



$$a) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^n \quad \left|\frac{4}{5}\right| < 1 \quad \text{Konv} \quad s_n = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{5}}{1 - \frac{4}{5}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{5}} = 5$$

$$b) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1} \quad \left|-\frac{1}{2}\right| < 1 \quad \text{Konv} \quad s_n = \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$c) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n \quad \left|\frac{3}{2}\right| > 1 \quad \text{Divergenz}$$

$$d) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-\frac{3}{7}\right)^n}{7^n} \rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{3}{7}\right)^n \quad \left|-\frac{3}{7}\right| < 1 \quad \text{Konv} \quad s_n = \frac{1}{1 - \left(-\frac{3}{7}\right)} = \frac{1}{\frac{10}{7}} = \frac{7}{10}$$

$$e) \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{32} \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \quad \left|-\frac{1}{2}\right| < 1 \quad \text{Konv} \quad s_n = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$6.1.2 \quad 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$$

$$6.1.3 \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{11^n} (6 \cdot 4^n + 3^n) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{6}{11}\right)^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{11}\right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{11}\right)^n$$

$$s_1 = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{11}} = 2$$

$$s_{10^4} = 2 + \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{3} = \frac{24}{12} + \frac{4}{12} = \frac{28}{12} = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$s_{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$s_{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$6.2.1 \quad a) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{2n^2 + 5n + 1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{2n^2 + 5n + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$b) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2n e^{-n^2} = \int_0^{\infty} 2x e^{-x^2} dx \quad u = -x^2 \quad u' = -2x$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} 2x e^{-x^2} dx = \int_0^{\infty} [e^{-x^2}] = - \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-b^2} + e^{-0}\right) = \underline{\underline{e}} \quad \text{Konv}$$

$$c) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \geq \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \geq \underline{\underline{Diver}} \quad \text{Diver}$$

$$d) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+5}{7n^2 - 3n - 2} \quad B = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+5}{7n^2 - 3n - 2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + 5n}{7n^2 - 3n - 2} = \infty \quad \text{Divergenz}$$

$$e) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = 0 \quad \text{Konv}$$

$$f) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{\sqrt{6n-4}} \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6n-4}} = 0$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8x-4}} \rightarrow g'(x) = -\frac{5}{2\sqrt{8x-4}} \quad \text{zyklisch für alle } x > 1 \quad \text{Konv}$$

$$h) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n!} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)!}{n!} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1) \cdot n!}{n! \cdot (n+1)} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)}{(n+1)} \right| = 0 \quad \text{Konv}$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n^2 + 1} = 0 \quad \text{Konv}$$

6.3.3 a) $f(x) = e^{2x}$ $f'(x) = 2e^{2x}$ $f''(x) = 4e^{2x}$ $f'''(x) = 8e^{2x}$

$T_4(x) = 1 + 2x + 2x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x^3 + \frac{2}{3}x^4$

6.4.1 a) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n!}{16^n} (x-3)^n$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)! (x-3)^{n+1}}{16^{n+1} n!} \right| = \left| \frac{x-3}{16} \right| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{n!} = \left| \frac{x-3}{16} \right| < 1$

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n! x^n}{1000^n}$ $x_1 < 13$ $x_2 < 7$ $x_3 > -7$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)! x^{n+1}}{1000^{n+1} n!} \right| = \left| \frac{x}{1000} \right| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{n!} = \left| \frac{x}{1000} \right| < 1 \quad x=0$

c) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} (x-2)^n$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(x-2)^{n+1}}{n+2} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n+1} \right| = (x-2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n+1}{n+2} \right| = |x-2| < 1$
 $x < 3$
 $x < -1$
 $x > 1$

d) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{5^n (n+2)^2} (x+1)^n$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(x+1)^{n+1}}{5^{n+1} (n+3)^2} \cdot \frac{5^n (n+2)^2}{(x+1)^n} \right| = \left| \frac{x+1}{5} \right| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+2)^2}{(n+3)^2} = \left| \frac{x+1}{5} \right| < 1$
 $|x+1| < 5$
 $x < 5-1$
 $x < 4$
 $-x < 5+1$
 $x > -6$