SERIE GEOMETRICA

$$\frac{3^{4}}{1}$$
 2) $\sum_{u=0}^{\infty} (\log_{u})^{u}$

SOL.
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 $\frac{1}{9}$ = $\frac{1}{1-9}$ $\frac{1}{1-9}$ $\frac{1}{1-9}$

8-4-2021

9 & 1 (DIVERGE)

1) $\frac{2^{n}}{5^{n}} = \frac{2^{n} + 3^{n}}{5^{n}} = \frac{2^{n}}{5^{n}} =$

$$\frac{1}{1-\frac{2}{5}} + \frac{1}{1-\frac{3}{5}} = \frac{25}{6} \quad \text{le serie court.}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-\frac{2}{5}} + \frac{1}{1-\frac{3}{5}} = \frac{25}{6} \quad \text{le serie court.}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{25}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{25}{5}} = \frac{25}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{25}{5}} = \frac{25}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{25}{5}} = \frac{4}{15} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{25}{5}} = \frac{4}{15}$$

· IRREGOLARE 1

3)
$$\sum_{u=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1+d}\right)^{u}$$

L SONHA:

1+0

CONDITIONE NECESSARIA DI CONVERGENTA

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \text{ converge} =) \lim_{n\to+\infty} a_n = 0$$

$$\frac{4}{N0}$$
Jufatti
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m} \text{ diverge onch } m \text{ lim } \frac{1}{m} = 0.$$
N.B. Se lim $a_n \neq 0$ =) non converge.

ESERCITIO 7. Venifican che la requenti

senie Non convergeno:

1)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\log(1+\frac{1}{m})} = a_n \text{ lim } a_n = \frac{1}{0+} = +\infty \neq 0$$
=) Non convergeno:

1)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\log(1+\frac{1}{m})} = a_n \text{ lim } a_n = \frac{1}{0+} = +\infty \neq 0$$
=) Non convergeno.

=> la serie cono. fer il cuiterio del confrom
to orintatico.

3)
$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}(1+m)}$$
 lim $\frac{1}{\sqrt{m}(1+m)} = 0$
 $a_m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}(1+m)}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{m}(1+m)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}(1+m)}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{m}(1+m)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}(1+m)}$ lim $\frac{1}{\sqrt{m}(1+m)} = 0$
 $a_m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}(1+m)}$ lim $\frac{1}{\sqrt{m}(1+m)} = 0$
 $a_m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}(1+m)}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{m}(1+m)} = 0$

le serie dete converge fect converge $\sum_{u^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}$. (CRIT. CONFRONTO)

5)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (e^{\frac{n^2+2n}{n^2+1}} - e) \lim_{n \to +\infty} Q_n = 0$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} Q_n \left(e^{\frac{n^2+2n}{n^2+1}} - 1 \right) = 1$$

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

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

6)
$$\sum_{M=1}^{\infty} M\left(e^{\frac{1}{M^2}} - \cos\frac{1}{M}\right)$$
 $\lim_{M\to +\infty} \alpha_M = 0$
 $\lim_$

=> DIVERGE.

$$a_{n} = M \left(1 + \frac{1}{m^{2}} - 4 + \frac{1}{2m^{2}} + \sigma \left(\frac{1}{m^{2}} \right) \right) = M \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2m^{2}} + \sigma \left(\frac{1}{m^{2}} \right) \right)$$

$$a_{n} = \frac{3}{2n} + \sigma \left(\frac{1}{m} \right) = a_{n} \wedge \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{m^{2}}$$
DIVERGE

Studien if care Hew oldle request rece:

1)
$$\frac{2^m m!}{\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^m m!}{m!}} = \frac{1}{\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^m m!}{m!}} = \frac{1}{\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^m m!}{m!}} = \frac{2^{m+1} \cdot (m+1)!}{\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^m m!}{m!}} = \frac{2^m \cdot 2^m \cdot (m+1)^m}{\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^m \cdot 2^m \cdot m!}{m!}} = \frac{2^m \cdot 2^m \cdot 2^m \cdot m!}{\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^m \cdot 2^m \cdot m!}{m!}} = \frac{2^m \cdot 2^m \cdot 2^m \cdot m!}{\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^m \cdot 2^m \cdot m!}{m!}} = \frac{2^m \cdot 2^m \cdot 2^m \cdot m!}{\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^m \cdot 2^m \cdot m!}{m!}} = \frac{2^m \cdot 2^m \cdot m!}{\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^m \cdot 2^m \cdot m!}{m!}} = \frac{2^m \cdot 2^m \cdot m!}{\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^m \cdot m!}{m!}} = \frac{2^m \cdot 2^m \cdot m!}{\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^m \cdot m!}{m!}} = \frac{2^m \cdot m!}{\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^m$$

