S. L. A.M. E. Serec Fie (an) un gische numere rease. aj + az +... + az +... (<u>Serie de rumerse seate</u>). Hot.: El an Baci Dian S_= Zi a: (girul sumels postiale.) Def. O serie Jan s.n. convergente dace 5, - convergent. In cot control p.n. diveloperato. Daco Da este convergenta, définion S = lim 5 p. 1.17. Exemple. Fie Seria $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q_n$, $q_n = \frac{1}{r(n+1)}$. Since whole Co peria este convesa enta n' 5=1 Aven co $a_R = \frac{1}{R(R+1)} = \frac{A}{R} + \frac{B}{R+L}$ 3 =-1. 01=1-12 2 = 1/3 03=15-14 an= 1/-1/2+1. Sn > 1 - 1

Sn = 1-1, nnl este convergent (mondonn merginit) si lim s, = lin (1-1)=1. Dea 5=1. Exemplu. Fie selia $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$, $q_n = \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)}$ So pe dute ca 5=1. Aven cò $a_{R} = \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} = \frac{1}{2n-1} + \frac{1}{2n+1}$ 1 = 1 B = -1 =) $S_{R} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2R+1} \right)$ Si lim $S_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n+1}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$ 065. a) Daca Jan Convergente dunci 9,- mérginit. b/Doca Jan convergenta atuna sim (an) = 0. Reciproca rueste aderenata. Mai exact, daca lin q = 0 \$ 25 an convergenta Exemplu: (Seria armonica) 2 - 1 92 = 1 Aven ca lin on = lin 1 = 0. Dar 3, = 1+1, ... + 1, ru
100 1 200 12 = 0. Dar 3, = 1+1, ... + 1, ru este mis fundamentel (o revede C3). Set Si ru este convergent. De à 27 1 ru este convergenter. Exemplei. Seria II Treste dévergent decorece lin ay = lin TR = 1 \$0 (on folosit diteriol sociocini). Exemplu (Geria geometrica) (Ex. 2.1.1. pq.30/euss.) 21a.2, 9,9 ER $S_{2} = \sum_{k=1}^{1} \frac{1}{1-2} \frac{1}$ (a(n) 12=1. =) $\lim_{R\to 00} S_{R} = \begin{cases} \frac{q}{1-q}, |2| \le 1.\\ +\infty, |2| \le 1. \end{cases}$ $(4), |2| \le -1.$ =7/Sp-converge pentru 19/11, S=9 Sp-diverge pentru 19/11. =) Zagn-1 convergentà pentru 19/11 2 agⁿ⁻¹ dévelgent à pertru 19171.

-5-

Criterio de convergenta pt. serio cu termeni varecase.
I C. Couchy. Seria Zian - convergentà (=)
[] C. Couchy: Seria] an - convergentà (=) (4) E70, (3) ne EIN* a.?. (4) NEIN cur ma n'A) pent
Sã ovem 92+1 +9 + +9 < E
Dirichtet Seria 2, 9, ba convergenta daca
S_{n-2} S_{n
III. C. Abel Daco seria Dan convergentà n'
(ba) six monoton si morginit et. D'anba convergenta.
N. Jc. Lechriz. Daca (an) au termeni pozitivi y (desosestate
Si lin $a_n = 0$ of. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n$ convergentà.
Def. Dan s.n. absolut convergente (=) [lan -convergente (=) [n]
Def. Dan n.n. Semiconvergente (=> Don-convergente
Zi an - dévergentà.
-7 -

- 9-

Fia an = 1. Com la ploblema precedenta an 70; and; lim 92 = 0 Din C. Leibn't =) [1] (-1) este convergenta. 3/ Folosind C. Leibriz se poste orato cé 2/(-1)". 12 Convergento. Sau [(-1)" iz absolut convergenta b) Folgand C. Dirichlet se parte añolo ca seua este convergentà (ca la Exemplul 2.2.1 prq. 36 curs.). Orterie pentu serie au terneni poditive Fie (H) Zan gi (B) Zion docto serio cu termeni poètitime hans of (H) 12315 (4) este majorata de (3) (Not- 1 << B) dace (3) MERX 5, 20 EIN 0.7. GR 5 M5, (4) 127, 120. C. composition (A) si (B) a.7. (A) & (B aruna' a) B-convergenté =) A-convergenté b) A-clinergenté =) B-divergenté Compactiei T Saco (3) N70 a. 7. (4) n 7, N =) $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$ $(\frac{5_{n+1}}{6_n}, of \frac{1}{6_n})$ a) B-convergento => A-convergento 5) A-divergento => B-divergente. " Daco lin in = c (cfinit, +0) atura (A) m'(B) au oceean rotuso

C. Rodocinie (Carchy) Fie (4) au terment poècétime 6) Doce Var 11/2 => (A) clivesgerete. C. Ropotusui (d'Alembert) Fie (A) en termeni poècitioni a) Dace (7) RE(0,1)a. ?. 97+1 (2 =) 9 (4) convergente b) Dace and 1 duna (A) din ergenta. C. Roobe-Duhamel. Fie (4) au termere poètérie A) Daco (3) RIL a.7. $R\left(\frac{a_R}{a_{R+1}}-1\right)$ 7, $R \Rightarrow (4)$ convergenta b) Doce BM $n\left(\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}}-1\right)(1-1)(4)$ d'energenta. 2i) Daca h. C. reportabli pi Par C. Sactoriai 2 = 1 se oplicé C. Roobe-Duhonel.

Si se studiere natura perillor 1/ 2/ 2/2+1/ $\frac{21}{27,1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{r(2n+1)}};$ 3/ 5/2/ 2/2/ 12/ Sin ar, a ER 51 27 1 R7,1 R6 $\frac{6}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{R} \frac{R}{2^{R}}$ I' Z 32;

 $\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^{n}}{n}$ $\frac{3^{n}}{n}$ $\frac{3^{n}}{n}$ $\frac{5^{n}}{n}$, $\frac{5^{n}}{n}$, $\frac{5^{n}}{n}$

5º1 Consideran an = 1, 27,1.
Airen co an 70 Sign $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)6}{n!} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^n}{n!} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^n}{$ lin 1 11. Den diteriel reportable = > gn-convég. 61 Fie an = (-1) ? . 12, 17,1. Metedet. C. Leibniz (Pog. 11.) Metoda II Deadrece $8in\left[\frac{q_{n+1}}{a_{n}}\right] = 8in\left[\frac{2n+1}{2}\right] = 12-700$ $= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n+1}{37 \cdot 3} \cdot \frac{2^n}{n} = \frac{1}{2} \langle 1 \rangle$ =) \(\sigma_n - 0 \) solut convergente (deci convergento). Fire $q_n = \frac{3^n}{n!}$ $q_n > 0$ [Sou Mi au cuit. Medou, mi]

Sin $\frac{q_{n+1}}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{n}{3^n} = 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{q_n}{n} = \sqrt{3^n}$ Din Crit. repertului => 2, 3° dével gerté. 81 Cansideram A = 52, 57,0 Daca b=0 ature $q_R = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n \geq 1} q_n$ convergenta Doco bro atuna a = 1.50 Colcution Van = Vir Miller

Decorere 5^{n} 70, $(4)^{n}$, 1 over c_{k}^{n} lim n n