

... Series Continuation

Ej: Serie $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2}, \dots$

$$S_n = \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} \leq \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$\bullet \quad n_k = 2^k - 1$$

$$\rightarrow n_1 = 2^1 - 1 = 1$$

$$\rightarrow n_2 = 2^2 - 1 = 3$$

$$\vdots$$

$$n_k = 2^k - 1$$

$$S_{n_1} = S_1 = \frac{1}{1^2}$$

$$S_{n_2} = S_3 = \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2}$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^2}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$S_{n_k} \leq \frac{1}{2^0} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{k-1}}$$



Donc les sommes partielles
de la Serie geometrique
$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{k-1}} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k-1}$$

Asi $S_k = \underbrace{|S_k|}_{\text{es acotado}} \leq \frac{1}{2^0} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{k-1}}$

Esta serie
geometrica converge
pues $r = 1/2$,
 $|r| < 1$.

Ej Serie $p \rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{n^p}, p > 1$. es convergente.

$$n_k = 2^{k-1}$$

$$S_{n_k} = \frac{1}{(2^{p-1})^0} + \frac{1}{(2^{p-1})^1} + \frac{1}{(2^{p-1})^2} + \frac{1}{(2^{p-1})^3} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2^{p-1})^{k-1}}$$

Que pase con la serie p , $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$ $0 < p \leq 1$.
Será divergente.

$$0 < p \leq 1 \Rightarrow n^p \leq n \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \leq \frac{1}{n^p}$$

Como $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ (serie armónica) diverge a ∞ ,
las sumas parciales no son acotadas.

Ej: Serie armónica alternante

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} = \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \dots$$

es convergente.

$$\text{Consideremos } S_k = \sum_{n=1}^k \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} = \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \dots + \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k}$$

Tomemos las subsecuencias (S_{2k}) y (S_{2k+1}) .

$$S_{2k} = \left(\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{2k-1} - \frac{1}{2k} \right)$$

↓ Sucesión creciente (S_{2k}) .

$$S_{2k+1} = \frac{1}{1} - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5} \right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{2k} - \frac{1}{2k+1} \right)$$

↓ (S_{2k+1}) Sucesión decreciente.

$$0 \leq S_{2k} + \frac{1}{2k+1} = S_{2k+1} \leq 1$$

De esta manera las sucesiones (S_{2k}) y (S_{2k+1}) son acotadas.

(S_{2k}) Acotada monótona $\Rightarrow (S_{2k})$ convergente.

(S_{2k+1}) Acotada monótona $\Rightarrow (S_{2k+1})$ convergente.

Existe

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{2n} = \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{2n} \right) + 0 = \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{2n} \right) + \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(S_{2n} + \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (S_{2n+1})$$