

§ 13

N2(3)

$$\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)(n+2)}$$

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k(k+1)(k+2)} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1/2}{k(k+1)} - \frac{1/2}{(k+1)(k+2)} = \frac{1/2}{1 \cdot 2} - \frac{1/2}{(n+1)(n+2)} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2(n+1)(n+2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \frac{1}{4}.$$

N10(2)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a^n \sin nd$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (ia^n \sin nd + a^n \cos nd) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (ae^{id})^n =$$

$$= ae^{id} \left(\frac{1}{1 - ae^{id}} \right) = \frac{a(\cos d + i \sin d)}{1 - a \cos d - i a \sin d} =$$

$$= \frac{a(\cos d + i \sin d)(1 - a \cos d + i a \sin d)}{(1 - a \cos d)^2 + a^2 \sin^2 d}$$

$$\text{Im: } \frac{a(i \sin d (1 - a \cos d) + \cos d \cdot i a \sin d)}{1 - 2a \cos d + a^2 (\cos^2 d + \sin^2 d)} = \frac{ia \sin d}{1 - 2a \cos d + a^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a^n \sin nd = \frac{a \sin d}{1 - 2a \cos d + a^2}$$

12(5)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{\ln(n+1)}}$$

хотим:

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{\ln(n+1)}} > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2 > \sqrt[n]{\ln(n+1)}$$

$$2^n > \ln(n+1)$$

$$\ln(n+1) < n+1 \leq 2^n \quad (\forall)$$

$\Rightarrow a_n$ увеличивается $> \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sum$ не сходит.

13(3)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \quad a_n = \frac{\cos dn}{n^2}$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists N = N_1 \quad \forall n \geq N \quad \forall p \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} \frac{\cos dk}{k^2} \right| \leq \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} \left| \frac{\cos dk}{k^2} \right| \leq \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} \frac{1}{k^2} < \varepsilon$$

Значит, что $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2}$ сходится и по 2.

$$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists N_1 \quad \forall n > N_1 \quad \forall p \in \mathbb{N} \quad \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} \frac{1}{k^2} < \varepsilon$$

погрешка N_1 в N и получаем, что $\left| \sum_{k=N+1}^{n+p} \frac{\cos \alpha_k}{k^2} \right| < \varepsilon$.
 14(4)

$$a_n = \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$\exists \varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} \quad \forall N \quad \exists n = N+1 > N \quad \exists p = 2^{N-1} :$$

$$\left| \sum_{k=n}^{n+p} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right) \right| > \sum_{k=n}^{n+p} \left| \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right) \right| > \sum_{k=n}^{n+p} \frac{1}{k} =$$

$$7k \quad \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right) \sim \left(\frac{1}{k} + o(1)\right)$$

$$\begin{matrix} n \rightarrow \infty \\ \downarrow \\ \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N+1} + \frac{1}{N+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{N+2^{N-1}} > \underbrace{\frac{1}{2^{N+1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^N}}_{2^{N-1} \text{ раз}} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

§ 14.

$$2(7)$$

$$a_n = \frac{n+2}{n^2(4+3\sin(\frac{\pi n}{3}))}$$

$$\frac{n+2}{n^2(4+3\sin(\frac{\pi n}{3}))} \geq \frac{n+2}{n^2(4+3\cdot\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})} \geq \frac{1}{n(4+3\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n+2}{n^2(4+3\sin(\frac{\pi n}{3}))} \geq \frac{1}{4+3\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} \quad \Rightarrow \sum a_n \text{ расх.}$$

$$24(6)$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n}} \arcsin \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n^4}}$$

$$\arcsin \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n^4}} = \arcsin \frac{1}{n^{4/5}} = \frac{1}{n^{4/5}} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^{4/5}}\right)$$

$$a_n \sim \frac{1}{n^{1/3}} \cdot \frac{1}{n^{4/5}} = \frac{1}{n^{17/15}} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^{17/15}}\right) \quad \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{5+12}{15} = \frac{17}{15}$$

$$\frac{17}{15} > 1 \Rightarrow \text{пoя} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ cX-c} \varnothing$$

$$110(5)$$

$$a_n = \ln^2 \frac{\operatorname{ch}(1/n)}{\cos(1/n)} = \quad \operatorname{ch}(1/n) = 1 + \frac{1}{2n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right)$$

$$\cos(1/n) = 1 - \frac{1}{2n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right)$$

$$= \left(\ln(\operatorname{ch}(1/n)) - \ln \cos(1/n) \right)^2 = \left(\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right) \right) - \ln \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right) \right) \right)^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2n^2} + \frac{1}{2n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right) \right)^2 \sim \left(\frac{1}{n^2} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{n^4}$$

$$\text{cX-c} \varnothing, \text{ ecm} \quad \alpha > 1$$

$$\alpha > 1/2$$

$$\text{pacX-c} \varnothing \text{ ecm} \quad \alpha \leq 1/2$$

$$111(8)$$

$$a_n = 1 - \left(n \ln \cos \frac{1}{n} + 1 \right)^{n^2} = 1 - e^{\ln(n \ln \cos \frac{1}{n} + 1) \cdot n^2}$$

