Kpurepuu na Aalandep, Komu u raade-Atoamen -1-
Ла нарголиний, ге редет $\lesssim q^n$ е сходящ за $q \in (0;1)$ и разходящ за $q \ge 1$ .
Crosoffutesten enettobe.
Критериите на Лаганбер и Коши се основават на сравняване
Критериите на Даланбер и Коши се основават на сравняване с теометригна пропресия. В задаги най-гесто ще ползваме праничната им форма.
The Majorator matter to dente ) Home 5 and a real matter
znettobe. Hera I spattuyara lim ant = l. Tera ba:  1 > 1 => Zan - pazzodsny
· l=1 => Ean - exodsy · l=1 => He e scho. Peder Mohe ga e KAKTO exogsky, Taka u · l=1 => He e scho. Peder Mohe ga e KAKTO exogsky, Taka u
Harrouteure, re n! = n(n-1)/n-2)2-1;
n! = n(n-2)(n-4) e rpouzhedethero Ha exectbethere zucla repez edte
Taka, axo n=2k e zettho. KEN, to
(2K)!! = 2K (2K-2) (2K-4)4.2 e typougléd ethieto or rettuite,
aro $n = 2k+1$ , $k \in \mathbb{N}$ , $\infty$ n!! = (2k+1)!! = 12k+1)(2k-1)3.1. reported the or Hezerthure
Tro-proko ce rozsba oznazentneto n!!! = n (n-3)(n-6) Trodskyn nu ca pedobete!
a) $Z = \frac{n}{3n} \delta$ , $Z = \frac{(2n+1)!!}{(2n)!!}, \delta$ $Z = \frac{(2n+1)!!}{(2n)!!}$
9) $\sum \frac{(3n-1)!!}{(2n+2)!!}$ e) $\sum \frac{2.5.8(3n-1)}{3.7.11(4n-1)} = \sum \frac{(3n-1)!!!}{(4n-1)!!!}$
H) $\sum \frac{b^n}{n!}, b>0$ 3) $\sum \frac{n^c}{n!}, c>0$ , n) $\sum \frac{a^h.n!}{n^n}, a>0$ .

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Pemetere. 3a boern peg a an use Jerettuh odighs ziet. За да прихонним Лаканбер прябва да спотнем апи. a)  $a_n = \frac{h}{3n}$ . Toraba  $a_{n+1} = \frac{n+1}{3^{n+1}}$  (Habrata gareabane  $n \in n+1$ ).  $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{(n+1)/3^{n+1}}{n/3^n} = \frac{n+1}{3^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{3^n}{n} = \frac{n+1}{3^n} \cdot \frac{3^n}{n} = \frac{1}{3^n} < 1 \Rightarrow (x \cos y).$ of (Bn) = (2n)! no defutuyus tha Suttonet koeduguett. Totaba  $a_{n+1} = \frac{(2(n+1))!}{(n+1)!} = \frac{(2n+2)!}{(n+1)!(n+1)!}$   $\frac{(2n+2)!}{(n+1)!(n+1)!} = \frac{(2n+2)!}{(n+1)!(n+1)!} = \frac{(2n+2)!}{(2n)!} = \frac{(2n+2)!}{(2n+1)!} = \frac{(2n+2)!}$ Baterez bare docta oturn mHOHUTELUI Ent2)! = (2n+2) (2n+1)! = (2n+2) (2n+1). (2n)! (n+1)! = (n+1) n! an = (2n+2)(2n+1)(2n+1) (2n+1) b)  $an = \frac{(2n+1)!!}{(2n)!}$ ,  $an+1 = \frac{(2n+1)+1)!!}{(2(n+1))!} = \frac{(2n+3)!!}{(2n+2)!!}$ an = anti que e anti no peyumportara ta gagettata dos. an = (2n+2)! (2n+1)!! = | (2n+1 = 2n+3 An2+6n+2 N>000 CX008149.

