

1. Sea $\{a_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ una sucesión tal que $a_n = \frac{3^n n!}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdots (2n)}$. $a_{n+1} = \frac{3^{n+1} \cdot (n+1)!}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdots (2n)(2n+2)}$

a) Calcule los términos a_3 y a_4 .

$$\frac{3^3 \cdot 3!}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} \leftarrow a_3 \quad \frac{3^4 \cdot 4!}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8} \leftarrow a_4$$

$$\frac{3^{n+1} \cdot (n+1)!}{2(n+1)(2n+2)}$$

b) Determine si $\{a_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ es una sucesión creciente, decreciente o no es monótona. [3 pts]

$f'(x)$ \rightarrow Asumir $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \geq 1$, si da falso es decreciente, verdadero, creciente

$$\left(\frac{3^{n+1} \cdot (n+1)!}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdots (2n)(2n+2)} \geq 1 \right)$$

$$\frac{3^{n+1} \cdot (n+1)!}{3^n \cdot n!} \geq 1$$

$$\frac{3(n+1)}{2(n+2)} \geq 1$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \geq 1 \quad \checkmark$$

Creciente

$$1. \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \cdot 3k}{2k^2 + 1} \approx \frac{3k}{2k^2 + 1} \approx \frac{3k}{2k^2} = \frac{3}{2k}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{3}{2k} = \frac{3}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} \rightarrow \text{e. Series, e. } \underline{\underline{\infty}}$$

1. Diverge

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3k}{2k^2 + 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cancel{3k}}{\cancel{2k^2} \cdot k} = \frac{3}{k} = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(x) = \frac{3x}{2x^2 + 1}$$

$$\frac{3 \cdot (2x^2 + 1) - 3x \cdot 4x}{(2x^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$\frac{6x^2 + 3 - 12x^2}{(2x^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$\frac{-6x^2 + 3}{(2x^2 + 1)^2} \geq 0$$

$-6x^2 + 3 = 0$
 $3(-2x^2 + 1) = 0$
 $-2x^2 + 1 = 0$
 $-2x^2 = -1$
 $x^2 = \frac{1}{2}$
 $x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$

	$-\infty$	$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$	$+\infty$
$-6x^2 + 3$	+	0	-
$f'(x)$	+	-	-
$f(x)$	\nearrow	\searrow	\searrow

Decrease

$$x = \sqrt[+]{\frac{7}{2}} = x = \sqrt{\frac{7}{2}}$$

Conv. Condicionamente

∞

$$\in (x-3)^h$$

$$h=0$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{(x-3)^h}$$

$$|x-3| \lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} 1$$

Condición de convergencia

$$1 \cdot |x-3| < 1$$

$$-1 < x-3 < 1$$

$$2 < x < 4$$

$$|x| < k$$

$$-k < x < k$$

$$I =]2, 4[\quad R = \frac{4-2}{2} = 2 \quad \checkmark$$

 ∞

$$\in \frac{1}{n+1} (x-2)^h$$

$$h=0 \quad n+1$$

$$\sqrt[n]{p(x)} = 1$$

$$\sqrt[n]{n^e} = 1$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{n+1} (x-2)^h}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{\frac{p(x)}{q(x)}} = 1$$

$$|x-2| \lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} 1$$

$$|x-2| < 1$$

$$-1 < x-2 < 1$$

$$1 < x < 3$$

$$]1, 3[\quad \frac{3-1}{2} = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

∞

$$\sum_{h=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2x+9)^h}{h!}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(2x+9)^{h+2}}{(h+2)!} \cdot \frac{(h+2)!}{(2x+9)^h h!}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cancel{(2x+9)^h} \cdot (2x+9)^2 \cdot \cancel{h!}}{(h+2) \cdot \cancel{h!} \cdot \cancel{(2x+9)^h}}$$

$$|2x+9| \lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{h+2} = 0$$

$$0 \cdot |2x+9| < 1$$

$$I = \mathbb{R}, \text{ radius} = +\infty$$

∞

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

$$\sqrt[n]{1^n} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{3^n} \cdot \sqrt[n]{(x-1)^n}}{\sqrt[n]{n^2}}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{n^p} = 1$$

