Prop. Si 11-1 < 1 ⇒ \( \frac{\pi}{\pi} \) \( \arg \conf \) \( \frac{\pi}{\pi \conf} \)

Nota: Recordenos: 1+x+x²+... = \( \frac{2}{5} \) xN = \( \frac{1}{1-x} \),

Prop: (eniterio de comparación). 00 o Terminos positiva)

i) 80 \( \frac{1}{5} \) bx comvage \( y \) \( \frac{1}{5} \) ax \( \text{comvage} \) \( \frac{1}{5} \) Cx \( \text{divenge} \) \( \frac{1}{5} \) \( \text{divenge} \) \( \text{divenge} \) \( \frac{1}{5} \) \( \text{divenge} \) \( \frac{1}{5} \) \( \text{divenge} \) \( \text{divenge} \) \( \frac{1}{5} \) \( \text{divenge} \) \( \frac{1}{5} \) \( \text{divenge} \)

positivor of robemos que, para y & na tiene  $NP \subseteq N^1 \implies \frac{1}{NP} \gg \frac{1}{NP}$ diverge.

(Criterio de condusación)

Prop: (Criterio de la razón)

Suponga que Lim |  $\frac{a_{N+1}}{a_{N}}$  | existe y en menor que 1

El a perie I an converge absolutamente. Si el

l'unide tiende a infinito o en mayor que 1.

El a perie diverge. Si el límite en 1, el exitacio

no en concluyente.

Dem. O suponga que Lim |  $\frac{a_{N+1}}{a_{N+1}}$  |  $\frac{1}{2}$  |  $\frac$ 

Lee  $\Gamma^{\prime} \in \mathbb{R}_{3}$   $\Gamma \subset \Gamma^{\prime} \subset 1$  by near  $N_{0} \in \mathbb{Z}^{+}_{3}$  si  $n \geq N_{0}$   $E = \left( \frac{\alpha_{n+1}}{\alpha_{n}} \right) \leq \Gamma^{\prime} \right)$ . Surfaceup,  $F \in \mathbb{Z}^{+}_{3}$  si  $n \geq N_{0}$   $= \left( \frac{\alpha_{n+1}}{\alpha_{n}} \right) \leq \Gamma^{\prime} \left( \frac{\alpha_{n+1}$ 

(a) Considere la revie  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{N^2}$ , la cual w convergent pour p-serie. Pero:

Lim  $\left|\frac{\alpha_{N21}}{\alpha_N}\right| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{(n+N^2)} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{N^2}{(n+N^2)} = 1$ Pour otra parte, la perie divergente  $1+1+1+\cdots$ au t-q.  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left|\frac{\alpha_{N21}}{\alpha_N}\right| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{1} = 1$ (a) Suponga que  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left|\frac{\alpha_{N21}}{\alpha_N}\right| = T > 1$ . Sea  $T' \in \mathbb{R}^2$  T > T' > 1 y rea  $N_0 \in \mathbb{R}^2$  y si  $n > N_0$ , entrucue  $\left|\frac{\alpha_{N21}}{\alpha_N}\right| > T' = 1$  ( $C = 1 > T' \mid C_{N-1} \mid > T' \mid C_{N-2} \mid > 1$ )  $\left|\frac{\alpha_{N21}}{\alpha_N}\right| > T' = 1$  ( $C = 1 > T' \mid C_{N-1} \mid > T' \mid C_{N-2} \mid > 1$ )

Teorema (condensación): Sea  $\mathbb{Z}_1$  an  $\mathfrak{Z}_2$  and  $\mathfrak{Z}_3$  and  $\mathfrak{Z}_4$  the  $\mathbb{Z}_4$  (an) is deserrable. Cultivarient,  $\mathbb{Z}_1^n$  an  $\mathbb{Z}_1^n$   $\mathbb{Z}_2^n$   $\mathbb{Z}_2^n$  and

convergen o divergen de forme conjunta

convergen o divergen de  $\mathbb{Z}_1^n$   $\mathbb{Z}_2^n$   $\mathbb$ 

 $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^{n} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{(2^{n})^{2}}\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{2^{2n}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{2^{n}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2^{n})^{2}} + 1 = 2 - 1$   $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n} + 1 = 1 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1}\right)^{n} - 1 = \frac{1}{(1 - 1)^{2}} - 1 = 2 - 1$   $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^{n} \cdot Q_{2^{n}} \quad \text{converge} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{2}} \text{converge}.$   $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot [2^{n}(2^{n})]^{2}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{[n \cdot 2^{n}]^{2}} = \sum_{n=1}$ 

4)  $\sum_{n=9}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n (\ln n) \sqrt{\ln (\ln n)}} = cons. due$   $\sum_{n=9}^{\infty} 2^n a_{2n} = \sum_{n=9}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{2^n (\ln 2^n) \sqrt{\ln (\ln 2^n)}} = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \sqrt{\ln (\ln 2^n)}} = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \sqrt{\ln (\ln 2^n)}} = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \sqrt{\ln (\ln 2^n)}} = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\ln (\ln 2^n)}} = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \sum_{n=3}^{\infty$ 

