

## Probleme suplimentare

### Tutoriat 5

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

Sol:

$$\text{Notam } a_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{(n+1) \cdot 2^n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(n+2) \cdot 2^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{(n+1) \cdot 2^n}{(-1)^n} \right|$$

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

$$R = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right|} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2$$

Fie  $M$  multimea de convergentă a seriei de puteri din exerc.

$$\text{Avem } (-2, 2) \subset M \subset [-2, 2]$$

Studiem dacă  $-2 \in M$  și  $2 \in M$

Dacă  $x = -2$ , seria devine  $\sum_n \frac{(-1)^n 2^n}{(n+1) \cdot 2^n} = \sum_n \frac{(-1)^n}{(n+1)}$   
 $\frac{1}{n+1}$  divergentă  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} = 0$ .  $\Rightarrow$  seria converge

Dacă  $x = 2$

Dacă  $x = 2$ , seria devine  $\sum_n \frac{(-1)^n \cdot (-2)^n}{(n+1) \cdot 2^n} = \sum_n \frac{1}{n+1}$

Serie cu termeni pozitivi. Folosim criteriu de comparație.

$$\text{Fie } y_n = \frac{1}{n}$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{y_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = 1 \in (0, \infty)$   $\Rightarrow \sum_n a_n \sim \sum_n y_n$   
 $\sum_n \frac{1}{n}$  divergentă, serie armonică gen,  $n \propto \sqrt{n}$

Dacă  $-2 \notin M$ . Atunci  $M \subset (-2, 2] \cap \mathbb{Z}$

RSS

$$h) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n} \sqrt[4]{n+2}} \cdot (x-2)^n$$

Sol: Notă  $x-2 = y$ .

$$\text{Notă } a_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n} \sqrt[4]{n+2}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n+1} \sqrt[4]{n+3}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{n} \cdot \sqrt[4]{n+2} \right|$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \sqrt[3]{\frac{n}{n+1}} \cdot \sqrt[4]{\frac{n+2}{n+3}} \right| = \sqrt[3]{1} \cdot \sqrt[4]{1} = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$R = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right|} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

Fie  $N$  multimea de convergență a seriei de puteri săi element.

Aveam  $(-R, R) \subset N \subset [-R, R]$  i.e.  $(-1, 1) \subset N \subset [-1, 1]$

Studiem cazul  $-1 \leq y \leq 1 \in N$

Dacă  $y = -1$  seria devine  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt[3]{n} \sqrt[4]{n+2}}$

$\sqrt[3]{n} \sqrt[4]{n+2}$  cresc și  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n} \sqrt[4]{n+2}} = 0 \stackrel{\text{c.l.}}{\Rightarrow}$  seria converge

Dacă  $-1 < y < 1$

Dacă  $y = 1$  seria devine  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1^n}{\sqrt[3]{n} \sqrt[4]{n+2}} = \underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n} \sqrt[4]{n+2}}}_{\text{serie cu termenii}} \text{ strict pozitivi}$

Folosesc criteriu de comparație în limite

$$\text{Fie } b_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n} \sqrt[4]{n}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[3]{\frac{n}{n+2}} \cdot \sqrt[4]{\frac{n+2}{n+3}} = 1 \cdot 1 = 1 \in (0, \infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_n a_n \sim \sum_n b_n$$

$$\text{Serie armonică gen. } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \rightarrow \text{divergentă} \quad \text{dacă } \alpha \leq 1$$

Dacă  $\gamma \notin N$ . Atunci  $N = [-1, 1]$

Fie  $M$  multimea de convergență a seriei de puteri

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

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma \in N &= [-1, 1] \Rightarrow -1 \leq \gamma < 1 \Leftrightarrow -1 \leq \gamma - 2 < 1/2 \\ \Leftrightarrow 1 &\leq \gamma < 3 \end{aligned}$$

Atunci  $M = [1, 3)$   $\square$

$$c) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{8 \cdot 15 \cdot 22 \cdots (7n+1)}{5 \cdot 8 \cdot 11 \cdots (3n+2)} \cdot (\gamma + 2)^n$$

Sol:

Viz: Tutoriat 5, Ex 1, sol)  $\square$