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Definition

upper bound

- អាណាពាណ

‘ ຂອນເກຕປານັ້ນສູດ (Least upper bound)
ຂອນພກສົງ ມາກສູດ (greatest lower bound)

lower bound

- ລົງດີບກິ່ມ້າ
 - ລົງດີບຄະດາ

សំណើប្រវត្តិកាហង់

កំរាប់បន្ទីជាមុ

Monotonic

Ex 14

- no upper bound

- នូវឱ្យនាន់ចូលរួម

$$b) \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \dots, \underbrace{\frac{n}{n+1}}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \sin x \cos^2 x + \frac{1}{2} \cos^3 x$$

- upper bound ≤ 1

$$c) \quad 1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \dots, \frac{1}{n}, \dots$$

- ຫມູນເທິບນໍ້າຂອບກົດ

- lower bound

Monotone Sequences (ຄົ່ນປະກາເກີບ)

ຄື່ອງ ຄົ່ນປະກາເກີບ ໂດຍສຳເນົາ ນີ້ຈະ ເພີ້ມໃໝ່ ນີ້ ລວມກາງໄຕອຸນຫະກູນ

ເກີບປັບ

1 ຄົ່ນປະກາເກີບ (Increasing Sequence) $\rightarrow a_n < a_{n+1}$

$$a_1 < a_2$$

$$\text{Ex } 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$$

2 ຄົ່ນປະກາເກີບ (Non-decreasing Sequence) $\rightarrow a_n \leq a_{n+1}$

$$\text{Ex } 1, 2, 2$$

3 ຄົ່ນປະກາເກີບ (Decreasing Sequence) $\rightarrow a_n > a_{n+1}$

$$\text{Ex } 100, 99, 98$$

4 កំរើបន្តិច (Non-increasing sequence) $\rightarrow a_n \geq a_{n+1}$

Ex 100, 100, 99, 99

1, 2, 3, 3, 2, 1 \rightarrow វិវាទកំរើបន្តិច
ទាំងអស់នេះត្រូវបានត្រួតពិនិត្យ



* សែរសុខ ជាមួយ !

វិធានការបញ្ជាក់ 1) វរកទកសិទ្ធិដែលមាន

* f'

3) $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$

	$a_{n+1} - a_n$	គាយតាម	
កំរើបន្តិច	> 0	> 0	> 1
ត្រូវត្រូវត្រូវ	≥ 0	≥ 0	≥ 1
កំរើបដែលអស់គត់	< 0	< 0	< 1
កំរើបដែលអស់គត់	≤ 0	≤ 0	≤ 1

Ex គណនឹងតាមលំនៅ $\left\{ \frac{n}{n+1} \right\}$ បើកំសែក នៅក្នុង នៃលំនៅ ក្នុង ក្រឡាត់

សរុប $a_n = \frac{n}{n+1} \rightarrow$ នៃកំសែក នៅក្នុង

1) គឺការបញ្ជាក់ ឬ $f'(x)$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(n+1) - n}{(n+1)^2} = \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}$$

$$x \quad f(x)$$

1	$\frac{1}{2^2}$	}	> 0
2	$\frac{1}{3^2}$		
3	$\frac{1}{4^2}$		

$\therefore \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)$ នៅក្រោមនេះ នៅលើត្រង់សំខាន់ដែរ

ទទួលឱ្យលើពីរ $\left\{ \frac{2^n}{n!} \right\}$ និងត្រូវបញ្ជូនតិចចិត្ត ឡើងវិញវត្ថុ

1.) តើតាមរយៈតិចចិត្ត

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{\frac{2^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}}{\frac{2^n}{n!}} = \frac{2^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{2^n}$$

តិចចិត្ត អាការីនីជាល

check នាមតាមរយៈ

n	a_{n+1}/a_n
*1	$\frac{2^2}{2}$
2	$\frac{2^3}{3}$
3	$\frac{2^4}{4}$

≤ 1

$\therefore \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \leq 1$ សំខាន់ដែរ *

ទី១ និងចិត្ត

$$2.) \left\{ \frac{n!}{3^n} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} &= \frac{(n+1)!}{n!} \cdot \frac{3^n}{3^{n+1}} \\ &\leq \frac{(n+1)!}{n!} \cdot \frac{3}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$a_n = \frac{n!}{3^n}$$