$$|x-1| \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 3$$

$$3 < |x-1| < 1$$

$$\frac{-1}{3} + 2 \frac{3}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$|x-1| < \frac{1}{3}$$

$$-\frac{1}{3} < x-1 < \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} < x < \frac{4}{3}$$

$$I =] \frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3} [$$

$$\frac{\frac{4}{3} - \frac{2}{3}}{2} = \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{2} = \frac{1}{6}$$

radius = $\frac{1}{3}$

∞

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [-7(3-2x)]^n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{(-21 + 14x)^n}$$

$$-21 + 14x < 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 -21 + 19x &< 1 \\
 -1 < -21 + 19x &< 1 \\
 20 < 19x &< 22 \\
 \frac{20}{19} < x &< \frac{22}{19}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \left] \frac{20}{19}, \frac{22}{19} \right[, \quad \frac{\frac{22}{19} - \frac{20}{19}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{2}{19}}{\frac{2}{19}} = \boxed{\frac{1}{19}} \quad \text{radius}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} h^n \cdot (1-x)^h \\
 h=0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[h]{h^n} \cdot \sqrt[h]{(1-x)^h}$$

$$|1-x| \lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty}$$

$$+\infty \cdot |1-x| < 0$$

$$I = 1-x=0, \quad \text{radius}=0$$

$$x=\boxed{1}$$

7. Determine el intervalo de convergencia de la siguiente serie de potencias

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!(x-1)^n}{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdots (2n+1)}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1) \cancel{(x-1)^n} (x-1)}{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdots (2n+1) (2n+3)} \cdot \frac{\cancel{(x-1)^n}}{\cancel{(x-1)^n}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1 \cdot (x-1)}{2n+3}$$

$$|x-1| \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{2n+3} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} < |x-1| < 2$$

$$-2 < x-1 < 2$$

$$-1 < x < 3$$

$$-1 < x < 3$$

$$I =]-1, 3[\quad \text{radio} \quad \frac{3 - (-1)}{2} = 2$$

1. Considere la siguiente igualdad:

$$1 \cdot 5^1 + 2 \cdot 5^2 + 3 \cdot 5^3 + \dots + n \cdot 5^n = \frac{5 + (4n-1) \cdot 5^{n+1}}{16}$$

a) Demuestre, usando inducción matemática que dicha igualdad es válida para toda $n \geq 1$.

$$1 \cdot 5^1 = 5 + (4 \cdot 1 - 1) \cdot 5^{1+1}$$

\mathbb{Z}_6

$$5 = 5 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{5 + 3 \cdot 25}{16} = \frac{80}{16} = 5$$

$$k=p \quad 1 \cdot 5^1 + 2 \cdot 5^2 + \dots + p \cdot 5^p = \frac{5 + (4p-1) \cdot 5^{p+1}}{16} \quad \text{H.i.}$$

$$k=p+1$$

$$1 \cdot 5^1 + 2 \cdot 5^2 + \dots + p \cdot 5^p + (p+1) \cdot 5^{p+1} = \frac{5 + (4p+3) \cdot 5^{p+1}}{16} \quad \text{H.q.d.}$$

Demostración

$$1 \cdot 5^1 + 2 \cdot 5^2 + \dots + p \cdot 5^p + (p+1) \cdot 5^{p+1} \quad \frac{2}{2} \mathbb{Z} + \frac{5}{2} = \frac{2}{2} + \frac{5}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$\frac{5 + (4p-1) \cdot 5^{p+1}}{16} + (p+1) \cdot 5^{p+1} \quad \frac{16}{16}$$

$$\frac{5 + (4p-1) \cdot 5^{p+1} + 16 \cdot (p+1) \cdot 5^{p+1}}{16}$$

$$\frac{5 + 5^{p+1} (4p-1 + 16p + 16)}{16}$$

$$\frac{5 + 5^{p+1} \cdot (20p + 15)}{16}$$

$$\frac{5 + 5^{p+1} \cdot 5 (4p+3)}{16} = \frac{5 + 5^{p+2} \cdot (4p+3)}{16}$$

b) Si $\{S_n\} = \left\{ \frac{5 + (4n-1) \cdot 5^{n+1}}{16} \right\}$ corresponde a la sucesión de sumas parciales asociada

a la serie $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot 5^k$, determine si dicha serie converge o diverge. (2 puntos)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5 + (4n-1) \cdot 5^{n+1}}{16} = \frac{+\infty}{16} = +\infty$$

