PARTE TEORIE C1-C2

Def: Un in do m reale este o function $f: NY \rightarrow IR$ $x_m = f(m) \leftarrow termen general al nuclei$ Not: $3x_m 3$, $3x_m 3_{m \in N}$, $(x_m)_{m \in N}$

Teorema: Vin comvingent et manginit.

Reciproca ide FALSA

Twoma (out comparation) $\{u_m\}$ $\alpha_m \ge 0$ $\alpha_m \to 0$

Daci /2m-x/ = xm, Vm eH, d. 2m-> x

Teorima (dema lui Cenaro) Y in marginit admite SUBSIR comungent.

Def: $\{x_m\}$ etc in Cauchy/fundamental daca $\forall E>0$, $\exists m_E \in \mathbb{N} \ 0.7 \ |x_m-x_m| < E, \forall m, m \geq m_E$ $\forall \exists x_m \exists convergent => in Cauchy$

Attentie: de l à memangimit => convengent la + co in \vee à nemangimit => convengent la - co

Limité inférioare / superioare

• Suprimul lui A (SupA) \rightarrow cel mai mic mojonat A = [0,1) = SupA = 1

A = [2,10] => Sup A = 10

A= (0,1) => Sup A=1

Ols! nu e obligatorie ca Sup A EA!

analog Jm JH E A

· Infimul lui A (InfA) -> cel mai man minorat

a) limita superiorna $y = \lim_{m \to \infty} y_m = \lim_{m \to \infty} \sup_{n \to \infty} \{ \mathcal{X}_k, k \ge m \}$

SAMS NIZ y € 1/2 1

Not: g = lim Syp 7m = lim 7m m-10 m-10

h) limité inferiores 3xm3 in; 2 € TR

Z= lim Zm = lim Jnf 3xx, x≥m3

Not: $2 = \lim_{m \to \infty} J_{n}f \mathcal{A}_{m} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \mathcal{A}_{m}$

Teorema: un in au limita claca

Pams in = lim Am = lim Inf Am = lim Sup A

PARTE SEMINARE 1-2

1. $\lim_{m\to\infty}\frac{a^m}{m^{\alpha}}$, $a, \alpha > 0$

 $\lim_{m\to\infty} a^m = \begin{cases} 0, & a \in (-1,1) \\ 1, & a = 1 \end{cases}$ $+\infty, & a \in (1,+\infty)$ $\neq, & a \in (-\infty,-1)$

a>0

 $ca_1 I : a \in [0, 1] = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a^n}{m^n} = 0$

 $\cos \overline{I} = \alpha = 1 = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{1^m}{m^{\alpha}} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{1}{m^{\alpha}} = 0$

 $Conf_{\overline{M}}: a > 1 = 1 \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{a^m}{m^{\alpha}} = \frac{a^m}{m}$

O CRITERIUL RAPORTULUI PT SIRURI CU TERMENN POZITIVI

File (an) men un in din IR+ pentre care I lim an+1 = leIR

· dacā
$$l>1=$$
 $lim O_m=+\infty$

Revenim la problema mastra.

$$y_m = \frac{\sigma^n}{m^{\alpha}}$$

$$\lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{x_{m\nu}}{x_m} = \lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{a^{m+1}}{(m+1)^n} \cdot \frac{m^{\alpha}}{a^m} = \lim_{m\to\infty} \left(\frac{m}{m+1}\right)^{\alpha} a = 1^{\alpha} \cdot a = \alpha > 1 = 0$$

O CRITERIUL RANICALULUI PT SIRVRI CU TERMENII POZITIVI

File
$$(o_m)_{men}$$
 in dim IR_+^* , pt can $\frac{1}{2}$ lim $\frac{a_{m+1}}{o_m} = l$ eIR

Ea:
$$\frac{m}{\sqrt{m!}} = \frac{\sqrt[m]{m^n}}{\sqrt[m]{m!}} = \sqrt[m]{\frac{m^m}{m!}}$$
; not $o_m = \frac{m^m}{m!}$

O LENA LUI CESARO- STOLZ.

$$\lim_{m\to\infty}\frac{a_m}{b_m}=\lim_{m\to\infty}\frac{a_{m+1}-a_m}{b_{m+1}-b_m}$$

Se cen lim
$$\gamma_m$$
 or $\overline{\lim} \gamma_m$. $\gamma_m = \frac{m(-1)^m}{2m+1} + \overline{\lim} \frac{m\pi}{2}$

$$(-1)^{m} = \begin{cases} -1, & m = 2k+1 \\ 1, & m = 2k \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{m\pi}{2} = \begin{cases}
0, & m = 2k \\
1, & m = 4k+1
\end{cases}$$
-1, $m = 4k+3$

