

22 NOVEMBER

IX D.1

$$R_n = E$$

$$4n \log n \sqrt{|s_n|}$$

$$? \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{|s_i \cdot K_n|} \rightarrow 1$$

NO

$$? |s_n| \leq 1$$

#

D 2 D 3 D 4 @ X

D 5 outeno nojgor to

$$\frac{(n+1)! (2n+2)!}{(3n+3)!} \cdot \frac{n! (2n)!}{(2n)!} =$$

$$= \frac{(3n+3)(3n+2)(3n+1)}{(n+1)(2n+2)(2n+1)} = \frac{9n^3 + \dots}{4n^3 + \dots}$$

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$$ES \cdot \downarrow \quad \sigma_m =$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \log R_k =$$

$$O \equiv \frac{\log 1 + \dots + \log n}{n^2} \equiv \frac{\log n}{n} \quad \downarrow 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{DOKTRINA} & \frac{\log(n!)}{n} = \frac{\log 1 + \dots + \log n}{n} \rightarrow \infty \\ & \frac{\log(n+1)!}{n+1} = \frac{\log 1 + \dots + \log n + \log(n+1)}{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{PCT A}{\dots}$$

$$a_n > 0$$

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$$

$$\rightarrow \dots$$

$$\sqrt{a_n} \rightarrow \dots$$

$$\sqrt[n]{a_n} = \sqrt[n]{\dots}$$

$$\frac{a_1}{a_2}$$

$$\frac{a_{n-2}}{a_{n-1}}$$

$$\frac{a_{n-1}}{a_n}$$



$$\alpha_m \rightarrow \rho$$

\Rightarrow

$$\frac{\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_n}{n} \rightarrow \rho$$

$$\exists \epsilon > 0 \exists m_0 \forall m > m_0 \exists \delta \leq \alpha_m \leq \rho + \delta$$

$$\left| \frac{\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_m}{m} - \rho \right| = \left| \frac{(\alpha_1 - \rho) + \dots + (\alpha_m - \rho)}{m} \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{(\alpha_1 - \rho) + \dots + (\alpha_{n_0} - \rho)}{m} + \frac{m - m_0}{m} \cdot \delta$$

$\leq \delta$

ESS2

$$\frac{\eta(2n)}{(2n)!} = 2^n$$

CRITERIO RADICALE . . .

$$\frac{n^2}{\sqrt{(2n)!}} \leq \frac{n^2}{n \sqrt{n!}} \quad n \sqrt{\frac{n^{2n}}{n!}}$$

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

$$\frac{(n+1)^{2(n+1)}}{(2n+2)!} = \frac{(n+1)^{2n}}{(2n+2)(2n+1)}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{red } 2} \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}$$