$$\cos \frac{1}{n} = 1 - \frac{1}{2n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right)$$

$$\ln \cos \frac{1}{n} = -\frac{1}{2n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + n \ln \cos \frac{1}{n} = 1 - \frac{1}{2n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)$$

$$\ln(n \ln \cos \frac{1}{n} + 1) = -\frac{1}{2n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \sim -\frac{1}{2n}$$

$$e^{\ln(n \ln \cos \frac{1}{n} + 1) n^\alpha} \sim e^{-\frac{n^{\alpha-1}}{2}} = e^{-\frac{1}{n^{1-\alpha}}}$$

ecne $\alpha \geq 1$, to $n^{\alpha-1} > 1 \Rightarrow e^{-\frac{n^{\alpha-1}}{2}} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow 1 - e^{-\frac{n^{\alpha-1}}{2}} \not\rightarrow 0$.
 $\Rightarrow \alpha < 1$.

$$e^{-\frac{1}{n^{1-\alpha}}} \sim 1 - \frac{1}{n^{1-\alpha}} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^{1-\alpha}}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n \sim -\frac{1}{n^{1-\alpha}}, \quad 1-\alpha > 1$$

$\alpha < 1$ \Downarrow CX-cl.

✓ 14.4

$$a_n = \frac{\ln(e^n + n^2)}{n^2 \ln^2(n+1)}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{e^n} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \ln(e^n + n^2) \sim \ln e^n = n.$$

$$\ln^2(n+1) \sim \ln^2 n$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n \sim \frac{1}{n \ln^2 n}$$

$$\alpha = 1, \quad \beta = 2, \quad \beta > 1 \Rightarrow \underline{\text{CX-cl.}}$$

✓ 19.8.

$$a_n = \frac{(2n)!!}{n!} \arctg \frac{1}{3^n}$$

(реф. нумерация D'Анамелера)

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{(2n+2)!! \cdot n!}{(n+1)! (2n)!!} \cdot \frac{\arctg\left(\frac{1}{3^{n+1}}\right)}{\arctg\left(\frac{1}{3^n}\right)} =$$

$$= \frac{(2n+2)}{n+1} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{1}{3^{n+1}} + o\left(\frac{1}{3^{n+1}}\right)\right)}{\left(\frac{1}{3^n} + o\left(\frac{1}{3^n}\right)\right)} \sim 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3} < 1 \Rightarrow \underline{cx-c\omega}$$

21.12.

$$a_n = \left(n \operatorname{sh} \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-n^3} \quad (\text{реф. прымак Коши})$$

$$n \operatorname{sh} \frac{1}{n} \sim n \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{6n^3}\right) = 1 + \frac{1}{6n^2}$$

$$\left(n \operatorname{sh} \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-n^3} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{6n^2}\right)^{-n^3} = e^{-\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{6n^2}\right)n^3} \sim e^{-\frac{n^3}{6n^2}} = e^{-\frac{n}{6}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{a_n} \sim e^{-\frac{1}{6}} < 1 \Rightarrow \underline{cx-c\omega}.$$

28(9)

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n^\alpha \ln^\beta n}, \quad n \geq 2.$$

$$\text{т.к. } \int_2^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^\alpha \ln^\beta x} \quad \begin{array}{l} cx-c\omega \text{ при } \alpha > 1. \\ \text{расх при } \alpha < 1 \\ \alpha = 1 \quad \beta > 1 \text{ cx} \\ \quad \beta < 1 \text{ расх,} \end{array}$$

реф. ун.
прымак

$$\text{то } \sum_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^\alpha \ln^\beta n} \quad \begin{array}{l} cx-c\omega \text{ и расх при тех же } \alpha \text{ и } \beta. \end{array}$$

(нужно проверить, что $\frac{1}{x^\alpha \ln^\beta x}$ монот. каждо-то монот.)

$$(x^\alpha \ln^\beta x)' = \alpha x^{\alpha-1} \ln^\beta x + \beta x^\alpha \ln^{\beta-1} x > 0 \Rightarrow \text{всп}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^\alpha \ln^\beta x} \text{ - убав.}$$

N 38*

$$a_n > 0 \quad a_{n+1} \leq a_n$$

Yen. Korum:

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \quad \forall n > N \quad \forall p \in \mathbb{N} \quad \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} a_k < \varepsilon$$

Bir \Rightarrow burda $p = n$, \exists to me berpas \Rightarrow

$$n \cdot a_n = \sum_{k=n+1}^{2n} a_k < \sum_{k=n+1}^{2n} a_k < \varepsilon$$

\uparrow i.k. $a_{2n} \leq a_{2n-1} \leq \dots \leq a_n$

$$n \cdot a_{2n} < \varepsilon$$

$$2n \cdot a_{2n} < 2\varepsilon.$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n a_n = 0 \quad \text{erg}$$

N 39

$$a_n \geq 0 \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n < \infty$$

$$\text{i.k. } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n < \infty, \text{ to } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \rightarrow 0.$$

Yen. Korum:

