## Dag 5

Cauchys rotkriterium

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} G_{k} \qquad \widehat{I}. \quad G_{k} \geq C \qquad A = \lim_{k \neq A} G_{k}^{/k}$$

$$A < I \qquad Konvergene$$

$$A > I \qquad divergene$$

$$A > I \qquad divergene$$

$$A = I \qquad ingen slutsate$$

$$II. \quad G_{k} = i \text{ nod} v. \text{ positiv}$$

$$A = \lim_{k \neq A} |G_{k}|^{/k}$$

$$SATS = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |G_{k}| \quad konv \implies \sum_{l \in A} |G_{k}|^{/k}$$

$$G_{k} \geq 0 \qquad A < I$$

$$A + E = P < I$$

Ex ou kill lconvergent.

Lim 
$$\binom{k^{100}}{e^k}$$
 =  $\binom{k^{100}}{e^k}$  =  $\binom{k^{100}}{e^k}$ 

## Gränsvärden i flera variabler

Vacl = skillnaden mellon n=1 och n>1 Abstralit: Stortsett ingen skillnord alls.? VE>0 times 8>0 sã ett 0<1x-=1<5=>1fa)-A/<6. a, A reella tal: GVD ien voriabel a, A vektorer: GVD: flore variables, f: R" - R" 1: Ph -> R Konkret: Trå olika ræridor. Det som er litt i en rariabel, ofte svørt Svort i en variabel, otta omojligt da  $E_{x}$   $\lim_{x\to c} \frac{p(x)}{q(x)} = \frac{B(a)}{C(a)}$   $\lim_{(x,y)\to(a,b)} \frac{p(x,y)}{q(x,y)}$  $f(x) = X_{m}g(x)$   $f(x) = X_{m}g(x)$   $f(x) = X_{m}g(x)$   $f(x) = (x^{2} + x^{2})^{2}$   $f(x) = X_{m}g(x)$   $f(x) = (x^{2} + x^{2})^{2}$ 

x = r cos 6 -0 Begr (x, y) - (G,0) <> 1cust 131

$$f(x,y) = \frac{x^{2}y}{x^{2}y^{4}} \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^{3}y}{x^{4}+y^{4}}$$

$$f(x,0) = 0 \qquad f(0,y) = 0$$

$$f(x,y) \text{ gov mot not large keardinatestama.}$$

$$x = y : x = t, y = t$$

$$\lim_{x \to y} f(t,t) = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{t^{2} \cdot t}{t^{4} + t^{4}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{t^{2}} = \frac{1}{t^{2}} = \frac{1}{t^{2}}$$

$$\lim_{t \to 0} f(t,y) = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{t^{2} \cdot t}{t^{4} + t^{4}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{1}{t^{2}} = \frac{1}{t^{2}}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(a,b)} f(x,y) = \lim_{x \to y^{2}\to 0} f(x,y)$$

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(a,b)} f(x,y) = \lim_{(x,y)\to(a,b)} f(x$$