 $\frac{1}{an} = \frac{(2(n+1)+1)!!}{(2(n+1))!!} = \frac{(2n+3)!!}{(2n+2)!!} = \frac{(2n+3)!!}{(2n+2)!!} = \frac{(2n+2)!!}{(2n+2)!!} = \frac{(2n+2)!!}{(2n+2)!} = \frac{(2n+2)!!}{(2n+2)!!} = \frac{(2n+2)!!}{(2n+2)!} = \frac{(2n+2)!!}{(2n+2)!} = \frac{(2n+2)!!}{(2$  $=\frac{(2n+3)!!}{(2n+1)!!}\cdot\frac{(2n)!!}{[2n+2)!!}=\frac{2n+3}{1}\cdot\frac{1}{2n+2}=\frac{2n+3}{2n+2}=\frac{2n+3}{2n+2}=\frac{2n+3}{2n+2}=\frac{1}{2n+2}$ Moradane le cryras, le route reputépus la Darandep He un Kazba Hungo. Da zaderettar, 2e ant = 2nt3 >1 za boston. Tora ba anti >an za besko n. Bracotoco an >an-1 u notten da rpodenttun:  $q_n > q_{n-2} > q_{n-3} > \dots > q_1 = \frac{3!!}{2!!} = \frac{3}{2}$ Toraba Sn = artaztatan Hekare napyrantara cyna Sn=a1+azt...+an > a1+a1+a1+...+a1 (bcekn exemetter
n orala Sin > 10 - 211 Toraba  $S_n > n \cdot a_1 = \frac{3n}{2} \xrightarrow{n \to \infty} \infty$ . Toraba n Sn 300 u peder e pazxodsus. Pazcottgetheta or tozn repusep notat ga ce adadis st Taka: Aco lim ant = 1, kato ant  $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} > 1$  3a besto  $n > N_0$  (or uzbectito nscro Hataret) X TO pedet Zan e pazxadays. 9)  $\frac{(2n+1)+1)!!}{(2n+1)+2)!!} = \frac{(2n+3)!!}{(2n+1)!!} = \frac{(2n+3)!!}{(2n+4)!!} = \frac{(2n+3)!!}{(2n+4)!!} = \frac{(2n+3)!!}{(2n+4)!!} = \frac{(2n+3)!!}{(2n+4)!!} = \frac{(2n+4)!!}{(2n+4)!!} = \frac{(2n+4)!!}{(2n+4)!} = \frac{(2n+4)!!}{(2n+4)!!} = \frac{(2n+4)!}{(2n+4)!} = \frac{(2n+4)!}{($ Taka lim an = 1, to tyk ant 21 3a basko n. PazcolHgethero or ripeditus ripunes e Herrpulo Humo. За подобни слуган ще въведен "го-силен" критерий - Рагбе-Анама.
"По-сплен"-всично, което се слуга с Даланбер, се слуга и с Рагбе.

e) ant = 2.58... B(htl)-1) = 7.58... Bnt2) 37.11... (4(ntl)-1) = 3.7.11... (4nt3) Tope intotherelute bopdst upez 2, day upez 3. répédrocséditure mitothèrele ca (3n-1) n (4n-1) 1800 betto, Taka  $9nt1 = \frac{2.5.8...(3n-1)(3nt2)}{3.7.11...(4n-1)(4nt3)} = 9n \cdot \frac{3nt2}{4nt3}$  $\Rightarrow \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{3n+2}{4n+3} \xrightarrow{n \Rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{4} < 1 \Rightarrow Cx \approx 0.94.$ Ht)  $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{b^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{h!}{b^n} = \frac{b}{n+1} \cdot \frac{b}{n-2\infty} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{b}{n+2} \cdot \frac{b}{n-2} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{b}{n+2} \cdot \frac{b}{n-2} = \frac{b}{n+2} \cdot \frac{b}{n-$ 3) ant = (ht) ( ht = (ht)) ( ht) = (ht) ( ht) ntl not not n (n+1) c not 1, jayoro che gabrier of n. => lim  $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{h+1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^n \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} = 1.0 = 0.$ → Tozn ped e cxodsus za basto ceR.  $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{a_n^{n+1} \cdot (n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{a_n^n}{a^{n+1}} = \frac{a_n \cdot (n+1) \cdot n}{(n+1)^{n+1}} = \frac{a_n^n \cdot (n+1)!}{(n+1)^n} = \frac{a_n^n \cdot (n+1)!}{(n+$  $= \frac{a \cdot h^n}{(h+1)^n} = \frac{a}{(1+\frac{1}{h})^n} = \frac{a}{h > \infty} = \frac{a}{to defutuyus}$ Ha zucioto e. taka non a>e, a>1 n peder e pazxodsy. mon a Le, à L1 n peder e cxodsus MPU a=e, a=1 n patrizhata dopha te razba Hullo. Ho pednyata (1+1) " e pactsma n (1+1) " < e 3a besto. Taka a (1+1)n = 1 3a bcston. Karro le reprises r), peder e pazxadsus.

