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Семинарский лист 2

Задача 1.1.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\sqrt[n]{n}}}, \quad a_n = \frac{1}{n^{\sqrt[n]{n}}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1 : \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{n} \ln n} = e^0 = 1 \implies a_n \sim \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \text{ сходится } \implies \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\sqrt[n]{n}}} \text{ по признаку сравнения.}$$

Задача 1.2.

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{2 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 \cdot \dots \cdot (3n-4)}{3^n \cdot n!}$$

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{(3(n+1)-4) \cdot 3^n \cdot n!}{3^{n+1} \cdot (n+1)!} = \frac{3(n+1)-4}{3(n+1)} = \frac{3n-1}{3n+3} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{3n}}{1 + \frac{1}{3n}} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{3n}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)\right) =$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{n} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) - \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} - O\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right) = 1 - \frac{2}{n} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \implies \begin{cases} p = \frac{4}{3} \\ \delta = 1 \end{cases} \implies \text{ряд сходится по признаку Гаусса.}$$

Задача 1.3.

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln n}, \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{x \ln x}$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{\ln x + 1}{x^2 \ln^2 x} = 0 \iff \begin{cases} x \neq 0 \\ x \neq 1 \\ x = \frac{1}{e} \end{cases} \implies f(x) \text{ монотонно убывает при } x > 1$$

$$f(n+t) \leq a_n \leq f((n-1)+t)$$

$$\int_n^{n+1} f(x) dx \leq a_n \leq \int_{n-1}^n f(x) dx$$

$$\int_2^{N+1} f(x) dx \leq \sum_{n=2}^N a_n \leq \int_1^N f(x) dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = \ln x \\ e^t = x \\ dx = e^t dt \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{e^t}{t \cdot e^t} dt = \int \frac{1}{t} dt = \ln t + C = \ln \ln x + C$$

$$\int_2^{N+1} f(x) dx = \ln \ln(N+1) - \ln \ln 2$$

$$\int_1^N f(x) dx = \ln \ln N - 0 = \ln \ln N$$

Ответ: $\ln \ln(N+1) - \ln \ln 2 \leq \sum_2^N \frac{1}{n \ln n} \leq \ln \ln N$ 1

Обозначим $x_n = S - S_n \rightarrow 0, y_n = \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n}{y_n} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right]$

$$\text{Рассмотрим } \frac{x_n - x_{n-1}}{y_n - y_{n-1}} = \frac{S - S_n - (S - S_{n-1})}{\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n-1}} = \frac{S_{n-1} - S_n}{\frac{n-1-n}{n(n-1)}} = \frac{S_n - S_{n-1}}{\frac{1}{n(n-1)}} = \frac{1/n^2}{\frac{1}{n^2-n}} = \frac{n^2-n}{n^2} = \frac{1-\frac{1}{n}}{1} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1$$

По т. Штольца $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n}{y_n} = 1$, т.е. $\frac{x_n}{y_n} = 1 + o(1), x_n = y_n + o(y_n)$

$$x_n = S - S_n = \frac{1}{n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \implies S_n = S - \frac{1}{n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right), \text{ ч.т.д.}$$

Задача 1.5.

$$\sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{n2^n} = S - \frac{1}{N2^N} + o\left(\frac{1}{N2^N}\right)$$

$$q_n = S - \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{n2^n}, \quad p_n = \frac{1}{N2^N}$$

$$\text{По теореме Штольца: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{q_n}{p_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{q_n - q_{n-1}}{p_n - p_{n-1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S - S_n - S + S_{n-1}}{\frac{1}{N2^N} - \frac{1}{(N-1)2^{N-1}}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{N2^N} \cdot N(N-1)2^{2N-1}}{2^{N-1}(N-1-2N)} = 1,$$

$$\frac{q_n}{p_n} = 1 + o(1) \implies q_n = p_n + o(p_n) \Leftrightarrow S - \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{n2^n} = \frac{1}{N2^N} + o\left(\frac{1}{N2^N}\right) \Leftrightarrow \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{n2^n} = S - \frac{1}{N2^N} \pm o\left(\frac{1}{N2^N}\right),$$

что и требовалось доказать.

Задача 1.6 (23).

$$S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{1}{n^2} - \text{представить } S \text{ в виде суммы ряда с общим членом } a_n = O\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right).$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \approx \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$\sin \frac{1}{n^2} = u_n \approx \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$u_n - b_n = a_n \approx ?$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \dots = 1$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n = S - 1 \implies S = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$$

$$a_n = u_n - b_n = \sin \frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{6n^6} - \frac{1}{n^2} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} \approx \frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{6n^6} - \frac{1}{n^2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \right) = -\frac{1}{6n^6} + \frac{1}{n^3} \approx \frac{1}{n^3}$$

$$\implies S = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\sin \frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \right)$$