

Límite de una sucesión

Definición. Sea $(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ una sucesión en $\mathbb{R}$ y $L \in \mathbb{R}$.

Diremos que la sucesión $(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ converge a L (o que L es el límite de la sucesión $(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$) si para toda $\varepsilon > 0$ existe $N \in \mathbb{N}$ tal que para toda $n \in \mathbb{N}$: si $n \geq N$, entonces $|a_n - L| < \varepsilon$.

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \forall n \in \mathbb{N} (n \geq N \Rightarrow |a_n - L| < \varepsilon)$$

Recordatorio:

• Por la Propiedad Arquimediana,

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n \in \mathbb{N} \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \forall n \in \mathbb{N} (n \geq N \Rightarrow |a_n - L| < \varepsilon)$$

Ejemplo:

① La sucesión $(\frac{1}{n})_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ converge a 0, es decir, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$.
(en este caso, $L = 0$).

Demostración.

• Sea $\varepsilon > 0$. Por la propiedad arquimediana, existe $N \in \mathbb{N}$ t.q. $\frac{1}{N} < \varepsilon$.

• Sea $n \in \mathbb{N}$ tal que $n \geq N$.

P.D. $|\frac{1}{n} - 0| < \varepsilon$.

Como $0 < N \leq n \Rightarrow 0 < \frac{1}{n} \leq \frac{1}{N}$

$$\Rightarrow |\frac{1}{n} - 0| = |\frac{1}{n}| = \frac{1}{n} \leq \frac{1}{N} < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow |\frac{1}{n} - 0| < \varepsilon$$

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

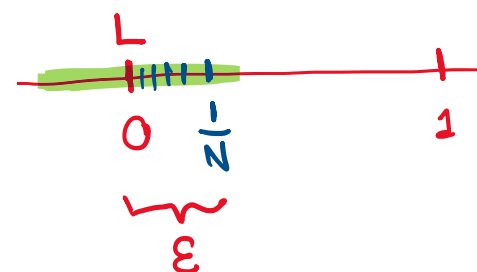
Queremos que
 $\forall n \geq N$:

$$|a_n - L| < \varepsilon$$

$$|\frac{1}{n} - 0| < \varepsilon$$

$$|\frac{1}{n}| < \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon$$



$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (n \geq N \Rightarrow |a_n - L| < \varepsilon)$$

② Consideremos $c \in \mathbb{R}$.

Sea $(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ la sucesión constante c , es decir, $a_n = c$ para toda $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Entonces $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = c$ ($\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c = c$).

(Toda sucesión constante $(c)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ converge a c).

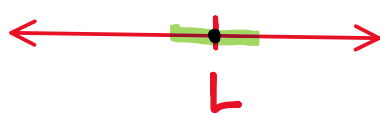
Demostración.

Sea $\varepsilon > 0$. Definimos $N = 1$. *

Sea $n \in \mathbb{N}$ tal que $n \geq N$.

$$\Rightarrow |a_n - L| = |c - c| = |0| = 0 < \varepsilon.$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c = c.$$



$$|a_n - L| < \varepsilon$$

$$|5 - 5| < \varepsilon$$

$$|0| < \varepsilon$$

$$0 < \varepsilon$$

* Cualquier valor de N funciona porque $a_n = 5$ para toda $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5n-4}{3n+2} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\frac{5(10\,000) - 4}{3(10\,000) + 2} \approx \frac{50\,000}{30\,000} = \frac{5}{3}$$

Sea $\varepsilon > 0$.

Como $\frac{\varepsilon}{22} > 0$, por la propiedad arquimediana (P.A.), existe $N \in \mathbb{N}$ tal que

$$\frac{1}{N} < \frac{\varepsilon}{22} \quad (*)$$

Sea $n \in \mathbb{N}$ tal que $n \geq N$.

$$\text{P.D.} \quad \left| \frac{5n-4}{3n+2} - \frac{5}{3} \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{Como } n \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow n > 0 \Rightarrow 8n > 0 \Rightarrow 8n+6 > 6 > 0 \Rightarrow 8n+6 > 0 \Rightarrow 9n+6 > \underbrace{n \geq N}_{+n}$$

$$\Rightarrow 9n+6 > N > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{9n+6} < \frac{1}{N} < \frac{\varepsilon}{22} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{9n+6} < \frac{\varepsilon}{22} \Rightarrow \frac{22}{9n+6} < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{5n-4}{3n+2} - \frac{5}{3} \right| = \left| \frac{15n-12-15n-10}{3(3n+2)} \right| = \left| \frac{-22}{9n+6} \right| = \frac{22}{9n+6} < \varepsilon.$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5n-4}{3n+2} = \frac{5}{3}.$$

$$\textcircled{4} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-9}{4n-11} = 0$$

Sea $\varepsilon > 0$.

