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$$a_n \rightarrow l \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow a_n^{\frac{1}{k}} \rightarrow l^{\frac{1}{k}}, k \in \mathbb{N}$$

Av  $l \neq 0$

Av  $l=0$ :  $\exists a_{k_m} \text{ cw av } a_n^{\frac{1}{k}} \not\rightarrow l^{\frac{1}{k}} \Rightarrow a_{k_m} \not\rightarrow l$

Όσο  $a_n^{\frac{1}{k}} \rightarrow 0$ . Av oxi wice  $\exists \varepsilon > 0, \exists \{a_m\} \text{ cw.}$   
 $|a_m^{\frac{1}{k}}| \geq \varepsilon, \forall m \in \mathbb{N}$   
 $\Rightarrow |a_m| \geq \varepsilon^k \Rightarrow a_m \not\rightarrow 0, m \in \mathbb{N}$   
" $a_n$  (apo $\alpha$   $a_n \geq 0, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ )

Ωτιρμα

Έστω  $\alpha_n \leq \theta_n \leq j_n$ ,  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Av  $\lim a_n = l = \lim j_n$ ,  
 $l \in \mathbb{R}$ , zice  $\lim \theta_n = l$

Anódei $\beta$

Έστω  $\varepsilon > 0: \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ cw } \forall n \geq n_0, l - \varepsilon < a_n < l + \varepsilon$

$\exists n'_0 \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ cw } \forall n \geq n'_0, l - \varepsilon < j_n < l + \varepsilon$

Όστι  $n'' = \max\{n_0, n'_0\}$

$\rightarrow \forall n \geq n'', l - \varepsilon < a_n < l + \varepsilon$

$\forall n \geq n'', l - \varepsilon < j_n < l + \varepsilon$

$l - \varepsilon < a_n \leq \theta_n \leq j_n < l + \varepsilon, \forall n \geq n''$

$\Rightarrow |\theta_n - l| < \varepsilon, \forall n \geq n''$

$\Rightarrow \theta_n \rightarrow l$

Ωτιρμα 1000γραδινων ακαδημιων

0

Aksiomatis

$$1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7n^3 - 6n^2 + 5n + 4}{5n^3 + 2n^2 + n + 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3 \left(7 - \frac{6}{n} + \frac{5}{n^2} + \frac{4}{n^3}\right)}{n^3 \left(5 + \frac{2}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^3}\right)} = 1$$

$$2) \text{ Fórmula } a \in (0, 1). \text{ vso } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a^n = 0$$

$$0 < a < 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a} > 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = 1 + \theta \quad (\theta > 0, \theta = \frac{1}{a} - 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^n = (1 + \theta)^n \geq 1 + n\theta \quad (\text{avviocenza Bernoulli})$$

$$\Rightarrow a^n \leq \frac{1}{1 + n\theta} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \quad (\text{Ocupriva ricorreza a kagun ariabzis kew}) \Rightarrow a^n \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a^n = 0$$

$$a_n \leq b_n \leq j_n$$

$$\lim a_n = \lim j_n = l \Rightarrow \lim b_n = l$$

$$a_n = 0$$

$$b_n = a^n$$

$$j_n = \frac{1}{1 + n\theta}$$

$$3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$$

$$\text{Fia } n \geq 2, \sqrt[2n]{n} > 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt[2n]{n} = 1 + a_n \quad (a_n = \frac{\sqrt[2n]{n} - 1}{> 0})$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sqrt[2n]{n})^n = (1 + a_n)^n \geq 1 + na_n$$

Bernoulli

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{n} > 1 + na_n$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n \leq \frac{\sqrt{n}-1}{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$$

$\downarrow$   
 $a_n > 0$

→ Επίπερα προκαλούνται αποταμίες

$$\Rightarrow a_n \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{n} - \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{n} \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow \left( \sqrt[n]{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \xrightarrow{\text{II}} 1$$

4)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{[\ln a]}{n} = a, a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$na - 1 < [\ln a] \leq na$$

$$\Rightarrow a - \frac{1}{n} < \frac{[\ln a]}{n} \leq a$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{[\ln a]}{n} = a$$

5) Έστω  $a > 0$ . Τότε  $\sqrt[n]{a} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 1$

