

Le serie

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

Termine generale della successione
 $= a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n + \dots$
 valore del primo termine (a_0)

SOMME PARZIALI (RIDOTTA N-ESIMA)

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (n+1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_3 &= a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = & n &= 0, 1, 2, 3 \\
 &= 1 + (1+1) + (2+1) + (3+1) = \\
 &= 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$S_5 = \underbrace{a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4}_{S_4} + a_5 = S_4 + a_5$$

$\{S_n\}$ successione delle somme parziali (ridotte)

$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} s_n = S$

↑

{

 $< \infty$ (L) convergente

 $+\infty$ diverge positivamente

 $-\infty$ diverge negativamente

 \nexists oscillante o indeterminata

- calcolare il valore delle sin

 \Rightarrow

stabilire il carattere delle zone

• ES 1

$$\sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^2-1} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{15} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2-1} + \dots$$

$a_2 \quad a_3 \quad a_4 \quad a_n$

$$a_2 = \frac{1}{4-1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$a_3 = \frac{1}{9-1} = \frac{1}{8}$$

,
,
,
,
,

IDENTITÀ POLINOMIALE

$$\frac{1}{n^2-1} = \frac{1}{(n-1)(n+1)} = \frac{A}{n-1} + \frac{B}{n+1} = \frac{A(n+1) + B(n-1)}{(n-1)(n+1)}$$

\nwarrow \nearrow \uparrow
 precedente di n successivo di n $n(A+B) + (A-B)$

Imposto il sistema per calcolare A e B

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ A-B=1 \end{cases}$$

$$3A=1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} A=\frac{1}{2} \\ B=-A=-\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

Termine generale della serie:

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

La serie può venir così scritta:

$$\sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^2-1} = \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} \left[\underbrace{\frac{1}{2}}_{\text{lineare}} \left(\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) \right\} = \quad (*)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n-1} - \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \right]$$

some rearrange equivalents

$$(*) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \right)}_{a_2} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right)}_{a_3} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right)}_{a_4} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6} \right)}_{a_5} + \dots + \right. \\ \left. + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{n-3} - \frac{1}{n-1} \right)}_{a_{n-2}} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{n-2} - \frac{1}{n} \right)}_{a_{n-1}} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right)}_{a_n} + \dots \right]$$

$$S_n = \frac{1}{2} \left[\overset{\cdot}{1} - \overset{\cdot}{\frac{1}{3}} + \overset{\cdot}{\frac{1}{2}} - \overset{\cdot}{\frac{1}{4}} + \overset{\cdot}{\frac{1}{3}} - \overset{\cdot}{\frac{1}{5}} + \overset{\cdot}{\frac{1}{4}} - \overset{\cdot}{\frac{1}{6}} + \dots + \overset{\cdot}{\frac{1}{n-2}} - \overset{\cdot}{\frac{1}{n}} + \overset{\cdot}{\frac{1}{n-1}} - \overset{\cdot}{\frac{1}{n+1}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+1} \right]$$

somme par paires de termes

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{3}{2} - \overset{ND}{\frac{1}{n}} + \overset{ND}{\frac{1}{n+1}} \right] = \frac{3}{4} = S$$

CONVERGENT 5

CN: converge ? pour ?

$$\lim_n a_n = 0$$

$$\lim_n \frac{1}{n^2-1} = 0 \quad \text{potrebo}$$

SERIE GEOMETRICA

$$\sum_n q^n \quad q \in \mathbb{R}$$

serie è convergente se $-1 < q < 1$

$$\text{se } |q| > 1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} q > 1 \\ q < -1 \end{array} \right.$$

diverge $+\infty$

oscillante

$$\left(\lim_n q^n = \infty \right)$$

$$\text{se } |q| < 1$$

$$S_n = \frac{1 - q^{n+1}}{1 - q}$$

inoltre $\sum_n a \cdot q^n = a \cdot \sum_n q^n$ per linearità

$$\bullet \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (3x)^n \quad \text{essa converge x?}$$

serie geométrica, convergente x

$$-1 < 3x < 1$$

$$-\frac{1}{3} < x < \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\bullet \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{x^2 - x}{x^2 - 4} \right)^n$$

serie geométrica convergente \Leftrightarrow

$$-1 < \frac{x^2 - x}{x^2 - 4} < 1$$

devo risolvere il sistema:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - x}{x^2 - 4} > -1 \\ \frac{x^2 - x}{x^2 - 4} < 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - x + x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 4} > 0 \\ \frac{x^2 - x - x^2 + 4}{x^2 - 4} < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$c \in \quad x \neq \pm 2$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2x^2 - x - 4}{x^2 - 4} > 0 \\ \frac{4 - x}{x^2 - 4} < 0 \end{cases}$$

