Letione 12 R'cordo: abbiamo ripuso le notarioni m funzion. Soums intersection 6: R-R, oppur f: D -> IR per D oppositions strapaieme d'IR. Di detto dominio della funzione. Es  $f(x) = \frac{1}{n}$ . Domino? (Intendendo sempu: il più grosso (nel senso dell'inclusione) sottoine erre d'R ha a' f e' definta). D= R.301. ES. 21-> Vx: Domros e' 3261R, 2306. (Servenno 230).  $\frac{E_{s}}{\sqrt{n^{2}-1}}$ 

D: 
$$|\sqrt{n^2-1} \neq 0|$$
 $|\sqrt{n^2-1} \neq 0|$ 
 $|$ 

$$\Delta = 9 - 8 = 1$$

$$2 \cdot 1 \cdot 2$$

$$2 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 2$$

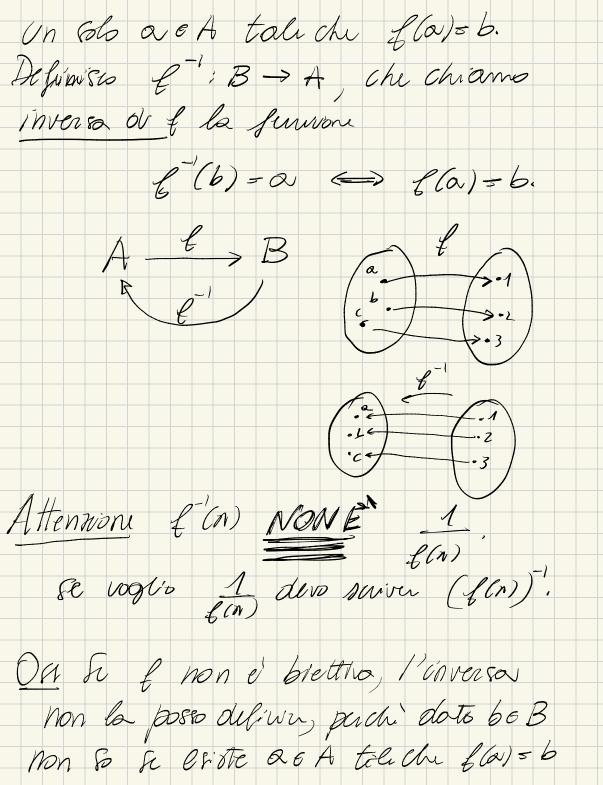
$$(081: 2 + 1 = 3), 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 2$$

