Recordences gue una serie es una succesión:

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{k=\Delta}^{n} \left(\alpha a_{k} + \beta b_{k} \right) = \left\{ \alpha \sum_{k=\Delta}^{n} a_{k} + \beta \sum_{k=\Delta}^{n} b_{k} \right\} = \alpha \left\{ \sum_{k=\Delta}^{n} a_{k} \right\} + \beta \left\{ \sum_{k=\Delta}^{n} b_{k} \right\} \rightarrow \alpha \sum_{k=\Delta}^{\infty} a_{k} + \beta \sum_{k=\Delta}^{\infty} b_{k} \end{cases}$$

analo: o de no anale aques poque samele camader φ . Or se been something of the same $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ for $\frac{1}{2}$ for

$$\sum_{n\geq 4} a_n$$
 and a_n : but a_n but a_n and a_n are a_n and a_n and a_n and a_n are a_n and a_n and a_n are a_n and a_n and a_n are a_n and a_n are a_n and a_n and a_n are a_n and a_n are a_n and a_n and a_n are a_n are a_n and a_n are a_n are a_n and a_n are a_n and a_n are a_n and a_n are a_n are a_n and a_n are a_n are a_n and a_n are a_n and a_n are a_n are a_n and a_n are a_n are a_n are a_n and a_n are a_n

(90) Protoc go to some
$$\sum_{n\geq 1} \frac{1}{(n+1)\sqrt{n}+n\sqrt{n+1}}$$
 es contergent y catalo à sinc

$$\frac{1}{(n+1)\sqrt{n}+\sqrt{n+4}} = \frac{(n+1)\sqrt{n}-\sqrt{n+4}}{(n+1)\sqrt{n}-\sqrt{n+4}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+4}}$$

$$\frac{1}{(n+1)\sqrt{n}+\sqrt{n+4}} = \frac{1}{(n+1)\sqrt{n}-\sqrt{n+4}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+4}}$$

Se van Carnellando tados (cas Erminas menas el 1º y el oltimo

a)
$$\sum_{n=4}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\Delta}{4n\cdot3} - \frac{\Delta}{4n-2} + \frac{\Delta}{4n-3} - \frac{\Delta}{4n}\right) = \log 2$$
 Serie america actionals

Sun = $\sum_{n=4}^{\infty} \frac{(-4)^{n+4}}{n} = \sum_{\kappa=4}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\Delta}{4\kappa\cdot3} - \frac{\Delta}{4\kappa\cdot2} + \frac{\Delta}{4\kappa\cdot4} - \frac{\Delta}{4\kappa}\right)$ Associa terminos de 4 en 4

Sun = $\sum_{\kappa=4}^{\infty} \frac{(-4)^{\kappa+4}}{n} \rightarrow \log 2$ \Rightarrow Cano (a serie américa causage a $\log 2$ y S_{4n} es

una parcial sigu, entances S_{4n} tambiés causage

b)
$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2n-4} - \frac{1}{2n} \right) = \frac{\log 2}{2}$$

Ahara vanos sumando de dos en dos, par lo que se hace igual que antes caro carrosidad, si sumanos ambas serves;

a (00) 2

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=4}^{6} \left(\frac{1}{4n-3} - \frac{1}{4n-2} + \frac{1}{4n-3} - \frac{1}{4n} \right) = \log 2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=4}^{6} \left(\frac{1}{4n-4} - \frac{1}{4n} \right) = \frac{\log 2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=4}^{6} \left(\frac{1}{4n-3} + \frac{1}{4n-4} - \frac{1}{2n} \right) = \frac{3}{2} \log 2$$

Estanos realizado una permetolarán y cano la seri $^\circ$ aménica alternada no es constante.

(3) Sean an ≥ 0 the M

o) these de answers $\sum_{n \geq 1} a^n \lambda \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{7 + a^n}{a^n}$ also carefor a virbus catalor saus ou or brings

an (Es evident)

 $\frac{an}{an} = bn \Rightarrow an = bn + anbn \Rightarrow an(s-bn) = bn \Rightarrow an = \frac{bn}{s-bn} < 2bn$

 $\{bn\} \rightarrow 0$ $n \ge n_0 \Rightarrow bn \le \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 1-bn \ge \frac{1}{2}$

for of culture de au baracial ' si, aurable not correcte apro

b) spesso the \sum on average : ζ one proofs generally species generally on $\sum_{n\geq 1}$ on $\sum_{n\geq 1}$ for any only

Si \(\frac{1}{2}\) an converge

 $n > n_0 \Rightarrow \alpha_n \leq 1 \Rightarrow \alpha n^2 \leq \alpha n$

Les palementes positions conservor el order, per la que contigues polement toolitina canode à mas labias die av

E van anot van anot « 1 (an + anot)

Par el criberio de comparación esos serie converge.

(94) Jan Jan la succentra deredente de nomeros positivos. Se spare que la Serie $\sum_{n\geq 1}$ an anunge, shows the {ran} $\longrightarrow 0$ Sugerena a: Si $3n = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$, enforces {52n - 5n} $\longrightarrow 0$

Son - Sn = arn + arn-1 + ... + an+1 arn as as as a mais peoples, you give las an decreacen (2000000 1 +1 20000)

0 < nazn < Sen - Sn

{ 2n azn } → 0

(Fartaria demastra que las impares convergen para que la carverja.)