I DIS.

$$\frac{2x^2 - x - 4}{x^2 - 4} > 0$$

$$N: x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+32}}{4} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{33}}{4}$$

$$D: x = \pm 2$$

II DIS

$$\frac{4 - x}{x^2 - 4} < 0$$

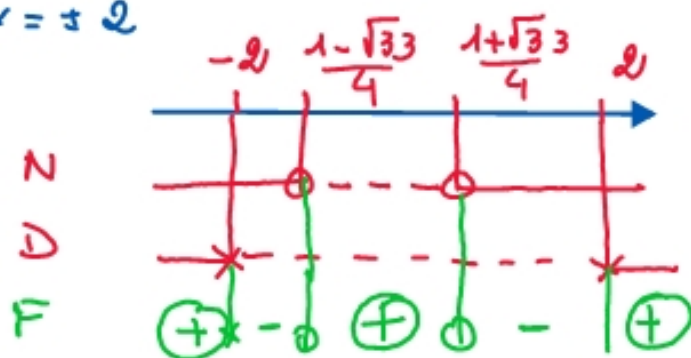
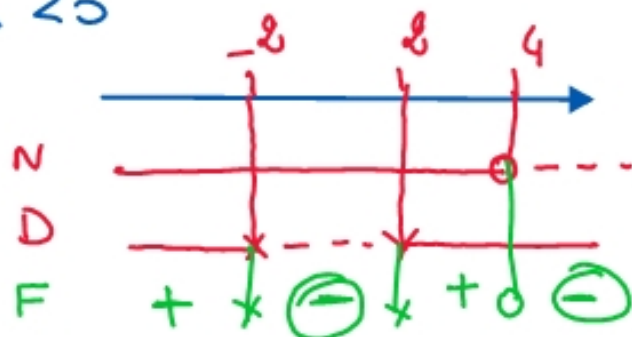
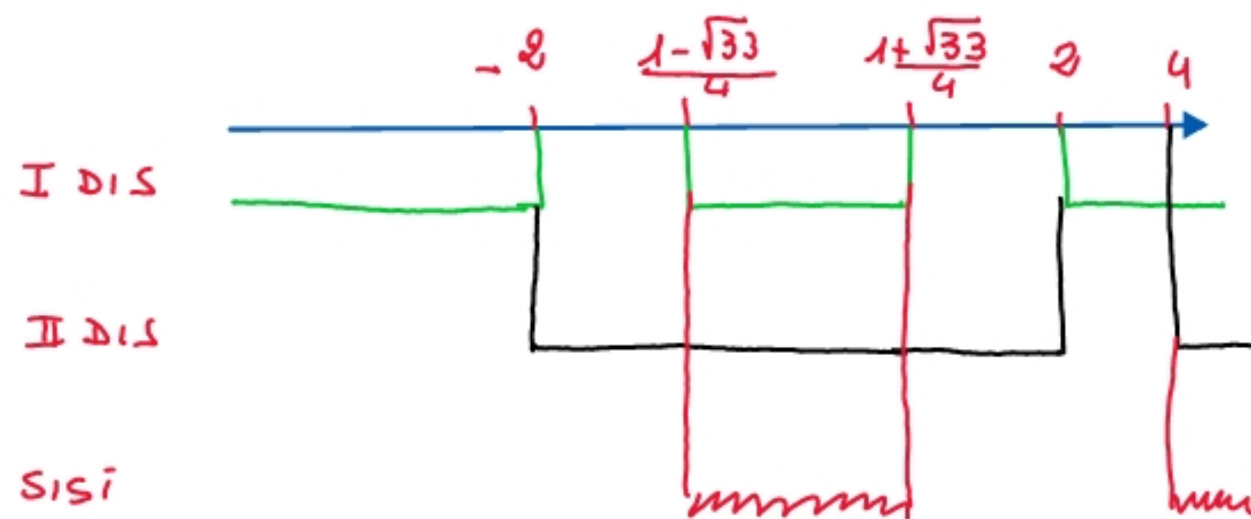


GRAFICO DEL SISTEMA



la serie è convergente per

$$\frac{1-\sqrt{33}}{4} < x < \frac{1+\sqrt{33}}{4}, \quad x > 4$$

es: date la serie:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1 - \ln|x|} \right)^n$$

è una serie geometrica convergente per quali valori di x ?

