I. 401 Oran Testi ile:

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\alpha_{n+1}}{\alpha_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{2n+3}{(n+1)^2 \cdot 2^{n+1}}}{\frac{2n+1}{n^2 \cdot 2^n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(2n+3) \cdot n^2}{(n+1)^2 \cdot (2n+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 = 1$$

$$\frac{2n+1}{n^2 \cdot 2^n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(2n+3) \cdot n^2}{(n+1)^2 \cdot (2n+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 = 1$$
Sering the spanning of the

I.401 Limit Testi ile:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} \quad |n| = \frac{1}{2} < 1 \quad \text{Geo. Serion solution}.$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{2n+1}{n^2 \cdot 2^n}}{\frac{1}{2^n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n^2} = 0 = 0 = 0$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \quad \text{yakinsak olduğundan}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n^2 \cdot 2^n} \quad \text{de Jakinsaktin.}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{1+\ln n}{\sqrt[3]{n}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} (1+\ln n) = \infty = 1$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} (1+\ln n) = \infty = 1$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} (1+\ln n) = \infty = 1$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} (1+\ln n) = \infty = 1$$

THE PERSON OF

$$\frac{9}{4+5} + \frac{1+31n3}{3+5} + \frac{1+41n4}{21} + \frac{21}{16+5}$$

inceleyin.

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1+n!nn}{n^2+5} = \frac{1+2!n^2}{8} + \frac{1+3!n^3}{14} + \cdots$$

2 1 secelim. Harmonik Seridir, moksaktin

$$\frac{1+n\ln n}{n^{2}+5} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^{2}+n^{2}\ln n}{n^{2}+5} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^{2}\left(\frac{1}{n}+\ln n\right)}{n^{2}+5} = \infty = 1$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n^{2}+5} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^{2}+n^{2}\ln n}{n^{2}+5} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^{2}\left(\frac{1}{n}+\ln n\right)}{n^{2}+5} = \infty = 1$$

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$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^{2}\ln n}{n^{2}+5} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^{2}\ln n}{n^{2}+5} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^{2}\ln n}{n^{2}+5} = \infty = 1$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^{2}\ln n}{n^{2}+5} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^{2}\ln n}{n^{2}+5} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^{2}\ln n}{n^{2}+5} = 1$$

I 1+n/nn de n2+5 maksak

(a)
$$\frac{2}{2} = \frac{3^{n-1}-1}{6^{n-1}} = ?$$

$$\frac{2}{2} \frac{3^{n-1}-1}{5^{n-1}} = \frac{2}{2} \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} - \frac{2}{2} \frac{1}{6^{n-1}} = 2 - \frac{6}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\frac{2}{5} \frac{1}{6^{n-1}} = \frac{2}{5} \frac{1}{5^{n-1}} = \frac{2}{5} \frac{1}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\frac{2}{5} \frac{1}{5^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{5^{n-1}} = \frac{2}{5} \frac{1}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\frac{2}{5} \frac{1}{5^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{5^{n-1}} = \frac{2}{5} \frac{1}$$

Toplom =
$$\frac{a}{1-r}$$
 $\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}} = 2$
 $\frac{6}{5}$

(14) $a_{n+1} = \frac{1+\ln n}{n} a_n$ ile verilen $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ serisinin kavalderini belirleyn

 $\lim_{N\to\infty}\frac{Q_{N+1}}{Q_N}=\lim_{N\to\infty}\frac{1+\ln N}{N}=\lim_{N\to\infty}\frac{1}{1}=0<1\Rightarrow \text{ seri yakınsak}$

(15) $\alpha_1 = 2$, $\alpha_{n+1} = \frac{1+\sin n}{n}$ α_n ile verilen $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n$ serisinin karakterni berirkyn

lim and = lim 1+sinn = 0 21 =) oran testinden seri yalınsale

€ ∑ 1 serisinin yakınsaklığını inceleyiniz.

 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x(1+\ln^2 x)}$ olsun. f(x) [1, ∞) do \Rightarrow Azalandin (f'(x) < 0) Testi \Rightarrow Sureklidin ([1, ∞) do \Rightarrow bilin

 $\int \frac{dx}{x(1+1n^2x)} = \lim_{R \to \infty} \int \frac{dx}{x(1+1n^2x)} = \lim_{R \to \infty} \int \frac{du}{1+u^2} = \lim_{R \to \infty} \int \frac{du}{1+u^2}$

 $\begin{cases} \ln x = u \end{cases} x = 1 = 3u = 0$ $\frac{dx}{x} = du \end{cases} x = R = 3u = \ln R$ $= \lim_{R \to \infty} (Arcton(\ln R) - Arcton0)$ $= \lim_{R \to \infty} (Arcton(\ln R) - Arcton0)$

= 11/2 => improper integral

integral Testine gare; \(\frac{dx}{x(1+ln'x)} \) yakınsak olduğundan

2 1 serisi yokinsaktir.

