<u>Jenninar 3</u>

<u>Observatie</u>. Fie <u>I #n si Z yn</u> douta serie de numere

- 1) Daca \(\sum_{n} \) este convergentà vi \(\sum_{n} \) este convergentà.

 atunci \(\sum_{n} + y_{n} \) este convergentà.
- 2) Daca Zin ett conv. ji Zyn ette der. (sau

\(\frac{1}{n} \) the div. \(\text{i} \) \(\text{y} \) who exteresses), atunce \(\text{N} \) \(\text{tr} \) \(\text{y} \) \(\text{N} \)

ette div.

- 3) Daca Z±n este div. je Znyn este div., atunci] = (±n+ym) poote fi cour. sou div.

1. Studiati natura period:

a)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(an^2 + 3n + 4)^n}{(2n^2 + n + 4)^n}, a > 0.$$

Let : $x_n = \left(\frac{an^2 + 3n + 4}{2n^2 + n + 4}\right)^n + n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{2n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{an^2 + 3n + 4}{2n^2 + n + 4} = \frac{a}{2}$

bondon but, rad, aven: 1) Daca $\frac{A}{2} < 1$ (i.e. $Af(0_12)$), atunci $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \#_n$ exte conv.

2) Daca =>1 (i.e. ae(2,00)), atunci = xn este div. 3) Daca $\frac{a}{z} = 1$ (i.e. a = 2), raturci blit. rad. nu oblide, ober, în acest rat, $\pi = \left(\frac{2n^2 + 3n + 4}{2n^2 + n + 1}\right)^n \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^+$, Seria devine $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n^2 + 3n + 4}{2n^2 + 3n + 4}$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{2n^2 + 3n + 4}{2n^2 + n + 1} \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2n^2 + 3n + 4}{2n^2 + n + 1} \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2n^2 + 3n + 4}{2n^2 + n + 1} \right)$ $-\lim_{N\to\infty} \left(1 + \frac{2n^2 + 3n + 4 - 2n^2 - N - 1}{2n^2 + n + 1}\right)^N =$ $=\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1 + \frac{2n+3}{2n^2+n+1}\right)^n = \frac{2n+3}{2n^2+n+1} \cdot n$ $=\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1 + \frac{2n+3}{2n^2+n+1}\right)$ $= e^{\frac{2m+3}{2m^2+n+1}} \cdot n$ $= e^{\frac{1}{2}} = l = 0.$ Conform biteriului suficient de divergență rezultă $= ca = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n \text{ exterior}. \quad \square$

 $\begin{cases} \begin{cases} \lambda \\ \lambda \end{cases} & \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n^2} \end{cases} \end{cases}$ In: xn= sin 1 + nEH*. $\frac{1}{n^2} \in (0,1] \subset (0,T) + n \in \mathbb{N}^* \Rightarrow \times_n > 0 + n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ Ti yn= 1 +nEH*. $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{x_n}{\sqrt{n}}=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\sin\frac{1}{n^2}}{\frac{1}{n^2}}=1\in(0,\infty).$ lim Sin x = 1 Vonform bit de comp. en limité rezultà cà $\sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \pm^{W} \vee \sum_{i=1}^{W-1} A^{W}.$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} y_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} conv.$ (suite armonicai gentralization suite $\alpha = 2$). Dei En ete conv. [] Id. Ruzdvati-l voil D

 \mathcal{L} $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \ln \frac{1}{n} \right) \mathcal{X}^{n}, \mathcal{X} > 0.$

Chonform bit. rap. aven: 1) Doctor X<1 (i.e. XE(91)), atunci \(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tan \) now. 2) Deca 2>1 (i.e. 20(1,0)), attenti 2 7 este div. 3) Déca X=1, raturni Prit. rap. nu decide, dars in acut ear, $\pm m = (1 - \cos \frac{1}{m}) \cdot 1^m = 1 - \cos \frac{1}{m}$ $+ m \in \mathbb{N}^{+}$. Seria devine $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (1-\log \frac{1}{m})$. Fil yn= 12 + n + H. $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\pm n}{y_n}=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1-x^2}{\frac{1}{n^2}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\in(0,\infty).$ bondon bit. de xon, xu limita $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\pm n$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}y_n$ (elle doua strii ou acelazi natura). $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} y_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ conv. (nin armonica generalizata en $\alpha = 2$). Dei Etn ett conv. []

$$\frac{1}{1} = \frac{1 \cdot 13 \cdot 19 \cdot ... \cdot (6n+1)}{8 \cdot 13 \cdot 18 \cdot ... \cdot (5n+3)} x^{n}, x > 0.$$

$$\frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{13 \cdot 19 \cdot ... \cdot (n+1)}{8 \cdot 13 \cdot 18 \cdot ... \cdot (5n+3)} x^{n} + n \in \mathbb{N}^{*}$$

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

bonform but rap, overn:

1) Data
$$\frac{6}{5} \times < 1$$
 (i.e. $\times \in (0, \frac{5}{6})$, others $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \times_n$ let

tow.

