

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

a) Calcule los términos  $a_3$  y  $a_4.$

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

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

$$\frac{2(n+2)}{2n+2}$$

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

$f(x)$  Asumir  $\frac{a_{n+2}}{a_n} \geq 1$ , si es falso es decreciente, verdadero, creciente

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

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

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

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

Creciente

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

$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{3}{2k} = \frac{3}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2}$  c. Series p < 2  
1. Diverge

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} -6x^2 + 3 &= 0 \\ 3(-2x^2 + 1) &\geq 0 \\ -2x^2 + 1 &= 0 \\ -2x^2 &= -1 \\ x^2 &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$\infty$	$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$	$+\infty$
$+ \bullet$	$- \bullet$	$\nearrow$
$-$	$\searrow$	$\approx$

Decrease

$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

Conv, condizionalmente

$\infty$ 

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x-3)^n$$

 $x=0$ 

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

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

 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 

$\leftarrow$  Condición de  
convergencia

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

$$-1 \leq x-3 \leq 1$$

$$2 \leq x \leq 4$$

$$|x| \leq 1$$

$$-1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$\int = 32, \quad R = \frac{4-2}{2} = 2 \quad \checkmark$$

 $\infty$ 

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} (x-2)^n \quad \sqrt[n]{C(x)} = 1$$

 $\lim$ 

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

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

$$(x-2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 \quad \leftarrow$$

$$|x-2| \leq 1$$

$$-1 \leq x-2 \leq 1$$

$$1 \leq x \leq 3$$

$$\int = 3 \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3-2}{2} = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2x+4)^n}{n!}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(2x+4)^{n+2}}{(n+2)!} = \frac{(2x+4)^n}{n!}$$

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

$$|2x+4| \underset{n \rightarrow +\infty}{\sim} \frac{2}{n+2} \rightarrow 0$$

$$0 \cdot |2x+4| \in ]$$

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

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{3^n} \cdot \sqrt[n]{(x-1)^n}}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} \quad \sqrt[n]{n^p} = 1$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \cdot |x-1| &< 1 \\ |x-1| &< \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} &< x < \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \left[ \frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3} \right] \quad \frac{\frac{4}{3} - \frac{2}{3}}{2} = \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{\frac{2}{2}} = \frac{2}{6} \\ \text{radius} &= \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -7(3-2x)^n \right]$$

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

$$-2x + 1 > 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} -2 < 2x < 2 \\ -1 < -2 + 2x < 1 \\ 2 < 2x < 2 \\ \frac{2}{2} < x < \frac{2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \left\{ \frac{2}{7}, \frac{2}{7} \right\} \cup \frac{\frac{2}{2} - \frac{2}{7}}{2}$$

$$\frac{\frac{2}{2}}{\frac{2}{2}} \quad \text{radius} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{2}}$$

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

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

$$|1-x| \underset{n \rightarrow \infty}{\lim} 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$-1 < x < 3 \quad \text{radio}$$

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

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  $n \geq 1$ .

$$1 \cdot 5^1 = 5 + (4 \cdot 1 - 1) \cdot 5^{1+2}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 1 & 6 \\ 5 & = 5 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 5 + 3 \cdot 25 & = 80 \\ 16 & = 8 \end{matrix}$$

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

$$n = p + 1$$

$$1 \cdot 5^1 + 2 \cdot 5^2 + \dots + p \cdot 5^p + (p+1) \cdot 5^{p+2} = 5 + (4p + 3) \cdot 5^{p+2} \quad \text{H.Q.D}$$

DemOSTRACIÓN

$$1 \cdot 5^1 + 2 \cdot 5^2 + \dots + p \cdot 5^p + (p+1) \cdot 5^{p+2} \quad \begin{matrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{matrix} \quad 1 + \sum_{k=2}^p = \frac{2}{2} + \sum_{k=2}^p = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 5 + (4p - 1) \cdot 5^{p+2} & + (p+1) \cdot 5^{p+2} \\ 16 & \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 16 \\ 16 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 5 + (4p - 1) \cdot \overbrace{5^{p+2}}^{\text{16}} & + 16 \cdot (p+1) \cdot \overbrace{5^{p+2}}^{\text{16}} \\ 16 & \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 5 + 5^{p+2} (4p - 1 + 16p + 16) \\ 16 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 5 + 5^{p+2} \cdot (20p + 25) \\ 16 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 5 + 5^{p+2} \cdot 5 (4p + 3) \\ 16 \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} 5 + 5^{p+2} \cdot (4p + 3) \\ 16 \end{matrix}$$

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)

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

Diverge

2. Determine todos los valores de  $b$  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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(x-3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4^{n+1} \cdot 22}{3^{n+8}} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$(x-3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{9x^2 + 7x}{3x^2 + 8} = \frac{9}{3}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} |x-3| &< 3 \\ |x-3| &< \frac{3}{4} \\ -\frac{3}{4} &< x-3 < \frac{3}{4} \\ -3 + 2.25 &= \frac{9}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$D = \left\{ \frac{9}{4}, \frac{25}{4} \right\} \quad \text{radio} = \frac{25}{4} - \frac{9}{4} = 4$$

$$\text{radio} = \frac{6}{\frac{9}{2}} = \frac{3}{\frac{9}{2}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{\pi}{2} &\leq \arctan(k) \leq \frac{\pi}{2} & \arctan = -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} + \pi &\leq \arctan(k+1) \leq \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi & \arcsen = -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \frac{\pi}{2} &\leq (k+1)^2 - k^2 & \arccos = -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \frac{\pi}{2} &\leq (k+1)^2 - k^2 & \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\pi}{2} &\neq \infty & \epsilon & \frac{1}{(k+1)^2} \geq \frac{1}{k^2} & k \geq 1 \\ k=1 & \end{aligned}$$

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)

$$\text{N (crece)} \quad N + L (\text{solo probar}) \quad a_n < 20^{-6}$$

$$7 \quad S \longrightarrow \frac{r^5}{(2 \cdot 5 + 1) \cdot (2 \cdot 5 + 1)!} < 20^{-6}$$

$$5 \quad 6 \quad \frac{r^6}{(2 \cdot 6 + 1) \cdot (2 \cdot 6 + 1)!} < 20^{-6}$$

$$S \approx 5 \cdot 59 \cdot 20^{-8}$$

$$\epsilon \approx \boxed{0,1972975}$$

$$\sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^x \cdot r^x}{(2x+1) \cdot (2x+1)!}$$