## Číselné řady

## Číselné řady s nezápornými členy

1. Nalezněte n-tý částečný součet a součet řady

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2.$$

2. Spočtěte

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]}}{2^n} \, .$$

3. Spočtěte

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a+nd)q^n, \quad a, d \in \mathbb{R}, \quad |q| < 1.$$

Sečtěte

4.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+3)} \, .$$

5.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n^2(n+1)^2} \, .$$

6. Na základě elementárních úvah rozhodněte zda řady konvergují či divergují

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 + 1}$$
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{n(n+2)}$$
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{4n}.$$

Použitím kritérií pro konvergenci řad s nezápornými členy rozhodněte o konvergenci či divergenci následujících řad. Pokud řada obsahuje parametry, proveďte vzhledem k nim diskusi

7. 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left( \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n-1} \right)$$

8. 
$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(\ln n)^{\ln n}}$$

9. 
$$\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(\ln n)^{\ln \ln n}}$$

10. 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^{n+\frac{1}{n}}}{(n+\frac{1}{n})^n}$$

11. 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln(n!)}{(n)^{\alpha}}, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

12. 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^{n^{\alpha}} - 1), \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

13. 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^{\frac{1}{n^2+1}} - 1)$$

14. 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 \cdots (3n-1)}{1 \cdot 5 \cdot 9 \dots (4n-3)}$$

15. 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^2}{2^{n^2}}$$

16. 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n}$$

17. 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^n}{(2n^2 + n + 1)^{\frac{n}{2}}}$$

18. 
$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^p}, \quad p \in \mathbb{R}$$

19. 
$$\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^p (\ln \ln n)^q}, \quad p, q \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-\sqrt[3]{n}}$$

21. 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{p(p+1)\cdots(p+n-1)}{n!} \frac{1}{n^q}, \quad p, q \in \mathbb{R}$$

22. 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdots 2n} \right)^p, \quad p \in \mathbb{R}.$$

b) P=1, q>1 => Zar low. c) P=1, q≤1 => Zar div.

In South Foly 
$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} n^2$$
 je očividně nezonečno, jde o rostoucí poeloupnost en s netonečnou  $2$  limitem.  $S_m = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 = 1^2 + 2^2 + ... + n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$ , viz. první cvidení v  $\frac{2}{5}$ 

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n/2}}{2^n} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{32} - \frac{1}{64} - \frac{1}{128} \dots$$

Roediline ne 2 rady: 
$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{32} - \frac{1}{128} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-\frac{1}{1})^n = A$$

$$-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{46} - \frac{1}{64} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-\frac{1}{4})^n = B$$

Zname voorec pro soucet geometricle rady, 
$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} q^m = \frac{1}{1-q^m}$$
 pro  $|q| < 1$ .

Zname vzorec pro souch geometricle rady, 
$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} q^m = \frac{1}{1-q^m}$$
 pro  $|q| < 1$ .  
Prob  $A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-(-\frac{1}{q})} = \frac{2}{5}$  a  $B = \frac{1}{1-(-\frac{1}{q})} - 1 = \frac{1}{5} - 1 = -\frac{1}{5}$ .  $A + B = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^m} = \frac{1}{5}$ 

3) Napisème 
$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (a+md)q^m = a \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} q^m + d \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} nq^m$$
. O promi rède vine, de bonverguje,

Najdene soucet 
$$F(q) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} mq^n = q+2q^2+3q^3+...$$

$$qF(q) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q^{n} = q^{2} + 2q^{3} + \dots$$

$$F(q) - qF(q) = \dots = q + q^2 + q^3 + \dots = \frac{1}{1-q} - 1 = \frac{q}{1-q}$$

Dostavama 
$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (a+md)q^m = a\frac{q}{1-q} + d\frac{q}{(1-q)^2} = \frac{q.(a(1-q)+d)}{(1-q)^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{m \cdot 3}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}$$

à az ma 
$$1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}$$
 se và oslabní odeche. Proto výsledek je  $\frac{1}{3}\cdot\left(1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}\right)=\frac{11}{18}$ 

5) 
$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2mr^{4}}{n^{2}(mr^{4})^{2}} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(mr^{4})^{2}-m^{2}}{n^{2}(mr^{4})^{2}} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m^{2}-m^{4}} = 1 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$$

6) Zábladní smaloshi: 
$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^p}$$
 konverguje pro  $p>1$ . Diverguje pro  $p\leq 1$ . Speciálně  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k}$  diverguje (viz integrální britárium a konvergence integrální (v)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} dx$ .

