Sucesioner y Series numéricas en IR y en C

Définición uno secesión en  $\mathbb{R}$  es emo fución  $a: \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{R}$ Notoción  $a(n) = a_n$   $E_i: a_n = \frac{1}{n}$ 

Notoción  $a(n) = a_n$  Ej:  $a_n = \frac{1}{n}$   $a_n = (-1)^n$ 

Succesión acotoda en IR: si existe M tol que l'anl< M pora todo n GIN

Serie: Dodo uno sucesión (an) no en R,

la serie de término general an es la sucesión:

 $S_1 = a_1$   $S_2 = a_1 + a_2$  $S_3 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = \sum_{k=1}^{3} a_k$ 

SN = Q1+Q2+ ... + QN = Z QK

Sucession de sumas porcuales

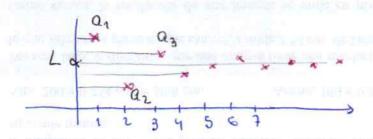
Ejemplo:

 $S_{n} = (-1)^{n}$   $S_{1} = -1$   $S_{2} = (-1) + (-1)^{2} = 0$   $S_{3} = (-1) + (-1)^{2} + (-1)^{3} = -1$   $S_{n} = (-1)^{1} + (-1)^{2} + (-1)^{n}$   $S_{n} = (-1)^{1} - 1$ 

 $Q_{n} = \frac{i}{n}$   $S_{1} = i$   $S_{2} = i - \frac{1}{2}$   $S_{3} = i - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}$   $S_{4} = i - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}$   $S_{4} = i - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}$ 

12 ak-1/ < 8

dools E70, excite No GIN . tol que: Di n > No => |an-L | < E



Para series? ignal! si serie es uno sucesión!

la serie Sn=2 ak correrge a L si

dode Exo existe No GN tol que si n>No ⇒ |Sn-L| < E

Se eura la motoción: Z  $a_k = L$ 

Si em sucesión correige a L: "es correigente". Coso un haire:

Ejemplos.  $a_n = \frac{1}{h} \quad lin \quad a_n = 0 \quad \rightarrow \text{ connecgente}$ 

an=2" lim 2" \$L s direige

an=(-1) lin (-1) x - direige

Ejemyles
$$a_{K} = (-1)^{K} \qquad S_{n} = \frac{7}{2} (-1)^{K} = -1 + 1 - 1 + 1 \dots + (-1)^{n} = (-1)^{n} - 1$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} S_{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} (-1)^{n} - 1$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} S_{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} (-1)^{n} - 1$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} S_{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} (-1)^{n} - 1$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} S_{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} (-1)^{n} - 1$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} S_{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} (-1)^{n} - 1$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} S_{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} (-1)^{n} - 1$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} S_{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} (-1)^{n} - 1$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} S_{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} (-1)^{n} - 1$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} S_{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} (-1)^{n} - 1$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} S_{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} (-1)^{n} - 1$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} S_{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} (-1)^{n} - 1$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} S_{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} (-1)^{n} - 1$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} S_{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} (-1)^{n} - 1$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} S_{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} (-1)^{n} - 1$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} S_{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} (-1)^{n} - 1$$

V.I.S. (very important serie)

$$Q_{K} = q^{K}, q \in \mathbb{R} q \in \mathbb{C}. q \neq 0$$
  
 $S_{n} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} (q)^{k} = q^{0} + q^{1} + q^{2} + ... + q^{n}$ 

$$= d_0 - d_{n+1} = 1 - d_{n+1}$$

$$= d_0 - d_{n+1} = 1 - d_{n+1}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} S_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1-q^{n+1}}{1-q} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1-\rho^{n+1} i(n+1)}{1-\rho^{n+1} i(n+1)}$$

Si 
$$q=1$$
?

 $q=pe^{i\sigma}$ 
 $q=pe^$ 

$$\lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{1}{\sum_{k=0}^{N} q^{k}} = \frac{1}{1-q} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} q^{k}$$
 $\sup_{k=0}^{N} \frac{1}{1-q} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} q^{k}$ 

Propiedodes

(2) lin 
$$a_n = L \iff \lim_{n \to \infty} |a_n - L| = 0$$
 $n \to \infty$ 
 $\lim_{n \to \infty} |a_n| = |L|$ 
 $\lim_{n \to \infty} |a_n| = 0$ 
 $\lim_{n \to \infty} |a_n| = 0$ 
 $\lim_{n \to \infty} |a_n| = 0$ 
 $\lim_{n \to \infty} |a_n| = 0$ 

