Yeminar 2

1. Déterminati suma seriei $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)!}$ si preciEati dacă este convergentă.

Solutie. $x_n = \frac{n}{(n+1)!} + n \in \mathbb{N}^+$.

 $\Delta_{m} = \chi_{1} + ... + \chi_{m} = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \chi_{k} = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{k}{(k+1)!} =$

 $= \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k+1-1}{(k+1)!}}{(k+1)!} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{k+1}{(k+1)!} - \frac{1}{(k+1)!} \right) =$

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

 $+\left(\frac{1}{m!}-\frac{1}{(n+1)!}\right)=1-\frac{1}{(n+1)!}+n\in\mathbb{N}^*.$

 $\lim_{m\to\infty} \Delta_m = 1$, i.e. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{m}{(n+1)!} = 1$.

Deci $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{m}{(m+1)!}$ este convergentà. \square

2. Studiati convergenta (natura) serilor: a) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1\cdot 4\cdot 7\cdot ...\cdot (3m-2)}{3\cdot 6\cdot 9\cdot ...\cdot (3n)} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n}$.

Solutie. $t_n = \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \cdot ... \cdot (3m-2)}{3 \cdot 6 \cdot 9 \cdot ... \cdot (3m)} \cdot \frac{1}{2^m} + m \in \mathbb{N}^*$ $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{4\cdot 4\cdot 7\cdot ...\cdot (3n-2)(3(n+1)-2)}{3\cdot 6\cdot 9\cdot ...\cdot (3n)(3(n+1))} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$ $\frac{3 \cdot 6 \cdot 9 \cdot \dots (3m)}{4 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \cdot \dots (3m-2)} \cdot 2^{m} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3m+1}{3m+3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} < 1$ Conform Chiteriului rapottului, seria = Xm to ~~ ette convergentà. $k) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n-1}}{n^2}$ Youtre. Fie $x_n = \frac{\sqrt{n-1}}{n^2} + n \in \mathbb{N}^+$ si $y_n = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n^2}$ Awam $\Re_{n} \leq \Im_{n} + \inf_{n \in \mathbb{N}^{*}} \frac{1}{2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{2}} - \cos n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \Im_{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{2}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{2}} - \cos n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \Im_{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{2}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{2}} - \cos n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \Im_{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{2}} - \cos n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \Im_{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{2}} - \cos n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \Im_{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{2}} - \cos n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \Im_{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}$ vergentà (serie armonicà generalizatà en $\alpha = \frac{3}{2}$). bonform briteriului de comparație cu inega-litați, seria $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n$ este convergenta. [7

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C)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{an^2+3m+4}{2n^2+m+4}\right)^n$$
, $a>0$.

Shitie. $x_n = \left(\frac{an^2+3m+4}{2n^2+m+4}\right)^n + n \in \mathbb{N}^*$.

lim $x_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{an^2+3m+4}{2n^2+m+4} = \frac{a}{2}$.

 $x_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{an^2+3m+4}{2n^2+m+4} = \frac{a}{2}$.

Usonform britarishi radicalului avem:

1) Daca $\frac{a}{2} < 1$ (i.e. $a \in (0,2)$), atunci $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n$ etti esonvergenta.

2) Daca $\frac{a}{2} > 1$ (i.e. $a \in (2, \infty)$), atunci $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n$ etti divergenta.

3) Daca $\frac{a}{2} = 1$ (i.e. $a \in (2, \infty)$), atunci $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n$ etti divergenta.

3) Daca $\frac{a}{2} = 1$ (i.e. $a \in (2, \infty)$), atunci britarish radicalului nu decidl.

Daca $x_n = 2$ suria devine $x_n = 2$

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$$\begin{array}{lll}
\chi_{m} = \left(\frac{2m^{2} + 3m + 4}{2n^{2} + m + 1}\right)^{m} + m \in \mathbb{N}^{\frac{m}{2}} \\
\lim_{m \to \infty} \chi_{m} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \left(\frac{2m^{2} + 3m + 4}{2m^{2} + m + 1}\right)^{m} = \\
= \lim_{m \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2m^{2} + 3m + 4}{2m^{2} + m + 1} - 1\right)^{m} = \\
= \lim_{m \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2m + 3}{2m^{2} + m + 1}\right)^{m} = \\
\lim_{m \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2m + 3}{2m^{2} + m + 1}\right)^{m} = \\
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\lim_{m \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2m + 3}{2m^{2} + m + 1}\right)^{m} =$$

Abon plotinut: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{a^2 + 3n + 4}{2n^2 + n + 1} \right)^n$ sconvergenta, dacă $a^{(1)} \in (0,2)$ divergenta, dacă a € [2, 10). []

d) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{\sqrt{n}}$, a>0. Solution. $\pm m = \frac{m}{\sqrt{m}} + m \in \mathbb{N}^*$.

lim $\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x_{n+1}}{\sqrt{n+1}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x_{n+1}}{\sqrt{n+1$

= $\lim_{n\to\infty} a \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n+1} = a \cdot \frac{1}{1} = a \cdot \sqrt{\text{Vezi Seminar 1}}$.

bonform briteriului raportului avem: 1) Dacă n < 1 (i.e. $n \in (0,1)$), atunci $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n$ este

convergenta. 2) Daca n>1 (i.e. $a\in(1,n)$), atunci $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} x_m$ este divergenta.