Oronzareltto Zanni, e cxogsus za a e lo; e) u pazxadsus za a e [e;+10]. 3a clysante from and = 1 ottobop 3 a Exogulocot (rotto buttern) Hu gaba kontrepus Ha Paade-Drogres: The Ean-pool c MoroHu Telth 2 retable u Fl=lom n(que -1) Toraba: | l < 1 - peder e præg x odsky l >1 - pedor le cxogsus l =1 - 4e e suto. Saterettere, re exognuocita upu Paate e sa 1>1 a repu Davant ep e sa 1<1. Airo brun ant \$1,70 km an an an an an an an and -1 una oppugate the pathya. Terala pathyara or eputepus the faate e-b<1 Aro lom ant = 1 , to low  $n\left(\frac{9n}{q_{n+1}}-1\right) = + 1$ Taxa bourto, noero un razsa Darandep, un razsa a Paade. Beryern roba e goope ga craprupare Manandep n caus aro това не ни сверши работа да прибетнем кон Раабе. Aa dopemun g): bere chertarle, re  $\frac{2n+1}{9n} = \frac{2n+3}{2n+4}$ .

Toraba  $n\left(\frac{an}{9n+1} - 1\right) = n\left(\frac{2n+4}{2n+3} - 1\right) = n\left(\frac{2n+4-2n-3}{2n+3}\right)$ = 1 => Pedet e pazzodaus.

3ad. 2. Cxodsmyn in ca pedoloeie: a)  $\sum \frac{(2n)!}{n!} \cdot \operatorname{arctg}(\frac{1}{3n}) = \frac{4^n(n-1)!}{8.7.11...(4nt3)}$ 8)  $\sum \frac{3^{h}.(2n+1)!!}{5.11.17...(6n+1)(6n+1)}$  b)  $\sum \frac{(3n)!}{(n!)^{3}.27^{h}}$ . Pem. a) (2n+2)!! arctg( 1/3n+1). n! (2n)!! arcts(3n) = (2n+2)(2n+1! arety (3n+1).
[2n+1! arcty (3n)] =  $= \frac{2 \cdot \operatorname{arcts}(\frac{1}{3^{n+1}})}{\operatorname{arcts}(\frac{1}{3^{n}})} = \frac{2 \cdot \operatorname{arcts}(\frac{1}{3^{n+1}})}{\frac{1}{3^{n}}} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{3^{n+1}}}{\frac{1}{3^{n}}} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{3^{n+1}}}{\frac{1}{3^{n}}} = \frac{1}{3^{n+1}}$ = \frac{2}{3}. \frac{\lambda \lambda \tau \lambda \lam CETRACHO OCHOBHATA MAHUKA Wetsx Motte ga ce penn n 10-gpyr +1024+: (2n)!! = 2n(2n-2)(2n-4)....4.2. b-densite two edut utotheres 2 or Beato zucho, nhame: (2n)!=2-n.2-(n-1) ....2.2-2-1 =2m. n(n-1)...2.1=2m. n! Taxa Z (2n)! arcts = Z2n. arcts (3n) (DZ 2n. 1n = Z(3) - cxoly Tyk rozbanne cpablitellus δ) ant = (ht) nt 37.4. (4mt) = 4h / 2.7. (4mt) Kontepnet Ha Dalander He dala Hungo. Duge 4n 21, tata re the norther da repulottus toppdettueto or 3 ag. 1., 1).