- 3 fuitmética de limite: Si lui an = L y lui bn = H, diß constantes noo
  - · lim den+Bbn = dL+BH (lim antibn = L+iH)
  - · lie anbn = L.H
  - · Si bn+0, H+0: lin an = L n-so bn H
- 4) Si la serie Sn= 2 ak correige => lin ak =0
- (5) Si  $a_k = x_k + i g_k$   $(x_k \in \mathbb{R}, y_k \in \mathbb{R})$ .  $x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x_k, \quad y = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} g_k \iff \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k = x + i g$

(corresponcia de Z×K y de Zyk ( arrengencia de Zak)

Ejemplo:  $ak = (1/2)^k + i (-1)^k$ 

## Convergencia absolute de series.

La sevie 
$$(S_n = \tilde{Z} a_k)_{n=1}^{\infty}$$
 converge absolutamente si

Ejemple: 
$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} \left(\frac{i}{2}\right)^k$$
 com absolutamente,

Si emo serie comerge dissolutamente = comerge

Ejemph 
$$S_n = \frac{1}{k}$$
 ik

 $\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{k}$ 

## Solore convergencia de series

- A) Si la serie Zak commerge => lein ak =0

  K=0

   mo es cierta la reciproca: Z1 a pesar de que { >>0

   con horeciproca: si lin ak +0 => Zak direrge

  K=0

  K=0
- (B) Si la serie Zak remerge absolutamente » comerge kso mo es rierto la reciproca: Z (Dk comerge, pero mo absolutamente.
- © Si la serie de terminis reals no negotios ax es acotoda (es alecir, existe M/ \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\alpha\_K\) \(5\) M paro todo n \(6N\)\)

  => \(\frac{2}{2}\) \(\alpha\_K\) \(\commercises\) \(\commercises\) \(\commercises\) \(\alpha\_K\) \(\commercises\) \(\commercises\) \(\commercises\) \(\alpha\_K\) \(\commercises\) \(\commercises\) \(\commercises\) \(\alpha\_K\) \(\commercises\) \(\commercises\)
  - (D) Stanak, bk reales mu magatines y 05 ak 5 bk pour todo k.

    Si Z bk commerge => Z ak commerge CRITERIO

    Si Z ak direnge => Z bk direnge COMPARACION
  - E Seon ax bk redes parities y sea  $l = \lim_{K \to \infty} \frac{a_K}{b_K}$ ,  $l \neq 0$   $\mathbb{Z}$   $a_K$  commenge (=)  $\mathbb{Z}$   $b_K$  commenge

    Comparación

    AL LÍMITE

CRITERIO DE D'ALAMBERT O DEL COCIENTE

CRITERIO DE CAUCHY O DE LA RAIZ

Ey: 
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\int_1^b \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{b} + 1 \longrightarrow 1$$

$$\int_1^b \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{b} + 1 \longrightarrow 1$$

$$\int_1^b \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{b} + 1 \longrightarrow 1$$

$$\int_1^b \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{b} + 1 \longrightarrow 1$$

$$\int_1^b \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{b} + 1 \longrightarrow 1$$

$$\int_1^b \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{b} + 1 \longrightarrow 1$$

$$\int_1^b \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{b} + 1 \longrightarrow 1$$

$$\int_1^b \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{b} + 1 \longrightarrow 1$$

$$\int_1^b \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{b} + 1 \longrightarrow 1$$

$$\int_1^b \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{b} + 1 \longrightarrow 1$$

$$\int_1^b \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{b} + 1 \longrightarrow 1$$

$$\int_1^b \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{b} + 1 \longrightarrow 1$$

(I) (Series de términes alternools)

Sean 
$$a_k$$
 reoles position,  $0 \le a_{k+1} < a_k$ ,  $\lim_{k \to \infty} a_k = 0$ 
 $\Rightarrow \sum_{k \to \infty} (-1)^k a_k$  commerge CRITERIO DE LEIBNIZ

Ej: 
$$a_k = \frac{1}{K}$$
 sochifore hipoteris.

=)  $\frac{a_0}{Z(-1)^k}$  commenge.

 $K=1 \times K$   $S=-1+\frac{1}{Z}-\frac{1}{Z}+\frac{1}{Z}+\cdots+\frac{1}{Z}$ 

J Sean Qk, bk reader, toler que Σ Qk tiene sumos

parciales acostados y OS bk+1 < bk para todo k y

lim bk = 0

κ-sa.

Σ Qk tiene sumos

CRITERIO DE

DIRICHLET-ABEL

=) Σ Qk bk Commerge

\*: significa: existe M tolque |5/1=12 ax | 5 M

(J') El cuiteire J vole también si  $a_k \in \mathbb{C}$ .

