$(x_m)_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ $\{x_m \mid m \in \mathbb{N}\} = \{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n\infty}, \dots \} = \{x_m\}$ [NDICS TUTH GU EXETRATIONS OF SUCCESSIONS]

PROBLEM: SIA [Xm] UM SUCCESSIONS DI NUMBEI REACI
XMER Y MENI

SIA: F: DCR -> R. SUPPOMAD CHE XMED FM POSSO GNSI JEMANS UNA NUOVA SICCESSIGNE

 $X_{m} = f(X_{m}) \quad \forall m \in M$

LA BEFINIZIONS É BEN POSTA DATO CHÉ XU APPARTIENS AL DOTTIMO DI É RER OGNIM.

SE $\times_{n} \longrightarrow \times_{0}$ (line $\times_{n} = \times_{0}$) GSA SUCCEDE A $\times_{n} = \{(\times_{n})^{?}\}$

THE UNA FUNCIONS P: DCR-)R SI DICE

CONTINUA IN XO

SE PER OGN SUCCESSIONS [XN] TALE CHE

XN -> XO SI HA CHE +(XM) -> +(XS)

TED: LE SEGUEM: FUNCIONI

11 GS:
$$R \rightarrow G'/2$$
)
21 SIM: $R \rightarrow G'/2$)
31 XM: $R \rightarrow R \rightarrow M \in N$

G) a^{\times} : $R \rightarrow (0, +0) = (0 < d < 1)$
2) a^{\times} : $R \rightarrow (0, +0) = (0 < d < 1)$
2) a^{\times} : a^{\times} :

$$\frac{1}{M} \stackrel{h}{\longrightarrow} 0$$

$$\log_2\left(\frac{1}{M}\right) = \log_2\left(M^{-2}\right) = -\log_2\left(M\right)$$

$$\stackrel{\leftarrow}{\in} \text{ FACILIS VERIES CHTS } \log_2\left(M\right) \longrightarrow + 00$$

$$\stackrel{\leftarrow}{\in} \text{ OUTIMIT } \log_2\left(\frac{1}{M}\right) \longrightarrow - 00.$$

$$\stackrel{\leftarrow}{\to} \text{ SHANO } \left\{ \times_M \right\} \in \left\{ y_M \right\} \text{ SUCCESSIOM.}$$

$$\stackrel{\leftarrow}{\to} \text{ SWAND } \left\{ \times_M \right\} \in \left\{ y_M \right\} \text{ SUCCESSIOM.}$$

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$$\stackrel{\leftarrow}{\to} \text{ SWAND } \left\{ \times_M \right\} = \left\{ y_M \right\} + \left\{ y_M \right\} = \left\{$$

example
$$\lim_{M\to +\infty} \frac{M^2 - 30M^4 + \sqrt{2}M}{1 - 2M^4 + M^2} = \lim_{M\to +\infty} \frac{M^2 - 2M^4 + M^2}{M^2 + M^2 + M^2} = \lim_{M\to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{30}{M^2} + \sqrt{2}\frac{4}{M^6}}{M^2 + M^2 + M^2} = \lim_{M\to +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{30}{M^2} + \sqrt{2}\frac{4}{M^6}}{M^2 + M^2} = 0 \times (+\infty)$$

$$\lim_{M\to +\infty} \frac{1}{M^2} = \lim_{M\to +\infty} \frac{1}{M^2} = 0 \times (+\infty)$$

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$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1$$

$$\lim_{N\to +\infty} M \cdot Sin\left(\frac{1}{M}\right) = 1$$

$$\lim_{N\to +\infty} Sin_{N} \left(\frac{1}{M}\right) = 1$$

TEO: SIANO [XM], [YM] E FEM) TRE SUCCESSIONI TAZI CHE

$$Y_{m} \leq X_{m} \leq Z_{m} \qquad \forall M$$

tenio: SIA P20.

$$X_{m} = p^{1/m}$$

S(A P>2). S(A
$$Y_M = P^M - 1 \ge 0$$

 $1 + Y_M = P^{MM} \Rightarrow P = (1 + Y_M)^M$

$$1 + Y_{M} = P^{1/M} \Rightarrow P = (1 + Y_{M})^{M}$$

DISEGUAGLIANZA BINOTIALE P= (1+Ym)"> 1+M Ym

$$\left(\begin{array}{c}
\frac{P-1}{M} \geq \sqrt{M} \geq 0 \\
0 \leq \sqrt{M} \leq \frac{P-1}{M} \rightarrow 0
\right)$$