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\alpha_{n+1}}{\alpha_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(n+1)^2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} < 1$ Since Seri yokinsoktin.

$$\underbrace{*} \frac{\infty}{\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(n-1)^n}{n^{+3}}} \quad \text{karokteri?}$$

Kak testini dasanamek:

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{(\frac{n-1}{n})^n \cdot \frac{1}{n^3}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{(\sqrt{n})^3} = 1 \rightarrow \text{KSK Test: Sonug verme} \times$$

Limit Testini dischonsek:

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n^{2}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^{n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1-\frac{1}{n}\right)^{n} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \neq 0, \infty$$
 Limit Testine

gore iki seri ayrı korok. terli. Z / yakınsak

oldugundan Z (n-1)^ de

yakinsaktir.

$$\bigotimes \frac{\infty}{2} e^{3n} \cdot \left(\frac{n}{n+2}\right)^{n^2}$$
 karakteri?

Kok testi ungulayalim.

=
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} e^3 \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\frac{n+2}{n}\right)^n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} e^3 \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\frac{n+2}{n}\right)^n} = e^3$$

Kak Testine gare seri iroboltir.

I.401 Mukoyese Pesti ile:

Yn≥2 icin lanka

$$\frac{|nn|}{(n+1)|2^n} < \frac{n}{(n+1)|2^n} < \frac{n}{n \cdot 2^n} = \frac{1}{2^n} = 0$$

$$\frac{|nn|}{(n+1)|2^n} < \frac{n}{n-2} = \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$\frac{|nn|}{(n+1)|2^n} < \frac{n}{n-2} = \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$\frac{1}{2^{n}} = \frac{\infty}{2^{n}} \frac{1}{2^{n}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} = 0$$
 Geo. Seri o halde Muk. Testine gare

Zinn serisi de Vakinsak

$$\frac{2}{2n} = \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}$$
 geo. serisini secelim. $|n| = \frac{1}{2} \times 1$ yakınsak

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\ln n}{\frac{(n+1)2n}{2n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n+1} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{1} = 0 = 1$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{2n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n+1} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{1} = 0 = 1$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{2n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n+1} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{1} = 0 = 1$$

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$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{2n} = 1$$

yakinsaktir.

II. Yol Oron Testi:

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\alpha_{n+1} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{|n(n+1)|}{(n+2) \cdot 2^{n+1}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n+1}{n+2} \cdot \frac{2^n}{2^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{|n(n+1)|}{|nn|} = \frac{1}{2} \langle 1 \rangle$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\alpha_{n+1} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(n+2) \cdot 2^{n+1}}{|nn|} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n+2} \cdot \frac{2^n}{2^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{|n(n+1)|}{|nn|} = \frac{1}{2} \langle 1 \rangle$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\alpha_{n+1} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(n+2) \cdot 2^{n+1}}{|nn|} = \frac{1}{2} \langle 1 \rangle$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\alpha_{n+1} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(n+2) \cdot 2^{n+1}}{|nn|} = \frac{1}{2} \langle 1 \rangle$$

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$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\alpha_{n+1} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(n+2) \cdot 2^{n+1}}{|nn|} = \frac{1}{2} \langle 1 \rangle$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\alpha_{n+1} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\alpha_{n+1} = \lim_{n\to$$

€ 2 Inlinn) Lorokteri?

nos igin nothing dir.

notion => lono > location) => n > lono > location) saglance.

notation) => 1 < 1 \ \frac{1}{2} \ \frac{1}{

ve 1 < 1 coldaguados Mutagex

testine gare I inlina) molsoltin.

⊕ 5 n/n! serisinin korokteri?

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{5^{n+1} (n+1)! (n+1)!}{2 \cdot (2n+2)!} = \frac{5 \cdot (n+1) \cdot (n+1)!}{2 \cdot (2n+2)!}$$

$$\frac{5^n \cdot n! \cdot n!}{2 \cdot (2n+2)!} = \frac{(2n+2) \cdot (2n+1)!}{(2n+2) \cdot (2n+1)!}$$

0 5 21 korakteri?

I vol Kok Testi:

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{\frac{2^n}{n^3}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2}{(\sqrt[n]{3})^3} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = 2 > 1$ Seni kok testine gone

(Lim Vn=1)

I. Yol Oran Testi:

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2n+1}{2n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^3} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^3}{(n+1)^3}, 2 = 2>1 = 3$ Seri or on testine gare inoksokting

(*)
$$\frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{9} + \frac{7}{16} + \frac{9}{25} + \dots$$
 | serilerinin korokterini belirleginiz.

a)
$$\frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{3} + \dots = \frac{2}{2} \frac{2n+1}{(n+1)^2}$$
 Limit test: igin $\frac{\infty}{2}$ iroksok secelim.