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{(n+1)!}{3^{n+1}}$$

$$\leq \frac{n+1}{3}$$

check

n	$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$	\downarrow
1	$\frac{2}{3} < 1$	
2	$\frac{3}{2} > 1 = 1$	
3	$\frac{4}{3} > 1 \dots > 1$	

$$\therefore \left\{ \frac{n!}{3^n} \right\}$$

ไม่สิ้นสุดทุกกรณี



10.9 Infinite Series.

$$a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n + \dots \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = L \quad * \text{Final Exam.}$$

Geometric Series (เรียบเรียง)

(การบวก $a_1 + ar + ar^2 + \dots + ar^{n-1}$ กรณี $|r| < 1$)

$$a_1 + ar + ar^2 + \dots + ar^{n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ar^{n-1}$$

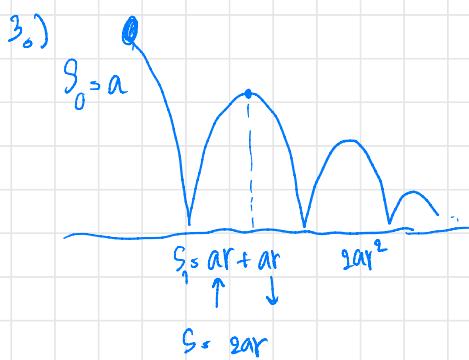
$$\text{ex.) 1.) } 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}, \quad r = \frac{1}{2}, \quad a_1 = 1$$

$$** \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ar^{n-1} = \frac{a_1}{1-r}, \quad |r| < 1 \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} ar^n \quad (\text{convergen})$$

| $|r| < 1$ convergen
| $|r| > 1$ divergen

$$2.) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 5 \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^n; \quad a_1 = 5$$

$$\sum \frac{a_1}{1-r} = \frac{5}{-\frac{1}{4}} = -20 \quad *$$



$$a_{1,56} \text{ m}$$

$$r = \frac{2}{3}$$

4.) $5.2323\dots$

$$= 5 + \left(\frac{23}{100} \right)$$

$$= 5 + \frac{23}{100} \left[1 + \frac{1}{100} + \dots \right]$$

$$S_n = 23 \left(\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{100}} \right) = \frac{23}{100} \left(\frac{1}{\frac{99}{100}} \right) = \frac{23}{100} \left(\frac{100}{99} \right) = \frac{23}{99}$$

$$\therefore 5 + \frac{23}{99} = \frac{918}{99} \cancel{\times}$$

5.)

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

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1}$$
~~$$= \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots \right)$$~~

$$= 1 \cancel{\times}$$

The n-term test for a divergent series

$$b_0) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{n} = \dots + \frac{n+1}{n} + \dots$$

$$S_n = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n$$

$$a_n = S_n - S_{n+1} \rightarrow S - S = 0$$



$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ divergent if $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ fail to exist or $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \neq 0$

Ex.) 1.) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{n} = \infty$ (divergent // $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \neq 0$) *

2.) $1 + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}_{2 \text{ term}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}}_{4 \text{ term}} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{2^n} + \dots$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n = \infty$ (infinity) (divergent) *

$$\begin{aligned} 3.) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\frac{3}{b} - 1}{b^{n-1}} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} - \left(\frac{1}{b}\right)^{n-1} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{b}} ; |b| < 1 \\ &= 2 - \frac{1}{b} \\ &= 4/5 \end{aligned}$$

Deleting Terms.

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n}, \quad \sum_{n=5}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n-5}}, \quad \sum_{n=4}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n+4}}$$

10.3 The Integral Test

Check. The function must be

- 1.) Positive (pos)
- 2.) Continuous (cont)
- 3.) decreasing (First derivative Test) < 0

Ex.) 1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n e^{-n^2}$ Con/div (Comp/Int)

~~soft~~ⁿ from 1 any > 0 ~~is~~ ^{is} nat continuous

from 2 $f'(x) < 0$

$$f(x) = xe^{-x}$$

$$f'(x) = x(-e^{-x}) + e^{-x}(-x) \\ = -xe^{-x} - e^{-x}$$

$$f'(x) = e^{-x}(1-2x) < 0 \checkmark$$

from 3 when $\int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx$ ~~if~~ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}$ $\Rightarrow \int_1^{\infty}$

$$\int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_1^{\infty} xe^{-x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{e^u} du$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{1}{2} e^{-u} \right]_1^b$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-b} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-1} \right) = \frac{1}{2e} \text{ convergent} *$$

take limit = 0

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

α^n ($\neq 0$)

