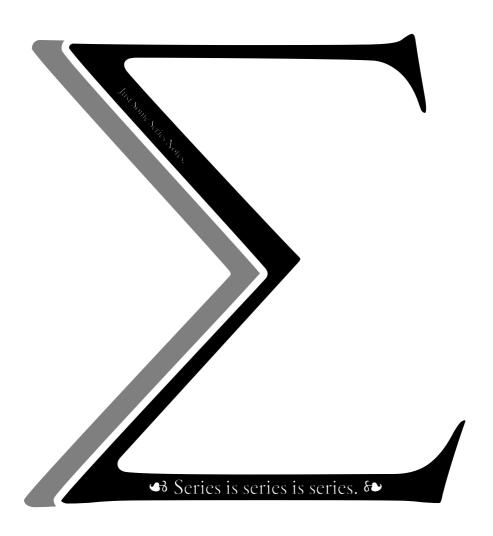


# Series Of SERIES



# NONSENCE

#### Cauthy 收敛定理

$$\forall \varepsilon \left( \exists N \left( \forall n, m > N \left( \left| \sum_{m}^{n} a_{\circ} \right| < \varepsilon \right) \right) \right) \iff \sum a_{\circ} \longrightarrow a.$$

为了简写记作  $\overrightarrow{\sum} a_a$  在这里无穷级数的和定义为部分和的极限:

$$\sum a_{\diamond} \coloneqq \lim \sum^{n} a_{\diamond}.$$

显然

$$\lim a_{\bullet} \neq 0 \implies \sum^{+} a_{\bullet}.$$

• 比如 \( \sum\_{-}^{\top}(-)^\circ \).

另,级数是否收敛只取决与无穷远处的形状,与有限处无关.

# 軍 审敛

为了方便记忆,以下审敛法都写成极限形式,这意味着判别力比原来要弱.

**比较判别** 若  $|a_n| = O(|b_n|)$ , 则:

$$\sum^{+} |a_{\circ}| \implies \sum^{+} |b_{\circ}|,$$

$$\overrightarrow{\sum} |b_{\circ}| \implies \overrightarrow{\sum} |a_{\circ}|.$$

## p级数法

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^n}, \text{ iff } \mathfrak{R}(n) > 1, \text{ otherwise } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^n}.$$

#### D'Alembert 审敛 若

$$\limsup \left| \frac{a_{\circ+1}}{a_{\circ}} \right| < 1 \implies \sum_{\bullet} a_{\circ},$$

$$\liminf \left| \frac{a_{\circ+1}}{a_{\circ}} \right| > 1 \implies \sum_{\bullet} a_{\circ}.$$

否则不能判定.

#### Cauthy 审敛 若

$$\limsup \left|\sqrt[4]{a_{\circ}}\right| < 1 \implies \sum^{\longrightarrow} a_{\circ},$$

$$\liminf \left| \sqrt[4]{a_{\circ}} \right| > 1 \implies \sum_{\bullet} A_{\circ},$$

否则不能判定.

#### Raabe 审敛 若

$$\lim \circ \left( \left| \frac{a_{\circ}}{a_{\circ+1}} \right| - 1 \right) > 1 \implies \sum_{\circ} a_{\circ},$$

$$\lim \circ \left( \left| \frac{a_{\circ}}{a_{\circ+1}} \right| - 1 \right) < 1 \implies \sum_{\bullet} a_{\circ},$$

否则不能判定.

#### 积分判别法

$$\forall x \ge 1(f(x) \setminus \land f(x) > 0) \implies \sum f(\bullet) \ni \int_1^\infty f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x + \mathfrak{L} \mathfrak{B}.$$

## Leibniz 审敛

$$\forall x \geq 1 (f(x) \searrow \wedge f(x) > 0 \wedge \lim f(x) = 0) \implies \overrightarrow{\sum} (-)^{\circ} f(\circ).$$

Dirichlet **审敛** 若 a。 单调, 则:

$$\exists M \left( \left| \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_{\circ} \right| < M(\lim a_{\circ} = 0) \right) \implies \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{\circ} b_{\circ}.$$

Abel 审敛 若  $a_{\circ}$  单调,  $\overrightarrow{\sum} b_{\circ}$ , 则:

$$\exists M(a_{\circ} < M) \implies \overrightarrow{\sum} a_{\circ} b_{\circ}.$$

#### Ermakov 审敛

 $\exists F(\forall x > F(f(x) \searrow \land f(x) > 0)) \land \exists G(\forall x > G(g(x) \nearrow \land g(x) > \land g(x) \in \mathcal{C}^1))$ 

$$\implies \exists X \left( \forall x > X \left( \frac{f(g)g'}{f} \leq q < 1 \implies \sum f(\circ) \right) \right).$$
$$\left( \frac{f(g)g'}{g} \geq 1 \implies \sum f(\circ) \right) \right).$$

#### Cauthy 的凝聚判别

$$\exists N(n > N(a_n \setminus \land a_n \ge 0)) \implies \sum a_\circ \ni \sum 2^\circ a_{2^\circ} + \pm \delta$$
 散.

# 3 绝对与条件收敛

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} |a_{i}| =: \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}$$
绝对收敛,

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} |a_{i}| \wedge \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} a_{i} = : \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}$$
条件收敛.

绝对收敛的级数可以任意改变运算顺序,但条件收敛不可以.

## 4 函数项级数

#### 一致收敛

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0(\forall x \in \mathcal{I}(\exists N(\forall n, m > N(\left|f_n(x) - f_m(x)\right| < \varepsilon)))) =: \sum f_{\circ}(x) \triangleq \mathcal{I} \perp - \mathfrak{D} \vee \mathfrak{D}.$$

记作 
$$\sum f_{\circ}(x) \Longrightarrow f(x)$$
.

一致收敛的级数可以交换求和与积分, 求导, 极限. 显然连续函数项的级数若一致收敛, 则和函数必然连续. 一致收敛是对整个区间而言的, 比普通的逐点收敛强.

显然, 若 
$$f_{\circ}(x) \Longrightarrow 0$$
, 则  $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} f_{\circ}(x)$ .

内闭一致收敛 实际上就是在开区间I内的任意一个闭区间上都一致收敛.

• 比如  $\sum \circ \exp(-\circ^2 x)$  在  $(0,\infty)$  上不一致收敛, 具体是靠近 x = 0 时收敛速度无限衰减, 但在  $(0,\infty)$  上内闭一致收敛.

## Weierstrass 判别法

$$\overrightarrow{\sum} \sup_{x \in \mathcal{I}} |f_{\circ}(x)| \implies \overrightarrow{\sum}_{x \in \mathcal{I}} f_{\circ}(x).$$