

Foglio n° 2
SUCCESSIONI

Esercizio 1. Per ciascuna delle seguenti successioni

$$(1) \quad a_n = \frac{n+1}{n}$$

$$(2) \quad a_n = \frac{n}{2n+5}$$

$$(3) \quad a_n = \frac{2n+3}{n+1}$$

$$(4) \quad a_n = \frac{n^2 - 3n}{n^2 + 1}$$

$$(5) \quad a_n = \frac{n^2 + 1}{n+1}$$

(i) dire se è monotona crescente/decrescente;

(ii) calcolare il limite per $n \rightarrow \infty$;

(iii) verificare il limite usando la definizione di limite.

Esercizio 2. Calcolare il limite per $n \rightarrow \infty$, se esiste, delle seguenti successioni:

$$(1) \quad a_n = n^3 - n^2$$

$$(2) \quad a_n = \frac{2n + \sin n}{n}$$

$$(3) \quad a_n = n + \cos n$$

$$(4) \quad a_n = \frac{2n^2 - 3n + 1}{5n^2 - 1}$$

$$(5) \quad a_n = \frac{n - 3n^2}{n+1}$$

$$(6) \quad a_n = \frac{n - 4n^2}{n^3 + 2n}$$

$$(7) \quad a_n = (-2)^n$$

$$(8) \quad a_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$$

$$(9) \quad a_n = \frac{n^3 + (-1)^n n^2 + 1}{3n^3 - n}$$

$$(10) \quad a_n = \frac{n^3 + n^2 \sin n + 1}{3n^3 - n}$$

$$(11) \quad a_n = \frac{(-1)^n n^3 + n^2 + 1}{3n^3 - n}$$

$$(12) \quad a_n = \left(\frac{7}{6}\right)^n - \left(\frac{6}{7}\right)^n$$

$$(13) \quad a_n = 3^n - 2^n$$

$$(14) \quad a_n = 3^n + 5^n - 6^n$$

$$(15) \quad a_n = 2^n + 4^n - 3^n$$

$$(16) \quad a_n = \frac{2^{n+1} - 4^{n-1}}{3^n}$$

$$(17) \quad a_n = \frac{2^n - 4^n}{3^n - n!}$$

$$(18) \quad a_n = \frac{\ln n - n!}{3^n + n^n}$$

$$(19) \quad a_n = \frac{n^n + 2^n}{n!}$$

$$(20) \quad a_n = \frac{n^{51} - n!}{n^{52} + 2^n}$$

$$(21) \quad a_n = \frac{n^{5!} - n!}{n^{52} + 2^n}$$

$$(22) \quad a_n = \sqrt[n]{n^2 + 6}$$

$$(23) \quad a_n = \sqrt[n]{3^n + n^3}$$

$$(24) \quad a_n = \sqrt[n]{n^3 + n^2 - 1}$$

$$(25) \quad a_n = \sqrt[n]{3^n + 4^n - n^2}$$

$$(26) \quad a_n = \frac{\sqrt[n]{2n^n + 1}}{3n}$$

$$(27) \quad a_n = \left(\frac{n+2}{n-1}\right)^n$$

$$(28) \quad a_n = \left(\frac{n-3}{n+1}\right)^{n+2}$$

$$(29) \quad a_n = \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^n$$

$$(30) \quad a_n = \left(\frac{2n+1}{2n}\right)^n$$

$$(31) \quad a_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2}$$

$$(32) \quad a_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^n$$

$$(33) \quad a_n = \left(2 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$$

$$(34) \quad a_n = \left(\frac{n^2+n}{n^2-n}\right)^n$$