

16te Hausübung vom 27.02.2024

$$2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1) \cdot (n+2) \cdot n} \Rightarrow \frac{A}{n} + \frac{B}{n+1} + \frac{C}{n+2}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n-1} + \frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n+2} \right) \text{ Trick nutzen } \frac{1}{(n+1) \cdot (n+2) \cdot n} = \frac{A}{n} + \frac{B}{n+1} + \frac{C}{n+2} \mid (n+1) \cdot (n+2) \cdot n$$

$$1 = \frac{A \cdot (n+1)(n+2)}{n} + B(n+2) + C \cdot (n+1) \cdot n$$

$$1: A n^2 + 2nA + An + 2A + B n^2 + 2Bn + C n^2 + Cn$$

$$n^2 \cdot (A+B+C) + n(2A+2B+C) + 2A = 1$$

$$2A = 1 \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$3A + B + C = 0$$

$$2B + C = -1.5 \mid -2B$$

$$C = -1.5 - 2B$$

$$3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + C = 0$$

$$C = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot (n+1) \cdot (n+2)} = \frac{0.5}{n} + \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{0.5}{n+2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + B - 1.5 - 2B = 0 \quad B = -1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right)$$

$$S_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$S_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3} \right) \right)$$

$$S_3 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3} \right) \right) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{4} \right)$$

$$S_n = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3} \right) \right) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{4} \right) + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right)$$

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

$$S_n = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) = \frac{1}{4}$$

Somit ist die Reihe konvergent und der Grenzwert beträgt $\frac{1}{4}$.

$$3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = \ln(2) + \ln\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) + \dots$$

$$S_1 = \ln(1+1)$$

$$S_2 = \ln(1+1) + \ln\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$$S_3 = \ln(2) + \ln\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) + \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\right) + \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$S_4 = \ln\left(2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{5}{4}\right) = \ln(5)$$

$$S_5 = \ln\left(2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{6}{5}\right) = \ln(6)$$

$$\ln\left(2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{6}{5} \cdot \frac{7}{6}\right) = \ln(7)$$

$$S_n = \ln(n+1)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln(n+1) \rightarrow \text{divergent}$$