$$\bullet \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (\cos x)^{2n} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left[(\cos x)^2 \right]^n$$

serie geometrica di ragione $q = (\cos x)^2$

convergenza $\Leftrightarrow |(\cos x)^2| < 1$



$$-1 < (\cos x)^2 < 1$$

più è vero

$$0 \leq (\cos x)^2 \leq 1 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$q \neq 1 \quad (\cos x)^2 \neq 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x \neq k\pi$$

In base alle condizioni necessarie:

se $\lim_n a_n \neq 0$ non è infinitesimo le
successive
(il Teorema fa sapere la serie)

→ NON CONVERGE

se $\lim_n a_n = 0$ il termine generale è
infinitesimo

→ PUO' CONVERGERE

série harmonique

$$\sum_n \frac{1}{n}$$

NON CONVERGENT

série harmonique généralisée

$$\sum_n \frac{1}{n^d}$$

$$d > 1 \quad (d \in \mathbb{R})$$

CONVERGENTES

$$\lim_n \frac{1}{n} = 0$$

$$\lim_n \frac{1}{n^d} = 0$$

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

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{5n+4}{7n-1}$$

① serie a Termi positivi

② C.N.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5n+4}{7n-1} = \frac{5}{7} \neq 0 \quad \text{NON CONVERGE}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{5n+4}{7n^2-1}$$

① serie a Termi positivi

② C.N.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5n+4}{7n^2-1} \sim \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5n}{7n^2} = 0$$

POT CONVERGERE

CRITERI DI CONVERGENZA:

SERIE CON TERMINI POSITIVI

- confronto
- radice
- rapporto

- confronto asintotico

SERIE ALTERNANTI

$$\sum_n (-1)^n \underbrace{\frac{2^n}{n+1}}_+$$

SERIE A TERMINI NEGATIVI

$$\sum \left(-\frac{5}{n^2} \right) = -5 \underbrace{\sum \frac{1}{n^2}}_+$$

$$\sum \left(-\frac{5}{n+1} \right) = -5 \underbrace{\sum \frac{1}{n+1}}_+$$

serie di Termini positivi \rightarrow criterio del rapporto

$$\lim_n \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = L \quad \begin{cases} L < 1 \\ L > 1 \\ L = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{conv. } \sum a_n \\ \text{div. } \sum a_n \\ \text{Teor. inefficace} \end{array}$$

es 1

$+ \infty$

$\sum_{n=1}$

$$\frac{n}{(n+1)!}$$

serie 7.p.

$$\lim_n \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_n \frac{n+1}{[(n+1)+1]!} \cdot \frac{(n+1)!}{n} =$$

$$= \lim_n \frac{n+1}{n} \cdot \frac{\cancel{(n+1)!}}{(n+2)\cancel{(n+1)!}} \approx \lim_n \frac{n}{n^2} = 0 < 1$$

convergente.

$$\bullet \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} \quad \text{S.T.P.}$$

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

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cancel{2^n}}{\cancel{2^n} \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n} = \frac{1}{2} < 1 \quad \text{CONVERGE}$$

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

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

COMBINAISON DE LA SÉRIE

COEFFICIENTE BINOMIALI

$$\left\{ \binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k! (n-k)!} \quad n, k \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

$$\binom{n}{1} = \frac{n!}{\underset{\text{"1"}}{1!} (n-1)!} = n$$


$$\binom{n}{n-1} = \frac{n!}{(n-1)! n - n + 1)!} = \frac{n!}{(n-1)! 1!} = \binom{n}{1}$$

$$\cdot \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\binom{4n}{3n}} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\frac{(4n)!}{(3n)! (4n-3n)!}} =$$


$$= \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(3n)! \cdot n!}{(4n)!}$$

$$\frac{Q_{n+1}}{Q_n} = \frac{[3(n+1)]! \cdot (n+1)!}{[4(n+1)]!} \cdot \frac{(4n)!}{(3n)! \cdot n!} =$$

$$= \frac{(3n+3)! \cdot (n+1)!}{(4n+4)!} \cdot \frac{(4n)!}{(3n)! \cdot n!} =$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{(3h+3)(3h+2)(3h+1)\cancel{(3h)!}(h+1)\cancel{h!}}{(4h+4)(4h+3)(4h+2)(4h+1)\cancel{(4h)!}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{(4h)!}}{\cancel{(3h)!}\cancel{h!}} \\
 &= \frac{(3h+3)(3h+2)(3h+1)(h+1)}{(4h+4)(4h+3)(4h+2)(4h+1)} \sim \frac{n^4}{n^4} \text{ prod}
 \end{aligned}$$



$\frac{d}{n} \quad c_n \quad N \in \mathbb{D} \text{ di pau prod}$

$$= \frac{3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 1}{4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4} = \frac{27}{256} < 1 \quad \text{converge.}$$