

AM) Warrick hourly

$$\sum c_n \text{ zb.} \Rightarrow a_n \rightarrow 0$$

$$a_n \not\rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \sum a_n \text{ reb.}$$

4) 45e) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3n+4}{2n^3-n}$

Kriterium porównania

$$\forall n \geq n_0 \quad 0 \leq a_n \leq b_n$$

$$(1) \sum b_n < \infty \Rightarrow \sum a_n < \infty$$

$$(2) \sum a_n = \infty \Rightarrow \sum b_n = \infty$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3n+4}{2n^3-n} < \infty \text{ na mocy kryterium porównania}$$

$$\sim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n^3} = \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$0 \leq \frac{3n+4}{2n^3-n} \leq \frac{3n+n}{2n^3-n^2} = \frac{4}{n^2}$$

z geometrii
 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^n$ zb.
 $\Leftrightarrow |q| < 1$

z p-konwergencji
 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} < \infty$

$$p > 1$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

k. ilorazowe

$$a_n, b_n > 0$$

$$k = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$\sum a_n < \infty \Leftrightarrow \sum b_n < \infty$$

$$\text{h. ilav.} \quad \frac{3n+4}{2n^2-n} \sim \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{3n^3+4n^2}{2n^2-n} \rightarrow \frac{3}{2} \in \mathbb{R}_+$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} < \infty \quad \text{bo } p=2>1$$

AM

$$\text{Za 4.1a)} \quad S_n = \frac{a_1 + a_n}{2} \cdot n$$

$$S_n = \frac{a_1 (1 - q^n)}{1 - q}$$

$$q \neq 1$$

$$q = 1$$

$$S_n = \frac{2n-1}{n+1}$$

$$S_1 = a_1 = \frac{2 \cdot 1 - 1}{1 + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$S_2 = a_1 + a_2 = \frac{4-1}{2+1} = \frac{3}{3} = 1$$

$$S_3 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = \frac{6-1}{3+1} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$S_4 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 = \frac{8-1}{4+1} = \frac{7}{5}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{2}, a_2 = \frac{1}{2}, a_3 = \frac{1}{4}, a_4 = \frac{3}{20}$$

$$4.1a) \quad S_{\infty} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n =$$

$$S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n-1}{n+1} = \frac{n(2 - \frac{1}{n})}{n(1 + \frac{1}{n})} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{3}{n^2 + n}$$

$$\text{Dla } S_n = a_n + a_{n-1} + \dots + a_1 = \frac{2n-1}{n+1}$$

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

$$a_n = \frac{3}{n^2 + n} \quad \text{dla } n-1 \geq 1 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} n \geq 2 \\ n_1 = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Dla } a_n = S_n - S_{n-1} = \frac{2n-1}{n+1} - \frac{2n-2-1}{n-1+1} = \frac{2n-1}{n+1} - \frac{2n-3}{n-2}$$

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

$$d) S_n = \sqrt{n+1}$$

$$a_n = \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n} = 2$$

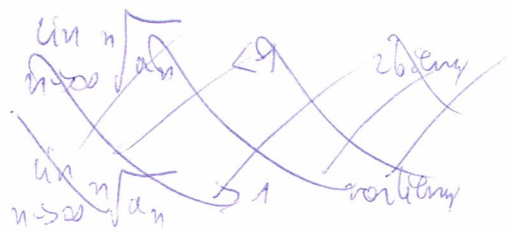
$$S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n+1} = \infty$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{b+1}}$$

$$\frac{1}{n^{b+1}} = \frac{1}{(n+1)(n^2-n+1)} \leq \frac{1}{n^3}$$

$b > 1$. nereg $\frac{1}{n^3}$ jest zbieżny

wtedy $\frac{1}{n^{b+1}}$ jest zbieżny



$$d) \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{3n+1}{n^3+3}$$

$$\frac{3n+1}{n^3+3} = \frac{3n}{n^3+3} + \frac{1}{n^3+3}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3n}{n^3+3}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3+3}$$

$$\frac{3n}{n^3+3} \leq \frac{3n}{n^3} = \frac{3}{n^2}$$

$b > 1$ nereg zbieżny

$$\frac{1}{n^3+3} \leq \frac{1}{n^3}$$

$b > 1$ nereg zbieżny

nereg $\frac{3n}{n^3+3}$ oraz $\frac{1}{n^3+3}$ są zbieżne więc nereg $\frac{3n+1}{n^3+3}$ również będzie zbieżny

$$4.5) a) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3-1}$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} 1 \text{ jest rozbieżny}$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n^3-1 \text{ jest rozbieżny}$$

$$\text{więc } \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3-1} \text{ jest zbieżny}$$

ilacjami $\frac{a}{b}$ jeżeli a/b
dodaj do kł
to oba są
zbieżne lub rozbieżne

$$4.5d) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 n}{n^2}$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 n}{n^2} \leq \frac{1}{n^2} \quad 2 > 1 \text{ więc zbieżny}$$

więc $\frac{\sin^2 n}{n^2}$ jest również zbieżny

$$4.6)a) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{5^n}{n!} \quad a_n = \frac{5^n}{n!} \quad a_{n+1} = \frac{5 \cdot 5^n}{(n+1)n!}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{5 \cdot 5^n}{(n+1)n!}}{\frac{5^n}{n!}} = \frac{5}{n+1} \Rightarrow 0 < 1 \text{ więc zbieżny}$$

$$d) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!} \quad \frac{((n+1)n!)^2}{(2 \cdot (n+1))!} = \frac{(n+1)^2 (n!)^2}{(2n+2)!} = \frac{(n+1)^2 (n!)^2}{(2n+2)(2n+1)(2n)!}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{(n+1)^2 (n!)^2}{(2n+2)(2n+1)(2n)!}}{\frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!}} = \frac{(n+1)^2}{(2n+2)(2n+1)} = \frac{(n+1)(n+1)}{(2n+2)(2n+1)} = \frac{(1+\frac{1}{n})(1+\frac{1}{n})}{(2+\frac{2}{n})(2+\frac{1}{n})} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} < 1 \text{ więc } \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!} \text{ jest zbieżny}$$

$$4.7)c) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{5}{2^n + 3^n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5}{2^n + 3^n} = \frac{5}{3^n} \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} < 1 \text{ więc jest zbieżny}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{2^n + 3^n} \rightarrow 3$$

$$\sqrt[n]{3^n} < \sqrt[n]{2^n + 3^n} < \sqrt[n]{3^n + 3^n}$$

$$3 < \sqrt[n]{\dots} < \sqrt[n]{2 \cdot 3^n} = 3 \cdot 1$$

$$4.8.b) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| (-1)^{n+1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \right| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$$

~~hierarchisch~~
 streng ~~beschränkt~~ ~~vorzeichen~~ ~~abnehmend~~ ~~beschränkt~~
 beschränkt

4.9a)

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{i+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{i+1} + \sqrt{i}}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{i+1} + \sqrt{i}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}}{(n+1) - n} = \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n} \Rightarrow 0$$

beschränkt abnehmend

6) ~~beschränkt~~ ~~abnehmend~~
 harmonisch