Cristobal Merino Sálz  $\int_{0}^{\infty} a \left( \frac{(3n)!}{(n!)^6} a^{6n} \right)$ Tomo  $a_n = \frac{((3n)!)^2}{(n!)^6} a^{6n}$ . Abora aplico el Vilerio del couente o de D'Alembert:  $\frac{(3n+3)!}{(n+1)!} = \frac{((n+1)!)^{6}}{((3n)!)^{2}} = \frac{(3n)!}{(n!)^{6}}$  $(3n+3)^2 \cdot (3n+2)^2 \cdot (3n+1)^2 \cdot (3n+1)^2$ (13nt) . at . (n+1) 6 . (n+1) 6 a6. (729,6+2916n5+4698 r4+3888 n3+1737h2+389,+36) n6 + 6n5+15n4+20n3+15n2+6n+7 lim { and } = 729a6 = L. Según del criterio del cociente, si Lo 1 las rerie no converge y cuando L < 1, rí qui converge.

Escaneado con CamScanner

Contobal Merino Salz L<1=>7]9a6<1=>a  $|a| < \frac{1}{3}$ De esta marera u la 1 x 1. la revie converge. y ni la 1 = 1, no. La convergencia cuando la 1 = 1, la calculo a través del oreterio de Raabe:  $S_{n} \left\{ n(1 - \frac{\alpha_{n+1}}{\alpha_{n}}) \right\} = n \cdot \left[ 1 - \frac{(3n+3) \cdot (3n+2)(3n+1)^{2}}{(n+1)^{6} \cdot 3^{6}} \right] = 0$  $n \cdot \left( 1 - \frac{(3n+3) \cdot (3n+2)(3n+1)}{(3n+3)^6} \right) = h \left( 1 - \frac{(3n+3)^2 \cdot (3n+1)^2}{(3n+3)^4} \right) =$  $n \cdot \left( \frac{|3ni3|^4 - |9n^2 + 9ni2|^2}{|3ni3|^4} \right) = n \cdot \left( \frac{|9n^2 + 13n + 9|^2 - |9n^2 + 9n + 2|^2}{|3ni3|^4} \right)$  $\int_{n} \left\{ n \left( 1 - \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_{n}} \right) \right\} \rightarrow \frac{162 + 162 - (87 + 87)}{81} = 21$ Ani, lim Sn = 1 = L = ) L > 1, ani que converge.

Escaneado con CamScanner

Cristobal Mesins Saez Recapitulando, tenemos que cuando |a| \le \frac{1}{3}, la rerie converge y cuando la 1> 1 no converge.  $\left(\frac{4.6.8...(2n+1)}{9.11.13....(2n+7)}\right)^{q}$ Toma a = ( 4.6.2. (2,12) a Ahora aplico el nébodo alternativo de Raabe, ya que  $\left\{\frac{a_{nn}}{a_{n}}\right\} = \left\{\frac{2n^{\frac{1}{4}}}{2n^{\frac{1}{4}}}\right\}^{\frac{1}{4}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left\{\frac{a_{nn}}{a_{n}}\right\} = 1$  $S_n = \left(\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}}\right)^n = \left(\frac{\sum_{n+1}^{n+1} a_n}{\sum_{n+1}^{n+1} a_n}\right)^n = \left(\frac{\sum_{n+1}^{n+1} a_n}{\sum_{n+1}^{n+1} a_n}\right)^n$  $\left[\left(1+\frac{1}{2^{n+1}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2^{n+1}}}\right]^{\frac{1}{2^{n+1}}} = \lim_{s \to \infty} \left\{\frac{s_{\alpha}}{s}\right\}$ Tomando enhonce, el triberio alternativo de Radbe, ri Sa, 1 la resi es consergente, po lo que mando a < \frac{2}{5} la revie no converge, y cuando a > ½, la revie né comerge.

Escaneado con CamScanner

Cristola Merino Salz  $2 - a > \sum_{n \ge 1} (-1)^{n \cdot 1} \sqrt{n}$ tomamor an = Vn y la unix gurdona tal que [-1] " a. Primero estudiama la convergencia absolute de la convergence de 2 a :  $a_n = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{N_{n+1}} \sim \frac{\sqrt{r}}{N_n} = \frac{1}{n}$ Pos el criterio banco de comparación con la uni armonice, concluire que la rere se converge complitamente, ya que amba resie deben res o divergores o ambas convergade, y raberros que la rerie armónico es divergade. Ahora para estudios la consusqueixa aplico el criterio de Leibniz:

Primero probarro que la ucenón a, es decreviente: an >and (=) 1/2 > North in thin + Vin to > n Vin + Mais (5) Note to > Note ( ) 12 + 1 + 12 + 2 + 2 1 Note > 11 ( ) 2n2+2n Nith >1, Estore wyple para th: n21, ya que 22-71=) 22-12-15-1. Ani esta probade que et decerciente. En el apartado arterios poderra des que {a, = 0, on que explicando el criterio de Leiberia, noteema qui la rerie es convergente. line an = line 1/2 ~ 1 = 0 Tomanno a = 1 y la uni quedaria talque E (-11" an.

Estudio primero la contergencia total
Estudio primero la convergencia total de la rerie. Para ello estudiane la convergencia de
la verie \( \sum_{ac} \)
NS1
ar = 1 ~ 1 ~ 1 ~ 1 ~ 1 ~ 1 ~ 1 ~ 1 ~ 1 ~ 1
Manda de la revie
Charamente podema observar que la revie
≥ en chrangente, an ≥ an to long tambén,
En la gree la unie pruriujal no converge totalmente.
Ahora estudis la convergencia de la rerie aplicande el orileris de Leibriz:
- Vous a grammation one Sa ? to diget = will and
ello:
a, = a, 11 (=) \(\lambda_{\text{ris}} > \frac{(-)}{\lambda_{\text{ris}}} > \(\frac{(-)}{\lambda_{\text{ris}}} > \frac{(-)}{\lambda_{\text{ris}}} \)
ello: $a_{r} > a_{r+1} \iff \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+2}\sqrt{3}} > \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+3}} > \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}$
( ) \n+3 \n+3 \n \3
$\left(\frac{h+3}{h+3}\right)^{n+2} > \sqrt{n}\sqrt{9}$

Mora aplico la designaldad &= 2, b= 1y n=n1 y tenena: bornes con  $ab^{n} < \left(\frac{a+bn}{n+1}\right)^{n+1} = )2 < \left(\frac{n+3}{n+2}\right)^{n+2}$ y romo ya raleina que 2 sit q regueda an:  $\sqrt[4]{4} < \left(\frac{1}{43}\right)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} \sqrt[4]{4} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14)^{1/2} = (14$ NAT3 1/3 > VATS (=) an > an +1) An raberry que &ant y dicreciente, y como raberres que converge a 0: lin {an} = 1 1/11/1/3 ~ 0-1=0 Podema augurar que la vie converge por el orderis de Leibpiz.

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