

DEF.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = L$$

$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ t.q.}$
 $\forall m > n \Rightarrow |a_m - L| < \epsilon$

SOLUCIÓN DE $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = L$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$$

$$\text{SEA } N = \left\lceil \frac{1}{\epsilon} \right\rceil$$

$\forall m > N$

$$\Rightarrow m > \frac{1}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{m} < \epsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{1}{m} \right| < \epsilon$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{n^n} = 0$$

$$\text{SEA } N = \left\lceil \frac{1}{\epsilon} \right\rceil$$

$\forall m > N$

$$\Rightarrow m > \left\lceil \frac{1}{\epsilon} \right\rceil \geq \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{m} < \epsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m-k}{m} \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) < \frac{1}{m} < \epsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m-k}{m} \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) \dots \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) < \epsilon$$

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$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{n!}{n^n} \right| < \epsilon$$

$$|x-3| < 7$$

$$\Rightarrow -7 < x-3 < 7$$

$$\Rightarrow -7+3 < x < 7+3$$

OBS

$$\forall k \in \{1, \dots, m-1\}$$

$$m-k < m$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m-k}{m} < 1$$

OBS

$$\frac{1}{m} < \epsilon$$

$$\frac{m-k}{m} \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) \dots \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) < \frac{1}{m} < \epsilon$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+3}{n+7} = 1$$

$$\text{SEA } N = \left\lceil \frac{4}{\epsilon} \right\rceil$$

$\forall m > N$

$$\Rightarrow m > \frac{4}{\epsilon}$$

$$\Rightarrow m+7 < m + \frac{4}{\epsilon} + 7 > n$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{m+7} < \frac{\epsilon}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{m+7} < \epsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{m+3}{m+7} - 1 \right| < \epsilon$$

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~~ERRADOR:~~

~~$$\left| \frac{n+3}{n+7} - 1 \right| < \epsilon$$~~

~~$$\left| \frac{n+3-n-7}{n+7} \right| < \epsilon$$~~

~~$$\left| \frac{-4}{n+7} \right| < \epsilon$$~~

~~$$\left| \frac{n+3}{n+7} \right| < \frac{\epsilon}{4}$$~~

~~$$n+3 < \frac{\epsilon}{4}(n+7)$$~~

~~$$n > N$$~~

TIP'S

$$\left| \frac{m+3}{m+7} - 1 \right| < \epsilon$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n b_n}{c_n} = \frac{a}{c} \text{ si } c \neq 0$$

$$\text{sea } N = \max \left\{ 2 \left\lceil \frac{|cb-ad|}{c^2 \varepsilon} \right\rceil, 2 \left\lceil \left| \frac{d}{c} \right| \right\rceil \right\}$$

Si $m > N$

$$m > 2 \left\lceil \frac{|cb-ad|}{c^2 \varepsilon} \right\rceil > 2 \left\lceil \frac{|cb-ad|}{c^2 \varepsilon} \right\rceil$$

$$m > 2 \left\lceil \left| \frac{d}{c} \right| \right\rceil > 2 \left\lceil \left| \frac{d}{c} \right| \right\rceil$$

$$2m > 2 \left[\left| \frac{cb-ad}{c^2 \varepsilon} \right| + \left| \frac{d}{c} \right| \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow m > \left| \frac{cb-ad}{c^2 \varepsilon} \right| + \left| \frac{d}{c} \right|$$

$$\Rightarrow m - \left| \frac{d}{c} \right| > \left| \frac{cb-ad}{c^2 \varepsilon} \right|$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| m + \frac{d}{c} \right| > \left| \frac{cb-ad}{c^2 \varepsilon} \right|$$

$$\Rightarrow c^2 \left| m + \frac{d}{c} \right| > |cb-ad|$$

$$\Rightarrow |c(m+d)| > |cb-ad|$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{|cb-ad|}{|c(m+d)|} < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{c m n b - c a m - a d}{c(m+d)} \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{c(n b) - a(c m + d)}{c(m+d)} \right| < \varepsilon$$

BREVES

$$\left| \frac{a_n b_n}{c_n} - \frac{a}{c} \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\left| \frac{c(n b) - a(c m + d)}{c(m+d)} \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\left| \frac{cb-ad}{c(m+d)} \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$|c(m+d)| > \frac{|cb-ad|}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\left| \frac{m+d}{c} \right| > \frac{|cb-ad|}{c^2 \varepsilon}$$

TFO.

SEAN $(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ Y $(b_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$
 DOS SUCESIONES, C UNA CONSTANTE $\neq 0$

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n + b_n = A + B$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n b_n = AB$$

$$\textcircled{3} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c a_n = cA$$

$$\textcircled{4} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \frac{A}{B}$$

DEU

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N_A \in \mathbb{N} \text{ t.q.}$$

$$m > N_A \Rightarrow |a_m - A| < \varepsilon$$

$$\exists N_B \in \mathbb{N} \text{ t.q.}$$

$$m > N_B \Rightarrow |b_m - B| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{SEA } \varepsilon_0 = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \Rightarrow \exists N_A, N_B \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\text{SEA } N = \max(N_A, N_B) \text{ si } m > N$$

$$\Rightarrow |a_m - A| < \frac{\varepsilon_0}{2} \text{ y } |b_m - B| < \frac{\varepsilon_0}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow |a_m + b_m - (A + B)| \leq |a_m - A| + |b_m - B| < \varepsilon_0$$

$$\Rightarrow |(a_m + b_m) - (A + B)| < \varepsilon_0$$

OBS

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n b_n = AB$$

$$\forall \varepsilon \exists N \text{ si } m > N$$

$$|a_m b_m - (AB)| < \varepsilon$$