$a_n > 0$ not Continuous

then 1 $f'(x) < 0$

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2+1}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(x^2+1) - x(2x)}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{x^2+1 - 2x^2}{(x^2+1)^2} < 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{then 3} \quad \int_1^{\infty} \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx \quad u = x^2+1 \\ &\quad \frac{du}{dx} = 2x \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u} du \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} (\ln|u|) \Big|_1^b \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} [\ln(b^2+1) - \ln 2] \end{aligned}$$

$$3.) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln n}$$

Convergent \star

then 1 $a_n > 0$ not Conti

then 2 $f'(x) < 0$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x \ln x}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{0 - 1[x^{-1} + \ln x]}{x^2} < 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln n} &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^b \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx \quad u = \ln x \\ &\quad \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int \frac{1}{u} du \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[\ln|u| \right]_2^b \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \ln|b| - \ln 2 \\ \ln|b| - \ln 2 \end{array} \right. \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} [\ln(\ln b) - \ln(\ln 2)] \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow \infty$ unbestimmt (divergent) \star

10.4) Comparison test

๖ ๖_n គីឡូត្រង់ប្រើប្រាស់ការងារ

ມີເງິນ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ ໂດຍ ຖ້າມີການ
ມາງິນ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ ມາງກູ່ຂອບເຂົ້າມີ

(1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ ເປົ້າໃຈວ່າໄດ້ຈົກຕົວ ຖໍ່ມີ $a_k \leq b_k$ $\rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_k$ ສູນທີ່

$$\text{Q2: } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \text{ 收敛} \quad \text{if } a_k > b_k \rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\infty \rightarrow \text{ຕົ້ນປະຊຸມເຫດຍາ}$$

6789155971 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ Convergent.

thus Harmonic $\left[\frac{1}{n}, \text{ it's n } \rightarrow \text{divergent} \right]$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_n = p$, $\frac{1}{p}$, $x^{1/p} \Rightarrow p > 1$ Convergent.

$$\text{Ex.) } \quad ① \quad \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{3^k + 1}$$

$$\text{Soln} \quad \alpha_k = \frac{2}{k+1}$$

$$b_k = \frac{q}{z^k} |r| < 1$$

② କେଣ୍ଟିମୁଣ୍ଡଳୀଙ୍କ

$$\frac{2}{3^{k+4}} < \frac{2}{3^k}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{g^{k+1}}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{1}{k+s} \right\}$$

↑
n'th term

- ① $a_n > 0$ continuous ✓
 ② $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+s}$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{1}{(x+s)^2} < 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b \frac{1}{x+s} dx = \int \frac{1}{u} du = \ln|x+s| \Big|_1^b = \ln(b+s) - \ln(1) \rightarrow \infty \text{ divergent. } *$$

Comparison test

- **Harmonic**
 (divergent comparison) $a_k = \frac{1}{k+s}$, $b_k = \frac{1}{k}$

$$\frac{1}{k+s} \leq \frac{1}{k}, \quad a_k \geq b_k$$

check n'th term comparison (b_k) { Con. di }

→ false for Harmonic Test !

q.v. 3rd row

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \frac{\frac{1}{k+s}}{\frac{1}{k}} = \frac{k}{k+s} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{s}{k}} \rightarrow 1$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k+s} \text{ Convergent. } *$$

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

$$b_k = \frac{1}{n^2}; \text{ con.}$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{n^2+2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = 0 = \frac{\frac{1}{n^2+2}}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{n^2}{n^2+2} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{2}{n^2}} \rightarrow 1 > 0$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2+2} \text{ convergent.}$$

Comparison test (choice របៀបវិនិច្ឆ័យ 1 (ពាន 3))

- ① $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n}, c > 0$; $\sum b_n$ ស្តីពីអនុវត្តតាម (ចំណាំអង្គភាព)
- ② $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n}, 0$; $\sum b_n$ convergent $\sum a_n$ convergent.
 $\sum b_n$ divergent $\sum a_n$ អរម្យមាត្រ
- ③ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n}, \infty$; $\sum b_n$ divergent $\sum a_n$ divergent
 $\sum b_n$ convergent $\sum a_n$ អរម្យមាត្រ

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{3^n+n} \quad (\text{convergent})$$

$$b_k = \frac{2^k}{3^k}, \quad a_k = \frac{2^k}{3^k+n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} \leq \frac{1/3^n+n}{1/3^n} = \frac{3^n}{3^n+n} \cdot \frac{\infty}{\infty} \sim \frac{3^n \ln 3}{3^n \ln 3+1} > 0 \quad (\text{L'Hopital})$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{3^n+n} \text{ convergent.} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{វិធានា } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_k}{b_k} \leq 1; \text{ Convergent.} \\ \frac{2^n}{3^n+n} \leq \frac{2^n}{3^n} \end{array} \right.$$

