1 Studiati matura nermatocaelor serii cu termeni positivi (STP) utilizand citeriile indicati:

i) criteriul comparației "

a)
$$S = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4m^2-1}}$$
 (comparam ou $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty}$)

$$\sqrt{4m^2-1}$$
 $\sqrt{4m^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4m^2-1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4m^2}} = \frac{1}{2m}$

$$=) \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4m^2-1}} \bigcirc \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2m} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m}$$

$$(divergent)$$

$$l = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{m^2}\right)}{\frac{1}{m^2}} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right)}{2^m} = 1 \cdot \epsilon \left[\log_1 \infty\right].$$

Cum les ni
$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m^2}$$
 e consugentà =) $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} lm(1+\frac{1}{m^2})$ e consugentà.

* Critainel comparation

ii) consecinte ale criterialui lui Thurmer a) S= 8 2m D= lim $\frac{2m}{2m}$ = lim $\frac{2m}{2m}$. $\frac{2m+2}{m+2}$ = lim $\frac{2m}{2}$ $\frac{2m}{2}$ Crit rapatulii & 2m convugenta B) 5= 2 (2) * $D = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{x_m}{x_{m+1}} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x_m} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x_{m+1}} =$ $=\lim_{m\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{m} + 1} = \lim_{m\to\infty} m \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{m} + 1} = \lim_{m\to\infty} m \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{m} + 1} = \lim_{m\to\infty} m \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{m} + 1} = \lim_{m\to\infty} m \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{m} + 1} = \lim_{m\to\infty} m \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{m} + 1} = \lim_{m\to\infty} m \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{m} + 1} = \lim_{m\to\infty} m \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{m} + 1} = \lim_{m\to\infty} m \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{m} + 1} = \lim_{m\to\infty} m \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{m} + 1} = \lim_{m\to\infty} m \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{m} + 1} = \lim_{m\to\infty} m \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{m} + 1} = \lim_{m\to\infty} m \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{m} + 1} = \lim_{m\to\infty} m \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{m} + 1} = \lim_{m\to\infty} m \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{m} + 1} = \lim_{m\to\infty} m \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{m} + 1} = \lim_{m\to\infty} m \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{m} + 1} = \lim_{m\to\infty} m \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{m} + 1} = \lim_{m\to\infty} m \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{m} + 1} = \lim_{m\to\infty} m \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{m} + 1} = \lim_{m\to\infty} m \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{m} + 1} = \lim_{m\to\infty} m \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{m} + 1} = \lim_{m\to\infty} m \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{m} + 1} = \lim_{m\to\infty} m \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{m} + 1} = \lim_{m\to\infty} m \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{m} + 1} = \lim_{m\to\infty} m \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{m} + 1} = \lim_{m\to\infty} m \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1$ * [R=lim in (sen+1.) = $\lim_{m \to \infty} m$. $\frac{1}{2^{\frac{1}{2m+\sqrt{m+2}}}}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{m+\sqrt{m+2}}}$ $\frac{1}{2^{\frac{1}{2m+\sqrt{m+2}}}}$ $\frac{1}{2^{\frac{1}{2m+\sqrt{m+2}}}}$ $\frac{1}{2^{\frac{1}{2m+\sqrt{m+2}}}}$ $\frac{1}{2^{\frac{1}{2m+\sqrt{m+2}}}}$ = lm 2. lim m = lm 2. 00 = 00 7 1 Grit. => rosia e convergenta Raabe-Remorber

2)
$$3 = \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \left[\frac{(2m)!!}{(2mn)!!} \right]^{2}$$

(2mn)!! = 2 \(\frac{2}{2} \cdots \

** Consecinte ale Criteriului lui Hummer. 1. Verificam au crit. raportalui lui d'Alembert D= lim 3m 1. D71 => [xm C 2. D(1 =) Exm D 3. D=1 - treum la pasul urmator 2. Verificam cu crit. Sui Raabe-Duhamel $R = \lim_{m \to \infty} m \cdot \left(\frac{x_m}{x_{m+1}} - 1\right)$ $R = \lim_{m \to \infty} m \cdot (D - 1)$ 1. Ry1 => ExmC 2. R(1=) Exm D parel umator 3. Verificam cu vit. lui Bertrand B= lim bnm [m(xm-2)-2] B= lim bnm (R-1) 2.B71=12 amC 2. BLX = [Sem D iii) vriteriul radicalului *** S= \(\frac{\pi_2}{(2+\frac{1}{4}\)^m} $c = \lim_{m \to \infty} \sqrt{\frac{m^2}{2+m}} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \sqrt{\frac{m$ c= 1 (1 =) revia e convergentà ****ariterial radicalului (xm) zi cu termeni trict positivi si Flim Vxm = CER. 1. CK1 => [3m C 2. C7 1 => [am 1) 4

