

1-) Aşağıdaki serilerin yakınsaklığını inceleyin.

$$a) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n(n+1)(n+2)}}$$

Uz 2: 1. uz 2: m.

$$n < n+1, \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{n+1} < \frac{1}{n}$$
$$\frac{1}{n+2} < \frac{1}{n+1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n+2} < \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(n+2)(n+1)(n+2)}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n(n+1)(n+2)}}$$
$$\frac{1}{n+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+2} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n(n+1)(n+2)}} = \Sigma$$

Harmonik seri, tıpkıda öfleyle Σ tıpkıda.

2. uz 2:

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n}$$
 dizininin tıpkıda.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{n(n+1)(n+2)}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt[3]{n(n+1)(n+2)}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt[3]{n^3 + 3n^2 + 2n}}$$
$$\frac{n^2+n}{n^3+2n^2+n^2+2n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{3}{n} + \frac{2}{n^2}}}$$

$$= 1$$

$\sum \frac{1}{n}$ irrationell M. \exists seine irrationell.

Harmo. seri neden irrationell?

Alternativ ist:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{16} + \dots$$

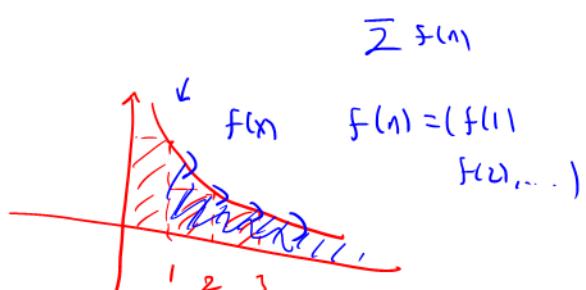
$$\geq 1 + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}}_{\frac{1}{8}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}}_{\dots} + \dots$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$y=16$ orange & sign w.

b-) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-2n} \cdot \sinh n}{a_n}$



Häufungspkt:

$f(x)$ hir funk absr.

- $f(x) > 0$, $\forall x \geq 0$ iwn.
- $f(x)$ streng -
- $f(x)$ azalen

$$\Rightarrow \int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx \text{ zähle (irraknt)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(n) \text{ gehende (irraknt)}$$

$$f(x) = e^{-2x} \cdot \sinh x \quad \text{uc} \quad f(n) = a_n \quad \text{od.} \quad g(x) = \ln x$$

$$\bullet \sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} > 0, \forall x > 1 \text{ iwn.}$$

$$\text{öffne } f(x) = e^{-2x} \cdot \sinh x > 0, \forall x > 1 \text{ iwn.}$$

- f sürekli.
 - f' nin azalan old. göstermek için t=cevinin negatif old. göstermek yetmedi. $-e^{2x} \Rightarrow e^2 > 4$
- (Azalanlığın formu $x < y \Rightarrow f(x) > f(y)$)
- $$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3 - e^{2x}}{e^{3x}} \right) < 0, \quad f'x > 1.$$

öflese $x > 1$ o.ö. f azalır.

Aritmik integrali kullanı uygulayabiliriz.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^\infty e^{-2x} \cdot \sin x dx &= \int_1^\infty e^{-2x} \cdot \left(\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \right) dx \\ &= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^R \frac{e^{-x}}{2} - \frac{e^{-3x}}{2} dx \\ &= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{e^{-x}}{-2} + \frac{e^{-3x}}{6} \right]_1^R \\ &= - \left[\frac{e^{-1}}{-2} + \frac{e^{-3}}{6} \right] \end{aligned}$$

öflese integral yakınsak ve boyalece seri yakınsaktır.

2-) Divergen serilerin m-lik ve kozulu yakınsak veya iraksak olup olmadığını incleyin.