 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda}{m^2+1} : (LSK) s radon \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda}{m^2} : \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\Lambda^2}{\frac{\Lambda}{m^2}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{m^2}{m^2+1} = 1 \Rightarrow$  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}$  bonnergyje (=>  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}$  bonnergyje. To je zakladní ráda, => råda konvergyje  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{n(n+2)}$ : (LSK) s radou  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ :  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n+1}{n(n+2)} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n(n+1)}{n(n+2)} = 1 = 3$ Σ m(nr2) tomerquie (=> Σ m bonverquie. To ale diverquie => rade diverquie  $\sum_{n \to \infty} t_{q}(\frac{\pi}{t_{n}}) : (LSK) s \hat{r}_{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} t_{q}(\frac{\pi}{t_{n}}) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{x \to 0} t_{q}(\frac{\pi}{t_{n}}) = \left| x = \frac{1}{n} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} t_{q}(\frac{\pi}{t_{n}}) = \left| x = \frac{1}{n} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} t_{q}(\frac{\pi}{t_{n}}) = \left| x = \frac{1}{n} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} t_{q}(\frac{\pi}{t_{n}}) = \left| x = \frac{1}{n} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} t_{q}(\frac{\pi}{t_{n}}) = \left| x = \frac{1}{n} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} t_{q}(\frac{\pi}{t_{n}}) = \left| x = \frac{1}{n} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} t_{q}(\frac{\pi}{t_{n}}) = \lim_{n$ = lim sin(=x) . cos(=x)-1= = = 1 .1=== Proto \( \sum\_{\frac{1}{4m}}\) konverguje (=) \( \sum\_n \) konverguje. Ta ale diverguje => \( \frac{\tankstar}{ada diverguje}\) Závěr: U těchto typů řad mbodneme chování v nebonečnu a pak jej dobážeme pomoci LSK. 7)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} (\sqrt{m_{11}} - \sqrt{m_{-1}}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{m_{11}} + \sqrt{m_{-1}}}$  Použijene (LSK) s radou  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3}{n^2}$ . Ocivida an nove pro no stor a tak rada converguje 8)  $\sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k_m)^{k_m}} = \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k_m \cdot k_m \cdot k_m} = \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k_m \cdot k_m \cdot k_m}$ Pro cleny od nejabaho mo platí h h n = 2 a proto  $\frac{1}{n^2}$ Podle (SK) tak [ 1/2 honvergye => [ \langle (lum)em honvergyje 9) \( \sum\_{n=3}^{\int} \left( \left( \left) \) Tady månn në trik ? 8, nepomiër a maspet utakème, èr Fada diverguje stormation a termonichem fedan. Chene 1 (hm)hhm > 1/m. (=> (hm)hhm < m (let)2 set (l-t)2 < t Int & Jt, and plat minimalhe pro dost velsa't (štalovaci limita)

Fada diverguje

Eleny i citabeli a jnenovabeli vypadají poderžele podobní (5)  $A_0$ ,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^{n} \cdot v_n}{(n \cdot v_n)^n}$ Maine an = Mm. ( m ) = Mm. ( 1 me) lim (1 h) = lim exp m. leg 1/1 = exp lim m. (1 1) = exp lim mig = 1=1 Vidine, El an-st, je porušena metna podmínta konvergence a rada diverguje 11) \( \frac{\lambda(n!)}{m^{\text{X}}} \) \( \frac{2}{m^{\text{X}}} \) \( Déle potrebujum en et clovant n!, připadně lu(n!) Maine
lu(n!) = luk + luz + ... + lun = \frac{m}{2} luk ... to troch připomina \frac{1}{2} lux Obselv placky pad brishon me internelin de'ly 1 aproximujeme hadroben (E-(E-1)). P(E-1) + f(u)

Address prairie trajnich hadrat. Odtud Shxdx ~ 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, (, 1) + 2 = 2 = 2, 1 - 2. Ale Shxdx = [xhx-x] = mhn-m+1 Odtud [lnn! ~ nhm-m+lnn+1] Novie PS= lu [2 To 2] a added ~!~ (=). T~ Les maison, de n! = 12tt. Tm(=). (1+0(=))... Stirlingon formule Pro máš případ je důležité asymptotické chadné h m! ~ mhm a proto d ≤ 1: diverguje, probět nem sphéna mohné podměnta bosvergence  $\alpha \in (1,2]$ : diverguje Sramávacine kriterien  $\frac{\ln n!}{n^2} > \frac{1}{n}$  a  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} diverguje$ (podobie pro x <2)  $\underline{AE(2,\infty)}: \text{ konverguje}: \text{ Pro dane'} AE(2,\infty) definijene } \mathcal{E} = \frac{A-2}{2} > 0$ a storméracin britariem  $\frac{\ln n!}{n^d} < \frac{1}{n^{4n}\epsilon}, \sum_{n=1}^{N} \log \log n$ [pouřívalne, êr me >0 pro n->00]

 $20, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{3\sqrt{n}} \qquad a_n = e^{n^{4/3}}$ 

Odnocnimové kriterium nepomíně Jan = 2 ~ 3 -> 1.

