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#121260

MATH 1360-80  
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Demuestre la convergencia o divergencia de las series. Si es convergente encuentre su suma.

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

2.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n$

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

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{n+2}{n}\right)^n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n+2}{n}\right)^n = e^2, \quad e^2 \neq 0$$

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

la serie es  
divergente

2)  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (1) \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n$$

$$S = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{2}{3}} = \underline{\underline{3}}$$

$$a = \underline{1}$$

$$r = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$0 < \frac{2}{3} < 1$$

serie es convergente

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

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

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

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \cancel{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) = \underline{\underline{\cancel{\frac{3}{2}}}}$$

convergente