

$$\forall z \in [1, +\infty) \Rightarrow \exists n: n \leq z < n+1 \Rightarrow$$

$$F(z) = \int_1^z f(x) dx \leq \int_1^{n+1} f(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow F(z) \text{ е стр. в/у } [1, +\infty) \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} f(x) dx \text{ е ex.}$$

Пример  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}}, (\alpha \in \mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{е ex., ако } \alpha > 1 \\ \text{е разх., ако } \alpha \leq 1 \end{array} \right.$

$$1) \alpha \leq 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^0} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1 - \text{разх.}$$

$$2) \alpha < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} = n^{-\alpha} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} +\infty - \text{разх.}, \text{ т.е. } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} = +\infty$$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\alpha}} dx = \begin{cases} \text{ex., } \alpha > 1 \\ \text{разх., } 0 < \alpha \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^{\alpha}} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}}, \text{ к. } f(x) = \frac{1}{x^{\alpha}}$$

$$f'(x) = \left( \frac{1}{x^{\alpha}} \right)' = (x^{-\alpha})' = -\alpha \cdot x^{-\alpha-1} = -\frac{\alpha}{x^{\alpha+1}} < 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^{\alpha}} \text{ е н. непр. в/у } [1, +\infty)$$

$$3) \text{ ако } 0 < \alpha \leq 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \text{ е разх.}$$

$$4) \text{ ако } \alpha > 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \text{ е ex.}$$

(45) Критерий на Лайбниц за редове с алтернативно сменящи се знаци

Оц Редът от вида

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} a_n, (a_n \geq 0, \forall n \in \mathbb{N})$$

се нарича ред с ант. сменящи се знаци

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n = a_1 - a_2 + a_3 - a_4 + \dots$$

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

Пр (Критерий на Лайбниц)

Нека за реда  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} a_n (a_n \geq 0, \forall n \in \mathbb{N})$  имаме:

$$1) a_1 \geq a_2 \geq \dots \geq a_n \dots \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} a_n \text{ е ex.}$$

$$2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$$

$$\bullet a_n = \frac{1}{n} - \text{ex.}$$

З-бо:

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k-1} a_k$$

разгл. мод.  $S_2, S_4, S_6, \dots, S_{2n}, \dots$

$$1) S_{2n} \leq S_{2n+2}$$

$$S_{2n+2} = S_{2n} + \underbrace{a_{2n+1} - a_{2n+2}}_{\text{не унд. } \oplus} \geq S_{2n}, \text{ т.е. } p \in \mathbb{D}. \text{ с н.р.}$$

$$2) S_{2n} = a_1 - a_2 + a_3 - a_4 + \dots + a_{2n-1} - a_{2n} \geq 0$$

$$S_{2n} = a_1 - (a_2 - a_3) - (a_4 - a_5) - \dots - (a_{2n-2} - a_{2n-1}) - a_{2n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall n: 0 \leq S_{2n} \leq a_1, \text{ т.е. } \{S_{2n}\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{ в сур.}$$

$$\text{Число } S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{2n}$$

разгл.  $S_1, S_3, S_5, \dots, S_{2n+1}, \dots$

$$S_{2n+1} = S_{2n} + a_{2n+1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{2n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (S_{2n} + a_{2n+1}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{2n} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{2n+1} = S + 0 = S$$

$$\bullet S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n, \dots \Rightarrow \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = S \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} a_n \text{ е с.х.}$$

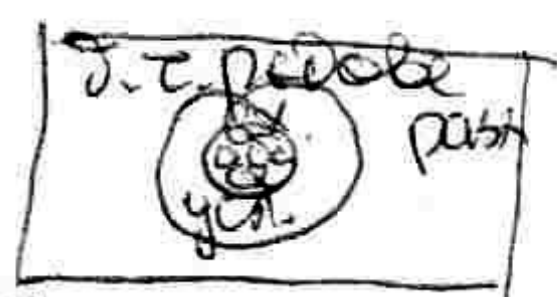
16) Условно и абсолютно сходящиеся ряды

Def 1) Б.т.р.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  е парна а.с. с.х., ако е с.х.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$

к) Б.т.р.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  е пар. усл. с.х., ако е с.х. и не е а.с. с.х.

$$\bullet \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \text{ — усл. с.х.}, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \right| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow \text{разх. харм. ред}$$

$$\bullet \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2}, \quad a_n = \frac{1}{n^2} \rightarrow 0, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2} \right| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ с.х. кр.л.}$$



III) Ако б.т.р.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  е а.с. с.х.  $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  е с.х.

Доказ:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ е а.с. с.х.} \Rightarrow \text{е с.х. } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n| \Rightarrow (\text{кр. л.})$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N = N_\varepsilon: \forall n > N_\varepsilon, \forall p \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow \left| \sum_{k=1}^p a_{n+k} \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{т.к. } \left| \sum_{k=1}^p a_{n+k} \right| \leq \sum_{k=1}^p |a_{n+k}| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow (\text{кр. л.}) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ е сходящ}$$

Пример: 1)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2} \rightarrow$  а.с. с.х., т.к.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2} \right| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$  е с.х.

2)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}$  е с.х. по кр. на Лейбница, но  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \right| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  — к.р.  $\rightarrow$  разходящ