* (Im) descended

$$\sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2! (m_2^m)^p} = \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2! (m_2^m)^p} = \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m! (m_2^m)^p} = \sum_{m=2}^{\infty}$$

=
$$\frac{1}{(\ln 2)^p} \cdot \frac{5}{m=2} \cdot \frac{1}{m^p}$$

convergentà (=) $p71$.

Pt. p c [0,1] seria e divergenta.

** Critain condensarii al lui Cauchy:

Tie (2m) un vir descrescator de mr. positive, Perile Exm m 22m x an acception matura.

2) Studiati consugența ni absolut consugența urmatoarelol cerii cu termeni carecase.

a)
$$S = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \cdot \frac{2m+1}{3^m}$$
.

* Seria Exm e absolut consegenta daca seria E/xm/e considerata

absolut com. = com.

- verificam daca β e absolut consequenta. $\beta' = \frac{5}{2} \left| (-1)^m, \frac{2m+1}{3m} \right| = \frac{5}{2} \frac{2m+1}{3m}.$

$$D = \lim_{m \to 0} \frac{3m}{3m} = \lim_{m \to 0} \frac{3m+1}{3m} \cdot \frac{3m+1}{2m+2} = \lim_{m \to 0} \frac{6m+3}{2m+3} = 3 \times 1 = 0$$

seria Se absolut conseguntà si un conclusie si consergentà;
b) $S = \frac{8}{5} \frac{8inm}{2^m}$.

$$\sum_{m=1}^{p} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^m$$
 e convegentà (seria geom. cu sația $\frac{1}{2}$), deci

conform Git. Comparative
$$\frac{5}{2m}$$
 e consugenta, deci $\frac{5}{2m}$ simm e abs. cons. Ni în conclusive si convergenta.

- 3 (Criterial rap. pt. givori). Fie (xm)men un rois cu termeni strict pozitivi pt. case I lim xm = l. Lu loc afumatile.

 i) Daca los atunci lim xm=0.
 - ii) Daca les, atunci lim xm=+0.

i) The seria & Xm, STP

Daca l= lim xm 71, atunci conform Git. Raportului m-10 xm+2 71, atunci conform Git. Raportului Devia Exm e convergenta, deci lim Xm=0.

ii) Fie socia & 1 STP.

$$\lim_{m \to 0^{\infty}} \frac{\frac{1}{2m}}{\frac{1}{2m+2}} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{x_{m+1}}{x_m} = \frac{1}{2} > 1, \text{ decalece } 2 < 1.$$

Atumai, conform Crit. Raportului seria E zen e consulgenta, deci lim $\frac{1}{3m} = 0 = 1$ lim 3m = + 0. Fie Exm o serie au termeni pozitivi. dratati ca Exm v & am . Jew 2 Jew . ("44" xw+ sey 2 sew (= 200, 200) (*) Azadas, conform criteriului comparatiei, daca Exem (=) $\sum \frac{1+x_m}{1+x_m}C$, iai daça $\sum \frac{1+x_m}{1+x_m}D=$) $\sum x_mD$. Totodata, stim ca daca 3 lim yn = le (0,0), atunei Exem ni Eym au acceani maturà. Pp. 5 sm C. othera lim sm = 0 => $\lim_{m\to\infty}\frac{x_m}{x_m(\frac{1}{x_m+1})}=0\Rightarrow\lim_{m\to\infty}\frac{1}{\frac{1}{x_m+1}}=0\Rightarrow)$ lim = +00 =) lim xm=0. $\lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{x_m}{\frac{x_m}{1+x_m}} = \lim_{m\to\infty} (1+x_m) = 1 \in (0,\infty). (1)$ dyadas & stm ni & stm au acceasi matura ji Cum 5 xm am presupus comugenta => ExmC. Daca Exmo, atunci limita din (1) lim (2+2m)=l va fi [le (0,0), daca ling in <0, deci [xnm [xn aceeari natura (ambele) l=+0°, dacă lim xn=+0°, dunci + lim 2+0 - lim xu(1+1/21) = 1+0=) 5 xu 1.