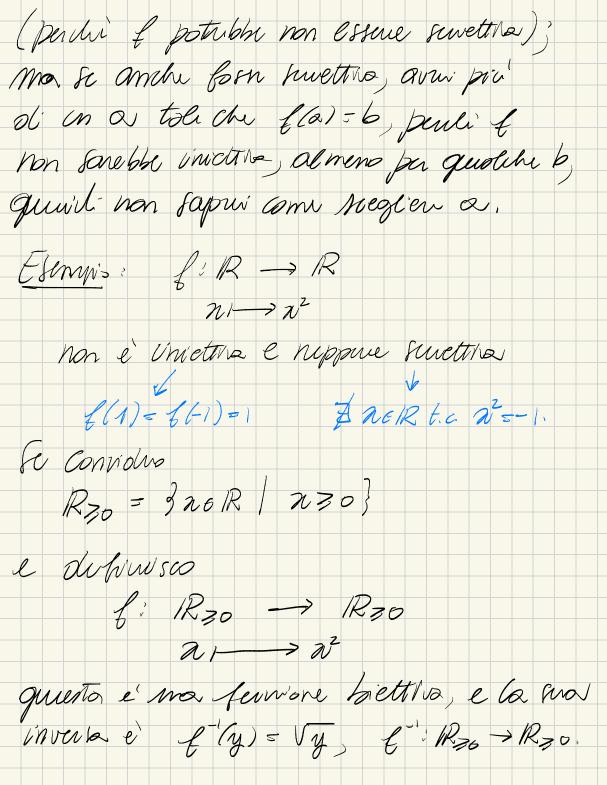
$$(n^2 - 6n + 6 = 0)$$

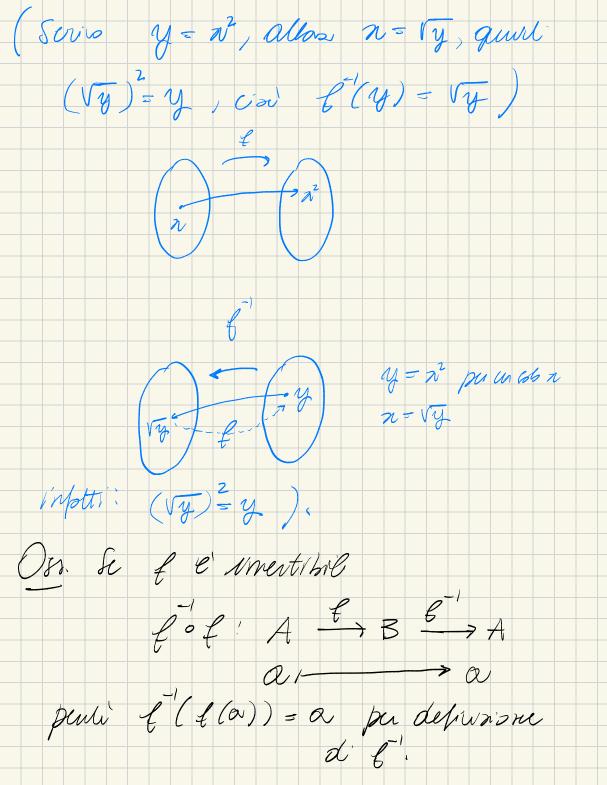
$$(n^2 - 6n$$

gol e la ferrione compostos o la Composison d' le g ld e' définta  $\begin{array}{c|c}
g \circ f : A \longrightarrow C \\
 & \alpha \longmapsto g(f(\alpha))
\end{array}$ Quil:  $A \xrightarrow{f} B \xrightarrow{g} C$  $Q \longmapsto f(\alpha) \longrightarrow g(f(\alpha))$ Escry's: R + R => 1R fiR ->R  $g: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  $n \mapsto e^n$ al-> son(a)  $f(n) = e^n$ g(n) = 8in(a)  $(g \circ \ell)(a) = \sin(e^{\alpha}).$ Ost Boso anche Colidae & og

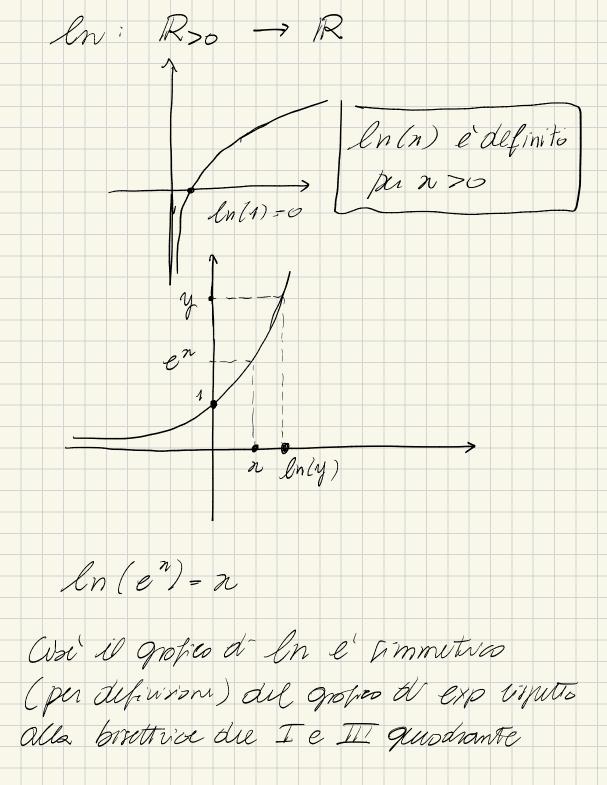
 $R \xrightarrow{9} 1R \xrightarrow{E} 1R$   $2u \xrightarrow{>} pin(n) \rightarrow e^{sin(n)}$ e (in (n) & (in (en), guind fog + 90f. Oss se serio go f e' perhi Voglio coledalo a a che serio a destra del cimbolo de fumore (souro h Cn) e ma 2h) allon got es notholi puli (g = 6)(n) groticamente ci portà a Coldan puima & e parg. Funnom inverse Suppose the f bietha, fr A -> B. Ellaa & the purage be B esite







(infotte: f'(b) e' quell'elements a toliche f(a) = 6. Se b = f(a), l'elements che cerco e' proprio a!) Elint: fof e'la fumore identities dell'inverne A, denototo ida,  $id_A: A \longrightarrow A$   $\alpha \mapsto \alpha$ Esemps Esponenzool e loganitmo exp: R --> 1R>0 = 3 no R/n>0}  $n \mapsto e^n$ C = numers d' Nerpers e=1.  $\approx 2,7$ . 2<e<3. La fermione inversa dell'esponensiole e il logaritmo notinol