3) Daca a=1, atunci britariul raportului nu decide.

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Dacă $\alpha=1$, seria devine $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$. $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ divergenta. $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ divergenta.

 $e) \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n^2+1}}{\sqrt{n^3+1}}.$

Solution. Fix $x_m = \frac{\sqrt{n^2+1}}{\sqrt{n^3+1}} + m \in \mathbb{N}^*$ si

 $y_{n} = \frac{\sqrt{n^{2}}}{\sqrt{n^{3}}} + n \in \mathbb{N}^{*}.$

 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\pi}{2n}=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\sqrt{n^2+1}}{\sqrt{n^2+1}}\cdot\frac{\sqrt{n^3}}{\sqrt{n^2}}=$

 $= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{n^2+1}}{\sqrt{n^2}}, \frac{\sqrt{n^3}}{\sqrt{n^3+1}} \right) = 1 \cdot 1 = 1 \in (0, \infty).$

bonform britariului de comparație cu limită, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} y_n$ (seriile au aceeași

natura).

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} y_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n^2}}{\sqrt{n^3}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{\sqrt{n^2}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^$$

=
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$
 divergentà (serie armonicà generalization () $x = 1$)

neralizatà en $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$).

Deci $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n$ este divergentà. \square

 $\oint \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n + 3^n}$

Yolutie. Fie xn = 1 + n = 1 x i yn = 1 n

4 ne H*.

them *n = yn + n = A*.

 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} y_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n - \text{convergenta} \left(n - \frac{1}{2}\right)^n$

rie geometrică cu $q=\frac{1}{2}$).

bonform Briteriului de comparatie eu inegalitati herultà cà $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n$ este convergentà.

 $g) \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln n}$ Solutie. $x_n = \frac{1}{n \ln n} + n \in \mathbb{N}^{\infty} \{1\}.$ $lmm < lm(n+1) + m \in H^* \setminus \{1\} \Rightarrow \times_m > \times_{m+1} + m \in M^* \setminus \{1\}$ $\in \mathbb{N}^* \setminus \{1\} \Rightarrow (x_n)_n$ este strict descrescater. Aplicam Certeriul condensarii. Deci \(\sum_{n=2}^{\times n} \cdot \) N > 2" *2". $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} 2^n \times_{2^n} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} 2^n \cdot \frac{1}{2^n \cdot \ln 2^n} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot \ln 2}$ Chum lim $\frac{1}{n \ln 2} = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \in (0, \infty)$, resultà; conform briteriului de comparatie cu limità, ca $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ divergentà (serie ormonicà generalizatà cu x=1). Trin urmare $\sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m \ln m}$ este divergentà. \square

$$k) \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{7 \cdot 13 \cdot 19 \cdot ... \cdot (6m+1)}{8 \cdot 13 \cdot 18 \cdot ... \cdot (5m+3)} \cdot x^{n}, \quad x > 0.$$

Youtie.
$$x_m = \frac{7 \cdot 13 \cdot 19 \cdot ... \cdot (6m+1)}{8 \cdot 13 \cdot 18 \cdot ... \cdot (5m+3)} x^m + m \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{1.13\cdot19...(6n+1)}{8\cdot13\cdot18...(5n+8)}(6n+7)}{\frac{8\cdot13\cdot18...(5n+8)}{5n+8}(5n+8)}$$

$$\frac{8.13.18...(5m+3)}{7.13.19...(6m+1)}$$
 $\frac{1}{2m} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{6m+7}{5m+8} \cdot x =$

$$=\frac{6}{5}$$
*.

=
$$\frac{5}{5}$$
 \times.

Conform britariului raportului avem:

1) Daca $\frac{6}{5}$ \times < 1 (i.l. \times \in (0,\frac{5}{6})), attunci $\frac{5}{n=1}$ \times n

este convergentà.

2) Dacă
$$\frac{6}{5}$$
 \times 1 (i.l. \times \in $(\frac{5}{6}, \infty)$, atunci $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}$ \times n

est divergenta.

3) Dacă
$$\frac{6}{5}$$
 x = 1 (i.e. x = $\frac{5}{6}$), atunci briteriul

raportului su decide.

Daca $x = \frac{5}{6}$, seria devine

$$\sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \frac{7 \cdot 13 \cdot 19 \cdot ... \cdot (6n+1)}{8 \cdot 13 \cdot 18 \cdot ... \cdot (5n+3)} \cdot \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{N}.$$

$$\chi_{m} = \frac{7 \cdot 13 \cdot 19 \cdot ... \cdot (6m+1)}{8 \cdot 13 \cdot 18 \cdot ... \cdot (5m+3)} \cdot \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{m} + m \in \mathbb{N}^{*}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n\left(\frac{x_n}{x_{n+1}}-1\right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} n\left(\frac{5n+8}{6n+7}, \frac{6}{5}-1\right) =$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} n \cdot \frac{30n+48-30n-35}{30n+35} =$$

$$=\lim_{m\to\infty}\frac{13m}{30m+35}=\frac{13}{30}<1.$$

bonform briteriului Raabe-Duhamel rezulta ca $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n$ este divergenta. \square