

Soluzioni di alcuni esercizi lasciati per casa

1. $a \in \mathbb{R}, a > 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a^n = +\infty$

$$a^{n+1} = a \cdot a^n > 1 \cdot a^n = a^n$$

dunque (a^n) cresce, pertanto ha limite L .

Per avendo sia $L < +\infty$. $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n \in \mathbb{N}$ t.c.

$$a^n > L - \varepsilon \quad \forall n \geq n_0$$

$$\Rightarrow a^{n+1} \geq a \cdot L - a \cdot \varepsilon \quad \text{ma } a^{n+1} < L$$

$$\text{dunque } L > a \cdot L - a \cdot \varepsilon \Rightarrow \varepsilon > L(a-1)/a$$

contro l'arbitrarietà di ε .

2. $\lim(a_n) = A \in \mathbb{R} \quad \lim(b_n) = B \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\Rightarrow \lim(a_n \cdot b_n) = A \cdot B.$$

Dato $\varepsilon > 0$ cerco N t.c. $|a_n \cdot b_n - A \cdot B| < \varepsilon$

per $n \geq N$. Prendo $\delta > 0$ che poi scelgo
in modo opportuno. Per def. di limite $\exists H, K \in \mathbb{N}$ t.c.

$$|a_n - A| < \delta \quad \forall n \geq H \quad |b_n - B| < \delta \quad \forall n \geq K.$$

Ora $|a_n \cdot b_n - A \cdot B| = |a_n \cdot b_n - a_n \cdot B + a_n \cdot B - A \cdot B|$
 $\leq |a_n| \cdot |b_n - B| + |B| \cdot |a_n - A|$
 $\leq (|A| + \delta) \cdot \delta + |B| \cdot \delta$
 $= \delta \cdot (|A| + |B| + \delta)$

per $n \geq \max(H, K) = N$.

Se $A=B=0$ bante saper $\delta = \sqrt{\varepsilon}$.
 Altrimenti perdo $\delta < \min \left\{ 1, \frac{\varepsilon}{|A|+|B|+1} \right\}$ e ho
 $\delta < \varepsilon$.

3. $\lim (a_n) = L > 0$ (salvo ∞) $\Rightarrow a_n > 0$ per $n \geq N$.

Se $L \in \mathbb{R}$ perde ε f.c. $L-\varepsilon > 0$; per $L = \infty$
 perde $M = 0$ e usare la def.

4. $a_n > 0$, $\lim (a_n) = L \Rightarrow L \geq 0$

Se p.e. $L < 0$ perde $\varepsilon > 0$ f.r. $L-\varepsilon < 0$
 e usare la def. di $\lim \neq 0$.

5. $a_n \leq b_n \leq c_n$, $a_n, c_n \rightarrow L \Rightarrow b_n \rightarrow L$

Dato $\varepsilon > 0$
 $|a_n - L| < \varepsilon$ per $n \geq H$
 $|c_n - L| < \varepsilon$ per $n \geq K$
 $\Rightarrow L - \varepsilon < a_n < b_n < c_n < L + \varepsilon$ per $n \geq \max(H, K)$.

6. $|a_n| \leq b_n$, $b_n \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow a_n \rightarrow 0$

Dato $\varepsilon > 0$ ho $|b_n| < \varepsilon$ per $n \geq \omega$
 $\Rightarrow |a_n| \leq b_n < \varepsilon$ per $n \geq \omega$.

$$7. \quad a_n > 0 \quad \forall n, \quad \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \rightarrow L > 1 \Rightarrow a_n \rightarrow +\infty$$

Sotto $\varepsilon > 0$ t.c. $L - \varepsilon > 1$. Allora $\exists N$ t.c.

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} > L - \varepsilon \quad \forall n \geq N$$

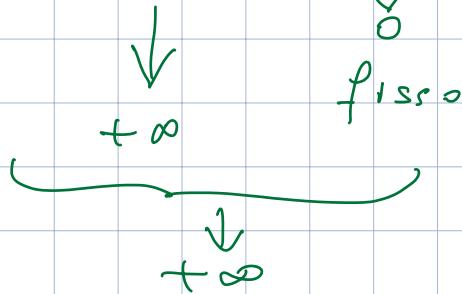
$$\Rightarrow a_{N+1} > (L - \varepsilon) \cdot a_N$$

$$a_{N+2} > (L - \varepsilon) \cdot a_{N+1} > (L - \varepsilon)^2 \cdot a_N$$

$$a_{N+3} > (L - \varepsilon) \cdot a_{N+2} > (L - \varepsilon)^3 \cdot a_N$$

...

$$a_{N+k} > (L - \varepsilon)^k \cdot a_N$$



$$8. \quad g: I \rightarrow J, \quad f: J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$c \in \overline{I}, \quad d \in \overline{J};$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = d, \quad g(x) \neq d \quad \forall x \neq c;$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow d} f(y) = L \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(g(x)) = L.$$

(Faccio il caso $c, d, L \in \mathbb{R}$; altri analoghi)

Dato $\varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta$ t.c.

$$|f(y) - L| < \varepsilon \quad \forall y \in J, y \neq d, |y - d| < \delta$$

$\exists \mu > 0$ t.c.

$$|g(x) - d| < \delta \quad \forall x \in I, x \neq c, |x - c| < \mu$$

$$\Rightarrow |\tilde{f}(g(x)) - L| < \varepsilon \quad \forall x \in I, x \neq c, |x - c| < \mu.$$

g. $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, c \in \overline{I}, L \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}$;

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = L \Leftrightarrow \forall (a_n) \text{ t.c. } \lim a_n = c \\ \exists a_n \neq c \quad \forall n \quad \text{t.h.} \\ \lim f(a_n) = L.$$

Caso $c \in \mathbb{R}, L \in \mathbb{R}$, altri analoghi.

$\boxed{\Rightarrow}$ $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta > 0 \quad \forall x \in I, x \neq c, |x - c| < \delta;$

$$\exists N \text{ t.c. } |a_n - c| < \delta \quad \forall n \geq N$$

$$\Rightarrow |\tilde{f}(a_n) - L| < \varepsilon \quad \forall n \geq N.$$

$\boxed{\Leftarrow}$ Per dimostrare: $\exists \varepsilon > 0 \quad \forall \delta > 0$
 $\exists x \in I, x \neq c, |x - c| < \delta, |\tilde{f}(x) - L| \geq \varepsilon$.

Applico ciò per $\delta = 2^{-m}$ trovando x che dàamo a_n .

$$\text{Allora: } |a_n - c| < 2^{-m} \Rightarrow \lim(a_n) = c;$$

$$|\tilde{f}(a_n) - L| \geq \varepsilon \Rightarrow \lim(\tilde{f}(a_n)) \neq L.$$