a) 
$$\frac{Z}{2n} \left( \frac{5}{2n} + \frac{1}{3^{2n}} \right) = \frac{Z}{n=3} \left( 5 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^n + \left( \frac{1}{4} \right)^n \right)$$

A sor elöall let Konvergus wellem sor linearis lombinació pellint.

Aseit Konvergensek, mert hangelos k absolút ei Lelle kisels, mint 1.

Aseit Konvergensek, mert hangelos k absolút ei Lelle kisels, mint 1.

a sor Konvergens,  $\sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + \left(\frac{1}{q}\right)^n = 5 \cdot \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{q}\right)^n = 5 \cdot \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{q}\right)^n = 5 \cdot \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+3} + \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{q}\right)^{n+3} = 5 \cdot \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{q}\right)^n = 5 \cdot \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} \left$ 

Sans, 
$$\frac{1}{5} \left( 5 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^n + \left( \frac{1}{9} \right)^n \right) = 5 \cdot \sum_{n=3}^{5} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^n + \sum_{n=3}^{6} \left( \frac{1}{9} \right)^n + \sum_{n=0}^{6} \left( \frac{1}{9} \right)^{n+3} = 5 \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{6} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^n + \sum_{n=0}^{6} \left( \frac{1}{9} \right)^n + \sum_{n=0}^{6} \left( \frac{1}{9}$$

$$= \frac{5}{2^{3}} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n} + \frac{1}{9^{3}} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^{n} = \frac{5}{2^{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{9^{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{9}} = \frac{5}{2^{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{9}} = \frac{5}$$

$$= \frac{5}{2^{3}} \cdot 2 + \frac{1}{9^{3}} \cdot \frac{9}{8} = \frac{5}{2^{2}} + \frac{1}{9^{2} \cdot 8} = \frac{811}{648}.$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{3}} \cdot 2 + \frac{1}{9^{3}} \cdot \frac{9}{8} = \frac{5}{2^{2}} + \frac{1}{9^{2} \cdot 8} = \frac{811}{648}.$$

$$= \frac{5}{2^{3}} \cdot 2 + \frac{1}{4^{3}} \cdot 8 = 2^{2} \cdot 4^{3} \cdot 4^{3} \cdot 8 = 2^{2} \cdot 4^{3} \cdot 4^{3} \cdot 8 = 2^{2} \cdot 4^{3} \cdot 4^{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{(nn)(n+3)} = \frac{A}{(n+1)} + \frac{B}{(n+3)} = \frac{(n+3)+B(n+1)}{(n+3)} = \frac{(A+B)n+3A+B}{(n+1)(n+3)} = \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+3)}$$

$$\frac{1}{(nn)(n+3)} = \frac{A}{(n+1)} + \frac{B}{(n+3)} = \frac{A(n+3)+B(n+1)}{(n+3)} = \frac{(A+B)n+3A+B}{(n+3)(n+3)} = \frac{A}{(n+3)(n+3)}$$

$$\frac{1}{(n+3)(n+3)} = \frac{A}{(n+3)} + \frac{B}{(n+3)} = \frac{A}{(n+3)(n+3)} = \frac{A}{(n+3)(n+3)(n+3)} = \frac{A}{(n+3)(n+3)(n+3)} = \frac{A}{(n+3)(n+3)(n+3)} = \frac{A}{(n+3)(n+3)(n+3)} = \frac{A}{(n+3$$

b) 
$$\frac{1}{n^2+4n+3} = \frac{1}{(n\pi)(n+3)} = \frac{1}{(n\pi$$

Exist ha Sn a fenti sor n-dik resolutossege, akkor

Exist has Sn a few sor n-dik resolutions sego, allows
$$S_{N} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6} \right) + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+3} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6} \right) + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+3} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{3}{3} - \frac{7}{5} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{5} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{5} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{4}{$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+3} \right] \xrightarrow{70} \frac{1}{70} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{5}{12}$$

Ezert a sor Konvergeus, es 5 strege  $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 + 4n + 3} = \frac{5}{12}$ .