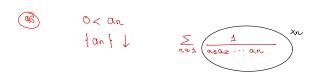
0 < an $\{an\} \land \sum_{n \ge 3} \frac{1}{a_3 a_2 \cdots a_n} \times n$

Aplicamos el criferio del cocuente:

 $\frac{\chi_{n+\Delta}}{\chi_n} = \frac{\Delta}{\Delta_{n+\Delta}}$

DOS abaraves;

En case $r = 7 \Rightarrow av < 7 \Rightarrow \frac{xv}{xv} = \frac{av+7}{7} > 7 \Rightarrow ve can also$



Apricado aipaio del cononte:

$$\frac{\chi_U}{\chi_{U+Q}} = \frac{\sigma_{U+Q}}{\nabla}$$

$$\{a_n\} \rightarrow 2$$
 $2 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x_{n+2}}{x_{n+1}} \rightarrow + \infty$

$$0 < L < \Delta \Rightarrow \frac{x_{n+d}}{x_n} = \frac{\Delta}{\alpha_{n+d}} \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta}{L} > \Delta \Rightarrow \sum_{n \geq 1} x_n \quad \text{no cancerge}$$

$$7 > 7 \Rightarrow \frac{xv}{xv+y} = \frac{avvy}{y} \rightarrow \frac{y}{y} < y \Rightarrow \frac{v*y}{y} \times avreage$$

ano para 2=1 el criterio de l conciento falla, cuentos el de Roades.

$$\frac{\times \kappa + \Delta}{\times \kappa} = \frac{\Delta}{\alpha + \Delta} = \frac{\kappa + \Delta}{\kappa + 2}$$

$$Rn = n\left(1 - \frac{xn+1}{xn}\right) = n\left(\frac{1}{n+2}\right) = n\left(\frac{1}{n+2}\right) = \frac{n}{n+2} \leq 1 \implies \text{ for el oritorio}$$

de Roobe, la serie diverge.

$$\frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2^{2n-3}} \qquad \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$\frac{2}{2^{n-3}} = \frac{1}{2^{n}}$$

$$0 < \frac{2^{(-4)}}{2^{n}} < \frac{4}{2^{n-4}}$$

Usando el ariterio del cociante:

$$\frac{a_{2n+\Delta}}{a_{2n}} = \frac{A}{2^{2n+2}} \cdot 2^{2n-\Delta} = \frac{A}{8}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left\{ \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_{n}} \right\} = 2 \qquad \lim_{n \to \infty} \left\{ \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_{n}} \right\} = \frac{\Delta}{2}$$

Usando el criterro de la rosse
$$\sqrt[3]{\alpha_{2n}} = \frac{\Delta}{2^{\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2n}}} \longrightarrow \frac{\Delta}{2}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{\alpha_{2n-4}} = \frac{\Delta}{2^{\frac{1}{2n-1}}} \longrightarrow \frac{\Delta}{2}$$

$$\frac{(n+4)^{n}}{n^{n+2}} = \frac{(n+4)^{n}}{n^{n}} = \frac{\Delta}{n^{2}} = (1+\frac{1}{n})^{n} = \frac{(n+4)^{n}}{n^{2}} = \frac{(n+4)^$$

e)
$$\sum_{n \ge 4} (\sqrt[3]{n+4} - \sqrt[3]{n}) \log (\frac{n+4}{n})$$

 $a_n > 0, b_n > 0$ $(1 + x_n)^{\alpha} - 1 n < x_n$
 $\sum_{n \ge 4} \sum_{n \ge n} a_n n b_n$
 $(\sqrt[3]{n+4} - \sqrt[3]{n}) \log (\frac{n+4}{n}) = (\sqrt[3]{n+4} - \sqrt[3]{n}) \log (1 + \frac{1}{n}) \sim (\sqrt[3]{n+4} - \sqrt[3]{n}) \frac{1}{n} = \sqrt[3]{n}$
 $= \sqrt[3]{n} (\sqrt[3]{n+4} - \sqrt[3]{n}) \log (\frac{n+4}{n}) = (\sqrt[3]{n+4} - \sqrt[3]{n}) \log (1 + \frac{1}{n}) \sim (\sqrt[3]{n+4} - \sqrt[3]{n}) \frac{1}{n} = \sqrt[3]{n} \cdot \sqrt[3]{n} = \sqrt[3]{n} = \sqrt[3]{n} \cdot \sqrt[3]{n} = \sqrt[3]{n} \cdot \sqrt[3]{n} = \sqrt[3]{n} =$

serie de Riehman de rossá asintéticemente aquivatatik a (a ain nen nan alon

$$\sim) \qquad \sum_{n \geq 1} \left(\frac{((n + 2))^3}{(n + 4)^{3n}} - q^n \right) \chi_n$$

$$\frac{X_{n+\Delta}}{X_n} = \frac{((n+2)!)^3}{(n+2)^{3n+3}} \cdot q^{n+\Delta} \cdot \frac{(n+\Delta)^{3n}}{((n+2)!)^3} \cdot \frac{\Delta}{q^n} = q \cdot \frac{(n+3)^3}{(n+2)^3} \cdot \frac{\pi^{+\Delta}}{n+2}$$

$$\left(\frac{n+1}{n+2}\right)^{3n} \rightarrow e^{2} \iff 3n \left(\frac{n+3}{n+2}-1\right) = 3n\left(\frac{-1}{n+2}\right) \implies -3 \implies$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \left(\frac{v \cdot 7}{v \cdot 7}\right)_{SV} \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \frac{6_3}{7} \quad \Rightarrow \quad d \left(\frac{v \cdot 7}{v \cdot 7}\right)_{SV} \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \frac{6_3}{4} < 7$$