

Să se studieze convergența următoarelor serii:

(a) Criteriul comparației

(1)

$$1. \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}}{n}$$

$$2. \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{n\sqrt{n}}{3n^2 + 2}$$

$$3. \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}}{n}$$

$$4. \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1 + \sqrt{2} + \dots + \sqrt{n}}{n^3}$$

$$5. \sum_{n \geq 1} \sqrt{n^4 + 3n + 1} - n^2$$

$$6. \sum_{n \geq 1} 2^n \sin \frac{\pi}{4^n}$$

(b) Criteriul raportului

$$7. \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{x^n}{n \sqrt[n]{C_{3n}^n}}$$

$x > 0$

$$8. \sum_{n \geq 1} x^{2n} \frac{n\sqrt{n}}{n^2 + 1}$$

$x > 0$

$$9. \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{2^n n!}{n^n}$$

$$10. \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{4^n n!}{n^n}$$

$$11. \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!}$$

(c) Criteriul radicalului

$$12. \sum_{n \geq 1} x^n \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2 + n} \quad x > 0$$

$$13. \sum_{n \geq 1} \left(\frac{3 + (-1)^n \cdot 2}{4} \right)^n$$

$$14. \sum_{n \geq 1} \left(\frac{a_{n+1}}{b_{n+1}} \right)^n \quad a, b > 0$$

$$15. \sum_{n \geq 1} n^{(-1)^{n+1}} a^n \quad a > 0.$$

① Raabe - Duhamel

②

$$16). \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{\sqrt{n}!}{(3+\sqrt{1})(3+\sqrt{2}) \dots (3+\sqrt{n})}$$

$$17). \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1! + 2! + \dots + n!}{(n+2)!}$$

$$18). \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{n^a} \quad a \in \mathbb{R} \quad 19). \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{a(a+1) \dots (a+n)}{(n+6)!} \quad a > 0$$

$$20). \sum_{n \geq 1} \left(\frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \dots (3n-2)}{3 \cdot 6 \cdot 9 \dots (3n)} \right)^2$$

② Semi ou Termes, ou les deux:

$$21). \sum_{n \geq 1} x^n \sin \frac{1}{n^a} \quad a > 0 \quad 22). \sum_{n \geq 1} x^n \arctg \frac{1}{n^a} \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$23). \sum_{n \geq 1} x^n \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2} \right) \quad 24). \sum_{n \geq 1} x^n \cdot \frac{(n+5)!}{a(a+1) \dots (a+n)}$$

$$25). \sum_{n \geq 1} x^n \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n}!}{a(a+\sqrt{1}) \dots (a+\sqrt{n})}$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R} \quad a > 0$$

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$$26). \sum_{n \geq 1} x^n \left(\frac{a}{2} - \sqrt{a} \right) (2 - \sqrt[3]{a}) \dots (2 - \sqrt[n]{a}) \quad a > 0$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$27). \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{x^n \cdot n!}{n^{n+a}} \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \quad a \in \{-2, 5\}.$$

Rezolvări

(3)

$$3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}}{\ln n} = 1$$

$$a_n = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}}{n} \quad b_n = \frac{\ln n}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\sum_{n \geq 1} a_n \sim \sum_{n \geq 1} b_n = \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{n} - \text{divergentă}$$

$$9) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{n+1} (n+1)!}{(1+n)^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n^n}{2^n n!} = 2 \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^n \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{2}{e} < 1 \Rightarrow \text{s. convergentă.}$$

$$14) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{a_{n+1}}{b_{n+1}} \right)^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{b_{n+1}} = \frac{a}{b}.$$

Dacă $a > b$ s. divergentă. Dacă $a < b$ s. convergentă.

Dacă $a = b$ s. $\left(\frac{a_{n+1}}{b_{n+1}} \right)^n = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ s. divergentă.

$$19) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\frac{n+7}{a+n+1} - 1 \right) =$$

(4)

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \frac{6-a}{a+n+1} = 6-a$$

Dacă $6-a > 1 \Leftrightarrow 5 > a$ \Rightarrow divergentă

$6-a < 1 \Leftrightarrow 5 < a$ \Rightarrow convergentă

$$a=5 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{5 \cdot 6 \cdots (n+5)}{(n+6)!} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4!(n+6)} \text{ divergentă.}$$

$$22) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n \sin \frac{1}{n^2} \quad x > 0$$

studiem absolut convergenta (PAS1)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |x|^n \cdot \sin \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$a_n := |x|^n \sin \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$x=0; \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 0 = 0 \Rightarrow$ seria este absolut convergentă.

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{|x|^{n+1} \sin \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}}{|x|^n \sin \frac{1}{n^2}} =$$

$$= |x| \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}}{\frac{1}{(n+1)^2}} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{n^2}}{\sin \frac{1}{n^2}} \cdot \frac{n^2}{(n+1)^2} \rightarrow |x|$$

Dacă $|x| < 1$ seria este abs. conv

$|x| > 1$ seria este divergentă ($a_n \rightarrow \infty$)

$|x| = 1 \Rightarrow x = 1$

(5)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{1}{n^x} \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^x} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Conv } x > 1 \\ \text{div } x \leq 1 \end{array}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n^x}}{\sin \frac{1}{n^x}} = 1$$

$x = -1$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \sin \frac{1}{n^x}$

$$\frac{1}{n^x} \downarrow 0 \Rightarrow \sin \frac{1}{n^x} \downarrow 0 \Rightarrow$$

$x > 1$ absolut convergentă

$0 < x \leq 1$ semiconvergentă.