Seminar 2 1. Det. lim In, lim In je preistati daca exista lim In, unde:  $a) = 1 + 2(-1)^{n+1} + 3(-1)^{2} + net!$  2 + net! 2

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathbf{x}_{4n+2} = 1 + 2(-1)^{4n+3} + 3(-1) &= 1 - 2 - 3 = -4 & -4 \\
&\mathbf{x}_{4n+3} = 1 + 2(-1)^{4n+4} + 3(-1) &= 1 + 2 + 3 = 6 & -4 \\
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&\mathbf{x}_{4n+3} = 1 + 2(-1)^{4n+4} + 3(-1)^{4n+4} + 3(-1)^$$

 $\sqrt{2} \left( (\pm n)_{n} \right) = \{ -4, 0, 2, 6 \}.$  Dei  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \pm n = -4$  si  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \pm n = 6.$  Devarce lim &n + lim &n revulta sa nu existà lim &n.

b)  $x_n = \text{Nin} \frac{NT}{3} + N \in H$ .

bl:  $\text{Nin}(a \pm b) = \text{Nin} a \cdot \text{cos}b \pm \text{cos}a \cdot \text{sin}b$ cos  $(a \pm b) = \text{cos}a \cdot \text{cos}b \mp \text{Nin}a \cdot \text{sin}b$ 

sin(nT)=0  $cos(nT)=(-1)^n$ 

$$\mathcal{X}_{n} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{2n\pi}{3} = \lim_{N \to \infty} 2n\pi = 0 \xrightarrow{N \to \infty} 0.$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = 100 200 = 0$$

$$4 = \sin \left(\frac{6n+1}{3}\pi\right) = \sin \left(2n\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \sin \left(2n\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right$$

$$n_{+2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$2f_{\text{Gn+2}} = \sin\left(\frac{(Gn+2)\pi}{3}\right) = \sin\left(2n\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \sin\left$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{3} = \sin\left(\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{3}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{3}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{3}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = -\frac$$

$$= \lim_{N \to \infty} 2\pi \cos \frac{\pi}{3} - \cos 2\pi \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = -\lim_{N \to \infty} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right).$$

$$\mathcal{L}((x_{m})) = \{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 0, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\},\$$
dei lim  $x_{m} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \text{ in } x_{m} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},\$ 

elevared 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \pm \lim_{n \to$$

2. Det, suma seriei 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)!}$$
 ji precizați dacă este convergentă.

$$n=1$$
 ( $n=1$ ):

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convergenta,

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

$$= \left(\frac{1}{4!} - \frac{1}{2!}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{3!}\right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{4!} - \frac{1}{4!}\right)! =$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)!} + n \in \mathbb{R}^{n},$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} A_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} (1 - 1) = 1$$

lim  $A_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)!}\right) = 1$ . Dui  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n = 1$ , i.e.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n$  este convergenta. []

Id.: 
$$\pm_{n} = \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \cdot ... \cdot (3n-2)}{3 \cdot 6 \cdot 9 \cdot ... \cdot (3n)} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{n}} + n \in \mathbb{R}^{*}$$

 $\lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \cdot ... \cdot (3n-2) (3(n+1)-2)}{3 \cdot 6 \cdot 9 \cdot ... \cdot (3n-2) \cdot (3(n+1))} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{36 \cdot 9 \cdot ... \cdot (3n-2)}{447 \cdot ... \cdot (3n-2)} \cdot 1$ 

$$= \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{3N+1}{3N+3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} < 1.$$

bonforn bist rap. weulta ea  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n$  este convergenta. D

Fix 
$$y_n = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n^2} = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n \cdot n} = \frac{1}{n \cdot n} = \frac{1}{n^2} + n \cdot n \cdot n^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

then  $x_n = \frac{\sqrt{n-1}}{n^2} < \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n^2} = y_n + n \cdot n \cdot n^{\frac{3}{2}}$ 

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} y_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ convergenta (suit armonità generalizatà eu } d = \frac{3}{2}).$$

bonform britariului de comparație cu inegalității re-zultă că \$\frac{7}{2} \tan este convergenta. \B

 $\frac{x_{m+1}}{x_m} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{x_{m+1}}{x_{m+1}} \cdot \frac{x_m}{x_m} = \lim_{N \to \infty} x_m \cdot \frac{x_{m+1}}{x_{m+1}} \cdot \frac{x_m}{x_m} = \lim_{N \to \infty} x_m \cdot \frac{x_{m+1}}{x_{m+1}} = x_m \cdot \frac{x_m}{x_m} = x_m \cdot \frac{x_$ 

Conform brit. rap. avem:

1) Dacă 
$$a < 1$$
 (i.e.  $a \in (o, 1)$ ), atunci seria este conv.

2) Dacă  $a > 1$  (i.e.  $a \in (1, n)$ ), atunci seria este div.

3) Dacă  $a = 1$ , atunci acest esteriu me decide, dar, în acest eat,  $m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + m \in \mathbb{N}^{+}$ .

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \pm 0.$ 

tonform briteriulie sufcient de divergentà resultà cà  $\sum x_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  est divergentà. n=1 n=1

ton strinut:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{n}$  > div., dacă ac [1,2).

 $\sqrt{\gamma} > \frac{\sqrt{\sqrt{3+1}}}{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{3+1}}}}$ 

The 
$$y=\frac{\sqrt{n^2+1}}{\sqrt{n^2+1}}$$
  $y=\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2}}=\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2}}$   $y=\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2}}$   $y=\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2$ 

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} y_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{2}}} \text{ oivergenta (serie armonică generalizată)}$$
 cu  $x = \frac{1}{2}$ .

Dri Experta divergenta.

 $\ell$ )  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln n}$ .

Id: \* \* = 1 + ne + 1 [1].

ln 
$$n < \ln (n+1) + n \in \mathbb{H}^* \setminus \{1\} \implies x_n > x_{n+1} + n \in \mathbb{H}^* \{1\}$$

Die  $(x_m)_m$  when strict during ator.

Africain bit. condensarii. Die  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} x_n \sim \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} 2^n x_{2^n}$ .

 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} 2^n x_{2^n} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} 2^n \cdot \frac{1}{2^n \cdot \ln 2^n} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot \ln 2}$ .

tudien convergența seriei  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln 2}$ 

Fix 
$$y = \frac{1}{n \ln 2} + n \ge 2$$
 si  $z_n = \frac{1}{n} + n \ge 2$ .

lim  $\frac{1}{n \ln 2} = \frac{1}{n} + (o_1 x_0)$ .

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tradar \( \sum\_{n=2}^{\infty} y\_n \) divergent\( \alpha, \text{i.e.} \) \( \sum\_{n=2}^{\infty} \alpha \) este divergent\( \alpha. \quad \text{1} \)