6.1.2 REDOVI S NENEG. ČLANOVIMA

gledamo redove s an 20, tada je Sn rastuci niz

TM Red S re reg d' konvergira allo mu je niz So omeden. Dokaz: oxito 12 matom 1

redovis ne neg damonimo. TM Poredbani kriterij Noka zu Zan i Zbn a) Ako Zan divergira -> Zbn divergira

b) Ato Ibn tonvergin -> Ian konvergin

DOKAZ: Also Zan div => pare ruma Annyir omedena (200, Bn 24n)
a) ni pare ruma Bn nje omedena -> Zon divergia 0) Alo Ibn komr. => pour suma Bn je omedeur po je omedena ;

pour ouma An -> I an bomversija

OBRATT NE VRIJEDE Posti put: veci konv -> mayi komr.
mayi div -> veri diverg.

-> divergira po poredbernom Pr.) \sum \frac{1}{\langle} \geq \frac{1}{\langle} \geq \frac{1}{\langle} \div

Opcenito: \sigma_{n=1}^{\infty} \int \text{red konvergion} \square \text{red divergion} (dokor kasmija => dokazali, poredbeni

→ Obrat re vrijechi: npr. ∑ n² = ∑ n mary: konv. jali veci div.

-, victi divergia pa ne snamo sa manji

 $\frac{1}{100} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+3} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$

TM D'Alambert Meha je Zan red S reneg. član. a) Also Fg L1 t.d. an = g, the bada I an komm. b) Ales and 21; the toda Zan dir. DOKAZ:

a) Očito a, ¿ ga, mat. ind je očito an ¿ a, gn-1

geometrijsti not konvergine ze g. 1 po poredbenom briteriju komv. i

mauji . I an. b) Ako je amizan, očito an je rastući ruz pa nije sodorobjem MUK (limen=)

. rije sedovojen NUK => Za, aiv.

TTI D'Atambert - limes oblik Neka je Zan red s ne neg. L'amovima

Joda $g = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{q_{n+1}}{q_n} = \begin{cases} \angle 1, \text{ red kern}^n.} \\ >1, \text{ red div}. \end{cases}$ = 1, nema odluke

Pr.) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n!}$ som ou fatherjele = D'Alambert + Kaybove formule

 $g = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{2^n}{(n+1)!} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^n}{n+1} = 0$ $\frac{2ad}{n} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^n n!}{n^n} \qquad g = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{e^{n+1}(n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}}}{\frac{e^n n!}{n^n}} = \left(\frac{e^n \cdot n!}{e^n \cdot n!} \cdot \frac{(n+1)^n}{(n+1)^n} \cdot \frac{e^{n+1}}{(n+1)^n}\right)$

- $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{e^{n}}{(n+1)^n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} e^{-n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{e}{(n+1)^n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{e^{-n}}{(n+1)^n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{e^$

 $\frac{q_{0}+1}{q_{0}} = \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1}$ $\frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n}$ $\frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n}$ Ass. In

no 22 ne mozemo Enikti DAL

< 24810} TH Caustry Note je Ian s reng. cl.

a) Ako Jg <1, to Van Lg /th

DOKAZ: Iwas kock DIAL u Skriph all lobs: b) Also "Jan 21, red divergina

TTT Cauchy-lim $g = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{a_n} = \begin{cases} < 1 \text{ konverg.} \\ > 1 \text{ diverg.} \end{cases}$

Pr) $\underset{n=1}{\infty} 2^n \left(\frac{n}{3n+1}\right)^n$, $g = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{2^n \left(\frac{n}{3n+1}\right)^n}$ Cauchy

 $= > q = \lim_{n \to \infty} 2 \frac{n}{3n+1} = \frac{2}{3} < 1 \quad \text{red Lanv.}$

 $2 = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{2n+1}{2n+2}}^n = 1$ nema adlute po b) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2n+1}{2n+2}\right)^n$ Jako rema odleta po Cauliffir , ne moranno provisconati D'Al.