Έστω  $a > 1 \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \text{ τ.ω. } n_0 \geq a \Rightarrow n_0^{1/n} \geq a^{1/n} \geq 1$

$\Rightarrow \forall n \geq n_0, n^{1/n} \geq a^{1/n} \geq 1$  Apx. διδασκαλία

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{a} = 1$$

Αν  $0 < a < 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a} > 1$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \frac{1}{a} \right)^{1/n} \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a^{1/n}} \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow a^{-1/n} \rightarrow 1$$

6) Esccw  $0 < x < y$ , vđo  $\sqrt[n]{x^n + y^n} \rightarrow y$

$$y = \sqrt[n]{y^n} \leq \sqrt[n]{x^n + y^n} \leq \sqrt[n]{y^n + y^n} = \sqrt[n]{2} \cdot y \rightarrow 1 \cdot y = y$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim \sqrt[n]{x^n + y^n} = y$$

7) vđo  $\lim \frac{n \cdot \mu((n!)^2)}{n^2}$  направленко = 0

$$\left| \frac{n \cdot \mu((n!)^2)}{n^2} \right| = \frac{|\mu((n!)^2)|}{n} \leq \frac{1}{n}$$

$$-\frac{1}{n} \leq \frac{n \cdot \mu((n!)^2)}{n^2} \leq \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow$$

$$\lim A \rightarrow 0$$

Opięös

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = +\infty, \forall M > 0, \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \text{ cw } \forall n > n_0, a_n > M$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = -\infty, \forall \mu < 0, \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \text{ cw } \forall n > n_0, a_n < \mu$$

$$\forall M > 0 \quad \quad \quad \forall n > n_0 \quad a_n < -M$$

$$\# a_n \rightarrow +\infty, \text{or } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}, \text{cw } \forall n > n_0, a_n > 1/\varepsilon$$

### Παρατίπνον

$a_n \rightarrow \pm \infty \Rightarrow a_n$  μη -φραγμένη

### Παραδείγματα

1)  $a_n = n$ ,  $a_n \rightarrow +\infty$ , ενδική: Εάν  $M > 0$ ,  $\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ , τότε  $n_0 > M \Rightarrow n \geq n_0$ ,  $a_n = n \geq n_0 > M \Rightarrow a_n \rightarrow +\infty$

2)  $a_n = (-1)^n \cdot n$ ,  $a_n \not\rightarrow +\infty$ . Εάν  $M > 0$   $\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ , τότε  $a_n > M$ ,  $\forall n \geq n_0$ ;

Εάν ότι  $\exists$  εύκολο  $n_0$ . Εάν  $a_{n_0} > M > 0 \Rightarrow (-1)^{n_0} > 0$   
 $\Rightarrow (-1)^{n_0+1} < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n_0+1} = (-1)^{n_0+1} \cdot (n_0+1) < 0 < M$

{ $a_n$ } oscillates  $\rightarrow$  παρατείνεται

$\hookrightarrow$  οταν δεν συγκρανούνται οι αριθμοί  $\pm \infty$

### A) Θεώρημα

Αν  $a_n \rightarrow \pm \infty$  τότε κ' καθε γνωστη ιδιότητα των { $a_n$ }  
 έχει το ίδιο άριθμο

### B) Θεώρημα

Αν  $a_n \leq b_n$  τότε:

(i) Αν  $\lim a_n = +\infty \rightarrow \lim b_n = +\infty$

(ii) Αν  $\lim b_n = -\infty \rightarrow \lim a_n = -\infty$

### C) Θεώρημα

Εάν ότι  $\lim \frac{a_n}{b_n} = l > 0$ . Τότε  $\lim a_n = +\infty$  αν

$\lim b_n = +\infty$ ,  $\lim a_n = -\infty$  αν  $\lim b_n = -\infty$

Egappom

Forw  $a > 1 \rightarrow \lim a^n = +\infty$

Another fn

$$a = 1 + \theta \quad (\theta = a - 1) \quad |a > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{B} \rightarrow a^n &= (1 + \theta)^n \geq 1 + n\theta \geq n\theta \rightarrow +\infty \\ &\text{Q.E.D.} \end{aligned}$$