Ej akseika, of 2000m, mez.

$$\left|\frac{n}{2}a_{k}\right| = \left|\frac{n}{2}\left(e^{i\varphi}\right)^{k}\right| = \left|\frac{1 - e^{i\varphi(n+1)}}{1 - e^{i\varphi}}\right| \leq \frac{1 + 1e^{i\varphi(n+1)}}{11 - e^{i\varphi}} = \frac{2}{|1 - e^{i\varphi}|}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} q^{k} = \frac{1-q^{n+1}}{1-q}$$

$$q^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Limites conocidos de sucesiones.

a lin 
$$a^n = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } |a| < 1 \\ 7 & \text{si } |a| > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$a \in \mathbb{R}$$

Jim 
$$Z'' = \lim_{n \to \infty} \rho^n e^{in\theta} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } f < 1 \\ \chi & \text{si } p > 1 \end{cases} \quad \sigma(p = 1, \sigma + 2k\pi)$$
 $Z \in \mathbb{C}$ 
 $Z = pe^{i\theta}$ 
 $Z = pe^{i\theta}$ 

b 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}=0$$

a 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e$$

e 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\ln(n)}{n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\ln(n)}{n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\ln(n)}{n} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln(\frac{1}{n}) = \lim_{n\to\infty} -\ln(n) = 0$$

(9) 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a^n}{n!} = 0$$
 pare tools real a71

Limite de series

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\text{(F)} & \sum_{k=1}^{n} (-1)^{k} = S_{N} = (-1) + 1 + (-1) + \dots + (-1)^{n} = (-1)^{n} - 1 \\
\text{K=1} & \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sum_{n \neq 0} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (-1)^{n} = \lim_{n \neq 0} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sum_{n \neq 0} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sum_{n \neq 0} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sum_{n \neq 0} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sum_{n \neq 0} \sum_{n \neq 0} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sum_{n \neq 0} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sum_{n \neq 0} \sum_$$

$$\boxed{I}$$
 V.I.S.

 $\boxed{2}$   $q^{K} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-q} & \text{si } |q| < 1 \end{cases}$ 

Serie geométhica

 $\boxed{2}$   $q^{K} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-q} & \text{si } |q| < 1 \end{cases}$ 
 $\boxed{2}$   $q^{K} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-q} & \text{si } |q| > 1 \end{cases}$ 

$$\prod_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(-q^{2}\right)^{k} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1+q^{2}} & \text{si } |-q^{2}| < 1 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) |q| < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\leq \left(-q^{2}\right)^{k} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1+q^{2}} & \text{si } |-q^{2}| < 1 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) |q| < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$S_{n} = \sum_{k=1}^{N} \frac{1}{k} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}$$

$$S_{2n} - S_{n} = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2n} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$S_{2n} - S_{n} = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$S_{2n} - S_{n} = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$S_{2n} - S_{n} = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$S_{2n} - S_{n} = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$S_{2n} - S_{n} = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$S_{2n} - S_{n} = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$S_{2n} - S_{n} = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$S_{2n} - S_{n} = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$S_{2n} - S_{n} = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$S_{2n} - S_{n} = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$S_{2n} - S_{n} = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$S_{2n} - S_{n} = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$S_{2n} - S_{n} = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$S_{2n} - S_{n} = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$S_{2n} - S_{n} = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$S_{2n} - S_{n} = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$S_{2n} - S_{n} = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$S_{2n} - S_{n} = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$S_{2n} - S_{n} = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$S_{2n} - S_{n} = \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$S_{2n} - S_{n} = \frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$S_{2n} - S_{n} = \frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$S_{2n} - S_{n} = \frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$S_{2n} - S_{n} = \frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$S_{2n} - S_{n} = \frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$S_{2n} - S_{2n} = \frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$S_{2n} - S_{2n} = \frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$S_{2n} - S_{2n} = \frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$S_{2n} - S_{2n} = \frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$S_{2n} - S_{2n} = \frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} =$$

Si existe 
$$L = \lim_{n \to \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} S_{2n} =$$

$$k=3$$
  $2^2 \le 31$ 

$$0 < a_{k} = \frac{1}{k!} \le \frac{1}{2^{k-1}} = b_{k}$$

$$0 < a_{k} = \frac{1}{k!} \sum_{k=1}^{k} \frac{1}{2^{k-1}}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{k-1}} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{j}$$
 connerge

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{3}$$
 conneige =

$$S_n = \sum_{K=1}^n \text{ Sen}\left(\frac{1}{K}\right) = \text{ Sen}\left(A\right) + \text{ Sen}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \text{ Sen}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + \cdots + \text{ Sen}\left(\frac{1}{N}\right)$$

$$S_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}}$$

Sea 
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$
.  $\lim_{b \to \infty} \int_{1}^{b} f(x)dx = \lim_{b \to \infty} 2\sqrt{x} \Big|_{1}^{b} =$