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 Skala: 9

1.

$$\{a_n\} = \left\{ \frac{4n^2 + 1}{n^2 - 2n + 3} \right\}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{4x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 2x + 3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 2x + 3} = \frac{x^2(a + \frac{1}{x^2})}{x^2(1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2})} = \frac{a + 0}{1 - 0 + 0} = a$$

karena $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$, maka $\left\{ \frac{4n^2 + 1}{n^2 - 2n + 3} \right\}$ konvergen ke a .

2.

$$\{a_n\} = \left\{ \frac{3n^2 + 2}{n + 1} \right\}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{3x^2 + 2}{x + 1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2 + 2}{x + 1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6x}{1} = \infty$$

karena $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \infty$, maka $\left\{ \frac{3n^2 + 2}{n + 1} \right\}$ divergen

3.

$$\{a_n\} = \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n + 1} \right\}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x + 1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x + 1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = 0$$

karena $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$, maka $\left\{ \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n + 1} \right\}$ konvergen ke 0

4. $\{a_n\} = \left\{ \frac{\pi^n}{a^n} \right\}$

$p(x) = \left\{ \frac{\pi^x}{a^x} \right\}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi^x}{a^x} = \left(\frac{\pi}{a} \right)^x$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \exp \ln \left(\frac{\pi}{a} \right)^x$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \left(\frac{\pi}{a} \right)^x$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi/a}{1/x} = 0 \quad e^0 = 1$

karena $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 1$, maka $\left\{ \frac{\pi^n}{a^n} \right\}$ konvergen ke 1

5. $\{a_n\} = \left\{ \frac{\ln(n)}{n} \right\}$

$f(x) = \frac{\ln(x)}{x}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(x)}{x}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$

karena $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$, maka $\left\{ \frac{\ln(n)}{n} \right\}$ konvergen ke 0

6. $\left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{4}{5}, \dots \right\}$ rumus $a_n = \frac{n}{n+1}$

$f(x) = \frac{x}{x+1}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x+1} = \frac{x}{x(1 + \frac{1}{x})} = 1$

karena $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 1$, maka $\left\{ \frac{n}{n+1} \right\}$ konvergen ke 1

7.

$$\{a_n\} = \left\{ n \sin \frac{\pi}{n} \right\}$$

$$f(x) = x \sin \frac{\pi}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin \frac{\pi}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\pi x^{-2} \cos \frac{\pi}{x}}{-x^{-2}} = \pi \cos \frac{\pi}{x} = \pi \cos 0 = \pi$$

karena $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \pi$, maka $\{n \sin \frac{\pi}{n}\}$ konvergen ke π

8.

$$\{a_n\} = \{n^2 - n\}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 - x = x^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1 - \frac{1}{x})}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{1-0}{0} = \infty$$

karena $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \infty$, maka $\{n^2 - n\}$ divergen

9.

$$\{a_n\} = \left\{ \frac{n^2}{2n+1} \sin \frac{\pi}{n} \right\}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{2x+1} \sin \frac{\pi}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x^2) \sin \frac{\pi}{x}}{2x+1} = \frac{(x^2) \sin \frac{\pi}{x}}{2(2 + \frac{1}{x})}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{x}\right)}{2 + \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\pi x^{-2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{x}\right)}{2 + \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

10.

$$\{a_n\} = \left\{ \frac{e^n + e^{2n}}{2e^{2n}} \right\}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{2x}}{2e^{2x}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x + e^{2x}}{2e^{2x}} &= \frac{e^x(1 + e^x)}{2e^x e^x} = \frac{1 + e^x}{2e^x} \\ &= \frac{e^x \left(\frac{1}{e^x} + 1\right)}{2e^x} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{0} + 1\right)}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

karena $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{1}{2}$, maka $\left\{ \frac{e^n + e^{2n}}{2e^{2n}} \right\}$ konvergen ke $\frac{1}{2}$

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1.

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

$$\int_3^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(x-2)^2} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_3^b \frac{dx}{(x-2)^2}$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_3^b \frac{du}{(u)^2} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{1}{u} \right]_3^b$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{1}{b} - \left(-\frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \text{ konvergen}$$

$$\int_3^b \frac{dx}{(x-2)^2} \text{ konvergen, maka } \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-2)^2} \text{ konvergen}$$

3.

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

$$\int_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln^2 x} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^b \frac{1}{x \ln^2 x} dx$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^b \frac{1}{u^2} du = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{1}{\ln x} \right]_2^b$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{1}{\ln b} - \left(-\frac{1}{\ln 2} \right) = 0 + \frac{1}{\ln 2} = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \text{ konvergen}$$

$$\text{Karena } \int_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln^2 x} \text{ konvergen, maka } \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln^2 n} \text{ konvergen}$$

2.

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

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+1}} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+1}} dx$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b du = u \Big|_1^b = \sqrt{2x+1} \Big|_1^b$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{2b+1} - \sqrt{3} = \infty - \sqrt{3} = \infty \text{ divergen}$$

$$\text{Karena } \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+1}} \text{ divergen, maka } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}} \text{ divergen}$$

4.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4n^2+1}$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{4x^2+1} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b \frac{1}{4x^2+1} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \arctan 2x \Big|_1^b$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \arctan 2b = \frac{1}{2} \arctan 1$$

$$\infty - \dots = \infty$$

Sehingga $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4n^2+1}$ divergen, maka $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4n^2+1}$ divergen

6.

Syarat k agar $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln^k n}$, $k > 0$ konvergen:

$$\int_2^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x \ln^k x} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^b \frac{dx}{x \ln^k x} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^b \frac{du}{u^k} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^b \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} u^{-k}$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{-k+1} (\ln x)^{-k+1} \Big|_2^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{-k+1} (\ln b)^{-k+1} = \frac{1}{-k+1} (\ln 2)^{-k+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{-k+1} \ln(\infty)^{-k+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{-k+1} (\infty)^{-k+1}$$

$$(-k+1)$$