* $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{n+2n}}{(n+n)^n}$ (រួចរាល់ដោយស្ម័គ្រាប់)

Comparison test

$$b_k = \frac{e^k}{k^k}, \quad a_k = \frac{e^{k+2k}}{(k+n)^k}$$

$$b_k < 1; \text{ (convergent)}$$

$$a_k \leq b_k \quad (\text{Q.F.})$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{n+2n}}{(n+n)^n} \text{ Convergent.} \quad *$$

or.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \frac{e^{k+2k}/(k+n)^k}{e^k/k^k}$$

$$= \frac{e^{k+2k}}{(k+n)^k} \cdot \frac{k^k}{e^k} \cdot \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$= \frac{e^{k+2k}}{(k+n)^k e^k} \cdot \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$= \frac{e^{k+2k}}{(k+n)^k e^k} \cdot \frac{e^k}{(k+1)^k e^k} = 0 \quad \text{Convergent} \quad *$$

10.5 Absolute Convergent : The Ratio and Root Tests.

Theorem 13 (P. 608) Ratio Test *

សំណើអំពីចរណីលក្ខណៈ
 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ ទិន្នន័យ ដឹងការណា តុលាយ

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = p$$

① ដូច $p < 1$ នៅរក្សា $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ convergent.

② ដូច $p > 1$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ divergent.

③ ដូច $p = 1$ មួយឱ្យមិនដូច

បានទេ និងអាម៉ែន → ជីថុលំ Ratio Test.
 បានទេ Root → ជីថុលំ Root Test.

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

① ដើម្បីវិភាគអំពីចរណីលក្ខណៈ

$$a_n = \frac{(2n)!}{n! n!}, \quad a_{n+1} = \frac{(2n+2)!}{(n+1)!(n+1)!}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \frac{\cancel{(2n+2)!}}{\cancel{(n+1)!(n+1)!}} \times \frac{n! n!}{\cancel{(2n)!}}$$

$$= \frac{(2n+2)(2n+1)}{(n+1)^2}$$

$$= 4 ; p > 1$$

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!}{n! n!}$ divergent

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n + 5}{3^n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| \leq \frac{2^{n+1} + 5}{2^n + 5} \leq \frac{2^{n+1} + 5}{3 \cdot 2^n} \cdot \frac{2^n}{2^n + 5} \leq \frac{1}{3} \left| \frac{2^{n+1} + 5}{2^n + 5} \right| \xrightarrow{\text{diff ratio take lim.}} \frac{2}{3}$$

Or.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n + 5}{3^n} &= \sum \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^n + \sum \frac{5}{3^n} \quad \left| \quad \therefore \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n + 5}{3^n} \text{ Convergent. because p < 1} \right. \\ &\leq \frac{1}{1 - \frac{2}{3}} + \frac{5}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} \\ &= 2\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

The Root test.

Theorem 13 (P. 608)

Root test *

ការវិនិច្ឆ័យនៃសរុប $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ ដូចមានកំណត់

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = P$$

① ដែល $P < 1$ នៅរស់នៅ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ convergent.

② ដែល $P > 1$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ divergent.

③ ដែល $P = 1$ នៅរស់នៅ

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

ຈຸດສົ່ງາຕາຄືນ ມີກວິທີກໍາສົງ n

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \left(\frac{n^2}{2^n} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{n^2}}{\sqrt[n]{2^n}} = \frac{n^{\frac{2}{n}}}{2^{\frac{n}{n}}} = \frac{1}{2} *$$

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{2^n} p < 1$ Convergent. *

ກົດ Comparison test. \rightarrow ກົດໄວຢ່າຍທີ່

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

Root test.

$$|a_n| = \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{1+n}} = \frac{1}{1+n}; n > 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(\frac{1}{1+n} \right)^n \right]^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1+n} \right)^n p < 1 \text{ convergent. } *$$

10.6 Alternating Series and Conditional Convergent.

(ຂອບຖະບາຍສົ່ງ)

↳ ປົ່ງຕົບທາດສົ່ງທຳນິ້ງເດືອນ

ຂອບຖະບາຍສົ່ງ

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n u_n = u_1 - u_2 + u_3 - u_4 + \dots$$

u_n ສົ່ງທາດ
ນິກາມການ u_n

ກົດໄວ

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{a_n} u_n = -u_1 + u_2 - u_3 + u_4 - \dots$$

① u_n ໄດ້ນິກາມການ

② $u_n \geq u_{n+1}$ ສໍາຜົງ $n \geq N$ (ໃຫຍ່ຕົວ $f(x) \leq 0$)

ບັນດາລົງ

③ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0$

!!