Hatırlatma:

a_n bir dizi o.ö. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n| \Rightarrow$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ m-lik yakınsakdır

Teorem: M-lik yakınsak \Rightarrow yakınsak.

$$a) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|\sin(n)|}{n^2} = \bar{z} \leftarrow$$

(P-test)

$$|a_n| = \left| \frac{\sin(n)}{n^2} \right| = \frac{|\sin(n)|}{n^2} \leq \frac{1}{n^2} \quad \text{ve} \quad \sum \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ yakinoltur.}$$

$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{\sin(n)}{n^2} \right| \text{ yakinoltur, ve dolayisyla } \bar{z} \text{ yakusaltur.}$

$$b) a - \frac{1}{1} a^2 + \frac{1}{2} a^3 - \frac{1}{4} a^4 + \dots = \bar{z} \quad (a > 0).$$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \cdot \frac{a^n}{n}$ mukemel yakinoltusunu inceleyelim.

$$\left| \frac{(-1)^n \cdot a^n}{n} \right| = \frac{a^n}{n} \leq \underbrace{a^n}_{\downarrow} \quad , \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ ikin.}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a^n| \text{ yakusaltur} \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{|a| < 1}_{\sim} \Rightarrow \underbrace{0 < a < 1}_{\sim}$$

$a \in (0,1)$ ikin \bar{z} yakusaltur. $a > 1$ ikin $\sum a^n$ hatalidir \rightarrow yorum yapma gerekmez.

$a=1$ olma durumun özel olarak inceleyelim.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \cdot \frac{a^n}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \underbrace{\frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n}}_{\text{elbette bir seri mukemel yakinoltur deildi.}}$$

Altıncı seri testi:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot u_n \quad \text{altıncı serisini ikin:} \quad \begin{aligned} &\bullet u_n \geq 0. \\ &\bullet u_n \text{ azalan.} \\ &\bullet u_n \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

Sayılarla $\sum (-1)^n \cdot u_n$ yakusaltur.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n}, \quad u_n = \frac{1}{n}$$

- $u_n > 0$
- u_n abnehmen
- $u_1 = \frac{1}{1} \rightarrow 0$

Altersregel testen
gekennzeichnete Differenz
konz. gekennzeichnet

$$u_n = -a_n, \quad a_n > 0.$$

u_n streng abn.

$$u_n < u_{n+1}.$$

$$-u_n > -u_{n+1}$$

$$a_n > a_{n+1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\underline{a_n \text{ az.}}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot u_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot (-a_n)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \cdot a_n$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty}$$

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

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cancel{(n+1)^2} \cdot \cancel{n!} \cdot e^{n^2}}{\cancel{e^{(n+1)^2}} \cdot \cancel{(n!)^2}}$$

$$(n+1)^2 = n^2 + 2n + 1$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^2}{e^{2n+1}} \quad \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+1)^2}{e^{2x+1}} \cdot \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Höpital}}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2(x+1)}{2e^{2x+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty}$$

$$\frac{2}{4e^{2x+1}} = \underbrace{0 < 1}$$

Öffnungs oder festfinden sei galvanisch.

$$5) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \underbrace{\left(\frac{n!}{n^n}\right)^n}_{a_n}$$

Kök feststellen möglich; $\sqrt[n]{a_n} = \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{n!}{n^n}\right)^n}$

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

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{n^n} = 0 < 1$$

Ist: $\left| \frac{n!}{n^n} \right| = \overbrace{\frac{n \cdot n-1 \cdot \dots \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{n \cdot n \cdot \dots \cdot n}}$

$$\leq 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{1}{n} \\ = \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$$

\Rightarrow Kök festfinden galvanisch.

$$6) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^2 \cdot e^n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)^2 \cdot e^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n^2 \cdot e^n}{n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1) \cdot n^2}{(n+1)^2 \cdot e} = \overbrace{\frac{(n+1) \cdot n^2}{(n+1)^2 \cdot e}}^{3. \text{ der}} = \infty > 1$$

oder fester Werte für.

$$7) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}}$$

Oran fest: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{(n+1)^{1/n}} \cdot \sqrt[n]{n+1}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty}$

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

oran test uygulanamaz.

kök testi; $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n^2}}{\sqrt[n]{n^2}} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$

kök test uygulanamaz.

limit kriteri testi

$$b_n = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{n^2}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$$

$\sum \frac{1}{n}$ ısalır olur.

$$\sum \frac{1}{n^2}$$

ısalır

oluyor.