(a)
$$a_n = \frac{5 - 2n}{3n - 7}$$

(b) $a_n = \frac{5 - 2n}{n}$

(c)
$$a_n = \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^n$$

(d) $a_n = n \operatorname{sen}(6/n)$

(e)
$$a_n = \left(1 - \frac{5}{n}\right)^n$$

(b)
$$a_n = \frac{n}{\ln(n+1)}$$

(d)
$$a_n = n \operatorname{sen}(6/n)$$

(f)
$$a_n = \frac{\sin^2(n)}{4^n}$$

a)
$$a_{1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{5-2n}{3n-7} = \frac{(n-2+\frac{5}{2})}{(n-2+\frac{5}{2})} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{-2+0}{3+0} = -\frac{2}{3}$$
 Converge

C)
$$a_n = \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^n$$
 el $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^n$ No \exists Diverge

(d)
$$a_n = n \operatorname{sen}(6/n) = 0$$
 | in $n \operatorname{Sen}(6) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \operatorname{oSen}(0) = \infty$ | $n \operatorname{sen}(6/n) = 0$ | $n \operatorname{sen}$

(e)
$$a_n = \left(1 - \frac{5}{n}\right)^n$$
 so f time de estas limites convir o esas of tionen a sol det.

$$\left(1-\frac{x}{n}\right)^{2}=e^{x}\left(1-\frac{5}{n}\right)^{2}=e^{-5}$$

(f)
$$a_n = \frac{\operatorname{sen}^2(n)}{4^n}$$

Determinar si cada una de las siguientes sucesiones es: (i) acotada superior v/o inferiormente; (ii) positiva o negativa (a partir de cierto n_0); (iii) creciente, decreciente o alternante: (iv) convergente, divergente, divergente a ∞ o $-\infty$

(a)
$$a_n = \frac{2n}{n^2 + 1}$$

(c)
$$a_n = \frac{(-1)^n n}{e^n}$$

(e)
$$a_n = \ln\left(\frac{n+2}{n+1}\right)$$

(b)
$$a_n = \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

(c)
$$a_n = \frac{1}{n!}$$

(d) $a_n = \frac{2^n e^n}{n!}$

(Ambo)

(i)
$$\frac{2n}{n^2+1}$$
 $\frac{2n}{n^2+n^2}$ = $\frac{2}{n}$ Acotod in F.

(i) Positive Pers
$$0 > 1$$
, Chirer $2n$)

(ii) Positive Pers $0 > 1$, Chirer $2n$)

(iii) Positive Pers $0 > 1$, Chirer $2n$)

(ive con 1) $4 > 2$

(ive con 1) $4 > 2$
 $4 > 1 - 0$ $2(n+1)$ 2

(b)
$$a_n = \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

- (i) Sen es ons F +1 est à entre -1 y1 Por le tanto le esta ins > 3 up.
- (ii) Poro no es Positivo
- (iii) como à decrece, entonces sen(i) decrece.
- (IM) $\lim_{n\to\infty} S_{en}(\frac{1}{n}) = \lim_{n\to\infty} S_{en}(\delta) = 0$, Converge

(c)
$$a_n = \frac{(-1)^n n}{e^n}$$

(ii) Positiva ++ n estar. — The mode to Decreciente / decreciente (monstano)

$$(11)$$
 2, = $\frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{e^{n+1}} < \frac{(-1)^n}{e^n}$

$$(11)_{100}^{100} = 0 \quad \text{Goverge}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & -1 + 1 \\
\hline
e & -0 \\
\hline
(-1)^{\circ} \cdot 0 & = 0
\end{array}$$

(d)
$$a_n = \frac{2^n}{n!}$$

2) es Rositiva

3)
$$\frac{2^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \leq \frac{2^{n}}{(n+1)!}$$

Decreciente

4)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2^n}{n!} = 0$$
 Converge

(e)
$$a_n = \ln\left(\frac{n+2}{n+1}\right)$$

$$1) \left(\frac{9+2}{n+1} \right) \ge \ln \left(\frac{n+3}{n+2} \right)$$

$$||||) \partial_{n+1} = ||n(\frac{n+2}{n+2})| - ||n(\frac{n+2}{n+1})| \ge ||n(\frac{n+3}{n+2})|$$

1 V)
$$\lim_{N\to\infty} \ln\left(\frac{n + 2}{n + 1}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{n(1 + \frac{2}{n})}{n(1 + \frac{1}{n})}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{1}\right) = \ln(1)$$
(3) Dadas las siguientes series, calcular su suma o demostrar que divergen.

(a)
$$4 + \frac{8}{5} + \frac{16}{25} + \frac{32}{125} + \dots$$

(d)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)}$$

(b)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 3\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-1}$$

(e)
$$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{2^{k+3}}{e^{k-3}}$$

(c)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{5}{10^{3n}}$$

(f)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{k=2} \frac{1}{n^2 + 7n + 12}$$

$$a) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^n$$

a)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^n}{5}$$
 Siendo una serie geometrica $\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1-n}\right)^n$

7/5

S:
$$\Gamma = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{2} - 0 \quad \frac{5}{1 - \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)}$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{5} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \frac{1}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \frac{1}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \frac{1}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \frac{1}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \frac{1}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \frac{1}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \frac{1}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \frac{1}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \frac{1}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \frac{1}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \frac{1}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \frac{1}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \frac{1}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^$$

S:
$$\Gamma = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{n} - 0$$
 $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{5} + \frac{2}{$

$$\frac{5}{n} = \frac{5}{10^{3n}} \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{5}{10^{3n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{5}{10^{3n}} = \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{5}{10^{3n}} = \lim_{k$$

(e)
$$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{2^{k+3}}{c^{k-3}}$$
 = $\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2^3}{c^3}\right)^k = \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{c}\right)^k \cdot \delta \cdot c^3$
= $\frac{3e^3}{k=2} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{c}\right)^k \cdot \delta \cdot c^3$
 $= \frac{3e^3}{k=2} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{c}\right)^k \cdot \delta \cdot c^3$
 $= \frac{3e^3}{k=2} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{c}\right)^k \cdot \delta \cdot c^3$
 $= \frac{1}{c} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{c^2} - \frac{1}{c} = \frac{3e^3}{c^2} \cdot \frac{1}{c} = \frac{3e^3}{c^2} \cdot \frac{1}{c} = \frac{3e^3}{c^2} \cdot \frac{1}{c} = \frac{3e^3}{c^2} = \frac{1}{c}$
(i) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 + 7n + 12}$ $\int \frac{1}{c^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{1}{c^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{1}{c^2} = \frac{3e^3}{c^2} \cdot \frac{1}{c^2} = \frac{3e^3}{c^2} = \frac{3$

Vernos como quedo la Serie Con Algunos n.

(1-1) + (1-1) ... y Acollege yo y me Ayudo chatypy x

esto es una serie telescopica

conterminos se cancelan, y nos queda: $\frac{1}{4}-\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n+4}=\frac{1}{4}-0=\frac{1}{4}.$ Conclusión La suma de la serie $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n^2+7n+12}$