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{2n+1}{(n+1)^2}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2n^2+n}{(n+1)^2} = 2 \neq 0, \infty$$

$$= \frac{2n+1}{(n+1)^2} \text{ de iroksak}$$

b)
$$1+\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{7}+\frac{1}{15}+\dots=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$$
 Limit test: icin $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{2^{n}}$ (yakınsak (r=1) germetrik serisini secelim.

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2^{n-1}}}{\frac{1}{2^{n}}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2^{n}}{2^{n}} = 1 \pm 0, \infty$$
 Limit Testine. Since the series experiment the series experiment to the series experiment.

$$\sum_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} de yetinsek$$

$$\frac{2}{2} \frac{1+n!nn}{n^2+5} = \frac{1+2!n^2}{8} + \frac{1+3!n^3}{14} + \cdots$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{1+n\ln n}{n^2+5}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{n^2+n^2\ln n}{n^2+5}}{\frac{n^2+5}{n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^2\left(\frac{1}{n}+\ln n\right)}{n^2\left(\frac{1}{n}+\ln n\right)} = \infty = 0$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1+n\ln n}{\frac{n^2+5}{n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^2+n^2\ln n}{n^2+5} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^2\left(\frac{1}{n}+\ln n\right)}{n^2\left(\frac{1}{n}+\ln n\right)} = \infty = 0$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1+n\ln n}{n^2+5} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^2+n^2\ln n}{n^2+5} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^2\left(\frac{1}{n}+\ln n\right)}{n^2\left(\frac{1}{n}+\ln n\right)} = \infty = 0$$

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$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1+n\ln n}{n^2+5} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^2+n^2\ln n}{n^2+5} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^2\left(\frac{1}{n}+\ln n\right)}{n^2\left(\frac{1}{n}+\ln n\right)} = \infty = 0$$

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$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1+n\ln n}{n^2+5} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^2\ln n}{n^2+5} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^2\left(\frac{1}{n}+\ln n\right)}{n^2\left(\frac{1}{n}+\ln n\right)} = \infty = 0$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1+n\ln n}{n^2\ln n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^2\ln n}{n^2\ln n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^2\ln n}{n^2\ln n} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1+n\ln n}{n^2\ln n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^2\ln n}{n^2\ln n} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1+n\ln n}{n^2\ln n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^2\ln n}{n^2\ln n} = 0$$

Aşağıdaki serilerin yakınsak veya ıraksak olup olmadıklarını belirleyiniz. (9+9 puan)

i)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^{n^2}$$

ii)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$\tilde{L} \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^{n^2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{n+1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{n+1}$$

ii)
$$b_n = \frac{1}{n}$$
 olmak üzere $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ harmonik seri traksak

$$\int \frac{1}{x (\ln x)^2} dx = \lim_{R \to \infty} \int \frac{R}{x (\ln x)^2} dx = \lim_{R \to \infty} \int \frac{dv}{v^2} = \lim_{R \to \infty} \left[-\frac{1}{v} \int_{\ln x}^{\ln x} dx \right]$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{-(1+\frac{1}{n})}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{-1}{n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = 1 \neq 0, \infty$$

$$\frac{2}{2} \frac{n!}{10^n} \qquad \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{n!} \cdot \frac{10^n}{n!} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{10^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{10^n}{n!} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{10} = \infty > 1$$

oldugundon Oron testine gare seri noksoktir.

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2^2} + \frac{3}{2^3} + \frac{4}{2^4} + \cdots$$
 serisinin taratterini belirleginiz.

$$\frac{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n}}}{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n}}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2^{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2^{n}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{q_{n+1}}{q_n} = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{T_{\alpha_n} \frac{\pi}{2^{n+1}}}{1 - \frac{1}{2^n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{T_{\alpha_n} \frac{\pi}{2^{n+1}}}{1 - \frac{1}{2^n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{T_{\alpha_n} \frac{\pi}{2^{n+1}}}{1 - \frac{1}{2^n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{T_{\alpha_n} \frac{\pi}{2^n}}{1 - \frac{1}{2^n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{T_{\alpha_n} \frac{$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\alpha_n}{\alpha_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n^4-16}}{\sqrt{n^2+16}} \cdot \sqrt{n^4/6} = 1 \neq 0, \infty$$
Limit Testine give

iki seri ogni korokterli

no 3

SORU 1. a) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1+n^{\frac{3}{3}}}{2n^{\frac{3}{3}}}$ serisinin karakterini belirleyiniz. = 3 Sequelim, P= 1 (1 (P- Serisi) olduğundu Seallen seri iraksak. Limit and gove testine göre lim $\frac{1+n413}{2+n513} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n1/3+n5/3}{2+n5/3}$ = $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^{5/3}\left(\frac{1}{n^{4/3}}+1\right)}{n^{5/3}\left(\frac{2}{5/3}+1\right)} = 1$ oldugundan her iki

seri aynı karakterde yanı 2 1+n4/3
2+n5/3 serisi de walesak.