(Hf) 2. Konvergencia nempontjálsól vingelja meg as alábbi sorokat: a)  $\sum_{n=1}^{n^2-1}$ , a sor divergens, met f generals sorozada nem f $a_n = \frac{n^2 - 1}{3n^2 + 1} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{n^2}}{3 + \frac{1}{n^2}} \xrightarrow[n-2+\infty]{1-0} = \frac{1}{3} \neq 0.$ b)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n+3}{n+1}\right)^{n-1}$ , a sor divergens, mert generals sorosala nein Jent whether. Valisban  $Q_{n} = \left(\frac{n+3}{n+1}\right)^{n-1} = \left(\frac{1+3/n}{1+1/n}\right)^{n-1} = \frac{\left(1+\frac{3}{n}\right)^{n}}{\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^{n}} \left(\frac{1+3/n}{1+1/n}\right)^{n-1} = \frac{e^{3}}{(1+1/n)^{n}} \left(\frac{1+3/n}{1+1/n}\right)^{n-1} = \frac{e^{3}}{(1+1/n)^{n}} \left(\frac{1+3/n}{1+1/n}\right)^{n-1} = e^{2} \neq 0.$ c)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + n - 1}{\sqrt{n^4 + 1} - n^3 + n^5}$ , alkalmassuk a Köv. beesleist!  $\frac{n^2 + n - 1}{\sqrt{n^4 + 1} - n^3 + n^5} \le \frac{n^2 + n}{\sqrt{n^4 + 1} - n^3 + n^5} \le (\sqrt{n^4 + 1} \ge 0) \le \frac{n^2 + n}{n^5 - n^3} \le \frac{n^2 + n}{\sqrt{n^4 + 1} - n^3 + n^5} = \frac{n^2 + n}{\sqrt{n^4 + 1} - n^3 + n^5} \le \frac{n^2 + n}{\sqrt{n^4 + 1} - n^4 + n^4} \le \frac{n^2 + n}{\sqrt{n^4 + 1} - n^4 + n^4} \le \frac{n^2 + n}{\sqrt{n^4 + 1} - n^4 + n^4} \le \frac{n^2 + n}{\sqrt{n^4 + 1} - n^4 + n^4} \le \frac{n^2 + n}{\sqrt{n^4 + 1} - n^4}} \le \frac{n^2 + n}{\sqrt{n^4 + 1} - n^4} \le \frac{n^2 + n}{\sqrt{n^4 + 1} - n^4}} \le \frac{n^2 + n}{\sqrt{n^4 + 1} - n^4} \le \frac{n^2 + n}{\sqrt{n^4 + 1} - n^4}} \le \frac{n^2 +$  $= \frac{2n^2}{n^5 - n^3} = \frac{2}{n^3 - n} = \frac{4}{2n^3 - 2n} = \frac{4}{n^3 + n^3 - 2n} = \frac{4}{n^3 + n(n^2 - 2)} \le$  $\leq (n^2 - 270, \ln n72) \leq \frac{4}{n^3} \leq \frac{4}{n^2}$ Mivel a  $\sum_{n=1}^{4}$  sor Universeus ( $\sum_{n=1}^{4}$   $\frac{4}{n^2} = 4.\frac{7}{6}$   $\frac{1}{6}$   $\frac{1}{6}$ 189 a majorains Kriterium Berint a sor Konvergens. d)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{1+\frac{1}{n}}}$ , Light, hoy  $\sqrt{n} = 1$ . Ezét  $\exists n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,

hory 15Th <2, han > no.

 $T_{N} = \frac{1}{n^{1+\frac{1}{4}}} = \frac{1}{n \cdot n^{1/n}} = \frac{1}{n \cdot n} > \frac{1}{n \cdot 2}, \text{ ha } n > n_0.$ 

Mivel a  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n}$  sor divergens  $\left(\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2n} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{$ 

esist a minorans Virlinum Berint a sor divergens.