Integralle kriterium:  $\int_{0}^{\infty} e^{x^{2}} dx = \begin{vmatrix} x = y^{3} \\ dx = 3y^{2} dy \end{vmatrix} = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{y} dy \dots$  mixeme depositent

ne la integralle britarien spet:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 3n^2 \text{ lowerquie}$ ? The columnous Evilerium parmèse!  $\sqrt{2n^2 - 3n^2} = 2^4 \cdot \sqrt{3n^2 - 3n^$ 

 $\frac{21}{\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} P(p+1) \cdots (p+m-1)} \frac{1}{m!}$ 

Ozividně: pe {0,-1,-2,...}, q lib => rada konvergije Protože ma konečný počet nembových člemů

Podílové érit: aver = Pth. ( kts) 9 -> 1, takée nie nevime

Randolo brit: k. ( au -1) = ( k+1 . (k+1) -1). k = (k+1) - k. (k+p) . k = | oan. x = 1 |

 $= \frac{\sqrt{1+p^{2}} \cdot \sqrt{1+p^{2}}}{\sqrt{1+p^{2}}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{\left[\left(q+1\right)-p\right] \cdot x + \left(q+1\right)q^{2}}{\sqrt{1+p^{2}}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{q+1-p+\left(q+1\right)q^{2}}{\sqrt{1+p^{2}}} \times \frac{\sqrt{x+q^{2}}}{\sqrt{x+q^{2}}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{q+1-p+\left(q+1\right)q^{2}}{\sqrt{x+q^{2}}} \times \frac{\sqrt{x+q^{2}}}{\sqrt{x+q^{2}}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+q^{2}$ 

Vidime 9+1-p>1, tj. q>p=) konverguje 9+1-p<1, tj. 9<p => diverguje

9=p: Gaussavo Eriterium:

and = (k+1) = 1+ (k+1) = 1+ (k+1) = 1+ / k+1 / k

= 1+ 1 + (k+1) - k- (p+1) k - p 6-1

= 1+ 1/k + 1/3/2. [(k+1) - k - pk - (p+1) k - pk - 1/2.]

Turdine, à the & C, dobonce ubième, à te-0.

() En. x = 1/k: tx = x - (p+1)x - px - 1 - (p+1)x - px = x - [x+x) - [

 $=\frac{\times \cdot \left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}-p\right)+o(x)}{x^{1/2}+px^{3/2}}=\frac{\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}-p\right)\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1+px}}\longrightarrow 0$ 

Proto de Gausse rada pro p=q diverguje

$$\frac{22}{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}} \left( \frac{\lambda \cdot 3 \cdot \ldots \cdot (2n-1)}{2 \cdot k \cdot \ldots \cdot 2n} \right)^{p}$$

Opit zaineme podíboyím kriteriem

Raabelo Erit: 
$$\left(\frac{a_{k+1}}{a_{k+1}} - 1\right) \cdot k = \left(\frac{2k+2}{(2k+1)^{p}} - 1\right) \cdot k = \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{2k+1}\right)^{p} - 1\right) \cdot k = \frac{pk}{2k+1} + \frac{p(p-1)k}{2(2k+1)^{2}} + o\left(\frac{1}{k}\right)$$

Dle Raadelo tedy P>2 ... konverguje P<2 ... diverguje

$$P = 2 : Gansson : \frac{a_{k}}{a_{k+1}} = \left(\frac{2k+2}{2k+1}\right)^{2} = \left(\frac{1}{2k+1}\right)^{2} = \frac{1}{2k+1} + \frac{1}{2k+1} = \frac{1}{2k+1} = \frac{1}{2k+1} + \frac{1}{2k+1} = \frac{1}{2k+1} = \frac{1}{2k+1} + \frac{1}{2k+1} = \frac{1}{2k+1}$$

a de Gausse p=2 diverguje