 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{2n+1}{2n+2} \right)^n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-1}{2n+2} \right)^{\frac{n}{2n+2}} \right]^{\frac{n}{2n+2}} = C^{\frac{1}{2}} \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{red}$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{2n+1}{2n+2} \right)^n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-1}{2n+2} \right)^{\frac{n}{2n+2}} \right]^{\frac{n}{2n+2}} = C^{\frac{1}{2}} \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{red}$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{2n+1}{2n+2} \right)^n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-1}{2n+2} \right)^{\frac{n}{2n+2}} \right]^{\frac{n}{2n+2}} = C^{\frac{1}{2}} \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{red}$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{2n+1}{2n+2} \right)^n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{-1}{2n+2} \right)^{\frac{n}{2n+2}} \right]^{\frac{n}{2n+2}} = C^{\frac{1}{2}} \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{red}$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{2n+1}{2n+2} \right)^n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2n+2} \right)^{\frac{n}{2n+2}} = C^{\frac{1}{2}} \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{red}$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{2n+1}{2n+2} \right)^n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2n+2} \right)^{\frac{n}{2n+2}} = C^{\frac{1}{2}} \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{red}$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{2n+1}{2n+2} \right)^n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{2n+1}{2n+2} \right)^{\frac{n}{2n+2}} = C^{\frac{1}{2}} \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{red}$

TM Integralmi kriterj Noha je Zan red sa neneg člamovina te nethan je f(x) podajnica Rja na [N, 100> td. f(n) =an. Jack Zan i fradx ili oba divergiraju i li oba konverziraju. Ako Zan => So f(x)ax kom.

Waimamo réc prenokutnike

Portsina i spool grafe $y=f(x) \leq poursione pravokutnika pa po portellenom eim i ona je konačna => <math>\int_{1}^{\infty} f(x) konvergira.$

konvergira red $P_{c.}$) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \sim \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \frac{x^{-1}}{1} \Big|_{1}^{\infty} = 0 - (-1) = 1$

9=1, ali serme re Enorme!

b) Movisnosti o parametru relk cipitajte konvergencju generalistanoj harmonystog rada $\frac{1}{2}$ e

$$\frac{2}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^2} = 0 \quad \text{konvergia}$$

$$\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^{-1}} = n + \frac{1}{n^{-2}} = n^2 = \infty \text{ divergia}$$

eyalmi brikrij: ako
$$\int_{1}^{\infty} f(y)dx$$
 konvergia $\Rightarrow \sum a_{n}$ honvergira
$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{r}}dx = \frac{x^{r+1}}{-r+1} \begin{vmatrix} \infty & = & -1 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{-r+1} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-r+1}} \frac{2a}{\sqrt{-r+1}} \frac{4}{\sqrt{-r+1}} \frac{2a}{\sqrt{-r+1}} \frac{4}{\sqrt{-r+1}} \frac{2a}{\sqrt{-r+1}} \frac{4}{\sqrt{-r+1}} \frac{2a}{\sqrt{-r+1}} \frac{4}{\sqrt{-r+1}} \frac{2a}{\sqrt{-r+1}} \frac{4}{\sqrt{-r+1}} \frac{4a}{\sqrt{-r+1}} \frac{4a}{\sqrt{-r$$

$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{r}} dx = \frac{x^{r+1}}{x^{r}} \Big|_{1}^{\infty} = \frac{1}{x^{r}} - \frac{1}{x^{r+1}} \Big|_{2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{r}} dx = \frac{x^{r+1}}{x^{r}} \Big|_{1}^{\infty} = \frac{1}{x^{r}} - \frac{1}{x^{r}} = \frac{1}{x^{r}} - \frac{1}{x^{r$$

$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{n}} dx = \ln|x| \left| \int_{1}^{\infty} = \ln|\infty| - \ln|1| = \ln\left|\frac{\alpha}{1}\right| \Rightarrow \text{dwergin}$$