

ANALISI MATEMATICA B

LEZIONE 27 - 22.11.2021

Criterio di condensazione di Cauchy

Sia $a_k \geq 0$, a_k decrescenti allora

$\sum a_k$ ha lo stesso carattere di $\sum 2^k a_{2^k}$

dim

$$\begin{array}{l}
 f(a) \checkmark \\
 \hline
 a_2 + a_3 \checkmark \\
 \hline
 a_4 + a_5 + a_6 + a_7 \\
 \hline
 a_8 + a_9 + a_{10} + a_{11} + \dots + a_{15} \\
 \hline
 a_{16} + \dots + a_{31} \\
 \vdots
 \end{array}$$

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \quad \begin{array}{l} a_k \geq 0 \\ \Downarrow \\ S_n \text{ \u00e9 crescente} \end{array}$$

$$\lim_{K \rightarrow +\infty} S_K = \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} S_{2^N - 1}$$

$$S_{2^0 - 1} = 0$$

$$S_{2^1 - 1} = a_1$$

$$S_{2^2 - 1} = a_1 + a_2 + a_3$$

\vdots

$$S_{2^N - 1} = \left((a_1) + a_2 \right) + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + \dots + a_8 + \dots + a_{2^N - 1}$$

$$S_{2^N-1} = \sum_{k=1}^{2^N-1} a_k = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \sum_{k=2^n}^{2^{n+1}-1} a_k$$

$$S_{2^N-1} = a_1 + (a_2 + a_3) + (a_4 + \dots + a_7) + \dots + (a_{2^{N-1}} + \dots + a_{2^N-1})$$

$n=0$ $n=1$ $n=2$ $n=N-1$

$$\left(a_{2^n} + a_{2^n+1} + \dots + a_{2^{n+1}-1} \right) + a_{2^{n+1}}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} 2^n \cdot a_{2^{n+1}} \leq \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \sum_{k=2^n}^{2^{n+1}-1} a_k \leq \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} 2^n \cdot a_{2^n}$$

Se $\sum a_k$ é convergente

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\sum 2^k a_{2^{k+1}} \text{ é convergente}$$

$$\Updownarrow$$

$$\sum 2^{k-1} a_{2^k} \text{ é convergente}$$

$$\Updownarrow$$

$$\sum 2^k a_{2^k} \text{ é convergente}$$

Se $\sum 2^k a_{2^k}$ é convergente

$$\Downarrow$$

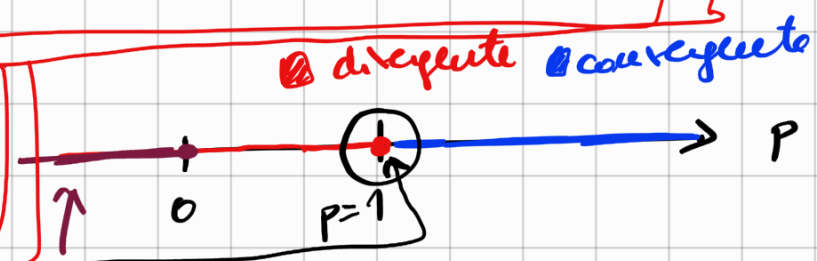
$$\sum a_k \text{ é convergente}$$

□

Esempio

$$\sum_k \frac{1}{k^p} \text{ \u00e9 convergente } \Leftrightarrow p > 1.$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{k} \text{ \u00e9 divergente}$$



Ma non \u00e9 infinitesimo

Esempio

$$k \ll k \ln k \ll k^{1+\epsilon}$$

$$\rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{k \ln k} \text{ converge? NO}$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{k \cdot \ln^p k} \text{ converge}$$

$$[\ln^p k = (\ln k)^p]$$

Criterio di condensation

$$\sum \cancel{2^k} \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{2^k} \cdot \ln^p(2^k)}$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{(k \ln 2)^p} = \frac{1}{\ln^p 2} \sum \frac{1}{k^p}$$

converge
 \Leftrightarrow
 $p > 1.$

$$\frac{1}{(k \ln k)^{1+\epsilon}} \ll \frac{1}{k \ln k (\ln \ln k)} \ll \frac{1}{k \ln k}$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{k \ln k \cdot \ln \ln k} \text{ converge?}$$