Substituti:
$$(\mathcal{H}_{2K})_{K \in \mathbb{N}}$$
, $(\mathcal{H}_{4K+1})_{K \in \mathbb{N}}$, $(\mathcal{H}_{4K+3})_{K \in \mathbb{N}}$
 $\lim_{K \to \infty} \mathcal{H}_{2K} = \lim_{K \to \infty} \frac{2K \cdot 1}{2 \cdot 2K + 1} + \lim_{K \to \infty} 0 = \lim_{K \to \infty} \frac{2K}{4K + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$ al i ruliu

$$\lim_{K\to\infty} \mathcal{H}_{4K+1} = \lim_{K\to\infty} \frac{-1(4K+1)}{2(4K+1)+1} + 1 = \lim_{K\to\infty} \frac{-4K-1}{8K+3} + 1 = \frac{-4}{8} + 1 = \frac{-1}{2} + 1 = \frac{-1}{$$

$$\lim_{K \to \infty} \chi_{4K+3} = \lim_{K \to \infty} \frac{-1(4K+3)}{2(4K+3)+1} - 1 = \frac{-1}{2} - \frac{2}{1} = \frac{-3}{2}$$

$$L = \left(1 - \frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \left(2 - \frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = \inf_{n \to \infty} L = -\frac{3}{2}$$

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

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SERIP DE HUMERE REALE

$$(7m)_{m \in N}$$
 in dim $(R \longrightarrow (2m)_{m \in N})_{m \in N}$ in dim $(R \longrightarrow (2m)_{m \in N})_{m \in N}$

$$=$$
 $((4_m)_m, (0_m)_m) \stackrel{mot}{=} \stackrel{\circ}{\underset{m=0}{\sum}} \times_m (\text{serbe de } m. \text{ reale})$

Nevie absolut convergente
$$(dc. \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} |\mathcal{X}_m|)$$
 este serie convergenta)
$$\overset{+\infty}{\sum} \mathcal{X}_m \rightarrow \text{serie convergenta} \quad (dacā (s_m)_m \text{ este in convergent})$$

$$serie divergenta \quad (dacā (s_m)_m \text{ este in divergent})$$

So a studiere natura reviu:

$$(a) \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2m+1}{m^2(m+1)^2}$$

$$\mathcal{H}_{m} = \frac{2m+1}{m^{2}(m+1)^{2}} = \frac{1}{m^{2}} - \frac{1}{(m+1)^{2}}$$
 $m \in N^{K}$

$$p_{m} = \gamma_{1} + \chi_{2} + \dots + \chi_{m} = \frac{1}{1^{2}} - \frac{1}{2^{2}} + \frac{1}{2^{2}} - \frac{1}{3^{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{m^{2}} - \frac{1}{(m-1)^{2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{(m-1)^{2}}$$

$$\lim_{m\to\infty} p_m = \lim_{m\to\infty} 1 - \frac{1}{(m+1)^2} = 1$$

b)
$$\sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \cdot \ldots \cdot (3m-2)}{3 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot \ldots \cdot (4m-1)} \right)^{\alpha} = \alpha \in \mathbb{A}^{n}, \quad \lambda_{m} > 0$$

lim
$$p_m = ??$$
 NOPE =) alegem lim $\frac{a_{m+1}}{a_m} / lim \sqrt{a_n}$

$$\lim_{m\to\infty} p_{m} = ?? \qquad \text{NOPE} =) \quad \text{alignm} \quad \lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{m_{m+1}}{m} / \lim_{m\to\infty} \sqrt{m}$$

$$\lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{m_{m+1}}{m} = \lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1.4 \cdot 7....(3m+1)}{3 \cdot 7.11....(4m+2)}\right)^{\alpha}}{\left(\frac{1.4 \cdot 7....(3m-2)}{3 \cdot 7....(4m-1)}\right)^{\alpha}} = \lim_{m\to\infty} \left(\frac{3m+1}{4m+2}\right)^{\alpha} = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{\alpha} = L$$

$$II) \propto 20 = 1 \quad L < 1 = 1 \quad \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} I_m \rightarrow convergenta$$

$$\mathcal{I}(x) \propto 0 = 0 = 0 \quad L = 1 = 0 \quad \text{me per farm decide}$$

$$\mathcal{A}_n = 1 \quad \text{, } \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^n$$

lim
$$x_m = 1 \neq 0 =)$$
 revio este divergenti

$$C) \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(m!)^{2}}{(2m)!}$$

$$y_m > 0, \forall m \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\lim_{m\to\infty} O_{m} = ???$$

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

=
$$\lim_{m\to 1} \frac{(m+1)^2}{2(m+1)} = \frac{1}{4} (1 =) \sum_{m=3}^{\infty} a_m divergent$$

SERII DE MUMERE REALE REMARCAMILE

(1) rema armonica
$$\geq \frac{1}{m}$$
 \longrightarrow conversent de $\alpha > 1$ \longrightarrow divergent de $\alpha \leq 1$

2) renia putere
$$\underset{m=1}{\overset{+\infty}{\sim}} a^m$$
 —) absolut convergentà de. $a \in (-1,1)$ divergentà de. $a \in (-m,-1] \cup [1,+\infty)$

3) reva exponentiale
$$\sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \frac{q^m}{m!}$$
 -> absolut convergente ta $\in \mathbb{N}$

(4) uni trizomo metrice
$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m a^{2m}}{(2m)!}$$
 absolut consuspente $\forall a \in \mathbb{N}$
 $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m a^{2m+1}}{(2m+1)!}$