Barola ryodalla base e Porade - Atoasers n( an -1) = n ( 1n+7-1) = n. \frac{7}{4n} = \frac{7}{4} > 1 => Croolong. 6) and  $\frac{(3)}{3^{h+1}} \frac{2^{h+3}}{(2^{h+3})!!} \frac{54! \cdot (6^{h+11})}{3^{h} \cdot (2^{h+1})!} = \frac{3(2^{h+3})}{6^{h+1}} = \frac{3(2^{h+3})!}{6^{h+1}} = \frac{3(2^$ Gu+17 hors 1. Aprilarane n Paade:  $n\left(\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}}-1\right)=n\left(\frac{6n+17}{6n+9}-1\right)=n.\frac{2}{6n+9}\frac{4}{n-n}\frac{4}{3}>1=2(x0)8kg.$ г) Както и в предните примери, Запогване с Дананбер.  $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{(3(n+1))!}{((n+1)!)^3 \cdot 27^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{(n!)^3 \cdot 27^n}{(3n)!} = \frac{(3n+3)!}{(3n)!} \cdot \frac{(n!)^3 \cdot 27^n}{(n+1)!} = \frac{27^n}{27^{n+1}} = \frac{(3n+3)!}{(n+1)!}$ = (3 nf3)(3nf2)(3nf1), (n+1)3. 27 (n+1) e nttottutel (n+1))  $=\frac{3(n+1)(3n+2)(3n+1)}{27(n+1)^3}=\frac{8n+2)(3n+1)}{9(n+1)^2}=\frac{9n^2+9n+2}{9n^2+18n+9}$ Paade:  $n\left(\frac{q_n}{q_{n+1}}-1\right) = n\cdot\left(\frac{g_n^2+1g_n+g}{g_n^2+g_{n+2}}-1\right) = n\left(\frac{g_n^2+1g_n+g}{g_n^2+g_n+2}\right)$  $= n \cdot \frac{g_{n+1}}{g_{n+2}} = \frac{g_{n}^2 + 7n}{g_{n}^2 + g_{n+2}} = \frac{g_{n}^2 + 7n}{g_{n}^2 + g_{n+2}} = 1.$ Muto larander, turo Paade pazrozilalar exadencer un pazroduneci. Nzpazn c daktopnem ca rodxodenyn za larandep 13 ans 000 Parthoro anti recto una uttoro moct bud.

Aro pazradane odare & lunin ito repulatarira Lenandep,  $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{1}{(\ln(n+1))^{n+1}} \cdot (\ln n)^n = \frac{\ln^n n}{\ln^{n+1}(n+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln^{n+1}(n+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln^{n+1}(n+$ Scanned with CamScanner

Apyr Hart Ja cpablience na 5 an coc reoverpurhara morpeone I que e da pazinegare van u da chabilsbarre c1. Th. (Kpurepuù na Komu) Heka Zan e per c rotottutettu z retobe u Il elm Van. Torala:  $\begin{cases} l>1 \Rightarrow pagxodeug \\ l \neq 1 \Rightarrow cxodeug \\ l=1 - He e scho. \end{cases}$ Критерия на Коши е полезен когото ап е п-та стеген. 300.3 (rodskyn /u ca: a) \$\frac{1}{\langle} \frac{1}{\langle} \frac{5}{2} \frac{(1-1)^{n}}{\langle}, \frac{6}{2} \frac{5}{\langle} \frac{1}{\langle} \frac{1 Penn a) an = finn) => Van = finn n>x0 = 1 => CXODSUS.  $\delta) \quad a_{n} = (1 - \frac{1}{n})^{n} \Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{a_{n}} = (a_{n})^{1/n} = (1 - \frac{1}{n})^{n/2})^{\frac{1}{n}} = (1 - \frac{1}{n})^{\frac{1}{n}} = (1 - \frac{1}{n})^{\frac{1}{n}}$ B) an = 3 not ( n+2) n . Toraba  $(an)^{1/n} = (3^{n+1})^{1/n} \cdot ((\frac{n+2}{n+3})^{n^2})^{1/n} = 3^{1+\frac{1}{n}} \cdot (\frac{n+2}{n+3})^n$ 3 1th =3. V3 =3. 1 =3.  $\left(\frac{N+2}{N+3}\right)^n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{N+3}\right)^n = \left(1 + \frac{-N(6+3)}{N}\right)^n \xrightarrow[N\to\infty]{} e^{\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{N}} = e^{-1}$ Toraba Van 23.e1 = = >1 or e = 3.

=> Peder e pazxocsus.