

Tutorato di AM1b limiti di successioni
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$$\begin{aligned}
 1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} & \left[\frac{\tan(1/n)}{\tan(\frac{2}{n^2})} \right] \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin(1/n)}{\cos(1/n)} \frac{\cos(\frac{2}{n^2})}{\sin(\frac{2}{n^2})} n \frac{n^2}{2} \frac{2}{n^2} = \\
 &\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\cos(\frac{2}{n^2})}{\cos(\frac{1}{n})} \right) \left(\frac{n \sin(\frac{1}{n})}{\frac{2}{n^2} \sin(\frac{2}{n^2})} \right) \left(\frac{1}{n} \frac{n^2}{2} \right) = +\infty \\
 &\left(\text{limite notevole del tipo } \frac{\sin a_n}{a_n} \rightarrow 1 \text{ se } a_n \rightarrow 0 \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \sin \frac{n+1}{n^2} \sqrt[n]{|\sin n|} \\
 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n+1} \sin \frac{n+1}{n^2} \sqrt[n]{|\sin n|} = 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

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

Limite notevole del tipo : $\frac{(\log a_n)^\alpha}{a_n^\beta} \rightarrow 0$ se $a_n \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n 2^n}{3^n} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{(3/2)^n} = 0 \text{ un limite notevole del tipo } \frac{n^\alpha}{a^n} \rightarrow 0 \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \text{ e } \forall a > 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$5) \text{Dimostrare che : } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \left(1 - \cos \frac{1}{n} \right) = 1/2$$

$$n^2 \left(1 - \cos \frac{1}{n} \right) = n^2 (2 \sin^2 \frac{1}{2n}) = \frac{1}{2} (2n \sin \frac{1}{2n})^2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} 1^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$6) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log(1+n+n^3) - 3 \log n}{n(1-\cos \frac{1}{n^2})}$$

Primo passo procedendo come sopra avrò che : $n^4 (1 - \cos \frac{1}{n^2}) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$

$$\text{Secondo passo } n^3 \log \left(\frac{n^3 + n + 1}{n^3} \right) = (n+1) \log \left[\left(1 + \frac{n+1}{n^3} \right)^{\frac{n^3}{n+1}} \right] \rightarrow \infty$$

poiché l'argomento del logaritmo tende ad e

$$(\text{limite notevole del tipo } \left(1 + \frac{x}{a_n} \right)^{a_n} \rightarrow e^x \ \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \ \text{e} \ \forall a_n \rightarrow +\infty).$$

Mettendo insieme i due passi noto che il nostro limite è $= +\infty$.

$$\begin{aligned} 7) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \left| \sin \frac{1}{n} \right| \right)^n \\ = \left[\left(1 + \left| \sin \frac{1}{n} \right| \right)^{\frac{1}{\sin \frac{1}{n}}} \right]^{\frac{n \sin \frac{1}{n}}{n}} \rightarrow e^1 = e \end{aligned}$$

$$8) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \log_{10}(1 + 2/n)$$

$$\begin{aligned} n \log_{10}(1 + 2/n) &= \log_{10} [(1 + 2/n)^n] \rightarrow 2 \log_{10} e \\ (\text{limite notevole } (1 + a/n)^n &\rightarrow e^a) \end{aligned}$$

$$9) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \ln(1 + 1/n)$$

simile al precedente.

$$10) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(e^{1/n} - 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{posto } a_n = e^{1/n} - 1, \text{ si ha } e^{1/n} &= a_n + 1 \text{ e, passando ai logaritmi,} \\ 1/n &= \log a_n + 1, \text{ allora il nostro limite diventa } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{\log a_n + 1} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1/a_n \log(1 + a_n)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\log \left[(1 + a_n)^{\frac{1}{a_n}} \right]} = \frac{1}{\log e} = 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$11) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \log_a(1 + 1/n) \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{R}, a > 0, a \neq 1$$

ragionando come in 1) si ottiene $\log_a e$

$$12) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a^{1/n} - 1)n \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{R}, a > 0, a \neq 1$$

$$\text{Ragionando come in 3) si ottiene } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a^{1/n} - 1)n = \frac{1}{\log a}$$

$$13) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 [\log(1 + 1/n) + \log(1 - 1/n)]$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 [\log(1 + 1/n)(1 - 1/n)] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log [(1 - 1/n^2)]^{n^2} = \log e^{-1} = -1$$

$$14) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin(3/n)}{\sin(2/n)}$$

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