 $\frac{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+\cos n}{1+n^2}}{1+n^2} \leq \frac{2}{1+n^2} \leq \frac{2}{n^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+\cos n}{1+n^2} \leq \frac{2}{n^2} \leq \frac{2}{n^2}$

€ 2 n2 karakteri?

lim Var = lim (Vn)2 = OKI = 1 Kak Testine gare seri nam Vertan

€ \(\frac{1}{e^{n^2+1}}\) korokteri?

Z 1/2 (P=2) 1 Yak.) serisini secelim.

 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{n}{e^{n^2+1}}}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^{n^2}}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3}{\frac{3}{n^2}} = 0 = 0$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^3}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = 0 = 0$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^3}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = 0 = 0$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^{n^2}}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = 0 = 0$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^3}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = 0 = 0$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^{n^2}}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = 0 = 0$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^{n^2}}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = 0 = 0$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^{n^2}}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = 0 = 0$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^{n^2}}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^{n^2}}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = 0 = 0$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^{n^2}}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^{n^2}}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = 0 = 0$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^{n^2}}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^{n^2}}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = 0 = 0$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^{n^2}}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^{n^2}}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^{n^2}}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = 0 = 0$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^{n^2}}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^{n^2}}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = 0 = 0$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^{n^2}}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^{n^2}}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^{n^2}}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = 0 = 0$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^{n^2}}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^{n^2}}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^{n^2}}{\frac{2}{n^2}} = 0 = 0$ I to yok. oldugundan Z n2 de Jak.

 $f(x) = \frac{e^{xz}}{x}$ [1,\infty] $\rightarrow f(x)$, [1,\infty] de soreklidir. F(x) [1,00) da $\forall f'(x) = \frac{e^{x^2} - 2x^2e^{x^2}}{e^{2x^2}} = \frac{1 - 2x^2}{e^{x^2}} \langle 0 = 1 \rangle$ azalandir. integral test: organobilir. $\int \frac{x}{e^{x^2}} dx = \lim_{R \to \infty} \int \frac{x}{e^{x^2}} dx$ $x^2 = 0 \quad 2x dx = du$ $x = R = 1 \quad u = R^2$ $= \lim_{R \to \infty} -\frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{2t} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} = \frac{1}{2e} \rightarrow int.$ Jexz dx integrali yekinsak olduğundan, integral testi-Zn.en serisi de gakinsaktin.

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1. vize 4. uygulama (serisinin korokteri? $\frac{1.401}{(n+2)!+1} < \frac{n!}{(n+2)!} = \frac{a!}{(n+2)!(n+1)!a!} = \frac{1}{n^2+3n+2}$ (*) 2 1 serisinin karakterini incelemek için 2 12 secelim. (p=2)1 yokinsok seridir) lim n2+3n+2 =1 ±0,00 => Limit testine gare iti seri aynı
n20 12 =1 ±0,00 => Limit testine gare iti seri aynı
karakterlidir. O halde \(\frac{1}{n^2+3n+2} \) de yokinsaktir. (*) 'a gore $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{(n+2)!+1} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2+3n+2}$ dir. Mulayere Testine gôre 2 1 12+3n+2 yakinsak sldugundon \(\frac{n!}{(n+2)!+1} \) serisi yakınsaktır. Not: Oran Testini Kullansaydir.

[im onti = lim (n+1)! +1 (n+2)! +1 = lim (n+3)! (1+ 1 (n+2)!) = 1

n700 on (n+3)! +1

n+3 (1+3)!) II.401 Limit Test: ile: $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{n^2} \frac{1}{yoknsok} \frac{1}{n^2} \frac{n!}{n^2} \frac{1}{n^2} \frac{n^2 \cdot n!}{n^2} \frac{n!}{n^2} \frac{n^2 \cdot n!}{n^2} \frac{n^2 \cdot n!}{(n+2)!n!}$ secensek: $\frac{1}{n^2} \frac{1}{n^2} \frac{1}{n^2} \frac{n^2 \cdot n!}{(n+2)!n!} \frac{n^2 \cdot n!}{n^2}$ / newesqill iki seri ogni korakterli = lim n2 [45/14] = 1 ± 0,00 Z n! de yakınsak