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \quad \forall n > N \quad \forall p \in \mathbb{N} \quad \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} a_k < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{i.k. } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \rightarrow 0, \text{ to } \forall \varepsilon \exists M \in \mathbb{N} \quad \forall n > M \quad a_n < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon.$$

\Rightarrow возьмем $\max(N, M) := K$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists K \quad \forall n > K \quad \forall p \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} a_k^2 < \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} a_k < \varepsilon$$

$\text{т.к. } a_n^2 < a_n$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2 < \infty.$$

Обратное неверно:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} < \infty, \text{ но } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = \infty.$$

§ 15

№ 3. (4)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n}{(n+2)^4 \sqrt{n+1}}$$

1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{(n+2)^4 \sqrt{n+1}} = 0$

2) $\left(\frac{n}{(n+2)^4 \sqrt{n+1}} \right)' = \frac{(n+2)^4 \sqrt{n+1} - n \cdot \left(\sqrt{n+1} + (n+2) \cdot \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}^3} \right)}{(n+2)^4 \sqrt{n+1}}$

$$= \frac{2(n+1) - n(n+2) \cdot \frac{1}{4}}{(n+2)^4 \sqrt{n+1} \cdot \sqrt{n+1}^3} < 0 \Rightarrow \text{монот. убывает.}$$

т.к. предел = 0, то по

критерию Лейбница с.с. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n}{(n+2)^4 \sqrt{n+1}}$

N4(7)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k!}}{\sqrt[n]{n}} \sin 2n.$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k!} \cdot \sin 2n$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k!} + \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} = e-1$$

$$\sum_{k=n}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} < \frac{1}{n!} < \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k!}$$

$$\frac{e-1}{2} < \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k!} < e-1$$

$\Rightarrow \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k!} \right) \xrightarrow{\sqrt[n]{n}} 0$ -exp. ga

монотонность: $\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \geq 1$

$$\frac{\left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k!} \right) \sqrt[n]{n+1}}{\left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k!} + \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \right) \sqrt[n]{n}} \geq 1$$

yes $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k!} = t > \frac{e-1}{2}$

до-в: $t \sqrt[n]{n+1} > \left(t + \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \right) \sqrt[n]{n}$

$$t^5(n+1) > \left(t^5 + \frac{5t^4}{(n+1)!} + \dots \right) n$$

$$n \left(t^5 + \frac{5t^4}{(n+1)!} t + \dots + \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \right) < \left(n t^5 + n \cdot \frac{5t^4}{(n+1)!} \right)$$

19-10: $n!^s + \frac{6nt^s}{(n+1)!} < n!^s + t^s$

$$\frac{6n}{(n+1)!} < t$$

$$\frac{6n}{(n+1)!} < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow < t. \Rightarrow \text{monot. ydabaei.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists C \quad \forall N \in \mathbb{N} \quad \left| \sum_{n=1}^N \sin 2n \right| \leq C. \quad (\text{no exp. 317})$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{no pruznary Dufuxre} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k!}}{\sqrt{n}} \sin 2n \quad \text{ex-al}$$

18(4)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \left(\frac{\sin n}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$$

$$\sin \left(\frac{\sin n}{\sqrt{n}} \right) = \frac{\sin n}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{\sin^3 n}{n} + \underbrace{O \left(\frac{1}{n^{1.5}} \right)}_{\text{ex.}}$$

$$\exists C- \quad \forall N \in \mathbb{N} \quad \left| \sum_{n=1}^N \sin n \right| \leq C \quad (\text{exp. 317}).$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \text{monot. ydab} \rightarrow 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{no pruzn. Dufuxre} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n}{\sqrt{n}} \quad \text{ex-al}$$

$$\sin^3 n = \sin n \cdot (1 - \cos 2n) = \sin n - \sin n \cdot \cos 2n =$$

$$= \sin n - \frac{1}{2} (\sin(-n) + \sin 3n) = \frac{3}{2} \sin n - \frac{\sin 3n}{2}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^3 n = \frac{3}{2} \sin n - \frac{\sin 3n}{2}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^N \sin n \quad \sum_{n=1}^N \sin 3n$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^N \sin^3 n \text{ - exp.}$$

$\frac{1}{n}$ - монотонно, $y \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow$ по теореме Дираке ex-ces

\Rightarrow i.k. без экстремума, ex-ces, то $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin\left(\frac{\sin n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$ ex-ces.

$\sim g(x)$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin(\pi \sqrt{n^2+1})$$

$$\sin(\pi \sqrt{n^2+1}) = \sin(\pi \sqrt{n^2+1} - \pi n) (-1)^n.$$

$$\sin(\pi \sqrt{n^2+1} - \pi n) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{n^2+1} + n}\right)$$

$$\sqrt{n^2+1} + n \text{ - бoльшoе, } \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{n^2+1} + n} \text{ - yбoльшoе. } \Rightarrow 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{n^2+1} + n}\right) \text{ - монотонно } \rightarrow 0.$$

\Rightarrow по теореме Дирихле $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin(\pi \sqrt{n^2+1})$ ex-ces