Criterio del rapporto

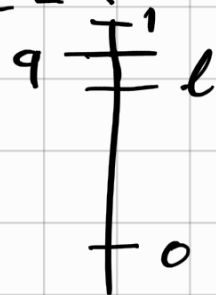
$$a_k > 0$$

$$a_k \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \text{già fatto}$$

$$\frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} \rightarrow l$$

Se $l < 1$ allora $\sum a_k$ è convergente
già fatto

Se $l > 1$ allora $a_k \rightarrow +\infty$
 $\Rightarrow \sum a_k = +\infty$



dim (*)

$$\frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} \rightarrow l < 1$$

Prendo q : $l < q < 1$.

$$\frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} \leq q \text{ definitivamente}$$

$$\exists N: k \geq N: a_{k+1} \leq q \cdot a_k$$

$$a_{N+1} \leq q \cdot a_N$$

$$a_{N+2} \leq q \cdot a_{N+1} \leq q^2 \cdot a_N$$

\vdots

$$a_{N+k} \leq q^k \cdot a_N$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} a_{N+k} \text{ è convergente con}$$

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

ricorda si stima a

$$\sum q^k \cdot a_N$$

$$= a_N \sum q^k < +\infty$$

\uparrow
 $q < 1$.

□

Criterio della radice

$$a_k \geq 0$$

$$\sqrt[k]{a_k} \rightarrow l$$

* se $l < 1$ la serie $\sum a_k$ converge

conseguenza di $a_k \rightarrow +\infty$

se $l > 1$ la serie $\sum a_k$ diverge.

dim * Se lgo q :

$$l < q < 1$$

definitivamente

$$\sqrt[k]{a_k} \leq q$$

ovvero: $a_k \leq q^k$

$\sum a_k$ converge in quanto $\sum q^k$ converge essendo $q < 1$. \square

Oss

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \rightarrow l$$

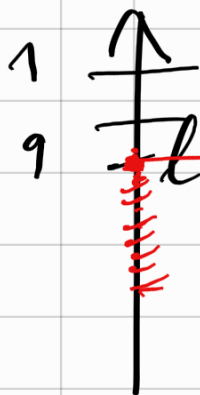
Criterio rapporto/radice

$$\sqrt[n]{a_n} \rightarrow l$$

$$a_n > 0$$



$\sum a_n$ converge



$$\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[k]{a_k} = l$$

In realtà basta che

$$\limsup_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[k]{a_k} = l < 1$$

Se $q > l$.

$a_k \leq q$ definitivamente

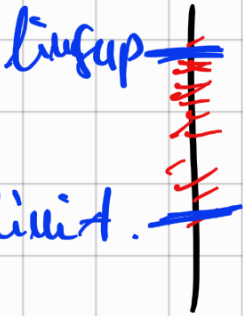
$\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} a_k = l \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0$: définitivement $l - \varepsilon < a_k < l + \varepsilon$

$\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{R}$ $\limsup_{k \rightarrow +\infty} a_k = l \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0$:
 def. $a_k < l + \varepsilon$
 freq. $l - \varepsilon < a_k$

$\liminf_{k \rightarrow +\infty} a_k = l \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0$:
 freq. $a_k < l + \varepsilon$
 def. $l - \varepsilon < a_k$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$
 O qui a_k : définitivement

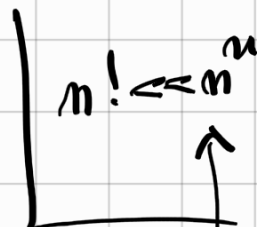
$$\left(\liminf a_k \right) - \varepsilon \leq a_k \leq \limsup a_k + \varepsilon$$