* ຂວາງພາບຕູກ ກໍານົມຄວິງ ຫຼືໄດ້ຈົກ 1 \rightarrow Divergent.

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n$ series.

\Rightarrow นิพัทธ์ $n+5$ (U_n)

$$U_n = \frac{1}{n+5}$$

- ① ✓
- ② $f'(x) \leq 0$ ✓
- ③ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} U_n = 0$ ✓

\therefore Convergent.

$$U_n = \frac{10n}{n^2+16}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{10x}{(x^2+16)} \quad f'(x) = \frac{(x^2+16)(10) - (10x)(2x)}{(x^2+16)^2} = \frac{10(n-x^2)}{(x^2+16)^2} \leq 0 \quad \forall x > 4$$

$\therefore U_n > U_{n+1}$ for $n \geq 4$

U_n is nonincreasing $n \geq 4$

10.7 Power Series

ฟูนิชันที่สามารถเขียนเป็น

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n X^n = C_0 + C_1 X + C_2 X^2 + \dots + C_n X^n$$

\times รูปแบบนี้

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n (x-a)^n = C_0 + C_1 (x-a) + C_2 (x-a)^2 + \dots + C_n (x-a)^n$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

Power series
def/con. 99

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \left| \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{1}{x^n} \right|$$

$$= \frac{|x|}{n+1}$$

$$\therefore 0 \quad ; \quad p < 0$$

Convergent.

Theorem 21

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n (x-a)^n$$

C คือ常数

$$f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n C_n (x-a)^{n-1}$$

$$f''(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) C_n (x-a)^{n-2}$$

Theorem 22 $\int f(x) dx$

$$\int f(x) dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n \frac{(x-a)^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n (x-a)^n$$

Taylor and MacLaurin series

การพัฒนา Taylor series $f(x)$ ที่ $x=a$ \rightarrow วิธีการประมาณค่า
 ex. $\sin 0.1^\circ$ } ประมาณ $(\tan \text{ diver / con.})$
 $\cos 45^\circ$ }

*** ประมาณ Taylor. กรณี $x=a$ (กรณีพิเศษ กรณีที่ 1)

เงื่อนไข Taylor. $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{k!} (x-a)^k = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a)$

\hookrightarrow หา $n=5 \rightarrow k=5 \rightarrow$ ประมาณ $0 = 1.000$

$\frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{k!} (x-a)^k$ $\frac{f^{(5)}(a)}{5!} (x-a)^5$ $\boxed{0.841471}$

ประมาณ MacLaurin $x=0$ (คือ Taylor)

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)x^n}{n!}$$

!
กรณี $x=0$ Taylor = MacLaurin (กรณีที่ 2)

Ex. $f(x) = e^x$ ถ้าต้องการ Taylor. จัดอันดับ b
 $f(x)$ ที่ $x=0 \rightarrow$ มีค่าคงตัว a ดังนี้ x^b

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{k!} (x-a)^k = f(0) + f'(0)(x-0) + \frac{f''(0)(x-0)^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)(x-0)^n}{n!}$$

สูตรทั่วไป

$$f(x) = e^x \quad f(x) = e^1$$

$$f'(x) = e^x \quad f'(x) = e^1$$

:

:

$$f^{(6)}(x) = e^x \quad f^{(6)}(x) = e^1$$

นิยามของ Taylor

$$\text{Taylor. } e + \frac{e^{(x-0)}}{1!} + \frac{e^{(x-0)^2}}{2!} + \dots + \frac{e^{(x-0)^b}}{b!}$$

เมลลิน (Mellin)

$$(x \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow a=0)$$

นิยามของ Taylor

$$n=6 \rightarrow (\text{คงตัว} + \text{เทอม})$$

$$f(x) = e^x \quad f(x) = e^0 = 1$$

$$f'(x) = e^x \quad f'(x) = 1$$

:

:

$$f^{(6)}(x) = e^x \quad f^{(6)}(x) = 1$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)(x)}{1!} + \frac{f''(0)(x)^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{f^{(b)}(0)(x)^b}{b!} + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)(x)^n}{n!} \\ \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^b}{b!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} \\ \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{ตอบ } \sum \Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!}$$

