

SUCESIONES DE CAUCHY

TEOREMA B-W

UNA SUCECION ACOTADA TIENE SUCECION CONVERGENTE (R)

EJEMPLOS

$$a_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots$$

$$> 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{32} + \dots$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \dots$$

$$1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + \dots$$

NO CONVERGE

$$a_1 = 1$$

$$a_2 = 1 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_3 = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$b_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} b_n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$b - \frac{1}{2} b = 1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b - \frac{1}{2} b}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 2$$

$$a_n = (-1)^n + 1$$

$$a_1 = 0$$

$$a_2 = 2$$

$$a_3 = 0$$

$$a_4 = 2$$

$$\downarrow$$

NO CONVERGE

$$a_{2n} = 2$$

$$a_{2n+1} = 0$$

PERO TIENE DOS SUBSUCECIONES CONVERGENTES

$$a_n = \text{sen} \left(n \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$a_1 = 1$$

$$a_2 = 0$$

$$a_3 = -1$$

$$a_4 = 0$$

$$a_5 = 1$$

$$b_n = a_{2n} = 0$$

$$c_n = a_{4n+1} = 1$$

$$d_n = a_{4n-1} = -1$$

1, 0, -1

TIENE 3 SUBSUCECIONES CONVERGENTES

NOTA: a_n NO ES ACOTADA, PERO

B-W SEGUN LA EXISTENCIA

DE UNA/S SUBSUCECION

SI $(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ ES DE CAUCHY, $\Rightarrow (a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ ES CONVERGENTE.

DELL

SI $(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ ES DE CAUCHY

$\Rightarrow |a_n| \leq K \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

BOW

$\Rightarrow \exists a_n, b_n$ ES CONVERGENTE.

Nombre:

Año Mes Día

Día

Mes

Año

Folio

Tema:

2. 2007

Sea $(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ ES DE CAUCHY PARA $\forall \epsilon \exists N \forall n, m > N$

$$|a_n - a_m| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

Sea $(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ ES CONVERGENTE

$$\Rightarrow \exists l \in \mathbb{R} \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists N \forall n > N$$

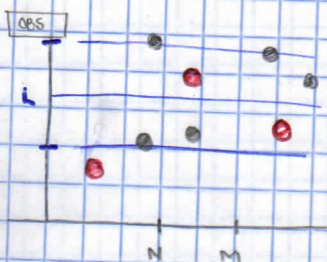
$$|a_n - l| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

$$\text{SEA } p = \max(N, M)$$

$$\text{SI } n, m > p$$

$$\Rightarrow |a_n - a_m| < \frac{\epsilon}{2} \quad [\text{POR SER DE CAUCHY}]$$

$$|a_n - l| < \frac{\epsilon}{2} \quad [\text{POR SER UNA SUBSECUENCIA CONVERGENTE}]$$



$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow |a_n - l| &= |a_n - a_m + a_m - l| \\ &\leq |a_n - a_m| + |a_m - l| \\ &< \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

$D_n(x)$ = LOS PRIMEROS n DECIMALES DESPUÉS DEL PUNTO EN x .

$$D_2[0] = 0$$

$$D_3[\frac{1}{2}] = 3$$

$$D_5[\frac{7}{8}] = 40000$$

DEMOSTRA QUE PARA $x \in \mathbb{R}$ FIGA

$a_n = D_n(x)$ ES DE CAUCHY.

$$D_n(x) = .d_1 d_2 d_3 \dots d_n$$

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} d_i 10^{-i} + \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \epsilon_i 10^{-i}$$

BORRADOR

$$n, m > N$$

$$|a_n - a_m| < \epsilon$$

$$|D_n(x) - D_m(x)| < 10^{-N}$$

$$\epsilon = 10^{-N}$$

$$N = \log_{10} \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} \right)$$

$$a_n = .d_1 d_2 \dots d_n$$

$$a_m = .d_1 d_2 \dots d_n d_{n+1} \dots d_m$$

BOLEADOR

si $m, n > N$

$$|b_n - b_m| < \varepsilon$$

$$\left| \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i^2} - \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{i^2} \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\left| \sum_{i=|n-m|+1}^{\max(n,m)} \frac{1}{i^2} \right| < \sum_{i=N}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i^2} < \sum_{i=N}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i(i+1)} = \sum_{i=N}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i} - \frac{1}{i+1} = \frac{1}{N-1}$$