

# ESERCIZIO 1: Sia

(4)

$$a_m = \frac{((m+2)!)^{m-1} - ((m-1)!)^{m+1}}{(m^2 m!)^{m-1}}$$

si deve provare che

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} a_m = e^3.$$

Si noti che:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{((m+2)!)^{m-1}}{(m^2 m!)^{m-1}} &= \left( \frac{\overbrace{(m+2)(m+1)}^{= m^2 + 3m + 1}}{m^2} \right)^{m-1} \\ &= \left( 1 + \frac{3m+1}{m^2} \right)^{m-1} = \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{3m+1}{m^2} \right)^{\frac{m^2}{3m+1}} \right]^{\frac{(3m+1)(m-1)}{m^2}} \end{aligned}$$

da cui ricordando che:

$$a_m \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow \left( 1 + \frac{1}{a_m} \right)^{a_m} \rightarrow e$$

si ha

$$\frac{((m+2)!)^{m-1}}{(m^2 m!)^{m-1}} \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow +\infty} e^3. \quad (1)$$

Inoltre, si ha:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{((m-1)!)^{m+1}}{(m^2 m!)^{m-1}} &= \frac{((m-1)!)^2}{m^{2(m-1)}} \frac{((m-1)!)^{m-1}}{(m!)^{m-1}} \\ &= \left( \frac{(m-1)!}{m^{m-1}} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{m^{m-1}} \end{aligned}$$

e poiché:  $\frac{m!}{m^m} \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow +\infty} 0$  si ha:

$$\frac{((m-1)!)^{m+1}}{(m^2 m!)^{m-1}} \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow +\infty} 0. \quad (2)$$

Concludendo, da (1) e (2) segue:  $a_m \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow +\infty} e^3.$