<u>Heminar 3</u>

Obravatie: Fie 5 ±n si 5 yn douà serie de numere 1) Daca I In este convergenta i I y este convergenta, atunci $\sum_{n} (x_n + y_n)$ este convergentà. 2) Daca I *n este convergenta i I yn este divergenta (sou In En este div. je In yn este conv.), atunci [(Int yn) este div. 3) Daca Zxn este div. i Zyn este div. laturice I (that yn) prate fi corr. sau div. 1. Studiation natura suitable :

a) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{an^2 + 3n + 4}{2n^2 + n + 1} \right)$, a > 0. $2d: x_n = \left(\frac{\alpha n^2 + 3n+4}{2n^2 + n+1}\right)^n + n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

$$\lim_{N\to\infty} \sqrt{3+1} = \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{2n^2 + 3n + 4}{2n^2 + n + 1} = \frac{\alpha}{2}.$$

bonform but rad overn:

1) Daca = <1 (i.e., one(q2)), atunci = xn exte

1) Daca = 2 <1 (i.e., one(q2)), atunci = xn exte 2) Daca $\frac{a}{2} > 1$ (i.e. at $(2,\infty)$), attenti $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \pm_n$ este 3) Daca $\frac{\alpha}{2} = 1$ (i.e. $\alpha = 2$), attence bit. rad. nu decide, dar, in each cat, $x_n = \left(\frac{2n^2 + 3n + 4}{2n^2 + n + 1}\right)^n$ Seria devine $\sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2N^2 + 3N + 4}{2N^2 + N + 1} \right)^{N}.$ $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{2n^2 + 3n + 4}{2n^2 + n + 1} \right)^n =$ $= \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2N+3}{2N^2+N+1} \right)^{-1} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(1 +$

For form
$$\frac{2n+3}{2n^2+n+1}$$
. $n = e^{\frac{1}{2}} = e \pm 0$.

For form Priterially superior are divergent a weak to $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{$

 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} y_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ conv. (rein armonica generalizata cu d=2).

Skii
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t_n$$
 lift some, []

b) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{k_{in}}{t_{in}t_{in}} \frac{1}{t_{in}t_{in}}$.

Lot, Productive will []

c) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1-t_{in}t_{in}\right) t_{in}^{n}, t_{in} > 0$.

Lot $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1-t_{in}t_{in}\right) t_{in}^{n} + n \in \mathbb{N}^{+}$.

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Lot $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1-t_{in}t_{in}\right) t_{in}^{n} = t_{in}^{n} \left(1-t_{in}t_{in}\right) t_$

$$=\lim_{N\to\infty}\frac{\frac{1}{1-2}\sqrt{\frac{1}{n+1}}\cdot\frac{1}{n+1}}{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}}\cdot\frac{1}{n}}\cdot\frac{1}{n}$$

$$=\lim_{N\to\infty}\frac{1-2\sqrt{\frac{1}{n+1}}\cdot\frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}}\cdot\frac{1}{n}}\cdot\frac{1}{n}\cdot\frac{1}{2$$

2) Duca X>1 (i.e. X = (1, p)), roturie = Hn este

3) Daca £=1, atunci brit. rap. me deide, dar, in scert $coz, t_{m} = (1-cos\frac{1}{n}) \cdot 1^{m} = 1-cos\frac{1}{n} + n \in \mathbb{N}^{*}$ Levia devine $\frac{5}{n-1}(1-sol_{n}^{1})$.

Fig.
$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{n^2} + n \in \mathbb{R}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
.

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

Sondown but de comparatie en limitar resultar

La $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t_n \vee \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t_n$.

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Seu $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t_n$ en conv. (Nevie almornicar generalization and $d=2$).

Dear $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t_n$ en experiment $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t_n \cdot t_n$.

La $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{8 \cdot 13 \cdot 13 \cdots (6n+1)} \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t_n \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{8 \cdot 13 \cdot 13 \cdots (6n+1)} \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t_n \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{8 \cdot 13 \cdot 13 \cdots (6n+1)} \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t_n \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{8 \cdot 13 \cdot 13 \cdots (6n+1)} \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t_n \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{$

$$=\lim_{N\to\infty}\frac{6N+7}{5N+8}\chi=\frac{6}{5}\chi.$$

Conform fuit, ray. over:

1) Docar $\frac{c}{5} \times c_1$ (i.e. $x \in (0, \frac{5}{6})$, atunci $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n$ externo $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n$ externo. 2) Dava $\frac{6}{5}$ = >1 (i.l. $\frac{5}{6}$ m)), returni $\frac{5}{6}$ = $\frac{5}{6}$ m. 3) Data $\frac{6}{5}$ ± 1 (i.e. $\pm \frac{5}{6}$), atunci (hit, Nax. Mu) decide, dar, in acut cat, $\pm n = \frac{7.13.19...(6n+1)}{9.13.18...(5n+3)}$ ($\frac{5}{6}$) \pm Levie durine $\frac{5}{n=1} = \frac{7.13.19...(6n+1)}{8.13.18...(5n+3)} \cdot \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^n$ $\lim_{n\to\infty} n \left(\frac{\pm n}{\pm n+1} - 1 \right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} n \left(\frac{5n+8}{6n+7}, \frac{6}{5} - 1 \right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} n \cdot \frac{30n+48 - 30n-35}{30n+35} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{13n}{30n+35} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{13n}{30n+35}$ $=\frac{15}{30}<1.$

bonforn Chit. Raak-Duhamel rezulta La Ž In este divergenta. D

e)
$$\frac{a^{n}+m^{2}}{3^{n}+m^{2}}$$
, $a > 0$.

The $\frac{a^{n}+m^{2}}{3^{n}+m^{2}}$ $+ n \in \mathbb{R}^{+}$.

 $\frac{x}{3^{n}+n^{2}} \leq \frac{a^{n}+m^{2}}{3^{n}+n^{2}} + n \in \mathbb{R}^{+}$.

 $\frac{x}{3^{n}+n^{2}} \leq \frac{a^{n}}{n^{2}} = \frac{1}{n^{2}} + n \in \mathbb{R}^{+}$.

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 $\frac{x}{3^{n}+n^{2}} \leq \frac{a^{n}}{3^{n}+n^{2}} = \frac{1}{n^{2}} =$

 $=\lim_{N\to\infty}\frac{3^{N}}{3^{N}\left(1+\frac{N^{3}}{3^{N}}\right)}=\frac{1}{1+0}=1\in(0,\infty).$ In plait faith ear him $\frac{n^3}{3^n} = 0$ (re poste demonstra en aritant bût, rap, pentru sinni en termeni strict positivi). n=1 3 div., place $n\in [3,\infty)$. (Never growthice n=1 n=1 n=1 n=1Hadar $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \pm n$ sont, blaca $n \in [0,3)$. Id: Le oplica bût. Raabe-Duhamel, Perdvati-l voi! Id: Xn= (-1)n/m+1 + nft,