Diverge

2. Determine todos los valores de $\frac{1}{b}$ para que de la serie $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n}{b^n} - \frac{n+1}{b^{n+1}} \right)$ converja y su suma

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \quad f(x) > g(x)$$

$$\frac{S}{b^S} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{b^{n+1}} \quad n! < a^n$$

$$\frac{\infty}{1} = +\infty$$

$$\frac{2^n}{1^n} = +\infty \quad \frac{S}{b^S}, b > 1 \quad a^n, a > 1$$

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

3. Determine el intervalo de convergencia (NO incluya el análisis de los extremos) de la serie siguiente. (4 puntos)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4^n \cdot (n+2)! \cdot (x-3)^n}{5 \cdot 8 \cdot 11 \cdots (3n+2)}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4^{n+1} \cdot (n+3)! \cdot (x-3)^{n+1}}{5 \cdot 8 \cdot 11 \cdots (3n+2) \cdot (3n+5)}$$

$$\frac{4^n \cdot (n+2)! \cdot (x-3)^n}{5 \cdot 8 \cdot 11 \cdots (3n+2)}$$

$$\frac{4^{n+1} \cdot (n+3)! \cdot (x-3)^{n+1}}{5 \cdot 8 \cdot 11 \cdots (3n+2) \cdot (3n+5)}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4^{n+1} \cdot (n+3) \cdot (n+2)! \cdot (x-3)^{n+1}}{(3n+5) \cdot 4^n \cdot (n+2)! \cdot (x-3)^n}$$

$$\frac{4 \cdot (n+3) \cdot (x-3)}{(3n+5)}$$

$$|x-3| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4^{n+1} \cdot (n+3)}{3n+5} = 4$$

$$|x-3| \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{9h^2 + 22h}{3h + 8} = \frac{9}{3}$$

$$\frac{9}{3} \cdot |x-3| < 3$$

$$9|x-3| < 9$$

$$|x-3| < \frac{9}{9}$$

$$-\frac{9}{9} < x-3 < \frac{9}{9}$$

$$\frac{9}{9} < x < \frac{25}{9}$$

$$\frac{-9}{9} + 3 = \frac{9}{9}$$

$$\frac{-9 + 22}{9} = \frac{9}{9}$$

$$D = \left] \frac{9}{9}, \frac{25}{9} \right[\quad \text{radio} = \frac{\frac{25}{9} - \frac{9}{9}}{2}$$

$$\frac{\frac{6}{9} - \frac{2}{9}}{2} = \frac{6}{9} = \frac{2}{3}$$

4. Determine si cada una de las siguientes series convergen o divergen. Debe indicar los criterios aplicados en cada caso.

$$a) \sum_{k=5}^{\infty} \frac{\arctan k + 4}{(k-4)^2}$$

(4 puntos)

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} < \arctan(k) < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\arctan = -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{-\pi + 4}{2} < \frac{\arctan(k) + 4}{(k-4)^2} < \frac{\pi + 4}{2} \quad \arcsen = -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{-\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \arccos = -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$(k-4)^2$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} + 4 \quad \infty$$

$$h=5$$

$$\frac{1}{(k-4)^2} \geq \frac{1}{2^2}, \quad k \geq 1$$

Converge

Original Converge

6. Asuma que la serie $S = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \cdot 4^k}{(2k+1) \cdot (2k+1)!}$ es convergente. Determine el menor valor para n de manera que S_n aproxime a S con un error menor a 10^{-6} . (3 puntos)

$N(\text{respuesta})$ $N+1(\text{solo probar})$ $a_n < 10^{-6}$

7 $S \longrightarrow \frac{4^5}{(2 \cdot 5 + 1) \cdot (2 \cdot 5 + 1)!} < 10^{-6}$

5 6 $\frac{4^6}{(2 \cdot 6 + 1) \cdot (2 \cdot 6 + 1)!}$

5 $\approx 5.59 \cdot 10^{-8}$

$\sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^x \cdot 4^x}{(2x+1) \cdot (2x+1)!} \approx \boxed{-0.1972975}$