21 Ay C(1/2 QUINDI $\gamma_{\sim} \longrightarrow 0$

$$P - 2 \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow P \rightarrow 1 \qquad (P) = 1$$

$$\lim_{N \to + p} \left(\sqrt{5} \right)^{1/M} = 1 \qquad \lim_{N \to + p} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{1/M} = 1$$

$$SC \quad 0 < P < 2 \Rightarrow q = \frac{1}{P} \Rightarrow q > 2$$

$$\lim_{P = \frac{1}{q \times 1}} rA \quad q > 1 \quad \text{auno}; \quad q^{1/m} \longrightarrow 1$$

$$\lim_{P = \frac{1}{q \times 1}} \frac{1}{q \times 1} \longrightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$\lim_{P = \frac{1}{q \times 1}} \frac{1}{q \times 1} \longrightarrow \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

TED: SE P)O ALWRA P" -> 1

teno: S_M = d^M
$$A \in \mathbb{R}$$

(ASI)
$$\alpha > 1$$
 ALLONA $\alpha = 1 + h$ Gom $h > 0$
 $\alpha = (1 + h)^{M} \ge 1 + m \cdot h \longrightarrow +\infty$
 $\alpha = (1 + h)^{M} \ge 1 + m \cdot h \longrightarrow +\infty$

$$|\Delta S | 2 - | < \Delta < 2 \quad \text{ovvers} \quad |\Delta | < 1 \Rightarrow 2^{M} - > 0$$

$$|\Delta | = \frac{1}{1+h} \quad \text{Gon} \quad h > 0$$

$$|Q|^{M} = \frac{1}{(1+h)^{M}} \qquad \frac{1}{(1+h)^{M}} \leq \frac{1}{1+hh} \longrightarrow 0$$

$$|a|^{N} - > 0 - > a^{N} - > 0$$

$$\lim_{N \to +\infty} 2^{N} = +\infty \quad \lim_{N \to +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{N} = 0$$

$$\lim_{N \to +\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{N} = 0 \quad \lim_{N \to +\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{N} = 0$$

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$$\lim_{N \to +\infty} a^{N} = -|a| \quad |a| = 0$$

$$\lim_{N \to +\infty} a^{N} = |a|^{2N} - |a|^{2N} - |a|^{2N} - |a|^{2N}$$

$$\lim_{N \to +\infty} a^{N} = -|a|^{2N} - |a|^{2N} - |a|^{2N}$$

$$\lim_{N \to +\infty} a^{N} = -|a|^{2N} + |a|^{2N} - |a|^{2N}$$

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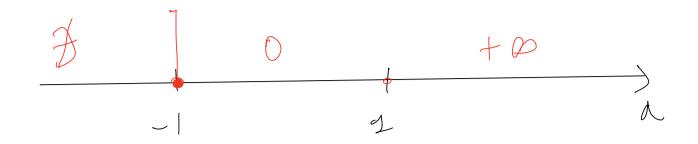
$$\lim_{N \to +\infty} a^{N} = -|a|^{2N} - |a|^{2N} - |a|^{2N} - |a|^{2N}$$

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$$\lim_{N \to +\infty} a^{N} = -|a|^{2N} - |a|^{2N} - |a|^{2N$$



IL SIMBOLO DI SOMMATOMA

$$\sum_{k=1}^{10} 1 \cdot \frac{1}{k} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{10}{1.3}} = 3 \cdot \frac{10}{10}$$

$$k = 2$$

$$k = 2$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{10} 1 = 1 + 1 + \dots + 1 = 10$$

$$\frac{10}{2} = \frac{10}{1} = 10$$

$$1 + \times + \dots + \times^{M} = \frac{1 - \times^{Mt'}}{1 - \times}$$

$$\forall \times \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{m} x^{k} = \sum_{q=0}^{m} x^{q} = \sum_{j=0}^{m} x^{j}$$

TRATILE IL PRINCIPO DI INDUZIONI ABRIANO DIPUSTRATO CHE

$$\sum_{k=0}^{M} x^{k} = \frac{1-x^{M+1}}{1-x}$$

$$\lim_{k=0}^{M} \sum_{k=0}^{M} x^{k} = \lim_{k=0}^{M} \frac{1-x^{M+1}}{1-x} = \lim_{k=0}^{M} \frac{1-x^{M+1}}{1-x}$$

$$\lim_{k=0}^{M} x^{k} = \lim_{k=0}^{M} \frac{1-x^{M+1}}{1-x} = \lim_{k=0}^{M} \frac{1-x^{M+1}}{1-x}$$

$$1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2^2}+\frac{1}{2^3}+\frac{1}{2^6}+\dots=\lim_{N\to+\infty}\frac{1}{N-N+\infty}\sum_{k=0}^{N}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k=\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}}=2$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{2} + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2} + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2} + \dots = \lim_{N \to +\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{M} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k} = \frac{1}{1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{3}$$