## G. REDOVI

G.I.I. Definicije i osnovna svojska

P.) an=n2 - niz : a1, a2, a3, a4... 1, 4, 9, 16... -rid: a1+a2+a3+a4+...

ovalar red accepia 1)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 = 1+4+9+16+25+...=+\infty$ 

red convergion 2) \( \frac{1}{2} \) = 1+\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{

1.875 3) da bi red komverzirao opć: dan se moa smayjivati WoW! huh?

DEF Red brojeva (ant R) 12 raz oblika Žan pri čemu an zoverno općim elanom redo, a svakom rodu je pridružen <u>NIZ</u> parajalneh serma.

 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \cdots$ 

Parajalna suma: suma provih n clanova: Sn=a,+c2+...+an

DEF red Zan konvergira prema longir s also lonvergira ruz

njegovih pare sum, tj. ales je lim Sn=S (5 zoverno suma reda). P. Geometrijski niz: 91, 02-019, 03-01.92,

 $S_n = Q_1 \frac{1 - q^n}{1 - q}$  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n g^{n-1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} a_1 \frac{1 - g^n}{1 - g}$ 

 $\frac{a}{1-g}\lim_{n\to\infty} (1+g^n) = \frac{e}{1-g} \cdot 1 = >$ 2a bljuča k. Suma geom. reda:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_1 g^{n-1} = \frac{a_1}{1-g}, |g| \leq 1$ 

Rimjer: 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4n^2-1} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{63} + \frac{1}{63} + \frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20}$$

 $S_{n} = u_{1}t_{2} + dn(3) - u_{1}t_{2} + du(4) - du(3) + ... + du(n+1) - du(n) potrati se$   $\longrightarrow S = \lim_{n \to \infty} u_{1}(n+1) (\infty)$ 

TH Also Ean i Ebn konverginger, touta 
$$\sum (a_1 + b_2)$$
 isto vonverginger.

Ph.)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+3^{n+2}}{4^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{4})^n + 3^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{3}{4})^n = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{1-\frac{1}{4}} + 9 \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{1-\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{1}{3} + 27 = \frac{52}{3}$ 

PAZI:  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n = N-N+(-1+1-N+...(-1)^n = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} +$ 

 $S_1:1$   $S_2:0$   $S_3:1$  dua gomiliota parajaent suma lim  $S_0$  ne postoji!

TM Nuzan uyet konvergencije Also red Ian konvergira, tada lim an=0. DOKAZIC: an=Sn-Sn-Sn = Q, +a2 + ... +an + an napadrimo o limesom: lim qn= lim Sn-lim Sn-n+00 n+00 um = 9-5 = 0 OBRAT NE VRIJEDI: als je lim an =0, ne marmo ALI DIVERGIRA! aprobonnación preto en 1 Bornio

konvergira li ili divegira red.

=> PROTUPRIMER: harmonisti rd: \( \sum\_{i-1}^{n} \) = 1+\( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \) lim 1 =0

 $e > (1+\frac{1}{n})^n / \ln (rastuca)$ 2000000 12 MATANI: en e > lu (++ n)

1> n eu(1+ n)/n  $\frac{1}{n} > en(1+\frac{1}{n})$ 

 $\sum_{n} \frac{1}{n} > \sum_{n} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) = \ln(n+1)$ 

> DIVERGRA

## G.1.2 REDOVI S NENES. ČLANOVIMA

TM Red 3 re reg. d. Konvergija akko mu je niz Snomeden.

Dokaz: ocito 12 molom 1

TM Poredbani kriterij. Noka su Zan i Zbn redovi s na neg chanonia.

a) Ako Zan divergira 

Žbn divergira

b) Alo Ibn bonvegia => Ian konvergia

DOKAZ: Also Zan div => pare ruma Annyir omedera (200, Bn Zan)
a) ni pare ruma Bn njir omedena -> Zon divergira

6) Alo Ibn kom. => para suma Bn je omedan po je omedana i pova ouma An -> I dn komversija

Posti put: veel konv -> many kom.
many div -> veel diverg.

Many div → veri diverg.

Pr.) \( \sum\_{\frac{1}{100}} \ge \sum\_{\frac{1}{100}} \frac{1}{100} \quad \text{div} \\
\text{div} \( \text{div} \) \( \text{div} \)

 $\rightarrow$  Obrat ne vrijech: npr.  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}$  many conv., ali veci div.