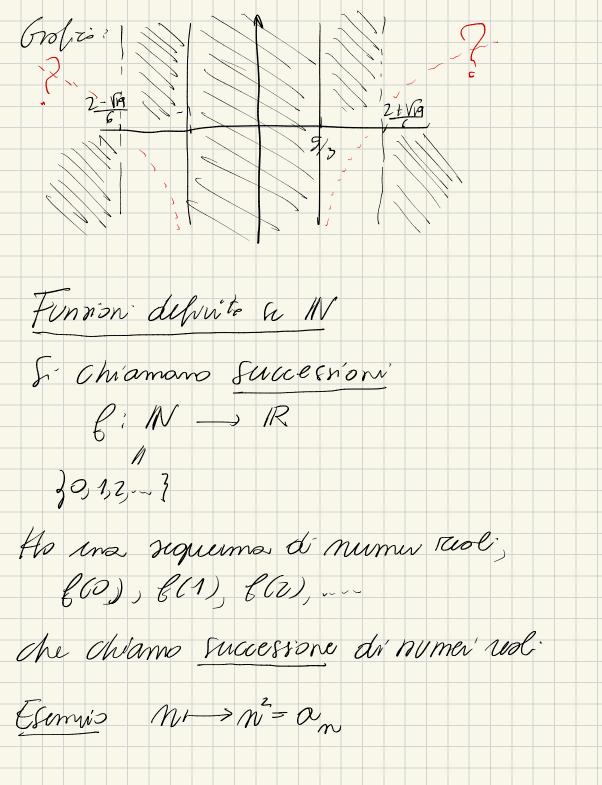


Elenis Trovon il domino delle femore  $f(n) = ln(3n^2 - 2n - 5)$ e studiam il segno: D: 32-2n-5>0 D= 4+60 = 64  $n_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{64}}{6} = \frac{2 \pm 8}{6} = \frac{2 \pm 8}{6}$ 2-8=-6=-1

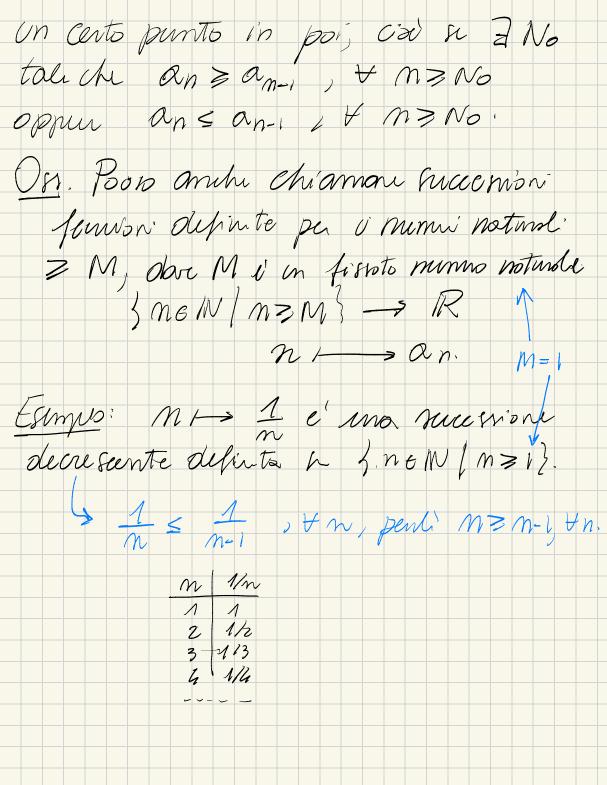
Jegno: 
$$ln(3n^2-7n-5) \ge 0$$
.

 $ln(n) > 0 \iff n > 1$ .

 $ln(n) > 0 \iff n > 2 + \sqrt{n}$ 
 $ln(n) > 0 \iff n > 2 + \sqrt{n}$ 
 $ln(n) > 0 \iff n > 2 + \sqrt{n}$ 
 $ln(n) > 0 \iff n > 2 + \sqrt{n}$ 
 $ln(n) > 0 \iff n > 2 + \sqrt{n}$ 
 $ln(n) > 0 \iff n > 2 + \sqrt{n}$ 
 $ln(n) > 0 \iff n > 2 + \sqrt{n}$ 
 $ln(n) > 0 \iff n > 2 + \sqrt{n}$ 
 $ln(n) > 0 \iff n > 2 + \sqrt{n}$ 
 $ln(n) > 0 \iff n > 2 + \sqrt{n}$ 
 $ln(n) > 0 \iff n > 2 + \sqrt{n}$ 
 $ln(n) > 0 \iff n > 2 + \sqrt{n}$ 
 $ln(n) > 0 \iff n > 2 + \sqrt{n}$ 
 $ln(n) > 0 \iff n > 2 + \sqrt{n}$ 
 $ln(n) > 0 \iff n > 2 + \sqrt{n}$ 
 $ln(n) > 0 \iff n > 2 + \sqrt{n}$ 
 $ln(n) > 0 \iff n > 2 + \sqrt{n}$ 
 $ln(n) > 0 \iff n > 2 + \sqrt{n}$ 
 $ln(n) > 0 \iff n > 2 + \sqrt{n}$ 
 $ln(n) > 0 \iff n > 2 + \sqrt{n}$ 
 $ln(n) > 0 \iff n > 2 + \sqrt{n}$ 
 $ln(n) > 0 \iff n > 2 + \sqrt{n}$ 
 $ln(n) > 0 \iff n > 2 + \sqrt{n}$ 
 $ln(n) > 0 \iff n > 2 + \sqrt{n}$ 
 $ln(n) > 0 \iff n > 2 + \sqrt{n}$ 
 $ln(n) > 0 \iff n > 2 + \sqrt{n}$ 
 $ln(n) > 0 \iff n > 2 + \sqrt{n}$ 
 $ln(n) > 0 \iff n > 2 + \sqrt{n}$ 
 $ln(n) > 0 \iff n > 2 + \sqrt{n}$ 
 $ln(n) > 0 \iff n > 2 + \sqrt{n}$ 
 $ln(n) > 0 \iff n > 2 + \sqrt{n}$ 
 $ln(n) > 0 \iff n > 2 + \sqrt{n}$ 
 $ln(n) > 0 \iff n > 2 + \sqrt{n}$ 
 $ln(n) > 0 \implies n > 2 + \sqrt{n}$ 
 $ln(n) > 0 \implies n > 2 + \sqrt{n}$ 
 $ln(n) > 0 \implies n > 2 + \sqrt{n}$ 
 $ln(n) > 0 \implies n > 2 + \sqrt{n}$ 



