## Seminar 3

\*Exerciţii recomandate: 3.1, 3.2(a,b,c,f,k), 3.3(a,c), 3.5

\*Rezerve: 3.2(g,i,o), 3.3(e), 3.7

S3.1 Stabiliți natura următoarelor serii, iar în caz de convergență, determinați sumele lor.

a) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 + 4n + 3};$$
 b) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + n - 1}{(n+1)!};$$
 c) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^{n-1} + 2^{n+1}}{6^n};$$
 d) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1} - \sqrt{2n-1}};$$
 e) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{2}{n(n+3)}\right);$$
 f) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} + \ln\frac{n}{n+1}\right);$$
 g) 
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \arctan \left(\frac{1}{n^2 + n + 1}\right).$$

S3.2 Folosind diverse criterii de convergență, să se stabilească natura fiecăreia dintre seriile de mai jos. Să se calculeze apoi, ori de câte ori este posibil, sumele lor.

a) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n(n+1)(n+2)}}$$
; b)  $\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{4n-3}{n(n^2-4)}$ ; c)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1^3+2^3+\ldots+n^3}{n^3}-\frac{n}{4}\right)^n$ ; d)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \arctan \frac{1}{2n^2}$ ;

e) 
$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(\ln n)^{\ln n}}$$
; f)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n!}{n^n}\right)^2$ ; g)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+1}$ , unde  $(2n-1)!! = 1 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-1)$ ;

$$\text{h) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \arcsin \frac{1}{n\sqrt[3]{n}+5}; \quad \text{i) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 \ln \left(1+\frac{1}{n^2}\right); \quad \text{j)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\arctan n\right)^n; \\ \text{k) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1^2 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 9^2 \cdot \ldots \cdot (4n-3)^2}{3^2 \cdot 7^2 \cdot 11^2 \cdot \ldots \cdot (4n-1)^2}; \\ \text{k) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \cdot 1} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\arctan n\right)^n; \\ \text{k) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \cdot 1} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\arctan n\right)^n; \\ \text{k) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \cdot 1} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\arctan n\right)^n; \\ \text{k) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \cdot 1} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\arctan n\right)^n; \\ \text{k) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \cdot 1} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\arctan n\right)^n; \\ \text{k) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \cdot 1} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\arctan n\right)^n; \\ \text{k) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \cdot 1} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\arctan n\right)^n; \\ \text{k) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \cdot 1} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\arctan n\right)^n; \\ \text{k) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \cdot 1} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\arctan n\right)^n; \\ \text{k) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \cdot 1} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\arctan n\right)^n; \\ \text{k) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \cdot 1} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\arctan n\right)^n; \\ \text{k) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \cdot 1} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\arctan n\right)^n; \\ \text{k) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \cdot 1} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\arctan n\right)^n; \\ \text{k) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \cdot 1} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\arctan n\right)^n; \\ \text{k) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \cdot 1} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\arctan n\right)^n; \\ \text{k) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \cdot 1} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\arctan n\right)^n; \\ \text{k) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \cdot 1} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\arctan n\right)^n; \\ \text{k) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \cdot 1} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\arctan n\right)^n; \\ \text{k) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \cdot 1} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\arctan n\right)^n; \\ \text{k) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \cdot 1} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\arctan n\right)^n; \\ \text{k) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \cdot 1} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\arctan n\right)^n; \\ \text{k) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \cdot 1} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\arctan n\right)^n; \\ \text{k) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \cdot 1} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\arctan n\right)^n; \\ \text{k) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \cdot 1} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\arctan n\right)^n; \\ \text{k) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \cdot 1} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\arctan n\right)^n; \\ \text{k) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \cdot 1} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\arctan n\right)^n; \\ \text{k) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \cdot 1} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\arctan n\right)^n; \\ \text{k) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \cdot 1} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\arctan n\right)^n; \\ \text{k) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \cdot 1} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\arctan n\right)^n; \\ \text{k) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \cdot 1} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\arctan n\right)^n; \\ \text{k) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \cdot 1} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\arctan n\right)^n; \\ \text{k) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \cdot 1} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\arctan n\right)^n; \\ \text{k) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \cdot 1} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\arctan n\right)^n; \\ \text{k) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \cdot 1} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\arctan n\right)^$$

1) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{e \cdot \sqrt{e} \cdot \sqrt[3]{e} \cdot \dots \cdot \sqrt[n]{e}};$$
 m)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1! + 2! + \dots + n!}{(n+2)!};$  n)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n + 3^{n+1} - 6^{n-1}}{12^n};$  o)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^2};$ 

S3.3 Precizați natura seriilor următoare în funcție de parametrii corespunzători.

a) 
$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n-2}}{n^{\alpha}}, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}; \quad \text{b) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\arctan(n\alpha)}{(\ln 3)^n}, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}; \quad \text{c) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^n}{\sqrt[n]{n!}}, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}_+^*;$$

d) 
$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left( \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n} \right)^a \ln \left( \frac{n+1}{n-1} \right), a \in \mathbb{R}; \quad \text{e) } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha(\alpha+1) \cdot \ldots \cdot (\alpha+n-1)}{n! n^{\beta}}, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}_+^*, \beta \in \mathbb{R}.$$

**S3.4** Să se demonstreze *criteriul logaritmului* pentru stabilirea naturii unei serii de numere reale pozitive: Fie seria  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n$ , unde  $x_n > 0$ ,  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ , astfel încât există  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\ln \frac{1}{x_n}}{\ln n} = \lambda$ . Atunci:

1

i) dacă 
$$\lambda > 1$$
, seria  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n$  este convergentă;

ii) dacă 
$$\lambda < 1$$
, seria  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n$  este divergentă;

- iii) dacă  $\lambda = 1$ , nu ne putem pronunța asupra naturii seriei  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n$ .
- S3.5 Utilizând criteriul logaritmului să se studieze convergența următoarei serii:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^3 n + 3}\right)^{\ln(n+1)}.$
- **S3.6** Fie  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  o serie convergentă din  $\mathbb{R}$ , cu  $u_n \geq 0$ ,  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ . Ce se poate spune despre natura seriei  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{u_n}{1+u_n}\right)^{\alpha}$ , unde  $\alpha$  este un număr real?
  - S3.7 Să se analizeze seria cu termenul general

$$\arccos \frac{n(n+1) + \sqrt{(n+1)(n+2)(3n+1)(3n+4)}}{(2n+1)(2n+3)}, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

și, în caz de convergență a sa, să i se afle suma.

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