Teorema (cirterio de Kummer): sea Zan una

Perie de términos positiros. Sea Zi bn una

Perie divergente y bn>0. admás, considue: $d = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{b_n} \cdot \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{b_{n+1}} \right).$ A) S: d>0 \(\frac{1}{b_n} \) \(\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{b_{n+1}} \) \(\frac{1}{b_n} \) \(\frac{1}{a_n} \) \(\frac{1}{b_n} \) \(\frac{1}{a_n} \) \(\frac{1}{b_n} \) \(\frac{1}{

d = lim (1. am - 1) = lim (am - 1)

=> lim am = 1+d \le lim ant = 1

1. si d>0 \le lim ant \le d \le lim am am = 1

1. si d>0 \le lim ant \le d \le lim an \le d \le d \le lim an \le d \le lim an \le d \le

② Sea by = $\frac{1}{n} > 0$ y $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ diverge Current, $d = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot \frac{a_n}{a_{mn}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[n \frac{a_n}{a_{mn}} - n \right] - 1$ $= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(n \frac{a_n}{a_{mn}} - (n+1) \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[n \frac{a_n}{a_{mn}} - n \right] - 1$ $\Rightarrow d + 1 = \lim_{n \to \infty} n \left(\frac{a_n}{a_{mn}} - 1 \right) = 1$ $d > 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{n \to \infty} a_n \text{ converge } \Leftrightarrow 1 > 1$ $d > 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{n \to \infty} a_n \text{ diverge } \Leftrightarrow 1 < 1$ $d > 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{n \to \infty} a_n \text{ diverge } \Leftrightarrow 1 < 1$ $d > 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{n \to \infty} a_n \text{ diverge } \Leftrightarrow 1 < 1$

Dem (Kummer); Sea d= Lim [\frac{1}{b} \cdot \frac{an}{ann} - \frac{1}{bm}].

Hagamor Pn = \frac{1}{bn} \cdot \text{Cutoricus:}

d = Lim [Pn \frac{an}{ann} - Pnin].

Caro d>0. Sea rell g 0 < r < d 7 Nezt

min d

=> 1 r < \frac{10}{20} \frac{an}{ann} - Pnin

=> 1 r < \frac{10}{20} \frac{an}{ann} - Pnin

No tere que: n=1: [P1 an] - P2 az > raz

n=2: P2 az - P3 as > raz

n=2: P2 az - P3 as > raz

P1 - 2 n -

i.e. Le pulesión de pumas pareiules

Sm = \(\frac{\mathbb{P}}{\alpha \kappa} \)

i) le creciente; y

ii) le acotada

\(\alpha \) puie \(\frac{\mathbb{P}}{\alpha \kappa} \)

\(\alpha \) puie \(\frac{\mathbb{P}}{\alpha \kappa} \)

\(\alpha \)

\(\al

$$\Rightarrow \quad \text{Quant} \leq \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) \, dx \leq \text{Qn} \quad , \quad n=1,2,...$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{n+1} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) \, dx \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{n+1} \leq \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) \, dx \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{n+1} \leq \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) \, dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a$$

Teorema (Criterio de comparación en el Munite).

Si Zan y Zibn ron peries de terminos positivor y ri 0 < line an <00 => amban

rener convergen o divergen

Den: Sea Lim an = L => # €>0 J N €2/†

3 si n>N => | an - L | < €

4) - € < an < L + € => (L-€) bn < an < (1+€) bn

> 21 (L-€) bn < 22 an < 22 an < 23 an < 23 (L+€) bn

```
Si Z bn converge => Z an converge

Si Z an converge => Z bn converge

Si Z bn diverge => Z bn diverge

Si Z an diverge => Z bn diverge

Teo aema (Leibnig) (Series alternantes)

Suponga que (an) es una muesión dececiento de nimeros positivos => Lim an = 0. Entoneros,

Ten (-1)<sup>nota</sup>an converge.
```

Dan: Cea
$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{kM} a_k$$
. Considere:
(1) $S_{2n} \leq S_{2n+2}$, $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, G_n efecto
 $S_{2n+2} = S_{2n} + G_{2n+1} (-1)^{2n+2} + G_{2n+2} (-1)^{2n+3}$
 $= S_{2n} + G_{2n+1} - G_{2n+2}$
 $= S_{2n} + G_{2n+1} - G_{2n+2}$
 $\Rightarrow S_{2n} \leq S_{2n+2}$.
(2) $S_{2n+1} \Rightarrow S_{2n+3} \Rightarrow S_{2n+3} \leq S_{2n+1}$
 $= S_{2n+1} - G_{2n+2} + G_{2n+3} \Rightarrow S_{2n+3} \leq S_{2n+1}$

(3)
$$S_{2k+1} \gg S_{2k}$$
, $\forall k, l \in \mathbb{Z}^+$. Cu efecto:

 $S_{2n+1} = S_{2n} + l - 1$ a_{2n+1}
 $= S_{2n} + a_{2n+1}$
 $= S_{2n} + a_{2n+1}$
 $= S_{2n+1} \gg S_{2n}$
 $S_{2n+1} \gg S_{2n}$
 $S_{2n+1} \gg S_{2n}$
 $S_{2n+1} \approx c_{2n+1} + c$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[S_{2n+1} - S_{2n} \right] = \lim_{n\to\infty} \alpha_{n+1}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[S_{2n+1} - S_{2n} \right] = \lim_{n\to\infty} \alpha_{n+1}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[S_{2n+1} - S_{2n} \right] = \lim_{n\to\infty} \alpha_{n+1}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[S_{2n+1} - S_{2n} \right] = \lim_{n\to\infty} \alpha_{n+1}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[S_{2n+1} - S_{2n} \right] = \lim_{n\to\infty} \alpha_{n+1}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[S_{2n+1} - S_{2n} \right] = \lim_{n\to\infty} \alpha_{n+1}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[S_{2n+1} - S_{2n} \right] = \lim_{n\to\infty} \alpha_{n+1}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[S_{2n+1} - S_{2n} \right] = \lim_{n\to\infty} \alpha_{n+1}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[S_{2n+1} - S_{2n} \right] = \lim_{n\to\infty} \alpha_{n+1}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[S_{2n+1} - S_{2n} \right] = \lim_{n\to\infty} \alpha_{n+1}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[S_{2n+1} - S_{2n} \right] = \lim_{n\to\infty} \alpha_{n+1}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[S_{2n+1} - S_{2n} \right] = \lim_{n\to\infty} \alpha_{n+1}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[S_{2n+1} - S_{2n} \right] = \lim_{n\to\infty} \alpha_{n+1}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[S_{2n+1} - S_{2n} \right] = \lim_{n\to\infty} \alpha_{n+1}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[S_{2n+1} - S_{2n} \right] = \lim_{n\to\infty} \alpha_{n+1}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[S_{2n+1} - S_{2n} \right] = \lim_{n\to\infty} \alpha_{n+1}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[S_{2n+1} - S_{2n} \right] = \lim_{n\to\infty} \alpha_{n+1}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[S_{2n+1} - S_{2n} \right] = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[S_{2n} - S_{2n} \right] = \lim_$$