=> lim

\[ \frac{2^{\times}}{\sqrt{2^{\times} \left| \left| \left| \left| \left| \left| \left| \left| \frac{2^{\times} \left| \left| \left| \frac{2^{\times} \left| \left| \left| \left| \frac{2^{\times} \left| \left| \left| \left| \left| \frac{2^{\times} \left| \left| \left| \left| \left| \left| \left| \left| \left| \frac{2^{\times} \left| \lef

(2) Sea  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n y$  consider  $\int f(x) dx$ Sea  $x = 2^t \Rightarrow dx = 2^t \ln 2 dt$   $\Rightarrow \int f(x) dx = (\ln 2) \int 2^t f(2^t) dt$ Si  $x = 1 \Rightarrow 1 = 2^t \Rightarrow t = 0$  =)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  converge sei

Si  $x = \infty \Rightarrow t = \infty$  =  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n f(2^n)$  considere ha pair  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ , y rean

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Lim  $\left|\frac{\alpha_{2n}}{\alpha_n}\right| = L_1$  M Lim  $\left|\frac{\alpha_{2n+1}}{\alpha_n}\right| = L_2$ .

So:

i)  $L_1 < \frac{1}{2}$  y  $L_2 < \frac{1}{2}$   $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \text{ converge.})$ ii)  $L_1 > \frac{1}{2}$  y  $L_2 > \frac{1}{2}$   $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \text{ diverge.})$ iii)  $L_1 = \frac{1}{2}$  b  $L_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ , b iii  $L_1 > \frac{1}{2}$  y  $L_2 < \frac{1}{2}$ )

8 resceversa, al exiterio no en concluyante.

Et: Sea  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n^2+1}$ . Utilizando el 2do enterio de la razón:

1) Liun  $\frac{\alpha_{2n}}{\alpha_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n}{n^2+1}$ 

= 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2n(n^3+n)}{n(6n^3+n)} = \frac{1}{4} = L_1$$

..)  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{a_{2m1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{2n+1}{(2n+n)^3+1}}{\frac{n}{n^3+1}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(2n+n)(n^3+n)}{n[(2n+n)^3+1]}$ 

(one  $L_1 < \frac{1}{2}$  y  $L_2 < \frac{1}{2}$   $\Rightarrow$   $L_n$  perie converge.

E:  $\int_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{ln(n)}{n^2}$ 
 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_{2n}}{a_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{ln(2n)}{ln(n)} = \frac{-1}{4}\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{ln(2n)}{ln(n)} = \frac{1}{4}\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{2n} \frac{1}{2n}$ 

=  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{2n} \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{4}$ 

lim 
$$\frac{\alpha_{2n+1}}{\alpha_n} = \frac{1}{2n+1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\alpha_2 \ln(2n+1)}{(2n+1)^2} \ln n$$

lim  $\frac{\ln(2n+1)}{\ln n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\alpha_2}{(2n+1)^2} \ln n$ 

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$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} =$$

Ej: 
$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \sqrt{\ln \ln(n)}$$
 $\sqrt{1 \ln \frac{\alpha_{2n}}{\alpha_{n}}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{2n} \ln(2n)}{\sqrt{2n} \ln(2n)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n} \ln(2n)}{\sqrt{2n} \ln(2n)}$ 
 $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\ln(n)}{\ln(2n)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{2n} \ln(2n)}$ 
 $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\ln(n)}{\ln(2n)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n} \ln(2n+1)}$ 
 $= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n} \ln(2n+1)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}} = \lim_{n$ 

Teorema (criterio de Raabe): Sta  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ ,  $a_{n>0}$ , y anima que  $L = \lim_{n\to\infty} n\left(\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}}-1\right)$ .

i)  $G: L>1 \Rightarrow la$  perie converge.

ii)  $G: L<1 \Rightarrow la$  (rie diverge).

per  $G: L=1 \Rightarrow la$  criterio  $G: L=1 \Rightarrow la$   $G: L=1 \Rightarrow la$  G: L=

Et: 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{2^n}$$
; for flaabe, he time.

Lim  $n \left[ \frac{n!/2^n}{(n+n)!/2^{n+1}} - 1 \right] = \lim_{n \to \infty} n \left[ \frac{n! \cdot 2^{n+1}}{(n+n)! \cdot 2^n} - 1 \right] = \lim_{n \to \infty} n \left[ \frac{2-n-1}{(n+n)! \cdot 2^n} - 1 \right] = \lim_{n \to \infty} n \left[ \frac{2-n-1}{n+1} \right] = \lim_{n \to \infty} n \left[ \frac{2-n-1}{n+1} \right] = \lim_{n \to \infty} n \left[ \frac{2-n-1}{n+1} \right] = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n-n^2-1}{n+1} \rightarrow -\infty \quad \text{(a)} \quad \text{(b)} \quad \text{(a)} \quad \text{(b)} \quad \text$ 

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

=  $\lim_{n\to\infty} n = \frac{(2n-2)!!}{(2n+2)!!} = 1$ 

=  $\lim_{n\to\infty} n = \frac{(2n+2)!}{(2n+2)!!} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n}{2n+1} = \frac{1}{2}$ 

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 $\lim_{n\to\infty} n = \frac{1}{2}$ 

I have  $\lim_{n\to\infty} n = \frac{1}{2}$