$$(L)_{\alpha})\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\frac{L}{n(n-1)}=\sum_{m=2}^{\infty}\left(\frac{L}{n-1}-\frac{L}{n}\right)$$

$$S_m = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n-2} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \frac{1}{n-2} - \frac{1}{n}$$

$$S_m = 1 - \frac{1}{m}$$

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

$$C) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n^{5} + n^{2} + 20}{3m^{2} - 5n + 20}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2n^5 + n^2 + 20}{3n^2 - 5n + 10} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2n^5}{3n^2} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2}{3}n^3 = +\infty$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n; \alpha_n = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} n+1 - \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} n$$

$$S_{m} = \sqrt[2]{2 - 1} \sqrt{1 + 3} \sqrt{3 - 2} \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{ne/m + 1} - \sqrt{3} \sqrt{3}$$

$$S_{m} = \sqrt[m+1]{m + 1} - 1$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} S_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \int_{m+1} -1 = 1-1=0$$

3)  $\sum a_m$  CONVERGE =>  $\sum a_m^2$  CONVERGE

Supo Zan uno serie de termos positivos comungate.

Logo, Poro algum N suficientemente grande, temo 0 2 am < 2, com n > N.

Assim 0 2 am < an, poro n > N.

Portonts, pelo teste do comporoçós, Zam e convergente

4) b) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+1}}{n^2+1}$$
 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+1}}{n^2+1} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n^2} \cdot n^{3/2} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2} : L$ 

Plb tests do comprocios me limete,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2+1} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n^{3/2}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n^{3/2}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n^2+1} = \lim_{n\to\infty$ 

$$(6)a) \sum \left(\frac{1}{a_n} + \frac{1}{b_n}\right)$$

Como Zan, Zbn sos comergentes, entos lim an = lim bn = 0.

Logo lim  $\frac{1}{a_n} = +\infty$  e  $\lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{1}{b_m} = +\infty$ 

Entre os séries  $\sum_{a} \frac{1}{a} = \sum_{b} \frac{1}{b} = \sum_{a} \frac{1}{a} = \sum_{b} \frac{1}{a}$ 

c) Zambm Sepon An e Bn as porcioss de Zan e Zbn respectivomente, isto o Am = a, + a, + ... + an e Bm = b, + b, + ... + bm. Considere Por a parcial de ZamPon, into é, Pon = a, b, + azb, + ... + an bon Note que Am Bm = a, b, + a, b, + ... + amb, + a, b, + a, b, + ... + anb, + ... + a, b, + ... + a, b, m = $(a_1b_1 + a_2b_3 + \cdots + a_mb_m) + [a_2b_1 + a_3b_1 + \cdots + a_mb_n] + [a_2b_2 + a_3b_2 + \cdots + a_mb_n] + \cdots +$ + abm + ... + am, bm-, = P<sub>n</sub> + (a<sub>2</sub>b<sub>2</sub> + a<sub>2</sub>b<sub>2</sub> + ···+ a<sub>2</sub>b<sub>m</sub>) + (a<sub>2</sub>b<sub>2</sub> + a<sub>3</sub>b<sub>2</sub> +···+ a<sub>n</sub>b<sub>2</sub>) +···+ (a<sub>2</sub>b<sub>m</sub> +···+ a<sub>n-1</sub>b<sub>n-1</sub>) Como Σane Σbn vos seíries de termos Positivos, entros o ∠ P<sub>m</sub> ∠ A<sub>n</sub> B<sub>m</sub>. Segue dai, que o requêncio Pm i convengente e Portanto Zambon é convergente