Como $\frac{\varepsilon}{9} > 0$, por la P.A. existe $N_1 \in \mathbb{N}$ tal que $\frac{1}{N_1} < \frac{\varepsilon}{9} \Rightarrow \frac{9}{N_1} < \varepsilon$.

Definimos $N = \max\{N_1, 4\} \Rightarrow N \in \mathbb{N}, N \geq N_1 \text{ y } N \geq 4$.

Sea $n \in \mathbb{N}$ tal que $n \geq N \Rightarrow n \geq N_1 \text{ y } n \geq 4$. P.D. $\left| \frac{-9}{4n-11} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon$

Como $n \geq 4 \geq \frac{11}{3}$

$\Rightarrow n \geq \frac{11}{3} \Rightarrow 3n \geq 11 \Rightarrow 3n - 11 \geq 0 \Rightarrow 4n - 11 \geq n > 0$ (Dos Formas de demostrar que $4n - 11 \geq n$)

Como $n \geq 4$

$\Rightarrow 3n \geq 12 \xrightarrow{-11} 3n - 11 \geq 1 > 0 \Rightarrow 3n - 11 \geq 0 \Rightarrow 4n - 11 \geq n$

$\Rightarrow 4n - 11 \geq n \geq N_1 \Rightarrow 4n - 11 \geq N_1 > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4n-11} \leq \frac{1}{N_1} \Rightarrow \frac{9}{4n-11} \leq \frac{9}{N_1} < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \frac{9}{4n-11} < \varepsilon$

$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{-9}{4n-11} - 0 \right| = \left| \frac{-9}{4n-11} \right| = \frac{9}{4n-11} < \varepsilon$.

$4n-11 > 0$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-9}{4n-11} = 0$

$$\left| \frac{-9}{4n-11} - 0 \right| = \left| \frac{-9}{4n-11} \right| = \frac{9}{4n-11} < \frac{9}{n} = 9 \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) < 9 \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{9} \right) = \varepsilon$$

si $n \geq 3$

$$4n - 11 \geq n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4n - n \geq 11$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3n \geq 11$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n \geq \frac{11}{3}$$

$$n \geq 4 \checkmark$$

$$\frac{1}{N} < \frac{\varepsilon}{9}$$

P.A.

aplicada
a $\frac{\varepsilon}{9} \checkmark$

Idea

$$\textcircled{5} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6n+3}{-2n+7} = -3 \leftarrow \frac{6}{-2}$$

Sea $\varepsilon > 0$.

Como $\frac{\varepsilon}{24} > 0$, por la P.A. existe $N_1 \in \mathbb{N}$ tal que $\frac{1}{N_1} < \frac{\varepsilon}{24} \Rightarrow \frac{24}{N_1} < \varepsilon$.

Definimos $N = \max\{N_1, 7\} \Rightarrow N \in \mathbb{N}$, $N \geq N_1$ y $N \geq 7$.

Sea $n \in \mathbb{N}$ tal que $n \geq N \Rightarrow n \geq N_1$ y $n \geq 7$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Como } n \geq 7 &\Rightarrow n-7 \geq 0 \xrightarrow{+n} 2n-7 \geq n \geq N_1 \\ &\Rightarrow \underline{2n-7} \geq \underline{N_1} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2n-7} \leq \frac{1}{N_1} \xrightarrow{\cdot 24} \frac{24}{2n-7} \leq \frac{24}{N_1} < \varepsilon \\ &\quad \quad \quad \uparrow \text{ porque } N_1 > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{24}{2n-7} < \varepsilon.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Por otro lado, } 2n-7 > 0 &\xrightarrow{(-1)} -2n+7 < 0 \\ &\Rightarrow |-2n+7| = -(-2n+7) = 2n-7 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \left| \frac{6n+3}{-2n+7} - (-3) \right| &= \left| \frac{6n+3}{-2n+7} + 3 \right| = \left| \frac{6n+3-6n+21}{-2n+7} \right| = \left| \frac{24}{-2n+7} \right| \\ &= \frac{|24|}{|-2n+7|} = \frac{24}{2n-7} < \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6n+3}{-2n+7} = -3$$

$$\begin{aligned} * \text{ Si } n \geq 4 &\Rightarrow -2n+7 < 0 \\ &\Rightarrow |-2n+7| = -(-2n+7) \\ &= 2n-7 \end{aligned}$$

Idea

$$\begin{aligned} 2n-7 \geq n \\ \Leftrightarrow n \geq 7 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{24}{2n-7} &\leq \frac{24}{n} \\ &= 24 \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) < 24 \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{24} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x & \text{si } x \geq 0 \\ -x & \text{si } x < 0 \end{cases}$$