RIPASSO

$$\delta_{i} = \alpha_{i}$$

$$S_{n} = a_{1} + a_{2} + \cdots + a_{m} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{k}$$

$$k_{+}k_{+}-- \qquad \qquad S_{n}=k_{n} \quad d. .$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$a_n = w_{n-n-1}$$
 $n_n \rightarrow \ell$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = k_n n_n - \ell$

$$N = N = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$$

n e R

$$x \neq 1$$
 $S_{-} = \frac{1-x^{n}}{1-x}$

La serie geom. conv. c= 3 - 1 < n < 1 $D = \frac{1}{1-n}$

lis. se n > 1 inded se n = -1

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{k}\right)^{k-1} = \frac{1}{k-\frac{1}{k}} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{k}\right)^{n} = \frac{4}{3} - 1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

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

$$\delta_{m+1} = \delta_m + \alpha_{m+1} \geq \delta_m$$

converge se 2 s. q = emitate suf, e in tal cass s= suf su diverge se 11 mon = 1 11

$$0 \le \alpha_n \le b_n \quad \forall n \qquad =) \quad b_n \le b_n$$

\(\(\angle \) \(\in \)

es.
$$\sum \frac{M+1}{M^2+3}$$

$$\frac{n+1}{u^2+3} = \frac{n^2+n}{n^2+3} \Rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow la serie div.$$

Out del net
$$a_n = 0$$
 $x_n = \frac{\alpha_{n+1}}{\alpha_n}$ $(x_n = \alpha_n)$

suffi de an
$$\Rightarrow$$
 $l \neq 1$ (event. $l = +\infty$)

$$\chi_{n} = \frac{e^{n+1}}{(n+2)!} \frac{(n+1)!}{e^{n}} = \frac{e \cdot e^{n} (n+1)!}{(n+2)!} = \frac{e}{n+2} \Rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \text{la serie}$$

Crit. della rade

$$21. \Rightarrow l \neq 1$$
 (event. $l = +\infty$)

$$a_n = \left(\frac{2^{\frac{2}{n+1}}}{\binom{n+3}{2}}\right) \qquad a_n = \frac{2^{\frac{2}{n+1}}}{\binom{n+3}{2}} \rightarrow 2 > 1 \Rightarrow la serie div.$$

$$\frac{\int_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n}{(2)}$$

DEF. Se (2) cour si de che le (1) è ASSOLVE. CONV.

Teor. ass. ow. of con

X asy. ow. of cons

if viavax non role en.
$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-i)^{i}}{n} = conv. \quad ma$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = conv.$$

Serie esponentiale
$$\frac{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{(m-1)!}}{1 + \frac{x}{4!} + \frac{x^2}{2!}} + \dots$$

from ad affl. it out. del zaft.

$$\frac{x^{n}}{x!} = \frac{x^{n}}{n!} \frac{(n-1)!}{x^{n-1}} = \frac{x^{n-1} \cdot x \cdot (n-1)!}{(n-1)!} = \frac{x^{n-1} \cdot x \cdot (n-1)!}{(n-1)!} = \frac{x^{n}}{n!} = \frac{x^{n-1} \cdot x \cdot (n-1)!}{(n-1)!} = \frac{x^{n-1}}{n!} = \frac{x^{n-1} \cdot x \cdot (n-1)!}{(n-1)!} = \frac{x^{n-1}}{n!} = \frac{x^{n-1$$

=> la serie converge + > >0

$$(n=0)$$
 1+0+0+-- conv. e α somme 1

$$(\pi \times 2) \qquad a_n = \frac{\chi^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \qquad \qquad Cons. \quad |a_n| = \left| \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \right|$$

à la soire espon. costruitar a faultre de 121 > 0 >> com.

la serie espirentiale converge to ER

Cer alonne serie von possierne appl. ne il ait. del rept. ne quelle della radice

$$e_{n}. \qquad \alpha_{n} = \frac{n+1}{n+3}$$

RAPP

$$\frac{u+2}{(n+1)^2+3} = \frac{u^2+3}{u+1} = 31$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{u+1}{n^2+3}} = 31 \quad (3i \neq 1)$$

Malliano stadiate confinatandela con la serie aumonica

l'abbiens stadiate confrontandle on la serie annonier

utl 13+3

uou si fud fare in nessure dei modi visti finone

Abbiens bissgns di altri criteri!

CRITERIO DI RAABE (solo eune.)

 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty$

Suff. cle $n_1 \rightarrow \ell \neq 1$ (event $\ell = \pm \infty$)

Se los e) la serie cons. Se los ords.

Serie armonica generalizata di esprente a

neir E

d:1.

nts proseno ad appleane il ont. de Raabe

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

la serie aum. gen. conv. <=> 2 > 1

Allow se cons. $\leq \frac{n+1}{n^3+3}$

$$\frac{\frac{u+1}{u^3+3}}{\left(\frac{1}{u^2}\right)} = \frac{u^3+1}{u^3+3} \Rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow \text{ for some conv.} \quad (2>1)$$

 $\frac{m+2}{m\sqrt{n}+4}$ $\frac{3}{2} - 4 = \frac{1}{2}$

 $\binom{\frac{1}{2}}{M^2}\alpha_n = \frac{n + n + 2}{n \sqrt{n + n}} \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow \text{le serie d'ange}$

Oiterio del confront on la serie armonica generalitata

es.
$$\sum \frac{3^{n+2}}{x^2+5}$$
 $\chi=2-1=1$ $\sum l=sexie$ div.

$$\sum_{\mu^4 + 5} \frac{3^{\mu+2}}{\mu^4 + 5} \qquad \forall \ell = \mu - \ell = 3 \qquad \exists \ell = 1$$

Quedo alterio è anche chiamalo n't dell'ordine d'
infinitesimo puchè ouf-ortore la serie Ean car la serie
arm. generalitata equivale a confrontare l'infinitesimo an
con l'infinitesimo fondamentale 1

$$\sum \left(\frac{3M+1}{u^2+5}\right)^{m} \qquad \text{and delle radice}$$

3)
$$\frac{\sum_{n^5+3} \frac{(2\sqrt{n}+4)^3}{n^5+3}}{n^5+3}$$
 wit del confine on the series arm. gen.

2)
$$\pi_{n} = \frac{3^{n+1}}{n^{2}+5} \rightarrow 0 < 1 \Rightarrow 0 < 1$$

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

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4)
$$\chi_{n} = \frac{(n+3)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}} \frac{n^{n}}{(n+2)!} = \frac{(n+2)! (n+3)!}{(n+1)! (n+3)!} =$$

$$=\frac{n+3}{n+1}\left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^{n} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \leq 1 \Rightarrow cond.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1+\frac{1}{n} \end{pmatrix}^{n} = \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^{n} \Rightarrow e$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

gr. del num. 3, gr. del dem. 5
$$n = 5 - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{7}{2} > 1 \implies com.$$

$$\delta = \frac{1}{1 - (|\pi| - 1)} - 1$$

$$S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^{(n+1)} x^{\frac{2}{n}} + 3x + 4$$

$$a_n = 2$$

$$= (2^n)^n 2^n + 3n + 4$$

$$= (2^n)^n 2^n + 3n + 4$$

$$= (2^n)^n 2^n + 3n + 4$$

Se 1120 la serie conv. e la somma
$$\left(\frac{1}{1-2^{\alpha}}-1\right)^{2^{4m+4}}$$