

Calculo II
Absolutamente Convergente
Condiconalmente Convergente

a. $\sum \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\sqrt{n}}$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \dots$$

Divergente

→ Condiconalmente Convergente =

b. $\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{5n+1}$

$$\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{21} + \frac{1}{26}$$

Convergente

→ Absolutamente Convergente