Sories Zan {an} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \ diverge o \sum_ ru converg 141<1

o \sum_ ru diverge 141<1

MA-2115: Matemáticas 4

Semana 3

Criterios de convergencia 3.1

1. Criterio de comparación 0 < an < bn

2. Criterio de comparación usando límite

iterio de comparación usando límite
$$a_n, b_n \geqslant 0$$
 $C = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n}$

i $1 < 0 < 0 < \infty$ $C = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n}$

ii $1 < C > 0$ $C > 0$

an = f(u) f continua, positiva, decreerente 3. Criterio de la integral

$$\int_{1}^{\infty} f(x) dx < \infty \iff \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{n} \cdot e_{n} \cdot e_{n}$$

\(\frac{1}{n^p} \) 4. Criterio de la serie p

5. Ejercicio 3.1

Determine la convergencia de $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-n}$. $\frac{e^{-n}}{e^{-n}} = \frac{e^{-n}}{e^{-n}} = \frac{e^{-n}}{e^{-n}} = 0$ $\frac{e^{-n}}{e^{-n}} = 0$ $\frac{e^{-n$

6. Ejercicio 3.2

7. Ejercicio 3.3

Determine la convergencia de $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+\sin(n)}{\sqrt[p]{n}}$. $C_n = \frac{(+\sin(n))}{\sqrt[p]{n}} - (\leq \sin(n) \geq 1)$ $C_n = \frac{(+\sin(n))}{\sqrt[p]{n}} \leq \frac{2}{\sqrt[p]{n}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt[p]{n}}$ $C_n = \frac{1+\sin(n)}{\sqrt[p]{n}} \leq \frac{2}{\sqrt[p]{n}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt[p]{n}}$ $C_n = \frac{2}{\sqrt[p]{n}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt[p]{n}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt[p]{n}}$ $C_n = \frac{2}{\sqrt[p]{n}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt[p]{n}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt[p]{n}}$ $C_n = \frac{2}{\sqrt[p]{n}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt[p]$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(1+2)^n}{n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\ln\left(\frac{1+2}{n}\right)^n}{\ln\left(\frac{1+2}{n}\right)} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\ln\left(\frac{1+2}{n}\right)}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2}{\ln\left(\frac{1+2}{n}\right)} = 2$$
Mate 4
Semana 3

I an an 30

8. Criterio del cociente

5 an

9. Criterio de la raíz

10. Ejercicio 3.3

Determine la convergencia de
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{n^n}$$
.

Determine la convergencia de
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{n^n}$$
.

 $a_{n^2}(n+1)!$
 $a_{n^2}(n+1)!$
 $a_{n^2}(n+1)!$
 $a_{n^2}(n+1)!$

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

$$=\lim_{N\to\infty}\frac{(n+2)(n+1)!}{(n+1)!}\frac{u^n}{(n+1)}=\lim_{N\to\infty}\frac{n+2}{n+1}\cdot\left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^n=\lim_{N\to\infty}\frac{n+2}{n+1}\cdot\lim_{N\to\infty}\frac{1}{(1+\frac{1}{n})^n}$$

Ejercicio 3.4

$$= \frac{1}{e} < 1 \Rightarrow \underbrace{\left(\text{a serie Converge} \right)}_{n=1}$$
Determine los valores de $a > 0$ para los cuales la serie
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n \text{converge}.$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{(\alpha+\frac{1}{n})^n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \alpha + \frac{1}{n} = \alpha$$
 se parece al crit.

por el eriterio : SI
$$\alpha < 1$$
 = D converge por qué?

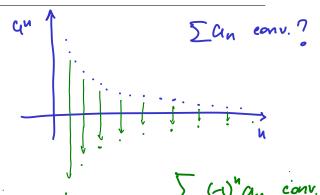
de la raiz : Si $\alpha > 1$ = D i concluso arriba?

falta $\alpha = 1$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{n+1})^{n+1}}{(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(\frac{n+2}{n+1})^n}{(\frac{n+1}{n})^n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n}{(\frac{n+1}{n})^n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n}{(\frac{n+1}{n})^n} = 0$

Le l'ecciente $\frac{1}{(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n} = \frac{1}{(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n} = 0$
 $\frac{1}{(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n} = 0$

Series alternantes

1. Definición



2. Criterio de series alternantes (criterio de Leibnitz)

I (1) au converge (lim au =)

3. Ejercicio 3.5

Determine la convergencia de
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(n\pi)}{n \ln^2(n)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{C-i}^n}{n \ln^2(n)}$$

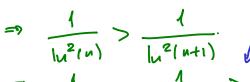
Cos (nT) = (-1)

$$Cos(utt) = (-1)^{ut}$$
muy comush

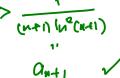
3 1 > 1

· an > anaig

= lu(u) < lu(u+1) -> lu2(u) < lu2(u+1)



$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\nu |\nu^{2}(\nu)} > \frac{1}{\nu |\nu^{2}(\nu+1)} > \frac{1}{(\nu+1)|\nu^{2}(\nu+1)}$$



el criterio de la serie alternante, $\sum_{n=2/2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n! \cdot 2/2}$

3.3 Convergencia absoluta

 $1. \ Definici\'on$

E an converge absolutamente Si [] au] converge

2. Giterio de serios alternantes (enterio de Leibrita)

Conema Conv

3. Ejercicio 3.5

Determine la convergencia absoluta de $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$.

$$\alpha_{n} = \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n}}{n} \longrightarrow 0 \qquad \text{for } n$$

|an|= 1 armonica, viverge ->
la depinicion de conv. als palla

4. Ejercicio 3.6

Determine la convergencia absoluta de $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(n\pi)}{n \ln^2(n)}$.