Notamore Spesso saivo n -> an par Olenstan la successione, intendendo che  $Q_N = f(n)$ ,  $f: M \to R$ . Nell'esempio, an = n2; inoltu, sempu null'esemus, an z an-, per 0gn' N > 1. Una suces wore moan si dia ouscente si anzan-i, + n>1, e su du decusente se an = an-1, 4 n > 1. Diso che nisan e definitivamente resurte o decusemte se lo c' da



 $M \mapsto (-1)^n$ Esemp's m (EI) Quisto ruccessione 0 1 Oscilla to 1 e-1. Non e ne crescente ne decessive, reppere dépinitionmente. f: M -> IR E sempis  $n \mapsto a_n = \frac{n}{n+1}$ an 0 1/2 0 1,2 2/3 2/3 3/4 415 Mostro che la sumione l'oresente, Cix Ohn  $a_{n+1} \ge a_n$ ,  $\forall n \ge 0$ . (OSS. Stessa com the suriou on 3 an 1, 4 n > 1). Verlis: mi chiedo se è vos che

$$\frac{m_{+1}}{m_{+2}} \stackrel{?}{=} m_{+1}$$

$$\frac{m_{+1}}{m_{+1}} \stackrel{?}{=} a_{n}$$

$$\frac{m_{+1}}{m_{+1}} \stackrel{?}{=} a_{n}$$

$$\frac{m_{+1}}{m_{+1}} \stackrel{?}{=} a_{n}$$

$$\frac{m_{+1}}{m_{+1}} \stackrel{?}{=} a_{n}$$

$$\frac{(n_{+1})(n_{11})}{m_{+1}} \stackrel{?}{=} (n_{+1})(n_{11}) \stackrel{?}{=} (n_{+1})(n_{12})$$

$$\Rightarrow (n_{+1})^{2} \stackrel{?}{=} n(n_{+1})$$

$$\frac{m_{+1}}{m_{+1}} \stackrel{?}{=} n(n_{+1}) \stackrel{?}{=} peuli'(n_{+1})(n_{+2}) > 0$$

$$+ m_{+1}$$

$$\frac{m_{+1}}{m_{+1}} \stackrel{?}{=} m_{+1}$$

Infott :  $\frac{M}{m+1} < 1 \iff M < m+1$   $\Leftrightarrow 0 < 1$ , vero sempu Quit, in queline mode, la successione  $n \mapsto \frac{n}{n + 1}$ s'avvicra a 1 (pendi e' cresente) e pen non rogginge mon 1, pendi  $\frac{n}{m+1} \neq 1$ )  $\forall m \in \mathbb{N}$ . Delivisione wa no an una successione. (1) Dies che le Reil limite d'an e souvo  $\lim_{n \to +\infty} a_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = \ell$ Se: + E>O (piccolo a pioceu) enste N (Che dipende dal numero reole E selto) tali Che  $\ell - \varepsilon \leq a_n \leq \ell + \varepsilon$ 

per agni m ≥ N. Cisi: sutto E da un certo punto in poi (cià pa MZN) la suce more e contenuto in un segmento lungo 2 E e centrato in l'  $l-\epsilon$  an anize ani  $l+\epsilon$ (2) Was che liman = liman = luman = + 20 n > +20 n > 0 a + M>0, M&R (grande a pracue) er ste N (che dipende de M) tali che  $a_n \ge M$ ,  $\forall n \ge N$ .