2) Data
$$\frac{6}{5}$$
 x >1 (i.e. $x \in (\frac{5}{6}, \infty)$), attenti $\sum_{N=1}^{\infty}$ xnexte

3) Daca
$$\frac{6}{5}$$
 ± -1 (i.e. $\pm = \frac{5}{6}$), atuni bit. rap. mu decide, dar, in a cert cot, $\pm_n = \frac{7 \cdot 13 \cdot ... \cdot (5n+3)}{8 \cdot 13 \cdot ... \cdot (5n+3)} \cdot (\frac{5}{6}) +$

Lucia serine $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{7 \cdot 13 \cdot ... \cdot (6 \cdot n + 1)}{8 \cdot 13 \cdot ... \cdot (5 \cdot n + 3)} \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^n$

lim
$$n\left(\frac{3t_n}{2n+1}-1\right)=\lim_{n\to\infty}n\left(\frac{5n+1}{6n+1}\cdot\frac{6}{5}-1\right)=$$

$$=\lim_{n\to\infty}n\frac{30n+35}{30n+35}=\lim_{n\to\infty}n\frac{13n}{30n+35}=$$

$$=\frac{13}{30}<1.$$
Benform but. Reader-Duhamel Neutra is $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}t_n$ soft div. \square

$$e)\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{a^n+m}{3^n+n^3}, a>0.$$

$$the : 4n=\frac{a^n+n}{3^n+n^3}+next.$$

$$\frac{n}{3^n+n^3}+\frac{n}{3^n+n^3}+next.$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n^2}-conv. (sui aumonica gentralization su d=2).$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{n}{3^n+n^3} = \inf \ soft sonv. su ining. avenue cai$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{n}{3^n+n^3} = \inf \ sonv.$$

Dei $\sum_{N=1}^{\infty} x_N \sim \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \frac{x_1}{3^N + N^3}$. Tie an= \frac{a^n}{3^n + n^3} + n \colon \frac{1}{3} \tau $\lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{2n}{2n} = \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{3^n}{3^n+n^3} = \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{3^n}{3^n+n^3$ $= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^{n}}{3^{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{n^{3}}{3^{n}}} = \frac{1}{1 + 0} = \frac{1}{1 + 0}$ $= V \in (b^1 \bowtie).$ In folsit mai sur fajtal så lim $\frac{n^3}{3^n} = 0$ (se post folsi Giteriul raportului pentru simi su tumeni strict positivi). resultà sà $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \in [3, \infty)$ resultà sà $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_$ Dri Etn Schr., dacă at (0,3)

Dri Str., dacă at [3,20),

 $\begin{cases} 1 & \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \cdot ... \cdot (3N-2)}{3 \cdot (6 \cdot 9) \cdot ... \cdot (3N)} \right)^{2} \end{cases}$ Lol: le aplica bitiriel Raabe-Duhamel. Ruzdvați-l $\frac{\sqrt{\chi N} \sqrt{\chi N}}{\sqrt{\chi N}}, \frac{\sqrt{\chi N}}{\sqrt{\chi N}}, \frac{\sqrt{\chi N}}{\sqrt{\chi N}}$ Id: Vom aplica brit. Hel-Dirichlet (I) The $\pm n = \frac{1}{N^{\lambda}}$) $\pm n = \pm N = \pm N$. gint (xm) n enter descrescitor je lim xn=0 (1) 7 3M>0 ar. theH*, |4,+42+...+4/6M. M de mai sus mu poote definde de n, dan poote depinde de x. | Mt ---+ Mn | = | cosx+ cos2x+--+ cosn£|. Mam Z=ENX+ivin Z from: == Les 22+ i sin 2+ Zn = wnx+ im nx.

2+2+._+2n=? Continuam accepta resolvare în seminarul remater.