Taylor. polynomial order n at $x=0$ is

$$P_n(x) = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

Taylor series & Taylor polynomial was $f(x) = \cos x$ at $x=0$
 ↳ same as MacLaurin

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f^{(k)}(0) \frac{(x-a)^k}{k!} = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)(x)}{1!} + \frac{f''(0)(x^2)}{2!} + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)(x^n)}{n!}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{ll} f(x) = \cos x & f(0) = 1 \\ f'(x) = -\sin x & f'(0) = 0 \\ f''(x) = -\cos x & f''(0) = -1 \\ f'''(x) = \sin x & f'''(0) = 0 \\ f^{(4)}(x) = \cos x & \\ \vdots & \\ \vdots & \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} f^{(2n)}(x) = (-1)^n \cos x \\ f^{(2n+1)}(x) = (-1)^n \sin x \\ f^{(2n)}(0) = (-1)^n \\ f^{(2n+1)}(0) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Taylor series generated by $f(x)$ at 0 is
 $= 1 + 0 \cdot x - \frac{x^2}{2!} + 0 \cdot x^3 + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$

$$\therefore \sum (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} *$$

with $f(x) = \sin x$ at $a=\frac{\pi}{6}$, find?

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \sin x & \rightarrow f(\frac{\pi}{6}) &= \sin(\frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{1}{2} \\ f'(x) &= \cos x & &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ f''(x) &= -\sin x & &= -\frac{1}{2} \\ f'''(x) &= -\cos x & &= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ f^{(4)}(x) &= \sin x & &= \frac{1}{2} \\ \vdots & & & \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} f^{(2n)}(\frac{\pi}{6}) &= (-1)^n \cos x \\ f^{(2n+1)}(\frac{\pi}{6}) &= (-1)^n \sin x \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Taylor} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x - \frac{\pi}{6}}{2!} \right)^2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left(\frac{x - \frac{\pi}{6}}{3!} \right)^3 + \dots$$

$$\sin(x) \leq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left[\frac{(x - \frac{\pi}{6})^{2n}}{2n!} + \frac{\sqrt{3} (x - \frac{\pi}{6})^{2n+1}}{2(2n+1)!} \right]$$



$$\text{Meclurin; } \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(a)(x)^k}{k!} = f(a) + f'(a)(x) + \dots$$

when $a = \pi/6$:

$$f(x) = \sin x$$

$$f(a) = 0$$

$$\sum = 0 + 1 \cdot x + \frac{0 \cdot x^2}{2!} - \frac{1 \cdot x^3}{3!}$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x$$

$$= 1$$

$$\sum = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!}$$

$$f''(x) = -\sin x$$

$$= 0$$

$$\sum \stackrel{n=0}{\overset{\infty}{\sum}} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$$

$$f'''(x) = -\cos x$$

$$= -1$$

$$\sin(x) = \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{(\frac{\pi}{6})^3}{3!} + \dots$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \sin x$$

$$= 0$$

$$\sin(x) \approx 0.5$$

မျှော်စွဲခံပါမယ် ^_~

when $\sin(x)$ $a = 0.1$ $n = 3$

$$f(x) = \sin x$$

$$\sum \stackrel{n=0}{\overset{\infty}{\sum}} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \Rightarrow \sin x \approx \dots$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x$$

$$\sin x \approx x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + R_3(x) \Rightarrow \text{Remainder} \quad (\text{တိုက်ခြင်း})$$

$$f''(x) = -\sin x$$

$$\text{Remainder: } R_3(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(z)x^4}{4!}$$

$$f'''(x) = -\cos x$$

$$R_3(x) = \frac{f^{(4)}(z)x^4}{4!} = \frac{\sin(z)}{4!}(0.1)^4$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \sin x$$

$$R_3(0.1) = \frac{\sin(z)}{4!}(0.1)^4; 0 < z < 0.1$$

$$0 < \frac{\sin(z)(0.1)^4}{4!} < \frac{(0.1)^4}{4!}$$

$$\approx 0.00004$$

$$0.099883 < \sin(0.1)$$

$$< 0.0999993 + R_3(0.1) < 0.099883 + 0.000004$$

$$0.099883 < \sin(0.1) < 0.099887$$

10.9 Convergent of Taylor Series (P. 631)

Taylor's Formula

$$f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n + R_n(x)$$

$$R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(c)}{(n+1)!} (x-a)^{n+1}$$

for some c
between a and x