

TEST DI MATA' CORSO A.A. 2009-10

es 1 $A = \left\{ a_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n + 3, n \in \mathbb{N}^+ \right\}$

studiare l'insieme A

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

successione crescente limitata

$$b_1 = \left(1 + \frac{1}{1}\right)^1 = 2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} b_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e \quad (\text{limite notevole})$$

$$a_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n + 3$$

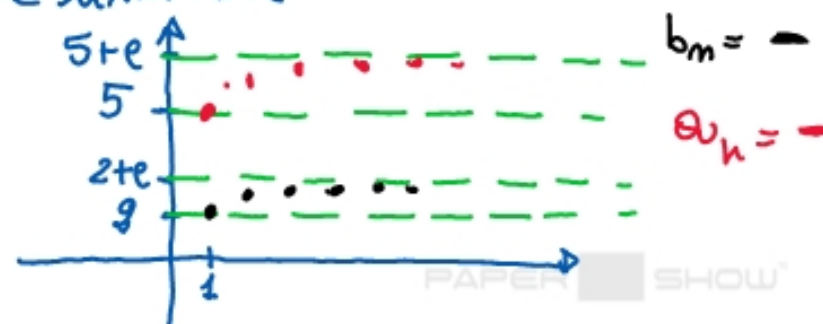
è la b_n traslata di 3 unità verso l'alto

\Rightarrow monotona crescente limitata

quindi

$$\min A = 5$$

$$\sup A = 5 + e$$



es2 $z \in \mathbb{C} : (|z-3|^2 - (5)^2) (|z| + 6) = 0$

è l'insieme dei punti costituiti da:

n.b. il prodotto vale zero se ciascun fattore vale zero:

$$(|z| + 6) = 0$$

$$|z| = -6 \text{ impossibile}$$

se $z = x + iy$ ($|z| \geq 0$)

$$|z| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

quindi

$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = -6 \text{ imp.}$$

$$(|z-3|^2 - (5)^2) = 0$$

sostituendo $z = x + iy$

$$|x + iy - 3|^2 - 25 = 0$$

$$|(x-3) + iy|^2 = 25$$

$$(x-3)^2 + y^2 = 25$$

rappresenta una circonferenza
(confrontata con le formule base)
di centro $(3, 0)$

raggio $R = 5$

$$\text{es 3} \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(h!)^{h-1} - ((h-1)!)^h}{[(h-1)!(h-3)]^{h-1}} + (-1)^h \frac{\sin\left(\frac{3}{h+1}\right)}{h!} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cancel{[(h-1)!]^h} \left[\frac{(h!)^{h-1}}{\cancel{[(h-1)!]^{h-1}}} - \frac{[(h-1)!]^h}{[(h-1)!]^{h-1}} \right]}{\cancel{[(h-1)!]^{h-1}} (h-3)^{h-1}} + (-1)^h \frac{\overset{[-1, 1]}{\sin \frac{3}{h+1}}}{h!} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{(h)^{h-1} \cancel{[(h-1)!]^{h-1}}}{\cancel{[(h-1)!]^{h-1}}} - \frac{\cancel{[(h-1)!]^{h-1}} \cancel{[(h-1)!]}}{\cancel{[(h-1)!]^{h-1}}}}{(h-3)^{h-1}} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(h)^{h-1} \left[1 - \overset{\text{mp } 0}{\frac{(h-1)!}{h^{h-1}}} \right]}{(h-3)^{h-1}} =$$

$$\frac{(h-1)!}{h^{h-1}} = \frac{(h-1)!}{h^{h-1}} \cdot \frac{h}{h} =$$

$$= \frac{h!}{h^h} \text{ mp } 0$$

per conto asintotico

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{h}{h-3} \right)^{h-1} = \lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{h-3}{h} \right)^{1-h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{3}{h} \right)^{1-h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{3}{h} \right)}_{\downarrow 1} \cdot \left[\left(1 - \frac{3}{h} \right)^{-\frac{h}{3}} \right]^3 = e^3$$

es 4

Sia $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ una successione reale. Quale delle seguenti affermazioni risulta la NEGAZIONE delle definizioni di

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = 3$$

A) $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_0 \exists n \geq n_0 : |a_n - 3| > \varepsilon$

→ B) $\exists \varepsilon > 0 : \forall n_0 \exists n \geq n_0 : |a_n - 3| > \varepsilon$

C) $\exists \varepsilon > 0, \exists n_0 : \forall n \geq n_0 |a_n - 3| > \varepsilon$

D) $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_0 : \forall n \geq n_0 |a_n - 3| \geq \varepsilon$

E) $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_0 : \forall n \geq n_0 |a_n| \geq \varepsilon$

F) $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_0 : \forall n \geq n_0 |a_n| \leq \varepsilon$

es 5

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(n)^{1/3}}{(2n)!}$$

applicando il criterio del rapporto

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(n+1)^{\frac{n+1}{3}}}{(2(n+1))!} \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{n^{1/3}} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(n+1)^{\frac{n}{3}} (n+1)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{(2n+2)!} \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{n^{1/3}} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{n+1}{n} \right)^{\frac{n}{3}} \frac{(n+1)^{1/3}}{(2n+2)(2n+1)} \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{(2n)!} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \underbrace{\left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n \right]^{1/3}}_{e^{1/3}}$$

simplifico il fattoriale

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

$= 0 < 1$ converge

$$\downarrow 0 \quad [n^{1/3} / n^2]$$