Exemple

$$\sum \frac{n!}{n^n}$$

$$a_n = \frac{n!}{n^n}$$



$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{\cancel{(n+1)!}}{\cancel{n!}} \frac{n^n}{(n+1)^{n+1}} = \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^n = \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n} \rightarrow \frac{1}{e} < 1.$$

la série converge

$$\frac{n!}{n^n} \rightarrow 0 \text{ non basta}$$

In alternativa

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

$$\sum \frac{1}{n^2} < +\infty$$

a $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n!}{n^n} \cdot n^2 = 0$

$p=2$
 $1+4+9+16$
 $4+9+16$

osservazione

$a_k = k^p$

$\frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} = \frac{(k+1)^p}{k^p} = \left(\frac{k+1}{k}\right)^p = \left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right)^p$

$\sum k^p = \sum \frac{1}{k^{-p}}$

converge
 \Updownarrow
 $p < -1$

\downarrow
 1

Esercizio

$\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^k}{k^2}$

$x > 0$

Per quali x la serie converge?

Se $x > 0$ $\frac{x^k}{k^2} > 0$ posso applicare il

criterio del rapporto:

$a_k = \frac{x^k}{k^2}$ $\frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} = \frac{x^{k+1}}{(k+1)^2} \cdot \frac{k^2}{x^k}$

$= \frac{x}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right)^2} \rightarrow \frac{x}{1} = x$

Se $x < 1$ ($x > 0$) la serie converge

Se $x > 1$ la serie diverge

Se $x=1$ $a_k = \frac{1}{k^2}$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \sum \frac{1}{k^p} \text{ converge} \\ \Leftrightarrow p > 1. \end{array} \right\}$
 $p=2$
 la serie converge.

Criterio della radice:

$\sqrt[k]{k} \rightarrow 1$
 $p < k \rightarrow +\infty$

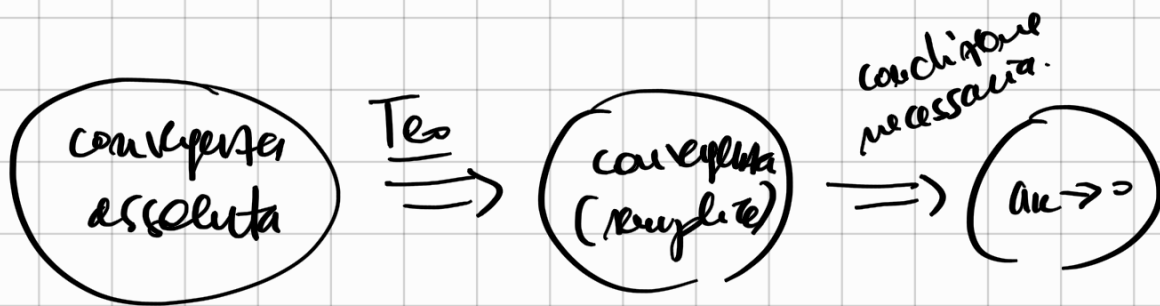
$x > 0$: $\sqrt[k]{\frac{x^k}{k^2}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt[k]{k^2}} = \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt[k]{k}}\right)^2 \rightarrow \frac{x}{1} = x.$

SERIE A SEGNO VARIABILE

Teorema (convergenza assoluta)

Se $\sum |a_k|$ è convergente allora $\sum a_k$ è convergente.

def Trinomio che la serie $\sum a_k$ converge assolutamente se $\sum |a_k|$ converge.



ES

$$\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k^2} \rightarrow 1 + 0 + \frac{1}{9} + 0 + \dots$$

$$= -1 + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{16} + \dots$$

$$\rightarrow 0 + \frac{1}{4} - 0 + \frac{1}{16} + 0 + \dots$$

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

$\sum \frac{1}{k^2}$ converge

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

a_k
 a_k^+

dim

a_k

$$a_k^+ = \begin{cases} a_k & \text{se } a_k \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{se } a_k < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a_k^- = \begin{cases} -a_k = |a_k| & \text{se } a_k \leq 0 \\ 0 & \text{se } a_k > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a_k = a_k^+ - a_k^-$$

$$0 \leq a_k^+ \leq |a_k|$$

$$0 \leq a_k^- \leq |a_k|$$

$\sum a_k^+$ converge

$\sum a_k^-$ converge

Hyp.
 $\sum |a_k|$
converge

$$\sum a_k = \sum (a_k^+ - a_k^-) = \sum a_k^+ - \sum a_k^-$$

↑
é convergente

□