } \ln(1+t) = t + o(t)$$

$$\text{in } \underline{t=0}$$

$$\ln(1+t) \sim t$$

$$\text{NOSTRO CASO : } t = \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$t \rightarrow 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \frac{1}{n^2} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n^2 \rightarrow +\infty$$

③ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}}$ DIVERGE

Poiché $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$

Per tanto $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 1 \neq 0$

non è verificata la condizione necessaria

$\Rightarrow \sum$ DIVERGE

$$(4) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n + 5n^2}{3^n + 6n}$$

Idea: $a_n = \frac{2^n + 5n^2}{3^n + 6n} \sim \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n$

CRITERIO RADICE:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{2^n + 5n^2}{3^n + 6n}} =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{2^n \cdot \left(1 + \frac{5n^2}{2^n}\right)}}{\sqrt[n]{3^n \cdot \left(1 + \frac{6n}{3^n}\right)}} =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \cdot \sqrt[n]{1 + \frac{5n^2}{2^n}}}{3 \cdot \sqrt[n]{1 + \frac{6n}{3^n}}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

→ 0
→ 0

$\frac{2}{3} < 1 \Rightarrow$ Serie converge

⑤
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2 + (-1)^n}{2^n}$$

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

$$\sum \frac{3}{2^n} = 3 \cdot \sum \frac{1}{2^n}$$

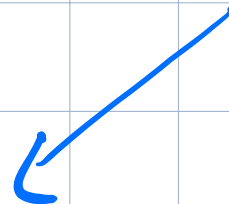
$$\sum \frac{1}{2^n}$$

CONVERGE

$$= \sum \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \quad \text{base } b < 1$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$\sum \frac{1}{2^n} \leq \sum \frac{2 + (-1)^n}{2^n} \leq \sum \frac{3}{2^n}$$



converge

$\Rightarrow \sum$ CONVERGE

⑥
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1 + \sqrt{n}}{(n+1)^3}$$
 converge

$$Q_n = \frac{1 + \sqrt{n}}{(n+1)^3}$$

numerator $\rightarrow \infty$
come $n^{\frac{1}{2}}$

denominator $\rightarrow \infty$
come n^3

OVERO :

$$Q_n \sim \frac{1}{n^{3-\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$Q_n \sim \frac{1}{n^{\frac{5}{2}}}$$

Porche :

$$Q_n = \frac{\sqrt{n} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right)}{n^3 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{3n^2}{n^3} + \frac{3n}{n^3} + \frac{1}{n^3} \right)}$$

CRITERIO del quoziente

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1 + \sqrt{n}}{(n+1)^3}}{\frac{1}{n^{\frac{5}{2}}}} = \underline{1} \neq 0, +\infty$$

Quindi $\sum \frac{1 + \sqrt{n}}{(n+1)^3} \sim$

$$\sim \sum \frac{1}{n^{5/2}}$$

$\frac{5}{2} > 1 \Rightarrow$ SERIE converge

⑦ $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{n}$ converge

perché $e^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{n}$

Quindi

$$Q_n = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{n} \sim \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \\ = \frac{1}{n^2}$$

equiv. nte

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n^2}} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{\frac{1}{n}} = 1 \neq 0, +\infty$$

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

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