ESERCIZIO 4 (USANDO IL CRITERIO DEL RAPPORTA)

2)
$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2m)!}{(m!)^2} \frac{a_{m+1}}{a_m} = \frac{(2m+2)!}{[(m+i)!]^2} \cdot \frac{(m!)^2}{(2m)!} = \frac{(2m+2)(2m+1)(2m)!}{[(m+i)!]^2} \cdot \frac{(2m)!}{(2m)!} = \frac{(2m+2)!}{(2m)!} \cdot \frac{(m!)^2}{(2m)!} = \frac{(2m+2)!}{(2m)!} \cdot \frac{(m!)^2}{(2m)!} = \frac{(2m+2)!}{(2m)!} \cdot \frac{(m!)^2}{(2m)!} = \frac{(2m+2)!}{(2m)!} \cdot \frac{(m!)^2}{m^2} = \frac{(2m+2)!}{(2m)!} \cdot \frac{(m!)^2}{(2m)!} = \frac{(2m+2)!}{(2m)!} \cdot \frac{(m!)^2}{m^2} = \frac{(2m+2)!}{(2m)!} \cdot \frac{(2m)!}{(2m)!} \cdot \frac{(2m)!}{(2m)!} = \frac{(2m+2)!}{(2m)!} = \frac{(2m+2)!}{(2m)!} = \frac{(2m+2)!}{(2m)!} = \frac{(2m+2)!}{(2m)!} = \frac{(2m)!}{(2m)!} = \frac{($$

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

=) la seure couv. per il cuit.

ollla radice.

2) $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(\log n)^{n/2}}$
 $\lim_{N \to +\infty} \sqrt{(\log n)^{n/2}} = \lim_{N \to +\infty} \frac{1}{(\log n)^{1/2}} = 0 < 1$

lieu $\sqrt{(\log n)^{n/2}} = \lim_{N \to +\infty} \frac{1}{(\log n)^{1/2}} = 0 < 1$

3) ESAME: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \leq n$
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 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \leq n$

Studier il sus comportaments el verière di de di a $\sum_{M=1}^{\infty} M^{2} = \sum_{M=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{M^{-d}}$. CONVERGE se -d>1 - d<-1 · DIVERGE 18 - X = 1 - X >-1 Riemennendo: 5 man / a=1 converge d<-1 0< a<1 converge to

ESERCIZIO 6. Dopo avec veu ficats de la celcolonne le somme: serie couverge $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{m}{(n+1)!}$ SoL. $\frac{\alpha_{u+1}}{\alpha_u} = \frac{m+1}{(u+2)!} \cdot \frac{(m+1)!}{m} = \frac{(m+1)(n+1)!}{(m+2)(n+1)!m} = \frac{(m+1)(n+1)!}{m}$ CR. RAPP. : $= \frac{M+1}{4^2+2M} \xrightarrow{M\to+\infty} 0 < 1 = 10 sevie$ cour. Je il cuiteis del rapports. Le sevie è TELESCOPICA (une revie à tole se il rus m-esius termine è differenta di un termine « il sus successivo):

$$\frac{1}{(u+1)} = \frac{1}{(u+1)!} = \frac{1}{u!} - \frac{1}{(u+1)!}$$

$$\frac{2}{u} = \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{u} - \frac{1}{u+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{u} - \frac{1}{u} - \frac{1}{u}$$

$$\frac{1}{u} - \frac{1}{u} - \frac{1}{$$

(m+1)! = (m+1)! = (m+1)! = (m+1)!

LEIBNITE

CRITERIO DI

• CONV. SERPLICE:
$$\frac{2}{2}$$
 $\frac{(-1)^{4}}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

· CONV. SEMPLICE :

dete couverge enslutourente.